

# Contents

## Model Tests for Class Eight

**Page No.****ENGLISH FIRST PAPER**

Model Test-01 .....	2
Model Test-02 .....	4
Model Test-03 .....	6
Model Test-04 .....	8
Model Test-05 .....	10

**ENGLISH SECOND PAPER**

Model Test-01 .....	12
Model Test-02 .....	13
Model Test-03 .....	14
Model Test-04 .....	15
Model Test-05 .....	16

# Model Tests for Class Eight

## ENGLISH FIRST PAPER

### Model Test-01

#### Half Yearly Examination

#### Part A : Reading (70 Marks)

Read the text and answer questions 1 & 2.

[Unit—1; Lesson—2(C)]

*Nakshi Kantha* is a kind of embroidered quilt. The name was taken from the Bangla word, '*naksha*' which means artistic pattern. It is a kind of traditional craft and is said to be indigenous to Bangladesh and West Bengal in India. The art has been practised in rural Bengal for centuries. The name '*Nakshi Kantha*' became popular after the poet Jasimuddin's poem '*Nakshi Kanthar Math*' was published in 1929.

Traditional *kanthas* are made for family use. Old or new cloth and thread are used to make these quilts. Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Bogura and Jashore are most famous for this craft. Now, it is produced commercially. You can find them in many expensive handicraft shops in cities. The quilts are now in great demand because of the colourful patterns and designs embroidered on them.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1×7=7

(a) The term '*Nakshi Kantha*' mainly refers to —.

- (i) a painted cloth (ii) a woollen carpet  
(iii) a silk saree (iv) an embroidered quilt

(b) How did the name '*Nakshi Kantha*' become popular?

- (i) after folk tradition (ii) after the field named *Nakshi Kantha*  
(iii) after Jasimuddin's poem (iv) after Jasimuddin's play

(c) What are the elements needed for the quilt?

- (i) old cloth and thread (ii) old or new cloth and thread  
(iii) new cloth and thread (iv) needle and thread

(d) Where can the embroidered quilt be found now?

- (i) in the museum (ii) in luxurious outlet  
(iii) in all show rooms (iv) in limited show rooms

(e) What is a *Nakshi Kantha*?

- (i) a designed coverlet (ii) a designed mat  
(iii) an embroidered cloth (iv) a printed quilt

(f) What kind of craft is *Nakshi Kantha*?

- (i) a global craft (ii) a conventional craft  
(iii) a foreign craft (iv) an imported craft

(g) How is the quilt produced now?

- (i) business purpose (ii) traditionally (iii) export purpose (iv) all the above

2. Write short answers to the following questions.

2×5=10

- (a) When does '*Nakshi Kantha*' become famous?  
(b) What is *Nakshi Kantha*?  
(c) Where was the name taken from?  
(d) Why are the traditional *kanthas* made?  
(e) How long has the art been practised?

Read the text and answer questions 3 & 4.

[Unit—1; Lesson—4(B)]

Bangladeshi cuisine is rich and varied with the use of many spices. We have delicious and appetizing food, snacks and sweets.

Boiled rice is our staple food. It is served with a variety of vegetables, curry, lentil soups, fish and meat. Fish is the main source of protein. Fish are now cultivated in ponds. Also we have fresh-water fish in the lakes and rivers. More than 40 types of fish are common. Some of them are carp, rui, katla, magur (catfish), chingri (prawn or shrimp). *Hilsha* is very popular among the people of Bangladesh. Dried fish or *shutki* is also popular.

*Panta ilish* is a traditional platter. It is steamed rice soaked in water and served with a fried *hilsha* slice, often together with dried fish, pickles, lentil soup, green chilies and onion. It is a popular dish on the *Pohela Boishakh*.

The people of Bangladesh are very fond of sweets. Almost all Bangladeshi women prepare some traditional sweets. *Pitha*, a type of cakes made from rice flour, sugar, syrup, molasses and sometimes milk, is a traditional food loved by the entire population. During winter *Pitha Utsab*, meaning *pitha* festival, is organized by different groups of people.

Sweets are distributed among close relatives when there is good news like births, weddings, promotions, etc.

Sweets of Bangladesh are mostly milk-based. The common ones are *roshgolla*, *sondesh*, *rosamalai*, *gulap jam*, *kalo jam* and *chomchom*. There are hundreds of different varieties of sweet preparations. Sweets are therefore an important part of the day-to-day life of Bangladeshi people.

3. Complete the passage with suitable words.

1×5=5

Boiled rice, (a) — our staple food, is served with a variety of vegetables, curry, lentil, fish and meat. As we get protein (b) — from fish, they are now cultivated in ponds. Lakes and rivers are also the (c) — of fresh water fish. More than 40 types of fish are (d) — in lakes and rivers. *Sutki* or dried fish and *Hilsa* are (e) — very popular among the people of Bangladesh.

4. Read the passage carefully and replace the following words with their suitable synonyms or antonyms. **1×5=5**  
 (a) delicious (synonym); (b) appetizing (antonym); (c) staple (synonym); (d) variety (antonym); (e) steamed (antonym).

Read the text and answer questions 5, 6 & 7.

When William Shakespeare was a small boy, no one could have guessed that he would become the most famous writer of all time. His books have been translated into dozens of languages and his plays have been performed in almost all the countries of the world. And yet, in spite of his fame, our knowledge of much of his life remains extremely limited.

To begin with, although by tradition his birth is celebrated on the 23rd April, 1564, the exact date of his birth is unknown. Nor do we know very much about his childhood. We can only assume that he lived with his family in Stratford and went to the local Grammar School.

At the age of eighteen, he married Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter, who was eight years older than he was. They had three children during the next three years. From then on, there is a gap of about seven years in our information about William Shakespeare. According to some people, he became a sailor. Others say that he had troubles with the police and had to leave Stratford and go to London to avoid arrest. What we know is that by 1592, he was a well-known actor and playwright.

In 1594, he joined a new theatre company which performed at the Globe Theatre. The theatre was in the open-air and performances took place in the afternoon, if it did not rain!

Of all his plays, The Tempest is said to be his greatest. It was finished in 1612 and is the last play he wrote. After writing it, he retired to Stratford, a rich and famous man. He lived there quietly until his death on 23 April, 1616, the same day as his traditional birthday.

5. Complete the table with information from the passage. **1×5=5**

Who/What?	Event/Activity	When/Where?
William Shakespeare	birth anniversary	(i) .....
William Shakespeare	(ii) .....	Grammar School
Anne Hathaway	married	(iii) .....
Shakespeare	acting at the Globe Theatre	(iv) .....
The Tempest	(v) .....	in 1612

6. Read the statements below. Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if it is incorrect. If False, write the correct answer. **1×5=5**

- (a) Shakespeare joined a new theatre company in 1594.  
 (b) Of all the plays of Shakespeare, 'king Lear' is said to be the greatest.  
 (c) Shakespeare finished 'The Tempest' in 1592.  
 (d) Shakespeare expired in 1614.  
 (e) Shakespeare lived at Stratford till his death.

7. Write a summary of the passage in your own words. **10**

8. Match the parts of sentences from Columns A and B to make five complete sentences. **1×5=5**

Column A	Column B
(a) Good health means	(i) can keep good health
(b) It keeps one fit and	(ii) balanced diet, take regular exercise and rest, etc.
(c) By observing certain rules, one	(iii) free from diseases
(d) One is to take	(iv) the rules of cleanliness
(e) He is to observe	(v) soundness of body and mind
	(vi) follow the rules of health

9. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. **1×8=8**

- (a) The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country.  
 (b) To escape torture, he one day fled from his master's house.  
 (c) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.  
 (d) Unfortunately, he was caught by a slave merchant.  
 (e) He took shelter in a cave.  
 (f) He used to inflict heavy torture on him.  
 (g) It was unbearable for him.  
 (h) The man was very rude and cruel.

10. Answer any five of the following questions from the poems in your textbook. **2×5=10**

- (a) What do people say about Hason Raja's house?  
 (b) What emotions are shown in the lines of the quilt?  
 (c) What do the children ask for in their prayer?  
 (d) Where is the little plant sleeping?  
 (e) What things does a happy man have?  
 (f) What makes the geese decide to leave?  
 (g) Why does the speaker turn away from the streets and crowds?  
 (h) Where do you think the tree was?

**Part B : Writing (30 Marks)**

11. Read the opening of a story below and complete it in at least ten new sentences. Give a suitable title to it. **10**

Once upon a time there lived a young boy named Arefin. He was very honest, sincere and industrious from his childhood. He thought about the welfare of mankind. One day, while returning from the nearest market .....

12. Write a paragraph on 'A Tea Stall' in about 150 words. **10**

13. Suppose, you are Sumona and your friend is Ananya. Make a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning English. **10**

## Model Test-02

### Half Yearly Examination

#### Part A : Reading (70 Marks)

Read the text and answer questions 1 & 2.

[Unit—5; Lesson—5(A)]

Bangladesh is a land of scenic beauty. Many small ethnic communities live peacefully in the hills, plains and forests across the country. Although these communities are small in number, their cultural heritage is very rich and full of beauty. They have their unique way of life, traditions and values. Moreover, these communities carry their individual identity not only through the foreshadowed aspects but also through their languages which connects them from generations to generations with their history. Each ethnic group has its own mother tongue that carries the stories, songs and intellectual contributions of their ancestors. Bangladesh government has introduced textbooks in five ethnic languages with a view to protecting their enriched history and culture.

These communities have their own festivals where men, women and children wear colourful and handmade clothes. The design and patterns of these clothes reflect the pride of the richness of their cultural heritage and creativity. Boisabi, Raj Punnah and Kothina Chibar Dan are some of the major festivals celebrated in Chittagong Hill Tracts. Boisabi marks the arrival of Bangla New Year while Raj Punnah is the symbol of their unity and cultural pride. On the other hand, Kothina Chibar Dan is a religious festival which reflects their generosity and spiritual submission. In addition, Sohrai Festival, Wangala Festival, Sangrai Festival and Baha Festival are some other festivals celebrated by the ethnic communities in other parts of the country. Musical instruments, folk songs and traditional dances also carry independent identity of their culture.

Almost all the ethnic groups live in close harmony with nature and, as a result, their homes are made of natural resources. Solidarity and mutual brotherhood is very strong among them. However, in this age of modernisation, these communities are struggling to keep their culture alive. Still, the beauty of small ethnic communities lies in their peaceful lifestyle, strong traditions and deep connection with nature. These communities play vital role in enriching the cultural heritage of our motherland.

**1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**

**1×7=7**

- (a) **The title 'small ethnic communities' stands for —.**  
 (i) urban people (ii) tribal or indigenous groups  
 (iii) poor people (iv) village people
- (b) **Where do the small ethnic communities in Bangladesh typically reside?**  
 (i) only in urban areas (ii) in the hills, plants and forests  
 (iii) solely near the coastline (iv) exclusively in the capital city
- (c) **According to the text, what defines the beauty of small ethnic communities?**  
 (i) their ability to adapt to modern technology  
 (ii) their peaceful lifestyle, strong traditions and connection with nature  
 (iii) the architectural complexity of their homes  
 (iv) their isolation from the rest of the world
- (d) **Besides their unique way of life and traditions, how do these communities maintain their individual identity?**  
 (i) through their traditional attire only (ii) through their languages  
 (iii) through their cuisine only (iv) by avoiding interaction with other groups
- (e) **What purpose do the ethnic mother tongues serve for these communities?**  
 (i) They are only used for daily communication.  
 (ii) They carry the stories, songs, and intellectual contributions of their ancestors.  
 (iii) They are exclusively used for government documentation.  
 (iv) They are the primary means of commercial trading.
- (f) **The Bangladesh government introduced textbooks in five ethnic languages for what primary reason?**  
 (i) to teach English as a second language (ii) to help the communities assimilate completely  
 (iii) to protect their enriched history and culture (iv) to standardize a single national curriculum
- (g) **Which of the following is not listed as a way ethnic communities maintain their individual identity?**  
 (i) unique of life (ii) traditions (iii) languages (iv) modern technology

**2. Answer the following questions.**

**2×5=10**

- (a) Why are the cultural heritage of the small ethnic communities in Bangladesh described as "rich and full of beauty"?
- (b) How do these communities maintain their individual identities across generations?
- (c) What is the significance of each ethnic group having its own mother tongue?
- (d) What specific initiative has the Bangladesh government introduced to protect the history and culture of these ethnic groups?
- (e) What do the small ethnic communities wear during their festivals?

Read the text and answer questions 3 & 4.

[Unit—3; Lesson—1(B)]

Health is the condition of our body and mind. It may be good or bad. Good health means healthy body free from diseases. It is essential for everyone to lead a happy life. If we are not in good health, we cannot concentrate on any activity in our life.

A proverb goes, 'Health is Wealth'. It means health is equally valuable as gold or any other personal possessions. We may have vast wealth and property, but if we are not healthy we cannot enjoy them.

To keep ourselves healthy, we have to do certain things. We have to take a balanced diet. We must exercise regularly to keep our body fit for work. There is an old saying : 'Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.' So, we should not keep late hours. We should go to bed early at night and rise early in the morning. Peace of mind is another condition for good health. So, we must not worry over small things of life.

3. **Complete the passage with suitable words.** 1×5=5  
 The condition of our body and mind (a) — health. Health may be good or bad (b) — good health means healthy body free from diseases. Good health is essential for the (c) — of life. If we do not (d) — good health, we cannot concentrate on any activity in our life. So it is (e) — that health is wealth.
4. **Read the passage carefully and replace the following words with their suitable synonyms or antonyms.** 1×5=5  
 (a) activity (synonym); (b) concentrate (antonym); (c) valuable (synonym); (d) possession (antonym); (e) certain (antonym).

**Read the text and answer questions 5, 6 & 7.**

The student movement in Bangladesh in 2024, known as the 'July Uprising,' was a historic event that played a major role in the country's politics. Students from all over Bangladesh united to demand better education, equal job opportunities, and justice. They wanted the Government to provide jobs based on merit, not on quotas for certain groups. This was because many qualified students were being denied Government jobs in favor of other people who didn't meet the required standards. This led to increased unemployment and a shortage of skilled workers in the country.

In July 2024, students from Dhaka University led protests to demand equal job rights. The Government, however, ignored their demands and even insulted them by calling them 'Rajakar,' which hurt the entire student community. As the protests spread across the country, the Government took harsh steps to stop them. They used the police and even the military to attack the students, killing hundreds. Despite this violence, the students did not give up. They were joined by teachers, lawyers, and ordinary citizens who supported their cause.

On the 5th August, 2024, the movement reached its peak, and the Head of the Government, unable to control the situation, fled and the Government collapsed. This historic event is remembered as a turning point in Bangladesh's fight for justice and fairness. The movement showed that students are a powerful force in the country and that their unity can bring about positive change.

5. **Complete the table with information from the passage.** 1×5=5

Who/What?	Event/Activity	Why/How/When?
The student movement in Bangladesh	(i) .....	in 2024
Students from Dhaka University	led protests	(ii) .....
The Government	ignored students' demands and insulted them	(iii) .....
The Government	(iv) .....	to stop the protests
The movement	reached its peak and led to the government's downfall	(v) .....

6. **Read the statements below. Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if it is incorrect. If False, write the correct answer.** 1×5=5  
 (a) The 'July Uprising' in 2024 was a major student movement in Bangladesh.  
 (b) The students demanded that the Government provide jobs based on family background.  
 (c) The Government supported the students' demands and took steps to meet them.  
 (d) Teachers, lawyers, and ordinary citizens joined the students in their protest.  
 (e) The Head of the Government fled on the 5th August 2024 as they failed to control the situation.

7. **Write a summary of the passage in your own words.** 10  
 8. **Match the parts of sentences from Columns A and B to make five complete sentences.** 1×5=5

Column A	Column B
(a) Once there lived a king named Midas	(i) his prayer
(b) One night, he prayed to god	(ii) touched his own daughter, she also turned into a statue of gold
(c) The mighty god granted	(iii) result of his too much greed
(d) The king was very happy but when he	(iv) who was very greedy
(e) That was the	(v) to give him as much gold as he wished

9. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.** 1×8=8  
 (a) "I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages."  
 (b) His father was passing by.  
 (c) From his boyhood, he was a very meritorious boy.  
 (d) He at once entered the room and said, "O my boy, don't play with your book."  
 (e) His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barishal Bar.  
 (f) One day, the boy Fazlul Huq was reading in his study room.  
 (g) He saw Fazlul Huq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another.  
 (h) The great leader of the country whom we love and admire is Sher-e-Bangla A K Fazlul Huq.
10. **Answer any five of the following questions from the poems in your textbook.** 2×5=10  
 (a) Why does Hason Raja cry?  
 (b) What does the embroidered quilt symbolize in the poem?  
 (c) What does the line "Teach us Delight in simple things" suggest?  
 (d) What two things do plants need in order to grow?  
 (e) How do you think you can be happy in life?  
 (f) What happens to the leaves and berries in the poem?  
 (g) What were the four things the poet could see from the tree?  
 (h) What happens to the shoes when it rains?

**Part B : Writing (30 Marks)**

11. **Read the opening of a story below and complete it in at least ten new sentences. Give a suitable title to it.** 10  
 Once there was a king in Scotland. He ruled over the country very happily. Suddenly, the English invaded his kingdom .....
12. **Write a paragraph on 'Importance of Learning English' in about 150 words.** 10
13. **Suppose, you are Joy and chatting with your friend, Nabil. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of physical exercise.** 10

## Model Test-03

### Final/Annual Examination

#### Part A : Reading (70 Marks)

Read the text and answer questions 1 & 2.

[Unit—6; Lesson—9(C & F)]

The Tha Kha floating market is more traditional with a few tourists visiting than other floating markets. Originally, the Tha Kha floating market used to sit only six or seven days a month depending on the phase of the moon. Nowadays, the trade takes place on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays too. The main buyers here are the Tha Kha natives. People seem to know each other very well. Everyone was seen smiling and calling each other by name. The locals did not notice Mita and others much. They were all busy buying and selling.

They passed an hour and a half at the market and enjoyed the business. Then all of them were hungry. They rowed near the boat of an elderly woman, who was selling food. She welcomed them with a smile and showed them the food. They bought the traditional and very popular food called 'Pad Thai', a kind of noodles with shrimps, tomato and some vegetables, with freshly roasted crushed peanut. The food was served in a bowl made from banana leaf. After Pad Thai, they ate 'Kanom Krok'. It is a coconut pancake which is very sweet.

The Tha Kha people are simple and easy-going. They are very friendly and polite. They do not understand English or any other language. Yet they have a way to communicate with Mita and others.

Mita was delighted to see a traditional Thai floating market. She took a lot of pictures with the elderly sellers.

**1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**

**1×7=7**

(a) **The title 'Tha Kha floating market' stands for —.**

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) a modern shopping centre | (ii) a supermarket              |
| (iii) a night bazar          | (iv) a traditional local market |

(b) **On which days is the market held now?**

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Wednesdays, Mondays, Tuesdays | (ii) Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays |
| (iii) Only Sundays                | (iv) Every day                   |

(c) **Who are the main buyers at the Tha Kha market?**

- |                  |               |               |                     |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| (i) local people | (ii) tourists | (iii) beggars | (iv) foreign people |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|

(d) **How long did Mita and her group stay at the market?**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) one hour             | (ii) half an hour         |
| (iii) an hour and a half | (iv) two and a half hours |

(e) **From whom did they buy food?**

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) from a young woman | (ii) from an elderly woman |
| (iii) from an old man  | (iv) from a young girl     |

(f) **What did they eat first?**

- |                          |                    |                  |               |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| (i) noodles with chicken | (ii) fried chicken | (iii) Kanom Krok | (iv) Pad Thai |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|

(g) **How was Pad Thai served?**

- |                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) on a plate                        | (ii) in a cup   |
| (iii) in a bowl made from banana leaf | (iv) in a glass |

**2. Write short answers to the following questions.**

**2×5=10**

- (a) Why is the Tha Kha floating market traditional?
- (b) How many days a week does the market sit?
- (c) Why does everyone call each other by name?
- (d) Who are mainly the buyers at the market?
- (e) Why do you think people at the market know one another so well?

Read the text and answer questions 3 & 4.

[Unit—7; Lesson—3(A)]

River gypsies are an ethnic group of people in Bangladesh. They are known as "bedey" to local people. The gypsies have their own lifestyle and culture. They live in groups and do not own any land. Therefore, they live a nomadic life, travelling from one place to another. These people roam across our rivers and waters from May to December in small country boats. These boats are their houses and these people are a part of our waters. In winter, many water bodies dry up. At that time they return to the mainland and live in make-shift tarpaulin tents on open river banks. You can see their men relaxing in the tents. Toddlers play with dogs or other pets in the dust. Women often idle away time by picking off lice in twos or threes sitting in a row.

Throughout the monsoon, they remain busy with fishing. They also dive for natural pearls in waters. Sometimes, they camp for a couple of weeks. Men catch snakes and entertain people with snake charming and sell herbal cures. Women go from door to door to sell bangles, cosmetics and other things. They also try to heal pains of old people by sucking out blood from their body.

Many villagers believe in the magical power of the gypsies. They can make an evil spirit leave someone's body by magic or special powers.

**3. Complete the passage with suitable words.**

**1×5=5**

River gypsies, an ethnic group of people, are known as bedey to local people. They live a (a) — life. Boat is their residence. They move from one place to another. They don't live in any (b) — place permanently. So, they don't have any land property. They move from place to place, (c) — from May to December. But in winter, when the river water dries up, they turn back to the (d) — and live in make-shift tents on open riverbanks. They remain busy with fishing. Men catch snakes and (e) — people with snake charming while women go to different houses to sell some essential things.

4. Read the passage carefully and replace the following words with their suitable synonyms or antonyms. 1×5=5
- (a) ethnic (synonym); (b) nomadic (synonym); (c) roam (antonym); (d) natural (synonym); (e) entertain (antonym).

Read the text and answer questions 5, 6 & 7.

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 was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen water tight compartments. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered for she went down on her first 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 ice berg 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 slight trembling sound from below, 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 water tight compartments had already been flooded.

5. Complete the table with information from the passage. 1×5=5

Who/What?	Event/Activity	Where?
(i) .....	maiden journey	Southampton to (ii) .....
The ship	(iii) .....	North Atlantic
Faint sound	occurred	(iv) .....
(v) .....	realized that the Titanic was sinking	

6. Read the statements below. Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if it is incorrect. If False, write the correct answer. 1×5=5
- (a) The Titanic sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10, 1912.  
 (b) The Titanic was carrying 1316 passengers.  
 (c) She had 981 crews.  
 (d) At that time, she was the largest ship.  
 (e) The Titanic was regarded as sinkable.

7. Write a summary of the passage in your own words. 10

8. Match the parts of sentences from Columns A and B to make five complete sentences. 1×5=5

Column A	Column B
(a) UNICEF originally stood for the	(i) to decrease neonatal death
(b) It gives long-term help	(ii) humanitarian work to help the affected people
(c) The main objective of UNICEF is	(iii) member of UNICEF
(d) It also undertakes	(iv) to the children of developing nations
(e) Bangladesh is a	(v) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

9. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1×8=8
- (a) Enemies invaded his kingdom.  
 (b) Once he was lying in the cave.  
 (c) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life and he took shelter in a remote cave.  
 (d) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.  
 (e) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.  
 (f) Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland.  
 (g) The spider failed again and again to succeed but it did not give up hope.  
 (h) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.

10. Answer any five of the following questions from the poems in your textbook. 2×5=10
- (a) What lesson can we learn from this poem?  
 (b) How can art, like embroidery, help people express their emotions?  
 (c) Do you like the poem? Why?  
 (d) Have you ever climbed a tree? If yes, what did you do it for? If not, why?  
 (e) What does the poet mean by "a few paternal acres"?  
 (f) What changes in nature tell us that winter is near?  
 (g) What does the "wet newspapers" in the poem symbolize?  
 (h) How do the shoes behave in the snow?

**Part B : Writing (30 Marks)**

11. Read the opening of a story below and complete it in at least ten new sentences. Give a suitable title to it. 10
- Once a beggar came to our house. He wore dirty dress. He was physically weak and could not speak clearly. He was about to fall down. He told me that he did not eat for all day long and.....
12. Write a paragraph on 'Early Rising' in about 150 words. 10
13. Suppose, you are Jamal and chatting with your friend, Kamal. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper. 10

## Model Test-04

### Final/Annual Examination

#### Part A : Reading (70 Marks)

Read the text and answer questions 1 & 2.

[Unit—8; Lesson—2(B)]

Humans have a natural curiosity to know the unknown, to see the unseen and to conquer the unconquered. Every day so many things are happening around and human beings are eager to know them all. They not only like to know happenings in their own and other countries, but also what is happening in Antarctica or Mars, or Siberia. This curiosity to know and understand situations is not a contemporary phenomenon. It is true, the World Wide Web (WWW) has made our life easier and now we know anything that takes place at the farthest corners of the world with a single click. However, it was not that easy a few hundred years ago. Through a process of evolution, the newspaper has now become a part and parcel of human life. Modern people cannot think of a day when they don't have a newspaper passed through the doors in the early morning. A fresh newspaper with a hot cup of tea or coffee has been the symbol of modern urban life. We peep at a newspaper for national, local, international or sports news. Is there a show of *Nuruldiner Sarajibon*, or *Chitrangoda* or *Hamlet*? Is there a suitable job offer? Are there any sales? Let us have a look at the newspaper. The newspaper is the ultimate destination for advertisements of products, classified advertisements for finding brides and bridegrooms, houses to-let, sales, and what not? It is said, in the modern world, information is power and a newspaper is an information hub.

But how were the initial days of the newspapers? The first newspaper, *Acta Diurna*, was published in ancient Rome in 59 BC. *Acta Diurna* meaning 'daily acts' posted different types of announcements and social events. However, *Acta Diurna* was not a paper-based newspaper. It was a message board displayed in public places. Just imagine how old the history of the newspaper in human civilization is! *Acta Diurna* was published just 59 years before the birth of Jesus Christ!

**1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**

1×7=7

- (a) 'Mars' refers to —.
- (i) a newspaper                      (ii) a sea                      (iii) a country                      (iv) a planet
- (b) What is the natural curiosity of humans?
- (i) to know the personal events                      (ii) to know the unknown and to see the unseen
- (iii) to know the history of the world                      (iv) to know daily activities
- (c) What does WWW stand for?
- (i) World Wide War                      (ii) World Water War                      (iii) World Wide Web                      (iv) World Writers Ward
- (d) When does a newspaper pass through the door?
- (i) early in the morning                      (ii) in the afternoon
- (iii) in the evening                      (iv) at night
- (e) What is the symbol of modern urban life?
- (i) newspaper with a hot cup of tea or coffee                      (ii) newspaper with milk
- (iii) newspaper with breakfast                      (iv) newspaper with lunch
- (f) Which TV shows are mentioned in the passage?
- (i) Aladiner Cherag and Hamlet
- (ii) Nuruldiner Sarajibon, Chitrangada and Hamlet
- (iii) Pather Panchali and Sheulimala
- (iv) Aynaghar and Devi
- (g) What is the alternative name for a newspaper?
- (i) modern life                      (ii) entertainment                      (iii) information hub                      (iv) look up

**2. Write short answers to the following questions.**

2×5=10

- (a) What curiosity do humans have?
- (b) How old is this curiosity of human being?
- (c) What do humans want to know now?
- (d) How has newspaper come to its present stage?
- (e) How does a day of city dwellers usually start?

Read the text and answer questions 3 & 4.

[Unit—7; Lesson—1(B)]

Thousands of years ago, the first pearl was probably discovered while human beings were searching for food at the seashore. Throughout history, the pearl with its shine has been one of the most highly valued gems.

Pearls have been mentioned many times in religious texts and mythologies from the earliest times.

The ancient Egyptians valued pearls so much that they were buried with them. It is said that the famous Queen of Egypt, Cleopatra would dissolve a pearl in a glass and drink it as a sign of love and respect for the entire nation.

The Greeks thought of pearls as a sign of wealth and social position. The beauty of pearls was associated with love and marriage.

In ancient Rome, pearls were considered the greatest sign of wealth and social status.

At that time the young women of noble families loved to wear beautiful pearl necklaces. The brave knights used to wear them in the battles for good luck.

**3. Complete the passage with suitable words.**

1×5=5

- Pearl, a highly precious gem, was discovered long, long ago. As it is so valuable, all the nations of the (a) — valued it above all other things. It has a religious and mythological (b) — as well. The Egyptians were buried with pearls. Astonishingly, the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra was (c) — to pearls that she used to dissolve a pearl with water and drink it, treating it as a sign of (d) — and respect for the nation. Similarly, the Greeks and the Romans (e) — much importance to it. The young women of Rome of noble families were fond of putting on pearl necklace. Heroes treated it as a good luck.

4. Read the passage carefully and replace the following words with their suitable synonyms or antonyms. 1×5=5  
 (a) discover (synonym); (b) entire (antonym); (c) ancient (antonym); (d) brave (antonym); (e) luck (synonym).

Read the text and answer questions 5, 6 & 7.

Kazi Nazrul Islam is our national poet. He was also a musician and revolutionary. He came of a poor family in 1899, West Bengal India. He used to lead a bohemian life. At his six, Nazrul was at a local Maktab to receive religious education. He lost his father at the age of five. After his father's death, he worked as a muazzin at local mosque. At the age of eleven, Nazrul showed his poetic genius. At the age of twelve, he fled from home to Asansol and became a baker's boy. A Muslim sub-inspector of police Kazi Rafizullah took this extra ordinary boy to his village home in Mymensingh. From there, Nazrul went back to Asansol and joined Darirampur High School. When Nazrul was a boy of class X, the First World War broke out and he joined the army at the age of nineteen. After the war, he returned from the battlefield and began to write poems. He composed nearly 4,000 songs too. His famous poem 'Bidrohi' was published in 1920. He was put into jail for writing a poem called 'Agnibina'. But he did not stop writing. He wrote short stories, novels and essays. At the age of twenty-one, he edited the bi-weekly paper 'Dhumketu' At the age of 43, he began suffering from an unknown disease losing his voice and memory. He died in 1976.

5. Complete the table with information from the passage. 1×5=5

Event/Activity	Where?	When?
Was born	(i) .....	in 1899
Showed his poetic genius		(ii) .....
Worked in a bread factory	(iii) .....	
Joined army		(iv) .....
Started losing his voice		(v) .....

6. Read the statements below. Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if it is incorrect. If False, write the correct answer. 1×5=5  
 (a) Kazi Nazrul Islam was very talented.  
 (b) 'Dhumketu' was a daily newspaper.  
 (c) 'Bidrohi' is a renowned poem.  
 (d) Kazi Rafizullah was a police inspector.  
 (e) He composed nearly 3,000 songs.

7. Write a summary of the passage in your own words. 10

8. Match the parts of sentences from Columns A and B to make five complete sentences. 1×5=5

Column A	Column B
(a) Street accidents are a regular	(i) is always accompanied by the news of death
(b) Everyday we find the news of street	(ii) phenomenon at present in Bangladesh
(c) The news of accidents	(iii) accidents in the newspaper
(d) Driving vehicles at abnormal speeds has been found to be a	(iv) very important cause of street accidents
(e) Reckless driving	(v) must be stopped

9. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1×8=8

- (a) One day, he bought a goose from the market.  
 (b) Selling the golden eggs, he got much money.  
 (c) After cutting the belly of the goose, he found no eggs in the belly.  
 (d) There lived a poor farmer in a certain village.  
 (e) The goose laid a golden egg every day.  
 (f) For much greed, he became a loser and sad.  
 (g) He became very greedy to have all the eggs in a day.  
 (h) He used to sell the golden eggs in the market.

10. Answer any five of the following questions from the poems in your textbook. 2×5=10

- (a) Do you think Hason Raja was a spiritual explorer? Why/Why not?  
 (b) What do you understand by 'embroidered quilt'?  
 (c) What lesson does the poem teach us about facing challenges in youth?  
 (d) How deep is the seed buried?  
 (e) Do you think the poet enjoys being up in the tree? Why or why not?  
 (f) What does "something" whisper to the geese?  
 (g) What is "jewel-weed" in the poem, and where is it found?  
 (h) Why is the news funny?

**Part B : Writing (30 Marks)**

11. Read the opening of a story below and complete it in at least ten new sentences. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Once upon a time a greedy dog stole a piece of meat from a nearby house, and holding it in his mouth he began to cross the river over a narrow bridge.....

12. Write a paragraph on 'A Rainy Day' in about 150 words. 10

13. Suppose, you are Limon and chatting with your friend, Rumman. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of using Facebook. 10

**Model Test-05****Final/Annual Examination****Part A : Reading (70 Marks)****Read the text and answer questions 1 & 2.****[Unit—11]**

From the valiant sacrifice of Pritilata Waddedar, who swallowed cyanide pills to avoid capture by British forces in 1932, to the spying and frontline battles of Khasi freedom fighter Kakon Bibi in 1971, women were at the forefront of our struggles for freedom against colonization and oppression.

In 2024, as the country rose against years of repression and autocratic rule, it was again the women who paved the way for a new Bangladesh. They were on the battlefield chanting slogans, stopping police vans, breaking blockades, and taking to the streets at night while men could not. The women were the beacon that penetrated the darkness.

Mothers came out with food and supplies tending to injured students defying bullets and tear gas. The student protesters were their children, after all. While men, due to their social position in the hierarchy, were predominantly silent or persecuted, it was the women who spoke up. From domestic workers to grandmothers in mofussils and villages, their words brought down the dictator through daily conversations in both domestic and public spaces. The seeds of freedom were planted through the ordinary speech of our women, who did not shy away from revealing the oppression.

We witnessed initiatives like Mayer Daak, a group of women whose family members had faced enforced disappearances; they became one of the most enduring symbols of defiance and calls for justice during the autocratic rule. They staged demonstrations and faced possibilities of persecution but could not be stopped.

Living up to that ideal, female students during the anti-discrimination movement broke out of their dorms, defying the authorities, and shouted at the security forces, calling them murderers— "Khuni! Khuni!"

It was Abu Sayeed's mother who asked the question, "Amar betak marlu kene?"— a question that reverberated the essence of oppression and triggered resistance in the public imagination. It was the cries of these mothers that truly moved us, making us question the legitimacy of the autocracy that frequently misused women's liberation narratives as an excuse or token to justify its terrorizing policies.

It was the mothers and sisters who cut through those narratives. The students from girls' dormitories, the sisters on the streets fighting back, organizing, planning, and strategizing— they were not always in front of the camera and therefore, their struggles and labour are often invisibilized. They worked quietly and fiercely to offer us a new dawn.

**1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.****1×7=7**

- (a) **Pritilata Waddedar was —**  
 (i) a political leader after independence  
 (ii) a woman who fought against British rule  
 (iii) a social worker in rural areas  
 (iv) a student protester in 2024
- (b) **When did Kakon Bibi take part in the struggle mentioned in the passage?**  
 (i) in 1932  
 (ii) in 1947  
 (iii) in 1971  
 (iv) in 2024
- (c) **Who played a leading role in the movements against repression and autocratic rule?**  
 (i) only political leaders  
 (ii) only men  
 (iii) foreign supporters  
 (iv) women from different backgrounds
- (d) **How did mothers support the student protesters?**  
 (i) by staying silent at home  
 (ii) by writing newspaper articles  
 (iii) by giving food and helping the injured  
 (iv) by leaving the country
- (e) **Why were many men less visible during the movement?**  
 (i) They were silent or persecuted due to social position.  
 (ii) They were busy with jobs.  
 (iii) They were unaware of the movement.  
 (iv) They supported the autocratic rule.
- (f) **Who were included among the women who resisted oppression?**  
 (i) only educated city women  
 (ii) only political activists  
 (iii) domestic workers to grandmothers  
 (iv) only university teachers
- (g) **What was Mayer Daak known for?**  
 (i) organizing music programs  
 (ii) demanding fair elections  
 (iii) supporting foreign movements  
 (iv) protesting against enforced disappearances

**2. Write short answers to the following questions.****2×5=10**

- (a) Why did Pritilata Waddedar ingest cyanide pills?  
 (b) Who was Kakon Bibi?  
 (c) Why did we struggle? Who played a leading role in our struggles?  
 (d) Why did our nation rise in 2024?  
 (e) What did women do that men could not do?

**Read the text and answer questions 3 & 4.****[Unit—9; Lesson—4(B)]**

Human beings conquered the distance on earth by discovering wheels. They endeavored further. Then on December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers in America made the first experiment of flying in a plane. In the experiment, a machine carried a man and rose above by its own power. The machine was called 'Wright Flyers'. It flew naturally in a smooth speed, and finally landed without damage. That was human being's first real take-off. And now, they have got a supersonic speed. In a supersonic speed, something travels *faster* than sound! So, *the sky's the limit* now!

Modern aircraft companies are making revolutions in aviation technology. Boeing as well as Airbus is producing modern passenger airplanes. These planes fly very fast. Boeing 787 flies 950 km/h. However, Airbus 350 is expected to fly at a speed of 945 km/h.

You find attractive ads on the websites of both Boeing and Airbus planes. Both have excellent features. But in speed, neither could beat the Concorde. It is the world's *fastest* supersonic passenger aircraft. Its normal speed was 2,170 km/h. The Concorde was a joint project by France and Britain. It started

passenger flight in 1976. Unfortunately, the Concorde fleet was grounded forever in 2003 after a major accident.

**3. Complete the passage with suitable words. 1×5=5**

It is by discovering the wheels that human beings on earth have (a) — the distance. For making the first experiment of flying in a plane, they (b) — further. Wright brothers in America succeeded in the experiment with the help of a machine (c) — 'Wright Flyers' that could naturally fly in a smooth speed. Finally they were able to (d) — without damage. There has been much development with the passage of time. Now they have achieved a (e) — speed, which means travelling faster than sound.

**4. Read the passage carefully and replace the following words with their suitable synonyms or antonyms. 1×5=5**

(a) experiment (synonym); (b) naturally (antonym); (c) smooth (synonym); (d) excellent (antonym); (e) unfortunately (antonym).

**Read the text and answer questions 5, 6 & 7.**

Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of modern age, was born of Jewish parents in Germany in 1879 AD. At the age of twenty-one, he graduated from the Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich. Two years later, he joined a service in Berne. He obtained his Doctorate in 1905 AD. Four years after his Doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich. He resigned the next year to become a full Professor at a German University. He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, Einstein was in America as a Visiting Professor. For Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he did not return to his homeland. Einstein became famous for his 'Theory of Relativity'. At the request of a group of scientists, he wrote to the American President Roosevelt to use atomic energy in bombs.

**5. Complete the table with information from the passage. 1×5=5**

Activity/Event	Place/Country	Time/Year
(i) .....	Germany	in 1879
Graduation	Federal Institute of Technology	(ii) .....
Joined a service	(iii) .....	in 1902
Received Doctorate degree		(iv) .....
(v) .....		in 1921

**6. Read the statements below. Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if it is incorrect. If False, write the correct answer. 1×5=5**

- (a) Einstein is greater than any other scientist of modern age.
- (b) Einstein was a Christian.
- (c) He received his bachelor degree from the University of Zurich.
- (d) He got a job in Berne in 1902.
- (e) He became an Associate Professor at the University of Zurich in 1910.

**7. Write a summary of the passage in your own words. 10**

**8. Match the parts of sentences from Columns A and B to make five complete sentences. 1×5=5**

Column A	Column B
(a) No progress is	(i) a healthy and planned life
(b) Superstitions grow when people do not	(ii) possible without education
(c) Illiterate people are	(iii) deprived of the light of education
(d) Education helps us live	(iv) have proper education
(e) It provides them with an awareness	(v) which is important for national development

**9. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1×8=8**

- (a) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house.
- (b) On his way back home, Saadi again took shelter in the same courtier's house.
- (c) Sheikh Saadi was a great Persian poet.
- (d) He set out for the palace in ordinary dress.
- (e) The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
- (f) This time he was wearing gorgeous dress.
- (g) He was simple in his ways of life.
- (h) Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.

**10. Answer any five of the following questions from the poems in your textbook. 2×5=10**

- (a) What does Hason Raja want to build?
- (b) How do you think the speaker feels while making the quilt?
- (c) What hint did they get?
- (d) What are the two incredible things mentioned in the poem?
- (e) What does the speaker hear and see in the grass?
- (f) What is inside the seed?
- (g) Why is the happy man's life peaceful in the poem 'Ode on Solitude'?
- (h) What has the poet wished to see?

**Part B : Writing (30 Marks)**

**11. Read the opening of a story below and complete it in at least ten new sentences. Give a suitable title to it. 10**

There lived a clever fox in a jungle. One day he fell into a trap as he was passing through the jungle. He could get out of the trap but lost his tail behind. Without his tail he looked strange and he felt sad. But the fox .....

**12. Write a paragraph on 'A School Library' in about 150 words. 10**

13. Suppose, you are Mukim and your friend is Siplu. Make a dialogue between you and your friend about your aim in life. 10

## Model Tests for Class Eight

### ENGLISH SECOND PAPER

## Model Test-01

### Half Yearly Examination

#### Part A : Grammar (30 Marks)

1. Complete the text using suitable words. .5×10=5

Every student (a) — to do better in the examination. But it is not (b) — easy work. (c) — student has to do something for this. From the very (d) — he must be serious. He should read the texts (e) — and again. He must not memorize (f) — answer without knowing the meaning. He must not make notes (g) — a common source. He should have a good command (h) — English. (i) — doing all these things, a student can hope to make a (j) — result.

2. Make five meaningful sentences from the following substitution table. 1×5=5

Corruption	is	indifference attitude to other's interest
It	has become	at one to uproot it from the society at any cost
A corrupt person	must be	greatly for it
Our national development	is hampered	a tradition nowadays in our society
We	shows	a great curse for our national life

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets. 1×5=5

A newspaper (a) — (call) the people's parliament. It (b) — (be) the mirror of the whole world. One cannot keep contact with the outside world without (c) — (read) newspapers regularly. Mere bookish knowledge is not sufficient to (d) — (face) the struggle of life successfully. A man who (e) — (read) the newspaper daily is a frog in a narrow well. Being ignorant of current topics, he cannot take part in any talks and discussion.

4. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 1×5=5

“Have you seen your mother, Jerry?” “I see her every summer. She sends for me.” I wanted to cry out. “Why are you not with her? How can she let you go away again?” He said, “She comes up here from Mannville whenever she can. She does not have a job now.”

5. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. 1×5=5

- Health is wealth. (Interrogative)
- A poor healthy man is happier than a sick moneyed man. (Positive)
- A healthy man is an asset to his family. (Negative)
- A healthy man is admired by everyone. (Active)
- So, everybody cannot but be conscious of his health. (Affirmative)

6. Use appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary. .5×10=5

The teacher said to the boy do you think that honesty is the best policy the boy said yes sir I think so then learn to be honest from your boyhood said the teacher.

#### Part B : Writing (20 Marks)

7. Suppose, you are Salam. The day before yesterday you celebrated your 14th birthday. Your uncle sent you a nice gift. Now, write an email to your uncle thanking him for the gift. 8

- 
8. Write a short composition on 'A Train Journey You Have Recently Experienced' in 250 words. 12

**Model Test-02****Half Yearly Examination****Part A : Grammar (30 Marks)**

1. Complete the text using suitable words. .5×10=5

Akbar the Great (a) — one of (b) — greatest emperors of India. He was (c) — the one side a great ruler and on the other side (d) — man of wisdom. Among all the Mughal rulers he was the (e) —. As a result, his name has been written (f) — golden letters in the page (g) — history. He was (h) — uneducated person. But he had the (i) — to rule the kingdom (j) — an expert ruler.

2. Make five meaningful sentences from the following substitution table. 1×5=5

Getting up early	will find	benefit to our body and mind
It	should get	no bad effects of early rising
An early riser	is	up early in the morning
You	has	undoubtedly a good habit
Every student	gives	lots of time in his hand

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets. 1×5=5

A teacher is an architect of a nation. He plays an important role in (a) — (build) up an educated nation. He (b) — (dispel) the darkness of ignorance from the lot of a nation. While (c) — (speak) in the class he has to suit his act according to the need of his students. He is able to (d) — (hold) the attention of the students. He does not (e) — (sit) motionless before his class. He usually makes his lessons interesting.

4. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 1×5=5

The old man said, "Can you give me some food? I've been starving for two days." The maid said, "Why do you beg? Can't you work?" "No, I am unable to work," said the old man.

5. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. 1×5=5

- Trees are our friends. (Negative)
- They are very necessary for human life. (Interrogative)
- Trees play an important role in our environment. (Exclamatory)
- They give us the life-saving oxygen. (Passive)
- So we must plant trees for our existence. (Imperative)

6. Use appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary. .5×10=5

My sons listen to me a great treasure lies hidden in the land i am going to leave it to you howll we find it said the sons.

**Part B : Writing (20 Marks)**

- Suppose, you are Bishal. Your best friend Naziha made an excellent result in the annual examination. Now, write an email to her congratulating on her brilliant success. 8
- Write a short composition on 'Physical Exercise' in 250 words. 12

**Model Test-03****Final/Annual Examination****Part A : Grammar (30 Marks)**

1. Complete the text using suitable words. .5×10=5

Truthfulness is (a) — greatest of all virtues which make a man (b) — great. If we do not cultivate the (c) — of speaking the truth, we cannot command the confidence (d) — others. We may succeed once or twice by telling (e) — lie, but it never brings (f) — a good result. (g) — lie never lies hidden. When the (h) — character of a liar is revealed, nobody (i) — him. All hate him and speak ill of him (j) — his back.

2. Make five meaningful sentences from the following substitution table. 1×5=5

Education	is	as a burden of the society
It	helps	us distinguish between right and wrong
It	must be uprooted	to enlighten our mind as well
Illiteracy	is considered	the backbone of a nation
An illiterate person	enables	from our country

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets. 1×5=5

Man (a) — (to have) no escape from death. Sooner or later he is to (b) — (die). He dies in many ways. Medicines have been (c) — (invent) to preserve dead bodies. But it will (d) — (to be) an unsuccessful attempt if man tries to (e) — (escape) death.

4. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 1×5=5

The teacher said to the boy, "Why do you make a noise in the class? You are not attentive to your lessons." "Sorry, sir," said the boy. "I was asking for a pen to my friend." "Be attentive and listen to what I say."

5. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. 1×5=5

- Truthfulness is the greatest of all virtues in a man. (Comparative)
- It brings peace of mind. (Interrogative)
- Everybody respects a truthful person. (Negative)
- Who does not love a truthful person? (Passive)
- How peaceful life becomes when you follow truthfulness! (Assertive)

6. Use appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary. .5×10=5

how much do you want said the mayor a thousand guilders said pied piper all right said the mayor

**Part B : Writing (20 Marks)**

7. Suppose, you are Maha, a student of class eight in Pirbari Girls' High School, Manikganj. Now, write an application to the Headmaster on behalf of all the students of your school requesting him to take necessary steps in setting up a multimedia classroom in your school. 8
8. Write a short composition on 'Duties of Students' in 250 words. 12

**Model Test-04****Final/Annual Examination****Part A : Grammar (30 Marks)**

1. **Complete the text using suitable words.** **.5×10=5**

An ideal student is (a) — asset for a country. He is different (b) — an idle student. The (c) — work hard. On the other hand, (d) — idle waste (e) — their time. They do not know that time is the most (f) — thing. If anyone wants to shine in life, he should (g) — the best use (h) — his time. Otherwise, he will (i) — in the long run. He will have to drag (j) — very miserable life.

2. **Make five meaningful sentences from the following substitution table.** **1×5=5**

Culture	becomes	significant in the part of Bangladeshi culture
It	have	some special qualities in our customs, ideas and manners
The lifestyle of a community	is reflected	the dynamic traits of a country
We	includes	a society's beliefs, customs, languages and so on
Hospitality	shows	in their culture

3. **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.** **1×5=5**

Man (a) — (be) the maker of his own fortune. If we have fear of work, we cannot (b) — (prosper) in life. Some people think that success in life (c) — (depend) on luck or chance. Scientists have (d) — (toil) day and night in their laboratories with a view to (e) — (invent) radio, television and computer. These instruments have added to the joy of our life.

4. **Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech.** **1×5=5**

Once I asked a sweet little girl, "What is your mother's name?" She replied cleverly, "I know my mother's name but I won't tell you that." I said, "What a clever girl you are!" "I don't tell my mother's name to anybody whom I don't know," she spoke with an air of confidence.

5. **Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.** **1×5=5**

- (a) Cox's Bazar is the longest beach in the world. (Make it positive)  
 (b) Thousands of people visit Cox's Bazar every year. (Make it passive)  
 (c) What a beautiful place Cox's Bazar is! (Make it assertive)  
 (d) The scenery of Cox's Bazar is very charming. (Make it an interrogative sentence)  
 (e) The people of Cox's Bazar are friendly. (Make it a negative sentence without changing the meaning)

6. **Use appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary.** **.5×10=5**

The man said to the manager may i come in sir yes come in what do you want said the manager.

**Part B : Writing (20 Marks)**

7. **Suppose, you are Shamim/Shamima, a student of Khilgaon High School, Dhaka. Many of the students in your school are interested in going on a study tour. Now, write an application to the Headmaster of your school for permission to go on a study tour.** **8**
8. **Write a short composition on 'The Importance of Reading Newspaper' in 250 words.** **12**

**Model Test-05****Final/Annual Examination****Part A : Grammar (30 Marks)**

1. **Complete the text using suitable words.** **.5×10=5**

Dowry means property or money brought (a) — a bride to her husband. During marriage ceremony, (b) — section of greedy people (c) — much wealth or money (d) — the guardians of the brides. (e) — poor illiterate girls become the victims (f) — dowry. If the guardians fail to fulfil the (g) — of the bridegroom, the brides are maltreated. So, the poor cannot think (h) — marriage of their daughters. It is a (i) — curse. This curse can be eliminated by changing the outlook of people (j) — the male members.

2. **Make five meaningful sentences from the following substitution table.** **1×5=5**

Independence	can achieve	the war
No nation	joined	our victory on 16th December
Our war of independence	achieved	the birthright of a man
People from all walks of life	took	it without struggle
We	is	place in 1971

3. **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.** **1×5=5**

The secret of success in life (a) — (lie) in the proper use of time. Many of us (b) — (forget) that every moment is valuable. We do not know when we (c) — (die). If we (d) — (make) the proper use of time, we cannot discharge our duties in time. Time once (e) — (lose) cannot be regained.

4. **Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech.** **1×5=5**

Returning home, my mother said to me, "Your progress in studies is very slow. You always move about with a group of your friends. Aren't you idling away your time with them? Can't you be more serious?" "I'm sorry and I will amend myself," I replied.

5. **Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.** **1×5=5**

- (a) Very few insects are as busy as a bee. (Comparative)  
 (b) It lives together. (Negative)  
 (c) It flies from flower to flower and collects honey. (Interrogative)  
 (d) It stores honey in the hive. (Passive)  
 (e) It leads a disciplined life. (Exclamatory)

6. **Use appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters where necessary.** **.5×10=5**

The old man said can you give me some food Ive been starving for two days the maid said why do you beg cant you work?

**Part B : Writing (20 Marks)**

7. **Suppose, you are Tanim and you study in Sonapur High School. Your father has been transferred to Dhaka. You will have to go to Dhaka with your father and you have taken TC from Sonapur High School. Now, write an application to the Headmaster of a school in Dhaka for admission on TC.** **8**
8. **Write a short composition on 'July Uprising-2024' in 250 words.** **12**