

৩১০ পাঞ্জেরী জুনিয়র বৃত্তি পরীক্ষা সহায়িকা। পরীক্ষা ২০২৬

29. (a + iv) Newspaper carries news and views of home and abroad to us.
(b + iii) In the morning, we wait eagerly for a newspaper.
(c + v) We cannot have our breakfast without a newspaper of the day.
(d + i) There are many kinds of newspapers in the world.
30. (a + iv) The role of women in nation building can't be denied any more in the situation of the world.
(b + i) It is not possible for any nation to reach its goal without allowing the women folk to play their active role.
(c + iii) There was a time when women were looked down upon without any dignity and honour.
(d + ii) The outlook and attitude of the world towards women have been changed with the progress of civilization.
31. (a + iii) We earn money so that we can lead a decent life.
(b + i) But we should not hanker after money as it results in misery.
(c + v) Some people earn money in an unfair way though it cannot give them happiness.
(d + iv) Unless we are honest in earning money, we have to suffer a lot.
32. (a + ii) A flower is regarded as the best gift of nature.
(b + iv) It is also a symbol of purity and beauty.
(c + iii) It is very sad that a flower blooms in the morning and fades away very soon.
(d + i) Everybody on earth is fond of a flower for its charming beauty.
33. (a + iv) Nakshi Pakha is a decorated hand fan.
(b + v) It is traditionally made by housewives and commercial artisans.
(c + iii) The main raw materials for making Nakshi Pakha are yarn, bamboo, cane, date and palm leaves etc.
(d + i) A variety of motifs are used to decorate Nakshi Pakha.
34. (a + v) We all ought to be indebted and grateful to our parents for our lives on earth.
(b + iii) It is universally recognized that we are altogether helpless in our childhood.
(c + i) While bringing us up, they try to make us happy by doing their best for us.
(d + ii) They become happy at our success and unhappy at our failure.
35. (a + ii) We learn English because its importance can't be described in words.
(b + i) Our students are afraid of learning English as it is an international language.
(c + v) Unless we learn English we won't be able to keep pace with the changing world.
(d + iii) It is high time we emphasized learning English.
36. (a + iv) A school is a seat of education where students gain institutional knowledge.
(b + iii) It has certain wonderful characteristics which give us pleasure and happiness.
(c + i) Every school has a campus, big or small.
(d + ii) A wonderful school campus makes the students jolly and hilarious.

ইংরেজি

Questions No. 8

Answering Questions from Poems

প্রশ্ন পরিচিতি

Question No.8 Answering Questions from Poems in English for Today (any 4 out of 7)

2×4=8

English for Today বইয়ে প্রদত্ত কবিতাগুলো থেকে ৭টি প্রশ্ন থাকবে। সেখান থেকে ৪টি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে হবে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের জন্য ২ নম্বর করে মোট নম্বর থাকবে ৮।

1

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 1, Lesson 1). Then answer the following questions.

Oh, They Say
— Hason Raja

Oh, They say my house is no good,
But what can I build with nothing here?
I'll erect a home,
Yet how long will I truly stay?
I gaze into the mirror,
Noticing the strands of grey in my hair.
Thinking of this,
Hason Raja never built a dwelling.
Where will Allah take him? Where will he find rest?
This uncertainty brings him to tears.
If only Hason Raja had known his days,
He would have painted his rooms in vibrant hues.
Oh, They say my house is no good,
But what can I build with nothing here?

লোকে বলে বলে
ঘর-বাড়ি ভাল নাই আমার
কি ঘর বানাইমু আমি শূন্যেরও মাঝার।।
ভাল কইরা ঘর বানাইয়া
কয়দিন থাকমু আর
আয়না দিয়া চাইয়া দেখি
পাকনা চুল আমার।।
এ ভাবিয়া হাসন রাজা
ঘর-দুয়ার না বান্ধে
কোথায় নিয়া রাখব আমার
তাই ভাবিয়া কান্দে।।
জানত যদি হাসন রাজা
বঁচব কতদিন
বানাইত দালান-কোঠা
করিয়া রঙিন
লোকে বলে ও বলে
ঘরবাড়ি ভাল নাই আমার
কি ঘর বানাইমু আমি শূন্যেরও মাঝার।

► **Explanation:****Lines 1 – 4: Oh, They say my I truly stay.**

When the people criticize Hason Raja for not having a well-built home, he responds by questioning the point of building a grand home in this temporary world. Besides, he thinks that the world offers no permanent materials to build a lasting existence here. Even if he builds a house, he questions how long he will actually survive in this world as life is short.

The poet uses the 'house' as a metaphor for the temporary physical body and earthly life. He feels frustrated because he lacks the spiritual or material resources to build a permanent home on earth.

Lines 5 – 8: I gaze into the built a dwelling.

When the poet looks into the mirror, he realizes that he is aging. This reminds him of mortality. He comes to realize that building a permanent physical home is pointless since life on earth is temporary. That's why he never built a house on earth.

Here, the 'grey hair' symbolizes that his body is aging and fragile.

Lines 9 – 12: Where will Allah in vibrant hues.

Feeling deep anxiety, the poet sheds tears because he does not know where the Almighty will take his soul after his death. He regrets not knowing how long he would live. If he knew, he would live his temporary life with more joy and color.

Ultimately, these lines express the painful human realization of wasted time and the fear of the unknown afterlife.

Lines 13 – 14: Oh, They say my with nothing here?

The poet again uses these lines to highlight human mortality, spiritual homelessness, and the longing for eternal rest. This creates a deep sense of anxiety about the shortness of life and the futility of worldly achievements.

► **Questions:**

- What question does the poet ask about his home in the song "Oh, They Say"?
- What does the grey hair symbolize in the song "Oh, They Say"?
- Who wrote the song "Oh, They Say"?
- What is the song "Oh, They Say" about?
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", what do people say about Hason Raja's house?
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", what brings Hason Raja to tears?
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", what made Hason Raja averse to worldly life?
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", what would Hason Raja have done if he had known his days?
- What lesson can we learn from Hason Raja's song "Oh, They Say"?
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", what do the grey hairs in the mirror remind Hason Raja of?
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", why does Hason Raja cry?

2

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 1, Lesson 2). Then answer the following questions.

The Field of the Embroidered Quilt

– Jasimuddin (Translation: E. M. Milford)

Spreading the embroidered quilt,
She works the livelong night,
As if her poet were
On his bereaved plight.
Many a joy and many a sorrow
Is written on her breast;
The story of Rupai's life is there,
Line by line expressed.
"How will he bear the pain, mother?"

On this quilt lies all of mine —
All my pain and my grief,
Embroidered line by line.
So lay it on my grave, mother.
This picture of my grief,
That his and mine upon its breast
May mingling find relief.

নকশী কাঁথাটি বিছিয়ে নিয়ে,
সারারাত কাজ করে সে,
এ যেন তার কবি রয়েছে
বেদনাবিধুর দুর্দশাতে।
অনেক সুখ আর দুখের কথা
তার বুকে আছে লেখা;
রূপাইয়ের জীবনের গল্প সেখানে,
রেখায় রেখায় ব্যক্ত করা।
"এ ব্যথা সে কীভাবে সহিবে, মা?
আমার সবকিছু আছে এই কাঁথার পরে —
আমার যতো ব্যথা আর যতো দুঃখ,
এঁকেছি রেখায় রেখায় নকশি করে।
একে তাই আমার কবরে মেলে দিও, মা।
আমার বিষাদের এই ছবি,
যেন এর বুকে তার আর আমার
বিষাদের মিলন খুঁজে পায় মুক্তি।"

► **Explanation:****Lines 1 – 4: Spreading the embroidered bereaved plight.**

Unrolling the embroidered quilt, the woman sews through the entire night without stopping. She stitches with an intense urgency to cope with the painful separation from her beloved. Her tireless needlework is also a spiritual connection to him that mirrors the silent suffering she imagines he is experiencing out in the world.

Here, 'bereaved' means left desolate through the loss of a loved one.

Lines 5 – 9: Many a joy the pain, mother?

Her heart holds the memory of countless happy and sad moments shared with her beloved, Rupai. She painstakingly stitches every memory into the quilt, turning it into a literal biography of Rupai's life. She then anxiously asks her mother how he will ever survive such intense emotional suffering alone.

Lines 10 – 13: On this quilt my grave, mother.

The woman declares that the quilt holds her entire existence. All her unexpressed tears and agony are sewn meticulously into each thread. Knowing her death is near, she instructs her mother to use the quilt as a burial shroud over her grave. Thus, she transforms a simple quilt into a permanent, visual monument to her tragic life and broken heart.

Lines 14 – 16: This picture of mingling find grief.

The quilt becomes a physical representation of her intense sorrow. She hopes that when Rupai eventually returns to find her grave, their individual pains will merge finally merge together on the quilt. It will bring an eternal peace to their souls.

Here, 'mingling' symbolizes a spiritual reunion. Since they cannot be together in the physical world, the quilt becomes the sacred space where their souls finally unite.

► Questions:

- How long does the woman work on the quilt in the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- What is the woman's work compared to in the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- What is the woman doing in the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- How do you think the woman feels while making the quilt in the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- How can art like embroidery help people express their emotions according to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", what does the embroidered quilt symbolize?
- Who is the writer of the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", when and how does she work on the embroidered quilt?
- How is her poet described in the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- Whose story is expressed line by line according to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", describe how she deals with her pain and grief.
- In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", what is she concerned about?
- What does she request her mother regarding the embroidered quilt in the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", explain why she wishes to keep the embroidered quilt on her grave.
- Who translated the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"? What is its original name?
- How may the woman's grief find relief according to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- Whom does she request to lay the embroidered quilt on her grave in the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt"?
- According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", where and how does she draw the picture of her grief?
- What is the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt" about?

3

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 1, Lesson 5). Then answer the following questions.

The Children's Songs
— Rudyard Kipling

Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be;
When we are grown and take our place
As men and women of our race.
Father in Heaven, Who lovest all,
Oh, help Thy children when they call;
That they may build from age to age,
An undefiled heritage.
Teach us to bear the yoke in youth,
With steadfastness and careful truth;
That, in our time, Thy Grace may give
The Truth whereby the Nations live.
Teach us to rule ourselves always,
Controlled and cleanly night and day;
That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed and worthless sacrifice.
Teach us to look in all our ends,
On Thee for judge, and not our friends;
That we, with Thee, may walk uncowed
By fear or favour of the crowd.
Teach us the strength that cannot seek,
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak;
That, under Thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.
Teach us Delight in simple things,
And Mirth that had no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,

হে আমাদের জন্মভূমি, আমরা করি শপথ
অনাগত বছরগুলোতে থাকবে আমাদের ভালোবাসা ও কষ্ট তোমার জন্য;
যখন আমরা বড় হবো এবং আমাদের স্থান করে নেব
আমাদের জাতির নর ও নারী হিসেবে।
স্বর্গের পিতা, যে ভালোবাসে সবাইকে,
আহ, তোমার সন্তানেরা যখন ডাকে তখন তাদের সাহায্য করো;
যাতে তারা যুগ যুগ ধরে গড়তে পারে,
এক বিশুদ্ধ ঐতিহ্য।
যৌবনে আমাদের দায়িত্ব নেওয়ার শিক্ষা দাও,
দৃঢ়তা ও সতর্ক সত্যের সাথে;
তাই, আমাদের যুগে, সত্য তোমার আশীর্বাদ হবে
সেই সত্য যা দিয়ে জাতি টিকে রবে।
শিক্ষা দাও নিজেদেরকে সর্বদা চালনা করতে,
রাত দিন নিয়ন্ত্রিত ও সঠিক পথে;
যাতে আনতে পারি মোরা, প্রয়োজনে,
নয় কোনো কলঙ্ক এবং অকারণ আত্মহত্যা।
আমাদের চার পাশে দেখার শিক্ষা দাও,
তোমার বিচারের জন্য, আমাদের বন্ধুরা নয়;
যেন আমরা, তোমার সাথে নির্ভয়ে হাঁটতে পারি
জনতার অনুকূলে অথবা ভীতির পাশে।
আমাদেরকে সেই শক্তির শিক্ষা দাও যা চাওয়া যায়না,
যা কাজে ও চিন্তায় পাওয়া যায়, দুর্বলকে আঘাত দিতে না;
যাতে, তোমার মাধ্যমে, আমরা অর্জন করি
মানবশক্তি যেন স্বস্তি দিতে পারি মানুষের দুর্দশায়।
শিক্ষা দাও সাধারণ জিনিসে আনন্দিত হওয়ার,
এমন আনন্দ যা দুর্দিনের মতো তিস্ত নয়;



And Love to all men, 'neath the sun! Land of our Birth, our faith, our pride, For whose dear sake our fathers died; Oh, Motherland, we pledge to thee Head, heart and hand through the years to be!	পাপমুক্ত ক্ষমার, এবং সূর্যের আলোয়, সকল মানুষের প্রতি ভালোবাসা। আমাদের জন্মভূমি, আমাদের বিশ্বাস, আমাদের অহংকার, যার জন্য আমাদের পূর্বপুরুষ মৃত্যুকে করেছে বরণ; হে মাতৃভূমি, আমরা করি শপথ মেধা, মন ও কাজের সাহায্যে থাকব অনাগত বছরগুলোতে।
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► **Explanation:**

Lines 1 – 4: Land of our Birth, women of our race.

These lines represent a solemn vow of patriotism from the younger generation to their homeland, promising love, labor, and future responsibility. They promise to their homeland that they will give it their love and hard work in the future. They will fulfill this promise when they grow up and take their responsibilities as adult citizens of their nation.

Lines 5 – 8: Father in Heaven, An undefiled heritage.

These lines represent a prayer for guidance. The children ask God, Who loves everyone, to help them and guide them so that each generation can build a pure and uncorrupted legacy for the future. Here, the speaker emphasizes the desire to create a clean, moral, and honorable history that passes safely from one generation to the next.

Lines 9 – 12: Teach us to bear the Nations live.

These lines indicate taking on responsibilities. The children ask God to teach them how to handle hardships and responsibilities early in life with firmness and honesty. Then, through the divine blessing, they will uphold the universal values that allow a nation to survive and thrive.

Here, the metaphor 'bear the yoke' implies learning discipline, hard work, and the weight of adult responsibilities at an early age.

Lines 13 – 16: Teach us to rule and worthless sacrifice.

These lines focus on self-discipline. The children ask for the strength to control their minds and actions. This discipline will ensure that they will be fully prepared when the time comes. Thus, they will be able to make a worthy and unblemished sacrifice for their country.

Here, 'maimed sacrifice' means an imperfect, flawed, or corrupted offering that holds no spiritual or moral value. The speaker implies that if a citizen gives their life or labor to their nation, that sacrifice is only meaningful if the individual has lived a life of clean, disciplined, and honest character.

Lines 17 – 20: Teach us to look favour of the crowd.

These lines urge individuals to seek divine approval over peer pressure or social validation when making life choices. Instead of worrying about what friends or society think, the children ask God to teach them to seek His approval. This focus on divine judgment gives them the courage to live without fear of public opinion.

Here, 'uncowed' means refusing to let public pressure, threats, or the opinions of the crowd change one's moral choices.

Lines 21 – 24: Teach us the strength comfort man's distress.

These lines redefine true strength not as the ability to dominate others, but as the self-control to never abuse power. True strength is having the power to act but completely lacking the desire to harm the weak. The children pray to use their power to comfort the distressed.

Lines 25 – 28: Teach us Delight 'neath the sun!

These lines focus on joy and love. The children pray to find genuine happiness in everyday, simple pleasures and to enjoy pure laughter that never stems from cruelty or malice. They hope to display the beauty of God's grace to the whole world through the practice of unconditional forgiveness and global love for all humanity.

Here, 'bitter springs' refers to happiness that is fueled by cruelty, sarcasm, or mocking the misfortunes of others. The speaker asks for 'mirth' (joy) that brings genuine happiness without causing pain or humiliation to anyone else.

Lines 29 – 32: Land of our Birth, the years to be!

These lines reaffirm the children's absolute devotion to their country, honoring the ancestral sacrifices made to protect it. Recognizing that their ancestors died protecting the country, they promise to serve their nation with their entire being: their minds (head), emotions (heart), and actions (hand).

Here, the phrase 'Head, heart and hand' represents a complete pledge of intellectual, emotional, and physical service to the nation.

► **Questions:**Questions from Textbook

- What do the children ask for in their prayer?
- Why do the children pray for their country's future?
- What does the line "Teach us Delight in simple things" suggest?
- In the poem "The Children's Songs", what do the children promise to their motherland?
- In the poem "The Children's Songs", what do the children ask God to teach them?
- Do you like the poem "The Children's Songs"? Why?

More Questions

- What message does Rudyard Kipling convey through his poem "The Children's Songs"? (JSE-2025)
- What is the central theme of the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- How do the children express their love for the country in the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- Why is the poem titled "The Children's Songs"?

- k. What will happen when the children grow up in the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- l. How do the children like to behave in their youth according to the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- m. What purpose is served by the repetition of the word 'our' in the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- n. What is the children's attitude towards fear and favour in the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- o. How do the children want to shape the future according to the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- p. Who wrote the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- q. What is the poem "The Children's Songs" about?
- r. In the poem "The Children's Songs", what do the children pray to God?
- s. In the poem "The Children's Songs", what does the poet mean by "the yoke"?
- t. Explain why the poet calls his motherland the land of "our faith, our pride" in the poem "The Children's Songs".
- u. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", why should we have more trust in God than in our friends?
- v. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", how can we comfort a man in distress?
- w. How does the poet wish to serve his motherland according to the poem "The Children's Songs"?
- x. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", when and how will the children serve their motherland?
- y. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", whom and how do the children not want to hurt?
- z. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", what is the duty of every citizen?
- aa. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", how should man's strength be used?
- bb. What does the expression "Head, heart and hand" in the last line of the poem "The Children's Songs" imply?
- cc. What does the poet mean by 'Careful Truth' in the poem "The Children's Songs"?

4

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 2, Lesson 5). Then answer the following questions.

The Little Plant - Kate L. Brown	
In the heart of a seed Buried deep, so deep, A dear little plant Lay fast asleep. "Wake!" said the sunshine, "And creep to the light!" "Wake!" said the voice Of the raindrop bright. The little plant heard. And it rose to see What the wonderful Outside world might be.	একটি বীজের অন্তরে গভীরে, খুব গভীরে প্রোথিত, একটি প্রিয় ছোট চারাগাছ ঘুমন্ত অবস্থায় শায়িত। "জাগো!" সূর্যালোক বলল, "আর আলোর দিকে চুপিসারে আসো!" "জাগো!" বলল একটি কণ্ঠ বৃষ্টির ফোঁটার উজ্জ্বলতায়। ছোট চারাগাছটি তা শুনলো। এবং সে ঘুম থেকে জেগে উঠল দেখতে কতই না সুন্দর হতে পারে বাইরের জগৎ।

► Explanation:

Lines 1 – 4: In the heart Lay fast asleep.

Deep inside a seed, a tiny plant was sleeping soundly. These lines describe the very beginning of a plant's life cycle. The poet uses this image to show that a new life is waiting patiently underground for the right time to grow. Here, the plant has been personified as it was described as sleeping.

Lines 5 – 8: "Wake!" said the the raindrop bright.

The warm sun called out, telling the plant to wake up and grow toward the light. The shiny raindrops also called out, encouraging it to wake up. These lines show that nature provides the essential elements – sunlight and water – to trigger the growth of the seed.

Here, by personifying the sunshine and the raindrop, the poet makes the environment feel welcoming and encouraging. And "creep to the light" indicates the natural instinct of a plant to grow upward out of the dark soil.

Lines 9 – 12: The little plant world might be.

The tiny plant listened to nature's call and grew upward to look at the beautiful world waiting outside. These lines show that the plant successfully responded to the warmth and water provided by nature.

Here, the plant's awakening symbolizes the transition from hidden potential to active growth and new life. And the plant's rise shows a natural curiosity to explore and connect with the environment.

► Questions:

Questions from Textbook

- a. According to the poem "The Little Plant" where is the little plant sleeping?
- b. According to the poem "The Little Plant" who spoke to the little plant?
- c. According to the poem "The Little Plant" what did the sunshine and the raindrop want the little plant to do?
- d. According to the poem "The Little Plant" which two things do plants need in order to grow?
- e. Which word in the poem "The Little Plant" means 'grow'?

More Questions

- f. What happened when the plant heard the voices of sunshine and raindrops in the poem "The Little Plant"? [JSE-2025]
- g. What literary device is used in "... "Wake!" said the voice/ Of the raindrop bright." in the poem "The Little Plant"?

- h. Why do you think the little plant was sleeping according to the poem "The Little Plant"?
- i. What does the little plant symbolize in the poem "The Little Plant"?
- j. According to the poem "The Little Plant", who told the little plant to wake up?
- k. What is the 'Outside world' in the poem "The Little Plant"?
- l. What is the poem "The Little Plant" about?
- m. According to the poem "The Little Plant", where was the little plant?
- n. According to the poem "The Little Plant", what was the little plant doing inside the seed?
- o. What does the expression 'Lay fast asleep' mean in the poem "The Little Plant"?
- p. How did the little plant wake up according to the poem "The Little Plant"?
- q. In the poem "The Little Plant", whose voices did the little plant hear?
- r. What did the little plant do after hearing the voice according to the poem "The Little Plant"?
- s. What did the little plant see after waking up according to the poem "The Little Plant"?
- t. What did the speaker mean by 'rose' in the poem "The Little Plant"?
- u. How did the little plant feel seeing the beautiful world according to the poem "The Little Plant"?
- v. Why did the raindrops ask the little plant to wake up in the poem "The Little Plant"?
- w. What is the purpose of writing the poem "The Little Plant"?
- x. Who is the writer of the poem "The Little Plant"?
- y. What does the expression "creep to the light" indicate in the poem "The Little Plant"?

5

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 3, Lesson 2). Then answer the following questions.

Ode on Solitude - Alexander Pope	
Happy the man, whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air, In his own ground. Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread, Whose flocks supply him with attire, Whose trees in summer yield him shade, In winter fire. Blest! who can unconcernedly find Hours, days and years slide soft away, In health of body, peace of mind, Quiet by day, Sound sleep by night; study and ease Together mixed; sweet recreation; And innocence, which most does please, With meditation. Thus let me live, unseen, unknown; Thus unlamented let me die; Steal from the world, and not a stone Tell where I lie.	সুখী সেই জন, সাধ ও যতন যার সীমিত কয়েক একর পিতৃভূমিতে, সন্তুষ্ট যে তার আপন বায়ুতে নিঃশ্বাসে, তার নিজ ভূমে। আছে যার দুধেল পশুর পাল, শস্য ভরা মাঠ, যার পশুরা যোগায় বস্ত্র, যার গাছগুলো গ্রীষ্মে দেয় ছায়া, শীতে তাপ। সৌভাগ্যবান! যে নির্বিকারভাবে দেখে ঘণ্টা, দিন ও বছর স্বচ্ছন্দে চলে যায়, সুস্থ দেহে, মনের সুখে, দিনের নীরবতায়, রাতে গভীর ঘুম; অধ্যয়ন ও আরাম একত্রে মিলে মিশে; মধুর বিনোদন; আর নিষ্পাপতা, যা সবচেয়ে বেশি আনন্দ দেয়, ধ্যানের গভীরতায়। এইভাবে আমাকে বাঁচতে দাও, অদেখা, অজানা; এইভাবে আমাকে অননুশোচিত মরণ দাও; পৃথিবী থেকে হারিয়ে যাই, এবং একটি পাথরও যেন বলতে না পারে আমি রয়েছি কোথায়।

► Explanation:

Lines 1 – 4: Happy the man, In his own ground.

The poet here praises a simple, contented life. These lines suggest that true happiness belongs to the person whose desires and responsibilities are limited to a small piece of inherited land. It highlights the peace and contentment found in living in one's birthplace, free from excessive desires for more.

Here, by owning one's own land, true freedom is portrayed, which allows a person to live independently and completely undisturbed by the outside world. And "paternal acres" and "native air" highlight the deep emotional peace and spiritual comfort found in one's birthplace.

Lines 5 – 8: Whose herds with milk, In winter fire.

This individual is completely self-sufficient. His cattle provide him with milk, his crops give him bread, and his sheep supply the wool for his clothing. Additionally, his trees offer cool shade during the hot summer and firewood to keep him warm in the winter. The poet thus presents nature as a nurturing provider that completely satisfies a person's basic needs.

These lines demonstrate how a simple life on one's own land provides everything necessary to survive without relying on outside trade or society.

Lines 9 – 12: Blest! who can Quiet by day,

Fortunate is the person for whom time passes smoothly and effortlessly without any worry or anxiety. Such an individual enjoys physical health, mental serenity, and an undisturbed daily life. The poet emphasizes that a quiet, rustic life naturally produces a perfect balance of physical health and mental tranquility.

Here, time is personified. By the phrase "slide soft away", the speaker indicates that time passes gently, quietly, and completely without stress or anxiety. Again, the phrase "Quiet by day" implies that the person's daytime hours are peaceful, orderly, and entirely free from the chaotic noise, distractions, and stresses of public life or busy society.

Lines 13 – 16: Sound sleep by night; With meditation.

This lifestyle grants the person restful sleep at night, beautifully blending intellectual study with physical relaxation and pleasant pastimes. Furthermore, his life is filled with pure innocence, which brings the greatest satisfaction when combined with quiet, deep reflection. These lines thus describe a perfectly balanced existence, a harmonious life. By pairing “innocence” with “meditation”, the poet shows that true happiness is rooted in moral purity and thoughtful self-reflection.

Lines 17 – 20: Thus let me live, where I lie.

Ultimately, the poet desires this same quiet existence, wishing to live and die in complete anonymity, leaving no physical trace behind. He wants to live his life completely hidden and unrecognized by society, and die without anyone mourning his passing. He wishes to slip away quietly from this world, without even a tombstone to mark the place where he is buried.

Here, by asking to die “unlamented” and without “a stone”, the poet completely rejects society’s obsession with fame, and worldly recognition. And the phrase “Steal from the world” is a metaphor for living a hidden life and dying quietly without drawing the attention of public society.

► Questions:**Questions from Textbook**

- What things does a happy man have according to the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- According to the poem “Ode on Solitude” how does a happy man pass his time?
- According to the poem “Ode on Solitude” how does a happy man wish to die?
- How do you think you can be happy in life?

More Questions

- How does the poet show the connection between man and nature in the poem “Ode on Solitude”? [JSE-2025]
- How is nature important in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- How does the poet describe the ideal life in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- What does the poet mean by ‘A few paternal acres bound’ in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- Why is breathing ‘native air’ important in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- What is the main theme of the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- What do the trees provide in different seasons in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- Why does the poet emphasize ‘quiet by day’ in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- Why is the happy man’s life peaceful in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- What lesson do you learn from the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- Who wrote the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- What is the poem “Ode on Solitude” about?
- Who is a happy man according to the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- Who is a blessed man according to the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- From where does the happy man get milk, bread and clothes according to the poem “Ode on Solitude”? What does it indicate?
- How do trees help the happy man according to the poem “Ode on Solitude”? What does it imply?
- How does a happy man spend his time according to the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- What does the poet mean by ‘slide soft away’ in the poem “Ode on Solitude”?
- According to the poem “Ode on Solitude”, what does the poet wish for after death?
- According to the poem “Ode on Solitude”, how does the poet want to live and die?
- Describe the features of a happy life according to the poem “Ode on Solitude”.
- According to the poem “Ode on Solitude”, explain why the poet wants to live and die quietly and unnoticed.
- In the poem “Ode on Solitude”, why do you think the poet argues about living simply and alone?

6

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 5, Lesson 2). Then answer the following questions.

Something Told the Wild Geese

– Rachel Field

Something told the wild geese It was time to go. Though the fields lay golden Something whispered, — “snow”. Leaves were green and stirring, Berries, lustre-glossed, But beneath warm feathers Something cautioned, — “Frost”. All the sagging orchards Steamed with amber spice, But each wild breast stiffened At remembered ice.	কোনো কিছু বুনো হাঁসদের বলল সময় হলো যাবার। যদিও শস্যভূমি হয়ে আছে সোনালি কোনো কিছু চুপি চুপি বলল, — “তুষার”। পাতাগুলো ছিল সবুজ আর নড়ছিল, বেরিগুলো, দীপ্তিময়-সরস, কিন্তু উষ্ণ পালকের নিচে কোনো কিছু সতর্ক করল, — “বরফ”। ঝুলে পড়া সব ফলের বাগান পীতাম্ব মসলার ঝাঁজে উরা, তবু প্রতিটি বুনো বুক জমে যায় স্মরণ করে বরফের কথা।
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Something told the wild geese It was time to fly, — Summer sun was on their wings, Winter in their cry.	কোনো কিছু বুনো হাঁসদের বলল উড়ে যাবার সময় হলো যে, — তাদের ডানায় ছিল গ্রীষ্মের সূর্য, শীতকাল তাদের আর্তনাদে।
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► **Explanation:**

Lines 1 – 4: Something told the whispered, — “snow”.

These lines describe how migrating birds rely on an invisible, internal instinct to sense the coming winter. Even though the surrounding autumn fields looked warm and full of golden crops, a quiet natural warning told them that freezing weather was on the way.

Here, ‘golden’ symbolizes the temptation to stay in the present moment because life feels safe, rich, and easy. And ‘snow’ symbolizes the harsh reality of winter, indicating a period of cold, scarcity, and survival. The visible comfort of today (golden) and the unseen demands of tomorrow (snow) highlight how survival relies entirely on listening to inner instinct.

Lines 5 – 8: Leaves were green cautioned, — “Frost”.

These lines contrast the lively, comfortable reality of summer with the hidden instinct of the birds. While the trees were full of vibrant green leaves and shiny ripe berries, the geese felt an internal forewarning of freezing weather beneath their warm feathers. This intuition warned them that their current cozy environment would soon change.

Here, ‘green’ represents thriving nature, growth, and the active energy of the summer. And ‘frost’ represents the sudden grip of cold that kills off green vegetation and freezes the landscape. These two words together indicate that nature’s clock moves forward even when things look static.

Lines 9 – 12: All the sagging At remembered ice.

These lines show the intense clash between autumn’s rich harvest and the birds’ ancestral memory. The branches of the orchards hung low, heavy with fruits that filled the warm air with a sweet, spicy scent, creating a scene of ultimate comfort. Yet, every wild goose tensed up as they suddenly recalled the freezing ice of winter.

Here, the phrase ‘amber spice’ symbolizes ultimate physical comfort, nourishment, and satisfaction. And ‘ice’ represents the ultimate threat. By placing two terms together, the poet shows that immediate comfort needs to be ignored in order to prepare for unavoidable future hardship.

Lines 13 – 16: Something told the in their cry.

The opening line is repeated to emphasize the power of instinct. An internal signal prompted the wild geese to take flight into the sky. Although the warmth of the summer sun still shone upon their wings, their haunting cries carried the cold spirit of approaching winter.

Here, this image captures the bitter-sweet transition of seasons, showing birds flying through the summer sun while carrying the chilling cry of winter. In the phrase “Winter in their cry”, their calls symbolize the inevitable, cold future they are flying toward.

► **Questions:**Questions from Textbook

- What makes the geese decide to leave, according to the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?
- What happens to the leaves and berries in the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?
- What changes in nature tell us that winter is near in the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?

More Questions

- What lesson can you learn from the wild geese in the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”? [JSE-2025]
- What is the central theme of the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?
- What lesson can we learn from the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?
- Who is the writer of the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?
- What is the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese” about?
- According to the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”; why do the geese need to leave though the weather is still warm?
- In the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”, what does the poet refer to by “something”?
- What does the phrase “sagging orchards” mean in the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?
- According to the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”, how can you tell that the geese have experienced the cold weather before?
- What is the season in the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”? Explain.
- According to the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”, why does the thought of ice frighten the wild geese?
- In the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”, why did the wild geese have to leave?
- In the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”, what did the wild geese remember and how did they react to it?
- What does the expression “lustre-glossed” indicate in the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?
- According to the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”, what warning do the wild geese get?
- Why do you think the wild geese fly south during winter, as implied in the poem “Something Told the Wild Geese”?

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 5, Lesson 2). Then answer the following questions.

Green Escape

— Joseph Auslander

I have turned my face
Away from streets and crowds
To a windy place
And clouds.

I have turned from skyscrapers
That scratch out the sky,
From wet newspapers
Always whipping by.

I have taken away my heart,
I will give it again
To be split apart
By wind and rain.

I will stand like a stone
All day in the grass
Where the bees drone
And pass and repass.

I will watch them brush
Gold across their legs,
Hear the bird at hush
Over her eggs.

I will hear the wild swan
Lift high and harsh
His crooked clarion
Across the marsh.

Where the jewel-weed hangs,
Where the spotted stream runs,
Where the green beetle bangs
Bronze on bronze —

Rooted in the deep ground,
The sky tugging at my hair,
There will I be found —
There!

আমি মুখ ফিরিয়ে নিয়েছি
রাস্তা আর জনসমাগম থেকে
বায়ুময় স্থান আর
মেঘের দিকে।

আমি ফিরেছি গগনচুম্বী অট্টালিকা থেকে
যেটি মুছে ফেলে আকাশকে,
ভেজা খবরের কাগজ থেকে
সর্বদা দ্রুত বেগে ধায়।

আমি আমার হৃদয় সরিয়ে নিয়েছি,
আবার আমি দিবো তা
ভেজা টুকরো হতে
বাতাস আর বৃষ্টি দ্বারা।

আমি পাথরের মতো দাঁড়িয়ে রইবো
সারা দিন ঘাসে
যেখানে মৌমাছিরা গুনগুন করে
আর উড়ে গিয়ে ফিরে ফিরে আসে।

আমি তাদের দেখবো ছোঁয়াতে
সোনা তাদের পা জুড়ে,
পাখিকে শুনবো মৌন হয়ে
আছে তার ডিমের উপরে।

আমি বুনো রাজহাঁসকে শুনবো
চড়া করে আর কর্কশ স্বরে
তার ক্রুর তীক্ষ্ণ ডাক
জলাভূমি জুড়ে।

যেখানে ঝুলে থাকে গহনার ফুল,
যেখানে বয়ে চলে নদী মলিন,
যেখানে সবুজ গুব্বেরপোকা বাজায়
ব্রোঞ্জের ওপর ব্রোঞ্জ —

থাকবো মাটির গভীরে প্রোথিত হয়ে,
আকাশ আমার চুল টানবে সবলে,
সেখানেই আমাকে পাওয়া যাবে —
সেখানে।

► Explanation:

Lines 1 – 4: I have turned And clouds.

These lines show the speaker's deliberate decision to reject the chaotic nature of urban life and seek out a solitary, open landscape. The speaker has deliberately looked away from busy city streets and large gatherings of people. Instead, he has directed his attention toward an open, breezy environment filled only with the moving clouds. This transition highlights a deep desire for spiritual freedom, peace, and a connection with the untamed world.

Lines 5 – 8: I have turned Always whipping by.

These lines explain the speaker's rejection of the suffocating and chaotic environment of the city. Skyscrapers are depicted as aggressive structures that physically block out the natural sky, while windblown garbage creates a sense of constant disorder. These elements represent the confinement of modern civilization.

Lines 9 – 12: I have taken wind and rain.

These lines express a profound emotional transition. Removing his emotions from the human world, the speaker is now ready to open himself up completely to the wild elements, letting the wind and rain transform him. By offering his heart to the wind and rain, he shows a willingness to endure pain if it means feeling a deep, authentic connection to the earth.

Here, being "split apart by wind and rain" symbolizes a violent but necessary process of spiritual cleansing, emotional rebirth, and raw nature.

Lines 13 – 16: I will stand like pass and repass.

These lines express the speaker's desire for total stillness and patience. He wants to remain completely still like a rock and spend all day in the field, while the bees buzz around him, continuously flying back and forth. This will allow him to blend completely into the environment and quietly observe the natural world around him.

Here, the phrase “stand like a stone” is actually a simile (using the word “like”), but it functions as a powerful metaphor for absolute stillness, permanence, and integration with nature.

Lines 17 – 20: I will watch them Over her eggs.

These lines offer a profound sense of peace through a gentle, quiet world that completely replaces the loud, aggressive distractions of urban life. By paying attention to the bright pollen on the bees’ legs and the silent protective care of a nesting bird, the speaker finds beauty in ordinary, small moments.

Here, the nesting ‘bird’ serves as a powerful maternal symbol of protection, and the nurturing cycle of life. And the ‘bees’ gathering yellow pollen symbolize abundance, natural wealth, and the artistic beauty of the wild.

Lines 21 – 24: I will hear the Across the marsh.

These lines emphasize that nature is not just a peaceful escape, but a fierce, majestic force that demands full attention. The loud, rough cry of the wild swan acts as a natural trumpet, dominating the open marshland with its untamed energy.

Here, the ‘wild swan’ serves as a vital symbol of nature’s raw, untamed majesty and uncompromising freedom.

Lines 25 – 28: Where the jewel-weed Bronze on bronze —

These lines highlight the incredible variety and beauty of the natural world, which thrives independently of human civilization. The speaker here depicts nature as an active, lively workshop where plants hang gracefully, streams flow with unique patterns, and insects create their own rhythmic sounds.

Lines 29 – 32: Rooted in the deep There!

These lines show that the speaker has completely united with the natural world. By describing himself as ‘rooted’ in the soil while the sky pulling at his hair, he becomes a bridge between the earth and the heavens. The ecstatic exclamation at the end emphasizes that he has finally found his true home, purpose, and spiritual peace.

► Questions:

Questions from Textbook

- Why does the speaker turn away from the streets and crowds in the poem “Green Escape”?
- What does the speaker hear and see in the grass in the poem “Green Escape”?
- How does the speaker of the poem “Green Escape” describe the sound of the swan?
- Where does the speaker want to be found at the end of the poem “Green Escape”?

More Questions

- What prompts the speaker to turn away from streets and crowds in the poem “Green Escape”? [JSE-2025]
- What message or lesson does the poem “Green Escape” convey?
- How does the speaker feel about nature in the poem “Green Escape”?
- Who wrote the poem “Green Escape”?
- What is the poem “Green Escape” about?
- In the poem “Green Escape”, what does the poet desire?
- According to the poem “Green Escape”, why does the poet want to escape to nature?
- What does the title of the poem “Green Escape” refer to?
- According to the poem “Green Escape”, describe the role of nature.
- According to the poem “Green Escape”, describe the activities of bees.
- In the poem “Green Escape”, where will the poet hear the wild swan’s clarion?
- How will the bird sit over her eggs according to the poem “Green Escape”?
- What does the term “wet newspapers” indicate in the poem “Green Escape”?
- According to the poem “Green Escape”, how is the sound of the green beetle?
- Does the poem “Green Escape” suggest a permanent escape?
- How will the poet stand in the grass according to the poem “Green Escape”?
- How does the poet wish to stay in nature according to the poem “Green Escape”?

8

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 8, Lesson 3). Then answer the following questions.

The News — Michael Rosen	
Here is The News: ‘Two incredible shoes. Two incredible shoes. That’s The News. When it rains They walk down drains. They glow in the snow. They grizzle in a drizzle. They sneeze in a breeze. They sneeze in a breeze.	এই হলো খবর: ‘দুটি আশ্চর্যজনক জুতো। দুটি আশ্চর্যজনক জুতো। এই হলো সেই খবর। যখন বৃষ্টি হয় তারা যাঁটে জলখারায়। তারা চকমক করে বরফের মাঝে। তারা ঘ্যান ঘ্যান করে ঝিরঝির বৃষ্টিতে। তারা হাঁচি দেয় মৃদুমন্দ বাতাসে। তারা হাঁচি দেয় মৃদুমন্দ বাতাসে।

They get warm in a storm. They go soggy When it is foggy. They've even hissed in a mist. But (sad to say) There comes a terrible frost. This is what happened: They got lost. That was The News Two incredible shoes. Two incredible shoes. That was The News.	তারা উষ্ণ হয় ঝড়ের মাঝে। তারা সিক্ত হয়ে যায় যখন কুয়াশা থাকে। তারা হিসহিসও করে কুহেলিকার মাঝে। কিন্তু (দুঃখের সাথে বলতে হয়) ভয়ঙ্কর তুষারপাত ঘটে ঠিক এটাই হয়: তারা হারিয়ে যায়। এটাই ছিল খবর দুটি আশ্চর্যজনক জুতো। দুটি আশ্চর্যজনক জুতো। সেটাই ছিল খবর।
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► **Explanation:**

Lines 1 – 4: Here is The That's The News.

Here is the current announcement: two extraordinary shoes exist. That concludes the introduction. These lines thus playfully demonstrate a dramatic news broadcast regarding two extraordinary shoes.

Lines 5 – 20: When it rains in a mist.

These lines illustrate how the shoes react to different types of weather. When it rains, these shoes travel through the gutters. They radiate light during snowfall, and make whimpering noises during light rainfall. They cough repeatedly when the wind blows, and heat up when a severe storm hits. Again, they absorb water and become damp during foggy weather. They have even made a sharp, buzzing sound when surrounded by heavy mist.

Here, the shoes have been personified as they are given human characteristics and behaviour like 'sneeze', 'grizzle' etc.

Lines 21 – 25: But/ (sad to say) got lost.'

However, it is unfortunate to report that when an extreme, freezing cold arrived, the shoes disappeared completely. Thus, it shows the fleeting nature of objects that, despite their resilience to daily wear, can still succumb to extreme conditions.

Lines 26 – 29: That was The was The News.

That concludes the official broadcast regarding the two remarkable shoes. Thus, by turning this whimsical tale into a breaking news announcement, the poem transforms a simple story about lost items into a dramatic, memorable event.

► **Questions:**

- What is the central theme of the poem "The News"? [JSE-2025]
- Who is the writer of the poem "The News"?
- What is the poem "The News" about?
- What is the news about in the poem "The News"?
- What happens to the shoes when it rains according to the poem "The News"?
- In the poem "The News", how did the pair of shoes get lost?
- According to the poem "The News", describe what the incredible shoes do in different weathers.
- In the poem "The News", how were the pair of shoes?
- According to the poem "The News", explain why the news about the shoes was sad.
- In the poem "The News", why did the two ordinary shoes become extraordinary?
- According to the poem "The News", what happened during the terrible frost?
- In the poem "The News", why did the news describe the shoes as incredible?
- How many weather conditions have been mentioned in the poem "The News"? Write them down.

9

Read the poem taken from English for Today (Unit 9, Lesson 7). Then answer the following questions.

Contemplation – John Carpenter	
For days and days I've climbed a tree A dappled yellow tree And gazed abroad at many things I've always wished to see. I see the green and gentle fields All bounded in with hedge And shining rivers swimming through The rushes on the edge, And little sheep who play all day I watch them as they run, While far away the roofs of town	দিনের পর দিন আমি চড়েছি গাছে একটি হলুদ বর্ণের ছোপযুক্ত গাছে এবং স্থির পলকে সর্বত্র দেখেছি অনেক কিছু যা দেখার ইচ্ছা পোষণ করেছি সব সময়ে। আমি দেখি শান্ত শ্যামল ক্ষেত যা গুল্মের বেড়ায় ঘেরা আর উজ্জ্বল স্রোতস্বিনী চলেছে বয়ে প্রান্তসীমা দূরী যেনে, এবং মেঘশাবক বেলে বেড়ায় সারাদিন আমি চেয়ে দেখি তার চপল গতি,

Are shining in the sun.
I think it's very nice to sit
So high and look so far---
How very large the world can be!
How many things there are!

যখন অনেক দূরে শহরের টিনের ছাদগুলো
চক্চক্ করে রোদে।
আমার কাছে ভালো লাগে বসে থাকতে
অত উঁচুতে দূরে দৃষ্টি ছড়িয়ে...
কত বিশাল হতে পারে এ ধরনী!
কত না জিনিস থাকতে পারে তাতে।

► **Explanation:**

Lines 1 – 4: For days and days wished to see.

For a long time, the speaker has been climbing a bright, yellow-spotted tree to look out at the sights he has always wanted to discover. This imagery highlights a deep sense of curiosity and a persistent desire to explore the wider world from a higher perspective.

Here, the 'tree' acts as a metaphor for growing up, gaining perspective, and expanding one's horizons.

Lines 5 – 8: I see the green on the edge,

From high up, the speaker observes peaceful green pastures enclosed by hedges and bright rivers winding through the reeds along the banks. This scenery highlights the speaker's deep appreciation for the peaceful beauty and harmony of the countryside.

Here, the fields "bounded in with hedge" indicate a sense of safety and comfort, while the active 'rivers' symbolize life and continuous movement.

Lines 9 – 12: And little sheep shining in the sun.

The speaker then observes small sheep running and playing together throughout the day. In the distance, the rooftops of a town glisten brightly under the sunlight. These lines beautifully contrast the lively innocence of nature with the quiet presence of human civilization.

Here, the playful 'sheep' represent immediate, carefree joy, while the distant, gleaming town 'roofs' hint at a vast, unexplored world waiting beyond the fields. These sights highlight the speaker's growing fascination with how diverse and wide the world truly is.

Lines 13 – 16: I think it's very things there are!

It feels wonderful to rest at this great height and view the vast, beautiful world filled with so many different things. These lines manifest the speaker's emotional journey, moving from quiet observation to a profound sense of awe and wonder. This wonder emphasizes a child's pure, joyful appreciation for the limitless possibilities of life.

► **Questions:**Questions from Textbook

- Where do you think the tree was, as described in the poem "Contemplation"?
- What were the four things the poet could see from the tree in the poem "Contemplation"?

More Questions

- How does the poem "Contemplation" reflect the poet's idea of freedom? [JSE-2025]
- Who wrote the poem "Contemplation"?
- What is the poem "Contemplation" about?
- What does the title of the poem "Contemplation" signify?
- In the poem "Contemplation", what tree does the poet climb and how long has he been climbing the tree?
- According to the poem "Contemplation", what does the poet do after climbing the tree?
- According to the poem "Contemplation", what has the poet wished to see always?
- In the poem "Contemplation", what are shining in the sun?
- What do the little sheep do in the poem "Contemplation"?
- According to the poem "Contemplation", why does the poet feel happy after climbing the tree?
- According to the poem "Contemplation", what has the poet come to realize after climbing the tree so many times?
- According to the poem "Contemplation", describe the fields and the rivers the poet can see from the tree.
- In the poem "Contemplation", why does the poet climb the tree so many times?

Answers**1**

- In the song "Oh, They Say", the poet asks what kind of home he can build with nothing as his house is considered "no good" by others. He also questions the point of constructing a house when life itself is uncertain.
- In the song "Oh, They Say", the grey hair symbolizes the inevitability of aging and death. It also represents the passage of time.
- Hason Raja wrote the song "Oh, They Say".
- The song "Oh, They Say" is about the transience of life and the futility of material pursuits. It reminds

- us that spiritual awareness and preparation for the afterlife matter more than worldly achievements.
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", people say that Hason Raja's house is no good, that is, inadequate or poorly built.
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", the uncertainty about where he will go after death brings Hason Raja to tears.
- According to the song "Oh, They Say", the impermanence of life and spiritual awareness made Hason Raja averse to worldly life. He realizes that worldly possessions like houses are insignificant.

- h. According to the song "Oh, They Say", if Hason Raja had known his days, he would have built a house with vibrant, colourful rooms. He would have put much effort into his home.
- i. The lesson we can learn from Hason Raja's song "Oh, They Say" is that spiritual awareness and preparation for the afterlife matter more than worldly achievements. The song also teaches that life requires balancing worldly and spiritual concerns.
- j. According to the song "Oh, They Say", the grey hairs in the mirror remind Hason Raja of aging and the impending death.
- k. According to the song "Oh, They Say", Hason Raja cries out of anxiety about his uncertain afterlife and spiritual fate. He does not know where he will go after death, and this uncertainty makes him feel sad, lost and helpless.

2

- a. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", the woman works on the quilt the whole night.
- b. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", the woman's work, which is an embroidered quilt, is compared to her sad story written in the deep of her heart. The stitches are compared to the joyful and sorrowful lines of her life. Her work is the visual presentation of her tragic story.
- c. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", the woman is working on an embroidered quilt. She is so dejected that she draws the picture of her grief on the quilt.
- d. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", I think that the woman feels deep sorrow and pain while making the quilt. She stitches her profound sadness and tragic story into the quilt.
- e. According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", art like embroidery can help people express their emotions by enabling them to weave their joys and sorrows into the quilt. The act of stitching becomes a form of storytelling, where patterns and colours convey experiences, emotions and desires.
- f. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", the embroidered quilt symbolizes the woman's life, love and emotions. Each stitch represents her joys, sorrows, and memories.
- g. Jasimuddin is the writer of the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt".
- h. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", she works on the embroidered quilt the whole night by spreading it.
- i. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", her poet is described as heartbroken and dejected because of his sufferings.
- j. According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", Rupai's story is expressed line by line.
- k. According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", she mingles all her pain and grief with each embroidered line of the embroidered quilt.
- l. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", she is concerned about how Rupai will endure the pain.

- m. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", she requests her mother to put the embroidered quilt she is sewing on her grave.
- n. According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", she wishes to keep the embroidered quilt on her grave, because it will mingle her grief with his grief, which will eventually bring relief.
- o. E. M. Milford translated the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt". Its original name is "Nakshi Kanthar Math".
- p. According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", the woman's grief may find relief through the mingling of her and Rupai's grief and pain.
- q. In the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", she requests her mother to lay the embroidered quilt on her grave.
- r. According to the poem "The Field of the Embroidered Quilt", she draws the picture of her grief on the quilt. She does so by sewing embroidered patterns on the quilt.
- s. The poem "The Field of the Embroidery Quilt" is about a young girl who laments through making an embroidered quilt and waits for Rupai's return till her death.

3

- a. In their prayer, the children ask for the ability to serve their motherland when they grow up. They pray for the moral and spiritual character needed to be responsible, compassionate, and loyal citizens.
- b. The children pray for their country's future to ensure its future prosperity through dedicated service. They want to build a better nation, free from corruption, fear and favouritism.
- c. The given line suggests finding joy and contentment in ordinary, everyday experiences, rather than material pursuits. The line is actually a prayer for living a meaningful life by cherishing the small, beautiful aspects of existence.
- d. In the poem "The Children's Songs", the children promise to their motherland that they will love and serve it when they grow up. They will work hard for its progress and protect it at any cost.
- e. In the poem "The Children's Songs", the children ask God to teach them values and qualities that will help them contribute to the betterment of their motherland and its people.
- f. Yes, I like the poem very much. It is because the poet focuses on the children's will and desire, their strong determination to build up their nation, and their passion and commitment to bear the responsibility of the motherland.
- g. Through the poem "The Children's Songs", Rudyard Kipling conveys the message that after growing up, the children should serve their motherland with courage, truth, compassion, and selflessness. They should also strive to build a prosperous nation by leading with firmness and wisdom, showing love and forgiveness to all people.
- h. The central theme of the poem "The Children's Songs" is the children's wish to be the best of capabilities. They pray to God to enable them to serve their motherland with truth, courage and compassion. They also ask for divine guidance to live righteously.

- i. In the poem "The Children's Songs", the children express their love for the country by pledging their future service. They promise to dedicate their future efforts and contribution to their motherland once they grow up.
- j. The poem is titled "The Children's Songs" because it expresses the children's desire to serve their country. The poem expresses the children's hopes and fears for their country and its future.
- k. In the poem "The Children's Songs", when the children will grow up, they will serve their motherland with courage, truth, compassion, and selflessness. They will strive to build a prosperous nation by leading with firmness and wisdom, showing love and forgiveness to all people.
- l. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", the children like to bear the responsibilities in their youth with commitment, dedication, and unbiased truth.
- m. In the poem "The Children's Songs", the repetition of the word 'our' creates a sense of collective identity, dissolving any form of distinction. The word fosters unity and emphasizes the children's common experiences and future aspirations.
- n. In the poem "The Children's Songs", the children's attitude towards fear and favour is one of rejection. They wish to act according to what is right, rather than being influenced by the opinions or fears of the public or crowds.
- o. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", the children want to shape the future by serving their motherland with unwavering dedication, truth, courage, love and compassion. They will provide a wholehearted service and make valuable contributions.
- p. Rudyard Kipling wrote the poem "The Children's Songs".
- q. The poem "The Children's Songs" is about patriotism. It is a prayer of the children to God to enable them to serve their motherland. The poem mainly conveys the importance of serving one's country.
- r. In the poem "The Children's Songs", the children pray to God to enable them to serve their motherland when they grow up.
- s. In the poem "The Children's Songs", by "the yoke", the poet indicates the great responsibility that people have towards their nation.
- t. In the poem "The Children's Songs", the poet calls his motherland the land of "our faith, our pride", because he believes in the customs, beliefs and traditions that have given him his identity and recognition and he is proud of his cultural heritage.
- u. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", we should have more trust in God than in our friends, because our friends may not be truthful and impartial all the time. However, God is free from all vices; He is always impartial, and therefore, most trustworthy.
- v. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", we can comfort a man in distress by offering him help. Also, we should pray to God for strength to help the people who are in pain.
- w. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", the poet wishes to serve his motherland by doing good deeds and contributing to the betterment of his

country and its people. He is willing to make supreme sacrifices for his motherland.

- x. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", the children will serve their motherland after growing up by loving and working hard for its progress. Moreover, in the hour of need, they will not hesitate to sacrifice anything to defend their motherland.
- y. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", the children do not want to hurt the weak through actions or thoughts.
- z. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", the duty of every citizen is to love their motherland unconditionally and defend it at any cost.
- aa. According to the poem "The Children's Songs", man's strength should be used for right purposes. It should be used to uplift the deprived, not to oppress them.
- bb. In the last line of the poem "The Children's Songs", the expression "Head, heart and hand" implies that we should submit ourselves totally in the service of our motherland. Here, 'head' refers to mind or intelligence; 'heart' refers to love and patriotism; and 'hand' refers to hard work.
- cc. In the poem "The Children's Songs", by 'Careful Truth', the poet means the truth which is unbiased, focused and builds a strong, prosperous and developed nation.

4

- a. According to the poem "The Little Plant", the little plant is sleeping in the heart of a seed.
- b. According to the poem "The Little Plant", the sunshine and the bright raindrops spoke to the little plant.
- c. The sunshine and the raindrops wanted the little plant to rise and see the wonderful world outside.
- d. According to the poem "The Little Plant", plants need water and sunlight to grow.
- e. In the poem "The Little Plant", 'rise' means 'grow'.
- f. In the poem "The Little Plant", when the plant heard the voices of sunshine and raindrops, it woke up and "rose to see" the wonderful outside world.
- g. In the given lines from the poem "The Little Plant", personification is used since raindrops are described as having a voice. Raindrops cannot talk, it is a human quality.
- h. According to the poem "The Little Plant", I think the little plant was sleeping as it was still inside a seed. It was waiting for signals from sunlight and water to wake up and sprout into a young plant, ready to explore the outside world.
- i. In the poem "The Little Plant", the little plant symbolizes immense potential and the beauty of growth. It also represents the journey of life, and the inherent hope found in the process of transformation.
- j. According to the poem "The Little Plant", the sunshine and the raindrops told the little plant to wake up.
- k. In the poem "The Little Plant", the 'Outside world' is the surface of the earth and the environment above the ground.
- l. The poem "The Little Plant" is about the journey of a little plant from a seed to a fully grown plant.
- m. According to the poem "The Little Plant", the little plant was buried deep in the heart of a seed.

- n. According to the poem "The Little Plant", the little plant was sleeping inside the seed.
- o. In the poem "The Little Plant", the expression 'Lay fast asleep' means that the little plant was in deep sleep.
- p. According to the poem "The Little Plant", the little plant woke up hearing the voices of the sunshine and the bright raindrops.
- q. In the poem "The Little Plant", the little plant heard the voices of the sunshine and the bright raindrops.
- r. According to the poem "The Little Plant", after hearing the voice, the little plant woke up and grew out of the seed.
- s. According to the poem "The Little Plant", after waking up, the little plant saw the beautiful world and amazing things outside the seed.
- t. In the poem "The Little Plant", by 'rose', the speaker means the little plant's growing up.
- u. According to the poem "The Little Plant", the little plant felt very happy seeing the beautiful world.
- v. In the poem "The Little Plant", the raindrops asked the little plant to wake up so that it could grow into a fully grown plant.
- w. The purpose of writing the poem "The Little Plant" is to inform children of where plants come from and how they grow.
- x. Kate L. Brown is the writer of the poem "The Little Plant".
- y. In the poem "The Little Plant", the expression "creep to the light" indicates that the sunshine was encouraging the plant to grow out of the dark seed slowly and gently and step into the light.

5

- a. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", a happy man has a few acres of paternal land, herds, flocks, trees, etc.
- b. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", a happy man passes his time by having sound sleep at night, balancing study and leisure during the day, enjoying recreation, etc.
- c. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", a happy man wishes to die unlamented and unnoticed.
- d. I think that I will be happy in life if I can lead a simple life with a contented heart.
- e. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", the happy man gets milk from his own cattle, bread from the grain of his own fields, and clothes from the wool of his own flock of sheep. Thus, the poet shows the connection between man and nature through a self-sufficient, contented individual who lives in harmony with nature's bounty.
- f. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", nature plays a vital role. Nature provides the basic necessities of life. It serves as a foundation for a happy, simple and peaceful life. Also, it serves as a source of contentment, which helps a man live in harmony with the surroundings.
- g. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", the poet describes the ideal life as one of solitude, self-sufficiency, and connection to nature. Such a life is filled with nature's comforts, away from the pressures and distractions of society.
- h. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", by 'A few paternal acres bound', the poet means a small piece of inherited land. A happy man is content with what he

- has. He lives a simple, peaceful and solitary life on his ancestral land, and derives all he needs from it.
- i. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", breathing 'native air' is important as it signifies contentment with one's own life and possessions.
- j. The main theme of the poem "Ode on Solitude" is the bliss of an ideal solitary life, which is a simple, self-sufficient life in solitude. Only a life of quiet independence can provide us with true happiness, peace, and fulfillment, and keep us away from societal pressures.
- k. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", the trees provide shade in summer and firewood in winter.
- l. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", the poet emphasizes 'quiet by day' to represent a peaceful and undisturbed existence, which is free from societal pressures.
- m. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", the happy man's life is peaceful because he is content, self-sufficient, and free from societal pressures. He does not desire more and is happy with what he has.
- n. The lesson I learn from the poem "Ode on Solitude" is that true happiness and peace are found in a simple, contented and solitary life.
- o. Alexander Pope wrote the poem "Ode on Solitude".
- p. The poem "Ode on Solitude" is about a man's preference for solitude and hard work over company and luxury. It is also about the simple joys of living a peaceful and solitary life.
- q. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", a happy man is the person who lives contentedly on his small inherited land and enjoys good health and peace of mind.
- r. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", a blessed man is the person who finds contentment and happiness in simple things and a tranquil lifestyle. Such a person lives carefree, with good health and inner peace.
- s. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", the happy man gets milk from his own cattle, bread from the grain of his own fields and clothes from the wool of his own flock of sheep. It indicates self-sufficiency, self-reliance and his connection to the land.
- t. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", trees help the happy man by providing him with shade in summer and firewood in winter. It implies the role of nature in his simple way of life.
- u. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", a happy man spends his time by enjoying the peaceful passage of time, having sound sleep at night, balancing study and leisure during the day, enjoying recreation, and finding joy in innocent thoughts and meditation.
- v. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", by "slide soft away", the poet means to live peacefully and quietly, without stress or worry.
- w. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", the poet wishes for secrecy and seclusion after death. He desires to die in a way that goes unnoticed by the world.
- x. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", the poet wants to live a quiet life, away from the attention of the world. And he wants to die quietly, without drawing any attention or mourning.
- y. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", the features of a happy life include finding contentment in simple things, being self-sufficient, enjoying

good health and mental peace, having a balance between work and leisure, and finding joy in quiet moments of reflection and meditation.

- z. According to the poem "Ode on Solitude", the poet wants to live and die quietly and unnoticed, because he wants to escape the pressures and expectations of the society. He longs for a quiet life free from the need for recognition from others.
- aa. In the poem "Ode on Solitude", I think the poet argues about living simply and alone as a self-sufficient person leads a happy life and does not need much to be content. A little bit of peace and quiet, physical and mental health, and a good mix of work and recreation are all he needs.

6

- a. According to the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the approach of winter makes the geese decide to leave. Though there is still warmth, the geese can sense that the winter is coming.
- b. In the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the leaves are still fresh green and are moving gently in the breeze. And the berries shine and seem lustre-glossed due to sunlight.
- c. In the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the seasonal changes in nature tell us that winter is near. The golden fields, sagging orchards, etc. indicate that crops and fruits are mature or ripe. This suggests the end of autumn. Despite the warmth and the abundance of nature all around, sudden chill in the autumnal breeze is felt that indicates the advent of winter.
- d. The lesson we learn from the wild geese in the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese" is that it is important to remain prepared even when things seem brightest and life seems easy and joyful. Moreover, we should heed inner warnings and instincts.
- e. The central theme of the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese" is instinct, migration, and the cyclical nature of life. The poem explores how the wild geese are guided by an inner sense or instinct, which urges them to migrate despite the warmth of the present moment.
- f. The lesson we learn from the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese" is that it is important to remain prepared even when things seem brightest and life seems easy and joyful. Moreover, we should heed inner warnings and instincts.
- g. Rachel Field is the writer of the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese".
- h. The poem "Something Told the Wild Geese" is about the realization of the wild geese and their acceptability of the nature's change regarding their migration.
- i. According to the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", though the weather is still warm, the geese need to leave, because they can sense the winter is coming.
- j. In the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", by "something", the poet refers to an instinct or an innate awareness of the coming winter.
- k. In the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the phrase "sagging orchards" means that there are lots of fruits in the orchards, which cause the orchards to hang down or sink lower towards the ground.

- l. According to the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the geese get frightened whenever they think of the approaching winter. From this, I can tell that the geese have experienced the cold weather before.
- m. The season is autumn in the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese". It is because the fields are golden, green leaves are stirring in the breeze, mellow fruits are shining in the sun, and the trees are full of ripe fruits.
- n. According to the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the thought of ice frightens the wild geese, because they cannot survive in the cold weather.
- o. In the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the wild geese had to leave, because they could sense the approach of winter. They would fly away to a warmer place as they would not survive in the harsh weather.
- p. In the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the wild geese remembered ice, that is, cold weather. They reacted to it by getting tensed with fear.
- q. In the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the expression "lustre-glossed" indicates how the berries were shining brightly in the sun.
- r. According to the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", the wild geese get the warning of approaching winter and frost.
- s. As implied in the poem "Something Told the Wild Geese", I think the wild geese fly south during winter, because they cannot survive in cold weather. Besides, they fly to warmer regions so that they can find food and shelter as well as breed.

7

- a. In the poem "Green Escape", the speaker turns away from the streets and crowds as he wants to find solace in nature. He is tired of the city life. Now, he wants to live a peaceful life in nature.
- b. In the grass, the speaker sees the bees flying around, making a droning noise. He sees them brushing gold (Pollen) across their legs. And he hears the bird sitting over her eggs silently.
- c. The speaker of the poem "Green Escape" describes the sound of the swan as high and harsh.
- d. At the end of the poem, the speaker wants to be found in nature where he will remain deeply rooted in the ground and the sky will keep pulling him by the hair. Here, he means to say that he will be totally engulfed by nature.
- e. In the poem "Green Escape", the speaker wants to find solace in nature. As he is tired of the city life, he wants to live a peaceful life in nature. This prompts him to turn away from the streets and crowds.
- f. The poem "Green Escape" conveys the message that nature is a source of peace, quiet, and a respite for the mind and spirit. Nature can serve as a sanctuary from the pressures of urban life.
- g. In the poem "Green Escape", the speaker views nature as a source of peace, beauty, healing, and freedom. Nature provides him with a refuge from the harsh realities and burdens of life.
- h. Joseph Auslander wrote the poem "Green Escape".
- i. The poem "Green Escape" is about nature's ability to provide solace and an escape from the harsh realities of life.

- j. In the poem "Green Escape", the poet desires freedom from the constraints of everyday life and an escape to nature for comfort.
- k. According to the poem "Green Escape", the poet wants to escape to nature, because he hopes to find rest and peace and a break from the burdens of life in the natural surroundings.
- l. The title of the poem "Green Escape" refers to finding freedom, solace and refuge in the natural world as an alternative to the chaos and confusion of the city life.
- m. According to the poem "Green Escape", nature plays a significant role in our life. It's a perfect refuge to escape from the hardships of life. It heals our mind and provides us with solace and comfort.
- n. According to the poem "Green Escape", bees fly around in the grass and hum continuously. They brush gold (pollen) across their legs.
- o. In the poem "Green Escape", the poet will hear the wild swan's clarion across the marsh.
- p. According to the poem "Green Escape", the bird will sit over her eggs in silence.
- q. In the poem "Green Escape", the term "wet newspapers" indicates the fresh newspapers that have been just printed and contain the latest news. The term implies meaningless information and worldly troubles that weigh heavily on the mind.
- r. According to the poem "Green Escape", the sound of the green beetle is like banging bronze on bronze.
- s. No, the poem "Green Escape" doesn't suggest a permanent escape. Rather, it indicates a temporary retreat into nature in order to get inner peace and heal the troubled mind.
- t. According to the poem "Green Escape", the poet will stand in the grass like a stone throughout the day.
- u. According to the poem "Green Escape", the poet wishes to stay in nature by mingling himself with it. He wants to be totally engulfed by nature.

8

- a. The central theme of the poem "The News" is that the news often focuses on trivial and unimportant events while ignoring the truly important issues of life. It also highlights how reports in the media can create confusion in our minds.
- b. Michael Rosen is the writer of the poem "The News".
- c. The poem "The News" is about how to make an ordinary object or thing appear extraordinary by presenting it on the news.
- d. In the poem "The News", the news is about a pair of shoes, which eventually went missing during a heavy frost.
- e. According to the poem "The News", when it rains, the shoes walk down drains.
- f. In the poem "The News", the pair of shoes got lost because of a terrible frost.
- g. According to the poem "The News", the incredible shoes walk down drains in the rain, glow in the snow, grizzle in the drizzle, sneeze in a breeze, get warm in a storm, go soggy in foggy weather, and hiss in a mist.
- h. In the poem "The News", the pair of shoes were incredible due to their different functions in different weathers.
- i. According to the poem "The News", the news about the shoes was sad because despite surviving in

various weather conditions, they finally disappeared during a severe frost.

- j. In the poem "The News", the two ordinary shoes were presented on the news with a vivid description. Their disappearance was highlighted in a way that appeals to the readers' mind. Thus, they became extraordinary.
- k. According to the poem "The News", the two amazing shoes got lost during the terrible frost.
- l. In the poem "The News", the news described the shoes as incredible, because they resisted different weather conditions and protected the feet in all adverse conditions.
- m. In the poem "The News", a total of eight weather conditions have been mentioned. They are rain, snow, drizzle, breeze, storm, fog, mist and frost.

9

- a. I think the tree was in the countryside. It was surrounded by fields, rivers and many other natural things.
- b. The four things the poet could see from the tree were the green fields bounded by hedges, the shining rivers flowing through the rushes, little sheep playing all day long, and the shining roofs of the town.
- c. The poem "Contemplation" reflects the poet's idea of freedom as a peaceful and personal experience found in nature and quiet thought. It shows how stepping away from the noise of daily life allows the mind to wander freely and connect with deeper truths. The poet expresses that true freedom lies in inner peace and the ability to think without limits.
- d. John Carpenter wrote the poem "Contemplation".
- e. The poem "Contemplation" is about the magnitude of the world, which is a vast sea of knowledge. There are so many things to see and know in the world.
- f. The title of the poem "Contemplation" signifies that the poet keeps looking thoughtfully and quietly at his surroundings for a long time.
- g. In the poem "Contemplation", the poet climbs a dappled yellow tree. He has been climbing the tree for a long time.
- h. According to the poem "Contemplation", after climbing the tree, the poet gazes at his surroundings and contemplates what he can see.
- i. According to the poem "Contemplation", the poet has always wished to see as many things as he can.
- j. In the poem "Contemplation", the rivers and the roofs of town are shining in the sun.
- k. In the poem "Contemplation", the little sheep play and run the whole day.
- l. According to the poem "Contemplation", the poet feels happy after climbing the tree, because he can see a great distance from above.
- m. According to the poem "Contemplation", after climbing the tree so many times, the poet has come to realize that the world is very large, and there are so many things to observe and learn.
- n. According to the poem "Contemplation", from the tree, the poet can see the green and gentle fields bordered by hedges and the shining rivers flowing through the rushes.
- o. In the poem "Contemplation", the poet climbs the tree so many times, because he likes to observe the surroundings and the natural beauty around him.