

Paragraph Writing

কোন প্যারাগ্রাফে সরাসরি যাবার জন্যঃ আপনার পেইজ নম্বরে নিচে দেওয়া প্যারাগ্রাফের নম্বর লিখুন

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01. Drug Addiction

(a) What is addiction? (b) What is drug addiction? (c) Why is it taken?

(d) Who are mostly affected by it?

(e) What is the result of taking drug?

(f) How can we remove this social curse from our society?

Addiction means strong attraction for any harmful thing. Drug addiction means taking heroine, opium, marijuana, morphine, cocaine, phensidyl etc. These drugs are taken for intoxicating and stimulating effects. The frequent taking of these drugs leads a man to death. It is a curse of modern civilization. It is not only a national but also a global problem. There are so many reasons for which people take drugs. Frustration is the main cause of taking drugs. When there is no hope left for the young people, they addict to drugs. It may also come from the lack of love of parents. Drugs have a terrible effect on human body. People feel drowsy and lose appetite. It may damage the brain and internal function of the body. The addicts feel intensive pain in the body. The treatment of drug addicts is expensive and difficult. In Bangladesh the drug problem has become so acute that thousands of families in cities, and even in rural areas are directly or indirectly affected by it. Recently Bangladesh is used by the international drug smugglers as a transit of transmission from one country to another. To remove this dangerous problem from the country all concerned must create awareness. Parents must be careful. The law must be enforced. Thus, if each and every person is sincere to drive his curse, the human being will get rid of this harmful thing.

02. Stephen Hawking

(a) Who is Stephen Hawking?

(b) When was he born?

(c) What was his profession?

(d) Why did he get award?

(e) How many books did he write?

Stephen Hawking, a successful scientist of versatile genius is considered as the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in 1942 in an educated family. He joined Cambridge University as a professor of Mathematics in 1979. He got Albert Einstein award in 1974 for theoretical physics. Hawking was a great genius from his

boyhood. The proof of his genius is found in getting PhD degree in cosmology from Cambridge University only at the age of 26. He has written some books. The book for which he is more famous and popular is 'A brief history of time: from the big bang to the present time'. He wanted to contribute so much to the building of the present world but fate compelled him to confine his name and fame to wheel chair only at the age of thirty. He was paralysed with Gehrig's disease. Since then he loses his control over his body. He can use only his head and hands. But this hindrance cannot prevent his adventure. Despite having such tremendous physical handicap he continues delivering his teaching and research work through a computer with a voice synthesizer that converts his message into sounds. Hawking is now a model for the disabled people. He shows that nothing can stop one's career if he has strong will power.

03. Cultural Assault

- (a) What is culture? (b) How is a culture formed?
- (c) What do you mean by cultural assault?
- (d) How is Bangladeshi culture affected by foreign culture?
- (e) How should we retain Bangladeshi culture?

Culture is the way through which people lead their life. It is the complete picture of a society, nation and a country. A culture is formed with beliefs, values, customs, conventions, occupation, lands, language, music and art. It is a way how people of a nation feel it. Every nation has a culture of its own. As we are an independent nation, we have our own culture and tradition. We have a particular pattern of talking, dressing, playing, eating and moving. We should always try to follow it because it is a part and parcel of a culture. We are on the way of losing our culture. Our culture is mixing with the foreign culture losing our own distinctive identity. Cultural assault is the mixture of foreign culture with our native culture. In this age of globalization we are unable to control this aggression. Taking the help of hi-tech technology and information other culture is easily able to influence our culture. Young generation is changing their dress pattern, mode of expression, food habits, attitudes, norms and forms. So we should be much more careful of our culture, otherwise we will fail to retain our culture. We will have to practise our culture in spite of having all bar and obstacles. As culture is our valuable asset, we have to retain them by practicing it.

04. A Birthday Party

- (a) What do you mean by a birthday party?
- (b) How is the party celebrated?
- (c) When is your birthday?
- (d) How did you enjoy your birthday last year?
- (e) What did you get as gift on the day?

The day on which a man is born is called birthday and it is the most important day in his life. That is why a man cannot forget this day and throughout his life he celebrates this day. A birthday party is generally held in the drawing room of a house. On a coloured paper "Happy Birthday" is written down for whom it is being celebrated. Candles are lighted depending on the age of the person. The birthday cake is the central attraction of a birthday party. Various snacks are served on a birthday party. Generally a birthday party is given in the afternoon in a homely atmosphere. So it is very enjoyable. I was born on the 4th November 1977. So, on this day we arranged a birthday party last year. My parents invited our kith and kin. Our house was decorated with coloured papers and birthday balloons. The party started at 6.00 pm. The guests started to come at 4.00 pm. Some of my best friends also attended the party. All of them prayed for my bright future. My joys knew no bound when I saw them in the party. I cut my cake. After having some delicious foods, we gossiped in my bed room. In our ecstasy we sang and danced. I got a lot of presents on the occasion. My friends presented me some books of Tagore who is my favourite poet. Finally, my father thanked every body for attending the party. And the party came to an end at about 9.30 pm.

05. Women in Development

- (a) How do we consider the women of our country?
- (b) How have women proved their ability in different jobs?
- (c) In which sector do the women work mainly?
- (d) How can we engage the women in the development of the country?
- (e) In rural areas how are the women treated?

There was a time when women were confined within the four walls of their husband's or father's house. But at present women are taking part in the development program of any country. Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam praises women for their participation in progression of the world. He says that what is good, great and prosperous for a country is done half by men and half by women. In fact the contribution of women in every sphere cannot be denied. In Bangladesh, once upon a time women were looked down upon. It was thought that women are born to look after children, to cook food and to do household works. In the rustic areas, women were not allowed to go to schools or colleges. But with the progression of science people's views are also changed. They are now able to realize that women can also take part in development. They have proved their ability. Sometimes they do better than men. Moreover, it is seen that they are more sincere than men. Even now-a-days, they have the ability to be a chief of the country. In our country both the prime Minister and the leader of the opposition party are women. And thousands of women are engaged in many important official jobs. So women should not be looked down upon. They should be encouraged so that they can take part in total development of the family as well as the country. In education, science, medical science, social welfare and politics, the presence of women is resounding in our motherland. They are the potential builders of our country. Last of all it is right to say that women are contributing to the development of our country.

06. A Mobile Phone

- (a) What is a mobile phone?
- (b) How has science changed our life?
- (c) Which mobile companies are remarkable in Bangladesh?
- (d) For whom are mobile phones necessary?
- (e) How can the criminals use the mobile phone?

The mobile phone is one of the latest editions of modern communication technology. It is handy and portable as the term 'mobile' signifies. It is a small telephone that can be carried in a hand or pocket. The effective speaking range of man is only a few yards. But with the help of mobile phone he has increased the range to hundreds of miles. Is it not a miracle that a man walking along a street or riding on a vehicle can speak to his friends or relatives hundreds of miles away? A man traveling a distant part of the land is talking to his friends or relatives at home. And all these are done at a nominal cost. There are many mobile companies in our country. The Grameen, Robi, Bangla Link, Tele Talk, Airtel and City Cell are remarkable. These companies are providing the service to the customers, but their cost is not still at the range of the common people. In comparison with other countries, we see that they are very much expensive. A lot of world class companies are now manufacturing mobile sets. A mobile phone is very useful to important persons such as politicians, artists, doctors, businessmen and high officials. But like all other gifts of science it is not an unmixed blessing. The mobile phone is a useful instrument and it can be used by both good and bad people. The police can use it in maintaining law and order and detecting the criminals and the criminals can make use of it in committing crimes.

07. A Visit to a Computer Fair

- (a) What is a computer fair?
- (b) Did you enjoy any computer fair?
- (c) How did you go there?
- (d) When did you go there?
- (e) Who adorned the fair?

A computer fair is such an exhibition of computers where computers are not only exhibited but also sold. People get some commission or special offer in such computer fairs. To make it more popular computer fairs are very often held in important places of the country. Last year such a fair was held at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in the city of Dhaka. It was Friday. The day was a holiday. I woke up early in the morning. I had my bath quickly and had my breakfast also. My mother asked me why I was in such a hurry. I told her to be ready soon. She wanted to know where we would go. This time I could not but tell her my intention. I told her that we would go to visit the computer fair which was going on at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar. We started for the fair at about 8 am from our home. We decided to go on foot and not by any vehicle. She agreed. We walked on and on along the Mirpur Road. By this time buses, rickshaws and pushcarts had already started plying. However, we went on talking to each other very joyfully and reached the fair at about 10 am. The area of the fair was really a big one. Numerous shops and stalls filled with computers were set up. Some Japanese, Korean, Chinese and some other foreign countries adorned the fair with their respective computers and related materials. We went round the fair for about four hours. We experienced many things. We bought a full set of computer and returned home by an auto rickshaw at about 4.30p.m.

08. Grameen Bank

- (a) What is a bank?
- (b) What is the Grameen Bank?
- (c) Who is the founder of the bank?
- (d) How many members are there in Grameen Bank?
- (e) How can a person get loan from the bank?

A bank is a commercial institution for deposition, lending and transaction of money. Grameen means pertaining to the villagers or rural areas. Grameen Bank is the financial institution that works for the landless and helpless rural people of Bangladesh. This conception was introduced by Nobel Laureate Professor Muhammad Yunus, former Professor of Economics at Chittagong University in 1976. Grameen Bank has been instrumental by offering loans to millions of poor Bangladeshis many of whom are women. They get loans without any financial security. "Lasting peace cannot be achieved unless large population groups find ways in which to break out poverty" is the main principle of Grameen bank. He understood that the country could never prosper without improving the lot of the rural people who form the vast majority of our population. So he came up with the idea micro credit and established Grameen Bank. At present Grameen Bank is serving the rural unmoneyed people with her 2211 branches covering 70,370 villages and 6.5 million people. Only the poor and landless people are eligible for getting loans from the bank. There are some procedures of getting the loan. Before getting the loan, people have to make 5-6 groups of workers each having five members. The members should be disciplined. Basically the group chairperson is responsible for disciplinary activities. The borrowers are given advice to make the best use of the money which they get as loan. People can repay the interest and the borrowed money from their profits. This bank has brought a revolutionary change in our rural economy. Grameen Bank thus helped the poor people become self-sufficient. In the recent past Micro-credit Guru Professor Mohammad Yunus and his Grameen Bank jointly won the Nobel peace Prize-2006 and thus made the nation proud. So, Grameen Bank is a unique idea of lending small sums to the landless and helpless.

09. A Study Tour

- (a) Why is a study tour necessary?
- (b) Did you enjoy any study tour?
- (c) Where did you visit?
- (d) How many days did you enjoy?
- (e) Which place impressed you most?

Study tours are very educative and instructive. From a study tour we can gather new experience, knowledge and wisdom. Today I am going to write about a study tour that I enjoyed. In my college life, I got an opportunity to visit the Dhaka city with my friends and teachers. From my very boyhood, I felt a strong attraction for Dhaka and I had strange fancies about the name of Dhaka. But Dhaka remained an imaginary place to me so long because I could not see it with my own eyes. On the fixed day, we started for Dhaka by a microbus with my friends and teachers. Our journey was for three days. During our short stay in Dhaka, we moved from place to place. When we passed through Nawabpur Road, we were struck with the dazzling sight of the big shops. We went to Gulistan, the D.I.T. Avenue and Motijheel Commercial Area. The wide and spacious National Stadium, the Baitul Mokarram Mosque, the tall and big buildings of Motijheel Commercial Area, the GPO and the Bangabhaban all impressed me very much. But Rarnna, the New Market, the Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, the latest extension of Dhaka and Tejgaon Industrial Area presented a different sight altogether. Everything about them is new and modern. The medical college, the university, Salimullah Muslim Hall, the High Court, the Engineering Institute, the Secretariat, Hotel Sheraton and Sonargaon are all designed according to modern taste. I also went to Zia International Airport and saw planes taking off and coming down. This study tour was a great interest for me. I widened my knowledge and experience by the tour. So the memory is rooted in my heart for ever.

10. International Mother Language Day

- (a) What do you mean by International Mother Language Day?
- (b) When was it declared as an International Mother Language Day?
- (c) Who got martyrdom for Bangla as mother language?
- (d) How many countries are enjoying it as an International Mother Language Day?
- (e) What did Pakistani rulers do?

Mother Language is a heavenly gift and blessing to the people of any nation in the world. "International Mother Language Day" is a glorious and unforgettable Language Martyrs Day which is observed around the world nowadays. On 17th November 1999, UNESCO's declaration of 21st February as the International Mother Language Day has brought additional glory and prestige to Bangladesh. It is a great achievement for Bangladesh. In August 1947, a new state called Pakistan emerged on the world map. Bangladesh had a highly developed culture that was little in common with the culture of the people of the western part of Pakistan. But in 1952 the neocolonial, power hungry, arrogant rulers of Pakistan declared that 'Urdu' would be the state language of Pakistan. This declaration disheartened the Bangalee greatly. The people of East Pakistan whose mother tongue is Bangla, rose in anger to protest the vicious undemocratic decisions of the government. The Pakistani ruler wanted to choke the protests by brute force. As a result, Rafik, Salam, Jabber, Barkat embraced death. As the news of those deaths spread, all the people of the eastern part felt greatly involved emotionally. 21st February became a symbol of lightness and honesty. Since 1953, the immortal 21st February has been observed as a great national event all over Bangladesh and also beyond the frontiers of Bangladesh where there is a considerable number of Bangla speaking people. Now the world will remember us and we will be closer to other countries observing International Mother Language Day as it is our achievement. Cultural significance of the International Mother Language Day is enough. Nearly 200 countries of the world, various people speaking various languages and belonging to different national cultures will observe 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. Bangla is the language of our mother, our heart. We feel great pleasure expressing ourselves in this language.

11. Birds of Bangladesh

- (a) How many kinds of birds are there?
- (b) How do birds help us?
- (c) Where do the birds normally live?
- (d) Which are the common birds of Bangladesh?
- (e) What should be done to prevent birds from being destroyed?

Bangladesh is gifted with various kinds of natural things. Birds are also a gift of nature for this country. There are birds living near houses, in woods, marshy lands and hills. Different kinds of birds live on different food. Some live on worms and insects, some live on fish and flesh and some on fruits and grains. The crow is the most common of all birds. It is an early riser. It is a black and ugly bird. Its voice is harsh. The cuckoo is a sweet singing bird which declares the beginning of spring. It is as black as the crow. It is called the harbinger of spring. There are other birds such as the doel, the sparrow and the Bau-katha-kow. They are all singing birds. The doel is our national bird. The parrot, the mayna, the skalik, the shyma and the chandana are talking birds. They can imitate the voice of a man. So, they are kept by some people as pet. The pigeon, the swan, the cock etc, are also nice birds and they are called domestic birds. There are some birds which are known as hijacker birds for their plundering habit. The kite, the hawk and some other birds have keen eyes and sharp nails; they swoop down upon their prey and carry it away. So, they are called plundering or hijacker birds. The game birds are caught for generally eating and fostering. The dove, the pigeon, the snipe, the bitten, the heron, the partridge and the teal belong to this class. There are some other common birds, whose role can't be ignored. The tuntuni, the babui and the sparrow are called tailor birds because they show great skill in weaving their nests. The vulture is a big bird but it is ugly in look and habits. The owl is fierce looking but it is harmless. It is our pride that every year during the winter season a lot of birds come to our country which are known as "Guest Birds." They are of different species and colour. These visiting birds create an environment of charm and beauty. But unfortunately some dishonest greedy people catch these birds and sell them. Laws should be applied strictly against it. Birds are a beautiful creation of Allah. Birds are of great economic source. So, we should not kill the birds for eating their flesh only.

12. A Trade Fair

- (a) What do you mean by a trade fair?
- (b) Why is a trade fair organized?
- (c) In Bangladesh where is a trade fair normally arranged?
- (d) How is the fair arranged?
- (e) What things are found in a trade fair?

A trade fair is a fair for the display of industrial goods to the foreign buyers to get them acquainted with the exportable items of the country. By arranging trade fair we can make people aware of the market price. We can inform the customers about the quality of the product. In a trade fair a lot of companies take active part. In our country every year we arrange a lot of trade fairs. The government organizes an international trade fair every year in Sher-e-Bangla Nagar. A trade fair gives immense pleasure and opportunity to the customers. So it cannot be organized by an individual. It is normally held once a year. A great publicity is done for this purpose. And this publicity is made through advertisement in the national and international dailies to draw the attention of the industrialists and producers. The host country also advises friendly countries to install stalls in trade fair to display their exportable goods to the importers of the host country. As a trade fair gives scope to a country to display her products, friendly countries gladly respond to the call of the host countries. There are also arrangements for recreation, food etc, for the visitors. Thus a trade fair is very much useful. A host country can know the other parts of the globe through a trade fair. A trade fair should be held every year to encourage importers of foreign countries to import goods from our country. The day is no more so far when we shall be able to import necessary goods keeping the balance of trade in our favour.

13. International Day of Elderly

- (a) When is International Day of Elderly observed?
- (b) How is the day observed?
- (c) How are the old treated now a day?
- (d) What should be given to the elderly persons?
- (e) What is the present condition of elderly person?

The elderly day is observed throughout the world on the 2nd October every year, with a view to highlighting the fundamental human needs of the elderly persons. The observance of the day tries to make us conscious about the self—fulfillment, dignity, participation, care and independence of the elderly persons in our society. Some government and non-government organizations in Bangladesh arrange some programs to celebrate the day. Man cannot overcome his age. That the child who is very little today will be old tomorrow is the law of Nature. In this competitive and commercialized society mortality and philanthropy are decreasing day by day. The duties of the young people to the elder are also decreased. Sometimes they are treated as a burden of the family and the society. The sons and daughters and sometimes the grand children do not take care of them. They are blamed for their traditional out look or criticized for their method of life. But the elder persons should be treated with love and affection. The observance of this day reminds us that they are widely experienced about life and challenges. So they should be given the opportunities to do something constructive for the society. Older persons should be able to live at home for as long as possible. They should not be cornered or neglected. Older persons should benefit from family, they should get community care. Again they should get protection in accordance with society's system of cultural values. By observing the International Day of Elderly we should try to ensure the access of the elderly persons to health care to help them maintain or regain the optimum level of physical, mental and emotional well being. The observance of the day also aims at creating their access to appropriate educational and training programs. We hope the success of the observance of the International Day of Elderly not only in Bangladesh but also in other countries of the world.

14. May Day

- (a) What do you mean by May Day?
- (b) Why is May Day important?
- (c) What happened in the year 1886 in Chicago?
- (d) Why is May day observed?
- (e) Who sacrificed for May day?

May Day is the day of international unity of the working class people. The observance of May Day in Bangladesh assumes a special significance in the light of the avowed principle of our state policy to establish an exploitation-free society and to stop man's inhumanity against his fellow men. In the year 1886 in the month of May, the workers, in the American city of Chicago, who were groaning under the pangs of exploitation, raised slogans for their recognition as men. Initially, that movement was to voice the time limit for work and basic facilities for the workers, so that they could live as human beings. This was no doubt a mortal blow to the moneyed class. In consequence, the streets of Chicago city were smeared with the warm blood of the workers. The capitalist government and its agents adopted every possible means to choke the voice of the workers. The leaders of the workers were hanged. But the undaunted workers came out successful sacrificing their life. The sacrifice made by the workers of the city of Chicago is remembered every year all over the world. But it is not only the day of commemoration of the martyred workers who fought for human rights. It is the day of inspiration of being untied for the realization of the demand of the workers. On this great May Day all workers should be united to lead the nation to the path of prosperity -path of progress and peace and to seat in a respected chair among the communities of the world.

15. Necessity of Education

- (a) What is education?
- (b) What is its aim?
- (c) How is an illiterate person burden to a society?
- (d) What do you think about the necessity of education?
- (e) Can education really remove the darkness of ignorance?

Education is the backbone of a nation. It is a formal process of institutional learning. Education is very much essential for the development of mind, soul and general outlook of a person. It also helps to broaden the mentality and intellectuality of human being, and also builds the personalities of a person to make his worth of meeting challenges. Obviously, education removes the darkness of ignorance. An illiterate person is unable to gain bookish knowledge from different sources unlike an educated person can do. An ignorant person is always considered a burden to a society. He cannot make a right choice, right decision in his own life. He does not acquire the abilities to earn enough for his living. He always takes help of others to do any kind of tasks. Other people have to give him a sense of direction and purpose. Thus he depends on others in every matter. Because of his ignorance he can never become resourceful. On the other hand the door of Knowledge is open to an educated person. Actually education promotes our personality; it teaches us patience and universal brotherhood. It also provides us with the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. It enhances our ability to raise crops, increase industrial production, store food, protect the environment and carry out social responsibilities. We become conscious of our duties and responsibilities to our family as well as to our society through it. Education is a medium, which ennobles our mind and uplifts our senses. It brings national prosperity. It makes the people responsible citizen. A nation can achieve prosperity if the people of that country are educated. With this broadened perspective, we can go towards change for the better through education which can always train us for the best.

16. Necessity of Entertainment

- (a) What is entertainment?
- (b) What are the common sources of entertainment?
- (c) What are the most important sources of entertainment at present?
- (d) How do different types of entertainment help us to broaden our outlook and in various sectors?
- (e) How does it help us in education?
- (f) How do you evaluate the importance of entertainment?

Entertainment means to get pleasure or amusement through different types of sources. By entertainment all classes of people get mental relaxation and pleasure which is different from their professional and busy life. There are many sources of entertainment, such as, sports, music, dance, concert, jatra, bull-fight, wrestling, boating, theatre etc. We have found significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. In the past, snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, radio, football etc. were common forms of entertainment. At present television is the most important form of entertainment. The popular channels telecast many interesting, informative and educative programmes such as musical performance, drama, dance, films, telefilms, international games, sports, news, geographic's aspects etc. Computer is also an important source of entertainment. Students can get pleasure by using internet and also playing different types of games. Sports are now popular sources of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. The sports programmes are telecast worldwide and as a result the sports venues become the meeting place of people from different countries. They can get acquainted with different cultures of the world. Considering all these matters, we can say that the value of entertainment in our life cannot be described in words. To get relief from anxiety of our everyday monotonous life we should put emphasis on developing the sources of entertainment.

17. Merits and Demerits of Satellite Channels

- (a) What do you understand by Satellite TV Channels?
- (b) What are the functions of S.C?
- (c) Do you think that satellite channels cause cultural decay as moral degeneration have bad influence on our society?
- (d) What programmes do you expect from satellite channel to enrich our national culture?
- (e) Can you make any suggestion regarding the positive use of the satellite T.V. channel?

Satellites are the artificial objects or machines that are put in orbit round the earth. They relay back the earth radio and TV signals, which are used by the different channels to telecast their programmes. These satellite channels have brought a great change in the world of education and entertainment of the people. The main functions of the satellite channels are to telecast different types of programmes through air. The popular channels telecast many interesting programmes. They telecast musical performance, dances, drama, film show and so on. People can watch movies as well as other channels like Discovery Channel, Geography channel, etc. Some telecast live shows and commercial series. The most watched one are Ten Sports, Star Sports and ESPN. Both children and old people are fond of the channels that telecast cartoon films. BBC and CNN are very prominent news channels. Though the channels have contributed a lot in educating and entertaining the people, some channels telecast programmes and movies of violent nature. They also show obscene music and films. These channels cause cultural decay and moral degradation. These adversely affect the children and particularly the young generation because some ugly parts of western culture have encroached our own culture. There should be a government committee to enforce a policy regarding which channels can be permitted or to be censored. And this is how the satellite TV channels can be made to play a positive role and our national culture can be enriched.

18. Natural Calamities of Bangladesh

- (a) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities?
- (b) What is the most common natural calamity here?
- (c) When does it occur?
- (d) What is the impact?
- (e) How do the people suffer?

Bangladesh is called a land of natural calamities. Fires, droughts, earth quakes, violent storm, flood, earth erosion are the most common natural calamities. Of these natural calamities nor'easter occurs most frequently. It blows sometimes in a terrible form. This storm often occurs at the time when the sky is covered with black clouds and gusty wind blows. Children find pleasure in collecting mangoes under the mangoes trees. Children pick up the hail and rejoice. Sometimes it causes havoc beyond description. Every year cyclone destroys our lives and properties, floods take away all things to the river and sea and earthquakes destroy our lives, homes. Cold winter, mist storm impede our normal works of everyday life and sometimes destroy people. Almost everything that comes within its sweep is destroyed and carried away. Houses and buildings are blown down, giant trees are uprooted. This causes much harm to people. They only can make up the loss after the intensity of the disaster is over. This is not all, nature is also losing its balance for increasing heat created from carbon-di-oxide. So, green house effect is swelling the normal level of seawater. After any natural disaster, people who become shelter-less have to depend on the relief and charity of other people. Actually we become miserable after any calamities. We cannot resist them. We can only take some steps to lessen the misery of the victims. We can create consciousness among people and train them how to protect them from the grim and grave natural hazard.

19. Necessity of Maintaining Ecological Balance

- (a) What does environment refer to?
- (b) What are the main elements of environment?
- (c) What is the relation among different elements?
- (d) What will happen if this relationship is disturbed?
- (e) What is the necessity of maintaining ecological balance?
- (f) Do you have any idea about its solution?

The world is full of different things. All those things make up our environment. The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals and plants live. So, human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment. Storm, cyclones, earthquakes and other natural forces are the parts of environment too. Climate is also related to environment. All these things are interrelated. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to one another in their surrounding is known as ecology. It is a complex web that links all the elements of environment in the biosphere. All these things hang together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic balance, which means that by altering any one part of the web one can affect all the other parts. For example, the destruction of forests may have serious ecological consequences on humans and animals. The world is producing million tons of domestic rubbish. The disposal of various kinds of wastes is polluting the environment. So it is difficult to protect our environment from being polluted. If we don't take any step to protect our environment immediately the world will be uninhabitable

in future like a desert. We can protect our environment by taking some initial steps such as stopping wasting water, stopping using ground water excessively, stopping destroying forest, stopping to using excessive toxic insecticides in the farmlands etc. It is the responsibility of human beings to make the environment clean and danger free. Besides, we should check the cause of greenhouse effect and plant more and more trees.

20. Nuclear Family

- (a) What is a Nuclear Family?
- (b) How many types of family we can find?
- (c) Why this type of family is getting popular today?
- (d) What are the advantages of a nuclear family?
- (e) Is there any disadvantage of a nuclear family?
- (f) What type of family do you like most and why?
- (g) How is Nuclear family different from extended family?

A nuclear family is a small one containing father, mother and their children. There are two types of families we can find in our society, one is nuclear family and the other is extended family. In a nuclear family only parents and children live, but in an extended family there might be grandparents, grand children, uncle and aunts live together. Life is becoming more expensive day by day. That's why nuclear family is preferred. This type of family gives any one the opportunity to concentrate on his own activities. An extended family consists of many members. All members in this family deserve attention. But they can't concentrate on their own activities. Personal freedom and privacy are hampered in an extended family. It is true that a nuclear family is boring and tiresome to some extent. The members seldom get anyone to share their feelings, joy or sorrows. But these drawbacks can be overcome if the members spend their leisure in a productive way. They can also do some social works or engage themselves in cultural or any educative activities. They can also visit their relatives to avoid their monotony. Despite some disadvantages I like nuclear family, because I think to cope with the modern world. We have to prepare ourselves in an organized way. And it is possible only by staying in a calm and cool family environment. A nuclear family can give us an effective and proper opportunity to do something with full concentration. Money is also a factor. In a nuclear family its members are limited, so we can easily fulfill our demand within our limited income. So considering all these positive sides we should make a consciousness among ourselves to make our family small.

21. Rights of Women

- (a) What is the role of women in our society?
- (b) How are they treated as in the family as well as in the society?
- (c) What are their rights?
- (d) Do they get equal importance as male?
- (e) Can they establish their position?
- (f) What should be done for women? (g) Do you have any suggestion?

Women have a great contribution to the society. About 50% of the total population of the world is women. They play a great role to the human civilization. It has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but today due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity, they are entering the outside workforce. So, it is difficult that they have to maintain their traditional role at work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice in order to survive. If we seek in depth, we can see that the real condition of the women in our society is not so good. In the existing socio-economic set-up women are exploited in various ways from their early childhood to old age. Girls are born to an unwelcome world. They are confined to domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work stops as soon as they are married off. They are not permitted to go alone, to eat best food, to raise their voice, to make any decision even regarding their marriage and education. Women have the rights to take part in various kinds of works. They have the ability to present themselves differently. If they get equal right in education they can do much better than male and also can build their life through education. Again in the question of marriage, their opinions of choosing their life partner should be considered to avoid early and unequal marriage. They should not be dominated by the male persons. They should be equally treated as male in decision making and even in necessity men and women will take equal meals. We have to think about the physical health and mental condition of women because today's girl is tomorrow's women and will bear the responsibility for a new generation. We have to change the view as considering the costing of money for the girl's education wastage and to the boy's investment. At present to encourage female education the government has taken some positive steps such as giving stipends to girl students, recruiting more female teachers etc. Today women in our society play a significant role. They are not only daughters, wives and mothers; they are policy makers, administrators, prime minister, doctors, engineers, teachers and so on.

22. The Shaheed Minar

- (a) Have you ever visited the central Shaheed Minar?
- (b) When did you visit it?
- (c) What do you think the reason of building it?
- (d) What does it stand for?
- (e) How does it inspire the people?
- (f) How do you feel standing before it?

The central Shaheed Minar was built in honour of the martyrs who were killed in 1952 during the historical language movement. The Shaheed Minar was designed by Hamidur Rahman. It is not simply a memorial but something more. It is of great importance and significance in our national life. The Shaheed Minar is the symbol of our national hopes and aspirations. It has been designed with a view to focusing on the language movement as the central concept symbolizing our emancipation. The Shaheed minar conveys the aspirations of the people. The basic horizontal and vertical forms of the Shaheed minar bring out the concept of Bengali solidarity and unity for their national identity. The vertical lines provide the manifestations of inner strength and the four columns on both sides of the central structure reflect the balance and harmony of a united stand. The Shaheed Minar stands combining all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism.

23. Rights of Children

- (a) Have you noticed young Children working around you for livelihood?
- (b) How do you feel for them?
- (c) Do you think that they are being deprived of their fundamental rights?
- (d) What are the rights they are deprived of?
- (e) How do they lead their life?
- (f) What do you feel the government and concerned people should do for them?

Child labour has become a common sight in Bangladesh. I have noticed many young children working for a living around us. I feel for them and the sight of these working children pains me. The thought of my failure to do anything for them saddens me. I think these young working children are being deprived of their fundamental rights. They don't get proper food and clothes; they neither live in a healthy environment, they nor possess good health. Rather they are being deprived of education. They are supposed to be at schools like other children but they work in garments factories, or as tempo and bus helpers and even they are seen collecting garbage. They live an inhuman life. I think the government and the people concerned should preserve their rights and stop their labour. The government should rehabilitate the slum-dwellers and should create working opportunities for them to develop their living standard. The govt. should sanction more money for food for education programmes. The concerned people can come forward to help the working children. More child homes should be established for deserted children. After doing all these we can expect the children enjoying their fundamental rights and a child labour free Bangladesh.

24. Cultural Tradition of Bangladesh

- (a) What is culture?
- (b) What are the elements of our culture?
- (c) How are the Bangladeshi songs influenced?
- (d) Which songs are people fond of?
- (e) How we can be benefited from the intrusion of western culture on our culture?

Every nation has its own specialty in language, dress, food habit, manner of speaking, mode of behavior, games, sports, social values, ways of thinking, songs etc. They are the elements of a culture. Culture is the specialty or recognition of a nation. Our culture is also old and traditional. We have a different social value, language, custom, religion, profession music, art, literature etc which are the part and parcel of our nation. But we are going to lose our specialty in culture. Then new generation does not like folk song, zari, sari, bhatiali etc. These songs are also going to lose their appeal. We are now fond of band music, Hindi and English songs and music. Our ways of living are also changing with direct influence of western culture. Western culture has both good and bad effect on our society. We can be introduced with the people, history and culture of the whole of western world. We can have a comparative study of our culture with other culture which helps us to enrich our own culture. We can receive good things from western culture. The disadvantages are not at all short listed. It already has influenced our youngsters. They are forgetting their own cultural heritage. They try to imitate the vulgar sides of western culture. If immediate steps are not taken, our own culture will be abolished. It is impossible to discard western influence in this global world but we can be more careful to save our own heritage and culture. We will try to receive something good from western culture and abandon what is bad in them.

25. Necessity of Sports

- (a) Why are sports useful?
- (b) How do sports help globalization?
- (c) What is the impression of some parents about sports?
- (d) How can we improve sports in our country?

A sound mind is important for sound body and these two together things bring happiness to life. Sports bring mental flexibility. Many games and sports are treated as good physical exercise. Sports play a vital role in globalization. People of different countries come closer to one another through international sport events. Multinational companies can have more media coverage through live telecast of these programmes which they sponsor. Many parents think that spending time in games and sports is wasting of time. But they cannot think the necessity of sports to have a balanced growth of their child. A proverb says that while read you read, while play you play, this is the way to be cheerful and gay. We should provide places to our children for playing and the Government should be more careful about games and sports and thus we can improve sports in our country.

26. The contribution of women in a country

- (a) What is the present situation of the role of women in socio economic condition?
- (b) What was their role in previous days?
- (c) How do women of Bangladesh play their role?
- (d) Who can help them? (e) How we give them safe workplace?

Women are the inseparable part of the society. Once they were confined within the four walls of their parents or husband's house but the situation is changing now-adays. They are working hand in hand with men in all the development programmes of the government. Kitchen is not their only workplace. They are receiving higher education and becoming pilots, doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators etc. They are able to take challenges and prove them selves everywhere. Not only educated women but also poor and uneducated women are also contributing much to their

family and country economically with the help of non government organization like Grameen Bank, BRAC and ASA etc. If more chances are given to the women, they can prove their worth. It is realized that the development of a country is never possible keeping half of the population inactive at home. So the role a woman in the socio-economic condition of a country is unquestionable. The women of Bangladesh are also ready to receive their part and they are also doing so. Women can play better role if they find proper working atmosphere. The Government should be more conscious to create good and safe working environment for them.

27. Globalization

- (a) What is globalization?
- (b) How does the process contribute to the international relations?
- (c) Why are the countries like families in a village?
- (d) How does the technology help globalization?
- (e) How can the process be a disadvantage for poor countries?
- (f) What are developed countries doing in point of globalization?
- (g) How can we get benefit from globalization?

Globalization is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. It contributes to the development of international relations. The world has come closer with the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities. People can learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world. They can travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. They can share their sorrows and joys like next door neighbors. One country can easily assist another country in its helplessness. The strong technological foundation has created globalization more effective. Worldwide money transfer, transaction of business and the exchange of information has made the international relationship closer. People can sell and buy goods through the electronic screen. But taking advantage of the idea of globalization, capitalism creates more opportunities for capitalist countries. In the name of help and co-operation, the developed countries exploit the developing and poorer countries. The process paves the way for a lasting poverty. It is making a huge difference between the developed and poor countries. If we can build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through true globalization process our world can certainly be a better place to live in.

28. Dowry System

- (a) What is dowry?
- (b) Is the dowry system a curse to the society?
- (c) How is the system?
- (d) How can it be a burden to a poor family?
- (e) How are females treated in this system?
- (f) What is the main reason of the bad effect of this system?
- (g) What should the young people do to remove it?
- (h) How can we solve this problem?

Dowry is an amount of money or property that a wife or her family is forced to pay to her husband when they get married. It was the social custom in the ancient time. But at present dowry is the social curse for our society. In this subcontinent more or less every family faces this problem. A poor family having a maiden faces a great problem due to dowry. They cannot arrange a marriage ceremony of their daughter because of the demand of the dowry. Parents or relatives of the bridegroom claim this dowry which cannot be easily fulfilled mostly. If the parents of the bride cannot pay according to the demand, the wife is kicked out from her husband's house. The respective husband or the relatives of the husband are very stiff to this point. The domination of male over the female is the basis of this evil system. These types of customs are made by the male members of the family as well as the society. Our young generation should be made conscious about this curse. Proper initiatives should be taken to wipe out such heinous system. This system is still running directly or indirectly. It has become an essential part of the marriage in our society. The situation cannot be changed overnight. Postering, canvassing and making advertisement against this dowry system can be done. We can get rid of this system by developing our mentality. If we fail to stop this despicable system we will demoralize our own custom and culture of the society.

29. The Great Wall of China

- (a) What is the Great Wall of China?
- (b) Where is the Wall?
- (c) How long is the Wall?
- (d) When was the Wall made?
- (e) What was the purpose of making it?
- (f) How did the Wall help at the time of battle?
- (g) What was the wall made of?
- (h) Why is the Wall a unique structure?

The Great Wall of China is the largest defense fortification ever built by man. This wall stretches from the Gulf of Chili of the Yellow sea to Kansu province in the west of China. It is about 1500 miles long. The width of this wall varies from 15 to 40 feet and its height varies from 20 to 50 feet. In the 3rd century BC the first emperor of Ch' in after uniting China linked up the existing walls. He built new sections to create the Great Wall as a continuous unit. His purpose was to defend China from the north. Watch towers were set at regular intervals to send signals. The wall was constructed in such a way that troops could be quickly transported along its top. The wall was built of rubble mostly. Some sections were made of tamped earth and important passes were made of brick. Some of its sections were built in later centuries with new facilities of high towers. Before that, extensive repairs and extensions were made at various periods. It is the only structure on earth that can be identified from the moon.

30. A place of Historical Interest / Visiting a Historical Place

- (a) How do you see visiting a historical place?
- (b) Did you visit any historical place?
- (c) Which place did you visit?
- (d) Why did you visit that place?
- (e) When and with whom did you go there?
- (f) What attraction does the place have for the visitors?
- (g) What did you see there?
- (h) How did you enjoy the place?

I am habituated with visiting various places where I can find enjoyment and pleasure. I like to visit historical places to learn history. It is a part and parcel of acquiring practical knowledge. To increase my historical knowledge, I visited the Mazar of Khan Jahan Ali and his Satgambuj Mosque in Bagerhat. I went there with my classmates, some other students and teachers. We started in the morning. We went to the place by bus which was reserved two days earlier. We enjoyed the beautiful scenery during the journey. We reached the Mazar at 3 pm. We observed the Mazar with great enthusiasm. We saw and learnt many important things visiting there. The structure of the Mazar is very beautiful. It is made of stones. It is said that Khan Jahan Ali brought these stones from Chittagong. The special attraction of the place was Darga Dighi. We saw some crocodiles in this dighi. After visiting the Mazar we visited the Satgambuj Mosque. We saw eighty one gambuj of the mosque. It was built in 1440. It was our main attraction as it was one of the best architectural beauties of the country. The whole place was a source of knowledge. We were able experience visiting to this place. We enjoyed it most with my friends and teachers. We shared our knowledge about the visit this historical place.

31. The Sangsad Bhaban

- (a) What is the Sangsad Bhaban? (b) Where is the Bhaban?
(c) Who designed it? (d) How large is it?
(e) What sort of facilities does it provide? (f) When was the house inaugurated?
(g) Why is it called a wonder for a poor country?

The Sangsad Bhaban i.e the Parliament House is the most significant and beautiful building in Bangladesh where all national issues are discussed and decided. It is situated at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. It modern architecture and technology. It is originally designed by the famous American architect Louis I Khan. The building is surrounded by an artificial lake. The lake is called the Crescent Lake. The main section of the building has a strong outer covering. This 155 ft high and 9 storeyed building has 1605 doors, 335 windows, 365 ventilators and very long corridors. The house has 354 seats for MPs, 56 for guests, 40 for journalists and 430 for spectators. The house is wholly air-conditioned. It includes all modern facilities. The building was inaugurated in 1982 and the first parliamentary session was held on 15 February the same year. Its annual maintenance cost is about 50 million taka which is really a wonder for a poor country like Bangladesh.

32. The Jamuna Bridge

- (a) Where is the Jamuna Bridge? (b) How long is the bridge?
(c) Who constructed the bridge? (d) How long did it take to build?
(e) What was the cost? (f) Who contributed to the assistance of the cost?
(g) How does it facilitate in our communication?

The Jamuna Bridge over the river Jamuna in Bangladesh exhibits the modern engineering and technological skills. The multi-purpose Bridge connects the districts of Tangail and Sirajgonj. The bridge is 4.8 kilometers long and 18.5 meters wide. It is the longest ever in Bangladesh and the eleventh largest in the whole world. The main bridge was constructed by the Hyundai Construction Co. of South Korea. About 15000 people worked for four years to build this huge bridge. The bridge is connected with 29.7 km approach road on the east and the west. The total cost of this huge structure was more than seven hundred million US dollars. Besides Bangladesh Government, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Japan assisted to meet the expenses. The bridge is facilitating gas, electricity and telecommunication lines between the two parts of the country. The bridge has improved a lot in railway and motorway communication.

33. The Taj Mahal

- (a) Where is the Taj Mahal?
- (b) What kind of building is it?
- (c) Who built it?
- (d) How is the surroundings of the Mahal?
- (e) When do the visitors visit?
- (f) Why was it built?
- (g) Why is it called the Taj Mahal?

Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra in India. The Mahal is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world in point of architecture. It is made of fine white marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the platform. There is a large dome above the center of the building. There are four smaller domes around this large dome. Visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room from an open corridor. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden. There is also a long pool in front of the building. Visitors can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. The Mahal assumes a different look in different times. Visitors come to see it at different times of the day. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan particularly to keep it as a symbol of love for his wife Mumtaz. As it is a sign of love for Mumtaz, the Mahal is called the Taj Mahal.

34. A Book Fair

- (a) What is a book fair?
- (b) Have you ever been to a fair?
- (c) Where was it held?
- (d) Did you go there alone?
- (e) What types of books were available in the fair?
- (f) What did you see there?
- (g) When does the fair become crowded?
- (h) What did you do in the fair?

A book fair is special kind of fair where various kinds of books are displayed and sold. It is of a recent origin but it still draws vast crowds every year from far and near. The fair has become very popular. The main purpose for organising a book fair is to raise the interest of the people from all walks of life in books. The 'Ekushey Boi Mela' is the most notable book fair where I visited with my friends last year. An open place of the Bangla Academy is selected for this purpose. The leading publishers of the country participate in the fair. They open their stalls and display their latest publication in those stalls. There were at least three hundred stalls. The book fair was arranged in such a way that could attract the attention of the interested readers. There were various kinds of books such as poetry, short stories, novels and essays on a wide range of topics. The people were moving from one stall to another to choose books according to their taste. It becomes crowded in the evening. Seminars and discussions were held in a book fair. It creates an interesting relationship between the readers and the writers. Some popular writers themselves are present in some stalls. I tried to buy a lot of books but my purse did not permit me. I had to buy a few books including a short story, poetry and some detective books. It was a great experience for me to visit the book fair.

35. A Winter Morning

- (a) How is a winter morning?
- (b) How do people and animal feel in a winter morning?
- (c) What do village children and people do in a winter morning?
- (d) What kinds of food are available in a winter morning?
- (e) What are the difficulties do we usually see in a winter morning?
- (f) What is your personal feeling about a winter morning?

A winter morning is usually foggy. It is cold outside. There is dense fog everywhere. Grass and leaves of trees are wet with dew drops. Nature looks dull in a winter morning. Things at a distance cannot be seen clearly. The sun rises late. People usually do not get out very early. The old men and the children remain inside their houses, because they are afraid of shivering cold. They gather some dried leaves and make fire to keep themselves warm. Winter is distressing to the poor and the old. They bask in the sun and keep themselves warm. The students who have to go to school do not like a winter morning. In the winter morning, people enjoy eating native cakes or pithas and drinking date-juice. There is every chance of fatal road accidents when the morning is very much foggy and misty. Because the drivers cannot see the roads clearly, so that they have to drive with difficulty. Personally, I do not like this morning because of its shivering cold and dryness.

36. Fax

- (a) What is a fax? (b) What is it used for? (c) Why is it getting popularity?
- (d) What are the types of fax systems?
- (e) Why has it become an essential tool in the business world?
- (f) What are the benefits of the fax? (g) Why do people prefer the fax to the telephone?

As a major application of telecommunication document exchange through fax systems is rising day by day. The fax machine can transmit and receive printed matters such as graphics, drawings, pictures, hand written texts, etc. For its speed of transmission the system is suitable for business and official purposes because offices deal mostly with paper documents. Between two types of fax systems, the document fax is more popular than the photographic fax. Photographic information is transmitted and printed in the photographic system. Documents are transmitted and received in the document system. Faxed messages or documents are received immediately after sending messages. For this the fax system has become an important

tool for correspondence in the world of business, trade and commerce. It is also used for different types of personal and official correspondence. It is cheaper than using the telephone. It saves our valuable time to fax any written message from one place to another and even from one country to another. In addition to that it costs much less than what it costs to use telephone. Thus people prefer the fax to the telephone.

37. Gender Discrimination

- (a) When does gender discrimination begin?
- (b) How is the birth of a female child welcomed and why?
- (c) What is the future of these female children?
- (d) What is the consequence of this discrimination for women?
- (e) How can this problem be solved?

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that the children can supplement their family income or help with the domestic work when they are older. These parents think that male children can do this job properly. Thus when a female child is born, it is not regarded as a happy event. Girls are not welcomed in this world. The male members think that the female child has come to add to their misery. Even the mother does not welcome her child cordially for giving birth to a female child. Girls are confined to domestic chores. The prime concern of the parents about their daughters is that they should be married off quickly. Girls are regarded as liability to be got rid of. Social superstition works for this discrimination. Parents try to find a husband for their daughter before she attains physical and mental maturity. Her marriage may cost her parents a heavy amount of money. Religious misinterpretations often prevent girls from going to co-education schools. This discriminatory treatment has some negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are kept in restrictions. They are given to understand that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not speak loudly; that they should not go out of their house without permission from the male members. They develop a sense of self-denial and inferiority in the society. They cannot make any decision in the family affairs. To solve this problem our outlook towards the girls should be changed. We should realize that women are equal partners to men. They should be made self sufficient by giving them proper education and employment. Early marriage should be stopped.

38. The Changing Role of Women in Our Society

- (a) What role do women play nowadays?
- (b) What is their present position?
- (c) How are they improving themselves?
- (d) Are they considered equal in work places?
- (e) What types of professions are they engaged in?
- (f) On which fields can our women contribute?

Nowadays women are playing an important role in all spheres of life. They are no longer confined within the four walls of their house. They are not considered as liabilities of their parents. They are not married off quickly as it happened in the bygone days. They are not any more confined to the domestic works of their parents' or husbands' house. They have come out of the kitchens and they are now frequently involved in education. They are getting highly educated to cope with the present competitive job market. Women are working hand in hand with men in all the development programmes of the government. By receiving higher education they are becoming pilots, doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators etc. They have been able to prove their worth. They are given value for their achievements. They not only do their household works but also do the outside work of their houses. They are contributing much to the economy of the country. Now men are able to realize that true development of the country is not possible if half of the population is kept idle at home.

39. Food habits of Different People

- (a) How do different people have their food?
- (b) How many times in a day do different people take their meal?
- (c) What and where do the British usually have for breakfast and lunch?
- (d) How do Americans take meals?
- (e) Are British people interested in foreign food?
- (f) How is our food habit?
- (g) How do you differ the way of eating of different people?

Different people have their different food habits according to their individual norms. The ways of their eating is also different from each other. All over the world people who live healthy and happy life live on three or four meals a day. In Britain and America most families have three meals a day. If members of the family are working or studying, they eat outside the home at lunch time. British breakfast usually consists of cereal, toast and tea or coffee. Lunch can be a light meal of sandwiches or fruit. Sunday lunch is the most important meal of the week where the whole family eats together. In America school schedules are made keeping their meal pattern in mind. British people travel more to enjoy food from different countries. They eat Italian, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Thai, Malaysian food. British people like to take away food as they work outside for longer time. In our country, we usually take three meals a day. We love to eat food with our family. The main items of our food are rice, fish and vegetables. Urban people are in the habit of taking bread in the breakfast. Working people eat fast food. Like many other countries in the Indian sub-continent, Bangladeshi people use their fingers to eat. In Europe and America most people use knives and forks for eating. Thus food habits and the way of eating differ from one person to another, from one country to another and from one culture to another.

40. Rabindranath Tagore

- (a) Who is Rabindranath Tagore?
- (b) How was he known to people?
- (c) When was he born? When did he start his education?
- (d) Why did he arrive in London?
- (e) How was London City to young Tagore?
- (f) How did he find English people?
- (g) What changes did Tagore have after getting education from abroad?
- (h) How did Rabindranath get benefit from living abroad?

Rabindranath Tagore is one of the renowned and esteemed authors not only in Bangladesh but also in the whole Indian sub continent. He has a world wide reputation as well. He went to school very early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. Born in 1861, he was the fourteenth child of the family. At the age of seventeen he arrived in London. He joined his brother's family and attended school there. He found nothing delighted in London. He described the city as foggy, smoky and dismal city. Everyone in the city was very busy. Rabindranath Tagore joined London University later coming from Brighton. He attended lectures and visited the houses of Parliament. He lived with a friendly English family and spent some time there. Though two daughters in the family were afraid of Tagore for his skin color, they were assured later of Tagore's harmlessness. Rabindranath Tagore admired the English society in his letters to his family in India. He did not have anything of his own to distinguish after his visit to the English society. His education remained the same as it was at home. It could not change his own education. He respected and followed his own culture and turned them into his literature. He went abroad in order to benefit from his education in the west. Though he faced a little problem in the process, he got some practical experience of living outside home. He got some practical education from a different society and it helped him to understand different attitudes and educations of different people.

41. E-mail

- (a) What is E-mail?
- (b) What changes has it brought in modern communication?
- (c) How does it improve office system?
- (d) How does e-mail preserve privacy?
- (e) How does e-mail help globalization?

E-mail means electronic mail. As the name suggests, it is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. It is a blessing of information technology. Email is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes based in computers. We need a personal computer, a modem and a telephone communication in-order to operate an email

system. Internal memos, reports, message, application, pictures can be exchanged electronically without using paper. In this computer based messaging system, files prepared on computers can be instantly copied and easily exchanged as e-mail. Efficiency of office system is now-a-days improving rapidly. E-mail permits communication between two parties without the parties actually being present simultaneously. Privacy is ensured as the mail is delivered to an individual's mail box which can be accessed or opened only by the desired recipient. E-mail has brought revolutionary change in modern communication system. It is a great support to globalization. Any documents, message, pictures can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. In a word, E-mail has brought a massive change in modern communication with its speed and other facilities.

42. Transportation System in Bangladesh

- (a) What is the importance of Transportation System?
- (b) How does transport play role in economic infrastructure of a country?
- (c) What are the major transportation systems in Bangladesh?
- (d) Do you think our transportation system is worth enough?
- (e) How can we develop our transportation system?

People go here and there for communication with others. They communicate for different purposes like business, greetings, official works, educational purpose and so on. They need medium of communication. This is why transportation system plays an important role in the lives of people in a country. It is impossible to move the wheels of the nation without good transportation. A country's economic growth is also fully dependent on transportation system. Business or industrial development is impossible without good transport. So transportation system is an inevitable part of economic infrastructure of a country. In Bangladesh, we have roads and highways, railway, waterway, air as the means of transport. But we could not make them reliable yet. We cannot expand business and industry countrywide only for the lack of good transportation system. Our government should be conscious enough to provide good transportation for country's total development. Government should remove corruption of this sector. A complete code should be maintained for safe transportation system. Our transportation system should be modernized; otherwise we will fail to develop our economy rapidly.

43. Global Warming

- (a) What is global warming?
- (b) How does it affect our environment?
- (c) What will happen for global warming?
- (d) What are the reasons of global warming?
- (e) How can we prevent it?

Some reports about environmental changes provide some strong evidence of world's temperature that the temperature is increasing day by day. This alarming increase of world's temperatures is known as global warming. The main cause of global warming is the increasing amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of this global warming and they predict that by midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This change of atmosphere will have great effect on human life. It can reduce human ability to grow food, damage wild life. It will raise sea-levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmlands. We have already got some sign of that. The lower southern part of Bangladesh also may go under water because of the rise of the sea level. Deforestation and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons result carbon dioxide gas which is the main culprit of global warming. If we raise social awareness among people and can be careful, we can prevent global warming. Government also should play a strong part regarding this problem.

44. Your Favourite Game / Cricket

- (a) What is your favorite game?
- (b) How and where is cricket played?
- (c) How many types of cricket are there?
- (d) How is the winner of the match determined?
- (e) What awards are given to the players?
- (f) What is the role of cricket in building up friendship and good relationship?
- (g) What is the importance of playing cricket?

Cricket the international outdoor game. It is my favorite sport among all the sports of the world. It is considered the most uncertain game. There are lots of people who love the game of cricket. It is very interesting, exciting and calculative. Cricket was not played in all countries in past times. Nowadays it is getting popularity and is played with interest in many countries. In schools, colleges, universities and even in every open place in Bangladesh cricket is played. It is played in a big round field. There is a pitch in the middle of the field. Six stumps are placed with three stumps in both sides of the pitch. Two teams play in a match. Every team consists of eleven players. Each team bats as well as bowls. Bowlers throw the cricket ball to the batsmen who try to score runs. There are fielders who are at the service of stopping the runs. Three umpires, two on the field and the third umpire from outside the field control the match. There are three types of cricket match which are One day, T-20 and Test match. One Day match is played for 50 over, T-20 is for 20 overs and Test match is played normally for five days. World Cup Cricket is the most thrilling tournament of the game which is played in the form of One Day match. The winning team is determined by calculating the runs of both the teams to see that which team has got more runs. So, scoring runs is more important than keeping wickets in hand. Matches can be tied in both form of the game. It happens most in test matches. Cricket can develop friendship and brotherhood among the participants and participating countries. Lots of people watch this game standing or sitting around the field. People come together and can know each other's culture, ideas and thoughts. I love the game very much which provides me amusement and pleasure which keeps me fresh.

45. Caretaker Government

- (a) What is Caretaker Government? (b) What is the objective of this system?
- (c) How does it work? (d) How is it formed to work effectively?
- (e) Who work effectively for the success of this system?
- (f) What are the common rules and regulations of this system?
- (g) How does this system contribute to a successful election?
- (h) Why is the credibility of this system questioned nowadays?

The system of Caretaker Government is an effective attachment to the advanced democratic method in a poor country like Bangladesh. It is a temporary government system where the chief and other members of the government are not directly elected by the people. From the bitter experience of the misuse of ruling parties in point of election procedure and its result, this form of government has come. Basically, the Caretaker Government has the responsibility to present the country a fair and impartial election. This government consists of the chief adviser at its head and not more than ten other advisers. The president appoints the chief adviser among the retired chief justices of Bangladesh retired last. The activities of this government run in the duration between the official conclusion of the previous government and the future government. The duration of the Caretaker Government is three months within which it holds the general election of parliament. In the absence of previously elected prime minister this government will have to maintain the daily activities and to take all necessary measures for a fair election. The non-party Caretaker Government performs the role of an interim or provisional government and will continue its routine work. It ensures that law and discipline situation of the country remain well. It will not take any policy decision except for emergency. This non-party Caretaker Government is duty bound to provide the Election Commission all possible aid and assistance required for holding the general election of members of parliament peacefully, fairly and impartially. The system of Caretaker Government was mainly formed to have a fair and credible election but now-a-days the credibility of this government is also questioned. This trouble occurs for the conspiracy of the political parties since they want to have the Caretaker Government in favour of them. Unfaithful attitude to each other is another reason for breaking the credibility of nonparty Caretaker Government. Now we have a newly formed Caretaker Government under emergency power act. We, the people, now believe this government will prove its credibility soon.

46. A Rainy Day

- (a) What is a rainy day?
- (b) What is the feature of a rainy day?
- (c) What is the condition of surroundings on the day?
- (d) How is the sky on this day?
- (e) How does it affect on people's life?
- (f) How do you feel on a rainy day?

In the rainy season of Bangladesh a rainy day is a frequent happening. It is welcomed after the heat of summer. On a rainy day sometimes it rains cats and dogs and sometimes it drizzles. It rains almost every day. There is hardly any pause in rain. The sky remains cloudy. Due to heavy rain normal life is disrupted. Tanks, ponds, rivers are filled with water and roads go under water. In towns streets go under water for hours even after a shower. The roads and streets become muddy and slippery. The sun is hardly seen and the nature looks dark. People cannot go outside home. An umbrella is a must for anybody to go out. The presence of students in schools and colleges is thin. Service holders can hardly reach in offices on time. As it rains all day, the weather becomes cool and comfortable. People get lazy and like to enjoy the rainy day staying at home. A rainy day brings joyous mood to the young boys of the same age and they are seen to bathe in the rain water with happiness. People like to eat Khichuri. Poor people suffer on a rainy day because they cannot go out to earn their livelihood. I do not feel comfortable on a rainy day. The day is dull and gloomy. I have to face trouble going outside the home. Many important works are hampered by the continuous rain. It is not welcomed all the time by me. But raining at night is nice to me.

47. My First Day at College

- (a) What do you think of the first day at college?
- (b) How was your first day at college?
- (c) How did you start the day?
- (d) When did the classes break up?
- (e) What were the classes you attended?

My first day at college is a very unique and unforgettable day. It is one of the memorable days in my life. When I recollect the day, plenty of significant memories emerge in my mind. It was the 1 July of 2011. I had been waiting for that day for long. I reached the college at 8 : 00 am. Few students were present in the campus then. They appeared to me to be new comers. I went to the notice board and took down the class routine for the first year classes. I found that our classes were to be held at different rooms. It was at 8: 30 when I entered my first class which was Bangla. I took my seat in the second bench as the first bench was full. None was familiar with me in the class. I spoke little with some of them. Many questions and ideas about college, class, teachers and classmates came to my mind. However, our Bangla teacher entered the class. We all stood up. He asked us to sit down. The learned teacher started his lecture for us. It was an introductory class. He introduced himself to us. We were also asked to tell our names and results of the S.S.C. examination. He gave us the method of learning as well as disciplinary instructions of the college. We returned to our second class in another room which was English. Our English teacher came and gave his lecture in lucid and simple English. We got much advice from him. It was an unforgettable day for me. It will remain fresh in my mind.

48. Pahela Baishakh / Celebrating the first day of Bangla New Year

- (a) What is Pahela Baishakh?
- (b) What is the significance of the day?
- (c) How is the day celebrated?
- (d) What dress do the men and women wear on the day?
- (e) What are the programs that are enjoyed throughout the day?
- (f) How does the day go by?
- (g) What do you think about the day?

With the advent of Bangla New Year, Bangalees start the day with great enthusiasm of Bangla tradition. People enjoy themselves taking part in festivity and different functions. The first of Baishakh brings new aspirations in the life of Bangalees. It reminds us the Bengali tradition, culture, custom and belief. We are always prepared for celebrating the day. Early in the morning men, women, young boys and girls dress well. Men wear colorful Punjabi and women wear saris with red and white color. People living in Dhaka city prefer to go around Ramna where most of the attracting functions are held. People outside Dhaka city also enjoy the day respectively in their favourite places throughout the country. People involved in various cultural activities arrange different functions. They start singing to welcome the sun of New Year. People gather to enjoy the functions. Baishakhi Mela is also held in different places in the whole country throughout the day. Children find the day as a source of entertainment. They enjoy the Mela very much and buy different toys and food items. People take traditional Bengali food like Panta, Hilsha and green chilli. People also go out in the company of nearer or dearer ones. They also entertain their guests with Bengali food. The shopkeepers hold halkhata to keep their accounts. They hold it to get dues from the customers but even the shopkeepers do not forget to entertain their customers with sweets and refreshments. The day comes with joy and goes with lots of joyous moments in our mind. It seems very significant to me. It inspires us to keep our tradition alive. It also forbids us to forget our own culture and belief which are prevalent in our society for a long period of time.

49. Air Pollution

- (a) What is the immediate effect of air pollution?
- (b) How is the air polluted?
- (c) What are the sources of air pollution?
- (d) How do people pollute the air?
- (e) What is the necessity of keeping the air fresh?
- (f) What is about the air pollution condition in Dhaka city?

Air pollution is threatening the very existence of animals on earth. No animal can live without air. From air we get oxygen which is a must for every living being. The other elements of air like hydrogen, carbon dioxide are also essential for living. But carbon dioxide and hydrogen should exist in the air up to the required level. If the presence of these elements is disproportionate it can be called air pollution. Humans are destroying forests and cutting trees all over. The forests and tree are supplying oxygen which is an inevitable part of life. Presence of oxygen is decreasing in the air with the deforestation all over the world. As a result, carbon dioxide is increasing. Global warming is the direct effect of such increase of carbon dioxide in the air. Men create fire for their various purposes and it makes smoke which pollutes the air indiscriminately. Air pollution occurs mainly from smoke. Industries create smoke for their production oriented purpose and pollute air most. Human beings are not getting the adequate supply of fresh oxygen from the air. Industries and motor vehicles in Dhaka city emit huge amount of smoke. People are being deprived of fresh oxygen. They are suffering from various respiratory diseases. The amount of trees in the city is very insufficient. There should be plenty of trees in the open spaces and beside the roads to make the air fresh. It will be very difficult as well as impossible for us to live without fresh oxygen in the air. It is our duty to keep the air free from pollution.

50. Self-employment

- (a) What is self employment?
- (b) How can one be self-employed?
- (c) Why should one be self-employed?
- (d) What are the programmes that help people to be self-employed?
- (e) What sort of training that people can receive to be self-employed?
- (f) How does self-employment improve the condition of unemployed people?
- (g) How does self-employment contribute to economy?

Self-employment refers to work and earn through one's own business. It is the best key to success. One can manage to turn the wheels of fortune through hard work and devotion. An unemployed person even coming from impoverished family can be selfemployed through the self-help. Through knowledge, hard work and perseverance he can bring success to his life. It is not essential that everyone should work depending on others business. Even everyone cannot work under other's supervision. Some people should take initiatives to take responsibility of commencing a new business. There are a number of programmes working behind the spirit of self-employment. These programmes provide necessary training to the unemployed people to use their existing resources as a source of their employment. In addition to providing credit to the poor, some institutions emphasize the need to develop skills and raise consciousness among rural people. This awareness can inspire people to be selfreliant rather than dependent on others. Unemployed people can receive training on food cultivation, food cooking, flower cultivation, food and flower selling, raising hibreed cows for milk. Through cultivating vegetables or preparing different items of food one can earn a lot by selling them in the market. Flower businesses increases the number of self-employed persons. Many unemployed people get success by raising cows for milk. The knowledge of sewing makes a lot of women self-employed. Selfemployed person not only earns livelihood but also establishes an honorable position in the society. It reduces poverty and creates the opportunity for unemployed people to work. And it contributes to the socio-economic development of a country.

51. Water Pollution

- (a) What is the importance of water?
- (b) How can water be polluted?
- (c) Why should we drink pure water?
- (d) What will be the effect of water pollution?
- (e) Why should we avoid drinking polluted water?
- (f) Why aren't people getting pure water?
- (g) How can water pollution be prevented?

Water, another name of life, is essential for human and plant life. It is impossible to find any life without the existence of water. Next to air, water is an important element of the human environment. Water pollution refers to when the water is polluted by different activities which are harmful to water. Water can be polluted in many ways. Men throw wastages into the water. Farmers use pesticides and chemicals. They get mixed with river water, canal water and pond water. Mills and factories pollute water by throwing the waste materials and unsold products into the rivers and canals. Steamers, launches, sailing boats pollute water by throwing oil, food waste and human waste into the water. Unsanitary latrines standing on the banks of rivers also pollute water. As a result of these contaminations there is a shortage of pure drinking water. Different water creatures including fish are losing their living places. The whole environment is being affected by the polluted water. Pure and clean water is safe for use. Polluted water is harmful for life. Human beings can suffer from water borne diseases by using polluted water. Men can avoid many diseases by only using clean water. For the lack of pure drinking water in rivers, canals, ponds, we depend more on underground water to have the supply of drinking and usable water. So, the level of underground water is getting low. It is becoming difficult to get pure drinking water. It is time we took initiatives to prevent water pollution so that we can have pure water in future. People should be conscious of the importance of pure water. People should not be allowed to pollute water in farming, in using water vehicles, in using unsanitary latrines, in manufacturing products in mills and factories. Proper use of our water can reduce the degree of water pollution.

52. Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh

- (a) Why should we alleviate poverty?
- (b) How can we alleviate poverty?
- (c) How is food habit related to the poverty alleviation?
- (d) What is the importance of non-agro based economy?
- (e) How can poor people alleviate poverty?
- (f) What steps can be taken to overcome population problem ?

To alleviate poverty the first step can be the diversification of economy. Bangladesh is an over populated and poor country where economy plays a vital role. Our economy is an agro-based economy. It is necessary to diversify our agricultural output. At the same time we have to change our food habits. Rice is our main food. But side by side with rice we have to develop the habit of eating potatoes and wheat to take the excessive pressure off rice. In most of developed countries, people eat either wheat or potatoes as their main food. We have to produce to meet the demand of wheat and potatoes which are very healthy and delicious food. We can also save huge amount of money which we spend every year on the import of rice. We have to go for non-agricultural diversification by setting up industries which are not harmful to environment. Since labour is very cheap in our country, we can move into labour intensive industries. Our country lacks high technology. We can move into secondary technology which is labour intensive. We find a booming garments industry in our country. Manufacturing basic electrical parts could be another such industry.

Different institutions can provide necessary financial and technical help to the poor people so that they can contribute to their family as well as to the economy. If people become self-employed the poverty can easily be alleviated. Population control is a must and different positive measures can be offered for small planned families. To face up to the natural calamities is another major step. As we cannot stop excessive rainfall, cyclones, flood, drought, etc. we have to take initiatives to stop their destructive and fatal effects. It is not impossible to alleviate poverty if we execute our duty with courage and integrity.

53. A Cyber Cafe

- (a) What is a cyber cafe?
- (b) How is a cyber cafe?
- (c) Why do people use the cyber cafe?
- (d) What importance do the cyber cafes have?
- (e) How can cyber cafes benefit people?
- (f) What is the condition of cyber cafes?
- (g) What are the good and bad sides of cyber cafes?
- (h) How should cyber cafes be to improve quality?

A cyber cafe is a sort of popular place for young boys and girls where a number of computers connected to internet are placed to use for different purposes. Computers are decorated in such a way that each user can use the computer separately. It is not possible for everyone to own his/ her personal computer. At the same time they can use computer and they need computer for their daily use. They need to use internet and so they move into cyber cafes to fulfill this demand. Those who have computers without internet connection go to the cyber cafes. People are habituated to be in touch with technologies. Computer is an indispensable machine for our daily use we cannot do without using computer. Cyber cafes are providing opportunities for everyone to use the computer at reasonable price. People have relations worldwide today. They need to communicate. Communication is necessary in terms of personal cause, business cause or even national cause. Cyber cafes facilitate the using of internet to the general people. People can learn how to use internet going to the cyber cafes. A Cyber cafe should be more facilitating and effective so that all classes of people can get benefit from them. Some of the cafes are not upto the mark for the users. They have either space problem or technical problem such as low speed of internet. Sometimes cyber cafes are used for evil purposes anonymously which is unexpected to the society. These cafes are used normally for communication, education, information, news, history, culture, etc. Nowadays cyber cafes are getting popularity for their better services and it is hoped that they continue improving to cope up with the present electronic world.

54. Social Value

- (a) What is social value?
- (b) How were the social values in the past?
- (c) How are they now?
- (d) What are the causes of present social values now?
- (e) What are the effects of social values in the present?
- (f) How should social values be preserved?

Social value refers to norms or forms of behaviour that are widely acceptable and admirable in the society. It refers also to the life style that people think that they should adopt. In the past, honesty, sincerity, truthfulness, piety, fellow-feeling etc. were considered to be social values. Adopting unfair means in any walk of life was regarded as evil. People tried to keep themselves away from all sorts of malpractices and misdeeds. 'Honesty is the best policy' —This was the motto of people in general. The miscreants were in great disrepute in the society. They were hated by all and sundry. But it is a pity, those social values are interpreted now the other way round. Now, the criminals are honoured as heroes of the society. People feel frightened to speak against their evil deeds. The causes of the present social values are materialistic attitude of people in general. With a few exceptions, people now run after name, fame and fortune without giving any thought to right or wrong, good or evil, moral or immoral. The effects of social values in the present age are deplorable. The noble qualities are now in exile. Honest people are now pushed to the wall. The wrong doers are now held in high esteem because of their post, power and position. Social values which were honoured and harboured by people in the past should be preserved by way of raising awareness in people .

55. The Necessity of Learning English

- (a) Why is English called an international language?
- (b) Why should we learn English?
- (c) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in English?
- (d) How does your English textbook help you learn English?

English is called an International language because in almost all countries there are people who can speak English. No other language than English serves the purpose of a common language through which people can communicate with one another for trade and commerce, science and education, art and literature. We should learn English for a great variety of purposes. We need English to get good job, to go abroad, to pursue higher studies on science and technology and medicine. English is a skill based subject. We should, therefore, learn the four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learning English does not require one to know or learn definitions of grammar items. Traditional grammar has little or no place in learning English through the communicative approach. That does not imply that one can do without grammar in learning a second or foreign language. How can we use a language without knowing the different ways in which words can be grouped together to form structures etc.? My English textbook helps me a lot in learning English. The book is written in accordance with the principles of communicative approach. And each of the units of the book 'English for Today' for class XI is followed by ample exercises for revision and reinforcement work. The book is very helpful for me to learn English.

56. Environment Pollution

- (a) What is environmental pollution?
- (b) What are the causes of environmental pollution?
- (c) What are the dangers of environmental pollution?
- (d) What measures should be taken to control environmental pollution?
- (e) What measures have been taken by our government in this respect?

Environmental pollution has become a serious problem in our country. There are many sources of pollution. First, environmental pollution may take place through air pollution. Air pollution is seriously harmful for people. Smoke and fumes of vehicles and industries are basically responsible for the pollution. Water pollution is another reason for environmental pollution. The indiscriminate use of pond and river water by a great number of people makes it polluted. Besides the wastes of mills, factories, household waste are thrown in the water. Sometimes, ship bearing different kinds of chemicals face accident. So the chemicals in the ship get mixed with sea water and thus the sea water is seriously polluted. There is another pollution named sound pollution. Sound pollution is extremely harmful for our hearing and brain. Medical specialists say that sound pollution may damage one's hearing. This increasing pollution alarms us and sets us thinking. Things cannot go as they do now. We should use environment-friendly vehicles. Our government has already taken some revolutionary steps to stop pollution. Govt. has already banned the use of polybag. We can keep our environment free from pollution by controlling all kinds of pollution and creating awareness about it among the people.

57. Personality (My Favourite English Teacher)

- (a) Who is your favourite personality? (b) How does he present himself in front of you?
(c) What are his other qualities? (d) Is he able to attract others? How?

The personality of a teacher attracts most as he is a builder of the nation. My favourite teacher is our English teacher Mr. Rahman. He is an M A in English Literature. He presents his lessons in a different form than the others. He makes the classes enjoyable to us. He follows the communicative method in which the interaction between the teacher and the students is compulsory. He always encourages the slow students to take part in the classroom activities so that they can develop their speaking skill. He behaves very beautifully and mildly with the students. He is very friendly with us. He never rebukes or punishes anybody. Of course he is interested in cocurricular activities. Usually he organises the yearly cultural week of our college. He also plays a vital role in other extra curricular activities. He has an amiable and charming personality which makes every student respect him.

58. Environment

- (a) What is environment? (b) What are the elements of environment?
(c) How is it getting polluted? (d) How can we prevent environmental pollution?
(e) What should be the roles of our government regarding this?

All we see around us are the elements of environment. However, air, water and soil are some of the main elements. But they often pose to be a threat to our life, particularly when they get polluted. They are polluted in many ways. Smoke is usually responsible for air pollution to create health hazard. It mixes with air and pollutes it. Man makes fire to cook food, to make bricks, to burn refuse and to melt pitch. Fire creates smoke and smoke pollutes air. And water is polluted through waste, insecticides and chemical fertilisers, oil etc. Trees are also a useful element of environment. Environmental pollution gives rise to ecological imbalance and brings about natural disasters. We should adopt measures to save environment. We should plant trees and work for afforestation. They cause rain and save the air from pollution, soil from erosion. People should be made aware of the importance of using sanitary latrine so that the pond water and river water remain pure. Government should also take steps to remove the factors that cause environment pollution.

59. Greenhouse Effect

- (a) What is greenhouse effect?
- (b) How does it affect our environment?
- (c) What are the causes of greenhouse effect?
- (d) What kind of harmful impact does it have on our life and environment?
- (e) What should we do to defend us against the greenhouse effect?

The rise in atmospheric temperature is known as the greenhouse effect. The carbon di-oxide is primarily responsible for temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon dioxide is given off when coal and oil are burnt. As a result, the ice covering the North and South poles is melting and may eventually lead to a rise in sea levels which can flood many areas of the world. Scientists have already given warning that some parts of coastal countries including 'Bangladesh may go under water due to greenhouse effect. The total area of deserts is increasing every year. Many species of animals and plants are endangered with the threat of extinction. Natural disasters like floods, cyclones, storms, drought and famine are the effects of it. The people in the developing countries are adversely affected. Cutting down of forests indiscriminately is the main culprit for global warming. Tree plantation program should be adopted soon. Steps should be taken to put an end to the causes and sources of emitting carbon dioxide. These are the measures we can take with a view to preventing global warming.

60. Deforestation

- (a) What is deforestation?
- (b) How is it caused?
- (c) What are the impacts of deforestation upon atmosphere?
- (d) What do climatologists say about it?
- (e) How can you prevent deforestation?

Trees play an Important role in maintaining ecological balance. Trees produce oxygen, which is necessary for us to survive and which take away carbon dioxide. It gives shade and makes the environment cool. Trees are necessary for healthy living. It also saves us from natural calamities. But many trees are being cut down every year. This is called deforestation. This is a problem haunting the whole world. According to the ecologists, for liveable environment, there should be 25% land of the total land area. In Bangladesh, there is 16% forest of the total land. In india, there is 13% forest of the total land. To meet up the basic needs of food and housing man is destroying forest without caring for the ecological balance. Green patches of land are no more green. New areas of the world are becoming deserts as an immediate effect of deforestation. In absence of trees carbon dioxide is increasing worldwide. As a result, there is a global warming. The sea level is rising. Any time in future the earth may be engulfed by seas. Government should impose new rules to prevent deforestation as well as make people informed about the danger of it. Last but not the least, trees should be planted in plenty and those that were planted before should be preserved.

61. Dangers of Smoking

- (a) What do you mean by smoking?
- (b) How does it harm our health?
- (c) Does a non-smoker face any problem by the smokers?
- (d) What are the diseases caused by smoking?
- (e) What should we do to stop smoking?

The word 'smoking' means drawing in and exhaling smoke from a cigarette, cigar, or pipe. It is undoubtedly a bad habit. It is harmful for all generations both physically and financially. A smoker does harm himself as well as others. He has to spend an amount for smoking which is nothing but wastage of money. The dangers of smoking are uncountable. It gives rise to various serious diseases. It may cause cancer, bronchitis and many other brain, respiratory and lung diseases. Our young generation is the worst victim of it. They are addicted to smoking. Not only that, a non-smoker who breathes the fume of cigarette is at the risk of being affected with hypertension. One puff of cigarette smoke contains nicotine that may cause the above stated diseases. So a smoker always causes a serious harm to a non-smoker. So, for the well being of all, a smoker should give up smoking. His determination can make him stop smoking. In this regard, he can give up this bad habit on the occasion of his birthday or on the birthday of his near and dear ones. One can protect oneself from smoking through avoiding one's smoker friends. Massive campaign should be made to stop smoking. Smokers must be made aware of the bad effects so as to give up smoking. It is heartening to note that the government has already taken steps to ban smoking in public places.

62. A Journey by Train

- (a) Have you ever made any journey by train?
- (b) When did you do it?
- (c) Where did you go?
- (d) How did you enjoy the journey?
- (e) What did you see?

The word 'journey' means the act of traveling from one place to another. It is an enjoyable experience for almost all. A journey by train is also no exception. Once I decided to make a journey by train to Chittagong. I took preparation for it. It was decided that I would make this journey to the village home of a friend. We were four in number and it was a six hour-journey. We started at about nine in the morning from the Kamalapur Railway Station. The railway compartment was very crowded and noisy. I took a corner seat and looked out of the window. After sometime the train started to move. Soon we left behind the platform, the familiar houses, shops and offices. The train was passing through small villages and corn fields. In fifteen minutes we crossed the first bridge. As the train passed over the bridge, a booming sound was produced. Inside the train some unusual things happened. There was a good deal of noise. The people were talking and the hawkers selling their goods. A pick-pocket was caught red handed and was handed over to the railway police. Outside, there were beautiful natural beauties all around. The train was moving at a great speed. The trees and houses seemed to run back. We saw the various natural sights. Finally, we reached the destination. We got down and reached the house of our friend by rickshaw.

63. Load Shedding

- (a) What is load shedding?
- (b) When and why does it occur?
- (c) How does it affect the students?
- (d) What is its effect on the industrial sector?
- (e) How can we minimize load shedding?
- (f) What should the govt. do to stop load shedding?

Load shedding means discontinuation of supply of electricity. Load shedding occurs when generation of power is less than the demand and also for unplanned distribution of electricity. It affects the students much. Their sufferings due to load shedding beggar description. Due to load shedding the running mills, factories and industries come to a stand still. Failure of electricity hampers productivity. We can minimize load shedding establishing more power plants and power houses. Unplanned distribution of electricity should be stopped at any cost. Well planned supply of electricity should be ensured. System loss should be reduced. Illegal connection should be stopped. This problem can be solved by being conscious in using electricity. The govt. should take necessary steps to reduce load shedding. More power stations should be established throughout the country.

64. Childhood Memories

- (a) Can you remember the days when you were a child?
- (b) Where did you pass your childhood?
- (c) Do you remember your first school? How were the teachers like? And your classmates?
- (d) What type of a child were you?
- (e) What sweet memories of your early life do you have?
- (f) Do you have any bitter experiences?
- (g) How do you feel when you have recollections of your childhood days?

Man is fond of turning back from the present to the past again and again. The present may be good but the past is golden. Nothing is more pleasant to him than memories of his childhood. The memories of my childhood haunts me like a passion. Whenever I am sick of the present, I try to get relief in the past days of my childhood. A man can not remember everything that happened in his childhood. But certain events are stored in the sub-conscious mind. They sometimes peep through minds eye. I spent my childhood in my native village. When I was six, my father got me admitted into our village primary school where I spent four years. On the first day when I went to the school with my father the children were enjoying here and there in the compound. I was very much anxious whether the students and teachers would accept me cordially or not. But the warmth with which my classmates received me dispelled all my fears. My heart began to beat fast when I was taken to the Headmaster but his smiling face and gentle words put me at ease. The teachers-were very helpful. From the very childhood I was extrovert. So I could easily cope with all types of situation. I have so many sweet memories in my early life. My playground was the bank of the mighty Teesta. In all the seasons this river had great attraction for me. Whenever I was not at home, I could be found on its bank. I was very fond of stealing mangoes, liches, black berries and other fruits in the company of friends in summer. Sometimes we would forget to eat our midday meals. Another interesting memory is the village hat. The hat used to sit twice a week near a river. I usually went there with some other children. But happy days did not last long. My father got an appointment in a town school and moved there immediately with all the members of the family. The leaving of my native village is the bitterest experience of my life. Though I am now a youngman, I still cherish the sweet memories of my happy childhood days spent in the charming environment of my village.

65. College Canteen

- (a) What is a canteen ?
- (b) What is your idea about your college canteen ?
- (c) What are available in your college canteen ?
- (d) What is the benefit of a college canteen ?
- (e) How much do you like your college canteen and why ?

A college canteen is a place where the students, teachers, employees and guests can take light snacks. It is a favourite place for the students of our college. It is located in one corner in the ground floor of our college building. There are many tables and chairs in the canteen arranged in an orderly way. In one corner of the large room, there is a counter. The manager sits behind the counter. The assistants stand in front of the counter and serve snacks and drinks wanted by the students. Different kinds of food are available in the canteen such as singara, chops, eggs, samucha, sweets etc. All these things are tasty. Prices of these things are much cheaper than in the market outside. During the breaks, the canteen becomes overcrowded. Most of the students come to have their tiffin at this time. But some of the students come here to gossip and pass their time discussing fashion, politics, personal affairs etc. Thus they remove their tiredness and gain energy. So, it is very favourite for the students.

66. Traffic Jam

- (a) What is traffic jam ?
- (b) How is traffic jam created ?
- (c) How does it affect the people of the city ?
- (d) What are the ways to solve this problem ?
- (e) What is your opinion about traffic jam and its future in Bangladesh ?

Traffic jam means the blockage of a road by excessive number of vehicles for a long time. It is a common affair in our big cities and towns. It is one of the major problems of Bangladesh. Mainly this problem is seen in Dhaka city. Everyday in the city people have to face this unbearable problem. The density of population is the main cause of traffic jam. Day by day this problem is becoming more dangerous. The rapid increasing of the number of buses, trucks, auto rickshaws, rickshaws is also responsible for this problem. Moreover, the traffic control system is not developed in our country. As a result, this has come to the position of explosion. Besides,

overtaking tendency also causes traffic jam. The number of traffic police is insufficient. Most often traffic jam occurs at office time and also at the time when the offices break. It kills our valuable time and our work is hampered. It causes great sufferings to the ambulance carrying dying patients. This problem can be removed by adopting some measures. For this reason, we have to construct spacious roads. Traffic rules should be imposed strictly. Sufficient traffic police should be posted in the important points. If the government takes proper steps, we can hope to have a better and safer transport and traffic system. For our easy and comfortable movement, we should also be aware of this problem.

67. My Neighbours

- (a) Who are called neighbours ?
- (b) Who are your good neighbours ?
- (c) What do you do for your neighbours ?
- (d) What do your neighbours do for you ?
- (e) Why are good neighbours necessary for your life ?

The word 'neighbour' means one who lives near or next to another. In other word, neighbours are those persons who live around a family in the same locality. A man's neighbours influence greatly his peace, comfort and welfare. Thus good neighbours are a blessing to him. Our neighbours come from a cross-section of people. Some of them are service-holders. Some are business men, some are professional persons like doctors, lawyers and journalists. Our neighbours maintain good relations with one another. Most of them have the qualities of a good neighbour. They are very friendly to us. There is always a feeling of great understanding and sympathy among us. We always meet and help each other in times of need. As long as we are here, our relationship with the people of the locality are marked by good neighbourliness. All my neighbours are more or less educated. Quarrels or misunderstanding between the neighbours are almost non-existent. The housewives visit one another all the time. We all live almost like in one family. The whole neighbourhood is marked by perfect peace and amity. I consider myself very fortunate to have the opportunity of living in a locality with such wonderful neighbours.

68. A Village Fair

- (a) What is a village fair?
- (b) What are its specialities?
- (c) What do the children do in the village fair?
- (d) Why do the people come to a village fair?
- (e) Does the village fair offer any entertainments?
- (f) What is the impact of the village fair on the villagers?

The word 'fair' means a gathering held at a specified time and place for buying and selling of goods. A village fair is usually a temporary gathering under a big banyan tree or on the bank of a river. It is held once or twice a year and lasts for a day or two or may be extended upto a week. Children go to the fair in a group wearing colourful dresses. They move hither and thither, feel charmed with colourful things, buy toys, whistles and flute, enjoy puppet and circus shows. People gather there for selling and buying commodities and for amusement. It provides circus and puppet show, music and acting for entertainment. These are the specialties of a village fair. Besides, it makes available those essential commodities which are not found in the village market or hat. It has a great impact upon the villagers. It breaks monotony of the villagers, boost up their economic activities and energise them with a great deal of zeal and enthusiasm.

69. A Day Labourer

- (a) Who is a day labourer? (b) What kinds of works does he do?
- (c) What kinds of live does he live? (d) When he is demanded most?
- (e) Should we do something to raise their condition?

A day labourer is a person who does heavy works throughout the day and gets his wages at the end of the day. He renders manual labour and so has to be healthy, strong and stout. A day-labourer is usually employed in agricultural fields or construction work. He works there from dawn to dusk. If he can get any work to do, he gets money to feed the mouths dependent on him. If he fails to do any work, he has to remain unfed with the members of his family. During the sowing and harvesting season he is in great demand. Since he has many children, they often suffer from vairous diseases and malnutrition. We should have soft feeling for them and do whatever we can to raise their standard of living.

70. Necessity of Education

- (a) What is education? (b) What is its aim?
- (c) How is an illiterate person burden to a society?
- (d) What do you think about the necessity of education?
- (e) Can education really remove the darkness of ignorance?
- (f) How does education promote understanding among people?
- (g) How can education contribute towards change for the better?
- (h) How is education the backbone of a country?

Education is the backbone of a nation. It is a formal process of institutional learning.

Education is very much essential for the development of mind, soul and general outlook of a person. It also helps to broaden the mentality and intellectuality of human being, and also builds the personalities of a person to make his worth of meeting challenges.

Obviously, education removes the darkness of ignorance. An illiterate person is unable to gain bookish knowledge from different sources what an educated person can do. An ignorant person is always considered a burden to a society. He cannot make a right choice, right decision in his own life. He does not acquire the abilities to earn enough for his living. He always takes help of others to do any kind of tasks. Other people have to give him a sense of direction and purpose. Thus he depends on others in every matter.

Because of his ignorance he can never become resourceful. On the other hand the door of knowledge is open to an educated person. Actually education promotes our personality; it teaches us patience and universal brotherhood. It also provides us with the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. It enhances our ability to raise crops, increase industrial production, store food, protect the environment and carry out social responsibilities. We become conscious of our duties and responsibilities to our family as well as to our society through it. Education is a medium, which ennobles our mind and uplifts our senses. It brings national prosperity. It makes the people responsible citizen.

The students of a country have many duties to perform. They are the future leaders of a country. A nation can achieve prosperity if the people of that country are educated.

With this broaden perspectives, we can go towards change for the better through education which can always train us for the best. But we have to be more conscious of getting proper education and we should give highest importance on proper education.

At present science, modern technology and computer education are playing the role of rudder for the development of any nation. But none of these is ever possible without education. So the nation will never see the light of prosperity without education.

Agriculture will lag behind for the old system of cultivation. No national business and

international trade will be possible to ensure the progress of nation without education. Thus it is only education through which a nation can reach at the highest point of prosperity.

71. Satellite TV Channels

- (a) What do you understand by Satellite TV Channels?
- (b) What are the functions of satellite TV channels?
- (c) Do you think that satellite channels cause cultural decay as moral degeneration and have bad influence on our society?
- (d) What programmes do you expect from satellite channel to enrich our national culture?
- (e) Can you make any suggestion regarding the positive use of the satellite T.V. channel?

Satellites are the artificial objects or machines that are put in orbit round the earth. They relay back radio and TV signals, which are used by different channels to telecast their programmes to the earth. These satellite channels have brought a great change in the world of education and entertainment of the people. The main functions of the satellite channels are to telecast different types of programmes through air. The popular channels telecast many interesting programmes. They telecast musical performance, dance, drama, film show and so on. People can also watch other channels like Discovery channel, Geography channel, etc. Some channels telecast live shows and commercial series. The most watched ones are Ten sports, Star sports and ESPN. Both children and old people are fond of the channels that telecast cartoon films. BBC and CNN are very prominent news channels. Though the channels have contributed a lot in educating and entertaining the people, some channels telecast programmes and movies of violent nature. They also show obscene music and films. These channels cause cultural decay and moral degradation. These adversely affect the children and particularly the young generation because some ugly parts of western culture have encroached us to our own culture. There should be a government committee to enforce a policy regarding which channels can be permitted or to be censored. And this is how the satellite TV channels can be made to play a positive role and our national culture can be enriched.

72. Globalisation

- (a) What is globalisation?
- (b) How does the process contribute to the international relations?
- (c) Why are the countries like families in a village?
- (d) How does the technology help the globalisation?
- (e) How can the process be a disadvantage for poor countries?
- (f) What are developed countries doing in point of globalisation?
- (g) How can we get benefit from globalisation?

Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. It contributes to the development of international relations. The world has come closer with the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities. People can learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world. They can travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. They can share their sorrows and joys like next door neighbors. One country can easily assist another country in its distress. The strong technological foundation has created globalisation more effective. Worldwide money transfer, transaction of businesses and the exchange of information have made the international relationship closer and easier. People can sell and buy goods through the electronic screen. But taking the advantage of globalisation, capitalism creates more opportunities for capitalist countries. In the name of help and co-operation, the developed countries exploit the developing and poorer countries. The process paves the way for a lasting poverty. It is making a huge difference between the developed and poor countries. If we can build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through globalisation process, our world can certainly be a better place to live in.

73. Leisure/Pastimes

- (a) What is your notion about leisure?
- (b) How do rural and urban people enjoy their leisure?
- (c) What are the common and popular leisure activities in our country?
- (d) Can leisure activities sooth our minds?
- (e) Do you think leisures are integral parts of our life?
- (f) How can leisure play a key role in the field of entertainment?
- (g) What is your favourite pastime? How do you enjoy it?

Leisure is the time when a man has no work to do, when he is his own master and can arrange his work at his own will. And pastime is the thing that we do during our leisure. Village people spend their leisure by flying kites, fishing, swimming, gossiping and by engaging themselves in productive work such as gardening and farming. City people spend their leisure by playing, visiting different historical places, enjoying shows and exhibitions, going out for a picnic, reading books, watching TV and using computers. The common sports are football, cricket, chess etc. The common pastimes are gossiping, reading newspapers and watching TV programmes. In late winter people enjoy various kinds of games like badminton, volley-ball, dariabandha and ha-du-du. I think travelling is an expensive kind of pastime although it increases one's knowledge and gives one some enjoyment by refreshing one's mind through visiting many different places. I also have several pastimes but my favourite is reading books. I read all kinds of books. I read novels, fictions, adventures, fairy tales, comics on the availability of the book and my mood. Reading books gives me immense pleasure as well as knowledge. It also strengthens my language and sharpens my perceptions. It has many virtues and almost no vices. The only vice I find in reading books is, I often loss myself in the book. I sometimes become so engrossed and entangled in the book that I often loss track of time. People often criticise me and call me book worm. But I seldom mind it because I know what a time I have when I read books! I read books only when I am free. I do not hamper my studies with my reading books. I am contented to have this hobby.

74. My Family

- (a) What is a family?
- (b) What are the two types of family?
- (c) What type of family do you have?
- (d) What are the advantages and disadvantages of these type?
- (e) Do you like this type of family? If not, why?
- (f) Who are the members of your family?
- (f) What do your family members do?
- (g) Who manages the affairs of your family?

A family is an organisation where parents, children and /or others live? The two types of family are - extended and nuclear family. I live in an extended family. My parents, brothers and sisters, paternal grandparents, uncles, aunties and cousins live in the same family. It is a large family of twenty members. Our grandfather is the virtual leader of this large family. Whoever does anything, he seeks the consent from him. Nobody takes heart to do anything that may displease him. The holding of our house belongs to him. He has allotted each of his sons and daughters a separate flat to live in. But our kitchen is common and we take our meals from a common dinning hall. My grandfather is now a retired person. His function is now to oversee the family, perform religious rites and social duties. My father and one of my uncles are employees in the government offices. My youngest uncle and auntie are still the students of a university. Two of my aunties are married off. They sometimes come to visit us. Our joy knows no bounds at their arrival at our home. My father and elder uncle contribute an amount of money to my grandfather for the maintenance of the family. We are generally at good terms with our cousins. We feel for one another. Sometimes we pick quarrel with one another but that cannot reach to the stage of spite because of the interference of our guardians. We enjoy much at any familial program. All the members of our large family act like the limbs of a body. There are much fun and pleasure in such a program. Nobody in our family feels lonely and helpless. The senior in every sphere of life always helps the juniors. The juniors are always afraid of the senior lest they should trespass the limit of decorum. The junior of our family cannot go astray as they are round the clock guarded by the vigilance of the senior. At the same time the seniors are the defense for the junior against any kind of social attack. Nobody in our area dares to touch us because of our strong family background. They fear of facing a fierce reprisal in that case. Our aunties and cousins share

household chores. Both happiness and sorrow are also shared. It is true that sometimes there is jealousy between our aunties and cousins. But instead of deterioration, that acts as a spur for our competitive development. We are sometimes disturbed by the excessive visits of the guests. There is also hue and cry in our family. But we are adjusted to all these disturbances. It rather bears the testimony of our forbearance and liveliness. So in my opinion, ours is a happy family. A nuclear family may have some advantages but in an extended family like ours, advantages much outdo the disadvantages. We are grateful to Allah for our being born in such a family.

75. Your Favorite Person

- (a) What is the name of your favorite person?
- (b) Why is he your favorite person?
- (c) What do you know about him?
- (d) Why is he famous?
- (e) What is his contribution in the world?

Among all the people I have come across Amartya Sen is the most favourite to me. He is the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Economics. He was born on November 3, 1933. Dr. A.T. Sen is his father and Amita Sen is his mother. He was born at Gurupalli in Santiniketon. He was born in a mud-walled house of straw-roof. He was named by Rabindranath Tagore when he came to see the baby. He spent most of his childhood in Santiniketon. His father travelled Burma (present Myanmar), Bangladesh and Kolkata and had to stay in these places for some years. So, Amartya Sen had the chance to live in these places. In his boyhood he was attacked with malignant malaria. When he took part in Matriculation i. e. Entrance Examination, he was seriously ill. In spite of that, he got star marks. He was a brilliant student. Mr. Sen had a strange eating habit in his very boyhood. He often quarreled with his sister over milk-butter. He was very much interested in storybooks. Not only that he loved to hear fairy tales from his grandmother in a dark room. Besides, he had a great interest in gossiping, cycling and traveling. He also published newspaper. He took active part in dramas. He was a good actor, too. He had a great interest in photography and music. Still he is interested in all these branches of learning. So, he is a man of versatile virtues and qualities. I like him not only for the Nobel Prize but also for his interesting personality and manifold knowledge. So, to me he is the most favorite person with whom I have ever met.

76. Introduction of Bangladesh (to a Foreigner)

- (a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) What is the historical background of Bangladesh?
- (c) What is the political system of the country?
- (d) How is the natural feature of Bangladesh?
- (e) What do you know about the culture of Bangladesh?

Bangladesh is an independent country of South Asia. It is bordered by India on the east, west and north and by the Bay of Bengal and Myanmar on the south. Historically, Bangladesh was a part of British India for about two hundred years. It achieved independence from Britain in 1947 and from Pakistan in 1971. Bangladesh has distinctive landmass and nature. It is a land of scenic beauty with temperate climate. It is a vast plain land with some hilly areas in the east and southeast. It is the largest delta in the world. It is a riverine country with hundreds of river criss-crossed all over. 'Cox's Bazar', the largest natural sea-beach of the world, is situated here. The largest mangrove forest of the world 'The Sunderbans' are also located here. The country has six seasons with their distinctive natural features. Natural calamities like flood and cyclone visit this country occasionally. Linguistically most of the people speak in Bangla, which is the state language. English is also widely used as the second language. A small section of people also speak in different tribal languages. Anthropologically, most of the people are the Bangalees. There are also a few small tribes of which the Chakmas are the main. In respect of religious faith, the majority of the people are the Muslims followed by the Hindus and a small number of the Buddhists and the Christians. But there is communal harmony in the country. Regarding political system, Bangladesh is a republic. Parliamentary democracy is prevailing here. About attire, there are a variety of dresses worn by the Bangladeshis. Generally, men wear Lungi, Pant, Pajama, Punjabi and Shirt. Women wear Shari and Shalwar-Kamiz. The Tribal people also use a variety of indigenous dresses. Regarding food habit, the rice, the fish and the vegetables are the staple food of the people. In terms of celebration, there are many national, religious and traditional programs and festivals, which the people celebrate throughout the year. The Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha of the Muslims and the Durga puja of the Hindus are the main religious festivals. The Baishakhi Mela or the Bengali New Year festival is celebrated by all people irrespective of their religious differences. The month of February has turned here to be a month of Book Fair with a festive mood. We feel proud of our beautiful country and her amiable people.

আমার সব বই পেতে চাইলে

এখানে ক্লিক করুন
ডাউনলোড লিংক.....

ইন্টারনেট হতে সংগ্রহীত

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