

Questions No. 5-6

Unseen Comprehension

প্রশ্ন পরিচিতি

► Unseen Passage (Qs. 5 & 6)

প্রশ্নপত্রে একটি Unseen Passage থাকবে এবং Unseen Passage থেকে Information Transfer অথবা True/False এবং Writing Summary শিরোনামে প্রশ্ন থাকবে।

Question No.5 Information Transfer

1×5=5

প্রশ্নপত্রে প্রদত্ত Unseen Passage-এর তথ্যসমূহ একটি Table-ফরম্যাটে ৫টি শূন্যস্থান আকারে দেওয়া থাকবে। Passage থেকে যথাযথ তথ্য নিয়ে শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে সম্পূর্ণ Table-টি ভোলায় প্রয়োজন নেই। নম্বরসহ উত্তরটি লেখাই যথেষ্ট। মোট নম্বর থাকবে ৫।

Or, True/False

Information Transfer-এর বিকল্প হিসেবে True/False থাকতে পারে। এক্ষেত্রে প্রদত্ত Unseen Passage-এর তথ্যসমূহের ওপর ভিত্তি করে পাঁচটি বিবৃতি দেওয়া থাকবে। বিবৃতিগুলো সত্য না মিথ্যা তা লিখতে হবে। যে বিবৃতিটি মিথ্যা হবে সেটির ক্ষেত্রে সঠিক উত্তরটি কী তাও লিখতে হবে। প্রতিটি সঠিক উত্তরের জন্য পাওয়া যাবে ১ নম্বর। মোট নম্বর ৫।

Question No.6 Writing Summary

5

প্রদত্ত Unseen Passage-এর ওপর Summary লিখতে হবে। প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদটি বারবার পড়ে এর মূল বিষয়টি কী তা বুঝতে হবে। তবেই Summary লেখা যেমন সহজ হবে, তেমনি হবে সাবলীল। নম্বর থাকবে ৫।

★ Unseen Comprehension 01

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

The Artemis program is NASA's long-term lunar exploration project, officially launched in December 2017. The program's first uncrewed test flight, Artemis I, was successfully launched on November 16, 2022. Building on that data, NASA launched Artemis II on April 1, 2026, from Launch Complex 39B at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. This historic mission marked the first time humans traveled to the Moon since the Apollo 17 mission in December 1972. The spacecraft, named Integrity by its four-person international crew, spent its first two days in Earth orbit. On April 2, 2026, it performed its Trans-Lunar Injection burn, officially leaving Earth's orbit. On the sixth day, Artemis II reached its closest point to the Moon. After a total mission duration of 9 days, 1 hour, and 32 minutes, the spacecraft and its four crew members safely splashed down in the Pacific Ocean. This made April 10, 2026, a historic day. The success of the mission made NASA's plans stronger for Artemis III, which is expected in late 2027 and aims to land the first woman and first person of color on the Moon. Artemis IV is planned for early 2028 and will focus on building the Lunar Gateway space station.

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

What	Description	When
The Artemis program	was initiated by NASA	(i) —
(ii) —	commenced its journey	1 April 2026
Apollo 17	accomplished mission	(iii) —
Artemis II	(iv) —	6 April 2026
The crew	safely returned	(v) —

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- The Artemis II is NASA's ongoing lunar exploration initiative, which officially began in December 2017.
- Artemis I proved to be a successful space mission.
- Artemis II was launched before launching Artemis I.
- NASA launched Artemis II on April 1, 2026, from the Pacific Ocean.
- The spacecraft, named Integrity by its four-person international crew, spent its first two days in the moon.
- On 5 April 2026, Artemis II reached its closest approach to the Moon.
- The total duration of the Artemis II mission was 9 days, 1 hour, and 32 minutes.
- The Artemis II mission concluded on 10 April 2026.
- The next missions in NASA's plan include Artemis III and Artemis IV.
- Artemis II launched on 1 April 2026, marking the second human lunar journey since Apollo 17 in December 1972.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

★ Unseen Comprehension 02

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease caused by the measles virus. It spreads through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Symptoms usually appear 10–14 days after exposure. These symptoms include high fever, cough, runny nose, red and watery eyes, and small white spots inside the mouth. A red rash starts

on the face and spreads to the rest of the body. Serious complications of measles include pneumonia, diarrhoea, encephalitis, blindness, and death. These complications are particularly common among young children and malnourished individuals. Bangladesh is currently facing one of its worst measles outbreaks in decades, which began in mid-March 2026. As of early June 2026, there have been over 81,000 suspected cases and around 9,800 laboratory-confirmed cases, affecting nearly all districts of the country. Around 80% of the cases involve children under five years old. More than 66,000 patients were admitted to hospitals during the outbreak. Over 62,000 patients recovered and were discharged from hospitals. Sadly, around 630 people had died by June 2026. Among them, about 539 deaths were suspected to be related to measles. To prevent measles, vaccination is the most effective measure. The measles-rubella (MR) vaccine is recommended at 9 months and 15 months of age. A nationwide emergency vaccination campaign was launched in April 2026. It targeted children aged from 6 months to 5 years. To prevent future outbreaks, we should improve disease monitoring, eat nutritious food, maintain good hygiene, isolate infected people, and ensure that more people receive vaccines.

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

What	Description	Where/Whom	When
Worst measles outbreaks	(i) —	Bangladesh	mid-March 2026
More than 66,000 patients	got admitted	(ii) —	June 2026
Around 630 patients	died of measles	Bangladesh	(iii) —
(iv) —	should be given	to children	9 months and 15 months
Emergency vaccination campaign	was launched	Bangladesh	(v) —

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- An infected person can spread the measles virus by coughing or sneezing.
- Pneumonia is a disease caused as a complication of severe measles.
- Measles complications are seen among people who are free from malnutrition.
- Around 630 patients died of measles by mid-March 2026.
- The MR vaccine should be given to children at 6 months and 5 years of age.
- There have been over 81,000 suspected cases and around 9,800 laboratory-confirmed cases reported before June 2026.
- About 539 people died, but it is not confirmed whether the deaths were due to measles.
- Timely vaccination can prevent measles.
- We should eat healthy food to avoid measles.
- It is evident that most of the measles victims are children above 5 years of age.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 03

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Ziaur Rahman was a Bangladeshi military leader and politician who served as the President of Bangladesh. He was born to Mansur Rahman and Jahanara Khatun in the Bogura district in 1936. He studied at Bogura Zilla School, Hare School in Calcutta, and later in Karachi after Partition. In 1953, he joined D. J. Sindh Government Science College and also entered the Pakistan Military Academy at Kakul. He was commissioned into the Pakistan Army in 1960 and received the Hilal-e-Jurrah for bravery in the 1965 Kashmir War. The year he was commissioned into the Pakistan Army, he married Khaleda Khanam Putul, later known as Begum Khaleda Zia. Ziaur Rahman played a significant role in the 1971 Liberation War as a military commander. He organized Bengali soldiers into structured units, formed Sector 1 and later Sector 11, and eventually led the famous "Z Force", which carried out major operations against Pakistani forces. His leadership and bravery on the battlefield earned him the Bir Uttom award and a great reputation as a courageous war commander. After independence, he served in senior army positions, becoming Chief of Army Staff in 1975. He became President of Bangladesh 6 years after the War of Liberation and founded the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) the next year. He retired from the army in 1978 as a Lieutenant General. He was assassinated in Chattogram on 30 May 1981. He was laid to rest at Zia Uddyan in Dhaka, and his wife, Begum Khaleda Zia, was also buried beside his tomb in 2025.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. Write no more than three words or numbers for each answer.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Why	When
Ziaur Rahman	(i) —	Bogura	1936
Ziaur Rahman and Khaleda Zia	got married		(ii) —
(iii) —	was awarded to Ziaur Rahman	for leadership and bravery in the battlefield	
Ziaur Rahman	became the President		(iv) —
BNP	was formed		(v) —

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Begum Khaleda Zia's husband served Bangladesh as the President.
- Mansur Rahman and Jahanara Khatun were the parents of Ziaur Rahman.
- Begum Khaleda Zia married Ziaur Rahman in 1960.
- Hilal-e-Jurrat is an award which was given to people who showed bravery and courage in 1971 Liberation War.
- Ziaur Rahman became the victim of assassination.
- BNP was formed before Ziaur Rahman became the President of Bangladesh.
- Ziaur Rahman breathed his last at the age of 45.
- Although Ziaur Rahman was died in Dhaka, he was buried in Chattogram.
- Ziaur Rahman and his wife are resting in peace side by side.
- Lieutenant General is a rank in BNP.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 04

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Warren Buffett is a world-famous American investor and business leader known for his success in stock market investing. Warren Buffett was born in 1930 in the USA. He is widely known as one of the richest men in the world. From an early age, Buffett showed a strong interest in business and money. As a child, he sold chewing gum, magazines, and soft drinks to earn extra income. At the age of 11, he bought his first shares of stock. This showed his early interest in investing. Buffett attended the University of Nebraska and later earned a master's degree in economics from Columbia University at the age of 21. There, he studied under Benjamin Graham, whose ideas strongly influenced him. In 1952, Buffett married Susan Thompson Buffett, and they had three children. They later lived separately but remained close until Susan's death in 2004. Two years later, Warren Buffett married Astrid Menks. In 1965, he became the chairman of Berkshire Hathaway. Under his leadership, it became one of the largest companies in the world. An interesting fact is that he still lives in the same house he bought in 1958 for about \$31,500, which is known as the Warren Buffett Omaha house. In 2006, he decided to donate most of his wealth to charity. He planned to give it through the Gates Foundation and other organizations. As of 2026, his estimated net worth is about \$143 billion, which is more than 17 trillion Bangladeshi taka.

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	When/How
Warren Buffett	(i) —	1930
Susan Thompson Buffett	died	(ii) —
(iii) —	married Warren Buffett	2006
Warren Buffett's Omaha House	was bought for about 31,500 US Dollar	(iv) —
(v) —	owned by Warren Buffett	2026

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Warren Buffett had a struggling early life.
- Benjamin Graham was influenced by Warren Buffett.
- Warren Buffett earned MA in economics from a Columbian university.
- Susan Thompson Buffett was the second wife of Warren Buffett.
- Warren Buffett married Astrid Menks at the age of 76.
- Berkshire Hathaway was one of the leading companies in the USA under the leadership of Warren Buffet.
- Warren Buffett still lives in the house he purchased in 1958.
- Warren Buffett pledged to give all his wealth to charity through the Gates Foundation and other organizations.
- Warren Buffett is the richest man in the world today.
- Warren Buffett, who had a difficult childhood, is now a successful man.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 05

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Prof. Dr. Kamrul Islam is one of the most famous kidney transplant surgeons in Bangladesh. His life story shows the value of hard work and service to humanity. His father, Aminul Islam, was killed during the Liberation War in 1971. Despite facing difficulties in his early life, he worked hard to achieve his dream of becoming a doctor. He studied at Dhaka Medical College and later went to the UK for higher studies in surgery and urology. In 1993, he joined government service through the BCS Health Cadre. In 2007, he successfully performed his first kidney transplant at the National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology. Four years later, he resigned from government service. In 2014, he founded the Centre for Kidney Diseases and Urology Hospital in Shyamoli, Dhaka, with the goal of

providing affordable treatment to poor and middle-class patients. He and his team have performed more than 1,000 kidney transplants with a success rate of around 95–96 percent, charging a very low fee. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to medicine, he received the Independence Award, the highest civilian award in Bangladesh, eight years after establishing his hospital.

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Why	When/How
(i) —	assassinated during Liberation War		in 1971
Prof. Dr. Kamrul Islam	completed first kidney transplant	at the National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology	(ii) —
Centre for Kidney Diseases and Urology Hospital	was instituted	at (iii) —	in 2014
Dr. Islam and his teammates	(iv) —	at the National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology	with a success rate of around 95–96 percent
Independence Award	was awarded to Dr. Islam	in recognition of his outstanding contribution to medicine	in (v) —

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answers if the statements is false.

- Prof. Dr. Kamrul Islam performs heart transplants in Bangladesh.
- Aminul Islam was martyred during the Liberation War in 1971.
- Despite facing many difficulties in his early life, Kamrul Islam remained resolute and diligently pursued his aspiration of becoming a doctor.
- Dr. Islam's first kidney transplant at the National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology was unsuccessful.
- Dr. Islam worked to ensure that poor and middle-class patients could receive treatment at a reasonable cost.
- National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology is Dr. Islam's own institute.
- The success rate of Dr. Islam and his team is high.
- Dr. Islam received the Independence Award for establishing National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology.
- Dr. Islam set up his own institution before resigning from government service.
- Dr. Islam and his team have successfully performed over 1,000 kidney transplants, achieving a success rate of around 95–96 percent while keeping the treatment cost comparatively low.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

★ Unseen Comprehension 06

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Hafiz Uddin Ahmad is a well-known Bangladeshi politician, former sportsman, and military officer. He was born into an influential family in Bhola in 1944. His father was a physician and a local political figure. Growing up in Bhola, he balanced both academics and sports. He completed his higher studies at Dhaka University, graduating with a master's degree in Political Science at the age of 24. Before finding his path in the military and politics, Hafiz Uddin was known as one of East Pakistan's fastest sprinters and most talented footballers. In 1964, he joined Mohammedan Sporting Club as an exciting winger. He won the provincial 200-meter sprint in the same year and the 100-meter title the following year. Between 1967 and 1970, he became a regular player and occasional captain of the Pakistan national football team. Inspired by his athletic career, he joined the army. During the 1971 Liberation War, he joined the freedom struggle and was later awarded the gallantry title Bir Bikrom for his bravery. After retiring as a Major, he entered politics. Later, he officially joined the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). He served as the Water Resources Minister under the Khaleda Zia government. In the 13th parliamentary election of Bangladesh, which took place on 12 February 2026, Hafiz Uddin Ahmad won the Bhola-3 constituency seat as a BNP candidate. On March 12, 2026, he achieved a major milestone by being unanimously elected Speaker of the 13th Jatiya Sangsad of Bangladesh.

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

Who/What	Description	Where/Whom	When
Hafiz Uddin Ahmad	(i) —	Bhola	1944
(ii) —	was completed by Major Hafiz	from Dhaka University	1968
Bir Bikrom	(iii) —	to Major Hafiz	
(iv) —	was held	Bangladesh	12 February 2026
Major Hafiz	became the Speaker	(v) —	12 March 2026



Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Hafiz Uddin Ahmad belonged to a highly prestigious family.
- Hafiz Uddin Ahmad excelled equally in both his academic learning and his sporting achievements during his youth.
- Hafiz Uddin Ahmad won the provincial 200-meter sprint in 1967.
- Bir Bikrom is a title awarded to people for performing well in Army.
- Hafiz Uddin Ahmad joined politics during his military service.
- Hafiz Uddin Ahmad served as the captain of the Pakistan national football team.
- BNP is the political party he is affiliated with.
- Hafiz Uddin Ahmad retired from the Army as a Speaker.
- During Khaleda Zia's government, Hafiz Uddin Ahmad held the position of Water Resources Minister.
- Becoming the Speaker of Bangladesh Nationalist Party was a remarkable achievement for Hafiz.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

★ Unseen Comprehension 07

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Elon Musk is a world-famous entrepreneur known for his work in technology, space exploration, and electric vehicles. He was born on June 28, 1971, South Africa. From his early childhood, he was very curious, quiet, and highly interested in reading and technology. However, his childhood was not easy. He was often bullied at school and had a lonely early life, which made him spend more time in books and computers. At the age of 12, he developed a video game called Blaster and sold it for about \$500, showing his early talent. Five years later, Musk moved to Canada. Later, he studied at Queen's University in Canada and then transferred to the University of Pennsylvania in the United States, where he earned degrees in physics and economics in the mid-1990s. After that, he briefly joined a PhD program at Stanford University in 1995 but left after two days to start his business career. Musk faced many struggles in his early business life. In 1996, he co-founded Zip2, which was later sold in 1999 for about \$307 million. He then co-founded PayPal. It was bought by eBay in 2002 for about \$1.5 billion. The same year, he founded SpaceX, a company based in the USA. Tesla, a vehicle company, became successful under his leadership from 2004 onward. He is now actively involved in expanding SpaceX's Starlink internet system and advancing AI through xAI, while also managing Tesla and X (formerly Twitter).

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

Who/What	Description	Where/Whom	When
Elon Musk	(i) —	South Africa	1971
(ii) —	a video game created	Elon Musk	1983
Musk	shifted	(iii) —	1989
PayPal	was sold for about 1.5 billion dollars	eBay	(iv) —
(v) —	was established	America	2002

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Elon Musk is 55 years old now.
 - Musk was regularly harassed by his schoolmates.
 - From his early childhood, Musk was attracted to video games and business.
 - Musk was born in Canada but he was educated in South Africa.
 - PayPal was sold to Elon Musk by eBay.
 - SpaceX was founded when Musk was 31 years old.
 - Musk joined a PhD program at Stanford University, but left after only two days to start his business career.
 - Musk programmed a video game called Blaster while studying at Queen's University.
 - At present, Elon Musk is busy with SpaceX's Starlink, xAI, Tesla and X.
 - X is now known as Twitter.
6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

★ Unseen Comprehension 08

Read the passage and then answer the questions 5 and 6.

The Strait of Hormuz is one of the world's most vital waterways. This narrow strait connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. In 1622, after over a century of Portuguese colonial rule, the Persian Safavid Empire (under Shah Abbas I) allied with the English East India Company to recapture the island of Hormuz. Then on November 30, 1971, the Imperial Iranian Navy seized three key islands: Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa at the mouth of the strait. In short, Iran took control of the physical territory from colonialists in 1622 and seized the islands strategically in 1971. In the 20th century, the strait's significance shifted from silk and spices to petroleum. Following the discovery of oil in the Middle East, the strait became the exit point for a massive portion

of the world's crude oil supply. Big ships, especially oil tankers carrying roughly 20-25% of the world's total oil pass through this narrow but commercially important waterway daily. So, any closure or instability in this strait poses a major threat to global energy prices. As of early 2026, the Strait has become a central theater of conflict. When the United States and Israel attacked Iran in February 2026, in response, Iran effectively closed the Strait of Hormuz in early March 2026. This triggered a global oil crisis, with prices soaring across Asia, Europe, and beyond.

5. Complete the table below with information from the above passage.

What/Who	Event	When/Where	Reason	Result
Safavid Empire	united with the English East India Company	1622	(a) —	end of Portuguese colonial rule
The strait's importance	changed	(b) —	discovery of oil	shifting to petroleum
(c) —	pass through the strait	everyday		an important commercial traffic
Iran	(d) —	March 2026	in response to the attack	(e) —

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- The Strait of Hormuz directly connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea, bypassing the Gulf of Oman.
- Daily transit through the Strait of Hormuz accounts for approximately a quarter of the entire global oil supply.
- Iran regained control of the island of Hormuz in 1622 without receiving any foreign military assistance.
- The seizure of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa occurred more than three centuries after the recapture of Hormuz from Portuguese rule.
- Instability or closure of the Strait of Hormuz can significantly affect global energy prices.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 09

Read the passage on the July Uprising in Bangladesh and answer questions 5 and 6.

The July Uprising of 2024 was a mass movement in Bangladesh that ended a fascist regime. The conflict began with the quota system in government jobs. Earlier, in 2018, the government announced that the controversial quota system would be cancelled. But in June 2024, the High Court brought it back, which made young people very angry. The students of Dhaka University started peaceful protests against the quota system, arguing that it was unfair and disregarded merit. A platform called "Anti-Discrimination Student Movement" was launched on July 1 to lead the protests, which gained support from students at private universities, schools, and colleges. The movement also drew support from the public, including teachers, social workers, and political leaders. The government's violent response, however, escalated the situation. On July 15, police and members of the ruling party's student wing attacked students at Dhaka and Jahangirnagar Universities. The next day, police opened fire on protesters, killing several people, including student Abu Sayeed in Rangpur. The killing continued. On July 18, more than 50 were killed, and the next day was deadlier as over 100 people, including children, lost their lives. These killings shocked the whole nation. In response to the killings, the students' demand shifted from quota reform to the Prime Minister's resignation. On August 3, they called for a nationwide non-cooperation movement. In response to the students' 'March to Dhaka' programme, millions of people defied the ongoing curfew and marched on the capital on August 5. Finding no other way, the then Prime Minister resigned and fled the country. The July Uprising has proved that united people can change history.

5. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

What/Who	Event	When	Result
The July Uprising	(a) —	2024	(b) —
(c) —	was reinstated	(d) —	angered young people
Police	(e) —	July 16, 2024	death of several people including Abu Sayeed

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- A fascist regime fell due to the July Uprising.
- The High Court's decision in 2024 sparked anger among the young generation.
- The protests at Dhaka University were violent from the very beginning.
- People from all walks of life supported the protests led by 'Anti-Discrimination Student Movement'.
- The gentle response of the government escalated the movement.
- Abu Sayeed was shot dead on 17 July.
- The Prime Minister resigned and surrendered.
- The July Uprising of 2024 in Bangladesh was sparked by the violent response of the government.

- (i) The High Court's decision to bring back the quota system in June 2024 led to the protests.
- (j) The 'Anti-Discrimination Student Movement' was formed after the death of Abu Sayeed.
- (k) A nationwide non-cooperation movement was called for on the 3rd of August.
- (l) In 2018, the government announced that the quota system would be brought back.
- (m) The High Court's decision in June 2024 to reinstate the quota system angered many young people.
- (n) Members of the ruling party's student wing attacked students at Dhaka and Jagannath Universities on June 15.
- (o) Abu Sayeed was among those killed when police opened fire on July 16.
- (p) More than 100 people, including children, were killed on July 18.
- (q) The July Uprising eventually helped the Prime Minister to reinstate the power.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

✶ Unseen Comprehension 10

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was an officer in the Bangladesh Army during the Liberation War in 1971. He was born on 7 March 1949 at Rahimganj village under Babuganj upazila in Barishal district. He finished his HSC from the Barishal BM College. In 1967, he took admission in the Department of Statistics at the University of Dhaka. On 5 October 1967, he joined the armed forces as a Cadet at the Pakistan Military Academy. He obtained commissioned rank in the Engineering Corps in 1968. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on 30 August in 1970. He was an officer in sector 7 of the Mukti Bahini. He was given the responsibility to fight at Chapainawabganj border in Rajshahi district. On 14 December, he was killed in an attempt to break through enemy defences on the bank of the Mohananda river. He was buried near Sona Masjid premises. In recognition of his valour and sacrifice in the War of Liberation, Mohiuddin Jahangir was awarded with the highest state honour of Birshrestha. [JSC: JB-2018; CB-2017; DB-2016; SB-2016; CtgB-2016; Daffodils High School, Dhaka-2025]

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. Write not more than three words and/or numbers for each answer.

Birshrestha Mohiuddin Jahangir			
Event/Activity	Institution/District	Year/Age	Rank/Designation
served	(i) —	1971	Captain
entered	University of Dhaka	at the age of (ii) —	student
(iii) —	Pakistan Military Academy	at the age of 18	(iv) —
took martyrdom	(v) —	at the age of 22	

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- (a) Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was a freedom fighter.
- (b) He was a student of Dhaka University.
- (c) He obtained commissioned rank in 1970.
- (d) During Liberation War, Rajshahi district was in sector 11.
- (e) He was a police officer.
- (f) Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was a great fighter.
- (g) He was promoted to pilot in 1970.
- (h) Mohiuddin Jahangir obtained commissioned rank in the army.
- (i) He was buried in his village.
- (j) 'Birshrestha' is the highest state honour for the freedom fighters.
- (k) Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was an officer of Bangladesh Navy.
- (l) He was commissioned in Pilot Corps in 1968.
- (m) Mohiuddin Jahangir came from Rajshahi.
- (n) In 1971, he was in Mukti Bahini.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

✶ Unseen Comprehension 11

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

Zainul Abedin was born at a village in Kishoreganj in 1914. His father Tamijuddin was a police officer. He did not like hard and fast rule of school and so he drew pictures secretly. He had a great interest in art. So, at the age of 15, he went to Calcutta to see art school. At the age of 19, he was admitted into Calcutta Govt. Art College. In 1938, he became first class first in the art college and in the same year, he was awarded gold medal in All India Art Exhibition. He drew a lot of pictures of famine during the 1940s. His name and fame spread all over the world from then. In 1948, he founded the Dhaka Art Institution in Dhaka. He was appointed principal of this institution in 1949. This institution was shifted to the present Art Institution Building in 1956. By dint of his hard work, within seven years this institution turned into Charukala Mahabiddaloya. He retired from this institution in 1967. He became visiting professor of Dhaka University in 1973. He earned honorary doctorate in 1974 from Delhi University and in the same year he became National Professor of Bangladesh. He died on 28 May in 1976 in Dhaka. [JSC: CB-2018; DJB-2014]

২৯২ পাঞ্জেরী জুনিয়র বৃত্তি পরীক্ষা সহায়িকা। পরীক্ষা ২০২৬

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

Who/What	Event/Activities	Where/Institution	When
Zainul Abedin	was born	(i) —	1914
He	was admitted	Calcutta Art College	(ii) —
He	(iii) —	All India Art Exhibition	1938
He	founded	(iv) —	1948
He	(v) —	from Delhi University	1974

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Zainul Abedin had great aversion to art.
- Zainul Abedin was admitted to Dhaka Art Institution at the age of 19.
- He was appointed Principal of Dhaka Art Institution in 1949.
- He retired from Delhi University in 1974.
- Zainul Abedin breathed his last at the age of 62.
- Zainul was very interested in music.
- He was admitted into Calcutta Government Art College in 1934.
- He earned Ph.D degree in 1974.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 12

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

The Nobel Prize is the world's most prestigious and important prize. It has been given since 1901. The prize is given to persons with outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, literature, medicine, peace and economics. Economics was added to the list in 1969 for the first time. The Nobel Prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of dynamite. This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden on October 21, 1833 and died in 1896. Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He earned a huge sum of money by selling dynamite. At the time of his death in 1896, Nobel left behind a huge amount of money. He also left a will indicating that the interest on this money should be given as prizes to persons for their outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. This prize was named as Nobel Prize. The first Nobel Prize was given to Roentgen on the 10th December, 1901 for inventing X-ray.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. Write not more than three words and/or numbers for each answer.

Who	Event/Activity	What/When	Result/Achievement
Alfred Nobel	invented and sold	(i) —	earning huge money
(ii) —	left a will	(iii) —	founding of the Nobel Prize
Roentgen	(iv) —	X-ray	(v) —

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- The Nobel Prize is one of the most esteemed prizes of the world.
- From the very beginning, Nobel Prize has been given in six fields.
- Alfred Bernard hails from Russia.
- He earned a large sum of money by selling his invention, dynamite.
- He left behind a small amount of money.
- The source of the prize money is Nobel's deposited money.
- Nobel Prize is given in Economics since 1901.
- Roentgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize for inventing dynamite.
- Alfred Nobel dedicated his principal amount of money to the Nobel Prize winners.
- The Nobel Prize has been awarded since he invented dynamite.
- Nobel Prize is awarded for a person's extraordinary contributions.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 13

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who built the Tower. He was born in a prosperous family in 1832. He graduated from the Central School of Engineering in Paris and went to work for a railway construction company. For years, Gustave made plan after plan of dams, factories, stations and structures of great size. All over Europe, engineers copied them. In the middle of 1880s, a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. Gustave Eiffel proposed a 989 feet tower of iron as a symbol of the exhibition. The construction of the Tower began in January, 1887. Forty engineers and designers under Eiffel's direction worked for two years. The Tower was completed in March, 1889. It was the highest structure yet made by men. No such building had ever been constructed before. It is still regarded as one of the wonders of the world. About a million of people visit the Tower annually. The Empire State Building of New York, the Buckingham Palace of London are such magnificent buildings.

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

Who/ Person/ What	Event/ Activity	Institute/ Place/ Country	When/ Year
Gustave Eiffel	was born	(i) —	in 1832
(ii) —	graduation	Central School of Engineering	
	(iii) —	Paris	Mid-1880s
The Tower	completion of construction work	Paris	(iv) —
One million people	(v) —	the site	every year

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Eiffel was an American.
 - A group of French scientists persuaded the government to organize the World Fair.
 - Gustave proposed an iron structure for the fair.
 - The Tower took two years for completion.
 - About ten lac people visit the Tower annually.
 - Eiffel worked for a railway construction company.
 - Engineers all over the world copied Eiffel's constructions.
 - The construction of Eiffel Tower began in January, 1887.
 - The Tower is still one of the wonders of the world.
6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 14

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

The great ship Titanic sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10, 1912. She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. At that time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built but also unsinkable for having sixteen watertight compartments. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered for she went down on her maiden voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy water of the North Atlantic, a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a look out. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision. Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged below. The captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded.

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where	When/Time
The Titanic	maiden journey	Southampton to (i) —	10-4-1912
(ii) —		on board	then
The ship	(iii) —	North Atlantic	14-4-1912
Faint sound	occurred	(iv) —	after collision
The captain	(v) —		the sinking

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- The Titanic sank on her second voyage.
 - There were 1316 people on the Titanic.
 - The Titanic sank into the South Atlantic.
 - The noise of collision of the ship with the iceberg was very faint.
 - The Titanic had sixteen watertight compartments.
6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 15

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 5 and 6.

John Keats was not only a deeply thoughtful poet but also the most studious and inspired artist among the romantics of the 19th century. He was born on October 31, 1795. He lost his father at the age of nine. At 15, he lost his mother.

In 1811, John Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. During 1815-17, he continued his studies at the London hospital but he did not like medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally, he returned to literature from surgery. He wrote several sonnets which, with all their maturities, did not attract much attention. It was followed in 1818 by the long narrative poem "Endymion" which received warm praise from his friends. He felt very depressed at the death of his brother Tom in the same year. Keats published one more volume, "Hyperion" and other poems in 1820.

Keats had a pre-mature death. He was suffering from consumption. As a last hope, in September, 1820, he left England for Italy with his friend Joseph Severn. He died in Rome at the age of 26 and was buried in the old Protestant cemetery.

The first memorial to Keats was made in the Paris Church of Hampstead on July 16, 1894. In 1909, the house in which Keats died was opened as a "Keats-Shelley Memorial". The Keats Museum was opened in 1931.

[Dinajpur Board-2018; Rajshahi Board-2014; Milestone School & College, Dhaka-2019]

২৯৪ পাঞ্জেরী জুনিয়র বৃত্তি পরীক্ষা সহায়িকা। পরীক্ষা ২০২৬

5. Complete the table below. Write not more than three words and/or numbers for each answer.

Who/What	Description	Where	When
Keats	a romantic poet	(i) —	19 th century
He	(ii) —	Edmonton	1811
(iii) —	received warm praise from his friends		1818
Keats	died	Rome	(iv) —
(v) —	was opened		1909

Or, Read the passage again and write True or False beside the statements. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- John Keats was the most studious and inspired romantic poet.
- He lost his parents at an early age.
- He discontinued his study on medicine.
- Keats was suffering from constipation.
- His sonnets earned much popularity.
- John Keats was a poet of the 18th century.
- When he was nine, his mother died.
- He was very shocked at the death of his brother.
- He left England for Italy in 1818.
- He died at the age of twenty-six.

6. Summarize the text in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 16

Read the passage on Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah and then answer the questions no. 5 and 6.

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot towards Bangla language and literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born on July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his Entrance Examination in 1904 and obtained his BA degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his MA and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha", the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature, was composed by him that was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on 13th July, 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage:

Who/What	Event/Activity	Time/When	Place/Where
Dr. Muhammed	(i) —	in 1904.	
He	(ii) —	in 1912	
He	joined as Professor	in 1921	(iii) —
He	was awarded the Doctorate Degree	in 1928	(iv) —
(v) —	was published	in 1953	

Or, Read the passage again and write true or false beside the statements. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- The book 'Bangla Shahitter Katha' was published in 1950s.
- Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah obtained his MA degree in the year 1914.
- It took him four years to complete his MA and Bachelor of Law degree in total.
- After receiving the Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University, Dr. Shahidullah joined the University of Dhaka.
- Dr. Shahidullah received his Doctorate Degree from a foreign university.
- He was confined to bed for exactly five years before he died.
- He earned his Bachelor of Law degree before completing his MA.
- Dr. Shahidullah was around 84 years old when he died.
- Dr. Shahidullah was the first to compose a well-arranged history of Bengali literature.
- Dr. Shahidullah passed away on the same month he was born.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 17

Read the passage about Stephen Hawking and then answer the questions no. 5 and 6.

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest Physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in Mathematics from an early age. He wrote the book "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes" in 1988. In his book, he explained cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He received his PhD in Cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But fortune did not favour him. In 1972, he became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since then, he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body. But he continued his teaching through the help of a computer. In

1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein award for Theoretical Physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He carried out his research work using his computer. This great scientist breathed his last on 14 March 2018.

5. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage:

About Professor Stephen Hawking

Who	Event	Time/Year	Place/Reason
(i) —	is regarded as the greatest Physicist in the world		
Stephen Hawking	was appointed as (ii) —	1979	(iii) —
He	got the prestigious Albert Einstein Award	1974	(iv) —
He	passed away	at his (v) —	

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Stephen Hawking published "*A Brief History of Time*" twenty years after receiving his PhD in Cosmology.
- Stephen Hawking was already a Lucasian Professor of Mathematics when he won the Albert Einstein award.
- Hawking's reputation as a great scientist was primarily established by his PhD research work at Cambridge.
- Stephen Hawking was 76 years old at the time of his death.
- Hawking became a victim of Gehrig's disease before completing his PhD.
- Hawking's famous book was written primarily for professional physicists and researchers.
- Hawking was 46 years old when "*A Brief History of Time*" was published.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 18

Read the passage on Nelson Mandela and answer questions 5 and 6:

Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa, on 18 July, 1918. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies. In November 1962 he was sentenced to five years in prison and started serving his sentence at Robben Island Prison in 1963. From 1964 to 1982 he was again imprisoned at Robben Island Prison and then later moved to Pollsmoor prison, during which his reputation as a potent symbol of resistance to the anti-apartheid movement grew steadily. Released from prison in 1990, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 and was inaugurated as the first democratically elected president of South Africa in 1994. He is the author of the international best seller book named 'Long Walk to Freedom' and 'Conversations with Myself'. Mandela was the first black president of South Africa. He retired in 1999. He spent 27 years in the prison for trying to overthrow the pro-apartheid government. After he left prison, he worked to achieve human rights and a better future for everyone in South Africa. Nelson Mandela died on 5 December 2013 following a lung illness.

5. Read the passage and complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Place	Time/Year
Nelson Mandela	born	(i) —	1918
He	joined	the African National Congress	(ii) —
He	(iii) —		1993
He	was president	(iv) —	1994-1999
He	died	in Africa	(v) —

Or, Read the passage again and write true or false beside following statements. Give correct answer, if the statement is false.

- Nelson Mandela was an anti-apartheid leader.
- Mandela was awarded the Nobel Prize in Politics.
- Nelson Mandela was the first person to ever hold the title of President of South Africa.
- Nelson Mandela died in 21st century.
- Mandela was engaged in fighting for apartheid policies.
- Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize after becoming the President of South Africa.
- Mandela retired exactly five years after becoming president of South Africa.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 19

Read the passage on Rabindranath Tagore and then answer the questions no. 5 and 6.

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So, arrangements were made at home for his proper education. In his thirteenth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to visit Himalayas. At the age of seventeen, he was sent to London to study Law. But he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley only for a few months and then returned home. Only at the age of eight, he started composing poems. He wrote his poetic novel 'Banaphul' at the age of fifteen. When he was sixteen, his

poems and essays were being published in journals. After returning from England, he began to write tirelessly in all branches of literature. In 1911, he translated his poems of "The Gitanjali" into English which brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize in 1913.

One year after his awarding of the Nobel Prize, he was made a knight by the British Government which he rejected as a protest against the atrocities of British Government at Jalianwalabagh. The University of Oxford honoured him with D.Litt., in 1940. Earlier in 1921, he laid the foundation of Viswa Bharati. At the age of eighty, Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last.

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where	When
(i) —	visited	Himalayas	(ii) —
Professor Henry Morley	taught the poet literature	(iii) —	
Banaphul	(iv) —		1876
(v) —	was founded		1921

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are True or False. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most world-famous litterateurs.
- Rabindranath started composing poems in his youth.
- Rabindranath Tagore was born in the middle of 19th century.
- Rabindranath liked formal education.
- Rabindranath went to London to Study Law in 1887.
- Rabindranath was the founder of Viswa Bharati.
- Rabindranath was only the translator of the poems of 'The Gitanjali'.
- Rabindranath was made a knight by the British Government in 1914.
- Rabindranath died in 1941.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

✶ Unseen Comprehension 20

Read the text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6.

The moon is the earth's nearest neighbour. When the Moon is full, it looks very attractive. So, man has always dreamt of setting foot on it. The dream came true on July 20, 1969. Three American astronauts, Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins, set out for the moon in a spaceship. They travelled at a great speed. Just 76 hours later they were orbiting the moon. After a while, two of the astronauts, Armstrong and Aldrin, left their spaceship in a lunar landing craft and prepared to land on the moon. Armstrong was the first to climb out and set down. As his left foot touched the rough surface of the moon, he said, "That's a small step for a man, one great leap for mankind."

Just after twenty minutes Aldrin followed Armstrong and stepped on the moon. Both astronauts explored the area surrounding the landing craft. Then they took pictures, set up scientific equipment and collected sixty pounds of rocks and moon soil. They also set up a television camera on the moon so that the whole world could watch. While they were busy with these activities, Michael Collins was in the main ship moving around the moon. Armstrong and Aldrin spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the moon. Then they boarded the landing craft and lifted off. They returned safely to the spaceship.

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

Who	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When/Time
Michael Collins	hailed from	(i) —	
The astronauts	headed to	(ii) —	20 July 1969
The astronauts	(iii) —	in the space	76 hours
(iv) —	set their feet for the first time	the moon	(v) —

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answer, if the statement is false.

- The astronauts started for the moon through a lunar module in July 20, 1969.
- Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon followed by Edwin Aldrin.
- None but the Americans could watch the mission of conquering the moon.
- One of the three astronauts did not land on the moon.
- The two astronauts spent almost a whole day on the moon.
- Armstrong and Aldrin used a landing craft to return to the earth.
- Edwin Aldrin was one of the men who touched the rough surface of the moon.
- One of the three astronauts came from the USA.
- The astronauts set up a television station on the moon.

6. Summarize the text in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 21

Read the following text and answer questions 5 and 6.

Humayun Ahmed was born on 13 November, 1948. He was a Bangladeshi author, dramatist, screenwriter, playwright and filmmaker. Humayun reached the peak of his fame with the publication of his novel 'Nondito Noroke' (In Blissful Hell) in 1972, which remains one of his most famous works, winning admiration from literary critics, including Dr. Ahmed Sarif. He wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books, all of which were bestsellers in Bangladesh. In recognition to the works of Humayun, Times of India wrote, Humayun was a custodian of the Bangladeshi literary culture, whose contribution single-handedly shifted to the capital of Bengali literature from Kolkata to Dhaka without any war or revolution. Ahmed's writing style was characterized as magic realism. Sunil Ganguly described him as the most popular writer in the Bengali language for a century and according to him, Ahmed was even more popular than Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay. Ahmed's books have been the top sellers at the Ekushey Book Fair during the 1990s and 2000s. In 2011, Ahmed had been diagnosed with colorectal cancer. He died on 19 July, 2012 at 11.20 pm BST at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. He was buried in Nuhash Palli, Gazipur.

5. Complete the table below. Write not more than three words or numbers for each answer.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Place/Time/Creation
Humayun Ahmed	was born	(i) —
He	(ii) —	over 200 fiction and non-fiction
(iii) —	was published	in 1972
He	reached peak of his fame	(iv) —
He	(v) —	at the age of 64

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Humayun Ahmed was born on 13 November, 1984.
 - He was a Bangladeshi author, dramatist, screenwriter, playwright and filmmaker.
 - 'Nondito Noroke' was published after one year of Liberation War.
 - Humayun Ahmed wrote over 2000 fiction books.
 - Humayun Ahmed passed away on 19 July at Bellevue Hospital in Dhaka City.
6. Summarize the above text in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 22

Read the following text and answer questions 5 and 6.

George Bernard Shaw was born on July 26, 1856. At his ten, he was sent to school, but he received from there a scanty education. Most of his cultural background, he owed to his mother. At the age of fifteen, Shaw worked for five years as a clerk in a land-agent's office. Then he went to London with his mother where he now and then earned a few shillings. He became an active member of the Fabian Society which was founded in 1884. From 1878 to 1883, Shaw tried to become a novelist by writing four novels. But they were a failure, and this failure made him a playwright. His play "Widowers' Houses" published in 1892, made a mild hit. Afterwards, Shaw wrote play after play. Among them, 'Arms and the Man' (1894), 'Candida' (1894), 'Man and Superman' (1903), 'Saint Joan' (1923) are famous. In 1925, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his great contribution to literature. Three months after his ninety-fourth birthday, George Bernard Shaw died.

5. Complete the table below. Write no more than three words and/or numbers for each answer.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When
George Bernard Shaw	was born	(i) —
Widowers' Houses	(ii) —	in 1892.
Shaw became a member of the Fabian society	was founded	(iii) —
(iv) —	publication	in 1894.
Shaw	(v) —	in 1925.

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answers, if the statement is false.

- George Bernard Shaw to London with his father moved.
 - His play 'Widowers' Houses' was a great success.
 - He was awarded the Nobel Prize in the 20th century.
 - Shaw wrote four dramas from 1878 to 1883.
 - Shaw was more successful as a novelist than a playwright.
 - Shaw had a good education at school.
 - Shaw owed to his mother for academic education.
 - He received Nobel Prize at the age of 95.
 - Bernard Shaw worked as an officer in London.
 - Shaw died in 1950.
6. Summarize the text in your own words.

Unseen Comprehension 23**Read the following text and answer questions 5 and 6.**

The current world population roughly calculated by the United Nations is 7.5 billion as of September 2017. Six of the seven continents of the Earth are permanently resided on a large scale. Asia is the most populous continent with its 4.54 billion inhabitants accounting for 60% of the world population. China and India are world's most populated countries. They together have about 37% of the world's population. Africa is the second most populated continent with around 1.28 billion people and it is 16% of the world's population. The population of Europe is 742 million which is 10% of the world's population as of 2018, while 651 million live in the Latin America and Caribbean regions and it is 9% of the world's population. Northern America primarily consisting of the United States and Canada has a population of around 363 million which is 5% and Oceania is the least-populated region with about 41 million inhabitants which is 0.5% of world population although it is not permanently resided by any fixed population. Antarctica has also a small and varied international population based mainly in polar science station.

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

Continent/Country	Population	% of world population
Asia	4.5 billion	i) —
Africa	ii) —	16%
iii) —	742 million	10%
USA and Canada	iv) —	5%
Oceania	41 million	v) —

Or, Read the above passage again and write whether the following statements are true or false. Give correct answers if the statements are false.

- Asia has the largest population among all the seven continents.
- Africa is in the third position in case of the number of population.
- The number of population in Europe is the same as in Asia.
- The United States and Canada are the North American countries.
- In Oceania and Antarctica, the number of population rises and falls.

6. Summarize the text in your own words.**Unseen Comprehension 24****Read the following text carefully and answer questions 5 and 6:**

Begum Rokeya was born in 1880 at Pairabondh, a village in the district of Rangpur. Her family was very conservative. Yet she received her education in English and Bengali from her elder brother, Ibrahim Sabir. In 1896, at the age of 16, Rokeya was married to Sakhawat Hossain. He was pleased to see the eagerness of his wife for education. In 1909, Sakhawat Hossain died. 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 1917, Lady Chamsford, wife of the then Viceroy of India, visited the school. It was then upgraded to a High English School. In 1931, three girl students appeared at the Entrance Examination under the Calcutta University. The school still stands at the heart of the city of Calcutta. In 1916, Begum Rokeya established the Muslim Mahila Samity in Calcutta. Begum Rokeya was a writer also. Through her pen, she tried to awaken the Muslim women of the Indian subcontinent. In 1932, on the 9th December she died at the age of 52. At her death, the country plunged into a deep grief.

5. Complete the table below. Write not more than three words and /or numbers for each answer.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Institute	When
Begum Rokeya	(i) —	Pairabondh	in 1880
Rokeya Sakhawat	married		(ii) —
Lady Chamsford	(iii) —	Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School	in 1917
(iv) —	Entrance Examination	Calcutta University	in 1931
Muslim Mahila Samity	established	(v) —	in 1916

Or, Read the passage again and write whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answer if the statement is false.

- Sakhawat was very pleased to see the eagerness of his wife for education.
- Rokeya received her education from a well-known school.
- With the help of her husband, Rokeya started the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School at Bhagalpur.
- Local people supported Rokeya to establish the school.
- The Muslim Mahila Samity was founded by Begum Rokeya.
- Rokeya was married off at the age of sixteen.
- She spread the light of education among the Muslim women.
- Sakhawat liked Rokeya to go on with her mission.
- Rokeya was a backdated woman.
- She demised at 50.
- Muslim Mahila Samity was founded in 1916.
- Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School was set up at Bhagalpur.
- Lady Chamsford was the Viceroy of India.
- Rokeya's family was liberal.

6. Summarize the text in your own words.

Answers

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 01

5. (i) December 2017; (ii) Artemis II; (iii) December 1972; (iv) reached its closest point to the Moon; (v) 10 April 2026.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** The Artemis program is NASA's ongoing lunar exploration initiative, which officially began in December 2017. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Artemis II was launched after launching Artemis I. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** NASA launched Artemis II on April 1, 2026, from Launch Complex 39B at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** The spacecraft, named Integrity by its four-person international crew, spent its first two days in Earth's orbit. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** On 6 April 2026, Artemis II reached its closest approach to the Moon. (g) True. (h) True. (i) True. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** Artemis II launched on 1 April 2026, marking the first human lunar journey since Apollo 17 in December 1972.
6. NASA started the Artemis program in December 2017 to explore the Moon. Artemis I was an uncrewed test flight and it was launched in 2022 successfully. Artemis II launched on April 1, 2026, from Kennedy Space Center with four astronauts on board the spacecraft named Integrity. It went beyond Earth's orbit, reached near the Moon, and stayed in space for 9 days. It returned safely on April 10, 2026. The success of Artemis II supports future missions, Artemis III in 2027 and Artemis IV in 2028.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 02

5. (i) took place; (ii) hospital; (iii) by June 2026; (iv) MR vaccine; (v) April 2026.
- Or, (a) True. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Measles complications are seen among people who are malnourished. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Around 630 patients died of measles by June 2026. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** The MR vaccine should be given to children at 9 months and 15 months of age. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** There have been over 81,000 suspected cases and around 9,800 laboratory-confirmed cases reported as of early June 2026. (g) True. (h) True. (i) True. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** It is evident that most of the measles victims are children below 5 years of age.
6. Measles is a highly contagious viral disease that spreads through respiratory droplets and mainly affects young children. It causes fever, cough, rash, and serious complications such as pneumonia, encephalitis, and death, especially in malnourished individuals. Bangladesh is experiencing a major outbreak since March 2026, with over 81,000 suspected cases and about 9,800 confirmed cases. Around 80% of patients are children under five. More than 66,000 were hospitalized, and about 630 deaths were reported. Vaccination is the most effective prevention method. An emergency vaccination campaign started in April targeting children aged 6 months to 5 years to stop the sudden measles outbreak.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 03

5. (i) was born; (ii) 1960; (iii) Bir Uttom; (iv) 1977; (v) 1978.
- Or, (a) True. (b) True. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Bir Uttam is an award which was given to people who showed bravery and courage in 1971 Liberation War. (e) True. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** BNP was formed the next year after Ziaur Rahman became the President of Bangladesh. (g) True. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** Although Ziaur Rahman was died in Chattogram, he was buried in Dhaka. (i) True. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** Lieutenant General is a rank in Army.
6. Ziaur Rahman (1936 – 1981) was the President of Bangladesh and the founder of BNP. This military leader and politician was born in Bogura. After studying in Bogura, Kolkata and Karachi respectively, he joined the Pakistan Army. For his bravery in the Kashmir War in 1965, he was awarded the Hilal-e-Jurat. In 1971 Liberation War, he played a key role as a military commander. He was in charge of Sector 1, later Sector 11, and 'Z Force'. His leadership and bravery in the war earned him the Bir Uttom award. However, in 1975, he became Chief of Army Staff. Then, in 1977, he became the President of Bangladesh though he retired from the army in 1978. In personal life, he was married to Khaleida Zia. Unfortunately, Ziaur Rahman was killed in 1981.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 04

5. (i) was born; (ii) 2004; (iii) Astrid Menks; (iv) 1958; (v) About \$143 billion.
- Or, (a) True. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** Warren Buffett was influenced by Benjamin Graham. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Warren Buffett earned MA in economics from Columbia University. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Susan Thompson Buffett was the first wife of Warren Buffett. (e) True. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Berkshire Hathaway was one of the leading companies in the world under the leadership of Warren Buffet. (g) True. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** Warren Buffett pledged to give most of his wealth to charity through the Gates Foundation and other organizations. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** Warren Buffett is one of the the richest men in the world today. (j) True.
6. Warren Buffett was born in 1930 in the USA and is known as one of the richest men in the world. From childhood, he showed strong interest in business, selling items and buying his first shares at 11. He studied at the University of Nebraska and Columbia University, where Benjamin Graham influenced him. He married Susan Thompson Buffett and later Astrid Menks. He became chairman of Berkshire Hathaway in 1965 and built it into a major company. He still lives in his 1958 home and plans to donate most of his wealth. In 2026, his net worth is about \$143 billion, which is more than 17 trillion Bangladeshi taka.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 05

5. (i) Aminul Islam; (ii) in 2007; (iii) Shymoli in Dhaka; (iv) performed more than 1,000 kidney transplants; (v) 2022.

Or, (a) 'False. **Corr. Ans:** Prof. Dr. Kamrul Islam performs kidney transplants in Bangladesh. (b) True. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Dr. Islam's first kidney transplant at the National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology was successful. (e) True. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Centre for Kidney Diseases and Urology Hospital is Dr. Islam's own institute. (g) True. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** Dr. Islam received the Independence Award in recognition of his outstanding contribution to medicine. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** Dr. Islam set up his own institution after resigning from government service. (j) True.

6. Prof. Dr. Kamrul Islam is a renowned kidney transplant surgeon in Bangladesh. Despite losing his father in the 1971 Liberation War, he achieved his dream through hard work. He studied at Dhaka Medical College and specialized in surgery and urology from the UK. He began his career in government service in 1993 and performed his first kidney transplant in 2007. Later, he founded a hospital in Dhaka to provide affordable treatment. He has completed over 1,000 transplants with a 95–96% success rate and received the Independence Award for his contribution.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 06

5. (i) was born; (ii) MA in Political Science; (iii) was awarded; (iv) 13th Parliamentary Election; (v) at Jatiya Sangsad.

Or, (a) True. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Hafiz Uddin Ahmad won the provincial 200-meter sprint in 1964. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Bir Bikrom is a title awarded to people for their bravery and courage in the Liberation War. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** Hafiz Uddin Ahmad joined politics after his retirement from military service. (f) True. (g) True. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** Hafiz Uddin Ahmad retired from the Army as a Major. (i) True. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** Becoming the Speaker of the Jatiya Sangsad was a remarkable achievement for Hafiz.

6. Hafiz Uddin Ahmad was born in Bhola in 1944. He studied at Dhaka University and completed a master's degree in Political Science at the age of 24. In his early life, he was a fast sprinter and a talented football player. He played for Mohammedan Sporting Club and also represented the Pakistan national football team. Later, he joined the army and took part in the 1971 Liberation War, earning the title Bir Bikrom. After retiring as a Major, he entered politics and joined BNP. He later became a minister, MP, and finally, the Speaker of Parliament in 2026.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 07

5. (i) was born; (ii) Blastar; (iii) Canada; (iv) 2002; (v) SpaceX.

Or, (a) True. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** From his early childhood, Musk was attracted to reading and technology. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Musk was born in South Africa but he was educated in Canada. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** PayPal was sold to eBay by Elon Musk. (f) True. (g) True. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** Musk programmed a video game called Blastar at the age of 12. (i) True. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** Twitter is now known as X.

6. Elon Musk was born in South Africa in 1971. As a child, he loved reading and technology, but he was often bullied at school. At the age of 12, he developed a video game called Blastar and sold it. Later, he moved to Canada and studied in Canada and the United States. He started several successful companies, including Zip2, PayPal, and SpaceX. He also helped Tesla become a leading vehicle company. Today, Musk works on space technology, internet services, and artificial intelligence. He is one of the world's most influential entrepreneurs.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 08

5. (a) to recapture the island of Hormuz; (b) 20th century; (c) Oil tankers/Large ships/ 20–25% of the world's total oil; (d) closed the Strait of Hormuz; (e) global oil crisis and soaring price.

Or, a. False. **Corr. Ans:** The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with both the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Iran regained control of the island of Hormuz in 1622 with the help of the English East India Company. (d) True. (e) True.

6. The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow but vital waterway that connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. Iran first took control of the island of Hormuz from the Portuguese in 1622 and later seized nearby islands in 1971 to strengthen its position. Over time, the strait became crucial for global oil trade, with about a quarter of the world's crude oil passing through it daily. In early 2026, after U.S. and Israeli attacks on Iran, Iran closed the strait, leading to a worldwide oil crisis with soaring prices across Asia, Europe, and beyond.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 09

5. (a) occurred/took place; (b) ended a fascist regime; (c) The quota system; (d) 2024; (e) opened fire.

Or, (a) True. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** The protests at Dhaka University were peaceful from the very beginning. (d) True. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** The violent response of the government escalated the movement. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Abu Sayeed was shot dead on 16 July. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** The Prime Minister resigned and fled the country. (h) True. (i) True. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** The 'Anti-Discrimination Student Movement' was formed before the death of Abu Sayeed. (k) True. (l) False. **Corr. Ans:** In 2018, the government announced that the quota system would be cancelled. (m) True. (n) False. **Corr. Ans:** Members of the ruling party's student wing attacked students at Dhaka and Jahangirnagar Universities on July 15. (o) True. (p) False. **Corr. Ans:** More than 100 people, including children, were killed on July 19. (q) False. **Corr. Ans:** The July Uprising eventually forced the Prime Minister to resign and flee the country.

6. The July Uprising of 2024 in Bangladesh began when the High Court brought back the controversial quota system in government jobs. This incident angered many young people of the country. Consequently, the students of Dhaka University started peaceful protests, which later spread to other universities, schools and colleges of the country.

The movement gained support from teachers, social workers, and political leaders. The government's violent actions against protesters led to many deaths. The students then demanded the Prime Minister's resignation. In August, millions of people joined a march to Dhaka, defying curfew. Finally, the Prime Minister resigned and fled. The uprising showed that united people can bring change.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 10

5. (i) Bangladesh Army; (ii) 18; (iii) joined; (iv) Cadet; (v) Rajshahi.
- Or, (a) True. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** He obtained commissioned rank in 1968./He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1970. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** During Liberation War, Rajshahi district was in sector 7. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** He was an army officer. (f) True. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1970. (h) True. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** He was buried near Sona Masjid, Chapainawabganj. (j) True. (k) False. **Corr. Ans:** Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was an officer of Bangladesh Army. (l) False. **Corr. Ans:** He was commissioned in the Engineering Corps in 1968. (m) False. **Corr. Ans:** Mohiuddin Jahangir came from Barishal. (n) True.
6. Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was born in Barishal in 1949. He was a Bangladesh Army officer in the 1971 Liberation War. He studied at Dhaka University before joining the military in 1967. He gained commissioned rank in 1968. He fought in Sector 7 and died on 14 December while attacking enemy defences. He was buried near Sona Masjid and awarded the *Birsreshtho*, Bangladesh's highest state honour.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 11

5. (i) Kishoreganj; (ii) 1933; (iii) achieved gold medal; (iv) Dhaka Art Institution; (v) earned honorary doctorate.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** Zainul Abedin had a great interest in art. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** Zainul Abedin was admitted to Calcutta Govt. Art College at the age of 19. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** He earned honorary doctorate from Delhi University in 1974. (e) True. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Zainul was very interested in art. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** He was admitted into Calcutta Government Art College in 1933. (h) True.
6. Being interested in art, Zainul Abedin (1914–1976) got admitted into Calcutta Govt. Art College. There, in 1938, he obtained first class first and secured gold medal in All India Art Exhibition. However, he became famous worldwide because of his famine pictures in the 1940s. In 1948, he established Dhaka Art Institution and became its Principal. His efforts turned this institution into Charukala Mahabiddaloya. After his retirement, he became visiting professor of Dhaka University and also National Professor of Bangladesh. He received honorary doctorate from Delhi University.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 12

5. (i) dynamite; (ii) Alfred Nobel; (iii) 1896; (iv) invented; (v) receiving the Nobel Prize.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** The Nobel Prize is the most esteemed prize of the world. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** From the very beginning, Nobel Prize has been given in five fields./Since 1969, Nobel prize has been given in six fields. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Alfred Bernard hails from Sweden. (d) True. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** He left behind a huge amount of money. (f) True. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** Nobel Prize is given in Economics since 1969. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** Roentgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize for inventing X-ray. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** Alfred Nobel has dedicated the interest on his money to the Nobel Prize winners. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** The Nobel Prize has been awarded since 1901, five years after his death. (k) True.
6. The Nobel Prize is the most prestigious award of the world. It has been awarded since 1901 for achievements in physics, chemistry, literature, medicine and peace, with economics being added later. It was founded by Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. Though born in Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He left his fortune to fund the prize. The first Nobel Prize was awarded to Roentgen in 1901 for discovering X-rays.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 13

5. (i) France; (ii) He/Gustave Eiffel; (iii) A World Fair was organized; (iv) in 1889; (v) visit.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** Eiffel was a Frenchman. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** A group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize the World Fair. (c) True. (d) True. (e) True. (f) True. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** Engineers all over Europe copied Eiffel's constructions. (h) True. (i) True.
6. Gustave Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is one of the wonders of the world. Eiffel was born in France in 1832. After completing graduation in engineering, he started working for a railway construction company. His plans of various structures were copied by European engineers. When a group of industrialists convinced the government to arrange a World Fair in Paris, Eiffel designed the highest structure, a 989 feet tower of iron as the symbol of the fair. It took two years to complete the tower.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 14

5. (i) New York; (ii) 1316 passengers and a crew of 891; (iii) sailed through; (iv) below/bottom; (v) realized.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** The Titanic sank on her first voyage. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** There were 2207 people on the Titanic. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** The Titanic sank into the North Atlantic. (d) True. (e) True.
6. The great ship Titanic sailed for New York from Southampton with 1316 passengers and a crew of 891 in 1912 but sank during her first voyage. It was the largest ship of that time and was considered as unsinkable. While sailing across the North Atlantic, a huge iceberg was noticed. The ship couldn't turn away from it in time. The captain located the damage down below and realized that the ship was sinking.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 15

5. (i) England; (ii) a surgeon's apprentice/became an apprentice; (iii) Endymion; (iv) 1821; (v) Keats-Shelley memorial.

Or, (a) True. (b) True. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Keats was suffering from consumption. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** His sonnets did not attract much attention. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** John Keats was a poet of the 19th century. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** When he was nine, his father died. (h) True. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** He left England for Italy in 1820. (j) True.

6. John Keats was a gifted and dedicated Romantic poet born in 1795. After losing both of his parents at a young age, he trained in medicine but abandoned it to pursue poetry. Although his early works received little attention, later poems such as *Endymion* and *Hyperion* gained much popularity. The death of his brother deeply affected him, and he later suffered from tuberculosis. He traveled to Italy for treatment, but died in Rome at the age of 26. After his death, several memorials were established in his honor.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 16

5. (i) passed his Entrance Examination; (ii) completed his M.A; (iii) the University of Dhaka; (iv) Sorbonne University, Paris; (v) 'Bangla Shahitter Katha'.

Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** The book 'Bangla Shahitter Katha' was Published in 1953. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** He obtained his MA Degree in 1912. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Dr. Shahidullah joined the University of Dhaka before receiving the Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University. (e) True. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** He was confined to bed for about two and a half years before he died. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** He earned his Bachelor of Law degree after completing his MA. (h) True. (i) True. (j) True.

6. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah, the greatest scholar of Bengal, was born in West Bengal, India in 1885. After completing graduation and post-graduation, he joined Dhaka University as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He received Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University, Paris. He is the author of 'Bangla Shahitter Katha', the first well-arranged history of Bengali Literature. This great contributor to Bangla language and literature passed away in 1969 in Dhaka.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 17

5. (i) Einstein; (ii) Lucasian Professor of Mathematics; (iii) Cambridge University; (iv) for Theoretical Physics; (v) 76.

Or, (a) True; (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** Stephen Hawking became a Lucasian Professor of Mathematics after he had won the Albert Einstein award.; (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Hawking's reputation as a great scientist was primarily established by his publication of the book 'A Brief History of Time: from the Big Bang to Black Holes'; (d) True; (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** Hawking completed his PhD before becoming a victim of Gehrig's disease.; (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Hawking's famous book was written primarily for general public.; (g) True.

6. English scientist, Stephen Hawking, is considered the greatest Physicist after Albert Einstein. He became popular for writing the book "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes" which explained Cosmology for general people. Unfortunately, he was confined to a wheelchair due to Gehrig's disease but this disease could not stop him from continuing his research. Besides, Hawking, a Ph.D. holder in Cosmology, won the prestigious Albert Einstein Award in 1974. This great scientist kept himself busy in research until his death in 2018 using his computer.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 18

5. (i) in Transkei, South Africa; (ii) 1944; (iii) won the Nobel Peace Prize; (iv) of South Africa; (v) on 5 December 2013.

Or, (a) True. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** Mandela was awarded the Nobel Prize in Peace. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** Nelson Mandela was the first black person to ever hold the title of President of South Africa. (d) True. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** Mandela was engaged in fighting against apartheid policies. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize before becoming the President of South Africa. (g) True.

6. Nelson Mandela was the first democratically elected black President of South Africa. He spent 27 years in prison because of his resistance against the pro-apartheid government. He joined the African National Congress in 1944, and was sentenced to prison in 1962 for his position against the ruling government. He spent the most part of his imprisoned life at Robben Island Prison. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, and became the President in 1994. He worked to achieve human rights and a better future for all. This great man was born in 1918, and died of a lung illness in 2013.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 19

5. (i) Rabindranath and his father; (ii) 1874; (iii) London; (iv) was composed; (v) Viswa Bharati;

Or, (a) True. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** Rabindranath started composing poems in his childhood. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Rabindranath disliked formal education. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** Rabindranath went to London to Study Law in 1878. (f) True. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** Rabindranath was both the writer and the translator of the poems of 'The Gitanjali'. (h) True. (i) True.

6. Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941), a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician, was born in a renowned Tagore family. As school life did not attract him much he was educated at home. Though he was sent to London to study Law in 1878, he started to study Literature with Professor Henry Morley there. He started to show his poetic flair very early in his life. In 1911, he translated his poems of 'The Gitanjali' into English for which he was awarded with the Nobel Prize in 1913. The following year, he was made a knight by the British Government but he rejected it as a protest against the British atrocities.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 20

5. (i) America; (ii) the moon; (iii) travelled; (iv) Armstrong and Aldrin; (v) 23 July 1969.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** The astronauts started for the moon through a spaceship in July 20, 1969. (b) True. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** People of the whole world could watch the mission of conquering the moon. (d) True. (e) True. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Armstrong and Aldrin used a landing craft to return to the main spaceship. (g) True. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** All the three astronauts came from the USA. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** The astronauts set up a television camera on the moon.
6. The moon is the Earth's nearest neighbor and has always attracted people. On July 20, 1969, three American astronauts—Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin, and Michael Collins - traveled to the moon. After orbiting the moon, Armstrong and Aldrin landed on the moon while Collins stayed in the main spaceship. Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon, and Aldrin joined him about 20 minutes later. They took pictures, collected rocks and soil, set up scientific equipment, and installed a television camera on the moon. Then, they returned safely to the spaceship.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 21

5. (i) 13 November 1948; (ii) Wrote; (iii) 'Nondito Noroke'; (iv) for 'Nondito Noroke' in 1972; (v) died.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** Humayun Ahmed was born on 13 November, 1948. (b) True. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Humayun Ahmed wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** Humayun Ahmed passed away on 19 July at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.
6. Humayun Ahmed was a famous Bangladeshi author, dramatist, screenwriter, playwright, and filmmaker. He gained wide fame with his novel *Nondito Noroke* in 1972. He wrote more than 200 bestselling books. His writing style was known as magic realism. He was highly praised by critics and writers for his popularity and influence. In 2011, he was diagnosed with cancer and died on 19 July 2012 at a hospital in New York. He was buried in Nuhash Palli, Gazipur.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 22

5. (i) in 1856; (ii) was published; (iii) in 1884; (iv) *Arms and the Man*; (v) was awarded the Nobel Prize.
- Or, (a) False. **Corr. Ans:** George Bernard Shaw moved to London with his mother. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** His play *Widowers' House* was a little success. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Shaw wrote four novels from 1878 to 1883. (e) False. **Corr. Ans:** Shaw was more successful as a playwright than a novelist. (f) False. **Corr. Ans:** Shaw received a scanty education from school. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** Shaw owed to his mother for his cultural background. (h) False. **Corr. Ans:** He received Nobel Prize at the age of 69. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** Berand Shaw worked as a clerk in a land-agent. (j) True.

6. George Bernard Shaw was a famous writer and playwright. He received limited formal education and gained much of his knowledge from his mother. After working as a clerk, he moved to London and struggled there financially. He later became a member of the Fabian Society. He tried to become a novelist, but his efforts failed, and this failure led him to writing plays. His first successful play was *Widowers' Houses*. Some of his renowned works are *Arms and the Man*, *Candida*, *Man and Superman*, and *Saint Joan*. In 1925, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 23

5. (i) 60%; (ii) 1.28 billion; (iii) Europe; (iv) 363 million; (v) 0.5%.
- Or, (a) True. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** Africa is in the second position in case of the number of population. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** The number of population in Europe is much less than that of Asia. (d) True. (e) True.
6. The world population was about 7.5 billion in 2017 according to the United Nations. Asia is the most populous continent, which contains around 60% of the world's population. China and India are the largest contributors here. Africa is the second most populated continent, followed by Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Northern America. Oceania has the smallest population, while Antarctica has only a small temporary population.

Answer to Unseen Comprehension 24

5. (i) was born; (ii) in 1896; (iii) visited; (iv) Three girl students; (v) Calcutta.
- Or, (a) True. (b) False. **Corr. Ans:** Rokeya received her education from her elder brother Ibrahim Sabir. (c) False. **Corr. Ans:** After the death of her husband, Rokeya started the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School at Bhagalpur. (d) False. **Corr. Ans:** Local people opposed Rokeya to establish the school. (e) True. (f) True. (g) False. **Corr. Ans:** She spread the light of education among the women. (h) True. (i) False. **Corr. Ans:** Rokeya was a progressive writer, pioneer leader of Muslim women improvement of Indian Subcontinent and the torchbearer of women's education. (j) False. **Corr. Ans:** She died at the age of 52. (k) True. (l) True. (m) False. **Corr. Ans:** Lady Chamsford was the wife of the then Viceroy of India. (n) False. **Corr. Ans:** Rokeya's family was conservative.
6. Begum Rokeya was a pioneering educationist, social reformer, and writer who devoted her life to the advancement of women's education and empowerment. Born in 1880 in Rangpur, she was educated by her elder brother despite growing up in a conservative family. After her husband's death, she established the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Calcutta. She also founded the Muslim Mahila Samity to promote women's welfare. Through her writings and educational initiatives, she inspired Muslim women across the Indian subcontinent. She died in 1932, leaving behind a remarkable legacy.