

03. What colour is Not in a rainbow?

- (क) Yellow (ख) Indigo
(ग) Orange (घ) Pink

04. Which of the following is NOT true?

- (क) Double rainbows are two rainbows that are exactly the same.
(ख) Spectrum colours sometimes appear in fountains and waterfalls.
(ग) Moon bows are caused by moonlight.
(घ) Rainbows are usually seen after or during a storm.

05. What colour is a moonbow?

- (क) White (ख) Yellow
(ग) Green (घ) The passage does not say

18

Read the following passage and answer the Question No 1-5 :

Interview is the most widely used selection device. Interview is a relatively formal, in-depth conversation conducted for the purpose of assessing a candidate's knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as providing information to the candidate about the organization and potential job. Studies show that managers or entrepreneurs place more confidence in the selection interview than in any other selection method. A set of tips for successful interviewing are Take preparation before the interview; Look for past achievements; Conduct interview in a private and relaxed environment. The furniture set-up should be informal, removing any barrier, between the interviewer and the candidate; Give undivided attention of the interviewer, no interruptions; Start with some brief weather talk then lead into the questioning gently; Acknowledge the candidate's answers briefly and simply, a nod or smile in the right place is usually enough; Use closed questions which require only one word answer, Use silence creatively-to encourage thinking time, further reflection and complete answers: Ask about problems and solutions to them, not just past successes; Take brief notes only during interview.

01. Which of the following is not a purpose of interview?

- (क) Assessing candidate's knowledge
(ख) Assessing candidate's abilities
(ग) Assessing candidate's posture
(घ) Providing information about the organization

02. Which of the following is not a guide for taking interview?

- (क) Use closed questions which require only one word answer
(ख) Ask critical questions frequently
(ग) Use silence creatively-to encourage thinking
(घ) Give a nod or smile in the right place

अदि ईयुनिट सि २०११-१४

उत्तर घ

अदि ईयुनिट सि २०११-१४

उत्तर क

अदि ईयुनिट सि २०११-१४

उत्तर क

अदि ईयुनिट सि २०११-१४

उत्तर ग

अदि ईयुनिट सि २०११-१४

उत्तर ख

03. Which of the following is a guide for taking interview?
- (ক) Give undivided attention of the interviewer
(খ) Allow interruptions during interview
(গ) Look for future potentials only
(ঘ) Start with a tough talk
04. Which of the following is not a guide for taking interview?
- (ক) Take preparation before the interview
(খ) Conduct interview in a private and relaxed environment
(গ) Acknowledge the candidate's answers briefly and simply
(ঘ) Intervene abruptly while candidate is talking
05. How many guidelines are there?
- (ক) 10 (খ) 11
(গ) 9 (ঘ) 12

19

Read the passage and answer questions 1-5

Muna felt a thrill of excitement as she stepped out of the Meridian Hotel in Rome and hailed a taxi. She had arrived in Rome just a few hours ago and now she was on her way to meet Gina at Cafe Roma. They had met while they were studying in London and they had become good friends. The last time Gina was in London was in June 1985, a year after graduation, to attend Muna's wedding. In 1992, Muna and her husband Maruf left for New Delhi where he was put in charge of his company's branch office. Before they left, Muna had tried to contact Gina at her home in Florence but was told she had left without learning a forwarding address. Muna and Maruf lived in India for eight years and it was only last year that they retired home to London.

01. Where was Muna staying in Rome?
- (ক) Meridian Hotel (খ) Cafe Roma
(গ) Gina's house (ঘ) With her husband
02. Where would Muna be meeting Gina?
- (ক) Meridian Hotel (খ) London
(গ) Cafe Roma (ঘ) At wedding party
03. When did the friends last see each other?
- (ক) 1992 (খ) In London
(গ) In Rome (ঘ) 1985
04. Where is Gina's home?
- (ক) London (খ) Florence
(গ) New Delhi (ঘ) Rome
05. Muna's wedding took place — after Gina's graduation.
- (ক) five years (খ) three years
(গ) one year (ঘ) two years

জবি ইউনিট সি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ক

জবি ইউনিট সি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ঘ

জবি ইউনিট সি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ক

জবি ইউনিট ডি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ক

জবি ইউনিট ডি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর গ

জবি ইউনিট ডি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ঘ

জবি ইউনিট ডি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর খ

জবি ইউনিট ডি ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর গ

Read the following passage and answer questions 1 – 5

Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned an international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as *Shilpacharya*, meaning 'great teacher of art' in Bangladesh. He was the first Principal of the first art school in Dhaka in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). He Organized the *Nabanna* (harvest) exhibition in 1969. In the exhibition, a 65-feet long scroll portraying rural East Pakistan in phrases from abundance to poverty was show. This intensified the already heightened non-cooperation movement against the Pakistani regime. The exhibition was symbolic of the artists' protest and a milestone in the movement for cultural and political freedom. Zainul's dynamic style of work is evident in a 30 feet long scroll painting called *Manpura*, which was done to commemorate the death of hundreds and thousands of people in the devastating cyclone of 1970.

01. Which of the following statements is true?

- (ক) The passage is about the greatness of Zainul as an East Pakistani artis.
(খ) The passage deals with Zainul's contribution to the founding of Bangladeshi art.
(গ) The passage tells us that Zainul was famous because he painted only long scrolls.
(ঘ) The passage conveys the message that Zainul was an ambitious painter.

জবি ইউনিট ই-২০১৭-১৮
উত্তর: খ

02. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (ক) Zainul is considered as the father of Bangladeshi art.
(খ) Zainul is the *shilpacharya* of Bangladesh.
(গ) Zainul's *Nabanna* had no impact on the non-cooperation movement.
(ঘ) *Manpura* is a famous painting on the devastation caused by the 1970's cyclone.

জবি ইউনিট ই-২০১৭-১৮
উত্তর: গ

03. A suitable title for the above passage is :

- (ক) 'Nabanna' (খ) 'Zainul's scrolls'
(গ) 'Manpura' (ঘ) 'Shilpacharya Zainul'

জবি ইউনিট ই-২০১৭-১৮
উত্তর: ঘ

04. 'Outstanding' means :

- (ক) standing outside (খ) unbelievable
(গ) famous (ঘ) extraordinary

জবি ইউনিট ই-২০১৭-১৮
উত্তর: ঘ

05. Scrolls usually are :

- (ক) a piece of document that can be rolled up
(খ) paintings longer than 20 feet
(গ) drawings on a huge board (ঘ) cloths that are very long

জবি ইউনিট ই-২০১৭-১৮
উত্তর: ক

Read the following passage carefully and answer [01 – 05]

Compared to other industrialized states, the US lags far behind in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The US has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of babies immunised against childhood diseases. These findings were described as a "quiet crisis" requiring immediate and far reaching action. A fourth of the nation's 12 million infants

and toddlers live in poverty or confront other risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunisations are too low, more children are born into poverty, and more are in substandard care. While their parents work, more children are being raised by single parents. Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In the last few years the number of children in foster care has increased by over 50% of most of which are babies under the age of one. This crisis affects children under the age of three most severely, the report says. Yet, it is this period—from infancy through preschool years—that sets the stage for a child's future.

01. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of—

- ক low immunisation of babies খ children raised by single parents
গ babies in foster care ঘ None of these

02. Which of the following does not constitute 'quiet crisis' in the US?

- ক Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight
খ Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
গ Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
ঘ Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced

03. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

- ক The number of single parent families today is approximately three times that four decades ago
খ The number of children in the US entering foster care has decreased drastically
গ In the US, the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million.
ঘ The children under the age of one are the most vulnerable in the US

04. Which of the following statement expresses the most critical concern regarding the US?

- ক The US lags behind other industrialized states in terms of child care.
খ The number of children in foster care has doubled in recent years.
গ The increasing negligence and abuse of children by their parents
ঘ The number of single parent families has tripled in the last few decades

05. Choose the option that best expresses the idea of the word 'confront' used in the passage.

- ক encounter খ tolerate গ engage ঘ eliminate

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions (01-05):

As back as 700 BC, people have talked about children being reared for by wolves. Romulus and Remus, the legendary twin founders of Rome, were purported to have been cared for by wolves. According to legend, Mars fathered the two boys. As a result, a relative of their mother imprisoned her and ordered that the boys be drowned in the Tiber River. However, a she-wolf saved them from this horrible fate and took them back to her lair to care for

them. Legend has it that when a she-wolf loses her litter, she seeks a human child to take its place. This seemingly preposterous idea did not become credible until the late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk in the erect, could not speak intelligibly, nor could he relate to people. He only growled and started at them. Finally, the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with him. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, and write letters and form words.

01. The French doctor found the boy—

- (ক) wandering in woods (খ) at the doorstep
(গ) growling at him (ঘ) speaking intelligibly

02. The doctor was able to work with the boy because—

- (ক) he was highly intelligent (খ) the boy was a patient
(গ) he liked to dress up (ঘ) the boy trusted him

03. According to the legend, Romulus and Remus were—

- (ক) found abandoned in Rome (খ) Discovered by a French doctor
(গ) founders of Rome (ঘ) Drowned in River

04. How old the boy was when the doctor found him in the woods?

- (ক) 8 years (খ) 9 years
(গ) 10 years (ঘ) 11 years

05. In this passage the word 'litter' means most nearly as same as—

- (ক) garbage (খ) master
(গ) offspring (ঘ) hair

23

Read the passage and answer the questions (01-03) based on information contained or implied in the passage.

Taxes are the first and foremost source of public revenue. Taxes are compulsory payments to government without expecting direct benefit or return by the taxpayer. Taxes collected by government are used to provide common benefits to all mostly in form of public welfare services. Taxes do not guarantee any direct benefit for person who pays the tax. Thus it is not based on direct quid pro quo principle. Tax revenue is generated from taxes on income, profits and capital gains, taxes on goods and services which include VAT and excise duty and taxes on permission to use goods or to perform certain activities. The government collects tax revenue by way of direct and indirect taxes. Direct taxes include corporate tax, personal income tax, capital gain tax, gift tax and wealth tax. Indirect tax includes customs duty, excise duty, VAT and service tax etc.

01. All the followings are indirect tax except —

- (ক) Capital gain tax (খ) Service tax
(গ) Customs duty (ঘ) Value Added Tax

বইঘর.কম

জাবি ইউনিট ৪ ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ক

জাবি ইউনিট ৪ ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ঘ

জাবি ইউনিট ৪ ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর গ

জাবি ইউনিট ৪ ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর গ

জাবি ইউনিট ৪ ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর গ

জাবি ইউনিট ৪ ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর ক

02. Which of the followings is not a form of tax according to the passage?

- (ক) Excise duty (খ) VAT
(গ) Wealth tax (ঘ) Narcotics duty

03. What does 'direct quid pro quo' mean?

- (ক) Direct payment (খ) Direct tax
(গ) Direct benefit (ঘ) None

24

Read the following passage and answer the questions (01 – 05) below it:

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, bequeathed most of his vast fortune to a trust that he designated as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organisations that had achieved through invention and discovery that which would have the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. According to the legend, Nobel's death had been erroneously reported in a newspaper, and the focus of the obituary was the fact that Nobel invented dynamite. He rewrote his will in 1895, thereby establishing, with the original amount of nine million dollars, the Nobel Foundation as the legal owner and administering agent of the funds, and instituting the prizes that are named after him. Statutes to govern the awarding of the prizes were written, along with guidelines for operating procedures. Five years after Nobel's death, the first five prizes, worth about forty thousand dollars each, were to be awarded.

Originally the five classifications for outstanding contributions designated in Nobel's will included chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace. These prizes have been administered continually by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm since they were first awarded in 1901. In 1969, a sixth prize, for accomplishments in the field of economics and endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden, was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by February 1 of each year by a qualified and recognized authority in each of the fields of competition. Recipients in physics, chemistry, and economics are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy, whereas recipients in peace are chosen by the Norwegian Nobel Committee appointed by Norway's parliament. With the King of Sweden officiating, the prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The value, fame, and prestige of the Nobel Prizes have continued to grow. Today the prize includes a medal, a diploma, and a cash award of about one million dollars.

01. What does this passage mainly discuss?

- (ক) Alfred Bernhard Nobel (খ) The Noble Prizes
(গ) Great contributions to mankind (ঘ) Swedish philanthropy

জারি ইউনিট: ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: খ

জারি ইউনিট: ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: ক

জারি ইউনিট: ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: খ

02. Why were the prizes named for Alfred Bernhard Nobel?

- (ক) He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes
(খ) He won the first Nobel Prize for his work in
(গ) He is now living in Sweden
(ঘ) He serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes

জাবি ইউনিট | ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: ক

03. How often are the Nobel Prizes awarded?

- (ক) Nobel's wishes (খ) a legal document
(গ) a future intention (ঘ) a free choice

জাবি ইউনিট | ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: ঘ

04. How often are the Nobel Prize awarded?

- (ক) Five times a year (খ) Once a year
(গ) Twice a year (ঘ) Once every two year

জাবি ইউনিট | ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: ঘ

05. The word 'outstanding' in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

- (ক) recent (খ) unusual
(গ) established (ঘ) exceptional

জাবি ইউনিট | ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: গ

25

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for questions 01 to 04 from the options provided below each question.

In a very broad sense, legislation plays the same role in civil law countries as judicial decisions play in common law countries. Legislative rules provide the starting point from which lawyers and judges work toward their goal, the most just solution for the problem at hand. Usually the statute provides a clear answer to the problem. In those cases, the statute is strictly applied, more because it is just than because it is a statute. Because of this it often appears that legislation is the law and that the judge's role is simply to apply automatically the ready-made solutions provided by the legislature. Nevertheless, there are a great many cases where the judge's role is far more creative.

01. When the author says 'the judge's role is far more creative', he means that—

- (ক) the judge, not the legislature, makes the law
(খ) the judge applies the solution provided by the legislature
(গ) the judge creates some cases he tries
(ঘ) the judge often does more than just apply the law.

জাবি ইউনিট B ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: ঘ

02. When civil law lawyers and judges strictly apply a statute it is usually because—

- (ক) it provides a just solution to a problem
(খ) statutes are laws and must be obeyed
(গ) the judge's role is always simply to apply automatically the ready-made solutions provided by the legislature
(ঘ) the role of the civil law judiciary is never really creative

জাবি ইউনিট B ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: গ

03. Judicial decisions in common law countries play the same role as—

- (ক) legislation in common law countries (খ) legislation in civil law countries
(গ) US supreme court interpretations (ঘ) common law decisions in civil law countries.

জাবি ইউনিট B ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: খ

04. A 'statute' is —

- (ক) judicial decision (খ) a just solution to a problem
(গ) a law (ঘ) the goal of lawyers and judges

জাবি ইউনিট B ২০১৭-১৮

উত্তর: গ