



Class 9-10 **English**

আলোচ্য বিষয়

Unit 3: Events and Festivals

অনলাইন ব্যাচ সম্পর্কিত যেকোনো জিজ্ঞাসায়,







Usage



দেখে নাও এই অধ্যায়টি কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং কোথায় কোথায় প্রশ্ন এসেছে।

→ Quick Tips

সহজে মনে রাখার এবং দ্রুত ক্যালকুলেশন করতে সহায়ক হবে।

← Previous Years' Questions

বিগত বছর গুলোতে বোর্ড, স্কুল, কলেজ এবং বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে আসা সমস্যাগুলো দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

Memorizing Part

পরীক্ষায় আসার মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যাগুলো দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

Practice

পরীক্ষায় আসার মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যাগুলো প্র্যাকটিস করে নিজেকে যাচাই করে নাও।



Topic সংক্রান্ত সমস্যাগুলোর উদাহরণ দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

★ Example

দেখে নাও এই অধ্যায়টি কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং কোথায় কোথায় প্রশ্ন এসেছে।





Basic Discussion

✓ Lesson 1: Mother's Day.

✓ Lesson 2: May Day.

✓ Lesson 3: International Mother Language Day-1.

✓ Lesson 4: International Mother Language Day-2.

✓ Lesson 5: Independence Day.

✓ Lesson 6: Pahela Boishakh

Lesson 1: Mother's Day

Practice

4) d) 1910

1. Choose the correct	answer.
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1) According to	ancient Greek my	ths, Rhea is the			
a) mother of gods.		b) goddess of lo	b) goddess of love.		
c) goddess of v	vealth.	d) goddess of h	d) goddess of health.		
2) The name of	Jesus Christ's mothe	er was			
a) Rhea.	b) Mary.	c) Anna.	d) Anna Junior.		
3) Julia Ward Ho	owe was				
a) Dutch.	b) English.	c) Australian.	d) American.		
4) Mother's Day was first announced as a formal holiday in the US			day in the USA in		
a) 1872.	b) 1905.	c) 1910.	d) 1914.		
5) In 1914 the American president was					
a) Roosevelt.	b) Ford.	c) Nixon.	d) Wilson.		
6) Which country doesn't celebrate Mother's Day on the 2nd Sunday of May?					
a) Denmark.	b) The UK.	c) Italy.	d) Turkey.		
Answer					
1) a) mother of	gods.	2) b) Mary.	3) d) American.		

6) b) The UK.

5) d) Wilson.





Lesson 2: May Day

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the | Historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in The 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 14 in 1886, inspired by the trade unions 2, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Hervesting Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders.

They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally; some strikebreakers started | leaving the meeting place.

The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions better pay and better lives.

অনুবাদ

আট ঘণ্টা কর্মদিবস প্রতিষ্ঠা করার জন্য শ্রমজীবী মানুষের ঐতিহাসিক সংগ্রাম ও ত্যাগকে স্মরণ করার জন্য বর্তমানে ১মে সারা বিশ্বে মে দিবস বা আন্তর্জাতিক শ্রমিক দিবস হিসেবে পালন করা হয়। বিশ্বের প্রায় সব দেশেই এটি সরকারি ছটির দিন।

১৮ ও ১৯ শতকে শিল্প বিপ্লবের সময় থেকে ইউরোপ এবং আমেরিকায় শ্রমিকেরা কল-কারখানায় দীর্ঘ সময়





ধরে কাজ করছিল, দিনে চৌদ্দ ঘণ্টা বা তারও বেশী সময়।

১৮৮৬ সালের ১লা মে ট্রেড ইউনিয়ন কর্তৃক উৎসাহিত হয়ে শিকাগোতে ম্যাককরমিক হারভেস্টিং মেশিন কোম্পানির অর্ধেক শ্রমিক আট ঘণ্টা কর্মদিবসের দাবিতে ধর্মঘটে গিয়েছিল। দুইদিন পর ম্যাককরমিক হারভেস্টিং মেশিন কোম্পানির কাছাকাছি একটি সমাবেশ হয়েছিল এবং প্রায় ৬০০০ শ্রমিক এটিতে যোগ দিয়েছিল। শ্রমিক নেতাগণ সমাবেশে বক্তব্য দিয়েছিলেন।

তারা শ্রমিকদেরকে সংগ্রাম চালিয়ে যাওয়ার জন্য ঐক্যবদ্ধ থাকার এবং তাদের মালিকদের নিকট আত্মসমর্পণ না করার আহ্বান জানিয়েছিলেন। ঠিক এই সময়ে কিছু ধর্মঘট ডাকারী জনসভা স্থান ত্যাগ করতে শুরু করে। আন্দোলনকারীরা তাদেরকে ফিরিয়ে আনার জন্য রাজপথে যায়। হঠাৎ প্রায় ২০০ পুলিশ পাঠি এবং রিভলভার দিয়ে তাদেরকে আক্রমণ করে। একজন আন্দোলনকারী তৎক্ষণাৎ মারা যায়, পাঁচ ছয় জন মারাত্মকভাবে আহত এবং আরো অনেকেই আহত হয়।

১৮৮৬ সালের ১লা মে'র ঘটনাবলি স্মরণ করিয়ে দেয় যে শ্রমিকেরা শোষিত হতেই থাকবে যতদিন না তারা কাজের অধিকতর ভালো অবস্থা, অপেক্ষাকৃত ভালো বেতন ও উন্নততর জীবন অর্জনের জন্য রুখে দাঁড়াবে।



Questions:

- a) What does May Day refer to?
- b) How long did the warkers have to work in a day before the May I strike?
- c) Why did the workers in Chicago go on a strike?
- d) What do you learn from the events of May 1, 1886?

Answer

- a) May Day refers to May 1 in 1886 when the workers laid down their lives to establish eight-hour workday.
- b) The workers had to work fourteen hours or even more in a day before the May I strike.
- c) The workers in Chicago went on a strike to establish an eight-hour workday.
- d) From the events of May 1, 1886 I learn that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up to gain their better working condition, better pay and better lives.





Memorizing Part

Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Observe – পালন করা	commemorate, celebrate	Ignore
Commemorate – স্মৃতিচারণ করা	celebrate, observe	ignore
Historical – ঐতিহাসিক	chronological	-
Struggle – সংগ্রাম	labour, toil	relaxation
Sacrifice – ত্যাগ	renunciation	-
Establish – প্রতিষ্ঠা করা	launch, start	abolish
Inspire – উৎসাহিত করা	encourage, motivate	depress
Demand – দাবি করা	want, claim	_
Address – বভূতা দেওয়া	speak	-
Urge – প্রেরণা দেয়া	inspire, encourage	oppose
Strike – ধর্মঘট	walkout	surrender
Suddenly - আকস্মিকভাবে, হঠাৎ	abruptly, unexpectedly, abruptly	gradually.
Attack – আক্রমণ করা	hit, assault	defend
Instantly – সঙ্গে সঙ্গে	immediately	Slowly
Wound – আহত হওয়া	injure, hurt	-
Injure – আহত হওয়া	wound, hurt	
Reminder – স্মরণচিহ	inspire, encourage	-
Strike – ধর্মঘট	souvenir, keepsake.	-
Continue - চলতে থাকা	carry on, persist	stop
Exploit - শোষণ করা	oppress, subjugate	liberate







Read the following text and complete the blank spaces with the appropriate words from the box below.

add	arrive	begin	do	hear
live	send	support	tread	Work

Tania is a poor go	arment worker. She (a) $_{ extstyle -}$	in a big garmer	nt factory in
Gazipur. She (b) _	in a slum with a	few fellow workers. She	works eight
hours a day on a	monthly salary of Tk. 30	00/- She does overtime t	o (c)
some more money	y to her income. If she c	an save something, she ((d)
It to her father to (e) the family.		
One day Tania w	as busy (f) her w	ork in the factory. Sudd	enly she (g)
someon	e sh <mark>outing "Fire! Fire!" T</mark> I	ne workers were panic-s	tricken and
everyone (h)	to rush to the stairs.	There were not enough:	staircases in
the factory buildin	g. So some workers were	e (i) under the fo	ot an others
were injured in sor	ne other ways., Howeve	r, the fire brigade (j)	there in
minutes and nothin	ng.		
Answer			
(a) works;	(b) lives;	(c) add;	
(d) sends:	(e) support:	(f) doina:	

(i) trodden;

Practice

Questions:

(g) heard;

(j) arrived.

a) Do you think Tania's monthly salary is enough for her work?

(h) began;

- b) Is the factory safe enough for workers? Why do you think so?
- c) Do you have any suggestions for safety of factory workers? If so, what?





Answer

- a) No, I don't think so. Her salary is very poor for her work.
- b) I think the factory is not safe enough for the workers. It. is because, there are not enough staircases in the factory building.
- c) It is a matter of great regret that the safety policy of factory workers is still very poor. As a result, the workers are working under risky condition. I have some suggestions in this regard. These are as follows:
- ✓ The workers must put on safety wears while doing unsafe jobs.
- ✓ There should be emergency exits for the workers.
- ✓ There should be fire extinguishers.
- ✓ Each and every worker should be given training on safety.

Practice

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.					
1) The policeme	en attacked				
a) the strikers.			b) the rally	′	
c) the strike-bre	akers		d) the lal	bour leac	lers
2) May Day eve	ents occurre	d in	centu	ry,	
a) 18 th	b) 17 th	c) 1	9 th	d) 20 th	
3) Historical me	ans	_•			
a) inception.	b) traditi	onal.	c) historic	c. d) primitive.
4) The workers'	demand wo	is to	work	time.	
a) assign.	b) sustain.		c) reduc	e. c	l) upgrade.
5) Which of the	following ho	as the cl	osest mean	ing of the	word 'exploit"?
a) to treat somebody fairly for benefit					
b) to treat somebody unfairly for benefit					
c) to take due opportunity					
d) to stand tog	ether				





6) What does the expression "Industrial Revolution" mean? a) demands of the labourers b) rights of the labourers c) revolution of the owners of the industries d) expansion of mills and factories 7) Which of the following best describes the workers before May 1? a) benefited b) dedicated c) deprived d) privileged 8) The result of May Day _____ the working hour of the workers.? a) increased c) extended b) decreased d) elaborated 9) The strikers' demand was for _____ a) a better pay b) a better working condition c) an eight-hour workday d) better lives 10) What do you understand by trade union? a) an organization of traders b) an association of workers c) an organization of factory owners d) an organization of workers

- 11) What does the sentence "Workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives." meaning the last paragraph?
- a) Arranging conversation with bosses to earn better livelihood.
- b) Workers must be united and raise their voice against exploitation.
- c) The workers will continue their strike to stop exploitation.
- d) Only discussion can ensure the better working environment and wages.





12) Which of the following statements is true?

a) The strikers le	eft the meeting.		
b) None but on	e labourer was kil	led.	
c) The policeme	en fought for bett	er pay.	
d) Policemen w	ere attacked sev	erely.	
13) In paragrap	h 3, 'to go on with	their struggle' me	eans
a) to carry on t	heir protest		
b) to join the str	uggle		
c) to show their	valor		
d) to go the ba	ttle field		
14) 'Seriously' st	ands opposite to	·	
a) Lightly	b) badly	c) gravely	d) critical
15) The word 'a	ddress' refers to _		
a) Write a remo	ark b) attend to	c) inscribe	d) give a speech
16) The opposite	e word <mark>of 'd</mark> eman	d' is	
a) enquire	b) call for	c) call fore	d) press for
17) The best wo	rd that can be sir	nilar to 'strike' is	
a) refuse	b) attack	c) assault	d) revolt
18) The text is a	bout		
a) Industrial Rev	volution		
b) Chicago Upr	ising		
c) Rights of the	Workers		
d) May Day			
19) Instantly' ca	n be synonymous	s with	
a) Urgently	b) persistently	c) eventually	d) at once
Answer			
1) a) the strikers	s; 2) c) 19 th ;	3) c) historic;	4) c) reduce;
5) b) to treat so	mebody unfairly	for benefit;	

6) d) expansion of mills and factories;





- 7) c) deprived; 8) b) decreased; 9) c) an eight-hour workday;
- 10) b) an association of workers;
- 11) b) Workers must be united and raise their voice against exploitation;
- 12) b) None but one labourer was killed;
- 13) a) to carry on their protest; 14) a) lightly; 15) d) give a speech;
- 16) a) enquire; 17) d) revolt; 18) d) May Day; 19) d) at once



Answer the following Questions:

- a) Why did the strikers go down the strike?
- b) What does May Day refer to?
- c) When did the Industrial Revolution take place?
- d) Why is May Day observed all over the world?
- e) What is the lesson of May Day for the workers?

Answer

- a) When some of the strike-breakers started to leave the meeting place, on that very moment the strikers went down the street to bring them back.
- b) May Day, also called International Workers' Day is a day commemorating the historical struggles and gains made by the working class people to establish an eight-hour workday.
- c) The industrial Revolution took place in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US.
- d) On May 1st in 1886, the workers made a protest and sacrificed life to establish an eight-hour workday. To commemorate that historical struggle and sacrifices, every year, May Day is observed all over the world on 1st of May.
- e) The lesson of the May Day for the worker is that they should stand up and speak out to earn better working conditions, better pay and better lives; otherwise they would be exploited.





Lesson 3: International Mother Language Day-1

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday.

On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement.

The seed of the Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared in a public meeting in Dhaka that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest all over the country.

The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it.

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession | reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, Killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and | Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh.

অনুবাদ

২১শে ফেব্রুয়ারি আমাদের জাতীয় ইতিহাসে একটি স্মরণীয় দিন। আমরা প্রতি বছর দিনটিকে আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস হিসেবে পালন করে থাকি। দিনটি জাতীয় ছুটির দিন।

এই দিনে আমরা সেই সব শহিদদেরকে শ্রদ্ধা জানাই যাঁরা ১৯৫২ সালে অবিভক্ত পাকিস্তানে বাংলাকে রাষ্ট্র ভাষা হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠা করার জন্য জীবন উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন। আমাদের ভাষার অধিকার আদায়ের এই সংগ্রাম ভাষা আন্দোলন নামে পরিচিত।





ভাষা আন্দোলনের বীজ তখনই বপন করা হয়েছিল যখন পাকিস্তানের গভর্নর জেনারেল মোহাম্মদ আলী জিন্নাহ ১৯৪৮ সালের ২১শে মার্চ ঢাকায় একটি জনসমাবেশে ঘোষণা করেন যে উর্দুই হবে পাকিস্তানের একমাত্র রাষ্ট্রীয় ভাষা। ঘোষণাটি দেশের সর্বত প্রতিবাদের ঝড় তুলেছিল । প্রতিবাদ দিন দিন গতিশক্তি সঞ্চয় করে অবিরাম চলতে থাকে।

এটি আন্দোলনে রূপ নেয় এবং ১৯৫২ সালে চরম পর্যায়ে পৌঁছায়। সরকার এটি বন্ধ করার জন্য সকল ধরনের জনসভা ও মিছিল নিষিদ্ধ ঘোষণা করেন।

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ছাত্ররা এ আইন অস্বীকার করে এবং ১৯৫২ সালের ২১শে ফব্রুয়ারি একটি শান্তিপূর্ণ প্রতিবাদ মিছিল বের করে। যখন মিছিলটি ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজের কাছাকাছি পৌঁছায় তখন পুলিশ ছাত্রদের ওপর গুলি চালায় এবং সালাম, রফিক, বরকত, শফিউর এবং জব্বার শহিদ হন। এর ফলে, দেশব্যাপী গণ প্রতিবাদ গড়ে ওঠে এবং সরকার বাংলাকে রাষ্ট্র ভাষা হিসেবে ঘোষণা করতে বাধ্য হয়। এটি বাংলাদেশে স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের স্কুলিঙ্গকে প্রজ্বলিত করেছিল।

Memorizing Part

Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Memorable – স্মরণীয়	unforgettable, remarkable	unremarkable, ordinary
Observe – পালন করা	celebrate, commemorate	disrespect
Tribute – সম্মান	honour, respect, homage	contempt, disrespecr
Martyr – শহিদ	-	-
Establish – প্রতিষ্ঠা করা	initiate, form, set up	disband,demolish
Public – সর্ব সাধারণ	people	private
Declare (ডিক্লেয়ার) – ঘোষণা করা	proclaim, announce	-
Protest – প্রতিবাদ	objection, disapproval, complaint	support
Momentum – চালিকাশক্তি	vitality	-
Climax – চরম অবস্থা	height, peak	anticlimax
Outlaw - নিষিদ্ধ করা	ban, prohibit, forbid	permit





Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Defy – অগ্রাহ্য করা	disobey, resist, disregard	obey
Peaceful – শান্তিপূৰ্ণ	nonviolent, quiet, undisturbed	violent
Procession – মিছিল	parade, march	reversal, retreat
Kindle – প্রজ্বলিত করা	encourage, stimulate, arouse	douse
Independence – স্বাধীনতা	liberty, sovereignty, freedom	subjugation



Complete the chart.

Time	What happened
1947	SCHOOL
1948	
1952	

Answer

Time	What happened	
1947	Pakistan & India became independent.	
1948	Mohammad Ali Jinnah declared that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan.	
1952	The students of Dhaka University brought out a procession on 21 February.	







Match the words with their meanings.

Words	Meanings
tribute climax outlaw defy provoke relent Momentum	 to cause or to stimulate to refuse to obey to give in the ability to keep increasing or developing an act to show respect or admiration the most exciting point in time to ban

Answer

tribute - an act to show respect or admiration.

climax - the most exciting point in time.

outlaw - to ban.

defy - to refuse to obey

provoke - to cause or to stimulate

relent - to give in.

Momentum - the ability to keep increasing or developing.



Answer the Questions:

- a) Why do we observe 21 February as the International Mother Language Day?
- b) What happened when Urdu was declared as the only state language of Pakistan?
- c) "The seed of independence was sown in 21 February 1952". Do you agree? Why?





Answer

- a) We observe 21 February as International Mother Language Day to pay tribute to the language martyrs of 1952.
- b) When Urdu was declared as the only state language of Pakistan, there raised a storm of protest in East Pakistan. It continued non-stop.
- c) Yes, I agree. It is because, on this day, by protesting the one-sided decision of the then Government of Pakistan and by achieving Bangla as state language, the people of East Pakistan learned how to struggle against illegal decision and oppression and also understood that they had to fight for their rights. After that incident, the people of East Pakistan dared dream of being free from West Pakistan.

Practice

1. Choose the co	orrect an <mark>sw</mark> er.		
1) On 21st Februa	ry we show honour	to the	
a) Freedom figh	ters	b) Martyred freed	om fighters
c) Language Mc	ırtyrs	d) Martyred intelle	ectuals
2) The word 'outle	aw' means		
a) bar	b) ban	c) stop	d) frame a law
3) The Language	Movement inflamed	d the spark of	•
a) Mass moveme	ent	b) Six point launch	n movement
c) General election in 1970		d) Independence	Movement
4) The gap betwe	een the beginning a	nd the climax of La	inguage Movement:
a) 2 years	b) 3 years	c) 4 years	d) 5 years
5) The greatest o	utcome of Languag	ge Movement:	
a) status of Bang	la as a state languc	age of Pakistan	
b) independenc	e of Bangladesh		
c) International A	Mother Language D	ay	
d) mass protest o	all over the country		
6) Salam and Ba	rkat were the citizen	s of:	
a) Bangladesh	b) Nepal	c) India	d) East Pakistan





7) Pakistani government declared Bangla as a state Language because they were: a) compelled to do that b) requested to do that d) advised to do that c) urged to do that 8) In 1952, Pakistan was b) divided c) undivided d) at war a) poor 9) The climax of something is its _____. c) rise a) final stage b) downfall d) fall 10) The main purpose behind writing the passage is _____. a) To sketch the brutal character of Mohammed Ali Jinnah b) to depict the cruelty of the then Pakistani rulers c) to portray the significance of International Mother Language Day d) to show the students patriotism 11) The phrase 'as a result' means _ a) By dint of b) as a consequence c) as a preparation d) as a bonus 12) Our martyrs laid down their lives to a) achieve independence of the country b) establish Bangla as a state language c) earn name and fame d) to achieve people's tribute 13) The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings ___ a) to lock people's freedom of speech b) to stop Language Movement c) as meetings were not safe at that time d) as people wanted it 14) Which of the following best describes the similarity between Salam and Rafiq? a) Fighters b) Protestors c) Pro-activists d) Martyrs 15) Which of the following statements is true about the Language Movement? a) The seed of the Language Movement lay in the Liberation War b) Jinnah's declaration kindled the sparks of Language Movement c) Jinnah's declaration honoured us d) Jinnah's declaration was the out come of Liberation War.





16) Which of the v	vords is most relev	ant to the word 'kin	idled in the passage?
a) lit	b) kind	c) spindle	d) scandal
17) Which of the v	vords is closest to t	he word 'climax' in	the passage?
a) bade	b) peak	c) track	d) tide
18) Which one is r	not true in the case	e of 21" February?	
a) 21st February is	s a memorable da	ny	
b) We observe the	e day every year		
c) The day is a pu	ıblic holiday		
d) We make fun d	and merriment on	the day.	
19) The students g	ot martyrdom to _		
a) be famous			
b) establish the rig	ghtful <mark>place of Ba</mark> r	ngla	
c) get historical re	ecognition		
d) earn mass resp	ect		
20) The character	of the protest prod	cession was	
a) peaceful	b) indisciplined	c) violent	d) aggressive
21) "The declarat	ion raised a storm	of protest all over	the country." What does
the underlined po	ırt mean?		
a) Indian subcon	tinent	b) Bangladesh	
c) East Bengal		d) The then East (Pakistan
22) Which of the fe	ollowing best desc	ribes the climax of	East Pakistan?
a) 21 February wil	I be observed acro	oss the country.	
b) Mr. Jinnah's de	claration raised a	protest.	
c) The students of	Dhaka University f	followed the law.	
d) The governmen	nt banned all sorts	of meetings and re	allies.





Answer

- 1) c) Language Martyrs;
- 2) b) ban;
- 3) d) Independence Movement;
- 4) c) 4 years;
- 5) a) status of Bangla as a state language of Pakistan;
- 6) d) East Pakistan;
- 7) a) compelled to do that;
- 8) c) undivided;
- 9) a) final stage;
- 10) c) to portray the significance of International Mother Language Day;
- 11) b) as a consequence;
- 12) b) establish Bangla as a state language;
- 13) b) to stop Language Movement;
- 14) d) Martyrs;
- 15) b) Jinnah's declaration kindled the sparks of Language Movement;
- 16) a) lit;
- 17) b) peak;
- 18) d) We make fun and merriment on the day;
- 19) b) establish the rightful place of Bangla;
- 20) a) peaceful;
- 21) b) Bangladesh;
- 22) d) The government banned all sorts of meeting and rallies

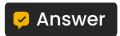






Answer the following questions:

- a) What was the declaration which raised a storm of protest?
- b) What is "undivided Pakistan"?
- c) What were the activities of the government and the students on 21 February, 1952?



- a) The declaration made by the then Governor General of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah that "Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan" raised a storm of protest in the Eastern part of the Undivided Pakistan.
- b) The "undivided Pakistan" refers to the country of Pakistan comprised of the then East Pakistan and the West Pakistan..
- c) When the Pakistan government understood the climax of the protest regarding language, the government banned all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it. But the students of Dhaka University violated the ban and brought out a procession on 21 February. The police then opened fire on that procession and killed several students.

Lesson 4: International Mother Language Day-2

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

21 February is observed as *Shaheed Dibosh* every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The commemoration begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our martyrs.

People wear black badges and go to the *Shaheed Minar* in barefoot processions, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the Minar. Many of them. visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs.





The UNESCO. (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. Two Bangladeshi expatriates living in Vancouver in Canada, Rafiqul Islam and Abdus Salam, sent a proposal to Kofi Anan, the then Secretary General of the United Nations. They requested him to declare 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. They added that the decision will honour and save all extinct languages of the world. As per their logical expectations Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina then took prompt initiative by sending formal proposal to UNESCO. Finally, on 17 November 1999, UNESCO declared 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. The day is observed worldwide now annually to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

অনুবাদ

১৯৫২ সালের ভাষা আন্দোলনের শহিদদের স্মৃতিচারণে সারা দেশব্যাপী প্রতি বছর ২১শে ফেব্রুয়ারি শহিদ দিবস হিসেবে পালিত হয়ে থাকে। স্মৃতিচারণ অনুষ্ঠানটি দিনের প্রথমভাগে শোকের গান দিয়ে শুরু হয় যা ভাষা শহিদদের মহান আত্মত্যাগের কথা স্মরণ করে। মানুষ কালো ব্যাজ ধারণ করে এবং শোকের গান গেয়ে, খালি পায়ে শোভাষাত্রা করে শহিদমিনারে যায়। তারা মিনারে পুষ্পস্তবক অর্পণ করে।

অনেকে আজিমপুর গোরস্থানে শহিদদের কবর জিয়ারত করে এবং তাদের জন্য দোয়া করে। তারা ভাষা শহিদদের স্মরণে আয়োজিত বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠানেও অংশগ্রহণ করে।

বাংলা ভাষাকে মর্যাদাপূর্ণ অবস্থানে নেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে শহিদদের আত্মত্যাগকে স্বীকৃতি জানাতে ইউনেস্কো (জাতিসংঘের শিক্ষামূলক, বৈজ্ঞানিক এবং সাংস্কৃতিক সংগঠন) ১৯৯৯ সালের ১৭ই নভেম্বর ২১শে ফেব্রুয়ারিকে আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস হিসেবে ঘোষণা করে। কানাডার ভ্যাঙ্কুভারে বসবাসরত দুজন প্রবাসী বাংলাদেশি, রফিকুল ইসলাম এবং আব্দুস সালাম তৎকালীন জাতিসংঘের মহাসচিব কফি আনানকে একটি প্রস্তাব পাঠান। ২১শে ফেব্রুয়ারিকে আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস হিসেবে ঘোষণা করতে তারা তাঁকে অনুরোধ করেন। এ সিদ্ধান্ত পৃথিবীর সকল বিলুপ্ত ভাষাগুলাকে সম্মান প্রদর্শন এবং সুরক্ষা প্রদান করবে বলে তারা যোগ করেন। তাদের যৌক্তিক প্রত্যাশা অনুযায়ী। তৎকালীন প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা, | ইউনেস্কোকে আনুষ্ঠানিক প্রস্তাব পাঠিয়ে দ্রুত পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেন। অবশেষে, ১৭ নভেম্বর ১৯৯৯ সালে, ইউনেস্কো ২১শে ফেব্রুয়ারিকে আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস ঘোষণা করে। ভাষাগত ও সাংস্কৃতিক বৈচিত্র্য এবং বহুভাষাতত্ত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে দিনটি এখন বিশ্বব্যাপী উদ্যাপিত হয়।





Memorizing Part

Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Observe – পালন করা	celebrate, commemorate	unremarkable, ordinary
Throughout – সর্বব্যাপী	across	overlook, ignore
Remembrance – স্মরণ	observance, recollection,, commemoration	-
Mourning – শোকাবহ	lamenting, melancholic,	cheerful
Recall – স্মরণ করা	remember	forget
Supreme – মহীয়ান, সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ	greatest, highest, unmatched	worst
Sacrifice – ত্যাগ	renunciation	_
Barefoot – খালি পায়ে	unshod	
Procession – শোভাযাত্রা	parade, march	reversal, retreat
Place – রাখা	put, leave, set	remove
Wreath – পুষ্পস্তবক	bouquet, garland	-
Attend - অংশগ্রহণ করা	participate	miss
Organize – আয়োজন করা	arrange, coordinate	-
Proclaim – ঘোষণা করা	announce, declare, state	-
Recognition – স্বীকৃতি	gratitude, acknowledgment, appreciation	negation





Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Rightful – ন্যায্য	that is correct, right or legal	illegal
Promote – উন্নীত করা	support, uphold, sponsor	demote
Awareness – সচেতনতা	consciousness	unconsciousness
Linguistic - বিভিন্ন ভাষার মধ্যে মিল বিষয়ক ভাষা-সম্বন্ধীয়	lexical, verbal	nonlexical, nonlinguistic
Diversity – বৈচিত্র	variety, multiplicity	uniformity
Multilingualism – বহুভাষাবাদ	-	unilingualism

Practice

C. Match the words/phrases in the table with their meanings.

Answer

Words/phrases	Meanings
wreath	an arrangement of flowers in the shape of a circle.
wreath	an arrangement of flowers in the shape of a circle.







Words/phrases	Meanings
In remembrance of	In memory of
proclaim	declare
promote	encourage
diversity	variety
multilingualism	practice of using several languages
In recognition of	in appreciation of



B. Read the text again and answer these questions:

- a) Why is 21 February called Shaheed Dibosh?
- b) Why do people go to the Shaheed Minar? How do they go there?
- c) Why is 21 February now observed throughout the world every year?

Answer

- a) 21 February is called Shaheed Dibosh because on this day in 1952 a number of valiant sons of our country accepted martyrdom for the sake of our mother tongue.
- b) People go to the Shaheed Minar to pay due homage to the martyrs by placing floral wreaths. there. Wearing black badges, they go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions, singing mourning songs.
- c) As the UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day on 17th November in 1999, it is observed throughout the world every year.







E. Complete the passage with suitable words.

On 21 February 1952 (a) was shed at a place between Dhako
Medical College and Dhaka University (b) to establish Bangla as a state
(c) of Pakistan.
All subsequent movements (d) struggles for independence had their
origin in the historic language (e) Shaheed Minar is the (f) of
the supreme sacrifice (g) the mother tongue.
Answer
(a) blood; (b) in order;
(c) language; (d) contributed to;
(e) movement; (f) symbol;
(g) for;

F. Write briefly how you observed this year's 21 February at your school.

Answer

Practice

Every year, our school observes February 21 with respect and reverence. It was not an exception this year. Our Headmaster accompanied by a number of teachers and students visited the Central Shaheed Minar. We wore black badges. We also went barefoot to the Shaheed Minar while singing mourning songs. Many of us visited the martyrs' graves in the Azimpur graveyard and prayed for them. After that, we returned to school. After a brief period of refreshment, we began our cultural program. Our Headmaster gave a speech on that particular day. We also performed a short drama about the 21st of February. Some of us also sung on February 21. We recalled the contribution of the martyrs with tremendous respect and reverence.







Ι.	Choose the Co	meci answer iroi	n ine iollowing dile	emanves.
1)	The historic La	nguage Moveme	ent reflects our	
a)	hatred toward	ds alien culture		
b) hatred towards foreign language			age	
c)	love for mothe	er tongue		
d)	love for demo	ocracy		
2)	The word 'dive	ersity' means		
a)	similarity	b) variety	c) likeness	d) comparison
3)	Who observe '	Shaheed Dibosh	' every year?	
a)	Political perso	ons	b) Students	
c)	People of all c	ages	d) The intellec	tuals
4)	On 21 Februar	y, people go to t	he Shaheed Minar	in procession singing-
a)	national anth	em	b) mourning so	ongs
c)	bhatialee		d) patriotic sor	ngs
5)	Our language	martyrs are thos	e who-	
a)	fought for Ber	ngali language		
b)	died for Benge	ali language		
c)	led the Langu	age Movement		
d)	fought for Eas	t Pakistan		
6)	The Internation	nal Mother Langu	age Day is being o	observed
a)	only in our co	untry		
b)	all over the w	orld		
c)	in Indian sub-c	continent		
d)	in western cou	untries		
7)	As per their	logical expecta	tions Prime Ministe	er Sheikh Hasina then took
pr	ompt initiative	by sending for	mal proposal to U	NESCO. Here formal means
_ a)	Friendly	b) personal	c) official	d) unofficial





8) The UNESCO declared 21 February as the International Mother Language Day on _____

- a) 17 November 1990
- b) 17 November 1999
- c) 17 November 1991
- d) 17 November 1998

9) On 21 February, we remember the martyrs of _____

- a) Liberation War of 1971
- b) Language Movement of 1952
- c) Mass Movement of 1969
- d) Sepoy Mutiny of 1857

10) 21 February is known to us as _____

- a) Victory Day
- b) Mother Language Day
- c) Shaheed Dibosh
- d) Independence Day

Answer

- 1) c) Love for mother tongue; 6) b) all over the world;
- 2) b) variety; 7) c) official;
- 3) c) People of all ages; 8) b) 17 November 1999;
- 4) b) mourning songs; 9) b) Language Movement of 1952;
- 5) b) died for Bengali language; 10) c) Shaheed Dibosh.

Practice

Questions:

- a) How do the events of 21 February begin?
- b) Why did the UNESCO announce 21 February as the International Mother Language Day?





- c) What do you understand by the phrase 'the rightful place of Bangla"?
- d) Why is 21 February observed as 'Shaheed Dibosh"?
- e) Why do we go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed?
- f) Mention three Bangladeshi people who contributed more to establishing 21 February as the International Mother Language Day.

Answer

- a) The events of 21 February begin at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs.
- b) The UNESCO announced 21 February as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the language martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla.
- c) 'The rightful place of Bangla' refers to the position of Bangla as a state language in the undivided Pakistan.
- d) 21 February is observed as 'Shaheed Dibosh' throughout the country every year in order to commemorate the martyrs of the Language Movement of 1952.
- e) We go to Shaheed Minar bare-footed with a view to showing due respect to the language martyrs.
- f) Two expatriates named Rafiqul, Islam and Abdus Salam; and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina.

Lesson 5: Independence Day

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

26 March, our Independence Day, is one of the most important state festivals. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister, on behalf of the





nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational insitutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs.

People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In Bangabandhu National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

অনুবাদ

২৬শে মার্চ, আমাদের স্বাধীনতা দিবস। অন্যতম একটি বড় রাষ্ট্রীয় উৎসব। প্রতি বছর অনেক উৎসাহ এবং উদ্দীপনার মাধ্যমে এই দিনটি উদ্যাপন করা হয়। এটি জাতীয় ছুটির দিন। সকল অফিস, শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান, দোকান এবং কারখানা এই দিন বন্ধ থাকে। দিবসটির সূচনা হয় ৩১ বার তোপধ্বনির মাধ্যমে।

খুব সকালে রাষ্ট্রপতি এবং প্রধানমন্ত্রী সাভারের জাতীয় স্মৃতিসৌধে জাতির পক্ষ থেকে পুষ্পস্তবক অর্পণ করেন। এরপর অন্যান্য নেতৃবৃন্দ, রাজনৈতিক দলগুলো, কূটনীতিবিদরা, সামাজিক এবং সাংস্কৃতিক সংগঠনগুলো, শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ এবং মুক্তিযোদ্ধারা শহিদদের প্রতি শ্রদ্ধা নিবেদন করেন।

সমাজের সর্বস্তরের মানুষও শোভাযাত্রা ও মিছিল নিয়ে সেখানে যায়। ১৯৭১ সালের বীরত্বপূর্ণ সংগ্রাম এবং আত্মত্যাগকে আলোকপাত করে সারাদিন অনেক সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান হয়ে থাকে।

বঙ্গবন্ধু জাতীয় স্টেডিয়ামে দর্শকদের আনন্দ দেওয়ার জন্য বিদ্যালয়ের শিশুরা, স্কাউট এবং গার্ল গাইডরা বিভিন্ন ধরনের প্রদর্শনী করে। শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোও নিজস্ব অনুষ্ঠান আয়োজন করে। বুড়িগঙ্গা নদীতে রোমানকর . . নৌকাবাইচসহ এই দিনে খেলাধুলা এবং প্রতিযোগিতার আয়োজন করা হয়ে থাকে ।

সন্ধ্যাবেলায় প্রধান প্রধান সরকারি ভবনগুলো রঙিন আলো দ্বারা সজ্জিত করা হয়। বাংলা একাডেমি, বাংলাদেশ শিল্পকলা একাডেমি এবং অন্যান্য সামাজিক-সাংস্কৃতিক সংগঠনগুলো সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান আয়োজন করে। একই,





রকমের অনুষ্ঠান দেশের অন্যান্য স্থানেও আয়োজন করা হয় ।

Memorizing Part

Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Independence – স্বাধীনতা	sovereignty.other countries freedom, liberty	Subservience
State – জাতীয়	national	local, global
Festival – উৎসব	gala day	forget
Celebrate – উদযাপন করা	commemorate, observe	apathy
Enthusiasm – প্রবল উৎসাহ	eagerness, fervour, zeal	indifference
Fervour – উৎসাহ-উদ্দীপনা	enthusiasm	
Gun salute – তোপধ্বনি	gunfire, shot	Flowerless
Floral – পুস্পসংক্রান্ত	flowery	flowerless
Wreath – পুষ্পস্তবক	bouquet, garland	-
Diplomat – কূটনীতিক	ambassador	-
Homage – শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি	respect, reverence, honor, tribute	contempt, disrespect
Martyr – শহিদ	hero	-
Heroic – বীরোচিত	valiant, brave, gallant	cowardly
Struggle - সংগ্রাম	fight, strive, labour	_





Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Display – প্রদর্শনী	parade, march-past	-
Spectator – দৰ্শক	viewer, watcher, observer	participant
Individual - স্বতন্ত্র	particularized,personal	common
Exciting – উচ্ছ্বাসময়	thrilling, stimulating	boring
Illuminate – প্রদীপ্ত করা	light, illumine	darken

Practice

C. Match the words with their meanings.

Words/phrases	Meanings
fervour	acts of performing skills
alike	to light up
spectator	in a similar way
displays	a strong feeling of excitement
illuminate	a person who is watching an event

Answer

Words/phrases	Meanings	
fervour	a strong feeling of excitement	
alike	in a similar way	
spectator	a person who is watching an event	
displays	acts of performing skills	
illuminate	to light up	







D. 1. Choose the best answer.

1) Our one of the most important state festivals is

- a) Victory Day. b) Shaheed Dibosh.
- c) Pahela Boishakh. d) Independence Day.

2) The celebration of Independence Day begins with

- a) processions.
- b) gun salute.
- c) placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum.
- d) parade by defence forces.

3) The National Mausoleum is

- a) on Dhaka University campus. b) at Ramna Park.
- c) at Savar. d) near Dhaka Medical College..

4) On Independence Day various displays are held

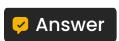
- a) at the National Parade Ground. b) in the streets.
- c) in the decorated vehicles. d) in Bangabandhu Stadium.

Answer

- 1) d) Independence Day; 2) b) gun salute;
- 3) c) at Savar 4) d) in Bangabandhu Stadium.



Write in brief, how you have celebrated this year's Independence Day at your school.



Our school's name is Y High School. We organized rallies and processions. Upon returning to our school, we refreshed. After that, we began other cultural programs. Our Headmaster gave a brief address. Different classes of students





participated in competitions involving poetry, song, painting, dance, etc. We also put on a play. Thus, over the course of the day, several cultural programs highlighted the heroic effort and sacrifice of 1971. In addition to being decorated with colorful pages and festoon, our school was illuminated with multicolored lights at night, as are all significant public buildings. Cultural events are hosted by Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, and other sociocultural groups. Similar events are being held in other parts of the nation.

Practice

1. Choose the	correct answer.				
1) The 26th Ma	rch is a				
a) religious fes	tival day	b) political festiv	al day		
c) social festive	al day	d) national festiv	val day		
2) On 26 Marc	h the country look	s			
a) Strange	b) festive	c) bright	d) festival		
3) The key poi	nts of 26 March are	e			
a) public gatherings		b) cultural progr	b) cultural programs		
c) homages to the martyrs		d) national festiv	d) national festivals		
4) What does 'd	organization' mea	n?			
a) Clan	b) tribe	c) association	d) community		
5) Who place f	loral wreaths first o	at the National Mausc	oleum at Savar?		
a) The freedor	n fighters				
b) The Presider	nt and the opposit	ion leader			
c) The Presider	nt and Prime Minist	ter			
d) The Presider	nt and the Prime M	Minister			
6) 26 March is	observed in				
a) a normal w	ay	b) a simple way			
c) a befitting manner d) a common w			'av		







7) The celebrat	ion of the Indepen	dence Day is cons	idered as		
a) a national holiday		b) the biggest	b) the biggest state festival		
c) a cultural unity		d) a political o	d) a political outcome		
8) The Indepen	dence Day is celel	brated			
a) annually	b) ordinarily	c) bi-yearly	d) worldwide		
9) What does th	ne phrase 'floral wro	eaths' mean?			
a) flower arran	gement in a circul	ar band			
b) flower arrang	gement in a bouqu	uet			
c) relics of Libe	ration War				
d) spirit of freed	dom				
10) 'Illuminate'	stands for				
a) put out	b) light	c) put on	d) put off		
11) 'Enthusiasm	' means				
a) 'Enthusiasm'	b) celebration	c) dedication	d) zeal		
12) How does t	he celebration of t	he Independence	Day begin with?		
a) a procession	n				
b) 31 gun salute	Э				
c) placing wred	aths at the Nationo	al Mausoleum			
d) parade by t	ne defence forces				
13) What do the	e President and the	Prime Minister do	at the first hour of the day		
a) attend semi	nars with the freed	Iom fighters			
b) highlight the	heroic struggle of	the martyrs			
c) pay homage	e to the martyrs by	placing wreaths a	t the National Mausoleum		
d) attend differ	ent cultural progra	ammes			
14) "Freedom fi	ghters pay homag	e to martyrs" mear	ns that they		
a) highlight the	sacrifice of the m	artyrs			
b) praise highly	of the martyrs				
c) maintain sile	nce				
d) show due re	spect and gratitud	le to the martyrs			





Answer

- 1) d) national festival day;
- 2) b) festive;
- 3) c) homages to the martyrs;
- 4) c) association;
- 5) d) The President and the Prime Minister;
- 5) d) The President and the Prime Minister;
- 6) c) a befitting manner;
- 7) b) the biggest state festival;
- 8) a) annually;
- 9) a) flower arrangement in a circular band;
- 10) b) light;
- 11) d) zeal;
- 12) b) 31 gun salute;
- 13) c) pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum;
- 14) d) show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs.

Practice

Answer the following questions:

- a) How do you judge the sacrifice of the martyrs?
- b) Do you think that the dreams of our freedom fighters have come true? How? Explain?
- c) What are the most events of the day?
- d) How do we become inspired from the passage?
- e) Who fought for our liberation?
- f) How is the Independence Day observed?
- g) Why does the nation observe 26 March?
- h) Who hold rallies?





Answer

- a) The selfless sacrifice of the millions of our people who achieved martyrdom is remembered with solemnity and gratitude. They deserve the highest honor of the country.
- b) I think that the dreams of our freedom fighters have come partially true. We are now free from foreign rule, but we have not been emancipated economically yet.
- c) The most spectaculor events of the day are placing floral wreaths, parade, displays, sports, tournaments and exciting boat race, etc.
- d) As we can learn from the passage that we find our independence in exchange of blood of our people, it inspires us to be patriotic and to be hand working person to develop the country.
- e) People of all walks of life fought for our liberation. They are known as freedom fighters.
- f) The Independence Day, the biggest state festival, is observed every year in our country with great enthusiasm and fervour.
- g) The nation observes 26 March to commemorate the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the martyrs and freedom fighters in our War of Liberation as well as to celebrate our independence and victory.
- h) People from all walks of life hold rallies to celebrate the Independence Day.

Lesson 6: Pahela Boishaskh

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla new year. The day is a public holiday. This day has a special significance for us as it is a part of Bangalee culture and tradition. People from all walks of life, irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs, celebrate the day with traditional festivities. On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood. The day inspires people to start, life with renewed hopes and inspirations.





Every year the day is celebrated traditionally. People wake up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional clothes. Women wear white sarees with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers, while men dress themselves in pajamas and punjabis. It is a day when people love eating traditional food.

One of the most colourful events of the day is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at Ramna Batamul organised by Chhayanaut.

The cultural programme begins just at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country take part in the programme that starts with the famous Tagore-song Esho-he-Boishakh, Esho Esho Artists also sing traditional folk songs, and perform classical dances to the rhythm of musical instruments.

People also come to join the colourful processions, the biggest carnival of the country, organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. The procession usually displays the traditional practices of Bangalee culture. The masks and wreaths worn by the people are so fascinating! Often they symbolise contemporary worries or happiness in the national life. It attracts an increasing number of foreign tourists every year.

The day is also observed all over the country. Different social and cultural organisations and educational institutions celebrate the day with their own cultural programmes.

On this day, newspapers bring out special supplements. There also special are programmes on the radio and television.

The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation.

অনুবাদ

বাংলা নতুন বছরের প্রথম দিন হলো 'পহেলা বৈশাখ'। দিনটি সরকারী ছুটির দিন। আমাদের কাছে এই দিনটির একটি বিশেষ গুরুত্ব আছে কেননা এটি বাঙ্গালি সংস্কৃতি এবং ঐতিহ্যের একটি অংশ। জাতিগত পরিচয় বা ধর্মীয় বিশ্বাস নির্বিশেষে সর্বস্তরের মানুষ প্রথাগত অনুষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে এই দিনটি উদযাপন করে। এই দিনে সমগ্র বাংলাদেশ উৎসব মুখর থাকে। এই দিনটি মানুষকে নতুন আশা এবং আকাজ্ফা নিয়ে জীবন শুরু করার অনুপ্রেরণা যোগায়।





প্রতিবছর দিনটি ঐতিহ্যগতভাবেপালন করা হয়। মানুষ খুব সকালে ঘুম থেকে উঠে, গোসল করে এবং প্রথাগত পোশাক পরিধান করে। নারীরা লাল পাড়্যুক্ত সাদা শাড়ি পরিধান করে এবং রঙিন চুড়ি ও ফুল দিয়ে নিজেদের সাজায়, অপরদিকে পুরুষেরা পায়জামা এবং পাঞ্জাবি পরিধান করে। এই দিনে লোকজন। ঐতিহ্যগত খাবার খেতে ভালোবাসে।

এই দিন ঢাকায় অন্যতম এক অনুষ্ঠান আয়োজিত হয়। ছায়ান আয়োজিত রমনা বটমূলের সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য খুব সকালে চারদিক থেকে শত-হাজার মানুষের ঢল নামে। রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের বিখ্যাত গান এসো হে বৈশাখ, এসো, এসো... দিয়ে সূর্যোদয়ের সাথে সাথে সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান শুরু হয় এবং অনুষ্ঠান দেশবরেণ্য শিল্পীরা অংশগ্রহণ করেন। শিল্পীরা ঐতিহ্যবাহী লোকগীতি এবং বাদ্যযন্ত্রের তালে ধ্রুপদী নৃত্যও প্রদর্শন করে।

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের চারুকলার শিক্ষার্থীদের দ্বারা আয়োজিত দেশের বৃহত্তম আনন্দমেলার রঙিন মিছিলে যোগ দিতে মানুষ আসে। এই মিছিলটি সাধারণত বাঙালি সংস্কৃতির ঐতিহ্যগত প্রথাসমূহকে প্রদর্শন করে। লোকজনের পরিহিত মুখোশ ও মালাগুলো খুবই মনোমুগ্ধকর! এগুলো প্রায়ই সমসাময়িক জাতীয় জীবনের সুখ দুঃখের প্রকাশ। এটি প্রতিবছর ক্রমবর্ধমান সংখ্যক বৈদেশিক পর্যটকদের আকর্ষণ করে।

এই দিনটি সমস্ত দেশব্যাপীও পালিত হয়। বিভিন্ন সামাজিক এবং সাংস্কৃতিক সংগঠন এবং শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান তাদের নিজস্ব সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানের মাধ্যমে দিনটি উদযাপন করে ।

এই দিনে, সংবাদপত্রগুলো বিশেষ ক্রোড়পত্র বের করে। রেডিও এবং টেলিভিশনে বিশেষ অনুষ্ঠানও থাকে। সমগ্র জাতির সাংস্কৃতিক একতাকে পহেলা বৈশাখের উদ্যাপন ফুটিয়ে তোলে।

Memorizing Part

Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym	
Significance – তাৎপর্য	importance, meaning, value	meaninglessness	
Irrespective – নির্বিশেষে	impartial, neutral	respective	
Ethnic – জাতিগত	racial, tribal	-	
Belief – বিশ্বাস	faith, idea	Disbelief	
Renewed – নবায়নকৃত	new, fresh, modified	old	
Traditionally – প্রথাগতভাবে	conventionally,	-	





Word & meaning	Synonym	Antonym
Rhythm – ছন্দ	beat, recurrence	rough, discontinuity
Carnival – আনন্দমেলা	festival, celebration	-
Fascinating – আকর্ষণীয়	attractive, charming, interesting	repellent, boring
Symbolize – প্রতিকায়িত করা	signify, denote indicate	-
Contemporary – সমসাময়িক	current	old
Supplement – ক্রোড়পত্র	postscript, adjunction	-
Unity – একতা	harmony, accord, unanimity	disarray
Caste – জাত	5([-1()	-
Creed – ধর্মীয় মতবিশ্বাস	doctrine, faith	atheism, distrust

Practice

Complete the passage with suitable words.

The word Pahel	a means the	first and Boisho	akh is the (a)	month of
Bangla calendo	ar. The day is	observed not	(b) ir	n Banglades	h but (c)
in some o	other parts of	the world. It is. c	elebrated in	n West Beng	al, Assam
and Tripura. It is	also (d)	in Australia a	nd the UK. Ir	n Australia, th	ne largest
(e) for	Bangla new y	vear is the Sydne	ey Boishakhi	Mela held (f)
Sydney Olympic	: Park. In Engl	and , the Bango	alees (g) _	cele	brate the
day with a stree	et (h)	_ in London. It i	s the (i)	Asian	festival in
Europe, (j)	Banglade:	sh and Wes Beng	gal.		





Answer

(a) first; (b) only;

(c) also; (d) observed;

(e) festival; (f) in;

(g) also; (h) procession;

(i) Traditional; (j) upholding.

Practice

E. Describe your own cultural or religious festival that you celebrate. You can use the following words, You can also use other words relevant to the festival.

colourful	special	traditional	religious	dance
cultural	flowers	food	songs	festive

Answer

As social beings, we all celebrate holidays. It is normal and desired for a person. As a Muslim, I celebrate two festivals annually. The first celebration is Eid-ul-Fitr. After a month-long fast, Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated with joy. We wear fresh clothing. We also prepare numerous types of food, like semai, fimi, payes, chatpati, and halim, among others. We visit our relatives, and they also pay us a visit. Evenings are spent in parks or other notable locations in our country. In addition, we support the underprivileged with money, clothing, and food. Eid-ul-Azha is a second occasion we observe. This holiday is mostly honored by sacrificing an animal in the name of Allah. The animal represents our sacrifice. We provide meat to the impoverished. In this manner, I observe these two holidays.