

UNSEEN PASSAGE [Q: 5,6,7]

MODEL QUESTION 1

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847 in Ohio, America. As a little boy, he was very inquisitive. He always wanted to know how things were done. Very early in life, he showed that he was full of curiosity, a quality which is so important to inventors. In 1869, he went to New York where he worked for some time as telephone operator. But soon he became interested in invention. In a very short time he built a laboratory at Menlo Park to carry on his research. His first great invention was a system of telegraphy. Then he invented phonograph, the first form the instrument that we now know as gramophone or record player. The word 'phonograph' means something that can write or record sound. Other scientists before Edison had thought of instrument which acutely worked. He also invented incandescent lamp, a lamp in which the light is caused by a heated wire, called a filament. The wire is heated by an electric current. People could now use electricity to illuminate their homes. By the time Edison died in 1931, he had about a thousand inventions to his credit.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

1x5=5

Name of events	place	Year/ Time
Born	(i) _____	
(ii) _____	(iii) _____	in 1869
Built a laboratory	(iv) _____	
Died		(v) _____

6. Read the following statements. Write (T) in your answer script if the statement is true.

5x1 = 5

- Alva Edison was a meritorious boy.
- He worked as a telephone operator.
- He first invented telegraph.
- Phonograph is used for writing or recording.
- Edison made our life uncomfortable.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 2

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Begum Rokeya was a famous writer and a social worker. She lived in undivided Bengal in the early 20th century. She believed that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men have in the society. So she fought for their cause throughout her life. Begum Rokeya was born in a village called Pairabondh, Rangpur in 1880. Her father Jahiruddin uhammad Abu Ali Haider Saber was an educated landlord. Rokeya was married to Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hussain in 1896. Her husband was the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur, now a district in the Indian state of Bihar. He was very cooperative, and always encouraged Rokeya to go on with her activities. Her husband Sakhawat Hussain died in 1909. After the death of her husband Rokeya started the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School at Bhagalpur. But the local people opposed it. She, therefore, left Bhagalpur for Calcutta and in 1911; she started the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Calcutta with only 8 female students. In 1916, Begum Rokeya established the Muslim Mahila Samity. Begum Rokeya was a writer too. Begum Rokeya died at the age of 52.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Date	Event
(i) _____	Begum Rokeya was born
1909	ii) _____
iii) _____	started the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Calcutta
1916	iv) _____
v) _____	died

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements. 5x1=5

- Begum Rokeya tried to ensure the basic rights of women.
- She was a pioneer of women development.
- Begum Rokeya established a school after his name.
- Her husband died after the death of her.
- People opposed Begum Rokeya.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 3

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Milton was a great poet after Shakespeare. His father early decided that Milton was to have a literary career. At the age of 7 in 1615, he got himself admitted in Star Palace School. But Milton could not pay attention to his studies in this school. After a pair of years, he left the school and studied at St. Paul's School till 1624. In the succeeding year Milton entered Christ College in Cambridge. He took his M.A. degree at the age of 24 and went to his father's house in the village of Horton. Milton's father however had faith in his son and allowed him to continue his studies at Horton from 1632 to 1638. During this period he made himself master of everything worth knowing in the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and the Bible. In 1643 Milton met Mary Powell in an occasion and married her. But this great poet became blind in 1652. The idea behind his famous work 'Paradise Lost' developed after his blindness. 'Paradise Lost' saw the light of day in the year 1665. Nine years after its publication the great artist in English Literature died.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 5x1 = 5

Date	Event
(i) _____	Milton was born
1632-- 38	ii) _____
iii) _____	Married Mary Powell
1652	iv) _____
v) _____	Died

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements. 5x1=5

- Milton's father wanted him to study law.
- He was very studious student.
- Milton entered Christ College in 1625.
- He had become blind before he got married.
- He was a master of different literature.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Kazi Nazrul Islam is a rebel poet and our national poet. Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 BS (1899 AD) in the village of Churulia near Asansol in the Burdwan District. He was born in a powerful Muslim Taluqdar family and was the second of three sons and a daughter, Nazrul's father Kazi Faeer Ahmed was the imam and caretaker of the local mosque and mausoleum. Nazrul's mother was Zahida Khatun. His nickname was Dukhu Miañ. His family was devastated with the death of his father in 1908. At the age of ten he was admitted to a local primary school. He did not obey the hard and fast rule of the school. So he often fled away from the school. When he was 12, he fled away from home and took a job in a baker's shop in the town of Asansol. At the age of nineteen he joined the army as an ordinary soldier in the British army. Nazrul left the army in 1920 and settled in Calcutta and started writings. He wrote a lot of poems, short

stories, gajals, novels etc. and travelled all the branches of Bengali Literature. He published his first novel "Bandhan-hara" in 1920. His famous poem "Bidrohi" stirred the whole nation. His poems inspired our freedom fighters in the liberation war of Bangladesh. In 1942 at the age of 43 he began suffering from an unknown disease, losing his voice and memory. In 1972, he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet. He died on 29 August, 1976.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Year	Activity	Description
1909	i) _____	
ii) _____		Joined army
first novel		iii) _____
iv) _____		Fled away from home
1972		v) _____

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- Kazi Nazrul Islam's family fell in extreme poverty before his father's death.
- Nazrul joined army in 1920.
- Bandhan-hara is his first novel to be published.
- He was very interested to study.
- He was declared national poet after he had been brought in Bangladesh.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 5

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Neil A. Armstrong commanded the Gemini 8 mission and became the first human to walk on the moon as commander of Apollo 11. He was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, on August 5, 1930. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Purdue University and a Master of Science degree from the University of Southern California. Armstrong joined the Navy and flew as a naval aviator from 1949 to 1952. In 1955 he joined the National Advisory Committee for Flight Propulsion Laboratory and later was transferred to the High Speed Flight Station at Edwards Air Force Base, California, as a civilian pilot for NACA and NASA. Among the aircrafts he tested the X-15 rocket plane. On July 16, 1969, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins departed for the moon. Four days later, Armstrong and Aldrin landed their Lunar Module in the moon's Sea of Tranquility. Armstrong, and then Aldrin, stepped onto the surface and became the first humans to leave their footprints in the lunar dust. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours. The next day they fired off the surface and rejoined Collins in the orbiting mother ship.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Date	Description
i) _____	born in Wapakoneta.
1949	ii) _____
iii) _____	joined NASA as a civilian pilot
20 July 1969	iv) _____
v) _____	rejoined with Collins

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- Neil A Armstrong took Bachelor and Master Degree from the same University.
- He joined NAVY at the age of 18.
- On 16 July 1969 they landed on the surface of moon.
- The astronauts took four days to reach the moon.
- Neil A Armstrong was the only person who landed on the moon.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 6

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in 1942 in an educated family. He was very skilled in mathematics from an early age. He got married in 1963. He got his PhD in Cosmology from Cambridge University at the age of 26. At the age of thirty two he received the prestigious Albert Einstein award for theoretical physics. In 1979 he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian professor of mathematics. He became famous for his investigations into the origins of the universe. He wrote the book 'A brief history of time: From the big bang to the present times.' It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesizer. He is provided with twenty-four hour nursing facilities by an American organization for his physical well-being. He lives with his wife and three daughters.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Year	Activity	Description	achievement/award
1968		(i) _____	
		Received Albert Einstein award	
1972		(iii) _____	
	Theoretical Physics		iv) _____
	Investigations into the origins of the universe		v) _____

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- Stephen Hawking got Albert Einstein award for theoretical physics in 1970.
- He joined Cambridge University as a professor at the age of 35.
- He confined to wheel chair in early age.
- He could not but move his head and hands only.
- Before marriage he confined in wheelchair.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 7

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847 in Ohio, America. As a little boy, he was very inquisitive. He always wanted to know how things were done. Very early in life, he showed that he was full of curiosity, a quality which is so important to inventors. In 1869, he went to New York where he worked for some time as telephone operator. But soon he became interested in invention. In a very short time he built a laboratory at Menlo Park to carry on his research. His first great invention was a system of telegraphy. Then he invented phonograph, the first form the instrument that we now know as gramophone or record player. The word 'phonograph' means something that can write or record sound. Other scientists before Edison had thought of instrument which acutely worked. He also invented incandescent lamp, a lamp in which the light is caused by a heated wire, called a filament. The wire is heated by an electric current. People could now use electricity to illuminate their homes. By the time Edison died in 1931, he had about a thousand inventions to his credit.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Name of events	place	Year/ Time
Born	(i) _____	
(ii) _____	(iii) _____	in 1869
Built a laboratory	(iv) _____	
Died		(v) _____

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements. 5x1=5

- Thomas Alva Edison was very brilliant.
- He built a Laboratory to make something important.
- At first he invented phonograph.
- Filament is heated by electricity.
- He died at the age of 67.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 8

Read the passage below and answer the questions

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

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. Draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, is the picture of Mother Teresa in our mind.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Name of events	place	Year/ Time
Born	(i) _____	
(ii) _____		1928
(iii) _____		1931
Taught geography	(iv) _____	
Died		v) _____

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements. 5x1=5

- Mother Teresa was from an affluent family.
- She left house at early age.
- At first she taught Geography in a reputed college in India.
- She died when it was 1997
- She got permission to help the impoverished and wretched people.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 9

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Jibanananda Das was born in a small town of Barisal in 1899. He took his Master Degree in English at the age of 22. The next year he started his teaching career as a Professor of English at the Kolkata City College. He lost the job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in the Parichaya Patrika. But two years after he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi but returned to his place of birth the next year. He got an appointment in Brajamohan College, Barisal in 1935. In 1947 when the partition was made, Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India. In West Bengal he started editing the Swaraj Patrika. In 1951 he joined the Kharagpur

College. He was awarded Rabindra Purashkar in 1953. He met with a tram accident on the 14th October, 1954. He was hospitalized. After a few days he passed away on October 22, 1954.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where	When
Jibanananda Das	lost job		(i) _____
A poem	published	(ii) _____	
Jibanananda Das	joined	(iii) _____	in 1930
Jibanananda Das	joined	Brajamohan College	(iv) _____
Jibanananda Das	joined	(v) _____	in 1951

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh before partition in 1947.
- Rabindra Purashkar was awarded to Jibanananda Das in 1953.
- Jibanananda Das met a normal death.
- He migrated to India in 1947.
- A train accident is responsible for Jibanananda's death.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 10

Read the passage below and answer the questions

George Washington was the first President of the U.S.A. He was born in 1732 in Virginia. His family used to cultivate tobacco in their estate in Virginia. When he was twenty years old, he took over these estates and lived a comfortable life. In 1752, France and Britain started war. Then he left his estates and joined the English forces. He soon made a good name for himself as a brilliant officer. In 1773, the unpleasant incident known as Boston Tea Party took place between the Americans and British. Thirteen colonies joined into a Congress in 1774. In 1775, some English troops were attacked and a war broke. In 1776, the colonies formally declared themselves independent. Peace treaty was signed between America and Britain in 1783. When England and France made peace, he went to his home of Virginia to live happily. In 1789, Washington became the first President of the United States.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Who/What	Event	Year	Place
George Washington	(i) _____	in 1732	in Virginia
French and British	started a war	in 1752	(ii) _____
Boston Tea Party	unpleasant incident	(iii) _____	in America and Britain
(iv) _____	declared independence	in 1776	in America
Washington	became first President	in 1789	(v) _____

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- In his early life, Washington was a politician.
- France and Britain started war in 1752.
- George Washington was the first President of the UK.
- Boston Tea Party was a pleasant incident between the Americans and the British.
- He was acknowledged as a meritorious officer.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 11

Read the passage below and answer the questions

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa. He has two nick-names: Madiba and Black Pimpernel. From his boyhood he saw the cruelty of the White to the Black one. At that time the White people bait the Black people. It was unbearable for little Mandela. Becoming actively involved in the anti-apartheid movement in his 20s, Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942. For 20 years he directed a peaceful and non-violent defiance against the South African Government. For this he was in the jail on Robben Island for 18 years. In 1993 Mandela and F.W de Klerk were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994, Mandela was elected the South Africa's first black President. In 2009, Mandela's birthday, July 18, was declared 'Mandela Day' by the UN. Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Who/What	Event	Where/Party	When/Age
Mandela	(i) _____	South Africa	1918
He	involved himself	(ii) _____	1942
He	was prisoned	(iii) _____	
(iv) _____	declared Mandela Day		2009
He	died	(v) _____	2013

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- Nelson Mandela was first African President.
- FW de Klerk won the Nobel Prize alone for peace.
- Madiba is a nickname of Mandela.
- For 20 years he directed a peaceful and violent defiance against the South African govt.
- Mandela died at the age of 95 in 2013.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 12

Read the passage below and answer the questions

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

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

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

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- Rabindranath has no formal school education.
- So he had no good education.

- (c) His education was not neglected.
- (d) He started composing poems from his boyhood.
- (e) His poems of boyhood period were charmless and without merit.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 13

Read the passage below and answer the questions

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

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

The name of events	Place	Year/time	Achievement
Birth	(i) _____		
Entrance Examination			(ii) _____
M.Sc Degree		(iii) _____	
(iv) _____		in 1906	
Higher education	(v) _____		

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

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

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 14

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

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

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

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

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

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

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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MODEL QUESTION 15

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

Ferdousi, the great poet, had a very set hand. He informed the Sultan of writing something remarkable. Then he began to write 'The Shahnama' in honour of Sultan Mahmud. The Sultan promised to pay him a piece of gold coin for each verse. But when the epic was finished, it was found to contain sixty thousand verses. When the epic was taken to him, the Sultan now offered Ferdousi only sixty thousand pieces of silver coins instead of gold coins. The poet refused to accept. The Sultan repenting, sent him sixty thousand pieces of gold coins. But the messengers arrived too late. When they reached the poet's house, they met the dead body being carried out for burial. The messengers came back to the palace. They reported to the Sultan. The Sultan sat grave. He did not tell anything to anybody. Last of all, he called his courtiers and asked them to accompany him. The Sultan went to the grave of the poet. He expressed his deep shock for the departed poet.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

5x1 = 5

Name	Event/Activity	What/Why
Ferdousi	Was told to write	(i) _____
The Shahnama	(ii) _____	In honour of Sultan Mahmud
Sultan Mahmud	desired to give	(iii) _____
The epic	contained	(iv) _____
The Sultan	(v) _____	To express his deep shock

6. Write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements.

5x1=5

- (a) Ferdousi could not finish 'The Shahnama' before his last breath.
- (b) The Sultan was not a man of principle.
- (c) The Sultan kept his promise.
- (d) Ferdousi got shocked getting the silver coins.
- (e) Ferdousi got honoured after his death.

7. Summarize the above text in your own words:

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