

## Read the text carefully and answer questions 1 and 2.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4(A)]

At the farthest corner of Bangladesh there is a village called Tarapur. In this village there lives a man named Kartik Poramanik. He is a hair dresser by profession, but a nature lover at heart. His passion is to plant saplings, which grow into gigantic trees. He started planting trees when he was only 10 years old. He remembers what his father once told him, "My son, you can earn the blessings of God by planting trees." He has never forgotten what his father told him. At present he is 63 years old. He has planted hundreds of trees in his village. Many of the trees are now 35-40 years old.

Once there were hardly any trees in this village. Kartik used to go to different houses for his job. At times he would get tired in the scorching sun, but there were no trees under which he could sit and rest for a while. Thinking how people suffer in the heat, Kartik began his tree-planting mission.

Occasionally Kartik would wake up early in the morning, take one or two labourers with him and set out to plant trees. He would walk long distances to plant trees, carrying with him some dry food and water. He would pay all the expenses from his own pocket. Kartik has planted trees beside the roads, in and around the bazar, schools and colleges, open fields and many other places.

At times it so happened that Kartik would go to water his plants at 10 or 11 p.m. People asked him, "Kartik, are you mad? What are you doing so late at night?" Kartik would smile and say, "What to do, sir. I have to work hard the whole day to earn money for my family. I don't get time during the day. But my trees would die if I don't water them. So I come late at night to look after them."

Even today this old man continues planting trees as many as he can.

A man, who can hardly sign his name, is leaving his signature all around in nature.

বঙ্গানুবাদ-এর জন্য : See Exclusive Final Suggestions—Seen Passage No. 03; Page No. 30

## 1. Choose the best answer form the alternatives.

1×7=7

- (a) **Kartik Poramanik was a —.**  
 (i) farmer (ii) barber (iii) carpenter (iv) wood cutter
- (b) **He loves nature —.**  
 (i) less (ii) sometimes (iii) heardly (iv) wholeheartedly
- (c) **What does the word 'Hardly' mean?**  
 (i) Only just (ii) Not enough  
 (iii) Almost not or not quite (iv) All of the above
- (d) **The meaning of the word 'expense' is —.**  
 (i) saving (ii) wastage (iii) storing (iv) expenditure
- (e) **The word 'continue' mentioned in the passage means —.**  
 (i) stop (ii) put off (iii) carry on (iv) adjourn
- (f) **Even in old age Kartik never stops — trees.**  
 (i) to plant (ii) planted (iii) plant (iv) planting
- (g) **People considered Kartik —.**  
 (i) foolish (ii) mad (iii) wise (iv) madly

2×4=8

## 2. Answer the following questions from your reading of the above text.

- (a) Who is Kartik Poramanik?  
 (b) How do you understand that he is a nature lover?  
 (c) How did he begin his tree plantation mission?  
 (d) What did his father tell him?

## 3. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with appropriate words to make it a meaningful one.

1×5=5

Shamima finished her story with a (a) —. She has no complaints, no regrets, no (b) —. Her husband could destroy her outward (c) — but not the beauty of her (d) —. All she wants to do is to bring a smile on the faces of those women who are (e) —.

## Part B : Unseen (25 Marks)

## Read the following text and answer questions 4 and 5.

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 the 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.

Exclusive Final Suggestions—Unseen Passage No. 13; Page No. 81

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Institute	When
Rabindranath Tagore	born	(i) .....	1861
He	visited	Himalayas	(ii) .....
He	(iii) .....	London	1878
He	(iv) .....		1911
Poems and essays	publication	journals	(v) .....

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

- (a) At the age of seventeen, Rabindranath was sent to the USA to study law.
- (b) Banaphul is a drama written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore began to write in all branches of literature after coming back from America.
- (d) He translated his poems of 'The Gitanjali' into English in 1911.
- (e) Tagore was awarded Nobel Prize in 1913.

6. Read the text below and fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary. One word can be used once only.

cleared	by	sea	pollution	upon	down
climate	on	city	poisons	played*	from

The danger of (a) — is increasing day by day. Fumes and smoke (b) — motor vehicles, roads and factories are polluting the (c) — air. The water of the (d) — is getting polluted (e) — industrial waste, chemicals and other (f) —. Large-scale cutting (g) — of forests is going (h) — everywhere. In Brazil, for instance, wide areas of forests are being (i) — and burnt almost everyday. The effects of all these on agriculture, on food supplies above all, on (j) — are disastrous.

7. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with suitable words to make it a meaningful text.

Einstein was very simple in his (a) — of life. He was (b) — to his fame. Once the queen of Belgium (c) — him to Brussels. When he (d) — down from the train, he could not (e) — that there were actually many gorgeous dressed officials to receive him at the station.

8. Match the part of sentences from columns A and B to make five complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(a) Illiteracy is a curse	(i) can't contribute to the betterment of his country
(b) It greatly hinders	(ii) the whole nation suffers
(c) An illiterate person	(iii) the prosperity of a nation
(d) As a result	(iv) for a developing country like ours
(e) So, we all should come	(v) forward to educate the general mass