

QUESTION & MODEL ANSWER PATTERN OF ENGLISH 1ST & ENGLISH 2ND PAPER (PART-2)

As part of the plan of this 2nd phase to provide the students the sample questions and model answer to the question and discuss Key notes, different techniques to solve the questions, here we are going to present some topics from the previous lesson plan -2 already uploaded in our college website. (এই ২য় ধাপে ছাত্র/ছাত্রীদের নমুনা প্রশ্ন এবং প্রশ্নোত্তর প্রদান এবং ছাত্র/ছাত্রী প্রশ্নোত্তরের জন্য সহায়ক কিছু আলোচনার অংশ হিসেবে, আমরা ইতোমধ্যে আমাদের ওয়েবসাইটে আপলোড করা lesson plan -2 (English 1st and 2nd Paper)থেকে কিছু topics এখানে পুনরায় উপস্থাপন করছি।)

In the second phase, the students will get to know about the questions of English 1st and 2nd paper, find the model answers as well as key notes and similar model questions. **Students will come to know about the following questions along with answers, keynotes and similar model questions:** (এই পর্বে ছাত্র/ছাত্রীরা ইংরেজি ১ম ও ২য় পত্রের নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলোর নমুনা উত্তর, প্রশ্নোত্তরের জন্য সহায়ক আলোচনা এবং পুনরায় তাদের জন্য একই ধরনের কিছু প্রশ্ন প্রদান ইত্যাদি সম্পর্কে জানতে পারবে।)

Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) - Question no.1 (A)

Open-ended Question- Question no.1 (B)

Information Transfer/Flow-chart - Question no.2

Summary - Question no.3

Text book related fill in the blanks (with clues and without clues)

ENGLISH 1ST PAPER

AND

GRAMMAR: – TOPIC-PREPOSITION –QUESTION NO-2

GRAMMAR: - WORK SHEET OF ARTICLE
(more exercises on ARTICLE)

ENGLISH 2ND PAPER

❖ Unit 12, Lesson -1 : Water, Water Everywhere

One of the sources of water in our country is the rivers. Rivers are everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture. But are the rivers in good shape? Unfortunately, they are not. A few are already dead and several are going through the pangs of death. The river Buriganga is an example of a dying river. A report published in the Daily Sun describes what has happened to the river Buriganga and why. Its water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the around it. But that is not what it was like before. The report says that the river had a glorious past. Once it was a tributary of the mighty

Ganges and flowed into the Bay of Bengal through the river Dhaleshwari. Gradually, it lost its link with the Ganges and got the name Buriganga. The Mughals marveled at the tide level of Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its bank in 1610. The river supplied drinking water and supported trade and commerce. Jahangirnagar was renamed Dhaka which grew into a heavily populated city with a chronic shortage of space. The city paid the bounty of the river by sucking life out of it! According to the newspaper report, Buriganga is dying because of pollution. Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals, and clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river every day. The city of Dhaka discharges about 4500 tons of solid waste every day and most of it is directly released into the Buriganga. According to the Department of the Environment (DoE), 20,000 tons of tannery waste including some highly toxic materials, are released into river every day. The expert identified nine industrial areas in and around the capital city as primary sources of river pollution: Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayangang, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone, and Ghorashal.

(এই প্যাসেজটির পড়ার মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশের নদ-নদীর হালচিত্র জানতে পারবে। ঢাকার প্রাণ বুড়িগঙ্গা নদীর দুর্ভাবস্থা বর্ণনার মধ্যে দিয়ে দেশের সকল নদ-নদী কিভাবে মনুষ্য সৃষ্ট পরিবেশ দূষণের স্বীকার হচ্ছে তারই ভয়াবহ চিত্র ফুটে উঠেছে এখানে। একটি ইংরেজি পত্রিকার প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী, বুড়িগঙ্গার উত্তাল জোয়ারের স্রোত ধারায় মুগ্ধ হয়ে মুঘলরা তাদের রাজধানী 'জাহাঙ্গীরনগর' প্রতিষ্ঠা করেছিল। অবিশ্বাস্য হলেও সত্যি- এই বুড়িগঙ্গা নদী সুপেয় পানি সরবরাহের পাশাপাশি ব্যবসা বাণিজ্যের সম্প্রসারণে ব্যাপক ভূমিকা রেখেছিল। এখন এগুলো সবই ইতিহাস। দূষণের কারণে বুড়িগঙ্গা মৃতপ্রায়। ঢাকা শহর বুড়িগঙ্গার উদারতার প্রতিদান দিচ্ছে তার বৃকে প্রতিদিন হাজার হাজার টন গৃহস্থালী বর্জ্য, শিল্পকারখানার রাসায়নিক বর্জ্য, ট্যানারি বর্জ্য ফেলে। বুড়িগঙ্গার ঘুটঘুটে কালো পানি আর নিরবধি বাজে দুর্গন্ধে পরিবেশ ভারী হয়ে থাকে।)

❖ Now do the following exercises based on the reading of the above passage

1.A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1X5=5

(a) The Buringa ----- the Ganges

(i) has a link with (ii) has nothing to do with (iii) was a branch of (iv) was once called

(b) Which of the following statements is false?

(i) Buriganga is a river

(ii) Our rivers are not in good shape

(iii) Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka

(iv) Water is being contaminated

(c) What does the word "founded" mean in the passage?

(i) relocated (ii) identified (iii) established (iv) started

(d) The best synonym of 'perpetual' is ---

(i) continuous (ii) stable (iii) entire (iv) temporary

(e) 'Marveled' – the word is here used as—

(i) adjective (ii) verb (iii) noun (iv) adverb

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE MCQ QUESTIONS1 (A):

- (a) (iii) was a branch of
- (b) (iii) Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka
- (c) (iii) established
- (d) (i) continuous
- (e) (ii) verb

Notes for MCQ - Multiple Choice questions. MCQ questions are set to test students certain strategies or skills of Reading. So students need to carefully read the passage and somehow have to try to understand the meaning of the passage. It is better to read the important passages of English for Today in advance of the exam. Most of MCQ are set to find out synonym or antonym of the word of the given passage or paraphrases of any sentence or words or phrases.

'Refer' 'replaced by/with' 'indicate' 'mean' closest meaning' 'related' – these words/phrases are commonly used in MCQ question to find out the synonym of any word.

(MCQ প্রশ্নগুলো দেয়া হয় ছাত্র/ছাত্রীদের পড়ার কিছু দক্ষতা বা কৌশল যাচাই করার জন্য। সেজন্য ছাত্র/ছাত্রীদের passage এর মূল বিষয় বা বাক্যের অর্থগুলো যে কোনভাবেই অনুধাবন বা বুঝতে হবে। এটা খুব ভাল হয় ছাত্র/ছাত্রীরা পরীক্ষার আগেভাগেই ইংরেজি ১ম পত্রের বই English For Today থেকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ passage গুলো পড়ে নেয়া। MCQ প্রশ্নগুলোর মধ্যে একটি সাধারণ ধারা হচ্ছে প্রদত্ত passage থেকে শব্দ দিয়ে শব্দগুলোর synonym (সমার্থক) or antonym(বিপরীত) শব্দ লিখতে বলা হয়। অথবা কোন বাক্যের বা শব্দের এক কথায় বা একশব্দে রূপান্তর (paraphrases) করতে বলা হবে।

কোন শব্দের সমার্থক শব্দের উত্তর চাওয়া হলে সাধারণত প্রশ্নে এই শব্দগুলো দেয়া থাকবে - 'refer' (উল্লেখ করা) 'replaced by/with' (স্থলাভিষিক্ত হওয়া) 'indicate' (নির্দেশ করা) 'mean' (বুঝানো) 'closest/nearest meaning' (কাছাকাছি অর্থ) 'related' (সম্পর্কিত)।

Now in line with the above MCQ questions here following are some similar MCQ questions from the above passage for you to answer

1.A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1X5=5

(a) What could be the closest meaning for 'shape'?

- (i) Condition (ii) form (iii) model (iv) body

(b) Which one of the following statements is false?

- (i) The rivers are the only sources of water in our country.
- (ii) The tide level of the Buriganga was surprising.
- (iii) It was connected with the river Dhaleshwari
- (iv) The humans are responsible for pollution

(c) How are the rivers related to 'literature'?

They are related to 'Literature' as they ----

- (i) are being polluted (ii) are a very important water source
- (iii) can inspire the poets, novelist, etc. (iv) constitute two-thirds of our country

(d) Buriganga is on deathbed due to ---

- (i) water vehicles (ii) pollutions (iii) The Mughals (iv) the report published in the river

(e) The word 'tributary' mentioned in the passage refers to ---

- (a) river (b) pond (d) sea (d) lake

1B. Answer the following questions:-

2X5=10

- (a) How is the Buriganga polluted?
- (b) How was the shape of Buriganga in the past?
- (c) How will you describe the present condition of Buriganga?
- (d) Do you think the other rivers of the country are facing the same threat like Buriganga? If so, why?
- (e) What, according to you, are the significances of the rivers?

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS1 (B):

(a) Dhaka, the megacity and Capital, stands on the river of Buriganga. Mills and factories, hospitals, clinics, and households other establishments produce tons of waste and toxic chemicals every day. This huge amount of waste and waste chemicals finally find their release into the river Buriganga. This is how Buriganga is polluted and the river has now reached the end of its life.

(b) From a report published by a daily 'The Daily Sun,' we come to know that previously the condition of this river was not as same as it is now. Rather, it was in good shape. Though it sounds unbelievable, the river supplied drinking water. Not only that, it became the center of trade and commerce. The Mughals became so much charmed at the beauty of the buriganga that they declared its surrounding area as their capital named Jahagirnagar.

(c) From the description of the passage about the present condition of Buriganga it becomes clear that the river is slowly but surely on the way to the end of its life. The river- Buriganga is so heavily polluted by waste and waste chemicals from various establishments of Dhaka city that a perpetual stench is coming out from its bed. The burden of tons of waste and waste chemicals of Dhaka city is too unbearable for Buriganga to take any more.

(d) The other rivers across the country are subjected to similar terrible pollution like Buriganga. Frequently we find the reports of river pollution in the newspapers. The rivers are either used for dumping wastage or they are grabbed or illegally occupied by corrupt people for their petty business in the eyes of administration, though the rivers are life-lines of our lives and livelihood.

(e) The significance of rivers is immense particularly for Bangladesh as it is known a riverine country. Human lives and livelihood are dependent on the rivers. They connect different parts of the country maintaining a good communication network. Besides, the rivers are helping trade and commerce a lot. Moreover; they are great sources of different types of fish. In short, the importance of rivers is beyond description.

Key Notes on Questions:

(i) These types of questions are known as open-ended questions (no limit or any fixed rules) are given to measure the higher level skills like comprehending, analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating. (এই ধরনের open-ended প্রশ্নগুলো ছাত্র/ছাত্রীদের অনুধাবন, বিশ্লেষণ, সংশ্লেষণ ও মূল্যায়নের মত উচ্চতর দক্ষতাগুলো যাচাই করার জন্য দেয়া হয়।)

(ii) As questions are set in interrogative form, to understand or know the meaning of 'WH' word is important. 'WH' word includes- Who, Whom, Whose, What, Which, Why, When, Where and How.(প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যগুলোর গঠন যেহেতু ভিন্ন এবং এখানে auxiliary verb subject এর আগে থাকে এবং 'WH' word গুলোর অর্থ জানা খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Who -কে, Whom - কাকে, Whose -কার, What-- কি, Which-- কোনটি, Why--কেন, When-- কখন, Where --- কোথায়, How -- কিভাবে/কেমন করে)

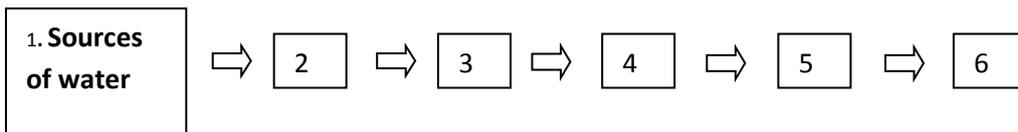
(iii) To see structure and tense of the question.(প্রশ্নের গঠন এবং tense টা ভালভাবে দেখে নিতে হবে। প্রশ্ন যে tense থাকবে সে tense এ প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়াটা বাঞ্ছনীয়।)

(iv) Not to finish the answer in just in one sentence. Try to write at least 2/3 sentences in answer to question. (এক বাক্যে প্রশ্নের উত্তর না লিখে ২/৩ বাক্যে প্রশ্নের উত্তর লিখার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।)

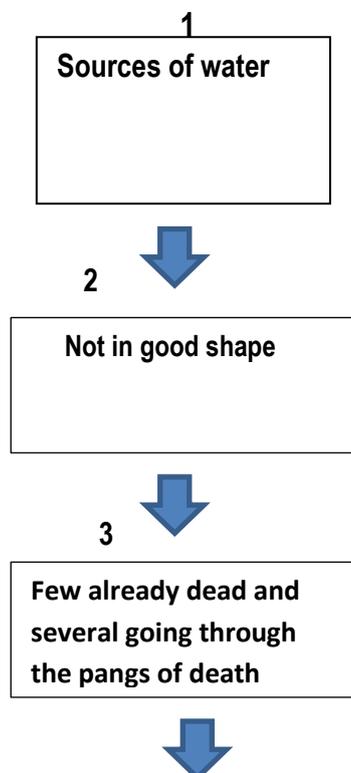
Now in line with the above questions here are some more similar questions from the above passage for you to answer:

- (a) What, do you think, is the condition of the rivers of our country?
- (b) What is the commercial value of the river Buriganga?
- (c) What are the primary sources of river pollution in and around Dhaka city?
- (d) What may happen if we do not take care of our rivers?
- (e) What did the Mughals marvel at? What was the outcome of it?

2. Read the text and make a flow chart showing the conditions of the rivers in our country. 2X5=10



ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-2(flow Chart):



4

Polluted by waste and
waste chemical dumping

5



Illegal grabbing

6



Making inhabitable for fish

Key Notes on Flow Chart: (i) To write on any point of the main subject of the passage in short notes in the boxes in the flow Chart. (প্যাসেজের মূল বিষয় নিয়ে বা মূল বিষয়ের কোন দিক নিয়ে বক্সগুলোর মধ্যে তথ্যের সারণি আকারে short notes এ লিখতে হবে।)

(ii) There are three things the students should be looking carefully. (a) Making short notes (b) boxes in the flow chart (c) The word 'showing'/'highlighting' – after which the topic of the short notes is given. (এই প্রশ্নের নির্দেশনায় তিনটি বিষয় লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে - (a) short notes এ লিখতে হবে (b) boxesগুলো flow chart আকারে দেয়া আছে। (c) এই প্রশ্নের নির্দেশনায় একটি শব্দ দেয়া আছে- 'showing'/'highlighting' - এই শব্দের পরে flow Chart এর boxes গুলোতে প্যাসেজের কোন বিষয় নিয়ে লিখতে হবে তা বলা থাকে)

(iii) Information has to be carried forward through the boxes that are a series of information on the given topic has to be put into the box one after another. (যে বিষয় নিয়ে লিখতে বলা হয় সে বিষয় সম্পর্কিত তথ্যগুলো বক্সের মধ্যে পরপর লিখতে হবে। প্যাসেজের শুরু থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত তথ্যগুলো যেভাবে ধারাবাহিকভাবে দেয়া থাকে সেভাবেই বক্সের মধ্যে লিখতে হবে।)

(iv) Students must draw the box in the answer script. (পরীক্ষার খাতায় বক্সগুলো আঁকতে হবে।)

(v) How to write short notes: (a) Firstly, short notes, consisting of words or phrases, is not a sentence but will carry the meaning of a sentence. (short notes কিভাবে লিখতে হবে : প্রথমত, short notes শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টি দ্বারা গঠিত এবং এটি কোন sentence নয় তবে short notes থেকে বাক্যের মত অর্থ পাওয়া যাবে।)

(b) Form of short notes: If an relevant information for the flow chart is found in a sentence, then turn the sentence into short notes in the following manner: (short notes এর গঠন : যদি প্যাসেজের কোন বাক্য থেকে প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্য পাওয়া যায় box এর flow chart এ লিখার জন্য তাহলে বাক্যটিকে নিম্নলিখিতরূপে short notes রপান্তরিত করা যাবে।)

In terms of placement of verb in a sentence, there can be three types of sentences found in a passage (বাক্যে verb এর অবস্থান বিবেচনায় একটি প্যাসেজের মধ্যে তিন ধরনের বাক্য পাওয়া যায়।)

(a) Subject +AV+O.W → Other words (Subject and A.V বাদ যাবে)

→ being (am,is,are,was,were হলে)+ O.W

→ Having (have,has,had হলে)+other words

(b) Subject+AV+PV+Other words → PV(ing)+O.W(Subject and A.Vবাদ যাবে)

or

To+PV+O.Words(PV-Principal verb)

or

Being/having+P.Verb past participle

(c) Subject+PV+Other words → P.verb(ing) + O.words (PV-Principal verb)

or

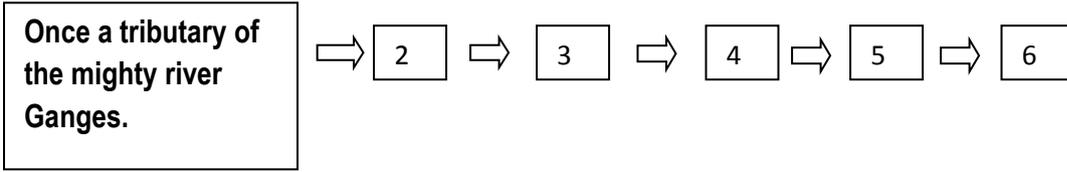
To + PVerb+other words

Subject to be deleted. Auxilliary verb to be deleted. Then only write the other words. Or Writing in your words or phrases (এই ধরনের বাক্য পেলে Subject এবং Auxilliary verb বাদ যাবে এবং বাক্যের অন্যান্য শব্দগুলো লিখতে হবে। অথবা, অন্যান্য শব্দ দ্বারা যে অর্থ দাঁড়াবে সেটি নিজস্ব শব্দ ব্যবহার করে লিখা যাবে। যে বাক্যে principal verb থাকবে এর present form এর ing সঙ্গে যুক্ত হবে। principal verb টি যদি past form এ থাকে তাহলে এর past form টি লিখতে হবে। Subject কেন বাদ যাবে? Subject তখনই বাদ যাবে যখন প্যাসেজের মূল বিষয় কে নিয়ে লিখতে বলা হয় যেমন উপরের অনুচ্ছেদটিতে মূল বিষয় হচ্ছে river। সুতরাং river এর condition নিয়ে লিখতে বলা হবে তখন river শব্দটা আর বারবার boxes গুলোতে লিখতে হবেনা। অনেক সময় পাঁচটি বক্সে লিখার জন্য যথেষ্ট information থাকেনা তখন প্যাসেজের মধ্যে বিশেষ করে compound sentence এ and দিয়ে যুক্ত যখন দুটি বাক্যে দুটি তথ্য থাকে সেগুলোকে পৃথক করে আলাদা আলাদা বক্সে লিখা যাবে এবং simple sentence এ and দ্বারা যখন দুটি অর্থপূর্ণ ভিন্ন তথ্য থাকে তখন সেগুলোকেও পৃথক করে আলাদা আলাদা বক্সে লিখা যাবে।

(vi) Another point in this question the students should carefully look at, that is - after the word 'Showing' in the instruction there usually remains some words such as : characteristics, feature, trait, aspect, quality -- these words carry the same meaning. (এই প্রশ্নে আরেকটি বিষয় ছাত্র/ছাত্রীদের লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে সেটি হচ্ছে প্রশ্নের নির্দেশনায় 'Showing' শব্দের পরে flow Chart এর boxes গুলোতে প্যাসেজের কোন বিষয় নিয়ে লিখতে হবে তা বলা থাকে, এবং এখানে অনেক সময় প্যাসেজের কোন বিষয়ের 'বিভিন্ন দিক বা বৈশিষ্ট্য' লিখতে বলা হয়। 'বিভিন্ন দিক বা বৈশিষ্ট্য' - এই শব্দগুলোর ইংরেজি অর্থ হচ্ছে - characteristics, feature, trait, aspect, quality- these words carry the same meaning. এছাড়া প্রশ্নের নির্দেশনায় কোন বিষয়ের 'কারণ' জানতে চাইলে দেয়া থাকবে cause বা reason এবং ফলাফল, প্রভাব জানতে চাইলে দেয়া থাকবে result, consequence, impact, effect ইত্যাদি শব্দ।

Now in line with the above questions here following is a similar flow-chart question from the above passage for you to answer:

2. Read the passage and make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow –chart showing the past and present situations of the river Buriganga (one is done for you). 2X5= 10



3. Summarise above the text. 10

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-3 (SUMMARY):

Here in the passage, we find a grim picture of the Buriganga River. The river Buriganga is dying because of Pollution. The Burganga River has lost all its enchanting beauties. It once was the center of trade and commerce and supplied drinking water. Its beauty captivated the Mughals so much so that Mughals established their capital on its bank. But now the river has become a death-bed of wastage and waste chemicals being dumped by mills and factories, tanneries, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments of Dhaka city. In fact, the present deplorable condition of the Buriganga river symbolizes the very critical condition of all other rivers across the country.

Key Notes on Summary:

In a summary, the original text is usually cut to about one-third. The summary is what the story/passage/poem is about without the reader having to go into elaborate details (সারমর্ম/সারাংশ/সামারি হচ্ছে মূল প্যাসেজের এক-তৃতীয়াংশ. সামারি হচ্ছে গল্প/অনুচ্ছেদ/কবিতাটির মূল বিষয় নিয়ে লেখা।)

In a summary a student should mention only the main ideas/main action without examples, repetitions and quotations. (সামারি লিখার সময় শুধু প্যাসেজের মূল বক্তব্যই উপস্থাপন করতে হবে। এখানে কোন উদাহরণ, ব্যাখ্যা, একই বিষয়ের বাক্যের পুনরাবৃত্তি বা উদ্ধৃতি দেয়া যাবে না।)

Though there is no certain clear instruction about the size of the summary, it is expected that to write the main ideas or summary of any given topic, there should not be more than 5/6 sentences. (যদিও সামারির/সারাংশ/সারমর্মের আকার নিয়ে তেমন বলা না থাকলেও ৫/৬ বাক্যের মধ্যে লেখা বাঞ্ছনীয়।)

Summary writing with the exact sentences from the original passage has been discouraged. (মূল প্যাসেজ থেকে ছবুছ বাক্য দিয়ে সামারি লেখার জন্য নিরুৎসাহিত করা হয়।)

In writing summary, students must note the important point of beginning, middle and last portion of the passage. (ছাত্র/ছাত্রীরা সামারি লেখার সময় মূল প্যাসেজের প্রথম, মাঝের ও শেষ অংশের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় গুলো লক্ষ্য করে সামারি সাজাতে হবে।)

There should be an introductory as well as a concluding sentence of the summary. (সামারিতে একটি সূচনা বাক্য ও সমাপ্তিসূচক বাক্য থাকা উচিত)

No need to give a title of the summary. Summary must not be written with the number or bullet point. (কোন টাইটেল দেয়া দরকার নেই। সামারির বাক্যগুলো পয়েন্ট বা নাম্বার দিয়ে লেখা যাবে না।)

In a short, a summary should be a small passage of 5/6 sentences containing the main idea of the original passage. (এক কথায়, সামারি- সারাংশ/সারমর্ম হচ্ছে ৫/৬ বাক্যের একটি ছোট অনুচ্ছেদ যেখানে মূল প্যাসেজের প্রধান বক্তব্যই থাকবে।)

Now write a similar summary like this from the original passage given above.

❖ Unit 12, Lesson -2: The Hakaluki Haor

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes, and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 190,000 people. This haor was declared an ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh.

Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The most important beels Chatla, Pinlarrkona, Dulla, Sakua, Barajalla, Balijhuri, Lamba, Tekonia, Haorkhal, Tural, Baghalkuri and Chinaura. Hakaluki Haor is bounded by the Kushiara river as well as a part of the Sonai-Bardal river to the north, by the Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and to the south, by the Kulaura- Beanibazar road to the east. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 190,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor. Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Kalibus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda, and chapila are main fish species found here. From the Kushiara there are frequent upstream movements of fish towards the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon these mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish. (passage টি তে বাংলাদেশের অন্যতম বৃহৎ জলাভূমি, হাকালুকি হাওড়ের সৌন্দর্য বর্ণনার সাথে সাথে সেখানকার জীববৈচিত্র্য ও অর্থনৈতিক উপকারিতা সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। হাকালুকি হাওড় ২৩৮ এর চেয়েও বেশি সংখ্যক বিল এবং ১৮৩৮৬ হেক্টর বৃহৎ অঞ্চল নিয়ে গঠিত। এটি অসংখ্য মাছের বাসস্থান এবং বিবিধ অতিথি পাখির আশ্রয়স্থল। হাকালুকি শীতকালে অতিথি পাখির জন্য এক বিশাল অভয়ারণ্য। তাছাড়া, হাকালুকি হাওড়ের চারপাশের গ্রাম ও দূরবর্তী এলাকা থেকেও গ্রামবাসীরা তাদের পশু চারণের জন্য পাঠায়। হাকালুকি হাওড় বাংলাদেশের মৎস্য উৎপাদনের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উৎস। এখান থেকে বিভিন্ন প্রজাতির মাছের পোনা সারাদেশে ছড়িয়ে যায়। হাওড় অঞ্চলের ধান উৎপাদন খাদ্য সংকট মোকাবেলায় সাহায্য করে। কিন্তু এই হাওড়ের খুব ঘন প্লাবিত বন-জঙ্গল ছিল যেগুলো বৃক্ষনিধনের ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের অভাবে গত দুই দশকে প্রায় ধ্বংস হয়েছে। হাকালুকি হাওড় স্থানীয় ও সারা বাংলাদেশের মানুষকে নানাবিধ অর্থনৈতিক ও অ-অর্থনৈতিক সুবিধা প্রদান করে।)

❖ Now do the following exercises based on reading of the above passage

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1X5=5

- What does the word 'blessed' refer to?
(i) cursed (ii) gifted (iii) inundated (iv) flooded
- Which one is not a cause of losing shelter capacity of the beels? -----
(i) sand deposits (ii) dewatering technique
(iii) migratory birds (iv) lack of aquatic plants
- The word 'frequent' means
(i) speedy (ii) dense (iii) repeated (iv) fast
- Choose the false statement from the followings
(i) Hakaluki Haor is an Ecologically Critical Area

- (ii) Different kinds of fishes are available in Hakaluki Haor
- (iii) 1.9 million people live in the area surrounding Hakaluki Haor
- (iv) Hakaluki is surrounded by a river called Chatla

(e) What does the word 'deposit' refer to ?

- (i) Gathering (ii) freezing (iii) credit (iv) resource

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE MCQ QUESTIONS1 (A):

- (a) (ii) gifted**
- (b) (iii) migratory birds**
- (c) (i) repeated**
- (d) (iv) Hakaluki is surrounded by a river called Chatla**
- (e) (i) gathering**

B. Answer the following questions

2X5=10

- (a) What is the economic importance of Hakaluki Haor? Explain 2/3 sentences.**
- (b) Do you think that the Haor is an important source of fisheries? Why/ why not?**
- (c) Describe Hakaluki Haor in 2/3 sentences.**
- (d) Examine the reason of Hakaluki's losing capacity to provide shelter for the fisheries in your own language?**
- (e) What measures should be taken to save the Hakaluki haor? Write down 2/3 sentences in your own words**

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS1 (B):

(a) Hakaluki Haor has manifold economic importance. Firstly, the haor supports a rich biodiversity and provides livelihood to the local people. Secondly, the haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Thirdly, this haor plays an important role in rice production which helps country become self-sufficient in food production. Besides, it helps farmers in buffalo rearing, duck rearing etc.

(b) Globally Bangladesh is now the fourth fish production country. In addition to getting a large amount of different types of fishes from our many rivers and the Bay of Begal, The hakaluki haor is becoming an important source of fisheries resources for Bangalsdeh. The very reason is that Hakaluki Haor is connected with a river from which many fish species frequently come to the beels and tributaries of haor, particularly mother fisheries find a safe place there during winter.

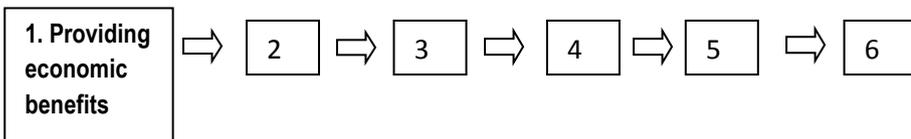
(c) Bangladesh can be proud of its many inland open water resources. Hahkaluki haor being such a water body resource is a blessing for a country. This haor with a land area of 18,386 hectares supports a rich biodiversity and contains more than 238 interconnecting beels and Jalmahals. Hakaluki Haor is linked with two rivers. It provides livelihoods two almost two lac people and is an important resource of fish production.

(d) As we know Hakaluki provides great shelter to fish species particularly for the mother fisheries which produce millions of fries. But many beels of Hakaluki Haor have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because firstly, sand from river and canal is depositing here in the haor. Secondly,

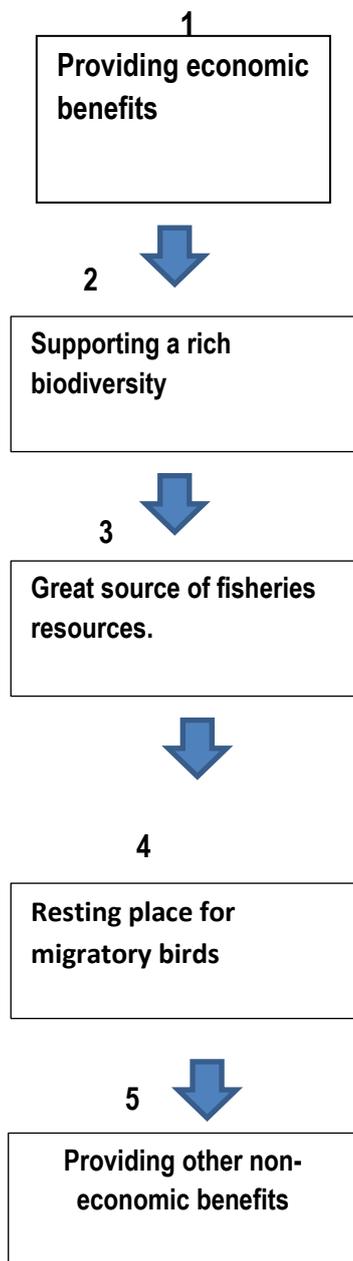
dewatering technique is applied for collecting fish and besides, there lacks of aquatic plants in the haor to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.

(e) Hakaluki Haor is one of the major wetlands in Babgladesh. It provides a rich biodiversity and manages livelihoods for people. To preserve the uniqueness of haor system the concerned authorities must act immediately to stop deforestation and start conservation practices so that it can produce more fish fries, more swamp forest can grow up, migratory bird can come in this area in large number without any fear,

02. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the importance of the Hakaluki Haor (No.1 has been done for you.) 2X5=10



ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-2(flow Chart):





Beautiful unique natural system being a major attraction for tourists

❖ Unit 12, Lesson -2: The Hakaluki Haor

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes, and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 190,000 people. This haor was declared an ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh.

Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 190,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor. Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda, and chapila are main fish species found here. From the Kushiara there are frequent upstream movements of fish towards the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon these mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.

(passage টি তে বাংলাদেশের অন্যতম বৃহৎ জলাভূমি, হাকালুকি হাওড়ের সৌন্দর্য বর্ণনার সাথে সাথে সেখানকার জীববৈচিত্র্য ও অর্থনৈতিক উপকারিতা সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। ২০৮ এর চেয়েও বেশি সংখ্যক বিল এবং ১৮৩৮৬ হেক্টর বৃহৎ অঞ্চল নিয়ে গঠিত এটি অসংখ্য মাছের বাসস্থান এবং বিবিধ অতিথি পাখির আশ্রয়স্থল। হাকালুকি শীতকালে অতিথি পাখির জন্য এক বিশাল অভয়ারণ্য। তাছাড়া, হাকালুকি হাওরে চারপাশের গ্রাম ও দূরবর্তী এলাকা থেকেও গ্রামবাসীরা তাদের পশু চারণের জন্য পাঠায়। হাকালুকি হাওর বাংলাদেশের মৎস্য উৎপাদনের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উৎস। এখান থেকে বিভিন্ন প্রজাতির মাছের পোনা সারাদেশে ছড়িয়ে যায়। হাওর অঞ্চলের ধান উৎপাদন খাদ্য সংকট মোকাবেলায় সাহায্য করে। কিন্তু এই হাওরের খুব ঘন প্লাবিত বন-জঙ্গল ছিল যেগুলো বৃক্ষনিধনের ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের অভাব গত দুই দশকে প্রায় ধ্বংস হয়েছে। হাকালুকি হাওর স্থানীয় ও সারা বাংলাদেশের মানুষকে নানাবিধ অর্থনৈতিক ও অ-অর্থনৈতিক সুবিধা প্রদান করে।)

❖ Now write a summary based on reading of the above passage

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-3 (SUMMARY):

Hakaluki Haor, one of the major wetlands, is located in both Maulivibazar and Sylhet districts. This haor has already earned its fame for preserving rich biodiversity as well as providing livelihoods to about two lacs local people. Connected by two rivers the haor has become an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. This haor contains more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. But many of these beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries due to deposit of sand in the beels, dewatering technique, and scarcity of aquatic plants which give feed and shelter to parent fish.

❖ Unit 12, Lesson -4: Threats to Tigers of Mangrove Forest (সুন্দরবনের বাঘের প্রতি হুমকি)

A vast mangrove forest shared by Bangladesh and India that is home to possibly 500 Bengal tigers is being rapidly destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges, according to a major study by researchers at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and others.

The Sundarbans forest took the brunt of super cyclone Sidr in 2007, but new satellite studies show that 71% of the forested coastline is retreating by as much as 200 meters a year. If erosion continues at this pace, already threatened tiger populations living in the forests will be put further at risk.

Natalie Pettorelli, one of the report's authors, said: "Coastline retreat is evident everywhere. A continuing rate of retreat would see these parts of the mangrove disappear within 50 years. On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most into the Bay of Bengal has receded by an average of 150 meters a year, with a maximum of just over 200 meters; this would see the disappearance of the island in about 20 years."

The Sundarbans is known for vanishing islands but the scientists said the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal. "The causes for increasing coastline retreat, other than direct anthropogenic ones, include increased frequency of storm surges and other extreme natural events, rises in sea-level and increased salinity which increases the vulnerability of mangroves", said Pettorelli.

"Our results indicate a rapidly retreating coastline that cannot be accounted for by the regular dynamics of the Sundarbans. Degradation is happening fast, weakening this natural shield for India and Bangladesh."

"As human development thrives, and global temperature continues to rise, natural protection from tidal waves and cyclones is being degraded at alarming rates. This will inevitably lead to species loss in this richly bio diverse part of the world, if nothing is done to stop it."

"The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat; one of only a handful of remaining forests big enough to hold several hundred tigers. To lose the Sundarbans would be to move a step closer to the extinction

of these majestic animals.” , said ZSL tiger expert Sarah Christie. (সুন্দরবন যা ম্যানগ্রোভ বন নামে পরিচিত বাংলাদেশ ও ভারত জুড়ে অবস্থিত এবং এখানে প্রায় ৫০০টি বাঘের বসবাস রয়েছে। আশঙ্কার কথা হচ্ছে, গবেষণা মতে ভূমিক্ষয়, বৈশ্বিক তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধি, সমুদ্র পৃষ্ঠের উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি এবং ঝড় জলোচ্ছ্বাসের কারণে সুন্দর বন দ্রুতগতিতে ধ্বংস হচ্ছে। আর এতে মারাত্মক ঝুঁকির মধ্যে পড়বে বনে বসাবসরত বিপদাপন্ন বাঘ প্রজাতি। গবেষণায় এমনও আশঙ্কা করা হচ্ছে এভাবে সুন্দরবনের ভূমিক্ষয় হতে থাকলে আগামী ৫০ বছরের মধ্যে বনটি বিলুপ্ত হবে। সুন্দরবনের বিলুপ্তির সঙ্গে সঙ্গে আমরা হারাতে থাকব আমাদের রাজকীয় প্রাণী রয়েল বেঙ্গল টাইগারকেও।)

❖ Now do the following exercises based on reading of the above passage

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1X5=5

- (a) The word 'brunt' means --
(i) friendly relationship (ii) beauty (iii) impact (iv) hatred
- (b) 'Handful means -- -----
(i) in hand (ii) a good number (iii) many (iv) a small number
- (c) The word 'current' means
(i) flow (ii) present (iii) tide (iv) wave
- (d) The word 'brunt' is a ----
(i) Adjective (ii) preposition (iii) Noun (iv) Adverb
- (e) The word 'continue' means
(i) enhance (ii) hesitate (iii) carry on (iv) cunning

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE MCQ QUESTIONS1 (A):

- (a) (iii) impact
(b) (iv) a small number
(c) (iii) tide
(d) (i) Noun
(e) (iii) carry on

B. Answer the following questions.

2X5=10

- (a) What will happen if we lose the Sundarbans?
(b) What are the causes of the destruction of the Sundarbans?
(c) What can we do to save the Sundarbans?
(d) Do you think that mangrove forest will disappear? Why/ why not?
(e) What will happen if erosion continues?

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS1 (B):

(a) The Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest, served as a natural shield against super cyclone Sidr in 2007 and Amphan-2020 saving thousands of lives and properties in southern parts of Bangladesh. The Sundarbans is one such forest that houses about 300 to 400 hundred Royal Bengal Tigers. So, if we lose the Sundarbans we will lose our majestic animals and at the same time, the southern region of Bangladesh will face unimaginable devastation during natural calamities.

(b) Besides deforestation and the killing of wild lives by human beings, there are also other reasons behind the destruction of the Sundarbans. These include storm surges, extreme natural events, rises in sea level, and increased salinity.

(c) We know that due to climate change global warming is increasing. Moreover, along with the increase of Natural calamities, sea-level is also rising. These changes will severely affect the Sundarbans. Therefore in the face of climate change, we need to take effective measures to protect our Sundarbans. The other factors responsible for damaging Sundarbans, for example –deforestation and the activities of various pollutant establishments around the Sundarbans, have to be addressed.

(d) According to one of the report’s authors mentioned in the above passage, Sundarbans coastline is retreating rapidly due to increased frequency of storm surges, extreme natural events, rises in sea-level and increased salinity other than anthropogenic ones. If such rate of retreat continues the mangrove forest- The Sundarbans will disappear within 50 years. But if we take some effective measures to address the reasons mentioned above we can protect the Sundarbans from disappearing.

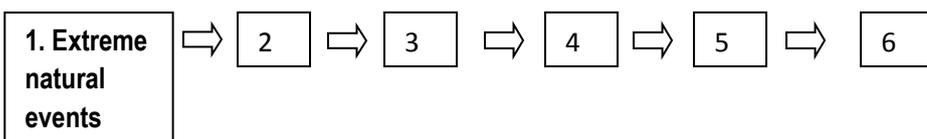
(e) We know the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest that accommodates tigers is being rapidly destroyed by erosion and other natural calamities. Study reveals that if erosion continues rapidly we will lose the Sundarbans including the Royal Bengal Tigers within fifty years.

02. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the causes of coastline retreat of the world’s largest mangrove forest. (No.1 has been done for you.) **2X5=10**

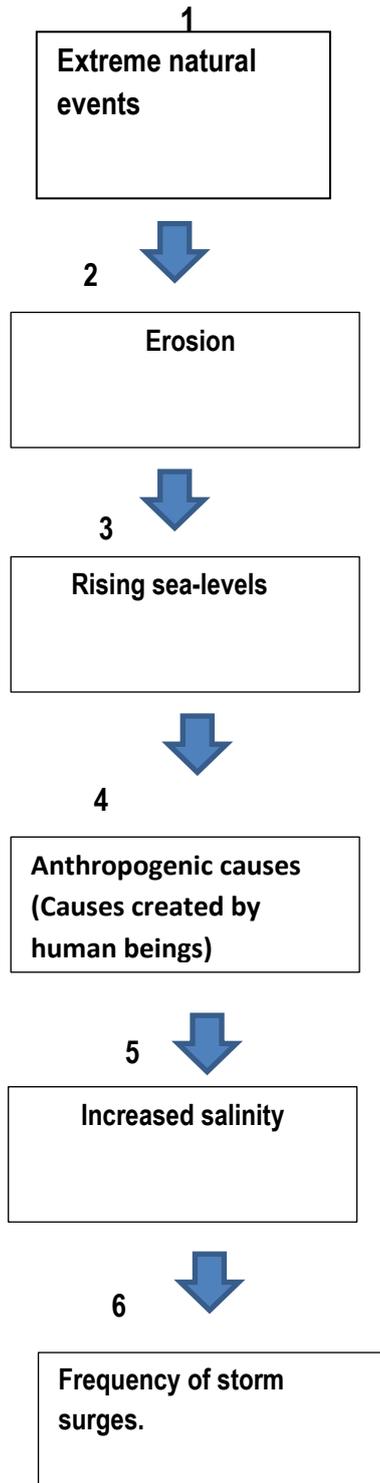
A vast mangrove forest shared by Bangladesh and India that is home to possibly 500 Bengal tigers is being rapidly destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges, according to a major study by researchers at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and others.

Natalie Pettorelli, one of the report’s authors, said: “Coastline retreat is evident everywhere. A continuing rate of retreat would see these parts of the mangrove disappear within 50 years. On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most into the Bay of Bengal has receded by an average of 150 meters a year, with a maximum of just over 200 meters; this would see the disappearance of the island in about 20 years.”

The Sundarbans is known for vanishing islands but the scientists said the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal. “The causes for increasing coastline retreat, other than direct anthropogenic ones, include increased frequency of storm surges and other extreme natural events, rises in sea-level and increased salinity which increases the vulnerability of mangroves”, said Pettorelli.

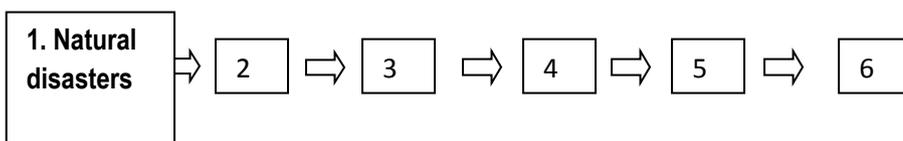


ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-2(flow Chart):



Now in line with the above questions here following is a similar flow-chart question from the above passage for you to answer:

02. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the factors causing the disappearance of the mangrove forest. (No.1 has been done for you.) 2X5=10



03. Summarise the above text.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-3 (SUMMARY):

According to a report, the Sundarbans, the vast mangrove forest, that provides accommodation to nearly 500 tigers is facing the threat of extinction due to erosion, rising sea levels, and storm surges. The Sundarbans and the Royal Bengal Tiger are among a few things of which Bangladesh can be proud. The erosion is happening fast. If nothing is done to stop the degradation of Sundarbans, we will not only lose the mangrove forest but also will see the extinction of various animal species including our majestic animal – The Royal Bengal Tiger.

❖ Unit 12, Lesson -5: Kuakata : Daughter of the sea (কুয়াকাটা : সাগরকন্যা)

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (daughter of the sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachali union under Kalapara police station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua' – or well dug on the seashore by the early Rakhine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Aarakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhine homesteads for fresh water supply. Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving, Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colorful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours of Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhine community and hundred year old Buddhist Temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

Kuakata is also a holy land for the Hindus and Buddhists. Each year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.

(এই প্যাসেজটিতে বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে বাংলাদেশের দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চল জেলা পটুয়াখালিতে অবস্থিত প্রাকৃতিক অপরূপ সৌন্দর্যের লীলাভূমি কুয়াকাটার কথা যেটি সাগরকন্যা নামে পরিচিত। এটাকে 'ভারজিন' বা অদ্বিতীয় সমুদ্র সৈকতও বলা হয়। কারণ প্রকৃতিগত ভাবেই এই সমুদ্র সৈকতের অপরূপ বিন্যাস। কুয়াকাটা নামটি একটি 'কুয়া' অথবা কূপ থেকে উৎপত্তি যেটি সমুদ্রতীরে খাবার পানি সংগ্রহের জন্য শুরুর দিকের রাখাইন বসতিস্থাপনকারীরা খনন করেছিলেন। রাখাইনরা

আরাকান থেকে মুঘলদের দ্বারা বিতাড়িত হয়ে কুয়াকাটা সমুদ্রতীরে আশ্রয় নিয়েছিলেন। কুয়াকাটা হিন্দু এবং বৌদ্ধদের জন্য একটি পবিত্র স্থান। প্রতিবছর হাজার হাজার ভক্ত রাসপূর্ণিমা এবং মাসী পূর্ণিমার মতো উৎসবে যোগদানের জন্য এখানে জড়ো হন। কুয়াকাটার প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য, বালুময় সৈকত, নীল আকাশ, চির সবুজ বন ও নারিকেল গাছের সারি এবং সূর্যোদয় ও সূর্যাস্ত উভয়ই দেখার সুযোগ- সবকিছুরই সংমিশ্রণ কুয়াকাটাকে পৃথিবীর অন্যতম আকর্ষণীয় সৈকতে পরিণত করেছে।)

❖ Now do the following the exercises based on reading of the above passage

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1X5=5

(a) 'Scenic spot' refers to --

(i) a place having multiple scenes (ii) a place having a calm atmosphere

(iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty (iv) a place having untidy spots.

(b) The word 'shimmering' in the text could be best replaced by-----

(i) shivering (ii) shining (iii) significant (iv) glaring

(c) The Rakhaines originally came from ---.

(i) Patuakhali district (ii) Latachapli union (iii) Kuakata coast (iv) Arakan district

(d) The best synonym of 'vibrant' is ----

(i) thrilling (ii) colourful (iii) gorgeous (iv) brilliant

(e) Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter bird's..... What does it imply?

(i) Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds.

(ii) Kuakata is a place of rare beauty and the world's longest beach.

(iii) Kuakata is untouched by human habitation

(iv) Kuakata is a natural habitat.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE MCQ QUESTIONS1 (A):

(a) (iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty

(b) (ii) shining

(c) (iv) Arakan district

(d) (iv) brilliant

(e) (i) Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds.

Now in line with the above MCQ questions here following are some similar MCQ questions from the above passage for you to answer

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1X5=5

a) What does the word 'Known' in the passage refer to?

i. Common ii. Obscure iii. Familiar iv. General

(b) Where is Kuakata located?

i. In Khulna ii. In Patuakhali iii. In Barishal iv. In Bagerhat

(c) The word 'Indigenous' mentioned in the passage means

i. foreign ii. native iii. alien iv. akin

(d) The word 'heritage' mentioned in the passage means.

i. usual ii. common iii) tradition iv. formal

(e) The Rakhairies originally came from.

i. Arakan district ii. Kuakata coast iii. Latachapli Union iv. Barguna

B. Answer the following questions

2X5=10

(a) What does the expression 'a much sought after tourist destination mean?

(b) Where does the name 'Kuakata' come from?

(c) What makes Kuakata an attractive tourist spot?

(d) Why would one visit Kuakata?

(e) 'Kuakata upholds an ancient tradition. How?

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS1 (B):

(a) 'a much sought after tourist spot' means a tourist spot sometimes holds such unique beauties because of which tourists like to visit the spot again and again. Here Kuakata is such a tourist spot that is a much sought after tourist destination for the tourists.

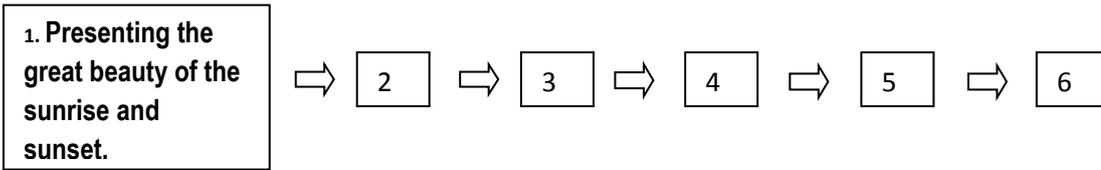
(b) The name Kuakata comes from the story of a 'Kua'—or well – dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals.

(c) Several things like picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky, the shimmering expanse of water, migratory winter birds, specially watching both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach etc. make Kuakata an attractive tourist spot.

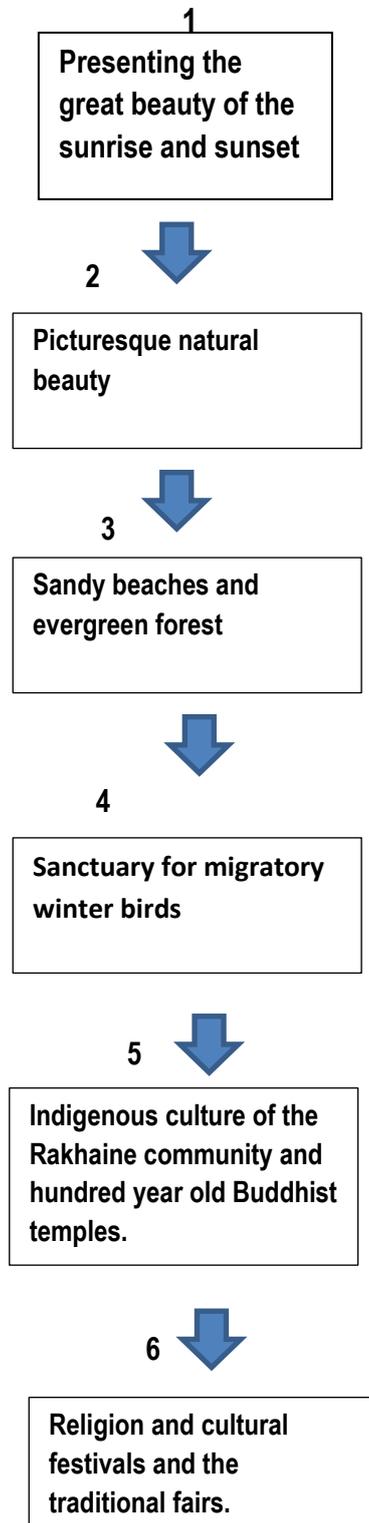
(d) Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya, offers not only varieties of its natural beauty but also allows tourists to see and know the indigenous culture of the Rakhine community and hundred year old Buddhist temple and attend the festivals-the traditional fairs. That is why no one should miss the opportunity to visit Kuakata.

(e) Kuakata, the Sagar Kannya and a virgin beach, is a 'much sought after tourist destination' to the visitors. Besides, Kuakata has name and fame for upholding cultural tradition and heritage namely the indigenous culture of the Rakhine community who have been living there for centuries and hundred year old Buddhist temples. Kuakata also hosts some traditional fairs and festivals every year.

2. Read the text and make a flow chart showing the attractions of Kuakata.



ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-2(flow Chart):



ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS-3 (SUMMARY):

Kuakata, the Sagar Kanya and a virgin beach, is a 'much sought after tourist destination' to the visitors for the display of its excellent combination of natural beauty and setting. It is located on the southern part of Bangladesh in Patuakali. Kuakata got the name from the Rakhaone community's digging 'kua'(well) on the sea shore for drinking water. Kuakata is also a site of old tradition and cultural heritage. In addition to viewing both the sunrise and the sun set from Kuakata beach visitors can see the indigenous culture of the Rakhane community and hundred year old Buddhist temples. Kuakata being a holy place for the Hindus and Buddhists hosts a few festivals and the traditional fairs every year.

Some fill in the Blanks question(Board Questions)related to the above passages of unit12

(ইউনিট ১২ এর বিষয়বস্তুর সাথে সম্পর্কিত কিছু শূন্যস্থানপূরণ (বোর্ড প্রশ্ন) এখানে দেয়া হল। উত্তর আগামী পর্বে দেয়া হবে।)

1.(with Clues)

warming	cut	rise	Anticipation	habitats	increase	Extinction
recklessly	Severe	imperative	Particularly	catastrophe	provide	alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) – is causing the (b) – of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) – down, Moreover, they are being burnt (d) – resulting in an (e) – in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) – as a consequence of global (g) –. It is (h) – that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) – . It is therefore (j) – to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

2. (with Clues)

result	dump	creature	odour	dispose	waterborne
avert	microphone	toxic	avoid	fume	determine

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and (a)— deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle (b) — cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate (c)— of toxic chemicals and the (d) — of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and (e)— diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and (f)— that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, (g)— pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of

smell, and attracts disease-bearing (h)— such as rats and flies. We should take (i)— action to control these problems and clean up the environment to (j) — these unnecessary diseases.

3. (with Clues)

ecosystem	hang	example	rise	interrelated	fixed	balance
alter	ecology	world	link	know	sake	responsible

All things that make up the environment are (a)— . The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is (b)— as ecology, The (c)— is a complex web that (d)— animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things (e)— together, The system is in a steady state of dynamic (f)— which means that by (g)— any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For (h)— , the destruction of forests may have serious (i)— consequences. It is the (j)— of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt

4. (with Clues)

resting	collect	and	cattle	live	migratory
local	system	signify	provides	benefits	birds

Hakaluki Haor has both economic and non-economic (a)—. It (b)— a wide range of (c)— to the local people. People (d)— here can produce fish and rice, rear (e)—, buffalo and duck. They can also (i)— reeds (g)— grass in the haor. This haor (h)— also provides (i)— place for the (j) — birds.

5. (Without clues)

In recent years there have been many alarming reports that world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide (a)— evidence (b)— world's temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global (c) — is caused (d)— increased amounts of carbon dioxide (e)— the earth. Most climatologists (f)— that greenhouse effect is the likely (g)— of this global warming. It may harm human (h) — seriously. This could catastrophically (i)— mankind's (j)— to grow food.

6. (Without clues)

We know that all species are (a)— for maintaining ecological balance. If one is (b)—, the whole natural environment (c)—. In order to (d)— the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect (e)— wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now (f)— action to protect their (g)— wildlife. We should (h)— the earth's wild (i)— to save ourselves. To be (j)— to animals is to be kind to mankind

ENGLISH 2ND PAPER

Topic-PREPOSITION

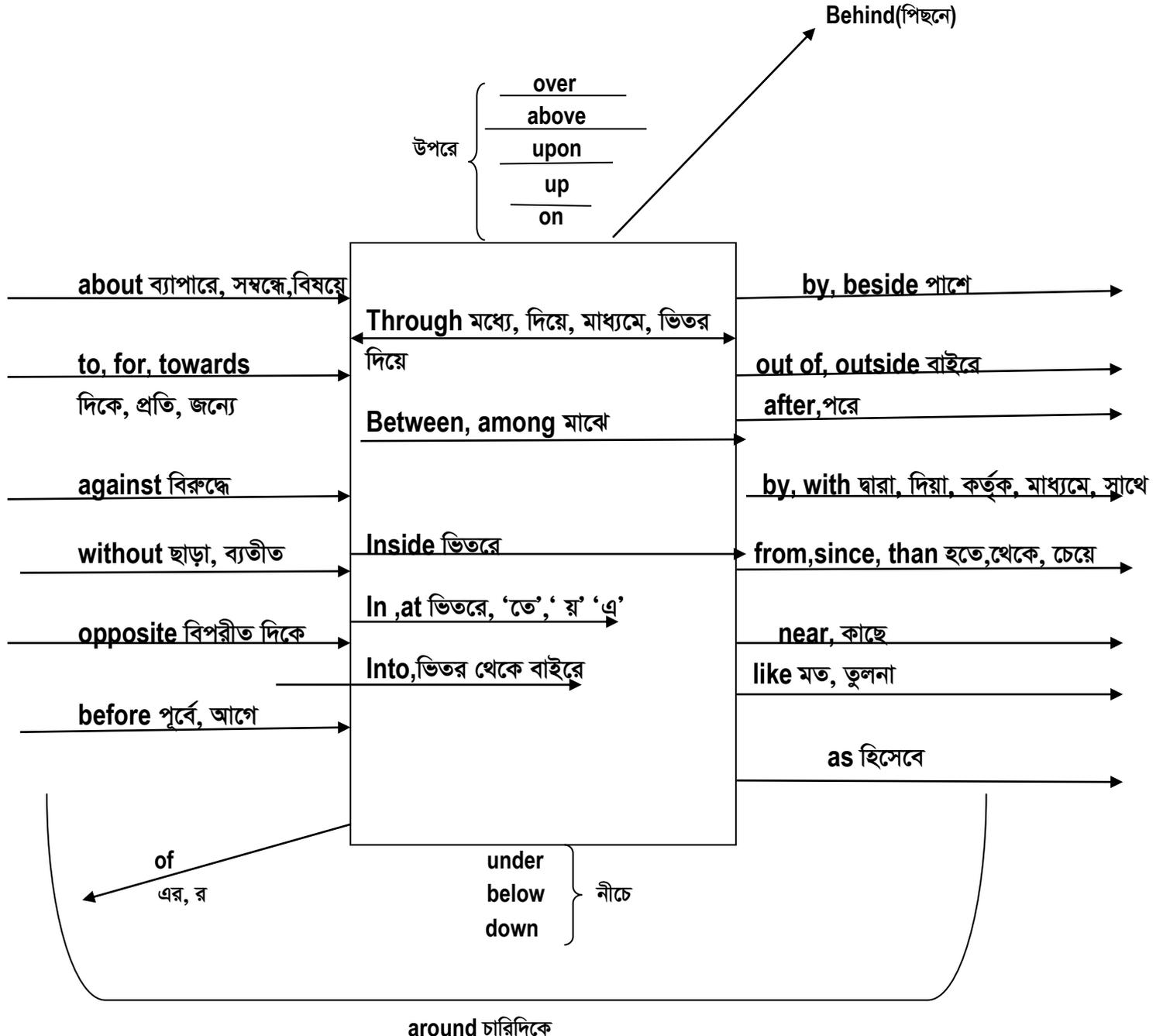
Answer and Discussion

❖ Key Notes on PREPOSITION

MEANINGS, USAGE & POSITION

##Fill in the Gaps - এ proposition বসানো বা নির্ণয় করার সহজ পদ্ধতি

Gap এর পরে যে শব্দ(word) থাকে সেই শব্দের(word) সাথে Gap এর আগে যে কোন শব্দের সম্পর্ক (relation) বা অবস্থান(position) বোঝাতে কিছু শব্দ বা বিভক্তি উচ্চারিত হবে। সেই শব্দ বা বিভক্তিগুলোই হচ্ছে preposition



Certain words(A-Z) take particular prepositions after them. This is a matter of idiom. In a few cases the usage varies.

ইংরেজি ভাষারীতি অনুসারে কিছু কিছু শব্দের পর নির্দিষ্ট preposition বসে। এগুলিকে appropriate preposition বলে। ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের খুব যত্নের সঙ্গে এগুলি শেখা উচিত।

এখানে দুটি বিষয়- একটি হচ্ছে - অন্যান্য শব্দের সাথে preposition শব্দের অবস্থান বা সম্পর্ক ,(relationship with other words)এই সম্পর্ক বা অবস্থান সম্পূর্ণ বাক্য পড়লেই বোঝা যাবে। ২য়টি appropriate preposition এর ব্যবহার।

Complete the text with suitable prepositions: -

0.5×10 = 5

Luna's cat was missing. So she started looking around a) ____ it. She opened her closet and looked b) _____. Then she went to the bedroom crawling c) ____ the floor to look d) ____ the bed. The cat was not there, In fact, it was nowhere inside the house. Therefore, Luna decided to go e) ____ to look for it. Just as she was f) ____ to open the door, the door bell rang. It was her neighbor, Mrs Haq. "Look, Luna! Your cat is g) ____ the sunshade!" said Mrs. Haq pointing h) ____ a tall building opposite i) ____ her house. Luna smiled and thanked her friendly neighbor, saying that j) ____ her help she would not be able to find out her cat.

Answer to the above question-1(Article)

(a) for (phrasal verb/appropriate preposition (verb এর পর preposition বসে অর্থের কিছুটা পরিবর্তন করে) – look for around-যার অর্থ “কোন কিছুর খোঁজ করা” - এখানে যেমন লুনা তার বিড়ালটি খুঁজে বেড়াচ্ছিল) **(b) around** (চারিদিকে- অবস্থান/সম্পর্ক বুঝাচ্ছে।) **(c) on** (কোন কিছুর উপর হামাগুড়ি দেয়া- এখানে লুনা ফ্লোরের উপর হামাগুড়ি দিয়ে বিছানের নিচে বিড়ালের খোঁজ করছে। অবস্থান/সম্পর্ক বুঝাচ্ছে) **(d) under**(বিছানার নিচে- সম্পর্ক বা অবস্থান বুঝাচ্ছে) **(e) out** (বাইরে খোঁজা- phrasal verb বা অবস্থান দুটিই বোঝাতে পারে। **(f) about** (phrasal verb/appropriate preposition - কোন কাজ করতে উদ্যত হওয়া - লুনা এখানে দরজা খুলতে যাচ্ছিল।) **(g) on** (বিড়ালটি sunshade এর উপরে- অবস্থান বুঝাচ্ছে।) **(h) to** (phrasal verb/appropriate preposition--হাত দিয়ে দেখিয়ে দেয়া) **(i)to** (phrasal verb/appropriate preposition - লুনার বাসার বিপরীত দিকে আরেকটি বাসা) **(j) without** (ব্যতীত/ছাড়া অর্থাৎ প্রতিবেশীর সাহায্য ছাড়া/ব্যতীত লুনা বিড়ালটিকে খুঁজে পেতনা। এখানে অবস্থান/সম্পর্ক বুঝাচ্ছে।)

//ATTN// - Dear students you have seen in the above Preposition question we put forward the reasons along with every answer for each gap. If you look at the already uploaded 'Tutorial class 2-English 2nd', you will find there we have tried to present you a full discussion on Preposition. So, our advice for you is to follow the rules regarding Preposition from that lesson ('Tutorial class 2-English 2nd') to do the following fill in the gaps on Preposition. The following Preposition questions are almost similar to above Preposition question we have solved in terms of using Preposition. Try these questions yourself. (প্রিয় ছাত্র/ছাত্রী তোমরা দেখেছ যে উপরের Preposition প্রশ্নে প্রতিটি উত্তরের বসানোর পাশাপাশি কার্যকারণও বলা হয়েছে। তোমরা যদি পূর্বে আপলোড করা লেসনটি ('Tutorial class 2-English 2nd') আবার দেখ তাহলে সেখানে দেখবে Preposition এর উপর আমরা বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করেছি। সুতরাং তোমাদের জন্য আমাদের উপদেশ হচ্ছে Preposition এর উপর লেসনটি ('Tutorial class 1-English 2nd') আবার ভাল করে দেখে এবং নিম্নে

প্রদত্ত **Preposition** উপর শূন্যস্থান পূরণগুলো কর। উপরে সমাধান করে দেয়া প্রশ্নের সাথে নিম্নের প্রশ্নগুলোর প্রায় অনেকটা মিল পাওয়া যাবে **Preposition** ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে।

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions:-

0.5×10 = 5

1.

The old grey-bearded sailor sat a) --- a stone b) ___ the church. The sailor watched the people walking c) ___ him. The marriage guest listened d) ___ him. He had a strange mad look e) ___ his eyes. The old man told him f) ___ his last journey g) ___ the sea. They had sailed away h) ___ the south i) ----- they arrived j) ___ cold grey seas.

2.

Trees are very useful (a) ___ man. They are highly essential (b) ___ our existence. They protect the rich top soil (c) ___ getting washed away (d) ___ rain water and floods. We can see trees being grown along the mountain slopes, (e) ___ the road sides (f) ___ the parks and gardens. They add beauty (g) ___ our lives. They provide us (h) ___ food, wood, shade, shelter and so on. They take (i) ___ carbon di-oxide and produce oxygen. So we should take care (j) ___ trees.

3.

Environment plays an important role (a) ----- our life. (b)----- short, what we have (c) ----- us including people, houses, air, water etc. is called environment. These are the main elements (d) ----- our environment. (e)----- Ensuring sound life the balance (f) ----- the natural elements is very significant. Sometimes (g) ----- lack of knowledge, we don't realize the importance (h) ----- it. As a result, we are polluting our environment unknowingly. Living (i) -----a polluted environment is undoubtedly a matter (j) ----- great regret.

4.

We got our freedom (a)----- the sacrifice of hundreds and thousands (b)----- lives. The patriots (c)----- our land fought (d)----- the oppression of the West Pakistani rulers. Finally, the oppressors were bound to surrender (e)----- our freedom fighters. But a great number (f)----- the sons of the land died (g)----- the war. Soon (h)----- the war, the government (i)----- Bangladesh founded the National Memorial (j)----- memory of the martyrs.

More exercises on Article

Article Worksheet

1. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

Tea is a drink. It is also (a) _____refreshing drink. The preparation of tea is a long but (b) _____interesting process, (c) _____water is first boiled in (d)_____ kettle and (e)_____desired quantity of (f) _____ tea dust is put in it. After (g)_____ few minutes (h) _____ boiled leaves are separated (i) _____ liquor. Then the liquor is poured into (j) _____cup and some milk and sugar are mixed with it.

2. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

(a) _____ 16th December is (b) _____ red letter day in the history of Bangladesh. On this day, we achieved (c) _____ freedom at the cost of (d) _____ bloody battle and Bangladesh came into (e) _____ being and made a place in (f) _____ world map as (g) _____ independent country. Every year this day is celebrated in (h) _____ enthusiastic atmosphere. We remember (i) _____ great sacrifice of our heroic sons who died for this country. We also pay (j) _____ great tribute to them.

3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

Once upon (a) _____ time there was (b) _____ king. His palace was surrounded by (c) _____ beautiful gardens. One day he fell ill. He called in (d) _____ doctor. But (e) _____ doctor could not say what wrong was with him. More (f) _____ doctors were called. Finally they said that (g) _____ king could be healed if he wore (h) _____ shirt of (i) _____ happy man. (j) _____ messengers were sent everywhere, but no happy man could be found.

4. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

Long ago (a) _____ mirror was found in (b) _____ paddy field by (c) _____ old farmer. Neither this farmer nor anybody else in (d) _____ area had ever seen a mirror. So, when (e) _____ farmer looked into (f) _____ mirror, he was surprised to see (g) _____ man looking straight at him. Now, (h) _____ farmer closely (i) _____ resembled his father who had died many years ago. He thought that it was his father (j) _____ inside it and saluted him with love and respect.

5. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

Socrates believed that (a) _____ angry man was more of (b) _____ beast than human being. He had a wife who used to lose her temper on (c) _____ slightest excuse. One day (d) _____ woman got more furious and began to insult him. He went out and sat on the door step of his (e) _____ house. He looked out on the public (f) _____ street. The wife found that he was paying (g) _____ least heed to her. So she began to pour hot water on (h) _____ head of Socrates. The passers-by were very amused at (i) _____ incident. They had seen such (j) _____ incident before.

6. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

Childhood or boyhood is (a) _____ man's formative period. During this period (b) _____ child receives training from its mother, (c) _____ mother's tender heart always looks to (d) _____ welfare and well-being of (e) _____ child. If during this period (f) _____ mother tries to bring (g) _____ child up carefully and according to her (h) _____ best ideas, (i) _____ child is sure to grow with its superiors, parents and teachers and love (j) _____ all irrespective of cast creed and colour.

7. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

Today women are playing (a) _____ important role in all spheres of (b) _____ life. They are no longer confined within (c) _____ four walls of the kitchens. They have come out of their cocoons and are working hand in hand with (d) _____ men. They are joining (e) _____ wide range of professions and making a great (f) _____ contribution to the economy. Now it has come to (g) _____ realisation of all that it is not possible to develop the country keeping women, (h) _____ large section of (i) _____ population, in (j) _____ dark.

8. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

(a) _____ ant is (b) _____ industrious insect. Bees are also (c) _____ industrious insects. If we observe the life of (d) _____ successful man, we will find that he is also (e) _____ industrious, (f) _____ industrious are appreciated by all. On the other hand, (g) _____ idle are disliked by all. So, industry is (h) _____ must to prosper in (i) _____ life. We all know that industry is the key to success and laziness leads us to (j) _____ misfortune.

9. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed.

Bangladesh is (a) _____ world's most densely populated country. Our development efforts are frustrated because of (b) _____ great size of our population, (c) _____ population explosion is (d) _____ constant threat to our environment and (e) _____ society. Her population is growing at such (f) _____ high rate that (g) _____ environment may soon fail to supply (h) _____ people with their minimum necessities. It is indeed (i) _____ alarming situation. Something should be done to change (j) _____ situation.

10. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed:

(a) _____ honest boy is he who never tells a lie, He carries out (b) _____ orders of his parents. He has (c) _____ aim in life. He develops (d) _____ attitude to serve his nation. He is (e) _____ active worker who upholds (f) _____ interest of his nation above everything. He thinks that he has (g) _____ role to play in all matters. We cordially expect such (h) _____ boy to change (i) _____ selfish motive of (j) _____ people.

11. Use articles in the following passage where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

There was (a) _____ idle man who inherited vast property from his father. He did not like physical labour. As (b) _____ result, he became very fat and could not move from one place to another. He called in (c) _____ European doctor, (d) _____ doctor was very intelligent. He did not prescribe any medicine for (e) _____ man. He advised him to buy (f) _____ heavy club and move it in (g) _____ air till he got (h) _____ tired. Following the advice of the doctor, he became (i) _____ thin from (j) _____ obese man.

12. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

"Under the Greenwood Tree" is (a) _____ song derived from "As You Like It," (b) _____ comedy by Shakespeare. In this song (c) _____ writer's love of nature has found (d) _____ eloquent expression, as has, as (e) _____ undertone, his deep concern for (f) _____ limitations of (g) _____ human society. In the forest (h) _____ only enemy of man is bitter winter and rough weather. Nature has no particular enmity towards man and it treats undoubtedly (e) _____ great asset of (f) _____ country. But when (g) _____ country fails to feed and provide them with (h) _____ suitable jobs, they become (i) _____ burden. Similar is (j) _____ case with Bangladesh.

13. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross mark (x) where an article is not needed:

At present Bangladesh faces (a) _____ number of (b) _____ problems. Of all these problems (c) _____ population problem is (d) _____ most acute one. Population is undoubtedly (e) _____ great asset of (f) _____ country. But when (g) _____ country fails to feed and provide them with (h) _____ suitable jobs, they become (i) _____ burden. Similar is (j) _____ case with Bangladesh.

14. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed:

I live in (a) _____ Jigatola near (b) _____ Rifles Square. When I was (c) _____ student of (d) _____ University of Dhaka, I stayed at Wari in (e) _____ old Dhaka. Actually, it was in (f) _____ Bonogram Lane that originates from (g) _____ BCC Road which is a branch of (h) _____ Renkin Street, (i) _____ Bangabhaban and (j) _____ Baldha Garden are adjacent to this area.

15. Use articles where necessary. Put cross (x) where an article is not needed :

We live on (a) _____ ground floor of (b) _____ old house on (c) _____ river Kirtankhola. We are very much afraid of (d) _____ burglars and always lock up (e) _____ house very carefully before we go to (f) _____ bed. We also take (g) _____ precaution of looking under (h) _____ bed to see if (i) _____ burglar is hiding there. We know modern burglars do not hide under beds, but we go on looking just (j) _____ same.

16. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

You must have heard (a) _____ name of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He is our national poet. He is known as (b) _____ rebel poet. He was born in (c) _____ poor family. He passed his boyhood in great hardship. When (d) _____ First World War .broke

out, he joined (e) _ army. After (f) _ war, he began to write poems. He wrote specially for (g) _ oppressed and down trodden people. He is called (h) _ Shelley of Bengali literature. His poems and songs inspired (i) _ Bangalees in (j) _ War of liberation.

17. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed:

(a) _____ Morning walk is a good habit for all classes of people. It is (b) _____ simple exercise and good for health and (c) _____ mentality. In the morning, (d) _____ air is fresh and free from any kind of noise and pollution. This pure (e) _____ environment makes an effect on (i) _____ walkers' health and mind, when (g) _____ man enjoys (h) _____ beauties and solemnity of (i) _____ nature in (j) _____ morning.

18. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed:

It is (a) _____ known fact that English is (b) _____ international language. (c) _____ language used by international community is important. Statistics show that 350 million people speak English as (d) _____ first language and another 300 million use it as (e) _____ second, language. It is (f) _____ official language in more than 60 countries of the world. Once it was also (g) _____ official language of our country. Most of (h) _____ books of science and technology are written in English, So (i) _____ importance of learning English beggars description. It is (j) _____ must.

19. Use articles in the following passage where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

Though newspaper is not always (a) _____ unmixed blessing, it is (b) _____ most useful thing in our life. We rarely think of (c) _____ day without reading (d) _____ newspaper. Reading newspaper is one of (e) _____ good habits of a man. We shall be like (f) _____ frog in a dark well if we neglect developing this habit. However, some people prefer (g) _____ electronic media to reading (h) _____ newspaper. But (i) _____ newspaper offers more to its readers than (j) _____ electronic media.

20. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.

Once you have completed (a) _____ initial diagnosis of your students, you are faced with selecting subject-matter appropriate to their (b) _____ interests, abilities, and personal – social adjustment as well as to your own teaching objectives. Frequently, (c) _____ selection and planning of content are not seen as integral (d) _____ parts of (e) _____ evaluation process, (f) _____ techniques you select to evaluate how well you and your students have achieved your objectives are inextricably bound to _____ subject-matter used to teach these objectives. In (h) _____ sense, you must evaluate (i) _____ subject- matter itself to (j) _____ determine if it is appropriate for your objectives.

21. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

Providing enough energy to meet (a) _____ ever-increasing demand is one of (b) _____ gravest problems (c) _____ world is now facing. Energy is (d) _____ key to (e) _____ industrialized economy, which calls for (f) _____ doubling of electrical output every ten to twelve years. Meanwhile (g) _____ days of cheap abundant and environmentally acceptable power may be coming to (h) _____ end. Coal is plentiful but polluting, natural gas is (i) _____ scarce, oil is not found everywhere. Nuclear power now appears (j) _____ costly and risky.

22. Use articles where necessary. Put cross (x) where an article is not needed :

Cellular radio telephone, also called cellular telephone or cell phone provides voice telephone and other services to (a) _____ mobile users. Cellular telephones primarily operate like portable or cordless telephones. However, unlike conventional wire- based cordless phones, cell phones are completely portable and do not require (b) _____ jack to access (c) _____ wire-based networks operated by local telephone companies, (d) _____ new generation of services for cell phones include video conferencing and (e) _____ internet access with (f) _____ ability to send e-mail. Cellular telephones have become very popular with (g) _____ professionals and (h) _____ consumers as (i) _____ way to communicate easily. It has been (j) _____ alternative to conventional wire-based services.

23. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross mark (x) where an article is not needed:

James Norman Hall was (a) _____ American writer. He wrote (b) _____ story about (c) _____ wonderful piece of business that took place between him and a farmer. While in (d) _____ Tahiti, he was short of (e) _____ money and rented (f) _____ one room house about 22 kilometers from (g) _____ town. He was doing (h) _____ interesting writing there. To save money he wanted to make (i) _____ vegetable garden in front of his house. But (j) _____ land was full of ants and land-crabs. They foiled all his attempts.

24. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

We know (a) _____ man is (b) _____ rational creature. It is (c) _____ rationality in him which makes him _____ different species. He can differentiate between (e) _____ right and (f) _____ wrong. This is why (g) _____ man is considered (h) _____ best creation of (i) _____ creator of (j) _____ universe.

25. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross mark (x) where an article is not needed:

A brilliant student is (a) — asset. One day he may be (b) _____ engineer or (c) — M.B.B.S. doctor. He makes (d) — best use of his time. He makes a proper division of his time and does his duties accordingly. He knows that youth is (e) — golden period of (f) — life. He has (g) — aim in life. He knows that (h) — life without (i) — aim is like (j) — ship without a rudder.

26. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

(a) — idle man and (b) — active man cannot be equal. We know (c) — story of (d) — ant and (e) — grasshopper, (f) — ant was industrious. On the other hand, the grasshopper was really (g) — lazy. The ant knew that (h) — industrious shine. On (i) — contrary, (j) — lazy suffer in life.
(b)

27. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed :

Bangladesh is a land of (a) — scenic beauty, (b) — land, (c) — rivers and the forests are (d) — sources of this beauty. Geographically Bangladesh can be divided into four regions. In many places there are a lot of amazing beautiful spots. There are many historical places also. For this reason, (e) — tourism business can flourish here, (f) — wild animals of (g) — Sundarbans are also (h) — great asset. Tourism can play (i) — vital role in national economy. But it is still in its tender age. So, we have to cross (j) — long way.

28. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed:

Bangladesh is (a) — world's most densely populated country. Our development efforts are frustrated because of (b) — great size of our population, (c) — population explosion is (d) — constant threat to our environment and (e) — society. Here population is growing at such (f) — high rate that (g) — environment may soon fail to supply (h) — people with their minimum necessities. It is indeed (i) — alarming situation. Something should be done to change (j) — situation.

29. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed:

Newspaper plays (a) — important role in our society. It is (b) — most useful thing in our modern life. We cannot think of (c) — day without it. To read news paper is (d) — good habit, (e) — more we read newspaper (f) — more we can acquire knowledge. If we don't read it, we shall be (g) — frogs in (h) — dark well. It is (i) — looking glass of (j) — modern world.

30. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed:

When (a) — great poet, Ferdousi, began to write (b) — Shahnama, the sultan promised him (c) — piece of gold for each (d) — verse. When (e) — epic was finished, it contained sixty thousand (f) —

— verses. Instead of giving gold coins, he offered the poet only sixty thousand silver (g) — coins. The poet refused to take the silver coins and left the court with (h) — broken heart. He was (i) — aggrieved man. Later on the sultan realized that he had made (j) — blunder.

31. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross mark (x) where an article is not needed:

An angry man is not liked (a) — even by (b) — idiot. There is difference between the educated and (c) — person should come forward to educate (e) — uneducated. On the other hand (f) — rich man should have (g) — sympathy for (h) — poor there is difference between (i) — poor man and (j) — rich man.

32. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed:

We were returning home. On (a) — way we met (b) — little girl. She was selling (c) — flowers on (d) — street. She requested us to buy (e) — flower. My mother is (f) — kind- hearted woman, (g) — motherly affection rose at (h) — sight of her. She gave her (i) — ten taka note and bought some flowers. We should be kind to (j) — helpless.

Articles with answers

1. Use articles in the following passage. Put a cross () where an article is not needed.

(a) — man generally likes (b) — freedom. But due to different reasons he has to live in (c) — society. In (d) — society he cannot do whatever he likes. He has to abide by (e) — rules and regulations of (f) — society he lives in. He should not disturb (g) — rights of others. If everybody acts within (h) — limits of his freedom, (i) — peaceful society is formed. Then (j) — world turns into a paradise.

Answer: (a) A, (b) , (c) a, (d) the, (e) the, (f) the, (g) the, (h) the, (i) a, (j) the. □

2. Use articles in the following passage. Put a cross () where an article is not needed.

A gentleman once advertised for (a) — post of a peon and nearly 50 candidates applied for (b) — post. Of course, only one candidate could be chosen, and 49 must sent away. When (c) — choice was made, (d) — friend asked (e) — gentleman why had selected (f) — one who came with (g) — least recommendation. The gentleman said, 'There were many things I noticed in his favour.' He knew (h) — use of the mat the door, he closed the door gently as he entered, he made way for (i) — lame man who came into the office and all of my questions were answered properly and respectfully. Think, his politeness is (j) — great recommendation.

Answer: (a) the, (b) the, (c) the, (d) a, (e) the, (f) the, (g) the, (h) the, (i) a, (j) a.

3. Use articles in the following passage. Put a cross () where an article is not needed.

My uncle lives in (a) — USA. Once he was (b) — university teacher. Now he is working as (c) — expert in (d) — consultancy firm. Though he has been living there for five years, he has not been issued his (e) — green card. He is trying his best to get (f) — card. We have heard a lot of stories about his merit. From his childhood he speaks (g) — English like (h) — English. He is such (i) — brilliant person that my parents often encourage me to follow him. But I don't like him because he does not live in our (j) — beautiful country.

Answer: (a) the, (b) a, (c) an, (d) a, (e) □, (h) the, (i) a, (j) □, (f) the, (g) □

4. Use articles in the following passage. Put a cross () where an article is not needed.

Once (a) — poet (b) — Wordsworth was wandering when he suddenly saw a great number of (c) — daffodils beside the lake. Stretching along (d) — shore of (e) — bay, they looked as innumerable as (f) — stars in (g) —

Milky Way. (h) — daffodils were fluttering and dancing so gaily in (i) — breeze that even (j)— dancing waves glittering in the sunshine seemed to pale in comparison. Answer: (a) the, (b) , (d) the, (e) the, (f) the, (g) the, (h) The, (i) the, (j) the., (c) □

STAY INSIDE AND KEEP COVID OUTSIDE

THANK YOU ALL