

Question type 3: Summary Completion

Task Description

এই ধরনের প্রশ্নে মূল **Reading text** এর একটা **Summary** দেয়া হয় যাতে কিছু শূন্যস্থান থাকে। এই শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূর্ণ রণ করার জন্য পরীক্ষার্থীকে এক গুচ্ছ সম্ভাব্য শব্দের একটা তালিকা দেয়া থাকে। পরীক্ষার্থীর দায়িত্ব **Summary**-র শূন্যস্থানগুলো শব্দ দিয়ে অর্থবহভাবে পূর্ণ করা।

Summary: মূল **Reading Text** এর উপর **Summary** তৈরি করা হয়ে থাকে। এটা সাধারণতঃ **Reading Text** এর অংশবিশেষের **Paraphrase (Re-write version)**। মূল **Reading Text** এর তথ্য ও ভাব অপরিবর্তিত রেখে এই **Paraphrase** করা হয়ে থাকে। সাধারণতঃ ভিন্ন শব্দাবলী ব্যবহার করে, অনেকটা সারাংশের আকারে এটা লেখা। **Summary** ভালোভাবে বোঝার জন্য **Reading Text** এর অর্থ, ভাব, মূল তথ্য ও পয়েন্টগুলো সম্পর্কে ভালো ধারণা থাকা প্রয়োজন। **Summary**-র কিছু শব্দ (সাধারণতঃ ৫-১০ টা) **Missing** থাকে এবং প্রতিটি শূন্যস্থান সঠিকভাবে পূর্ণ রনের জন্য পরীক্ষার্থী এক **Mark** পেয়ে থাকে।

Word List: **Summary** এর সাথে একটি **Word List** দেয়া হয় যেটা ব্যবহার করে শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ করতে হয়। শূন্যস্থানের সংখ্যার চেয়ে **Word List** এ শব্দের সংখ্যা সাধারণতঃ বেশী থাকে। ১শব্দ ১শূন্যস্থান এভাবে পূর্ণ রণ করতে হয় এবং কিছু বাড়তি শব্দ অব্যবহৃত থেকে যায়। অনেক সময় অনেক বিভ্রান্তিকর শব্দ তালিকায় দেয়া হয়।

Solving Summary Completion

শূন্যস্থান সহ **Summary** টি পড়ুন এবং ধারণা নেয়ার চেষ্টা করুন এখানে কি নিয়ে লেখা হয়েছে।

এবার মূল **Reading Text** এর কোন অংশ থেকে এই **Summary** তৈরি করা হয়েছে তা খুঁজে বের করতে হবে।

অনেকক্ষেত্রে **Summary** লেখাটা পুরো **Reading Text** এর উপরও হতে পারে।

এবার শূন্যস্থান পূরণের পালা: **Summary** টা পড়তে শুরু করুন এবং প্রত্যেকটা শূন্যস্থানে পৌছেই **Word List** থেকে **Most-Suitable** শব্দটা খুঁজে নিন। অনেকে একটা শব্দ ব্যবহারের পরে **Word List** এ সেই শব্দটা দাগ দিয়ে শব্দ কেটে রাখেন। অনেক সময় একাধিক শব্দ **Suitable** মনে হতে পারে তখন **Grammar** এর জ্ঞান ও **Passage** এর **Mood** এর উপর নির্ভর করে সিদ্ধান্ত নিন। মনে রাখবেন, ১টি মাত্র শব্দই আছে যেটার জন্য আপনি নম্বর পাবেন, অন্যগুলোর জন্য নয়। খুব সন্দেহ হলে পুনরায় **Reading Text** এ ফিরে গিয়ে একবার চোখ বুলিয়ে নিন।

সবশেষে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করে **Summary** তে একবার দ্রুত চোখ বুলিয়ে নিন।

Type 1

Summary with clue/ word box

Exercise 1 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Sport and Recreation

A large proportion of Australians, regardless of social position, income and age, participate in some form of sporting activity. The impact of sport extends over a wide range of associated activities in community and commercial fields. Sport is a large industry in Australia, encompassing not only participants but also employment within the sporting infrastructure; manufacture of apparel, equipment and other goods (trophies); tourism and support industries (e.g. printing, media). The sporting activities of Australians include a range of organized and social sport, recreational and leisure activities undertaken both at home and away from home.

Involvement in Sport

In March 2006, an ABS survey of persons 15 years of age and over was conducted through Australia to obtain information about involvement in sport during the previous 12 months. Involvement in sport was defined to include both paid and unpaid participation in playing and non-playing capacities. Spectator involvement in sport was excluded.

The survey found that overall, 35% of males played sport compared to 23% of females, and at all ages a greater proportion of males than females played sport. Younger men and women were more likely to play sport than older men and women. Fifty six percent of men aged between 15 to 24 played sport compared to 39% of women in the same age group. In the 25 to 34 age group, 43% of men played sport, compared to 28% of women. Twenty percent of men and 12% of women aged 65 and over played sport. For those involved in sport solely as non-players, the 35 to 44 years age group had the highest participation rate (8% for males, 9% for females). Their most common activities were as administrators or committee members.

Questions 1-8 Complete the summary of the section provided. **Choose your answers from the Word List provided below. You may use any word more than once.**

In Australia, sport is not only a recreational and(1)..... activity but also an industry. One survey looked at participation in sport based on whether participants were(2)..... or(3)..... and whether they were paid or not. The survey did not consider(4)..... to be(5).....
In general, women were found to be(6)..... involved in sport than men and there were(7)..... young people involved than older people. The results of the survey also showed that(8)..... were generally involved in two different capacities.

business	social	women	more
players	participants	less	non-players
most	fewer	unpaid	spectators

Exercise 2 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Australian Politics

The Australian political scene is dominated by two major parties that have quite different political agendas. However, the policies of the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal Party have become much more difficult to tell apart in recent years. In fact, it would be true to say that both parties consist of conservative, moderate and radical (মৌলিক) elements, and therefore the general public is often perplexed (হতবুদ্ধি করা) about which party to vote for. Nonetheless, it is usual to find that an Australian will lean towards supporting one of these two parties and remain faithful to that party for life.

The Labor Party was formed early in the 20th century to safeguard the interests of the common working man and to give the trade unions political representation in Parliament. The Party has always had strong connections with the unions, and supports the concept of a welfare society in which people are less fortunate than others are financially, and otherwise, assisted in their quest for a more equitable (ন্যায়বান) slice of the economic pie. The problem is that such socialist political agendas are extremely expensive to implement and maintain, especially in a country that, although comparatively wealthy, is vast with a small working and hence taxpaying population base. Welfare societies tend towards bankruptcy unless government spending is kept in check.

The Liberal Party, on the other hand, argues that the best way to ensure a fair division of wealth in the country is to allow more freedom to create it. This, in turn, means more opportunities, jobs created etc., and therefore more wealth available to all. Just how are the poor to share in the distribution of this wealth (beyond being given, in theory, the opportunity to create it) is, however, less well understood. Practice, of course, may make nonsense of even the best theoretical intentions, and often the less politically powerful are badly catered for under governments implementing 'free-for-all' policies.

It is no wonder that given the two major choices offered to them, Australian voters are increasingly turning their attention to smaller political parties, which claim to offer a more balanced swag of policies, often based around one major current issue. Thus, for instance, at the last election there was the No Aircraft Noise Party, which is almost solely concerned with environmental issues.

Questions 1-10

Complete the summary of the section provided on the previous page. **Choose your answers from the Word List provided below.**

SUMMARY

Two parties(1)..... the Australian political scene: the Labor Party and the Liberal Party. Although(2)..... there have been similarities between their policies, Australian voters tend to stay(3)..... for life to the party of their choice. The(4)..... Party, encouraged by the(5)..... strongly supports a welfare-based(6)..... whereas the(7).....Party believes that(8)..... to pursue the creation of wealth ensures that all will eventually benefit from the opportunities created. Australians, however, are increasingly paying(9)..... to smaller political parties with policies often based upon a(10)..... current political issue.

supporters	devoted	voters	support	recently	now
opportunities	Green	policies	freedom	Labor	politicians
influence	Liberal	trade unions	money	leaning	attention
welfare	single	general public	majority	community	

Type 2

Summary without clue/ word box

Exercise 3 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

The Effect of the Full Moon on Sleep

There has long been a popular belief that human sleep patterns are affected by the moon. People complain, for example, that they sleep badly, or that their sleep is disturbed, when there is a full moon. Some people put this down to the bright glow that is created in the sky when the moon is full, whilst others look for an explanation in the gravitational pull of the Earth's closest neighbour. A recent study at the University of Basel in Switzerland put these theories to the test.

Christian Cajochen and his colleagues were discussing these beliefs when they suddenly realised they already had data that might give them the answer. In an earlier, un related study, conducted between 2000 and 2003, researchers in Basel had collected detailed observations of some thirty men and women of various ages who had slept for three days at various times of the month in the university's sleep lab. The amount of light in this lab is artificially controlled to ensure that anyone sleeping there cannot perceive the changes in light that occur at different times of the night and day.

Cajochen decided to revisit the data collected during the study to see what it might reveal about the effects of the phases of the moon on sleeping patterns. What he found was that when the moon was full, there was a reduction in brain activity related to deep sleep of around thirty percent. He also found that people were taking five minutes longer to drop off to sleep, and that the overall time spent asleep fell by twenty minutes. It is also recorded that participants reported feeling that they slept less well at the time. What's more, they seemed to have reduced levels of melatonin, a hormone known to regulate sleep. It was the first time that a link had been established between lunar cycles and human sleep patterns. The lunar cycle seems to influence human sleep, even when the moon itself cannot be observed.

While conceding that the findings may not be replicated by larger-scale studies, Cajochen says it would be interesting to investigate the idea that there might be what he calls a circalunar clock in the brain, and whether the moon also has power over other aspects of human behaviour, such as cognitive performance and mood.

Questions 1-8

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

For a long time it has been commonly believed that people sleep less well when there is a full moon, either because of the light it creates or because of the(1)..... influence that the moon has over the Earth. Christian Cajochen of Basel University has shown that human sleep is affected by the lunar cycle, even when the moon itself cannot be seen. To do this, he studied existing data collected in the university's(2)..... where subjects were kept in(3)..... conditions so that they had no idea if it was light or dark outside. Cajochen knew that certain types of(4)..... are associated with deep sleep, and discovered that this fell by around(5)..... when the moon was full. He also found that the onset of sleep was delayed by as much as(6)..... and that there was a fall in the amount of a hormone called melatonin which is understood to(7)..... sleep patterns in the body. Cajochen is now keen to see if there is such a thing as a(8)..... in the brain and whether the moon affects other aspects of human behavior.

Question type 4: Sentence Completion

Task Description

এখানে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন থাকে এবং পরীক্ষার্থীকে অনুর্দ্ধ তিন শব্দে তা উত্তর করতে হয়। কখনো কখনো এধরণের প্রশ্নগুলোতে বলা হয় **“USING NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage”** অথবা বলা হয়ে থাকে **“Answer the questions using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS”**.

Solving Sentence Completion Questions

প্রথমে একবার সবগুলো প্রশ্ন দ্রুত পড়ে নিন; তার পর প্রথম বাক্য থেকে শুরু করুন এবং এর জন্য কি তথ্য লাগবে তা খোঁজার জন্য **Reading Text** এ চলে যান।

সংশ্লিষ্ট অংশে পৌঁছে সুনির্দিষ্টভাবে প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যটুকু খুঁজে নিন।

Exercise 1 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

School of Design: Course Guidelines

Assignments

Coursework assignments will involve the production of an artifact (something shaped by human beings rather than by nature) OR an investigation of some kind followed by a report. This is to demonstrate the relevance of your study to society today. If you opt to produce an artifact, (e.g. a working model or piece of machinery), you will also be expected to provide some written explanation of how and why you produced it.

You need to follow these steps:

- ✓ Find out precisely what is expected of you. Talk to your tutor and refer to the syllabus document.
- ✓ Be aware of what skills and abilities you must demonstrate.
- ✓ Always plan a project thoroughly before you begin it, but be realistic about how much time you can seriously devote to it.

Choosing a topic

Remember that this course is essentially concerned with the achievement of desired ends. So first identify a real-life problem, then consider it in detail, specify a precise need and then define your design task. As you plan, wherever possible, consider new materials, techniques and technology such as CAD.

There is nothing wrong with talking to knowledgeable people about your project: in fact, this shows initiative. However, the project is yours and so you must do the work yourself.

You will need a fairly flexible plan because sometimes resources, apparatus and consumables may not be available when you need them. It is a good idea to work backwards when planning so you know you will meet your final deadline. Finally, when you plan the various stages of your project, give due regard to safety and costs.

Questions 1-6

Look at the Course Guidelines for students on how to approach a design project. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** to complete the sentences below.

1. There are types of assignment to choose from.
2. A working model must be accompanied by of some sort.
3. In order to understand the purpose of the assignment, students are advised to read
4. Topics must be based on
5. To avoid handing the assignment in late, it is suggested that students
6. As well as being cost effective, the method chosen must also be

Exercise 2 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

First Publication of Newton's Principles

You have probably never heard of the book entitled History of Fish, even though it played quite a key role in the history of scientific thought. The book, written by John Ray and Francis Willughby, was in fact an impressive collection of wood engravings, depicting various types of marine creatures, with an accompanying text. It was first published in 1686 by the Royal Society in London, the world's oldest scientific academy, and was justly recognized as a seminal work in the study of natural history. The heavy cost involved in producing such a lavish work, however, meant committing a large portion of the Society's funds to it. When, therefore, the book failed to sell quite as many copies as predicted, the Society found itself in financial difficulties. Almost bankrupt, it was obliged to withdraw an offer to publish Sir Isaac Newton's masterpiece Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy.

But luck was on Newton's side. One of his earlier publications, Law of Universal Gravitation (1684) was much admired by a man called Edmond Halley. Halley is chiefly known today for his discovery in 1705 of the famous comet that is named after him. At this time, however, Halley was a humble clerk employed by the Royal Society. On hearing that Newton's latest work was not to be published, he decided to take it on as his personal project. He managed to raise sufficient financial backing to allow the Society to publish it after all in 1687. So near was the Society to bankruptcy that Halley didn't even get paid as an employee that year, receiving instead unsold copies of Ray and Willughby's book to the value of his annual salary.

Featured in Newton's work were his three laws of motion which, together with his law of universal gravitation, explain the orbits of planets. The book is still widely regarded as one of the most significant scientific works by both physicists and mathematicians. It seems odd to us to think that the Royal Society nearly missed the chance to publish it because it was more impressed by a book about fish.

Questions 1-5

Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

1. Ray and Willughby's book featured a type of illustration which are known as
2. Ray and Willughby's book was regarded as important in the field of
3. The Royal Society was nearlyas a result of publishing Ray and Willughby's book.
4. At the time the books were published, Halley was working as aat the Royal Society.
5. Newton's greatest work was eventually published in the year

HOME WORK Exercises

Question Type 3: Summary Completion Questions

Exercise 1

Gannet feeding territories

The gannet, with its two-metre wingspan, is the largest European seabird. Unlike many other species, gannets have been increasing in number in recent years. Scientists studying gannet colonies around the coasts of Britain and Ireland have made a surprising discovery about the feeding habits of these huge seabirds. Each colony has its own fishing territory where the birds feed undisturbed by intruders from neighbouring colonies. These divisions persist even though gannets do not engage in aggressive territorial behaviour. Birds entering from a neighbouring colony could fish unhindered - but choose not to do so.

'The accepted view is that exclusive foraging territories are associated with species such as ants, which aggressively defend the feeding areas around their colonies, but this opens the door to a completely new way of thinking about territory,' says Ewan Wakefield of Leeds University in the UK, joint leader of the study published in the journal *Science*. 'We found the gannet colonies also had adjoining, but clearly defined, feeding areas,' he says. 'Gannets may be a byword for gluttony in popular folklore, but clearly they don't eat off each other's plates.'

Researchers from 14 institutions tracked 200 gannets flying from 12 colonies around Britain and Ireland. Instead of criss-crossing flight paths from neighbouring colonies as the birds headed out to fish, a tightly defined non-intersecting pattern emerged. The Irish colonies at Bull Rock and Little Skellig are within sight of each other, but their inhabitants always head off in opposite directions. The explanation seems to be that each colony started fishing in the closest waters, and this preference has been reinforced by cultural transmission between generations.

'Finding such separation between colonies, even when visible from each other, indicates that competition for food cannot be the only explanation and suggests cultural differences between gannet colonies may be important,' says Thomas Bodey of Exeter University. 'As with humans, birds have favoured routes to travel, and if new arrivals at a colony follow experienced old hands then these patterns can quickly become fixed, even if other opportunities potentially exist.'

For Stuart Bearhop, also at Exeter, this raises the question of how many other species show segregated feeding patterns. 'We understand an awful lot about what seabirds like these do on land, but until recently we knew shockingly little about what they do at sea. The technology is now allowing us to leave the coast with them and we are discovering more and more of these amazing and unexpected patterns. The answer will be important for formulating conservation strategies.'

Questions 1-6

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-K, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-K**, in spaces 1-6 below.

Scientists studying the feeding habits of gannets, Europe's largest seabirds, were surprised to discover that each group or 'colony' of birds has its own clearly defined feeding territory. Other species which exhibit such behavior, such as ants, tend(1)..... their territories aggressively, but this is not so in the case of gannets. According to Ewan Wakefield of Leeds University, we need(2)..... traditional ideas about both gannets and territorial animals in general. Researchers taking part in the study have suggested that knowledge about the territories is passed on to members of the gannet colony through a process of(3)..... Thomas Bodey of Exeter University suggests that new arrivals in a colony may prefer(4)..... existing members rather than find new feeding areas. Stuart Bearhop predicts that other seabirds may have similar(5)..... and that such knowledge could be useful when(6)..... are drawn up.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| A | popular folklore | B | conservation strategies |
| C | to defend | D | to respect |
| E | feeding patterns | F | opposite directions |
| G | flight paths | H | to rethink |
| I | to fix | J | to follow |
| K | cultural transmission | | |

Exercise 2

In pursuit of the Perfect Tomato

For supermarket shoppers, the tomato symbolizes what has been lost in terms of taste and texture, in exchange for being able to buy cheap vegetables and fruit all year round. But a fight-back for flavor is under way - and its scientific champion is Harry Klee, horticulture professor at the University of Florida in the USA. 'The big problem with the modern commercial tomato is that growers are not paid for flavor, they're paid for yield and extended shelf life; says Klee. He thinks that the answer is to 'put together an integrated system that starts with the consumer and what they want. We have come up with a recipe to breed a really great tomato, but a lot of work will be needed to get it into the commercial system, which has other priorities.'

Klee's research started with what are sometimes called heritage tomatoes, which date back to the period before mass commercialization, and compared these with modern varieties. He found that, in general, the loss of flavor coincided with the intensive breeding that began in the second half of the twentieth century. 'Since flavor started going down, yields of tomatoes have gone up by three hundred per cent,' says Klee. Biochemical analysis of the best-flavored varieties- with input from many tasting panels- identified sixty eight flavor-associated compounds. Most important are 'volatiles', many of which also contribute strongly to the enticing smell of freshly-picked tomatoes. Some chemicals, such as cis-3-hexanal, which scientists had previously thought important for taste were not, while others such as geraniol, which had been regarded as marginal contributors, were actually key.

At the same time, scientists are discovering the genetics of tomato flavor, appearance and durability. One particular mutation, favored because it gives ripe tomatoes a beautifully even scarlet surface, turns out to reduce the biosynthesis of flavoring compounds. Now the Florida researchers have bred a tomato which is half-way between the great-tasting tomatoes of the past and modern commercial lines. 'People love the taste of this hybrid and it is easier to grow; Klee says. 'I'd say we have a hundred per cent of the flavor of old varieties and eighty per cent of the performance of modern ones - but we need a hundred per cent of the performance before commercial growers will take them up.'

Although Klee worked for a large chemical company until 1995, developing genetically modified (GM) crops, he does not see a role for GM technology in breeding better tomatoes, because of public resistance and because it would be too costly and time-consuming to obtain regulatory approval. 'We can do it through conventional breeding, using modern genetics and flavor chemistry,' he says.

Questions 1-8

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Professor Harry Klee of the University of Florida recognizes that today's mass-produced tomatoes, although cheap and available throughout the year, are lacking in both flavor and(1)..... He identifies the reason for this is the fact that growers are encouraged to grow tomatoes that have a high yield and will have a long(2)..... in the supermarket. His solution to this problem is a new approach to tomato growing that has(3)..... preferences as its starting point. Klee compared modern tomatoes with so-called(4)..... varieties and found the latter more flavorsome. He put the blame for the loss of flavor on intensive breeding techniques. Klee found that compounds known as volatiles gave tomatoes a distinctive(5)..... as well as a good flavor and that a chemical called(6)..... was more important in this respect than had been previously thought. Klee's team have now produced what he calls a(7)..... tomato that combines the qualities of old and new varieties. It tastes good but cannot yet compete on yield. Klee thinks that(8)..... tomatoes are unlikely to be developed, however, predicting that traditional breeding techniques will eventually produce a tomato that is both tasty and commercially viable.

Question Type 4: Sentence Completion Questions

Exercise 1

Predicting Volcanic Eruptions

Predicting a volcanic eruption is hard even in developed countries such as Italy, Iceland and the USA, where there is intensive monitoring to detect movements beneath the surface. But in the developing world, the majority of active volcanoes, including some that pose a high risk to large populations, have no local monitoring or warning system.

Help is on the way however, from the sky. Earth-observing satellites, such as the European Space Agency's Envisat, can detect unrest in unmonitored volcanoes using a technique called Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR). InSAR is the most revealing way to show slight deformations in the ground due to movements of molten rock below. It works by combining satellite radar images of the same place taken at different times. This is displayed in the form of rainbow-colored interference patterns, or interferograms as they are known, in which the arrangement of colored bands shows the direction and extent of ground deformation. InSAR is particularly useful for tropical volcanoes, where cloud cover can obscure visual observations, because the radar beam can see through it.

As a result, many volcanoes previously thought to be dormant are now known to be showing signs of unrest. The resources for acquiring more detailed, ground-based monitoring can now be targeted at such volcanoes. A recent review of InSAR technology in the journal *Science* gave Mount Longonot, Kenya, as an example. Radar data from Envisat showed a nine-centimetre uplift over two years in the volcano, which was previously thought dormant.

While InSAR has enormous potential, it is still a new technique that relies on frequent observations and long duration space missions. A series of Earth-observing satellites called Sentinel is expected to provide the data continuity required for serious InSAR volcano modelling. Sentinel is expected to observe all land masses regularly, with a six-day cycle in operation for the next two decades.

'InSAR is a growing field,' says Juliet Biggs of Bristol University, co-author of the *Science* paper. 'In the past ten years of my involvement, the community has gone from a small handful of specialists to a wide range of practitioners.'

Of course, early warning of eruptions still faces challenges, as scientists try to work out how to tell whether a period of volcanic unrest will lead to eruption. Unrest usually subsides without an eruption, and false alarms can undermine public trust. But consistent InSAR monitoring will give volcanologists a clearer picture of potentially threatening behavior.

Questions 1-8

Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

1. There is relatively little monitoring of most active volcanoes located in
2. InSAR techniques can indicate pieces of land where may be moving beneath the surface.
3. The term is used to describe the colored patterns produced by InSAR techniques.
4. InSAR can be used in places where makes other methods problematic.
5. The type of movement measured at Mount Longonot is described as
6. InSAR techniques depend on space flights of in order to function.
7. Regular data for InSAR modelling will be provided on a by Sentinel.
8. The writer is concerned about the effects of on people's attitude towards predicting volcanic activity.