

ENGLISH ONE

Course Code : SSC-1652

Secondary School Certificate Programme
(S S C)

ওপেন স্কুল
OPEN SCHOOL



Bangladesh Open University

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প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী

ENGLISH ONE বইটি বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রবর্তিত এসএসসি প্রোগ্রামের ইংরেজী ১ম পত্র। এই কোর্সটি নেয়ার জন্য প্রথমেই আপনাকে অভিনন্দন। আপনি বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি হয়ে সাধারণ স্কুল থেকে ভিন্ন মাধ্যমে অর্থাৎ দূরশিক্ষণ পদ্ধতিতে পড়াশুনা শুরু করেছেন।

আপনি এখন Self Learner বা স্ব-শিক্ষার্থী

সাধারণতঃ শিক্ষার্থী স্কুলে বা কলেজে বা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে যায় এবং শিক্ষকরা তাদের ক্লাশ নেন। পাঠ্য বইয়ের নির্ধারিত সিলেবাসের প্রতিটি অধ্যায় শিক্ষকরা আলোচনা করেন। শিক্ষকরা শিক্ষার্থীদের প্রতিদিন পাঠ্য সূচীর বিভিন্ন জটিল বিষয় সমূহ সমাধান করেন এবং তাদেরকে পড়ার জন্য উৎসাহিত ও বাধ্য করেন।

কিন্তু এই পদ্ধতিতে শিক্ষককে পাওয়া যাবে না। আপনাকে নিজে নিজে শিখতে হবে। আপনি এখন একজন স্ব-শিক্ষার্থী (self learner)। এরূপ শিক্ষার্থীর দায়িত্ব সাধারণ শিক্ষার্থীর চেয়ে অনেক বেশী। কারণ সাধারণ শিক্ষার্থীরা শিক্ষকের উপর নির্ভর করেন অথচ দূর শিক্ষণ পদ্ধতিতে শিক্ষার্থীরা শিক্ষকের উপর নির্ভর করেন না বরং চরম প্রতিযোগিতার সম্মুখীন হন।

দূরশিক্ষণ পদ্ধতিতে শিক্ষার্থী নিজেই নিজের শিক্ষাকে সুসংগঠিত করে, নিয়মিত পড়াশুনা করে, নিজের উৎসাহকে ধরে রাখে এবং চূড়ান্ত লক্ষ্য অর্জন করে।







শিক্ষার বিভিন্ন উপকরণের যথাযথ ব্যবহার

বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আপনাকে যে শিক্ষা উপকরণগুলো সরবরাহ করেছে, সেগুলো সাধারণ শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের পাঠ্য বইগুলো থেকে ভিন্ন ধরনের। এখানে শিক্ষক ও টেক্সটবই কে একত্রে উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে অর্থাৎ পাঠ্য বইয়ের বিষয় ও ধারণা এমন ভাবে ব্যাখ্যা করা হয়েছে যেন শিক্ষার্থী অনুভব করেন যে শিক্ষক নিজেই ক্লাশরুমে শিক্ষা দিচ্ছেন।

ENGLISH ONE বইতে বিভিন্ন বর্ণনা, ঘটনা ও কাহিনীর মাধ্যমে ইংরেজী ভাষা শেখার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় বিষয়গুলো উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। এ বিষয়ে নিম্নে পর্যালোচনা করা হলো-

১. **উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ (Objectives) :** বইয়ের প্রতিটি Unit-এর শুরুতে যে Objectives দেয়া আছে তাতে স্পষ্টভাবে শিখন উদ্দেশ্যগুলো বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে। নির্দিষ্ট Lesson টি পড়া শেষে শিক্ষার্থী এই উদ্দেশ্যগুলো অর্জন করেছেন কিনা সেটা পরীক্ষা করে দেখবেন।
২. **সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ (Overview) :** পাঠ্য বইয়ের প্রতিটি Lesson বা পাঠে বিশেষ ভাবে শেখার বিষয়গুলো কি কি তা উল্লিখিত হয়েছে।
৩. **পড়ুন, চিন্তা করুন এবং উত্তর দিন (Read, think and answer) :** টেক্সট বইয়ের passage গুলো পড়া শেষ হলেই আপনারা কিছু প্রশ্ন দেখতে পাবেন। প্রশ্নগুলো মনোযোগ সহকারে পড়ুন এবং চিন্তা করুন, তারপর Text-এর নির্দিষ্ট অংশ থেকে সেগুলোর যথাযথ উত্তর তৈরী করুন।
৪. **প্রশ্নসমূহ (Questions) :** টেক্সটবইয়ের সমস্ত Unit ও Lesson কে ভিত্তি করে বিভিন্ন ধরনের প্রশ্ন উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে। এগুলোর যথাযথ উত্তর পরীক্ষা এবং নিয়মিত অনুশীলন অপরিহার্য।
৫. **শব্দ ভাণ্ডার সমৃদ্ধকরণ (Develop Vocabulary) :** বিভিন্ন ধরনের নতুন শব্দ Read & Note Section এ উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে। এগুলো সাধারণতঃ Lesson এ ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। এসব শব্দের অর্থ বাংলা ও ইংরেজি ভাষায় ব্যবহার শিখুন। তাছাড়া নতুন শব্দ গঠন এবং Synonym বা প্রতিশব্দ খুঁজে শব্দ ভাণ্ডার (stock of words) সমৃদ্ধকরণ আবশ্যিক।
৬. **ইংরেজিতে কথা বলুন (Speak in English) :** জীবনের বিভিন্ন অবস্থায় (Different life situations) ভাষাকে কিভাবে ব্যবহার করা যায় তা শিখুন। এ অধ্যায়টি আপনাকে কোন বন্ধু বা পরিচিত কারো সাথে ইংরেজিতে কথা বলার অভ্যাস তৈরীর জন্য প্রস্তুত করবে।
৭. **ইংরেজিতে লেখার অভ্যাস করুন (Writing habit in English) :** কিভাবে ইংরেজিতে Paragraph, Letter, Message এবং Report লিখতে হয় সেটা এই অংশে সবিস্তারে পাবেন। শুধু তাই নয় আপনাকে অনুশীলনের জন্য সুযোগ তৈরি করবে।

৮. **প্রশ্নোত্তর মিলিয়ে দেখুন (Check your answer key) :** প্রতিটি Unit-এর শেষে Answer key বা প্রশ্নোত্তর দেওয়া আছে। আপনার প্রস্তুতকৃত প্রশ্নোত্তর সঠিক হয়েছে কি-না তা মিলিয়ে দেখুন। এতে আপনার মধ্যে স্পষ্ট ধারণা আসবে যে আপনি কতটুকু বুঝতে সক্ষম হয়েছেন।
৯. **প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশের প্রতীক বা ছবি এর অর্থ দেখুন (Necessary instructional sign meaning) :** এই পাঠ্য বইয়ে বিভিন্ন ধরনের চর্চা বা অনুশীলনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশের প্রতীক হিসেবে বিভিন্ন ছবি বা প্রতীক ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এগুলো নিম্নরূপ-

	এই ছবিটি বা প্রতীকটি দেখলে আপনি বুঝবেন, এই পাঠের উদ্দেশ্য কী?
	এই ছবিটির মাধ্যমে আপনাকে বইয়ে দেওয়া মূল পাঠ্য বিষয় বা Text পড়তে বলা হয়েছে।
	এই ছবি বা প্রতীকের অর্থ হচ্ছে পাঠোত্তর মূল্যায়ন।
	এই প্রতীকটি দেখলে আপনি বুঝবেন এটি শব্দার্থ।
	এই প্রতীকটি দেখলে আপনি বুঝবেন শিক্ষার্থীর কি করণীয়।
	এই ছবিটির অর্থ হচ্ছে Answer Key বা প্রশ্নোত্তর। প্রশ্নের উত্তর প্রথমে নিজে লিখে প্রতিটি Unit এর শেষে দেয়া Answer Key এর সাথে মিলিয়ে দেখুন।

১০. **টিউটোরিয়াল ক্লাশে যোগদান করুন (Attend Tutorial Class) :** বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধীন বিভিন্ন টিউটোরিয়াল সেন্টার (TC)-এ মাসে দুইটি বা তিনটি টিউটোরিয়াল ক্লাশের ব্যবস্থা করা হয়। এসব ক্লাশে শিক্ষার্থীদের পাঠ্য বইয়ের নানা বিষয়ের জটিলতা, সন্দেহ এবং সমস্যাগুলো সমাধানের ব্যবস্থা এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট Unit ও Lesson এর উপর দিক-নির্দেশনা ও উপদেশ দেয়া হয়। সুতরাং শিক্ষার্থীরা ভাল প্রস্তুতি নিয়ে টিউটোরিয়াল ক্লাশে উপস্থিত হবেন যাতে তারা সীমিত সংখ্যক ক্লাশের মাধ্যমে সর্বাধিক উপকার পেতে পারেন। নিজেদের পাঠের মূল সমস্যাগুলো চিহ্নিত করে টিসি-এর সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ের টিউটরের কাছ থেকে সঠিক সমাধান বের করবেন।
১১. **বেতার ও টেলিভিশন অনুষ্ঠান উপভোগ করুন (Enjoy Radio and TV Programme) :** বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় শিক্ষার্থীদের সকালে বেতার ও টেলিভিশনের মাধ্যমে পাঠ্যসূচীর বিভিন্ন বিষয়ের উপর প্রতিদিন অনুষ্ঠান প্রচার করে। এতে শিক্ষার্থীরা ঘরে বসে পাঠ্য বিষয়ের উপর স্পষ্ট ধারণা নিতে পারে। কিছু জটিল বিষয় বুঝতে সহজ হয়।
১২. **দলীয় আলোচনায় অংশ নিন (Join Group Discussion) :** শিক্ষার্থীরা সহপাঠীদের সাথে ইংরেজী পাঠ্য বিষয়ের বিভিন্ন ধরনের সমস্যা নিয়ে আলোচনা করবেন। এতে শিক্ষার্থীরা পারস্পরিক উপলব্ধিবোধ বিনিময়ের মাধ্যমে ইংরেজি টেক্সট বইয়ের বিবিধ জটিলতা নিরসনে সক্ষম হবেন।
১৩. **চিঠি পত্র লিখুন (Write letters) :** বাংলাদেশ উন্মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ওপেন স্কুলের ইংরেজি বিষয়ের কোর্স-কোঅর্ডিনেটর এর কাছে ইংরেজি পাঠ্য বই সম্পর্কিত কোন জটিলতা বা বিশেষ সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হলে তা চিঠির মাধ্যমে জানিয়ে দিন।
১৪. **নমুনা প্রশ্ন দেখে অনুশীলন করুন (Find Sample Questions and practise) :** শিক্ষার্থীদের চূড়ান্ত পরীক্ষার জন্য ইংরেজি টেক্সট বইয়ের শেষে নমুনা প্রশ্ন দেয়া আছে। নমুনা প্রশ্ন দেখে আপনারা বিভিন্ন পাঠের অনুশীলন করতে পারেন।

আশা করি, উপরে উল্লিখিত বিবিধ উপদেশ ও পরামর্শ আপনাদের যথেষ্ট সাহায্য করবে। এই পদ্ধতিগুলো ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে শিক্ষণীয় বিষয় আয়ত্ত করতে এবং বাস্তব জীবনে ইংরেজি ভাষা ব্যবহার করতে সক্ষম হবেন। এগুলো অনুসরণ করলে আমি নিশ্চিত যে আপনি আপনার সাফল্য এবং উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যত প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে পারবেন।

ধন্যবাদসহ,

রিদিতা তাসমিন ও মাসুদ তালুকদার

কোর্স কো-অর্ডিনেটর

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Unit 1

Good Citizens

Objectives:

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- develop comprehensive reading
- learn vocabulary and uses
- write paragraph based on passage-theme
- participate in conversation and discussion

Overview:

Lesson 1: Can you live alone?

Lesson 2: Knowledge, skills, attitude

Lesson 3: Good character

Lesson 4: Responsibilities

Answer Key

Lesson 1: Can you live alone?

A. Look at the pictures and answer the following questions

1. Can you live alone in a house?
2. Make a list of the problems you think you will have if you live alone in a house, cooking, loneliness, etc.



Picture-1

Picture-2

B. Now read the story and answer the questions that follow.



Tamim shifted his home. He was annoyed with the conduct of his neighbours. So he shifted to a remote place with no inhabitant nearby. The neighbour who used to be his chess partner was very moody. Tamim used to go with one of his neighbours for morning walk. He was really irritated with all his lame jokes. Tamim used to see another neighbour sometimes for borrowing some cooking ingredients. He was very talkative. Tamim could not talk for hours like that. The other neighbours were annoying in their own ways. Tamim wished to lead a perfect life. So he shifted his home. He brought basic necessary tools and money as much as he thought he would need. He set up his new home and started doing his favourite tasks like reading books, enjoying music in calm and quiet atmosphere. The first week passed and it was really pleasant. The next week he felt like playing chess. The necessity of a chess partner was also felt. At the same time, he felt better thinking that his quarrelsome chess partner is not here anymore and he can be his own partner in a better way. Two weeks passed by. Tamim's stored food and other necessary things were almost finished. Also the sign of staying alone was clear on his dresses. But he felt happy that he didn't have to pay his maid for the tasks, he could do by himself now. As more days passed, he understood that he had to go back to the city and bring necessary things again and again. Besides, not all the things he could bring that he would need. Then again, he had to spend more money now for transport. But beside all the living problems, he felt another new thing. He started 'missing' his annoying neighbours. So one evening as Tamim came back home, he was seen in a tiny party wrapped up with festivity among his people.



C. Tick the best answer

1. What does the word 'moody' mean here?

- a. Irritable
- b. Snappish

- c. Sensible
 - d. Talkative
2. How was Tamim's second week as per the text?
- a. Tamim spent his days without playing chess
 - b. Tamim managed a new chess partner
 - c. Tamim consoled himself and became own partner
 - d. Tamim played chess mourning for a partner
3. Which is the incorrect statement as per text?
- a. The neighbours harmed Tamim's education.
 - b. Tamim's neighbours were all irksome.
 - c. Tamim played chess with an ill-tempered man.
 - d. Tamim changed his home for several times.
4. We cannot live alone because-
- a. we miss our family and neighbours.
 - b. we are dependent on each other.
 - c. we cannot do without social networking applications.
 - d. we cannot survive in the jungle.

D. Answer the following questions in brief.

- 1. Why Tamim could not live alone?
- 2. What was his self consolation when his dresses were unfresh?
- 3. Why was there a party at Tamim's arrival home?
- 4. Was Tamim's decision of leaving home logical? Put your comments.
- 5. In how many cases do you depend on your family?



E. Complete the dialogue:

Mintu: Hello, Daud!

Daud: Hello!

Mintu: What are you doing here alone?

Daud: I cannot study at home because of

Mintu: I also face trouble sometimes while practising music. But

Daud: I think it'd be far better if

Mintu: But we are social people. We cannot

Daud: Have you heard about Robinson Crusoe? He

Mintu: He survived because he was bound to. Later he

Daud: That's true.

Mintu: We may face problems while being in a family or in a society but

Daud: Exactly, they

Mintu: See you tomorrow, pal.

Daud:

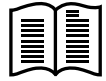
E. Find the correct word for the expressions given below:

Denizen	seclusion	garrulous	festivity	chess
---------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------

- a. The state of being private and away from the other people:
- b. A board game of strategic skill for two players:
- c. The celebration of something in a joyful and exuberant way:
- d. Excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters:
- e. A person, animal or plant that lives or found in a particular place:

Lesson 2 : Knowledge, skills, attitudes

A. Read the text



Knowledge:

You've probably heard the old quote, "Knowledge is Power," That's truer than you can ever imagine. Few people understand how important knowledge can be. Knowledge is what allows us to drive cars instead of ride horses, it is what helps us survive far longer than we should, and knowledge is even what prevents us from making the same mistakes we made in the past.

Sometimes we have problems with knowledge because we have difficulties obtaining it. It sounds strange, but it's possible that you can forget how to learn.

Learning is a concept that isn't limited to books or classes. You can literally learn something new every day, and you probably do without realizing it. You may learn something about a friend of yours, about a complete stranger, maybe even about yourself that you didn't know before. There's a great article on learning to learn better that you should read in order to get advice on improving your learning skills.

With knowledge, you can improve your abilities of thinking critically. The problems you face in class, you may face in real life.

A lot of times people question when they will ever use something they learned in class in life, but the answer to that question is found every day. This isn't just math, but reading and history as well. Not only does this knowledge help you deal with specific problems, but being put into situations where you have to think critically gives you experience.

You can deal with something and acknowledge when something is beyond you mentally. Most importantly though is that you can gain more knowledge to overcome your problems. It helps you understand who you are.

Skill:

While education and training are important to skill development, it is also known that only 10 percent of adult learning happens in the classroom, from books, tapes, or online learning activities. This is often because learning in these formats is more passive. Most adult learning, a full 70 percent, happens by doing.

Attitude:

Good conduct or behaviour is an important part of a civil society. It is also the basis for good relationships which are, in turn, crucial for good governance.

Good conduct and good relationships are particularly significant in local government because it relies on councillors working together as the government has to make decisions in the name of the council (regardless of whether individuals agree with a decision or not).

Good relationships are characterized by mutual respect and courtesy which is especially important when there are differences of opinion. Equally important is the need for councillors to listen to each other, and focus debate and discussion on the issues rather than on personalities.



B. Fill up the gap with suitable words:

The more (a) _____ you have, the easier you will be able to learn other things. A simple (b) _____ that took you forever to learn may (c) _____ you from pursuing the subject further, but once you get the fundamentals of a concept down, you can easily learn the more difficult work.

For example, think about math. You start off doing math with addition. Addition may have been a problem for you at the (d) _____, but you eventually understand it. You then learn a new concept, multiplication. Multiplication is far more (e) _____ than addition, but you can pick it up with a great deal of ease because you (f) _____ its similarities to addition. Now you are learning exponents, and it's even easier than multiplication. Exponents are nothing but multiplication, which is nothing but addition.

By the time you're done with mathematics, you will realize that the most (g) _____ concepts you initially had problems with have made the newer, even more difficult concepts, (h) _____ to understand.

Taking (i) _____ of your knowledge, using it, and managing it properly is ideal if you truly want to make full use of your (j) _____.

B. Match the clauses from the table to make five sentences:

1. Being in school, gaining knowledge is mandatory, and people can respond negatively to being forced to learn,	a. sometimes problems that you can't possibly seem to overcome.
2. Learning better isn't about helping you get good grades,	b. considered to be criminal and can result in prosecution.
3. In life, you will constantly face problems every day,	c. but the knowledge you gain in that class can actually help you succeed further down the line.
4. Some forms of conduct are	d. through on-the-job and leadership experiences.
5. Learning by doing can take place	e. but it is about helping you understand and acknowledge the knowledge you gain on a regular basis.

D. Make a list of 5 features on 'Importance of Good Conduct'.



E. Now write a short paragraph on how do you apply your knowledge and develop your skills.

F. Discuss the extracurricular skills you have.

Lesson 3 : Good Character



A. Read the text

The desire for success I believe is one of the greatest motivators for action in the lives of people. If you have ever sought out to accomplish a task, or if you have ever felt angry because of an obstruction towards a goal, then you have implicitly attested to this statement. No matter what you desire to attain to as your definition of success, you must recognize that there is no true success without a good character to back it up.

Character guides our responses to issues we face in life as we work toward success. Our character says who we are and what we do. It is important that we have a foundation of strong character because our responses to life's issues determine the quality of our results. Character is a summation of our thoughts, values, words, and actions, which in turn become the habits that determine how successful we are in life.

A person of strong character is a trustworthy person, whose words carry great value. Such a person can be trusted solely on the basis of their words, having no need for supervision or follow up. Can your words be taken at face value? You don't want to be known as a person of double standards but a person of integrity. To grow in character you must train yourself to keep your commitment, even if it hurts you. This way you will learn to be more careful with what you commit to in word and action. In the long run, people will appreciate you for it.

Strong characters are the legs on which any lasting success stands on. You never want to attain to any level of success that your character cannot support; else you will be in a dangerous place, susceptible to an easy fall.



B. Now look at the pictures and identify the differences



Picture (left) shows cruel characteristics and picture (right) shows kindness

C. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which is the synonym of 'trustworthy'?
 - a. Treacherous
 - b. Temperament

- c. Steadfast
 - d. Brawny
2. Which is the antonym of 'integrity'?
- a. Candor
 - b. Pliability
 - c. Austerity
 - d. Deceit
3. Which is not the antonym of 'successful'?
- a. Triumphant
 - b. Malfunction
 - c. Oversight
 - d. Termination
4. Which is not the synonym of 'implicit'?
- a. Inherent
 - b. Embedded
 - c. Intrinsic
 - d. Unambiguous
5. Which is neither synonym nor antonym of 'accomplish'?
- a. Adjourn
 - b. Procrastinate
 - c. Confront
 - d. Bring about

D. Complete the sentences:

- 1. Integrity is the foundation of
- 2. At the heart of integrity is
- 3. Your words represent
- 4. Everyone has a desire to be recognized for
- 5. For your being trustworthy in the long run, people

E. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

The Milgram experiment was a study done in the early 1960s that (a) _____ measure a person's moral character. Subjects from different socio-economic groups were tested on their willingness to press a (b) _____ that caused a participant— posing as a subject— in another room to (c) _____ great pain and distress for giving a wrong answer to a test question. When the subjects raised questions about what they are being asked to do, the experimenter applied mild pressure in the form of appealing to the need to complete the (d) _____. The Milgram experiment caused a huge amount of criticism among individuals. In post-experiment interviews with subjects Milgram noted that many were completely (e) _____ of the wrongness of what they were doing. Although the subjects may have had moral values, many were criticized on whether they were a truly moral character.

F. Read the content and answer these questions:

1. Define good character.
2. Why do you think you should have foundation of a well-built character?
3. What is the impact of good character on success?
4. How does your character represent you?
5. What should be the first step to build a good character according to you?

Lesson 4 : Responsibilities**A. Read the text**

“We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.”

– *Winston Churchill*

Being socially responsible means people and organizations must behave ethically and with sensitivity toward social, cultural, economic and environmental issues. Striving for social responsibility helps individuals, organizations and governments have a positive impact on development, business and society with a positive contribution to bottom-line results.

The Workshop for Civic Initiatives Foundation (WCIF), Bulgaria, describes ISR in its position statement on Social Responsibility as:

“The individual social responsibility includes the engagement of each person towards the community where she lives, which can be expressed as an interest towards what’s happening in the community, as well as in the active participation in solving of some of the local problems. Under community we understand the village, the small town or the residential complex in the big city, where lives every one of us. Each community lives its own life that undergoes a process of development all the time. And everyone of us could take part in that development in different ways, for example by taking part in cleaning of the street on which she lives, by taking part in organization of an event, connected with the history of the town or the village or by rendering social services to children without parents or elderly people. The individual social responsibility

also could be expressed in making donations for significant society causes – social, cultural or ecological. There are many ways of donating, as for example donating of goods or donating money through a bank account or online.”



B. Rearrange the following sentences and write a passage:

- a. I was unable to concentrate on reading.
- b. They were saying how could people put so much of garbage on roads and make the city dirty.
- c. As if he understood my mind driver turned off the lights.
- d. During their talking they were also looking at few photos taken on the occasion.
- e. My cell phone rang.
- f. Their talk was on the city cleaning drive organized by their office towards corporate social responsibility.
- g. I spoke to her for some time and again tried to read.
- h. I opened my book and tried to read.
- i. Without knowing what to do I started listening to what my fellow passengers were talking.
- j. My sister was calling.

C. Find out which statement is true and which one is false:

1. A man is called selfish not for pursuing his own good, but for neglecting his neighbour's.
2. We cannot live only for ourselves. A thousand fibers connect us with our fellow men.
3. Men are born for creating domestic wars.
4. Social responsibility starts at home.
5. The only responsibility is to secure one's family.
6. A machine has value only as it produces more than it consumes – so check your value to the community.
7. The term social responsibility only refers to the obligation of an organization's management towards the welfare and interests of the society in which it operates.
8. The idea that companies should not embrace its social responsibilities and be solely focused on maximizing profits.
9. Social responsibility is not enough to entail developing businesses with a positive relationship to the society which they operate in.
10. Social responsibility is a duty every individual has to perform so as to abort a balance between the economy and the ecosystems.



D. Look at the picture.

Suppose this place is near your tutorial centre. As students of this school, what responsibilities do you think you have to get rid of this nuisance? Make a list on how you will discharge the responsibilities?



E. Write 5 points on a responsible citizen.



Answer key:

Lesson-1

C

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b

D

1. Tamim realized his dependency on his surroundings; this is why he could not live alone.
2. He consoled himself by the advantage of not paying a maid for washing clothes.
3. There was a party at Tamim's arrival because after Tamim left, his neighbours also assumed to realize how they were dependent on Tamim.
4. Tamim's decision of leaving home was not logical because man cannot live alone.
5. We depend on our families in basic cases like learning things, being taken care of, getting support, sharing etc.

E

Mintu: Hello, Daud!

Daud: Hello!

Mintu: What are you doing here alone?

Daud: I cannot study at home because of the hustle and bustle going on in there.

Mintu: I also face trouble sometimes while practicing music. But there's not better place.

Daud: I think it'd be far better if I'd stay far in a jungle.

Mintu: But we are social people. We cannot live alone.

Daud: Have you heard about Robinson Crusoe? He survived well in a jungle all alone.

Mintu: He survived because he was bound to. Later he happily came back.

Daud: That's true.

Mintu: We may face problems while being in a family or in a society but we have to stay together because we are dependent on each other.

Daud: Exactly, they really mean a lot.

Mintu: See you tomorrow, pal.

Daud: Take care.

F

1. Seclusion
2. Chess
3. Festivity
4. Garrulous
5. Denizen

Lesson-2

B.

- a. knowledge
- b. concept
- c. deter
- d. beginning
- e. advanced
- f. understand
- g. difficult
- h. easier
- i. advantage
- j. intellect

C.

1. Being in school, gaining knowledge is mandatory, and people can respond negatively to being forced to learn, but the knowledge you gain in that class can actually help you succeed further down the line.

2. Learning better isn't about helping you get good grades, but it is about helping you understand and acknowledge the knowledge you gain on a regular basis.
3. In life, you will constantly face problems every day, sometimes problems that you can't possibly seem to overcome.
4. Some forms of conduct are considered to be criminal and can result in prosecution.
5. Learning by doing can take place through on-the-job and leadership experiences.

D.

1. A good conduct brings in a good social life.
2. Human with a good conduct is well treated by all.
3. A good conduct helps a man to be a good citizen.
4. A good conduct is the key to humanity.
5. A good conduct represents its holder positively to others.

Lesson-3

C.

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. c

D.

1. Integrity is the foundation of success.
2. At the heart of integrity is persistency of character.
3. Your words represent you.
4. Everyone has a desire to be recognized for a good character.
5. For your being trustworthy in the long run, people will rely on you.

E.

- a. helped
- b. buzzer
- c. express
- d. experiment
- e. convinced

F.

1. A good character is having attributes like integrity, courage, loyalty, fortitude and other important virtues that promote good behaviour and habits.
2. One should have foundation of well-built character to become a good human being as well as a good citizen and succeeding in the long run.
3. A good character is appreciated by everyone and a person holding good character is well treated by all, thus success follows.
4. A person is how he behaves and he is recognized by this, thus our character represents us.
5. The first step to build a good character is to teach and practice the basic important virtues at home.

Lesson-4

B

The sequence: $h \Rightarrow e \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow g \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow c \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow f \Rightarrow b \Rightarrow d$

C

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. False
9. False
10. False

E

1. A good citizen always obeys the law and respects authority.
2. A good citizen always contributes to society and to the community by performing civic duty.
3. A good citizen loves his/her country and shows patriotism.
4. A good citizen shows courtesy and respect for the rights of others.
5. A good citizen is trustworthy and honest.

Unit 2

Pastimes

Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- narrate incidents and events in a logical sequence.
- participate in conversation, discussions and debates.

Overview

Lesson 1: Walking

Lesson 2: Health and fitness benefits of walking

Lesson 3: Common pastimes in Bangladesh

Lesson 4: Some other pastimes

Answer key:

Lesson 1 : Walking

Look at the picture and describe it to your friend.



Morning walk at Ramna Park in Dhaka



A. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Taifa: I think we should go for a walk every day. Walking is extremely good for our body as well as our mind. It keeps us active.

Ariyan: You are right. I agree with you. It is the best exercise for both young and old.

Taifa: It refreshes our mind and improves blood circulation. We become free from our daily tensions.

Ariyan: It strengthens (make strong) the immune system of our body which fights diseases, consequently (as a result) our body is able to fight against the diseases in a better way. Even the doctors always recommend (suggest) the patients to have a walk regularly.

Taifa: Yes, I agree, but it is very difficult for some persons to have a walk regularly.

Ariyan: We must have a strong will power and a determination. We have a habit we can't miss it.

Taifa: In small towns people go for a walk in the fields or along the banks of canals. That's even more exciting.

Ariyan: In big cities people can walk on the roads or in the public parks where they can enjoy fresh air. The area should be pollution-free. People can walk in the morning or even in the evening.

Taifa: In the morning people enjoy the beautiful scenery of nature and feel very pleasant in a cool breeze.

Ariyan: Birds chirp early in the morning on the trees. In the villages we see farmers ploughing or reaping in the fields. It is a very good sight certainly.

Taifa: In the cities men immensely (very much) enjoy a morning walk. Many do light exercise or yoga in the parks.

Ariyan: Flowers of many colours can be seen blooming in the parks or gardens. We can walk barefoot on the grass. It's considered to be good for our eyesight.

Taifa: We should never miss walking whether it is hot summer or cold winter.

Ariyan: Walking is more essential for fat persons. If they walk regularly they can reduce their weight.

Taifa: In fact we can live longer and a disease-free life if we go for a morning walk regularly.

Ariyan: Indeed, a walking is just like a nutritious (good for improving health) food for our body.

Taifa: Last night I was thinking seriously that we must have this light exercise and decided to talk to you about it.

Ariyan: I am extremely thankful to you. Can you reach my house at 5.30 am daily? I shall happily accompany you.

Taifa: Tomorrow I will discuss the importance of walking among our classmates. I believe they will understand the matter.

Ariyan: Of course, I will also be there with you and make them understand the importance of walking. My father gave me a newspaper article regarding the importance of walking. I'll bring the article also.



B. Read and note

Words	Meanings
Extremely	Enormously
Immune	Resistant
Determination	Strength of mind
Blooming	Flowering
Breeze	Light air
Reduce	Decrease
Accompany	Go with

C. Complete the following passage with words from the box. There are more words than necessary.

Happiness, good, best, healthy, keeps, fresh, brings, should, useful, refreshes, beautiful

A morning walk is a very (a) ----- exercise. It is a light exercise. It (b) ----- our body and mind. In the morning Nature is at its (c) ----- . A morning walk (d) ----- us in contact with the beautiful surroundings of Nature. It gives us a great joy and also (e) ----- us fit and healthy. The green grass, the blossoming flowers, chirping birds, the (f) ----- air, the rising sun and morning dew - all provide us great joy. They fill our heart with (g) ----- . Morning walk is (h) ----- for all. The old and the young, the (i) ----- and the weak, all (j) ----- take a morning walk.

Lesson 2: Health and fitness benefits of walking



A. Read the text

Starting a regular walking program offers various health and fitness benefits.

Good for your heart: Walking regularly can help reduce high blood pressure and high cholesterol, both of which contribute to heart disease.

- According to the long-term Nurses' Health Study, which follows the habits and health of 72,000 female nurses, three hours of fast walking each week (that's just 30 minutes per day) can lower a woman's risk of heart disease by 30% to 40%.
- A 2001 study published in *Medicine & Science in Sports and Exercise* found that inactive women with high blood pressure reduced their systolic blood pressure and body mass by walking 9,700 steps per day at a self-selected pace for 24 weeks.
- Harvard researchers looked at 11,000 men and determined that one hour of regular, moderate exercise (equivalent to fast walking), done five days a week, may cut a man's risk of stroke in half.

Strengthens bones and joints: Walking is easier on your joints than higher-impact activities like running or aerobics, but it still helps reduce your risk for osteoporosis and reduces your risk of falls.

- Consistent activity, like walking, reduces one's risk of hip fracture, according to a study of more than 30,000 men and women ages 20 to 93.
- A review of 24 studies on aerobic exercise and bone mineral density in women suggests that walking just 30 minutes per day a few times a week is enough to increase bone density by a moderate amount (about two percent) compared to non-exercisers. Walking was the preferred form of exercise by most participants.

Weight control: Walking may seem like a leisurely activity, but with the right intensity, it can raise your heart rate and burn serious calories so you can reach and maintain a healthy weight.

- A study published in the *International Journal of Obesity* suggested that 30 minutes of walking on most days of the week may be as beneficial for weight loss as 60 minutes of walking (in combination with diet).
- Researchers from the Center for Human Nutrition at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center say that simply walking for 15 minutes (or about 2,000 steps) and eating a couple fewer bites of food can help you prevent future weight gain.

- Without changing diet, a review of pedometer-based walking programs found that participants who take 2,000 to 4,000 steps per day (that's about 1 to 2 miles) can still expect modest weight loss (about five pounds per year).

Benefits for the Mind: A long list of mental health benefits have been attributed to exercise



B. Answer the following questions.

- According to the passage mention the ways that walking is helpful for human body.
- How one can reduce obesity by taking regular walking?
- How can you prevent your future weight gain?
- What are the mental health benefits of walking?
- How is walking helpful for bones and joints?

C. Complete the following sentences:

- Regular walking can-----.
- 30** to 40 percent risk of heart disease of a woman can be reduced by-----.
- A man can be free from heart stroke-----.
- Walking thirty minutes per day can-----.
- Walking with right amount of integrity can----- and maintain a healthy weight.
- Walking is not simply a ----- activity.
- By taking 30 minutes walking one can easily -----.

Lesson 3 : Common pastimes in Bangladesh



A. Read the text

The activities we do regularly for pleasure rather than work are called pastimes. Pastimes provide us with the opportunities of rest and recreation. We need leisure or pastimes to get rid of our fatigue and monotony. In Bangladesh, people of both villages and cities have their own pastimes. Usually village people spend their pastimes by chatting and by doing various socio-cultural activities. Some village children and boys play different kinds of rural games like ‘Ha-du-du’, boat racing, kiting, fishing, searching for birds and nests on trees. Some of them play football, cricket, badminton, and volley-ball and so on. The village women and girls usually stay at home and spend their pastimes by gossiping, sewing and embroidering. On the other hand, the people in towns are generally educated and they spend their pastime by reading newspapers, magazines, novels and other literary works, by visiting many historical places, by going out for a picnic, and by enjoying shows and exhibitions. They also participate in the discussions on

political issues at tea stalls. The younger generation in cities is very much fond of playing cricket, operating computer, driving motor-bike, cycling and reading books. The women in towns are fond of watching drama and films on television and listening music. In fact, common pastime for all walks of people in villages and towns is watching television.



B. Write true or false.

- a. A pastime is done regularly.
- b. Watching television is a common for both the rural and the urban people.
- c. A pastime is nothing but a leisurely activity.
- d. A village woman usually most of her time stays in the house.
- e. Urban people are generally illiterate.
- f. Kiting is an urban pastime.
- g. Visiting a historical place is an example of a pastime.

C. Make sentences using the following substitution table.

People need	Birds and	to get of	As work
Pastimes	Is a	Is a	Own pastimes
Both rural & urban	leisure	pastime	Is one of the rural pastimes
Searching for	cycling	Usually regarded	For village women
Enjoying shows	Television	pastime	routine works
Now a days	Are not	their	Simply a pastime
Watching	Is a	Is not	Among urban people
Sewing	People have	nests	Common pastime

D. Make list of five points on rural pastimes and five points on urban pastimes.

Lesson 4 : Some other Pastimes

A. Here are some other sources of pastime. Read the text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Gardening



Roof-top gardening in the capital Dhaka



Gardening is one of favorite hobbies of Taifa. As a self taught gardener, she derives great pleasure from this hobby. In front of her house, there is a small plot of land which she has been using as a garden. She grows flowers and some vegetables on this plot. Beside this, she has a number of flower-pots in which she has grown some very-green plants. She does carry on gardening only during her spare time.

Taifa's hobby is useful in many ways. It gives her pleasure and refreshes her when she is tired after the day's hard work. It brings her in touch with the green plants and flowers in the morning. Everyone should have one or the other hobby. Generally, most people do not have any hobbies. They should try to have some hobby for their own sake. Pleasure is the chief end of a hobby, and so the best hobby is the one that delights and recreates.

Painting



One of the paintings of the great artist Shahabuddin

Painting is not just for the professional. Painting can be a pastime or a hobby too. There is nothing wrong in being an amateur at painting. It is a beginning. Many professionals were once amateurs.

The word amateur comes from the Latin word, "amator" which means . . . "One who loves." It certainly gives you a better feeling about the word amateur. The amateur painter is not even thinking of selling his or her paintings. Painting is done solely for the enjoyment. That does not mean there won't come a time when their art deserves selling. There are many benefits of painting as hobby. Today painting attracts people of all ages. As hobby, Painting can be a source of relaxation in a stress filled life. Anyone can take painting as a hobby and enjoy it. .

Photography



A photographer taking a photo of a street cobbler

Photography is an art and it just captures the beauty of the moment in all its best. It does not require great skills but requires an understanding to capture wonderful shots. To get good shots, one needs to understand a few concepts of photography like lighting techniques, backgrounds, arrangements and so on. So, when you are able to operate exactly, you will get a wonderful shot. Practicing is another method to get your shots to the perfect, the more you practice on your choice of interest, the more well your shots would become.

Photography can elevated one's imagination senses and also patience level as he/she has to wait long for a good and right capture. Photography is something that develops over a period of time and with a good imagination sense. It is quite easy to capture those wonderful and cherished moments of life, which could never be brought back in reality.

A good photographer would always be in search of good sceneries or events to capture good moments. Photography is something that just does not happen overnight. One has to devote time and develop patience and learn the art of good photography.

Cycling



Cycling in Hatirjheel Complex in Dhaka

Cycling, also called **bicycling** or **biking**, is the use of bicycles for transport, recreation, or for sport. Persons engaged in cycling are referred to as "cyclists", "bikers", or less commonly, as "bicyclists. Cycling is widely regarded as a very effective and efficient mode of transportations effective for short to moderate distances. Bicycles provide numerous benefits in comparison to motor vehicles, including the continual physical exercise necessarily involved in cycling, that cycling involves a reduced consumption of fossil fuels, less air or noise pollution, much reduced traffic jams, easier parking, and access to both roads and footpaths. The advantages also include reduced financial cost to the user.



B. Match the words with their meanings in the right boxes:

:

refreshment	get
recreation	ought to have
derive	increase
professional	at once
deserve	tonic
elevation	many
overnight	skilled
numerous	leisure

C. Now answer the following questions.

- What should be the result of a hobby?
- What is the usefulness of Taifa's hobby?
- What do you understand by the word 'amateur'?
- How painting can be a source of earnings?
- What do you mean by cycling?
- What are the benefits of cycling?

D. Read the following text carefully and fill in the blanks with the words provided in the box.

significant	creative	rewarded	regular	engages	interest	enjoyment	included	continuous	only
-------------	----------	----------	---------	---------	----------	-----------	----------	------------	------

A hobby is a (a) ----- activity that is done for (b) -----, generally during one's leisure time. Hobbies can (c) ----- collecting themed items and objects, engaging in (d) ----- and artistic pursuits, playing sports, or pursuing other amusements. By (e) ----- participation in a particular hobby, one can acquire (f) ----- skill and knowledge in that area. Generally speaking, a person who engages in an activity (g) ----- for enjoyment is called a 'hobbyist', while a 'professional' generally (h) ----- in an activity for (i) ----- and an 'amateur' (from French for "lover of") do so out of personal (j) ----- in an activity.



Answer Key

Lesson 1

useful, refreshes, best, brings, keeps, fresh, happiness, good, healthy, should.

Lesson 2

B. a. Three hours of fast walking can lower a woman's risk of heart disease by 30% to 40%. One hour of regular moderate exercise can cut a man's risk of stroke in half. Walking 9700 steps per day can reduce systolic blood pressure and body mass. Walking can reduce weight. Walking beneficial for maintaining a smooth mental health.

b. Thirty minutes of walking on most days of the week may be as beneficial for weight loss of as

- 60 minutes of walking.
- c. There are lots of benefits of mental health of walking.
 - d. walking 30 minutes per day a few times a week is enough to increase bone density.
- C.
- a. reduces high blood pressure
 - b. three walks of fast walking.
 - c. one hour regular fast walking.
 - d. weight loss of 60 minutes of walking.
 - e. burn serious calories
 - f. leisurely
 - g. keep him or her fit.

Lesson 3

B. a. F . b.T .c.F d.T .e.T f. F .g.T.

D. People need leisure to get of routine works.

Pastimes

Both rural and urban people have their own pastimes.

Searching for birds and nests is one of the rural pastimes.

Enjoying shows are not usually regarded as work.

Now a days cycling is a pastime among urban people.

Watching television is a common pastime.

Sewing is a pastime for village women.

E. Five rural pastimes:

1. Playing cards
2. Gossiping in a tea stall
3. Flying kites
4. Fishing
5. Playing carm.

Five urban pastimes:

1. Facebooking
2. Surfing Internet
3. Watching television
4. Going to Theatre
5. Gardening on the top roof.

Lesson 4:

B.

Refreshment- tonic

Recreation- leisure

Derive- get

Professional- skilled

Deserve- ought to have

Elevation- increase

Overnight- at once

Numerous-many

- C.** a. Hobby doesn't mean only time passing rather it can also be a source of little earning.
b. Taifa's hobby is a source of pleasure and refreshment and it also brings her to the touch of green plant and flowers in the morning.
c. 'Amateur' means one who loves to do anything out of his or her curiosity.
d. When paintings draw attention to a visitor they are intend to buy the painting and then painting can be a source of earning.
e. Cycling is the use of bicycles for transport, recreation or for sport.
f. Cycling involves reduced consumption of fossil fuels, less air or noise pollution, much reduced traffic jams, easier parking, access to both roads and footpaths. There is also a financial benefits of cycling.
- D.** : regular,enjoyment, included,creativity,engaging,significant,only,engages, rewarded,interest.

Unit 3

Events and Festivals



Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- talk about different events and festivals
- participate in a conversation and give opinions in a logical sequence
- infer meanings from the context

Overview

Lesson 1: Mother's Day

Lesson 2: May Day

Lesson 3: Victory Day

Lesson 4: International Mother Language Day

Lesson 5: Pahela Baishakh



Answer Key

Lesson 1 : Mother's Day



A. Read the following text.

Mother's Day is a modern celebration honouring one's own mother, as well as motherhood, maternal bonds, and the influence of mothers in a society. It is celebrated on various days in many parts of the world, most commonly in the months of March or May. The celebration of Mother's Day began in the United States in the early 20th century. Today Mothers Day is celebrated in several countries including US, UK, India, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia, Mexico, Canada, China, Japan and Belgium. People take the day as an opportunity to pay tribute to their mothers and thank them for all their love and support. The day has become hugely popular and in several countries phone lines witness maximum traffic. There is also a tradition of gifting flowers, cards and other gifts to mothers on the Mothers Day. The festival has become commercialized to a great extent. Florists, card manufacturers and gift sellers see huge business potential in the day and make good money through a rigorous advertising campaign.

In Bangladesh, Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday of the month of May. Discussion programs are organized by government and non-governmental organizations to observe the day. Different reception and cultural programs are arranged to mark the day in the capital city. Television channels air special programs, and newspapers publish special features

and columns to mark the day. Greeting cards, flowers and gifts featuring mothers are in high demand at the shops and markets.



B. Answer the following questions:

- a) Why is mother's day celebrated?
- b) When is it usually celebrated?
- c) How is this day celebrated?
- d) When this day is celebrated in our country?
- e) How is this marked in our country?

C. Make a flow chart showing how mother's day is celebrated in our country.

D. Now, write a paragraph on how you celebrate mother's day.

Lesson 2 : May Day



Garment workers and other labour organisation members took part in a rally to mark May Day, International Workers' Day in Dhaka.



A. Read the text and answers the questions that follow.

May Day or the international Labour's day is observed on May 1 all over the world to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the industrial revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade union, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. After two days, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Company and about 6000 workers had joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. Just at this moment some strikebreakers started to leave the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 is a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.



B. Answer the questions below:

- What is the significance of May Day?
- How long did the workers have to work before May Day occurrence?
- How many workers were injured on that day?
- Why did the workers in Chicago go on a strike?
- What is the moral of the story of May Day?

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

congested	laborious	hours	opportunities	unhealthy	ordinary	small	On foot	advance	garments
-----------	-----------	-------	---------------	-----------	----------	-------	---------	---------	----------

A man who works in a (a) -----factory is known as garments worker. A (b) ----- garment worker in our country leads very (c) -----life. She/he starts for working place at about 7 am. She/he is to pass a long way every day to reach the factory. She/he goes to the factory (d) ----- . In the factory, he/she works in a (e) -----room. The atmosphere of his/her working place is very (f) ----- . She eats very poor lunch with her colleagues in the factory. Almost every day he/she takes his/her lunch from home. She is given a break for half an hour. She works in the factory for long (g) -----till deep at night. She likes working in a factory rather than in a household. She is used to do over working. In spite of his/her hard working he/she is given (h) -----wages. With this small income, he/she has to manage his/her family. So, he/she is unable to take proper food, treatment, wear new clothes and to educate his/her children. In spite of playing important role to (i) -----our economic progress he/she is not given honor and dignity. So, he/she should have been given better (j) -----in the factory and society to lead better and comfortable life with beside us.

Lesson 3 : Victory Day



Wreaths of flowers are placed at the altar of National Martyrs Memorial in Savar marking the Victory Day



A. Read the text

Victory Day (Bijoy Dibos) is a public holiday in Bangladesh celebrated on December 16 to commemorate the victory of the Allied forces over the Pakistani occupation forces in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971. The commanding officer of the Pakistani Forces General AAK Niazi surrendered his forces to the Allied forces commander Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora, which marked ending of the 9 month-long war.

The Bangladesh Liberation War (Muktijuddho) was a war of independence in 1971 which established the sovereign nation of Bangladesh. The war lasted over duration of nine months. It witnessed large-scale murders, the migration of 10 million refugees and the displacement of 30 million people.

The war broke out on 26 March 1971, when the Pakistan Army launched a military operation called Operation Searchlight against Bangali civilians, students, intelligentsia and armed personnel. Bangali military, paramilitary and civilians formed the Mukti Bahini (“Liberation Army”), which was engaged in guerrilla warfare against Pakistani forces. The Pakistan Army was engaged in the systematic genocide and atrocities of Bengali civilians, particularly nationalists, intellectuals, youth and religious minorities. On 16 December, the Allied Forces of Bangladesh and India defeated Pakistan in the east. The subsequent surrender resulted in the largest number of prisoners-of-war since World War II.

The Surrender of Pakistan Armed Forces marked the end of the Bangladesh Liberation War and the creation of Bangladesh. Most United Nations member countries were quick to recognize Bangladesh within months of its independence.

The celebration of Victory Day has taken place since 1972. The Bangladesh Liberation War became a topic of great importance in cinema, literature, history lessons at school, the mass media, and the arts in Bangladesh. The ritual of the celebration gradually obtained a distinctive character with a number of similar elements: Military Parade by Bangladesh Armed Forces at the National Parade Ground, ceremonial meetings, speeches, lectures, receptions and fireworks. Victory Day in Bangladesh is a joyous celebration in which popular culture plays a great role. TV and radio stations broadcast special programs and patriotic songs. The main streets are decorated with national flags. Different political parties and socioeconomic organizations undertake programs to mark the day in a befitting manner, including the paying of tributes at Jatiyo Smriti Soudho, the national memorial at Savar near Dhaka.



B. Complete the following sentences:

- a. The Liberation War of Bangladesh broke out on -----.
- b. The war lasted for ----- months.
- c. It was basically ----- warfare.
- d. Operation Searchlight was a kind of -----.
- e. The victory of the ----- over the Pakistani forces.
- f. The Liberation Army was consists of -----, -----, and -----.

C. Answer the following questions:

- a. Why do we celebrate the victory day every year?
- b. What type of war was it?
- c. Why did the Pakistani forces operate operation searchlight?
- d. How is the victory celebrated?
- e. How did Bangladesh become independent in 1971?
- f. What role do media play in the victory day celebration?

Lesson 4 : International Mother Language Day



People from all walks of life gather at the Central Shaheed Minar in the capital to pay respect to the martyrs of the Language Movement in 1952.



A. Read the text

The International Mother Language Day is a red letter day in the history of Bangladesh. Formerly it was known as 'Language Martyrs' Day', but now it has been recognized internationally as the 'International Mother Language Day' on 17 November, 1999 by UNESCO. At present this day is observed all over the world to show love for mother tongue. In our country it is observed as a national mourning day. This is the day on which a lot of young Bengalis laid down their lives to uphold the right of their mother language.. This is known as language movement. The seed of Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammed Ali Zinnah, the then Governor General of Pakistan , at a public meeting in Dhaka declared that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The then students of Dhaka University brought out a peaceful protest procession against the declaration on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, police fired on the procession. Salam, Barkat, Rafique, Jabbar including others war shot dead in the language movement procession against the illegal ruling party of Pakistan. Every year we observe the day with profound solemnity and great respect for the martyrs. Early in the morning the whole nation comes to the martyrs' monument to pay homage and due respect to the departed souls. People of all walks of life come here bare-footed in procession and offer flowers and wreaths to show honour to the martyrs. People keep them silent for some minutes in honour and remembrance of the language martyrs. Government

and non-government organizations arrange programmes to celebrate the day. On the occasion national programmes are participated by the President, Prime Minister, and other high officials of government. Newspapers publish special supplements on the occasion. Television channels and radio stations broadcast special programmes highlighting the significance of the day. Prayer is held in public prayer halls throughout the country for the salvation of the martyrs. This day inspires the people to love their mother language. We should do everything to save the honour of our mother language.



C. Answer the following question:

- Why 21st February is celebrated as International Mother Language Day?
- Why do people go to the Saheed Minar?
- What happened when Urdu was declared as state language of Pakistan?
- How do people show respect to the memory of the martyrs?



D. Write briefly how 21st February is celebrated.

Lesson 5 : Pahela Boishakh



The programmes of 'Pahela Baishakh', the first day of the Bangla New Year begin at dawn with the musical soiree of Chayanat, a leading cultural organisation of the country at Ramna Batamul in Dhaka.



A. Read the text

Bangla New Year or **Pahela Boishakh** marks the first day of the *Bangla Calendar*. Pahela Boishakh is celebrated with great festivity in Bangladesh.

Bangla New Year or Pohela Boishakh connects all **Ethnic Bengalis** irrespective of religious and regional differences. **Pahela Boishakh**; is the occasion to welcome the New-Year with a new hope of peace, prosperity and goodwill. In **Bangladesh**, it is a *national holiday* celebrated on **14 April**.

Pahela Boishakh is a public festival of the Bangalees; it is celebrated among all Bangalees-irrespective of religious and regional differences. As discussed earlier; the celebrations started from Akbar's reign. But the public celebration of Pahela Boishakh and the large-scale organizations of cultural events have started more recently.

The Pahela Boishakh celebrations and festivities reflect the life in rural Bengal. Usually on this day everything is washed and cleaned; people bathe early in the morning and dress in fine clothes and go to visit relatives and friends. Special food items are prepared for the guests. Starting as a rural festival, Pahela Boishakh has now become an integral part of Bangali culture.

People from all walks of life dress-up in traditional Bangali attire: Men wear *dhuti / payejama / lungi* and *kurta / Panjabi*. Young women wear white saris with red borders, and adorn themselves with *tip* (bindis), *churi* (bangles) and *fūl* (flowers). It's like a custom to start the day with the traditional breakfast of *Pantā-Bhāt* (leftover rice soaked in water), onion, *Shōbuj Lōnkā* (green chillies), *Āchār* (pickles), *dāl* (lentils) & *Bhāja Elish Māch* (fried Hilsa fish).

Boishakhi Fairs are organized in many parts of Bangladesh. The lifestyle of rural Bengal is showcased in almost all these fairs. Various traditional handicrafts, toys, cosmetics, agricultural products, as well as various kinds of food and sweets are sold at these fairs. The fairs also provide entertainment, with singers and dancers staging jatra (traditional plays), pala gan, kobigan, jarigan, gambhira gan, gazir gan and alkap gan. They present folk songs as well as baul, marfati, murshidi and bhatiali songs. Narrative plays like Laila-Majnu, Yusuf-Zulekha and Radha-Krishna are staged. Among other attractions of these fairs are puppet shows, merry-go-round and Giant wheels are also installed and are enjoyed by the children.

In Dhaka, large numbers of people come out of their houses and gather early in the morning under the banyan tree at **Ramna Park**. Along with the rising sun, the *Chhayanat* artists sing the famous song of Tagore in chorus, *Esho, he Boishakh, Esho Esho* welcoming Boishakh.

Apart from these, various cultural programs are organized by social and cultural organizations all over the country. Newspapers and magazines bring out special supplements. Targeting the Pahela Boishakh event, various movies, music albums, books etc. are released and special programs are also telecast on television and radio.



B. Answer the following question:

- What is Pahela Boishakh?
- How do people celebrate this day?

- c) What is the main attraction of this day?
- d) How is the day celebrated by the socio-cultural organizations?
- e) What do electronic and mass-media do on that day?

Answer Key

Lesson 1

B.

- a. Mother's day is celebrated to honor one's mother, as well as motherhood, maternal bonds.
- b. it is usually celebrated in the month of the March or May.
- c. different organization arrange different cultural programs to observe the day.
- d. It is celebrated in the second Sunday of the month of May.
- e. It is an occasion of paying tribute to the mothers and thanking them for their love and sacrifice.

Lesson- 2

B.

- a. May day is celebrated all over the world to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight –hour workday.
- b. The workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day Before May Day occurrence.
- c. Many of the workers were badly injured on that day.
- d. The workers of Chicago went on strike demanding an eight- hour working day.
- e. The moral of May Day is to establish the right of the labours.

C.

garments, ordinary, laborious, on foot, congested, unhealthy , hours, small, advancement, opportunities.

Lesson- 3

B. a. 26 th March, 1971. b.09 c.guerrilla d.military operation.e.allied forces. f.Bengoli military, paramilitary, civilians.

C.

- a. We celebrate the victory day every day to commemorate the victory of the Allied forces over the Pakistani occupation forces I the Liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971.
- b. It was guerrilla warfare against the Pakistani forces.
- c. The Pakistani forces operate operation searchlight to kill the Bengali civilians, students, intelligentsia and armed personnel.
- d. Military Parade by Bangladesh Armed Forces at the National Parade Ground, ceremonial meetings, speeches, lectures, receptions and fireworks. Victory Day in Bangladesh is a joyous celebration in which popular culture plays a great role.
- e. Bangladesh became independent through a 9 months long guerrilla warfare against the Pakistani occupation forces by the Allied forces.
- f. TV and radio stations broadcast special programs and patriotic songs on the eve of the victory day.

Lesson- 4

C.

- a. 21 February is celebrated to show love mother tongue. The day is also celebrated with due solemnity to pay homage to the martyrs of the language movement.
- b. People go to the Saheed Miner to pay homage and due respect to the departed souls.
- c. The then students of Dhaka University brought out a peaceful protest procession against the declaration on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, police fired on the procession. Salam, Barkat, Rafique, Zabbar including others was shot dead in the language movement procession against the illegal ruling party of Pakistan.
- d. People of all walks of life come here bare-footed in procession and offer flowers and wreaths to show honour to the martyrs. People keep them silent for some minutes in honour and remembrance of the language martyrs.

Lesson-5

B.

- a. Pahela Baishakh is the 1st day of Bangla year. It is a traditional festival day in the life of Bengalis. Every year the day is celebrated across the country.
- b. On this day people including both males and females wear traditional clothes and attend various programs to celebrate the New Year. The Chayanat, a leading cultural organization, begins the day's first programs at Ramna Batomul in Dhaka.
- c. The main attraction of this day is Baishakhi fair which is held both in rural and urban areas of the country.
- d. Different socio cultural organizations arrange various programs such as cultural functions, discussion, and colorful processions etc.
- e. Bangladesh television and also private channels telecast special programs on this day. This is a public holiday. So everybody can participate and enjoy the programs of the day.

Unit 4

Are we aware?

Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- _ ask and tell about problems.
- _ seek and give suggestions.
- _ listen for specific information.
- _ narrate something in writing.
- _ read charts.

Overview

Lesson 1: The ferry boat

Lesson 2: Are we too many?

Lesson 3: Our food and shelter

Lesson 4: The story of Lipi

Lesson 5: Lets become skilled workforce

Answer Key

Lesson 1: The ferry boat

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.



- 1 Where can you find this kind of boat?
- 2 Why does the boatman carry passengers across a river?
- 3 Why do people use country boats?



B. Read the text and answer the following questions.

“Is there anybody here who has ever crossed a river by a boat?”

“I have, teacher,” said Jamil. “And I clearly remember what happened in that journey.” “Would you please tell us what happened?” the teacher asked.

“Okay, teacher. It happened while I was in class 6. On a weekly bazar day, people were coming back with their shopping bags and baskets in hands, on shoulders and heads. They had to cross the river. It was not a big river. There was a ferry boat plying on the river. The boat could cross it in 8-10 minutes. It was just after sunset. The weather was getting worse. The wind started blowing from the north-west. Black clouds were fast-moving in the sky.

Everybody was trying to get into the boat. ‘No more, no more, please wait,’ shouted the boatman. But nobody listened to him.”

“What happened then, Jamil?” asked Rumi.

“With too many people on board, the boat sank in the middle of the river,” replied Jamil.

“Oh no! What happened then?” asked the teacher. “Thank God. It was not a fatal accident. All the passengers swam to the other side. But some of them lost their things such as oil, salt and milk,” said Jamil.

“Were you on the boat?” asked the teacher. “No, teacher. Seeing the boat overcrowded, I waited for the next time,” replied Jamil. “You’ve done the right thing, Jamil.”



C. Tick the best answer.

1. A ferry boat was plying on the river.

Here ‘plying’ means

- a. playing with other boats.
- b. sinking in the river.
- c. travelling along a route.
- d. waiting for passengers.

2. Why was everybody trying to get into the boat?

Because

- a. it was a weekly bazar day.
- b. after sunset no ferry would ply on the river.
- c. everybody had shopping bags with them.
- d. it was going to be dark and stormy evening.

3. The boatman requested the people to wait, because

- a. his boat was very small.
- b. the boat had already too many people.
- c. there were other boats they could go.
- d. he would not ferry people with bags and baskets.

4. “With too many people on board, the boat sank ...”

Here the phrase ‘on board’ means

- a. on the boat
- b. on the wooden board
- c. outside the boat
- d. on the notice board

5. It was not a fatal accident. The statement tells us that

- a. nobody died.
- b. nobody was wounded.
- c. everybody accepted their fate.

d. nobody lost anything.

6. The boat was overcrowded.

Here 'overcrowded' means

a. people were quarrelling on the boat.

b. the boat was unable to carry any more people.

c. the boatman did not like a crowd.

d. people were sitting on the boat's bamboo hood.



D. Write answers to these questions.

1. Why do many people have little or no patience with these kinds of situations as in the ferry boat?

2. Describe the problems given below:

a. If we have too many buyers of fish in the market, what is likely to happen?

b. If we have too many passengers at a bus or train station, what may happen?

c. If we have too many people in a village / town / city, what will happen?

d. Can you add one or two more problems caused by too many people?

Lesson 2: Are we too many?



A. Read the text and do the following projects work.

The next day when the teacher came to the class and was about to start the lesson,

Shanti Barua stood up and said, "Teacher, can I ask you a question, please?"

"Go ahead, Shanti," said the teacher. "In our last class, we heard Jamil's story of how too many people made the ferry boat sink. I have also seen crowds of people at the bus stand, railway station, launch and steamer ghats. It is not uncommon to see people travelling on top of a bus or train and meeting with tragic accidents. My question is: Are we really too many people in the country?"

"Thank you, Shanti. Please sit down."

The teacher then looked round the class and asked, "How many of you have the same question in mind?"

Almost all the hands went up.

"Okay," the teacher continued, "Finding the right answer to this question is very important for us - for our national development. So we will look at this issue with some facts so that we can find out if we are really too many or not."



Project work: Carry out a survey on this topic:

Where do we usually see big crowds? What are their natures and how do they affect our life? You can do the following things:

- _ Select only one small area such as your village or locality in the town / city where you live.
- _ Find out its area. (You can do it by walking around it. At normal speed you can cover about one kilometre in ten minutes.)
- _ Find out the number of people living in it.
- _ Find out about the people's occupations, unemployment and poverty.



B. Tick the best answer.

1. Bangladesh is a small country, because
 - a. its land area is small.
 - b. it has about 150 million people.
 - c. it is the 8th among the top populous countries.
 - d. it has limited resources.

2. Density of population in any country means
 - a all the people in a country.
 - b number of people living in one square kilometer.
 - c 1000 people living in one sq km.
 - d too many people living in sq km.

3. Our population growth rate is
 - a 1.9%
 - b 1.40%
 - c 2.1%
 - d 1.1%

- 4 Our birth rate is _____ per thousand.
 - a. 6.1
 - b. 1.40
 - c. 20.1
 - d. 14

5. What will be the size of our population in 2050?

- a 150 m
- b 197 m
- c 217 m
- d 250 m

C Listen again and answer these questions.

- 1 How do you get the population growth rate of a country?
- 2 Why will the population of Bangladesh be so large in 2050?

D. Read the chart and fill in the gaps with information from the table. Use comparatives and superlatives where necessary.

Chart showing facts about some countries including Bangladesh.

Country name	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India	China
Land area	144,000 sq km (approx)	65, 600 sq km	3,287,590 sq km	9,600,000 sq km
Population	150m	20m	1.15b	1.33b
Density of population	1000	332	382	143
Birth rate (per 1000)	20.1	17.42	22.22	12.29
Death rate (per 1000)	6.1	5.92	7.48	7.03
Growth rate	1.40%	0.7%	1.41%	0.5%

In land area Bangladesh is (1) (larger) than Sri Lanka, but (2) _____ than India. China is, of course, (3) _____ than each of the other three countries. Sri Lanka has the (4) _____ population among the four countries. However, China has the (5) _____ population shown in the chart. In fact, China has the (6) _____ population in the world and India has the (7) _____ highest population in the world. On the other hand, China has the (8) _____ growth rate among the 4 countries. Bangladesh has (9) _____ growth rate than India, but higher birth rate than (10) _____ and (11) _____ .



E Write a paragraph about the population situation of China. Use the facts given in the chart in D above.

Lesson 3: Our food and shelter

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.



1. What do the people do?
2. Why do they do so?

B. Discuss what will be our problems if our population becomes double the number we have now.



C. Read what the teacher Ms Choudhury and her students are talking about.

The class comes up with different problems. One group leader says, ‘The scarcity of food will be a serious problem. It is true that our agriculturists have developed new varieties of rice and its per acre production has definitely increased. But the rate of increase in food production cannot keep pace with the rate of population growth. This is because our land is fixed, i.e. we cannot increase it, while our population is increasing rapidly.’

Another group leader comes up with the housing problem in the country, which he says adds much to the food problem. He continues, ‘Families are growing larger in size and breaking into smaller families. Each such family needs a separate house to live in. Also the arable fields are being divided by these smaller families among themselves. Mills and factories are being set up,

which occupy a considerable portion of our land. So when we need more land to grow more food to feed more mouths, our land is shrinking day by day. If our population grows at the present rate, a day will come when many people will not find any land to build a house on, as a result, many of them might live on trees or on the floating boats in the rivers.” æNo way,” another student argues. æTrees are being cut, hills are being cleared and water bodies are being filled up --- all to meet the needs of too many people.”

æThank you students,” Ms Choudhury says, æYou’re quite right. Let me tell you about this village where I was born and brought up. Things were not like this in the past. I remember as a child, the village was so beautiful! The green paddy fields and yellow mustard fields seemed to be unending. They used to wave and dance in the breeze. There used to be a wood in the northern side of the village. There was a tall tamarind tree in the middle of the wood. A big banyan tree looked like a huge green umbrella, with its aerial roots hanging down. I often used to go there with my age-mates. We would often have picnic there. While the boys would climb the tamarind tree and pick some amarinds, I and my best friend Rima used to swing with the roots. But now, look, the wood is gone. The beauty of the crop fields is spoiled by the unplanned houses built here and there.”



D. Tick the best answer.

1. The rate of increase in food production cannot keep pace with the rate of population growth. The sentence means that the food production
 - a is as much as needed.
 - b is less than what is needed.
 - c is more than what is needed.
 - d is sufficient for the population.
2. How can our housing problem increase or add to our food problem?
 - a After making houses, farmers do not have enough time to work in the field.
 - b After making houses, farmers do not have enough money to buy food.
 - c If you do not have a house, you cannot store your food.
 - d For making too many houses, people are using the crop land.
3. What makes our land shrink day by day?
 - a Families are growing larger in size.
 - b Houses and factories are being built on it.
 - c Smaller families need smaller houses.
 - d Land grabbers are occupying a portion of our land.
4. Many people may have to live on trees, because
 - a they would like tree houses.
 - b making houses on trees is less expensive.

- c they may not find land to make houses.
- d tree houses are safer during floods.

5. People are cutting trees to
- a plant more trees.
 - b keep the environment clean.
 - c make articles of furniture.
 - d grow crops or make houses.

E. Make a list of things Ms Choudhury saw as a child in the village. How do you know from the text that she liked them?



F. Write a composition about your village or locality. Describe any change in the things you have noticed over the years such as houses, fields, trees, plants, etc.

Lesson 4 : The story of Lipi

A. Suggest how we can control the high growth rate of our population. Check whether your suggestions include any of the following:

- 1 Raise awareness among the people particularly in the rural areas about the bad consequence of having more children in the family.
- 2 Stop child marriage.
- 3 Keep the size of the family small with two children --- two girls or two boys or one girl and one boy.



B. Read the story of Lipi and answer the questions.

In the next class Ms Choudhury tells her students the story of Lipi. In brief the story is like this:

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl, had been in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children---three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's houses. The parents, particularly the mother, found it really difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn.

Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. So long her mother stood by her, though secretly. But when her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became a little upset. Tara Mia was a widower illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.



Question 1

C. What do you think Lipi should do? Why?

Lipi first talked with her classmates and then with the Headteacher, who was very sympathetic to her. He called a meeting of the teachers and students of the school. Also the school managing committee members, some respectable persons of the village, Lipi's and Tara Mia's fathers attended the meeting. The Headteacher explained in detail the serious consequences that would follow Lipi's marriage. She would be having children from her very early age --- 15 or 16. It would create constant health hazards to her. Her education would stop. And on top of all, her marriage against her will might shatter her future dream.

At one stage, Tara Mia's father stood up and tried to argue, æYou are all making mistakes. Lipi would be very happy if she got married with Tara Mia. She would have everything---money, clothes, home and status in the society. Why are you trying to deprive her of this opportunity?"

But no, the big majority, who attended the meeting, supported the Headteacher. Lipi's marriage was called off. She is now studying at Carmichael College, Rangpur.

Question 2

Make predictions. One is done for you.

If Lipi had married Tara Mia that time, ...

a she would have become a mother of one or two children.

b

c

d

D. Fill in the blanks in the passage with will / would.

Ms Anjali Barua, a retired college teacher, is a widow who lives in her own flat in Dhaka. At this stage of her life, she wants to do something for the people of her village in Sherpur district. Her only daughter lives in Khulna with her husband and children. Right now she is in her village home. She is writing about her future plan in a diary.

æI don't exactly know how I should go about my plan. But one thing I know for sure, I (1) will need a lot of money for the work. If I had 5 million taka, I (2) start an adult education centre. Then if I found an expert on adult education, I (3) prepare learning materials for the people. If you ask him what the materials (4) look like, he (5) be able to explain in details. I know if the people attended the classes at the centre, they (6) learn how to read, write and count. I (7) definitely give time to this project. But to carry out the project successfully I (8) have to live in the village almost permanently. Here is a problem. Who (9) take care of my flat in Dhaka? If I had a good, reliable man, I (10) make him caretaker of my flat. But where (11) I find such a man?

Lesson 5 : Let's become skilled workforce

A. Think for a while, why should we learn English?



B. Read the dialogue between Ratan and Rumi to find out about the importance of English.

Rumi: You remember my brother Raihan, don't you? He applied for a front desk officer in a 5-star hotel.

Ratan: What's happened? Has he got the job?

Rumi: No! He couldn't answer most of the questions in the interview.

Ratan: Why? He did well in the HSC, didn't he?

Rumi: Yes, he did. But the recruiting officer in the interview asked him questions in English and he couldn't understand most of them.

Ratan: Sorry, but I have a different story to tell you. My cousin Sheela did her HSC from a college in Mymensingh. She couldn't do as good as Raihan in her exams, but she got a job as a crew member in Biman Bangladesh. She said she answered in English all the questions both in her written test and interview.

Rumi: Great! She must be good at English. Well, then the key to getting some jobs is English, isn't it?

Ratan: Yes, you're right.

C.

Find out the reasons.

1. Try to find out why English is needed for a good hotel front desk officer and a flight crew member.
2. Choose two / three other jobs where English is needed and write why and how English is used in those jobs.

D. Read what Ms Choudhury talks with her students about learning English.

Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot speak all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language – English.

English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good

job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths.”

“But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs,” says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother. “Could you please tell us why?” Rumi asks.

“This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams,” continues Miss Choudhury. “Remember, English can greatly help you become skilled workforce.”

“But where and how can we learn this kind of English, Miss?” asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, “We can learn this communicative English both in and outside the classroom. Side by side with your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you on and during our classroom activities, we’ll see how we can learn this English.”



E. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences or sentence parts.

- 1 You can learn a common language in and outside the classroom.
- 2 You cannot speak all the languages of different people of different countries to communicate with them.
- 3 For example, you can do businesses with a Chinese, a Japanese, a French, an Arab or a Turkish if you know English.
- 4 Also other things like the radio, TV, computers and newspapers can help you learn English.
- 5 Therefore you need a common language, i.e. English, which is understood by people more or less all over the world.

F. Discuss in groups and write answers to these questions.

- 1 Describe briefly the things that have made the present world smaller.
- 2 Give reasons why a common language is needed in today’s world.
- 3 Why is English needed all the more in Bangladesh?
- 4 How can our youths become skilled workforce?



G. Project: Find out how many people in your village or locality can speak or write english for communication. State their age, education and what they do.

Answer Key

Lesson -1

C. 1.c 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.a 6.b

D.1. Many people lost their patience in these situations because there were too many people to cross the river. But there was only one ferry boat to carry them. Besides, the weather was inclement. It is most likely that people get impatient when there are troubles and dangers to face. In fact, overpopulation is responsible for these problems.

2. a). If there are too many buyers in the fish market, the prices of fish will go high within a short time.

b). There will be shortage of tickets from the black market at a high rate. Finally there will be a great rush and people will want to get into the bus or train in a body. So there may be accidents on the way. Then there will be an undisciplined and risky situation.

c). People will fall in a lot of troubles. They will be deprived of their rights and essentials. They won't have enough food, shelter, cloth and education. They will be rushing everywhere. Life will stand still because of serious traffic jam. People won't be able to reach their destination in time. So production and all other activities will get stuck.

d). Yes, I can. Due to overpopulation the country will gradually lose its cultivable land. So there will be a serious setback in agriculture. Besides, the environment will turn unhygienic and unhealthy. People will destroy forests and trees and then the ecology will lose its balance that may cause catastrophe on earth.

Lesson-2

B. 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.c 5.c

C.1). the growth rate of population means the increase in population per thousand; that means, we can get the population growth rate of a country by dividing the number of total increase by the total population and then by multiplying by 1000 in a year in the following way.

Say, total population =50,000,000

total increase =80000

$$\text{growth rate} = \frac{80000}{50000000} \times 1000 = \frac{8}{5} = 1.6$$

2). The population of Bangladesh will be so large in 2050 because the present population growth rate is 40%.

D. 1. larger 2. smaller 3. bigger 4. least 5. highest 6. largest
7. second 8. least 9. less 10. China 11. Sri Lanka.

Lesson-3

D. 1.b 2.d 3.b 4.c 5.c

E. Ms Chowdhury saw the following things as a child in her village-

a) green paddy fields

- b) yellow mustard fields
- c) a wood
- d) tamarind tree
- e) banyan tree

From the text we know that she liked them as she tells her students in the class that she had fondness for those.

F. Try yourself.

Lesson-4

- D. 1. will 2. would 3. would 4. would 5. would 6. would
7. would 8. will 9. will 10. would 11. will.

Lesson-5

A. Try yourself

B. Try yourself

E. You cannot speak all the languages of different countries to communicate with their people. Therefore, you need a common language i.e. English which is understood by people more or less all over the world. For example, you can do business with a Chinese, Japanese, French, Arab or Turkish if you know English. You can learn a common language in and outside the classroom. Also other things like the radio, TV, Computers and newspapers can help you learn English.

F. Try yourself.

Unit 5

Climate Change

Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- ◆ comprehend and summarise texts.
- ◆ ask and answer questions.
- ◆ write letters to newspaper highlighting certain problems.
- ◆ make dialogue on given topics.

Overview

Lesson 1 : The greed of the roaring rivers.

Lesson 2 : Environment pollution.

Lesson 3 : Man and climate.

Lesson 4 : Putting our fish in hot water!

Lesson 5 : A friend of the Earth.

Answer Key

Lesson 1 : The greed of the roaring rivers

A. Look at the picture and try to answer these questions orally.

1. What can you see in the picture?
2. Have you ever seen river erosion?
If yes, where and when did you see it?



Eroded bank of the River Jamuna

B. Read the story carefully.



The sufferings of Meherjan

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. She is nearly 45 years old. She lives in a polythene-roofed shelter. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the days only meal. She is trying to add some fallen leaves and straw to the fire with her weak, trembling hands. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing of the flames reminds Meherjan the sufferings of her life.

A few days ago, Meherjan had everything—a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of Jamuna consumed everything including Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. Once she had a happy family. But she has lost

everything. Now she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

Bangladesh is a land of rivers. So, thousands of families are waiting for sufferings like Meherjan because of the river erosion of the Padma, the Meghna and other rivers. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. Climate change is the main reason of river erosion. If we cannot take necessary actions to stop climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.



C. Read and note.

embankment	:	বেড়িবাঁধ
shelter	:	আশ্রয়
trembling	:	কেঁপে ওঠা
whisper	:	শো শো শব্দ
unsteady	:	টলমলে/নড়বড়ে
remind	:	মনে করিয়ে দেয়া
consume	:	নিঃশেষ করা বা গ্রাস করা
shatter	:	ভেঙ্গে চুরমার করা
estimate	:	আনুমানিক হিসাব
erosion	:	ভাঙ্গন বা ক্ষয়সাধন



D. Read B again and choose the correct answer.

- Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'tremble'?
 - soften
 - strick
 - harden
 - quiver
- What do the expression "Meherjan's trembling hands" mean?
 - She is hard working.
 - She is very weak.
 - She is strong.
 - She is active.

3. What is the condition of 'Meherjan' after river erosion?
 - (a) She became wealthy after river erosion.
 - (b) She was poor before river erosion.
 - (c) She became poor after river erosion.
 - (d) She was unkind after river erosion.

4. What do you mean by 'whispering wind'?
 - (a) wind that blows across the river.
 - (b) wind that blows with a hissing sound.
 - (c) wind that helps someone to make a fire.
 - (d) wind that blows in winter.

5. Which of the following statement is true about 'Meherjan'?
 - (a) She is a victim of river erosion.
 - (b) She has lost everything for her own fault.
 - (c) She is a prey to the anger of nature.
 - (d) She is a victim of rainy season.

6. Now Meherjan is living on
 - (a) embankment
 - (b) street
 - (c) brick built houses
 - (d) tin shedded houses

7. What is the main theme of the passage?
 - (a) natural calamities.
 - (b) erosion by the river Jamuna.
 - (c) natural disaster.
 - (d) erosion by the river Padma.

E. Read B again and answer the questions first orally and then in writing.

- (a) What does Meherjan use to make fire for cooking her meals?
- (b) What property did Meherjan lose for river erosion?
- (c) How does river erosion bring about change in a man's life?
- (d) When does river erosion usually occur?
- (e) What do you know about Meherjan's family?

F. From your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words from the given box.

river	victims	slum	member	reason
near	lives	be	erosion	become

Meherajn is a poor woman who lives in a (a)_____. She lost everything by the (b)_____ of the river Jamuna. Now she (c)_____ on the embankments. She is only a (d)_____ alive of her family. Like Meherjan there (e)_____ many people who have (f)_____ the victim of (g)_____ erosion. People living (h)_____ the rivers are the most likely (i)_____ of river erosion. Climate change is the main (j)_____ of river erosion.



G. Write a paragraph on Humans have nothing to do to control river erosion.

Lesson 2 : Environmental pollution

A. Look at pictures below and answer the questions.

1. What do you see in each picture?
2. What are some of the common sources of environmental pollution?
3. Which of these sources are most threatening for your environment?



Picture-1: Brick kilns polluting air



Picture-2 Untreated toxic fluids released from several dyeing factories in Gazipur is polluting rivers and canals, posing environmental and health hazards.



Picture-3: Soil pollution by waste dumping



B. Now read the following passage to know more about environmental pollution in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is in the grip of all sorts of pollution like air pollution, soil pollution and water pollution. The urban people are the worst sufferers of such pollution. Some kinds of pollution and ways of coping with them are given below.

Air Pollution

Air is polluted in many ways. It is polluted by industrial plants, brick fields, old vehicles and road construction. We can reduce this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than 20 years. We can use proper lubricants to reduce smoke emission. We can also encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as fuel. We may relocate brick fields in remote areas. We can aware people about air pollution.

Water pollution

Water can be polluted in many ways. Farmers use chemical fertilizers in their fields to get better crops. These are washed away into the rivers, canals and ponds and get mixed with water and pollute it. Sometimes mills and factories throw their waste products containing poisonous chemicals into rivers and canals and pollute water. We need to be more careful about disposing household and industrial wastes. Therefore we must be aware of using chemicals as they may pollute our rivers, canals and lakes.

Soil pollution

We produce garbage and industrial wastes everyday but not dispose properly. The mismanagement of household wastes, particularly the polythene shopping bags has caused serious threat to the soil, and the drainage system. The use of agricultural pesticides, fertilizers are the cause of soil pollution. Sometimes fuel leakages from automobiles pollute the soil. Pesticides and fertilizers are the cause of soil pollution. Natural fertilizers and compost can be used instead of chemical fertilizers. Recycling is another way to reduce and control soil pollution. Recycling papers, plastics and other materials can reduce soil pollution. Tree plantation can also reduce soil pollution.



C. Read and Note.

reduce	:	lessen
urban	:	town
vehicles	:	transport
poisonous	:	toxic
dispose	:	arrange
pesticides	:	chemical substance used to kill pests.
mismanagement:		manage wrongly



D. From your reading of the above text complete each blank space in the table.

Pollution	Causes	Suggestions
Air pollution	Toxic smokes from (i)----- plants.	We can (ii)----- people about air pollution.
Water pollution	Farmers(iii)----- Chemicals fertilizers in their fields.	They can use (iv)----- fertilizer.
Soil pollution	We dispose (v)----- here and there.	Recycling is another way to reduce(vi)----- pollution.



E. Now write a paragraph on 'Polluting the land means polluting the water'

Lesson 3 : Man and Climate

A. Read and think about the questions.

1. Can man influence the climate? If the answer is yes, explain how?
2. Which human activities are responsible for increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
3. How can trees help to save our environment?



Now read the text below and find answers to the above questions.

Humans cannot change the sun's radiation. But they can control the increase amount of carbon dioxide. The main cause of the increase of carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories use coal, natural gas to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burnt daily. It produces carbon dioxide. Therefore it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated world wide by humans. Moreover, we are also increasing the green-house effect by cutting down trees. We cut down trees everyday to make fire, furniture and other purposes. As a result, carbon dioxide is increasing and oxygen is decreasing day by day.

**B. Read and note.**

increase	:	become greater in number/quantity etc.
decrease	:	reduce
worldwide	:	everywhere in the world.
furniture	:	movable articles
amount	:	total sum or value.
produce	:	emit
moreover	:	besides
purposes	:	intention.

**C. Read the statements below and write if they are true/false. If false, give the correct information.**

1. Fossil fuels are burnt for industrialization.
2. Coal is the only fuel used for generating energy.
3. At present, nearly 85 million barrels of crude oil are used weekly.
4. Carbon dioxide is decreasing day by day.
5. Forests help consume carbon dioxide gases from the air.

D. Match the meaning of words in column A with the words/ phrases in column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) sun's radiation	a. unrefined petroleum that can be refined to produce diesel, gasoline, kerosene etc.
(ii) fossil fuels	b. energy that is transmitted from sun in the form of rays.
(iii) crude oil	c. non-renewable sources of energy that comes from the remains of plants and animals.
(iv) generate	d. the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth.
(v) atmosphere	e. to produce heat, electricity, power etc.

E. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper expressing your concern about growing deforestation in your area. Describe how deforestation is changing your environment. Also suggest what actions can be taken to stop cutting down trees. Use the following ideas in your letter :

- ◆ dangers of deforestation.
- ◆ result of increasing carbon dioxide on earth.
- ◆ the greenhouse effect.
- ◆ creating awareness among the people.
- ◆ necessary steps to make the environment healthy.

Lesson 4 : Putting our fish in hot water!

A. Spend one minute thinking about your life as a fish.



Fishing in Bangladesh

B. Do you agree with the following statements on fish and fishing?

- a. Fish will never disappear. There will always be enough fish to feed the world.
- b. In many ways, people are the same as fish.
- c. The hobby of fishing should be banned to help protect fish.



C. Read the text below carefully.

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressures on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.



D. Read and note.

climate	: regular pattern of weather condition.
temperature	: degrees of heat or cold.
available	: free to be seen.
grow	: increase
pressure	: force
emission	: discharge
poverty	: state of being poor.



E. Read the text C and write the following statements as true or false. If

false, write the correct answer.

1. Global warming is increasing day by day.
2. Climate change decreases the temperature.
3. Fifty percent of people eat fish for protein.
4. Fishes are not valuable assets.
5. Some fishes cannot reproduce in warm water.

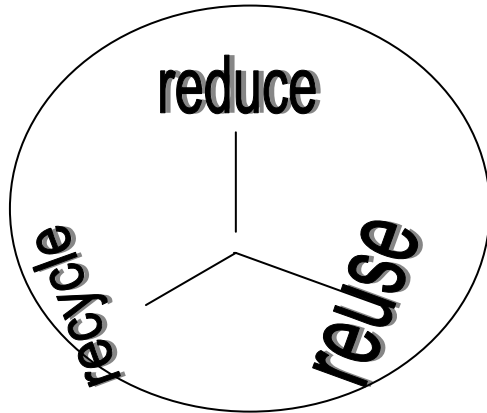


F. Make a dialogue between you and your friend about climate change.

G. You are a nature lover. Write a letter to the organizers of the National Climate Change Conference in Bangladesh. Tell them about how global warming is changing your environment. Also suggest what they can do to help save fish population.

Lesson 5 : A friend of the Earth

A. Read and answer the questions.



1. Do you throw away empty cans and bottles?
2. What do you do with your old newspaper?
3. What happens to the garbage after you throw it away.?



B. Read the following text carefully to know about how we can save our environment.

Lets save our planet!

Everybody can play an important role to protect the environment from being spoilt. Some suggestions are given below.

Re-use

Re-use means using the same item again and perhaps again and again. Re-use has been carried out for centuries. It was done for clothes, toys, cutlery, crockery and other tools handed down from generation to generation. Second-hand shops and antique dealers rely on re-use. In large cities some people, especially those who are poor, make living by sorting and picking through garbage dumps and re-using and selling what they can.

Recycling

Recycling mainly involves processing materials so that they can be used as raw materials for making other things. They may be used to produce the same product for example, broken pieces of glass can be made into new glass or they may be

very different, for example, iron and steel from cans and cars can be re-smelted to make electrical poles and rods.



C. Read and note.

waste	:	আবর্জনা
especially	:	বিশেষভাবে
re-use	:	পুনরায় ব্যবহার
cutlery	:	ছুরি
crockery	:	বাসন-কোসন
dealer	:	ব্যবসায়ী
garbage	:	পরিত্যক্ত অংশ
example	:	দৃষ্টান্ত উদাহরণ
raw material	:	কাঁচামাল



D. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- There are _____ uses of waste.
 - no
 - many
 - few
 - harmful
- Re-use means using the same item-
 - twice
 - again and again
 - thrice
 - once
- In big cities some _____ people make their living by sorting and picking through garbage dumps.
 - well off
 - educated
 - poor
 - rich
- The idea of re-using things is very-----
 - old
 - recent

- (c) modern
- (d) new
- 5. The synonym of the phrase "for example" is -----
 - (a) for instance
 - (b) exampilary
 - (c) for good
 - (d) for ever
- 6. "For centuries" means-----
 - (a) for a decade
 - (b) for hundreds of years
 - (c) for a hundred years
 - (d) for a couple of years
- 7. For earning livelihood many people collect and-----waste materials.
 - (a) clean
 - (b) keep
 - (c) sell
 - (d) use

E. Now answer the following questions.

- a) How can you re-use anything?
- (b) What kind of goods, clothes and toys can be donated?
- (c) How recycling may help save our environment?
- (d) Why does recycling mainly involve processing materials?
- (e) What kind of materials can we recycle?

F. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

What/which	What is it	examples
Reuse	using same thing again and again	clothes, toys crockery etc.
Recycling	-----	-----

Key Answer Key

Lesson-1

D.

- 1. (d) quiver
- 2. (b) She is very weak.

3. (c) She became poor after river erosion.
4. (b) wind that blows with a hissing sound.
5. (a) She is a victim of river erosion.
6. (a) embankment.
7. (b) erosion by the river Jamuna.

E.

write the answers and show them to your tutor. One is done for you.

- (a) Meherjan uses fallen leaves and straw to make fire for cooking her meals.

F.

- (a) slum
- (b) erosion
- (c) lives
- (d) member
- (e) are
- (f) become
- (g) river
- (h) near
- (i) victims
- (j) reason

Lesson-2

D.

- (i) industrial
- (ii) aware
- (iii) use
- (iv) natural
- (v) garbage
- (vi) soil

Lesson-3

C.

1. True
2. False

CA : Coal, natural gas, electricity, petroleum are used for generating energy.

3. False

CA : At present nearly 85 million barrels of crude oil are used daily

4. False :

CA : Carbon dioxide is increasing day by day.

5. True

D.

(II + b)

(II + c)

(III + a)

(IV + e)

(V + d)

E.

Write the letter and show it to your tutor.

Lesson-4

E.

1. True

2. False

CA : Climate change increases the temperature.

3. False

CA : Forty percent of people eat fish for protein.

4. False

CA : Fishes are valuable assets.

5. True

F.

A dialogue between myself and my friend John about climate change is given below.
(One is done for you).

Myself : Climate change is a great problem for us.

John : Global warming is the main reason for climate change.

Myself :

John :

G.

Write the letter and show it to your tutor.

Lesson-5**D.**

1. (b) many
2. (b) again and again
3. (c) poor
4. (a) old
5. (a) for instance
6. (c) for a hundred years.
7. (c) sell

E.

Write the answers and show them to your tutor.

F.

Recycling	processing old materials to produce new things	broken glass can be made into new glass.
-----------	--	--

Unit 6

Our neighbours

Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- ◆ read, comprehend and summarise texts
- ◆ ask and answer questions
- ◆ learn about travelling
- ◆ write letters to friends/others describing interesting places.

Overview

Lesson 1 : Nepal, the land of Everest.

Lesson 2 : SriLanka : The pearl of the Indian Ocean.

Lesson 3 : The Maldives.

Lesson 4 : India: Unity within diversity.

Lesson 5 : Bhutan : The land of happiness.

Answer Key

Lesson 1 : Nepal, the land of Everest

Look at the Picture and describe it to your friend.



Houses beside the Mount Everest in Nepal



A. Read the following passage on Nepal

Nepal is known as the land of Everest. It is one of the most charming countries in Asia. It is the only Hindu Kingdom in the world. Nepal is a small land of sublime beauty. It has some of the world's best and very important temples. It is rich in scenic beauty and cultural treasures.

Nepal lies between India and the Tibetan part of China. It has an area of 147181 square kilometers. Southern Nepal the tropical lowland known as the Tarai Plain has hot summers and warm winters. Here the temperatures reach up to 40⁰c in April and May and the monsoon causes rain from June to September. The central hill-lands including the Kathmandu and Pokhara valleys have a temperate climate and the influence of the monsoon. The main part of the Himlayan range is to the North of Nepal. This part of Nepal has some of the highest peaks of the world including Everest. About 29000000 people live in Nepal. Most of the people live in village. There are dozens of ethnic groups and castes. Out of 103 castes and ethnic group Chetri and Bahun are the largest groups. Others are Magar, Tharu and Tamang, Newar, Muslim, Gurung and Damai. About 48 percent people speak Nepali. Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tharu and Tamang

are also spoken. Nepal is the holy land of Lord Pashupatinath and Gautam Buddha. So the Hindus and Buddhists are living together in harmony for centuries. Sometimes they pray together in the same temple. The Temple of Pashupatinath is the most sacred Hindu Shrine of the country.

The Kathmandu Valley is the rich cultural heritage centre of Nepal. The three ancient cities are the Valley Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. These cities are famous for religious monuments in the world. The seven monument zones situated within the valley have been declared as the World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.

Daisan or Dusherra is the most important and biggest animal sacrifice of the year. The Holi and Chaitra Daisan, Haribodhini Ekadashi, Maha Sivaratri, the Krishna Jayanti, Mani Rimd, Buddha Jayanti, Losar are some of the festivals of the Hindus and the Buddhists.



B Read and note.

Kingdom (n)	:	রাজত্ব
population(n)	:	জনসংখ্যা
region (n)	:	অঞ্চল
beautiful (adj)	:	সুন্দর
independent (adj)	:	স্বাধীন
ancient	:	প্রাচীন
century	:	শতাব্দী



C. Read the following sentences to choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1. Temperate climate means-----
 - (a) a weather condition of high temperature
 - (b) a moderate climate
 - (c) a climate that is uncountable to live in.
 - (d) a climate with high rainfall.
2. Ethnic groups means-----
 - (a) groups based on their religions faiths.
 - (b) groups of people living in the hills tracts.
 - (c) groups having distinct racial and cultural features.
 - (d) groups who believe in Buddhism.

3. The Kathmandu Valley is rich in-----
- cultural heritage
 - business and commerce
 - tourists spot
 - trade and commerce
4. Tropical lowland bearing the meaning is -----
- an area of land having humid climate
 - a land situated on the hill
 - a low-land close to river
 - a land that lies at the foot of a hill.
5. The main part of the Himalayan is to the-----
- North of Nepal
 - South of Nepal
 - North East of Nepal
 - West of Nepal

D. Answer the following questions first orally and then in writing.

- How many ethnic groups are there in Nepal?
- What do you know about the weather of Nepal?
- What are the festivals celebrated in Nepal?
- Write the name of three ancient cities of Nepal.
- Where is Nepal located?

E. Read the text A again and summarise it in no more than 90 to 100 words.

F. Look at the advertisement of a package tour to Nepal.

Dhaka-Kathmandu-Pokhara-Dhaka Package Tour

Price : BDT 29,999/-

Duration : 3 nights and 4 days.

Package includes :

- ◆ Return Air Ticket with Bangladesh airport tax and Kathmandu departure tax.
- ◆ 2 nights accommodation in Kathmandu.
- ◆ 1 night accommodation in Pokhara.
- ◆ Buffet : Daily Breakfast and Lunch.
- ◆ Both way Airport transfers in Kathmandu.
- ◆ Kathmandu-Pokhara-Kathmandu by A/C Bus.
- ◆ Half day sightseeing in Kathmandu Valley.

Now, discuss the following statements as true/false. If false, write the correct information.

- (a) The package includes the cost of return ticket.
- (b) The tourists will be provided with breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- (c) The tourists do not have to pay extra for a half-day sightseeing in Pokhara.
- (d) The tour operators will bear all visa related costs.
- (e) The tour package was for 4 days and 3 nights.

G. Suppose you have chosen the package tour shown in F to visit Kathmandu and Pokhara. Now, write a letter to your friend highlighting the main attractions offered by the package.

Lesson 2

Sri Lanka: the pearl of the Indian Ocean

A. Look at the following map and answer the questions first orally then in writing



Map of Sri Lanka

- (a) Which country is shown in the map?
- (b) Why is it called the pearl of the Indian Ocean?



B. Read the text carefully

Sri Lanka is located in the Indian Ocean, just to the south-eastern coast of India. Its shape is like a teardrop. It has many nicknames: Serendip, Ceylon, Teardrop of India, pearl of the Indian Ocean etc. These names reveal the richness and beauty of Sri Lanka. Many travellers both ancient and modern have been attracted by the beauty of this island. The total land of this island is about 65000 square kilometers. It has more than 1340 kilometres of coastline. It has a population of about 20 million. It is a country of multi-religions, races and languages. Sinhales, Sri Lankan Tamils, Indian Tamils and Muslims are the four major ethnic groups. The ancient history of Sri Lanka is depicted in the Hindu epic the Ramayan.

Sri Lanka's economy is dependent on agriculture. Crops like tea, rubber and coconuts are exported. It is the largest tea exporter country of the world. The country also produces spices such as cinnamon, cardamom, peppers, cloves and nutmeg. Cinnamon first originated in Sri Lanka and was introduced later to the world by the Arab merchants.

Sri Lanka's archaeological treasures reflect the civilizations of the past that covered the golden age of Greece, the Roman Empire, Mayan citadels and Napoleonic greatness. The Sri Lankan culture has been enriched by the recent influences of western colonizers and Eastern traders. It is blessed with scenic natural beauty, sandy beaches, azure seas, green hills cascading waterfalls, abundant wildlife and a variety of flowers and fruits. The country abounds with coconuts groves, spice gardens, tea estates and many other gardens and woods. Tourists and travellers from all over the world can pass enjoyable days in Sri Lanka by swimming, fishing or sailing.



C. Read and note.

dependent	: subordinate
ethnic	: of human race.
export (v)	: send goods abroad.
merchants	: businessman
enrich (v)	: make rich
influence (n)	: power
abundant	: plentiful

D. From your reading the text B fill in the blanks with suitable words. Use one word only in each blank.

Sri Lanka is a rich and (a)_____ country. It is (b)_____ the pearl of the Indian Ocean. Its total land area (c)_____ about 65000 square kilometres. It (d)_____ a population of about 20 million. Sri Lanka's economy is (e)_____ on agriculture. It is a country of natural beauty.

- E. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' and column 'B' to write five complete sentences. There are more parts of sentences in column 'B' than required.**

Column A	Column B
(a) Sri Lanka has many	(i) tea exporter country of the world.
(b) There are	(ii) multi-religious, races and languages.
(c) It is the largest	(iii) a glorious day in Sri Lanka.
(d) It is a country of	(iv) four major ethnic groups.
(e) Sri Lanka is located	(v) blessed with natural beauty.
	(vi) in the Indian ocean.
	(vii) nick names.

- F. Write a paragraph on your visit in Sri Lanka. Use your own words and the information given in section B**

Lesson 3 : The Maldives

A. Read the questions below

1. Did you ever visit any island or see any island on TV?
2. Have you ever heard of a coral island? Is there any coral island in Bangladesh?
 1. What do you know about the Maldives?



B. Now read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

The Republic of Maldives is an island country in the Indian Ocean. It has 1199 islands that are clustered into 26 major atolls. An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef. It is the eighth smallest country in the world and the smallest country in Asia. People have been living on the islands of the Maldives from 3000 years ago. People from Asia, Arabia, Europe and America came here for settlement.



Living hood in Maldives mainly depends on fishing

People from southern India and Sri Lanka were the earliest settlers of the Maldives in the 4th and 5th centuries BC. In the 12th century AD sailors from East Africa and Arab countries came to the Maldives. The original Buddhists, the Maldivians were converted to Sunni Islam in the mid 12th century. Maldives was ruled as an independent Islamic Sultanate from 1153 to 1968. The Maldives was a British colony from 1887 to 1965. Though the country gained independence from Britain in 1965, the sultanate ruled the country for another three years. With the abolition of Sultanate on November 11, 1968 the country took the present name.

The country is a famous tourists' spot for its enjoyable weather, natural beauties, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace loving people. In 2008 it has been ranked as the best country for its beach, rest and relaxation and the second best for its natural beauty. But this beautiful country is now under threat from rising sea levels due to global warming. Most of the country is just 1 - 5 metres above the sea level with a highest point of 2.3 metres! So, the government of the Maldives has begun to purchase land from nearby countries. The government of the Maldives held a cabinet meeting about five metre under water in a blue green lagoon on a small island for the first time in the world and signed a document calling on all nations to cut their carbon emissions.



C. Read and note.

Cluster (n)	:	bunch
atoll (n)	:	বলয়াকার প্রবাল-প্রাচীর
settlement (n)	:	arrangement

Settlers (n)	:	a colonist
Convert (v)	:	change from one religion to another
independent	:	free/not dependent on others.
enjoyable	:	satisfactory
relaxation (n)	:	the act of relaxing
threat (n)	:	indication of coming evil
purchase (v)	:	buy



D. Read the passage B and Answer these questions first orally and then in writing.

1. What is an atoll?
2. When was Islam introduced in the Maldives?
3. What makes the Maldives an ideal place for the tourists?
4. What dangers of climate change might affect the Maldives?
5. How can we reduce global warming?

E. Read the text B and write the following statements as true or false. If false, give the correct answer.

1. The Maldives is the seventh smallest country in the world.
2. The original Buddhists were converted to Sunni Islam in the mid 12th century.
3. It is known as the lowest land in the world.
4. We should not reduce global warming.

F. Read section B and then rearrange these jumbled sentences in correct order.

- a. The country was a British colony from 1887 to 1965.
- b. The original Maldivians were converted to Sunni Islam in the mid 12th century.
- c. The Republic of the Maldives is an island country in the Indian Ocean.
- d. People from Asia, Arabia, Europe and America came here for settlement.
- e. It has 1199 islands.
- f. East Africa and Arab countries came to the Maldives in the 12th century.
- g. It is one of the smallest countries in the world.
- h. Maldives were ruled as an independent Islamic Sultanate from 1153 to 1968.

Lesson 4 : India : Unity within diversity

A. Look at the picture 1 and 2 and try to answer these questions orally.



Picture-1: Map of India



Picture-2 The Taj Mahal

1. What do you know about India in Picture-1?
2. Why is the Taj Mahal famous?



B. Read the following text about India.

India is our closest neighbour. It is the largest country in South Asia. It is also the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 3,287,590 square kilometres. Its population is around 1.5 billion in 2010. It is located by the Indian ocean on the south, the Arabian sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the East. It is bordered by Pakistan to the west, China, Nepal and Bhutan to the North and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the East. It is the world's second most populous country after China. New Delhi is the capital of India.

India is a land of ancient civilization. Its history begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization and the coming of the Aryans. In the third century BC Ashoka unified India and Buddhism spread in many parts of India during his reign. Islam came to India for the first time in the eighth century and established itself firmly by the eleventh century. During the reign of the Mughal Empire, India achieved a large measure of political unity.

It was in the 17th century that the Europeans came to India. As a result, India is divided into regional states. In 1774 Warren Hastings was appointed as the first Governor General of India by the East India Company. India came under the complete British rule in 1876. They ruled India for nearly two hundred years. During this period, India struggled for independence. At last India got its independence in 1947. It has a very ancient and unique culture. There are 17 major languages in India.

India is a country of tourists' spots. The Taj Mahal, Fatepur Sikri, the Qutab Minar and the Red Fort are a few of the many wonders. Kashmir has been described as a paradise on earth. It is a country of mountains, valleys, deserts, rivers and lakes. Ooty, Nilgiris, the temples of South India, Ajanta and Ellora caves are the places one can explore in India.



C. Read and note.

unify (v)	:	form into one
spread (v)	:	publish
reign (n)	:	ruling power
century	:	one hundred years
struggle(v)	:	strive
ancient (a)	:	very old
describe (v)	:	narrate



D. Answer these questions first orally and then in writing.

1. What is the population of India?
2. When did India get its independence?
3. What happened to India during the Mughal Empire?
4. Write the name of some tourist attractions in India.
5. When did Europeans come to India?

E. Read the text B carefully and complete the table below with information from the passage.

who/what	Event/activity	Year/when	place/where
India	got freedom	(i) _____	Britain
Warren Hastings	was appointed	in 1774 as governor	(ii) _____
(iii) _____	was ruled	around 200 years	by British
Mughal Empire	(iv) _____	1206 to 1526	in India.
Islam	came the first time in	(v) _____	India

F. Read the text B and write a letter to your friend about India.

Lesson 5 : Bhutan : The land of happiness

A. Answer the questions orally.

1. Do you know about Bhutan?
2. What is your idea about Bhutanese family?



A picture of Bhutanese family



B Read the following text carefully.

Bhutan is called the jewel of the Eastern Himalayas. It is located along the southern slopes of the Himalayan range, bounded by Tibet in the North and India from the other sides. The official name of Bhutan is Druk-Yul which means 'land of the thunder dragon'. It has an area of 38,594 square kilometers with a population of 716896. Bhutan has unique culture and tradition based on Buddhist beliefs.

The Bhutanese men wear Gho-a-knee long robe and women wear kira-a-sheet like cloth piece. The people of Bhutan build their houses with mud, stone and wood but no iron nails. The Bhutanese help one another in building their houses. Different festivals are celebrated all the year round in Bhutan. Tshechus is the main religious festival. People wear their best clothes and attend the programs. Losar another major festival is celebrated on the Lunar New year.

The country is an ideal destination for the environment lovers for its pure mountain air, blue sky and pristine vegetation cover. Rich flora and fauna are protected by strict laws. Even anyone found guilty of killing a black-necked crane could be sentenced to death. The government. has taken a number of steps to protect its biodiversity. Bhutan is the first country in the world with specific constitutional obligation on its people to protect the environment. As per the constitution at least 60 percent of the country must remain

under forest cover at all times. Foreign culture and values are strictly prohibited. Tourists were allowed for the first time in 1974. About 6000 tourists can visit the country a year. The government of Bhutan lifted ban on TV and the internet only in 1999. The Bhutanese government has made it mandatory for all the Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public. Bhutan is the happiest country in Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world.



C. Read and note.

festival (a)	:	a joyful celebration
celebrate (v)	:	extol
wear (v)	:	put on
destination (n)	:	goal
protect (v)	:	defend
prohibit (v)	:	forbid
mandatory	:	under a command



D. Choose the most suitable answer for each of the questions below.

1. What is the passage about?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) The people of Bhutan
- (c) about Bhutanese culture
- (d) Bhutanese food.

2. Which of the following activities is mentioned as a way of celebrating Losar?

- (a) cooking special dishes
- (b) wearing new clothes
- (c) having a trip to the nearest villages
- (d) harvesting crops.

3. As per the constitutional obligation imposed by the Bhutanese government.

- (a) 60% of the country must remain under forest cover.
- (b) foreign nationals are not allowed to visit Bhutan.
- (c) no citizen can use the internet in their houses.
- (d) people must not watch Television.

4. Bhutanese build their houses with

- (a) mud, stone, woods with iron nails.
- (b) a sheet of cloth and wooden roof
- (c) mud, stone with wooden roof.
- (d) bamboo and wood.

5. Bhutanese people are very-----

- (a) patriotic
- (b) unpatriotic
- (c) self-centred
- (d) selfish.

6. The word attraction means-----

- (a) willingness
- (b) reduction
- (c) wish
- (d) fascination.

7. "Bhutan is famous for its rich and unique cultural heritage" - means

- (a) Bhutan has no culture of its own
- (b) Bhutan has a poor culture.
- (c) Bhutan has no cultural identity.
- (d) Bhutan is culturally very rich.

E. From your reading of the text B fill in the blanks with suitable words. Use one word only in each blank.

Bhutan is famous for (a)_____heritage. One of the main attractions for tourists (b)_____the country's culture and traditions. Hinduism is the second dominant (c) _____in Bhutan. Rice, wheat and maize are their (d)_____foods. Bhutan is the first country in the world where the sale of tobacco is (e)_____in 2010.

F. Read the text B carefully and write the summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

Answer Key

Lesson-1

C1. (b) a moderate climate.

2. (c) groups having distinct racial and cultural features.

3. (c) tourists spot.

4. (a) an area of land having humid climate.

5. (a) North of Nepal.

D.

Write the answers and show them to your tutor.

E.

Write the summary and show it to your tutor.

F.

(a) True

(b) False

CA : The tourists will be provided with breakfast and lunch.

(c) False

CA : The tourists do not have to pay extra for a half-day sightseeing in Kathmandu valley.

(d) True

(e) True

G.

Write the letter and show it to your tutor.

Lesson-2

D.

(a) beautiful

(b) called

(c) is

(d) has

(e) dependent

E.

(a + vii)

(b + iv)

(c + i)

(4 + ii)

(e + vi)

F.

Write a paragraph and show it your tutor.

Lesson : 3

D.

Write the answers and show them to your tutor.

E.

1. False

CA : The Maldives is the eighth smallest country in the world.

2. True

3. True

4. False

C A : We should reduce global warming.

F.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	e	g	d	f	b	h	a

Lesson-4

D.

Write the answers and show them to your tutor. (one is done for you)

(a) The population of India is around 1.5 billion in 2010.

E.

(I) 1947

(II) India

(III) India

(IV) ruled

(V) eighth century

F.

Write the letter and show it to your tutor.

Lesson-5

D.1. (a) Bhutan

2. (b) wearing new clothes

3. (c) 60% of the country must remain under forest cover.

4. (c) mud, stone with wooden roof.

5. (a) patriotic

6. (d) fascination

7. (4) Bhutan is culturally very rich.

E. (a) Cultural

(b) is

(c) religion

(d) staple

(e) banned

F.

Write the summary and show it to your tutor.

Unit-7

People who stand out



Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to—

- read and understand texts through silent reading.
- ask and answer questions.
- describe past events using past form of verbs
- make sentences of your own with new vocabulary
- describe a person

Overview

Lesson 1: Zainul Abedin, the great artist

Lesson 2: The missionary



Answer Key

Lesson-1 : Zainul Abedin, the great artist



Zainul Abedin, the great painter



A. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Zainul Abedin was a very famous artist in Bangladesh. He is widely known to all for his sketches on the great famine of 1940 and other paintings on our village people, their lives and their way of living. He tried to express his feelings for those who suffered much during the famine. He drew a number of sketches on this theme.

He studied in Kolkata Government Art School. He became first in the first class in his graduation.

He designed the pages of Constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargaon, and also Zainul Abedin Shangrahasala, a gallery of his own works in Mymensingh in 1975. The river Brahmaputra plays a predominant role in his paintings and a source of inspiration all through his career. Much of his childhood was spent near the scenic beauty of the river Brahmaputra. A series of water colours that Zainul did as his tribute to the river earned him the Governor's Gold Medal in an all-India exhibition in 1938. This was the first time when he came into spotlight and this award gave him the confidence to create his own visual style. Zainul was born in Kishoreganj on 29 December 1914 and died on 28 May 1976.



B. Read and Note

Famous: known about by many people

Sketches: drawing by pencil

Inspiration: somebody or something that is the reason why somebody creates or does something

Gallery: a place where pictures are stored for public display

Widely: by a lot of people; in or to many places

Predominant: most obvious /noticeable

Constitution: the system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed by

Tribute: showing respect

Earned: achieve by hard work

C. Answer the questions from the passage above

- Who was Zainul Abedin?
- Why is he famous?
- What are his well known sketches?
- Where is his museum situated?

D. Read the sentences carefully

To express past event we use past form of verbs like Zainul Abedin was born in 1914.

He studied in Kokata art school.

He drew many sketches.

He designed the pages of constitution.

Now fill in the blank in each sentence with the right form of verb given in brackets.

No. 1 is done for you.

- Kazi Nazrul Islam— (is/was) a rebel poet.
- Asma— (go/went) home last week.
- Azim— (learn/learned) to swim when he (is/was) a child.
- Zainul Abedin— (make/made) his ink by charcoal.
- Zainul —(study/studied) in Kolkata.

E. Now read the statements, questions and answers.

Statement: Zainul Abedin was a famous artist of Bangladesh.

Question : Was Zainul Abedin a famous artist of Bangladesh ?

Answer : Yes, he was.

Statement: Zainul studied in Kolkata art college.

Question : Did Zainul study in Kolkata art college?

Answer : Yes, he did.

Statement: Zainul had established his art institute in Mymensingh.

Question: Had he established his art institute in Mymensingh?

Answer: Yes, he had.

Notice that we can ask questions about past events with was/were, did, had etc. And the answers are with Yes/No and the question word. These are called Yes/ No questions.

Now read the statements and questions again.

Statement: Zainul was famous for his sketches.

Question: Why was Zainul famous?

Answer: He was famous for his sketches.

Statement: Zainul studied in Kolkata art college.

Question : Where did Zainul study?

Answer : Zainul studied in Kolkata art college.

F. Can you write five wh questions about Zainul Abedin and answer the questions?

G. Now read the questions and answer

- Who was Zainul Abedin?
- Why was he famous?
- Where did he study art?
- When was he born?
- Where did he establish his folk museum?

Lesson-2 : The missionary

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.



Picture of Mother Teresa

Questions

- How old is she?
- What is she wearing?
- Is she Bangladeshi?
- Why do you think so?



B. Read the passage

A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchant's family on August 26, 1910 in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three children and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Everybody knew from the beginning that this little girl would one day become the servant of humanity—love and serve the poorest of the poor and become the mother of humanity. Yes, we are talking about Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within her that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun.

She became a teacher at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata. However, the prevailing poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa's mind, and she started working among the poor people living in the slum area of Kolkata.



C. Take note of the vocabulary and their meaning and make sentences of your own with the words.

Catholic : follower of Christianity

Nun : female who serves in the Church

Missionary : a person who is sent to a foreign country to teach Christianity

Humanity : the quality of being kind to people or animals

Spread : to arrange objects so that they cover a large area or can be seen easily

Urge : desire

Prevail: exist

Poverty: the state of being poor

D. Make sentences with the words given in the table. There are two columns, A and B you have to join the two columns. Use but, and, to etc. One example is given.

A	B
1. was born in Macedonia	A nun
2. was born in a rich family	A teacher
3. was a Catholic	She spent her whole life in India
4. was a nun	Help poor people
5. sacrificed her life	She served the poorest of the poor people

1. Mother Teresa was born in Macedonia but she spent her whole life in India.

E. Write five sentences of your own to describe the life of Mother Teresa.



Answer Key

Lesson-1

C

- Zainul Abedin was an artist
- He is famous for his sketches.

SSC Programme

- Sketches on poverty are famous.
- His museum is in Mymensingh

D. 1. was 2. Went 3. Learned 4. Made 5. Studied

G. 1. Zainul Abedin was an artist

2. He is famous for his sketches.

3. He studied art in Kolkata Govt. Art School.

4. He was born in 1914.

5. He established his folk museum in Mymensingh.

Lesson-2

A.

1. She is nearly 70 years old. 2. She is wearing saree.

3. She looks like a Bangladeshi. 4. Seeing her dress it seems.

D.

1. She was born in a rich family but became a nun.

2. She was a Catholic and served the poorest of the poor people.

3. She was a nun and a teacher.

4. She sacrificed her life to help poor people.

E. The answer will vary.

Unit 8

World Heritage

Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- read and understand texts through silent reading
- ask and answer questions
- describe a heritage site

Overview

Lesson 1: The Paharpur Vihara

Lesson 2: The Shat Gambuj Mosque

Lesson 3: The Statue of Liberty

Lesson 4: Lake Baikal

Answer Key

Lesson 1: The Paharpur Vihara

A. Read the text



'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then transmit to our future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritages. 'World Heritage' means the heritage which bears the Outstanding Universal Value. It must be declared by the UNESCO.



Paharpur Vihara, Naogaon

Paharpur is located in the village named 'Paharpur' of Badalgachhi upazila under the district of Naogaon in the north-west Bangladesh. The word 'Pahar' denotes hill and 'Pur' locality. Paharpur is an important archaeological site. Sir Alexander Cunningham visited this site in 1879. He excavated a small part of this site. In 1919 the Archaeological Survey of India declared the site to be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. This site has been extensively excavated by KN Dikshit of Archaeological Survey of India during the thirty's of the 20th century.



Rows of Terracotta Plaques, Central Temple, Paharpur Vihara

Paharpur is basically a Buddhist monastery complex with a temple (23 metre in height) in the centre of the courtyard. The outer walls of central temple were decorated by rows of terracotta plaques. These plaques primarily represent the folk art of ancient Bangladesh. The monastery is square in plan (281m on each side). There are 177 cells in the monastery. In the middle of the northern wing there exists a gateway complex. Apart from the central temple there are many other subsidiary structural remains like votive *stupas*, a model of central temple, *pancha-bedi*, kitchen, wells etc.

Besides the architectural ruins, a huge number of antiquities such as copperplate inscriptions, stone inscriptions, seals, sealings, sculptures, coins, terracotta plaques, etc. have been revealed through excavations from Paharpur Vihara. Paharpur Vihara was built by the Pala King Dharmapaladeva (c. 770–810 AD) and it was named Somapura Mahavihara as testified by inscribed terracotta sealings.



Terracotta Sealing from Paharpur Vihara

Paharpur Vihara represents the most magnificent monument in Bangladesh and the single largest Buddhist monastery in south of the Himalayas. The *Vajrayana* Buddhism was evolved in this monastery from the 8th century AD onwards and it was a renowned intellectual centre in the Buddhist world until the 12th century AD. Due to the outstanding universal significance and

historical and archaeological importance, the site has been inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1985 by UNESCO.



B. Read and note

Words	Meanings
archaeological	ancient cultural remains
declare	acknowledge
excavate	unearth something through systematic digging
extensive	wide-ranging
heritage	the history, traditions and qualities that a country or society belongs for many years
magnificent	Wonderful
monastery	a building in which monks live together
terracotta	fired clay materials with design



C. Read the text again and choose the correct answer.

- Paharpur is under the district of
 - Naogaon
 - Badalgachhi
 - Gaibandha
 - Rangpur
- After excavation, the archaeologists discovered a huge
 - King's palace
 - King's courtyard
 - Buddhist monastery complex
 - Hindu temple
- Sir Cunningham visited Paharpur in
 - 1897
 - 1927
 - 1879
 - 1979
- What thing indicates that the site was built by the second Pala king?
 - bronze seals
 - terracotta sealings
 - stone sealings
 - iron seals
- Paharpur Vihara was established by
 - Vishnupaladeva
 - Karmapaladeva
 - Dharmapaladeva
 - Buddhadeva

D. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

- Where is the gateway of Paharpur Vihara?
 - When did the 'Vajrayana' Buddhism develop?
 - How many cells are in the monastery?
 - What do the terracotta plaques represent?
 - When did UNESCO declare Paharpur Vihara as a World Heritage site?
- Now write the answers in your exercise book.



E. Do you have any old or ancient site in your city/town/village? Write about it with the help of the following questions.

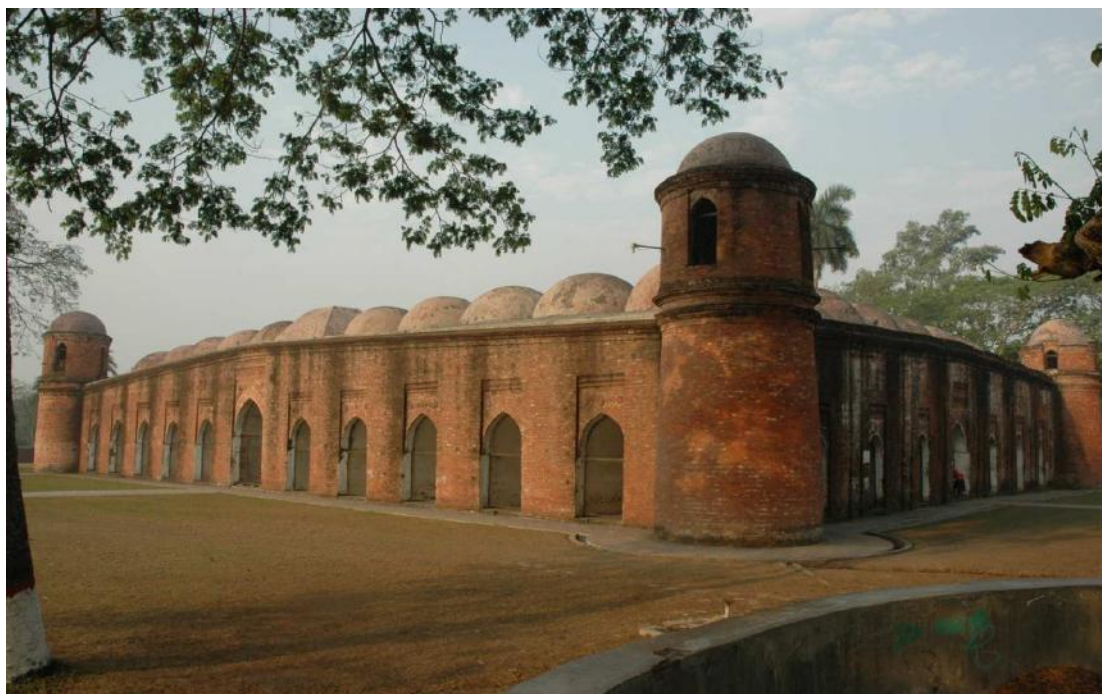
- Where is it?
- Who built it?
- How does it look like?
- How big is it?
- What was it for?
- When was it established?
- What is its present condition?
- Why do you like it?

Lesson 2: The Shat Gombuj Mosque



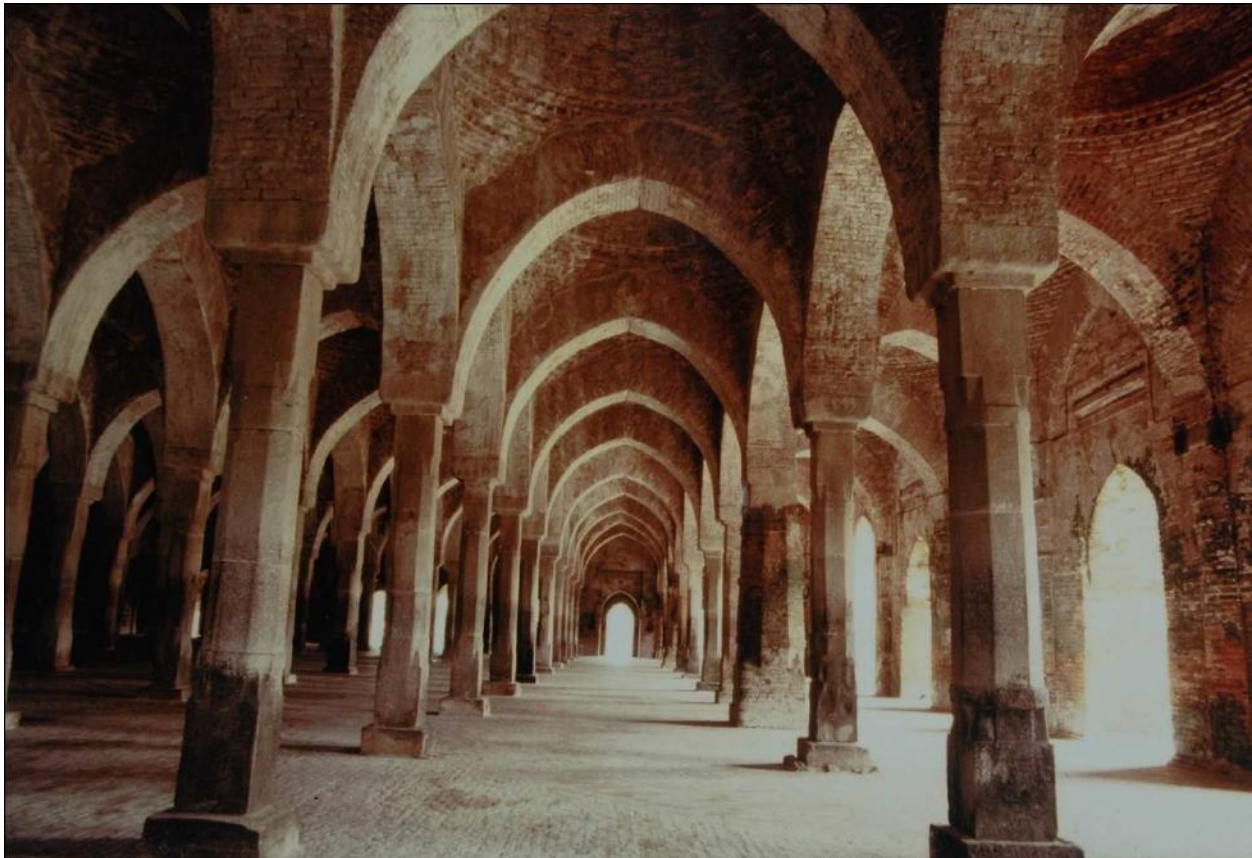
A. Read the text

Bagerhat, the ‘Historic Mosque City’ was declared as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1985. This medieval city was known as ‘Khalifatabad’ and was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the fifteenth century AD. Most of the establishments of this town have disappeared with the passage of time. Only a few survive, most of which are religious buildings like mosque, ‘mazar’ etc. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills. Fired brick and mud are used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture.



Shat Gombuj Mosque, Bagerhat

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges and water reservoirs to make the city habitable. It is said that there were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gombuj Mosque. Actually the mosque has 60 stone pillars and 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. The large prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. The west wall has 10 niches, the central one being bigger than the side ones. There is a small gate in the west wall. These ‘mihrabs’ are decorated with stonework and terracotta plaques. The floor of the mosque is made of brick. Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan might use the mosque as his court also. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.



Shat Gombuj Mosque (inside view), Bagerhat



B. Read and note

Words	Meanings
architectural	something related with architecture
dome	a rounded roof convex in shape
mihrab	niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah
court	place used for judicial and administrative purpose
stonework	stone inscribed with design



C. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

- Shat Gombuj Mosque is under the district of
 - Barisal
 - Bagerhat
 - Comilla
 - Bargona
- Shat Gombuj Mosque was established by
 - Beg Jahan
 - Ulugh Khan Sarwar
 - Jahan Ali Sarkar
 - Ulugh Khan Jahan
- Construction materials of Shat Gombuj Mosque are
 - Fired brick and lime
 - Fried brick and concrete
 - Fired brick and mud
 - Fried brick and cement
- Number of towers of Shat Gombuj Mosque is
 - 81
 - 60
 - 7
 - 4
- Number of gate in the west wall of Shat Gombuj Mosque is
 - 1
 - 10
 - 7
 - 2

D. Read the text again and complete the chart

Shat Gambuj Mosque	Information
Located in the medieval city named	
When	
Number of domes	
Number of pillars	
Number of doorways in the east	
The 'mehrab' is designed with	

E. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

- How many niches are in the west wall of the Shat Gombuj Mosque?
- How many doorways are in the south wall of the Shat Gombuj Mosque?
- What is the main material of the floor of Shat Gombuj Mosque?
- What did Khan Jahan build to make Khalifatabad habitable?
- When did UNESCO declare Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat as a World Heritage site?



Now write the answers in your exercise book.

Lesson 3: The Statue of Liberty



A. Read the text

The Statue of Liberty was a joint venture between the USA and France. It was declared as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1984. The French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was assigned to design and complete the sculpture within 1876, so that it could be a gift for the Americans on the occasion of celebrating the hundred years of the American Declaration of Independence. The French people would build the statue and assemble it in the States, and the people of the USA were to build the pedestal for the statue. Raising money for the pedestal was completed in August 1885. The construction of the pedestal was finished in April 1886. In the meantime, France completed the Statue in July 1884. They sent it to New York on board of the French war ship 'Isere' in 1885. While transporting the statue, it was split up into 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. It took four months to put the Statue together and place it on the pedestal. Thousands of people saw the unveiling ceremony of the Statue of Liberty on October 28th 1886. It was centennial gift ten years late.

The Freedom that the Statue stands for is not stationary. The broken chain wrapped around her feet, protruding from the bottom of her robe, symbolizes her free forward movement, enlightening the world with her torch, free from oppression and slavery. The Statue's original torch was the first part constructed in 1876. It was replaced by a new copper torch covered in 24K gold leaf in 1984. The torch is lighted by flood light at night. The original torch is currently located in the lobby of the monument. Access to the torch has been closed since 1916.

From October 28, 2011, on her 125th anniversary, the Statue of Liberty was named "Liberty Enlightening the World Wide Web". The credit goes to a series of new web cams placed around her torch. Several amazing views will be just a click of a mouse away. On clear days, three cameras provide unobstructed scenes and views. Two cameras provide an ultra wide-angle interactive view of the famous golden torch. The remaining camera looks downwards towards the crown of the Statue of Liberty, her face, the tablet she is holding from your computer or smart



The Statue of Liberty, New York, USA



The Statue of Liberty, New York, USA

phone. So a person can have access to the web cam's live feed of The Statue of Liberty from anywhere in the world.



B. Read and Note

Word	meaning
Celebrate	rejoice
Monument	a building, column, statue etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event.
Occasion	Event
Pedestal	the base that a column, statue etc. rests on
Sculptor	a person who makes sculptures
Statue	sculpture



C. Read, think and answer the following questions.

1. Where is the Statue of Liberty situated?
2. Which country gave the statue as a gift?
3. Who was the sculptor of Statue of Liberty?
4. When did France complete the statue?
5. What was the Statue of Liberty named on her 125th anniversary?



D. Read the text again and complete the chart

Statue of Liberty	Information
A joint venture between	
Gift from	
Reason for the gift	
People saw the unveiling ceremony	
Declared year of UNESCO World Heritage Site	

Lesson 4: Lake Baikal



A. Read the text.

Lake Baikal is the deepest and the biggest lake of the world. It is situated almost in the centre of Asia. Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl set 445 meter above sea level. This grand, enormous, unusual and charming miracle of nature is located in the south of Eastern Siberia, Russia. Lake Baikal has been inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996 by UNESCO as the most outstanding example of a freshwater ecosystem.



Lake Baikal

The lake covers 31,500 sq.km. It is 636 km long and an average of 48 km wide. The widest point of the lake is 79.4 km. The water basin occupies 557,000 sq. km. and contains 23,000 cu.km.(cubic kilometer) of water, which is about one fifth of the world’s reserves fresh surface water. The average water level in the lake is never higher than 456m. The average depth of Lake Baikal is 730 m., and its maximum depth in the middle is 1,620 m. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill Baikal’s basin, and would take four hundred years for all the rivers, streams and brooks now flowing into Siberian lake-sea to do the same. There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. The quality of the water of these springs is excellent. The lake acts as a powerful generator and bio filter producing this water.

Lake Baikal is rich in biodiversity. It hosts more than 1,000 species of plants and 2,500 species of animals based on current knowledge, but the actual figures for both groups are believed to be significantly higher. It is one of only three entirely freshwater seal populations in the world.

Baikal is a stormy lake. Autumn is the most stormy time. The wind blows various directions. The weather depends on the wind. If it is blowing from the north, the weather is bright and sunny. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue. But if the winds get stronger, Baikal turns black, waves rising high with white crest. The beauty of Lake Baikal is exceptional.

(Source: The Internet)



B. Read and note.

Words	Meanings
Miracle	an act believed to be caused by the Almighty

basin	bowl-shaped depression filled with water
brook	small stream
crest	the top part of a wave
Exceptional	outstanding



C. Read the text and complete the chart.

Lake Baikal	Information
Location	
setting/placed	
Length	
Width	
maximum depth/ highest depth	
area/occupies an area	
amount of water	


D. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. When did UNESCO declare Lake Baikal as a World Heritage site?
2. What type of water Lake Baikal contains?
3. How many plant species are in Lake Baikal?
4. How many animal species are in Lake Baikal?
5. When does Lake Baikal become most stormy?



E. Make a list of attractive features of Lake Baikal.

F. Have you seen a lake or river that has attracted you very much? If yes, write what aspects of the lake or river appealed to you. If not, go and see a lake or a river. Then write about it.

 **Answer Key**
Lesson 1

C.

1. a 2.c 3.c 4. b 5. c

D.

1. In the middle of the northern wing
2. From the 8th century AD
3. There are 177 cells
4. The folk art of ancient Bangladesh
5. In 1985

E.

Answer will vary

Lesson 2

C.

- 1 b. 2 d. 3. c 4. d 5.a

D.

	Khalifatabad
	Fifteen Century AD
	77 low height domes
	60 pillars
	11 arched doorways
	Stone work and terracotta plaques

E.

1. Ten niches are there in the west wall.
2. 7 doorways
3. Brick
4. A network of roads, bridges and water reservoirs
5. In 1985

Lesson 3

C

1. New York, USA
2. France
3. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi
4. In July 1884
5. Liberty Enlightening the World Wide Web

D.

	The USA and France
	France
	on the occasion of celebrating the hundred years of the American Declaration of Independence
	On October 28 th 1886
	1984

Lesson 4

C.

	In the south of Eastern Siberia, Russia
	Almost in the centre of Asia
	636 km
	48 km
	1,620 m
	31,500 sq.km
	23,000 cu.km

D.

1. 1996
2. Excellent
3. 1,000
4. 2,500
5. Autumn

Unit 9 Unconventional Jobs



Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to

- _ describe familiar objects.
- _ read intensively and extensively.
- _ participate in debate, discussion.
- _ Write about jobs and situations.
- _ read for skimming, scanning, and inferring.

Overview

Lesson 1: Jobs around

Lesson 2: Weird jobs around

Lesson 3: Floral career

 **Answer Key**

Lesson 1 : Jobs Around



A. Look at the picture and write three sentences about the picture



B. Read the text. It is about a young entrepreneur, Sayeed Hasan.

I know you will wonder if I say the best thing that ever happened to me was when I lost my last job. Yes, really! I was a desk clerk in an office. But believe me I never liked my job. It was very boring for me to work whole day sitting with computers and telephone.

So after two years or so, I decided to leave my job though I had good salary there. Now I'm an owner of a nursery. Planting seeds, budding, grafting, taking care of saplings, cleaning the flower beds and spending time with trees are my full time job. I start work very early. In summer I usually leave home at 5:30 in the morning, but in

winter not until about 7. I've a small hut in my nursery. I get much pleasure when I see the moon from there or walk through the trees in the soft moonlit night. The winter is just over. So I'm cleaning up the winter flower garden.

Now I'm busy in producing more timber and medicinal plants which people will buy from July. Every season is so different and I love them all. I love nature. I just love working outside in the open air. I'm not married. I do my own work even cook my own food. I try not to depend on others for the work which I myself can do.

At weekends, I often go countryside, sometimes with my friends, sometimes alone. I love collecting unknown saplings. The only problem I face is I do not earn enough money in all seasons. I must say I'm a very happy man!



Select true or false if false give correct information

1. Hasan willingly left his job.
2. Hasan liked his office job very much.
3. He started a nursery of his own.
4. He starts his work early in the morning.
5. He is married.
6. He collects unknown saplings.
7. He is a happy man.



C Take note of the vocabulary and make sentences with them

Wonder : surprise

Believe : trust

Budding: beginning to develop or becoming successful

Grafting : a piece cut from a living plant and fixed in a cut made in another plant so that it grows there

Sapling: baby plant

Nursery: place where different plants are grown

Timber: trees that are grown to be used in building or making things

D. Now read these questions and answers carefully

1. When does Hasan leave for his work?

Or What time does Hasan leave home?

1. Answer At 5:30

Or Hasan leaves home at 5:30

2. In winter when/what time does Hasan leave?

2. Answer at 7:00

Or In winter Hasan leaves home at 7:00

Now make questions for the answers given below

3. Hasan takes his breakfast at 8 am.

Question.....?

4. Hasan cooks his lunch at 12:00 pm

Question.....?

5. Hasan takes his bath at 1:30 pm

Question.....?

6. Hasan eats his lunch at 2 pm.

Question.....?

7. Hasan goes for a walk at 5 pm.

Question.....?

8. Hasan goes to bed at 10 pm

Question.....?

E

Read these sentences carefully.

1 a. Hasan is hard working.

1 b. Hasan is not lazy.

2 a Hasan wakes up early in the morning.

2 b Hasan does not make late in working in his garden.

9. Hasan earns enough money.

Neg.....

10. Hasan is happy with his garden.

Neg.....

F

Read these statements and questions carefully

1 a. Statement : Hasan works in his garden.

1 b Question : Where does Hasan work?

2 a. Statement: Hasan works early in the morning.

2 b. Question : When does Hasan work?

3 a. Statement : Hasan goes for a walk in the evening.

3b. Question: When does Hasan go for a walk?

4 a. Statement : Hasan goes for a walk in the woods.

4 b. Question: Where does Hasan go for a walk?

5 a. Statement : Hasan loves to walk in the moonlit night.

5 b. Question : What does Hasan love to do?

Now change these statements into questions.

6. Hasan earns a lot of money.

Q: How much does Hasan earn?

7. Hasan works for 3 hours in his garden.

Q: How long?

8. Hasan likes working in his garden.

Q.....?

9. Hasan plans to grow timber.

Q.....?

10. Hasan takes ruti for his breakfast.

Q.....?

11. Hasan cooks rice for his lunch.

Q.....?

12. Hasan also grows medicinal plants.

Q.....?

13. People buy medicinal plants from July.

Q when.....?

14. At weekends Hasan visits the countryside.

Q.....?

Q What.....?

15. Hasan cleans his garden in winter.

Q.....?

16. Hasan gets much pleasure from his garden.

Q.....?

17. Hasan wants to extend his garden.

Q.....?

18. Hasan loves to walk in his garden in moonlit night.

Q.....?

G

Look at the table below below there are two columns, in column A good aspects of Hasan’s character are written and in column B Hasan’s negative aspects are written. Now fill up the table with some other aspects of Hasan’s character.

A Good aspects	B Negative things
a. simple b. hard working c. loves nature d. caring e.	a. old fashioned b. lives alone

f	
g	
h	

H



Write a paragraph on Hasan. Take help from the passage in B.

Lesson 2 : Weird Jobs Around



Look at the following pictures and write 3 sentences about what you see in them.



Read the text and answer the following questions.

What type of job do you want to have? Is it highly paid and high profile conventional job liked by most people? Yes, you can have it. It is the question of your choice and important decisions that advance your life ahead. But have you ever thought of other types of jobs out there--- cool, fun, exciting, even strange or weird jobs you never imagined to exist? What are they? Did you

ever wonder who picks up the chewing gum left on a park bench or who assesses whether a piece of furniture is comfortable enough ?

These are all unusual, odd, unexpected, wild, crazy, unconventional, strange or just plain weird jobs and careers. They are not the traditional career choices, but somebody out there does all these things and gets pay for it, and enjoys life like anybody else. There are hundreds of such jobs but you have to think about some questions

_ What companies will recruit/hire me?

_ What type of education/diploma will I need?

_ Can I earn much for my living by doing this?

Your answers to these questions will help you to decide if you are ready to take the challenge. Decide if you want a change. A lot of strange jobs also allow you to work part-time or freelance when it fits your time table. This way you can get a taste of freedom, a secondary income, and build experience at the same time. If you have any interest area, then you can think of earning money out of that interest. It completely depends on you, how you want to see yourself.



Take note of the words and their meaning, then make sentences with them

Weird : unusual/ not normal

Traditional: conventional

Unconventional: uncommon

Challenge: difficult task

Experience: the knowledge and skill that people gain through doing any work

Profile: a description of somebody or something that gives useful information

Freelance: doing any work out of one's own interest

Recruit: engage in jobs

Crazy: mad or unwise



Answer the questions

1. What is meant by weird jobs in the passage?
2. What is a traditional job?
3. What should you do before taking a job?
4. List some unusual jobs.
5. What is a part time job?

D

Look at the table and note that we can make opposites by adding a prefix. Now fill up rest of the rows.

Traditional	Untraditional
Conventional	Unconventional
Usual	Unusual
Happy	
Interesting	

E

Now notice the following words used in the passage. The words in bold are used to describe the words used after them, these are adjectives. We use adjectives to describe a noun, an adjective.(Bangla explanation)

Strange jobs

Unconventional jobs

Interesting jobs

Crazy jobs

Funny jobs

Fill in the blanks with adjectives. One is done for you. There may be more than one answer.

1. Hasan is a ...happy...man.
2. I am looking for an.....job.
3. I am waiting for an.....result.
4. Can you think of an.....job in Bangladesh?
5. He is always angry, he is an.....person.

6. Bangladesh is acountry.
7. Weird jobs are not very.....in Bangladesh.
8. I met a veryperson.
9. Getting ajob is not easy.
10. My friend enjoys acareer.



Write a paragraph on your future Plan. Take help of the questions:

- a) What you love to do?
- b) What is your area of study?
- c) What kind of jobs are available for this area of study?
- d) What is your expectation from the job?
- e) Are you ready for any kind of challenge?

Lesson 3 : Floral Career





Look at the pictures and write five sentences about them.

B

There are some jobs and their description. Choose a job from the box below and match with their description

Architect, taxi driver, dentist, farmer, lawyer, photographer, accountant, mechanic, soldier, hairdresser, chef, politician, nurse, plumber, florist

Jobs	Description
Mechanic	Keeps record of monetary account
Plumber	Does the job of cooking
Accountant	Fixes machine related problems
Chef	Designs buildings and constructions
Dentist	Fixes problems of water supply
Architect	Treats dental problems

Now write down the description of the jobs of the following people

Jobs	Description
Taxi driver	
Soldier	
Farmer	
Teacher	
Politician	
Nurse	
Photographer	
Hair dresser	
Lawyer	

C

**Now read the text**

Have you ever thought of a very delicate career? Have you dreamt of a rosy environment full of colour and fragrance? How much would you love it if you were placed in a house full of flowers to deal all day? I'm just going to give you some clues for a way of business, a job. The job of a florist is unconventional though it is very interesting. Wherever you see eye-catching floral displays, you actually see the professional performance of a floral designer, so they are also known as florists. They create superb arrangements with flowers. Using both real and artificial flowers with other greeneries, florists prepare flower displays for a variety of events.

Although formal education or a diploma is not always essential, florists must have a good taste, good eye for colours, shapes and proportion. They have to have good sense for selecting flowers, ribbons and other accessories to make beautiful arrangements. However, a true passion for flowers and a bit of aesthetic sense are all that can make a florist's career successful. Flower designers earn fairly handsome money and the bonus is that they work in a nice atmosphere with colourful flowers, fresh air, pleasant smells around. But there is a disadvantage too, Florists deal with flowers, but miss their honey!

**Now answer the questions**

- 1 How is the career of a florist?
- 2 What qualities do you need to have for a florist's job?
- 3 Does the job require an academic qualification?
- 4 What is the extra advantage of a florist's job?
5. Do you like the job? Why?

D

Read the following questions and statements.

Kamal : Hello, can you help me?

Florist: What can I do for you, sir?

Kamal : Today is my friend's birthday, I want to buy some flowers for her.

Florist : I understand sir, you can take a bunch of red roses.

Kamal : Do you think she will like the roses?

Florist : If you want I can arrange them with some green leaves.

Kamal : That would be very nice.

Florist : Here you are, sir.

Kamal : How much ?

Florist: 75 tk. Sir.

Kamal : Take this 100 tk. And you keep the change.

Florist : Thank you sir.

**Imagine you are going to buy some flowers for your friend's wedding anniversary.
Prepare a dialogue between you and the florist.**



E

Take note of the words and their meaning. Make sentences with the words.

Rosy environment: environment full of roses

Fragrance: scent of flower

Delicate: very soft

Proportion: a part or share of a whole

Performance: the act of performing a play

Aesthetic: related to beauty

Passion: love for any thing

Accessories: extra piece of equipment

Handsome: very good



F

Now make a list of works a florist has to do to earn money.



ANSWER KEY

Lesson-1

B

1. False. Hasan has lost his job.
2. False. Hasan did not like it.
3. True.
4. True.
5. False. He is not married.
6. True.
7. True.

C

Wonder- He could do it properly as I told him, it was a wonder to me.

Believe- People should believe in Allah.

Budding- He is a budding genius.

D

3. What time does Hasan take his breakfast?
4. What time does Hasan cook his lunch/
5. What time does Hasan take his bath/
6. What time does Hasan take his lunch?
7. What time does Hasan go for a walk?
8. What time does Hasan go to bed?

E

4. Hasan does not have a big vegetable garden.
5. Hasan does not like to work in winter.
6. Hasan does not like to cook his meal.
7. Hasan does not grow only flower in his garden.
8. Hasan does not plan to grow timber in his garden.
9. Hasan does not earn enough money.
10. Hasan is not happy with his garden.

F

7. How long does Hasan work in his garden?
8. What does Hasan like to do?
9. What does Hasan plan to do?
10. What does Hasan take for his breakfast?
11. What does Hasan cook for his lunch?

12. What doe Hasan also grow?
13. Whaen do people buy medicinal plants?
14. When does Hasan visit the countryside?
15. When does Hasan clean his garden?
16. What does Hasan get from his garden?
17. What does Hasan want to do?
18. When does Hasan love to walk in his garden?

G

e. early riser f. independent g. confident h. peaceful	c. no family life d. no body to take care e. less earning.
---	--

H

Answer will vary.

Lesson-2

A

The pictures show some different kinds of jobs.
People are doing unusual works
A person is playing with the jaw of a crocodile.
There is an uncommon advertisement.

B

Answer will vary. Some examples:
There are many **weird** jobs around the world.
Some people think **traditional** jobs are secured
There are people who like **unconventional** jobs.
Facing **challenge** requires courage.
To get a good job **experience** is required.

C

1. Uncommon jobs
2. Jobs in offices and companies.
3. Think and answer some questions
4. Circus jockey, picking chewing gums from the park, checking furniture etc.
5. Extra or additional job together with regular job.

D

Trained Common Acceptable Able	Unhappy Uninteresting Untrained Uncommon Unacceptable unable
---	---

E

2. Interesting
3. Excellent
4. Unconventional
5. Angry
6. Beautiful
7. Common
8. Strange
9. Good
10. Brilliant.

F

Answer will vary.

Lesson - 3

A

Answer will depend on the pictures.

B

Jobs	Description
Mechanic	Keeps record of monetary account.
Plumber	Does the job of cooking.
Accountant	Fixes machine related problems.
Chef	Designs buildings and constructions.
Dentist	Fixes water supply related problems.
Architect	Treats dental problems.

Jobs	Description
Taxi driver	Drives a car/taxi.
Soldier	Protects motherland and fights for the country.
Farmer	Grows rice, wheat, vegetables.
Teacher	Teaching.
Politician	Works for the people and country.
Nurse	Takes care of patients.
Photographer	Takes pictures.
Hair dresser	Takes care of hair.
lawyer	Takes care of legal activities.

C

1. The job of a florist is very delicate.
2. Love for flower and creativity.
3. Not very much.
4. They work in a nice environment.
5. Yes, because I can spend my days with the fragrance of varieties of flowers.

D

Answer will vary.

E

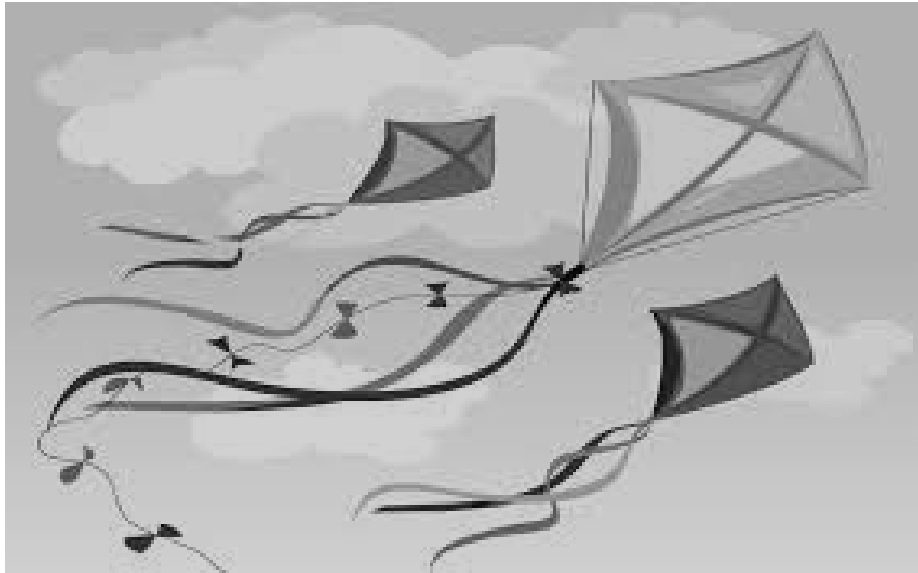
Answer will vary. Some examples:
 A florist works in a rosy environment.
 Fragrance of flowers makes me happy.
 The job of a florist is delicate.

F

1. Selling flowers
2. Arranging flowers in bouquet.
3. Decorating office rooms/institutions for special programme.
4. Decorating wedding house.
5. Decorating wedding car etc.

Unit 10

Dreams



Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to-

- participate in conversations and discussions.
- understand and narrate problems.
- take and give interviews.
- Write paragraphs and dialogues

Overview

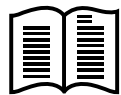
Lesson 1: I have a dream

Lesson 2: What I dream to be

Lesson 3: They had dreams 1

Lesson 4: They had dreams 2

Answer Key



Lesson 1: I have a dream

<p>Hi, I am Maitri Mutsuddi. My father is a freedom fighter and my mother is a teacher. They both dream for a golden Bangladesh and inspire me to do something significant, something positive for the country. Often I think what to do to fulfil their expectations in future. Finally I have decided to be a politician and work for my motherland. How is it?</p>	<p>Hello! I am Mofakkhar Hasan. I live in a slum with my parents and sisters. I know how cruel poverty can be! I feel very sorry to the poor people suffering in my slum. After I have finished my education, I will be a social worker to fight against the social injustice and poverty. ‘Change is the word I believe in to make Bangladesh a golden Bengal.’</p>
<p>I am Amitabh Kar, when I say to my friends that I would like to be a space traveler, they laugh. But I really want to be that. If people from other countries can win the moon, and roam in the space, why not we? To be honest, I visualise that I am stepping on the Mars from a space shuttle. Please wish for me so that my dream comes true.</p>	<p>My name is Ruth Antara Chowdhury. I believe that society cannot be enlightened without education. Education lights the candle in people’s heart. So I will be a teacher. Most of the times people laugh at me and tell, “You are a brilliant student. Why not be a doctor or an engineer?” I tell them, “I want to be a teacher as I am brilliant.”</p>



A. Read the texts again and take note of the following words

Freedom fighter: person who fights for the freedom of his/her country

Significant: important

Expectation: hope

Motherland: native land

Enlightened: to give somebody information so that they understand something better

Space: outside earth’s atmosphere

Visualise: to see future

Injustice: doing harm to someone or something

Poverty: state of being poor

Brilliant: bright or meritorious

Dream: to imagine



B Do you have a dream? Read the texts above and write about your dream, what you want to be in future.

C. Read the conversation below

Amitabh: Hi Maitri, how are you?
 Maitri: Hi, I'm fine, how are you?
 Amitabh: Now that your examination is over, what are you doing?
 Maitri : Yah, I was also thinking, what should I do!
 Amitabh : You can take preparation for the BCS examination.
 Maitri: No, I am doing some social work.
 Amitabh: What is that?
 Maitri : I am planning to teach the slum area children.
 Amitabh: Great idea! May I join you?
 Maitri: Sure. Bye for now.
 Amitabh: Bye.

Now make a conversation between you and your friend.

D. Read the sentence carefully.

I am planning to teach slum children. Notice that when someone plans to do something in future, s/he can express the idea using present progressive form instead of future form.

Now here is Mofakkhar's diary for a week. Next week he is doing so many things. Using the notes make 7 sentences. No.1 is done for you.

1.	Saturday March 7	meet friends	11 am
2.	Sunday March 8	organize discussion with other members	10:30am
3.	March 9	visit slum area	4:00pm
4.	March 10	talk to the parents	5:30pm
5.	March 11	make a register	10:00am
6.	March 12	plan activity with friends	11:00am
7.	March 13	start teaching slum children	4:30pm

1. Mofakkhar is going to meet his friends on Saturday March 7, 2015 at 11 am.

- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....

Lesson 2: What I dream to be



A. Read the following questions and try to answer:

- 1 Do you consider dreams important for life? Why/ Why not?
- 2 What do you dream at this moment as a student?
- 3 What, according to you, does Bangladesh dream now?
4. Do you have a dream? What do you dream for your future?



B. Take note of the following words and make sentences with them. One is done for you.

Imagination: to dream

Passion: love for something

Obsession: state of mind being completely filled with one thought

Strong desire: to hope or expect strongly

Emotion—strong feeling

They expressed mixed **emotion** at the news.



C. Now look at the following table, there are some information about the persons but the table is not complete, complete the table with the information given in the box below:

be a doctor be a banker study abroad be a teacher do social work go abroad

Name	Plans to	Doesn't want to
Masum Billah		
Nirmol Gope		
Catherine Aich		

D. Now make sentences from the following substitution table.

If Masum	called a trained medical person	he will be a farmer's friend.
If Catherine	has opportunities	they could learn more
If Nirmal	becomes a nurse	she could save her mom's life.
If Najmun	deserves any merit	he will be a leader in the field of education
If Sultana	came to Nirmal's class a few days ago	She could serve the community.

E. Now make sentences about your own life using if clauses. One example is given:

a) If I study hard I can get good grades.

b).....

c).....

d).....

e).....

f).....

g).....

**F. Write a paragraph about your dream.**

Lesson 3: They had dreams 1

A. Shanta was chatting with one of her foreign friends Jenny. Read the dialogue and tell what the subject matter is in their conversation.

Jenny : Shanta, what's your dream for future?

Shanta : To be a good human being at first and then work for my country. No matter whether I become a social worker, or an artist, or a professional.

Jenny : Wow! I really appreciate your ideas! By the way, Shanta, does anyone inspire you in your dreams?

Shanta : Definitely yes. I'm always influenced by the great personalities in our country and abroad. Whenever I read any great people's biography, I try to understand how their dreams could help them to be what they have been.

Jenny : Would you please tell me about some of your favourite dreamers?

Shanta : Sure! Read the following text to know about some dreamers in my country. They are my icons as well.

B Read the text.



Pritilata was born in Chittagong on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chittagong and Eden College, Dhaka. She finally graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bathune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland without British colonial rule. So she received combat training to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chittagong. Gradually she involved herself in Surya Sen's armed resistance movement. Surya Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and activist in Chittagong area that time. In 1932, Surya Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign *Dogs and Indians not allowed*. Surya Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club. The raid was successful but Pritilata dressed as a man failed to get out of the Club.



Pritilata

She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream came true. The British rule came to an end though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.



Pahartali European Club



C Read the words in Column A and match them with the meanings in Column B.

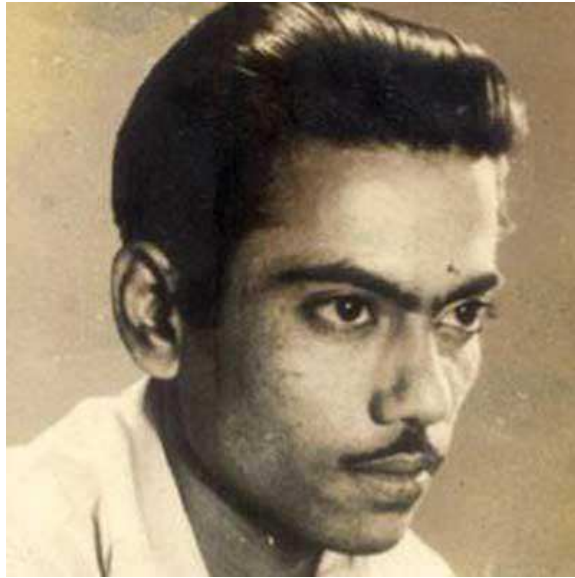
Column A	Column B
Graduated activist movement gender discrimination colonial rule combat gradually resistance notorious assign	a member of a certain social or political group fight took a university degree rule by another country battle difference between male and female slowly give responsibilities activities dishonourable



D. Now answer the questions.

- 1 Where did Pritilata fight?
- 2 When did she fight?
- 3 Why did she fight?
- 4 What was Pritilata's profession?
- 5 What is your learning from Pritilata's life?

Lesson 4: They had dreams 2



A. Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

He is a great son of our country. Who is he? What do you know about him?



B. Read the text.

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War. All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film *Jibon Theke Neya* based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the then autocratic government. The family presented in that film was a miniature East Pakistan ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film shows. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, *Stop Genocide*, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war. On 30 December 1971, someone informed Zahir about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser. Shahidulla was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly Zahir left home to get his brother back and he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did

not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

C

Use appropriate information from the text above to complete the grid.

Zahir Raihan					
participated in	famous as	best documentary	movie based on language movement	missing since	his dream

D. Read the following sentences and complete them.

- 1 Zahir Raihan is famous as
- 2 Zahir was imprisoned because
- 3 He participated in and
- 4 *Jibon Theke Neya* symbolizes.....
- 5 He donated
- 6 He worked to organize by his great documentary *Stop Genocide*.
- 7 His disappearance is a great.....

E. Now answer the following questions

1. Why is Zahir Raihan considered a freedom fighter though he was a film maker?
2. How does the title of the lesson fit to the story of Zahir Raihan?



F. Project Work

Meet a freedom fighter in your locality. Interview him/her. Then write a paragraph on him/her.



ANSWER KEY

Lesson-1

B.

Answer will vary.

C.

Answer will vary.

D.

2. He is going to organize discussion with other members of his team on Sunday March 8 at 10:30 am.
3. On March 9 he is going to visit slum area at 4:00 pm.
4. He is planning to talk to his parents on March 10 at 5:30 pm.
5. He is going make a register on March 11 at 10 am.
6. He is going to plan activities with friends on March 12 at
7. He is planning to start teaching slum children on March 13 at 4:30 pm.

Lesson-2

A.

Answer will vary. Some examples:

1. Yes, because, without dream nobody can be successful in life.
2. To complete education in time.
3. Bangladesh dreams to be a prosperous country.
4. Answer will vary.

B.

Answer will vary.

C.

Masum Billah Nirmol Gope Catherine Aich	plans to be a doctor, plans to study abroad wants to be a social worker	doesn't want to be a banker. doesn't want to study medicine. Doesn't want to be a teacher.
---	--	---

D

1. If Masum has opportunities 2. If Catherine becomes a nurse 3. If Nirmol deserves any merit 4. If Nazmun came to Nirmol's class a few days ago 5. If Sultana called a trained medical person	he will be a farmer's friend. she could serve the community he will be a leader in the field of education. they could learn more.
	she could save her mom's life.

E.

Answer will vary.

F.

Answer will vary.

Lesson-3**C.**

Read the words in Column A and match them with the meanings in Column B.

Column A	Column B
graduated	a member of a certain social or political group
activist	fight
movement	took a university degree
gender discrimination	rule by another country
colonial rule	battle
combat	difference between male and female
gradually	slowly
resistance	give responsibilities
notorious	activities
assign	dishonourable

D.

1. She fought in Chittagong.
2. In 1932 she fought.
3. She fought for freedom from the British rule.
4. She was a head teacher of a school.
5. We should be ready to sacrifice our lives for our country.

Lesson-4**A.**

Zahir Raihan

He was a great film maker.

C. Use appropriate information from the text above to complete the grid.

Zahir Raihan					
Participated in	Famous for	Best documentary	Movie based on language movement	Missing since	His dream
Language movement	Making films	Stop Genocide	Jibon theke Neya	30 December 1971.	Free Bangladesh where the society will be equal for all its Citizens

D.

1. film maker
2. he took part in mass movement
3. mass movement and liberation war

4. language movement (revolt against the autocrat government)
5. money to freedom fighter's fund.
6. created world sentiment in favour of liberation war.
7. mystery.

E.

1. He took part in language movement and in liberation war.
2. Because he had a dream. He dreamt of a democratic society that will ensure freedom of speech.

F. Write your paragraph and show it to your tutor.

Unit 11

Renewable energy



OBJECTIVES

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to –

- describe familiar objects and things.
- participate in conversation and discussion.
- read for specific information.
- read for detailed information.
- write formal letters.

OVERVIEW

Lesson 1: Sources of Renewable Energy-1

Lesson 2: Sources of Renewable Energy-2

Lesson 3: Sources of Renewable Energy-3

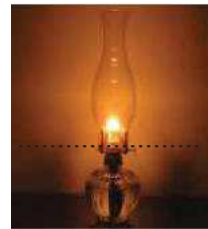
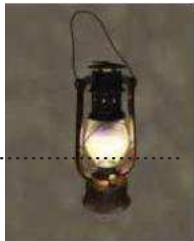
Lesson 4: Revision and Test

 **Answer Key**

Lesson 1 : Sources of Renewable Energy-1

A.

Look at the pictures, and think what they are. Discuss with your friends and family members what they are and when people use them.



Again, look at the above pictures, and write the names from the box under the pictures.

head light, gas light, hurricane lamp, electric bulb, tube light, stage light,
candle light, table lamp, charger light, search light, energy saver bulb, oil
lamp



B. Read the following passage.

Rafit lives in a village in Mymensingh. Last night he could not sleep. His sister Shoilee had the PSC examination next morning. She could not read either. There was load shedding. The summer night was sticky hot. Life became hell without electricity. Most of their locality was dark for hours due to power shortage.

In May and June, temperature shoots up to 40 degree Celsius. With almost 90 per cent of humidity in the atmosphere, it becomes all sweat, wet, damp and stinky. When you are busy fanning yourself all the time, how can you concentrate on study? At night, it is impossible to sit in the study with a candle light, table lamp, hurricane lamp, or a kerosene lamp. People simply come out of houses almost bare-bodied and sit in the open places. Some splash cold water on their faces. Fans are still, lamps are out and it is dark everywhere. It is simply unbearable.

What is the reason of frequent load-shedding? Press reports say there is a shortage in electricity production. According to the Power development authorities, the demand for electricity a few years ago was more than 6,000 MW (Mega Watt) a day while the supply remained around 4,200 MW. In the rural areas, the Rural Electrification Board (REB) could supply barely half of the total demand which was around 2,400 MW per day. In the capital city, the demand stood at around 1,400 MW while the supply amounted to 650 MW. As a result, load-shedding is unavoidable for the time being. But situation is improving very fast.



B. Read and note.

Words	Meanings
village	countryside
sticky	hot and humid
power	electricity
stinky	foul smelling
bare-bodied	without clothes
unbearable	intolerable
unavoidable	unpreventable
atmosphere	the air
situation	condition
demand	requisition



C. Answer the questions.

1. Question: What happened to Shoilee last night?

Answer:

2. Question: How was the summer night?

Answer:

3. Question: What happens during load shedding in Rafit’s locality?

Answer:

4. Question: What do people use at night during load shedding?

Answer:

5. Question: What is the reason of load shedding?

Answer:

D. Read and note.

A Electricity	B Demand	C Supply	D Deficit
Nationwide	6,000 MW	4,200 MW	1,800 MW
Rural areas	2,400 MW	12,00 MW	12,00 MW
Capital city	1,400 MW	650 MW	750 MW

E. Complete the dialogues below. They are based on the nationwide demand, supply and deficit of electricity shown in the table just above.

1. Rafit: What’s the nationwide demand of electricity?

Shoilee: It ’s Mega Watt per day.

Rafit: How much can the Power Authority supply?

Shoilee: They can supply only Mega Watt per day.

Rafit: How much is the deficit?

Shoilee: Well, it's Mega Watt per day.

2. Rafit: What's the rural area's demand of electricity?

Shoilee: It's

Rafit: How much can the REB?

Shoilee: They

Rafit:?

Shoilee: Well,

3. Rafit: What's the capital city's?

Shoilee: It's

Rafit:?

Shoilee: They

Rafit:?

Shoilee: Well,

F. Do you think load-shedding causes the same kind of problems to people both in and outside the city? Make two different lists of problems caused by the long-time load-shedding, one in the city, and the other outside the city.

List of problems caused by load-shedding	
In the city	Outside the city
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

Lesson 2 : Sources of Renewable Energy-2

A. *Read the words under four groups in the box below. Think of the words that are related to energy.*

Group-1	Group-2	Group-3	Group-4
foil	desert	fossil	sun
oil	forest	snow	wind
gas	valley	remnant	water
soil	waterfall	sign	coal
gold	pond	mango	wood
river	plant	leave	grass
tree	rice	moon	ice

B. *Check the meanings of the new words in a dictionary, and write in the following table.*

New word	Meanings
foil	thin metal sheets

C. *Now, tick the odd words in each column in the above box that do not belong to the group.*

B.

D. Look at the picture, and think what it is. Discuss with your friends and family members what it is and why we use it.



E. Read the passage.

In a speech at the 90th Science Congress, famous scientist and former Indian president Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned a very important aspect of mankind's future energy crisis. He pointed out that the era of wood and bio-mass has almost come to an end. The age of oil and natural gas would soon be over within the next few decades. Massive burning of world's coal reserves may lead to a worldwide ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. According to Kalam, the only solution that mankind can look to is the massive use of solar energy in future because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies.

Now, why has Kalam put so much importance to the issue of energy? The energy sources have always been a major factor of change throughout history. The world's petroleum consumption has increased from annually 3 billion barrels in 1930 to annually 50 billion barrels today. In the next quarter century, the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion which is 30 percent higher than today. Developing countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialized countries. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year. Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year on an average. It indicates a 50 percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. If the world's daily petroleum consumption is 220 million barrels now, it will rise to 335 million barrels by that time. The present reserve of

hydro-carbon energy resources is limited and it will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world. And hence, leading industrial countries have taken initiatives to tap alternative energy sources mainly known as green or renewable energy sources. The bottom line of Kalam’s speech indicates that concern of mankind in the 21st the century. [Statistics from: Rex W. Tillerson]



F. Answer the questions.

1. Question: Who is Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam?

Answer:

2. Question: What is scientist Kalam concerned about?

Answer:

3. Question: Why may the massive burning of coal lead to an ecological disaster?

Answer:

4. Question: What according to Mr Kalam is the solution of future energy crisis?

Answer:

5. Question: Why does Mr Kalam put much importance to solar energy?

Answer:

G. Make sentences using the following substitution table.

Chernobyl disaster	have	taken	the use of renewable energy
The energy industries	has	been	sources.
The global petroleum consumption		emphasized	the potential danger of nuclear
Major industrial economies		increased	energy.
Scientists		exposed	a major factor for change throughout history.
			to three billion barrels per year.
			initiatives to tap alternative energy sources.

H. Complete the following passage with words from the box. There are more words than necessary.

suggested, radiates, would, effective, conducted, either, energy, affected, crisis, tap, were

To answer the energy..... in the world, scientist, professor, and Mr APJ Abdul Kalam has that solar energy can be harnessed by establishing space stations in outer space to..... solar power round the clock. Mr Kalam said that the sun about 10 trillion times the energy which humans consume across the world today. If we able to extract even a small portion of this energy from the sun, it be sufficient to secure the energy demands of our future. Pointing out that space based solar power plants do not get by weather, the scientist said that thus it would be far more in efficiency and power generation than the surface based systems. Professor Kalam suggested that the energy should be transmitted from space back to earth through microwave or any other technology like laser. Careful research of the impact and safety concerns would have to be in this regard.

Lesson 3 : Sources of Renewable Energy-3

A.

Look at the pictures, and think what they are. Discuss with your friends and family members how the pictures are related to each other.



B. Read the text.

The countries of the world heavily rely on petroleum, coal, and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses really big problems. First, fossil fuels, such as oil, coal, gas, etc are finite energy resources, and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment to repair. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on Earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes from the sun either directly or indirectly. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind, and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels, such as fire wood, alcohol, etc identified as bio-energy.

Scientists have identified Hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the

most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.

Our Earth's interior contains molten lava with tremendous heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water which can be tapped as geothermal energy to produce electricity, for heating home, etc.

Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source, too. (Source: the Internet)



C. Answer the questions.

1. Question: What do you mean by renewable energy sources?

Answer:

2. Question: What is bio-energy?

Answer:

3. Question: How can hydrogen be used to produce electricity?

Answer:

4. Question: What do renewable energy sources differ from non-renewable energy sources?

Answer:

5. Question: How is hydroelectric energy captured?

Answer:

D. Read the dialogue between Raju, a student of Class X, and his uncle, Mr Barua working at Sangu Gas Field.

Mr Barua: What are you reading, Raju?

Raju: English, uncle. A chapter on renewable energy sources.

Mr Barua: I see. Do you know renewable energy is also called green energy?

Raju: Green energy? ... No uncle, I don't know. Nothing is there about green energy in our text either.

Mr Barua: Are you sure? Anyway, renewable energy sources provide us energy which doesn't harm environment during its production or consumption. Say, solar energy. You see, there's no burning, no smoke, no emission of gasses. It's a sort of clean technology and clean energy source.

Raju: Oh exactly. That's what our teacher said, I remember.

Mr Barua: On the other hand, burning fossil fuels say, oil or coal emits greenhouse gases that harm the environment.

Raju: O... I see. Yes, I've got the clue, uncle. Thanks a lot. I now understand the relation between the two pictures in Section A above. Green energy sources make a green globe. Excellent! Now I've got the point.

E. Now, complete the following dialogue taking cues from the above dialogue.

Rafit: What's wind energy?

Shoilee: It's one of the

Rafit: Why's it called?

Shoilee: Well, it's green energy because the Earth green. I mean it doesn'twhen we produce and use it.

Rafit: I see. Then it source of energy.

Shoilee: Exactly. And that's why clean energy.

F.



Dhaka City Corporation is installing solar panels instead of conventional lights to illuminate roads in many areas. Write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper appreciating this initiative and saying why this should be followed by other city authorities, too.

Lesson-4 : Revision and Test



Look at the pictures below, and complete the sentences against each picture. No. 1 is completed for you.

1.



- a. A hurricane lamp is usually used in a rural area.
- b. A hurricane lamp is used where there is no electricity.
- c. A hurricane lamp is used when there is load-shedding.

2.



- a. An
- b. An
- c. An

3.



- a. An
- b. An
- c. An

4.



- a. A
- b. A
- c. A

5.



- a. A
- b. A
- c. A

B. Write the meanings of the words in the following table.

Words	Meanings
supply	
demand	
damp	
shortage	
disaster	
renewable	
replenished	
constantly	
tremendous	
tapped	

C. Complete the following dialogue between Mintu and Imran, two classmates.

Mintu: Good morning! How're you, Imran?
 Imran: Good morning! Thanks. Last evening was
 Mintu: Terrible? Why, friend?
 Imran: There was I couldn't read even a single page.
 Mintu: Sorry! I faced, too. It's now a
 Imran: Well, don't you have anything to use during load-shedding?
 Mintu: Yes I have. I've got a It's useful indeed.
 Imran: Good! I think I should I badly need it.
 Mintu: Right. Let's attend the class now. The teacher is
 Imran: That's fine! Let's.....



D. Answer the questions.

1. Question: Where do you live – in a village or town?

Answer:

2. Question: Do you face load-shedding?

Answer:

3. Question: What are the main reasons of load-shedding in your area?

Answer:

4. Question: What problem does load-shedding cause to you?

Answer:

5. Question: What do you do during load-shedding?

Answer:



E. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily expressing the sufferings of the ordinary people of your locality caused by load shedding.



Answer Key:

Lesson 1

B.

1. Though Shoilee had the PSC examination next morning, she could not read last night because of load shedding.
2. The summer night was sticky hot.
3. During load shedding, most of Rafit's locality becomes dark for hours.
4. During load shedding at night, people use candle lights, table lamps, hurricane lamps, or kerosene lamps.
5. A shortage in electricity production is the reason of load shedding.

C.

4. Rafit: What's the nationwide demand of electricity?

Shoilee: It's 6,000 Mega Watt per day.

Rafit: How much can the Power Authority supply?

Shoilee: They can supply only 4,200 Mega Watt per day.

Rafit: How much is the deficit?

Shoilee: Well, it's 1,800 Mega Watt per day.

5. Rafit: What's the rural area's demand of electricity?

Shoilee: It's 2,400 Mega Watt.

Rafit: How much can the REB supply per day?

Shoilee: They can supply only 12,00 Mega Watt per day.

Rafit: How much is the deficit?

Shoilee: Well, it's 1,200 Mega Watt per day.

6. Rafit: What's the capital city's demand of electricity?

Shoilee: It's 1,400 Mega Watt per day.

Rafit: How much can the Power Authority supply?

Shoilee: They can supply only 650 Mega Watt per day.

Rafit: How much is the deficit?

Shoilee: Well, it's 750 Mega Watt per day.

D.

List of problems caused by load-shedding	
In the city	Outside the city
1. hampering hospital services	1. hampering road communication
2. causing water crisis	2. hindering study
3. stopping publishing newspapers	3. interrupting business
4. stopping television centres	4. obstructing irrigation
5. stopping traffic control systems	5. encouraging snatching, robbery, etc

Lesson-2

B.

1. Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam is a famous scientist and former president of India.
2. Scientist Kalam is concerned about mankind's future energy crisis

3. The massive burning of coal may lead to an ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere.
4. According to Mr Kalam, the massive use of solar energy is the solution to future energy crisis.
5. Mr Kalam puts much importance to solar energy because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies.

C.

Chernobyl disaster has exposed the potential danger of nuclear energy.
The energy industries have been a major factor for change throughout history.
The global petroleum consumption has increased to three billion barrels per year.
Major industrial economies have taken initiatives to tap alternative energy sources.
Scientists have emphasized the use of renewable energy sources.

D.

To answer the energy crisis in the world, scientist, professor, and Mr APJ Abdul Kalam has suggested that solar energy can be harnessed by establishing space stations in outer space to tap solar power round the clock. Mr Kalam said that the sun radiates about 10 trillion times the energy which humans consume across the world today. If we were able to extract even a small portion of this energy from the sun, it would be sufficient to secure the energy demands of our future. Pointing out that space based solar power plants do not get affected by weather, the scientist said that thus it would be far more effective in efficiency and power generation than the surface based systems. Professor Kalam suggested that the energy should be transmitted from space back to earth either through microwave or any other technology like laser. Careful research of the impact and safety concerns would have to be conducted in this regard.

Lesson-3

B.

1. Renewable energy sources mean wind and solar energy.
2. Bio-energy means the energy coming from biomass produced by plants, for example, fire wood, alcohol.
3. Hydrogen can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.
4. Renewable energy sources never end while non-renewable energy sources eventually end.
5. Hydroelectric energy is captured by using ocean's force of tide and wave.

C.

SSC Programme

Rafit: What's wind energy?

Shoilee: It's one of the renewable energy sources.

Rafit: Why's it called green energy?

Shoilee: Well, it's green energy because it doesn't affect the Earth green. I mean it doesn't harm environment when we produce and use it.

Rafit: I see. Then it provides a clean source of energy.

Shoilee: Exactly. And that's why it's a sort of clean energy.

D.

January 9, 2016

To:
The Editor
The Daily Star
Dhaka

From:
Rafit M. Manir
Savar, Dhaka-1342

Dear Sir,

I am writing to appreciate the initiative taken by Dhaka City Corporation to install solar panels instead of conventional lights to illuminate roads in many areas.

The initiative is a good step because solar panels use a natural energy source, that is, the sun. The energy source is renewable. It is friendly to our environment. It does not harm the Earth green. It is also cheap.

Therefore, I recommend that other city authorities should follow the step taken by Dhaka City Corporation.

I would be happy if you would publish this letter in your daily.

Yours sincerely,

[writer's signature]

Rafit M. Manir

Lesson-4

A.

2.
 - a. An electric bulb is used in rural and urban areas.
 - b. An electric bulb is used where there is electricity.
 - c. An electric bulb is used when there is no load-shedding.
3.
 - a. An energy saver bulb is used in rural and urban areas.
 - b. An energy saver bulb is used where there is shortage of electricity.
 - c. An energy saver bulb is used when there is load-shedding.
4.
 - a. A charger light is used in rural and urban areas.
 - b. A charger light is used where there is crisis of electricity.
 - c. A charger light is used when there is load-shedding.
5.
 - a. A candle light is used in rural and urban areas.
 - b. A candle light is used where there is no electricity.
 - c. A candle light is used when there is load-shedding.

B.

Words	Meanings
supply	to provide something
Demand	require something, need
Damp	slightly wet
Shortage	deficiency, crisis
disaster	calamity, damage
Renewable	to be used again and again
Replenished	to supply with fresh fuel
Constantly	no changing, the same
Tremendous	huge, much
Tapped	made use of something

C.

Mintu: Good morning! How're you, Imran?

Imran: Good morning! Thanks. Last evening was terrible.

Mintu: Terrible? Why, friend?

Imran: There was load-shedding. I couldn't read even a single page.

Mintu: Sorry! I faced load-shedding, too. It's now a big problem.

Imran: Well, don't you have anything to use during load-shedding?

Mintu: Yes I have. I've got a charger light. It's useful indeed.

Imran: Good! I think I should buy one. I badly need it.

Mintu: Right. Let's attend the class now. The teacher is coming.

Imran: That's fine! Let's attend the class.

D.

1. I live in a village.
2. Yes, I face.
3. The main reasons of load-shedding in your area are shortage and misuse of electricity.
4. Load-shedding hinders my study and prevents me from watching television.
5. During load-shedding, I use a candle light.

E.

January 9, 2016

To:

The Editor
The Daily Star
Dhaka

From:

Maliha M. Manir Shoilee
Savar, Dhaka-1342

Dear Sir,

I am writing to inform the readers of the sufferings of the ordinary people of my locality caused by load shedding.

Load-shedding causes a lot of problems to the people of my locality. It hampers irrigation and business. It prevents the students from studying at night even before examinations. It makes life almost impossible when humidity in the atmosphere is very high. It also encourages snatching and robbery at night.

Therefore, I would like to request the authority concerned to take proper steps to reduce the sufferings of the ordinary people of my locality caused by load shedding.

I would be pleased if you would publish this letter in your daily.

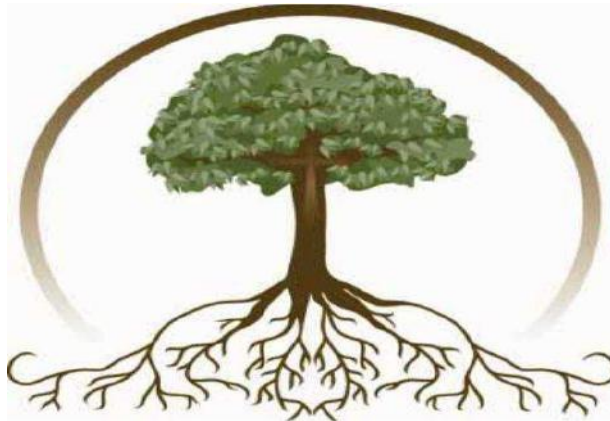
Sincerely yours,

[writer's signature]

Maliha M. Manir Shoile

Unit 12

Roots



OBJECTIVES

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to –

- narrate incidents and events in a logical sequence.
- present own ideas and views.
- give and ask for information.

OVERVIEW

Lesson 1: My Roots-1

Lesson 2: My Roots-2

Lesson 3: The Return of the Native

Lesson 4: Revision and Test

ANSWER KEY

Lesson 1 : My Roots-1

A.



Look at the pictures and the caption below. How do you feel to see this photo? Why do you think people take such risks to go home to celebrate their Eid?



B.



Read the following passage.

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with their near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their home for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacations. As a result, there is a mad rush in the buses, trains, or launches for the home-bound people. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, it cannot stop people's desire to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is the pull of the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our

families, land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we have a continuous pull of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. The human beings who do not have any root or contexts do not have their own identity. Such persons are devoid of values, humanity, and social responsibilities. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading towards. This often makes them feel empty and lost.



C. Read and note.

Words	Meanings
roots	a person's original home, environment, and culture
festival	a day or time of religious or other celebration
desire	a longing, or craving
rush	movement with speed, or violence
transport	a system of public travel
in-laws	relatives by marriage
hazards	dangers
invisible	not perceptible by the eye
surroundings	environment
identity	character as to who a person or what a thing is
continuous	without pause
responsibilities	duties
bond	strong connection
humanity	kindness
values	beliefs



D. Answer the questions.

1. Question: Who lacks his/her own identity?

Answer:

2. Question: What make a bond between us and family members?

Answer:

3. Question: What is meant by in-laws?

Answer:

4. Question: What does everybody want to share with their relatives?

Answer:

5. Question: What often causes transport accidents?

Answer:



E. Read the text in the speech bubbles below.

1. Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh.

2. Eid means happiness.

3. In that sense our families, land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots.

4. It's our root that develops our identity making what we are.

Now, make questions for the text in the speech bubbles above. No. 1 is done for you.

1. Question: What is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh?

2. Question:

3. Question:

4. Question:

F. Fill in the grid with appropriate information from the text above.

That makes our roots		The problems of a rootless person	
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	

Lesson 2 : My Roots -2



A. Read the following remarks and find out who is like you.

I simply just can't bear the people who don't have any respect for their roots.

– Haridas Soren

We have a moderately big house in a town but we frequently go to our village home as well. I always feel so homely when I visit my village home and stay with my near ones.

– Bidisha Yasmin

I live in a small apartment with my mom, dad, and my little sister. Most of our in-laws live in a village. We seldom go over there as I don't like village life.

– Ifti Mahmud

Some people are so eager to leave their own home, friends, and everything behind only to be a part of the city life. They are not for me.

– Antara Gomes

To be frank, I don't get used to visiting my in-laws at the village.

– Jhilik Ahsan

I live in a city but I never forget my parents are from a tiny beautiful village. I know I have my roots there and I'm so proud of that.

– Anupom Chakma

I just can't stand the people who are grown up in the village but forgets it once they are out from there.

– Debashish Biswash



B. Now write your own statement about your roots.

.....

C. Read the above statements of different people again and make two lists – one stating their likes and the other stating their dislikes.

The likes of the people	The dislikes of the people



D. Read the following text.

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr. Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. After completing his higher education Mainul came back home and started advanced farming. He has two brothers who are graduates in different areas. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village, and all have fame in their own fields. His younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate and he too would like to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked “What makes you decide to stay here in this village?”, Mr. Islam smiled. He said, “Look, it’s true that we could leave this village for a city life. I could be an officer or my brother could be a bureaucrat. But it didn’t attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don’t we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?” He also added that every educated individual shouldn’t be a job seeker. He continued that since his discipline was Agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they have any frustrations to live in a village, he confirmed that they were very pleased with their life. He said, “I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot.”

Mr. Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr. Islam and his brothers are great - they never forgot their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their own roots.



E. If you are given a chance to meet Mr. Islam, what questions will you ask him?

Make both wh-questions and yes/no questions. No. 1 and 2 are done for you.

1. **Question:** Which district are you from, Mr. Islam?
2. **Question:** Do you like your village?
3. **Question:**
4. **Question:**
5. **Question:**
6. **Question:**
7. **Question:**
8. **Question:**
9. **Question:**

F. Read the statements in columns A and B. Now, match them to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
1. Mr. Islam	a. if anyone has education she/he has to have multi-faced opportunities.
2. The specialty of Islam brothers is	b. in obligation to the soil that has made us
3. Mr. Islam believes that	c. graduated from Bangladesh Agriculture University.
4. Mr. Islam also believes	d. is the duty toward roots.
5. Staying in the roots	e. that city life couldn't attract them.

Lesson 3 : The Return of the Native

A. Look at the portrait of Michael Madhusudan Dutt, and think who he is and why he is famous.



B. Read the following text.

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular 19th century Bengali poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksho River in Jessore district.

From his early age, Dutt aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in an aristocratic Hindu family, he took Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family, and adopted the first name Michael. In his childhood, he was recognized by his teachers as a precious child with a gift of literary talents. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.

Since his adolescence, he started believing that he was born on the wrong side of the planet, and that his society was unable to appreciate his intellect. He also believed that the West would be more receptive to his creative genius. Michael was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So, after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poetry and drama almost entirely in English. His works proved his higher level of intellectual ability. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. With his utter frustration, he saw that he was not regarded as a native writer of English literature. Out of his frustration, he composed a sonnet in Bengali “Kopotaksha Nad”, which earned him huge reputation in Bengal. Gradually, he realized that his true identity lay here in this Bengal, and he was a sojourner in

Europe. Afterwards, he regretted his attraction for England and the Occident. He came back to Bengal and devoted himself to Bengali literature from this period. He is the poet to write the first Bengali epic *Meghand Badh Kabya*. (Source: Wikipedia)



C. Answer the questions.

1. **Question:** Who is Michael Madhusudan Dutt?

Answer:

2. **Question:** What is the title of the first Bengali epic?

Answer:

3. **Question:** Where is the Kopotaksho River?

Answer:

4. **Question:** What earned Michael huge reputation in Bengal?

Answer:

5. **Question:** Who is Lord Byron?

Answer:

D. Gain some more information on Michael. Make questions for those statements. The first one (a) is done for you.

a. What did Michael introduce in Bengali literature?

Michael introduced amitrakshar chhanda (blank verse) in Bengali literature.

b.

He passed most of his European days in Versailles, France.

c.

His days in Europe were terrible.

d.

It was unbearable to him as he had to suffer extreme poverty.

e.

It was Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar who helped him to clear off his loans and return to India.

f.

Dutt married twice. While living in Madras, he married Rebecca Mactavys, of English descent.

g.

Later, he married Henrietta Sophia White, who was also ethnic English.

h.

His second marriage lasted until the end of his life.

i.

Michael and Sophia had a son Napoleon and daughter Sharmistha.

j.

Dutt died in Calcutta General Hospital on 27 June 1873, three days after the death of Henrietta.

E. Write notes about Michael under the following headings. One example is given for you.

Michael as a man	Michael as a poet	Attitude to his roots
	popular 19 th century Bengali poet and dramatist	

Revision and Test

F. Write the meanings of the words in the following table.

Words	Meanings
festival	
Transport	
roots	
Hazard	
Relatives	
Brilliant	
Occupation	
frustration	
Adolescence	
Afterwards	

G. Complete the following sentences. The first one is completed for you.

1. Michael Madhusudan Dutt is a popular Bengali poet and dramatist.
2. Sagordari is in.....
3. *Meghand Badh Kabya* is the.....
4. Michael received English education at.....
5. After becoming a Christian, Michael went to.....
6. Michael wrote a sonnet titled.....
7. Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar helped.....

H. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by inserting suitable words.

A series of festivals varying from race to (a) — are observed in Bangladesh. Some of (b) — Muslim rites are Eid e-Miladunnabi, Eid ul-Fitr, Eid ul-Adha, Muharram and the like. The Hindus (c) — Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, Kali Puja, and many other pujas. Christmas, popularly called *Baradin* in Bangla, is observed (d) — the Christians. There are also some common festivities which (e) — observed countrywide by people irrespective of races.

I. Read the statements in columns A and B. Now, match them to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
1. Eid means	a. a bond between us and family members.
2. Transport accidents take	b. my parents.
3. Our roots make	c. the first Bengali epic.
4. I live in a city but I never forget	d. happiness.
5. Michael is the poet to write	e. away many lives.

Lesson-4 : Revision Test

A.

Write the meanings of the words in the following table.

Words	Meanings
festival	
Transport	
roots	
Hazard	
Relatives	
Brilliant	
Occupation	
frustration	
Adolescence	
Afterwards	

B.

Complete the following sentences. The first one is completed for you.

1. Michael Madhusudan Dutt is a popular Bengali poet and dramatist.
2. Sagordari is in.....
3. *Meghand Badh Kabya* is the.....
4. Michael received English education at.....
5. After becoming a Christian, Michael went to.....
6. Michael wrote a sonnet titled.....
7. Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar helped.....

C.

Fill in the blanks in the following passage by inserting suitable words.

A series of festivals varying from race to (a) — are observed in Bangladesh. Some of (b) — Muslim rites are Eid e-Miladunnabi, Eid ul-Fitr, Eid ul-Adha, Muharram and the like. The Hindus (c) — Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, Kali Puja, and many other pujas. Christmas, popularly called *Baradin* in Bangla, is observed (d) — the Christians. There are also some common festivities which (e) — observed countrywide by people irrespective of races.

D. Read the statements in columns A and B. Now, match them to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
1. Eid means	a. a bond between us and family members.
2. Transport accidents take	b. my parents.
3. Our roots make	c. the first Bengali epic.
4. I live in a city but I never forget	d. happiness.
5. Michael is the poet to write	e. away many lives.

 **Answer Key :**

Lesson-1

D.

1. A rootless person lacks his/her own identity.
2. It is our roots that make a bond between us and family members.
3. In-laws mean the relatives by marriage.
4. Everyone wants to share the happiness of Eid with their relatives.
5. A mad rush in the buses, trains, or launches for the home-bound people often causes transport accidents.

E.

2. What does Eid mean?
3. What are our roots?
4. What develops our identity making what we are?

F.

That makes our roots		The problems of a rootless person	
1	our families	1	devoid of a bond
2	our land of birth	2	devoid of identity
3	our relatives	3	devoid of values

4	our traditions and culture	4	devoid of humanity
5	our surroundings	5	devoid of social responsibilities

Lesson 2

C.

The likes of the people	The dislikes of the people
We have a moderately big house in a town but we frequently go to our village home as well. I always feel so homely when I visit my village home and stay with my near ones.	I simply just can't bear the people who don't have any respect for their roots.
I live in a city but I never forget my parents are from a tiny beautiful village. I know I have my roots there and I'm so proud of that.	I live in a small apartment with my mom, dad, and my little sister. Most of our in-laws live in a village. We seldom go over there as I don't like village life.
	Some people are so eager to leave their own home, friends, and everything behind only to be a part of the city life. They are not for me.
	To be frank, I don't get used to visiting my in-laws at the village.
	I just can't stand the people who are grown up in the village but forgets it once they are out from there.

E.

3. Why do you like your village?
4. Where do you stay?
5. Don't you like a city?
6. Why do you live in your village?
7. What do you do in your village?
8. Do you like the village people?
9. How do you help the village people?

F.

1. Mr. Islam graduated from Bangladesh Agriculture University.
2. The specialty of Islam brothers is that city life couldn't attract them.
3. Mr. Islam believes that if anyone has education she/he has to have multi-faced opportunities.
4. Mr. Islam also believes in obligation to the soil that has made us.
5. Staying in the roots is the duty toward roots.

Lesson-3**C.**

1. Michael Madhusudan Dutt is a Bengali poet and dramatist.
2. The title of the first Bengali epic is *Meghnad Badh Kavya*.
3. The Kopotaksho River is in Sagordari, the birthplace of Michael Madhusudan Dutt.
4. Michael Madhusudan Dutt's sonnet in Bengali "Kopotaksha Nad" earned huge reputation in Bengal.
5. Lord Byron is a famous English poet.

D.

- b. Where did he pass most of his European days?
- c. How were his days in Europe?
- d. What was unbearable to him?
- e. Who helped him to clear off his loans and return to India?
- f. How many times did Dutt marry? Whom did he marry while living in Madras?
- g. Whom did he marry later?
- h. How long did his second marriage last?
- i. Who were Napoleon and Sharmistha?
- j. Where and when did Dutt die?

E.

Michael as a man	Michael as a poet	Attitude to his roots
As a man, Michael was aristocratic and talented.	popular 19 th century Bengali poet and dramatist	Michael was indifferent to his roots, and imitated English in taste, manners and intellect.

Lesson-4**A.**

Words	Meanings
festival	a day or time of religious or other celebration
transport	a means of transporting or conveying, as a truck or bus
roots	sources or origins
hazard	danger, risk
relatives	persons connected with another or others by blood or marriage
brilliant	distinguished, talented
occupation	a person's usual or principal work or business
frustration	a feeling of dissatisfaction
adolescence	the transitional period between puberty and adulthood
afterwards	later, subsequently

B.

- Sagordari is in Jessore district.
- Meghnad Badh Kabya* is the first Bengali epic.
- Michael received English education at home.
- After becoming a Christian, Michael went to Europe.
- Michael wrote a sonnet titled "Kopotaksha Nad".
- Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar helped Michael Madhusudan Dutt to clear off his loans and return to India.

C.

A series of festivals varying from race to (a) race are observed in Bangladesh. Some of (b) the Muslim rites are Eid e-Miladunnabi, Eid ul-Fitr, Eid ul-Adha, Muharram and the like. The Hindus (c) observe Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, Kali Puja, and many other pujas. Christmas, popularly called *Baradin* in Bangla, is observed (d) by the Christians. There are also some common festivities which (e) are observed countrywide by people irrespective of races.

D.

- Eid means happiness.
- Transport accidents take away many lives.
- Our roots make a bond between us and family members.
- I live in a city but I never forget my parents.
- Michael is the poet to write the first Bengali epic.

Unit 13

Media and E-Communications



OBJECTIVES

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to –

- surf the Internet.
- read and write emails.
- narrate incidents in a logical sequence.
- read intensively and extensively.
- present information in charts.

OVERVIEW

Lesson 1: Media and e-Communications

Lesson 2: Social Network Services

Lesson 3: E-learning

Lesson 4: Revision and Test

ANSWER KEY

Lesson 1 : E-Communications

A. Look at the pictures, and think what you see in them.



Now, write which of the words in the following box you are familiar with. How are they related to e-communications?

Yahoo, Google, Skype, facebook, e-mail, web site, blog, e-commerce, twitter, e-learning, iPod, tab, information super high way, social network, smart phone



B. Read the following passage.

Let's imagine a citizen's ordinary day at work. The morning probably starts with a cup of coffee or tea, followed by greeting the colleagues. Then come the inevitable tasks including switching on the computer and logging in the email. For many of us, the third step has become

an automatic behaviour, and it dominates the rest of our working day, receiving and sending dozens of emails.



An e-mail is an electronic mail. It is a computer-aided way of exchanging digital text messages from a sender to one or more recipients. Emails operate through a network of computers linked by the Internet. There are commercial server agencies, such as Yahoo, Gmail, Hotmail, etc that accept the text message from the sender, forward it and deliver instantly to the digital mailbox of the recipient. If the recipient is not online, the message is stored and delivered later when the recipient is online. The email works instantly just with the click of your mouse. It has been a powerful communication tool in our modern life.



C. Answer the questions.

1. Question: What is an email?

Answer:

2. Question: How does an email operate?

Answer:

3. Question: How do the commercial servers work in the process of an email?

Answer:

4. Question: How is the email a powerful communication tool?

Answer:

5. Question: How do emails affect our daily work schedule?

Answer:

D. Read the following email exchanged between two friends. Like an informal letter, an email to a close one is casually written. Now, write an email like the one below to your friend.

Subject: Details of Dhaka Tour

FROM: Shoilee<malihamanir@gmail.com>

TO: Rafit<rafitmuhammad@gmail.com>

Sunday, February 22, 2015 7:30 AM

Hi Rafit!

Thanks for Your email. I'll fly from Washington DC at 7:36 hours local time on 13 July with Qatar Airlines via London-Doha and land Dhaka on 15 July around 13:41hours local time. Wish to stay 2 days in Cox's Bazar and 1 day in Mymensingh. Return flight is on 21 July at 3:04 hours local time.

Keep fine and in touch. Hope to see you soon!

Shoilee

E. Read the following text. It gives information on the origin of the email. Choose the appropriate forms of the verbs from the box to complete the sentences. You can use a verb more than once.

send, say, use, remain, call, expand, allow, develop, spread
--

Sending text messages electronically could be to date back to the Morse code telegraph of the mid 1800s and the 1939 New York World's Fair. In the fair, IBM a letter of congratulations from San Francisco to New York on an IBM radio- type,it a high-speed substitute for mail service in the world of tomorrow. Teleprinters were in Germany during World War II. The use until the late 1960s when there was a worldwide Telex network. Additionally, there was the similar American system TWX which.....important until the late 1980s.

With the introduction of MIT's Compatible Time-Sharing System (CTSS) in 1961, for the first time multiple users were to log into a central system from remote dial-up terminals. They were also able to store and share files on the central disk. Informal methods of using this to pass messages and were to create the first true email system.

Lesson 2 : Social Network Services

A.

Look at the following logos. Do you know them? Think what they are.



Now, discuss with your friend what the above logos are and how they are related to the field of e-communications.



B. Read the following text.

The advantages of the Internet technology have made it possible to emerge a good number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks. At present, Facebook is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus have made a lot for the users to feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some networks like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures, too. A user himself or herself decides on the number of visitors/viewers, and what information should be shared with others.



C. Answer the questions.

1. Question: What do you mean by social networks??

Answer:

2. Question: What are some uses of social networks?

Answer:

3. Question: What is Facebook?

Answer:

4. Question: Do you use Facebook, and why?

Answer:

5. Question: Are most of the social services cost free?

Answer:

D. Choose the best answer, and write in the gaps.

1. The _____ technology has made social networking sites to emerge.
 - a. LinkedIn
 - b. Internet
 - c. Google+
 - d. Twitter

2. Users have to pay for _____.
 - a. social networks
 - b. their online connections
 - c. multimedia contents
 - d. uploading pictures

3. User accounts have _____ protection measures.
 - a. virus
 - b. identity
 - c. personal secrecy
 - d. network

4. User profiles have a section for _____.
 - a. others' remarks

- b. outsider's editing
- c. outsider's moderation
- d. outsider's uploading

E. Read and note the information on the worldwide use of different social networks.

Social Networks	Individual users	Percentage (%) of popularity	Regions covered
Twitter	792,999,000	55.1 %	worldwide
Google+	250,000,000	17.7 %	worldwide
Facebook	167,903,000	11.7 %	worldwide
LinkedIn	94,823,000	6.6 %	Asia and Europe
MySpace	61,037,000	4.2 %	USA and Canada
Others	255,539,000	17.8 %	
Total	1,438,877,000	100%	

F. Now, complete the following dialogues about Facebook and MySpace, and make your own dialogue on the rest of the social networks in the table.

1 Question: _____ social network is the most popular?

Answer: Facebook is _____ .

Question: _____ individual users use Facebook?

Answer: About 793 million.

Question: _____ part of the world is Facebook mostly used in?

Answer: Worldwide. It's popular worldwide among individual users.

2 Question: _____ the least popular?

Answer: MySpace is _____ .

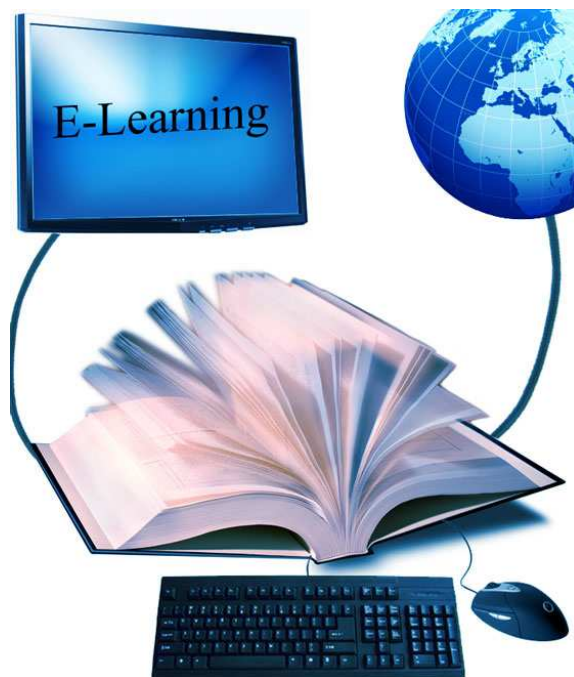
Question: _____ individual users use MySpace?

Answer: _____ .

Question: _____ mostly used?

Answer: _____ among individual users.

Lesson 3 : E-Learning



A. Look at the following picture. Do you identify it? Think what it is.

Now, discuss the following questions with your friend, and write answers to them.

- Have you ever experienced any digital education programmes in multimedia or CD/DVD?
- Have you ever used any digitized educational resources, such as Oxford Dictionary, Banglapedia, and IELTS/TOEFL practice materials?
- Have you ever heard of any online education course?
- Have you ever seen a classroom teaching programme on TV?



B. Read the following passage.

Can you think of a classroom where there is no blackboard or desks? Do you believe that you can be a student without a traditional book or writing pad or even pen and pencil? Are you not thrilled to imagine that you have asked a question, and your tutor is answering that while flying midair in a Boeing from California to Tokyo? These are all possible on a 'virtual campus' in the system of e-learning. No kidding! For quite a long time, educationists have been utilizing the advantages of computer technology. The social networking services have a huge potential to help educationists in this sector. They have access to millions of people worldwide. Educationists have noticed that a large number of social network users come from

young generation and especially belong to the student community. So, side by side computer assisted teaching-learning software, online education programmes are evolving fairly rapidly to assist conventional education system. But, is that e-learning?

We may confuse distant education or computer-based learning or computer-assisted training or even online education programmes with e-learning. But, we should be cautious about the mix-up. What happens in an online education programme? Maybe, you get some materials online from your tutor. Maybe, you submit your assignment through emails. Or even, you may take your test online. But, there must be some conventional campus, a department or institute from where your certificate will come.

But, in e-learning, every step, such as registration, admission, classroom entry and exit, class work, attendance, discussion with course mates, feedback, exams, and finally certification must take place electronically through computer and the Internet technology on a virtual campus. Everything is digitized and conducted by a system called Learning Management System (LMS). So, online education programmes blend various components of e-learning. The revolutionary concept of e-learning is already in its practice phase in many parts of the world.



C. Answer the questions.

1. Question: What is LMS?

Answer:

2. Question: What is e-learning?

Answer:

3. Question: What is a virtual campus?

Answer:

4. Question: Do you like e-learning, and why?

Answer:

5. Question: Do you believe that learning is possible on a virtual campus?

Answer:

D. Complete the following sentences.

1. Education experts utilizing the advantages of computer technology a long time.

2. In e-learning, everything from admission to certification must
.....electronically through computer and the Internet technology on a virtual campus.
3. In some online courses, you your test online.
4. In case of online programmes, there some conventional campus where
- 5 In e-learning, all activities by a system called Learning Management System (LMS).

D. Write an email to your tutorial teacher expressing your feelings and opinion regarding the next mode of education – e-learning. Also, ask your tutorial teacher to clarify if anything in the text is not understood by you.

Lesson-4: Revision and Test

A. Write the meanings of the words in the following table.

Words	Meanings
Inevitable	
Dominate	
Probably	
Exchanging	
instantly	
Operate	
advantage	
Protection	
conventional	
Component	

B. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by inserting suitable words.

We may confuse distant education, computer-based learning, computer-assisted training, or even online education programmes with e-learning. But, we (a) — be cautious about the mix-up. What happens in an online education (b) —? Maybe, you get some materials online from your tutor. Maybe, you submit your assignment through (c) —. Or even, you may take your test (d) —. But, there must be some conventional campus, a department or institute from where your certificate will (e) —.

C. Read the statements in columns A and B. Now, match them to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
1. Everyday I send and receive	a. spend much time on facebook.
2. A students should not	b. online from the tutor.
3. A student can get materials	c. server agency across the globe
4. E-learning takes place	d. a lot of emails.
5. Yahoo is a very popular	e. on a virtual campus.

D. Write an email to your friend requesting him/her to send you some materials through an email attachment.

ANSWER KEY

Lesson-1

B.

1. An e-mail is an electronic mail.
2. An email operates through a network of computers linked by the Internet.
3. The commercial servers accept the text message from the sender, forward it, and deliver instantly to the digital mailbox of the recipient.
4. The email is a powerful communication tool as it works instantly just with the click of the mouse.
5. Emails affect our daily work schedule as we daily receive and send dozens of them.

C.

Subject: A tour to Cox's Bazar

FROM: Rafit<rafitmuhammad@gmail.com>

TO: Shoilee<malihamanir@gmail.com>

Friday, January 15, 2016 8:30 PM

Hi Shoilee!

We're going on a tour to Cox's Bazar tomorrow. We'll go by microbus, and stay there two days. We'll visit the Inani Beach and other interesting spots. We'll enjoy sea fish.

Hope get back to Savar on Tuesday next.
Wish us luck.
Hope to see you soon!
Rafit

D.

Sending text messages electronically could be said to date back to the Morse code telegraph of the mid 1800s and the 1939 New York World's Fair. In the fair, IBM sent a letter of congratulations from San Francisco to New York on an IBM radio- type, calling it a high-speed substitute for mail service in the world of tomorrow. Teleprinters were developed in Germany during World War II. The use remained until the late 1960s when there was a worldwide Telex network. Additionally, there was the similar American system called TWX which remained important until the late 1980s.

With the introduction of MIT's Compatible Time-Sharing System (CTSS) in 1961, for the first time multiple users were allowed to log into a central system from remote dial-up terminals. They were also able to store and share files on the central disk. Informal methods of using this to pass messages spread and were expanded to create the first true email system.

Lesson-3

B.

1. Social networks mean the web-based services that provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet
2. Social networks facilitate social relations among people around the world.
3. Facebook is a social networking service.
4. Yes, I do. I use Facebook for exchanging interests and activities with my friends and relatives.
5. Yes, most of the social services are cost free.

C.

1. b. Internet
2. b. their online connections
3. c. personal secrecy
4. a. others' remarks

D.

- 1 Question: Which social network is the most popular?
Answer: Facebook is the most popular.
Question: How many individual users use Facebook?
Answer: About 167,903,000.
Question: Which part of the world is Facebook mostly used in?
Answer: Worldwide. It's popular worldwide among individual users.
- 2 Question: Which social network is the least popular?
Answer: MySpace is the least popular.
Question How many individual users use MySpace?

Answer: About 61,037,000.

Question: How is MySpace mostly used?

Answer: MySpace is mostly used among individual users.

Lesson-3

B.

1. LMS means Learning Management System.
2. E-learning takes place electronically through computer and the Internet technology on a virtual campus.
3. A virtual campus is an electronic campus created by computer and the Internet technology.
4. Yes, I do. I like e-learning as it helps me to have education on a virtual campus.
5. Yes, I do.

C.

1. Education experts have been utilizing the advantages of computer technology for a long time.
2. In e-learning, everything from admission to certification must take place electronically through computer and the Internet technology on a virtual campus.
3. In some online courses, you may take your test online.
4. In case of online programmes, there must be some conventional campus where your certificate will come from.
5. In e-learning, all activities are digitized and conducted by a system called Learning Management System (LMS).

D.

Subject: *E-learning*

FROM: Rafit<rafitmuhammad@gmail.com>

TO: Shoilee<malihamanir@gmail.com>

Friday, January 15, 2016 8:30 PM

Dear Teacher,

I much like e-learning that takes place electronically through computer and the Internet technology. This mode of learning allows us to have education on a virtual campus. E-learning helps us to learn our lessons twenty four hours. It's neither time-bound nor confined to the classroom.

Please clarify the differences between the status of the conventional education and e-learning in our country.

Best regards,

Rafit

Lesson-4

A.

Words	Meanings
inevitable	essential
dominate	control, govern
probably	very likely
exchanging	sharing, giving and receiving reciprocally
instantly	immediately
operate	function
advantage	opportunity
protection	safety, defense
conventional	customary, usual
component	element, ingredient

B.

We may confuse distant education, computer-based learning, computer-assisted training, or even online education programmes with e-learning. But, we (a) should be cautious about the mix-up. What happens in an online education (b) programme? Maybe, you get some materials online from your tutor. Maybe, you submit your assignment through (c) emails. Or even, you may take your test (d) online. But, there must be some conventional campus, a department or institute from where your certificate will (e) come.

C.

1. Everyday I send and receive a lot of emails.
2. A students should not spend much time on facebook.
3. A student can get materials online from the tutor.
4. E-learning takes place on a virtual campus.
5. Yahoo is a very popular server agency across the globe.

D.

Subject: Some materials

FROM: Shoilee<malihamanir@gmail.com>

TO: Rafit<rafitmuhammad@gmail.com>

Saturday, January 16, 2016 9:00 PM

Hi Rafit!

Hope everything's well with you. You know I'm now doing an online SSC programme with Bangladesh Open University. I need materials relating to paragraph writing. Please send me some relevant materials through an email attachment.

I always appreciate your generosity and cooperation

Yours,

Shoilee

Unit 14

Pleasure and Purpose-1



Objectives:

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to—

- a. Get familiarized with a particular form of literature - poetry.
- b. Recognize different literary terms such as stanza, rhyme scheme, sounds, stress and intonation.
- c. Recite poem aloud to get pleasure.
- d. Interpret, evaluate, and paraphrase poetry in their own language.
- e. Understand and enjoy English poetry.

Overview

Lesson 1: Time, You Old Gipsy Man

Lesson 2: The Sands of Dee

Lesson 3: Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

Answer key

Lesson One : Time, You Old Gipsy Man

A. Read the title of the poem and answer the following questions:

- i. What do you understand by gipsy?
- ii. Do you find their life style interesting? If yes, why?
- iii. How are they different from general people?
- iv. How many stanzas are there in the poem?



B. Now Read the poem and answer the questions that follow:

Time, You Old Gipsy Man

Time, You Old Gipsy Man
Will you not stay,
Put up your caravan
Just for one day?

All things I'll give you
Will you be my guest,
Bells for your jennet
Of silver the best,
Goldsmiths shall beat you
A great golden ring,

Peacocks shall bow to you,
Little boys sing.
Oh, and sweet girls will
Festoon you with may,
Time, you old gipsy,
Why hasten away?

Last week in Babylon,
Last night in Rome,
Morning, and in the crush
Under Paul's dome;
Under Paul's dial
You tighten your rein--
Only a moment,
And off once again;
Off to some city
Now blind in the womb,
Off to another
Ere that's in the tomb.

Time, you old gipsy man,
Will you not stay,
Put up your caravan
Just for one day ?

- Ralph Hodgson



C. Attempt the Following Activities:

A. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

1. The central idea of the poem is that time waits for none.
2. This poem has been written to make readers realize the importance of time.
3. The substance of the poem relates to how time is always moving.
4. Time is compared to gipsies who are always moving.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you find relationship between time and an old gipsy man? What is that?
2. What things the poet wants to offer time if it stays for a day?
3. If time stays for you for a day, what things you will offer?
4. Identify the two cities that the poet has mentioned in the poem.
5. Do you find rhyme scheme in the poem? Locate.

Lesson Two : The Sands of Dee

A. Read the title, look at the picture and answer the question.



1. Is the title of the poem a phrase or a clause?
2. What do you understand by 'sand'?
3. What is the difference between 'sand' and 'sands'?
4. What do you understand by 'Dee'?
5. Can you name some more rivers of your country?
6. Can you predict, on the basis of the title and the picture, what is likely to happen in the poem?
7. Try to find out as many details as possible of the setting of the poem from the picture given.
8. What can you predict from the picture?



B. Now read the poem aloud and answer the questions that follow:

The Sands of Dee

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
Across the sands of Dee."

The western wind was wild and dark with foam
And all alone went she.

The western tide crept up along the sand,
 And o'er and o'er the sand,
 And round and round the sand,
 As far as eye could see.
 The rolling mist came down and hid the land;
 And never home came she.
 Oh! is it weed, or fish, or floating hair,--
 A tress of golden hair,
 A drownèd maiden's hair,
 Above the nets at sea?
 Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
 Among the stakes on Dee.

They rowed her in across the rolling foam,
 The cruel crawling foam,
 The cruel hungry foam,
 To her grave beside the sea.
 But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle home
 Across the sands of Dee.



C. Answer the following questions:

1. Is the river in low tide or high tide?
2. Is the river calm and quiet or stormy and violent?
3. Is the grassy island empty or are there cattle crazing on it?
4. Who is Mary?
5. Is Mary a maiden or a woman? Is there any mention of her age in the text? If not, how do you know that she is a maiden?
6. Where did Mary go to call the cattle home? Did she go alone?
7. What happened to Mary?
8. Who found her dead body and where?
9. Who brought the dead body to the shore?
10. What do the boatmen still hear across the sands of Dee?



D. List of vocabulary:

cattle - *cows and bulls*
 dark with foam - *wet with water drops*
 tide - *the flow of water in a river*
 crept up - *came rolling*
 rolling - *moving*
 weed - *sea plant*
 golden hair - *English girls have golden hair*
 drowned - *died from drowning*
 crawling - *moving along the ground*
 grave - *burial place*

B. Attempt the following tasks:

1. What impression of the wind do you get from the following words and phrases?

Wild wind
Wind...dank with foam
rolling mist

- i. Is the wind normal and gentle or is it wild and stormy?
- ii. Is the weather fair and cool or is it misty and rough?

2. What idea of the setting do you gather from the following words and phrases?

tide crept up along the sand
the rolling foam
the cruel crawling foam
grave beside the sea.

- i. Is the setting likely to be a hilly area or a sandy beach?
- ii. Is it already under water or going to be submerged by the cruelcrawling foam?
- iii. Why is the crawling foam cruel?

3. What do the following phrases suggest?

never home came she
floating hair
drowned maiden's hair
grave beside the sea

- i. What happened to the maiden?
- ii. Was she drowned?
- iii. Was her hair floating in the river?
- iv. Was she buried in the grave beside the sea?

Lesson 3: Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

A. Before you read the poem, ask and answer the questions:

1. Can you predict, on the basis of the title, what is likely to happen in the poem?
2. Do you think that the words used in the title indicate that the poem is about nature?
3. How will you feel if you are in a place of natural beauty similar to the one described in the poem?



B. Now read the poem aloud and identify how the words in each stanza rhyme.

One is done for you.

Stanza 1- know (line 1) rhymes with though (line 2) ...

Whose woods these are I think I know.
 His house is in the village though;
 He will not see me stopping here
 To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
 To stop without a farmhouse near
 Between the woods and frozen lake
 The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
 To ask if there is some mistake.
 The only other sound's the sweep
 Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
 But I have promises to keep,
 And miles to go before I sleep,
 And miles to go before I sleep.



C. List of textual vocabulary:

little -- diminutive, gentleness

queer -- unusual, out of the ordinary

stop -- come to rest,

farmhouse -- welcoming lively place, warmth

darkest evening of the year -- solstice, turning point, mystery

harness bells -- sounds of leather and bells,

a shake -- playfulness, mild protest
sweep of easy wind -- hush of wind whispering gently across tree branches and snow
downy flake -- gentle soft murmur of snow accumulating on branches and fenceposts
lovely -- pleasing, pleasant, appealing
deep -- endless, continuing, hidden mysteries and wonders
dark -- not brazen, secret, hidden
promises -- assurances to oneself
miles to go -- journey, life to live, accomplishments to achieve
sleep -- rest, stillness



D. Choose the correct/appropriate answers of the following questions:

- 1. Why does the narrator stop by the woods?**
 - a. To see the woods filled up with snow
 - b. To see the fires burning
 - c. To hear the harness bells
 - d. To see the stars twinkling
- 2. What must think it's queer to stop?**
 - a. A little horse
 - b. A little cat
 - c. A little dog
 - d. A little fox
- 3. Insert the missing word: "Between the ----- and frozen lake"**
 - a. Woods
 - b. Roads
 - c. Village
 - d. Creek
- 4. Is this line correct: "The coldest evening of the year."?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 5. Who/what gives his harness bells a shake?**
 - a. The little cow
 - b. The little mule
 - c. The little horse
 - d. The little pony
- 6. Why does he give his harness bells a shake?**
 - a. To hear the sound echoing in the woods
 - b. To ask if there is some mistake
 - c. To see the glittering bells
 - d. To hear the glittering bells
- 7. Why didn't the narrator stay in the woods?**
 - a. Because his little horse is getting impatient
 - b. Because he still has miles to go
 - c. Because he's getting cold
 - d. Because he's tired of waiting in the woods

Unit 15

Pleasure and Purpose-2



Objectives:

After the completion of this unit, you should be able to –

- get familiarized with a particular form of literature – fiction.
- interpret, evaluate, paraphrase and summarize English fiction in their own language.
- read, understand and enjoy English fiction.
- be able answer different kinds of questions related to English fiction.

Overview

Lesson 1: A Pound of Flesh

Lesson 2: The three caskets

Lesson 3: The trial

Answer key

Lesson One: A Pound of Flesh

A. Look at the picture, ask and answer questions.

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. What do you think they are doing?
3. What other things do you find in the pictures apart from the two persons?
4. Where do we find these things?
5. What is the meaning of 'flesh'?
6. What can you predict from the picture?



B. Now read the text.

Once upon a time in Venice, there was a very rich merchant named Antonio. He had many ships that sailed in the sea. His ships carried different types of merchandise to other countries. He sold those goods in foreign countries. He bought spices and other valuables with the money and sold them in Venice.

Antonio was a good and kind man. He always helped the poor. The people of Venice loved him very much for his honesty and kindness.

Antonio had a close friend named Bassanio. He was a handsome young man and was born in a noble family. Bassanio liked to live a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than his earning. As a result, he was very often short of money. In such situations, Bassanio would go to his best friend Antonio for help. Antonio would, on the other hand, help him with cash.

It so happened that, Bassanio fell in love with a wealthy lady named Portia. Portia was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom. Portia, on the other hand, had

softness towards Bassanio too. He wanted to visit Portia in a grand manner but he did not have any money. So he went to Antonio.



Bassanio said, “Dear friend Antonio, I am in great need of some money. I would like to visit Portia at Belmont, grandly dressed and with many servants. But I don’t have any money right now. Please help me to fulfill my intention.”

Antonio said, “This is not a problem my friend, how much do you need?”

“Three thousand ducats (Venetian currency) will do.”

“I don’t have that much money with me now as all my ships have gone out in the sea with merchandise. But don’t worry my friend, I’ll arrange three thousand ducats for you.”

So he decided to borrow the sum from a moneylender named Shylock. Shylock was a very crooked man. Antonio and Shylock hated each other. Shylock sued to lend money with high interest. He would even send the debtor to prison if he failed to pay his debt. On the contrary, Antonio used to lend money to help those who need it and would not charge any interest.

Shylock agreed to lend him money but on one condition. If he failed to repay the money in three months’ time then he has to pay a penalty. Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio’s body.

Antonio willingly agreed thinking that his ships would soon return with all the rich merchandise and he can easily return the money to Shylock by selling them. Shylock made Antonio sign a bond before giving him the money. Antonio took the money and gave it to Bassanio.



C. Write if the following statements are True or false, If false, give the correct information.

1. Antonio and Bassanio were very fond of each other.
2. Bassanio and Antonio were rich merchants.
3. Shylock went to Antonio to borrow money.
4. Shylock happily gave Antonio the money he asked for.
5. Antonio needed the money to buy merchandise.

D. Read the text in B again and answer the following questions.

1. Why was Bassanio short of money all the time?
2. Why did he go to Antonio?
3. Why did Antonio go to Shylock?
4. What kind of person was Shylock?
5. Why did Shylock bring forward the bond?
6. What could be written on the bond?

E. Match the meaning of words in Column A with that of Column B.

Column A	Column B
Merchant	A building where people are kept as punishment
Luxurious	To take legal action
Wisdom	Just the opposite
Crooked	Disadvantage
Sue	To give money to some as loan
Debtor	Very comfortable and expensive
Lend	A person who owes money
On the contrary	Someone who buys and sells goods for profit
Prison	Dishonest
Penalty	Knowledge that is gained by having many experiences in life

Lesson Two : The three caskets

A. Look at the picture and answer the following questions:

1. Do you know what a 'casket' is?
2. What do people do with such thing?
3. Have you ever seen a casket?



B. Read the text and answer the following questions.

Bassanio went to Belmont to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants. Portia's father had died lately. Before his death he had thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter. He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth. He had three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver and one of lead. One of the caskets had Portia's portrait in it. The suitor, who would first choose the casket with the portrait would marry her. Many suitors went away when they heard about such a strange condition.

The first one to try was the prince of Morocco. He thought that silver and lead are poor metals. It is the casket made of precious metal that can hold the precious picture. So he chose the gold casket. But all he found was a picture of a skull with a message that said, "All that glitters is not gold." The prince was very sad and went back home.



Then came the prince of Spain. He looked at the silver casket for a long time. On it was written, “He who chooses me will get what he deserves.” The prince had a very high opinion about himself. He thought that he deserved the best. He therefore chose the silver casket and opened it. Inside the casket he found the picture of a blinking fool. He was very disappointed and offended. He immediately rode away.

Then it was Bassanio’s turn. He looked at the caskets for a long time. He thought, “Appearances are often misleading. Bad men appear good and they hide their inner ugliness under fine clothes.” So he chose the plain looking lead casket. On opening the casket, he found the portrait of Portia inside.



Bassanio and Portia got married. There was great joy at Belmont and the newly married couple was spending their time happily.



But soon their happiness turned into sorrow by a piece of news. A messenger came with a letter from Antonio. The letter said, “Dear friend Bassanio, all my ships have been lost at sea. I cannot pay the money I owe to Shylock. So I have to pay the penalty. Dear friend, come and see me if possible. I would like to see you once before I die.” Bassanio quickly left for Venice.



C. Write if the following statements are True or false, If false, give the correct information.

1. Portia’s father wanted a man who had plenty of wealth to marry Portia.
2. Portia’s father had two caskets made of gold.
3. The first one to try to caskets was the prince of Spain.
4. The prince of Spain chose the gold casket.
5. Bassanio chose the plain looking lead casket because “appearances are often misleading...”

D. Answer the questions that follow:

1. Why did Portia’s father make such a strange plan?
2. Which metals are used in making the three caskets?
3. How many people attempted to choose the right casket?
4. Who succeeded to marry Portia?
5. Why did the joyous mood at Belmont turn into sadness?

E. Identify the word-class of the following words and make sentences with them. One is done for you.

Grandly (adv.) – He was grandly dressed.

Grandly
Unusual
Herself
Strange
Immediately

Opinion
Portrait
Deserve
Messenger
Happiness

Lesson Three : The trial

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions that follows:

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. What do you think they are doing?
3. What types of clothes they are wearing?
4. Who usually wears such clothes?
5. Is there any relationship between the title and the picture?



B. Read the text and answer the following questions.

When Bassanio reached Venice, Antonio was already in the court of justice. They were waiting for the trial to begin. The Duke entered the courtroom, took his seat and the trial began. The Duke requested Shylock to be merciful and not to claim his pound of flesh. But Shylock would not listen to him. Bassanio offered him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio but Shylock did not accept it. He said, “I claim my pound of flesh. The law is on my side. Antonio must pay the penalty written in the bond.”

The Duke was extremely sorry that he could do nothing to help Antonio. The law was on Shylock's side and the law must be abided. The Duke feared that though the wisest lawyer in Venice was coming to speak in defense of Antonio, even he would not be able to save the merchant. Soon a young clerk entered the courtroom with a letter from the wise lawyer. The lawyer was ill and would not be able to come to the court. He requested the Duke to let his young friend, Doctor Balthazar, defend Antonio. The Duke gave his permission, and Doctor Balthazar entered the courtroom. He looked very young, and the Duke doubted if the wisdom of the young lawyer could save Antonio. This young lawyer was no other than Portia in disguise and the young clerk was her friend, who was also in disguise.



Portia begged Shylock to be merciful and told him how God bestows mercy to those who are merciful themselves.

“Mercy” Portia said, “brings a blessing to him who shows it and to him who receives it. All of us pray to God for mercy. But God will only have mercy on us if we have mercy on others.”

Shylock paid no heed to Portia. All he wanted was his pound of flesh.

Portia asked, “Can't Antonio pay the debt?”

Bassanio cried, “Yes, he can pay it, and even more. ... Even I can pay ten times the sum my friend borrowed from Shylock.

“Won't you take the money, Shylock?” Portia asked.

“No, I demand the lawful penalty. Give me my pound of flesh.”

“Let me see the bond Shylock”, said Portia.



Shylock handed the bond to her. She read it with great attention and then said, “You are right Shylock. The law is on your side. You can claim the flesh. But I would request you one more time to accept the sum Bassanio is offering you, and let me tear up the bond.”

But Shylock would not give up his claim. Portia then turned towards Antonio and said, “Get ready Antonio for Shylock to cut his pound of flesh. The law gives it to him.”

Shylock was filled with joy on hearing what Portia said. He began to praise Portia in disguise, for her wisdom and righteousness. He cried out, “Oh noble judge! Oh excellent young man, you are a second Daniel, who has come to this earth.”

Portia urged Shylock to cut the pound of flesh he demanded. Delighted, Shylock walked towards Antonio with a knife in hand. He told Antonio to uncover his chest.



The Trial Scene

But as he was about to cut Antonio's flesh, Portia stopped him. She cried out, "Wait Shylock! Never forget - there is no mention of blood in the bond. Therefore, you cannot shed a single drop of blood while you cut your pound of flesh; or else you pay the penalty. And the penalty is, the state will take your property from you. You lose everything that you have now, Shylock."



Shylock understood it was not possible for him to cut a pound of flesh without shedding blood. He was defeated by the wise lawyer. He hung his head and without another word left the courtroom. Thus Antonio's life was saved.

Adapted from *The Merchant of Venice* by William Shakespeare



C. Answer the following questions:

1. Who first requested Shylock to show mercy?
2. Who was Portia? What do you know about her?
3. What did Portia say regarding mercy?
4. How did Portia save Antonio's life?
5. How many characters are there in these three lessons?
6. How do you evaluate the character of Shylock?

D. There are some grammatical mistakes in the following excerpt. Rewrite it correctly.

After the Duke entered the court room and took seat, the trial begins. Shylock claimed his pound of flesh to be cutting from Antonio's body. The Duke request Shylock to show mercy. But Shylock would not listened to him. In such a critical condition, Doctor Balthazar, the young lawyer who was no other than Portia in disguise entering into the court room. The young lawyer (Portia in disguise) also beg Shylock to be merciful. But Shylock pay no heed to Portia and demanding his pound of flesh.



E. Write a short summary of the whole story in your own language and supply a title of that.

Marks and Test Items distribution

English	Marks	Marks and Test Items distribution			
English First Paper	100	Skills/Area	Marks	Test Item	Item Marks
		Reading	50	MCQ	07
				Answering questions (open ended and close ended)	10
				Matching	05
				Gap filling without clues	05
				Information Transfer	05
				Rearranging	08
				Summarizing	10
				Writing	50
		Completing a story	10		
		Writing informal letters	10		
		Describing graphs/charts	10		
		Dialogue writing	10		

Model Question

Subject: English **First** Paper

Time: 3Hours

Full Marks: 100

[N.B.:--- Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

A freedom fighter is honored **in all lands** and in all times, because he fights for a noble cause which is the freedom of the motherland. Freedom is birthright of man, but sometimes this right is denied to a nation by foreign rulers. As a result, armed conflict takes place between the freedom-loving people and the occupation forces. Sometimes the war continues for years and if the people are united and determined then the freedom fighters win and the country achieves independence.

The people of Bangladesh fought a glorious war of independence against the Pakistani occupation forces in 1971. In this Great War the Bengali members of the armed forces, the students and the people from all walks of life took part. They fought for long nine months and defeated the well trained Pakistani forces. Bangladesh became a free country. The people who fought against the Pakistani army and the people who took part in the war are called the freedom fighters. Many of the **freedom fighters** sacrificed their lives for the cause of the motherland. We are indebted to these noble freedom fighters for our freedom. The freedom fighters are the golden sons of Bangladesh and her pride. The people will cherish the memory of the valiant sons till the end of Bangladesh or the world.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1×7=7

(a) Which of the following has the nearest meaning of the word, 'freedom' used in the first sentence?

- (i) Independence (ii) War (iii) Battle (iv) Fight

(b) What does the expression "in all lands" in line 1 mean?

- (i) Most of the countries (ii) All countries in the world
(iii) Only the developed countries (iv) Only the undeveloped countries.

- (c) The word 'birth right' refers to -----
 (i) freedom (ii) privilege (iii) failure (iv) suggestion
- (d) Which one is defeated in the War of Independence?
 (i) Police (ii) Army (iii) Freedom fighters (iv) Occupation forces
- (e) Not only Bangladesh but also the world will remember ----- forever.
 (i) B.G.B (ii) armed forces (iii) police (iv) valiant sons
- (f) The War of Liberation ---- in 1971.
 (i) take place (ii) held (iii) took place (iv) occur
- (g) ----- participated in the War of Liberation.
 (i) Students (ii) Women (iii) Porters (iv) People of all walks of life.

2. Answer the following questions.

2×5=10

- From your reading of the passage, give one of the reasons of armed conflict between two countries.
- "Freedom is the birthright of man." Who says this? Why does s/he say this? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- What do you know about the War of Independence?
- Describe the heroism of our freedom fighters.
- Do you support the idea that the people of this soil will cherish the memory of the valiant sons forever? Why / Why not? Explain in 2/3 sentences.

3. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 65 to 75 words.

10

4. Read the passage on the history of Nobel Prize. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1×5=5

The Nobel Prize is the world's most prestigious and important prize. It has been given since 1909. This prize is given to persons with outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, literature medicine, peace and economics. Economics was added to the list in 1969 for the first time. The Nobel Prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of dynamite. This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden on October 21, 1833 and he died in 1896. Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He earned a huge sum of money by selling dynamite. At the time of his death in 1896. Nobel left behind a huge amount of money. He also left a will indicating that the interest on this money should be given as prizes to persons for their outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. This prize was named as Nobel Prize. The first Nobel Prize was given to Rontgen on 10th December 1901 for his inventing X-rays.

Name of events	Place	Year/Time	Achievement
Alfred Nobel born	i. --		
Nobel Prize instituted		ii. -----	
Economics added to the list		iii. -----	
Alfred educated	iv. --		
		In 1901	v. -----

5. From your reading of the above passage, fill in the blanks with suitable words. Use one word only in each blank.

1×5=5

Alfred Bernard Nobel, the (a)---- of dynamite was born in Sweden. He (b) ---- the whole amount of money he (c) ---- by selling dynamite as prizes to persons for their outstanding contribution to six fields. The Nobel Prize was (d) ---- after his name. The prize (e) ---- his name.

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' and column and 'B' to write five complete sentences. There are more parts of sentences in column 'B' than required. 1×5=5

Column A	Column B
a. Nowadays most of the students are	i. using face book
b. As a result, they cannot	ii. worried about the matter
c. Their parents are	iii. satisfied with the matter
d. They pass their time	iv. indifferent to their studies
e. This is how they waste	v. their most valuable time
	vi. cut a good figure in the exam as per expectation
	vii. can play an important role in this regarded.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. 1×8=8

- He graduated from the govt. school of Art in Kolkata.
- He recognized as the most valuable painter of Bangladesh.
- He died of lungs cancer.
- Zainul Abedin was born in 1914 in Kishoregonj.
- Still now he is referred with great respect as Shilpacharya in Bangladesh.
- He is also the pioneer of Bangladeshi Modern art.
- He was also appointed as a teacher there.
- He is highly admired for this "Bengal Femine Sketches".
-

Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Your School Magazine". 10

- What is a school magazine?
- What is the name of your school magazine?
- How is the magazine committee for made?
- What does it contain?
- What is the importance of a school magazine?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once there was an old farmer in a village. He had four sons. They were illiterate. Every day they used to quarrel among themselves. This made the farmer very anxious. He wanted to teach them a lesson. So, one day he asked his sons to -----

10. The table below shows 'The Number of People Living below the Poverty Line' from the year 1995 to 2014. Now, describe the table in about 150 words. 10

Years	Percentage of people living under poverty line
1995	35.6%
2004	45%
2008	36.3%
2010	31.5%

11. Imagine, you are Asif/Fatema living at Mirpur. You have a pen friend Alice who lives at 10 Park Street, U.S. A. He wants to know about Bangladesh. Now, write a letter to your friend describing you country. 10

12. Mobile phone is one of the wonders modern sciences. It has added a new dimension to our way of life and to the communication system. But it can be misused by someone. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Farid / Farida on merits and demerits of using mobile phone. 10