

# Lesson plan

Chapter-3

No.of Class -3

Class-XII

Time 45

## ENGLISH 2ND PAPER

### TOPIC: GRAMMAR- SUITABLE PHRASES/WORDS

#### ❖ LESSON PLAN -1

#### ❖ To introduce the question type of *SUITABLE PHRASES/WORDS*

#### Question type:

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrase/words given in the box. .5X10=5

it	was born	as soon as	had better	have to
as if	what does .... look like	would rather	what's it like	let alone

(a) Hanif : ----- his home ----- ?

Saber : His home looks very beautiful. His father bought this house in 1980.

(b) ---- participating in the competitive game. It is very challenging to win the match.

(c) The boy cannot pass the examination ----- get GPA-5. He does not pay attention to his study.

(d) You ---- study hard. You may fail in the examination. You are the last resort of your family.

(e) She shows her attitude in such a way ---- ---- she were a rich and wealthy woman. She does not help anybody.

(f) We started writing ----- the bell rang. We were silent in the exam hall.

(g) Zashim was a poor farmer at Rasulpur Union. He ----- in 1962.

(h) You ----- stay at home. It's raining outside.

(i) ----- is very difficult to cut a good figure in all examination.

(j) You ----- take care of your mother. She is about to die.

#### ❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) Students will learn how the *PHRASES/WORDS* based question is given in the Exam. question paper.

(ii) Students will also learn that in the case of **PHRASES/WORDS** based question **only writing the answer** is required like the following:

**Answer to the above sample question:**

(a)What does his home like (b) what's it like (c) let alone (d) would rather(e) as if (f)as soon as (g) was born (h) had better (i) to (j) have to

## ❖ LESSON PLAN -2

### ❖ Introduction to the list of common **PHRASES/WORDS** (**PHRASES/WORDS** এর তালিকা)

1.is/ was born	7. What does... look like.	13.What if	19.Whenever
2.had better	8. as soon as	14. in order that	20. It is high time/It is time
3. would rather	9. Let alone	15.Would you mind	21. In case
4. have/has to/ had to	10. There	16.Used to	22.as fast as Or as far as Or as much or as many as
5.as if /as though	11.It	17.No sooner had ... than	23.But for
6. What's it like	12. lest	18. In order to	24.Unless

### ❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i)Knowing the common phrases/words used in this question. (নিত্যদিন কথাবার্তায় ব্যবহৃত phrases/words সম্পর্কে জানতে পারা

## ❖ LESSON PLAN -3

❖ Elaborate Discussion on the common phrases/words (কমন শব্দ গুচ্ছ/ শব্দগুলোর উপর বিস্তারিত আলোচনা)

### DISCUSSION:

**1. Be born: (bear- bore-born/borne) – (i) To give somebody's place or date of birth, we use the simple past tense 'was/were born'. Always used as passive voice(কারও জন্মস্থান বা জন্ম তারিখ জানাতে আমরা past tense এ 'was/were born' ব্যবহার করি। সবসময় passive এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।)**

**Example: (a) I was born in 1936 (Not I am born in 1936)**

**(b) My parents were born in Chittagong.**

**(ii) To talk about coming into the world at birth, we usually use present tense - is/are born(সাধারণ বা চিরন্তন সত্য বা বাস্তবিক কিছু তথ্য উপস্থাপন করতে আমরা present tense - is/are born ব্যবহার করি)**

**Example: Hundreds of children are born deaf every year.**

**(iii) To have something as your destiny from birth/What is certain to happen to you( কপালের লিখন/ জন্ম হয়েছে কোন কিছু হওয়ার জন্য)**

**Example: Tendulkar was born to be a great cricketer.**

An infant is born innocent and receives parents' heavenly affection.

**2. Had better (do sth/ similar to 'should'): used to tell somebody what you think they should do./It is advisable to do something/ give suggestion/ We use had better for a particular situation. The negative form is 'had better not' or 'I'd better not'**

'তবুও ভাল' বা 'বরং ভাল' অর্থ বুঝাতে **had better** বসে। কোন কাজ করা বা না করার পরামর্শ দেয়া। কোন বিশেষ পরিস্থিতিতে **had better** ব্যবহৃত হয় এধরনের sentence এ যদিও **had** থাকে তবু এটা **past tense** নয়। এটি **present/future tense** এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। **had better** এর পর **Infinitive** এর **to** বসেনা, **verb** এর **base form** বসে।

**You had better stay at home, it is raining outside.**

**3. would rather ....(than): to prefer /like to do one thing /any job instead of the other one. The negative form of 'would rather' : I'd rather not ( বরং, একটি কাজের পরিবর্তে অন্য একটি কাজকে বেছে নেয়া। দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কোন একটি কাজ করার ব্যাপারে জোরালো ভাব থাকবে। আমি মরে যাব তবুও ভিক্ষা করবনা। এ ধরনের বাক্যে **than** শব্দটি ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

**Example: I would rather die than beg.**

**4. Have to/has to/had to (similar to 'must'): talk about obligation/to say that it is necessary to do something/compulsory work(কোন কাজ করা বাধ্যতামূলক, কাজটি করতে হবে বা কাজটি করা খুব দরকার - এরকম বোঝাবে।)**

Subject plural হলে have to বসবে তবে ব্যতিক্রম হিসেবে 'I' ও 'You' এর সঙ্গে have to বসবে এবং Subject singular ও uncountable হলে has to বসবে।  
had to যে কোন ধরনের Subject এর সঙ্গে বসবে।

past form of have to – had to অতীতে কোন কাজ করতে বাধ্য হয়েছিল - এরকম বোঝাবে

(i) *I have to get up early tomorrow. I'm going away and my train leaves at 7:30*

(ii) *In Bangladesh many children have to wear uniform when they go to school.*

(iii) *George can't come out with us this evening. He has to do work.*

**5. As if/As though:(যেন) As if /as though means the same. To compare with something unusual. We use them to say what a situation seems like. Or to say how somebody or something looks/sounds/feels**

সচরাচর নয় এমন কিছুর সাথে তুলনা করলে বা বাস্তবে যা নয় তা ভাবা বা কোন কাজ করা। এটি একটা conjunction হিসেবে দুটি বাক্যকে যুক্ত করে।

বাক্যের গঠন : Sub + v+o.w+ as if + be verb(were)/ main verb past form

Example: He talks as if he were a mad. He talks as if he knew everything.

**6. What's it like/What is it like :** (কোন কাজ করলে - কেমন হবে, কেমন হয়, কেমন লাগে, কেমন দেখাবে) To express a feeling, to seek suggestion, (কোন অনুভূতি প্রকাশ করা, কারও মতামত চাওয়া )

What is it like playing football in the rain?

What is it like eating Chinese foods?

**What's somebody like/What is he like** : তিনি কেমন? :to know someone's behavioral quality ( কারও আচার-আচরণ গত দিক সম্পর্কে জানা)

What is our English teacher like?

What is your home like?

**7. What does.... look like:** (To describe somebody's/something Physical structure/তিনি(ব্যক্তি) বা বস্তুটি দেখতে কেমন/ শারীরিক অবয়বের বর্ণনা)

Example:(i) What does your English teacher look like?(person/ব্যক্তি)

(ii) What does a time-machine look like?(thing/বস্তু )

**8. As soon as(যেই মাত্র):** কোন কাজ করতে না করতেই বা শেষ হতে না হতেই অন্য কাজটি শুরু হওয়া। অর্থাৎ যখন দুটি কাজ এক সঙ্গে হয় একটির ফলশ্রুতিতে আরেকটি কাজ সংগঠিত হয় তখন আমরা **As soon as** ব্যবহার করি। এটি একটা **conjunction** হিসেবে দুটি বাক্যকে যুক্ত করে।

As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

As soon as we started reading, the power went off.

**As soon as possible:** এটি একটি **phrase** যার অর্থ যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব

Example: Leave the place as soon as possible.

**9. Let alone:** Expressing negative view/ inability of somebody. একই ধরনের কোন একটি কাজ করা হয়না বা করতে পারেনা। সুতরাং অন্য একই ধরনের আরেকটি কাজ “করা বা হওয়াতো দূরের কথা” বা “অসম্ভব ব্যাপার” অথবা “কল্পনাই করা যায়না”

**Example:** He cannot speak Bangla properly let alone English.

## **10. There:**

যে সমস্ত বাক্য **there** দিয়ে শুরু হবে, তাদেরকে **Introductory there** বলে। **We usually use there as a kind of preparatory subject, and put the real subject after the verb** (আমরা সাধারণত **there** কে একপ্রকার **preparatory subject** হিসেবে ব্যবহার করি এবং আসল **subject** কে **verb** এর বসায়।)

**গঠন : There+verb+Subject+other words**

(i) কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা ঘটনার অস্তিত্ব আছে, (বা অস্তিত্ব না থাকুক) ছিল বা থাকবে বুঝাতে **there** ব্যবহৃত হয়। (We use 'there'... when we talk about something for the first time, to say it exists.

(ii) চলমান কোন কাজকে বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

There are three shelter-sheds in front our college.

There was a pond in our college campus.

**11. It:(a)** To talk about a particular thing, place, fact, situation etc.

Example: We went to the new restaurant. It's very good.

**(b)** To talk about distance, time and weather (Impersonal it)

Example: (i) It's a long way from here to the airport.

(ii) What day is it today?

(iii) It was windy.

(iv) It is raining.

**(c) Preparatory Subject:** When Subject is an infinitive expression, -ing form expression.

Example: (i) It's nice to talk to you.

(ii) It was nice seeing you.

**12. As long as (যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত):** this expression means "if" or 'on condition that'

**Example:** The poor will continue to suffer as long as they are illiterate.

**13. What if:** কোন কাজ করলে কি হবে, কি হত, কেমন হয় এই অনুভূতি প্রকাশ বা কারও কাছে এ ব্যাপারে পরামর্শ চাওয়া।

কোন বিষয়ে চিন্তিত বা উদ্ভিগ্ন হলে সে বিষয়ে কল্পনা করে নিজের মনে: 'কাজটি করলে- 'কি হবে,' 'কি হত,' 'কেমন হয়' অথবা 'কেমন হবে যদি' বা 'কি ঘটবে যদি' - এই জাতীয় প্রশ্নের উদয় হবে।

**What if** যুক্ত বাক্যে প্রশ্নবোধক ব্যবহৃত হবে।

What if the train is late ? What if our teacher is absent today?

## ❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) Learning the proper use of the phrases/words by reading elaborate discussion of the same. (Phrases/words গুলো নিয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা পড়ার মাধ্যমে এগুলোর যথাযথ ব্যবহার শিখতে পারবে।)

## ❖ LESSON PLAN -4

❖ Discussion on more useful phrases/words (আরও কিছু প্রয়োজনীয় phrases/words নিয়ে আলোচনা।

**14. Going to :** For future happenings or situations or an intention to do something. (ভবিষ্যতে বা পরে কোন কাজ ঘটতে যাচ্ছে, হচ্ছে বা করার ইচ্ছা পোষণ করছে বা সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া হয়েছে কোন কাজ করার, তাহলে বাক্যে going to ব্যবহৃত হবে। (I am going to do something or something is going to happen in the future)

**Example:** (i) Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

(ii) The windows are dirty. I'm going to clean them later.

**15. Would you mind:** used to ask somebody politely to do something. (কাউকে কোন কাজ করার জন্য বিনীতভাবে বলা/ অথবা কাউকে কোন কিছু offer করা)

**Example:** Would you mind leaving us alone for a few minutes.

**16.(i) Used to:** Something regularly happened in the past but no longer happens (অতীতে কোন কাজ নিয়মিতভাবে করা হত/ঘটত কিন্তু এখন আর করা হয়না বা ঘটেনা, ) Structure: used to + verb present form

**Example:(i)** I used to play cricket a lot but I don't play very often now.

**(ii)** am/is/are/was/were used to+ verb (ing form):

**(iii)** am/is/are/was/were used to + noun:

It is not new or strange for me. It is familiar. (এটা নতুন কিছু নয়, এই কাজে আমার অভিজ্ঞতা আছে, এটা আমার কাছে পরিচিত, এই কাজে আমার অভ্যস্ততা আছে। অর্থাৎ অতীত থেকে কোন কাজ শুরু হয়ে এখনও চলছে বুঝালে।)

Mr.Mizan lives alone. He doesn't mind this because he has lived alone for 15 years. It is not strange for him. **He is used to it. He is used to living alone.**

**17. No sooner had.... than/ Hardly had .... when/ scarcely had.... when** used to say that something happens immediately after something else. (কোন একটি কাজের পর আরেকটি কাজ সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শুরু হওয়া। ভাবগত অর্থ এই রকম: 'খাওয়া শুরু করতে না করতেই' 'বাইরে যেতে না যেতেই' ইত্যাদি)

**Example:** No sooner had she said it than she burst into tears. (সে কথাটি বলতে না বলতেই কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়ল।)

**18. In order to**(জন্যে বা উদ্দেশ্যে) : With the purpose or intention of doing or achieving something(কোন কিছু করার অভিপ্রায় বা কোন কিছু পাওয়া বা অর্জন করার জন্য কোন কাজ করা)  
Example: She arrived early in order to get a good seat.

**19. Whenever:** every time that... /যখনই.... তখনই(প্রতিবারেই)

Example:(i) Whenever she comes she brings a friend.

(ii) The roof leaks whenever it rains.

**Whenever possible** (যখনইসম্ভব): We try to help whenever possible.

**20. It is time/It is high time:** You should have done it already or started it. We often use this structure to criticize or to complain. ( কোন কাজ আরও আগে করা উচিত ছিল বা আরও আগে শুরু করা যেত, সুতরাং কাল বিলম্ব না করে কাজটি এখনই শুরু করা উচিত। আমরা সমালোচনা বা অভিযোগের সুরে এই structure ব্যবহার করি।)

Example: **(a)**It's late. It is time/It is high time we went home.

**(b)**The windows are very dirty. I think it is time/ high time we cleaned them.

(Here we use the past (cleaned) but the meaning is present or future, nor past/ এখানে আমরা past (cleaned) ব্যবহার করেছি কিন্তু অর্থ present বা future, past নয়)

**21. In case(similar to IF):**because of the possibility of something happening/ we use in case for a smaller possibility/ to talk about precautions – things which

we do in order to be ready for possible future situations (কোন কিছু হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা আছে তাই আগে থেকে সর্বকতামূলক ব্যবস্থাস্বরূপ কোন কাজ করে রাখা বা রাখবে বলে বুঝানো হয়। এর অর্থ: যদি)/কোন কারণে)

Example:(a) I always take an umbrella in case it rains.

(b) I don't want to go out in case he phones.

**In case of:** A prepositional phrase.(In case: a conjunction)

**Example :** In case of fire, please leave the building as quickly as possible.

## **22.as fast as Or as far as Or as much as or as many as**

সাধারণত পরিমাণ বুঝাতে **as much as** ,সংখ্যা বুঝাতে **as many as** দূরত্ব বুঝাতে **as far as**, গতি বুঝাতে **as fast as** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example: (i)I have't got as much money as I thought.

(ii) I ate as much as I could.

(iii) I will try as far as possible.

(iv) A deer cannot run as fast as a cheetah.

**23.But for: if not, except for ( না হলে, যদি না উহার জন্য, যদি না হত, ব্যতীত, ভাগ্যিস।)**

**Example: But for your timely intervention, I would have been assaulted bythem. I was just a victim of circumstances.**

**24.Lest:- Lest ( পাছে ঘটে তাই/ যাতে না ঘটে,এই জন্য যে, নইলে, নতুবা,নচেৎ)– lest negative** অর্থ প্রকাশ

করে। ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ হওয়া বা না হওয়ার আশংকা করলে **lest** ব্যবহার করা হয়। **lest** দ্বারা যে **clause** আরম্ভ হয় তাতে **no/not** বসে না। ইহা দ্বারা যে **clause** শুরু হয় তার পরে **should** বসে।

**গঠন:** প্রথম **clause+ lest+ sub+ verb+ should+ p.v+ others.**

a) Rima studies hard lest GPA-5 should be missed. (রীমা পরিশ্রম করে লেখাপড়া করছে যাতে জিপিএ ৫ হাতছাড়া না হয়।)

## ❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) Learning the proper use of the phrases/words by reading elaborate discussion of the same. ( phrases/words গুলো নিয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা পড়ার মাধ্যমে এগুলোর যথাযথ ব্যবহার শিখতে পারবে ।)

## ❖ LESSON PLAN -5

❖ Getting feedback from the students based on the discussion on *PHRASES/WORDS* by giving them some questions in the form of **Fill in the blanks.** (*PHRASES/WORDS* এর উপর আলোচনার ভিত্তিতে বোর্ডের *PHRASES/WORDS* সংক্রান্ত কিছু প্রশ্ন শূন্যস্থান পূরণ আকারে দিয়ে ছাত্র/ছাত্রী মূল্যায়ন যাচাই ।)

❖ The following questions are produced from all Board Questions-2019

Complete the text with suitable phrases/words given in the box:-

0.5×10 = 5

1.

would you mind	there	as soon as	was born	unless
it is high time	would rather	what does.....look like	as if	have to

- (a) Your enemies are looking for you. \_\_\_ you left this place.  
(b) It is raining heavily. \_\_\_ closing the window.  
(c) Rifat often behaves \_\_\_ he were a prince. It becomes very difficult for me to tolerate him.  
(d) Humayun Ahmed was a teacher, author, dramatist and filmmaker. He \_\_\_ on 13 November 1948.  
(e) \_\_\_ you work hard, you will not make a good result.  
(f) I \_\_\_ resign my job than tolerate injustice. I have moral courage to raise voice against injustice.  
(g) Son: \_\_\_ a satellite \_\_\_?  
Father: I have heard of it but never got a chance to see it.  
(h) We informed the police ---- the incident took place. But the police didn't arrive even after two hours.  
(i) Our society is full of bad persons. We \_\_\_ remain aware of them.  
(j) ---- is a hue and cry on the road. Something must have happened.  
(k)

2.

what does .... look like	how to	in order that	it is high time	was born
had to	what's it like	let alone	unless	lest

- b) The child cannot walk \_\_\_\_ run in the field.
- c) Tareq Ahmed is a renowned teacher. He \_\_\_\_ in 1960.
- d) At present, the children do not know \_\_\_\_ swim in water.
- e) Parents \_\_\_\_ work hard to take care of their children.
- f) Rima studies hard \_\_\_\_ GPA-5 should be missed.
- g) Father, \_\_\_\_ a ghost \_\_\_\_?
- h) Tanisha went to college \_\_\_\_ she could learn something.
- i) \_\_\_\_ people stopped corruption from society.
- j) \_\_\_\_ swimming in the river? For the first time, it seems new experience for all.
- k) You will not succeed in life \_\_\_\_ you work hard.

3.

had better	let alone	what does..... look like	as soon as	as if
there	would you mind	would rather	it	was born

- a) Our spring is very charming. During spring various kinds of flowers bloom. \_\_\_\_ seems that everything has got a new life.
- b) Baby: Mom, \_\_\_\_ an owl \_\_\_\_?
- c) Don't disturb me, you \_\_\_\_ leave me alone at this moment.
- d) The poor man \_\_\_\_ starve than beg.
- e) \_\_\_\_ exists no life on Mars.
- f) \_\_\_\_ taking tea with me?
- g) Sir Walter Scott was both a poet and a novelist. He \_\_\_\_ in 1771.
- h) She acts ----- she were mad.
- i) \_\_\_\_ we reached the station, the train started.
- j) He did not even see a hill, \_\_\_\_ a mountain.

4

there	was born	have to	let alone	what if
had better	as soon as	would rather	what's it like	as if

- a) I have never walked five miles at a stretch \_\_\_\_ ten miles. The idea of walking so much distance frightens me.
- b) I have never visited Kuakata \_\_\_\_ visiting this place in the coming summer vacation?
- c) People do not like his way of behavior. He always behaves \_\_\_\_ he were a great leader.
- d) The price of mango is high in our country. \_\_\_\_ we turn this land into a mango orchard?
- e) The criminal ran away \_\_\_\_ he was afraid of being arrested.
- f) Smoking tells upon the smoker's the health greatly. You \_\_\_\_ give up this bad habit.
- g) Once \_\_\_\_ lived a king named Solomon. He was very wise.
- h) Shimul \_\_\_\_ work hard than beg. He is very industrious and painstaking.
- i) Tapan is somewhat backward in his preparation for the coming HSC exam. He \_\_\_\_ study hard to get completely prepared before the exam.
- j) Albert Einstein was a great scientist of physics. He \_\_\_\_ in 1879 and breathed his last in 1955.

## 5.

would you mind	was born	let alone	had better	there
what does...look like	as if	would rather	as soon as	have to

- a) \_\_\_ flying in the sky? I think you will enjoy a lot.
- b) \_\_\_ was a king named Robert Bruce. He was very famous.
- c) I \_\_\_ and brought up in Bangladesh. This is a very beautiful country.
- d) Bangladesh is an emerging power in the world cricket. But we \_\_\_ struggle more to win the world cup.
- e) He cannot tell my name, \_\_\_ my address. He is really a liar.
- f) \_\_\_ the earth \_\_\_? It's not completely round.
- g) We \_\_\_ walk fast than get on the train. The train is very crowded.
- h) The class started \_\_\_ I reached my college. I was really lucky.
- i) You look so weak. You \_\_\_ go home as early as possible.
- j) The man pretended \_\_\_ he had been very poor. So, we disliked him.

## 6.

no sooner had	unless	what does...look like	in order to	as if
what it	there	let alone	was born	it

- a) Accessibility to higher education in our country is very difficult. Students must work hard \_\_\_ get themselves admitted into universities.
- b) Time is very important in our life. You cannot prosper in life \_\_\_ you make the best use of time.
- c) The students were taking in the class \_\_\_ the teacher entered the class than they stopped taking.
- d) He proceeded \_\_\_ he had never seen me. His behavior shocked me.
- e) The man is very weak. He cannot walk a mile, \_\_\_ five miles.
- f) I'm in short of time, \_\_\_ the train is late?
- g) Once \_\_\_ lived a farmer. He had four sons.
- h) Have you seen a camel? \_\_\_ it \_\_\_?
- i) \_\_\_ is unfortunate that many students spoil their time by using Facebook.
- j) Joynul Abedin was a great artist. He \_\_\_ in Kishoregonj.

## 7.

as if	it is about time	would rather	feel like	blow one's won trumpet
is used to	as far as	when it comes to	had better	needn't have

- a) "Can I smoke here?" "I \_\_\_ you didn't. It's a no smoking zone.
- b) This car is absolutely fine \_\_\_ the engine is concerned.
- c) We rushed to the station lest we might miss the train. But the train was late and we had to wait for an hour. We \_\_\_ hurried.
- d) It's well past 10 and Diba is still in bed. \_\_\_ she got up.
- e) Nishi is a nice girl. But \_\_\_ cooking, she is absolutely hopeless.
- f) Lima has always lived alone. She \_\_\_ living alone.
- g) Well, you don't need to \_\_\_\_. We know that you have some talent.
- h) Look at that building! It looks \_\_\_ it were going to fall down!

i) I am very tired. I don't \_\_\_ going out this evening.

j) "It's getting late. I have to go now." "You \_\_\_ not. It's raining very hard."

8.

as though	was born	what....look like	it	had to
had better	would rather	there	as soon as	let alone

a) We \_\_\_ hire a rickshaw. It's already too late. We have to reach the exam hall in time.

b) I can't remember the name of the story, \_\_\_ the details about the different characters' read the story many years ago.

c) Nobody likes Suborna at all. She talks \_\_\_ she knew everything in the world.

d) Rabindranath Tagore is one of the greatest poets in world literature. He \_\_\_ in the famous Tagore family.

e) \_\_\_ does a leopard \_\_\_?

f) The cricket match restarted \_\_\_ the third umpire declared the decision. It was a great relief for the spectators.

g) It was a terrible ship. \_\_\_ was no crew in that ship of death.

h) In ancient time, people \_\_\_ fight against dangerous wild animals. Is it same in the present days?

i) In our country, rainy season is very different. During this season \_\_\_ rains heavily without any gap.

j) Tarek \_\_\_ sleep than watch such type of film. It's really boring.

### ❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) There is a proverb: "I do, I understand". So, students hopefully will get enough idea on the proper uses of words/phrases by practicing the above Board questions (একটি প্রবাদ আছে - 'আমি অনুশীলন করি, তাই আমি বুঝতে পারি।' সুতরাং বোর্ডের প্রশ্নগুলো অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে words/phrases সম্পর্কে সঠিক ধারণা অর্জন ও এদের সঠিক ব্যবহার করতে শিখবে। )