

LESSON 01

PARAGRAPH WRITING

ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN A PARAGRAPH.

A. TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS

1. Write a paragraph on 'A Book Shop' by answering the following questions. [Unit 1; Lesson—5]

উক্ত প্যারাগ্রাফে 'একটি বইয়ের দোকান'-এর ওপর একটি প্যারাগ্রাফ লেখ।।

[Unit 1; Lesson—5]

- What is a book shop? (বইয়ের দোকান কী?)
- Where is it situated? (এটি কোথায় অবস্থিত?)
- How is it furnished? (এটিকে কীভাবে সাজানো?)
- What sorts of things are available in a book shop? (একটি বইয়ের দোকান কী কী জিনিস পাওয়া যায়?)
- How does it help us? (এটি কীভাবে আমাদের সাহায্য করে?)

A BOOK SHOP (একটি বই এর দোকান)

A bookshop is a very important (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) place for the students and all educated (শিক্ষিত) persons. It is a place where various kinds of books such as text books, reference books, story books etc are sold. The customers (ক্রেতা) of the bookshops are mainly book lovers of all ages. It is the most familiar place to the students. Generally a book shop is seen beside any educational institutions like school, college or university. It is also found in a stationery (মনিহারী) market place. In a bookshop, different selves are nicely decorated. In these selves books are categorized according to the types. In a bookshop we can also buy text books, story books, novels, fictions, pens, pencils, rubbers, rulers and various kinds of stationery products (দ্রব্য). In a bookshop a bookseller is always available to serve the customers. A bookshop provides us with facilities (সুযোগ) to expand our knowledge. Actually (সত্যিকার), a book shop plays a very important role for the readers and specially (বিশেষভাবে) for the students.

2. Write a paragraph on 'Using a dictionary' by answering the following questions. [Unit 3; Lesson—1]

প্যারাগ্রাফের উপর দিয়ে 'অভিধানের ব্যবহার' এর ওপর একটি প্যারাগ্রাফ লেখ।।

[Unit 3; Lesson—1]

- What is a dictionary? (অভিধান কী?)
- How is it designed? (এটিকে কীভাবে সাজানো হয়?)
- What items are available in a dictionary? (অভিধানে কী কী বিষয় থাকে?)
- How are letters arranged in a dictionary? (অভিধানে বর্ণগুলো কীভাবে সাজানো থাকে?)
- How can anyone use it? (যে কেউ এটাকে কীভাবে ব্যবহার করতে পারে?)

USING A DICTIONARY (অভিধানের ব্যবহার)

A dictionary is a very important tool for anyone who is learning a new language. Using a dictionary (অভিধান) is not a hard task for anybody if he knows the letter of the language

and the arrangement (ব্যবস্থা) of the letters that are used in the dictionary. Generally, a dictionary is designed alphabetically. The page starts with a single letter A or B or..... . Then the words are written one after another like in the alphabet. The main words are designed in bold. The pronunciations (উচ্চারণ) are shown in the bracket. Sometimes antonyms and synonyms (সমার্থক শব্দ) are given. Different parts of speeches are also mentioned. So, if anybody wants to use a dictionary he has to know the letters and sequence of the language. According to the letters of the words, one can search (খোঁজ করা) and the first two or three letters of the words are mentioned on the top of the page of the dictionary. Again, if he wants to understand (বোঝা) the pronunciation of the words, he has to learn the symbols (প্রতীক) of the language that are mentioned in the dictionary. In this way, anybody can use a dictionary.

3. Write a paragraph on 'Prize-Giving Day at your school' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার বিদ্যালয়ের পুরস্কার বিতরণী দিবস' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 3; Lesson-1]

- When was the prize-giving ceremony of your school held? (তোমার স্কুলের পুরস্কার-বিতরণী অনুষ্ঠান কখন হয়েছিল?)
- How was your school decorated? (তোমার স্কুলটি কীভাবে সাজানো হয়েছিল?)
- Who was the chief guest? (প্রধান অতিথি কে ছিল?)
- How did you enjoy the function? (তুমি কীভাবে অনুষ্ঠানটি উপভোগ করেছিলে?)
- Did you get any prize? (তুমি কি কোন পুরস্কার পেয়েছিলে?)

PRIZE-GIVING DAY AT OUR SCHOOL

(আমাদের বিদ্যালয়ের পুরস্কার বিতরণী দিন)

A prize-giving day is a day of joy and inspiration (উৎসাহ). Our school prize-giving ceremony was held on the 2nd February. On this occasion (অনুষ্ঠান) our school auditorium and its dais were brightly decorated. Prizes were also neatly displayed on a separate (আলাদা) table on the dais. All the students were present at the function. Among others, the guardians and some eminent (বিখ্যাত) persons of the locality attended the function. The principal of PN College was the chief guest. The function started just at 10 am with a recitation (আবৃত্তি) from the holy Quran. Then our Headteacher read out the annual report. After that the chief guest gave a short speech. He highly praised the overall (সার্বিক) performance of the school and its excellent JSC and SSC Exam results. Then he gave away (দেওয়া) the prizes among the students for their outstanding (অসাধারণ) activities. I won the first prize in two events. At the end of the prize-giving function there was a cultural (সাংস্কৃতিক) show. The students sang songs, danced and staged (মঞ্চস্থ করা) a one-act play. It was so good that everyone spoke highly of it. We enjoyed the programme very much.

4. Write a paragraph on 'Your First Day at School' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'বিদ্যালয়ে তোমার প্রথম দিন' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 3; Lesson-2/3]

- How old were you at that time? (ঐ সময় তোমার বয়স কত ছিল?)
- What did you put on? (তুমি কী পরিধান করেছিলে?)
- How did you feel when you started for the school? (তুমি স্কুলে যাওয়ার সময় কেমন অনুভব করেছিলে?)
- Who did you go with? (তোমার সাথে কে গিয়েছিল?)
- How did you feel there? (তুমি সেখানে কেমন অনুভব করেছিলে?)

MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL (বিদ্যালয়ে আমার প্রথম দিন)

A new place is a new experience (অভিজ্ঞতা). My first day at school was a new experience to me. I can remember exactly what happened. I was then six years old when I was admitted into the school. On the first day my father took me to the school early in the morning. I put on (পরিধান করা) my best clothes. I was very excited. On the way I could not think anything else. I was always thinking about the school, the teachers and the students of our school. When we reached the school, I saw many students on the school campus. I did not know anyone. So I was a little afraid. My father took me to the Headteacher. He asked me a few questions and I answered them intelligently (বুদ্ধিমত্তার সাথে). The Headteacher praised (প্রশংসা করা) me highly. And I was admitted to class one. Then a teacher took me to the class. The class teacher welcomed me and gave me a seat. All the students in the class were staring at me. I felt a bit nervous (বিচলিত). But soon I became easy. I could make friends with two or three students sitting beside me. However, my first day at school was very pleasant (মনোরম) to me. I will remember the day as long as I live.

5. Write a paragraph on 'A Teacher' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে একজন শিক্ষকের ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 4; Lesson-2]

- Who is a teacher? (শিক্ষক কে?)
- What are the special qualities of a teacher? (একজন শিক্ষকের বিশেষ গুণাবলীগুলো কী কী?)
- How is the teaching profession? (শিক্ষকতা পেশাটি কেমন?)
- What role does a teacher play in society? (সমাজে শিক্ষক কী ভূমিকা পালন করে থাকেন?)

A TEACHER (একজন শিক্ষক)

A person who teaches especially in an educational institution is known as a teacher. He is an architect (স্থপতি) of a nation. He plays a significant (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) role in building up an educated nation. He removes the darkness of ignorance (অজ্ঞতা) from the society. A teacher possesses some excellent qualities. He has to have sound knowledge on his subject. He has to be honest, sincere and punctual to his duties. He should be well behaved (ব্যবহার) and co-operative. He should also be friendly with his students. But he never allows any irregularity and improper acts. Though a teacher is not an actor, he has to suit his act

according to the need of his audience (শ্রোতা) in the classroom. He is a clear speaker with good, strong and pleasing voice. He makes lessons interesting to the students. As teaching is more than a job, a teacher does not only teach his subject. He cares for his students. He loves them. He himself demonstrates good behaviour and inspires them to be good. He also discovers the latent (প্রতিভা) talent of the students, finds out their weakness and helps them to be confident (প্রত্যয়ী). However, a teacher tries to make his students a good citizen. So, a teacher is a friend and guide for his students and an useful person in society.

6. Write a paragraph on 'A Homemaker' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একজন গৃহিণী' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 4; Lesson-6/7]

- Who is a homemaker? (একজন গৃহিণী কে?)
- What does she do? (তিনি কী কাজ করেন?)
- How does she manage the family? (তিনি কীভাবে পরিবারের দেখাশুনা করেন?)
- What is the importance of a homemaker in a family? (পরিবারে একজন গৃহিণীর গুরুত্ব কী?)
- How should we look at her? (তাকে আমাদের কীভাবে দেখা উচিত?)

A HOMEMAKER (একজন গৃহিণী)

A person especially a woman who works at home and takes care of the house and family is known as a homemaker. Generally a wife is considered (বিবেচনা করা) as a homemaker in our country. Some homemakers are educated and some are not. But they all do one common thing that is they do every household work. Usually a homemaker does not earn (আয় করা) money, but she also runs the family. She does all the work at home-cooking, cleaning, washing, husking, taking care of the children. She also teaches her children at home. She takes care of all the members of her family. Her work in the home is very important as it can make the family stick together and make it happy. Even a homemaker tries her best to maintain peace (শান্তি) and happiness at the cost of her life (জীবনের বিনিময়ে). So we should look at a homemaker with so much admiration (প্রশংসা) and gratitude (কৃতজ্ঞতা).

7. Write a paragraph on 'Morality Shop' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'নৈতিকতা নির্ভর দোকানের' ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 4; Lesson-5]

- What is a morality shop? (নৈতিকতা নির্ভর দোকান কী?)
- How can a person buy things from this shop? (এ দোকান থেকে একজন ব্যক্তি কীভাবে জিনিসপত্র কিনতে পারেন?)
- What are the benefits of this shop? (এ দোকানের সুবিধাগুলো কী?)
- What types of items are available in a morality shop? (একটি নৈতিকতা নির্ভর দোকানে কী কী জিনিস পাওয়া যায়?)

MORALITY SHOP (নৈতিকতা নির্ভর দোকান)

A kind of shop where there is no shopkeeper or salesperson (বিক্রেতা) is known as a morality shop. Here a customer (ক্রেতা) can buy any kinds of things by putting the price-money in the box kept in the shop. In a morality shop the price (মূল্য) of each item or thing is written on a small piece of paper. This price tag is attached to the item or items. A customer can pick an item he/she likes, look at the price tag and put the money in a box. Different kinds of items like pens, pencils, notebooks, coloured papers are available in this shop. Besides, biscuits, buns, bananas, bottles of mineral water and some other necessary things are also sold here. There are a number of benefits (উপকার) of this shop. Anybody does not have to bargain or haggle with the shopkeeper or salesperson over the prices of anything. Though there is no shopkeeper or salesperson in this shop, nobody takes a thing and goes away without paying (পরিশোধ করা). If anybody takes a thing without paying, his/her conscience pricks him/her and troubles him/her. So a morality shop can encourage (উৎসাহিত করা) us doing the right thing.

8. Write a paragraph on 'Begum Rokeya' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'বেগম রোকেয়া' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 5; Lesson-1]

- What kind of family did Begum Rokeya come from? (বেগম রোকেয়া কী ধরনের পরিবারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন?)
- What was her belief? (তিনি কীসে বিশ্বাস করতেন।)
- Why did she fight for? (তিনি কীসের জন্য সঞ্জাম করেন?)
- To whom was she married? (কর সাথে তার বিয়ে হয়েছিল?)
- Why did she learn Bangla and English? (তিনি কেন বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় বিষয়ে শিক্ষাগ্রহণ করেন?)

BEGUM ROKEYA (বেগম রোকেয়া)

Begum Rokeya was a famous (বিখ্যাত) writer and a social worker (সমাজকর্মী). She lived in undivided (অবিভক্ত) Bengal in the early 20th century (শতাব্দী). She was born in a village called Pairabondh, Rangpur in 1880 in a wealthy family. She was married to Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hossain in 1896. Her husband was the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur, now a district in the Indian state (রাজ্য) of Bihar. He was very cooperative, and always encouraged Rokeya to go on with her activities. Rokeya had great love for her mother tongue (মাতৃভাষা). So she learnt Bangla and English from her eldest brother. She believed that women should have the same rights (অধিকার) and opportunities as men have in the society. So she fought for their cause throughout her life.

9. Write a paragraph on 'Helen Keller' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'হেলেন কেলার' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 5; Lesson : 3-4]

- When was Helen Keller born? (হেলেন কেলার কখন জন্মগ্রহণ করেন?)
- What were the names of her father and mother? (তার বাবা এবং মায়ের নাম কী ছিল?)
- How did she become blind, deaf and dumb? (তিনি কীভাবে অন্ধ, মূক ও বধির হন?)
- Why is she famous for? (তিনি কীসের জন্য বিখ্যাত?)

(e) When did she die? তিনি কখন মৃত্যুবরণ করেন?

HELEN KELLER (হেলেন কেলার)

Helen Keller is a great humanitarian (মানবহিতৈষী). She was born in 1880 in Tuscumba, Alabama. Her father was Captain Arthur Keller and mother Katherine Adams Keller. Her family was not rich and their main source of income (আয়) was cotton plantation. She was born as quite healthy, but two years after her birth she had a high fever and she became blind, deaf (বধির) and dumb (বোঝা). She started her formal (আনুষ্ঠানিক) education at the Wright Humason School for the deaf. There she worked to improve her communication (যোগাযোগ) skills and studied regular academic subjects. Later, she received a BA degree with honours from Redcliffe College. There she learnt reading through a special technique (কৌশল) called Braille. However, overcoming all her disabilities Helen Keller put a great contribution (অবদান) in the field of humanitarian activities. She worked for the disabled (অক্ষম) people all through her life. She always tried to make the learning process easier for disabled people. She died on June 1, 1968, a few week short of her 88th birthday.

10. Write a paragraph on 'Florence Nightingale' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে ফ্লোরেন্স নাইটিংগেলের ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

[Unit 5; Lesson-5]

- (a) Who is Florence Nightingale and what is she famous for? (ফ্লোরেন্স নাইটিংগেল কে এবং তিনি কীসের জন্য বিখ্যাত?)
- (b) When and where was she born? (তিনি কখন ও কোথায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেন?)
- (c) When and why did she go to Turkey? (তিনি কখন এবং কেন তুরস্কে যান?)
- (d) How is she known worldwide? (তিনি কীভাবে বিশ্বব্যাপী পরিচিত হন?)

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (ফ্লোরেন্স নাইটিংগেল)

Some great persons spent their life for the welfare (কল্যাণ) of mankind (মানবজাতি). Florence Nightingale is one of them. She is famous for her philanthropic (মানব সেবা) activities, especially nursing. She was born in 1820 at Florence in Italy. Her father was a rich landlord (ডু-স্বামী). But she decided to be a nurse and studied nursing at Nurses' Training Institute in Germany. She took her first job in a London hospital. During the Crimean war (1853-56), she went to Turkey with a group of 38 nurses to work for the sick British soldiers. She along with her fellow nurses worked day and night to help the wounded soldiers. In a few months, she could bring order and comfort (আরাম) among soldiers. Then she came back to England. Her reputation in nursing spread far and wide (সর্বত্র). She became famous as 'the Lady with the Lamp'. She set up Nightingale School for nurses in London. She breathed her last on 13 August 1910.

11. Write a paragraph on 'Pastime/Leisure Activities' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'অবসর/স্বিবেচন' অংশকে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 6]

- (a) What is pastime or leisure activity? (অবসর বিনোদন বা অবসরের কার্যাবলী কী?)
(b) Why do pastimes vary from person to person? (অবসর বিনোদন ব্যক্তিতে ব্যক্তিতে ভিন্ন হয় কেন?)
(c) How do the village people spend their leisure? (গ্রামের লোকেরা কীভাবে অবসর কাটায়?)
(d) How do the urban people spend their leisure? (শহরের লোকেরা কীভাবে অবসর কাটায়?)
(e) How does it benefit us? (এটি আমাদের কী সুবিধা দেয়?)

PASTIME/LEISURE ACTIVITIES (অবসর সময়ের কার্যক্রম)

Pastime actually means spending one's free or leisure (অবসর) time pleasantly. Pastime is to catch up with one's hobbies. Pastime varies from person to person. It is one's own choice (পছন্দ) and decision how to spend his/her pastime. In our country, pastime varies in respect of locality. In the village, people spend their leisure time by chatting (গাল-গল্প করা), fishing, playing, swimming, flying kites, etc. Sometimes they do various social work. City people spend (ব্যয় করা) their leisure time by shopping, reading books, watching TV, using computer, listening to music, going to park and zoo, gardening, etc. Travelling is also a good pastime. It refreshes (সতেজ করা) our mind and broadens our outlook. As I am a student, I do not get much time for pastime. I spend my leisure time by reading books, watching TV and listening to music and thus I get relaxation and pleasure (আনন্দ) through my pastime.

12. Write a paragraph on 'Importance of games and sports in our life' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'আমাদের জীবনে খেলাধুলার গুরুত্ব'র ওপর একটি একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

[Unit 7]

- (a) How many sorts of games and sports are there? (কত প্রকারের খেলাধুলা আছে?)
(b) What is the most important benefit of games and sports? (খেলাধুলার সর্বোত্তম উপকারিতা কী?)
(c) What do games and sports ensure? (খেলাধুলা কীসের নিশ্চয়তা দেয়?)
(d) Why should we play games and sports? (কেন আমাদের খেলাধুলা করা উচিত?)

IMPORTANCE OF GAMES AND SPORTS IN OUR LIFE

(আমাদের জীবনে খেলাধুলার গুরুত্ব)

Games and sports are not only important for success (সফলতা) in student life but also for every walks of our life. Games and sports may be of various (বিভিন্ন) kinds. They are football, cricket, hockey, volleyball, basket ball, jumping, etc. These are the outdoor games. There are many indoor games such as ludu, chess, carom, etc. The importance of games and sports can never be minimized. Games and sports are good exercises and help to build strong physique (শরীর) for the boys and girls. Good health is one of the most important benefits (উপকার) of games and sports. Students learn to cope with (খাপ খাওয়ানো) difficult situation through games and sports. It also improves immunity (রোগ সঙ্ক্রমণ থেকে নিরাপদ) and develops personality. Participation (অংশগ্রহণ) in sports ensures not only good health but also provides fresh mind. It also helps to acquire leadership qualities. Indoor

games also improve thinking power (চিন্তা শক্তি) and knowledge. Finally we all should play any form of games and sports to refresh ourselves and live a healthy life.

13. Write a paragraph on 'Pele' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'পেলে' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 7; Lesson -4]

- When and where was Pele born? (পেলে কখন এবং কোথায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেন?)
- How did he pass his early life? (তিনি কীভাবে তার শৈশব কাটান?)
- How was he regarded internationally? (আন্তর্জাতিক ক্ষেত্রে তিনি কীভাবে বিবেচিত হন?)
- What were his specialities in his career? (তার পেশাগত জীবনের বিশেষত্বগুলো কী?)
- How is he considered in his country? (নিজ দেশে তিনি কীভাবে বিবেচিত হন?)

PELE (পেলে)

Pele was born on 21 October, 1940 in Brazil. He was born in a poor family and passed his early life in abject (শোচনীয়) poverty. He had a great attraction (আকর্ষণ) for football from his boyhood. With the passage of time (সময়ের আবর্তে), he became one of the greatest football players of all time. In 1999, he was voted Football Players of the century by the International Federation of Football History and Statistics. He was named "Athlete of the Century" by the International Olympic Committee in the same year. In his career he scored (গোল করা) more than 1200 goals. Thus he has become the top scorer of all time. In his own country Brazil, Pele is a national hero. People call him "The King of Football", "The King Pele" or simply "The King". He is the all-time leading scorer of the Brazilian national (জাতীয়) team. He is the only footballer to be a part of three World Cup-winning squads. He is also the only player in the world to have three World Cup winning medals. He is praised for his excellent performance and exceptional (ব্যতিক্রম) ability.

14. Write a paragraph on 'Maradona' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'ম্যারাডোনা' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 7; Lesson-4]

- Who is Maradona? (ম্যারাডোনা কে?)
- How did he spend his childhood? (তিনি কীভাবে তার শৈশব কাটান?)
- In which year he won the World Cup? (তিনি কোন বছর বিশ্বকাপ জেতেন?)
- When was he voted FIFA Player of the Century? (তিনি কখন শতাব্দীর সেরা ফিফা খেলোয়াড় নির্বাচিত হন?)
- Why is he a living legend? (তিনি কেন জীবন্ত কিংবদন্তী?)

MARADONA (ম্যারাডোনা)

Maradona is a living legend (বিখ্যাত ব্যক্তি) in the world of football. His full name is Diego Armando Maradona. He was born in a poor family in Argentina. He spent (বায় করলেন) his childhood in a slum (বস্তি). He proved his football talent (প্রতিভা) at the age of ten only. He is considered the greatest (সবচেয়ে বড়) football player of all time. He played in four FIFA world cup tournaments for Argentina. He won the 1986 world cup as the captain (দলনেতা) of the Argentina team. That year he also won the Golden Ball as the tournament's best player.

His second goal against England in 1986 was voted the goal of the century (শতাব্দী). In 1990 world cup, Argentina finished as the runners-up (রানার্স-আপ) under his captaincy. He was voted FIFA player of the century in 1999. For these reasons he is a living legend not only in Argentina but also in the whole world.

15. Write a paragraph on 'Folk Song' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর

উত্তর দিয়ে 'লোকসঙ্গীতের' ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

[Unit 8; Lesson -1]

- What do you mean by folk song? (লোকসঙ্গীত বলতে তুমি কী বোঝ?)
- What are the themes of these songs? (এসব গানের বিষয়বস্তু কী?)
- Name some of the folk songs. (কতিপয় লোকসঙ্গীতের নাম উল্লেখ কর।)
- Name some of the famous folk singers of Bangladesh. (বাংলাদেশের কিছুসংখ্যক বিখ্যাত লোকসঙ্গীত শিল্পীর নাম উল্লেখ কর।)
- How can we uphold our folk songs? (আমরা কীভাবে আমাদের লোকসঙ্গীতগুলোকে ধরে রাখতে পারি?)

FOLK SONG (লোক সঙ্গীত)

Folk song is one of the most important elements (উপাদান) of Bangladeshi culture and tradition. Folk songs are songs sung in the traditional (ঐতিহ্যবাহী) style of a community or country. The main themes of these songs are the activities of common and rural people, natural and traditional activities. Bangladeshi folk songs are simple spontaneous (স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত) and pastoral (গ্রামীণ). Bangladesh has a rich (সমৃদ্ধ) folk music which includes both religious and secular songs. Of them Palligiti, Bhatiali, Bhawaiya, Jari, Sari, Gambhira, Lalongiti, Palagan and songs of Hason Raja are very popular. The traditional musical instruments are usually played with these songs. Some well known folk singers are Lalon Shah, Abbas Uddin, Abdul Alim, Abdul Zobber, Ajam Khan and Farida Parvin. But at present the condition (অবস্থা) of folk song in our country is very poor. Our rich traditional folk songs are influenced (প্রভাবিত হওয়া) by western music and culture. If we want to get back our golden era of folk song, we have to create consciousness among our young generation (প্রজন্ম). Besides, Government has to increase its attempts for folk music. If we can do these activities, we can bring our golden musical era (যুগ) again.

16. Write a paragraph on 'Greenhouse Effect' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'গ্রীনহাউজ প্রতিক্রিয়া' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

[Unit 9; Lesson -3]

- What is greenhouse effect? (গ্রীনহাউজ প্রতিক্রিয়া কী?)
- Why is it harmful? (এটি ক্ষতিকর কেন?)
- What are responsible for greenhouse effect? (গ্রীনহাউজ প্রতিক্রিয়ার জন্য কী কী বিষয় দায়ী?)
- What happens if our air becomes warm? (আমাদের বায়ু উত্তপ্ত হলে কী ঘটে?)

GREENHOUSE EFFECT (গ্রীনহাউজ এর প্রভাব)

Greenhouse effect is one of the big problems in this present world. The highly increasing (বৃদ্ধিপাওয়া) population, vehicles and other harmful sources are the main causes

of greenhouse effect. Greenhouse is a house made of glass. People in cold countries grow vegetables and flowers and other plants in them. This house receives heat (তাপ) from the sun and some of the heat is trapped inside it by the glass. So, the inside of the greenhouse is always warm (উষ্ণ) even in the winter. Our earth is also like a greenhouse. Numerous (অসংখ্য) mills and factories and vehicles are emitting (নির্গত হওয়া) huge amount of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere (বায়ুমন্ডল). This carbon and other gases work like the glass walls and the roof. And they trap the heat in the atmosphere and keep the earth warm. As a result, the earth is getting hotter day by day. Due to extreme (তীব্র) heat, the polar ice-caps are melting (গলে যাওয়া) and the sea-level is rising. Consequently (ফলে), the lower parts of the world will go under water. Besides, storms and cyclones will become more powerful (শক্তিশালী). More areas will get drier and turn into deserts (মরুভূমি). There will be more floods (বন্যা) and river erosions.

17. Write a paragraph on 'Climate Change in Bangladesh' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'বাংলাদেশে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের' ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।) [Unit 9; Lesson -5]

- What is climate change? (জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন কী?)
- What are the impacts of climate change? (জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের প্রভাবগুলো কী কী?)
- What is responsible for increase of temperature? (তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধির জন্য দায়ী কী?)
- What may happen to our territory and people? (আমাদের অঞ্চল এবং লোকজনের ক্ষেত্রে কী ঘটতে পারে?)

CLIMATE CHANGE IN BANGLADESH (বাংলাদেশের জলবায়ুর পরিবর্তন)

Climate change has become a buzzword (অনেক লোকের কণ্ঠস্বর) in modern days. It means especially the increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere (বায়ুমন্ডল) that is caused by the increase of particular (বিশেষ) gases, especially carbon dioxide. Increase of burning oil, gas and coal is responsible (দায়ী) for the rise of carbon dioxide and other harmful gases. The gradual (ক্রমান্বয়ে) increase of these gases is warming the earth up and changing our climate. Due to extreme heat the ice on the earth's surface is melting fast and the sea-level is rising. As a result, we are facing the adverse (বিরূপ) impacts of climate change. An increasing number of people are suffering damage or loss to their property (সম্পত্তি) and some time life due to disasters caused by climate change. Besides, the river bank and coastal (উপকূলীয়) erosion are increasing at an alarming rate. Moreover, cultivable land is becoming salty and earth is becoming barren. It is high time we took preventive (প্রতিরোধমূলক) measures to tackle (সমস্যা মোকাবিলা করা) this adverse situation.

B. NON-TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS

18. Write a paragraph on 'Your Reading Room' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার পড়ার কক্ষ' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is a reading room? (পড়ার কক্ষ কী?)
- How is the decoration of your reading room? (তোমার পড়ার কক্ষটি কীভাবে সজ্জিত?)

- (c) Where is your reading room situated? (তোমার পড়ার কক্ষটি কোথায় অবস্থিত?)
(d) How do you feel in this room? (এ কক্ষে তুমি কেমন অনুভব কর?)
(e) Do you use your reading room as a bedroom? (তুমি কি তোমার পড়ার কক্ষটিকে শোবার কক্ষ হিসেবে ব্যবহার কর?)

MY READING ROOM (আমার পড়ার ঘর)

A reading room is a place which is used for reading. I have a separate (আলাদা) room for reading. It faces the south. It is well furnished (সজ্জিত) with vital and necessary things. The sunlight and fresh air can easily enter into my room. There are a table, a cot (খাট), a chair, a rack, and two book-shelves in my reading room. There is a wardrobe in room because my reading room is serving the purpose of a bed room. In my reading room I have kept some nice pictures of famous personalities (ব্যক্তিত্ব), and a wall clock as well as a world map. It creates an authentic (স্বাভাৱিক) environment inside the room. My reading room is always fresh and alive. All are not allowed to enter (প্রবেশ করা) it. I feel relief and comfort (আরাম) in my reading room. I feel proud (গর্ববোধ করা) of my reading room.

19. Write a paragraph on 'A Rainy Day' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একটি বৃষ্টির দিন' সম্পর্কে অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- (a) What is a rainy day? (বৃষ্টির দিন কী?)
(b) How is a rainy day? (একটি বৃষ্টির দিন কেমন হয়ে থাকে?)
(c) How do people feel on a rainy day? (বৃষ্টির দিনে লোকজন কেমন অনুভব করে?)
(d) How is a rainy day to the poor? (দরিদ্রদের কাছে বৃষ্টির দিন কেমন?)
(e) How do students and children feel on a rainy day? (বৃষ্টির দিনে শিক্ষার্থী ও শিশুরা কেমন অনুভব করে?)

A RAINY DAY (একটি বৃষ্টির দিন)

A rainy day is the most common (সাধারণ) day during rainy season. When it rains (বৃষ্টি হওয়া) all day long, the day is called a rainy day. Sometimes it rains heavily and sometimes it drizzles (গুড়িগুড়ি বৃষ্টিপড়া). Often there are flashes of lightning and roars of thunder in the sky. The sky remains cloudy and gloomy (বিষন্ন). The weather remains foul and gusty wind blows with rain. On a rainy day, people cannot go out without an umbrella. It brings sufferings (দুঃখ দুর্দশা) to the poor people as they cannot earn their livelihood properly. Sometimes common people, students, office going people cannot reach their destination (গন্তব্য) in time. On this day, people like to stay at home and feel nostalgic (গৃহকাতর). Normal life is disrupted due to heavy rain. Rivers, canals and tanks swell up. Roads and paths get muddy and slippery (পিচ্ছিল). Those who have imaginary (কল্পিত) bent of mind enjoy the beauty of rainy day. On the other hand, a rainy day has good effects (প্রভাব) on the soil. It makes the soil fertile (উর্বর). It helps plants and crops to grow. After all (মোটের ওপর), a rainy day gives us both joy and sorrow.

20. Write a paragraph on 'A Railway Station' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'রেল স্টেশনের' ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লিখ।)

- What is a railway station? (রেলস্টেশন কী?)
- How many rooms are there in a railway station? (একটি রেল স্টেশনে কতগুলো কক্ষ থাকে?)
- What do passengers do there? (যাত্রীরা সেখানে কী করে?)
- How is the environment of a railway station? (একটি রেল স্টেশনের পরিবেশ কেমন?)
- How many signals are there in a railway station? (একটি রেলস্টেশনে কতগুলো সিগনাল থাকে?)

A RAILWAY STATION (একটি রেল স্টেশন)

A railway station is a very common place where trains stop and starts from. It is the part and parcel (অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ) of train communication system of a country. It may be a big or a small one. There is only one platform in a small railway station but there are two or more platforms in a big station. There are two signals -- one inner and the other outer. These signals are got down by the pointsman before the arrival of a train. The pointsman moves with red and green flags. There are ticket counters, booking office for goods, station master's office, waiting rooms for male and female (মহিলা) passengers (যাত্রী) in a railway station. There are also restaurants, book-shops, tea-shops, newspaper-stand, etc. in a station. A railway station always remains crowded (ভীড়) with passengers, hawkers (ফেরিওয়াল), porters (কুলি) and the vagabonds (ভনঘুরে). Before getting into a train the passengers buy tickets from the ticket counter and wait in the waiting rooms. When a train arrives, the station becomes very busy. Everyone moves in a hurry (তাড়াহুড়ো). When the train leaves, the station becomes a calm and quiet place. A railway station plays an important role in the communication system (ব্যবস্থা) of a country. So it has to be facilitated with modern amenities (সুযোগ-সুবিধা).

21. Write a paragraph on 'Your Daily Life' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার দৈনন্দিন জীবন' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- When do you get up from bed? (তুমি কখন ঘুম থেকে ওঠো?)
- What do you do after rising from bed? (ঘুম থেকে জাগার পর তুমি কী কর?)
- When do you go to school? (তুমি কখন স্কুলে যাও?)
- What do you do in the afternoon? (তুমি বিকালে কী কর?)
- When do you go to bed? (তুমি কখন ঘুমাতে যাও?)

MY DAILY LIFE (আমার দৈনন্দিন জীবন)

Daily life means (বোঝার) the routine of daily activities. Every man has a daily routine. So my daily life is that I follow (অনুসরণ করা) everyday and maintain a routine. To make the best use of time everybody should have a daily routine. I am a student and I read in class seven. So I have daily activities. Usually I get up early in the morning from bed and brush my teeth. Then I go out for a walk in the open air (মুক্ত বাতাস). At six I come back home and take my breakfast which mother keeps ready for me. As a student, study is my main duty. So when my breakfast is over, I go to my reading room to prepare (প্রস্তুত করা) my day's lessons. In between 8 to 10 am I take my bath

(গোসল) and have my meal. Then I go to school and stay there up to 4.30 pm. I always sit in the first bench and listen to what my teachers say. I return home at 5pm. Then I take some refreshment (হালকা নাস্তা) and go to the field to play with my friends. Just before sunset (সূর্যাস্ত) I come back home. Thereafter, I go to my reading room and study there till 10 pm. Then I take my supper (রাতের খাবার). Then I go to bed after brushing my teeth. On holidays, I usually spend my time visiting different places with my friends and family. My daily life makes me active (কর্মঠ) and fresh in doing my activities.

22. Write a paragraph on 'Your Hobby' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার শখ' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is your hobby? (তোমার শখ কী?)
- What do you do for your hobby? (তুমি তোমার শখের জন্য কী কাজ কর?)
- Why is it your hobby? (কেন এটি তোমার শখ?)
- What do the other people think about your hobby? (তোমার শখ সম্পর্কে অন্য লোকেরা কী ভাবে?)

MY HOBBY (আমার শখ)

Different people have different hobbies and my favourite hobby is gardening. I like this hobby because it gives me much pleasure (আনন্দ) and keeps me always fresh. I have a flower garden in front of our house. I have planted a lot of (প্রচুর) flower plants in my garden. I work in my garden regularly (নিয়মিতভাবে). I make the soil loose and weed out all kinds of weeds. I grow different kinds of flowers such as rose, rajanigandha, gandharaj, karabi, sheuli, shefali, hasnahena, surjamukhi, etc. These flowers make my garden very charming and spread sweet smell. Whenever I feel mentally exhausted ((মনোমুগ্ধ করা), I stand beside my garden and my mind becomes fresh. My garden is also a source of joy to others. My friends, relatives and my neighbours (প্রতিবেশী) come to see my garden. I present them flowers from my garden. They become glad and appreciate (প্রশংসা করা) such a beautiful garden. Thus, my hobby gives me pleasure and makes me happy.

23. Write a paragraph on 'Your Mother' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার মা' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Who is your mother? (কে তোমার মা?)
- How does she feel when you are ill? (তুমি অসুস্থ হলে তিনি কেমন অনুভব করেন?)
- What is she? (তিনি কী করেন?)
- What does she do in the time of leisure? (তিনি অবসরে কী কাজ করেন?)

MY MOTHER (আমার মা)

My mother's name is Sharmin Ahmed. She is about thirty-five years old. She comes of a respectable (সম্মান) family. She is a teacher of a Govt. High School. She is dedicated (নিবেদিত) to her profession (পেশা). She tries to make her students understand the lessons easily. Students are satisfied (সন্তুষ্ট) with her teaching method. She also looks after our family very sincerely.

She manages the household activities with the help of a helping hand. Though she is very busy, she spends some time in social activities. When the neighbours face any problem, they come to my mother to get advice (উপদেশ). My mother takes great care of our health. When I fall ill, she becomes very worried (চিন্তিত). But her face smiles with joy when I come round. My mother is also very pious. She reads a lot of religious (ধর্মীয়) books in leisure time. She is my best friend. There is none so dear to me as my mother. I love my mother so dearly. I am proud of having such a mother.

24. Write a paragraph on 'Your Native Village' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার নিজ গ্রাম' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is the name of your native village? (তোমার নিজ গ্রামের নাম কী?)
- How many people are there in your village? (তোমার গ্রামে কত লোক বাস করে?)
- What institutions are there in your village? (তোমার গ্রামে কি কি প্রতিষ্ঠান আছে?)
- How is your native village? (তোমার নিজ গ্রামটি কেমন?)

MY NATIVE VILLAGE (আমার নিজ গ্রাম)

The name of my native village is Hasanpur. It is in the district of Pabna. It is a big village and almost eight thousand people live in this village. Most of them are Muslims. There are people of other religions (ধর্ম) also. Most of the people of this village are farmers. Some others are engaged (যুক্ত) in other professions. There are a high school, a college, two primary schools, three mosques, a hospital, a post office in our village. There are also two markets in the village. The communication (যোগাযোগ) system of the village is fairly well. People can go to the upazilla and the district town by van, rickshaw, etc. The natural (প্রাকৃতিক) sight of our village is worth seeing. A small river flowing by the side of our village adds a special beauty (সৌন্দর্য) to it. We bathe in the river and catch fish in it. Sometimes, the villagers arrange boat race (নৌকা বাইচ) in this river. My village is an ideal (আদর্শ) village. I am proud of my native village.

25. Write a paragraph on 'Your Pet Animal' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার পোষা প্রাণী' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is the name of your pet animal? (তোমার পোষা প্রাণীর নাম কী?)
- How is it? (এটি কেমন?)
- What is its food? (এটির খাদ্য কী?)
- How do you feel about it? (তুমি এটিকে নিয়ে কেমন অনুভব কর?)

MY PET ANIMAL (আমার পোষা প্রাণী)

I am very fond of animal and I have a pet animal. It is a cat. It's name is Don. When we call on, it comes to us. My pet looks very beautiful. Its colour is black. So it is very difficult to find out Don at night. The eyes of my pet are very bright. It has very sharp (তীক্ষ্ণ) claws and it preys rats by its claws (থোবা). It is very fond of milk. It also likes to eat

meat, fish, rice, etc. Don is always friendly to the little babies of our family and it never harms (ক্ষতিকরা) anybody. It always moves with me from one room to another. It attends to the call of nature in a particular corner of our house and never makes our rooms dirty (নোংরা). It has become a faithful friend to everybody. We have never seen it stealing (চুরি করা) anything from our kitchen. Don is very fond of (প্রিয়) me and I also love it very much.

26. Write a paragraph on 'Your Class Teacher' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার শ্রেণি শিক্ষক' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Who is your class teacher? (তোমার শ্রেণি শিক্ষক কে?)
- What is his qualification? (তার যোগ্যতা কী?)
- What does he do to the students? (তিনি শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য কী করেন?)
- How is his teaching method? (তার পাঠদান পদ্ধতি কেমন?)
- What do you know about his behaviour? (তুমি তার আচরণ সম্পর্কে কী জান?)

MY CLASS TEACHER (আমার শ্রেণী শিক্ষক)

Mr. Ali Asgar Khan is my class teacher. He is an M.A in English. He has also a B.Ed degree. He is a young teacher and he is very smart. He is helpful (সহায়ক) to the students and his teaching method (পদ্ধতি) is very pleasing and nice. He presents everything to the students in an easy way. He is very lively in the class and teaches the students carefully (যত্নের সাথে). His behaviour (আচরণ) is well and all the students respect him. Mr Khan is not only a teacher but also a good friend and guide to us. He guides us in games and sports and in cultural (সাংস্কৃতিক) activities. He is also enriched with a good sense of humour (রস). Whenever we feel bore, he entertains us with stories having good moral. He possesses (অধিকারী হওয়া) a good moral character. Everybody respects him for his pleasing and amiable (অমায়িক) gesture.

27. Write a paragraph on 'Your School' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার বিদ্যালয়' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is the name of your school? (তোমার বিদ্যালয়ের নাম কী?)
- Where is it? (এটি কোথায় অবস্থিত?)
- How is your school? (তোমার বিদ্যালয়টি কেমন?)
- How many students and teachers are there? (সেখানে কতজন শিক্ষক ও ছাত্রছাত্রী আছে?)

OUR SCHOOL (আমাদের বিদ্যালয়)

The name of our school is Bonogram High School. It is one of the best schools in the district of Faridpur. The school is housed in a nice two-storeyed (দ্বি-তল) building. There are twenty classrooms in our school. Our Headmaster has a separate room. Besides, there are an office room, a teachers' room and a common room for the students in the school. All the rooms are spacious (প্রশস্ত) and well ventilated (অবশ্যে বায়ু চলাচল করা). The school has twenty teachers and six hundred students. All the teachers are qualified (যোগ্য) and

they are very helpful to us. Our Headmaster is an M.A. B.Ed. He is very kind to us. There is a large playground (খেলার মাঠ) in front of our school. Every afternoon we play different outdoor games there. The results of the JSC and SSC exams are quite satisfactory (সন্তোষজনক). A congenial atmosphere prevails in our school. We consider our school as a real home of learning (শেখার). I love my school very much. I am proud (গট) of being a student of this school.

28. Write a paragraph on 'A Village Market' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একটি গ্রাম্য বাজারের' উপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is a village market? (গ্রাম্য বাজার কী?)
- Where does a village market sit? (গ্রাম্য বাজার কোথায় বসে?)
- What things are sold in a village market? (একটি গ্রাম্য বাজারে কী কী জিনিস বিক্রি হয়?)
- What is the importance of a village market? (একটি গ্রাম্য বাজারের গুরুত্ব কী?)

A VILLAGE MARKET (একটি গ্রাম্য বাজার)

A village market is an important place where the villagers gather (জড়ো হয়) to buy or sell the goods which are needed for daily life. A village market is generally situated (অবস্থিত) on the bank of a river or by the side of a highway or under a big tree. It sits generally twice a week. Most of the shops here are temporary (অস্থায়ী) but a few permanent (স্থায়ী) shops are found here. Rice, vegetables, fish, poultry (হাঁস-মুরগী) and homemade things are bought and sold here. The vegetable and fish market are the noisiest and crowded places in the market. The pickpockets (পকেটমার) also gather there. The prices of the things are generally cheaper (অধিকতর সস্তা) in a village market. A village market is a meeting place of the villagers. They gather at the tea-stalls in the market and spend (ব্যয় করা) time with their friends and relatives. Thus, a village market plays a very important role in the agro-based (কৃষি নির্ভর) economy (অর্থনীতি) of the country.

29. Write a paragraph on 'A Tea Shop/Tea Stall' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একটি চায়ের দোকানের' উপর অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is a tea stall? (চায়ের দোকান কী?)
- Who maintains a tea stall? (এটি কে পরিচালনা করে?)
- What things are sold in a tea stall? (একটি চায়ের দোকানে কী কী জিনিস বিক্রি হয়?)
- Why do people come to a tea stall? (লোকেরা কেন চায়ের দোকানে আসে?)

A TEA SHOP / A TEA STALL (একটি চায়ের দোকান)

A tea shop is a small shop where tea and some other things are sold (বিক্রি). It is found in cities, towns and even in villages in our country. In a tea shop cigarette, biscuit, cake, banana, bread, betel leaf, etc are also sold. There is a manager (ব্যবস্থাপক) in a tea shop to maintain it. He usually sits near the cash box and collects money from the customers (ক্রেতা). People take tea from a tea shop and discuss various topics. So it is a very important place for them. Some people come here to pass the idle moments (মুক্ত) by

gossiping with others. A tie of (বন্ধন) relationship develops among people centering round the tea shop. A tea-shop opens early in the morning and closes late at night (গভীর রাত). Generally, the environment (পরিবেশ) of a tea-shop is not neat and clean (পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্ন). But it renders (দেওয়া) a great service to the people.

30. Write a paragraph on 'A Bus Stand' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একটি বাসস্ট্যান্ডে'র ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is a bus stand? (বাসস্ট্যান্ড কী?)
- How busy is a bus stand? (একটি বাসস্ট্যান্ড কতটা ব্যস্ত থাকে?)
- What things are there in a bus stand? (একটি বাসস্ট্যান্ডে কী কী জিনিস থাকে?)
- What is the importance of it? (এর গুরুত্ব কী?)

A BUS STAND (একটি বাসস্ট্যান্ড)

A bus stand is a common place where the buses stop and start for other places. It is a very busy place because different (বিভিন্ন) kinds of people wait here to go from one place to another. Some bus stands have sheds for passengers (যাত্রী) and ticket counters. Passengers have to buy tickets from the counters before getting on the bus. There are small shops, tea-shops, hawkers, and porters (কুলি) at a bus stand. When a bus stops, passengers become busy to get down (নামা) and to get into it. Ladies and elderly passengers find it too difficult to get into a bus. The conductors and helpers shout to get passengers. All these make a bus stand always noisy. But it is a useful and important (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) place for the passengers.

31. Write a paragraph on 'A Winter Morning' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একটি শীতের সকাল' সম্পর্কে অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What are the common characteristics of a winter morning? (একটি শীতের সকালের সাধারণ বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো কী কী?)
- How does the nature look in the morning? (সকালে প্রকৃতি কেমন দেখায়?)
- Why do people make fire in the morning? (লোকেরা সকালবেলা আগুন জ্বালায় কেন?)
- What delicious things are available in a winter morning? (শীতের সকালে কী কী সুস্বাদু খাবার পাওয়া যায়?)

A WINTER MORNING (একটি শীতের সকাল)

A winter morning is usually foggy (কুয়াশাচ্ছন্ন) and cold. Grass and leaves of trees are wet with dew (শিশির) drops. Nature looks very dull and dismal (নিরানন্দ) in a winter morning. Everything looks gloomy (বিষন্ন) and things at a little distance (দূরত্ব) can hardly be seen. People shiver (কাঁপা) in cold. They put on warm clothes to warm (গরম করা) themselves. Some people gather straw (খড়) or dried leaves and make fire to keep themselves warm. The old people and the children remain inside their houses. Domestic (গৃহপালিত) and other animals also do not come out of their sheds (ছাউনি). People get up late when the sun starts to peep

through (উঁকি দেওয়া) the dense fog (ঘন কুয়াশা). The sun-rays make everybody happy. Some people bask (রোদ পোহানো) in the sun. People start to go to their daily business (ব্যস্ততা). The dull scene of a winter morning disappears (অদৃশ্য হওয়া) as the sun goes up and the fog melts away. However, a winter morning is welcomed for its delicious (সুস্বাদু) cakes, date-juice (খেজুর-রস), and many other items.

32. Write a paragraph on 'A Street Beggar' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একজন পথ ভিক্ষুক' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Who is a street beggar? (পথ ভিক্ষুক কে?)
- Where does he beg? (সে কোথায় ভিক্ষা করে?)
- Where does he live? (সে কোথায় থাকে?)
- How is his life? (তার জীবনযাত্রা কেমন?)

A STREET BEGGAR (একজন পথ ভিক্ষুক)

The person who lives by (জীবিকা নির্বাহ করা) asking people for money or food in the street is known as a street beggar. He is a familiar (পরিচিত) figure to the people of cities and towns. He is a very poor man who lives on charity (দানশীলতা). A street beggar usually wears (পরিধান করা) dirty and torn clothes and he has a bowl in his hand. He receives alms (ভিক্ষা) in this bowl. A street beggar generally sleeps on the pavement (ফুটপাথ) of a street, building, market, or in a slum. If anyone gives alms to a beggar, he becomes happy and prays to God for him. A street beggar earns (আয় করা) a little. He can hardly meet (মিটানো) the basic needs of his family. So he leads a miserable (দুঃখপূর্ণ) life.

33. Write a paragraph on 'A Fisherman' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একজন জেলে' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Who is a fisherman? (একজন জেলে কে?)
- Where does a fisherman catch fish? (একজন জেলে কোথায় মাছ ধরে?)
- How does he spend his time? (সে কীভাবে তার সময় কাটায়?)
- What is the economic condition of a fisherman? (একজন জেলের আর্থিক অবস্থা কেমন?)

A FISHERMAN (একজন জেলে)

A person who earns his living by catching and selling fish is known as a fisherman. He spends (ব্যয় করা) his time by catching fishes, making and repairing (মেরামত করা) nets, making boats and drying and selling fishes. He works hard all day and night specially (বিশেষভাবে) in the rainy season. While a fisherman is in the deep sea (গভীর সমুদ্র) or river to catch fish, his family members remain very anxious about (উদ্বেগ) his safe return. His life is challenging. He contributes (অবদান রাখা) a lot to our nation. He meets the demand of our protein. Besides, our country earns foreign exchange (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা) by exporting fish. But his economic (অর্থনৈতিক) condition is not well. He can hardly manage (ব্যবস্থা করা) his family

properly. As a result (ফলে) he leads a miserable life. We should do something to improve (উন্নতি করা) his lifestyle.

34. Write a paragraph on 'Physical Exercise' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'শরীর চর্চা' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What do you mean by physical exercise? (শরীর চর্চা বলতে তুমি কী বোঝ?)
- Why is physical exercise important? (শরীর চর্চা কেন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ?)
- How is excessive physical exercise harmful? (অতিরিক্ত ব্যায়াম কেন ক্ষতিকর?)
- What is the effect of physical exercise? (শরীর চর্চার উপকারিতা কী?)

PHYSICAL EXERCISE (শরীর চর্চা)

Physical exercise means regular movement of our limbs (অঙ্গ প্রত্যঙ্গ) according to rules. It is essential to keep our body fit for work. As a sound mind (সুস্থমন) lies in a sound body, without taking physical exercise one cannot enjoy sound health. It increases (বৃদ্ধি করে) our strength (শক্তি), stamina (শক্তি) and ability to work. It provides us energy. Besides, it improves our blood circulation (সঞ্চালন) and power of digestion. It helps to keep our body active and muscles strong. But over exercise is very harmful and it can cause illness. One should take physical exercise according to his age and ability. Because all kinds of exercise are not suitable (উপযুক্ত) for everyone. However, we should take physical exercise regularly to ensure (নিশ্চিত করা) a healthy life.

35. Suppose, you are a student of Class VII. Recently you have celebrated your 13th Birthday. Now, write a paragraph on the birthday party you have celebrated by answering the following questions.

(মনে কর, তুমি ৭ম শ্রেণির একজন শিক্ষার্থী। সম্প্রতি তুমি তোমার ১৩তম জন্মদিন পালন করেছ। এখন, নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে তোমার উদযাপিত জন্মদিনের ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- When did you celebrate your birthday party? (কখন তুমি তোমার জন্মদিনের পার্টি উদযাপন করেছিলে?)
- How did you decorate your house? (তুমি কীভাবে তোমার বাড়ি সাজিয়েছিলে?)
- Who were invited? (কাদেরকে নিমন্ত্রণ করা হয়েছিল?)
- How did the function start? (অনুষ্ঠানটি কীভাবে শুরু হয়েছিল?)
- How were the guests entertained? (অতিথিদেরকে কীভাবে আপ্যায়ন করা হয়েছিল?)
- When did the function come to an end? (অনুষ্ঠানটি কখন শেষ হলো?)

A BIRTHDAY PARTY I CELEBRATED (জন্মদিন উৎসব উদযাপন)

Last Monday was my 13th birthday ceremony. On that day we cleaned and decorated (সাজানো) our house with colourful (রঙিন) papers and flowers. Everything looked very tidy. Some of my relatives and close friends were invited to the birthday party. A chocolate cake was bought and delicious (সুস্বাদু) dishes were cooked for the guests. All the guests came in time. The function started just at 6 pm. All stood around a table and I cut the cake after putting out the candles (মোমবাতি). All sang in a chorus, "Happy Birthday to You." Then the guests were entertained with the cake and some snacks. After that

different delicious (সুস্বাদু) foods were served to the guests. They had all items with a lots of zest, talking and giggling. My elder brother took snaps of some rare moments. A short cultural (সাংস্কৃতিক) programme was arranged at the end of the function. The function came to an end at 9 pm. We enjoyed the function very much. It will remain ever green in my mind forever (চিরতরে).

36. Suppose, recently you have a visit to a place of historical interest with some of your friends. Now, write a paragraph about your visit to a place of historical interest by answering the following questions. (মনে কর, তুমি সম্প্রতি তোমার কতিপয় বন্ধু নিয়ে একটি ঐতিহাসিক স্থান দেখতে গিয়েছিলে। এখন, নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার একটি ঐতিহাসিক স্থান ভ্রমণ'-এর ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Where did you go? (তুমি কোথায় গিয়েছিলে?)
- When did you go to the place? (তুমি ঐ স্থানে কখন গিয়েছিলে?)
- Who were with you? (তোমার সাথে কারা ছিল?)
- What things did you see there? (তুমি সেখানে কী কী জিনিস দেখেছিলে?)
- What things impressed you much? (কোন জিনিসটি তোমাকে খুব মুগ্ধ করেছিলো?)

MY VISIT TO A PLACE OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

(আমার দেখা একটা ঐতিহাসিক স্থান)

A historical place is a site which has a historical background (পটভূমি) or interest. I like to visit a historical place because it helps me to know many things about the place. Some days ago I went to Sonargaon with some of my friends. It is one of the famous historical places. It is not so far from Dhaka. We started our journey at 8.30 am and reached there at 10.00 am. At first we saw a beautiful small pond. By the side of the pond there was a statue (মূর্তি) by Zainul Abedin. We walked across some small canals over bridges. It is wonderful to see the national Archaeological (প্রত্নবিদ্যা সম্পর্কিত) Museum. There we saw many old guns, swords (তলোয়ার) and furniture of the former rulers. There is another museum of handicrafts (হস্তশিল্প). The building and heritage of Sonargaon are old. This place impressed me much. We stayed there for about 2 hours. I enjoyed the visit of Sonargaon very much. We got back home safe and sound (নিরাপদ) at 3.00 pm. The journey was both thrilling (রোমাঞ্চকর) and pleasant for me and my friends.

37. Imagine, recently you enjoyed a journey by bus. Now, write a paragraph about a journey by bus by answering the following questions. (কল্পনা কর, তুমি সম্প্রতি একটি বাস ভ্রমণে গিয়েছ। এখন নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Where did you go? (তুমি কোথায় গিয়েছিলে?)
- When did the bus start? (বাসটি কখন যাত্রা শুরু করেছিল?)
- What scenery did you enjoy? (তুমি কী কী দৃশ্য উপভোগ করেছিলে?)
- When did the bus reach the destination? (তোমার বাস কখন গন্তব্যে পৌঁছেছিল?)

A JOURNEY BY BUS I ENJOYED (আমার উপভোগ করা একটি বাস ভ্রমণ)

Journey is always a pleasant thing to me. Last month I enjoyed a journey by bus from Rajshahi to Dhaka. I reached the bus station at 7am. Then I bought a ticket and got on the bus. The bus started and after a few minutes it picked up its full speed (গতি). I looked outside through the window. When the bus crossed Rajshahi city, the green Bengal welcomed us cordially (আন্তরিকভাবে). Trees, green fields, houses, etc were seemed to be running backward (পিছনের দিকে). After an hour our bus began to run through 'Chalanbill'. I found only water everywhere. Some fishermen were catching fish with small boats and nets. Some boats were also moving with passengers and goods. Our bus reached the Bangabandhu Bridge at about 10.30 am. The bridge (সেতু) looked very beautiful. I saw a train crossing our bus. It's really a rare (বিরল) moment to be found. After about five hours we reached Dhaka. I enjoyed the journey very much.

38. Imagine, recently you paid a visit to a book fair. Now, write a paragraph about your visit to a book fair by answering the following questions. (কল্পনা কর, তুমি সম্প্রতি একটি

বইমেলা দেখতে গিয়েছিলে। এখন, নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'তোমার দেখতে যাওয়া একটি বইমেলা'র ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- When was it arranged? (এটি কখন আয়োজন করা হয়েছিল?)
- How were the pavilions? (প্যাভিলিয়নগুলো কেমন ছিলো?)
- Did you buy any book? (তুমি কি কোন বই কিনেছিলে?)
- Who arranged it? (এটা কে আয়োজন করেছিল?)
- How were the stalls? (স্টলগুলো কেমন ছিলো?)

A BOOK FAIR I VISITED (আমার পরিদর্শন করা একটি বই মেলা)

Recently I have visited the Ekushey Boi Mela held in the premises (প্রাঙ্গণ) of Bangla Academy. I along with some of my friends visited the fair. There were hundreds of pavilions there. All the pavilions were decorated beautifully. All sorts (প্রকার) of books were displayed (প্রদর্শন করা) there nicely. There were food and drinks pavilion also. There was crowd of people there. Some people were roaming about (ঘুরে বেড়ানো) and some were buying books. There was a festive look all around. The renowned (বিখ্যাত) artists, authors, poets also gathered there and took part in the cultural programmes. I visited different book stalls and bought two story books. We also took some snacks (হালকা খাবার) from a food stall. Then we left the place with a cheerful (উৎফুল্ল) mind.

39. Suppose, you had an opportunity to visit the last 'Baishakhi Mela' held in your locality. Now, write a paragraph about how you visited the Last Baishakhi Mela by answering the following questions. (মনে কর, তোমার এলাকায় অনুষ্ঠিত বিগত বৈশাখী মেলাটি দেখতে যাওয়ার সুযোগ

তোমার ঘটেছিল। এখন, নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে তুমি কীভাবে গত বৈশাখীমেলা ভ্রমণ করেছিলে তার ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- When did you visit the mela? (তুমি কখন মেলাটি দেখতে গিয়েছিলে?)
- What did you see there? (তুমি সেখানে কী দেখেছিলে?)
- Which items gave you much pleasure? (কোন জিনিসগুলো তোমাকে বেশি আনন্দ দিয়েছিল?)
- Did you buy anything? (তুমি কি কিছু কিনেছিলে?)

(e) When did you return? (তুমি কখন ফিরে এসেছিলে?)

A BAISHAKHI MELA I VISITED (আমার উপভোগ করা একটি বৈশাখী মেলা)

Every year Baishakhi Mela is arranged (ব্যবস্থা করা) on the first day of Bangla New Year with traditional festivities across the country. I visited the last Baishakhi Mela held in our locality (এলাকা). I along with two of my friends went to the Mela. The Mela premises was decorated with colourful festoons and attractive (আকর্ষণীয়) paintings. There were many shops and people of different professions (পেশা) displayed their handmade articles in their shops. There were clothes, toys, utensils (বাসন), fancy goods, cosmetics, ornaments, bamboo-made articles, sweetmeats and many other attractive things in the fair. People of different ages visited the Mela in cheerful mood and bought traditional (ঐতিহ্যবাহী) items. Many of them entertained themselves with sweetmeats. I bought some bamboo-made articles and some sweetmeats. In one corner there were some special (বিশেষ) attractions both for children and adult. Circus, jatra, puppet shows (পুতুল নাচ), magic shows and merry-go-round (নাগরদোলা) are some of them. We enjoyed most of the items. The visit was very exciting and interesting. We returned home in the evening with a fresh and delighted (আনন্দিত) mind.

40. Write a paragraph on 'Our National Flag' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'আমাদের জাতীয় পতাকা' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What is a national flag? (একটি জাতীয় পতাকা কী?)
- How is our national flag? (আমাদের জাতীয় পতাকা কেমন?)
- What do the colours of our national flag signify? (আমাদের জাতীয় পতাকার রঙগুলো কী তাৎপর্য বহন করে?)
- What is your feeling about our national flag? (আমাদের জাতীয় পতাকা সম্পর্কে তোমার অনুভূতি কেমন?)

OUR NATIONAL FLAG (আমাদের জাতীয় পতাকা)

A national flag is the symbol of independence (স্বাধীনতা) and sovereignty (সার্বভৌমত্ব) of a nation. We are an independent nation. So we have a national flag. The designer (নকশাকার) of our national flag is Kamrul Hassan. Our flag is rectangular (আয়তাকার) in shape. The size of our national flag is noticeable and significant (তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ). The ratio of the length and width of the flag is 10:6. Red and green colours are used in it. The green colour is the symbol of youth and red is the symbol of sacrifices of freedom fighters. It represents (প্রতিনিধিত্ব করা) our national identity. It creates in us a deep patriotic (দেশাত্মবোধক) feeling. It contains our prestige and nobility. It works as a inspiration (উৎসাহ) and moral courage. So it is our duty to preserve and uphold (উর্ধ্বে তুলে ধরা) its honour.

41. Write a paragraph on 'Early Rising' by answering the following questions.

(নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'ভোরে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- What does early rising mean? (ভোরে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা বলতে কী বোঝায়?)
- How is the environment early in the morning? (ভোরে পরিবেশ কেমন থাকে?)

(c) How can an early riser start his day's work? (ভোরে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা একজন ব্যক্তি কীভাবে দিনের কাজ শুরু করতে পারে?)

(d) What happens to a late riser? (একজন দেরিতে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে কী ঘটে?)

EARLY RISING (ভোরে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা)

Early rising is the habit of getting up early in the morning. It is a good habit and beneficial to health. In the early morning, nature looks fresh (সতেজ) and beautiful. An early riser can have a good start of the day's work. He can finish a lot of work. In the morning our mind and body remain fresh. An early riser can take regular physical exercise in the morning. He can enjoy (উপভোগ করা) the fresh air, chirping (পাখির ডাক) of the birds, colourful flowers, green leaves, gentle breezes etc. All those make them cheerful (উৎফুল্ল) and healthy. Early rising helps a man to be regular and punctual. On the other hand, the people who rise late always lag behind. He feels lethargic (অলস) and bored at work. They are not punctual. Sometimes they become sick. The habit of early rising is the source of health, wealth and wisdom. So we should cultivate (চর্চা করা) the habit of early rising in order to be healthy and happy.

42. Write a paragraph on 'Load Shedding' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর

উত্তর দিয়ে 'বিদ্যুৎ বিস্রাট' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

(a) What does load-shedding mean? (বিদ্যুৎ বিস্রাট বলতে কী বোঝায়?)

(b) When does it occur? (এটি কখন ঘটে?)

(c) What does it cause? (এটা কী পরিস্থিতি সৃষ্টি করে?)

(d) Who are the victims of load-shedding? (কারা বিদ্যুৎ বিস্রাটের শিকার?)

(e) What should we do to reduce this problem? (এই সমস্যাটি কমাতে আমাদের কী করা উচিত?)

LOAD SHEDDING (বিদ্যুৎ বিস্রাট)

Load shedding means the interruption (বাহাখাছ হওয়া) of supply of electricity. It is a great hindrance (বাহা) and it creates a lot of problems. It occurs when the demand (চাহিদা) is greater than supply. It causes various problems in the socio-economic (অর্থ-সামাজিক) development of a country. Houses, mills, factories, industries, shops, hospitals all fall a victim to it. Scarcity of electricity hampers in production. Domestic life becomes painful (বেদনাদায়ক). The students sit idle in the dark closing their books. The children and the old people suffer most during the load-shedding. The house wives remain in the darkness (অন্ধকার) in the kitchen. Office activities, serious operations are stopped. In a word the entire life domestic and industrial comes to a standstill. Some vital measures (পদক্ষেপ) have to be taken. Enough power generation (বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন) has to be ensured. Illegal connection (অবৈধ সংযোগ) should be disconnected and misuse (অপব্যবহার) of electricity have to be prevented.

43. Write a paragraph on 'A Railway Porter' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একজন রেলগয়ে মুটে' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

(a) Who is a railway porter? (রেলগয়ে মুটে কে?)

- (b) What does he usually wear? (সে সাধারণত কী পরিধান করে?)
(c) When does he become very busy? (কখন সে খুব ব্যস্ত হয়ে ওঠে?)
(d) How does he support his family? (সে কীভাবে তার পরিবারের ভরণপোষণ করে?)
(e) What should we do for him? (তার জন্য আমাদের কী করা উচিত?)

A RAILWAY PORTER (একজন রেলওয়ে মুটে)

A railway porter is an employee (কর্মচারী) employed to assist passengers aboard a train or to carry their baggage (মাঙ্গপত্র). He is a familiar figure at the railway station. He is strong and hardworking (পরিশ্রমী). He works hard all day long. When a train arrives, he becomes very busy. He usually wears (পরিধান করা) a uniform. Its colour may be blue or red. He wears a brass plate on his arm given to him by the railway authority (কর্তৃপক্ষ). He is able to carry heavy loads (বোঝা). He is very cunning too. He can easily cheat the passengers. When any passengers fall into trouble, the porter tries to take a chance (সুযোগ). He also raises his demand then. However, his daily income is very low. He leads a very miserable (দুঃখপূর্ণ) life. Yet he renders a great service to the people. We should behave well with him and the government should take initiatives (উদ্যোগ) to help them in all respects (সববিধায়).

44. Write a paragraph on 'Tree Plantation' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'বৃক্ষরোপণ' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- (a) What do you mean by tree plantation? (বৃক্ষরোপণ বলতে তুমি কী বুঝ?)
(b) What do trees do to us? (গাছপালা আমাদের কী করে?)
(c) Why should we plant more trees? (কেন আমাদের বেশি মাত্রায় গাছ লাগানো উচিত?)
(d) When is the best time for tree plantation? (বৃক্ষরোপণের সর্বোত্তম সময় কখন?)
(e) What should govt. do in this respect? (এক্ষেত্রে সরকারের কী করা উচিত?)

TREE PLANTATION (বৃক্ষরোপণ)

Since the dawn of civilization (সভ্যতা) man has a close relation (সম্পর্ক) with nature. Trees are the most important gift of nature. They are our best friends. So we need to do more for tree plantation. Tree plantation means to plant trees in a fixed or different areas to produce wood, food, oxygen and fuel. Trees play an important role in our daily life and economy. They give us shade (ছায়া) and shelter. We get various kinds of fruits, medicine, wood, oil, etc from trees. It keeps our environment (পরিবেশ) free from pollution. It saves us from flood and natural calamities (বিপর্যয়). We know that Bangladesh is a low land country. So upper level areas are the best places for tree plantation. We can also plant trees on both sides of roads and highways. June and July are the best time for tree plantation. Trees bear a great impact (প্রভাব) on the climate. If we destroy trees at random (উদ্দেশ্যহীনভাবে) one day our country will turn into a great desert (মরুভূমি). However we should plant more and more trees. Govt. should encourage (উৎসাহিত করা) the people for tree plantation through different ways. So to

save mankind (মানবজাতি), forests should be preserved to keep the earth greener, cleaner and safer for the future.

45. Write a paragraph on 'A Postman' by answering the following questions. (নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর

উত্তর দিয়ে 'একজন ডাকপিয়ন সম্পর্কে' একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Who is a postman? (একজন ডাকপিয়ন কে?)
- When does he start his work? (তিনি কখন তার কাজ শুরু করেন?)
- How does he perform his duties? (তিনি কীভাবে তার কর্তব্য সম্পাদন করেন?)
- How does he maintain his family? (তিনি কীভাবে তার পরিবারের ভরণপোষণ করেন?)
- How is his life-style? (তার জীবনযাত্রা কেমন?)

A POSTMAN (একজন ডাকপিয়ন)

The man who delivers letters, parcels and money orders from door to door is a postman (ডাকপিয়ন). A postman is very punctual (সময়নিষ্ঠ) and dutiful. He starts his work early in the morning. He wears a different dress which is known as Khaki uniform (নির্ধারিত পোশাক). The postman carries a bag in his shoulder (কাঁধ) containing many postal articles, letters, money orders and parcels. His work is very much useful and important. He goes from door to door to deliver things to the proper addresses (ঠিকানা). A postman can make us both happy and unhappy. When he brings good news, we become happy and when he brings sad news, we become unhappy. The academic qualification of a postman is very low. Though he works very hard, he gets a very small amount of salary (বেতন). With it, he cannot maintain his family decently (সুন্দরভাবে). So, his life is very miserable. No doubt he serves greatly in the field of postal communication (যোগাযোগ). He should be given good salary so that he can lead (চালানো) a better life.

46. Write a paragraph on 'A Village Doctor' by answering the following questions. (নিচের

প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দিয়ে 'একজন গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার' সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

- Who is a village doctor? (গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার কে?)
- What is his qualification? (তার শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা কী?)
- When does he attend his patients? (তিনি কখন তার রোগীদের চিকিৎসা করেন?)
- How is he treated? (তার সাথে কী ধরনের আচরণ করা হয়?)
- What should govt. do for his improvement? (তার কল্যাণে সরকারের কী করা উচিত?)

A VILLAGE DOCTOR (একজন গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার)

A village doctor is a familiar (পরিচিত) person. He gives the treatment (চিকিৎসা) to sick people in the village. He has a great demand (চাহিদা) in the village. He is generally a quack (হাতুড়ে). He does not know much about medicine. He work with a qualified (যোগ্য) doctor for a few years and receives training (প্রশিক্ষণ) under him. Then he sets up a dispensary in his own village. In the morning he goes to his chamber or dispensary (ঔষধের দোকান) and gives medicine (ঔষধ) to all the patients waiting for him. After his duties in the dispensary, he goes out with a bag in

his hands to all the ailing (অসুস্থ) people who contacted (যোগাযোগ করা) him earlier. He stands by the villagers in time of danger. He is locally respected much. He treats his patients with a nominal (নামমাত্র) fee. He does not mind if any one does not pay (পরিশোধ করা) him. He is somewhat responsible for the health condition of the villagers. Therefore, he should be trained more practically by the government for the better treatment of the villagers.

WRITING SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS

47. HOW TO DO WELL IN THE EXAMINATION (পরীক্ষায় কিভাবে ভালো করা যায়)

Every student wants to do well in the examination. To do well in the examination one has to do the following things. Firstly, he has to study hard. For this the most important thing is attentiveness (মনোযোগিতা). If one studies attentively, nothing will seem to be more difficult to him. Secondly, he has to identify (সনাক্ত করা) his weak points (দিক/বিষয়). Thirdly, he has to consult (আলোচনা করা) his teacher or other good students about his weakness. Fourthly, he has to write the things again and again that he has learnt. This will help him increase (বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া) his writing skill. Finally, he has to give up the habit of cramming (মুখস্থ করা). Rather he should try to understand the topic what he reads. This is how one can do well in the examination.

48. HOW TO MAKE A PHONE CALL (কিভাবে ফোন করতে হয়)

Go to the telephone set. Lift (উত্তোলন করা) the receiver. You will find (পাওয়া) some buttons with numbers (সংখ্যা) (such as 1, 2, 3). Dial the number you desire. You will hear the dial tone. Wait until someone receives the phone call at the other end (অন্য প্রান্ত). When the person at the other end of the wire (তার) will say “Hello”, ask him “Could I please talk to..... (Mention (উল্লেখ করা) the name whom you want.) If the person (ব্যক্তি) replies (প্রতিউত্তর দেওয়া), ‘speaking’ tell him / her what you want to say. If you do not get your wanted person, you can leave message (সংবাদ) to the receiver.

49. HOW TO MAKE A CUP OF TEA (কিভাবে এক কাপ চা তৈরি করা হয়)

Making a cup of tea is very easy. It needs no special training (প্রশিক্ষণ) for this. To make a cup of tea one is to follow (অনুসরণ করা) the rules below. Firstly, he is to put some water into a kettle (কেতলী). He will put the kettle over a stove until the water is boiled. Then he is to put two tea spoonfuls of tea leaves (পাতা) into the boiled water. After that he is to remove (সরিয়ে নেওয়া) the kettle from the stove when the water has turned red. Finally, he is to pour liquor (তরল পদার্থ) into a cup through a strainer. He is also to mix (মিশানো) some sugar and milk with liquor and stir it until the sugar dissolves (গলে যাওয়া) করা). Thus a cup of milk tea is prepared. But in case of lemon/ginger (আদা) tea he is to add lemon juice/ginger instead of (পরিবর্তে) milk.

50. HOW TO MAKE A FLOWER GARDEN (কিভাবে একটি বাগান তৈরি করতে হয়)

Many of us have the habit of gardening. But very few of us know the process (পদ্ধতি) of gardening. To make a flower garden one has to do the following things step by step (ধাপে ধাপে). Firstly, he has to select (নির্বাচন করা) the land and plants he would plant. Then he should plough the land properly (যথাযথভাবে) with the help of a spade (কোদাল) or oxen. Next he should put cowdung (গোবর) or fertilizer in the land. After that he should plant the seeds in time and make a fence (বেড়া) around the land so that the cattle (গবাদী পশু) can do no harm (ক্ষতি করা) to it. Finally, he should take care of the flower garden.