English First Paper

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Answer to Suggestion

All Boards ● Probable Questions for HSC Examination 2018

English 1st Paper

Part I : Reading Test 60

Answer to Question No 1

01

1. A. a) i. to show the way; b) ii. A war between groups of people in the same country; c) ii. to allow somebody to leave prison; d) i. charismatic; e) iii. discrimination; f) ii. against apartheid; g) iv. idol; h) iii. complete democracy; i) i. restraints; j) i. differences on the basis of caste, creed and colour; k) ii. emblem of peace and harmony; l) iv. sign; m) iii. everybody enjoys equal opportunities; n) i. curing; o) iv. He continued his endeavour to make his people free.; p) i. cleft; q) ii. the establishment of equal rights and freedom for all people of South Africa; r) iv. liberation; s) iv. to face the challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS; t) iii. represent; u) iv. Mandela fought against both white and black domination; v) iii. charm; w) ii. leadership; x) ii. a principle to be aimed at; y) iii. equality, harmony and democracy; z) iii. reunion; aa) iii. there was racial discrimination in South Africa.; bb) iii. discuss; cc) ii. democratic and free society; dd) iii. star; ee) iii. After being the President of South Africa, Mandela won Nobel Prize; ff) ii. eradicate; gg) iii. praise; hh) ii. The people of South Africa; ii) iii. the focal point to change for betterment of South Africa in this time; jj) iii. race discrimination; kk) i. against race discrimination; ll) ii. in prison; mm) iii. emblem of peace and harmony; nn) i. it was his clan name.

B. a. Nelson Mandela led South Africa to breaking the shackles of apartheid. He intended to build a multi-racial democracy without shedding a drop of blood. That's why, Mandela is called "an icon of peace and reconciliation."

b. This is a line from Mandela's speech which he delivered after becoming the first black president of South Africa. So, it can be easily understood that here Mandela tried to focus on the racial problem of South Africa that had come to an end. In fact, he meant to say that the very hour to bridge the gap between the white people and the black people had arrived.

c. Nadine Gordimer is a writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature. By placing Mandela at the epicenter of their and others' time, she meant to say that Mandela was a universal character, a classic. He was the ideal for all nations struggling for their rights.

d. It was a part of a universal speech given by Nelson Mandela. This very sentence shows Mandela's liberal quality. He was not biased towards the black people despite being black himself. He wanted to form a multi-racial country for all indiscriminately.

e. Mandela was fondly called 'Madiba'. It was his clan name by which people used to call him dearly.

f. The first and the second paragraphs clearly show that Nelson Mandela struggled for the emancipation of his people from the shackles of apartheid.

g. F.W. de Klerk was a white African leader. He freed Nelson Mandela from prison and negotiated the end of apartheid. He became a Nobel Laureate for peace.

h. Nelson Mandela said this. He said this because he retired from his public life. However, he did not retire from his ideal. When needed, he would call his people again to defend his ideal.

i. Mandela's ideal is the establishment of a democratic and free society in which all people live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. I support his ideal by all means. It is because, without equal rights and social harmony that democracy ensures, none can live independently and comfortably in his/her state. I think, deprivation of democracy is the deprivation of freedom. So we should be determined to establish our freedom by establishing a democratic society even in exchange of our lives.

j. Yes, I know a leader of our country who struggled like Nelson Mandela. He is none but Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Nelson Mandela struggled for the emancipation of his people from the white minority rule. Likewise, Bangabandhu struggled for the emancipation of his people from the shackles of the oppressive Pakistani rulers.

k. Nelson Mandela who guided South Africa from the shackles of race discrimination to a multiracial race democracy said, "I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now and will do so until the end of my days." Mandela said this in 1994 in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president.

02

1. A. a. i) past; b. ii) winner; c. iii) establish; d. iv) to announce officially; e. iii) red; f. ii) I even said; g. ii) exude; h. iv) subjugate; i. iv) We sacrificed our lives in 1952; j. i) undertake; k. ii) the control of a city, country etc. by the army; l. iii) accomplish; m. iv) 08; n. i) Ayub Khan had to resign from power; o. iii)

frequently; p. iii) to hold the session of the National Assembly; q. i) This speech was made by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman; r. i) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman; s. ii) control of something; t. i) re-establish; u. ii) Yahya Khan took control of the government; v. i) a meeting; w. i) impartial; x. iii) verb.

B. a. Despite our victory in the election of 1954, we could not form a government. Amidst this, in 1958, Ayub Khan declared Martial Law and as a consequence, we had been enslaved for the next ten years. Thus, with a view to restraining us from forming the government, Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law.

b. By the statement, Bangabandhu referred to the Language Movement held in 1952. For our mother tongue, we had to sacrifice our lives. Many of our people embraced death for language in 1952. Thus, Bangabandhu showed our sacrifices and West Pakistan's cruelty here.

c. I don't think Yahya Khan was the man of his word. After assuming the reins of the government in 1969, he declared that he would give us a constitution and also promised to restore democracy. However, he later followed the footsteps of Ayub Khan and did not keep his word.

d. Bangabandhu Shiekh Majibur Rahman met president Yahya Khan in order to request him to hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January.

e. With the declaration of Martial Law by Ayub Khan, the people of East Pakistan were forced to restrain from forming a government. In 1969, a mass movement occurred. Under immense pressure, Ayub Khan was forced to resign and hand over power to Yahya Khan.

f. The last paragraph portrays the request of Bangabandhu towards Yahya Khan to hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January. Nevertheless, Yahya Khan kept postponing the date which intrigued Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to propose an offer regardless of being the leader of the party that had the majority in Pakistan. By this, we can infer that Bangabandhu was tolerant, understanding, peace-loving and democratic as well.

g. I completely agree with the fact that Yahya Khan followed the footsteps of Ayub Khan. Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. Yahya Khan, on the other hand, did not keep his word of restoring democracy as well as giving us a constitution which is a clear indication to the fact that Yahya Khan was no different from Ayub Khan.

h. Despite winning the election, we could not form a government. The statement implies the suppression of Ayub Khan, the dictator of the then Pakistan, who afterwards in 1958, declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years.

i. Bangabandhu, on behalf of Bengal and as a leader of the majority, requested Yahya Khan to hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January. However, Yahya Khan did not pay any heed to the requisition of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Instead, he listened to Mr. Bhutto and kept postponing the date of holding the session of National Assembly.

03

1. A. a. i) splattered; b. iii) showing dishonour to the sacrifice of the people; c. ii) still; d. ii) four; e. ii) dishonouring; f. ii) to establish the people's rights; g. iii) meeting; h. ii) sympathetic to the poor; i. iv) conditions; j. iv) People of Bengal; k. i) impose; l. iii) unwilling; m. i) elected member; n. ii) Bangabandhu fought for the rights of people; o. ii) announce; p. iii) draw; q. iii) wages; r. iii) permitted; s. iv) miseries; t. ii) Bangabandhu; u. i) sine die; v. iii) institutions; w. ii) necessary; x. i) die without food.

B. a. As many people of the then East Pakistan had already been killed by the Pakistani Army, Bangabandhu refused to join the Round Table Conference on 10th March.

b. By this statement, Bangabandhu clearly declared that the demands of the people of the then East Pakistan must not be ignored. The government must fulfil these demands.

c. I think this statement of Bangabandhu is a great one. It indicates the greatness of a real leader who works for the people, not for power.

d. This statement indicates that political authority must be given to the elected representatives of the people. This statement also proves that Bangabandhu was highly respectful to democracy.

e. Rickshaws, horse-carriages, trains and launches were exempted from the General Strike. These were exempted with a view to minimizing the hardships of the poor working-class people.

f. I think Bangabandhu's attendance at the Round Table conference would be a disgrace to the martyrs as the people of Bengal were martyred a couple of days earlier for their demand of establishing their rights. After such heinous deed of the West Pakistani rulers, being the leader of East Bengalis, Bangabandhu's refusal to join the Round Table Conference showed his respect to the martyrs.

g. This statement was a call from our great leader Bangabandhu to get ready for the War of Liberation. Through this statement, he called upon all the people of Bengal to stand together against the occupation forces.

h. Through the last sentence of the passage, Bangabandhu asked the people of Bengal to be ready to sacrifice their life for their rights.

04

1. A. a. ii) a racetrack for automobile races; b. i) a device on a vehicle that is used to make a loud noise; c. iv) how to conform to different situations in driving; d. ii) A person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle; e. iii) control the steering and the horn; f. iii) A device that makes a vehicle go slower or stop; g. ii) A device which controls the speed of the engine of a vehicle; h. i) big enough to be seen; i. ii) one has to remain aware of the surroundings; j. iv) instructs all the other parts of the body; k. ii) One is natural and the other is artificial; l. iii) adaptability; m. ii) something that changes frequently; n. iv) unexpected behaviour; o. iv) highly developed; p. iv) Every driver wants to be regarded as a killer; q. ii) German racing driver; r. iii) both a & b; s. iii) naturally; t. i) failing to distinguish; u. i) The driver of a vehicle; v. iv) illusion; w. i) confront; x. i) control; y. ii) human brain; z. iv) Racing track.

B.

a. Yes, I do agree with the statement. It is because, human brain is the most sophisticated machine. It is able to work on ever changing conditions and standard of judgment. On the other hand, a CPU is artificial and can work only under fixed conditions and judgments. That's why, a human brain cannot be replaced with a CPU.

b. A human brain is called 'sophisticated machine' because it works naturally and it is able to operate on ever-changing conditions and standards of judgment.

c. Human brain is intelligent by nature. It can work on any situation or any every changing conditions. Again, the conditions in the traffic keep variably changing. So, to adjust with this ever-changing traffic conditions, human brain must be at work while driving.

d. This line is directed to the drivers of vehicles. They are advised not to live in the world of fantasy and drive like Michael Schumacher considering the road as a racing track. They are further advised to be ready to encounter unexpected behavior from any vehicle or pedestrian.

e. 'Keep you cool' is advised to the drivers of vehicles. It is advised to avoid unnecessary accidents and crashes on roads as the drivers are likely to encounter unexpected behavior from any vehicle or pedestrian.

f. Michael Schumacher is a German retired racing driver. F-1 is one of the fastest racing cars used for racing.

g. A common driver is a person whose job is to take passengers to their destinations safely. So, he has to maintain traffic rules. In contrary, an F1 driver's job is to win the race. He only needs the speed. He needs not to maintain traffic rules. That's why, I think a common driver and an F1 driver are different.

h. CPU executes all the work of a computer. It is artificially intelligent. It takes inputs, processes the data and gives the outputs. In the same way, human brain does and coordinates all the functions of a human body and human interactions.

i. When a person drives, he has to do many things at a time. A driver is to have the steering and the horn in his hands, the brake and accelerator under his feet. Besides, he has to keep his eyes open looking ahead, left and right.

j. The difference between other human organs and the brain is that the other organs keep working visibly but the brain keeps working unseen.

k. A computer is an artificially intelligent machine that is programmed to do works under fixed conditions, but the human brain is naturally intelligent and it can operate on ever-changing conditions.

l. CPU is the abbreviated form of 'Central Processing Unit'. CPU is an artificially intelligent machine that is programmed to do specific jobs under fixed conditions and judgements.

m. The main challenges faced by a driver are to restrain and adjust himself or herself with the ever-changing and unexpected movements of other vehicles and pedestrians.

n. Racing circuit refers to the racing track built for racing of vehicles.

05

1. A. a. ii) moving with difficulty; b. iv) A CNG autorickshaw; c. iii) passers-by; d. i) ratio; e. iii) planned road network; f. ii) small; g. ii) a CNG in Dhaka city; h. iii) vehicles of different types and categories; i. i) restricted; j. ii) jerk; k. ii) taking the risk of their life; l. i) research; m. iii) social worker; n. ii) of the gridlock; o. iv) challenge; p. i) basic facilities, services and installations; q. i) chunk; r. ii) Dhaka's population is comparatively large; s. i) to remove; t. iv) equal proportion of intersections and traffic lights; u. iv) implement; v. ii) a city with planned and developed traffic system; w. ii) They just direct traffic; x. iii) planned.

B.

a. The speaker describes the CNG interestingly. First, he thinks the CNG to be a tiny steel cage attached to a motorcycle. He also connects the CNG to a three-wheeled motorcycle shaped like a slice of pie and covered with scrap metal.

b. The reasons behind acute traffic jam in Dhaka mentioned in the passage are —

i. Dhaka's infrastructure doesn't match the scale of its population.

ii. It has the absence of a planned road network.

iii. Major intersections do not have enough traffic lights.

iv. Overall, the police force doesn't enforce laws and rules.

c. As traffic kills our valuable time, we are lagged behind. It hinders the flow of development. To alleviate traffic jam a proper plan is needed. For this, planned city is the prime essentiality. But in a city like Dhaka with huge number of population, development is very difficult. Thus alleviating traffic jam is one of the major development challenges.

d. In the second paragraph, we find vehicles are stuck into traffic jam and people are seen crossing the road through pickup trucks and empty rickshaws. This very picture shows that people lack traffic knowledge, that's why, they are crossing road in this way.

e. Dhaka is an old city. It is one of the most rapidly growing cities. But it lacks planning. It is growing with the sweet will of the people. Its roads and streets are narrow and only 7% of the city. There are 650 major intersections, but only 60 traffic lights.

f. The speaker is a worker on a human rights project in Dhaka. He experiences an acute traffic jam on the busy roads in Dhaka.

g. The estimations of the United Nations (UN) according to the passage are: half of the world's population already lives in cities and the portion will rise to nearly 70% by 2050.

h. According to the speaker, pedestrians are crossing the street climbing over pickup trucks and through empty rickshaws. His opinion about the civilians living in Dhaka is that people use transports according to their living standards but they have to experience traffic jam on the roads.

i. The first paragraph gives us a feeling of suffocation. It seems that the roads are very congested and nobody can move. There is disorder and chaos everywhere.

j. By the line the writer tries to show the severity of the traffic jam and its duration in Dhaka. That is, this jam is common throughout the whole day. People have to suffer for it early morning to night.

k. The style of the author is very witty and straight forward. The author directly indicates the causes of Dhaka's traffic congestion in a simple and interesting language and proposes solutions to this problem too.

06

1. A. a. iv) responsive; b. ii) polluted; c. ii) 3 places from the capital city; d. i) defilement; e. i) 50% of the collected sample vegetables were found safe; f. i) one of four equal parts of something; g. i) research; h. iv) show the record of something; i. iii) deadly; j. ii) allow food or drink to pass down the throat; k. i) the Dhaka Tribune; l. ii) a chemical substance used to kill harmful insects; m. ii) forbidden pesticides; n. iv) BSTI is a kind of pesticide; o. i) A technique of detecting adulteration of food items; p. ii) cause death; q. i) lethal; r. ii) chromium; s. iii) National Food Safety Laboratory; t. i) Lead chromate; u. ii) Food and Agriculture Organisation; v. iii) fresh shrimps, mango and coriander.

B. a. Pesticides are commonly used to protect products from being destroyed or rotten. But it has a level to be used as safe. If it crosses this maximum point, it is called unsafe level of pesticides.

b. It is quite common that a safe amount of pesticides is used for better products. But the businessmen use more pesticides to profit more.

c. A survey shows that nearly 30% of all types of turmeric powder contains unsafe levels of pesticides. If these products are swallowed or inhaled, it may cause death.

d. After reading the passage, it is quite clear that the businessmen use pesticides in their products indiscriminately and without conscience. And the results found by many tests and surveys are horrifying.

e. It is our conscience that is the best to stop food adulteration. Yet, the following steps can be taken:
i) enforcing laws strictly;
ii) monitoring markets regularly;
iii) taking immediate steps to punish the culprits;
iv) raising awareness among common people.

f. The goal of the survey was to assess the levels of adulteration of our food products. There were 15 members in the survey team.

g. National Food Safety Laboratory launched the survey. FAO supported the survey.

h. The survey was launched at the capital's Gulshan, Karwanbazar and Mohakhali markets. In the food products, poisonous products like DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor were found.

i. According to the survey, the amounts of poisonous products in these samples were found to be 3 to 20 times higher than the limits set by the European Union. Around 50% vegetables and 35% fruits were found to be contaminated.

j. Fatal diseases like cancer, kidney failure and heart problems can be the outcomes of the food adulteration. Farmers, transports, wholesales, and retail traders should be pointed out to stop food adulteration.

07

1. A. a. iv) person; b. ii) manners. c. ii) welcome others; d. iv) different from; e. iv) silent; f. ii. while elders talk; g. i) Sometimes you begrudged the imposed instruction; h. iii) keep quiet; i. iv) impact; j. iii) take into account; k. i) 'Pardon me' is an expression of cowardliness; l. i) instruction; m. iv) likes; n. iii) both a & b; o. ii) easy; p. ii) culture and society; q. iv) Polite expressions will make one's day wonderful; r. iv) speaking with food in mouth.

B. a. In the presence of the elders, we should greet them respectfully. Besides, we should not speak unnecessarily, especially when they speak.

b. 'Manners' is a term that indicates the behaviour which is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. To speak with someone while having food in mouth is an example of bad manner.

c. Yes. I think that 'pardon me' is a polite expression because by saying this we can show our politeness to others. Moreover, we can also express our dignity.
d. A child should be taught to greet his/her elders and visitors at home according to his/her culture and tradition. He must be taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while elders speak.
e. We should abide by the rules of behaviour because we are social beings and we have to live with others and if we don't abide by this, it will affect others and create disorder in society.
f. Manners depend on culture and tradition because every society has its own culture and customs. People grow up following their own culture and behave accordingly.
g. Politeness has a great importance in our everyday life. If we express politeness through our behaviour saying 'please', 'thank you' or 'pardon me', they will make the way of our life smooth and pleasant.
h. Yes, different situation demand different behaviour. What we do in a wedding reception can't be done in a debating club.
i. 'Etiquette' and 'manners' are two terms found in social behaviour. Etiquette means correct rules of correct behaviour in a society and manners mean polite behaviour in a particular society.
j. Yes, manners represent dignified personality. A person who behaves politely and gently is honoured by all.

08

1. A. a. ii) a plant that grows up a wall; b. iii) family possessions provided by any ancestor; c. ii) He was reading the book carefully; d. i) clothes and ornaments; e. iv) Grandmother was weaving a woolen scarf; f. iii) excited; g. iv) naughty. h. iv) freedom is inviting the girl; i. ii) pleasant; j. ii) faded k. ii) apart from; l. iii) the book with colourful pictures; m. i) roof space; n. ii) ill-tempered; o. iv) unclear; p. iv) he had found an old picture; q. i) slightly; r. iii) The photograph was of a boy; s. ii) calculation; t. iv) look; u. i) in spite of; v. iii) seem; w. iv) almost; x. i) nearly; y. ii) legacy; z. iv) pale.

B. a. I think the story is based on Bangladeshi or Indian culture. We find the boy's grandmother in white sari. Women wear sari in Asia, especially in Indian subcontinent. Again the girl in the photograph has long hair, long dress and bangles on her hand. All these prove that the story is set in this subcontinent.
b. The boy was casually rummaging in a box of attic. Nothing attractive was found. But when he saw the picture, he felt interested in it as he instantly failed to recognize the girl in the picture. Besides, the picture was very old.
c. In the picture, the girl was standing against a wall behind which there was only sky and from the other side of the wall a pair of hands was seen. There were flowers and creepers near the girl's feet.
d. Yes, I agree. In the picture, the girl wore heavy clothes, yet her face was full of freedom and movement with a naughty smile on it. This shows that the girl was perky and sportive.
e. In the picture, the girl wore a long dress down to her ankles and sleeves reached her wrists. She also wore lots of bangles. The girl was dressed in this way because, perhaps, she belonged to a past society of this subcontinent.
f. The writer means by saying "the needles kept clicking all afternoon" that though grandmother was very old, she continued her needle working all afternoon. She was not lazy. Rather, she was industrious.
g. In the afternoon, the boy played cricket in the maidan. After taking meal, he rummaged in a box of old books and family heirlooms. He chose a book with colourful pictures and there he found a small photograph.
h. Yes, I can. The boy chose his grandmother to ask about the picture because he thought that as the picture was very old, his grandmother might know about the picture.
i. From the passage, we get a vivid description of the girl in the picture. The mentioned line means that the girl loved freedom. She did not like restriction and she had a devilish smile on her face. It seemed that the girl was so perky that it might be difficult to control her.

09

1. A. a. iii) teenage; b. iii) training on how to live well; c. ii) giving advice; d. iv) There are many potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy; e. ii) lessen; f. ii) a complexity of early pregnancy; g. i) at a regular pace; h. iv) normal; i. ii) the procedure of changing behaviour related to reproductive health; j. iii) to extend the opportunity of getting quality health services for teenagers; k. ii) fourteen; l. i) right of entry; m. ii) probably; n. iv) complexity; o. i) contusion; p. ii) rejection; q. ii) same age and having the same social position.

B. (a) No, I don't support it. Marrying off daughters at early age puts them at high risk of physical, mental and reproductive health. They lose their social and personal status.
(b) Marriage and reproduction are directly related to each other. And for pregnancy and childbirth, a minimum maturity of the reproductive organs, at least 18 years is needed. So, if the girls are married off before 18, they are at high risk of serious health complications.
(c) The various health-related services that couples like Shilpi and Rashid need are suggestions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health, giving one-on-one counselling, offering peer to peer support, making them understand and about harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy, informing about family planning and providing life skill training to help adolescents say no to early marriage.

(d) An empowerment group aims at ensuring quality health services for adolescents and child bearing mothers.
(e) As an adolescent boy, I can make people of my locality conscious of their health and harmful effects of early marriage and risks of pregnancy of adolescent girls.
(f) Shilpi married Rashid at her fifteen. Shilpi's marriage was an early marriage.
(g) After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that worked for the adolescent girls. This group provides adolescent girls with valuable suggestions and counselling pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy.
(h) The Non Government Organizations (NGOs) are the empowerment groups that work all over Bangladesh. Some NGOs provide adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change social practices. They work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project.
(i) NGOs play a vital role in Bangladesh regarding adolescent health. In the passage we find that Shipli came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy through an NGO. And then she became aware of her health and pregnancy.
(j) Maternal mortality rate was 322 per one lac in 2001. But it is now 194. It has declined by 40%. A project has a target to reduce maternal mortality rate to 143 by 2015.

10

1. A. a. i) willing; b. iii) Inspire students to acquire knowledge; c. ii) blaze; d. i) is detached from life; e. ii) only; f. iv) Through an cooperative learning environment; g. i) encourage; h. i) For want of an intellectual who pursues advanced studies; i. i) disperse; j. iii) Creativity; k. i) search; l. iii) inspire; m. i) governed; n. iv) ends; o. iv) joy; p. iii) subjects; q. i) yearning; r. i) A teacher should always learn to teach better; s. iii) insignificant; t. iv) inspiration; u. iii) familiarity; v. iv) Our education gets complete at schools; w. ii) limitlessness; x. iii) creative knowledge; y. iv) giving; z. i) perfection.

B. a. According to the passage, a teacher should be active and vivid. He has to have a living traffic with his subjects. He will quicken and inspire his students.
b. The writer means to say that a teacher is like a lamp. As a lamp must keep burning if it wants to light another lamp so a teacher must keep learning if he wants to teach his students.
c. In old times, teaching was live and the teachers and students worked together in search of truth. They shared their ideas and thus knowledge became living and creative.
d. The writer in the passage goes on to say that education should aim at searching truth; and the truth will inform and inspire the students. Without truth the greater part of our education will be nothing but waste.
e. A man of truth is a man of creative knowledge. He expresses all the things human in him. He creatively expresses his enthusiasm, courage, sacrifice, honesty and skill in him.
f. It means that the noble aim of education is to inspire the students and inform them as well.
g. Our learning at school has been waste because our teachers and subjects taught do not have any communication of life and love.
h. Here, dead specimens refer to the subjects that our teachers have taught us at school. They are called dead because there is no communication of life and love in those subjects.
i. According to the writer, the objective of the educational institution should be the constant pursuit of truth.
j. This statement means that an educational institution should be such a place where both the students and teachers can work together with a common aspiration of the ultimate truth of life.
k. In ancient times, master-craftsmen and their students worked together in an atmosphere of their souls, life and love. Thus their workshop became a place for living knowledge.
l. As we don't pursue knowledge in our academic teaching, and just depends on the subjects, the vital part of our education remains incomplete.

11

1. A. a. iv) habitat; b. iv) abandoned child; c. i) agonizing; d. ii) together; e. i) living; f. iv) life; g. i) reject; h. iii) Amerigo wants to lead a better life; i. iv) divorced; j. iii) collecting trash dump; k. iii) request; l. iii) Amerigo is an orphan boy; m. i) severe; n. iv) none of these; o. iii) weighty; p. ii) collecting trash; q. ii) purchase; r. iv) friends; s. iii) The owner of the factory; t. i) seller; u. ii) deserted; v. ii) trash is full of germs; w. iv) to sack; x. ii) painful.

B. a. Amerigo's first job was to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. He stopped doing the job as he had a serious infection and a doctor told him to stay away from the trash.
b. Amerigo said so because one of his friends was killed in an accident while collecting trash. His another friend lost his eye-sight after a piece of hot glass flew into his eyes. But he is alive and still safe.
c. According to Amerigo, selling ice cream was difficult and painful. He described his experience that the ice cream box was quite heavy when it was full and he had to walk for hours offering ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were also some days when he could not even sell one ice-cream.
d. Now, Amerigo evaluates his life by saying that he is lucky as he is still alive. I think he has no option to change it. It is because, he has no one to support him. He is just a kid who cannot work hard.

e. Amerigo desires to live in his own home and sleep there in peace. He should desire such things because as a human being it is one of his fundamental rights.
f. I think if I were Amerigo, I would try to find a job in a tea stall or in a grocer's shop. I would also join the school run by the NGOs.
g. Yes, I have met a girl like Amerigo. Her name is Bokul. She is a street child. She lost her parents when she was 9. Bokul picks up wastes and papers from the streets in our area and sells them to a vendor. She sleeps on the footpath. Her clothes are almost torn up and always dirty. She wants to live well, eat healthy and sleep sound.
h. The society can do a lot for the children like Amerigo. It can ensure their basic rights. It can treat them like other children who have parents, education, shelter, good food, etc. In this way, children like Amerigo can grow up well and become asset for the country.
i. Amerigo does not live with his parents because they are separated and neither of them wants to take the responsibility of Amerigo.
j. One of Amerigo's friends was killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash.
k. I would suggest Amerigo to be patient and engage himself in a work of his liking. Besides, I would advise him to get admitted into a free educational centre funded by the government or by the NGOs if it is available in his area.
l. Amerigo's parents live separately. His mother does not want Amerigo. She married another person. His father lives far away and does not want to take the responsibility of Amerigo either.
m. Amerigo wished to live at his own home and sleep there in peace.
n. My impression about Amerigo's parents is that they are selfish, irresponsible and not caring at all.

12

1. A. a) iii. stream; b) iii. stink; c) ii. The Mughals; d) iii. Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka; e) i. Poisonous; f) i. condition; g) i. The rivers are the only sources of water in our country; h) iii. can inspire the poets, novelists, etc. i) ii. pollutions; j) iii. was a branch of; k. i) condition; l. ii) toxic chemicals; m. iv) meanwhile; n. i) The rivers are the only sources of water in our country; o. i) some; p. iii) can inspire the poets, novelists, etc; q. ii) reveal; r. ii) It has been contaminated; s. i) contaminated; t. ii) pollutions; u. ii) principal; v. iii) By taking its life; w. iii) immense; x. iii) was a branch of; y. i) amount; z. iii) regret.

B. a. The condition of most of the rivers of our country is very bad. Untreated liquid industrial waste is being discharged into rivers indiscriminately, leaving these rivers polluted. The rivers are losing their ability to supply fresh water. Some rivers are already dead and several are going through the pangs of death.
b. The river Buriganga plays an important role in supporting trade and commerce. Once it supplied drinking water.
c. Untreated liquid industrial waste is being discharged into the river Buriganga indiscriminately. Thus, its water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it. It has almost become useless. That's why, it has been described as an example of a dying river.
d. About 4,500 tons of solid waste is produced in Dhaka city every day and most of it is released into the Buriganga. Besides, according to the Department of Environment, 20,000 tons of toxic waste is released into the river by the tanneries every day. As a result, Buriganga has become one of the most polluted rivers of the country.
e. The Mughals marvelled at the tide level of the Buriganga. Consequently, they founded their capital, Jahangirnagar, on the bank of Buriganga in 1610. Jahangirnagar was later renamed Dhaka.
f. Yes I think so. Rivers support trade and commerce and supply drinking water. Expanding trade and commerce help develop a city economically. That's how, rivers attract people to urbanization.
g. Rivers are going through the pangs of death in the sense that they are getting polluted by the industries and factories. They have become unable to sustain living organisms. Their ecosystem is getting destroyed due to the heavy pollution.
h. We need to have strict laws to stop city's waste disposal in our rivers. We need to relocate industrial areas that are located near the major rivers so that they cannot pollute the rivers. Besides, we need to control the numbers of steamers, ferries and other means of water transportation.
i. I think uncontrolled industrialization is responsible for river pollution. For instance, 20000 tons of tannery wastes, including some highly toxic materials are released into our rivers every day. Industrial areas in and around the capital city have been identified as the primary sources of river pollution. That's why, uncontrolled industrialization is responsible for river pollution.
j. Yes, I do agree that we the people are responsible for the catastrophe of our rivers. Every day, we discharge tons of waste material into the rivers. On the other hand, we are not taking appropriate measures to stop pollution of the rivers. By this way, we are destroying our rivers.
k. Yes, I think so. It is because rivers are easy means for transportation. As rivers support trade and commerce and supply fresh water, they attract people to urbanize on their banks.
l. The rivers are not in good shape. Water is polluted and spreads bad smell. The rivers are losing their ability to supply fresh water. In this sense, rivers are going through the pangs of death.

m. We have sucked life out of the river Buriganga by polluting its water in many ways such as throwing toxic chemicals, waste materials, etc into its water.
n. By supporting trade and commerce, rivers have flourished our economy. They provide fishes, transportation facilities and contribute to our economy.
o. Rivers are being polluted in many ways. We dump our household wastes and industrial chemicals into the river. Even human's solid waste and tannery waste are also dumped into the river.
p. To bring back the glorious past of the river, we must stop dumping wastes into them. We should remove industrial area from the bank of the river and stop discharging chemicals directly into the river.

13

1. A. a. ii) gifted; b. iii) migratory birds; c. iii) repeated; d. iv) Hakaluki Haor is surrounded by a river called Chatla; e. i) gathering; f. ii) Ghagot, Chapila, Kalibaus; g. iv) marine; h. iii) both i) & ii); i. iii) large; j. ii) immeasurable; k. i) Because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals; l. i) either mother or father fish; m. i) wealth; n. iv) to drain water; o. i) shifting; p. i) a small river; q. ii) skill; r. iii) race; s. ii) enormous.

B. a. Hakaluki Haor is economically important for its rich biodiversity and provision of livelihood benefits. It is an important source of fisheries as many people live here by fishing.
b. Yes. The haor is an important source of fisheries because various types of fishes can be found in the vast area as every year millions of fishes are being produced here such as Boal, Rui, Pabda, etc.
c. The Hakaluki Haor covers an area of 18,386 hectors and falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals, this complex ecosystem has a rich biodiversity grassland with pockets of beels serving as the resting place for migratory birds.
d. Due to the sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, the depth of the haor is decreased. Complete dewatering technique for fishing is also a threat to the shelter for fisheries. Moreover, haor cannot provide enough aquatic plants as the feed.
e. The haor has a complex ecosystem. The haor provides shelter for the parent fishes. On the other hand, it also provides livelihood to the thousands of people. So, it is ecologically critical.
f. As a procreation land, haor has a great importance because it provides winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon, these mother fisheries produce millions of fries.
g. To save the haor, the authority should take measures to remove the sand coming from upstream rivers. Besides, complete dewatering technique must be stopped.
h. Hakaluki haor is covered with a vast land area surrounded with several rivers. Many species of fish are found here. People living in the haor area earn their livelihood catching these fishes.
i. The beels in Hakaluki haor are the winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon, the mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities.
j. Bangladesh has many blessing water resources including numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes and vast areas of flood plains.

14

1. A. a. i) preservation; b. iii) spectacular; c. iii) native; d. iv) Deforestation contributes to the increase of swamp forest; e. i) sudden; f. i) as it's a good pasture; g. iii) shelter; h. iii) to feed the animals; i. ii) appeal; j. iv) rapid destruction of marshy forest; k. ii) because it brings economic solvency in their lives; l. i) it becomes a vast natural water bowl; m. ii) deep; n. ii) to feed their animals; o. i) the action of clearing a wide area of trees; p. ii) full to the brim; q. ii) almost; r. ii) rare; s. i) the unique haor scenery; t. ii) elision; u. ii) in winter; v. iii) plants and greenery; w. iii) dense swamp forests.

B. a. The facts that reduce the swamp forests in the haor are deforestation and lack of conservation practices.
b. The herders from the nearby villages and from distant areas make temporary shelters near the haor. They do it in order to graze their herds.
c. People around the haor are greatly benefitted by the haor. They can catch fishes, grow crops, rear cattle, buffalo and duck, collect reeds, grasses, thatching materials, aquatic and other plants.
d. In the monsoon the haor becomes a huge natural bowl of water, and in the dry season it becomes a vast green grassland with pockets of beels that serve as resting places for the migratory birds.
e. Hakaluki haor is called a good grazing land in winter because in this season the haor area turns into a vast green grassland, and people both from nearby and distant areas send their herds there for grazing.
f. The haor can be an attraction for tourists because it has unique scenic beauty. It has dense swamp forest and rain forest. Both during the monsoon and the dry season, the haor presents fabulous landscape. For all these, the hoar can be an attraction for tourists.
g. To save the naturalness of the haor, destruction of the swamp forest should be stopped. Immediate conservation programms should be taken to save it from the destruction.

h. Hakaluki haor is a natural source of beauty. It is filled with scenic beauty both in the dry season and in monsoon. Its green landscape, its migratory birds, etc. make it a unique gift of nature.
i. Haor has a great significance in our economy. People earn their livelihood from haor doing various jobs including fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collecting reeds and grasses, etc.
j. Haor plays an important role to reduce poverty. It creates earning sources for the local people. People earn their livelihood doing various jobs, such as fishing, producing rice, rearing cow and buffalo, rearing duck and collecting reeds and grasses.
k. The economic benefits the haor provides to locals include fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collection of reeds and grasses, and collection of aquatic and other plants.

15

1. A. a. iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty; b. iv) glaring; c. iv) Arakan district; d. iv) brilliant; e. i) Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds; f. iii) exceptional; g. iii) Kuakata is an ordinary sea beach; h. iii) location; i. iv. enjoying both rising and setting of the sun from the beach; j. ii) a deep hole in the ground from which you can get water; k. iv. being driven away by the Mughals; l. ii) beach; m. iii. the guest birds; n. iii) not yet used, exploited, or processed; o. i. to observe religious festival; p. i) source; q. iii. to excavate a well near the residence; r. ii) thrown out; s. ii) the evergreen forest; t. i) shelter; u. ii) both the sunrise and the sunset; v. ii) legacy; w. i) on the sea shore; x. i) represent; y. iii) scenic; z. iv) union.

B. a. The expression "a much sought after tourist destination" means that Kuakata, with its picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal, is an attractive and favourite tourist spot where the tourists from home and abroad often come to relax and enjoy the beauty of the beach.
b. The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of 'Kua'— or well dug on the seashore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water.
c. Kuakata is one of the unique spots, which allows the visitors to watch and enjoy both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. It has also sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water. These unique characteristics of Kuakata make it an attractive tourist spot.
d. One would visit Kuakata for several reasons. First, Kuakata has sandy beaches, evergreen forests and shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal. Secondly, it allows the visitors to watch both sunrise and sunset from the beach. Third, it is a sanctuary for migratory birds and one could enjoy surfing waves and line of coconut trees.
e. Indigenous Rakhaine community live in Kuakata. They have their own culture and tradition, which they have been celebrating since ages. The Rakhaine community landed in Kuakata way back in the Mughal period. Hundred years old Buddhist temples can also be found in Kuakata. Through all these, Kuakata upholds an ancient tradition.
f. Kuakata is locally called Sagar Kannya as it is adjacent to the Bay of Bengal and it has exceptionally scenic natural beauty.
g. The place got the name 'Kuakata' following the digging of a 'Kua'- or well on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water.
h. The early Rakhaine settlers were the expellees and the Mughals of Arakan were the expellers.
i. A visitor can watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the Kuakata beach, and that makes it one of the world's most attractive beaches.
j. Kuakata is a place of scenic natural beauty. It has sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal. It is a safe home of migratory winter birds. Fishing boats with colourful sails ply in the Bay. All these make Kuakata a place of heavenly beauty.
k. Yes, I would like to visit Kuakata. The following is the list of three things that I would like to do while in Kuakata:
   1. The full view of rising and setting sun
   2. The bathing in the sea
   3. The traditional events
l. Kuakata is located at Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. Its area is 180 square kms.
m. After the digging of the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighbourhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.

16

1. A. a. iii) ten years; b. iv) people leave their own countries and settle in other parts of the world; c. ii) noticeable; d. iii) central Europe; e. i) massive diasporas; f. i) People who settle in other countries leaving their own country; g. iii) warfare and destruction of nature; h. iii) fact; i. iii) for globalization; j. i) exit; k. iv) the cause was ambiguous; l. ii) combined; m. i) for their unbearable sufferings; n. i) intellectuals; o. i) In ancient times; p. ii) draw attention; q. ii) Thousands of years ago; r. iii) curiosity; s. ii) the Palestinian diaspora; t. iv) current; u. i) from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent; v. iii) country; w. i) massive diasporas; x. ii) antique; y. iv) shifting; z. iii) before.

B. a. People leave their own countries as they are sometimes forced to do so or they wanted to leave their own.
b. Yes, I do think that there are massive diasporas in Africa. Africa suffers from different natural disasters which forces people to move from their own country to other countries.

c. Though the world has seen many diasporas, scholars have been studying the phenomenon of diasporas in recent years. They are interested in diasporas because of globalisation.
d. The Palestinian diasporas have caught the attention of the world leaders as they had to suffer a lot to leave their country and settle in other places. Their plight and sufferings have caused great concern among the world leaders.
e. Though the causes of diaspora are quite unclear, scholars have been studying the phenomenon of diasporas in recent years to know the causes behind people's movement from their own country to another country, the plight of the diasporic people, etc.
f. I understand by the term 'diaspora' the people who have settled abroad leaving their ancestral lands.
g. people leave their own countries because they want to get a more comfortable life, they want to get financial establishment and sometimes, people are forced to leave their own countries. I think people leave their own countries for safety and financial facilities and also for globalization.
h. Yes, I can. The scholars have been studying diaspora with great interest in recent decades because recently the rate of migration from one country to another country has largely increased. So, it has become a matter of study for scholars in recent decades.
i. The plight of Palestinians in twentieth century history has attracted a lot of attention of the world leaders. The Palestinians had to leave their own land. They had to suffer much.
j. I don't think all the diasporas are voluntary. Some diasporas are forced to leave their homelands and some leave on their own.

17

1. A. a. ii) appoint; b. ii) 20th; c. iii) inspire; d. iii) colonial; e. i) bountiful; f. iv) In South Asia; g. ii) emigrate; h. i) Only the poor and illiterate Sylhetis migrated to Britain; i. i) alienated; j. ii) They prefer their religious identity than their country background; k. ii) chiefly; l. ii) Internet; m. ii) people involved in agricultural production; n. ii) because of; o. ii) after the World War II; p. iv) employed; q. iv) During the 1950s; r. iii) Many in number; s. i) by phone, mail, Internet and television; t. iii) survey; u. i) people living aboard; v. i) relationship; w. i) mainly; x. iii) in 1930s; y. ii) Oldham.

B. a. After the World War II, Britain experienced shortage of labour force and the post war British economy demanded cheap and huge labour especially from South Asia. So, the British government motivated colonial labour migration.
b. People from poorer backgrounds and a small number of urban upper and middle class Bangladeshis migrated to Britain before the World War II for higher education.
c. According to the census of 2001, 283,063 Bangladeshis live in the UK and it represents 0.5% of the total population. In Britain, they are primarily settled in Greater London and the third generation Bangladeshis constitute half of the community.
d. The second and the third generation Bangladeshis like to be treated as Muslims rather than Bangladeshis.
e. Bangladeshi diasporas in Britain are connected to their homeland by phone, mail, internet and television.
f. During the colonial age, the people of Sylhet region were employed by the British ship companies as cheap labourers. They were mostly illiterate landless peasants. They started to migrate to the UK from 1930s. After the World War II, the British government recruited labourers from its former colonies. Due to strong link with the UK, the people of Sylhet region got this opportunity. These people were the first generation of Bangladeshis to migrate to the UK.
g. Even before the World War II, a few urban upper middle class Bangladeshis also migrated to the UK for higher education and settled in the UK. These Bangladeshi migrants are called the second generation of Bangladeshi migrants in Britain.
h. A small number of urban upper and middle class Bangladeshis also migrated even before the World War II for higher education and settled in the UK. As this class was comparatively rich and educated, it dominated the first two generations of Bangladeshi migrants to Britain. No, all the migrants in the 1950s were not illiterate and poor.
i. Yes, I agree. In 1930s the British ship companies employed many of the Bangladeshi employees. These employees were illiterate and belonged to the landless peasantry. So, in 1930s, most of the Bangladeshi employees belonged to the labour class.
j. The British rulers spread their reigns in many territories of the world. They rule America, South Africa, Australia, Asia, etc as their colonies.
k. At that time, most of the Bangladeshis were Sylhetis in the UK. Having a strong link with the Uk, most of the new labours were taken from Sylhet.
l. From the passage, I come to know that most of the Bangladeshis started to migrate in the UK in 1930s. In the 1950s, it increased dramatically. Most of the Bangladeshis live in Greater London, Oldham, Birmingham, Luton and Bradford. Most of them value their Muslim identity rather than their identity as Bangladeshis. But they love their country.

m. I think the migrant communities have a sense of belonging to multiple homes because most of the Bangladeshi migrants keep touch with their motherland. The second and third generation of British Bangladeshis keep in touch with their motherland. They don't have a strong tie with their motherland but they maintain communication with their motherland by phone, mail, Internet and television.

18

1. A. a. ii) engage in; b. i) to reduce environment pollution; c. iii) communal; d. iii) diminish; e. i) ferocity; f. iii) lawfulness; g. ii) protest; h. ii) disputes can be settled by arbitration; i. i) statesmanship; j. iv) all of these; k. i) discard; l. ii) peace movement; m. ii) intrigue; n. i) various; o. iv) to sustain peace; p. ii) identical; q. i) a movement to stop and oppose war; r. i) to maintain peace; s. i) a campaign against entering or continuing a war; t. iii) not equal to; u. iii) the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction; v. ii) protest; w. i) should not engage themselves in war; x. iv) A peace movement is conducted in a group or organization.

B. a. The main purpose of peace movement is to have sustainability of peace throughout the world. It seeks to achieve ideals such as the end of a particular or all wars, minimize inter-human violence, ban of dangerous weapons, etc.

b. Peace movement is basically characterized by a belief that people should not engage in war or violent conflicts over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology. It believes that military power is not equal to justice. It opposes all sorts of proliferation of weapons.

c. Advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstration, peace camps, banning guns, direct democracy, etc are important means to achieve the goal of peace movement.

d. Less developed countries import weapons to achieve power and this availability of weapons in different parts of the world make the world unrest.

e. Peace movement is basically anti-war movement because this movement is against war and violence and the common goal of the movement is the sustainability of world peace.

f. Supporting anti-war political candidates is one of the means to achieve long lasting peace. If anti-war political candidates are elected, they will expose war-crimes and work for peace.

g. The belief of peace movement is that military power is not the equivalent of justice.

h. Only banning guns won't bring peace. It may decrease inter-human violence.

i. I don't support proliferation of dangerous weapons and technologies. To establish a peaceful world we have to stop proliferation of weapons and technologies.

j. To achieve power the nations proliferate dangerous weapons and technologies. They think military power can bring equality among the nations. But it is justice that can bring eternal peace in the world.

19

1. A. a. i) development; b. ii) clergyperson; c. iv) settlement; d. i) once; e. iii) enterprise; f. iv) both i & iii; g. i) expansion; h. i) Olive Leaf Circles was formed by American women; i. iii) harmony; j. ii) American; k. iii) The United Nations; l. i) prevent the spread of nuclear weapons; m. iii) destruction; n. iv) maintaining peace and resolving inter-state conflicts; o. ii) religion; p. ii) To show the history of peace movement; q. i) impact; r. i) to develop permanent and universal peace; s. i) The first peace movement emerged in 1815-1816; t. ii) to converse and develop pacifist ideas; u. i) achieving universal peace; v. i) in London; w. ii) settle; x. i) remarkable; y. ii) The London Peace Society.

B. a. The first peace movement took place in 1815 – 1816. The New York Peace Society (1815) is the first peace movement which was formed by David Law Dodge. In 1816, the London Peace Society was founded by William Allen to promote permanent and universal peace. The British women formed 'Olive Leaf Circles' to discuss and promote pacifist ideas.

b. The first International Peace Congress is a convention that was held for the first time to uphold peace. The convention was held by the London Peace Society in London. It was initiated by the American consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt and the Reverened Henry Richard. It decided on two aims: the ideal of peaceable arbitration and the creation of an international institute.

c. The primary objective of the United Nations is to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world. Many treaties have been signed under the supervision of the United Nations. One of the noteworthy achievements of it is the treaty of nuclear non-proliferation.

d. Women played important role in establishing peace. A group of British women formed 'Olive Leaf Circles' to discuss and promote pacifist ideas.

e. The New York Peace Society continued their movement to promote peace on religious point of view. For the promotion of peace, the New York Peace Society advocated pacifism on Christian grounds.

f. In favour of peace, the New York Peace Society held regular meetings, produced literature describing the horrors of war and advocated pacifism on Christian grounds.

g. Philanthropist is one who makes an active effort to promote human welfare, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.

h. To promote universal peace, the remarkable treaty is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty signed among many nations.

i. The first International Peace Congress had a great achievement. The congress decided on two aims: the ideal of peaceable arbitration in the affairs of nations and the creation of an international institution to achieve that.

j. There were different peace movements in the USA and London. The London Peace Society convened the first International Peace Congress in London in 1843 which ended with the decision on two aims. Afterwards many peace organizations were set up in many countries and the United Nations was founded.

20

1. A. a. iv) complicated; b. iv) rules and styles; c. i) nonreligious; d. i) religious songs; e. iv) originate; f. ii) heart of a community; g. i) articulation; h. i) 3; i. i) particularly; j. i) men and women; k. ii) society; l. ii) women; m. iii) quality; n. iv) Roof-beating song; o. ii) tradition; p. iv) Alkap; q. iii) variety; r. iii) Folk songs are only religion based; s. i) fusion; t. i) Roof-beating song; u. i) favourite; v. ii) general; w. ii) likewise; x. i) be related to; y. ii) produce; z. iv) particularly.

B. a. By religious songs, we mean such kind of songs which are connected with religions or with a particular religion. In these songs, the existence of the Creator is appreciated. On the other hand, secular songs are not connected with spiritual or religious matters. They are sung in praise of the worldly life.

b. Folk music means the combination of folk song, dance and tune that are created on the basis of the culture, festivals, values, and traditions of a community. It is not influenced by classical music and modern popular songs. So, it is said that folk music springs from the heart of a community.

c. Folk songs are regional in character because they originate from different parts of the country. Some songs are only sung in the western part of our country. Some are sung in the southern part of our country. Again, some are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal.

d. 'Roof-beating' songs are those songs which are sung while farmers make their houses. It is a song of southern part of our country.

e. In the final paragraph of the passage, I find many characteristics of folk songs. Some songs are sung by men, some are sung by women. There are some songs which are sung by both men and women. Some songs are composed by women, some are by men or by both men and women.

f. Bangladesh is rich in folk music. Different songs represent different communities. Religious songs represent different religions. Even there are folk songs for men and women. Some folk songs of Bangladesh are Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi, Marfati, Kabigan, Leto, Alkap, Gambhira, Bratagan, roof-beating song etc.

g. Yes, I agree. Folk music can be sung individually or in chorus. Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi and Marfati are sung individually. On the other hand, Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira are sung in chorus.

h. Music can be described as songs that are composed in a way pleasant or exciting to ears. So, music refers to the combination of tune, voice and dance.

i. Folk music is the natural expression of the heart of a community. So, it is entirely uninfluenced by the classical rules and styles.

j. The music that belongs to a community and combines folk songs, folk tune and folk dance is called folk music.

Answer to Question No 2

1. (a) justice; (b) around the world; (c) justice; (d) Nelson Mandela; (e) white minority rule; (f) apartheid; (g) hated; (h) became; (i) South Africa in 1994; (j) F.W. de Klerk.

2. (i) capital offences; (ii) in 1963; (iii) apartheid; (iv) dedicated himself; (v) during his lifetime; (vi) The ideal; (vii) a democratic and free society; (viii) in front of the court; (ix) Friends; (x) Madiba.

3. **i.** (i) shed blood; (ii) The election; (iii) Martial law; (iv) to enslave the Bengalees for the next ten years; (v) was launched; (vi) 1966; (vii) The mass movement/Yahya Khan; (viii) asked Yahya Khan to hold the session of the National Assembly; (ix) because of the majority; (x) in the first week of March.

ii. (i) blood shed Language Movement; (ii) state language; (iii) 1954; (iv) let Bangalees form a government; (v) declared Martial Law; (vi) enslave; (vii) six point movement; (viii) to establish/achieve; (ix) 1969; (x) Yahya Khan.

4. (i) Kalpana Chawla; (ii) University of Colorado; (iii) Determined; (iv) in the face of Challenger disaster; (v) in 1988; (vi) in 1996; (vii) Chawla's first space mission; (viii) on the Space Shuttle Columbia; (ix) deploying the Spartan Satellite; (x) in 1997.

5. (i) began school; (ii) interest; (iii) from a young age; (iv) was trained; (v) the local Aeroclub; (vi) made her first jump; (vii) in a local factory; (viii) Yuri Gagarin; (ix) The Soviet Union; (x) 16 February 1962.

6. (i) A driver; (ii) hands; (iii) the brake and accelerator; (iv) Human brain; (v) intelligence; (vi) Michael Schumacher; (vii) driving; (viii) Driver; (ix) fantacy; (x) conscience.

7. (i) Filippos Fylaktos; (ii) The film "My Brother, the Traffic Policeman"; (iii) a traffic policeman; (iv) 1963; (v) Antonis Pikrocholos; (vi) importance of monitoring traffic code; (vii) Fofo; (viii) loves, her father; (ix) Pikrocholos is a traffic policeman; (x) are happy.

8. (i) Presence of unsafe levels of pesticides; (ii) more than a quarter of fruits; (iii) Food and Agriculture Organization collected; (iv) the capital's Gulshan, Karwanbazar and Mohakhali market; (v) came up with findings; (vi) The survey report; (vii) milk

products, fish, fruits and vegetable; (viii) The amount of pesticides 3 to 20 times greater; (ix) limit; (x) around 50% vegetables and 35% fruits.

9. (i) Paris; (ii) twenty years ago; (iii) The lady; (iv) letter; (v) The lady; (vi) Paris; (vii) Luxembourg; (viii) the morning; (ix) coffee; (x) next.

10. (i) was born; (ii) in 1996; (iii) Neuroblastoma; (iv) at the age of one; (v) Alex; (vi) a lemonade stand; (vii) $2,000; (viii) in the United States; (ix) Lemonade Days; (x) a national fundraising weekend.

11. (i) in 1992; (ii) had to walk many kilometers; (iii) in Africa; (iv) Ryan; (v) to build well; (vi) Ryan's Well Foundation; (vii) in 16 countries; (viii) raised enough money to build first well; (ix) at the Angolo Primary School in a northern Ugandan village; (x) in 1998.

12. i. (i) Anne; (ii) 1942; (iii) Anne's family; (iv) Amsterdam; (v) was sent; (vi) concentration camp; (vii) died; (viii) Bergen-Belsen concentration camp; (ix) Otto Frank; (x) 1947.

ii. (i) During the World War II; ii) a secret annex; iii) during World War II; iv) spent two years; v) 1942-1944; vi) The Diary of a Young Girl; vii) 1947; viii) Bergen-Belsen concentration camp; ix) The Diary of a Young Girl; x) widely read book.

13. i. (i) on the street; (ii) father; (iii) avoiding caring for Amerigo; (iv) a bus ticket; (v) his father; (vi) collecting; (vii) One of his friends; (viii) after falling into a hole that opened up; (ix) 10 to 12 hours; (x) one of his eyes.

ii. (i) on the street; (ii) Amerigo's father; (iii) since the separation of his parents; (iv) on the beach; (v) The owner of ice-cream shop; (vi) suffer from serious diseases; (vii) often; (viii) in his own home; (ix) are very cold; (x) One.

iii. (i) Amerigo; (ii) his parents; (iii) is married; (iv) far away; (v) home; (vi) collect trash; (vii) doctor's advice; (viii) but got no money in return; (ix) Shoe-shining; (x) medical help.

14. i. (a) in Bangladesh; (b) in April, 1999; (c) Hakaluki; (d) falls; (e) Some 190,000 people; (f) for Bangladesh; (g) in Hakaluki Hoar; (h) provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries; (i) Mother fisheries; (j) in early monsoon.

ii. (i) inland open water resources; (ii) Hakaluki Haor; (iii) Bangladesh; (iv) supports; (v) provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 190,000 people; (vi) an Ecologically Critical Area; (vii) 238 interconnecting; (viii) is bounded; (ix) falls; (x) Some 190,000 people.

15. (i) one of the unique spots; (ii) at the sunrise and the sunset; (iii) Kuakata; (iv) in the world; (v) into the Bay; (vi) is pleasant; (vi) in the sandy beach of Kuakata; (viii) a truly virgin beach; (ix) in winter; (x) each year to attend the festivals of Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima.

16. (i) in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans; (ii) made him important; (iii) Paats or scroll paintings; (iv) Gazi Pir; (v) close to forests and jungles; (vi) All predatory animals; (vii) within bounds; (viii) Some Gazir paat scrolls; (ix) are collected; (x) Dangerous animals.

17. (i) Diaspora; (ii) Scholars; (iii) in recent decades; (iv) were forced to leave their lands; (v) in ancient times; (vi) Aryans; (vii) Indian sub-continent; (viii) attracted a lot of attention; (ix) in twentieth century; (x) in Africa.

18. i. (i) in the United States; (ii) by holding regular weekly meeting and producing literature; (iii) The London Peace Society; (iv) 1816; (v) Olive Leaf Circles (vi) 1840s; (vii) convened the first International Peace Congress; (viii) in London; (ix) to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world; (x) in the world.

ii. (i) The New York Peace Society; (ii) in the United States; (iii) appeared; (iv) in 1815-1816; (v) was formed; (vi) British women; (vii) in the 1840s; (viii) began to grow in influence; (ix) in London; (x) in 1843.

19. (i) The ARPANET; (ii) in 1969; (iii) had access; (iv) in 1992; (v) in 2014; (vi) The World Wide Web; (vii) Microchips; (viii) was invented; (ix) Microchips; (x) until the 1980s.

20. (i) in science fiction; (ii) seemed feasible; (iii) to Mars; (iv) A mission; (v) in the 2030s; (vi) plans to have a man; (vii) on Mars; (viii) Russia; (ix) the centre of the Earth; (x) would reach.

Answer to Question No 2 (Or)

1.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Dedicated himself to the struggle of the African people		Fought against white domination		Fought against black domination		Cherished the ideal of a democratic society		Prepared to die for his ideal		Charged with capital offences

2. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Met Yahya Khan		Requested him to hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January		Kept patience after being ignored		Accepted their decision of holding the session in the first week of March		Wanted to carry out discussions in the Assembly		Agreed to accept any just offer

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Bloodshed in 1952		Victory of Bengalis in the election of 1954		Declaration of Martial Law by Ayub Khan in 1958		Six point movement in 1966		Ayub Khan's falling from power after the movement of 1969		.Assumption of the reins of Pakistan by Yahya Khan

3.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Manic person		Devoted to service		Dedicated to duties		Strict in applying traffic regulations		Dedicated to love		Successful in marriage

4.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Greeting elders		Being polite in company		Keeping quiet while others speak		Following the rules of behaviour		Considering the effect of behaviour on others		Good dealing with family members

5.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Respectful to others		Helpful to others		Punctual		Peace-loving		Polite		Disciplined

6. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Physical and sexual maturation		Social and economic independence		Development of identity		Acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles		Pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs		Having threat of sexually transmitted diseases

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Physical maturation		Sexual maturation		Movement towards social and economic independence		Development of identity		Acquisition of skills related to adult relationships		Capacity for abstract reasoning

7. i.

1.	→	3.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Dropping out of school		Full time worker in-laws' household		Marginalised in-laws' house		Being vulnerable to all forms of abuse		Being victim to dowry-related violence		Having greater health risks

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Getting married early		Having child at an early age		Dropping out of school		Getting confined to full-time work in her in-law's household		Getting marginalized		Becoming vulnerable to all forms of abuse

8.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Victim of inequality		Subornation within the family and society		Subject to early marriage		Victim of marginalisation		Exclusion from heath, education and economic opportunities		Vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse

9.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Pulling out of school, either for marriage or work		Losing the mobility, friends and social status		Being curtailed from economic and non-formal educational opportunities		Lacking information about health issues		Suffering from under nourishment		Having high fertility rate

10.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Shocked to learn about the suffering of African people for water.		Decided to build a well for a village in Africa		Raised enough money by doing household chores and public speaking		Built first well in 1999 at the Angolo Primary School		Founded Ryan's Well Foundation		Brought access to clean water and sanitation to more than 714,000 people

11.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
brought a cabbage seedling from school		planted and cared for the cabbage		donated the cabbage to a soup shop		moved the experience of feeding cabbage soup		started vegetable gardens		started donating the harvest of her garden

12. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Born on 12 June 1929		Chronicled her life from 1942 to 1944 in a diary		Spent two years in hiding with her family in a secret annex in Nazi-occupied Amsterdam		Was betrayed and discovered in 1944		Kept/Imprisoned in Bergen-Belson Concentration Camp		Died of typhus in 1945

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Born in 1929		Given a diary at the age of 13		Spent two years in hiding with her family		Betrayed and discovered in 1944		Sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp		Died of typhus in 1945

13. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Offer a wide range of subjects		Attract the best mind to teaching		Offer better library, laboratory, Internet and research facilities		Often hold seminars, symposiums, lectures, workshops, debates and exhibitions		Provide ample scope for national and international exposure for promising students		Offer residential and boarding facilities at low cost

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Enjoying Library facility		Enjoying laboratory facility		Offering Internet and research facilities		Arranging seminars, symposiums, lectures, workshops, debates and exhibitions.		Giving ample scope for national and international exposures		Offering residential and boarding facilities at low cost

14.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Homeless		Jobless		Sick		Hungry		Unpaid		Helpless

15.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Rivers are one of the sources of water		Rivers affect our life, literature, economy and culture		Rivers are now not in a good shape		A few rivers are already dead		Many rivers are going through the pangs of death		Rivers are getting polluted

16.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
By providing plenty of fishes		By working as an important source of food		By supplying species of fishes		By providing winter shelter for the parent fishes		By producing millions of fries.		By providing livelihood for many people

17. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Providing economic benefits		Producing fish and rice		Providing reeds and grasses for cattle		Protecting the lower floodplains from flood		Maintaining supply of fish in other lower water bodies		Providing habitat for migratory and local waterfowls

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Fish production		Rice production		Cattle , buffalo and duck rearing		Protection of lower floodplains from flood		Maintenance of the supply of fish		Habitat for migratory and local waterfowls

iii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Economic and non-economic benefits		Production of fish and rice		Rearing cattle and duck		Collection of reeds and aquatic plants		Habitat of migratory fish		Unique place for tourism

18. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Increased frequency of the storm surges		By extreme natural events		Gradual rise in sea-level		Increased salinity		Increasing coastline retreat		Gradual rise of global temperature

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Increase of coastline retreat		Frequent storm surges		Rise in the sea level		Increase of salinity		Rise of global temperature		Rise of strong tidal waves and cyclones

19. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Being credited with many miracles		Calming many animals		Making animals docile		Fighting against crocodiles		Keeping predatory animals in bound		Enabling villagers to live close to forests

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
A Muslim saint		A person taming dangerous animals		A person making ferocious animals docile		A person riding Bengal tiger		A person fighting crocodiles		A person having a snake in his hand

iii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans		Tamed dangerous animals and make them submissive		Fought crocodiles, a threat to the people living near watery jungle		Kept all predatory animals within bounds		Enabled villagers to live close to forests		Helped villagers cultivate their lands near jungles

20.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Disagreement among groups or individuals		Antagonism and hostility		Opposing actions of different groups to reach an objective		Inevitability of conflict		Difference in people's thoughts and ideas		Influence on people's actions and decisions

21.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Advocacy of pacifism		Support of anti-war political candidates		Ban of guns		Creation of open government		Support of direct democracy		Support for people exposing war crimes or conspiracies to create wars

22.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Anti-war attitude		A belief not to wage war on each other		A belief not to engage in violent conflicts over language, race, religion etc		An opposition towards military power		A tendency to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies		Objection to the export of weapons

23.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Use of electricity		Use of cars		Use of aircrafts		Use of televisions		Advancement in communication		Reduction of the wastage of time

24.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Allowing us to access the Internet		Allowing us to do word processing		Allowing us to use calculator		Allowing us to watch TV		Allowing us to play games		Allowing us to do a host of other things

25. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Clean energy considered important		Clean energy being environment friendly		Technology for clean energy existing in some countries		Clean energy technology suppressed by oil companies		Clean energy produced in many European countries		Clean energy produced from wind, solar and tidal energy, etc.

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Alternatives to fossil fuels are not easy to introduce		About 85% of all energy comes from fossil fuels		Fossil fuels expected not to last much longer		Fossil fuels polluting environment		Fossil fuels leading to tension between nations		Switching back from fossil fuels being difficult

26.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Creating a revolutionary change in the field of medicine		Building molecules to stick to cancer cells		Destroying cancer cells		Using to deliver drugs to specific parts of the body		Eliminating side effects of drugs		Using microscopic robots to perform ultra– delicate surgeries, to repair damaged tissues or to hand down certain cells

27. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Comprising songs and music of a community		Being uninfluenced by any standard music styles		Having both religious or secular songs		Springing from the heart of a community		Having natural style of expression		Being uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern songs

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
One type of ancient music		Music springing from the heart of a community		A natural style of expression		No influence of the rules of classical music		No influence of modern songs		A combination of folk tune, folk voice and folk dance

28.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Influenced by the culture and the life style of different tribes		Being regional in character		Belonging distinctively to a religious community		Having crossed religious boundaries		Being sung only by men		Belonging only to women

29. i.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
reflects culture, views of life, nature etc.		reflects river and riverine life.		depicts social inequality and poverty.		represents material world.		describes supernatural.		represents people of different regions.

ii.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
Folk music has great variety.		There are varieties regarding social inequality and poverty.		There are varieties regarding the material world and the supernatural.		Mystical songs use the metaphor of rivers and boats.		Folk music is formed and developed according to the environment.		Differences in the natural environment are reflected

30.

1.	→	2.	→	3.	→	4.	→	5.	→	6.
An applied form of art		A social and cultural product		The inclusive nature of folk imagination reflected		A personal touch retained		An art form shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values		The reflection of maker's desire

Answer to Question No 3

1. A survey of the National Food Safety Laboratory found that around half of the vegetables and more than a quarter of the fruits sold in the capital's markets were contaminated with unsafe level of pesticides. Besides, 40 percent samples of milk, milk products and fishes were adulterated with banned pesticides including DDT, Aldrin, etc. The survey reported that level of pesticides in the samples were three to twenty times higher than the limits set by European Union.

2. This story is about a lady who managed to get a luncheon invitation from a writer at Foyot's, one of the most expensive restaurants in Paris. The writer was then young and new as a writer. He was flattered by the admiration of the lady and thought that she would be young and beautiful. Though the writer was not well off, he agreed to entertain her. It was because he did not know how to reject a woman's proposal.

3. The terms 'etiquette' and 'manners' have different meanings. 'Etiquette' means the formal rules of correct behaviour in a society or context while 'manners' means the behaviour considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. People learn etiquette and manners, which vary from society to society and culture to culture, from their families, societies, and various institutions. Polite expressions like 'please' and 'thank you' are very important in everyday life, and make life smooth and pleasant.

4. Adolescence is a very important and critical transition period of human life span. At this stage, humans transform into adults from infancy through different biological processes. Though biological determinants of adolescence are universal, its defining characteristics may vary from time to time, culture to culture and generation to generation. Education, urbanisation and spread of global communication shape the definition of adolescence at a particular context.

5. The persona of traffic police is often given close treatment in literature; a film was also made in 1963. The protagonist, a traffic police, of the film is devoted to his service and performs his duties with unyielding severity. When comes to duty, he does not spare his sister's lover, and not even his lover's father. Though they were successful to marry their lovers, they had to struggle a lot due to his strictness in maintaining traffic rules.

6. Like many other adolescent girls of Bangladesh, Shilpi was married off early. After marriage, she joined an empowerment group that works to prevent early marriage and pregnancy, and to change behaviours regarding reproductive health. It provides peer-to-peer support and life skills training to adolescents. There are over 10,000 such groups working all over Bangladesh through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project. In one of the group sessions, Shilpi learned about the potential harmful effects of child marriage.

7. Anne Frank was a young German girl who went into hiding during World War II to escape from the Nazi. Together with her family and four other Jews, she hid in a secret annex in Amsterdam. After more than two years in hiding, they were discovered and deported to concentration camps. Anne's father, Otto Frank, is the only one to survive. After death, Anne became world famous because of the diary she wrote while in hiding.

8. In the text, the author talks about his ideas of a university and laments the fact that no Indian university has the capability to help an Indian student reach his maximum potential. He also adds with regret that the educational institutions in India are joyless and mechanical, and so, the students look forward to the European universities. The author further says that educational institutions in India lower the intellectual self-respect of the students. It also makes them to be furnished wrongly.

9. Culture does not recognise any external success as excellence. It is a humiliation to the intellect of man when he succumbs to material advantages. India is subjected to humiliation through her very education system. Once, her culture was the product of her own intellects. Now, students only run after marks and grades, not excellence. Such education is producing qualified candidates, not cultured people. And human nature is so pervert that the authorities concerned are now blaming the victims for the present situation.

10. The passage describes the miserable condition of a street child named Amerigo. He had been abandoned by his parents. He makes his shelter in streets. With many other street children, he is leading a very miserable life. He used to collect and sell trash, but due to the bad impacts of such work on health he left that job. Then he began to work under an ice-cream shop owner. That job was also too difficult for him. Like many other street children, he is deprived of basic human rights. His life is very hard as he has no food or shelter.

11. Kuakata, locally known as the Sagar Kannya is a unique tourist spot as this place is full of natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal. From this unique place, one can enjoy both sunset and sunrise. Kuakata is not only an attractive tourist spot but also the home of the indigenous Rakhaine community and migratory birds. Rich indigenous culture and its attractive beaches have made Kuakata a true daughter of the sea.

12. Gazi Pir, a legendary Muslim preacher, was famous for his miraculous activities in the areas close to the Sundarbans. His legend is preserved in paat scroll paintings where he is depicted riding a ferocious tiger and with a snake in his hand. He is said to have the power of taming ferocious animals. He helped locals to live and cultivate lands closer to the forest. Some of his paat scrolls are preserved in the British Museum.

13. Dreams have been a fascinating subject to philosophers for thousands of years. Now it has become a topic for empirical research and scientific study. Dreams form images of experienced emotions that may be joyful or frightening, confusing or unclear or understandable. But researchers are yet to be certain about the purpose of dream, and science is trying to explain it. Some of the scholars suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, but others believe it is essential to mental or physical well-being.

14. Diaspora represents the group of people who have left their homelands and settled in other countries either on their own or they were forced. Scholars have recently started to study this phenomenon with great interest. The Jewish, the Aryans and the Palestinians are good examples in the history of diaspora. The plight and miseries of the Palestinian diaspora has drawn the attention of the world leaders in twentieth century. Globalization is key reason why diaspora is attracting much attention now.

15. Illiterate and landless farmers of Sylhet region first started to migrate to UK in 1930s. They were hired by British ship companies. Due to post Second World War labour crisis, the first group helped many others to migrate to UK. The Sylhetis in UK helped each other for their survival. Their number increased dramatically in 1950s. Besides, there are small group of Bangladeshis who migrated to UK for higher education and settled there even before the Second World War.

16. Peace movement is basically a social movement that tries to achieve ideals like ending of any kind of war, minimising violence, banning of guns and sustainability of peace. This movement is carried out through advocacy of pacifism, diplomacy, boycotts, peace camps, supporting anti-war political candidates, etc. It believes that humans should not engage in wars over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology. It also believes that military power cannot be the equivalent to justice, and it condemns proliferation of deadly weapons.

17. Humans have achieved extraordinary development in science and technology within a very short period of time. The first house was lighted with electricity in 1870s, cars became available and first trans-Atlantic flight was made just nearly a century ago, and television became widespread just 50 years ago. And it is unbelievable that people have so easily adapted to the present condition that has been altered within this short period.

18. Beauty is something appreciable but quite indefinable. In our surroundings, beauty can be seen in various enjoyable forms. But defining it on one's part is very much difficult. Various types of questions about its existence, form and shape move around our mind. We are moved not only by its presence but also by its absence. So, ugliness occupies as much a place in our life as beauty. Though beauty is an important part of art, art cannot ignore ugliness.

19. The poem highlights the duties, responsibilities and hazards of a traffic police for the safety of people and traffic management. Here the traffic police, standing on the traffic signals, tries to control vehicle management. He is found in many places. He endures hardship either in sun or in rain indiscriminately. He has to be active, vigil and fit. For this, he suffers from earaches and headaches because of vehicle horn and rough weather. To perform his duties, he hides his own sweat and sorrows. He knows that he is committed to care only for our safety.

20. The poem reflects the agony of not having true love and the authenticity in human relationships. According to the poet, human nature is far crueler than nature itself. He is uttering a lamentation for true love. Most of the friendship and love are false. The virtue of nature and the purity are everlasting or evergreen. The sting of winter blow causes less pain than a friend who does not remember. Nature does not betray but human does.

21. The poet says that as he perceives the nature of Bangladesh, he is never inclined to enjoy the rest of the world. His country is replete with natural bliss. There he enjoys watching magpie sitting under fig leaves. All trees lie in calm and peace. They spread shade all around. This beauty was observed by the ancient people, too. Even the beauty of Bangladesh is harmonious to the sorrows of people.

22. According to the poem the dreams of all people are not the same. Some people dream impractically at night. On the other hand, there are some people who dream with open eyes. The dreamers of the day are dangerous people. They dream to make their goal successful.

23. Everybody must hold his/her dream up. Without dream his/her life will be that of a broken winged bird which cannot fly. We cannot let our dreams die. Because without dreams, our lives will be frozen with snow.

24. The poet says that he will go to the Island of Innisfree for peace. He will build a small cabin with wooden fence and clay. He will live in glade with the sound of bee. Peace will come through taking away the veil of morning where the cricket sings. The midnights of the Island glimmer and give purple glow, the moon and the linnet's wings fulfill the evening there. He wants to go there every night and day where lake water laps a sweet tune. Evin in his city life, he can hear this.

25. The poem is a vivid description of a beautiful lady. She is associated with natural objects. All the beautiful things find their dwelling in the lady's aspect. Her movement is like a starry sky at cloudless night. She is nameless grace, sweet, pure and dear. All pure things rest upon her. Here face is so soft and her smiles glows. She tells about the happy days of life. She is such a beauty that can win all innocent hearts.

26. The poem deals with a historical event. The poet is sitting at a bar on 52 Street (in America). Now he is thinking that human beings have lost their mind, and so all hopes of future development fade away. This is an era of dishonesty. Anger and fear are darkening the world and destroying people's private life too. There are only shadows of death all around because of the Second World War that starts on September 1,1939.

27. The speaker here suggests that s/he died for beauty and was just adjusted in a tomb. S/he gets a company after some time who died for truth. The latter tells the speaker that truth and beauty are the same and they are brothers. The gist of the poem is all will receive same treatment in the grave.

Answer to Question No 4

1. (a) lies; (b) aware; (c) recurrence; (d) straight; (e) safety; (f) possibility; (g) precautionary; (h) minimize; (i) opines; (j) developed.
2. (a) learning; (b) intellectual; (c) attain; (d) enlighten; (e) choices; (f) sensibility; (g) parochialism; (h) aware; (i) eloquence; (j) darkness.
3. (a) defined; (b) armed; (c) deaths; (d) within; (e) called; (f) among; (g) interpersonal; (h) cause; (i) economic; (j) serious/aggressive.
4. (a) important; (b) development; (c) knowledge; (d) were; (e) healthy; (f) enables; (g) choices; (h) ability; (i) face; (j) which.
5. (a) greatest; (b) contaminated; (c) by; (d) are; (e) of; (f) poisonous; (g) more; (h) preserve; (i) stern; (j) production.
6. (a) significant; (b) birth; (c) independent; (d) history; (e) division; (f) oppress; (g) attack; (h) took; (i) surrender; (j) victory.
7. (a) matter; (b) careful; (c) facing; (d) make; (e) rescued; (f) thought; (g) completely; (h) story; (i) tells; (j) cheated
8. (a) necessary; (b) follow; (c) through; (d) begins; (e) budget; (f) have; (g) all; (h) carefully; (i) careful; (j) use.
9. (a) gained; (b) successfully; (c) explore; (d) revolutionary; (e) communicate; (f) global; (g) isolated; (h) comes; (i) disaster; (j) accelerated.
10. (a) change; (b) presence; (c) acknowledged; (d) work; (e) recognised; (f) establish; (g) entering; (h) educated; (i) opting; (j) cocoons.
11. (a) habitats; (b) extinction; (c) cut; (d) recklessly; (e) increase; (f) rising; (g) warming; (h) anticipated; (i) catastrophe; (j) imperative.
12. (a) protect; (b) survive; (c) different; (d) colour; (e) surroundings; (f) from; (g) moves; (h) leaf; (i) escapes; (j) looks
13. (a) eating; (b) mind; (c) satisfy; (d) preserve; (e) needs; (f) happens; (g) knowledge; (h) nutrition; (i) balanced; (j) available.
14. (a) landless; (b) married; (c) teenage; (d) working; (e) were; (f) occasionally; (g) feeble; (h) malnutrition; (i) thatched; (j) begging.
15. (a) in; (b) experts; (c) biological; (d) expectancy; (e) warned; (f) have; (g) caused; (h) regarded; (i) ninety; (j) live.
16. (a) extended; (b) is; (c) at; (d) needs; (e) for; (f) have; (g) share; (h) in; (i) on; (j) were.
17. (a) control; (b) gradually; (c) confined; (d) power; (e) limited; (f) through; (g) voice; (h) sounds; (i) handicap; (j) slow.
18. (a) were worshipped; (b) is done; (c) ecological; (d) important; (e) providing; (f) extinct; (g) environment; (h) requires; (i) seasonal; (j) enthusiasts.
19. (a) Addressing; (b) paramount; (c) for; (d) in vain; (e) solved; (f) called; (g) ensure; (h) originates; (i) must; (j) upliftment.
20. (a) descend; (b) raise; (c) earned; (d) domination; (e) merely; (f) freedom; (g) from; (h) rightful; (i) world; (j) and.
21. (a) martyr; (b) intellectual; (c) failure; (d) conspiracy; (e) prevailed; (f) enforced; (g) spirited; (h) violating; (i) locked; (j) shot.
22. (a) electronic; (b) mode; (c) communication; (d) established; (e) simultaneously; (f) based; (g) sent; (h) stored; (i) personal; (j) actually.
23. (a) sectors; (b) women; (c) returns; (d) development; (e) welfare; (f) mothers; (g) children; (h) educated; (i) community; (j) waste.
24. (a) learning; (b) over; (c) possession; (d) enriched/filled; (e) thoughts; (f) times; (g) of; (h) commit; (i) aloud; (j) memorised.
25. (a) keeping; (b) praiseworthy; (c) behaviour; (d) talk; (e) embrace; (f) remain; (g) traits; (h) considered; (i) makes; (j) friendly.
26. (a) alarming; (b) increasing; (c) environment; (d) greater; (e) although; (f) afflicted; (g) chemical; (h) diseases; (i) suffer; (j) severely.
27. (a) considered; (b) martyrdom; (c) killing; (d) spread; (e) enforced; (f) joined; (g) violation; (h) locked; (i) injured; (j) wounded.
28. (a) changed; (b) protect; (c) spoilt; (d) endangered; (e) concern; (f) perish; (g) Destroying; (h) saved; (i) means; (j) mankind.
29. (a) expansion; (b) enters; (c) tremendously; (d) universities; (e) courses; (f) traditional; (g) students; (h) award; (i) contribute; (j) high.
30. (a) been; (b) source; (c) various; (d) numerous; (e) even; (f) enjoyable; (g) distance; (h) run; (i) shown; (j) informative.
31. (a) money; (b) want; (c) credit; (d) street; (e) opinion; (f) rejected; (g) scrutinised; (h) friends; (i) leisure; (j) caprice.
32. (a) ability; (b) developing; (c) acquisition; (d) mother; (e) fact; (f) using; (g) communication; (h) natural; (i) aware; (j) spontaneously.
33. (a) needs; (b) important; (c) development; (d) knowledge; (e) educated; (f) healthy; (g) Education; (h) enables; (i) choices; (j) ability.
34. (a) sectors; (b) women; (c) returns; (d) development; (e) welfare; (f) mothers; (g) children; (h) educated; (i) community; (j) waste.
35. (a) man; (b) concept; (c) combining; (d) identity; (e) student; (f) went; (g) pioneer; (h) then; (i) remembered; (j) design.
36. (a) warmer; (b) unnecessarily; (c) alarming; (d) climate; (e) change; (f) evidence; (g) increasing; (h) predict; (i) risen; (j) flood.
37. (a) at; (b) alarming; (c) due; (d) pollution; (e) appears; (f) polluted; (g) increasing; (h) are afflicted; (i) severely; (j) different.
38. (a) for; (b) returns; (c) to creating; (d) potential; (e) had; (f) likely; (g) success; (h) from; (i) failing; (j) resources.
39. (a) is; (b) driving; (c) frequently; (d) without; (e) go; (f) conscious; (g) knowing; (h) occurs; (i) move; (j) through.
40. (a) outlook; (b) believe; (c) predetermined; (d) ordained; (e) fate; (f) sorrows; (g) hold; (h) undergo; (i) amply; (j) attitude.

Answer to Question No 5

1. (a) artistic/versatile/great; (b) not only; (c) but also; (d) translating; (e) fame; (f) rule/government/ administration; (g) independence separation; (h) up holding/advocating; (i) devoted; (j) successfully,

2. (a) natural; (b) surprised; (c) bounteously; (d) beauty/ resources; (e) love; (f) core; (g) develop; (h) progress/development; (i) efforts; (j) driving force/workers.
3. (a) capable; (b) know; (c) key; (d) sincere; (e) go; (f) value; (g) make; (h) with impartiality; (i) become; (j) definitely.
4. (a) organised; (b) sponsored; (c) companies; (d) exchange; (e) promote/advertise; (f) telecast/ broadcast; (g) live; (h) result; (i) coverage; (j) growth/promotion.
5. (a) pleasurable/different; (b) laughter/smile; (c) difficulty; (d) universal; (e) perceptions; (f) eye; (g) questions; (h) are; (i) joy; (j) for ever.
6. (a) father; (b) future; (c) run; (d) country; (e) upbringing; (f) duty; (g) inherent; (h) needed; (i) grow; (j) possible.
7. (a) way; (b) gain; (c) attentively; (d) only; (e) passing; (f) interest; (g) learn; (h) broaden; (i) learning; (j) enriching.
8. (a) happened/took place; (b) were made/occurred; (c) for; (d) vibrant; (e) broke out/took place; (f) also; (g) birth; (h) was; (i) bloody; (j) hold.
9. (a) culture/tradition; (b) things/customs/practices; (c) polite/ gentle/amiable; (d) foreigners; (e) introduced; (f) common/ natural; (g) questions/ information; (h) income/ salary; (i) awkward /inappropriate/rude; (j) meant.
10. (a) neighbour's; (b) smoking; (c) times; (d) up; (e) poisoning; (f) off; (g) listen; (h) terms; (i) know; (j) fix/ dilemma.
11. (a) because; (b) system/procedure/process/ method; (c) get/obtain/acquire; (d) creative/inventive/ imaginative /innovative; (e) memorisation; (f) challenges/problems/tests; (g) creativity; (h) misfortune/setback/ disgrace/ dishonour; (i) educate; (j) world.
12. (a) popular/common; (b) range; (c) telecast; (d) set; (e) programmes; (f) educative; (g) being; (h) run; (i) useful/educative; (j) continuously/much
13. (a) conservative; (b) early; (c) predetermined /prearranged; (d) ordained/ decided/ determined; (e) belief/faith/ assumption; (f) sufferings /misfortunes; (g) overcome; (h) firm/ strong; (i) material/present; (j) rewarded/ compensated.
14. (a) who; (b) weary; (c) programme/ceremony; (d) to; (e) with; (f) ship; (g) and; (h) angry/annoyed; (i) wind/breeze/ current; (j) change.
15. (a) greatest/biggest; (b) achieved/earned; (c) under; (d) oppression/ hatred/cruelty; (e) compelled/ drove/pressed; (f) us/ Bangalees; (g) imprisoned/jailed; (h) walks; (i) was/is; (j) respect.
16. (a) conspicuous/noticeable/ apparent; (b) acknowledged; (c) recognised; (d) establish; (e) joining; (f) opting/ preferring/choosing; (g) reliant/ sufficient/supporting; (h) difficult/challenging/ troublesome/painful; (i) traditional/ conventional; (j) to survive/daily/regularly.
17. (a) folding; (b) shapes; (c) origin; (d) practised; (e) centuries; (f) art; (g) prized; (h) ceremonies; (i) decorative; (j) flexible.
18. (a) sure/capable; (b) know; (c) key; (d) sincere; (e) go; (f) importance; (g) make; (h) helps; (i) conscious/aware; (j) importance.
19. (a) depends; (b) understand/realise; (c) destroyed/ obstructed; (d) possible /easier; (e) impossible/ difficult; (f) amply/ profusely/ tremendously; (g) gather/acquire; (h) Moreover; (i) developed; (j) across/around.
20. (a) lived; (b) to; (c) wood; (d) did; (e) authoress; (f) found; (g) some; (h) that; (i) find/have; (j) of.
21. (a) worshipped; (b) contributing; (c) ecological; (d) providing; (e) vanished; (f) habitations; (g) patience/ perseverance; (h) enthusiasts; (i) remote; (j) regions.
22. (a) undergoing; (b) existent/prevalent; (c) satisfied; (d) getting; (e) native; (f) now;(g) contact; (h) prefer; (i) getting/gaining; (j) regarded.
23. (a) effect; (b) homeless; (c) mercy; (d) escaped; (e) disaster; (f) an; (g) possibility; (h) vulnerable; (i) destruction; (j) exact.
24. (a) acquire; (b) teach; (c) find; (d) possessed/had; (e) is; (f) tell; (g) not; (h) reply; (i) wisdom/intellect; (j) ability.
25. (a) vast/huge; (b) poverty; (c) afford; (d) either; (e) school; (f) students/children; (g) schools/ institutions; (h) universities; (i) students; (j) requisite.
26. (a) fed; (b) theirs; (c) blaring; (d) next; (e) on; (f) concentrate; (g) bear; (h) stuffy; (i) compelled; (j) with.
27. (a) know; (b) lies; (c) quakes; (d) of; (e) safety; (f) possibility; (g) call; (h) measures; (i) resistant; (j) followed.
28. (a) born; (b) visiting; (c) coming; (d) confusion; (e) concentrate; (f) difficult; (g) with; (h) cousins; (i) were; (j) what.
29. (a) stood; (b) gives; (c) runs; (d) ensure; (e) contagious; (f) organised; (g) reduce; (h) humanitarian; (i) facilitate; (j) promotes.
30. (a) elements; (b) essential; (c) polluted; (d) smoke; (e) waste; (f) healthy; (g) stop; (h) tough/impossible; (i) reduce; (j) consciousness.
31. (a) entertainment; (b) sporting; (c) sponsored; (d) pay; (e) advertise; (f) telecast; (g) over; (h) live; (i) coverage; (j) recognition.
32. (a) orphan; (b) belonging; (c) chop/cut; (d) did; (e) welfare; (f) dug; (g) kept; (h) so; (i) get; (j) case.
33. (a) types/kinds/sorts; (b) living/existing; (c) introvert; (d) being/ becoming; (e) lead/enjoy; (f) learnt/known/seen; (g) stories; (h) introvert; (i) is/shows/implies; (j) of/having/ possessing.
34. (a) revolution; (b) communication; (c) seconds; (d) dependent; (e) however; (f) developing; (g) afford; (h) most; (i) using; (j) purposes.
35. (a) interrelated; (b) surroundings; (c) ecology; (d) complex; (e) form; (f) hang; (g) dynamic; (h) altering; (i) destruction; (j) consequences/effect.
36. (a) burn/destroy; (b) down; (c) endanger/harm/affect; (d) turn; (e) absorb/exhaust; (f) will; (g) warmer; (h) called; (i) melt; (j) coastal/huge/large.
37. (a) element; (b) waste; (c) use; (d) get; (e) polluted; (f) poisonous/toxic; (g) into; (h) standing/built; (i) responsible; (j) types/ kinds.

38. (a) organisation; (b) programmes/projects; (c) mortality; (d) awareness; (e) nutrition; (f) training /several; (g) creating /rural; (h) provide; (i) people; (j) promote/spread.
39. (a) like; (b) important; (c) about; (d) communicate; (e) can; (f) way; (g) worry; (h) when; (i) mistakes; (j) through.
40. (a) edifice; (b) edge; (c) enormous; (d) covering; (e) unique; (f) has; (g) curved; (h) passage; (i) founder; (j) declaration.

Answer to Question No 6

1. (iii)→ (v)→ (viii)→ (i)→ (vi)→ (ii)→ (x) → (ix)→ (vii)→ (iv)
2. (ii)→ (iv)→ (v)→ (viii)→ (i)→ (iii)→ (x) → (vii)→ (ix)→ (vi)
3. (iv)→ (ix)→ (v)→ (x)→ (i)→ (iii)→ (vi) → (viii)→ (ii)→ (vii)
4. (ix)→ (v)→ (ii)→ (x)→ (viii)→ (vii)→ (iii) → (i)→ (vi)→ (iv)
5. (c)→ (i)→ (g)→ (j)→ (a)→ (e)→ (d) → (b)→ (h)→ (f)
6. (iv)→ (vi)→ (v)→ (viii)→ (ix)→ (x)→ (iii) → (vii)→ (i)→ (ii)
7. (c)→ (b)→ (d)→ (j)→ (e)→ (f)→ (i) → (g)→ (a)→ (h)
8. (vi) → (x) → (iii) → (iv) → (ix) → (i) → (v) → (vii) → (viii) → (ii)
9. (viii) → (v) → (ii) → (iv) → (i) → (iii) → (vii) → (vi) → (x) → (ix)
10. (iii) →(v) →(vii) →(i) → (vi) → (viii) → (x) → (ix) → (ii) → (iv)
11. (viii) → (vii) → (v) → (ix) → (i) → (iii) → (vi) → (x) → (iv) → (ii)
12. (iii) → (i) → (ii) → (v) → (iv) → (vi) → (ix) → (vii) → (x) → (viii)
13. (ii) → (iii) → (ix) → (vi) → (i) → (vii) → (viii) → (iv) → (x) → (v)
14. (viii) → (vi) →(v) →(x) → (vii) → (ii) →(iv) →(iii) → (ix) → (i)
15. (vii) → (ix) → (vi) → (viii) → (x) → (iv) → (iii) → (i) → (v) → (ii)
16. (v) → (i) → (vii) → (vi) → (x) → (iv) → (iii) → (viii) → (ii) → (ix)
17. (iv) → (ix) → (x) → (i) → (v) → (vi) → (ii) → (vii) → (viii) → (iii).
18. (ii) → (iv) → (iii) → (viii) → (x) → (vi) → (ix) → (v) → (i) → (vii)
19. (vii) → (iv) → (ii) → (viii) → (x) → (iii) → (v) → (ix) → (i) → (vi)
20. (v) → (vii) → (vi) → (x) → (i) → (iii) → (viii) → (ix) → (iv) → (ii)
21. (vii) → (v) → (ix) → (iii) → (i) → (vi) → (viii) → (x) → (iv) → (ii)
22. (iv) → (vii) → (iii) → (ix) → (ii) → (v) → (i) → (x) → (viii) → (vi)
23. (viii) → (ii) → (iii) → (iv) → (x) → (v) → (vi) → (vii) → (i) → (ix)
24. (iii) → (vii) → (x) → (v) → (ix) → (i) → (iv) → (ii) → (vi) → (viii)
25. (ix) → (ii) → (iii) → (vii) → (viii) → (v) → (vi) → (x) → (i) → (iv)
26. (ii) → (vi) → (viii) → (x) → (vii) → (iii) → (i) → (iv) → (ix) → (v)
27. (iii) → (iv) → (vii) → (ii) → (viii) → (x) → (v) → (i) → (ix) → (vi)
28. (vi) → (ii) → (i) → (viii) → (iv) → (v) → (vii) → (ix) → (x) → (iii)
29. (iii) → (v) → (x) → (vii) → (i) → (iv) → (ii) → (ix) → (vi) → (viii)
30. (i) → (iv) → (ii) → (viii) → (iii) → (vi) → (vii) → (v) → (ix) → (x)
31. (x) → (v) → (ix) → (iv) → (ii) → (vii) → (viii) → (vi) → (iii) → (i)
32. (viii) → (vii) → (ix) → (x) → (i) → (iii) → (ii) → (iv) → (vi) → (v)
33. (iii) → (x) → (viii) → (ix) → (v) → (ii) → (vii) → (vi) → (iv) → (i)
34. (iii) → (ii) → (vi) → (i) → (vii) → (viii) → (v) → (ix) → (iv) → (x)
35. (iii) → (iv) → (ix) → (v) → (i) → (viii) → (x) → (vii) → (vi) → (ii)
36. (iv) → (vi) → (viii) → (i) → (vii) → (ii) → (iii) → (ix) → (v) → (x)
37. (ii) → (iv) → (iii) → (v) → (i) → (x) → (ix) → (vi) → (viii) → (vii)
38. (v) → (vii) → (iv) → (x) → (i) → (viii) → (vi) → (ix) → (iii) → (ii)
39. (iv) → (vii) → (vi) → (i) → (x) → (v) → (viii) → (ix) → (iii) → (ii)
40. (iii) → (viii) → (ix) → (vi) → (vii) → (ii) → (x) → (i) → (iv) → (v)

Part II : Writing Test 40

Answer to Question No 7

1. Rohingya Refugees

The Rohingya people are described as "the world's most persecuted minority". They are an ethnic group. Majority of them are Muslims. Though they have been living for centuries in Myanmar, they are not included in the country's 135 official ethnic groups. They have been denied citizenship by the 1982 Act, which has effectively rendered them stateless. As a result, their rights to study, work, travel, marry, religion and health services have been restricted. They cannot even vote. Due to onslaughts by Myanmar security forces since 1970, which include rape, torture and murder, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya are fleeing to neighbouring countries. Hence, they have become refugees in Bangladesh. The situation is worsening. Still, Myanmar rejects the accusation of carrying out

"ethnic cleansing" of the Rohingya. While Bangladesh offers refuge, little else is available for them. Humanitarian organizations have been distributing food, tarpaulins and other essentials, but they are struggling to keep up with the demand. So, the world leaders need to discuss the Rohingya crisis with Myanmar to work for an optimum solution as soon as possible.

2. Diaspora

'Diaspora' is a term by which we understand those people, who leave their homelands, and settle in other parts of the world. It is either because they are forced to do so or because they willingly leave their homeland. In the history of human civilization, we find numerous events of diaspora. The Jews were the first diasporas in the history of mankind. Their ancestor Abraham was forced to leave Iraq and took shelter in Egypt. In Egypt, he was a diaspora. Then his offspring Jews were forced to leave Egypt and settled themselves in Palestine. There they were diasporas. Later, many of them were forced to leave Palestine during the Islamic era. These Jews became diasporas in Europe and then in America. Coming from the central Europe, the Aryans settled in the Indian sub-continent. Here the Aryans were also diasporas although the cause of their migration is unknown. In the twentieth century, after the World War-II the Jews started gathering in Palestine. With the help of western power, they have formed a Jew land in Palestine named Israel. The Palestinians are now forced to leave their homeland. They are becoming diasporas in different countries of the world. The political turmoil in the Middle East, which includes places like Syria, Libya and Iraq, is driving these people into Europe and also many other countries. A lot of people have become diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries. Most of the reasons behind it are ravages of nature. However, now the main reason of diaspora is globalization.

3. Etiquette and Manners

'Etiquette' and 'manners' are synonymous words. The word 'etiquette' is derived from French language. It means the rules of correct behaviour in society. On the other hand, 'manners' is an English word. It means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. In English there is a slight difference between the meanings of the words 'manner' and 'manners'. Manner refers to usual behaviour towards others. It may be good or bad. However, the word 'manners' is the plural form of the word 'manner'. It refers to polite ways of treating people. Speaking with food in one's mouth is socially considered a bad manner. A bad mannered person has less social acceptance. Everybody dislikes him. The idea of 'etiquette' and 'manners' is not same. It varies from culture to culture and society to society. The best institute of learning 'etiquette' and 'manners' is the family. We learn it from our parents at our very early age. We also learn it in schools, colleges and from professional bodies. Every social occasion has its own rules of behaviour. They are different from each other. Some behaviour may be appropriate in a wedding ceremony, but inappropriate in a debating club. So, we must be careful about 'etiquette' and 'manners' as they represent the quality of individuals.

4. Folk Music

Folk music refers to a kind of music originating from the ordinary people of a region or nation and spread about or passed down orally, often with considerable variation. It is ancient in nature. It springs from the heart of a community. It is based on their natural style of expression. It is greatly beyond the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. It is sung by the common people who are not actually trained musicians. The history of folk music composition can be traced back to the 3rd century BC during the Guptaa dynasty. Generations of rural poets and composers created enormous tradition of Bangla folk music. This music contains a strong emotive expression of human love and separation. In Bangladesh, folk music has a great variety. They are Bhatiyali, Bhawaiya, Baul and spiritual songs, Jarigan, Sarigan, Gambhira, Murshidi, etc. Bangladesh has a good number of musical instruments originally of her own. They are Dotara, Dhol, Bamboo Flute, Mandira, Khanjani, Hari, Kumkum, Zura, etc. Folk music became possible for the contribution of some singers of our country. They are Lalan Shah, Siraj Sai, Hason Raja, Abbasuddin, Abdul Alim, Radha Roman, Durbin Shah and others. At present, the condition of folk music in our country is very poor. Nowadays, our rich traditional folk song is inevitably influenced by western music and culture. Band and pop music is getting popular in our country. Now, the modern Bangla songs and also the folk songs are sung in western melody. This is how, the real charm of folk music is lost. Unfortunately, we are forgetting and neglecting our rich and traditional folk songs.

5. Human Rights

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings regardless of their nationality, sex, colour, religion, language or any other status. In fact, human rights refer to some moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour. Human rights are protected as legal rights in international law. Every person in this world has the right to get food, clothing, shelter, education and medical service. These rights are regarded as basic human rights. In our country, a number of people are deprived of their basic human rights. Our poor children are deprived of food, medical service and education. There are a number of street children who are shelterless. These little kids have to earn money themselves for living. They do it by engaging themselves in many risky jobs. Such type of situation increases child labour. Many of our women folk are deprived of education. They have no right to make any decision or give any opinion about the important issues in the family. Sometimes, they are tortured both physically and

mentally. Our old people are deprived of proper care and medical service. People can come to know what the constitution says about their rights if they are conscious of their rights. If people know about their rights, they can enjoy their rights and protect themselves properly. They will feel their importance as citizens. They will become responsible citizens of the country. Thus, our people can contribute to the development of the country.

6. Corruption

In general, corruption means committing crimes and irregularities. Corruption is one of the major problems with which Bangladesh is troubled to a great extent. Nowadays, corruption has become a very common phenomenon in every sphere of our life. It is a social problem and it has spread its greedy clutches all over the country. Starting from high government officials, law enforcement agencies and even ordinary peons are allegedly involved in corruption. In most cases, these groups of people indulge in corruption to provide or avail illegal services and even sometimes legal services. It is matter of shame that ours is a country that has topped the list of most corrupt countries for consecutive five times at the beginning of this century. The consequences of corruption are very alarming. It devours the country's economy, and affects sustainable development, and law and order in a country. Besides, various crimes, irregularities and illegal activities have increased in every sector due to corruption. The widespread practice of corruption should not be allowed to spread its clutches any further. The corrupt people must be punished and the existing anti-corruption laws must be exercised in full swing to put a leash to corruption.

7. Terrorism in Bangladesh

The word “terrorism” generates different meanings depending on the political and socio-cultural contexts. It can be rationally described as a systematic employment of violence to pressurize an authority or community. In the context of Bangladesh, political terrorism largely stems from unhealthy competition among political parties to gain power. Religious terrorism, using violence in the name of religious ideologies, in all its manifestations is one of the most serious security challenges for Bangladesh. On the other hand, ethnic terrorism is rooted in the quest of indigenous minorities to protect their lands from encroachment and to safeguard their own ethnic identity. As consequences of such terrorist activities, different important sectors like energy, transportation, finance and public health have all become vulnerable. A set of congruent policies is necessary to combat terrorism in Bangladesh. Counter terrorism should be pursued at the structural and political level, which requires development and reform of political institutions and law enforcement agencies, to tackle terrorism. In my opinion, terrorism has now become a key concern for not only Bangladesh but also for the whole world.

8. Street Children in Bangladesh

A street child is someone for whom the street has become his/her habitual home and source of livelihood. Besides, these children are inadequately protected, or supervised by responsible adults. Their present condition is very pathetic. They do not go to school; instead they sell things in the streets to earn their livelihood. According to a government data, there were over three million street children in Bangladesh in 2015. These children are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. The major problems faced by street children in Bangladesh include insecure life, physical and sexual abuse, no or inadequate access to education and healthcare facilities, and lack of employment opportunities. Mass awareness programmes can contribute to changing people's attitude towards street children. In addition, a comprehensive effort from government, non-government organisations and private sectors is required for the development of these children. Alongside the government, organisations like the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), JAAGO Foundation, Odommo Bangladesh, Smile, etc. are working for the street children in Bangladesh.

9. Food Adulteration

Any ingredient or substance added to a food item in order to increase its quantity, preserve it for a long time or make it appealing is called an adulterant. This act of addition of adulterants in food items is known as food adulteration. The chief reason for the addition of these adulterants is to increase the profit margin at the cost of the health of the general public or consumers. It is an awful offence committed by the greedy businessmen. Even, in hotels and restaurants, stale and rotten foods are mixed with fresh food and served to the customers. Fishes and vegetables are adulterated by applying chemicals and other preservatives in order to make them look fresh. In fact, all kinds of foods and food articles are adulterated by dishonest and greedy businessmen for a quick and larger profit. Adulterants reduce the quality of the foods and damage the health of the consumers. Regular consumption of adulterated foods can lead to vital health problems. Different reports show that adulterated foods are causing serious diseases including diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes, cancer, heart attack, brain stroke, etc. round the year. The government has set mobile courts to detect and punish the dishonest people. Although such steps have been taken to prevent food adulteration, these are not sufficient at all. In fact, it is not possible for the government to solve food adulteration problem all alone. Public awareness should be created so that people stop buying adulterated foods and food articles. We should raise our voice against food adulteration and prevent it so that the present and the future generation may remain safe and sound.

10. An Ideal Student

A student who is sincere to his/her study, cooperative to his/her classmates and obedient to his/her teachers is an ideal student. Actually, he/she is more than these. He/she must possess some

certain qualities so that he/she is to be followed by other students. The first and foremost duty of an ideal student is to study hard. He/she should not idle away his/her time. He/she should be punctual, disciplined and industrious. He/she should avoid bad companies. It is also his/her responsibility to help his/her weaker classmates. He/she should also be cooperative to his/her family. He/she will never be a self-centered person. He/she must engage himself/herself in different kinds of social activities for the betterment of the society as well as the country. An ideal student does not confine himself/herself to the prescribed books only; rather he/she studies many other reference books to enrich his/her knowledge. He/she never learns his/her lessons by rote. He/she always takes an active part in co-curricular activities of the school. These make him/her different from other students. An ideal student should be polite in his/her behaviour as it highlights his/her other qualities. He/she must obey his/her superiors and love his/her youngers. I want to be an ideal student. For this, I always try to utilize my time. I study while it is time for studying and play while it is time for playing. I am cooperative to my classmates. I read newspapers, magazines and other books beside my academic books.

11. Uses and Abuses of Mobile Phone

Mobile phone is one of the latest inventions of modern science. It is a small cellular phone that can be easily carried with us. It has made our everyday life easy-going and tension free. We can now communicate easily with others through this. As the networks of different mobile operators have covered almost the whole country, we do not have any chance to get lost. Our friends and family members can easily find us even how far we are. Moreover, we can use internet through mobile phone and communicate with others very easily. Nowadays, it is also used as the alternative of computers because there are many kinds of apps in the latest mobile phones which are utilized to perform different types of work like sending and receiving e-mail, using social networks, writing and editing documents, capturing photos etc. Because of its great benefits, the number of mobile phone users is increasing day by day. But every positive thing has some negatives aspects as well. Mobile phone is also not an exception to this. Teenagers often spoil their valuable time by talking to their friends for a long time. They are often found to talk to their friends for long two or three hours at night. Different mobile operators often offer some mid-night free or low cost calls. Students mostly take this advantage and thus kill their time. Besides, hijackers, robbers and different anti-social activists often commit crime by communicating among themselves through mobile phone. The billing rate of mobile phone is still very high in the country. Scientists are warning that excessive use of mobile phone can cause brain cancer, and hamper the mental growth of children. But despite these disadvantages, we use mobile phone as it has been a part and parcel in our daily life.

12. Our War of Independence

Independence means freedom from domination of others. So, war of independence refers to the war which is fought for the freedom from foreign domination. Bangladesh is an independent country. Our struggle for independence is a history for the nation of Bangladesh. She had to undergo a bloody war for her independence. Since, the end of the British rule, Bangladesh was under the domination of Pakistan. From the very beginning, the Pakistani oppressive rulers exploited the Bangalees economically, socially, politically and militarily. For this, the Bangalees had to fight for independence which started on March 26, 1971 and continued for nine months. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the struggle for freedom but soon he was arrested and taken to West Pakistan by the Pakistani rulers. But the struggle did not stop. People from all walks of life joined the war. Bengali military, paramilitary and civilians formed the 'Mukti Bahini'. They fought face to face against the Pakistani occupation force. About 3 million people sacrificed their lives in the war. On December 16, 1971, the Pakistani army surrendered unconditionally. On that day, we became independent and occupied a place in the world map as an independent nation. Every year, we celebrate our independence on the 26th March in a befitting manner. It is a public holiday. People go to the National Memorial to show respect to the martyrs. Meetings, seminars, cultural programmes etc. are arranged throughout the country upholding the significance of the day. Radio and television channels also broadcast special programmes on the significance of the day. It is our independence day which inspires us to love our motherland and fight against injustice, tyranny, and falsehood. The day remains ever fresh in the hearts of the people of this country.

13. Load Shedding

Nowadays load shedding has become a common word in our country. Load shedding means the shortage of the supply of electricity for the time being. It happens when the production of power is less than the demand. Actually, the concerned authority stops the flow of electricity to some areas for some time to manage the shortage of power generation. Load shedding is almost a daily occurrence in cities, towns, suburbs and villages. It occurs mostly, at night, because the demand of electricity is more than in the daytime. Though power generation has increased significantly, there is hardly any area which is not affected by it. The bad effects of load shedding are beyond description. Shops, factories, hospitals, etc are all affected by it. Industries and mills are paralysed and production is hampered for this. Even operation stops in hospitals for load shedding. Students close their books, sit idle in darkness. They suffer a lot if it occurs in the time of their examination. In fact, it should not be allowed to continue in the present situation. The whole country is bound to collapse if the present

condition is not improved. The government is to take necessary steps to check it as early as possible. Accordingly the government should set up more power stations in the country. Corruptions in this sector must be curbed with an iron hand.

14. Environment Pollution

The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals, and plants live. So, human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment. These elements should be sound for our sound living. But when these elements are polluted and their essential balance is disrupted, this phenomenon is known as environmental pollution. Nowadays, almost everywhere, our environment is seriously polluted. In many places in our country the environment has become extremely polluted. We ourselves are responsible for this severe pollution. Clean air is essential for human life, but polluted air is harmful for us. Industries and factories emit huge amount of smoke, gases and fume. Motor vehicles also emit a large amount of smoke and gases. All these pollute air seriously. Water is another important element of our environment. It is essential for life. Like air, water is also polluted in many ways. It is polluted from the dumping of industrial wastes and by chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Due to the indiscriminate use of vehicle horns, loud speakers, mikes, etc. sound is polluted. Soil is polluted by harmful chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. Trees play an important role in the environment. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen. Thus, they save environment. Environment pollution is a great threat to our existence. It causes changes to the world's climate and brings about different kinds of natural disasters. The world is becoming unsuitable for living. To make life healthy and comfortable, we should keep the environment clean and danger free.

15. Drug Addiction

A drug is usually used as a medicine to cure diseases. But sometimes it is taken by some people as a habit to get amusement or relief from pain. This habit of taking harmful drug is called drug addiction. Drug addiction is a curse of modern civilization. Nowadays, it has become a global problem. Drug addiction has grasped the young generation in our country. The people who take drug cannot stop taking it. There are some reasons behind this addiction. Some take drugs to forget their painful past or present. Some take drugs as a pursuit of pleasure. Some people, at first, take a drug as a fun but afterwards it turns into an addiction for them. The after effects of drug addiction are very harmful and serious. The health of the addicts breaks down. They lose their mental and physical power. They lose their social status and the love of their near and dear ones as well. Everybody dislikes or hates them. Various kinds of diseases attack them. They suffer from amnesia, insomnia, nausea, physical weakness, blood pressure and from many other critical diseases. Their lungs, kidneys and livers are also damaged. Drugs are expensive. So, the addicts often go for stealing, hijacking, killing and all sorts of misdeeds to manage money. For this reason, it should be stopped at any cost. Addiction to drugs can be checked by creating social awareness. The mass media can play an effective role in this regard. Seminars, discussion and debate should be held in schools, colleges and universities now and then. The government alone cannot solve this problem. People must cooperate with it. Above all, the rules of religion can play the most important role.

16. My Best Friend

I have had many friends in life, many have come and gone, but there is one friend that has remained to me loyal through thick and thin. Her name is Rina. I met her during orientation and her personality instantly attracted me. After orientation, surprisingly, I was allocated not only the same hostel as Rina but also the same room. Then our beautiful friendship began. The more time we spent together, the more our friendship grew. She gradually became my best friend. We sometimes argue and disagree about some things, but we always find a solution. One thing that I like about Rina is that she is flexible and she is always open to new ideas. Rina understands me and she can tell when I am happy or sad. No friend but she knows how to read my moods and always does her best to cheer me up. This is why I like her more than other friends. Though we have dissimilar characteristics, we perfectly complement each other. She likes fun and all the excitement that comes with it while I prefer a more silent life. However, this has never been an issue between us. We always find a way to enjoy each other's company.

17. Modern Technology

Modern technology means a further progress from an old technology. In the present globe, it is beyond thoughts to go without technologies such as television, mobile phone, computers and others. They have strongly made a room in people's current existence and it is quite unimaginable for them to go a day without the presence of these technologies. Modern technology is used in different fields making easy access to relevant information anytime from anywhere through various devices and processes including e-fax machines, electronic mail, mobile phones, video conferencing and social networking sites. Human life enjoys so many advantages with improved technology whose impact in modern life is immeasurable. With the help of internet, we can learn new things and do online courses. With the help of social networking sites, we are able to communicate with our childhood friends, relatives etc easily. With advanced technology in the agricultural field, we are able to meet food requirements all over the world. But sometimes the way we implement various technologies ends up harming our lives. Technology has turned the world into a global village with the use of internet and social networking sites. It can be used in greater services of the mankind by applying it only in the development activities rather than in any affairs detrimental to humanity.

18. Information Technology

Information technology means the studies or use of electronic equipment. It is a generic name given to all improvements, that are taking place in our world due to the inter-linked advancement in technology, learning and information. The term refers to recent technological developments, that are taking place in our world as a result of better technology. It consists of a number of modern advancements such as computer, internet, websites, surfing, e-mail, e-commerce, e-governance, video-conference, cellular phones, paging, fax machines, smart cards, credit cards, ATM cards etc. It has a great importance. Information technology is used for storing, protecting, processing, securing, transmitting, receiving, and retrieving information. In business establishments, it is used to solve mathematical and logical problems. Information technology helps in project management systems as well. Students can have access to various learning resources through this technology. We can also communicate with other people through it. The world is in our hand now. This technology has not spread throughout our country. Only the people of big cities like Dhaka, Chittagong etc. have gained its advantage. The people of rural areas are still deprived of its benefit. The main cause is the unavailability of network there. As well the people are not educated enough to operate and utilize them. Government should emphasize on this problem. We should also help the people understand the importance of information technology. We should also step up to promote education.

19. Social Values

Social value refers to the acceptable norms or forms of a society. It may be called the code of conduct. Social value determines our course of life. It regulates our life and activities. So, the traditional beliefs and outlook in a culture are called its social values. In the past, our social values were very rich. Obedience to the seniors and affection to the juniors were unquestioned. We were honest, kind, simple, shy, generous, sincere and truthful but now juniors are not much affectionate to seniors. Seniors also are not much respectful to juniors. People are not much hospitable, simple, shy, generous, sincere and truthful. Nobody wants to trust and respect others. There are a number of reasons behind it. Due to globalization and modern communication system, cultural assault is now acute. We watch different serial dramas of foreign culture through satellite TV channels. We learn their sick social values subconsciously and forget ours. Sick, vulgar foreign programmes through satellite TV and internet are making us impudent. Besides, ethical studies in our academic syllabus are not so far given importance. So, we are losing our social values. The effect of the loss of social values in national life is dangerous. There is a turmoil situation everywhere. The present social value disrupts social peace and happiness and stops the development works. The condition has become a matter of great concern in our country. To preserve our social values, first of all we have to ban the harmful satellite TV channels. We must also give importance to the ethical studies in our academic syllabus.

20. Premature Marriage

Early marriage means a wedding between a young boy and a young girl before reaching puberty. According to WHO (World Health Organization) the age limit of marriage is 21 for males and 18 for females. Any marriage before these figures of age is considered premature marriage. Generally, rural boys and girls belonging to illiterate and poverty stricken families are the main victims of it. There are various causes of premature marriage. Among them poverty, ignorance, superstitions, lack of awareness are remarkable. Premature marriage does not bring any good to society. Immature males and females cannot adjust themselves to their marital life. Therefore, quarrels and misunderstanding are inevitable. Consequently, they divorce in a very short time. Again, being a mother at an early age a female cannot play the role of a real mother. Moreover, she is attacked with various diseases due to malnutrition. She faces the risk of her life. Her baby does not find breast milk available. Thus, the subsequent generation of the society becomes totally affected. Premature marriage is also responsible for population explosion. To solve this problem, premature marriage must be stopped. The parents involved in early marriage should be punished. Mass education should be ensured. Social awareness must be developed. For this, both the government and the common people have to work together.

21. Globalisation

The word ‘globalisation’ is being used to mean that the world has become a smaller place where distances between people and countries are being overcome through technology. It is, basically, a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. However, it is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries rather than for the developing ones. In the name of help and co-operation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the cheap labour available in poor countries. This is the common fear about the adverse effects of globalisation in the countries like ours. But, the fear is not quite justified because globalisation has also a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communications media and rapid transportation facilities the world has come closer. We can share our joys and sorrows like next door neighbours with other countries. Globalisation also brings all types of different customs and behaviour into our homes through satellite television channels and the internet. So, we can enrich our local culture through constant interaction of different cultures but, along with this, the cultural assault can also be resisted by the strength of our own traditional social values, beliefs and attitudes.

22. Gender Equality

Gender equality means showing no difference or discrimination between male and female in respect of enjoying rights. Unfortunately, boys and girls are not treated equally in our country. Gender equality is very important because women are equal partners to men. According to gender equality, they should be provided with equal treatment. It is a very significant concept for a balanced society. According to the United Nations, gender equality is the most important human right. Empowering of women is a must for advancing development. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of families and communities. Therefore, gender equity is important not only for women, but also for the whole society. The condition of gender equality in Bangladesh is not satisfactory as gender discrimination prevails in our society. Our poverty, illiteracy, prejudice etc are causing gender discrimination. Actually, they are actively working as the main barriers of gender equality. We must overcome these barriers and establish gender equality in the society. If it is established in the society, men and women can work together hand in hand with dignity. It is the precondition of overall development of the country. To ensure gender equality, we all should come forward to make the people aware of the equal status of men and women. Social customs and prejudices should be removed. Early marriage, torture on women, divorce, etc. should be stopped. Especially, female education, avoiding social dogmas are very important to establish gender equality in the society. Without gender equality, overall development of the country will be hampered.

23. Gender Disparity

Gender disparity is a great curse to a society. It still prevails in our society. Gender disparity means the preference of one gender, depriving the other. In our country, we prefer male gender, depriving the female. Unfortunately gender discrimination begins at the very birth of a female child. This discriminatory treatment towards female gender continues the whole life. Social prejudices, age old customs and religious misinterpretation etc. are the major causes of gender disparity. The socio-economic set up is also responsible for gender disparity. People discriminate between boys and girls as they think that boys are suited to add to the family income but girls are not. They also think that their sons will help them in their old age but their daughters will leave for other families as in-laws. Due to gender discrimination, daughters are not sent to schools and soon they are married off before their maturity. On the other hand, sons are sent to school. Dowry is claimed from the parents of the daughter. After marriage, the girl is tortured or divorced for dowry. These are the major fields of gender discrimination in our country. The social effects of such discrimination are acute. For this, many girls suffer from inferiority complex which hampers the flourish of their personality. It affects their children and next generations. It is a great loss. Some effective steps can be taken to get rid of gender discrimination from our social system. Among these, ensuring female education, creating mass awareness, avoiding social dogmas are very important. An equal earning opportunity should be ensured for women.

24. Global Warming

The term 'Global Warming' refers to the rise in the temperature of planet earth. Nowadays global warming has made the environmentalists think about the dreadful consequences. It has become a threat to all living beings on earth. Global warming is due to greenhouse effect. It is the gradual warming of the air because of heat being trapped in earth. This is happening because of environmental pollution. We are destroying our tropical rain forests, growing industries and mills-factories, using CFC gas. Thus, we are polluting our environment. By the destruction and burning down our forests, the amounts of carbon dioxide are increasing. The increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth have made a layer in space. The sun rays are coming through the layer but the heat cannot pass through that layer. This is why, the heat is being trapped in earth and making our globe warmer. As a result, the temperature of the world is increasing day by day. The weather pattern is changing. The alarming news is that the polar ice caps are melting and this might cause the flooding of huge areas of the globe. Bangladesh cannot escape the paws of this enemy. The lower southern part of the country may go under water one day. Effective measures should be taken by the world community to control global warming. Emission of carbon dioxide should be reduced. Deforestation must be stopped and more trees should be planted. Above all, people should be aware of preventing the pollution of the environment.

25. A Book Fair I Have Visited/My Visit to a Book Fair

A book fair is a kind of fair where different types of books are displayed for sale. Now-a-days, it has become very popular in our country. Last month, I visited a book fair. I went there with my elder brother. The fair was arranged on the occasion of 21st February. It was held at the Bangla Academy Premises. As it was my first visit to a book fair, I was really surprised when I entered the fair. There were hundreds of stalls in the fair. The environment was really charming. The stalls were arranged systematically. There were information counters. There were also some stalls for taking snacks. My brother took me to the whole area. I saw that all kinds of books such as fiction, drama, poetry, novel, biography, translation, children literature, story books etc. were available in the fair. I bought some books on science fiction and comics. After walking for a long time, we became tired. So, we entered in a food stall and took some light foods. Suddenly, I noticed a crowd in front of a stall. I went there and

became really surprised seeing my favourite writer Dr. Muhammad Zafor Iqbal. He was giving autographs. I also took an autograph. We also attended a short seminar in the fair in which some renowned personalities of our country delivered speeches on the importance of books in our life. After that we left the fair, but I took with me a lot of pleasant experiences.

26. Dowry System

Dowry is a social curse that has spread all over our country. Dowry system refers to the system or custom in some societies in which a wife or her family must pay money or property or both to her husband when they get married. The money or the property that are given is known as dowry. This abominable system is very disgraceful for any woman. Women are the victims of this heinous system. The whole family of the bride is to suffer because the parents or brothers of the bride are to arrange the money to give the bridegroom or to his family. Socio-economic, cultural and religious factors are responsible for this detestable system. In some societies, it is established as a social norm and they have accepted it normally. A poor husband wants to get a sum of money from his in-laws to start a business or to meet his other needs. In some societies, it has been a culture to give and take dowry. But Islam does not support taking or giving dowry. The Hindu law withdraws the right of a woman's paternal property when she gets married. For this reason she along with her husband does not hesitate to take dowry. Due to this system the father's family of a bride often gets bankrupt. Dowry system also demeans women. A social awareness against dowry system is a must to stop this evil practice. The conscious and respected people should come forward to stop it. We should even adopt a law against this system. Then we will be able to get rid of it.

27. Price Hike

Price hike is the rise in the prices of essential commodities. It is the widely discussed issue in the price market all over the world including Bangladesh. Price hike occurs when the prices of goods increase due to supply-side constraints. It also occurs as a result of increase in prices in the world. The hike or spiral in essential commodities usually occurs where there is a huge demand of a particular commodity. But it is a regular phenomenon in the country. Prices of essentials continue to gain almost every day. The impacts of price hike are manifold. The poor and underprivileged people are the worst victims. They find it difficult to pass their days affording food to the family members due to the raging price hike. The constant rise in price contributes to the manifold problems of the poor. The country's economy faces a meltdown for the reason. What we need to do at first is to control the price hike of essential. For that, we must check the syndicated groups of businessmen who mainly increase prices of commodities. The government must take effective steps to grow more food. Food security must be ensured. Dependency on foreign loan at an exorbitant rate of interest must be decreased.

28. Good Health

There is a proverb that health is wealth. Actually good health is the most important thing for happiness. Good health refers to the physical and mental soundness which keeps us free from diseases and makes us fit and active. Health is essential for all our activities of life whatever we may be – a doctor, a leader, an artist, we must possess health by all means. However, it is not easy to maintain a good health. In order to keep in good health, we should follow certain rules of health. Early rising is the first law of health. There is a well-known proverb, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." We should take physical exercise regularly, proper rest or sleep and above all, a balanced diet. Intoxicating drink and smoking should be avoided for good health. It is a matter of regret that most of our people live below the poverty line and hence, they cannot manage all the foods necessary for maintaining good health. Even many rich and educated people of our country are not conscious of the rules of good health. Besides, the ever-increasing problems of our day-to-day life are responsible for our poor health. They take away the peace of our mind and affect our health greatly. We must remember that complicated life creates frustration, mental disorder, and socio-economic confusions which result in poor health. Actually, simple and care-free life is the most important matter for sound health. So, we should abide by the necessary rules to enjoy a good health.

29. Smoking
Or, Dangers of Smoking

Smoking means a kind of practice where tobacco is burnt and the smoke tasted or inhaled. The most common form of smoking is through cigarettes. In medical terms smoking is 'recreational drug use'. So, people generally smoke for recreation. The smokers feel that smoking release them from mental pressure. One may become addicted to smoking influenced by some bad company. Young people, sometimes, take one or two cigarettes out of curiosity and later, they become addicted to it. There is no doubt that smoking is a very bad habit. It is very dangerous too. It may cause high blood pressure, chronic lungs troubles, cancer, heart attack, and other serious diseases. One puff of cigarette smoke contains fifteen billion particles of serious harmful substances. They are nicotine, methyl alcohol, carbon-monoxide, tar, formaldehyde, some acids, etc. These are very harmful to our health. Besides, smoking causes irritation in our eyes, offend our noses and unsettle our mind. Another major problem of smoking is that when we smoke publicly, smoke of our cigarettes affects the non-smokers seriously. Statistic shows that most of the chain smokers die untimely due to painful lungs cancer or mouth cancer. In fact, the

dangers of smoking are quite unlimited. It also causes a great waste of money. Recently, smoking in public places like hospitals, office, buses, trains, etc has been declared as a punishable offence. Administration should be active to implement the law. As responsible citizens, we all should avoid smoking to form a happy and healthy society.

30. E-Learning

E-learning is the use of electronic media and communication technologies in education. Bernard Luskin, a pioneer of e-learning, says that the "e" should be interpreted to mean "exciting, energetic, enthusiastic, emotional, extended, excellent, and educational" in addition to "Electronic." E-learning includes numerous types of media like text, audio, images, animation, and streaming video etc. E-learning can occur in or out of the classroom. It is suited to distant learning and flexible learning. There are many advantages in online and computer based learning when compared to traditional face-to-face courses and lectures. Class work can be scheduled around work and family. It reduces travel time and travel costs for students. Students can study anywhere, if they have access to a computer and internet connection. Students may select their level of knowledge and interest. They can develop knowledge of the internet and computer skills that will help them throughout their lives and careers. Successfully completing online or computer-based courses builds self-knowledge and self-confidence among the students. There are a few disadvantages as well. Learners with bad study habits may fall behind. Students may feel isolated from the instructor and classmates. Instructor may not always be available when students are studying or need help. However, in addition to traditional learning e-learning can help learners in many ways.

31. Traffic Jam

Traffic jam is a long queue of vehicles on a road. It is a great problem and nuisance for the modern society. Like other developing countries it is also one of the most irritating problems in Bangladesh. Especially, it has taken a very serious shape in Dhaka city. It causes unspeakable sufferings for urban people. The causes of traffic jam **are many.** The main cause of this problem is the narrowness of roads and the large number of vehicles. Our vehicles have increased but our roads have not increased. The unlicensed vehicles are increasing day by day. Many vehicles moving on the same road at the same time cause traffic jam. Besides, our traffic polices are not sincere. They often do not do their duties sincerely. The drivers are indifferent to traffic rules. They try to get more passengers stopping their buses here and there. All these things together cause traffic jams. Moreover, too many rickshaws plying on the streets is another cause of traffic jam. At the time of traffic jam everyone feels extremely bored as it kills valuable time. It causes great sufferings to the ambulance carrying dying patients and the fire brigade vehicles. However, this trouble should not be allowed to continue. This problem can be solved by adopting some measures. Well planned spacious roads should be constructed. Strict law should be imposed to control traffic jam. Exemplary punishment should be given to the drivers who do not obey traffic rules. Above all, the traffic authority should be more active to enforce traffic rules and maintain the discipline on the roads.

32. Tree Plantation

Tree plantation means planting trees at a large scale in a planned way. It is a major issue at this moment over the world. Trees are our friends. They are one of the main elements working to save our environment. They give us shade and soothe our eyes with their green colour. They give us various kinds of fruits. They give us firewood as fuel for cooking. They give us timber for furniture, doors and windows, boats, electric poles, railway slippers, etc. They give us rubber too. Herbal trees are useful for treating diseases. Moreover, trees take in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. Sufficient trees cause sufficient rainfall and prevent draught. Trees along the roadside and coastal areas prevent erosion and tidal bore. But many inconsiderate people are cutting down trees at random for their selfish interest. So we are losing trees. Such deforestation is harming our climate and ecosystem tremendously. The world's temperature is getting warmer gradually. It has become a global concern. Hence, tree plantation must be taken as a project. The more we plant trees, the more our environment will be balanced and greener. In Bangladesh, tree plantation is compulsory because we have not so much forest as we require to maintain the ecological balance. Making the people conscious of it by holding various seminars and meetings, tree plantation campaign may be successful. The mass media like TV and radio can play a great role to inspire people for tree plantation. To make life peaceful, there is no alternative to tree plantation.

33. Eve-teasing

Nowadays, eve-teasing has become a very common phenomenon. The word 'Eve' refers to women. So, eve-teasing means teasing or disturbing women. It is a heinous act to disturb girls and women. It is a kind of sexual harassment. There are many ways of eve-teasing such as making bad or insulting comments, throwing pebbles to women or girls while they are on their way, making love proposal, gesturing in a bad way, etc. Eve-teasers are mainly punk teen boys. There are also some young and aged eve-teasers. Eve-teasers bear a type of mental illness for which they enjoy teasing females. Generally, school and college going girls fall a victim to eve-teasing committed by bad or characterless young men. Eve-teasing is a social curse. Women cannot move freely because of it. They feel insecure to go to schools and colleges. For this, many girls are compelled to stop their studies. They have to stay at home and are

married off at an early age. They suffer psychologically. Sometimes, they become victims of acid throwing. Even many young girls commit suicide for this curse. Eve-teasing must be stopped. Every conscious guardian has to play a role from their respective position. Social awareness is also necessary in this regard. Government has already taken effective steps to stop eve-teasing. It has empowered mobile court to give immediate punishment to the eve-teasers. If eve-teasing cannot be stopped, we will not be able to live a comfortable life in society.

Answer to Question No 8

1. A Fox without a Tail

Once, there was a clever fox in a jungle. One day, when the fox was walking through the jungle, suddenly he fell into a trap. He could somehow get out of the trap, but he had to leave his tail behind. Without a tail he looked strange and he felt sad. But the fox was very cunning. He hit upon a plan. He invited all the foxes to come to a meeting. All the foxes of the jungle attended the meeting. The fox felt his importance when he saw all other foxes in his meeting. He said, "My dear friends, listen to me, please. I've discovered something new; the tails of ours are useless. They look ugly and are always dirty. So, we should cut off our tails." All the foxes listened to the cunning fox. A wise old fox was also listening. He said, "My friend, your plan is very interesting but foolish. As you've lost your tail, you want us to cut off our tails." At this, the fox without a tail felt ashamed and realized that they would not fall for his trick. So, he left the place quickly.

2. Bayazid's Love for His Mother

Once, there was a little boy named Bayazid. One night he was studying by the side of the bed of his mother. His ailing mother was sleeping. All on a sudden, she woke up, raised her head and told him to give her a glass of water. Bayazid went to the kitchen to bring water but the pitcher was empty. He thought to fetch water from a distant fountain. He went alone to the fountain with the pitcher and came back home with the pitcher full of water. In the meantime, his mother was fast asleep again. He did not want to disturb his ailing mother. So, he remained standing beside his mother's bed. In the morning, Bayazid's mother awoke. She became astonished to see her son standing with the glass full of water beside her bed. She embraced her son with deep love and prayed to Almighty Allah for her son. In his later life, Bayazid became a great saint.

3. Unity is Strength

Once upon a time, there lived an old farmer in a village. He had four sons. They always quarrelled with each other. This made the farmer unhappy. The neighbours were also disturbed every now and then for their loud shouts. The farmer tried to bring them into their sense but failed. At last, he thought of a plan. One day, the sons were quarrelling again and the old farmer heard them. He called them and told them to stop quarrelling at once. His sons listened to him this time. Then he told them to bring four sticks and some rope. The sons were surprised, yet they did so. The old farmer then tied the sticks together with the rope and said to his sons, "Now, try and break this bundle of sticks." The four sons tried one after another, but couldn't break the bundle. Then the farmer untied the sticks and gave one stick to each of his sons. Then he told his sons to break the sticks. This time they all broke their sticks easily. Then the old farmer said to his sons, "You are like these sticks. When you are united, you are strong. But when you are alone, you are weak." The sons understood the lesson and promised to remain united. Thus, they got a lesson for the rest of their life.

4. A Sly Fox and a Foolish Crow

One day, a crow stole a piece of meat. She flew away and sat on the branch of a tree. At that moment, a fox was going somewhere. When he came under that tree, he noticed the meat in the crow's beak. The sight of the piece of meat made his mouth filled with water. He thought for sometimes. Then he hit upon a plan to have it. He said to the crow, "Oh beautiful Crow! Your complexion is so fair. I think you can sing nicely. Would you please sing a song for me?" At first the crow did not want to sing. But as the fox carried on praising her, she felt proud of her tongue. Finally, she started to sing a song. But no sooner had she opened her mouth than the piece of meat fell off her mouth. The clever fox took it and ran away. The crow had paid a heavy price for her foolishness.

5. Sheikh Saadi's Wit/Tit For Tat

The king of Iran used to invite the great poet Sheikh Saadi very often to his court. Once, on his way to the king's court, the poet took shelter in a nobleman's house for a night. He was then wearing a very ordinary and cheap dress. The nobleman could not recognize him and did not behave well with him. Next day, Sheikh Saadi left the place for the court of the king and was received with honour there. He stayed there for a few days, and received rich gifts from the king. On his way back to home, he again visited that nobleman's house wearing a costly and gorgeous dress. This time, the nobleman treated him with the best of the foods and comfort. While eating, he was surprised to see the rich delicious food and understood the nobleman's attitude. Sheikh Saadi then instead of eating the food, started putting them into the pockets of his rich dress. Being astonished, the nobleman asked him about his mysterious behaviour. The poet answered that the given food was for his dress as he failed to receive same hospitality when he was in very simple dress. The nobleman realized his earlier folly and became ashamed. He begged pardon to Saadi and also promised that he would never judge anyone by their dress. Being a kind hearted man, Saadi forgave him.

6. An Honest Woodcutter and a Beautiful Fairy

There lived a woodcutter in a village. One day, he was cutting wood near a pond. Suddenly, his axe fell into the pond. The pond was very deep. The woodcutter did not know how to swim or dive. So, he was sitting there sadly. Then a wonderful thing happened. A beautiful fairy appeared before the woodcutter. She asked him in a sweet voice, "Why are you so sad? Why are you not cutting wood?" The woodcutter replied sorrowfully, "My axe has fallen into the pond. I can't cut wood now." The fairy then showed him an axe made of silver and asked him if it was his axe. The woodcutter saw the axe and said, "It's not my axe." The fairy showed him another axe made of gold and asked, "Is this the axe that you lost?" The woodcutter said, "No, it's not. My axe is made of iron. It was old." The fairy showed him the lost axe with a wooden handle. The woodcutter then said happily that it was his axe. The fairy became very pleased and gave him the gold and the silver axes too as a reward of his honesty. The wood cutter became very happy getting the axes made of gold and silver. He thanked the fairy and went home. Later, selling those two axes in the market, he made quite a good amount of money. He became solvent and started passing his days happily ever after. Thus, the honest people are rewarded everywhere.

7. A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed

Once, there were two friends. They lived in a certain village. They were very intimate with each other. They promised that they would help each other in time of danger. One day, they were passing through a forest. Suddenly, they saw a bear coming towards them. Both of them got afraid. One of them knew how to climb up a tree. He climbed up a nearby tree without thinking about his friend. The other was fatty and did not know how to climb up a tree. But he knew that a bear does not touch a dead body. So he fell flat on the ground like a dead person and stopped breathing. The bear came near him, smelt him all over the body and thought him to be a dead man. So, without touching him, it went away slowly and gently. The friend who was on the tree saw everything. He got down from the tree, went to his friend and asked him eagerly, "Oh! Dear, what did the bear whisper to your ear?" In reply the friend said, "The bear advised me not to trust a friend who leaves his friend alone in time of danger."

8. A Thirsty Crow/Necessity is the Mother of Invention

One day, a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water. At last he saw a pitcher. He peeped into the pitcher and saw that there was a little water at the bottom of it. He tried to drink some water but his bill could not reach it. He tried again and again but in vain. He became very sad and hopeless. Suddenly, he saw some small pieces of stone near the pitcher. A good idea came into his head. He picked up the stones and dropped them into the pitcher one by one. As a result, the water came up to the brim. The crow then drank water from it to his heart's content and flew away with a joyful mind. Thus, his cleverness helped him satisfy his thirst.

9. Bread Dividing by a Cunning Monkey

Once, two rats found a piece of bread. They couldn't agree on how to divide it, because each of them wanted the larger share. They quarrelled for some time. Suddenly they saw a monkey passing by. They asked the monkey to divide the bread between them. The monkey was very clever. He said, "It is really a difficult task." He brought a pair of scales. He divided the bread into two pieces and put them on the scales. One piece was heavier than the other. He took a small bite from the heavier piece and put them again on the scales. This time the other piece was heavier. So he took a small bite from that piece, but still the pieces were unequal. So he did the same thing again and again. Soon, there was only a very small piece of bread left. "Stop! Stop!" shouted the rats. "You are eating all our bread! Give us back the little piece of bread. We will divide it ourselves." The monkey said angrily, "I have done a lot of work for you. So I must take this little piece as my fee." Saying this, he ate up the piece of bread and went away. Hence, the two rats realized their fault.

10. Who will Bell the Cat?

Once, the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became like the houses of Hamelin. There were rats everywhere. They made hole here and there. They tore papers, clothes etc. They always made noise and the members of the house could not sleep for that. So, one day, the house master brought a cat to kill the rats. The cat began to kill the rats every day. The rats became very afraid and helpless. They could not move freely. So they held a meeting. They talked about the problem but could not find out any solution. They became disappointed. At last a little rat stood up and said, "If we tie a bell at the neck of the cat, we can know its presence and save ourselves by running away." All the rats became very happy. They began to dance in pleasure. Suddenly an old rat said, "The idea is very good. But who will bell the cat?" Hearing it, all the rats became silent again.

11. Slow and Steady Wins the Race/
A Race Between a Hare and a Tortoise

Once, there lived a hare in a forest. He was always proud of his speed. A tortoise also lived there. The hare always teased the tortoise for its slow speed. One day, the hare was walking. Suddenly he saw the tortoise. It was moving very slowly. He laughed at it saying- "Hurry up, you are so slow! Can't you move a little faster?" The tortoise felt angry and said, "Why don't we run a race and see who wins?" The hare laughed even more and said, "Why not, let's do that." The next morning, they started their race. The hare ran so fast that the tortoise remained far behind. He looked back, but there was no trace of the tortoise. The hare was sure of his victory, and hence,

he sat under a tree to take rest. But unfortunately, he fell asleep. On the other hand, the tortoise ran slowly but steadily. Within a short time, it passed by the sleeping hare. When the hare woke up, he looked around and noticed in surprise that the tortoise was near the finishing line. He ran as fast as he could, but it was too late. The tortoise had reached the finishing line. The tortoise looked back at the hare and said smilingly, "See how the slow but steady wins the race!"

12. A Liar Shepherd

There was a shepherd boy. He used to graze a flock of sheep near a forest. It was not far from his village. One day, he wanted to make fun with the villagers. So, he shouted, "Tiger! Tiger! Help! Help!" The villagers heard his cry and ran to help him. When they came near him, they found no tiger there and the boy laughed at them. The villagers were fooled by the cunning boy and hence, they went away. After a few days he made the same fun and the villagers came again to help him but found no tiger there. One day, a tiger really came and it attacked the flock of sheep. The boy somehow climbed up a tree and shouted for help. The villagers heard him but they thought that he was kidding again and so, no one came to help him. The tiger killed one of his sheep and took it away. The boy felt sorry for his silly joke. From then, he promised not to tell a lie and befool people again.

13. A Kind Lion and a Grateful Mouse

Once, a lion was sleeping in a forest. Suddenly, a mouse came there. It did not notice the sleeping lion. It was running about and playing happily. Accidentally it ran over the face of the lion and awoke him. At this, the lion grew very angry. It caught the mouse and said, "You little creature, how dare you disturb me. I'll kill you." The mouse got frightened and said, "Your Majesty, if you kill a little creature like me, it will not bring any credit for you. Please, excuse me for this time." The lion felt pity and let the mouse go. The mouse thanked the lion and said, "If I get chance, I'll help you." The lion laughed and said, "A little creature like you can never help a big creature like me." After a few days, the lion was caught in a hunter's net. It tried hard to be free, but failed and so, it began to roar helplessly. Hearing the roar of the lion, the mouse came quickly and said, "Sir, please wait. I'll help you." The mouse cut the net with its sharp teeth and set the lion free. The lion was very happy and said, "Thank you little mouse. You have saved my life. Now I know even a small one can help a big one."

14. An Ant and a Dove

Once, an ant was very thirsty. He went to a pond to drink water. When he began to drink water, a wave swept him away. He was about to drown. There was a tree on the bank of the pond and a dove was sitting on a branch of it. He noticed that the ant was about to drown. Feeling pity for the ant, the dove wanted to save it. So he dropped a leaf in front of the ant. The ant got on the leaf and the dove took the leaf on the bank of the pond. Thus the dove saved the ant's life. Being grateful, the ant thanked him a lot. Another day, when the ant was seeking food under that tree, it noticed that a hunter had aimed at the dove. The dove did not know it. The ant thought, "I must save the life of the dove as it saved mine one day". So he bit on the right leg of the hunter. At this the hunter's hands trembled and the bullet missed its aim. Then the dove flew away and was saved.

15. An Ambitious Crow and His Sad End

A crow said to a goose, "Really, how beautiful you are! What a fair complexion you have! If I were as white as you! How unlucky it is for me to be black!" The crow noticed that the goose always stays in the water. He thought that he would be as white as the goose if he stays in water. So, he got into water. He then got out of water but found him as black as he was before. Next, he thought that he would be on the water for a long time as the goose does. Thinking so, he started staying in the water day after day. He used to collect food flying here and there when he was in the land. Now, he was starving as he did not go out looking for food but could not turn white. Eventually, he died due to his starvation for a long time. So, before following others, ultimate results should be justified well.

16. The Pied Piper of Hamelin /Consequence of Ungratefulness

A long time ago, the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The rats were so big and fierce that they fought the dogs, killed the cats and bit the babies in the cradles. They ate up different types of foods and cut the papers and valuable documents into pieces. People had to face a great crisis. One day, the city mayor and the administrative officers called a meeting to solve the problem. They offered a prize for the person who would save them from the disturbing rats. At that time a pied piper agreed to accept the proposal. Playing a melodious tune on his pipe, the piper began to walk and all the rats followed him. At last, the piper reached a hill near a sea and the rats one after another jumped into the sea. Thus, the city was saved from the rats. Then the piper demanded his prize but the mayor did not want to pay him fully. The piper went away saying nothing. Now, he played another tune on his pipe. The tune made all the nice children of the city follow the piper. At first, the people of Hamelin did not pay much heed to the issue. But once the piper disappeared with the children, they started crying. But all went in vain. Those children never came back.

17. Perseverance is the Key to Success

Robert Bruce was a famous king. His kingdom was invaded by enemies. The king fought bravely but was defeated in the battle. He fled away from the kingdom and took shelter in a remote cave to save his life. He was immersed in deep sorrow and gave

up all hope. Once, he was lying in the cave. Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave. The spider failed again and again to succeed. But he did not give up hope. Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts. This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair. He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies. The enemies courted defeat and Bruce regained his kingdom. It teaches us that "perseverance is the key to success".

18. Ill Got, Ill Spent

There lived three friends in a village. One day, the first friend planned to steal gold from a house. The second friend opposed it saying that stealing is very bad and it is disreputable as it is not a dignified profession. Hearing this, the third friend put forth some arguments in favour of stealing saying, "Necessity knows no law. We are all very poor. We have no guarantee of basic need and none will help us to meet our need. But we want to remain alive anyhow. So, there is nothing bad in stealing." At this, they all agreed to steal and with the leadership of the second friend they stole a bag of gold coins from the house. But problems arose over the sharing of the coins. The second friend demanded a larger portion on the basis of priority that the plan for stealing was hit upon by him first. As the chaos about sharing was going on in a jungle, a gang of robbers came across them while passing by. At that moment the chief robber realised, the cause of quarrel among the friends and said, "I can solve your dispute." "How?" asked the second friend. "By snatching the bag from you," said the robber. And the gang of robbers rode to another direction faster than the wind immediately after snatching away the bag. Then the three friends being at a loss began looking at one another.

19. Shrewdness Cannot Sustain Long

Once, a crocodile wanted her eight children to be educated. So she went to a fox and asked him if he could teach her children. The crocodile had a good faith in the fox. The cunning fox gladly received the offer. So, the crocodile left all her children with him and went back to the river. The fox liked to eat crocodile's kids. So, he ate one of them and kept the others. After some days, the crocodile came to see her children. Then the cunning fox showed her the kids and showed one of them twice. The foolish crocodile thought that she saw all the eight of her children and went away. After some days, the fox ate another baby crocodile. When the mother crocodile again came to see her children, the fox showed her crocodiles twice. The mother thought that she had seen all of the children and she went away happily. Thus, the cunning fox continued cheating with the crocodile and eating her kids one after another. Next time, when the mother crocodile came, the fox showed her the only one remaining baby for eight times. The crocodile could not understand the trick. But when the crocodile came again after some days, the fox was not able to show any of the babies because he had already eaten up the last one. The crocodile could understand the cunning trick of the fox. She got furious, jumped on the fox and ate him up.

20. King Midas and His Golden Touch

Once, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Rich people are never satisfied. They want more and more. The more they have, the more they want. He thought, if he had the golden touch, he would be the happiest man. A wish god granted his wish promptly. That afternoon, Midas was sitting near an apple tree in the palace orchard. A ripe apple fell from the tree in his front. He picked it up. It became gold. Midas realized that he had been gifted with a golden touch. He was overwhelmed with joy. He entered the palace with an ecstasy of joy. His little daughter, Marigold came running to her father. Midas took her up in his arms with an intensity of glee. But alas ! There was a statue of gold in his lap. The princess was no more that Marigold. Now he needed Marigold and not gold. He was shedding bitter tears. Suddenly, his face beamed up. He remembered the wish god. He prayed to him to take away the golden touch. The wish god heard the king's prayer and lifted from him the golden touch. Midas felt profoundly grateful. He took the princess again into the lap. She become Marigold. Midas, joy now knew no bounds. He grew wiser and gave up his greed.

21. The Donkey and the Load of Salt

Long ago, there lived a merchant. He used to deal in salt. He had a donkey to carry load. He used to sell his salt loaded on the donkey. He had to cross a stream to go to other village. Once, his donkey fell into the stream and much of the salt was dissolved in water. The donkey easily crossed the stream due to the light weight of salt on his back. The donkey became happy. The donkey on his next trip knowingly fell into the stream. This time the merchant suspected the animal's intention. On the other day too, the donkey intentionally repeated the same trick. His master was now sure about the animal's evil intention. Next day, the merchant loaded the donkey with a lot of cotton. The donkey once again repeated the same trick. He fell into the stream. This time, his load became very heavy. The donkey carried the heavy load. It was very tiring for him to move on. The donkey now realized his mistake. He stopped falling down into the stream any more. He thought that it was not good to play tricks. Thus, the merchant taught the donkey a good lesson.

22. The Sun and the Wind

Once, it so happened that there was a beautiful contest between the sun and the wind. It was to see which of the two was stronger than the other. The wind was very proud of itself and its prowess. It said, "Even the mighty clouds bow before me. They know that I can drive them away. And the clouds can envelop you. So you are a small thing before

me." The sun said, "It is the time that will tell you who is stronger of the two." Soon they saw a man who was wearing a coat. The sun said, "Let us see who makes the man take off his coat." The wind tried first. It blew harder and harder. But the man instead of removing his coat, wrapped it more and more. So, the wind failed. Now it was the turn of the sun to try its strength. It began to shine. It became hotter and hotter.

Fiercer and fiercer. Ultimately, the man felt obliged to remove the coat. The wind lost and the sun won.

23. Consequence of Deforestation

Once, there lived a king in an island. There were green trees everywhere in the island. Once, the king decided to build a magnificent palace in the island. So, he ordered his men to cut down all the trees. Some opposed the king's idea but he did not pay heed to their opposition. So, people were compelled to carry out the king's order. They cut down all the trees. As a result, a great change took place in the climate of the island. As there was no tree left in the island, the whole environment faced a great crisis. In the first few years, there occurred a great reduction in the rainfall in that area. And after nine or ten years, there was hardly any rainfall. So, the people of the island failed to raise any crops. The whole land area, due to drought, became dusty and sandy. Now, and then, the island became subject to different kinds of natural calamities. In fact, the whole island was then a desert. In such situation, the king of the island called his courtiers and found out the cause of this crisis. The king realised his mistake and ordered all his people to plant trees in every nook and corner of the island.

24. Honesty Never Goes Unrewarded

Once, there lived a farmer who had a few acres of land. With that he could barely support his family. One day, he was walking through a field and thinking how he could add to his income. Suddenly, he saw a purse lying beside the field. He picked the purse up and found a lot of money in it. He said, "It might be dropped by a passerby." He looked for the owner for some time and found no one. He took the bag to his home and showed it to his wife. His wife said to him, "God has given this money to us and so we should use it to remove our poor condition." The farmer said, "No, it does not belong to us. I should look for the owner." The next day, the farmer was waiting at that place where he found the purse thinking that the owner might come to search for it. After a long time, he noticed a man looking for something. The farmer rushed to the man and came to know that the purse belonged to him. He took the man to his home and handed over the purse. The man was very pleased at the honesty of the farmer. The man was very rich and he gave the farmer a good job in his farm. The farmer and his wife became pleased and they were no more in want.

25. The Obsession with Money

Once, there lived a cobbler who passed his days in working and singing. A rich neighbour of his was a banker. One day, the banker said to him, "How much a year do you earn?'' The cobbler smiled and said, "I do not know, sir. I have never counted in that way as I live from hand to mouth. Everyday I earn and I buy my meal with that income and return home. I cannot save any money from my income. Despite this, I am happy." Then the banker said, "I have decided to rid you of poverty. Take this ten thousand taka, preserve them carefully and use them in time of want." The cobbler who had never seen so much money at a time in his life before got startled, and came back home quickly. After returning home, he was restless as he could not find any safe place to hide the money. At last, he dug a hole inside his room and hid the money in it. At night, he was unable to sleep as he was obsessed with the money. He would remain alert the successive few nights. Thus, he lost his sleep and happiness. One day, he went to the banker and told him that his money had snatched away his sleep and mental peace. So, he requested the banker to take his money back. Finally, the cobbler gave the money to the banker. Now, he was able to enjoy sound sleep as before.

26. Bad Company

A rich man had only one son. The son fell into the bad company. He developed many bad habits. Being a father, the man was much worried about the habits of his son. He tried his best to mend his habits but he could not succeed. One day, he thought of a plan to teach his son a lesson. He went to market and purchased some fresh apples and a rotten one. He came back to his home and called his son. He asked his son to put all the apples along with the rotten one in the almirah. The son did the same. After some days father asked his son to bring the apples. As he opened the door of almirah he was surprised to note that all the apples had become rotten. He felt sad. At this, his father told him to see how one rotten apple had spoiled all the rest. In the same way, one bad companion could spoil all others. The father's advice had the desired effect. The boy gave up bad company and became good again.

27. The Dishonest Doctor

Once, an old lady lost her eyesight and became blind. She called a doctor and agreed to pay him a very big amount if he cured her. But she would not give a single penny if she was not cured. So, the doctor started coming regularly to her house for treatment. He started stealing lady's furniture and other valuable things from the house. He took away one thing everyday from lady's house. So, he delayed curing the lady. He cured the lady after he had removed all the furniture and valuable articles from the lady's house. Now doctor demanded his fee from the lady. But she refused to pay the fees and said that she was, not fully cured. Doctor registered a case against her in the court. On being asked by the judge why she was not paying the fee, she told

the court that her eye sight had not fully restored. She could not see her furniture and other articles in the house. The judge was very clever. He understood the matter and punished the doctor.

28. Sense of Responsibility of a Young Boy

One day, a boy of class eight was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag dropped by someone on the road. He was quite at a loss. He said to himself, "What shall I do? If I pick it up, people may think that I am a thief." But he was a very responsible boy and wasn't afraid. "If I leave the bag here, someone else may take it," he thought. So he picked up the bag and took it with him.

After finishing school that day, he rushed home without wasting a second. When he reached home, he showed the bag to his elder sister. She suggested him to open the bag. When they looked inside it, they found a passport, some money and many other things. They also found an address card in which a phone number was written. They phoned on that number and found that the bag belonged to someone named Mrs Shahana Begum. They gave her their address so that she could come and collect her bag. Mrs. Shahana came to their home the next day and received her bag. She expressed her gratefulness to the young boy and his sister and also praised them for their honesty and responsibility.

29. An Honest School-boy

One day, a little school-boy found a note of 100 taka in the school premises. At once he took it to his class teacher Mr. Zaman. He said, "Dear Sir, I've got a note of 100 taka. What can I do with it?" Mr Zaman said, "Keep it with you until the owner of the money is found." The boy said, "Sir, I'm afraid, I may lose it. Would you please keep it with you?" Mr Zaman agreed and other boys also agreed to it.

According to the teacher's suggestion, the boy put up a notice inscribing, "Some taka has been found in the school-yard. The owner of the money may take it from the class teacher, Mr Zaman." They waited for seven days, but nobody came to claim the money even after a week. Then, the teacher asked the boys what they wanted to do with the money. The little boy asked to wait for two days more. But the result was same.

Then some of the boys proposed to give the money to the mosque. Some of them told to give it to a poor man. But the little boy proposed to give it to the old blind man in front of their school. All the boys agreed and gave it to the old blind man.

Everyone praised the honesty and kindness of the little boy.

30. A Kind-hearted Boy

Once, a school boy named Ahsanullah was going home after completing his class. When he was crossing the road, he saw an old woman lying on the road. She was senseless. There was nobody around her for help. The road on which the woman lay senseless was a busy one and speedy buses and trucks were plying on it. So the boy with the help of a passer-by brought the woman on footpath. Then he called a rickshaw and took the woman to a nearby hospital. There the doctors at once examined the old woman and assured the boy that her condition was not serious and after first aid the old woman regained her sense. Ahsanullah inquired of her whereabouts and she told him that she had come to this town from a nearby village to beg. But having heard a very loud sound of truck-horn, she was at a loss and lost her sense. After hearing this, the boy took the woman to his house and gave her some food to eat. His mother also gave the woman some old clothes. On the boy's request, his mother also gave the woman some money to go back to the village. The woman prayed much for Ahsanullah and went back to her village happily.

31. Innovation of the Innovative Boy

There was a boy who hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent and innovative. He belonged to a village where there was no electricity. During summer, the atmosphere of the village was hot and humid. The villagers were even suffering the high temperature at home. They were becoming sick due to hot weather. Some of them even died of heat stroke. The boy, however, was thinking of an idea how to get rid of the heat. He came to know from a physics teacher of his school that the gas cools when it expands quickly. So, he thought of making an air cooler out of plastic bottles for his own house. So, he collected some plastic bottles and cut them into half. Then, he mounted them on a board. After that, he placed the board over a window, with the bottlenecks facing towards the inside of the house. As a result, the change in pressure that occurred when air entered the wider part of the bottle and came out through the bottleneck cooled the air. That's how he successfully made the air cooler out of the plastic bottles. When the villagers found it effective, they requested the boy to make the cooler for them too. As the raw plastic bottles were easily available, the cooler could be made easily and it was cheap as well. In this way, the boy could reduce the sufferings of the village and also earn some money.

32. The Privileged should Extend Helping Hands to the Poor

It was a bright sunny morning. I was going to college with some of my friends. We were in a hilarious mood as we were talking about our plan to go on a picnic. Suddenly we noticed an old woman who was begging money for his ailing son. It was hard for us to turn a blind eye. Her torn clothes and sad face brought tears to our eyes and we decided to help her. When we asked her about her son, she replied that her son was a garments worker and had been crippled due to an accident in the factory. The owner did not provide any compensation, and since then, she had to beg for buying foods and medicine for her son. All of us felt sorrow for the unfortunate woman and gave her the money we saved for the picnic. Then we again started for the college while

thanking the Almighty about our privileged lives. We have our health, a roof over our head, foods on table and a million other blessings to count. It is the duty of the wealthy and the privileged section of the society to come forward to aid these unfortunate people.

33. Pranks are not always Fun

It was late at night. I was taking preparation for my ensuing examination. All the members of my family were sleeping. All on a sudden, my phone rang and it was an unknown number. I got frightened because late night phone calls either mean an emergency or something scary to me. My father was out on an official tour and suddenly it came to my mind that something might have happened to him. I received the call and asked who it was. No one replied but I heard that someone heaved a deep sigh. It made me more scared and I repeated the same question. But the result was same; no one replied. After six or seven minutes, suddenly someone burst into laughter and hung up the phone. I was utterly horrified and confused. That incident made me so disturbed that I couldn't even concentrate on my studies anymore. The next day, after finishing the exam I came across a friend who revealed that one of my classmates played a prank on me last night. I was so shocked that I met him for a reasonable answer. He told that he loved to play prank on others but he meant no harm. I advised him not to do that again. All of us must be careful about our actions and shouldn't do anything which hampers the peace of others' minds.

34. A Memorable Incident

As I was walking home yesterday, a small man with a long pointed beard and only one arm stopped me and asked me the way to 'Nur Manjil'. I was very surprised because that was my own house. However, I thought that perhaps he had some business with other members of my family. So, without asking anything more, I helped the man to reach my house.

No sooner had I reached the main gate of our house with the stranger than my father saw the man. They first gazed at each other for some time. It seemed that they could not talk either out of happiness or sorrow. I marked another thing that tears were rolling down from their eyes. This surprising situation struck me dumb. Suddenly, they embraced each other and began weeping.

In the meantime, the other members of our family reached the place. Immediately after seeing the man, my grandmother addressed him as 'Nur Hossain!'. My another uncle also addressed him as "Bhaiya (brother)!"

Immediately, I remembered as I had heard from my father that the man was none but one of my uncles who joined the Liberation War. Our house had also been named after him. My joys knew no bounds at that moment. And now I feel proud that one of my uncles fought for the sake of our country. I remember this unexpected but remarkable incident even now.

Answer to Question No 9

1.

189 Church Road
Girzamoholla, Barisal
May 18, 2017

Dear Father,

Hope this letter will find you well and in good health. I am also doing great. Yesterday, I received a letter from you in which you warned me not to spend too much time on Facebook. I appreciate your concern very much. At the same time, I want to ensure you that I am not spending much time on Facebook as I am preparing myself for the upcoming exam. I know about the negative effects of spending too much screen time, especially on Facebook. I want to do my best in my exam so since the last few days, I have stopped using Facebook totally. You don't have to worry about me at all as I am not letting Facebook take my time and hamper my studies.

Take my regards and give my love to mother and my siblings. Please tell them to write me soon. I am really looking forward to hearing all their news.

Your loving son,
Anik

2.

105 Shantinagar, Dhaka
December 3, 2017

Dear Miraj,

I hope you are hale and hearty in your school hostel. I am also keeping well. But I have heard that you are not keeping good company around you. It is indeed a bad news for me.

In your last annual exam, you did not perform very well. Your marks were visibly poor. I believe the main reason for this demotion is the bad company you are keeping. With the people you are getting close to these days are not attentive to studies. Studying hard and gaining knowledge are not their concerns. Also, some of them are heavily addicted to smoking. Some of them do not go to the school on a regular basis. If you keep on continuing mixing with them, it will affect your studies further. You will also develop bad habits like smoking, bunking classes, being irregular in the classes etc. So, I would request you to stay away from evil company.

No more today. Write to me soon.

Yours ever,
Tahsin

3.

12 Mirpur Road
Dhaka
23 January 2017

Dear Rosmina,

I received your letter yesterday. In your letter you have written about your weakness in English. You have also asked me for some suggestions on how to improve English. Here I go with my suggestion.

In order to learn English well, you have to acquire all the four skills of English which are reading, writing, listening and speaking. At first, you should attend your English classes regularly and listen to your teachers attentively (মএনাএযাগসহকাএর). You should

also watch English programmes on TV and listen to the English programmes on radio. All these will improve your listening skill. Secondly, you should speak in English with your English teacher, and interact with family members and friends for daily activities. Self talk in English also helps a lot for developing speaking skills. Thirdly, to improve your reading skill, you should often read and try to understand story books, illustrated (সহজ ভাষায় বঞ্জাখঞ্জা করা) books, daily or weekly English newspapers, etc. While reading, if you fail to understand the meanings of some new words, you should try to guess (আন্টদাজ করা) their meanings from the context (পন্ঠসন্দ). If you can't, you should look them up in a good dictionary. You should also practice 'Reading Comprehensions', cloze passages, etc. Besides, you have to study grammar for developing writing skills. Then, you should regularly write paragraphs, compositions, etc. off hand and get them checked by your English teachers. Furthermore, you can keep a diary and write a few pages everyday. These things will improve your writing skill. By doing the above activities, you can improve your English skills.

I hope to hear from you soon. Convey my best regards to your parents. Take care.

Yours ever,
Kaspia

4.

10 Green Road, Dhaka
28 January 2017

Dear Father,

I received your letter this morning. You have wanted to know about my progress of studies. It seems to me that you're very worried about my coming examination. Don't worry, dad. You will be very happy to know that I have already gone through all my subjects. My preparation in Bangla, English, General Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology is fairly well. I had some problems in my Higher Mathematics. However, I have overcome them with the help of my math teacher. I am now solving the test papers with great confidence. I consult with my teachers whenever any problem arises. My English teacher is very happy with my progress in English. Don't worry. Pray for me. I hope I can make a very good result in my coming HSC exam.

No more today. Convey my best compliment to mother.

Your loving son,
Nafi

5.

60 Indira Road, Dhaka
8 February 2017

My dear Zillur,

I hope you are well with all your family members. I have received your letter just today.

Well, in your letter you wanted to know how I have prepared myself for the coming HSC Examination. I have prepared well in almost all the subjects except (বঞ্জতীত) mathematics. I am trying heart and soul (পন্ঠাণপএণ) to remove my weakness (দুবট্টলতা). Currently, I am revising all other subjects and I am hopeful I will get good grades. I am also taking the help from my teachers to gear myself up accordingly. Please pray for me so that I can cut a good figure (ভাএলা নজ্জক্কর পাওয়া) in the HSC Examination.

No more today. Love to all the members of your family. Please write to me about your preparation.

Your friend,
Tutul

6.

5 Azimuddin Road, Natore
1 June 2017

Dear Nabil,

Many thanks for your letter. I am very happy to know that you have cut a brilliant figure (কৃতিতজ্জাপূণট্ট সাফলঞ্জ অজট্টন করা) in the last examination. My joy knew no bounds when I heard this great news. I congratulate you on your good result. But remember, this is not all. You have to go a long way to be successful in life. Perseverance (অধঞ্জবসায়) and industry (পরিশন্ঠম) are the root of success. For this, you have to study hard to reach your goal (লস্টঞ্জ). You should not remain satisfied with what you have achieved. You must carry on your studies on a regular basis so that there is no lack of concentration. I do hope and believe that you will be able to incarnate (সএতঞ্জ পরিণত করা) your dream. May Allah bless you.

No more today. Convey my regards to your parents and love to your youngers.

With love,
Hasan

7.

50 Kazalshah
Sylhet-3100
07 January 2017

My dear Salam,

Hope you are well by the grace of Allah. Recently, from a reliable (নিভট্টরএযাগঞ্জ) source, I have come to know that you have developed the habit of smoking. I am shocked to hear this. Smoking is surely dangerous (স্টতিকর) for your health. A chain smoker can never do anything properly and becomes a slave to the addiction (আসন্ঠি). It will lead you to various problems. A puff of cigarette is full of poisonous elements that are very harmful for both your mental and physical health. So, I request you to give up smoking as soon as possible. Please be serious and give it up. I pray to Allah that He may help you to get rid of (মুন্ঠ হওয়া) this bad habit.

No more today. Tender (দিএত চাওয়া) my best compliments (অভিনন্টদন) to your parents and affection to the youngers.

Your loving friend,
Nasim

8.

Oxford Mission Road
Barisal
10 April 2017

Dear Alice,

How're you doing? It's really delightful (আনন্টদদায়ক) to hear from you after a long time. It made me happy that you wanted to know about our country and her people. Here I am writing about it in brief.

I'll begin with the geographical position (ভৌগলিক অর্বান) of this small country. It is a South-Asian country surrounded (বেি"ত) by India on three sides and the Bay of Bengal on the south. Its area is 1,47,570 square kilometres where about 160 million people live. Our country achieved independence ('ঙ্কাধীনতা) in 1971. Bangladesh is enriched with scenic beauty. The longest sea beach of the world Cox's Bazar, the largest mangrove forest of the world Sundarbans and evergreen tea gardens of Sylhet are world famous tourist spots of our country.

We have a rich cultural tradition (সাং'পতিক ঐতিহঞ্চ). Our literature and arts are very much developed and they have earned international recognition.

The people of Bangladesh are very hard working as well as ready to face any obstacles (বাধা). We are also very hospitable (অতিপিরায়ণ). We are happy when we have a guest in our home and try our best to entertain (আপঞ্চায়ন করা) the guest. We are a peace loving nation. People of different religions live here together in harmony.

That is all about my country. I would love to know about USA. Write to me soon.

With love,
Nibir

9.

2 Shyamoli Road, Dhaka-1207
Bangladesh
2 September 2017

Dear Zeson,

I received your letter the day before yesterday. In your letter, you've wanted to know about the foods and food habits in Bangladesh. I'm writing to you about them in short.

The food habit of the people of one country differs from that of other countries. The Bangladeshis have some special food habits. Usually we take three meals a day- breakfast, lunch and dinner. Rice is our staple food. We are fond of fishes and 'Hilsa' is the most favourite of all fishes. Traditionally, we are called 'the nation of fish and rice'. Chicken, beef and mutton are also our favourite dishes. People commonly eat rice with vegetables, fish or meat curry and pulses. On occasions, we like to have khichuri, polao and biryani etc. Tea is the most popular drink in our country. We like to have seasonal fruits. *Our favourite fruits* come in thousands of varieties but jackfruits, mangoes and bananas are the most popular. Besides, the Bangladeshis are fond of different kinds of 'pithas' and 'payesh.' Pithas like 'patisapta', 'bhapa', 'chitai' are some of the most favourite ones. They are made on different occasions (উপলএপ্ট).

No more today. Please write to me soon about the foods and food habits in UK.

Lovingly yours,
Isam

10.

12 College Road
Mymensingh
3 January 2017

Dear Tamim,

I hope you are passing happy days. In your last letter, you have wanted to know what I would do after my HSC Examination. I have made up my mind to go to my village at that time. I will get a three month vacation after my HSC Exam. I will open an adult literacy centre (বয়'প শিস্টা কৈন্টদড) there. I will try my best to remove their illiteracy even knowing that it would a tough job. I will also make them aware (সএচতন) of the rules of health and sanitation ('ঙ্কার্ঞ্চ বিধান). Besides, I will try to make them free from prejudices and superstitions (কুসং'পার ও অন্ধ বিশঙ্কাস). I will also try to make them aware of the bad effects of early marriage of their daughters and of gender disparity (লিন্দ'বষমঞ্চ).

I will do these things for about 2 months. Then I will visit my uncle's place. I have also an intention (পরিকত্মগুনা) to visit Cox's Bazar and Sylhet.

These are in short, what I would like to do after the HSC Exam. Please let me know what you would like to do then.

With best regards to your parents and love to the younger ones.

Yours ever,
Mahmud

11.

120 Ibrahimpur
Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka
15 January 2017

My dear Ani,

Hope you are well by the grace (কপো) of Allah. I am also fine.

Well, I returned home safely. But now I am missing your company (সব্দ) as well as your family members. Indeed, I had a very nice time with you and your family. You took much trouble for me. You accompanied (সব্দী হওয়া) me visiting different historical places of your city. I was very much delighted to acquire knowledge about different attractive places. I can't but remember the hospitality (অতিপিরায়ণতা), your family offered me. All of your family members behaved with me very cordially (আস্নরিকভাএব). Your parents treated me like their son. Your elder sister is an amiable (অমায়িক) woman. I wish I had an elder sister like yours. However, I must thank all of you for your hospitality and entertainment (আপঞ্চায়ন).

Convey my best regards to your parents and love to all. I will be very happy if you visit our house

during your next vacation. No more today. I look forward to meeting you.

Yours ever,
Mahmud

12.

Vill : Rupgonj,
PO : Rasulpur,
Dist : Chandpur
6 August 2017

My dear Sabbir,

I hope you are well by the grace of Allah. I am very much pleased to receive the gift sent by you on my birthday. It would have been better to receive the gift from your hand. I missed you a lot. I expected (আশা কএরছিলাম) your presence (উপর্িতি) in the function but you have written that you would fail to attend the function because of an urgent piece of business (জরুরি কাজ).

However, you have remembered my birthday and proved it by sending a nice alarm clock to me. I think that your gift is not just a gift, rather it is a symbol of your love for me. You deserve (পাওয়ার উপযুক্ত) my thanks. I believe only giving thanks to you will not do. I offer my heartiest (আন্তরিক) love to you.

Convey my regards (শুভেচ্ছা) to your parents and love to the younger ones.

Yours ever,
Selim

* Draw an envelope and write full addresses of the writer and the addressee.

13.

Village : V
Post Office : N
District : Pirojpur
14 March 2017

Dear Ananta,

I hope you are well by the grace of Almighty. In your last letter, you wanted to know about the prize giving ceremony of our college. Now, I am going to describe the ceremony of our college. It was held on the 10th February and it was a very enjoyable (আনএক্টদর) day. The brilliant students and their guardians (অভিভাবকগণ) took part in the ceremony. The college auditorium and its dias were nicely decorated and prizes were neatly displayed on a table. Our principal distributed the prize among the winners. Our UNO (Upazila Nirbahi Officer) and the renowned (বিখঞ্জাত) people of our village were invited. It started at 10 am and ended at 2 pm. The UNO, our Principal and some guardians expressed (পষ্ঠকাশ করা) their gratitude (কতেন্নতা) and pleasure for that arrangement (আএয়াজন). The students were inspired (অনুপষ্ঠাণিত) with attractive (আকষট্টণীয়) prizes and were clapping again and again. With the speech of the chief guest, the end of the ceremony was declared.

Wish you good luck.

Yours ever,
Tanvir

14.

25, BK Road
Khulna
22 February 2017

My dear Mishu,

I received your letter a few days ago. Today I will write to you about the last annual sports of our college.

It was held on last 18 February on our college playground. Earlier, we had decorated the college premises (চতজ্ঞর) with colourful flags and festoons. We had also erected a nice stage. We had made sufficient sitting arrangement for the spectators (দশট্টক). Our UNO (Upazila Nirbahi Officer) was the chief guest of this occasion.

At 8 am, the UNO and our Principal hoisted our national flag and the sports flag. Then they set pigeons of peace free. After this, an excellent march past took place. The chief guest and our Principal recieved salute from the sportsmen. Then the chief guest declared the sports open. The competitors (পষ্ঠতিএযাগীরা) took the oath (শপথ) of sports. After this, the actual sports started. The most important events of the sports were 200 metre race, 400 meter race, javelin (বশট্টা) throw, discus (চাকতি) throw, long jump, high jump, cycle race (slow and fast), pillow fight, tug of war (দড়ি় টানাটানি), 'Dress as you like', etc. About 200 students participated in all events. When the events were going on, the guests and all spectators (দশট্টকবৃন্দে) were enjoying them very much. At times, they were clapping their hands. I took part in three events and got the first prizes in all the events. I also became champion on that day.

At about 12 a.m. the events were over. Then the Principal and the chief guest delivered their valuable speeches and thanked all the participants. Next, they distributed prizes among the winners. The winners also got certificates of proficiency. The fourth successful competitor of each event got only a certificate. I got three prizes and three certificates. It was a very happy day for all the students. I enjoyed the day very much.

No more today. Please convey my best regards to uncle and aunt, and love to Anni.

Yours ever,
Rana

15.

7 Station Road, Rajshahi
16 August 2017

My dear Amin,

Hope you are well by the grace of Allah. From your letter, I have come to learn that you are not interested to go through newspaper regularly. It is very disappointing (হতাশাজনক) to hear. Anyone, reading newspaper, can know many things of the world. By knowing the news and views of the world, you can use them in your practical life (বাস্তব জীবন). You have no idea the amount of information you are missing everyday just because you do not read the newspaper.

Moreover, reading newspaper is a part and parcel of education. So, be serious about reading newspaper.

If not, you will remain simply a book worm and it will not help you in your future life as a whole.

Convey my compliments to your younger ones and respect to your parents.

Your friend,
Sumon

16.

12/B Mohammadpur
Dhaka
19 July 2017

My dear Maruf,

Your letter is just to hand. I am happy to know that you have prepared yourself well for the coming examination.

However, I would like to tell you something about adopting (অবলজ্ঞজ্কন করা) unfairmeans (অসদুপায়) in the examination. You know well that nowadays many students have a tendency (পশ্ঠবণতা) to adopt unfairmeans. It is very harmful for them. Students adopting unfairmeans in the examination can pass somehow but they have to suffer in the long run. As they know very little, they also have to depend upon this process in the future exams. Not only that, they also cut a sorry figure in any competitive (পশ্ঠতিএযাগিতামূলক) exam where there is no scope for copying. As a result, they do not get any good job and pass an unhappy life. There is little difference between them and the ignorant people (অম্ন লৌকজন). I hope that you will never think of adopting unfairmeans in any of your exams.

I am fine. Convey my regards to father and mother and love to the little ones. Wish you success in the exam.

Your loving brother,
Mahmud

17.

Kachua, Chandpur
6 August 2017

Dear Nazim,

My heartiest (আস্ত্বরিক) compliments to you. Hope that you are hale and hearty. In your last letter, you wanted to know about the extra-curricular and co-curricular activities of my college.

You know that I am lucky to study in such a big and famous college which offers us facilities to learn a lot of things besides studies. We can depend (নিভট্টর করা) on our teachers not only for study matters but also for matters related to our interests. Some of them run (পরিচালনা করা) activity clubs in the college. The clubs are places where one can go and pursue (চালিএয় যাওয়া) his or her hobby. I am a member of the debating club. We practice debating within the club and arrange debating competitions among classes and among other colleges as well. Our English teacher who runs this club, not only guides us in writing good speeches (বশ্ঠতো) but also shows us how to present them. Our college arranges essay competitions and book reading competitions. Besides, the students enjoy hockey and football as extra-curricular activities. Teachers consult with the students on personal level and encourage (উৎসাহ দৈওয়া) them to work more and more. The students of this college learn not only for examinations but also for life. In short, I can tell you, studying in this college is a great experience. Along with the regular study, we can develop our extra-curricular abilities as well.

I guess you are planning to shift to a new college. If you ask for suggestion (পরামশট্ট) from me, I will recommend my college without any hesitation (দ্বিধা).

With best wishes,
Monir

18.

121 Kazi Nazrul Avenue
Dhaka
24 April 2017

Dear Haiato,

Take my love. I received your letter yesterday. It was a pleasure to receive your letter after so many days.

You have wanted to know about the tourist attractions of my country. Now, I'm writing to you about it.

Bangladesh is a small country but it has many attractive places. The whole Bangladesh is gifted with the greenery. The most attractive places are- the world's largest mangrove forest 'the Sundarbans', the longest sea beach of the world 'the Cox's Bazar', the Shat Gambuj Masjid, Kuakata and the hill tracts of Chittagong, Rangamati, Bandarbans and Khagrachori etc.

You will be amazed (বিস্ফিত হওয়া) to see the historical places of Bangladesh as they bear the testimony (পশ্ঠমাণ) of many age-old culture and incidents. The tea gardens of Srimangol and Sylhet are very nice to see. There are water falls in Moulvibazar and in Sitakundu. So, the natural beauty of forests, rivers, falls, sea beaches attracts tourists of home and abroad.

. Here are also many important places to visit. The capital city, Dhaka is the centre of culture, education and business. In Dhaka, there are many beautiful tourist attractions such as Lalbag Fort, Ahsan Manjil, the National Assembly, the Navo Theatre, the National Museum and the Zoo. Chittagong is the port city and gateway (পশ্ঠএবশশ্ব) of Bangladesh but the most thrilling (রোমাঞ্চকর) spots of enjoyment are the rivers of Bangladesh and the cruise (ক্রুজ-স্খমণ) on them.

I cordially invite you to come to our country and dazzle (বিএমাহিত করা) your eyes seeing these beautiful things.

With love,
Shuvro

19.

Rajia Cottage
20/B Jubilee Road
Chittagong
05 June 2017

Dear Kamal,

How are you? Hope you are keeping fine by the grace of Allah. I am also keeping well.
Now, I am writing to you to offer you an opportunity of enjoyment. My HSC Examination has been over. Now I'm free. I along with my parents have planned to visit Sompura Mahavihara in Paharpur. You know it is a place of historical interest. It was designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1985. So, we shall be able to know about different things of Paharpur. We shall also visit the museum (জাদুঘর) there. I think my enjoyment will not be complete unless I find you with me. I hope you will not miss this golden opportunity. So come to our house before 20 June.
Convey my best regards to uncle and aunt and love to the younger ones. More when we meet.

Yours ever,
Mukul

20. Sector -9, Uttara, Dhaka
1 May 2017

Dear Fayez,
I hope that you are well. I have come to know from mother that you are not giving proper concentration (মএনাএযাগ) on your ICT course. Hearing the news, I am disappointed (মন:পুষক্ষ) in you. Why don't you realise the importance of ICT knowledge?
In today's world, the importance of ICT is immense (অপরিসীম). Computer, Internet, E-Mail, Mobile phone, Social network and media etc. have become part and parcel (অবিগ্নছদঞ্চ অংশ) of our life. We cannot go a day without them. If you want to adapt to the pace of this world, you have to utilize (স্রাজ্ঞকঞ্চবহার) the information and communications technology. You must know what is going on in the other parts of the world. The world is constantly (পণ্ঠতিনিয়ত) going forward with latest inventions in science, arts, commerce, communication, sports etc. You have to be aware of them. To be able to get the fruits of this modern era, (যুগ) you have to know how to utilize the gadgets (ছৈাট যস্য) related to information and communication technology. For this, you have to concentrate on gathering as much knowledge as possible on this particular field. So, I hope you will be able to understand the importance of ICT and act accordingly to cope (মানিএয় চলা) with the rest of the world.

No more today. Take good care of your health.

Your elder sister,
Farhana

Answer to Question No 9 Or,

1. From : abutahir18@gmail.com
To : abrar 989@gmail.com
Cc :
Subject : Be careful about 'Chikungunya'.

Dear Abrar,
I'm very anxious about you. You know, the chikungunya disease has spread in an epidemic form in our country now. Do you know what chikungunya disease is? It is an infection caused by chikungunya virus. Like dengue virus, this virus is also spread between people by Aedes mosquito that mainly bite during the day. The most common symptoms of this disease are fever and join pain. Other symptoms may include headache, muscle pain, joint swelling, or rash. So, be more careful about this infection. Keep your surroundings clean and mosquito free. Please, don't forget to use mosquito-net while sleeping during the day-time.

Your loving brother,
Abu Tahir

2. From : tanzim579@ymail.com
To : mehedi@gmail.com
Cc :
Subject : My exam preparation.

Hi Mehedi,
I've just gone through your e-mail. You wanted to know my preparation for the ensuing examination. I would like to inform you that my preparation for the exam is not bad. I've already finished English, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. At this moment, I'm revising Bangla. I regularly solved some College questions from test papers. I hope I can sit for the exam with a pleasant preparation. Please, keep me in your prayer.
No more today. By the by, what's about you? Please, inform me of your preparation.

Yours ever,
Tanzim

3. From : nabil96@gmail.com
To : anik@gmail.com
Cc :
Subject : Congratulations for brilliant achievement.

My dear Anik,
Congratulations to you on your brilliant achievement (কতেিতজ্ঞাপূণ্ট সাফলঞ্চ). My joys knew no bounds (আনএষ্টদর সীমা ছিল না) when I heard that you've got the first prize on inter college debate competition. I have told all my friends and relatives about your glorious (শ্লেরবময়) achievement. My parents are also happy hearing the news. I think you are worthy of this type of achievement as you are always up-to-date with current affairs. At the same time, you are a smart orator since our school life. Keep it up, friend.

Yours ever,
Nabil

4. From : enam11@gmail.com
To : sumon88@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc :

Subject : Describing my visit to Ekhushey Boi Mela.

Dear Sumon,
I hope you are keeping well. You wanted to know about my visit to Ekushey Boi Mela. Now I am going to write about it.
I went there with some of my friends last week. It was held at the Bangla Academy Premises. As it was my first visit to a book fair, I was really surprised when I entered the fair. There were hundreds of stalls in the fair. The environment was really charming. The stalls were arranged systematically. There were also some stalls for taking snacks. I saw that all kinds of books such as fiction, drama, poetry, novel, biography, translation, children literature, story books etc. were available in the fair. I bought some books on science fiction and comics. We also attended a short seminar in the fair in which some renowned personalities were present. After that, we left the fair but I took with me a lot of pleasant experiences.
Tell me about your thoughts on my visit. Take care.

Yours ever,
Enam

5. From : sumon@msn.com
To : rahat_dhk@yahoo.com
Cc :
Bcc :
Subject : Annual prize giving ceremony.
Attach : sumon's video~01, Image 2, Image 3, Image 4

Dear Rahat,
I'm really happy to let you know that the annual prize giving ceremony of our college was held yesterday. The college was decorated tastefully (রুচিসজ্জিতভাবে). All the students of the college were present. Some important personalities (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যক্তিবর্গ) including members of the college managing committee, guardians (অভিভাবক) and former students of the college were also invited. The UNO (Upazila Nirbahi Officer) was the chief guest. The ceremony started at 9.30 am with the recitation from the Holy Quran. The Principal read out the annual report of the college. Then, the chief guest gave away the prizes. The prizes were given for brilliant result, (কৃতিত্বপূর্ণ ফলাফল), attendance, outstanding (অসাধারণ) performance in co-curricular activities, etc. You will be happy to know that I got a prize for better result. I have sent a video and some photos of the ceremony to you. Please see the attachment.
Wish you good luck.

Yours ever,
Sumon

6. From : sajid_k12@msn.com
To : saad_du@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc :
Subject : Get well soon.

Dear Saad,
I came to know that you were hospitalized (হাসপাতালে চিকিৎসাধীন) yesterday as you became seriously (মারাত্মক) ill. I became very concerned (উদ্বিগ্ন) hearing this news. I wish I could go to the hospital to see you but you know, my HSC exam is going to start tomorrow. I'm very busy preparing myself for the exam.
Anyway, inform me of your current state (বর্তমান অবস্থা). Let me know what went wrong with your health. My parents are planning to visit you in the hospital.
Please, take care of yourself. Get well soon.

Yours ever,

Sajid
Dhaka

7. From : belal@gmail.com
To : anwar@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc :
Subject : Congratulations for brilliant success.
My dear Anwar,
Congratulation to you on your brilliant (কৃতিত্বপূর্ণ) result in the HSC Examination. I am very proud (গর্বিত) of you. I have told all my friends and relatives about your glorious (চমৎকার) result. My parents are eager (অধীর আগ্রহী) to have you among us. So, I do invite you to come to our house as soon as possible (যত দ্রুত সম্ভব). So, make no delay (বিলম্ব). Have a nice day.

Yours ever,
Belal

8. From : anis24@yahoo.com
To : rafia24@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc :
Subject : Thanking for the birthday gift.

Dear Rafia,
Thanks for your e-mail. Hope you are hale and hearty (সুস্থ ও সবল). Heartiest thanks for your nice gift. You could not come and attend my 17th birthday ceremony but you sent me a nice college bag. It's the most useful thing to any student. You have an excellent choice and you're really worthy of praise (প্রশংসার যোগ্য). It symbolizes (প্রতীকস্বরূপ হওয়া) your deep affection, profound (প্রগাঢ়) love and true kindess upon me.

Your loving friend,
Anis

9. From : nabil96@gmail.com
To : anik@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc :
Subject : Congratulations for brilliant achievement.

My dear Anik,
Congratulations to you on your brilliant achievement (কতিতজ্ঞাপূণট্ট সাফলঞ্চ). My joys knew no bounds (আনএষ্টদর সীমা ছিল না) when I heard that you've won the President award in essay writing. I have told all my friends and relatives about your glorious (গ্লৈরবময়) award. My parents are eager (অধীর আগগ্ঠহী) to have you among us. So, I do invite you to come to our house as soon as possible. So, make no delay (বিলজ্ঞম্ভক). Have a nice day.

Yours ever,
Nabil

10. From : simi01@mailbd.com
To : zakia09@gmail.com
Cc :
Subject : Re : Join the picnic

Dear Zakia,
How're you? I'm glad to receive your e-mail and the invitation to join the picnic at Bangabandu Safari Park in Gazipur. Yes, I'm interested. I'll definitely try to join you. I've already talked to my parents. They're positive about it. I'm hoping to see you on 26 January.
More when we meet.

Yours ever,
Simi

11. From : rana.777@yahoo.com
To : alfred08776@gmail.com
Cc:
Subject : Condition of air pollution in Bangladesh

Dear Alfred,
How are you? I hope you are fine. You have wanted to know about the condition of air pollution in Bangladesh.
Air pollution has become a matter of great concern (উএজ্কগ) for us in recent years. Faulty (ফূটিপূণট্ট) vehicles, especially diesel – run vehicles, brick kilns, and dust from roads and construction sites and toxic fumes from industries contribute to air pollution. The number of automobiles has been increasing in Dhaka city at the rate of at least 10 per cent annually which has been greatly contributing to air pollution.
Air pollution seriously affects the respiratory tract (শজ্কাসনালী) and causes irritation, headache, asthma, high blood pressure, heart ailments and even cancer. So we must control it.

Write to me soon. Take care.
Yours ever,
Rana

12. From : Shahid<shahid@gmail.com>
To : "Alif<alif 2015@yahoo.com>
Cc:
Subject : My visit to Shat Gambuj Mosque

Dear Alif,
How are you? I am fine. I heard that you looked for me last week. I visited the historical Shat Gambuj Mosque in Bagerhat last week. This is one of the most beautiful and largest historical mosques in Bangladesh. It was made by Khan Jahan Ali. The mosque is 160 feet long and 180 feet wide.
There is an attractive museum within the premises of this mosque where you can find old and historical stuff. The tomb (মাজার) of Khan Jahan Ali is also near the mosque.
You can reach Bagerhat from Khulna by bus. Direct bus service is also available from Dhaka to Bagerhat. The journey takes 5 or 6 hours. It is 6 km away from Bagerhat city. The mosque and the museum are open from 9am to 12pm and 2pm to 5pm.
Try to make a visit to the Shat Gambuj Mosque. I hope you would enjoy it. Take care.

Yours ever,
Shahid

13. From : ifti655@gmail.com
To : rabbidhk@msn.com
Cc:

Subject : Please, return my book

Dear Rabbi,
Hope you're doing well. When will your pre-test exam start? Mine will start next week. So, I need to study hard.
Dear friend, I badly need the grammar book at the moment that you borrowed from me last month. I hope and believe that the book has served you the best. But now, I need it as my exams are approaching.
Please, return (ফেরত দেওয়া) the book as soon as possible. Convey my regards to your parents.

Yours ever,

Ifti

14. From : monira06@gmail.com
To : suzana09@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc :
Subject : Bangladesh and her people.

Dear Suzana,
How're you doing? It makes me happier that you want to know about our country and her people.
Let's start with the geographical position (ভ্রৈএগালিক অর্বান) of this small country. It is a South-Asian country surrounded (পরিএবি্তত) by India on three sides and the Bay of Bengal on the south. Its area is 1,47,570 square kilometres where about 140 million people live. This country achieved (অজট্টন কএরছিল) independence in 1971. We have a long cultural

tradition (সাংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য), literature, arts, etc which are very much developed and unique. Besides, they have acquired international recognition (স্বীকৃতি) from different organizations.
The people of Bangladesh are very hard working and they are ready to face (মোকাবিলা করা) any obstacles (বাধাবিঘ্ন). They are very hospitable (অতিথিপরায়ণ). We are happy when we have a guest in our home and try our best to entertain the guest. People here are much curious (কৌতূহলী) about foreigners. They would even ask an unknown person about personal details but don't think that it's a harmful practice. Please, write about England.

With love,
Monira

15. From : monir30@gmail.com
To : robi.du@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc:
Subject: Your father's passing away

My dear Robi,
Hope, you have recovered yourself from the great shock of your father's death though it is very hard.
Dear friend, the reality is that man is mortal and no man is born to live forever. My words are not sufficient to console (সান্ত্বনা দেওয়া) you at the great loss of yours as he was the pillar in your life. Please do not be frustrated (হতাশ). Pray to Allah and He will help you to overcome this great loss.
No more today. Tender (পেশ করা) my best compliments to your mother and affection to the younger ones.
Yours ever,
Monir

16. From : mamun90@gmail.com
To : nazmul@gmail.com
Cc :
Bcc :
Subject : Invitation for marriage ceremony

My dear Nazmul,
It's a news of great joy that the marriage ceremony of my elder sister comes off on the 15th instant.
As, I am the only son of my parents, I have to arrange many things of the ceremony personally. As my bosom friend, I expect you beside me on this ceremony. So, I do invite you to come to our residence for participating in the function in time. I'm waiting for your arrival.

Yours ever,

Mamun

17. To: Raina <raina.bd@gmail.com>
From: Bristi <bristi.dhk@gmail.com>
Subject: Invitation to join the picnic.

Dear Raina,
Hope you are all well. You'll be happy to know that we are going to arrange a family picnic in the next Friday. We have decided to go to Sonargaon. You know it is a historical place. It's also quite near to Dhaka. We have already managed all the things to make the program successful. We hope we will make a lot of fun. In this situation we cannot think without you. So, I cannot but invite you to the picnic. My family members will also be happy if you join with us.
No more today, we are eagerly waiting for your arrival within Thursday.

Your loving friend
Bristi

Answer to Question No 10

1. The graph illustrates the percentage of married women aged 15-19 and 20-24 who have experienced physical or sexual violence. In general, it is seen from the graph that women of both age groups are more likely to be victims of physical violence than sexual violence. The graph shows that 39.8% of rural married adolescents (aged 15-19) and 35.3% of urban adolescents have experienced some form of physical violence. According to the graph, 11.8% and 16.8% married women in urban areas in the age groups of 15-19 and 20-24 respectively have experienced sexual violence compared with 22.2% and 20.2% married women in rural areas. It is also evident from the graph that young women aged 20-24 are more likely to have experienced physical violence than adolescents aged 15-19. In contrast, younger women in rural areas are somewhat more likely to have experience of sexual violence than older women. Overall, the graph shows an alarming picture of rural and urban adolescents and young becoming victims of physical and sexual violence.

2. The graph shows the choice of profession by different educated people in our country. The professions are arranged in six categories named farming, business, govt. job, research work, banking and teaching. The graph shows that farming is chosen as a profession by nearly 10% educated people. Then comes the business profession and it is chosen by almost 20% educated people. The percentage of people preferring govt. job is really surprising. Almost 60% educated people like govt. job. Noticeably, only 5% educated people opted for research work. Banking profession holds the second position that reads almost 40%. Then come the teaching profession which is chosen by 30% educated people. Very poor number of educated people chooses farming and research work. So, from the graph it is clear that most of the educated people are running after jobs instead of becoming self-employed by doing farming or business. More importantly, they prefer govt jobs.

3. The graph shows the choice of profession by different educated people. The professions are arranged in four categories named farming, business, govt. job and intellectual work. The graph

shows that farming is chosen as a profession by nearly 10% educated people. Then comes the business profession and it is chosen by almost 20% educated people. The percentage of people preferring govt. job is really surprising. 60% educated people like govt. job. Among the four professions shown in the graph, the govt. job is preferred by the highest number of people. People are now not so interested in intellectual work. Only 3% people choose intellectual work as their profession. So, from the analysis of the graph, it can be said that most of the educated people are running after govt jobs instead of becoming self-employed by doing farming or business.

4. The graph shows the number of people living below the poverty line from 1995 to 2010. In the graph, we notice that 35.6% people were living below the poverty line in 1995. The situation kept on deteriorating the next 9 years and the percentage rose to 45% in 2004. Within the next 4 years, the situation began to improve and the percentage came down to 36.3% in 2008. The decrease in the percentage continued and with a happy note, it dropped to 32% in 2010. So, from the analysis of the graph, it can be said that within the time span of 15 years, the percentage of the people living below the poverty line slightly decreased. Though the number had risen in 2004, it kept on decreasing the following years.

5. The graph shows the rise of the number of internet users in Bangladesh from 2000 to 2012, the first decade of the twenty first century. In 2000, the number was substantially low, only 0.31 crore. But it started growing steadily till 2005. Between 2005 and 2007, we could see a drastic rise, from 3 crore to 5 crore. In 2012, the number stood at 6.14 crore. This number is more than one third of the total population of Bangladesh. This rising trend of the numbers of internet users proves the fact that Bangladesh has made sufficient progress in terms of providing digital services to its people. With the lowering of rates for using the internet, more and more people are availing access to the service.

6. The pie-chart shows the percentage of a family's household income distributed into different categories. According to the chart, the family spends the highest portion of its total income for food and education which is 25% and 22% respectively. For clothing and transport, it spends 13% and 12% respectively. 5% of its income is spent for power that is electricity, gas etc. Apart from these, the family has to spent 8% of its income for other necessary things or events. From the chart, it is noticed that the family has to spend 85% of its total income. Thus, it saves the rest 15% of its income. It is clear that the family spends its income in a reasonable way. It spends a large portion of its income for education. This indicated that the family puts importance on education. Its saving percentage is moderate as well.

7. The given pie chart shows the time allocation of the students' daily activities. According to the chart, the students spend most of their time in sleeping, in school and house and in study. They spend 75% of their total time in these three activities where sleep covers 30%, school and house 25%, and study 20%. The time allocation for recreation is 12% of their total time. However, the students have a little time for playing which is only 5%. Apart from these, the students have to do some other activities in which they spend 8% of their time.

8. The chart shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Vehicles, factories, cooking and domestic activities, railway engines, brick-fields and powerhouses are the sources of air pollution according to the chart. 60% of the total air pollution is caused by vehicles, so it is the main source of pollution in that particular city. Factories are the second largest source of pollution; it is responsible for 15% of the pollution. Then comes the cooking and domestic activities which cause 10% of the pollution. Railway engines and brick kilns are responsible for 5% and 8% pollution respectively. Powerhouses cause 2% air pollution which is the least according to the chart. The given chart provides us with an idea about the major sources of air pollution in a city. We can see that the fumes emitted by motor vehicles act as the main source of air pollution.

9. The pie-chart above demonstrates five sources of USA electricity in 1970. According to the pie-chart, natural elements dominate in being the source of electricity as coal, natural gas and oil together constitute 82.3% of the total sources. Coal leads the race by being the source of 46% of USA electricity followed by natural gas (24.3%) and oil (12%). All these facts and figures clearly justify USA as one of the leading industrialized countries of the world. However, hydro-electric power ranks third by being the source of 16.2% of USA electricity. This fact clearly bears an evidence of USA as a technologically and scientifically developed country in producing electricity through means other than natural elements. Finally, nuclear energy is the source of a paltry 1.4% of USA electricity.

10. The graph shows different types of pastime activities of the students of Bangladesh from 1990 to 2010. A steady rise in young people's tendency to watch TV is noticed in the graph. In 1990, 40% of the students liked watching TV which increased to 48% in the next ten years and it further increased to 55% in the next decade. Unfortunately, the picture is grim in terms of students' attraction to games and sports. When 50% of the students opted for games and sports in the 90s, 10% withdrew themselves from it after a decade making it 40%. Unfortunately, the falling tendency continued during the next ten years. By 2010, it came down to 30%. Though the young people have dissociated themselves noticeably from games and sports, there is a sharp and solid increase in their association with online programmes. In 1990, when the users of online or computer-based pastimes were only 10%, in 2000 the number reached 15% and it further increased to 25% in the next decade.

11. The graph deals with the literacy rate of Bangladesh. It shows the trend in literacy rate that took place within the time span of 1995 to 2010. In

the year 1995, only 38.1 percent people of Bangladesh were literate. The rate took a good leap to 56 percent, in 2000. Unfortunately, in 2001 the number of literacy rate decreased to 47.9 percent. The trend of decrease continued for the next two years and it went down to 43.1 percent in 2003. A dramatical increase in the literacy rate was noticed for the next seven years. In 2010, it reached to 56.8 percent. So, it can be said that within the period of 15 years, there was a great achievement in education sector. In that period of time, the literacy rate increased from 38.1 percent to 56.8 percent.

12. The graph provides information about the literacy rate of Bangladesh between 1972 and 2012. In the graph, we can see some changes in the literacy rate in different years. In 1972, just after the independence of Bangladesh, the literacy rate was only 30%. It slightly increased to almost 37% in 1982. Within the next ten years, the literacy rate took a good leap to 62% and it remained steady for the next ten years. Unfortunately, the rate slightly decreased to 56% in 2007 which was 63% in 2002. For the next ten years the increase in literacy rate was really dramatic and it went up to almost 90% in 2012. So, from the analysis of the graph, it can be said that a pleasant increase in the literacy rate occurred between 1972 and 2012. It is really a great achievement in our education sector.

13. The bar chart shows the percentage of early marriage in Bangladesh, India and Nepal in different decades. During the last 40 years, a big change can be noticed in the rates of early marriage in these three countries. In 1980s, the early marriage rate was 30% in Bangladesh, and around 35% in India and Nepal. After ten years, the rate increased both in Bangladesh and Nepal, but remained same in case of India. In 1990s, the rate was 35% in Bangladesh and India where the rate increased to 37% in Nepal. Again after ten years in 2000s, the rate continued to rise in Bangladesh and India, and took a massive dive in Nepal. The rates increased to 40% in Bangladesh and 44% in India, and decreased to 10% in Nepal. However, in the next ten years, the rates remained almost steady in all the three countries. In 2010s, the rate went up to 42% in Bangladesh, remained the same as before in India, and dropped to 9% in Nepal. So, it can be concluded by saying that Nepal has been successful to put a leash to early marriage while Bangladesh and India failed.

14. The bar chart provides a statistics of road accidents and casualties in those accidents from 2009 to 2013 in Bangladesh. The numbers of accidents shown in the graph are really daunting. The highest number of accident was recorded in 2009. 2631 accidents took place in that year which took 2498 lives and left 2325 people injured. The next year, the number of accident decreased to 2254 that killed 2108 and injured 1661 people. Some of the accidents in 2011 were really deadly. 2054 accidents occurred in that year in which 2119 people were killed whereas only 1374 people were injured. 2063 people died and 1904 people got injured in total 1979 accidents in 2012. A dramatic decrease in the number of accident is noticed the following year. 1525 accidents took place in that year in which 1543 people were killed and 1247 people were injured. In the graph, it can be clearly seen that road accidents and casualties are gradually decreasing with the passage of time.

15. The bar chart represents a comparative study of the percentage of internet users in towns and villages from the year 2010 to 2014. In the graph, we find a gradual increase in the percentage internet users both in towns and villages. In 2010, among the internet users 10% belonged to towns and only 3% belonged to villages. The percentage of internet users in town increased very fast in comparison to the villages. It became 15%, 20% and 27% in the towns in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. On the contrary, this percentage is only 5%, 8% and 10% in the villages in these three years. That means the number of internet users increased in the villages also but the rate of increase was not so high. However, a dramatic increase in the rate of internet users is noticed from 2013 to 2014. In 2014, among the internet users 40% was from towns which had been 27% in the previous year and 15% was from villages which had been 10% in the previous year. So, from the analysis of the graph, it can be said that the people in towns use internet more than those of villages. It is because modern technology is not so available in villages.

16. The given chart has highlighted the benefits of girls' education. An educated housewife is aware of improved health and nutrition. She always bears a good idea of nutritional foods. She stores foods for her family members considering the nutritional status of foods, especially keeping in her mind the benefits of balanced diet. Only an educated girl can realize that increasing members in the family is not at all favourable for the family. She, therefore, feels prompted to adopt family planning programme. Thus, only the educated mothers can play an active role on the reduction of population growth of a developing country like Bangladesh. In past, women did not receive any formal education at all. They were not allowed to come out of the four walls of their houses. Now, the educated girls have come out of their cocoons. They are becoming doctors, engineers, architects, pilots, politicians and what not. For example, the girls employed in garment factories in the developing countries like Bangladesh have geared up the wheel of economy. They could play a more vital role in boosting the economic productivities if they were properly educated. If our girls are educated, we will be able to make sustained development efforts. To summarize, it can be said emphatically that for the over-all development of a country, girls' education is compulsory.

17. The graph shows the results of HSC examinations of ABC College from 2012 to 2016. In general, the graph shows a gradual improvement of the HSC candidates' peformance within this time. It is seen from the graph that the passing rate has increased from 60% in 2012 to 90 % in 2016. The graph also

shows an increase of candidates who passed with a GPA-5 except in 2015. In fact, the college had the lowest rate of GPA-5 holders in 2015, which was only 9%. The performances of the HSC candidates were almost similar in 2013 and 2014, with slightly better results in 2014. The college recorded the best results in 2016 when the pass rate went beyond the 90%. Moreover, a record of 32% candidates passed with a GPA-5 in this year. Overall, the graph illustrates that the HSC result of ABC College is improving steadily.

18. The graph shows a comparative selling rate of four types of books namely science fiction, novel, history and poetry in the Ekushey Boi Mela in 2016. In the graph, we can see that novel was the bestseller among the mentioned types of books. Its quantity was about 4500. Science fiction held the second position with 3000. Books on history sold in the mela were almost 2500. In the graph, we see that the number of books on poetry sold in the mela was the least, 500 to be exact. Thus, from the information in the graph, it is clear that people prefer reading novel or science fiction to poetry.

19. The bar chart shows the percentage of males and females who does not take medical treatment for various reasons. A total of five reasons have been mentioned in the graph, namely lack of money, disease was not serious, disease was tolerable, inconvenience of transport and often absence of medical personnel in hospital. Among these, most people mentioned lack of money as their reason for not taking treatment. Some 37.1% males and 38.8% females did not take treatment due to lack of money. Then comes often absence of medical personnel in hospital. Around 21.1% males and 19% females mentioned this cause for not taking medical treatment. On the other hand, 15% males and 14.2% females, and 9.5% males and 8% females said that they did not take treatment as disease was not serious and disease was tolerable respectively. Besides, 8.9% males and 8.1% females mentioned that they did not take medical treatment due to inconvenience of transport. From the analysis of the graph, it can be concluded most of the people who do not take treatment are poor since majority of the people who participated in the survey mentioned lack of money as the main reason.

20. The pie chart is about air pollution in a city. The chart is divided into 5 parts. It shows the sources that cause air pollution in various degrees. The chart also shows the percentages of liability of these sources for air pollution. We know that the vehicles running in the city emit gases and pollute air. It is 60 percent liable for air pollution. Actually, this source is the main culprit for air pollution according to the chart. Then, it is industries and factories. At the time of power generation, industries and factories emit gases and cause air pollution. It is 17 percent liable for air pollution. Power plant centres also emit gases and they are 14 percent liable for air pollution. Heating and/or air-conditioning are/is 6 percent liable for it. However, last of all, waste disposal bears the rest 3% liability for air pollution. This is the calculation of total 100 percent liability of air pollution. In fact, all these sources of air pollution are the key elements of our modern urban life. So, controlling the air pollution would be a big challenge in near future.

21. The pie chart outlines the health, marriage and knowledge related hazards of the adolescent girls. Four hazards, namely marriage before 15, suffer from Anaemia, never heard of HIV and neonatal mortality, have been mentioned the graph. It is very clear from the graph that the adolescent girls lack awareness as 40% of them have never heard of HIV, one of the diseases which no treatment can cure. The neonatal mortality rate is in the second position. Some 30% of the baby girls die before they are 28 days old. Then comes Anaemia which is very common in the South Asian region. Around 23% of the adolescent girls suffer from Anaemia. And finally, 7% of the adolescent girls are being married off before they turn even 15 despite strict laws against early marriage. From the analysis of the graph it can be concluded that lack of social awareness is the root cause of the health, marriage and knowledge related hazards of the adolescent girls.

22. The graph shows the numbers of mobile phone users in Bangladesh from 2008 to 2012. It represents an overall increase in the number of mobile phone users with the passage of time. Only 30% people in Bangladesh used mobile phone in 2008. Within a year, the number increased by 5%. That is to say, the number of users became 35% in 2009. By 2010, the percentage increased dramatically. It became 73% which was almost double than it was in the previous year. But it slightly decreased in 2011 and the number of users became 71% in 2011 and finally it rose to 88% in 2012.

Analyzing the graph, we find that within four years the number of mobile phone users in Bangladesh increased by almost three times than it was in 2008. It is a clear indication that we are getting introduced to the modern technology.

Answer to Question No 11

1. **Theme:** In the story, we find that the young boy tried to control his bad temper as it was easier than hamming nail. His father also showed him how the hammered nails were scaring the fence permanently. So, the theme of the story is "To save ourselves from complexity of life, we must control our bad temper."

2. **Theme:** This is a story about two brothers where one brother wanted to deceit and cheat on the other brother to enjoy all the benefits by himself from the assets given to them by their father. But eventually no one was able to continue getting benefits from the resources as the resources were destroyed by both the owners. Thus the theme of the story is deceit and intention to deprive others from due benefits from any asset or resources will eventually destroy the assets and all parties involved will be the loser. On the other hand, if consumed honestly and equally then everyone would be the winners.

3. **Theme:** In the story, the writer has suggested something deeper behind the narration of the story. All the mice were eager to get a solution so that they could remain safe from the wicked cat. The problem was that all of their ideas were impractical. Then a wise rat found out a solution. They decided to bell the cat. But they found nobody to bell the cat. Thus, the story suggests that it is easy to say something but difficult to do. I think, this is the theme of the story.
4. **Theme:** In the story, the writer has implied something deeper. Here, we see that the elephant took revenge on the monkey as it irritated him several times. Ultimately the monkey died as a punishment of its deed. It teaches that everyone has to endure the return of his work. So, the theme of the story may be, evil never goes unpunished.
5. **Theme:** The story bears the importance of intelligence and ready wit in our life. When the astrologer displeased the king by his prophecy, the king sentenced him death by hanging. To get rid of the situation the astrologer used his intelligence and ready wit. So, the theme of the story may be that if you have ready wit and intelligence, you can fight the powerful and even win easily.
6. **Theme:** The story is about human feelings. Hearing the sinking of the island, all the feelings, except Love became ready to leave it. Love wanted to stay with it till the last moment. At the last moment, Love vainly asked for help. However, Love was rescued by Time. So, we can say that the theme of the story is that only Love stays till the end of life and it is Time that knows the real value of love.
7. **Theme:** The story speaks of two cats and their cake. When the two cats faced problems in dividing a piece of cake, they asked for the help of a monkey. But the monkey was too cunning to do the just. Under the show of dividing the cake, the monkey consumed the entire cake. Thus, the two cats got nothing to eat. So, I think the theme of the story can be that if we involve the third party in silly matter, it may harm us and we may lose all.
8. **Theme:** The story is about a jackdaw who aspired to be included into the peacocks. So, he adorned himself with the beautiful feathers of the peacocks and went to them. But they recognized him and drove him away. Then he returned to his own friends. But, unfortunately, they refused to accept him as he offended them very much. Thus the jackdaw lost all that he had. So, the theme of the poem can be that if a person wants more, he may lose all.
9. **Theme:** One day a bone stuck in the throat of a wolf. The wolf was suffering much with pain. So, he requested a crane to help him in exchange of a lot of gifts. The greedy crane was agreed and took the bone out. Then he demanded his reward. But the wolf did not give anything, rather it threatened the crane. Fearing the wolf, the crane flew away. So, the theme of the story may denote that we should not believe any bad person and also we should not greed much.
10. **Theme:** One day, a poor farmer found a purse of gold and took it to home. Though his wife told him to use the gold, he did not agree, rather he decided to find out the owner of the purse. When he returned the purse, the owner thanked him and gave him some money. So, the theme of the story can be "honesty is the best policy".
11. **Theme:** In the poem, we find that the poet can wander lonely anywhere he wishes as a cloud and enjoy the beautiful things of nature. Here the power of human mind to enjoy the beauty of nature is highlighted very successfully. So, I think the theme of this poem is "just to enjoy the beauty of nature with your powerful human mind and wander any place you wish."
12. **Theme:** Here a boy is giving arguments and telling his parents that if buds, flowers or any plants are damaged at an early stage, there will be no joy in the life of those things. There will be no fruits too. Similarly, if children are suppressed or forced and thus their potentiality is damaged, they cannot grow properly to enjoy life or to face the reality. So the theme of the poem can be that children should be let grow naturally and with full freedom and only then they could be ready to lead a meaningful life.
13. **Theme:** The poet said that time never stays. It always runs and runs. To stop the time, he offered the time things such as belts for its jennet of the best silver, a big golden ring etc. He told time that peacocks will bow, little boys will sing songs, sweet girls will festoon the time with May. He requested the time to put up its caravan just for one day, but the time never stays. It passes and passes. Nobody can stop its ever-busy frigate even for a second. So the theme of the poem can be that if we don't use time properly, it will run away and never come back. That is, we need to use the time properly.
14. **Theme:** The poem puts emphasis on that everybody must hold his/her dream up. Without dream our life will be a broken winged bird which cannot fly. Our life will be a barren field. That's why we cannot let our dreams die as without dreams our lives will be frozen with snow. Thus the theme of the poem can be the significance of dreams in human life.
15. **Theme:** The focus of this poem is upon the happiness and beauty of the pastoral life in contrast to the treachery of city life. The poet invites the true seekers of pleasure to spend a very simple, happy and peaceful life in the forest. The poet also urges that the people who can shun their ambitions and evade desire can live in the open sky and must be pleased with what he gets. Only rough weather and storm can harm one here while in city life one may be harmed by the people's disloyalty and frailty. So, I think the theme of the poem may be the supremacy of nature over courtly and artificial city life.
16. **Theme:** According to the poem, the dreams of all people are not the same. Naturally, people dream at night. Night dreams are not dreams in actual. On the other hand, there are some people who dream with open eyes. The day dreamers are dangerous people not in a negative sense but in a constructive way. They dream to make their goal successful. Thus the

theme of the poem is that the visionary people always make their dreams true.

17. Theme: The poem depicts someone who died for beauty, interacting briefly with someone who died for truth. The two share an immediate kinship and mutual understanding. The poet means to say that truth and beauty are identical. They are brothers. Till the decay of their names, and ability, the poet and the next door person keep on talking. Thus, the poem deals with the theme of beauty and truth. The poet portrays them as parallel in various ways. The poet also wants to imply that, even such great principle as beauty and truth are subjects to the ravages of time.

18. Theme: The speaker of this poem declares that she did not have any time to hate, because she knew this hatred would be ended with her death. Life is short to finish the task of hating. For the same reason she didn't have time to love. But since she had to do something with her life other than sit and wait for death, she decided that the small act of loving would be sufficient for her. So, I think the theme of the poem is that life is too short to spend it in hate and barely long enough to spend in love.

19. Theme: Here the speaker is a school boy who is expressing his unhappiness with his school; instead he aspires to enjoy the summer morning and its tree, birds and also other people's morning activities. But all his joys become faded whenever he goes to school. He says that his teachers are cruel and so he has to pass his day in sighing and dismay. So the theme of the poem criticizes our faulty education system and also suggests that schools should enjoyable and teachers should be friendly.

20. Theme: These lines tell that a light cavalry of six hundred soldiers were on a war. They seemed to go to the valley of death. Their commander commanded them to march forward to fight again a well armed army while they were not prepared properly. Yet they had to march ahead into the death of battle field. Thus the poem deals with theme of bravery of the soldiers who rode into the battle field without regarding their life.

21. Theme: The poet is sitting at a bar on 52 Street (in America). Now, he is thinking that human beings have lost their mind, and so, all hopes of future development fade away. This is an era of dishonesty. Anger and fear are darkening the world and destroying people's private life too. There are only shadows of death all around because of the Second World War that starts on September 1, 1939. That is, the poem deals with the theme of the destruction caused by the war and the condition of the modern world.

22. Theme: This song reflects the agony of not having true love and authenticity in human relationships. According to the poet, human nature is far crueler than nature. He is uttering a lamentation for true love. Most friendship and love are false. But the virtue of nature and the purity are everlasting and evergreen. The sting of winter blow causes less pain than a friend who does not remember. Nature does not betray but human does. So the theme of the poem can be the futility of human relationship and its agony.

23. Theme: In the poem the poet is praising the beautiful flowers but also speaking of how quickly they fade away. Poet's description of the life of daffodils in the poem parallels the brief life of man. Just like the short duration of flower men too die away soon. Further he says that our life is like a short spring which is beautiful. It is also like the summer's rain or the morning's dew drop which vanishes away and never returns again. So I think the theme of the poem is the transitoriness of all things of the world including human being.

24. Theme: According to the poet man has no time to enjoy natural beauty around him. He cannot enjoy the boughs, sheep and cows, the greenwoods. He never knows where the squirrels hide their nuts. He sees neither day nor night. In his opinion, man has entangled himself in responsibilities and worries. Thus the writer has criticized modern man for his leisureless material life. The poet calls today's life is poor as it has no leisure. Thus the main theme is that people should abandon material pursuit and establish a firm contact with nature to lead a rich and diverse life.

25. Theme: The poem is so simple to understand the aim of the poet. The poet means to illustrate how people became unsuccessful in their life. They hanker after wealth regardless to health and vice versa. But ultimately people die and can take nothing with them. In their life time, they are boastful of their wealth, but in death, they get nothing. So, I think the theme of the poem can be the true aspects of life that health or wealth is nothing, what matters is that everybody must go away with empty hands.

26. Theme: The poem explores the speaker's longing for peace and tranquility of Innisfree. The speaker yearns to go to the island of Innisfree because of the peace and quietness it affords. The speaker says he is going to build a small, simple cabin there. He will have a little bean garden and honeybee hive. He wants to live alone in peace with nature. In the last stanza, the speaker restates that he's leaving because every night he hears the water with sweet tunes lapping against the shore of Innisfree. Even though he lives in a more urban place with paved roads, deep down inside he is drawn to the rural sounds of Innisfree. So, I think the theme of the poem can be the poet's desire to escape from his present life to achieve peace and solitude to be at one with nature.

For Answer to Exclusive Suggestion please see the Internet link.