

উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক

ইংরেজি

সাজেশন



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সম্পাদনায়ঃ
Team Exam Bangla

1. Briefly discuss the character of the narrator.
2. "I answered quite confidently" -comment on the irony of the situation?
3. "Then I made a mistake"—what mistake did the speaker make? Why was it a mistake? What removed the speaker's doubts? What did the speaker do then?
4. "This is not a correct approach at all and should never be followed"-where does this line occur? Who says this and in what context? Which is not a correct approach? What is a correct approach?
5. Hot picture of communal harmony do you find in the extract from APJ Abdul Kalam's autobiography?
6. What did Dr. Kalam's father explain to his son about the 'relevance of prayer'? Or, is there anything mysterious about prayer? Answer from Jainulabdeen's observation. Or, what did Kalam's father tell him about the relevance of prayer?
7. Our locality was "predominantly Muslim", -who is the speaker? How does the speaker describe the locality? What picture of communal harmony do you find in this description? Or, describe the locality where APJ Abdul Kalam lived in his childhood.
8. "When troubles come, try to understand the relevance of your sufferings. Adversity always presents opportunities for introspection." who said this and to whom? Elucidate the statement.
9. Can science and spirituality meet at a point? Answer from your impression of reading of 'Strong Roots'
10. "Eat some more, son"-who is the speaker? What is a food by the speaker to the listener? What picture of the speaker's character is revealed in his line?
11. Why did Roger not try run away later although he had an opportunity to do so?
12. Justify the title of the short story 'Thank you ma'am'.
13. "I am very sorry lady, I'm sorry" .-Who is the speaker? When was the speaker a changed person?
14. "I would take you right from wrong"-who said this, to whom and when? How did the speaker transform the person spoken to here?
15. What are the ways adopted by the lady by which the boy is salvaged from his sin and is ultimately rectified?
16. What features of the teachers of Mrs. Luella Bates are exposed in the short story "Thank you ma'am"?
17. How did the Tsar find out the answer to his three questions?
18. Do you agree with the hermit's answers to the Tsar's three questions? If yes, state why giving example from the text to support your argument. If not, state three reasons why you do not agree.
19. "Forgive me, set the bearded man." why did the man ask for the Tsar's forgiveness?
20. "Now rest awhile and let me work a bit" explain with reference to the context.
21. What is a parable? Consider 'Three questions' as per as parable.
22. "I wanted a pair of shoes" .-what reply did the speaker get and how did she react?
23. Why did the Tsar not agree with the answer of the learned man? Who did the Tsar decide to consult again? What was this person famous for? How did the Tsar go to visit this person?
24. How does tree heal itself?
25. How does the poet describe the killing of a tree in the poem, "On Killing a Tree"?
26. "So hack and chop/but this alone won't do it" What does it refer to? Why don't hacking and chopping do it?
27. The poem, 'On Killing a Tree', describe man's cruelty and violence to nature. Discuss.
28. How is the life force of the tree described in the poem 'On Killing Tree'?
29. Explain: " And then it is done".
30. Give the central idea of the poem, "On Killing a Tree".
31. Do you agree that word 'asleep' is used in an ironical way by the poet in the poem? Illustrate your opinion.
32. How does this picture of the soldier describe the tragedy of war? Explain.

33. "They feel the hollow full of light".- What is the 'hollow' referred to in the line? How does the hollow look? Who is lying in the hollow? How is he lying there?
34. Write a note on the significance of the title of the poem 'Asleep in the Valley'. Suggest another title of the poem.
35. What is the occasion of the poem, "Asleep in the Valley"? Give a simile used by the poet in the poem. Are there other comparisons in the poem?
36. What type of poem is 'Shall I compare Thee summer's day'? Who is the poet? Whom does the poet speak of? What does the poet say about the person spoken of?
37. What do the rough winds do? What does the phrase 'summer's lease suggest? What are the deficiencies of the summer season?
38. How does Shakespeare immortalize his friend's beauty?
39. Discuss how the theme of the poem shifts from mutability to eternity.
40. How does the poet harmonize theme, and imagery in the Sonnet No.18?
41. State the arguments in the octave and the sestet.
42. "But thy eternal summer shall not fade."-Who is the poet? What is meant by 'Thy eternal summer'? How does the poet suggest that 'Thy eternal summer' shall never end?

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43. What is Keats's observation on the songs of the grasshopper and the cricket?
44. "A voice will run....." -Whose voice is this? Where will the voice run? What is the significance of the voice?
45. Explain: "The poetry of Earth ceasing never."
46. How does Chubukov alternate the actual proposal and arguments? Explain your answer.
47. Make a brief sketch of social life as you see in the Play.
48. Describe Chubukov.
49. How does the play make fun of over nervous characters worrying about health?
50. Discuss the reason why the marriage proposal is important to all the characters.
51. "Well, that's way to start your family bliss!" State the context and comment on the statement.
52. Describe the first quarrel between Natalya and Lomov.
53. Comment on the aptness of the title 'The Proposal'.
54. What is ironic about Natalya's request to bring Lomov back?
55. Do you find the play funny? Support your answer with illustrations from the text.
56. Why does Lomov think Natalya will make an acceptable wife? Explain your answer.

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GRAMMAR

Do as directed:

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1. "What is it like outside?" I asked. /"Why don't you look out of the window?" She asked. [**Report the following dialogues in your own words.**]
2. "You must be disappointed," he said. "I'm not nearly as attractive a travelling companion as the one who just left."/"She was an interesting girl," I said. [**Report the following dialogues in your own words.**]
3. "Did she keep her hair long or short?" I asked./ "I don't remember," he said, sounding puzzled. "It was her eyes I noticed, not her hair. She had beautiful eyes-but they were of no use to her. She was completely blind." [**Report the following dialogues in your own words.**]

4. She said, "I did not know anyone else was here." [**Change the Narration**]
5. "To Dehra, and then to Mussoorie." I said. [**Change the Narration**]
6. "You have an interesting face," I remarked. [**Change the Narration**]
7. I said, "Well, an interesting face can also be pretty." [**Change the Narration**]
8. I faced the open window, making a pretence of studying the land- scape. [**Split up the sentences into the Simple sentences.**]
9. My father, Jainulabdeen, possessed a true generosity of spirit. [**Split up the sentences into the Simple sentences.**]
10. I liked her sound of her voice as well as the sound of her slippers. [**Split up the sentences into the Compound sentences.**]
11. I was blind. I may be able to prevent her from discovering this. I wondered. [**Miscellaneous Joining.**]
12. It was impossible to decide beforehand the right time for every action. Some learned men declared this. [**Miscellaneous Joining.**]
13. The man lay on the bed. He closed his eyes. He was quiet. [**Miscellaneous Joining.**]
14. She reached down. She picked the boy up by his shirt front. she shook him until his teeth rattled. [**Miscellaneous Joining.**]
15. There was nothing mysterious about prayer. My father told me this. [**Miscellaneous Joining.**]
16. This is not a correct approach. This should never be follwed. [**Miscellaneous Joining.**]
17. I was old enough to ask a question. I asked my father about the relevence of prayer. [**Miscellaneous Joining.**]
18. The havaldar is pondering this. At this time Charandas slops out. [**Join the two sentences by using sub-ordinate clause.**]
19. Charandas was honest. He died. [**Join into a simple sentence by using present participle.**]
20. The havaldar has been fooled again. He realizes it. He chases Charandas. [**Join into a single sentence by using past participle.**]
21. The queen said to Charandas, "Please forgive me." [**Change into the reported speech.**]
22. The minister said to the queen, "The munim counted the gold coins." [**Change into the reported speech.**]
23. I asked my father about the relevence og prayer. I was old enough to ask questions. [**Join by using Adverbial clause.**]
24. I said my father, "Why don't you say this to the people who came to you for help and advice?" [**Change the following into reported speech.**]
25. He looked as if he were fourteen or fifteen, frail and willow wild. [**Split**]
26. There was a long pouse. The boy's mouth oppned. Then he frowned. [**Jion into a complex sentence.**]
27. You do not know me. I know you. [**Jion into a compound sentence.**]
28. The hermit listened to the Tsar. He answered nothing. [**Jion into a compound sentence.**]
29. Miniature boughs are unchecked. They will expand again. [**Join these two sentences into a complex one.**]
30. There is a small green valley. A show stream flows there. [**Complex sentence**]
31. The soldier keeps one hand on his breast. [**Change the Voice.**]
32. What a tyrant! [**Make it Assertive**]
33. The hermit lived in a wood which he never quitted. [**Change the Voice**]
34. I found the window. [**Change the Voice**]
35. The Muse said, "Bravo! You (the poet) have immortalized your friend." [**Indirect**]

1. I wondered if I would be able _____ prevent her _____ discovering that I was blind. Provided I keep my _____ seat, I thought, it shouldn't be too difficult. The girl said, "I'm getting off _____ Saharanpur. My aunt is meeting there."
2. "We'll soon be _____ your station." I said. "Thank goodness it's _____ short journey. I can't bear _____ sit _____ train _____ more than two-or-three hours."
3. The large woman simply turned _____ and kicked him right square _____ his blue jeaned sitter. Than she reached _____ picked _____ boy _____ his shirt front and shook him until his teeth rattled.
4. It once occurred _____ certain Tsar that if he always knew _____ right time _____ regain everything, if he knew who were _____ right people _____ listen _____ and whom to avoid; and _____ all if he always knew what was _____ most important thing to do he would never fail _____ anything he might undertake.
5. I have endeavoured _____ understand _____ fundamental truths revealed _____ me _____ my father, and fell convinced that there exists _____ divine power that can lift one up from confusion.
6. One must understand difference between a fear-ridden vision _____ destiny and the vision that enables us _____ seek _____ enemy _____ fulfilment ourselves.

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Correct the errors:

1. The boy could hear other roomers laughed and talked in the large house.
2. Every students like the teacher.
3. I want to lend a book from you.
4. The lesson was long and bored.
5. I'd like to see how it looks like.
6. I'm sorry I'm late, I lost the bus.
7. I am not a cowardly.
8. I would say my was a very secure childhood, material and emotional.
9. Mrs. Jones has struggled to exist after her childhood.
10. Mrs. Jones did not informed the police about Roger's theft.
11. When they finish eating, she got up.
12. The soldier sleeps on a pillow made with fern.
13. Many soldiers loose their lives during a war.
14. Every fair from fair sometime decline.
15. Every fair from fair have to decline.

**COMPREHENSION TEST
(UNSEEN)**

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

Agnes Bojaxhin was born in Skopje, Yugoslavia, of Albanian parents. She was attracted to the life of a missionary in India at a very early age. At eighteen, taking the name of Teresa, she entered the Missionary Order of the Loreto Sisters and, on January 20, 1931, she reached Calcutta, then the largest city in the British Empire after London. For sixteen years she taught Geography in one of the most prestigious convents in Calcutta. One day in 1946, during a train journey to Darjeeling, a town on the slopes of the Himalayas, she heard a voice. God was asking her to leave the comfort of her convent and to go and live among the poorest of the poor in the vast city beyond. Having first obtained permission from the Pope,

she changed into a plain white cotton sari and founded a new religious order whose vocation was to relieve the misery of the most neglected of men. In 1950 the Missionaries of Charity was born, a congregation with several thousand charitable foundations throughout India and all other continents.

In June 1952, Mother Teresa stumbled upon an old woman lying in the middle of a pool of water. The woman was hardly breathing. Her toes had been gnawed to the bone by rats. Mother Teresa scooped her into her arms and took her to the Medical College Hospital, but an attendant immediately turned them out. Mother Teresa took the dying woman in her arms. On the way to another hospital, the body of the woman stiffened in her arms.

The next day she rushed to the municipal building and told one of the Mayor's deputies. "It is disgrace that people in this city are forced to die in the streets. Give me a house where we can help the dying to appear before God in dignity." One week later the municipality placed at her disposal a former rest house for Hindu pilgrims next to the Kali Temple. Thus 'Nirmal Hriday', a house for the dying, was established.

Answer the following questions

1. What did Mother Teresa hear on a train journey in 1946?
2. What was the condition of the old woman?
3. How was 'the house for the dying' established?

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Twofold Problem Our Society Faces today and Its Solution Among all living creatures in the world only human beings have the power and means to destroy the ecological system surrounding them. Of course, they may be excused for doing so on the ground of bringing about greater benefit to mankind but one cannot deny the fact that progress and industrialisation have left a trail of devastation. But civilisation must make progress and the wheels of industry must continue to move - it is not safe to stop them just because we want to keep our environment clean.

Here society faces a twofold problem. If the environment is to be kept clean and pure, we should get rid of our factories and industries. But if we are to go ahead with technological progress we must accept pollution as an inevitable hazard.

Perhaps the only solution is to find out a scientifically worked-out method which can solve both problems. Since it is not possible to stop industrial progress we can at least introduce planned and scientific administration, controlled and cautious use of fuels and follow a few rules that may keep the rate of pollution tolerable.

People all over the world are becoming increasingly conscious of the danger caused by pollution and pollutants. A big mistake caused in the ecological system may wipe out the entire human race from the face of the earth. Probably the destructive mechanism is already at work as is evident from several deaths from cancer, bronchitis etc. in big industrialized cities of the world. All natural cycles are connected to each other in a significant manner and damage imparted to a single part is soon spreaded to other areas of the whole system.

Answer the following questions

1. What is discussed in the last paragraph of the given essay?
2. What solution does the author provide us with?
3. What is the twofold problem referred to here?

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

A tractor made in Bengal may help India shed bullocks from farms.

One of the world's smallest tractors, developed in a government laboratory in Durgapur and made specially for farmers with small land holdings, has passed field tests and is ready for production and roll out.

The tractor named Krishi Sakti, developed by engineers at the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), has just received certification under the Central Motor Vehicle Rules and will be produced by Howrah-based Shigha Components, a private company,

"The 12 horsepower mini-tractor will cost less and demand lower operating cost than standard tractors used in farms and will allow farmers with small patches of land to mechanize tilling and ploughing operations", a CMERI scientist said.

Indian agricultural statistics suggest that 80 percent of the farming households across the country hold 36 percent of the cultivated land. The average land holding of an Indian farmer does not exceed the size of a soccer field.

Standard tractors used in Indian farms are larger at 18 horsepower or higher. These tractors cost about Rs 4 lakhs or higher and consume three to four litres of diesel per hour of operation. Krishi Sakti, on the other hand, is expected to be priced below Rs 2 lakhs and will work on less than two litres diesel per hour.

The CMERI engineers say that the tractor could also be used to draw a trolley carrying up to 2500 kg of load. It was also reported that it took a 12 year research effort to develop the new tractor.

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Answer the following questions

1. What is the name of the small tractor developed at CMERI? Who will be its producer?
2. What are the main advantages of employing the new tractor in the field?
3. How much cultivated land is held by 80% of the farmers? How big is the average land holding of an Indian farmer?

Report writing

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1. Write a report on the spread of malaria, dengue and other mosquito-borne diseases in Kolkata and its suburbs.
2. You have been on a visit to a book fair from your school. Write a report based on the following option. Please, duration, arrangement of stalls, variety of books, special theme, crowd.

Letter writing

10

1. Write a letter to the manager of his bank for opening a current account with the bank.
2. Write a letter to the commissioner of police urging him to take action to check the increasing number of incidents of violation of traffic rules, resulting in frequent road accidents.
3. Write a letter to the junior technical officer of your telephone exchange complaining about excessive telephone bills.
4. Write a letter to the Editor of an English daily expressing your concern about the rising prices of essential commodities.
5. Write a letter to the Editor of an English newspaper expressing your concern about global warming.

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