

# বোর্ড পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরমালা

## KEY TO MODEL TEST 01 DHAKA BOARD-2024

### Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iv. designed (b) iii. media for communicating with others (c) i. recurrently (d) iii. social networking services (e) iv. Internet (f) ii. rise (g) ii. privacy
- (a) A social networking service is an online platform where people can create profiles, connect with friends, and share content like photos and messages. It is like a digital community where users interact and stay connected with each other.  
(b) Social networks play a key role in making global community by connecting people across the globe. They allow individuals to interact, share information, and engage in conversations regardless of their geographical location. Features like instant messaging, group discussions, and video calls help people connect and collaborate with others around the world. This facilities the sharing of ideas, cultures, and perspectives, ultimately contributing to a more interconnected and making global community.  
(c) Social networks work by allowing users to create profiles, connect with others, and share content over the internet. Users can communicate through messaging, posting, commenting, and liking each others content.  
(d) The clause indicates the easy access of the people to the social networking services. Paying a very little to the Internet service provider anyone can share interests and activities across the borders. He can make his personal profile public before the entire online community. He can also look into other people's profile if he is interested.  
(e) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.
- (a) communication (b) order (c) prestige/supremacy (d) wages/payments (e) solve
- (i) on 7 March, 1949 (ii) took admission in the department of Statistics (iii) the Pakistan armed forces in the Pakistan Military Academy (iv) was commissioned (v) on 14 December 1971
- There are many martyred army officers who fought heart and soul for the independence of Bangladesh. Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was one of them. He was an officer in the Army during the Liberation War of 1971. He was given the responsibility to fight at the Chapai Nawabganj border in Rajshahi. On 14 December 1971 he was killed in an attempt to break through the enemy defenses on the bank of the Mahananda river. For his outstanding valor and sacrifice in the Liberation War, he was awarded the highest state honour of Birsrestho.
- (a) Punctuality is a virtue which can make us successful in future.  
(b) It helps us to become accurate in timing.  
(c) A punctual person is loved by all.  
(d) He who is punctual never gets late in his work.  
(e) If we become punctual we shall surely succeed in life.

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

### Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.-8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

## KEY TO MODEL TEST 02 RAJSHAHI BOARD-2024

### Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. the destruction of the river Jamuna (b) i. cruelty of nature (c) iii. river erosion (d) i. agitation (e) ii. to break something into pieces (f) ii. wind that blows with a hissing sound (g) iii. To describe the effect of river erosion
- (a) Meherjan had everything. But the erosion of the river Jamuna had snatched all away. Like a greedy person, the Jamuna devours all her dreams and happiness. So, the writer calls the Jamuna greedy.  
(b) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajgonj.  
(c) Dancing flame refers to the unsteadiness of the fire.

- (d) We can stop river erosion by implementing a combination of strategies, including planting vegetation along riverbanks, constructing barriers like dams, reduce soil disturbance and sediment runoff. These initiatives help stabilize riverbanks, control sediment deposition, and prevent erosion.
- (e) Many more villages are in the threat of erosion during each monsoon because of the climate change human beings brought about through their actions.
3. (a) found (b) used/utilized (c) filled (d) but (e) comprise/make/form
4. (i) president (ii) Sauria, Barisal (iii) passed the B.Sc exam (iv) 1896 (v) was appointed as an examiner
5. Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq was a very renowned politician. He played a significant role in founding the all India Muslim League in 1906. Then he became Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined Calcutta High Court. In 1913 he became an elected member of BLC. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the president of the All India Muslim League.
6. (a) The function of education is to teach one to think intensively.  
 (b) But education which connects with efficiency gifted with reasons and morals.  
 (c) The most dangerous criminal may be the man who may prove the greatest menace to society.  
 (d) We must remember that intelligence is not enough for a man.  
 (e) Intelligence plus character should be the goal of true education.

7.

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

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 03 JASHORE BOARD-2024**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. web based (b) iii. social networking services (c) ii. People of the world (d) iv. Internet and social media have brought the world closer (e) iii. social relation (f) ii. guard (g) iii. spectator
2. (a) Facebook, Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are some widely used social networking sites.  
 (b) Social networks provide ways for the users to interact through the internet where individuals can create profiles, connect with others, share content, and communicate through various features like messaging, commenting, and video calls.  
 (c) The users of social networking sites feel like they live in a global village when they connect with people from around the world., share diverse perspectives, and engage in conversations transcending geographical boundaries.  
 (d) Social networks work by allowing users to create profiles, connect with others, and share content over the internet. Users can communicate through messaging, posting, commenting, and liking each others content.  
 (e) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.
3. (a) due (b) varieties (c) extinct (d) produce (e) suffer
4. (i) 1791 (ii) the royal society (iii) received an honorary degree (iv) inventing the first mechanical computer (v) 1871
5. Charles Babbage was a mathematician, philosopher and inventor. He is considered the pioneer of the invention of computer. He first originated the concept of computer. He invented a machine which could solve complicated problems. In later years, his machine developed into computer. He was extra-ordinary for having vast knowledge in Mathematics. This great philosopher passed away on 18 October 1871 in London.
6. (a) Price hike has added a new dimension to the problems of Bangladesh.  
 (b) Price hike is caused by short supply of commodities and inflation.  
 (c) The vast majority are hard hit by the hike in prices of daily necessities.  
 (d) It is very difficult for the fixed income group of people to meet up the excessive load.  
 (e) Price hike leads to widespread corruption and moral degradation.

7.

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

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>CUMILLA BOARD-2024</b>
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## Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. remember (b) iii. lengthy (c) i. All over the world (d) iii. May 3, 1886 (e) iii. Workers (f) iii. not to surrender to their bosses (g) iv. strikers
2. (a) May Day commemorates the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour work day.  
(b) The historic events of May 1st took place in 1886 near the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago to establish an eight-hour workday.  
(c) The workers struggled for the demand of an eight-hour workday.  
(d) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one of them was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.  
(e) The speeches of the labour leaders inspired the workers to gain their rights. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to surrender to their bosses. So, about six thousand workers joined the protest rally.
3. (a) found/learnt (b) increasing/posing (c) Due (d) supply (e) soon/entirely
4. (i) Barishal (ii) in 1921 (iii) Professor of English (iv) India (v) Rabindra Purashkar
5. Jibanananda Das was a Bengali poet, writer, novelist and essayist of India. During his life time, only seven volumes of his poems were published. After his death, it was discovered that apart from poems Das wrote several novels and a large number of short stories. His unpublished works are still being published. However, this great litterateur met with a tram accident on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1954 and was admitted to a hospital. After a few days he breathed his last on October 22, 1954.
6. (a) Patriotism is a great virtue without which we cannot dream of a developed nation.  
(b) It is such a virtue for which a citizen doesn't hesitate to shed the last drop of his blood.  
(c) Patriotism inspires us to be ready to fight against all oppressions that can hinder our progress.  
(d) So, we all should encourage our children to be patriot and to be devoted themselves to work for the country.  
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes that inspire children to prepare to their respective duties and responsibilities.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b	d	c	f	h	g	a	e

## Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2024</b>
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## Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. a mother who serves the poor like her own children. (b) ii. missionary (c) iv. spreading (d) ii. nuns (e) ii. with much poverty (f) iii. extreme poverty (g) iv. Love for the distressed
2. (a) Mother Teresa comes of a rich catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in Macedonia.  
(b) Mother Teresa decided to be a missionary to spread the love of Christ among people.  
(c) Mother Teresa became the mother of humanity due to her selfless dedication to serving the poor, helpless and sick people.  
(d) She used to teach geography and theology at a school in the first seventeen years in India.  
(e) Mother Teresa left her parental home to join the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish Community of nuns, where she began her journey as a nun.
3. (a) among (b) using (c) share (d) being (e) reach
4. (i) An English romantic poet (ii) on April 7, 1770 (iii) from St. John's College, Cambridge (iv) S.T. Coleridge & he jointly published (v) in 1791
5. Wordsworth is one of the most famous poets of English Romantic period. He was born in Lake District of England in 1770. Though he was born in an affluent family he lost his parents at early age. He graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge in 1791. He was greatly influenced by French revolution. He was a friend of S.T. Coleridge. Together they published Lyrical Ballads in 1798. They introduced a new idea of poetry. He was England's poet laureate.
6. (a) The Bay of Bengal is situated to the south of Bangladesh.  
(b) Cox's Bazar that stretches for miles is the longest sea beach in the world.  
(c) The blue water and rising waves create a pleasant sight which cools our mind instantly.  
(d) The Saint Martin's Island which is located in the Bay of Bengal is a coral island.  
(e) The natural beauty of Saint Martin's Island is beyond description.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	g	e	h	c	a	d	b	f

## Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>SYLHET BOARD–2024</b>
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## Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iii. accelerated (b) i. communicate (c) iv. spectator (d) ii. Google+ is more popular than Facebook. (e) i. others' remarks (f) i. whole (g) iii. seclusion
- (a) By social network we understand a web-based platform that enables users to create profiles, connect with others, and share various forms of content and information online.  
(b) People use social networks to connect with friends and family, share personal updates and experiences, stay informed about current events, and engage with communities of interest.  
(c) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.  
(d) We can make our personal profile on any social network website. Thus we can share our interests and activities.  
(e) Yes, I agree with this view. Because these services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities and views across the borders and thus the users feel that they really live in a global village.
- (a) graduation (b) took (c) free (d) attacked (e) to/in order to
- (i) 1962 (ii) 1895 (iii) defeated Khaja Najimuddin (iv) first Prime Minister (v) historical Pakistan resolution
- Sher-E-Bangla AK Fazlul Huq is one of the most popular leaders of Bangladesh. He brought about a revolutionary change in the political scenario of Bangladesh. He was the General Secretary of Indian Congress. He was the president of All India Muslim League. He was the Chief Minister of Bengal. As an Education Minister he established many educational institutions. He was the first elected Prime Minister of Bengal. His leadership qualities were very much impressive. We remember him with gratitude.
- (a) The role of woman in nation building cannot be denied any more in the situation of the world.  
(b) It is not possible for any nation to reach its goal without allowing the women folk to play their active role.  
(c) There was a time when women were looked without any dignity and honour.  
(d) They were the only instrument to serve the family affairs.  
(e) But the outlook and attitude of the world towards women has changed with the progress of civilization.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f	a	e	d	g	b	c	h
Or,	f	a	e	d	g	c	b	h

## Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>BARISHAL BOARD–2024</b>
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## Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. renewable and non-renewable (b) iv. immense (c) i. never runs out (d) iii. Steam and hot water (e) ii. Hydrogen (f) i. depend (g) ii. damages the environment
- (a) Fossil fuels like oil, coal, gas etc. will run out because they are finite resources. Once they are extracted and burned for energy, they cannot be replaced.  
(b) The positive aspects of renewable energy include sustainability, reduced environmental impact, energy independence and cost saving. Renewable energy sources are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.  
(c) Hydrogen exists in nature primarily as part of compounds such as in water (H<sub>2</sub>O) with oxygen and in hydrocarbons.  
(d) Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol etc. that are called bioenergy. We get bioenergy from organic materials such as plants, crops and organic waste.  
(e) Reliance on non-renewable energy sources poses real big problems as these sources are finite and the world will run out of them. They will become extremely expensive in future and too damaging for the environment to repair.

3. (a) important/essential (b) showing (c) recognition/acceptance (d) independence (e) words
4. (i) was born (ii) to St. John's college, Cambridge (iii) till 1792 (iv) Many Sonnets (v) Rydal Mount
5. William Wordsworth was a great romantic poet. His contribution to English Literature is undeniable. He was in France for a while. Afterwards he settled down with his sister Dorothy and Coleridge at Alfoxden. 'Lyrical Ballads' by Wordsworth and Coleridge is a great literary work. It was published in 1798. He married at the age of 32. He wrote a large number of sonnets. He breathed his last in 1850.
6. (a) Independence is the birth right of a man.  
(b) No nation can achieve it without struggle.  
(c) Our War of Independence took place in 1977.  
(d) People from all walks of life joined the war.  
(e) They fought face to face with the enemies.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	g	d	c	b	e	a	f	h

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>DINAJPUR BOARD–2024</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. significant (b) iii. martyrs of liberation war (c) iii. amuse (d) i. spectator (e) ii. a befitting manner (f) iv. focus on the valiant struggle and sacrifice of Liberation War (g) iv. national holiday
2. (a) Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This is the day when our independence was announced and afterwards our heroic sons laid down their lives to make our country independent.  
(b) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyrs.  
(c) School children, scouts and girl guides entertain thousands of spectators in Bangabandhu National Stadium.  
(d) In our school different cultural programmes are arranged and school buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Students take part in various sports and games and other group activities such as dance, staging drama, singing patriotic songs, etc.  
(e) The Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm. It is a national holiday. On this day, all offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed. This day begins with a 31 gun salute. People from all classes pay homage to the martyrs of liberation war.
3. (a) that (b) threat/risk (c) free/safe (d) anticipated/assumed/believed (e) to
4. (i) 1608 (ii) Cambridge University (iii) Mary Powell (iv) Paradise lost (v) 1674
5. John Milton was an English poet. He had much literary creativity. He was a man of letters in the true sense of the term. Of all his literary works, 'Paradise Lost' is considered the greatest. He finished writing this epic in 1663. But it was published in 1667. By this time he lost his eyesight. This great poet breathed his last on November 8, 1674.
6. (a) Now digital Bangladesh is not merely an ambitious idea rather it is now a reality.  
(b) Already it has made our life easier and more comfortable.  
(c) Now, we perform many activities through Internet, computer and mobile phone.  
(d) At present trade and commerce are held using internet even staying home.  
(e) The process of digitalization has paved the way to build up smart Bangladesh.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	g	d	c	e	h	f	a	b

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>MYMENSINGH BOARD–2024</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. not being evaluated properly by the West (b) iv. childhood (c) iv. English taste, manners and intellect (d) iii. His literary work (e) ii. with outstanding literary talent (f) iii. anger (g) i. to sketch Michael's life
2. (a) Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular Bengali poet and dramatist of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He

- has written the first Bangla epic Meghnad Badh Kabya.
- (b) From early age Michael's ambition was to be an Englishman in manner and posture.
- (c) He returned to his homeland after his realization that he was a sojourner in Europe and his true identity lay in Bengal. That's why he started writing in Bangla.
- (d) When he failed to gain popularity from the English society, he composed the sonnet 'Kopotaksha Nad' out of frustration.
- (e) After going to Europe, Michael started composing poems and plays in English. But he failed to gain proper appreciation as he was not as a native English writer. This made Michael realize himself as a sojourner in Europe.
3. (a) control (b) this (c) reason/cause (d) produced/emitted/released (e) purposes
4. (i) 1885 (ii) 1910 (iii) University of Dhaka (iv) was awarded the Doctorate Degree (v) Bangla Shahitter Kotha
5. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a great scholar and linguist of Bangladesh. Born in 1885, he passed his Entrance exam at the age of 19. After completing his higher education he joined as a professor in Dhaka University. He contributed much to the language and literature of Bangla. This great scholar wrote many authentic and fundamental books on Bengali language and literature. This great man passed away in 1969.
6. (a) The present world is becoming smaller day by day with the blessings of science.  
 (b) Now a man from one part of the world can communicate with a person of another part in a second through the Internet.  
 (c) Internet communication is the latest invention in the communication system.  
 (d) A man can make friendship with anybody in any place or even a person can choose life partner through the Internet.  
 (e) A student sitting in the reading room can use the London Library and collect various information.
- 7.
- |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| e | c | a | f | h | d | b | g |

## Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 10 DHAKA BOARD-2023**

## Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. nationally (b) ii. President (c) iii. Martyred heroes (d) iii. Eagerness (e) i. independence was announced (f) ii. socio-cultural organization (g) iii. commence (h) ii. reverence (i) iv. national (j) iii. To highlight the celebration of 26 March
2. (a) 26 March, the Independence Day, reminds us of the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters in 1971. It also reminds us of our great protest against the brutal attack of the Pakistani rulers.  
 (b) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.  
 (c) The 31 gun salute symbolizes the nation's respect to the martyrs of the Liberation War.  
 (d) The cultural programmes highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in the Liberation War in 1971.  
 (e) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyrs.  
 (f) From this passage we come to know about our Independence Day, and how we have become independent. Consequently, we become inspired to glorify our country amongst the nations of the world.
3. (a) four (b) off (c) works (d) difficult (e) run/maintain
4. (a) Lipi's family was the victim of extreme poverty.  
 (b) Though she was a high school student, her father wanted to marry her off.  
 (c) But because of having firm determination she was unwilling to accept her father's proposal.  
 (d) She had a desire to continue her education.  
 (e) During that critical moment her mother supported her whole heartedly.  
 (f) But her father arranged her marriage with a rich widower.  
 (g) As the father of that man was influential in the village the marriage seemed unavoidable.
5. (i) Paradise Lost (ii) in 1625 (iii) Cambridge University (iv) took M.A. degree (v) Milton's second wife died (vi) November 8, 1674

6. John Milton was an English poet. He had much literary creativity. He was a man of letters in the true sense of the term. Of all his literary works, 'Paradise Lost' is considered the greatest. He finished writing this epic in 1664. But it was published three years later. By this time he lost his eyesight. This great poet breathed his last on November 8, 1674.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 11 RAJSHAHI BOARD–2023**

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iii. some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language (b) iii. Jinnah (c) ii. strong protest (d) iii. 4 years (e) ii. independence of Bangladesh (f) iv. erstwhile Pakistan (g) i. compelled to do that (h) iii. in the eastern part of Pakistan (i) ii. establish Bangla as a state language (j) i. final stage
- (a) The martyrs sacrificed their lives in 1952 to establish Bangla as a state language of the then Pakistan.  
(b) Undivided Pakistan refers to the country Pakistan that became independent from the British Rule in 1947, which was divided into two wings East Pakistan (present day Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (present day Pakistan).  
(c) The Pakistani government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies in 1952 to prevent language movement.  
(d) Police killed Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar to stampede the procession.  
(e) The Language Movement is related to the independence of Bangladesh in the way that it made the people aware of their rights and inspired them to fight for their independence.  
(f) 21 February is observed annually worldwide to promote the awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.
- (a) means (b) element (c) day (d) we (e) caused
- (a) Environment pollution has become a serious problem in our country.  
(b) People living in urban areas suffer most owing to extraction of toxic gases.  
(c) Air is constantly being polluted by smoke from industrial plants, brick kilns and motor vehicles.  
(d) Due to industrialization there is a high environment pollution.  
(e) We have to be careful in using vehicles and selecting sites for setting up mills and factories.  
(f) Environment pollution leads us to the way of death.  
(g) To live a happy and healthy life environment pollution must be checked.
- (i) An American shipping company (ii) sailed (iii) on April 10, 1912 (iv) just before midnight on April 15, 1912 (v) The Titanic (vi) in the Atlantic
- The great ship Titanic was carrying about 2200 passengers on its first voyage from Southampton to New York. But 4 days after its voyage across Atlantic, it struck a huge ice-berg and began to sink. Everyone rushed to the lifeboat, but there was not enough lifeboat for all of them. Mostly the women and the children were given the lifeboats. The sinking of Titanic was a terrible scene.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 12 JASHORE BOARD–2023**

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iv. alone (b) ii. wealthy (c) iii. Destroy (d) ii. River erosion (e) i. cruel impact on people (f) i. the erosion of the Jamuna (g) iii. To describe the effect of river erosion. (h) iv. To make loud deep harsh sound (i) iii. Climate change (j) ii. exterminated
- (a) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.  
(b) People living along the river banks are the victims of river erosion and the worst sufferers of climate change.  
(c) The greedy Jamuna crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness as it consumed gradually all her landed property; besides it ultimately devoured her last shelter during the last monsoon.  
(d) Due to river erosion, she lost her cultivable land, trees, vegetable garden, bamboo bush, cattle and shelter.  
(e) If we cannot control river erosion, the number of homeless people may increase day by day. Statistics shows that at least 100,000 people are becoming homeless every year in Bangladesh due to river erosion.  
(f) Certainly, we must take prompt action to adapt to climate change. Otherwise gradual rise of river erosion will take the lives of lots of Meherjans every year.

3. (a) four (b) off (c) works (d) difficult (e) run/maintain
4. (a) Lipi, a teenager wanted to continue her study to build her career.  
(b) She was not willing to marry at an early age.  
(c) But her parents wanted to marry her off against her will.  
(d) Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her.  
(e) She wanted to pursue her education though there was a barrier.  
(f) But her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village.  
(g) Tara Mia had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village.
5. (i) in Kentucky, the USA (ii) Gettysburg Address was delivered by Abraham Lincoln (iii) in 1861 (iv) in America (v) at Ford's Theatre in Washington (vi) On Good Friday, April 14, 1865
6. Abraham Lincoln, the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the USA was elected President twice. He was famous for his speech that was delivered on November 19, 1863. This great man banned slavery in America. That time America was very chaotic. So, he tried to establish peace in the country. Besides, he strengthened the federal government and modernized the economy. But this great leader was assassinated on April 14, 1865.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 13 CUMILLA BOARD–2023**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. modern (b) iii. Proficient (c) ii. BAUM (d) i. Place of birth and its surroundings (e) iv. debt (f) i. they belong to the land (g) i. pull of roots (h) iv. believes (i) ii. every (j) iv. Should be self-employed
2. (a) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.  
(b) The specialty of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.  
(c) Mainul and his brothers are well-educated. In spite of being educated, they are living in their village. They are stuck to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They are respected by all. So, they may be our model.  
(d) Yes, I agree with the statement because everyone has obligation to their soil. They should love their native land. Besides, if the educated people return to their land and do something utilizing their knowledge, the village and its lifestyle would be developed.  
(e) Working on his own farm, staying with his family members, passing time with his old friends and sleeping at his own home– all these help Mr. Islam to lead a pleasing life.  
(f) Mainul Islam says this. By this he wants to mean that by virtue of their higher education, they could manage good job in city and lead a comfortable city life. But they did not do so. Rather owing to their great love for the attachment to their village they did not leave their village.
3. (a) observed (b) observe/celebrate (c) mourning (d) show (e) barefooted
4. (a) 21 February is celebrated throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of the language movement.  
(b) The commemoration begins with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifice of our language martyrs.  
(c) People from all walks of life join the mourning procession wearing black badges.  
(d) The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs.  
(e) Mourning songs remind us of the supreme sacrifice made by our language martyrs.  
(f) 21 February is originally connected with Bengali heroes who embraced martyrdom to establish the rightful place of Bangla.  
(g) The worldwide observation of the day promotes the awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.
5. (i) passed Entrance examination (ii) University of Dhaka (iii) completed M.A. degree (iv) Bangla Shahitter Katha (v) Sorborne University (vi) on 13 July 1969
6. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a great scholar and linguist of Bangladesh. Born in 1885, he passed his Entrance exam at the age of 19. He got his higher education from Dhaka University. He contributed much to the language and literature of Bangla. This great scholar wrote many authentic and fundamental books on Bengali language and literature. This great man passed away in 1969.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>CHATTAGRAM BOARD–2023</b>
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## Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. She taught us humanity (b) iv. 1979 (c) i. Nirmal Hriday (d) i. sari (e) iii. peace (f) i. great love (g) iv. both i and ii (h) i. the donating preachers (i) ii. throughout the world (j) i. an environment of peaceful death
2. (a) I think she won so many awards for her selfless love and compassion for distressed humanity.  
(b) Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for promoting peace in society.  
(c) As 'Nirmal Hriday' means 'Pure Heart', I think the home is named such because they wanted to provide love and compassion for the whole humanity. They wanted to look after the dying people irrespective of their creed, caste and religion.  
(d) Mother Teresa wanted the dying people to feel that they deserve care and love too because she thinks all are children of God.  
(e) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.  
(f) The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity.
3. (a) history/life (b) remember (c) against (d) fought/struggled (e) result/outcome
4. (a) Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival in our country.  
(b) The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour.  
(c) On the day, all offices educational institutions, shop and factories remain closed.  
(d) The day begins with a 31 gun salute.  
(e) The President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum.  
(f) People from all walks of life also come there with rallies and processions.  
(g) Different institutions and organisations organise their individual programmes to celebrate the day.
5. (i) 1941 (ii) 1874 (iii) 1878 (iv) to study law (v) The Gitanjali (vi) 1921
6. The most famous poet in Bangla literature was Rabindranath Tagore. After imparting house education he was sent to school for institutional education where he could not set his mind to study. Later he was sent to London to study law, but he studied literature there and returned home. Then he began to write in all branches of literature. And, for his outstanding performance, he was honoured with the Nobel Prize.

## Part–B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.–7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>SYLHET BOARD–2023</b>
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## Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. gun salute (b) iii. at Savar (c) iv. in Bangabandhu Stadium (d) iv. All categories of people (e) ii. light on (f) iii. respect (g) iv. amuse (h) i. represents his/her own country (i) iii. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs (j) i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day
2. (a) 26 March, the Independence Day, reminds us of the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters in 1971. It also reminds us of our great protest against the brutal attack of the Pakistani rulers.  
(b) According to paragraph 2, at first the President and the Prime Minister show due respect to the martyrs on the occasion of our Independence Day. People from all walks of life also pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters.  
(c) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.  
(d) The Independence Day is observed in our country every year with great enthusiasm and fervour. The day starts with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum. Besides, parade shows, displays, cultural programmes, sports are held to celebrate 26 March.  
(e) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum.  
(f) The 31 gun salute symbolizes the nation's respect to the martyrs of the Liberation War.
3. (a) delivered (b) put (c) use (d) According (e) concern/consideration
4. (a) Wood was used as the means of heating, lighting and cooking.  
(b) The scientist Kalam is concerned about mankind's future energy crisis.  
(c) It is clear that the era of wood and biomass will end soon.

- (d) With the discovery of petroleum and coal, people's source of energy has changed.  
 (e) Hydrocarbon is a primary energy source of current civilization.  
 (f) The present stock of hydrocarbon energy is limited.  
 (g) It will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world.
5. (i) Princeton (ii) Swiss Patent Office (iii) the University of Zurich (iv) moved (v) to work at the Institute for Advanced Study (vi) in divorce
6. Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of the world. He got the opportunity to develop a successful career. Though he was born in Germany, he went to Switzerland and the USA for his further study and work. Thus he could enjoy the chance of getting the citizenship of several countries. He is mainly renowned for his theory of relativity. This scientific theory helped him to obtain Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. Today, the world is greatly indebted to him for his scientific research.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 16 BARISHAL BOARD–2023**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. joy (b) i. without missing a year (c) ii. Bangalee culture and tradition (d) iv. traditional dish (e) ii. people (f) iii. The Fine Arts students of Dhaka University (g) iv. jubilant (h) iii. Joys and sorrows of contemporary life (i) iii. Beautify (j) iii. all categories of people
2. (a) On Pahela Boishakh, people get up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional dresses.  
 (b) The cultural programme begins at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country participate in the function at Ramna Batamul organised by Chhayanaut.  
 (c) Newspapers bring out special supplements on this day to highlight the significance of Bangalee culture and tradition.  
 (d) The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation irrespective of caste and creed. Besides, it forms a part of Bangalee culture and tradition.  
 (e) On this day people dress themselves traditionally. Women wear white sarees with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers. Men put on pajamas and punjabis.  
 (f) The statement means that we should forget the past worries and anxieties and start a new life with fresh hopes. This inspiration helps people to live with dreams and make them come true.
3. (a) assigned (b) successful (c) took (d) who/and (e) remember
4. (a) Pritiata was born in Chattogram in 1911.  
 (b) She was a very bright student in her student life.  
 (c) She completed her graduation from Bethune College.  
 (d) All through her life, she dreamt of her motherland free from British rule.  
 (e) She took decision to fight against the British rule.  
 (f) Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club.  
 (g) Pritiata led a team of 10-12 men to attack the club.
5. (i) was born (ii) in 1903 (iii) the University of Kolkata (iv) in 1938 (v) received President Award for Pride Performance (vi) in 1976
6. Jasimuddin is better known to us as Pollikobi. He was born in Faridpur. He took his early education at Faridpur Welfare School and gradually took his BA and MA from the University of Calcutta. He was a lecturer of Dhaka University and he worked in the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He composed many poems, dramas, novels and music. He died in 1976.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 17 DINAJPUR BOARD–2023**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. sonnet (b) iii. wish (c) iv. to accept something new (d) ii. Literary (e) iii. formal anger (f) iv. hardship (g) ii. Since his teenage (h) i. showing strong feelings (i) iii. Meghnad Badh Kabya (j) ii. He lived in Europe for a short period
2. (a) Madhusudan wanted to grow himself as an Englishman in form and manner. So he imitated the English in various ways.  
 (b) Madhusudan practised Christianity in his middle age since he converted when he was a young man.

- (c) His college inspired him to imitate the English in every manner because they were giving him English education and teaching him European literature.
- (d) His intellectual ability was reflected while writing poems and plays in English. His level was high in these sectors of English literature.
- (e) After coming back to Bengal Madhusudan realized that his true identity lay here and that he was sojourner in Europe.
- (f) Madhusudan composed a number of English poetry and plays that showed higher level of intellectual ability. Yet he could not get recognition. So he was frustrated.
3. (a) industrial revolution (b) producing (c) emission (d) reliance (e) forests/trees
4. (a) People are cutting down trees for various purposes.  
 (b) One of those is to collect wood for habitation and furniture.  
 (c) Trees also consume huge carbon dioxide from air.  
 (d) We know, trees are being used as fuel in cooking.  
 (e) Human beings are mainly responsible to increase greenhouse gases to pollute the air.  
 (f) Burning coal in factories is one of the reasons to release carbon dioxide in the air.  
 (g) So, we should be aware and take initiative to protect our earth for future generation.
5. (i) 18,386 hectares (ii) in April 1999 (iii) Moulvibazar and Sylhet (iv) Barheaded Goose (v) is known/is considered (vi) 4-5 months
6. Hakaluki haor, one of the major wetlands in Bangladesh, is situated in Moulvibazar and Sylhet. Its land area is 18,386 hectares. It has a rich biodiversity and almost 2 lac people get livelihood benefits from it. It contains a great number of beels. It is a vital resting place for migratory birds. It is known as a good grazing land for cattles in winter and the herders live in temporary shelters during that time.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>MYMENSINGH BOARD–2023</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. share (b) i. minds (c) ii. for our strong invisible bond (d) i. vagabond (e) ii. origin (f) ii. kith and kin (g) iii. A wild hurry to go somewhere. (h) iii. To highlight the return to entity. (i) ii. bond (j) ii. The pull of the roots.
2. (a) People live outside their homes for different reasons. As Eid means happiness, everybody wants to share it with their closed ones. Hence people rush for their homes during Eid vacation.  
 (b) Yes, I think so. But unlike the roots of trees, human's roots are invisible. This makes a bond between us and the land where we are born and grew up. In that sense our families, land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots.  
 (c) There is a mad rush in the transports during Eid vacations, consequently transport accident takes place.  
 (d) Family is the focal point around which the entire life of the individual revolves. It gives its members protection and security, teaches basic values of life, shapes the future of the members, and builds an ideal society. Family is the basic unit of society, and society is made up of number of families and households.  
 (e) Rootless people are those who have no connection with their kith and kin as well as families. They have no identity. They do not know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to.  
 (f) By 'the power of roots', we understand such a power that makes a relationship 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 these are our roots. It is our roots that develop our identity making us what we are.
3. (a) do (b) being (c) senseless (d) eradication/prevention (e) do
4. (a) Environment pollution has become a serious problem in our country.  
 (b) Owing to setting up mills and factories indiscriminately over the past decades, the environment problem here has become more acute.  
 (c) Air is constantly being polluted by smoke from industrial plants, brick-kilns and motor vehicles.  
 (d) However, people living in urban areas suffer most owing to these pollutions.  
 (e) We have to be careful using vehicles and selecting sites for setting up mills and factories.  
 (f) Suitable lubricants should be used with a view to decreasing the level of emission and pollutants.

- (g) Dangerous mills and factories including brick-kilns in busy areas should be relocated to lessen pollution.
5. (i) 76 (ii) A Brief History of Time : From the Big Bang to The Present Times (iii) 1968 (iv) Cambridge University (v) became a victim of Gehrig's disease (vi) Albert Einstein Award
6. Stephen Hawking is a great scientist. His year of birth was 1942. His skill in mathematics was noticed in his boyhood. At only 26, he got his Ph.D in cosmology. It was from Cambridge University in 1968. He wrote a great book in cosmology for general people and got great fame. Then a fatal disease attacked him. It made him disabled but could not stop him. He worked relentlessly for science.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 7 to 10 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 19 DHAKA BOARD-2022**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. remember (b) iii. lengthy (c) iii. not to surrender to their bosses (d) iii. Workers (e) iv. adverse environment
2. (a) May Day is observed to honour the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people due to which workers today enjoy a minimum wage, safety laws and eight-hour workday.  
 (b) The historic events of May 1st took place in 1886 near the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago to establish an eight-hour workday.  
 (c) The policemen attacked the workers with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.  
 (d) The speeches of the labour leaders inspired the workers to gain their rights. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to surrender to their bosses. So, about six thousand workers joined the protest rally.
3. (a) problems (b) as (c) afflicted (d) from (e) causes (f) of (g) taken (h) hand (i) kinds/types (j) aware
4. (a) Air pollution is the most dangerous form of pollution.  
 (b) There are a number of reasons behind this pollution.  
 (c) Black smoke which is from the vehicles is the main cause of it.  
 (d) Immediate steps must be taken to control this pollution.
5. (i) Macedonian (ii) was born (iii) The Sisters of Loreto (iv) 24 May 1931 (v) St. Mary's High School, Kolkata (vi) Prevailing poverty
6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Macedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 20 RAJSHAHI BOARD-2022**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. enforce (b) iii. four (c) iv. insolvent (d) iii. She was not willing to get married (e) ii. To depict the condition of our rural society
2. (a) Lipi was a 14-year old girl studying in class ix in a rural school in Rangpur. She was the eldest of the five children of her working class parents.  
 (b) The financial condition of Lipi's family was not good. Her father was a day labourer and mother was a part-time worker in other people's homes.  
 (c) Lipi's father was going to marry her off at an early age because it was difficult for him to manage the expenses of all the members of the family.  
 (d) Lipi became greatly upset because she wanted to continue her education and was not ready to get married yet.
3. (a) around (b) known (c) to (d) When (e) damaging (f) finite/limited (g) exhausted/finished (h) responsible (i) On (j) cheap
4. (a) To generate electricity, people of the world are burning a lot of oil, coal and gas everyday.  
 (b) One day, these resources will be finished or run out.

- (c) But wind and sunlight are unlimited around the world.  
 (d) For the betterment of us, we should use solar energy as an alternative source.
5. (i) 1997 (ii) was born (iii) left her parental home (iv) St. Mary's High School, Kolkata (v) Initial vows as a nun (vi) contribution to humanity.
6. Mother Teresa is known as the mother of humanity. She was born in 1910 in Macedonia. Hearing a voice within her at an early age, she decided to be a missionary. So, she left home in 1928. She came to Kolkata after taking some training and took her initial vows as a nun. Here she taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School. Being moved by the widespread poverty, she left the convent in 1948 to serve humanity. In 1979, she received the Noble Peace Prize for her contribution to humanity. This great woman passed away in 1997.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.-7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>JASHORE BOARD-2022</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. deforestation (b) iv. destruction of forests (c) i. carbon dioxide (d) i. fossil fuel (e) iii. Humans
2. (a) Loss of forests causes dual problems. Trees are burned up and release huge amount of carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere. On the other hand, when forests are cleared, an important storehouse of carbon dioxide is destroyed. Thus, the lose of forests causes dual problems.  
 (b) To control the increase of greenhouse gases we should stop cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels like coal, mineral oil, natural gas, etc.  
 (c) Forests help us by absorbing a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen in exchange. They help to bring about rain and prevent soil erosion.  
 (d) Yes, man can influence the climate. By cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels human creates greenhouse effect which influences the climate.
3. (a) life (b) world (c) us (d) workers (e) strike (f) strike/struggle (g) strikers (h) killed (i) wounded (j) globally/annually.
4. (a) May Day is observed to commemorate the workers' sacrifice in 1886.  
 (b) The day is also called International Workers' Day.  
 (c) The workers had to work in mills and factories for quite a long time.  
 (d) We enjoy the facilities today because of their struggle and sacrifice.
5. (i) on 24 February 1955/ in 1955; (ii) Apple Inc. (iii) by 1998 (iv) iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad (v) during Jobs' absence (vi) died/passed away.
6. Steve Jobs was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He became famous for the marketing of Apple computers. Though he left Apple, he came back to Apple, and brought it to profitability. He felt the need of Wi-Fi in laptops including many other devices. And, he made Wi-Fi a standard feature of many electronic devices including laptops. Thus, his dream to be anywhere anytime became a reality.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.-7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>CUMILLA BOARD-2022</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. Easy communication systems shorten the distances (b) iv. an official messenger sent to a foreign country to represent his/her country (c) iii. extra (d) ii. English is a medium of rapid communication (e) ii. chance
2. (a) The things that have made the world smaller are speedy transports, Internet and above all English that made communication easier. And, these easy communication systems have made the present world smaller.  
 (b) There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them we cannot speak all the languages. Therefore, we need a common language so that we can use it with more or less all the people in the world.  
 (c) English is needed all the more in Bangladesh because we are too many people in a small country. So, learning English makes one more qualified for a job.  
 (d) Our youths can become skilled workforce by learning English along with their vocations.

3. (a) element (b) live/survive (c) without (d) realize (e) pollute (f) reduction (g) older (h) encouraged (i) cars (j) reduced.
4. (a) Air is an important element of our environment.  
(b) Without air no living being can survive.  
(c) But unfortunately we are polluting air in many ways.  
(d) So steps should be taken to prevent air pollution.
5. (i) was born (ii) 1928 (iii) Mother Teresa (iv) Dublin (v) took initial vows as a nun (vi) taught geography and theology.
6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Mecedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2022</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. Depend (b) iii. Solar power (c) iii. ice (d) i. Geothermal energy (e) iii. Fossil energy
2. (a) A renewable energy is constantly and naturally replenished and never runs out. Most of them come either directly or indirectly from the sun.  
(b) A renewable energy is more advantageous than a non-renewable energy. Because a non-renewable energy is finite and damaging for the environment, on the other hand, a renewable energy is infinite and good for environment.  
(c) Electric energy is necessary for heating and lighting our homes and for running industries, hospitals, institutions, etc.  
(d) Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The difference in temperature between the surface of the ocean and the depths can be used as energy sources too.
3. (a) very (b) enthusiastic (c) open (d) flowers (e) irrespective (f) sacrificed (g) entertained (h) hoist (i) decorate/illuminate (j) festive.
4. (a) We celebrate our independence day with great enthusiasm and fervour.  
(b) We pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at national mausoleum.  
(c) We witness a smartly dressed parade at the national parade ground.  
(d) Spectators are entertained with various displays in Bangabandhu Stadium.
5. (i) the Brahmaputra river (ii) inspired (iii) A series of water colour paintings (iv) came under spotlight (v) Government School of Art, Kolkata (vi) Realism.
6. The passage is about Zainul Abedin, the greatest artist of Bangladesh. He was born in Kishoregonj in 1914. In his childhood, the Brahmaputra river greatly inspired him. His tribute to the river, a series of water colour paintings, earned him gold medal in 1938. This made him confident to create his own visual style. Abedin took admission in Government School of Art, Kolkata. After graduating with credit, he became a teacher there. Then, he went to London to study. As he was dissatisfied with oriental style and European academic style had limitations, he became attracted to realism. Returning home, he created Bengali Style depicting nature, rural life and men's daily struggles. Thus, his art became realistic and modern.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>SYLHET BOARD-2022</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. get back (b) i. how else it might be used (c) iii. made interested (d) ii. to save the earth (e) iv. we should send it to a landfill or burn up
2. (a) As consumers buy things without thinking about the sustainability, necessity, using and disposing of the products, they make the environment polluted. So the author blames them for

- the environmental crisis.
- (b) Before buying the things, I can ask myself four questions : (i) Do I really need it? (ii) Is there any thing more sustainable? (iii) Will this be durable? (iv) How will it be used and disposed of?
- (c) It is necessary to save our planet because it is the only place we live in, and it provides us with food and water. Besides, it gives us a place to run and play.
- (d) Yes, I think recycling can contribute to the development of our country. Because the practice of recycling can significantly reduce the quantity of waste materials. Moreover, these waste materials can be used in companies to make new products. Thus, recycling plants can be set up that can contribute to the economy of the country.
3. (a) remembrance (b) sacrifice (c) enjoy/get (d) observed (e) almost (f) fourteen (g) before (h) reminds (i) exploitation (j) rights.
4. (a) May Day is known as International Workers' Day.  
 (b) The workers had to work fourteen or more hours a day at that time.  
 (c) They demanded an eight-hour workday and went on strike on 1 May 1886.  
 (d) The police attacked them and so one striker was killed instantly.
5. (i) serving (ii) in Skopje, Macedonia (iii) joined (iv) Geography (v) theology (vi) took initial vows as a nun
6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Macedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 25 BARISHAL BOARD–2022**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. she is feeble (b) i. climate change (c) i. well off (d) ii. unstable (e) ii. in one season
2. (a) Earlier, Meherjan was well-off. She had everything– a happy family, cultivable land, cattle and bamboo bush.  
 (b) Many more villages are in the threat of erosion during each monsoon because of the climate change human beings brought about through their actions.  
 (c) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.  
 (d) Meherjan had everything. But the erosion of the river Jamuna had snatched all away. Like a greedy person, the Jamuna devours all her dreams and happiness. So, the writer calls the Jamuna greedy.
3. (a) increase (b) bodies (c) enough (d) growth (e) produced/bred (f) increasing (g) valuable (h) number/percentage (i) failure (j) dependent/depending.
4. (a) Fish is regarded as the main source of protein of about 40% of people in the world.  
 (b) Fish population is under pressure and serious danger due to global warming.  
 (c) Increasing temperatures will extinct some fishes very soon.  
 (d) People depending on fish will suffer from lack of protein, hunger and poverty.
5. (i) worked fourteen or more hours a day (ii) in Europe and the US (iii) Half of the workers (iv) joined the rally (v) near the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company (vi) About 200 policemen.
6. May Day or the International Workers' Day is observed to commemorate the struggle and sacrifice of the working people. Their main demand was eight-hour workday. The day, May 1, is a public holiday all over the world. The workers had to work long hours since the Industrial Revolution. So they went on strike on May 1<sup>st</sup> in 1886 and were attacked by the police. One striker was killed and many got injured. It is for their sacrifice workers today enjoy better working condition.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 26 DINAJPUR BOARD–2022**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. The end of the 19th century (b) iv. All the above (c) iii. as an alternative (d) ii. oxygen (e) ii. burning

2. (a) Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun because it is beyond the ability of human being. We do not have the power or ability to change the radiation of sun or the orbit of earth.  
 (b) Human activities such as burning fossil fuels, industrial activities and cutting down trees cause more carbon dioxide emission in the atmosphere. Thus, human beings are responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.  
 (c) The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels.  
 (d) Enormous areas of forests are destroyed every year to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture.
3. (a) smaller (b) common (c) make/maintain (d) ease (e) English (f) scope/opportunity (g) populated (h) cursed/burdened (i) English (j) solve/curb/reduce.
4. (a) People need to communicate with others internationally.  
 (b) They require a common language for the purpose.  
 (c) English can serve the purpose more effectively than other languages.  
 (d) Therefore all cannot but learn and use English properly.
5. (i) observe (ii) every year/as the International Mother Language Day (iii) the language martyrs/ the martyrs' supreme sacrifices (iv) place wreaths (v) February 21 (vi) on 17 November 1999.
6. We observe 21 February as Shaheed Dibosh throughout the country every year in memory of the martyrs of the language movement in 1952. People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions singing mourning song "Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano...." Various programmes are arranged too. The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of their sacrifice.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>MYMENSINGH BOARD-2022</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. The condition of ailing people on the streets (b) iii. love and kindness (c) iii. heavenly (d) ii. sacredly (e) i. appreciated
2. (a) Mother Teresa established 'Nirmal Hriday' to look after the dying people in the streets of Kolkata and care for them.  
 (b) Mother Teresa knew the fact that a family is a primary social institution where people live. If happiness does not exist at this root, the chance of getting happiness on the part of any person is rare. As it is also known that charity begins at home, Mother Teresa emphasized on family.  
 (c) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.  
 (d) The Missionaries of charity tried to find jobs for the people who survived or sent them to homes where they could live happily for some more years in a caring environment.
3. (a) used (b) easy (c) reasons (d) of (e) necessary (f) communicate (g) substitute (h) solve (i) beginning (j) pass.
4. (a) Nowadays we can communicate with a person living anywhere in the world on the phone or the internet.  
 (b) But the language is not the same in all the countries.  
 (c) To communicate with anyone living anywhere we need a common language and that is English.  
 (d) One can have an opportunity to get a good job both inside and outside the country by learning English.
5. (i) the observance and importance of Shaheed Dibosh (ii) by placing wreaths at the Shaheed Minar (iii) in barefoot processions (iv) to pray for the martyrs (v) Various programmes (vi) was proclaimed as the International Mother Language Day.
6. The passage is about 21 February that we observe as Shaheed Dibosh to commemorate the language martyrs and their sacrifices. Wearing black badges and singing mourning songs, people go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions and place wreaths there. Different programmes are also arranged in their remembrance. The UNESCO declared 21 February as the International Mother Language Day, which is now observed worldwide annually.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.- 7 to 9 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

# শীর্ষস্থানীয় স্কুলসমূহের প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরমালা

## KEY TO MODEL TEST 28 RAJUK UTTARA MODEL SCHOOL & COLLEGE, DHAKA

### Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iii. Adjective (b) iv. Noun (c) iii. safeguarded (d) iii. Internet (e) iii. Confidentiality (f) ii. Positive (g) ii. Ascertain
- (a) A social network is an online platform or community where people connect, interact, and share information with friends, family, or acquaintances.  
(b) Some uses of social networks are that they make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and to feel that they are living in a global village.  
(c) We can present ourselves before the entire world through various means, including social media, personal websites, and sharing our achievements and thoughts online.  
(d) The advantages of social networks include the ability to connect with others, share information and experiences, stay updated with news and trends, and build personal and professional relationships.  
(e) Social networks are making a global community by breaking down geographical barriers and enabling people from all over the world to connect, communicate, and share information instantly. They facilitate the exchange of ideas, cultures, and experiences, fostering a sense of interconnectedness, among people regardless of their physical location.
- (a) refers (b) online/virtual (c) aspects (d) virtual (e) teaching/learning
- (i) has connected (ii) China Major Bridge Engineering Company (iii) 1062 hectares (iv) The Bangladesh Govt. (v) was inaugurated
- The Padma Multipurpose Bridge, the longest bridge in Bangladesh, was inaugurated on 25 June 2022. This dreamy bridge is mainly constructed with steel and concrete. The length of the main bridge is 6.15 km and the width is 18.18 meters with two layers-a four lane road at the top and a railway at the bottom. The bridge connects Mawa in Munshiganj to Jajira in Shariatpur district. It will also be used for gas, power lines and fiber optic cable expansion in the future. The bridge will play a great role both in communication and economic development of Bangladesh.
- (a) The migration of meritorious, skilled and experienced people from one country to another is called brain drain.  
(b) Lured by the great advantages of developed countries brilliant boys and girls leave their native lands and settle there.  
(c) Often expert doctors, scientists and engineers go abroad and work there for fat salaries and better service.  
(d) Brain dram is a great loophole for every country as there is always a scarcity of skilled and talented people.  
(e) Brain drain being a great curse the government should create suitable atmosphere in the country to stop it.

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

Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden. He was an engineer and chemist. His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher. In 1850, Alfred Nobel joined his father's company. After some years, Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite. He earned a lot of money from his Dynamite business. He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work for setting up peace in the world. This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called 'Nobel Prize'.

### Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.-8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>IDEAL SCHOOL &amp; COLLEGE, MOTIJHEEL, DHAKA</b>
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**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iii. lives (b) iii. job seeking (c) iv. He shows responsibility to his roots (d) iv. place of birth and its surroundings (e) i. attraction to the soil (f) i. civil servant (g) ii. Every educated individual should not hanker after job
2. (a) The three brothers are great because in spite of being highly educated, they are living in their village. They have never forgotten their roots. Rather they stick to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They have been torch bearers for others.  
(b) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.  
(c) The specialty of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.  
(d) Mainul could leave his village for city life and could be an officer but it did not attract him. Instead, after taking higher educations, he came back home and started advanced forming. Thus he became successful in life.  
(e) The main theme of the passage is — we should love our native land. Forgetting our birthplace our life is meaningless. We should never forget our roots.
3. (a) increase/rise (b) reproduction/growth (c) more (d) increasing (e) failure
4. (i) Birshrestha (ii) 1963 (iii) the East Bengal Regiment (iv) embraced martyrdom (v) at Kurighat in Chattagram Hill Tracts.
5. Munshi Abdur Rouf was a soldier of East Pakistan Rifles. He was born at Salamatpur village in Faridpur district. He studied up to grade-8. He was a member of East Bengal Regiment. He participated in Bangladesh liberation war in 1971. He fought bravely to free Bangladesh and embraced martyrdom in Chattogram Hill tracts. Before death he damaged Pakistan Army with his MG. He was awarded Birsreshtho, the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.
6. (a) Nowadays students are getting busy with trifling matters and are seen indifferent to their studies.  
(b) As a result, they cannot cut a good figure in the exam which is expected by the parents.  
(c) Their parents who struggle for the better future of their children are worried about the matter.  
(d) The students are now seen passing their time on Facebook doing nothing beneficial.  
(e) Thus they waste their valuable time unaware and fall in problems in near future.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	d	f	h	e	g	b	a	c

Hazrat Omar (R) used to go out to see the condition of his subjects with his own eyes at dead of night. One night he was passing by a cottage. He heard that children were crying. He asked the woman of that cottage about the cause of crying of her children. The woman explained that the children were crying for food as they were starving for two days. She also explained that she was boiling water in a pot only to console her children. Hazrat Omar (R) became shocked and assured the woman of providing her with food. He instantly went to the godown and carried a sack of food himself for that woman and her children to that cottage.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>VIQARUNNISA NOON SCHOOL &amp; COLLEGE, DHAKA</b>
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**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iii. patriot (b) iv. All the above (c) ii. local associates (d) i. legendary film (e) iv. documentary (f) iii. noun (g) ii. massacre
2. (a) Zahir dreamt of a democratic society all through his life. He wanted a society that would ensure freedom of speech.  
(b) His documentary "Stop Genocide" played a great role to create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.  
(c) Shahidullah Kaiser had a miserable fate. He was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and its local collaborators. This great man went missing on 14 December 1971.  
(d) Zahir had a great contribution in our Language Movement. He was present in the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He made a legendary film "Jibon Theke Neya" based on the Language Movement.  
(e) The demise of Zahir Raihan is a shocking event for us. This dreamer went missing when his dreams were fulfilled.

3. (a) memorable/red/red-letter (b) sacrifices (c) enjoy (d) privileges/benefits (e) voices
4. (i) in 1841 (ii) in 1953 (iii) The expedition of Hillary and Tenzing (iv) were given tribute (v) They/Hillary and Tenzing
5. The passage talks about the Mount Everest, how it was named and who conquered it for the first time. The mountain was named after George Everest who surveyed this 29,000 feet mountain for the first time in 1841. Many mountaineers tried to subdue it but failed. In 1953 Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay started climbing it and became victorious after two months of difficult and dangerous climbing. They were given welcome in 1954. The Guinness Book recorded their achievements in 1957 and in 1958 they were given honour as world hero.
6. (a) Democracy means fair and equal treatment for citizens.  
 (b) It allows freedom of speech, religion and political opinions.  
 (c) It is a system of government.  
 (d) People elect their representative directly in a democratic country.  
 (e) Free and fair election is the precondition of democracy.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f	b	h	e	g	c	a	d

Once upon a time, there was an honest and pious man. His name was Abu Ben Adhem. He was once sleeping peacefully. Suddenly he woke up and saw an angel who was writing the names of the persons who loved God. He asked the angel if his name was there and in reply the angel said that his name was not there. Abu then requested him to put his name in the list because he loved mankind and his fellow brothers. The angel took down his request and went away. He again appeared the next night and showed Abu that his name was at the top of the list.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST    31    RAJSHAHI COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, RAJSHAHI**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. reverence (b) ii. intentness (c) iv. The President and the Prime Minister (d) i. To show respect to the freedom fighters (e) iii. lit or lighted (f) iii. a befitting manner (g) ii. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day
2. (a) Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations arrange cultural functions on the occasion of our Independence Day.  
 (b) The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. Everything remains closed on this day.  
 (c) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters. They place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum. Besides, parade shows, displays, cultural programmes, sports are held to celebrate 26 March.  
 (d) Yes, I support the view. Our Independence Day, 26 March is the day when our independence was announced and afterwards our heroic sons laid down their lives to make our country independent. On 26 March people of all classes go to the National Mausoleum at Savar to pay homage to the martyrs of Liberation War in 1971.  
 (e) 26 March is the Independence Day of Bangladesh. Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This is the day when our independence was announced and afterwards our heroic sons laid down their lives to make our country independent.
3. (a) integral (b) observed (c) sacrificed (d) for (e) try/work
4. (i) Cumberland (ii) William Wordsworth (iii) to develop his language skill/France (iv) William Wordsworth and Robert Jones (v) for learning French and staying there
5. William Wordsworth was a great romantic poet. His contribution to English Literature is undeniable. While in France, he was attracted by the hopes born of the French Revolution. Afterwards he settled down with his sister Dorothy and Coleridge at Alfoxden. 'Lyrical Ballads' by Wordsworth and Coleridge is a great literary work. It was published in 1798. He married at the age of 32. He breathed his last in 1850.

6. (a) Dengue is a viral fever transmitted through mosquito bite.  
 (b) Aedes, a kind of mosquito carries the virus of the disease.  
 (c) This mosquito lays eggs on standing or stagnant water in the house or trees after the rain has stooped  
 (d) If Aedes mosquito bites a healthy man, virus may get into his body or blood.  
 (e) Symptoms of dengue usually begin four or six days after infection and lasts up to ten days.

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

Stephen Hawking was born in an educated family. He got married in 1963. He got his Ph.D in cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old. He is very skilled in Mathematics from an early age and having a brilliant result, he was able to join Cambridge University as a Lucasian professor of Mathematics. He wrote a book, "A brief history of Time : From the Big Bang to the Present Times". In it he explains Cosmology for the general public. He became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No.-8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 32 RAJSHAHI GOVERNMENT LABORATORY HIGH SCHOOL**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. falling all her property and living place in the grab of the Jamuna (b) ii. loss and pain (c) iii. well-off (d) iii. broke down (e) iii. right (f) iii. anguish and agony of her life (g) ii. the necessity of adapting the climate change
2. (a) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment because all her land and property have been grasped by the greedy river Jamuna. She is living there in a polythene roofed shelter.  
 (b) The phrase 'greedy Jamuna' is used for Jamuna to refer to the destructive nature of it. It is estimated that at least 100,000 people become homeless every year in Bangladesh because of the cruel grabs of the rivers.  
 (c) If we do not take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.  
 (d) Meherjan lost all her properties due to the after-effect of river erosion. The properties are her cultivable land, family, cattle and shelter.  
 (e) The passage conveys the message that river erosion is making a lot of people homeless every year. Besides, we must take quick action to stop the aftermath of river erosion.
3. (a) kinds of/ other (b) taste (c) good (d) is (e) passion
4. (i) in 1791 (ii) The Trinity College (iii) was made a fellow (iv) in 1871 (v) Marylebone, London, England
5. Charles Babbage, an English Mathematician, is known as the father of computer. Born in 26 December 1791 in London. He graduated from Cambridge University in 1814. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. He invented the first error free calculating machine known as Difference Engine-1. The Royal Astronomical Society honoured him with a gold medal in 1824. This great person passed away in London in 1871.
6. (a) Morality develops the conscience by which man can judge good or bad and right and wrong.  
 (b) It helps a man guide himself in a proper way and cultivate all the virtues to become a complete man.  
 (c) It is such a great national power that it grows naturally in human behaviour which cannot ignore logic and reason.  
 (d) But nowadays moral erosion is increasing and we are losing the invaluable virtue of morality.  
 (e) If we do not practice morality from our childhood, we shall fail in every aspect of life.

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

Pasteur was a French scientist. He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them. At first he only treated animals because he did not want to cause the death of any human being. He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its diseases into blood. The dog was cured. One day a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur. He had been bitten by a mad dog. Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No.-8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE &amp; SECONDARY EDUCATION, JASHORE</b> [Rupsha]
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. valuable (b) iii. dedicated (c) iii. a renowned English poet (d) iv. the first English epic writer (e) iv. improper (f) ii. fame (g) ii. As he failed to get the right appreciation from there
2. (a) Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular Bengali poet and dramatist of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
 (b) He went to Europe and composed poetry and drama almost entirely in English to become a native English writer.  
 (c) Dutt's early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.  
 (d) During his stay in Europe, Michael Madhusudan Dutt composed a number of English poetry and dramas which proved his higher level of intellectual ability, yet he failed to acquire his coveted recognition in Europe. It was the reason of his frustration.  
 (e) The sentence refers to the fact that Michael was a sojourner in Europe. So his writings were criticized in Europe and he failed to gain the right appreciation. But he earned huge reputation for his writings in Bangla. This made him realize that his true identity lies in this Bengal.
3. (a) called (b) former (c) Muslim (d) exhibition (e) historic
4. (i) 1868–1936 (ii) lost his father (iii) Gorky's grandmother (iv) 1906 (v) the island of Capri in Italy
5. Maxim Gorky was a great Russian writer. He lost both his parents very early and was brought up by his maternal grandparents. His grandmother was a passionate lady and was fond of literature. He wandered about Russia widely. He wrote stories and essays in newspapers. He became famous after the publication of 'Mother', his world famous novel. He died in Moscow at the age of 68.
6. (a) Global warming has become a great threat to the living beings of the world.  
 (b) The main reason of global warming is the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.  
 (c) Many green parts of the world are turning into desert due to global warming.  
 (d) The ice-caps are melting in both the poles for global warming.  
 (e) The sea level is rising up gradually and the lower parts are going under water.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	d	b	h	g	f	e	a	c

All of you have heard the name of Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque. He was born in Barishal in 1833. One day while studying he was tearing off the pages of his books. Just at that moment his father was passing by the room and noticed it. Then he entered the room and asked him the reason of his tearing off the pages. Sher-e-Bangla replied that he had already memorised the book. Then his father told him to quote some lines from the book. The boy could quote the lines thoroughly and his father became astonished.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>IBN TAIMIYA SCHOOL &amp; COLLEGE, CUMILLA</b>
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Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. ban (b) i. peaceful (c) ii. support (d) ii. language (e) iv. the protest (f) iv. martyrs (g) iii. Verb
2. (a) The martyrs sacrificed their lives in 1952 to established Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan.  
 (b) The triumph of Language Movement inspired the people of East Pakistan to go on their movement for independence. So, it is clear that language movement is related to the independence of Bangladesh.  
 (c) After the killing of Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabber there were mass protests all over the country and the government was bound to declare Bengali as a state language.  
 (d) Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabber were killed in the movement.  
 (e) Yes, I think. Language Movement is the seed event to go ahead with our other movement to gain our legal demand. Language movement enkindled the sparks of liberation movement of Bangladesh.
3. (a) learnt/ known/ clear (b) a (c) For/ Due to/ Because of (d) supply/ availability (e) soon/ forever

4. (i) London (ii) Honours Degree (iii) Royal Society (iv) Lucasian professor (v) invented the first mechanical computer
5. Charles Babbage was a mathematician, philosopher and inventor. He is considered the pioneer of the invention of computer. He first originated the concept of computer. He invented a machine which could solve complicated problems. In later years, his machine developed into computer. He was extra-ordinary for having vast knowledge in Mathematics. This great philosopher passed away on 18 October, 1871 in London.
6. (a) The river erosion has made thousands of people homeless.  
 (b) It takes a devastating turn with the onset of monsoons.  
 (c) People living near river bank have to bear the brunt of the river erosion.  
 (d) Vast tracts of cultivable land are washed away by eroding rivers.  
 (e) Many areas need special attention for protection from the river erosion.

7.

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

Once there was an idle king. He did not undergo physical labour. He became bulky and could not do anything. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very wise. He did not prescribe any medicine. He advised the king to move a heavy club in the air till he got tired. The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.

### Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

## KEY TO MODEL TEST 35 NOAKHALI ZILLA SCHOOL, NOAKHALI

### Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. a title (b) i. spread (c) i. people (d) ii. sacredly (e) iv. priestesses (f) i. decorated (g) iii. 1980
2. (a) About commitment to family Mother Teresa said that love begins at home and future of humanity passes through the family. So we should love and feel for our family members first who are sick, lonely or worried.  
 (b) Mother Teresa established 'Nirmal Hridoy' to look after the dying people in the streets of Kolkata and care for them.  
 (c) I think Mother Teresa won so many awards for her selfless love and compassion for distressed humanity.  
 (d) Draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and saintly smile, is the general image of Mother Teresa in our mind.  
 (e) Mother Teresa wanted the dying people to feel that they deserve care and love too because she thought that all were children of God.
3. (a) virtue/mentality (b) hesitation/confusion (c) profession (d) path/attitude/method (e) instead
4. (i) Birbhum, West Bengal, India (ii) London University (iii) 1929 (iv) Chairman of the National Education Commission (v) Ekushey Padak
5. Dr. Qudrat-E-Khuda was a Bangladeshi organic chemist, educationist and political writer who founded the Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. He was famous for his outstanding contribution to science. He conducted research on herbals, jute, salt, charcoal, soil and minerals. He successfully extracted biochemical elements from local trees and plants for medical use. Manufacturing of Partex from jute-stick was his greatest scientific achievement. He was made the chairman of National Education Commission of Bangladesh in 1972. He was also appointed a visiting professor of Chemistry at Dhaka University. He was awarded Ekushe Padak and Swadhinata Dibas Purashkar.
6. (a) Street children are a common sight in Bangladesh.  
 (b) They are often seen wearing torn clothes and bare-footed.  
 (c) Many of them come out from their house before the sunrise and go back after sunset.  
 (d) Sometimes they are seen playing in the scorching heat of the sun.  
 (e) Sometimes they quarrel but again they play together.

7.

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

John Keats was born on October 31, 1795. He was the eldest son of his parents. He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810. In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally, he abandoned surgery for literature. His finest poems like Ode to Nightingale, Ode on a Grecian Urn, etc were published in In 1820. This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No.–8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>BAF SHAHEEN COLLEGE, CHATTOGRAM</b>
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**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) iii. he exhibited his series of paintings on the great man-made famine in Bengal. (b) ii. skill (c) ii. pioneer (d) i. 6 years (e) iii. He had zest for painting (f) iv. water color (g) iv. Zainul's contribution to Bangladeshi modern arts.
- (a) Zainul Abedin is a famous Bangladeshi painter. He is considered to be the pioneer of modern art in Bangladesh.  
(b) He became widely known in 1944 through his series of paintings on the great man-made famine in Bengal during the British Colonial Rule.  
(c) He is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi modern art because he established the first art college in Dhaka. He also played a vital role in the art movement of Bangladesh.  
(d) The river Brahmaputra played a prominent role in his paintings and a source of inspiration all through his career. This river and the nature around him inspired him from his early life.  
(e) Zainul Abedin was awarded the Governor's Gold Medal in an all-India exhibition in 1938. This award gave him the confidence to create his own visual style.
- (a) nation (b) located/situated (c) called (d) Turkish (e) century
- (i) 1971; (ii) completed; (iii) Dhaka University; (iv) in 1950; (v) English and Bangla.
- The passage deals with the life and activities of Munir Chowdhury. He was a famous Bangladeshi educationist and playwright. Born on 27 November 1925, Chowdhury graduated from Dhaka College. He held dual Masters degree both in Bangla and English. He played a great role in the Language Movement of 1952. He served as a teacher in various institutions of Bangladesh. He was kidnapped by the local collaborators of the Pakistani Army in 1971. He was not found thereafter.
- (a) Many people living in city areas are not careful of using natural resources.  
(b) They waste water by leaving the taps running whenever they use it for day-to-day purposes.  
(c) Load shedding hinders our industrial production by making the machines stopped.  
(d) People are not careful of utilizing natural gas and thus are wasting this resource.  
(e) If this wastage continues, our resources will run out very soon.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	d	a	e	g	b	f	h	c

A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village. He was very inquisitive about things around him. Because he always asked, "Why, why, why." Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answers. People soon got tired when they talked to him. The boy often undertook some risky adventures. For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn. His father got angry for this kind of activity.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No.–8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>SYLHET GOVERNMENT PILOT HIGH SCHOOL</b>
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**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) i. talented (b) ii. Twentieth (c) iii. Chattogram (d) iv. Gender discrimination free society (e) i. In 1932 (f) ii. Potassium cyanide (g) cÉk<sup>2</sup>cGò ^bB
- (a) Pritilata Waddedar was a Bangalee and Bangladeshi nationalist and freedom fighter known for her role in the anti-British movement and her sacrifice during the Pahartali European club, Chittagong raid in 1932.  
(b) She received her education from Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College in Dhaka, and later attended Bethune College in Kolkata to receive her graduation degree.  
(c) Pritilata Waddedar dreamt of a more equitable society and a free native land, where her motherland would be free from British colonial rule, and where women would have equal opportunities and rights.  
Or, Pritilata dreamt of a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland without British colonial rule.  
(d) Pritilata Waddedar, assigned by Surja Sen, attacked the Pahartali European club in 1932 to protest against British colonial rule and as a symbol of resistance against oppressive foreign establishments.

- (e) Pritilata sacrificed her life for her motherland by consuming potassium cyanide to avoid arrest during the Pahartali European club attack, rather than being captured and revealing information about her fellow freedom fighters.
3. (a) significant (b) observed/celebrated (c) tribute/homage/respect (d) lives (e) honour/love
4. (i) 1880 (ii) Pairabond, Rangpur (iii) 1911 (iv) 1917 (v) 1896
5. Begum Rokeya was a Muslim feminist. She was a social reformer. She also dedicated her life to education and the empowerment of women. Born in 1880 in Bangladesh, Rokeya was brought up in a Muslim family. The support from her brothers and husband helped her to gain knowledge in English and Bangla. After her husband's death, she opened a Girls' School for female students in memory of her husband. She is now remembered with great honor.
6. (a) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the dreamer, founder, great political leader and father of the nation.  
 (b) He declared the independence of Bangladesh on 26th March in 1971.  
 (c) He struggled for 24 years to establish the right of the people of Bangladesh.  
 (d) He delivered a splendid and significant speech on 7th March in 1971 in Race Course Maidan.  
 (e) People from different walks of life were deeply influenced through the delivered speech on the 7th March.

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

There lived a poor farmer in a certain village. One day he bought a goose from the market. The goose laid an golden egg everyday. He used to sell the golden egg in the market. Selling the golden egg he got much money. He became very greedy to have all the eggs in a day. After cutting the belly of the goose, he found no eggs in the belly. For much greed he became looser and sad.

### Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

## KEY TO MODEL TEST 38 JALALABAD CANTONMENT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, SYLHET

### Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. philanthropic (b) iii. The decoration of Bagerhat city. (c) i. a niche in the mosque pointing towards Makkah (d) iv. all the above (e) ii. Khalifatabad (f) iv. all the above (g) iv. second to none.
2. (a) Heritage is what we get from the past, live with the present and pass on to the next generation.  
 (b) The floor of the Shat Gambuj Mosque is made of brick.  
 (c) The mosque became a World Heritage Site in the year 1985. The UNESCO declared it as a World Heritage Site.  
 (d) According to the text, there are 360 mosques in Khalifatabad city.  
 (e) Ulugh Khan Jahan built the Shat Gambuj Mosque. He was a Turkish general as well as a saint warrior in the 15th century.
3. (a) figure/personality (b) depicted (c) graduation (d) title (e) designing
4. (i) Southampton (ii) A huge iceberg (iii) after four days of sailing (iv) Slight trembling sound (v) the ship had been damaged
5. The Titanic was an American ship which was considered the greatest of all ages. It carried a lot of passengers but sank on its first voyage. It stuck with an iceberg. There were not enough life boats for all the passengers. It was a sad event in the history of travelling.
6. (a) Truthfulness is the greatest of all human virtues.  
 (b) We must cultivate the habit of speaking the truth.  
 (c) Otherwise, we will never win respect of others.  
 (d) A lie never lies hidden for long.  
 (e) Today or tomorrow it comes to light.

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

You might have heard the name of Ibn Battuta. He travelled for more than thirty years and wrote down all that he saw. He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him. He boarded a ship for Chattogram and it took him about six months to reach Chattogram. From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet. Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him. They said that they were sent by Shahjalal to receive him. Ibn Battuta became very pleased hearing it.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>BARISHAL ZILLA SCHOOL, BARISHAL</b>
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**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iii. liability (b) iv. Keep at (c) i. official (d) i. relaxed (e) iv. induce (f) iv. blemish (g) iii. melancholy
2. (a) In our country, there is a huge crisis in the job sector. Many educated people are not getting jobs after finishing their study. But Mainul has set an example for the unemployed youths. He has become an entrepreneur and self-reliant. So he is an example of the present economic salvation.
  - (b) A producer is always better than a job seeker because a producer produces new items from which thousands of people get benefits. On the other hand, a job seeker has nothing to offer for the greater interest of the community.
  - (c) Mr. Islam disregarded the job of sticking in an office because he had a strong love for the roots. So he returned to his village and started farming. Thus he can live with his family and help the people around him.
  - (d) 'Roots' means the village or birthplace of a person. The modern people become rootless because they tend to go to the city for education and job. But they often do not return to their village. So they become rootless.
  - (e) We have many obligations to our soil. We must return to our soil after taking higher education from city, work for the people and help them in different ways.
3. (a) advancement (b) education (c) networks (d) reach (e) globally
4. (i) shed blood (ii) in the elections (iii) Ayub Khan (iv) shot our boys (v) in 1969
5. The passage is about the historical events of the Bengali people during their stay under the Pakistani rule. They had to suffer at the Pakistani's hand severely. They had to shed blood in 1952, 1954, 1966 and 1969. All these bloodshed paved the way of their independence in 1971.
6. (a) Introverts and extroverts are opposite in nature from different perspective of their ways of life.
  - (b) They are considered as two opposite types of personality of human beings.
  - (c) People who are introvert are shy and don't like talking too much.
  - (d) On the other hand, extroverts are usually outgoing, noisy and they are dominating in nature.
  - (e) Introverts like to live alone but the extroverts don't like to remain isolated.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c	g	f	d	b	a	e	h

Macbeth and Banquo, two generals of Scotland were returning home on a stormy night after defeating the soldiers of Norway and Ireland. On the way they met the three witches who foretold the future. Regarding Macbeth they told them that he would be the king of future. Macbeth was stunned to hear it as the king was still alive. The prophecy made Macbeth ambitious and inspired him to murder Duncan, the king so that he could be the king. Being curious, Banquo also wanted to know his future. To his surprise, he was told that he would be less and more successful than Macbeth. Because he would not be the king but his son would.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

<b>KEY TO MODEL TEST</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>JHALAKATI GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL</b>
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**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) (ii) renewable energy (b) (iv) filled again (c) (iii) limited (d) (ii) is causing irreparable damage to our environment (e) (ii) non-renewable energy source (f) (ii) fill up (g) (i) steam and hot water
2. (a) The major difference between renewable and non-renewable energy is that the first one is friendly for environment while the later one is damaging for the environment. The other difference is that the first one filled up automatically and infinite while the later is limited and does not fill up automatically.
  - (b) Non-renewable energy sources play a negative role on environment because they have direct pollutant impact on earth causing global warming.
  - (c) Renewable energies never run out because they are naturally and constantly replenished.
  - (d) Ocean can be a source of energy because the tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean also produces heat which can also be used as energy.

- (e) Geothermal energy is a type of renewable energy which is taken from the Earth's core. The core of earth produces extreme heat which produces steam and hot water. this steam and hot water can be used for producing electricity.
3. (a) ideal (b) What (c) role/ joining (d) sorrow (e) able
4. (i) home (ii) 1814 (iii) The Royal Society (iv) Cambridge University (v) Lucasian Professor
5. The passage is about Charles Babbage who is a famous mathematician. Today's computer is his brain child. Born in 1791, he received higher degree from Trinity College. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society. He served as a professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. This great man passed away in 1871.
6. (a) Patriotism is a great virtue without which we cannot dream of a developed nation.  
 (b) It is such a virtue for which a citizen doesn't hesitate to shed the last drop of his blood.  
 (c) Patriotism inspires us to be ready to fight against all oppressions that can hinder our progress.  
 (d) So, we all should encourage our children to be patriot and to be devoted to the respective duties and responsibilities.  
 (e) Radio and television should telecast programmes that inspire children to prepare themselves to work for the country.

7.

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

Mount Everest is in the Himalayan Mountains. It is in the north of India between Tibet and Nepal. It was named after an English man named George Everest. He is the first to survey the Himalayas. Mount Everest has always fascinated climbers. But climbing Everest is difficult and dangerous. It is difficult and dangerous because there is snow all over. There might be snow slides and cracks under ice and snow.

### Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

## KEY TO MODEL TEST 41 DINAJPUR ZILLA SCHOOL, DINAJPUR

### Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. accumulation (b) i. hold (c) iii. unrefined (d) ii. deforestation (e) iv. within (f) ii. 850 lakh (g) iii. noun
2. (a) Some of the prime sources of energy mentioned in the passage are coal, mineral oil, natural gas, trees, etc.  
 (b) Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun because it is beyond the ability of human being. We do not have the power or ability to change the radiation of sun or the orbit of earth.  
 (c) Human activities such as burning fossil fuels, industrial activities and cutting down trees cause more carbon dioxide emission in the atmosphere. Thus, man can be responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.  
 (d) Deforestation is responsible for greenhouse effect in the way that the less is the number of trees, the more is the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that hinders the reflection of heat from the earth's surface.  
 (e) We should do many things to keep the atmosphere normal for our healthy living. We should lessen the use of fossil fuels. We should plant more trees and use renewable energy.
3. (a) instinctively/dearly (b) pull/ attraction/ feeling (c) go (d) helps/ assists (e) acknowledge/ nourish/ admit
4. (i) 22 (ii) China Major Bridge Engineering Company Ltd. (iii) funded the total cost (iv) 25 June 2022 (v) as much as 1.2 percent
5. Padma Multipurpose Bridge, the longest bridge in Bangladesh was inaugurated on 25 June 2022 by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. This dreamy bridge is mainly constructed with steel and concrete. The length of the main bridge is 6.15 km and the width is 18.18 meters with two layers-a four lane road at the top and a railway at the bottom. The bridge connects Mawa in Munshiganj to Jajira in Shariatpur district. It will also be used for gas, power lines and fiber optic cable expansion in the future. The bridge will play a great role both in communication and economic development of Bangladesh.
6. (a) 26 March our independence day is one of the most important state festivals.  
 (b) It is a national holiday in our country.  
 (c) The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

- (d) The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour.  
 (e) Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar.

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

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nimal Hriday', meaning 'pure heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata 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 Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared 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 that they are also children of God. Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997.

### Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

#### KEY TO MODEL TEST 42 JAMALPUR ZILLA SCHOOL, JAMALPUR

#### Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iii. accelerate (b) iv. common language (c) iii. at home and abroad (d) i. works as a govt. representative (e) iv. all of the above (f) i. Lingua Franca (g) iii. extra
- (a) There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them we cannot speak all the languages. Therefore, we need a common language so that we can use it with more or less all the people in the world.  
 (b) The things that the present world possesses are speedy transports, Internet and above all English that made communication easier. And, these easy communication systems have made the present world smaller.  
 (c) We can learn communicative English effectively by using English both in speaking and writing and both in and outside the classroom. Moreover, we can learn English by reading textbook. The newspapers, magazines, radio, television, computers, and other supplementary materials can also be used in this learning process.  
 (d) The good news for the unemployed youth is that, if they well, they will have the best opportunity to find a good job both within and outside the country.  
 (e) Other than reading textbook, the newspapers, magazines, radio, television, computers, and other supplementary materials can help us learn English.
- (a) humans (b) should/hardly (c) realization/action/recovery (d) reducing (e) reusing/repairing
- (i) on August 5, 1930 (ii) Purdue University (iii) on July 16, 1969 (iv) Landing on the moon (v) on August 25, 2012
- Landing on the moon is undoubtedly an important event in the history of mankind. Before that, nobody thought that man could reach the moon. But Neil Armstrong with other two astronauts made this impossible thing possible. They started their journey to the moon on 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1969. The main spaceship used by them was Apollo 11. It took four days to reach the moon.
- (a) Education means to develop one's mind and intellect through formal learning in different institutions.  
 (b) A person being properly educated can contribute to social, national and even global development.  
 (c) The scientists and philosophers devote or utilize their intellect and wisdom to our society and to the world as a whole.  
 (d) Now we are living in a civilized society and this civilized society is the product of the thoughts over a long period of many philosophers.  
 (e) So, we should be educated in the true sense of the term so that we can be useful to ourselves to promote human civilization.

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

Aristotle was born in Greece. He was the son of a Royal Physician. His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so. He wanted to be a free thinker. As a result, from his childhood, he studied under a great free thinker, Plato. Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way. Aristotle, achieving his academic qualifications, took the pen to write on different topics, suitable for human civilization. He also wrote books on literature, biology, economics and comparative politics.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No.-8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

## স্পেশাল মডেল টেস্টের উত্তরমালা

### KEY TO MODEL TEST 43

**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) ii. almost in the core of Asia (b) ii. fountains (c) iii. non-salty surface water (d) iv. white top (e) ii. self-service (f) iii. container (g) iv. pristine
- (a) The weather of Lake Baikal depends on the wind. It is a stormy lake and Autumn is the most stormy time. The wind blows in various directions.  
(b) Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world. This grand, huge unusual and charming lake is a miracle of nature.  
(c) Wind has great effects on Lake Baikal. If it blows from the north, the weather is bright and sunny. But Lake Baikal turns black when the wind gets stronger. The waves rise high.  
(d) By the phrase 'to do the same' at end of the second paragraph in this passage indicates the vastness and profundity of Lake Baikal.  
(e) Lake Baikal covers 31,500 sq. km. The water basin occupies 5,57,000 sq.km and contains 23,000 cu.km of water which is about one fifth of the world's reserve of fresh surface water. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill it.
- (a) shame (b) pride (c) example (d) seekers/crisis (e) employment
- (i) became well known in the realm of Bangla literature (ii) Lok Lokantor (iii) to build public opinion in favour of the liberation war (iv) Pakhir Khacha Fuler Khacha (v) 2019
- Al Mahmud, one of the greatest poets in Bengali literature emerged in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He emerged in the realm of Bangla literature in the 1950s. Besides his extraordinary literary creations, he joined the Liberation War in 1971. This ambidextrous litterateur was honoured with so many awards including Ekushey Padak, Bangla Academy Award in recognition of his contribution to Bangla literature.
- (a) People do not eat the same food all over the world.  
(b) It varies from place to place.  
(c) The eating habits of the people of a country depend largely on its geographical position, climate and soil.  
(d) That is to say the kinds of food that people eat, depend on what they can grow or afford to buy from other countries.  
(e) For instance people in the tropical countries eat a lot of fruits and vegetables which grow abundantly in these regions.

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

You heard the name of mother Teresa. She was one of those people who dedicated their lives to the service of mankind. She was born in Yugoslavia in 1919. When she was eighteen, she decided to be a nun and came to Kolkata. There she became a teacher in Kolkata. She swore to dedicate her life to cause of helpless and poor people and soon her activity for the service of mankind spread all over the world. She was on her heels for selfless service of mankind even at her old age. In recognition to her service, she was awarded Nobel prize for peace in 1979 and was given "Bharat Ratna Award" in the following Year.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No.-8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

### KEY TO MODEL TEST 44

**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) iii. Christian (b) iv. Albania (c) ii. inspired (d) iii. a group of nuns (e) ii. preach (f) iii. influence (g) iv. the woman who serves the mankind like her own children

2. (a) Mother Teresa was a missionary nun. Being forced by the love of Christ at very young age she vowed to sacrifice her life in the service of human being.  
 (b) Felling an urge to spread the love of Christ, she decided to be a missionary. And so Mother Teresa left her paternal home in 1928.  
 (c) Mother Teresa was forced by the love of Christ at very young age and vowed to sacrifice her life in the service of human being. Her sacrifices to the humanity are invaluable. Thus, she became the mother of humanity.  
 (d) Mother Teresa's mission in India was to devote herself to work among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata.  
 (e) Mother Teresa heard a voice from within her only at the age of 12. The voice urged her to spread the love of Christ. The urge of the voice prompted her to decide to be a missionary. She used to teach geography and theology at a school in the first seventeen years in India.
3. (a) small (b) all/desperately (c) boatman (d) heed/attention (e) result
4. (i) The river Padma/ Munshiganj, Shariatpur and Madaripur (ii) The government of Bangladesh (iii) 21 Southern districts (iv) in 2022 (v) China Major Bridge Engineering Company Ltd.
5. Padma Multipurpose Bridge, the longest bridge in Bangladesh was inaugurated on 25 June 2022 by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. This dreamy bridge is mainly constructed with steel and concrete. The length of the main bridge is 6.15 km and the width is 18.18 meters with two layers-a four lane road at the top and a railway at the bottom. The bridge connects Mawa in Munshiganj to Jajira in Shariatpur district. It will also be used for gas, power lines and fiber optic cable expansion in the future. The bridge will play a great role both in communication and economic development of Bangladesh.
6. (a) In this world, there is no other word which is so sweet as the word 'mother.'  
 (b) We are related to our mother with such an spiritual bond that she covers a large part of mental world all through our life on this earth.  
 (c) In fact, there is no other person on this earth who loves us so dearly as mother.  
 (d) She is a divine soul that represents heavenly love for us.  
 (e) In every religion, mother has been given the highest place of honour.

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

All of you have heard the name of Begum Rokeya. She was born in 1880 in the village Pairabond, Rangpur. She was married with Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hossain in 1898. In 1902 she started her writing career. In 1908 she composed her famous writing named 'Sultana's Dream' A tragic moment came to her life in 1909 when her husband died. After five months of her husband's death she established a school named Sakhawat Memorial Girls' High School with five students. This famous woman breathed her last in 1932.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 45**

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. 19th (b) i. to raise hands together (c) iv. freedom of work (d) iv. to state the history of May Day and its importance (e) iv. usurp (f) iii. decreased (g) iii. yield
2. (a) The causes that led to the struggle were long working hours, poor wage, want of safety laws and so on.  
 (b) They held a rally against the authorities. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. The labour leaders urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses.  
 (c) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one of them was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.  
 (d) May Day is observed to honour the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people due to which workers today enjoy a minimum wage, safety laws and eight-hour workday.

- (e) The speeches of the labour leaders inspired the workers to gain their rights. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to surrender to their bosses. So, about six thousand workers joined the protest rally.
3. (a) establish (b) have (c) participated (d) create/form (e) in
4. (i) 21 (ii) China Major Bridge Engineering Company Ltd. (iii) 1062 hectares (iv) funded the total cost (v) on 25 June 2022
5. The Padma Multipurpose Bridge, the longest bridge in Bangladesh, was inaugurated on 25 June 2022. This dreamy bridge is mainly constructed with steel and concrete. The length of the main bridge is 6.15 km and the width is 18.18 meters with two layers—a four lane road at the top and a railway at the bottom. The bridge connects Mawa in Munshiganj to Jajira in Shariatpur district. It will also be used for gas, power lines and fiber optic cable expansion in the future. The bridge will play a great role both in communication and economic development of Bangladesh.
6. (a) Nowadays the horrible social aspects that hold the important talk in dailies is the curse of dowry system.  
 (b) Many young married girls have become victim of it and they are tortured and maltreated by their husbands everyday.  
 (c) Sometimes newly married women are subjugated and humiliated by their husbands for the non- payment of dowry.  
 (d) Again male dominated society where the clutches of dowry system exists till now deprives women of their basic human rights.  
 (e) To stop women's oppression through dowry system is the main job of conscious people now.

7.

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

Once a poor woman asked a saint whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life. He told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son. He told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered. The sorrowful mother went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds but every door she met with sad replies. One said, "I have lost my husband." Another said, "Our youngest child died last year." She returned with a heavy heart to the great teacher and told him the result of her great search. Then the saint told her that she must not think much for her our grief since sorrow and death are common to all.

### Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preparation Supplement+Model test Book

## KEY TO MODEL TEST 46

### Part-A : Reading Test

1. a. iii. broadcast at an actual programme (b) iii. Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity (c) ii. It doesn't matter what one's faith and beliefs are (d) iii. represent our own culture (e) ii. arriving in overwhelming numbers (f) ii. long practised customs (g) iv. festive
2. (a) Pahela Boishakh is the biggest carnival in our country. It is celebrated in an auspicious manner countrywide irrespectively by all kinds of people. The whole country wears a festive look on this day.  
 (b) I think the main essence of celebrating Pahela Boishakh is that the day inspires us to be united as a nation irrespective of caste and creed as well religion.  
 (c) The resolution of the people on this day is that the day is a part of our Bangalee culture and people become united on this day.  
 (d) The author says this. Many foreigners join the event of Pahela Boishakh and the number is increasing every year. The foreigners join because they have come to know about this celebration as they are living in a global village.  
 (e) The masks and wreaths symbolise the contemporary worries and happiness in the national life.
3. (a) passed/enacted (b) measures (c) visit (d) year (e) mandatory/obligatory
4. (i) 1985 (ii) Bangladesh (iii) in the capital of Nepal (iv) Afghanistan (v) was held
5. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation known as SAARC is a regional organization aimed at promoting cooperation among its member countries. Initially it had seven member countries and Afghanistan was included later. The first conference of SAARC was held in Dhaka in

1985. Bangladesh played a significant role in the formation of SAARC. Its secretariat is located in Nepal and is headed by a Secretary General.

6. (a) Communicative competence means the ability of using language appropriately in different circumstances.
- (b) There are two ways of developing communicative competence.
- (c) Acquisition is the way of developing ability in their mother tongue.
- (d) A language is more successful when it is acquired.
- (e) In non-technical term, acquisition is picking up a language spontaneously.

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

Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat sitting under a tree. A crow saw him and wished to eat that. It flew away and after sometime returned with another crow. Both the crows went near the dog. One of them started pecking to dog's tail. The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry. The dog cropped the bone and barked at the crow. In the meantime the other crow flew away with the bone.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

▶ Question No. – 8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book

**KEY TO MODEL TEST 47**

**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) ii. variety (b) ii. mourning songs (c) ii. died for Bangali language (d) iii. People of all ages (e) ii. all over the world (f) ii. highest (g) i. To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition.
2. (a) 21 February is observed as Shaheed Dibosh in remembrance of the martyrs of the Language Movement of 1952.
- (b) We go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed to pay tribute to the language martyrs.
- (c) The significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh is great. Black badges symbolize sadness. So, to express sadness black badges are worn.
- (d) By 'the rightful place of Bangla', I understand that Bangla being Bangalees' mother tongue has the right to be a state language of the undivided Pakistan.
- (e) The importance of International Mother Language Day is great. This day highlights the importance of a mother tongue and promotes awareness about it.
3. (a) common (b) English (c) opportunity (d) populated (e) solve
4. (i) in 1934 (ii) Completed secondary education (iii) in 1951 (iv) first human to travel into space and move round the earth (v) Died
5. Yuri Gagarin was the first human to travel into space and move round the earth. He was a Russian pilot and astronaut. After obtaining graduation, he first joined the Soviet Air Force. Then for his performance he was chosen for Soviet space program. He travelled into space on April 12, 1961.
6. (a) There are many nice places in Bangladesh.
- (b) Cox's Bazar is the most beautiful place among them.
- (c) Cox's Bazar sea-beach is very charming.
- (d) It is a remarkable place in our country in respect of the natural beauty.
- (e) Many people come to visit this sea-beach every year.

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

The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast. The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church. He saw people walking past him. He had a strange mad look in his eyes. Suddenly, he stopped one of the guests. "There was a ship." the old sailor began. He spoke so strangely that the guest stood still and listened to the story. The old man told him about his last journey.

**Part-B : Writing Test**

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▶ Question No.-8 to 12 : See SSC English Special Preperation Supplement+Model test Book