

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL

অনলাইন ব্যাচ

৬ষ্ঠ - ১০ম

Class 9 - 10 English

আলোচ্য বিষয়

Unit One: Father of the Nation

অনলাইন ব্যাচ সম্পর্কিত যেকোনো জিজ্ঞাসায়,

কল করো

📞 16910

Bangabandhu's Family in 1971 (১৯৭১ সালে বঙ্গবন্ধুর পরিবার)

It was the night of 25th March, 1971. There was a full of quietness at Bangabandhu's home at Dhanmondi Road No. 32 throughout the day. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members could apprehend that something tragic was going to happen. Gunshots were heard around the city. Bangabandhu's eldest son Sheikh Kamal was out of home for forming barricades against the Pakistan Army who had been killing people indiscriminately that night. Bangabandhu decided to send the girls of the family to a safer place for the night and he gave their responsibility to his son in law Mr. Wazed Miah. Bangabandhu's daughter Sheikh Hasina, who was expecting a baby soon along with her sister Sheikh Rehana and her cousin Farida were sent to a house at Road no. 15, Dhanmondi for that night. Bangabandhu's wife Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib, stayed with him.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: ১৯৭১ সালের ২৫শে মার্চ রাত। দিনভর ধানমন্ডির ৩২ নম্বরে বঙ্গবন্ধুর বাড়িতে শুনশান নীরবতা। বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান ও তাঁর পরিবারের সদস্যরা আশঙ্কা করতে পেরেছিলেন যে খারাপ কিছু একটা ঘটতে যাচ্ছে। শহরজুড়ে গুলির আওয়াজ শোনা যাচ্ছিল। পাকিস্তানি সৈন্য যারা সে রাতে নির্বিচারে মানুষ হত্যা করছিল, তাদের বিরুদ্ধে প্রতিরোধ গড়ে তোলার জন্য বঙ্গবন্ধুর জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্র শেখ কামাল বাড়ির বাইরে ছিলেন। বঙ্গবন্ধু সেই রাতটির জন্য পরিবারের নারী সদস্যদের নিরাপদ স্থানে পাঠানোর সিদ্ধান্ত নেন এবং তিনি তাঁর জামাতা জনাব ওয়াজেদ মিয়াকে সেই দায়িত্ব অর্পণ করেন। বঙ্গবন্ধু কন্যা সন্তানসম্ভবা শেখ হাসিনাকে যিনি তাঁর বোন শেখ রেহানা এবং চাচাতো বোন ফরিদার সাথে সেই রাতটির জন্য ধানমন্ডির ১৫ নম্বর বাড়িতে পাঠানো হয়। বঙ্গবন্ধুর স্ত্রী বেগম ফজিলাতুন্নেসা মুজিব তাঁর সাথেই থেকে যান।

Just before midnight, Bangabandhu sent the declaration of Independence to Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury at Chattogram via wireless. At the darkest part of that night, the Pakistan Army surrounded his home and started firing at random. The situation agitated Bangabandhu much and he asked them to stop. But, soon he was instructed to get ready to go with them. Begum Mujib packed his necessary belongings. After Bangabandhu left, she was at a loss what to do and where to go with her children. However, being a supportive wife of the great leader all through her life, she soon pulled up her mental strength. But, her anxiety continued till the end of the war.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: মধ্য রাতের ঠিক আগমুহুর্তে, বঙ্গবন্ধু ওয়ারলেসের মাধ্যমে চট্টগ্রামে জহুর আহমেদ চৌধুরীর নিকট স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণা প্রেরণ করেন। সেই রাতের অন্ধকারে, পাকিস্তানি সৈন্যরা তাঁর বাড়ি ঘিরে ফেলে এবং এলোপাতাড়ি গুলি ছুড়তে থাকে। পরিস্থিতি বঙ্গবন্ধুকে বিস্মুদ্ধ করে তোলে এবং তিনি তাদের থামতে বলেন। কিন্তু পরক্ষণেই তাঁকে তাদের সাথে যাওয়ার জন্য প্রস্তুত হতে নির্দেশ দেওয়া হয়। বেগম মুজিব তাঁর প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিসপত্র গুছিয়ে দেন। বঙ্গবন্ধু চলে যাওয়ার পর তিনি ছেলেমেয়েদের নিয়ে কী করবেন, কোথায় যাবেন তা বুঝতে পারছিলেন না। তবে, সারাজীবন মহান নেতার অনুগ্রাহী স্ত্রী হওয়ার কারণে তিনি শীঘ্রই মানসিক শক্তি ফিরে পান। তবে যুদ্ধের শেষ অবধি তাঁর উদ্বেগ থেকেই যায়।

The next day Begum Mujib had to leave House No. 32 with her children and other members of her home. During the next couple of months, they moved from one shelter to another in search of a safer place. During their stay in those places, some people came forward to helping them while some refused to give them shelter for fear of their own safety. When their provision ran short, Sheikh Kamal, who had already joined the Liberation War, came to them in disguise and

delivered some money. Some very close people also supported the family with money and food stuff.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: পরদিন বেগম মুজিবকে তাঁর সন্তান ও পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্যদের নিয়ে ধানমন্ডির ৩২ নম্বর বাসা ছেড়ে চলে যেতে হয়। পরবর্তী কয়েক মাস নিরাপদ জায়গার খোঁজে তাঁরা এক আশ্রয় থেকে অন্য আশ্রয়ে যেতে থাকেন। এসব স্থানে থাকার সময় কেউ কেউ তাঁদের সহায়তার হাত বাড়িয়ে দিলেও, কেউ কেউ নিজেদের নিরাপত্তার কথা ভেবে আশ্রয় দিতে চাইতেন না। যখন তাঁদের রসদ ফুরিয়ে যেত, তখন ইতোমধ্যেই মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগ দেওয়া শেখ কামাল ছদ্মবেশে এসে তাঁদেরকে টাকা দিয়ে যেতেন। কয়েকজন অত্যন্ত কাছের মানুষও পরিবারটিকে অর্থ ও খাদ্যসামগ্রী দিয়ে সহায়তা করেছে।

So far the family members were ignorant about Bangabandhu's condition. Suddenly they came to know that he was alive and had been taken to Pakistan. Begum Mujib started to keep contact with Awami League leaders. But soon the family was taken to Dhanmondi, House No.18 by the Pakistan Army and kept under house arrest. However, people would come to their home with valuable information in disguise of vendors; also some would throw pieces of waste paper with important information written on them.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: তখন পর্যন্ত পরিবারের সদস্যরা বঙ্গবন্ধুর অবস্থা সম্পর্কে কোনো খোঁজ-খবর পাননি। হঠাৎ করেই তাঁরা জানতে পারেন যে বঙ্গবন্ধু জীবিত আছেন এবং তাঁকে পাকিস্তানে নেয়া হয়েছে। বেগম মুজিব আওয়ামী লীগ নেতাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ রাখতে শুরু করেন। কিন্তু পাকিস্তানি সৈন্যরা শীঘ্রই পরিবারটিকে ধানমন্ডির ১৮ নম্বর বাড়িতে নিয়ে যায় এবং গৃহবন্দি করে রাখে। তবে, লোকজন মূল্যবান তথ্য দিতে ফেরিওয়ালার ছদ্মবেশে তাঁদের বাড়িতে আসত; আবার কেউ কেউ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য বাতিল কাগজে লিখে ছুঁড়ে মারত।

In the month of May, the same year, Pakistan Army set fire to Bangabandhu's Tungipara home in front of his parents. A young man from the village protested the evil deed and was shot dead. Both the parents of Bangabandhu fell ill in October and were admitted to the PG Hospital. Begum Mujib and her family were allowed to visit them two or three times a week for one hour. However, that created the opportunity for them to establish a better communication with the freedom fighters.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: সে বছরের মে মাসে, পাকিস্তানি সৈন্যরা টুঙ্গিপাড়ায় বঙ্গবন্ধুর পিতামাতার সামনেই তাঁর বাড়িতে আগুন ধরিয়ে দেয়। গ্রামের এক তরুণ এ হীন কর্মকাণ্ডের প্রতিবাদ করায় তাকে গুলি করে হত্যা করা হয়। অক্টোবর মাসে বঙ্গবন্ধুর পিতামাতা উভয়ই অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়েন এবং তাঁদেরকে পিজি হাসপাতালে ভর্তি করা হয়। বেগম মুজিব এবং তাঁর পরিবারকে তাঁদের সাথে সপ্তাহে দুই-তিন বার এক ঘণ্টার জন্য দেখা করার অনুমতি দেয়া হয়। তবে এই ঘটনাটি 'তাঁদের মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সাথে আরও ভালোভাবে যোগাযোগ করার সুযোগ তৈরি করে দেয়।

Begum Mujib was extremely worried about her children, especially her daughter Sheikh Hasina, because of her health condition. However, she was not allowed by the Pakistani rulers to be with her daughter, when she was admitted to hospital. Mr. Wazed Miah and Bangabandhu's second son Sheikh Jamal accompanied Sheikh Hasina to the hospital. Bangabandhu's youngest sister, pretending to be a hospital attendant, entered the hospital and looked after her niece. Sheikh Hasina was blessed with a baby boy on 27 July who was later named Sajeeb Wazed Joy. As the

Pakistan Army often used to threaten Sheikh Jamal that they would hang him upside down, he, finding an opportunity, fled from the hospital and joined the freedom fighters.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বেগম মুজিব তাঁর সন্তানদের নিয়ে ভীষণ উদ্ভিগ্ন ছিলেন, বিশেষ করে তাঁর কন্যা শেখ হাসিনাকে নিয়ে, কেননা তাঁর শারীরিক অবস্থা ভালো ছিল না। তারপরও তাঁর মেয়ে যখন হাসপাতালে ভর্তি হন, পাকিস্তানি শাসকরা তাঁকে তাঁর মেয়ের সাথে থাকার অনুমতি দেয়নি। জনাব ওয়াজেদ মিয়া এবং বঙ্গবন্ধুর দ্বিতীয় পুত্র শেখ জামাল শেখ হাসিনার সাথে হাসপাতালে ছিলেন। বঙ্গবন্ধুর সর্বকনিষ্ঠ বোন হাসপাতাল পরিচারিকার ছদ্মবেশে হাসপাতালে প্রবেশ করতেন এবং তাঁর ভাতিজির দেখাশোনা করতেন। ২৭ জুলাই শেখ হাসিনার কোলজুড়ে আসে একটি পুত্র সন্তান, পরবর্তী সময়ে যার নাম রাখা হয় সজীব ওয়াজেদ জয়। পাকিস্তানি সেনারা প্রায়ই শেখ জামালকে উল্টো ঝুলিয়ে রাখার হুমকি দিত বিধায় সুযোগ পেয়ে তিনি হাসপাতাল থেকে পালিয়ে যান এবং মুক্তিবাহিনীতে যোগদান করেন।

Finally the Victory day arrived! There was joy everywhere! But, Bangabandhu's family was yet to be freed from captivity. The Pakistani occupational forces were still cordoning Bangabandhu's house and firing at people rushing over there chanting 'Joy Bangla', the invigorating slogan of the Bangalees. But they fled the next morning when the Indian Army came to rescue the family. Sheikh Jamal returned home in the afternoon while Sheikh Kamal returned home the next day. Nevertheless, the biggest anxiety of the family persisted- Bangabandhu was yet to be released from Pakistani prison and they didn't know when that great moment would arrive and how.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: অবশেষে বিজয়ের দিন আসে! সারাদেশে আনন্দের বন্যা! কিন্তু, বঙ্গবন্ধুর পরিবার তখনও বন্দীদশা থেকে মুক্তি পায়নি। পাকিস্তানি দখলদার বাহিনী তখনও বঙ্গবন্ধুর বাড়ি ঘিরে রেখেছিল এবং যারাই বাঙালি জাতির তেজস্বী স্লোগান 'জয় বাংলা' বলে সেখানে ছুটে আসছিল, তাদের ওপরই গুলি বর্ষণ করছিল। কিন্তু পরদিন সকালে যখন ভারতীয় সৈন্যরা পরিবারটিকে উদ্ধার করতে আসে। তারা তখনই সেখান থেকে পালিয়ে যায়, সেদিন বিকেলেই শেখ জামাল বাড়ি ফিরে আসলেও শেখ কামাল বাড়িতে ফেরেন পরদিন। কিন্তু পরিবারটির জন্য সবচেয়ে বড় উদ্বেগের বিষয় রয়ে গিয়েছিল পাকিস্তানি কারাগার থেকে বঙ্গবন্ধু তখনও মুক্তি পাননি এবং তাঁরা জানতেন না সেই মাহেন্দ্রক্ষণ কখন ও কীভাবে আসবে।

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Apprehend (অ্যাপ্রিহেন্ড)v. আশঙ্কা করা	To anticipate something with fear/to perceive or understand	anticipate, predict, comprehend, realize	misapprehend
Tragic (ট্রাজিক) adj. দুঃখজনক/খারাপ	causing extreme sorrow or distress	terrible, miserable	comforting, joyful
Indiscriminately (ইনডিসক্রিমিনেটলি) adv. নির্বিচারে / এলোপাতাড়িভাবে	in a way showing careless choice or lack aimlessly, randomly of planning	aimlessly, randomly	selectively, systematically

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Surround (সারাউন্ড) v পরিবেষ্টন করা	to encircle a place so as to cut off communication or escape	enclose, encompass	free, release
Agitate (অ্যাজিটেইট) v. বিক্ষুব্ধ করা	to make someone feel worried or angry	upset, concern, disturb	relax, soothe
Instruct (ইন্ট্রাক্ট) v. নির্দেশ দেওয়া	to command somebody to do something, especially an official order	direct, order	–
Pull up (পুল আপ) phr. একত্রিত করা	to bring together to increase intensity	gather, assemble	lose, dissemble
Provision (প্রোভিজন) n. রসদ	supplies of food, drinks, equipment, etc.	stocks, food	–
Disguise (ডিসগাইজ) n. ছদ্মবেশ	the action of changing one's appearance or concealing one's identity	camouflage, concealment	–
House arrest (হাউস আরেস) phr: গৃহবন্দি	the state of being imprisoned at home	confinement, captivity	freedom, release
Protest (প্রোটেস্ট) v. প্রতিবাদ করা	to stand and raise voice against some evil act	oppose, resist	approve, support, conform
Accompany (অ্যাকাম্পানি) v. সঙ্গে যাওয়া	to escort a person to some place	attend, take	abandon, leave
Pretend (প্রিটেন্ড) v. ভান করা	to act to be another person	imitate, impersonate	-

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Attendant (অ্যাটেনডান্ট) n. সেবক	a person employed to give service to the public at a particular place	assistant, servant	master, boss
Captivity (ক্যাপটিভিটি) n. বন্দি দশা	the state of being imprisoned or confined	imprisonment, confinement, detention	freedom, liberation, independence
Occupational adi. দখলদার	taking something illegally or by force	possessing, invading	evacuating
Cordon (কোডন) v. বেষ্টনী দিয়ে ঘেরাও করে রাখা	to prevent access to or from a building surrounding it with police, army, etc.	isolate, segregate	free, release
Chant (চান্ট) v. স্লোগান দেওয়া	to repeat a word or phrase loudly and continuously and in chorus	intone, shout	—
Invigorating (ইন ভিগারেইটিং) adj, তেজস্বী/প্রদীপ্ত	making one feel strong, healthy, and full of energy	refreshing, exhilarating	depressing, unstimulating
Rescue (রেসইউ) v. উদ্ধার করা	to save from a dangerous or difficult situation	free, liberate	abandon, imprison
Persist (পাসিস্ট) v. অবিরত লাগিয়া থাকা	to continue to exist	remain, linger	cease, discontinue

Model Question 01

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

It was the night of 25th March, 1971. There was a full of quietness at Bangabandhu's home at Dhanmondi Road No. 32 throughout the day. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members could apprehend that something tragic was going to happen. Gunshots were heard around the city. Bangabandhu's eldest son Sheikh Kamal was out of home for forming barricades against the Pakistan Army who had been killing people indiscriminately that night. Bangabandhu decided to send the girls of the family to a safer place for the night and he gave their responsibility to his son in law Mr. Wazed Miah. Bangabandhu's daughter Sheikh Hasina, who was expecting a baby soon along with her sister Sheikh Rehana and her cousin Farida were sent to a house at Road no. 15, Dhanmondi for that night. Bangabandhu's wife Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib stayed with him.

Just before midnight, Bangabandhu sent the declaration of Independence to Mr. Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury at Chattogram via wireless. At the darkest part of that night, the Pakistan Army surrounded his home and started firing at random. The situation agitated Bangabandhu much and he asked them to stop. But, soon he was instructed to get ready to go with them. Begum Mujib packed his necessary belongings. After Bangabandhu left, she was at a loss what to do and where to go with her children. However, being a supportive wife of the great leader all through her life, she soon pulled up her mental strength. But, her anxiety continued till the end of the war. The next day Begum Mujib had to leave House No. 32 with her children and other members of her home. During the next couple of months, they moved from one shelter to another in search of a safer place. During their stay in those places, some people came forward to helping them while some refused to give them shelter for fear of their own safety. When their provision ran short, Sheikh Kamal, who had already joined the Liberation War, came to them in disguise and delivered some money. Some very close people also supported the family with money and food stuff. So far the family members were, ignorant about Bangabandhu's condition. Suddenly they came to know that he was alive and had been taken to Pakistan. Begum Mujib started to keep contact with Awami League leaders. But soon the family was taken to Dhanmondi, House No. 18 by the Pakistan Army and kept under house arrest. However, people would come to their home with valuable information in disguise of vendors; also some would throw pieces of waste paper with important information written on them.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

01. Bangabandhu's wife and children left House No. 32 on-

- i) 25th March ii) 26th March iii) 27th March iv) 28th March উত্তর: ii

02. Who were responsible for the nomadic life lived by Begum Mujib and her children?

- i) freedom fighters ii) Pakistan Army iii) journalists iv) general people উত্তর: ii

03. Which of the following has the meaning closest to the word 'quietness' in line no. 1?

- i) loudness ii) clamour iii) tranquility iv) turbulence উত্তর: iii

04. Who were firing guns?

- i) police ii) Sheikh Kamal iii) SSF iv) Pakistan Army উত্তর: iv

05। What is the synonym of the word "provision' in the sentence 'when their provision ran short'?"

- i) arrangement ii) foodstuff iii) plan iv) vegetables উত্তর: ii

06। The sending of Bangabandhu's daughters out of home suggests-

- i) their marriage ii) invitation by Mr. Wazed Miah
iii) threat from Pakistan Army iv) a father's concern for his daughters' safety

উত্তর: iv

07। The word 'agitated' means-

- i) irritated ii) relaxed iii) calmed iv) refreshed উত্তর: i

08। The word 'apprehend' means-

- i) realize ii) fear iii) criticize iv) know উত্তর: ii

09। The word 'disguise' means-

- i) disfigure ii) difference iii) camouflage iv) banishment উত্তর: iii

10। The word 'anxiety' means-

- i) consciousness ii) worry iii) certainty iv) smartness উত্তর: ii

11। Gunshots were heard around _____

- i) Dhanmondi ii) House No. 32 iii) House No. 15 iv) Dhaka উত্তর: iv

12। Within a short time, _____ gathered her mental power.

- i) Begum Mujib ii) Farida iii) Sheikh Rehena iv) Sheikh Hasina উত্তর: i

13। What did not happen on the night of 25th March in 1971?

- i) firing gunshots by Pakistan Army ii) indiscriminate killing of people
iii) forming barricades by Sheikh Kamal iv) Farida's stay with Begum Mujib উত্তর: iv

14। Which of the following was not the characteristic of Sheikh Kamal?

- i) courageous ii) committed iii) patriotic iv) inhumane উত্তর: iv

15। What is implied by the first part of the passage?

- i) a night of departure ii) a quiet night
iii) killing by the Pakistan Army iv) a night of fear and anxiety উত্তর: iv

Answer the following questions:

- What did the Pakistan Army do on the night of 25 March 1971?
- Why did Bangabandhu send the girls of the family to a safer place?
- What happened after the declaration of independence by Bangabandhu?
- Why did Begum Mujib's anxiety continue till the end of the war?
- Do you agree that Bangabandhu and his family had to sacrifice a lot for the independence of Bangladesh? Why/Why not?
- What did Sheikh Kamal do on the night of 25 March 1971?
- Why did the Pakistan Army surround Bangabandhu's home and start firing?
- How did Mr. Wazed Miah help the family of Bangabandhu?
- Do you agree that the true friends of Bangabandhu never left them alone in danger? Why/Why not?
- How was the atmosphere of Bangabandhu's house on the night of 25th March in 1971?
- What did Sheikh Mujibur Rahman apprehend that night?
- Where did Bangabandhu send the girls of the family?

Answer

- a) On the night of 25th March 1971, the Pakistan Army brutally killed thousands of people in Dhaka. They also arrested Bangabandhu.
- b) Bangabandhu and his family members could realise that something tragic was going to happen. Therefore, for the safety of the girls, Bangabandhu sent them to a safer place.
- c) After the declaration of independence by Bangabandhu, the Pakistan Army surrounded the house of Bangabandhu and started firing at random. Soon, they took Bangabandhu with them.
- d) Till the end of the war, Bangabandhu was under the custody of the Pakistan Army and Begum Mujib along with her children was leading an insecure nomadic life. That's why her anxiety continued till the end of the war.
- e) Yes, I agree that Bangabandhu and his family had to sacrifice a lot for the independence of Bangladesh. It is because Bangabandhu remained in jail and his family led an insecure nomadic life without much help and provision. Even, they were also kept under house arrest.
- f) On the night of 25 March 1971, Sheikh Kamal went out of home to form barricade against the Pakistan Army who had been killing people indiscriminately.
- g) The Pakistan Army surrounded Bangabandhu's home and started firing at random to arrest Bangabandhu and take him with them.
- h) Mr. Wazed Miah helped the family of Bangabandhu by taking the responsibility of escorting Sheikh Rehana, Sheikh Hasina and their cousin Farida to a house at Road no. 15, Dhanmondi for safety.
- i) Yes, I agree with the statement. After the arrest of Bangabandhu, his wife and children were moving from one house to another. Some people helped them by providing shelter, money and foodstuff. Even, some took risk of life to deliver them important information.
- j) On the night of 25th March in 1971, the atmosphere of Bangabandhu's house was full of quietness.
- k) That night, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's house was quiet, but he could hear gunshots around the city. So, he apprehended that something tragic was going to happen.
- l) Bangabandhu sent the girls of the family to a safer place, that is, a house at Road no. 15, Dhanmondi for that night.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

On the dark night of 25 March 1971, the Pakistan army started mass a) ____ throughout the country, especially in the capital b) _____. Bangabandhu could easily guess the upcoming c) ____ situation. As per the direction of his d) _____, Wazed Miah escorted Sheikh Rehana, Farida and his wife Sheikh Hasina, who was e) ____ then, to a safer place.

Read the following text on Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Tunnel and answer the questions 4 & 5:

The two ends of the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Tunnel (or Karnaphuli Tunnel) were joined beneath the Karnaphuli River on Thursday, October 7, 2021. It is the first underwater Tunnel in South Asia. China Communications Construction Company is constructing it. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Chinese President Xi Jinping inaugurated the construction site of the

Karnaphuli Tunnel on 14 October 2017. On 24 February 2019, Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the tunnel boring phase. Located at the river mouth in Chattogram, the tunnel is 9.3km long, in which the length of the tunnel shield section is 2,450m while the tunnel outer diameter is 11.8m. The cost of the project is estimated at US\$1.1B, of which around half is financed by the Exim Bank of China. The tunnel is expected to complete in 2022 and improve the Dhaka-Chattogram-Cox's Bazar highway network. The completion of the tunnel project will greatly improve the traffic conditions in Chattogram, and promote economic development of Bangladesh. It will also play an important role in improving the Asian Highway Network, strengthening the connectivity between Bangladesh and neighbouring countries, and boosting the international development of Bangladesh.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Tunnel			
Aim	improving the traffic condition and promoting economic development		
Specialty	(i) _____		
Who/What	Event	Where	When
Karnaphuli Tunnel	(ii) _____	Karnaphuli River	
(iii) _____	was inaugurated	X	2019
The construction site	was inaugurated	X	(iv) _____
The construction work	(v) _____		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

Column A		Column C
a) COVID-19 stands for	i) with flu and common cold but	i) that first appeared in 2019.
b) A virus of corona family	ii) primary symptoms that	ii) affects the respiratory system.
c) COVID-19 has some similarities	iii) named SARS-CoV-2	iii) can be followed by severe ones.
d) Fever, dry cough, tiredness, muscle pain, etc. are	iv) Corona Virus Disease	iv) that ultimately causes death.
e) The severe symptom includes Column B	v) acute breathing difficulty	v) it is much more severe.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- They had flowers and placards in hands; the whole place was filled with the joyous sound of applauds; and everyone was addressing her as the 'frontline hero'."
- The hospital authority instructed her to stay in home quarantine for the next 14 days.
- However, when she reached her residential area, she got really surprised seeing her family members and neighbors eagerly waiting for her there.
- Dr. Maliha Islam had been working at the Corona Unit of the hospital for the last 7 days.
- Dr. Maliha couldn't believe her eyes and she got so overwhelmed that tears of joy ran down her cheeks.
- All already knew that she had been working with the corona patients for the last few days.
- On the last day of her official duty, she left the hospital and started for her home.
- Dr. Maliha was a bit worried about how her community would react after seeing her returning from work.

ANSWER

3.	a) killing	b) city	c) tragic	d) father-in-law	e) pregnant
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4.

- the first underwater tunnel in South Asia;
- is located;
- The Tunnel boring phase;
- 2017;
- Is expected to complete.

5.

The construction of the first underwater Tunnel (9.3 km long) in South Asia, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Tunnel or Karnaphuli Tunnel, is going on in full swing. This project is expected to cost US\$1.1 billion and China Communications Construction Company is working on it. The tunnel construction work is estimated to finish in 2022 and the completion of the tunnel will considerably improve traffic flow on Dhaka-Chattogram-Cox's Bazar highway. Moreover, the tunnel will greatly uplift the economic sector of Bangladesh.

6.

- (a+iv+i) COVID-19 stands for Corona Virus Disease that first appeared in 2019.
- (b+iii+ii) A virus of corona family named SARS-CoV-2 affects the respiratory system.
- (c+i+v) COVID-19 has some similarities with flu and common cold but it is much more severe.
- (d+i+iii) Fever, dry cough, tiredness, muscle pain, etc. are primary symptoms that can be followed by severe ones.
- (e+v+iv) The severe symptom includes acute breathing difficulty that ultimately causes death.

7. d+g+b+h+f+c+a+e

Dr. Maliha Islam had been working at the Corona Unit of the hospital for the last 7 days. On the last day of her official duty, she left the hospital and started for her home. The hospital authority instructed her to stay in home quarantine for the next 14 days. Dr. Maliha was a bit worried about how her community would react after seeing her returning from work. All already knew that she had been working with the coron patients for the last few days. However, when she reached her residential area, she got really surprised seeing her family members and neighbors eagerly waiting for her there. They had flowers and placards in hands; the whole place was filled with the joyous sound of applauds; and everyone was addressing her as the 'frontline hero'. Dr. Maliha couldn't believe her eyes and she got so overwhelmed that tears of joy ran down her cheeks.

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL

Lesson 2: The Tale of Homecoming

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested by the Pakistani army immediately after his declaration of independence at the first hour of the 26 March 1971. He was taken to Pakistan as a captive and imprisoned there in a small cell for capital punishment until 7th January, 1972. Even a grave was dug in front of his cell but Mujib was fearless. He knew nothing would stop the Bangalees to gain independence. In fact, his name and independence became synonymous. So the whole world was awaiting breathlessly to witness his homecoming. And he had And he had a grand homecoming indeed narrated by eminent columnist and writer, Syed Badrul Ahsan. An abridged version of that narration is presented below.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: ১৯৭১ সালের ২৬ মার্চ প্রথম প্রহরে স্বাধীনতার ঘোষণা প্রদানের ঠিক পরপরই পাকিস্তানি সেনাবাহিনী বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানকে গ্রেফতার করে। তাঁকে বন্দী হিসেবে পাকিস্তানে নিয়ে যাওয়া হয় এবং মৃত্যুদণ্ড প্রদানের উদ্দেশ্যে একটি ছোট্ট কুঠুরিতে ১৯৭২ সালের ৭ জানুয়ারি পর্যন্ত বন্দী করে রাখা হয়। এমনকি তাঁর কুঠুরির সামনে একটি কবরও খোঁড়া হয়, কিন্তু মুজিব ছিলেন নির্ভীক। তিনি জানতেন কোনোকিছুই বাঙালিদের স্বাধীনতা অর্জন থেকে রুখতে পারবে না। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, তাঁর নাম আর স্বাধীনতা সমার্থক শব্দে পরিণত হয়েছিল তাই সারা বিশ্ব তাঁর স্বদেশ প্রত্যাবর্তনের সাক্ষী হতে অধীর অপেক্ষায় ছিল। আর প্রখ্যাত কলামিস্ট ও লেখক সৈয়দ বদরুল আহসানের বর্ণনানুযায়ী বর্ণনানুযায়ী তাঁর স্বদেশ প্রত্যাবর্তন সত্যিই বীরোচিত ছিল। সেই বর্ণনার একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ নিচে উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

In the evening of 7 January, 1972, Bangabandhu left Chaklala Airport in Rawalpindi, from where he would fly to London. Nine months earlier he was brought to Pakistan as a prisoner with little hope to return. And now he was free to go home. Pakistan, as soon as the PIA aircraft took off, was finally behind him.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: ১৯৭২ সালের ৭ জানুয়ারি সন্ধ্যায়, বঙ্গবন্ধু রায়ালপিন্ডির চাকলালা বিমানবন্দর ত্যাগ করেন, সেখান থেকে তিনি লন্ডনের উদ্দেশ্যে যাত্রা করেন। নয় মাস পূর্বে বন্দী হিসেবে তাঁকে পাকিস্তানে আনা হয় এবং তাঁর ফিরে যাওয়ার আশা ছিল খুবই ক্ষীণ। আর এখন তাঁর দেশে ফিরে যেতে বাঁধা নেই। পিআইএ-এর বিমানটি উড্ডয়নের সাথে সাথেই পাকিস্তান চিরকালের জন্য তাঁর পেছনে পড়ে রইল।

Early in the morning on 8 January 1972, Bangabandhu arrived at Heathrow Airport. News of Bangabandhu's arrival in London spread quickly. Journalists, the general public, British officials and politicians.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: ১৯৭২ সালের ৮ জানুয়ারি ভোরে বঙ্গবন্ধু হিথ্রো বিমান বন্দরে পৌঁছান। বঙ্গবন্ধুর লন্ডনে আগমনের কথা দ্রুত ছড়িয়ে পড়ে। সাংবাদিক, आम जनता, ব্রিটিশ কর্মকর্তা ও রাজনীতিবিদ এবং এবং বাঙালি অভিবাসীরা।

Bangalee residents in the city made their way to Hotel Claridges. News bulletins on the BBC and other media organizations made note of Bangabandhu's arrival in their headlines. By early afternoon, the Father of the Nation had met the British Prime Minister Edward Heath and the Leader of the opposition Harold Wilson. Then he called Dhaka and for the first time since his arrest by the Pakistan Army in March, spoke to his family. A long conversation then followed with

Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmad. The conversations with his family and with Tajuddin were emotional affairs, but he now had a clear picture of all that had happened in his absence in Bangladesh. It gave him immense pleasure knowing that he had truly liberated his people.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: হোটেল ক্ল্যারিজে ভিড় জমাতে থাকে। বিবিসি ও অন্যান্য বার্তা সংস্থা তাঁদের খবরের শিরোনামে বঙ্গবন্ধুর আগমনের খবর ফলাও করে প্রচার করে। দুপুরের ঠিক পরেই জাতির জনক ব্রিটিশ প্রধানমন্ত্রী এডওয়ার্ড হিথ এবং বিরোধী দলীয় নেতা হ্যারল্ড উইলসনের সাথে সাক্ষাৎ করেন। এরপর তিনি ঢাকায় টেলিফোন করেন এবং মার্চ মাসে পাকিস্তানি সেনাবাহিনী কর্তৃক গ্রেফতার হওয়ার পর প্রথমবারের মতো তাঁর পরিবারের সাথে কথা বলেন। এরপর প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দিন আহমদের সাথে দীর্ঘ আলাপ হয়। তাঁর পরিবার ও তাজউদ্দিনের সাথে আলাপচারিতা ছিল আবেগময়, তবে তাঁর অনুপস্থিতিতে বাংলাদেশে কী ঘটেছিল তার সবই এখন তাঁর কাছে স্পষ্ট। তিনি সত্যিই তাঁর জনগণকে মুক্ত করতে পেরেছেন জেনে ভীষণ আনন্দিত হলেন।

Bangabandhu's opening words at a crowded news conference that evening at Claridges was a touch poetic. He expressed the unbounded joy of freedom achieved by his people in an epic liberation struggle. Bangladesh, he told the crowd, was a reality and would fulfill its obligations as part of the international community. He made it clear that those who were involved in different types of crimes including genocide would be trialled by his government.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: সেই সন্ধ্যায় হোটেল ক্ল্যারিজে একটি জনাকীর্ণ সংবাদ সম্মেলনে বঙ্গবন্ধুর প্রারম্ভিক কথাগুলো ছিল এক মর্মস্পর্শী কাব্য। এক মহাকাব্যিক স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের মধ্য দিয়ে তাঁর জনগণ স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করায় তিনি সীমাহীন আনন্দ প্রকাশ করেন। তিনি সমবেত জনতার উদ্দেশ্যে বলেন, বাংলাদেশের অস্তিত্ব রয়েছে এবং আন্তর্জাতিক সম্প্রদায়ের অংশ হিসেবে বাংলাদেশ তার কর্তব্য পালন করবে। তিনি এটি স্পষ্ট করেন যে, যারা গণহত্যাসহ বিভিন্ন অপরাধের সাথে জড়িত ছিল, তাঁর সরকার অবশ্যই তাদের বিচার করবে।

Bangabandhu left London for Dhaka on the 9 January evening in 1972. On the way he would stopover in Delhi. He was welcomed at Delhi's Palam Airport in the morning of 10 January by President V.V. Giri, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, West Bengal politician and Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray and the chiefs of the Indian armed forces. Bangabandhu stayed in Delhi for about two hours. During this time, he addressed a public rally and I mesmerized everyone. There he wholeheartedly thanked Mrs. Gandhi, the people and the politicians of India for the tremendous help they had provided to Bangladesh and its ten million refugees.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বঙ্গবন্ধু ১৯৭২ সালের ৯ জানুয়ারি সন্ধ্যায় ঢাকার উদ্দেশ্যে লন্ডন ত্যাগ করেন। যাত্রাপথে তিনি দিল্লীতে বিরতি নেন। ১০ জানুয়ারি সকাল বেলা দিল্লীর পালাম বিমানবন্দরে রাষ্ট্রপতি ভিভি গিরি, প্রধানমন্ত্রী ইন্দিরা গান্ধী, পশ্চিম বাংলার রাজনীতিবিদ ও মুখ্যমন্ত্রী সিদ্ধার্থ শংকর রায় এবং ভারতীয় সশস্ত্র বাহিনীর প্রধানগণ বঙ্গবন্ধুকে স্বাগত জানান। বঙ্গবন্ধু দিল্লীতে প্রায় দুই ঘণ্টা অবস্থান করেন। এসময় তিনি একটি জনসমাবেশে বক্তব্য রাখেন এবং সবাইকে অভিভূত করেন। সেখানে তিনি বাংলাদেশ ও এর এক কোটি শরণার্থীকে ব্যাপক সহায়তা প্রদানের জন্য মিসেস গান্ধী, ভারতের জনগণ ও রাজনীতিবিদদের আন্তরিকভাবে ধন্যবাদ জানান।

Then it was on to Dhaka, where a millions of people had begun to crowd the route that their

leader would pass and the Race Course Maidan where the leader would deliver a speech before going home. On the tarmac at Tejgaon Airport, soldiers of the Indian army and a the Mukti Bahini were on standby to present Bangladesh's President with a guard of honour. Members of the wartime cabinet waited in the winter sun, as did a horde of newsmen. Sometime after 1:30 pm the Comet aircraft made available to Bangabandhu by the British government landed in Dhaka.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: পরবর্তী গন্তব্য ছিল ঢাকা যেখানে লাখো জনতা তাদের নেতার যাত্রাপথ এবং রেসকোর্স ময়দান, যেখানে তিনি বাড়ি যাবার পূর্বে ভাষণ দিবেন, সেখানে ভিড় করতে থাকে। তেজগাঁও বিমানবন্দরের রানওয়েতেও ভারতীয় সৈন্য ও মুক্তিবাহিনী বাংলাদেশের রাষ্ট্রপতিকে গার্ড অভ অনার প্রদানের জন্য দাঁড়িয়ে ছিল। শীতের সে সূর্যতলে মুক্তিযুদ্ধকালীন মন্ত্রীসভার সদস্যবৃন্দ ও এক ঝাঁক সাংবাদিক অপেক্ষা করছিল। দুপুর দেড়টার কিছু সময় পর ব্রিটিশ সরকার প্রদত্ত কমেট বিমানে চড়ে বঙ্গবন্ধু ঢাকায় অবতরণ করেন।

As soon as the doors of the aircraft opened, Bangabandhu appeared. It was clear he had lost weight due to imprisonment for nearly ten months in a Pakistani prison. A big smile appeared on his face as he swept back his hair with his right hand. Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmad then moved forward and buried his head in his leader's chest. Both men broke down. Their tears soon led to moist eyes in nearly everyone else present around them. Once the formalities at the airport were completed, the Father of the Nation climbed on a board of an open truck, with the Mujibnagar government figures and the student leaders crowding around him. He headed for the Race Course.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বিমানের দরজা খোলার সাথে সাথেই বঙ্গবন্ধু আবির্ভূত হন। স্পষ্টতই প্রতীয়মান ছিল যে, পাকিস্তান কারাগারে প্রায় দশ মাস বন্দি থাকার দরুণ তিনি বেশ শুকিয়ে গিয়েছেন। ডান হাত দিয়ে চুল পেছনে সরাতেই তাঁর মুখ হাসিতে ভরে ওঠে। প্রধানমন্ত্রী তাজউদ্দিন আহমেদ সামনে এগিয়ে যান এবং তাঁর নেতার বুকে মাথা রাখেন। দুজনেই কান্নায় ভেঙে পড়েন। তাঁদের কান্না অচিরেই সেখানে সমবেত প্রায় সবারই চোখ ভিজিয়ে দেয়। বিমানবন্দরের আনুষ্ঠানিকতা শেষে, মুজিবনগর সরকারের সদস্যবৃন্দ ও ও তাঁকে ঘিরে থাকা ছাত্রনেতাদের নিয়ে জাতির পিতা একটি খোলা ট্রাকে আরোহন করেন। তিনি রেসকোর্স ময়দানের উদ্দেশ্যে যাত্রা করেন।

The two-mile stretch of road would take the procession almost three hours to cover. At the Race Course, Bangabandhu wept remembering the sacrifices of the Bangalees had made in the war against Pakistan. He told how the military junta had tried to intimidate him during his | trial. He said, "I told them I am a Bangalee and a Muslim, who only dies once. I would walk the gallows with head held high." The Father of the Nation remarked, the Bangalees had become the golden children of the Golden Bengal. Quoting the poet Rabindranath Tagore, who once had complained that the people of Bengal had remained mere Bangalees but were yet to become true human beings. Mujib told the jubilant crowd that the poet had been proved wrong. "Come back, O poet", he intoned dramatically, "and see how your Bangalees are today transformed into worthy men."

বঙ্গানুবাদ: দুই মাইলের পথ পাড়ি দিতে শোভাযাত্রাটির প্রায় তিন ঘণ্টা লেগে যায়। রেসকোর্স ময়দানে পাকিস্তানের বিরুদ্ধে যুদ্ধে বাঙালিরা যে ত্যাগ স্বীকার করেছে সে কথা স্মরণ করে বঙ্গবন্ধু কান্নায় ভেঙে পড়েন। তিনি বলেন কীভাবে

সামরিক জাল্লা বিচারকালে তাঁকে ভীতি প্রদর্শনের চেষ্টা করেছিল। তিনি বলেন, “আমি তাদের। বলেছি আমি বাঙালি, আমি মুসলমান, এরা একবারই মরে। আমি মাথা উঁচু করে ফাঁসির। মঞ্চে যাব।” জাতির পিতা উদ্ধৃত করেন, বাঙালিরা সোনার বাংলার সোনার সন্তানে পরিণত হয়েছে। তিনি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের কবিতার লাইন উদ্ধৃত করেন, যিনি একদা বলেছিলেন, বাংলার জনগণ কেবল বাঙালিই রয়ে গেছে, এখনো প্রকৃত মানুষ হতে পারেনি। মুজিব উল্লসিত জনতাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলেন, কবি ভুল প্রমাণিত হয়েছেন। তিনি নাটকীয় ভঙিতে বলেন, “হে কবি, আপনি আসুন, দেখুন কীভাবে আপনার বাঙালি আজ প্রকৃত মানুষে পরিণত হয়েছে।”

Moments later, as dusk and a winter haze settled over Dhaka, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman made his way back to his family. They They had been waiting for him at the house in Dhanmondi Road 32 where he had left his family before the Pakistan Army arrested him on the eve of the Liberation War.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: একটু পরে ঢাকায় যখন সন্ধ্যা নেমে আসে এবং শীতের কুয়াশা জেঁকে বসে, তখন বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান তাঁর পরিবারের কাছে ফিরে যেতে রওয়ানা হন। মুক্তিযুদ্ধের প্রাক্কালে পাকিস্তানি সেনাবাহিনী তাঁকে গ্রেফতার করার পূর্বে ধানমন্ডি ৩২ নম্বর রোডের যে বাড়িতে তিনি তাঁর পরিবারকে রেখে গিয়েছিলেন, সেখানে তাঁরা তাঁর জন্য অপেক্ষা করছিলেন।

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Inprison (ইমপ্রিজন) . কারারুদ্ধ করা	to put in prison	confine, detain	release, free
Capital punishment (ক্যাপিটাল পানিশম্যান্ট) phr. মৃত্যুদণ্ড	the legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime	death sentence, execution, hanging	-
Synonymous (সিনানিম্‌স) adj. সমার্থক	closely associated with or suggestive of something	equivalent, equal, identical	different, dissimilar
Await (আওয়েইট) v. প্রকীক্ষা করা	to wait for (an event)	expect, anticipate	-
Eminent (এমিন্যান্ট) phr. বিশিষ্ট, প্রখ্যাত	famous and respected within a particular sphere	prominent, renowned	common, insignificant
Take off (টেইক অফ) phr. উড্ডয়ন করা	(of an aircraft) to leave the ground for flying	fly, soar	land
Immense (ইমেন্স) adj. বিপুল	extremely large or great in degree	huge, vast, massive	limited, little, finite

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Unbounded (আনবাউন্ডেড) adj. সীমাহীন	having no limits	unlimited, boundless, limitless	limited, finite, bounded
Genocide (জেনোসাইড) n. গণহত্যা	the deliberate killing of a large number of people	massacre, holocaust, mass slaughter	-
Stopover (স্টপওভার) v. যাত্রাবিরতি নেওয়া	to stay somewhere for a short time during a long journey	stay, stop, break	-
Mesmerize (মেজমারাইজ) v. মোহিত করা, অভিভূত করা	to capture the complete attention of someone	enchant, captivate, bewitch	repel, bore, tire, disgust
Tremendous (ট্রিমেন্ডাস) adj. ব্যাপক	very great in amount or degree	huge, enormous, massive, immense	small, little, monor
Route (রুট) n. যাত্রাপথ	a way taken in getting from a starting point to a destination	path, direction, course	-
Tarmac (টার্ম্যাক) n. বিমান বন্দর রানওয়ে	a runway at an airport	airstrip	-
Standby (স্ট্যান্ডবাই) n. প্রয়োজনে ব্যবহারযোগ্য ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু	readiness for duty or immediate deployment	stand-in, reserve	-
Guard of honour (গার্ড অফ অনার) গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যক্তিকে সংবর্ধনা দেওয়ার জন্য সেনাবাহিনী কর্তৃক অভিবাদন	a group of soldiers detailed to ceremonially welcome an important visitor	-	-
Horde (হোর্ড) n. দল	a large group of people	crowd, multitude	-
Appear (আপিআর) v. আবির্ভূত হওয়া	to come into sight	emerge	disappear, vanish

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Bury (বেরি) v. লুকানো	to hide from sight	hide, sink, conceal	reveal, uncover
Break down (ব্রেইক ডাউন) phr. ভেঙে পড়া	to lose control of one's emotions when in a state of distress	burst into tears	-
Procession (প্রোসেশন) n. মিছিল, শোভাযাত্রা	a number of people or vehicles moving forward in an orderly fashion, especially as part of a ceremony	march, parade, motorcade	-
Intimidate (ইন্টিমিডেইট) v. ভীতি প্রদর্শন করা, ভয় দেখানো	to threaten someone in order to make them do what one wants	threaten, frighten, scare, terrify	protect, guard, shield
Gallows (G) n. if	a wooden structure to hang criminals	gibbet, scaffold	-
Quote (কুট) v. উদ্ধৃত করা	to mention or refer to someone or something	cite, mention, name	hide
Jubilant (জুবিলান্ট) adj. বিজয়ানন্দে উৎফুল্ল	feeling or expressing great happiness and rejoicing, joyful, triumph	rejoicing, joyful, overjoyed	depressed, sad, sorrowful
Itone (ইনটোন) v. বিশেষ সুরে	to say or recite with little rise and fall of chant, recite, sing the pitch of the voice	chant, recite, sing	-
Dusk (ডাসক) n. সন্ধ্যা, গোধূলি	the darker stage of twilight	twilight, nightfall, sundown	dawn, daybreak, sunrise
Haze (হেইজ) n. পাতলা কুয়াশা	a slight obscuration of the lower atmosphere, typically caused by fine suspended particles	mist, fog, cloud, smog	-

Here are some words/phrases from the text the meaning of which are given below with alternatives. Choose the best answer as per the context. (এখানে পাঠের অন্তর্ভুক্ত কিছু শব্দ/শব্দগুচ্ছ রয়েছে যেগুলোর অর্থ কিছু বিকল্পসহ নিচে দেওয়া আছে। পাঠ অনুযায়ী সঠিক উত্তরটি খুঁজে বের করো।)

01. Which of the following has the meaning closest to the word 'captive'?

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------|
| (a) a beautiful person | (b) a leader | |
| (c) a prisoner | (d) a criminal | Ans: c |

02. The phrase 'first hour' implies in the passage.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) early morning | (b) time just after 12 am | |
| (c) the dawn | (d) midnight between 11 pm to 12 am | Ans: b |

03. What does 'capital punishment' mean?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) death penalty | (b) lifetime imprisonment. | |
| (c) imprisonment in the capital | (d) punishment for killing someone | Ans: a |

04. Which of the following has the same meaning as the phrase 'free to go'?

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) a person can go to a place without any cost | |
| (b) someone may not need any transport to go to a place | |
| (c) someone gets permission to go somewhere | |
| (d) a person has no restriction to move around | Ans: d |

05. The phrase 'made note of' indicates-

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| (a) took some notes | (b) highlighted specially | |
| (c) took to the book | (d) wrote about | Ans: b |

06. 'Unbounded joy' means-

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| (a) unlimited happiness | (b) profound grief | |
| (c) true regret | (d) limitless jealousy | Ans: a |

07. What does the word 'obligation' mean?

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------|
| (a) a job | (b) a duty | |
| (c) a rule | (d) some regulations | Ans: b |

08. The arrival of Bangabandhu in London was highlighted by-
 (a) British officials (b) BBC and other news media
 (c) News conference (d) Hotel Claridges Ans: b
09. Who is a columnist?
 (a) novel writer (b) drama writer
 (c) playwright (d) journalist Ans: d
10. The passage is about -
 (a) The independence of Bangladesh (b) the declaration of our independence
 (c) imprisonment of Bangabandhu (d) homecoming of Bangabandhu Ans: d
11. Which word has the closest meaning of 'immediately' in the passage?
 (a) Eventually (b) later
 (c) in time (d) instantly Ans: d
12. Who arrested Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman?
 (a) The police (b) the Pakistani Army
 (c) The government of Pakistan (d) the guerrillas Ans: b
13. The reason for the exit of Bangabandhu from Chaklala Airport was to-
 (a) leave Rawalpindi (b) reach London
 (c) leave Karachi (d) reach Dhaka Ans: b
14. What was the length of period between Bangabandhu's arrest and homecoming?
 (a) around 6 months (b) almost 7 months
 (c) less than 8 months (d) more than 9 months Ans: d
15. He was brought to Pakistan as a prisoner with little hope to return.' Here, 'with little hope to return' suggest-
 (a) Bangabandhu might be killed
 (b) Bangabandhu might be imprisoned
 (c) The Pakistan Army did not want to release Bangabandhu
 (d) Bangabandhu could not return to Bangladesh Ans: a
16. What was the source of Bangabandhu's boundless joy?
 (a) his conversation with his family and friends the information about his family and fellow politicians

- (b) the information about his family and fellow politicians
(c) his realization that Bangalees achieved freedom at last
(d) the freedom achieved by his people in a great Liberation War
- Ans: d

17. Which of the following is not a synonym 'genocide'?

- (a) holocaust (b) mass murder
(c) carnage (d) demise
- Ans: d

18. -would accomplish its commitment as part of the international community.

- (a) Bangabandhu (b) Bangladesh
(c) the people of Bangladesh (d) the government of Bangladesh
- Ans: b

19. Which is an antonym of the word 'spread'?

- (a) Extend (b) expand
(c) disseminate (d) conceal
- Ans: d

20. The autocratic government of Pakistan conspired to-.

- (a) imprison Bangabandhu for lifetime
(b) release Bangabandhu
(c) kill Bangabandhu
(d) send Bangabandhu home on 10 January
- Ans: c

21. What is the antonym of the word 'emotional'?

- (a) affecting (b) excitable
(c) impetuous (d) impassive
- Ans: d

2. Answer the following questions:

- a) What happened to Bangabandhu after his declaration of the independence of Bangladesh?
- b) Why was the entire world awaiting enthusiastically to watch Bangabandhu's homecoming?
- c) 'Pakistan was finally behind him' - explain.
- d) Why do you think a grave was dug just in front of Bangabandhu's prison cell?
- e) How did Bangabandhu leave Pakistan?
- f) Describe the activities done by Bangabandhu in London.
- g) What is the significance of Bangabandhu's avowal to trial the war criminals?
- h) "In fact, his name and independence became synonymous"- explain.
- i) Why was there little hope for Bangabandhu to return to Bangladesh?
- j) How did Bangabandhu arrive in London?
- k) What message did Bangabandhu deliver for the whole world as the leader of a newly liberated nation?

Answer:

- a) After the declaration of the independence of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu was arrested by the Pakistan Army and taken to Pakistan as a prisoner.
- b) The entire world was awaiting enthusiastically to watch Bangabandhu's homecoming, because Bangabandhu was the leader of a newly liberated Bangladesh. He led the nation to freedom. Therefore, he was the hero of his country.
- c) When Bangabandhu started for London from Chaklala Airport, he left Pakistan forever in the sense that not only he exited from West Pakistan but also his country had become a free nation. That is, he would never return to the then East Pakistan too.
- d) I think, a grave was dug just in front of Bangabandhu's prison cell to frighten Bangabandhu so that he might stop his people fighting against West Pakistan.
- e) In the evening of 7 January 1972, Bangabandhu flew from Chaklala Airport in Rawalpindi for London. He reached London on 8 January 1972 by the PIA aircraft.
- f) After arriving at Hotel Claridges in the morning, Bangabandhu met the then Prime Minister and the Leader of the opposition. He also met journalists, general people, many officials and politicians, and Bangalee residents. He then talked to his family and Tajuddin Ahmad over telephone. Finally, he attended a news conference.
- g) In the news conference in London, Bangabandhu asserted that his government would punish war criminals. By this, he showed his love and responsibility towards the Bangalees. He meant to say that those who did crimes against his people must not go unpunished.
- h) Bangabandhu had fought long for the right of the Bangalees. His prime aim was to free his people from the oppression of West Pakistan. Thus, his name was another name for independence. They were synonymous and signified each other.
- i) Bangabandhu was the leader of East Pakistan, and he declared the independence of Bangladesh. So, he was clearly not in the good books of the Pakistan government. As he was arrested and taken to Pakistan, none could hope that he would return alive.
- j) In the evening of 7th January 1972, Bangabandhu left Chaklala Airport in Rawalpindi. From there, he flew to London by a PIA aircraft. Early in the morning of 8th January 1972, Bangabandhu landed at Heathrow Airport.
- k) As the leader of a newly liberated nation, Bangabandhu told the whole world that Bangladesh was a reality as it had achieved its independence. He also promised that as part of the international community, Bangladesh would fulfill its obligations. He vowed to punish the war criminals too.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

i. At the first hour of 26 March 1971, the Pakistani army a)___ Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and took him to West Pakistan. Bangabandhu was b)___ there till 7 January 1972 and was supposed to face the c)___ sentence. But he d)___ nothing as his another name was independence. However, his homecoming after the independence was such a grand event that it was e)___ breathlessly by the whole world.

Answer: a) arrested; b) imprisoned; c) death; d) feared; e) witnessed.

ii. On 8 January 1972, Bangabandhu arrived in London and the news of his a)___ was the breaking news of the day. He b)___ the Prime Minister and the Leader of the opposition party. Then he c)___ to his family and the Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed over phone. The d)___ was long and very e)___, and thus, he got a clear picture of all happenings of his country.

Answer: a) arrival; b) met; c) talked; d) conversation; e) emotional.

4. Read the following on Kazi Nazrul Islam. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Mother Teresa, the servant of humanity, was born on August 26, 1910 in Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings. At the age of 12, she felt an urge to spread the love of Christ. And so she decided to become a missionary. In 1928 she left home and joined the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. After receiving training for some months, she came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. Then Mother Teresa taught geography and Religion at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata. However, poverty in Kolkata moved her and she left the convent in 1948 to work for the poor. She founded the home for the dying and sick helpless in Kolkata and named it "Nirmal Hriday". She along with her fellow nuns, gathered the dying people and brought them to this home. Mother Teresa received the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979 for love and compassion for humanity.

Missionary life of Mother Teresa			
Aim	Love and compassion for humanity.		
Position	She was the (i)___ of the three siblings		
Event	Place	Date/Year/Age	Purpose
was born	(ii)___	26 August 1910	

Felt an urge		(iii)____	To spread the love of Chirst
(iv)____		In 1928	(v)____

Answer: (i) youngest; (ii) Macedonia; (iii) At the age of 12/ 1922; (iv) left home; (v) to become a missionary.

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer: The youngest of the three siblings, Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in Macedonia. Feeling a strong impulse to spread the love of Christ, she joined the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns and left for India. While teaching at St. Mary's High School, she was greatly moved by the poverty in Kolkata. Mother Teresa with her fellow nuns founded the home called "Nirmal Hriday" for the dying, sick and helpless people. Her great and generous service to the humanity was acknowledged with the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979.

6. Match the parts of sentences given in Column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) It has been over three hundred years	i) and there is a long pool	i) with inlays of coloured marble
b) Architecturally, it is one of the most	ii) in its reflection	ii) in front of the building
c) It is surrounded by a beautiful garden	iii) since Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal	iii) since it assumes a different look at different times of the day
d) One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal	iv) at different times of the day	iv) as a tomb for his wife in Agra
e) Visitors come to see this wonderful	v) which is made of fine white marbles	v) in the pool water building

Answer: (a + iii + iv) It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra.

(b+v+i) Architecturally, it is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, which is made of fine white marbles with inlays of coloured marble.

(c+i+ii) It is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building.

(d+ii+v) One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water.

(e+iv+iii) Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times of the day.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written:

- a) As a result, from his childhood, he studied under a great free thinker, Plato.**
- b) He wanted to be a free thinker.**
- c) Aristotle was born in Greece.**
- d) Aristotle, achieving his academic qualifications, took the pen to write on different topics suitable for human civilization.**
- e) He also wrote books on literature, biology, economics and comparative politics.**
- f) He was the son of a royal physician.**
- g) His father wanted him to be a physician, but he never cherished to be so.**
- h) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.**

Answer: c+f+g+b+a+h+d+e

Aristotle was born in Greece. He was the son of a royal physician. His father wanted him to be a physician, but he never cherished to be so. He wanted to be a free thinker. As a result, from his childhood, he studied under a great free thinker, Plato. Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way. Aristotle, achieving his academic qualifications, took the pen to write on different topics suitable for human civilization. He also wrote books on literature, biology, economics and comparative politics.

Lesson 3 - Bangabandhu at the UN

Bangabandhu's speech at the United Nation's General Assembly is a matter of great pride for us. He delivered the speech on 25th September 1974, just after a week Bangladesh became a member of the UN. To be a member of the UN was not an easy go as some influential countries were opposing the membership for Bangladesh. So it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage. But finally, Bangabandhu won. **He won not only the UN membership, but also everyone who listened to his ever first speech at the UN.** It was a *veni vidi vici* experience for him - he came, he saw and he conquered everyone. Bangabandhu was the first person in the history of the UN to deliver a speech in Bangla, the language of the seventy-five million Bangalees, the language of the language martyrs. The poet of oration, the icon of charismatic leadership touched another milestone and so did the Bangalees through him. It was a speech that revealed Bangladesh's stand on national and international issues before the global community

বঙ্গানুবাদ: জাতিসংঘের সাধারণ অধিবেশনে বঙ্গবন্ধুর ভাষণ আমাদের জন্য একটি গর্বের বিষয়। বাংলাদেশ জাতিসংঘের সদস্য হবার মাত্র এক সপ্তাহ পর, ১৯৭৪ সালের ২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর তিনি এ ভাষণ প্রদান করেন। জাতিসংঘের সদস্য হওয়া সহজ সাধ্য ছিল না কেননা বেশ কিছু প্রভাবশালী দেশ বাংলাদেশের সদস্যপদ প্রাপ্তির বিরোধিতা করছিল। তাই এটি ছিল আরেকটি যুদ্ধ, যেটা বঙ্গবন্ধুকে চালিয়ে যেতে হয়েছিল। কিন্তু অবশেষে বঙ্গবন্ধু জয়ী হন। তিনি শুধু জাতিসংঘের সদস্যপদই জয় করেননি, জাতিসংঘে যারা তাঁর প্রথম ভাষণ শুনেছিল তাদের প্রত্যেককেই জয় করেছিলেন। তাঁর জন্য এটি ছিল 'এলাম, দেখলাম, জয় করলাম' অভিজ্ঞতা— তিনি আসলেন, দেখলেন আর সবার মন জয় করলেন। জাতিসংঘের ইতিহাসে বঙ্গবন্ধু প্রথম ব্যক্তি যিনি ৭৫ মিলিয়ন বাঙালির ভাষা, ভাষা শহীদদের ভাষা, বাংলায় ভাষণ প্রদান করেন। বাগ্মিতার কবি, অসাধারণ প্রতিভাধর নেতৃত্বের প্রতীক আরও একটি মাইলফলক স্পর্শ করলেন আর সেই সাথে বাঙালিরাও সে কৃতিত্বের অধিকারী হয়। এই ভাষণটি জাতীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক বিষয়ে বিশ্ব সম্প্রদায়ের কাছে বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান তুলে ধরেছিল।

Identifying the UN as the parliament for the humankind, Bangabandhu recognized the moment of delivering his speech historical. He mentioned that the very moment justified the century-long struggle and sacrifice of the Bangalees for self-rule, independence, dignity and co-existence along with other nations. He assured that Bangladesh would follow the ideology of mutual respect, national sovereignty, regional integrity, and non-interference into internal issues of other countries. Bangabandhu explained Bangladesh's absolute pledge to the UN charters and reminded how the people of his country made the highest sacrifice to achieve the same. The Father of the Nation added that Bangladesh would look forward to such a world where peace and justice would take their rightful place. It was essential to justify the sacrifice of the countless martyrs.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: জাতিসংঘকে মানবজাতির আইনসভা হিসেবে চিহ্নিত করে বঙ্গবন্ধু তাঁর ভাষণ প্রদানের মুহূর্তটিকে ঐতিহাসিক বলে আখ্যায়িত করেন। তিনি উল্লেখ করেন, সেই বিশেষ মুহূর্তটি স্বায়ত্বশাসন, স্বাধীনতা, মর্যাদা ও অন্যান্য জাতির সাথে সহাবস্থানের জন্য বাঙালি জাতির শতবর্ষ সংগ্রাম ও ত্যাগকে ন্যায়সঙ্গত বলে প্রমাণ করে। তিনি নিশ্চয়তা

দেন যে বাংলাদেশ পারস্পরিক শ্রদ্ধাবোধ, জাতীয় সার্বভৌমত্ব, আঞ্চলিক অখণ্ডতা এবং অন্যান্য দেশের অভ্যন্তরীণ বিষয়ে হস্তক্ষেপ না করার আদর্শ অনুসরণ করবে। বঙ্গবন্ধু জাতিসংঘ সনদের প্রতি বাংলাদেশের নিরঙ্কুশ অঙ্গীকার ব্যক্ত করেন এবং একই অধিকার আদায়ে কীভাবে তাঁর দেশের জনগণ চরম আত্মত্যাগ করেছে তা স্মরণ করিয়ে দেন। জাতির জনক আরও বলেন, বাংলাদেশ এমন একটি বিশ্বের প্রতীক্ষা করেছে যেখানে শান্তি ও ন্যায়বিচার তাদের যথাযথ স্থান অর্জন করবে। অগণিত শহীদের আত্মত্যাগ যৌক্তিক করতে এটি আবশ্যিক ছিল।

Going beyond Bangladesh, he expressed solidarity for all the oppressed people around the world and denounced racism, discrimination, imperialism, and the use of force to stop people's justified movements for their rights. Referring to the struggle of the people in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Namibia, Palestine and Zimbabwe, he expressed his worry about people's plight to achieve their own rights. The leader of the oppressed noted- when millions of people were destitute with unending miseries, only a handful of people were enjoying the highest luxuries. He emphasized quick measures for global financial management based on justice. Bangabandhu warned that an absence of such a system would lead the world to experience an unprecedented misery of the history

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বাংলাদেশের বাইরে পুরো পৃথিবী জুড়ে বসবাসরত সকল নিপীড়িত মানুষের প্রতি তিনি সংহতি প্রকাশ করেন এবং বর্ণবাদ, বৈষম্য, সাম্রাজ্যবাদ, ও জনগণের অধিকার আদায়ের ন্যায্য আন্দোলনকে ব্যাহত করার জন্য বল প্রয়োগের নিন্দা করেন। আফ্রিকা, এশিয়া, লাতিন আমেরিকা, নামিবিয়া, ফিলিস্তিন ও জিম্বাবুয়ের জনগণের সংগ্রামের কথা উল্লেখ করে তিনি অধিকার আদায়ে মানুষের দুর্দশার প্রতি তাঁর উদ্বেগ প্রকাশ করেন। নিপীড়িত জনগণের নেতা বলেন- যখন লাখ লাখ মানুষ সীমাহীন দুর্দশায় নিঃস্ব জীবনযাপন করছে, ঠিক তখনই মুষ্টিমেয় কিছু লোক চরম বিলাসিতা উপভোগ করছে। তিনি ন্যায়পরায়ণতার ওপর ভিত্তি করে বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য দ্রুত পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণের ওপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করেন। বঙ্গবন্ধু সতর্ক করেন যে উক্ত পন্থার অনুপস্থিতি বিশ্বকে ইতিহাসের নজিরবিহীন দুর্দশার দিকে ধাবিত করবে।

The leader of the third world countries expressed his deep concerns over a global recession and inflation, unemployment, unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities, and the gap between the rich and the poor countries. He described how those had hit the development plans in many poor countries of the planet. To Bangabandhu, it was a global responsibility to fight these problems and take concerted efforts to put an end to these.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: তৃতীয় বিশ্বের দেশসমূহের নেতা বৈশ্বিক মন্দা ও মুদ্রাস্ফীতি, বেকারত্ব, সম্পদ ও সুযোগের অসম বণ্টন, এবং ধনী ও দরিদ্র দেশের মাঝে ব্যবধান নিয়ে গভীর উদ্বেগ প্রকাশ করেন। এসব বিষয় কীভাবে বিশ্বের দরিদ্র দেশসমূহের উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনাকে আঘাত করেছে তা তিনি বর্ণনা করেন। বঙ্গবন্ধু মনে করেন, এসব সমস্যার মোকাবেলা করা এবং এদের নির্মূল করার সম্ভবিত প্রয়াস গ্রহণ করা একটি বৈশ্বিক দায়িত্ব।

Before he concluded his speech, Bangabandhu declared that Bangladesh would follow the paths of togetherness, brotherhood, and mutual respect and cooperation. He expected the UN would take substantial roles in solvin the prevailing human crises in the subcontinent as well as in

other countries. Bangladesh has been following the paths of Bangabandhu, the dreamer and the people's leader, even after his death a nearly five decades ago.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বক্তৃতা শেষ করার পূর্বে বঙ্গবন্ধু ঘোষণা করেন, বাংলাদেশ একাত্মতা, ভ্রাতৃত্ববোধ এবং পারস্পরিক সম্মান ও সহযোগিতার পথ অনুসরণ করবে। তিনি আশাবাদ ব্যক্ত করেন, উপমহাদেশ ও সেই সাথে অন্যান্য দেশে বিরাজমান মানবিক সঙ্কট সমাধানে জাতিসংঘ সুদৃঢ় ভূমিকা পালন করবে। প্রায় পাঁচ দশক পূর্বে স্বপ্নদ্রষ্টা ও জনগণের নেতা বঙ্গবন্ধুর মৃত্যু হলেও বাংলাদেশ তাঁর দেখানো পথ অনুসরণ করে চলেছে।

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Conquer[কঙকা(র)] v. জয় করা	to gain the love, and admiration or respect of a person or a group of people	overwhelm, overcome, subdue	lose, fail
Martyr[মারটা(র)] n. শহীদ	a person who sacrifices his/her own life for a noble cause	-	-
Oration (ওয়েইশন্) n. ভাষণ, বাগ্মিতা	the manner or style of giving a formal speech	speech, address, talk	-
Charismatic (ক্যারিজম্যাটিক) adj. অনন্য প্রতিভাধর মহিমাশ্রিত	exercising a compelling charm which inspires devotion in others	appealing, hypnotic, mesmerizing	unappealing, repulsive
Recognize (রেকগনাইজ) v. স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া	to show official appreciation of	acknowledge, understand, appreciate	condemn, ignore, neglect
Co-existence (কৌ-ইগজিসট্যান্স) n. সহাবস্থান	the state of living or existing at the same time or in the same place		
Sovereignty (সভরিনটি) n. সার্বভৌম ক্ষমতা	the authority of a state to govern itself	self-rule, freedom, autonomy, independence	colonialism, hegemony
Integrity (ইনটেগ্রিটি) n. অখণ্ডতা	the state of being whole and undivided	unity, unification, coalition	division, disunity
Prevailing (প্রিভেলিং) v. বিরাজমান, বিদ্যমান	existing in a particular area at a certain time	widespread, prevalent, common	rare, uncommon

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Non-interference (নন-ইনটারফিয়ারেন্স) n. হস্তক্ষেপ না করা	the state of not intervening without invitation or necessity	non-intervention, non-intercession, non-involvement	intervention, intercession, involvement
War-ravaged [যো(র)-র্যাভিজড] adj. যুদ্ধবিধ্বস্ত	greatly damaged by war	war-wrecked, war-ruined, war-devastated	
Relocation (রীলোকেইশন্) n. স্থানান্তর	the action of moving to a new place	removal, remotion	
Debris (ডেইব্রীঃ) n. ধ্বংসাবশেষ	scattered pieces of remains	scrap, rubble, wreckage	
Survival (সার্ভাইভল্) n. অব্যাহত অস্তিত্ব, টিকে থাকা	the state of continuing to live or exist	endurance, existence	
Solidarity (সলিড্যারিটি) n. সংহতি	unity of feeling or action	unanimity, accord, harmony	discord, division, antagonism
Racism(রেইসিজাম) n. বর্ণবাদ, জাতি বৈষম্য	prejudice against a person or people belonging to a different race, nationality, ethnicity, etc.	racialism, bigotry, bias	liberalism, tolerance
Destitute (ডেসটিটিউট্) adj. দুস্থ, নিঃস্ব	without the basic necessities of life	impoverished, poor, impecunious	affluent, solvent, prosperous
Emphasize (এমফাসাইজ) v. গুরুত্ব আরোপ করা, জোর দেওয়া	to give special importance to something when speaking	highlight, point up, stress	ignore, understate
Concerted (কনসার্টিড্) adj. সমন্বিত	jointly arranged, planned or carried out	coordinated, united, joint, cooperative	separate, uncoordinated
Substantial (সাবস্ট্যানশল্) adj. সুদৃঢ়, উল্লেখযোগ্য	large in value, importance, or amount	considerable, weighty, significant	little, small, insignificant, inconsiderable

Here are some words/phrases from the text the meaning of which are given below with alternatives. Choose the best answer as per the context. (এখানে পাঠের অন্তর্ভুক্ত কিছু শব্দ/শব্দগুচ্ছ রয়েছে যেগুলোর অর্থ কিছু বিকল্পসহ নিচে দেওয়া আছে। পাঠ অনুযায়ী সঠিক উত্তরটি খুঁজে বের করো।)

01. So it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage. Here the meaning of the underlined word is- (তাই এটি ছিল আরেকটি যুদ্ধ, যেটা বঙ্গবন্ধুকে চালিয়ে যেতে হয়েছিল। এখানে নিচে দাগ দেওয়া শব্দটির অর্থ হলো-)

- (a) cause (সংঘটিত করা) (b) lose (হারানো)
(c) carry on (চালিয়ে যাওয়া) (d) pay (প্রদান করা)

Ans: c

02. Bangabandhu clarified Bangladesh's absolute pledge to the missions of the UN charters. The meaning of the underlined word is- (বঙ্গবন্ধু জাতিসংঘ সনদের লক্ষ্যসমূহের প্রতি বাংলাদেশের পূর্ণ অঙ্গীকার নিশ্চিত করেন। নিচে দাগ দেওয়া শব্দটির অর্থ-)

- (a) determination (সংকল্প) (b) explanation (ব্যাখ্যা)
(c) narration (বর্ণনা) (d) situation (অবস্থা)

Ans: a

03. It was a veni vidi vici experience for him. The meaning of the underlined phrase is- (তার জন্য এটি ছিল 'এলাম, দেখলাম, জয় করলাম' অভিজ্ঞতা। দাগ দেয়া শব্দগুচ্ছের অর্থ হলো-)

- (a) He came, he spoke, he won (তিনি আসলেন, বললেন, জয় করলেন)
(b) He spoke, he ran, he saw (তিনি বললেন, দৌড়ালেন, দেখলেন)
(c) He ran he came, he won (তিনি দৌড়ালেন, আসলেন, জয় করলেন)
(d) He came he saw he conquered (তিনি আসলেন, দেখলেন, জয় করলেন)

Ans: d

04. It was essential to justify the sacrifice of the countless martyrs. The meaning of the underlined phrase is-(অগণিত শহীদের আত্মত্যাগ যৌক্তিক করতে এটি আবশ্যিক ছিল। নিচে দাগ দেওয়া শব্দগুচ্ছের অর্থ হলো-)

- (a) number of people who sacrificed their lives. (যারা জীবন উৎসর্গ করেছেন তাদের সংখ্যা।)
(b) number of people who sacrificed their lives but not counted. (যারা জীবন দিয়েছেন কিন্তু হিসাব করা হয়নি তাদের সংখ্যা।)
(c) number of people who sacrificed their lives and has been counted. (যারা জীবন দিয়েছেন এবং হিসাব করা হয়েছে তাদের সংখ্যা।)
(d) number of people who sacrificed their lives and it's impossible to count them. (যারা জীবন দিয়েছেন এবং তাদের সংখ্যা গণনা করা অসম্ভব।)

Ans: d

05. He expressed his worry about people's plight to earn their own rights. The meaning of the underlined word is- (অধিকার আদায়ে মানুষের দুর্দশার বিষয়ে তিনি উদ্বেগ প্রকাশ করেন। নিচে দাগ দেওয়া শব্দটির অর্থ-)

(a) suffering (দুর্দশা) (b) flying (উড়য়ন) (c) crying (ক্রন্দন) (d) fighting (লড়াই) Ans: a

06. Bangabandhu expressed his utmost gratitude to the UN ... for standing beside ... the war-ravaged country. The meaning of the underlined phrase is- (যুদ্ধবিধ্বস্ত দেশের... পাশে দাঁড়ানোর জন্য... জাতিসংঘের প্রতি বঙ্গবন্ধু পরম কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করেন। নিচে দাগ দেওয়া শব্দগুচ্ছের অর্থ-)

(a) distraited by the war (যুদ্ধ দ্বারা বিহবল) (b) disturbed by the war (যুদ্ধ দ্বারা উপদ্রুত)
(c) distracted by the war (যুদ্ধ দ্বারা বিভ্রান্ত) (d) damaged by the war (যুদ্ধ দ্বারা ধ্বংসপ্রাপ্ত) Ans: d

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Bangabandhu's speech at the United Nation's General Assembly is a matter of great pride for us. He delivered the speech on 25th September 1974, just after a week Bangladesh became a member of the UN. To be a member of the UN was not an easy go as some influential countries were opposing the membership for Bangladesh. So it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage.

But finally, Bangabandhu won. He won not only the UN membership, but also everyone who listened to his ever first speech at the UN. It was a *veni vidi vici* experience for him he came, he saw and he conquered everyone. Bangabandhu was the first person in the history of the UN to deliver a speech in Bangla, the language of the seventy-five million Bangalees, the language of the language martyrs. The poet of oration, the icon of charismatic leadership touched another milestone and so did the Bangalees through him. It was a speech that revealed Bangladesh's stand on national and international issues before the global community.

Identifying the UN as the parliament for the humankind, Bangabandhu recognized the moment of delivering his speech historical. He mentioned that the very moment justified the century-long struggle and sacrifice of the Bangalees for self-rule, independence, dignity and co-existence along with other nations. He assured that Bangladesh would follow the ideology of mutual respect, national sovereignty, regional integrity, and non-interference into internal issues of other countries. Bangabandhu explained Bangladesh's absolute pledge to the UN charters and reminded how the people of his country made the highest sacrifice to achieve the same. The Father of the Nation added that Bangladesh would look forward to such a world where peace and justice would take their rightful place. It was essential to justify the sacrifice of the countless martyrs.

01. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

i. Which of the following has the meaning closest to the phrase 'a matter of pride'?

- | | | |
|---|--|--------|
| (a) a person who is very proud | (b) a thing which is proud | |
| (c) an event of which people can be proud | (d) a subject that is studied with pride | Ans: c |

iii. What does 'poet of oration' mean?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| (a) the poet of speech writing | (b) a speech in verse form | |
| (c) a recitation of a poem | (d) an excellent speaker | Ans: d |

iii. The phrase 'an easy go' means-

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------|
| (a) something that is achieved easily | (b) a person who is easy-going | |
| (c) something that can move easily | (d) a thing that can run easily on a surface | Ans: a |

iv. What does the word 'charismatic' mean in the passage?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| (a) full of personality | (b) very powerful | |
| (c) having mental strength | (d) lacking wisdom | Ans: a |

v. What is the meaning of the word 'stand' in the passage?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| (a) maintaining an upright position | (b) rising to one's feet | |
| (c) an attitude towards something | (d) moving somewhere | Ans: c |

vi. 'Touch' in the passage means-

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| (a) achieve | (b) select | (c) come into contact | (d) affect | Ans: a |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|

vii. Which of the following has the same meaning as 'sovereignty'?

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| (a) mutual respect | (b) self-governing power | |
| (c) having own state | (d) having authority | Ans: b |

viii. Which is the meaning of 'century-long'?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) aging very much | (b) hundreds of years old | |
| (c) lasting for a hundred years | (d) existing for some long centuries | Ans: c |

ix. Which is synonymous to 'integrity'?

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| (a) division | (b) uprightness | (c) unity | (d) fairness | Ans: c |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------|

x. So it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage. Here the meaning of the underlined word is-

- (a) salary (b) currency (c) carry on (d) pay Ans: c

xi. It was a *veni vidi vici* experience for him. The meaning of the underlined phrase is-

- (a) He came, he spoke, he won (b) He spoke, he ran, he saw
(c) He ran, he came, he won (d) He came, he saw, he conquered Ans: d

xii. It was essential to justify the sacrifice of the countless martyrs. The meaning of the underlined phrase is-

- (a) number of people who sacrificed their lives.
(b) number of people who sacrificed their lives but not counted.
(c) number of people who sacrificed their lives and has been counted.
(d) number of people who sacrificed their lives and it's impossible to count them. Ans: d

xiii. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word 'pride'?

- (a) dignity (b) depression (c) modesty (d) humility Ans: a

xiv. How did Bangabandhu's maiden speech at the UN affect others?

- (a) Bangladesh got the membership of the UN.
(b) It was a *veni vidi vici* experience for him.
(c) He won the heart of the audience.
(d) He was the first to deliver speech in Bangla. Ans: c

xv. Which of the following words is an antonym of 'influential' in line 3 of paragraph 1?

- (a) authoritative (b) persuasive (c) leading (d) powerless Ans: d

xvi. When did Bangladesh become the member of at the United Nations?

- (a) in January 1972 (b) in September 1973
(c) in August 1974 (d) in September 1974 Ans: b

2. Answer the following questions:

a) Why is Bangabandhu's speech at the UN General Assembly a matter of pride for us?

- b) What is the significance of "it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage"?
- c) What was a *veni vidi vici* experience for Bangabandhu?
- d) Why is Bangabandhu famous in the history for his speech at the UN General Assembly?
- e) Do you agree that a world of peace and justice would justify the sacrifice of the countless martyrs? Why/Why not?
- f) What did Bangabandhu's speech express?
- g) How did the Bangalees reach another milestone through Bangabandhu?
- h) Do you agree that the UN is the parliament for the humankind? Why/Why not?
- i) Why did the Bangalees struggle for a century?
- j) Is there any relation between the political ideology of Bangladesh and the UN constitution? Elaborate.

Answer: a) The achievement of UN membership for Bangladesh was a difficult task as some powerful countries opposed it. Also, this event implies internationally formal recognition of Bangladesh. That's why Bangabandhu's speech at the UN General Assembly is a matter of pride for us.

b) Some powerful countries opposed the membership of Bangladesh in the UN. Therefore, it was not easy for Bangabandhu to make Bangladesh a member of the UN. He had to fight for the membership. Thus, it became a war that Bangabandhu had to carry on.

c) Bangabandhu's first speech at the UN General Assembly was a *veni vidi vici* experience for him. Bangabandhu won not only the UN membership, but also everyone who listened to his ever first speech in Bangla at the UN. It seemed that he came, he saw and he conquered the heart of everyone.

d) Bangabandhu was the first person in the history of the UN to deliver a speech in Bangla. Hence, he is famous in the history for his speech at the UN General Assembly.

e) Yes, I agree with the statement. The brave sons of Bengal took arms and fought against Pakistan for freedom, peace, and justice. An innumerable number of freedom fighters laid down their lives for the purpose. Hence, a world of peace and justice would justify the sacrifice of those countless martyrs.

f) Bangabandhu's speech at the UN expressed the stance of Bangladesh on national and international issues before the world community.

g) Bangabandhu delivered his first speech at the UN in Bangla. His speech upheld the prestige of the Bangalees and the language martyrs all over the world. Thus, the Bangalees reached another milestone through Bangabandhu.

h) The United Nations works to settle international disputes and establish peace among the nations of the world. It also functions as an advocate for discontinuation of war, disarmament and human rights. Therefore, I agree that the UN is the parliament for the humankind.

i) The Bangalees struggled for a century for self-rule, freedom, dignity, and co-existence with other nations of the world.

j) Bangladesh fought a century-long war for self-rule, independence, dignity and peaceful co-existence. Again, the UN believes in the ideology of mutual respect, national sovereignty, regional integrity and non- interference. These two sets of ideologies are quite identical.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

The charismatic a)____, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was the first person in the history of the UN to deliver a speech in Bangla. Through his b)____, Bangabandhu cleared the c)____ of Bangladesh regarding national and international issues. However, Bangabandhu had to go through another war for getting the d)____ of the UN as some influential countries e)____ Bangladesh's membership.

Answer: a) leader; b) speech; c) position; d) membership; e) opposed.

4. Read the following on Kazi Nazrul Islam. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Kazi Nazrul Islam was a musician and poet from the undivided Bengal where he was born on May 24, 1899. He was a revolutionary who used his works to raise the spirit of nationalism and putting forth his ideas on oppression and fascism. His activism earned him the title of Rebel Poet or Bidrohi Kobi. In his younger age, he served as a muezzin at a mosque and got exposed to literature, drama and poetry when he worked with people from the theatre. He worked as a journalist in Kolkata after serving in the army and made veiled attacks on the British Raj through his publications. He preached revolution through his various works, earning the fury of the British and landing him in prison. Some of his famous works include 'The Rebel; or Bidrohi', 'Bhangar Gaan', or 'The Song of Destruction', 'Deposition of a Political Prisoner or Rajbandir Jabanbandi', a piece he wrote while in prison. He began to suffer memory and voice loss in 1942 which greatly affected his health. He and his family were invited by the Government of Bangladesh to live in

Dhaka where he spent four short years before his death on August 29, 1976. He was hailed as the national poet of Bangladesh. His legacy included nearly 4,000 songs which are still popular.

Kazi Nazrul Islam			
Specialty	a great musician and poet from Bengal		
Lifespan	May 24, 1899 to (i)___		
Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
Kazi Nazrul Islam	was born	(ii)___	
(iii)___	was writing		in prison
He	lost his power of speaking	(iv)___	
(v)___	invited him and his family		to Dhaka

Answer: a) August 29, 1976; b) on May 24, 1899; c) He; d) in 1942; e) The Government of Bangladesh.

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer: Kazi Nazrul Islam was born on May 24, 1899 in the undivided Bengal under. He is mostly known as Bidrohi kobi for his active role against the British Imperialism. In his lifetime, he served as a muezzin at a mosque, a soldier and even as a journalist and most prominently, as a writer. He was put in jail for his fiery attacks on British rule through his writings. Some of his famous works are Bhangar Gaan, Rajbandir Jabanbandi and Bidrohi. His writing spree stopped forever in 1942 when he lost his memory and voice. After the independence of Bangladesh, the Government invited him along with his family to Bangladesh to live in. This great genius died on 29 August 1976.

6. Match the parts of sentences given in Column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Frustration means	i) is mostly great and widespread	i) domestic, judicial and social
b) The causes of frustration	ii) as well as by non-government organizations	ii) to solve their economic problems

Column A	Column B	Column C
c) Among all the causes, economic frustration	iii) hopelessness which may rightly be	iii) to create situations so that frustration can be checked and eliminated
d) In our country, there are many qualified young men	iv) may be political, economic	iv) called a mental disease
e) So, steps should be taken immediately by the government	v) and women who are seeking jobs	v) because of our unemployment problem

Answer: (a+iii+iv) Frustration means hopelessness which may rightly be called a mental disease.

(b+iv+i) The cause of frustration may be political, economic, domestic, judicial and social.

(c+i+v) Among all the causes, economic frustration is mostly, great and widespread because of our unemployment problem.

(d+v+ii) In our country, there are many qualified young men and women who are seeking jobs to solve their economic problems.

(e+ii+iii) So, steps should be taken immediately by the government as well as non-government organizations to create situations so that frustration can be checked and eliminated.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written:

- The fox said, "What a noble advice it is!" Then he carried the turtle to the river and let it go.
- The fox began to shout, "You are Ok, come now, dear". But the turtle raised his neck and said, "Turtles are more cunning animals than you."
- The turtle began to make more distance and by noticing it tears came to the fox's eye.
- The shouting of the fox gradually got slower.
- A hungry fox captured a turtle to eat and said, "How hard your body is!"
- The fox said, "I am here, don't waste my time, come quick while you are soft enough."
- The turtle began to dive and make a great distance between them.
- The cunning turtle said, "Let me go to the river to soften my body."

Answer: e+h+a+f+g+b+c+d

A hungry fox captured a turtle to eat and said, "How hard your body is!" The cunning turtle said, "Let me go to A the river to soften my body." The fox said, "What a noble advice it is!" Then he carried the turtle to the river and let it go. The fox said, "I am here, don't waste my time, come quick while you are soft enough." The turtle began to dive and make a great distance between them. The fox began to shout, "You are Ok, come now, dear". But the turtle raised his neck and said, "Turtles are more cunning animals than you." The turtle began to make more distance and by noticing it tears came to the fox's eye. The shouting of the fox gradually got slower.

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL

Lesson 4: Father of the Nation

I have not seen the Himalayas. But, I have seen Sheikh Mujib. In personality and in courage this man is the Himalayas. I have thus had the experience of witnessing the Himalayas." said Fidel Castro, the then Prime Minister of Cuba in 1973, when he first met Bangabandhu. Such was the impression Bangabandhu left on the minds of world leaders. He owned the position in the heart of people across the world by his selflessness, courage and greatness. Any country has to determine its mode of dealing with other countries of the world. The constitution of Bangladesh of 1972 clearly reflects the philosophy, 'Friendship for all, malice to none.'" Bangabandhu led new government decided to maintain friendly 'co- existence' with other countries based on this principle.

The charismatic leadership of Bangabandhu inspired India to extending its support during the Liberation War even in his absence. It played an active role to convince the world leaders about sufferings of the people of Bangladesh and their right to be free. Moreover, this country supported the freedom fighters with its army fighting the Pakistani occupation forces in a frontal war. Bangabandhu was grateful to India for this. Yet it was Bangabandhu who could ask the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on their first meeting when she would withdraw her army from Bangladesh. Mrs. Gandhi soon replied, "Any time when you wish". Noticeably, the great leader Bangabandhu had a strong personality to ask for any clarification from any other leader of the world! Consequently, very soon, before Bangabandhu's next birthday, the withdrawal was completed.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: আমি হিমালয় দেখিনি। কিন্তু আমি দেখেছি শেখ মুজিবকে। ব্যক্তিত্ব ও সাহসিকতায় এই ব্যক্তিই হিমালয়। এভাবেই আমার হিমালয় দেখার অভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছে।" -১৯৭৩ সালে কিউবার তৎকালীন প্রধানমন্ত্রী ফিদেল কাস্ত্রো একথা বলেন যখন প্রথমবারের মতো বঙ্গবন্ধুর সাথে তাঁর সাক্ষাৎ হয়েছিল। এভাবেই বিশ্ব নেতাদের মনে ছাপ ফেলেছিলেন বঙ্গবন্ধু। তাঁর নিঃস্বার্থপরতা, সাহসিকতা ও মহত্বের মাধ্যমে তিনি সারা পৃথিবীর মানুষের মনে জায়গা করে নিয়েছিলেন। প্রতিটি দেশেরই পৃথিবীর অন্যান্য দেশের সাথে সম্পর্কের নীতি নির্ধারণ করতে হয়। | ১৯৭২ সালের বাংলাদেশের সংবিধানে, "সকলের সাথে বন্ধুত্ব, কারো সাথে শত্রুতা I নয়" দর্শনটি স্পষ্টরূপে প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে। বঙ্গবন্ধুর নেতৃত্বাধীন সরকার এ নীতির ওপর ভিত্তি করে অন্যান্য দেশের সাথে বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ 'সহাবস্থান' বজায় রাখার সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়।

বঙ্গবন্ধুর অতুলনীয় নেতৃত্ব স্বাধীনতা! যুদ্ধকালে তাঁর অনুপস্থিতি সত্ত্বেও ভারতকে সহায়তার হাত বাড়িয়ে দিতে উৎসাহিত করে। বাংলাদেশের জনগণের দুর্দশা ও তাদের মুক্তির অধিকার সম্পর্কে বিশ্বনেতাদের উপলব্ধি করানোতে দেশটি সক্রিয় ভূমিকা পালন করে। অধিকন্তু, পাকিস্তানি দখলদার বাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে সম্মুখ যুদ্ধে ভারতীয় সেনাবাহিনীর অংশ নেওয়ার মাধ্যমে দেশটি আমাদের মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের সহায়তা করে। বঙ্গবন্ধু এজন্য ভারতের প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞ ছিল। তথাপি, বঙ্গবন্ধু বলেই প্রথম সাক্ষাতে ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রী ইন্দিরা গান্ধীকে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে পেরেছিলেন যে তিনি কবে বাংলাদেশ থেকে তাঁর সেনাবাহিনী প্রত্যাহার করবেন। শ্রীমতী তৎক্ষণাৎ উত্তর দেন, "আপনি যখন চাইবেন তখনই।" লক্ষণীয় যে, পৃথিবীর অন্য যে কোনো নেতার কাছে কোনো কিছুই চাওয়ার মতো দৃঢ় ব্যক্তিত্ব মহান নেতা বঙ্গবন্ধুর ছিল। ফলস্বরূপ, অতি শীঘ্রই, বঙ্গবন্ধুর পরবর্তী জন্মদিনের পূর্বেই, সেনাপ্রত্যাহার সম্পন্ন হয়।

Bangabandhu had an open mind to maintain good relationship with all countries irrespective of their capitalist, democratic or socialist ideologies. He left no stones unturned to make entry into different global organizations.

During the period between 1972 and 1975, Bangladesh signed more than seventy treaties, agreements, memoranda and contracts with different countries of the world. Managing entry into OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and attending its conference at Lahore filled up a major gap in diplomacy of Bangladesh. It opened opportunities to explore all the possibilities of trade and other potentials with the Islamic world.

Bangabandhu charmed common people all over the world. His speech in different summits revealed that Bangladesh did not only think about its own self, it was also concerned about injustices prevailing in the rest of the world. Bangabandhu sent a medical team to Egypt and Syria for the treatment of the war victims of Arab- Israel war. He always used to say, "Today the world is divided into two parts - the oppressors and the oppressed. And I am with the oppressed." This kind of strong voice and wisdom made his position firm as a global leader.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: পুঁজিবাদী, গণতান্ত্রিক কিংবা সমাজতান্ত্রিক ধারা নির্বিশেষে বঙ্গবন্ধুর সকল দেশের সাথে সুসম্পর্ক বজায় রাখার মতো উদার মানসিকতা ছিল। তিনি বিভিন্ন আন্তর্জাতিক সংস্থায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার জন্য সব রকমের প্রচেষ্টা করেছিলেন। ১৯৭২ থেকে ১৯৭৫ সাল এই সময়ের মধ্যে বাংলাদেশ পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন দেশের সাথে সত্তরটিরও অধিক সন্ধি, সমঝোতা, স্মারক এবং চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর করে। ওআইসি (ইসলামিক সহযোগিতা সংস্থা)-তে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হতে পারা এবং লাহোরে এর সম্মেলনে যোগদান করা বাংলাদেশের কূটনীতিতে এক বিশাল শূন্যতা পূরণ করে। এটি মুসলিম বিশ্বের সাথে বাণিজ্য ও অন্যান্য শক্তির সমস্ত সম্ভাবনা অন্বেষণের দ্বার উন্মোচিত করে।

বঙ্গবন্ধু সারাবিশ্বের সাধারণ জনগণকে বিমোহিত করেন। বিভিন্ন সম্মেলনে তাঁর প্রদত্ত ভাষণ এটাই প্রকাশ করে যে বাংলাদেশ কেবল নিজের কথাই ভাবে না, এটি বিশ্বজুড়ে বিরাজমান -অরাজকতা নিয়েও উদ্বিগ্ন। আরব- ইসরাইল যুদ্ধে ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের চিকিৎসার জন্য বঙ্গবন্ধু মিশর ও সিরিয়ায় চিকিৎসক দল প্রেরণ করেন। তিনি সবসময় বলতেন, “আজ বিশ্ব দুইভাগে বিভক্ত – নিপীড়ক আর নিপীড়িত। আর আমি নিপীড়িতদের পক্ষে।” এরূপ দৃষ্ট কণ্ঠ আর প্রজ্ঞা বিশ্বনেতা হিসেবে তাঁর অবস্থানকে সুদৃঢ় করে তোলে।

He was such a leader for whom the British Prime Minister Edward Heath broke all the protocols to welcome him at Claridge's Hotel on 8 January, 1972 while Bangabandhu was returning from Pakistani prison. His elegance was reflected in the voice of a renowned journalist, "The courage and charm that flowed from him made him a unique superman of these times."

Bangabandhu's philosophy of secular democracy honored him with a firm position in the world. The period from 1972 to 1974 was actually a bright and busy era for Bangabandhu Government, when he visited many countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. He made those visits to gain support from those countries and to promote friendly relationships with them.

Consequently, wherever he went, he cast a very positive influence on the leaders of those countries. Among the world leaders who admired him were India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Cuba's President Fidel Castro. His leadership, wisdom and personal relationship with world leaders made him a successful politician of international repute.

তিনি এমন একজন নেতা ছিলেন যাঁর জন্য ব্রিটিশ প্রধানমন্ত্রী এডওয়ার্ড হিথ সব ধরনের কূটনৈতিক সৌজন্যবিধি ভঙ্গ করে ১৯৭২ সালের ৮ জানুয়ারি ক্লারিজেস হোটেলে তাঁকে স্বাগত জানান যখন বঙ্গবন্ধু পাকিস্তান কারাগার থেকে ফিরছিলেন। তাঁর আভিজাত্য একজন খ্যাতিমান সাংবাদিকের কণ্ঠে ফুটে ওঠে, “তাঁর ভেতর থেকে আসা সাহসিকতা ও মাধুর্য তাঁকে এ সময়ের অনন্য মহাপুরুষে পরিণত করেছে।”

বঙ্গবন্ধুর ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ গণতান্ত্রিক দর্শন। তাঁকে বিশ্ব দরবারে সুদৃঢ় অবস্থানে নিয়ে যায়।। প্রকৃতপক্ষে ১৯৭২ থেকে ১৯৭৪ সাল বঙ্গবন্ধুর সরকারের জন্য একটি সম্ভাবনাময় ও কর্মব্যস্ত কাল ছিল যে সময়টা তিনি এশিয়া, আফ্রিকা, ইউরোপ ও লাতিন আমেরিকার বিভিন্ন দেশ ভ্রমণ করেন। সেসব দেশ থেকে সহায়তা পাওয়ার জন্য ও তাদের সাথে বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ সম্পর্ক উন্নয়নের জন্য তিনি এ ভ্রমণ করেন। ফলে, তিনি যেসব দেশেই গিয়েছেন, সেখানকার নেতাদের ওপর তিনি খুব ইতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেন। বিশ্বনেতাদের মধ্যে যাঁরা তাঁর প্রশংসা করেছেন, তাঁদের মাঝে অন্যতম ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রী শ্রীমতী ইন্দিরা গান্ধী, ফিলিস্তিনী নেতা ইয়াসির আরাফাত এবং কিউবার রাষ্ট্রপতি ফিদেল কাস্ত্রো। তাঁর নেতৃত্ব, প্রজ্ঞা ও বিশ্বনেতাদের সাথে ব্যক্তিগত সম্পর্ক তাঁকে আন্তর্জাতিক খ্যাতিসম্পন্ন সফল রাজনীতিবিদে পরিণত করে।

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Impression (ইমপ্রেশন) n. ছাপ, প্রভাব	an effect produced on somebody	impact, influence, effect	lose, fail
Selflessness (সেলফলেসনেস) n. নিঃস্বার্থপরতা	the act of thinking of others' need first than of one's own	self-sacrifice, altruism, humanitarianism	selfishness
Reflect (রিফ্লেক্ট) v. প্রতিফলিত করা	to represent in an appropriate way	indicate, show, display, demonstrate, reveal	conceal, hide, withhold
Malice (ম্যালিস) n. শত্রুতা	the intention to do something wrong	spite, malevolence, hostility, maliciousness	kindness, friendliness, friendship
Principle (প্রিনসিপাল) n. নীতি	a fundamental proposition serving as a foundation	concept, idea, theory," doctrine	

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Frontal war [ফ্রন্টল ওয়ার] phr. সম্মুখ যুদ্ধ	a war fought face to face		
Noticeably (নোটিসাবলি) adv. লক্ষণীয়ভাবে	in a way that is easily noticed.	clearly, obviously, apparently	vaguely, indistinctly, dubiously
Withdrawal (উইথড্রয়াল) n. প্রত্যাহার	the action of withdrawing something	removal, evacuation	installation
Leave no stone unturned (লিভ নো স্টোন আনটার্নড) idiom. সব রকমের প্রচেষ্টা করা, চেষ্টার কোনো ক্রটি না রাখা।	to try every possible course of action to achieve or do something		
Treaty (ট্রীটি) n. সন্ধি, আনুষ্ঠানিক চুক্তি	a formally concluded and ratified agreement between countries	pact, deal, accord	discord, disagreement
Memoranda (মেমরান্ডা) n. স্মারক	a written message in business or diplomacy	agreement, note, record	
Summit (সামিট) n. সম্মেলন, শীর্ষ বৈঠক,	a meeting between heads of government	meeting, negotiation, conference,	
Oppressor (অপ্রেসর) n. অত্যাচারী, নিপীড়ক	a person or group that oppresses people	tyrant, tormentor, torturer	
Protocol (প্রোটোকল) n. কূটনৈতিক সৌজন্য বিধি	the official procedure governing affairs of state or diplomatic occasions	code, formality, etiquette, convention	
Elegance (এলিগ্যান্স) n. আভিজাত্য	the quality of being graceful and stylish in manner or appearance	style, charm, sophistication, grace	Eldullness, inelegance

Word & meaning	English meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Renowned (s) adj. খ্যাতিমান, প্রখ্যাত	a person having fame or reputation	famous, well-known, reputed	ordinary, common, nameless
Secular [সেকিউলার] adj. ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ, অসাম্প্রদায়িক	an attitude or activity showing no religious bias	non-religious	religious
Repute (রিপিট) n. খ্যাতি	the state of being highly thought of	fame, reputation, esteem, honour	ill-repute, dishonour, ignominy

Ask and answer the following questions based on the text you have read at Section B. Then write the answers individually. (দলগতভাবে কাজ করো। সেকশন B-তে তুমি যে পাঠটি পড়েছো তার ওপর ভিত্তি করে নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো জিজ্ঞাসা করো ও উত্তর দাও। তারপর পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে উত্তরগুলো লেখো।)

- What did Fidel Castro compare Bangabandhu with? Why? (ফিদেল কাস্ত্রো বঙ্গবন্ধুকে কিসের সাথে তুলনা করেছিলেন? কেন?)
- What do you understand by Friendship to all malice to none? ('সকলের সাথে বন্ধুত্ব, কারো সাথে শত্রুতা বলতে তুমি কী বোঝ?)
- How did India help us during our Liberation War? (মুক্তিযুদ্ধের সময় ভারত কীভাবে আমাদের সহযোগিতা করেছিল?)
- Why did Bangabandhu try to join different alliances? (বঙ্গবন্ধু কেন বিভিন্ন জোটে যোগদানের চেষ্টা করেছিলেন?)
- What was the purpose of Bangabandhu's visit to different countries? (বঙ্গবন্ধুর বিভিন্ন দেশ ভ্রমণের উদ্দেশ্য)

Ans. Form a group of 3-5 students. Discuss the questions and note down the important information. After you have finished the discussion, write the answers individually in your notebook. Your answers to the questions may be similar or dissimilar to the ones given below: (৩-৫ জন শিক্ষার্থী মিলে দল গঠন করো। প্রশ্নগুলো আলোচনা করো এবং গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য লিখে রাখো। আলোচনা শেষে অনুশীলন খাতার উত্তরগুলো লিখে ফেলো। নিচে দেওয়া উত্তরের সাথে তোমার উত্তরের মিল থাকতেও পারে, আবার অমিলও হতে পারে:)

- Fidel Castro compared Bangabandhu with the Himalayas. He admired him very much for his courage and strong personality. Castro compared him with the Himalayas as it is the symbol of

firmness and undaunted spirit similar to the persona of Bangabandhu (ফিদেল কারো বঙ্গবন্ধুকে হিমালয়ের সাথে তুলনা করেছিলেন। তাঁর সাহস এবং দৃঢ় ব্যক্তিত্বের জন্য তিনি তাঁর অনেক প্রশংসা করতেন। কারো তাঁকে হিমালয়ের সাথে তুলনা করেছিলেন। কারণ এটি দৃঢ়তা এবং নির্ভীকতার প্রতীক যা বঙ্গবন্ধুর ব্যক্তিত্বের সাথে সাদৃশ্যপূর্ণ।)

b. The statement 'Friendship to all, malice to none' is the essential philosophy adopted by Bangabandhu regarding the relationship Bangladesh would pursue with other countries after the Liberation War. ("সকলের সাথে বন্ধুত্ব, কারও সাথে শত্রুতা নয়" উক্তিটি মুক্তিযুদ্ধ পরবর্তী সময়ে বাংলাদেশের সাথে অন্যান্য দেশের সম্পর্ক নির্ধারণে বঙ্গবন্ধু কর্তৃক গৃহীত মূলনীতি।)

c. India helped us in many ways during our Liberation War. It made the world leaders aware of the sufferings of the Bangalis during the Liberation War and urged them to support their cause. It also extended its help by sending troops to join the Mukti Bahini in their fight against the Pakistan army. (মুক্তিযুদ্ধের সময় ভারত আমাদের অনেকভাবে সহযোগিতা করেছে। দেশটি মুক্তিযুদ্ধের সময় বাঙালিদের দুর্দশা সম্পর্কে বিশ্ব নেতৃবৃন্দকে সচেতন করে তুলেছে এবং তাদের লক্ষ্যকে সমর্থনের জন্য আহ্বান জানিয়েছে। পাকিস্তান সৈন্যবাহিনীর বিরুদ্ধে লড়াইয়ে মুক্তিবাহিনীর সাথে যোগ দেওয়ার জন্য সেনাদল পাঠিয়েও দেশটি সহযোগিতার হাত বাড়িয়ে দিয়েছে।)

d. Bangabandhu tried to join different alliances, because he knew that as a newly born country, Bangladesh would require economic and diplomatic support from them. He successfully signed more than 70 treaties, agreements, memoranda and contracts with different countries of the world. (বঙ্গবন্ধু বিভিন্ন জোটে যোগদানের চেষ্টা করেছিলেন, কারণ তিনি জানতেন নবগঠিত দেশ হিসেবে বাংলাদেশের তাদের কাছ থেকে টানটান সমর্থনের প্রয়োজন হবে। তিনি সফলভাবে বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন দেশের সাথে ৭০টিরও বেশি সন্ধি সমঝোতা স্মারকপত্র এবং চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর করেন।)

e. Bangabandhu visited many countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America during the period of 1972 to 1974. His purpose was to strengthen bilateral relationship with those countries based on mutual support and friendship. (১৯৭২ থেকে ১৯৭৪ সালের মধ্যে বঙ্গবন্ধু এশিয়া, আফ্রিকা, ইউরোপ ও লাতিন আমেরিকার বিভিন্ন দেশ ভ্রমণ করেন। তাঁর উদ্দেশ্য ছিল পারস্পরিক সমর্থন এবং বন্ধুত্বের ভিত্তিতে ঐসব দেশসমূহের সাথে দ্বিপাক্ষীয় সম্পর্ক জোরদার করা।)

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Bangabandhu charmed common people all over the world. His speech in different summits revealed that Bangladesh did not only think about its own self, it was also concerned about injustices prevailing in the rest of the world. Bangabandhu sent a medical team to Egypt and

Syria for the treatment of the war victims of Arab-Israel war. He always used to say, "Today the world is divided into two parts - the oppressors and the oppressed. And I am with the oppressed." This kind of strong voice and wisdom made his position firm as a global leader. He was such a leader for whom the British Prime Minister Edward Heath broke all the protocols to welcome him at Claridge's Hotel on 8 January, 1972 while Bangabandhu was returning from Pakistani prison. His elegance was reflected in the voice of a renowned journalist, "The courage and charm that flowed from him made him a unique superman of these times." Bangabandhu's philosophy of secular democracy honoured him with a firm position in the world. The period from 1972 to 1974 was actually a bright and busy era for Bangabandhu Government, when he visited many countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. He made those visits to gain support from those countries and to promote friendly relationships with them. Consequently, wherever he went, he cast a very positive influence on the leaders of those countries. Among the world leaders who admired him were India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Cuba's President Fidel Castro. His leadership, wisdom and personal relationship with world leaders made him a successful politician of international repute.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives given below for each question.

a. Which of the following has the meaning closest to the word 'charm'?

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| i. surprise | ii. attract. | iii. control | iv. do magic | Ans. iii |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|

b. What does the word 'summit' mean in the text?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| i. the highest point of a mountain | ii. the greatest achievement of someone | |
| iii. the top of a building | iv. a meeting or conference | Ans. iv |

c. Who are war victims?

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| i. those who causes wars | ii. things that creates wars | |
| iii. those who defend themselves | iv. those who are affected in wars | Ans. iv |

d. Which one is the antonym of the word 'wisdom'?

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| i. Sagacity | ii. stupidity | iii. Knowledge | iv. Arrogance | Ans. ii |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------|

e. Which of the following were done by Edward Heath?

- He welcomed Bangabandhu at Hotel Claridge's.
- He met Bangabandhu on 8 January 1972.
- He maintained all protocols to welcome him.

Which one is correct?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| a. i & ii | b. ii & iii | c. i & iii | d. i, ii & iii | Ans. a |
|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------|--------|

f. The word 'protocol' means.

i. Conventions ii. agreement

ii. Treaty iv. Rules

Ans. i

'Elegance' Implies-

i. Neatness ii. Agreement iii. simplicity iv. sophistication Ans. iv

More Questions:

a. The antonym of 'renowned' is-

i. infamous ii. Famous iii. Popular iv. Shrewd Ans. i

b. What does the word 'unique' indicate in the passage?

i. belonging to a particular person ii. having a particular quality
iii. being special to someone iv. being unlike anyone else Ans. iv

c. What is secular democracy?

that ensures the equality of all citizens regardless of religion

ii. that benefits a particular religious group
iii. that protects the fundamental rights of all Citizens
iv. that bans all religious activities in the state Ans. iv

d. When Bangabandhu visited, what did he tend to promote?

i. support ii. Business iii. friendship iv. Conflict Ans. iii

e. How did Bangabandhu achieve international repute? Though his-

i. Political success, wisdom and wise decision
ii. Leadership, courage and wisdom
iii. Friendship, charisma and charm
iv. Personal Relationship, wisdom and Leadership Ans. iv

f. What did Bangabandhu's speech in different summits reveal?

i. his leadership ii. his voice
iii. his support for Egypt and Syria iv. his concern about injustices Ans. iv

g. in which year did he return from Pakistanl prison?

i. 1971 ii. 1973 iii. 1972 iv. 1974 Ans. i

h. According to Bangabandhu, the world is divided into -

i) Five ii) four iii) three iv) two Ans. Iv

i. Bangabandhu was against the -.

i. Oppressed ii. oppressor iii. both iv) none Ans. i

2. Answer the following questions:

a) How did Bangabandhu enchant the general people all around the world?

b) What did Bangladesh do to stand beside Egypt and Syria?

c) Why did a reputed journalist call Bangabandhu a superman?

- d) Why did Bangabandhu visit many countries in different continents?
- e) Do you agree that Bangabandhu was a successful politician of international repute? Why/Why not?

More Questions:

- f) How could you say that Bangabandhu was the leader of the oppressed?
- g) 'Even the internationally renowned people admired Bangabandhu'- can you justify it?
- h) What was the philosophy of Bangabandhu's government?
- i) Evaluate the relationship between Bangabandhu and the world leaders.
- j) Why do you think Bangabandhu was internationally reputed?
- k) From your reading of the first paragraph, describe how Bangabandhu got the strong position as a world leader.
- l) What did the British Prime Minister do to welcome Bangabandhu at Claridge's Hotel on 8 January 1972?
- m) Write down the names of the world leaders who admired Bangabandhu a lot.
- n) Where did Bangabandhu first go from Pakistani prison?
- o) Who did he support in today's world?
- p) What was his impression over the common people?
- q) How was the condition of the world then?

Answer:

- a) Bangabandhu enchanted the general people all around the world through his strong personality, his love for the oppressed and his humanitarian outlook.
- b) Bangladesh sent a medical team to Egypt and Syria for the treatment of the victims of Arab-Israeli war. The Bangladesh stood beside those two countries.
- c) A reputed journalist called Bangabandhu a unique superman due to Bangabandhu's bravery and charm. d) Bangabandhu visited many countries in different continents in order to gain support from those countries and promote friendly relationships with them.
- e) Yes, I agree with the statement that Bangabandhu was a successful politician of international repute. Bangabandhu's ideology of secular democracy honoured him with a stable stand in the world. Wherever he went, he made a very positive impression about himself. Besides, his strong voice and wisdom made his position firm as a global leader.

More Questions:

- f) Bangabandhu used to say that he was always with the oppressed. Besides, in different summits, he expresses his concern about the prevailing injustices. Moreover, he sent a medical team to Egypt and Syria to treat the war victims. Hence, we could say that he was the leader of the oppressed.
- g) The then British Prime Minister Edward Heath violated all protocols to welcome Bangabandhu on 8 January 1972. A renowned journalist called him superman. Even Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Yasser Arafat and Fidel Castro admired Bangabandhu.
- h) Bangabandhu's philosophy of government was of secular democracy. That is, he believed in equal rights of all citizens of a country regardless of religion.
- i) The relationship between Bangabandhu and the world leaders was very warm and friendly. The British Prime Minister violated all protocols to welcome Bangabandhu, and other world leaders like Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Yasser Arafat and Fidel Castro admired him.
- j) Bangabandhu was internationally reputed due to his leadership, wisdom and personal relationship with other world leaders and that made him a successful politician. In different summits, Bangabandhu expressed his concern about the injustices prevalent all over the world. He also sent a medical team to Egypt and Syria to help the war victims. Moreover, he strongly cleared his position in favor of the oppressed. Thus, through his strong voice and wisdom, he got the strong position.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

Bangabandhu's secularism ensured his firm global a)_____ and also helped him much to build b)_____ with many countries around the world. After forming the government, he started c)_____ different regions of the - world to gain support and benefits for his country. Wherever he went, he d)_____ others positively and earned a huge admiration from the world leaders. As a leader, he was reputed e)_____ due to his wisdom and personal relationship with world leaders.

4. Read the passage on Hazrat Ali (R). Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Hazrat Ali (R) was born on 20 September, 601 AD in Makkah. He was the cousin and son-in-law of

the Prophe Hazrat Muhammad (SM). The Holy Prophet (SM) took Ali (R) in his childhood from his father and brought him up like his son. Hazrat Ali (R) was the first child to accept Islam. He accepted Islam at the age of ten. He ruled the Islamic Caliphate from 655 to 661. In 622, the year of Muhammad's (SM) migration to Madina, Ali (R) risked his life by sleeping in Muhammad's bed to avoid an assassination plot so that Muhammad could escape safely. Ali was attacked one morning while praying in the mosque of Kufa and died two days later on 27 January 661 AD.

Hazrat Ali (R)		
Life Span	From (i) -	
Event/Activity	Where/Place	When
Was born	(ii) _____	601 AD
Accepted	Islam	(iii) _____
rules	(iv) _____	655-661 AD
(v) _____	In the mosque of kufa	661 AD

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column A,B & C to write 5 complete sentences.

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Education is basically a complete training of	i. Women should be made educated so that	i. To both males and females
b) It should not be considered narrowly	ii. Of the society if we desire to ensure	ii. Against the spread of female education
c) Since women consist of half of our population	iii. A person mentally and morally	iii. A balanced development of our country
d) There are some conservative people	iv. And it should be made open	iv. They can contribute to our nationally economy
This narrow mentality should be driven out	v. In our society who are still dead	v. And it should be exercised universally

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written:

- a) Being curious Banquo also wanted to know his future.
- b) The prophecy made Macbeth ambitious and inspired him to murder Duncan, the king, so that he could be the king.

- c) Macbeth and Banquo, two generals of Scotland were returning home on a stormy night after defeating the soldiers of Norway and Ireland.
- d) Macbeth was stunned to hear it as the king was still alive.
- e) To his surprise he was told that he would be less and more successful than Macbeth.
- f) Regarding Macbeth they told that he would be the king in future.
- g) On the way they met the three witches who foretold the future.
- h) Because he would not be the king, but his son would.

3. a) position; b) relationship; c) visiting; d) influenced; e) internationally.

4. (i) 601 AD to 661 AD; (ii) Makkah; (iii) 611 AD; (iv) Islamic Caliphate; (v) was attacked.

5. Hazrat Ali, the first child to accept Islam, was born on 20 September, 601 AD in Makkah.

Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SM) took responsibility of raising him when he was a child. Ali (R) risked his life by sleeping on the Prophet's bed so that Muhammad (SM) could safely escape. He was the ruler of Islamic Caliphate from 655 to 661 AD. He was attacked while he was praying in the mosque of Kufa. He breathed his last on 27 January 661 AD.

6. **(a+i+v)** Education is basically a complete training of a person mentally and morally and it should be exercised universally.

(b+iv+i) It should not be considered narrowly and it should be made open to both males and females.

(c+i+iv) Since women constitute almost half of our population, women should be made educated so that they can contribute to our national economy.

(d+v+ii) There are some conservative people in our society who are still dead against the spread of female education.

(e+i+iii) This narrow mentality should be driven out of the society if we desire to ensure a balanced development of our country.

7. **c+g+f+d+b+a+e+h**

Macbeth and Banquo, two generals of Scotland were returning home on a stormy night after defeating the soldiers of Norway and Ireland. On the way they met the three witches who foretold the future. Regarding Macbeth they told that he would be the king in future. Macbeth was stunned to hear it as the king was still alive. The prophecy made Macbeth ambitious and inspired him to murder Duncan, the king, so that he could be the king. Being curious Banquo also wanted to know his future. To his surprise he was told that he would be less and more successful than Macbeth. Because he would not be the king, but his son would.