



Class 9-10 **English**

আলোচ্য বিষয়

Unit 4 - Are We Aware?

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 বছরগুলোতে 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।

Answer

Topic সংক্রান্ত সমস্যাগুলোর উদাহরণ দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

★ Example

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





Basic Discussion

✓ Lesson 1: The ferry boat

✓ Lesson 2 : Are we too many?

✓ Lesson 3: Our food and shelter

✓ Lesson 4: The story of Lipi

✓ Lesson 5 : Let's become skilled workforce

Lesson 1: The ferry boat

Basic Discussion

"Is there anybody here who has ever crossed a river by a country boat?"

"I have teacher," said Jamil And I clearly remember what happened in that journey."

"Would you please tell us what happened?" the teacher asked.

"Okay, teacher. It happened when was in class 6. On a weekly bazaar day, people were coming back with their shopping bags and baskets in hands, on shoulders and heads. They had to cross the river. It was not a big river. There was a ferry boat plying on the river. The boat could cross it in 8-10 minutes. It was just after sunset. The weather was getting bad. The wind started blowing from the north-west. Black clouds were moving fast in the sky. Everybody was trying to get into the boat. 'No more, no more, please wait, shouted the boatman. But nobody listened to him."

"What happened then, Jamil?" asked Rumi.

"With too many people on board, the boat sank in the middle of the river." replied Jamil.

"Oh no! What happened then?" asked the teacher. "Thank God. There were no casualties. All the passengers swam to the other side. But some of them lost the stuff they were carrying such as oil, salt and milk," said Jamil.

"Were you on the boat?" asked the " teacher. "No, teacher. Seeing the boat





overcrowded, I waited for the next trip," replied Jamil.

"You did the right thing, Jamil."

অনুবাদ:

"এখানে এমন কেউ কি আছ যে ডিঙি নৌকা দিয়ে কখনও নদী পার হয়েছো?"

"আমি পার হয়েছি, শিক্ষিকা," জামিল বলল, "এবং আমি স্পষ্ট মনে করতে পারি ঐ ভ্রমণে কী ঘটেছিল।"

"তুমি কী অনুগ্রহ করে আমাদের বলবে কী ঘটেছিল, " শিক্ষিকা প্রশ্ন করলেন।

"নিশ্চয়ই, শিক্ষিকা। এটি ঘটেছিল যখন আমি ষষ্ঠ শ্রেণিতে ছিলাম। এক সাপ্তাহিক বাজারের দিনে, মানুষ তাদের বাজারের থলে, ঝুড়ি যাতে, কাঁধে এবং মাথায় নিয়ে ফিরছিল। তাদেরকে একটি নদী পার হতে হয়েছিল। এটি বড় নদী ছিল না। নদীতে একটি খেয়া নৌকা নিয়মিত চলাচল করছিল। নৌকাটি ৮ থেকে ১০ মিনিটে এটি পার হতে পারত। সময়টি ছিল ঠিক সূর্যান্তের পর আবহাওয়া খারাপ হচ্ছিল। উত্তর-পশ্চিম দিক থেকে বাতাস বইতে শুরু করলো। আকাশে কালো মেঘ ঘনিয়ে আসছিল।

প্রত্যেকেই নৌকায় উঠার চেষ্টা করছিল। আর না, আর না, দয়া করে অপেক্ষা করুন", মাঝি চিৎকার করেছিল। কিন্তু কেউই তার কথা শোনেনি।"

"অতঃপর কী হয়েছিল, জামিল?" রুমি জিজ্ঞাসা করলো।

"অনেক মানুষ নিয়ে নৌকাটি নদীর মাঝে ডুবে গেল," জামিল উত্তর দিল।

"ওহ না! তারপর কী ঘটলো?", শিক্ষিকা জিজ্ঞাসা করলেন। "সৃষ্টিকর্তাকে ধন্যবাদ। কেউ হতাহত হয়নি। সকল যাত্রী সাঁতরে নদীর অপর পাড়ে উঠেছিল। কিন্তু তাদের মাঝে কয়েকজন যাত্রী তাদের বহন করা কিছু জিনিস যেমন: তেল, লবণ, এবং দুধ হারিয়েছিল," জামিল বলল ।

"তুমি কি নৌকায় ছিলে?" শিক্ষিকা জিজ্ঞাসা করলেন। "না, শিক্ষিকা। নৌকাটি বোঝাই দেখে আমি পরবর্তী যাত্রার জন্য অপেক্ষা করেছিলাম," জামিল উত্তর দিল।

"তুমি সঠিক কাজটিই করেছ, জামিল।"

Memorizing Part

Word & Meaning

Cross - পার হওয়া

Clearly – স্পষ্টভাবে

Remember - মনে করা

Happen – ঘটা, সংঘটিত হওয়া

Ply – নিয়মিত চলাচল করা

Worse – আরও খারাপ

Shout – চিৎকার করা

Listen – শোনা, কর্ণপাত করা

Fatal - মারাত্মক

Accident - দুৰ্ঘটনা





Overcrowded - জনাকীর্ণ

Casualties – হতাহতের ঘটনা



- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
- i. A ferry boat was plying on the river. Here 'plying' means
- (a) playing with other boats.
- (b) sinking in the river.
- (c) travelling along a route.
- (d) waiting for passengers.
- ii. Why was everybody trying to get into the boat? Because
- (a) it was a weekly bazar day.
- (b) after sunset no ferry would ply on the river.
- (c) everybody had shopping bags with them.
- (d) it was going to be a dark and stormy evening.
- iii. The boatman requested the people to wait, because
- (a) his boat was very small.
- (b) the boat had already too many people.
- (c) there were other boats they could take.
- (d) he would not ferry people with bags and baskets.
- iv. "With too many people on board, the boat sank..."
- (a) on the boat
- (b) on the wooden board
- (c) outside the boat
- (d) on the notice board
- v. 'There were no casualties.' The statement tells us that
- (a) nobody died.
- (b) nobody was rescued.
- (c) nobody accepted their fate.
- (d) nobody lost anything.





vi. The boat was overcrowded. Here 'overcrowded' means

- (a) people were quarrelling on the boat.
- (b) the boat was unable to carry any more people.
- (c) the boatman did not like a crowd.
- (d) people were sitting on the boat's bamboo hood.

Answer

- i. (c) travelling along a route;
- ii. (d) it was going to be a dark and stormy evening;
- iii. (b) the boat had already too many people;
- iv. (a) villagers' awareness;
- v. (a) nobody died.
- vi. (b) the boat was unable to carry any more people.

Practice

2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Why did some people have little or no patience when the ferry boat was in danger of sinking?
- (b) No more, no more, please wait who said this? Explain in 2/3 sentences.

Answer

- (a) It may be that they were in a hurry or may be they became afraid of such critical situations.
- (b) When all the people tried to get into the boat, the boatman shouted, "No more, No more, please wait." He shouted because his boat could not hold all the passengers at a time. Moreover, the wind was blowing roughly. Actually, he was afraid that the boat might sink.





- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
- i. The word 'casualty' means -
- (a) death (b) agony
- (c) fate (d) accident
- ii. 'Getting bad' refers to-
- (a) going higher and higher (b) becoming worse
- (c) crossing the limit (d) becoming dull
- iii. 'People on board' in the passage means—.
- (a) People who are on a boat
- (b) People who are buying goods
- (c) People who are crossing the river
- (d) People who drown in the river
- iv. The boat eventually-.
- (a) capsized (b) reached the destination safely
- (c) did not move (d) went out of order
- v. Everyone was trying to get into the boat, because-
- (a) the weather was calm and quiet
- (b) the weather was calm and quiet
- (c) a storm was about to rise
- (d) people were excited about the boat ride
- vi. Luckily, the passengers-the fatal accident.
- (a) survived (b) died
- (c) drowned (d) saved
- vii. How is Jamil?
- (a) prudent (b) cunning
- (c) impatient (d) passionate

Answer

i. (a) death;





- ii. (b) becoming worse;
- iii. (a) People who are on a boat;
- iv. (a) capsized;
- v. (c) a storm was about to rise;
- vi. (a) survived;
- vii. (c) prudent.



2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Why did the boat become overcrowded? What happened to the boat?
- (b) Why did Jamil wait for the next trip?
- (c) Do you agree with Jamil's decision of not crossing the river while the boat was overcrowded?
- (d) What does the writer try to highlight in this passage?
- (e) Suppose, you were Jamil. What would you do under that circumstance?

Answer

- (a) As the passengers did not pay any heed to the warning of the boatman, the boat became overcrowded. The boat sank in the middle of the river for being overloaded with passengers and goods. Consequently, some of the passengers lost their goods.
- (b) Jamil waited for the next trip as the boat was overcrowded with passengers and goods.
- (c) I agree with Jamil's decision because the boat had already exceeded its carrying capacity. As a result, the boat sank. Therefore, Jamil definitely took a wise decision.
- (d) The writer tries to highlight the consequences of having too many people in Bangladesh.
- (e) Well, if I were Jamil, I would try to make the people understand that it would be very dangerous to cross thriver in that way. I would also request





the boatman not to cross the river with too many people on board.



3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

Many of us have a tendency to get into a boat overcrowded with (a) ___ This results in fatal consequences. Such is the story of (b) ___ In his story, the victims of the boat sinking managed to (c) ___ However, some of them (d) ___ possessions as well. Jamil witnessed the disastrous (e) ___ from the bank of the river while waiting for the next trip.

Answer

(a) passengers;

(b) Jamil's;

(c) survive;

(d) lost;

(e) event.

Practice

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
- i. A ferry boat was 'plying' on the river. Here 'plying' means-
- (a) playing with other boats
- (b) sinking in the river.
- (c) travelling along a route.
- (d) waiting for passengers.
- ii. Why was everybody trying to get into the boat? Because-
- (a) it was a weekly bazar day.
- (b) after sunset no ferry would ply on the river.
- (c) everybody had shopping bags with them.
- (d) it was going to be a dark and stormy evening.
- iii. The boatman requested the people to wait, because-
- (a) his boat was very small.
- (b) the boat had already too many people.





- (c) there were other boats they could go
- (d) he would not ferry people with bags and baskets.
- iv. "With too many people on board, the boat sank ..." Here the phrase 'on board' means --- "
- (a) on the boat (b) on the wooden board
- (c) outside the boat (d) on the notice board
- v. "There were no casualties." The statement tells us that ---
- (a) nobody died. (b) nobody was rescued.
- (c) nobody accepted their fate. (d) nobody lost anything.
- vi. "The boat was overcrowded". Here 'overcrowded' means ---
- (a) people were quarrelling on the boat.
- (b) the boat was unable to carry any more people.
- (c) the boatman did not like a crowd.
- (d) people were sitting on the boat's bamboo hood.
- vii. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) Jamil praised his teacher for what he had done.
- (b) The incident took place six years ago.
- (c) The teacher appreciated Jamil's decision.
- (d) The teacher criticized Jamil's decision.

Answer

- i. (c) travelling along a route;
- ii. (d) it was going to be a dark and stormy evening;
- iii. (b) the boat had already too many people;
- iv. (a) villagers' awareness;
- v. (a) nobody died;
- vi. (b) the boat was unable to carry any more people;
- viii. (c) The teacher appreciated Jamil's decision.







2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Why were the people making a hurry to cross the river?
- (b) What happened to the passengers in the ferry boat?
- (c) Do you think that Jamil's decision was right? Why?
- (d) In what way does the text render us a message?
- (e) How can we say that Jamil is a wise boy?

Answer

- (a) As the weather was getting bad, the people were making a hurry to cross the river.
- (b) The boat was over-crowded. It sank in the middle of the river. But no passenger died. They swam to the other side of the river.
- (c) Yes, I think Jamil's decision was right, because he saw that the boat was overcrowded. He thought that life is more valuable than time. So, he didn't get into the boat.
- (d) The text renders us a message in the way that Jamil could escape the boat-capsize only because he did not get into the overcrowded boat and waited for the next trip. Jamil's example applies not only to some passengers of a boat but also to all the passengers of boats, launches, steamers and even those of buses and trains. In case, a vehicle is overcrowded, it is likely to cause a massive accident.
- (e) We can say beyond doubt that Jamil is a wise boy because he decided to wait for the next trip instead of getting into the boat, which had already been overcrowded. He did not take any risk; if he did so, he had to undergo the same difficulty what all other passengers underwent. Though he was a student of class six, he set an example of wisdom and patience.







3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

Many of us have a tendency to get into a boat (a) ___ with passengers. This results in (b) ___ consequences. Such is the story of Jamil. In his story, the victims of the boat sinking managed to (c) ___ However, some of them (d) ___ possessions as well. Jamil witnessed the disastrous event from the bank of the river while waiting for the following (e) ___.

Answer

(a) overcrowded;

(b) fatal;

(c) survive;

(d) lost;

(e) trip.

Lesson 2: Are We Too Many?

Basic Discussion

The next day when the teacher came to the class and was about to start the lesson, Shanti Barua stood up and said, "Teacher, can I ask you a question, please?"

"Go ahead, Shanti," said the teacher.

"In our last class, we heard Jamil's story of how too many people made the ferry boat sink. I have also seen crowds of people at the bus stand, railway station, launch and steamer ghats. It is not uncommon to see people travelling on top of a bus or train and meeting with tragic accidents. My question is: Are there really too many people in our country?"

"Thank you, Shanti. Please sit down."

The teacher then looked round the class and asked, "How many of you have the same question in mind?"





Almost all the hands went up.

"Okay," the teacher continued. "Finding the right answer to this question is very important for us - for our national development. So we will look at this issue with some facts so that we can find out if we are really too many or not."

অনুবাদ:

পরের দিন যখন শিক্ষিকা শ্রেণি কক্ষে প্রবেশ করলেন এবং পাঠিট প্রায় শুরু করলেন, শান্তি বড়ুয়া দাঁড়াল এবং জিজ্ঞাসা করল, "শিক্ষিকা, দয়া করে আমি কি আপনাকে একটি প্রশ্ন করতে পারি?"

"বলো, শান্তি," শিক্ষিকা বললেন।

আমাদের গত ক্লাসে আমরা জামিলের গল্প শুনেছিলাম কীভাবে অতিরিক্ত মানুষ খেয়া নৌকাটিকে ডুবিয়েছিল। আমিও বাস স্টেশনে, রেলওয়ে স্টেশনে, লঞ্চ এবং স্টিমার ঘাটে মানুষের ভিড় দেখেছি। বাস অথবা ট্রেন এর ছাদে মানুষকে, ভ্রমণ করতে দেখা এবং মর্মান্তিক দুর্ঘটনার মুখোমুখি হতে দেখা খুব বিরল ব্যাপার নয়। আমার প্রশ্ন হলো: আমাদের দেশে কি আসলেই অনেক বেশি লোকজন?

"শান্তি, তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। দয়া করে বসো।"

শিক্ষিকা তখন শ্রেণির চারদিকে তাকালেন এবংজিজ্ঞাসা করলেন, "একই প্রশ্ন তোমাদের কয়জনের মনে রয়েছে?"

প্রায় সবগুলো হাত উঠেছিল।

"ঠিক আছে," শিক্ষিকা বলতে লাগলেন। "আমাদের জন্য -আমাদের জাতীয় উন্নয়নের জন্য এই প্রশ্নের সঠিক উত্তর খুঁজে বের করা খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। তাই এই বিষয়টি আমরা কিছু তথ্যের সাথে খতিয়ে দেখব যাতে আমরা খুঁজে বের করতে পারি আমরা কি আসলে অনেক বেশি না কম।"

Memorizing Part

Word & Meaning

Start – শুরু করা

Sink – ডুবে যাওয়া

Crowd – ভিড়

Uncommon – অস্বাভাবিক

Tragic - মর্মান্তিক

Continue - চালিয়ে যাওয়া

Important – গুরুত্বপূর্ণ

National – জাতীয়

Development - উন্নয়ন

Issue – বিষয়, ব্যাপার





1. Read the chart and fill in the gaps with information from the table. Use comparatives and superlatives where necessary.

The chart shows facts about some countries including Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Sri Lanka India China

	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India	China
Land area	144,000 sq km (approx)	65,600 sq km	3,287,590 sq km	9,600,000 sq km
Population	150m	20m	1.15b	1.33b
Density of population	1000	332	382	143
Birth rate (per 1000)	20.1	17.42	22.22	12.29
Death rate (per 1000)	6.1	5.92	7.48	7.03
Growth rate	1.40%	0.7%	1.41%	0.5%

In terms of land area Bangladesh is (a) (larger) than Sri Lanka, but (b) ___ than India. China is, of course, the (c) ___ of all the four countries. Sri Lanka has the (d) ___ population among the four countries. However, China has the (e) ___ population shown in the chart. In fact, China has the (f) ___ population in the world and India has the (g) ___ highest population in the world. On the other hand, China has the (h) ___ growth rate among the 4 countries. Bangladesh has (i) ___ growth rate than India, but higher birth rate than (j) ___ and (k) ___

Answer

(a) larger; (b) smaller;

(c) biggest; (d) least;

(e) largest or most; (f) largest;

(g) Second; (h) least;

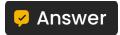
(i) Lesser or lower; (j) China; (k) Sri Lanka.







2. Write a paragraph about the population situation of any of the countries above. Use the facts given in the chart in above.



Population Situation of China

In terms of land area, China is bigger than India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Its total land area is 9,500,000 sq. km. China has the highest population in the world. The population of China is 1420 million. Positively, China has the least density of population among the four countries. The density of population in China is 153. The birth rate per 1000 in China is 10.48. It is the least birth rate among the four countries. Among the four countries, China has the highest death rate per thousand. On the other hand, China has the second least growth rate among the four countries.

Lesson 3: Our food and shelter

★ Basic Discussion

The class comes up with different problems. One group leader says, "The scarcity of food will be a serious problem in the years ahead. It is true that our agriculturists have developed new varieties of rice and its per acre production has definitely increased. But the rate of increase in food production cannot keep pace with the rate of population growth. This is because our land is fixed, i.e. we cannot increase it, while population is increasing rapidly."

Another group leader comes up with the housing problem in the country, which he says adds much to the food problem. He says, "Families are growing larger in size and at the same time breaking into smaller families. Each such family needs a separate house to live in. Also the arable fields are





being divided by these smaller families among themselves. Mills and factories are being set up, which occupy a considerable portion of our land. So while we need more land to grow more food to feed more mouths, our land is shrinking day by day. If our population grows at the present rate, a day will come when many people will not find any land to build a house on. And, as a result, many of them might live on trees or on the floating boats in the rivers."

"No way," another student argues. "Trees are being cut, hills are being cleared and water bodies are being filled up --- all to meet the needs of too many people."

"Thank you students," Ms Choudhury says, "You're quite right. Let me tell you about this village where I was born and brought up. Things were not like this in the past. I remember as a child, the village was so beautiful! The green paddy fields and yellow mustard fields seemed to be unending. They used to wave and dance in the breeze. There used to be a wood in the northern side of the village.

There was a tall tamarind tree in the middle of the wood. Also there was a big banyan tree looked like a huge green umbrella, with its aerial roots hanging down. I often used to go there with my friends. We would often have picnic there. While the boys would climb the tamarind tree and pick some tamarinds, I and my best friend Rima used to swing with f the roots. But now, look, the wood is gone. The beauty of the crop fields is spoiled by the unplanned houses built here and there."

অনুবাদ:

শ্রেণিতে শিক্ষার্থীরা অনেক সমস্যা নিয়ে উপস্থিত হয়েছে। একজন দলনেতা বলেন, "সামনের বছরগুলোতে খাদ্যের অপ্রতুলতা। হবে এক মারাত্মক সমস্যা। এটি সত্য যে, আমাদের কৃষিবিদরা নতুন প্রজাতির ধান উদ্ভাবন করেছেন এবং এর প্রতি একর উৎপাদন স্পষ্টভাবেই বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। কিন্তু = জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির হারের সাথে খাদ্য উৎপাদনের হার তাল মিলাতে পারছে না। এর কারণ হলো আমাদের জমি সীমিত, অর্থাৎ আমরা এটি বৃদ্ধি





করতে পারি না, যেখানে আমাদের জনসংখ্যা দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে চলেছে।"

আরেক দলনেতা দেশের আবাসন সমস্যা। নিয়ে এসেছে, যা খাদ্য সমস্যা এর সঙ্গে আরও সমস্যা যোগ করে বলে সে জানায়। সে বলে, "পরিবারগুলো আকারে বড় হচ্ছে এবং একই সাথে ছোট পরিবারে রূপান্তরিত হচ্ছে। এমন ধরনের পরিবারের বসবাসের জন্য আলাদা ঘর বাড়ির প্রয়োজন। এমনকি চাষযোগ্য জমিগুলোও ছোট পরিবারগুলোর নিজেদের মধ্যে বিভক্ত করা হচ্ছে। কল কারখানা স্থাপিত হচ্ছে, যা আমাদের ভূমির একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ দখল করে নেয়। তাই যখন মানুষকে খাওয়ানোর জন্য বেশি খাবারের প্রয়োজনে বেশি ভূমির দরকার, দিন দিন আমাদের ভূমি তখন সংকুচিত হচ্ছে। যদি আমাদের জনসংখ্যা বর্তমান হারে বৃদ্ধি পেতে থাকে, এমন একদিন আসবে যখন অনেক মানুষ বাড়িঘর নির্মাণের জন্য কোনো জায়গা খুঁজে পাবে না। এবং এর ফলে, অনেক মানুষ গাছপালায় এবং নদীতে ভাসমান নৌকায় বসবাস করা শুরু করবে।"

আরেকজন শিক্ষার্থী যুক্তি দেখাল, "এটি হতে পারে না।" "গাছ কাটা হচ্ছে, পাহাড় কেটে সাফ করা হচ্ছে এবং পানির জলমহাল গুলো ভরাট করা হচ্ছে —— সবই করা হচ্ছে, অধিক মানুষের চাহিদা পূরণ করার জন্য।"
"ধন্যবাদ শিক্ষার্থীরা", বেগম চৌধুরী বলেন, "তোমরা একে বারে ঠিক বলেছ। আমাকে এই গ্রামটি সম্পর্কে বলতে দাও যেখানে আমি জন্মগ্রহণ করেছিলাম এবং বড় হয়েছিলাম। অতীতে বিষয়গুলো এমন ছিল না। শিশুকালে আমি স্মরণ করতে পারি, গ্রামটি ছিল বেশ সুন্দর! সবুজ ধান ক্ষেত এবং হলুদ সরিষার ক্ষেত মনে হতো অন্তহীন। ওগুলো ঢেউ তৈরি করত এবং বাতাসের সাথে নাচত। গ্রামের | উত্তর দিকে একটি অরণ্য ছিল। অরণ্যের মাঝখানে একটি লম্বা তেঁতুল গাছ ছিল। এছাড়াও, সেখানে একটি বড় বটগাছ ছিল, যেটাকে ঝুলন্ত বায়বীয় মূল সহ একটি বিশাল ছাতার মতো দেখাতো। আমি প্রায়ই আমার বন্ধুদের সাথে সেখানে যেতাম। আমরা প্রায়ই সেখানে বনভোজন করতাম। যখন ছেলেরা তেঁতুল গাছে উঠত এবং কিছু তেঁতুল সংগ্রহ করত, আমি এবং আমার প্রিয় বান্ধবী রীমা বট গাছের মূল ধরে দোল খেতাম। কিন্তু এখন দেখো, অরণ্যটি আর নেই। যেখানে সেখানে অপরিকল্পিতভাবে ঘর-বাড়ি নির্মাণের ফলে শস্যক্ষেতের সৌন্দর্য বিনষ্ট হয়েছে।"

Memorizing Part

Word & Meaning

Considerable - উল্লেখযোগ্য

Problem – সমস্যা

Scarcity – ঘাটতি, অভাব

Serious - মারাত্মক

Develop - উন্নয়ন সাধন করা

Production – উৎপাদন

Definitely – অবশ্যই

Shrink – সংকুচিত হওয়া

Need - প্রয়োজন

Remember - স্মরণ করা

Beautiful - সুন্দর

Seem – মনে হওয়া

Unending – অসীম





Increase – বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া Wave - দুলতে থাকা

Fixed – নির্দিষ্ট Huge – বিশাল

Rapidly – দ্রুতগতিতে Climb – বিষয়, ব্যাপার

Separate – পৃথক Spoil – ধ্বংস হওয়া বা করা

Arable – চাষযোগ্য Unplanned – অপরিকল্পিত

Divide – ভাগ করা Occupy – দখল করে রাখা



1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

i. The rate of increase in food production cannot keep pace with the rate of population growth. The sentence means that food production

- (a) is as much as needed. (b) is less than what is needed.
- (c) is more than what is needed. (d) is sufficient for the population.
- ii. How can our housing problem add to our food problem?
- (a) After making houses, farmers do not have enough time to work in the field.
- (b) After making houses, farmers do not have enough money to buy food.
- (c) If you do not have a house, you cannot store your food.
- (d) For making too many houses, people are using the crop land.
- iii. What makes our land shrink day by day mentioned in line no. 13?
- (a) Families are growing larger in size.
- (b) Houses and factories are being built on it.
- (c) Smaller families need smaller houses.
- (d) Land grabbers are occupying a portion of our land
- iv. Many people may have to live on trees, because
- (a) they would like tree houses.
- (b) making houses on trees is less expensive.
- (c) they may not find land to make houses.
- (d) tree houses are safer during floods.





v. People are cutting trees to

- (a) plant more trees. (b) keep the environment clean.
- (c) make articles of furniture. (d) grow crops or make houses.

Answer

- i. (b) is less than what is needed.;
- ii. (d) For making too many houses, people are using the crop land;
- iii. (b) Houses and factories are being built on it.;
- iv. (c) they may not find land to make houses.;
- v. (d) grow crops or make houses.

Practice

2. Make a list of things Ms Choudhury saw as a child in the village. Why do you think she liked them?

Answer

List of things Ms Choudhury saw in her childhood is as follows.

- i. The green paddy field.
- ii. Yellow mustard field.
- iii. A woods in the northern side of the village.
- iv. A tall tamarind tree.
- v. A big banyan tree.

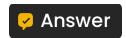
Ms Choudhury tells about her childhood to the students in the class. Her past days were very delightful. From her description of childhood days to the students, we know her likings. The beauty of the green paddy fields and mustard fields, tamarind tree, banayan tree, the breeze waving the paddy fields and mustard fields were very charming.

Practice

3. Write a composition about your village or locality. Describe any change in the things you have noticed over the years, such as houses, fields, trees, plants.







The Changes in My Village

I was born in a very beautiful village called Vajpara in Pabna. If we look back a decade before, we would see a number of changes in my village. These changes have come with population growth and necessity of life. Our village is on the bank of a little river 'Bangor'. Once the population in our village was very scanty. There were a few houses in the village. A broken muddy road passed through the village. In the rainy season, many parts of this road went under water. There was no alternative to boats. A number of ponds ditches and bushes were found here and there. A vast crop field was lying in front of the village.

But now everything of our village has changed. Our little river Bangor is now almost dried up. Population in our village has been quite high. The village has become full of houses. Even the vast crop field has been occupied by houses. The ponds and ditches have been filled up. The old broken road has been constructed of pitch.

In my childhood days, most of the houses of our village were muddy. They were roofed with reddish earthen plate locally called 'Tali'. At present, they have been replaced by brick and concrete roofed houses.

During my childhood days people mainly used kerosene lamps. But now electricity has reached our village. Satellite television was once a dream for the villagers, but now people are enjoying it.

About a decade back, the rate of literacy in our village was very low. But at present, this rate is high The condition of female education has been developed, too. Their financial condition has also been developed.

Despite some materialistic development, we cannot help being frustrated. In the past, there were a number of open fields. We could play games there. But now all of them have been occupied. Children cannot play games. The bushes in the village have disappeared. Trees have been cut down. Once





numerous known and unknown birds were found in the village, but now they are so far unnoticed.

The village has almost lost its natural resources and beauty. The villagers should be conscious of this matter. Otherwise, they will be in a great crisis in the long run.

Practice

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
- i. "The class comes up with different problems". Here, the phrase 'come up with' can be replaced by-
- (a) propose (b) suggest
- (c) Present (d) offer
- ii. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'arable' in line 7?
- (a) infertile (b) abundant
- (c) rich (d) cultivable
- iii. Which sentence is not true about Ms. Choudhury's childhood days?
- (a) The green paddy fields were as far as the eyes go.
- (b) The big banyan tree looked like a huge green umbrella.
- (c) The aerial roots which were hanging down were used for swinging.
- (d) The green mustard fields seemed to be unending.
- iv. "There used to be a wood in the northern side of the village." What does the word 'wood' mean in the above statement?
- (a) hard material that the trunk and branches of a tree are made of
- (b) a tree
- (c) an area covered with trees
- (d) part of a building
- v. What is the main theme of the passage?
- (a) to differentiate old days and present days
- (b) to focus on the impact of over using lands





- (c) to debate on food production and population growth
- (d) to plan for using river resources

vi. The setting up of mills and factories results in ---

- (a) shrinkage of our arable land
- (b) unending beauty of nature
- (c) occupation of most of the lands
- (d) i & iii

vii. People are cutting down trees to ---

- (a) keep the environment clean
- (b) make articles of furniture
- (c) plant more trees
- (d) grow crops or make houses

Answer

- i. (c) present;
- ii. (d) cultivable;
- iii. (d) The green mustard fields seemed to be unending.;
- iv. (c) an area covered with trees;
- v. (b) to focus on the impact of over using lands;
- vi. (d) i & iii;
- vii. (d) grow crops or make houses.

Practice

2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Why can't our food production keep pace with the rate of population growth?
- (b) How does housing problem augment food problem?
- (c) What are being done to meet the needs of too many people?
- (d) What can we do now to face the food andhousing problems? Explain in 2/3 sentences.





(e) How was Ms. Choudhury's village during her childhood? Describe in not more than 2/3 sentences.

Answer

- (a) Our land is limited, but our population is ever growing. Besides, the arable lands are decreasing due to unplanned housing. For all these reasons, food production cannot keep pace with the rate of population growth.
- (b) To make/build houses for the ever increasing population of our country, the cultivable lands are being occupied for setting up mills and factories. As a result, housing problem augments food problem.
- (c) To meet the needs of too many people the trees are being cut, hills are being cleared and water bodies are being filled.
- (d) The following steps can be taken to face the food and housing problems:
- i) Cultivable lands should be saved by building multi-storied buildings in villages.
- ii) New technologies should be used to increase food production, and
- iii) Population growth should be controlled by raising awareness among the people of the country.
- (e) The village of Ms. Choudhury was very beautiful as there were unending green paddy fields and yellow mustard fields. There was also a wood in the northern side of the village with numerous trees including a large banyan tree with its aerial roots hanging down and a tamarind tree.

Practice

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

The	pro	duct	tio	n of food	d is not	(a)	in	compo	arison	with	pop	oulatio	n growth.
Our	(b)		is s	shrinking	day by	day	y. Peo	ple are	maki	ng h	ouse	es and	factories
on	(c)		ŀ	Housing	problem	is	also	giving	(d)		to	food	problem
Und	oub	tedly	y ,	there lies	a close	rec	lation	betwee	n foc	od pr	oble	m and	d (e)
prob	olem)											

(a) sufficient; (b) land;

(c) land; (d) rise; (e) housing.





Lesson 4: The Story Of Lipi

Basic Discussion

In the next class Ms Choudhury tells her students the story of Lipi.

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl, was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children...three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents, particularly the mother, found it real difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. Her mother stood by her, though secretly. But when her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. Tara Mia was a widower illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

অনুবাদ:

পরবর্তী ক্লাসে মিস্ চৌধুরী তার শিক্ষার্থীদের লিপির গল্প বলেন। গত বছরের আগের বছর ১৪ বছর বয়সী লিপি রংপুরের একটি গ্রাম্য বিদ্যালয়ের নবম শ্রেণির ছাত্রী ছিল। তিন মেয়ে ও দুই ছেলে... এই পাঁচ সন্তানের মাঝে লিপি ছিল সবার বড়। তাদের বাবা অন্য মানুষের জমিতে কাজ করা এক দিনমজুর এবং তাদের মা গৃহিণী এবং অন্য মানুষের বাসায় খন্ডকালীন কাজের মহিলা। মা-বাবারা বিশেষ করে তাদের মা তাদের বাবা যে অল্প আয় করতেন তা দিয়ে পাঁচ সন্তান লালন পালন করতে খুব কষ্টের সম্মুখীন হচ্ছিলেন। হয়তো একারণেই লিপির বাবা তাকে বিয়ে দিতে চেয়েছিলেন। কিন্তু লিপি তার বাবা-মা তার ওপর যা চাপিয়ে দিতে চেয়েছিলেন তা গ্রহণ করতে প্রস্তুত ছিল না। সে পড়াশুনা চালিয়ে যেতে চাইছিল। যদিও গোপনে তার মা দীর্ঘদিন তার পাশে ছিলেন। কিন্তু তার বাবা যখন একই গ্রামের এক কৃষক এর একমাত্র ছেলে তারা মিয়ার সাথে তার বিয়ে ঠিক করলেন সে মানসিকভাবে খুব বিপর্যন্ত হয়ে পড়ল। তারা মিয়া ছিল একজন নিরক্ষর-বিপত্নীক, কিন্তু সচ্ছল। তার বাবার কয়েক একর চাষযোগ্য জমি ছিল এবং গ্রামে তার বাবা প্রভাবশালী ছিল। বিয়েটা অবশ্যম্ভাবী মনে হয়েছিল।







Word & Meaning

Rural - গ্রামীণ, গ্রাম্য Homemaker - গৃহিণী

Particularly - বিশেষ করে Really - খুবই/মারাত্মক

Raise - পালন করা Accept - গ্রহণ করা

Impose - চাপিয়ে দেওয়া Pursue - চালিয়ে যাওয়া

Secretlly – গোপনে Arrange - আয়োজন করা

Upset – মর্মাহত Illiterate - অশিক্ষিত

Seem - মনে হওয়া Inevitable – অনিবাৰ্য



Discuss in groups and agree upon an answer to this question:

What do you think Lipi should do? Why?

Discussion in Groups:

- S₁: What do you think Lipi should do?
- S₂: Lipi is brave girl. I think, first she should make her parents understand the consequences of early marriage.
- S_3 : What if her parents do not pay any attention to her?
- S₁: Well, she should tell them that she can arrange some tuition service to the children of the village.
- S_2 : In this way, she could earn some money.
- S₃: She should also tell her parents that the government is providing everything free for the girls specially for education.
- S₁: Yes, you're right.
- S_3 : If it does not work, she should discuss it with the educated people in the village.
- S_2 : She could also take help from her teachers.
- S₁: Yes, teachers have a great value in the society.
- S_3 : So, if the good and careful persons of the society take initiative, many





good things can be done.

S₁: Okay, Thanks.



First of all, Lipi should make her parents understand the bad effects of early marriage. she should tell them that woman's education is very important. The government is giving every opportunity to the girls. She can earn money by teaching children. After completion of her education, she would get a good job. Their hard days will not last long. If she fails to make them understand, she should discuss it with her classmates as well as with the educated persons. Lastly, she should tell everything to her teachers, because teachers are the most respected persons in the society.

Basic Discussion

Lipi first talked with her classmates and then with the headteacher, who was vey sympathetic to her. He called a meeting of the teachers and students of the school. He also invited the school managing committee members and some respectable persons of the village, to attend the meeting. The Headteacher explained in detail the serious consequences that would follow Lipi's marriage. She would be having children from very early age 15 or 16. It would create constant health hazards to her. Her education would stop. On top of all, her marriage against her will might shatter her future dream

At one stage, Tara Mia's father stood up and tried to argue, "You are all making mistakes. Lipi would be very happy if she got married with Tara Mia. She would have everything-money, clothes, home and status in the society. why are you trying to deprive her of this opportunity?"

But no, the big majority, who attended the meeting, supported the Headteacher.

Lipi's marriage was called off. She is now studying at Carmichael College, Rangpur.





অনুবাদ:

লিপি প্রথমে তার সহপাঠীদের সাথে এবং অতঃপর প্রধান শিক্ষকের সাথে কথা বলেছিল, যিনি তার প্রতি বেশ সহানুভূতিশীল ছিলেন। তিনি বিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষকগণ এবং ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের একটি সভা ডাকলেন। তিনি বিদ্যালয় ব্যবস্থাপনা সভার সদস্যগণ এবং গ্রামের কিছু সম্মানিত ব্যক্তিবর্গকেও সভায় আমন্ত্রণ জানালেন। প্রধান শিক্ষক লিপির বিয়ের পরের মারাত্মক ফলাফল সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত ব্যাখ্যা করলেন। সে অল্প বয়স ১৫ বা ১৬ বছর বয়স থেকে সন্তান ধারণ করা শুরু করবে। এটি তার জন্য নিয়মিত শারীরিক ঝুঁকি সৃষ্টি করবে। তার লেখাপড়া বন্ধ হয়ে যাবে। সবচেয়ে বড় কথা হলো তার ইচ্ছার বিরুদ্ধে বিয়ে তার ভবিষ্যতের স্বপ্পকে ভেন্তে দিবে।

এক পর্যায়ে, তারা মিয়ার বাবা দাঁড়ালো এবং যুক্তি প্রদর্শনের চেষ্টা করলো, 'আপনার সবাই ভুল করছের। লিপি খুব সুখী হবে যদি তার বিয়ে তারা মিয়ার সাথে হয়। সে সবকিছু পাবে-অর্থ, পোশাক, বাড়ি এবং সামাজিক মর্যাদা। কেন আপনারা তাকে এ সুযোগ থেকে বঞ্চিত করছেন?"

কিন্তু না, সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠরা, যারা সভায় অংশগ্রহণ করেছিলেন তারা প্রধান শিক্ষককে সমর্থন করলেন। শিপির বিয়ে বাতিল হয়েছিল। এখন সে রংপুরের কারমাইকেল কলেজে পড়াশুনা করছে।

Memorizing Part

Word & Meaning

Sympathetic – সহানুভূতিশীল Invite - আমন্ত্ৰণ

Respectable – সম্মানীয় Attend - অংশ নেওয়া

Explain – ব্যাখ্যা Serioius - মারাত্মক

Consequence - ফলাফল Constant - অবিরত

Hazard – ঝুঁকি Shatter - ভেঙে ফেলা

Deprive - বঞ্চিত করা Opportunity - সুযোগ

Majority – অধিকাংশ Support - সমর্থন করা

Practice

Make predictions. One is done for you.

If Lipi had married Tara Mia that time, ...

- (a) she would have become a mother of one or two children.
- (b) her health hazard would increase.
- (c) all her dreams would be shattered.







Fill in the blanks in the passage with will/would.

Ms Anjali Barua, a retired college teacher, is a widow who lives in her own flat in Dhaka. At this stage of her life, she wants to do something for the people of her village in Sherpur district. Her only daughter lives in Khulna with her husband and children. Right now she is in her village home. She is writing about her future plan in a diary.

"I don't exactly know how I should go about my plan. But one thing I know for sure, I (1) will need a lot of money for the work. If I had 5 million taka, I (2) ___ start an adult education center. Then if I found an expert on adult education, I (3) ___ prepare learning materials for the people. If you ask him what the materials (4) ___ look like, he (5) ___ be able to explain in details. I know if the people attended the classes at the center, they (6) ___ learn how to read, write and count. I (7) ___ definitely give time to this project. But to carry out the project successfully I (8) ___ have to live in the village almost permanently. Here is a problem. Who (9) ___ take care of my flat in Dhaka? If I had a good, reliable man, I (10) ___ make him caretaker of my flat. But where (11) ___ I find such a man?

Answer

Ms Anjali Barua, a retired college teacher, is a widow who lives in her own flat in Dhaka. At this stage of her life, she wants to do something for the people of her village in Sherpur district. Her only daughter lives in Khulna with her husband and children. Right now she is in her village home. She is writing about her future plan in a diary.

"I don't exactly know how I should go about my plan. But one thing I know for sure, I (1) will need a lot of money for the work. If I had 5 million taka, I (2) would start an adult education center. Then if I found an expert on adult education, I (3) would prepare learning materials for the people. If you ask





him what the materials (4) <u>would</u> look like, he (5) <u>would</u> be able to explain in details. I know if the people attended the classes at the center, they (6) <u>would</u> learn how to read, write and count. I (7) <u>would</u> definitely give time to this project. But to carry out the project successfully I (8) <u>will</u> have to live in the village almost permanently. Here is a problem. Who (9) <u>will</u> take care of my flat in Dhaka? If I had a good, reliable man, I (10) <u>would</u> make him caretaker of my flat. But where (11) will I find such a man?

Practice

Read the beginning of the story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story in a way you would like.

Nahar, a 18 year old garments worker lives with her family in a slum. She dreams of having a life full of joy. One day while going to her work place, she found a piece of gold in front of the factory gate.

Answer

Nahar, a 18 year old garments worker lives with her family in a slum. She dreams of having a life full of joy. One day while going to her work place, she found a piece of gold in front of the factory gate. She could not resist her greed and took it thinking that it would bring her a lot of money and happiness. She did not tell anything to anybody about it at her work place. On the way back home, she went to a couple of jewellery shops with a view to selling it. However, she did not notice that a hijacker had been following her all the way. No sooner had she gone to the third shop than the hijacker attacked her. He told er to give him whatever she had but Nahar was reluctant. She would not give him her belongings. At one point, the hihacker becoming desperate took out a dagger and stabbed her. Nahar fell down on the street with blood all over her body and succumbed to death. Thus, she had to sacrifice her life as 'Greed begets sin, sin fetches death.'







- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
- i. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'sympathetic'?
- (a) congenial (b) considerate
- (c) thoughtful (d) feelings
- ii. The meeting was arranged to -.
- (a) create awareness among the villagers
- (b) describe the consequences of early marriage
- (c) take legal action against the bridegroom
- (d) avoid the early marriage
- iii. What will happen if a girl get married against her will?
- (a) Her aim in life may be destroyed
- (b) She may suicide
- (c) She may take legal action
- (d) She may leave her parents
- iv. What did save Lipi from early marriage?
- (a) Bride groom's disagreement
- (b) Villagers' awareness
- (c) Lipi's fate
- (d) Lipi's classmates
- v. What did Tara Mia's father think?
- (a) Headteacher is destroying Lipi's future
- (b) The villagers' are plotting against Tara Mia
- (c) Lipi is being compelled to avoid the marriage
- (d) The villagers' are despoiling Lipi from the opportunity
- vi. The word 'opportunity' means -
- (a) occasion (b) fortune
- (c) favor (d) advantage





vii. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Social awareness can stop early marriage
- (b) Only proper punishment can stop early marriage
- (c) Lipi would be happy if she got married
- (d) Early marriage decreases the maternity

Answer

- i. (b) considerate:
- ii. (d) avoid the early marriage
- iii. (a) Her aim in life may be destroyed;
- iv. (b) villagers' awareness
- v. (d) The villagers are despoiling Lipi from the opportunity
- vi. (b) fortune;
- vii. (a) Social awareness can stop early marriage.

Practice

2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Do you think awareness can stop early marriage? Why? Why not?
- (b) Do you think the villagers are depriving Lipi? Give your answer in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) Discuss the impact of early marriage on the girl in 2/3 sentences.
- (d) Describe the role of Headteacher as a conscious member of society in short.
- (e) From your reading of the second paragraph what idea do you get?

Answer

- (a) I think awareness can stop early marriage because when the villagers protested the early marriage of Lipi, the marriage stopped. It was the awareness of the villagers that saved Lipi and her future.
- (b) I think villagers are not depriving Lipi of good fortune. They have saved her and her dream as she is now studying in a college to fulfill her dream.





- (c) The impact of early marriage on a girl may be very severe. An early married girl may have children at an early age of 15 or 16. It will create constant health hazards to the girl.
- (d) The Headteacher played a vital role. He proved himself a conscious man. As soon as he came to know about Lipi's marriage, he called an instant meeting, explained the bad effects of early marriage and stopped the marriage with the help of the villagers.
- (e) From the second paragraph, we get an idea about the character of Tara Mia's father. His father thought Lipi would be very happy with Tara Mia as she could get everything. He was an ignorant and uneducated man. Lipi's future had no value to him.

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

When Lipi went to the Headteacher, he became so (a) ___ to her that he (b) ___ to call a meeting with the respectable persons of the village. After listening to the drastic (c) ___ of early marriage, the villagers took firm (d) ___ to stop the marriage of Lipi. Thus, she saved her dream with the strong (e) ___ of the villagers.

Answer

(a) considerate;

(b) intended;

(c) consequences;

(d) decision;

(e) protest.





- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
- i. The word 'sympathetic' means .
- (a) kind (b) rude
- (c) honest (d) admirable
- ii. To become a mother at an early age is -.
- (a) risky (b) safe
- (c) okay (d) neither harmful not safe
- iii. played a vital role to create social awareness.
- (a) Lipi's classmates (b) the villagers
- (c) the Headteacher (d) Lipi
- iv. Which of the following sentences is correct?
- (a) Villagers are despoiling Lipi from her opportunity
- (b) Early marriage discourages female education
- (c) Lipi is spoiling her parents' dignity
- (d) Marriage would give Lipi social status
- v. The largest part of a group of people supported.
- (c) kept silent (d) praised Tara Mia
- vi. Who spoke in favor of marriage?
- (a) Tara Mia's father (b) Lipi
- (c) Headteacher (d) Lipi's classmates
- vii. The phrase 'call off' means-.
- (a) attack (b) continue
- (c) cancel (d) arrange

Answer

(a) early marriage

- i. (a) kind
- ii. (a) risky
- iii. (c) the Headteacher

(b) stood against early marriage





- iv. (b) Early marriage discourages female education
- v. (b) stood against early marriage
- vi. (a) Tara Mia's father
- vii. (c) cancel

2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What are the impacts of early marriage on a girl?
- (b) What role did the villagers play. Give your answer in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) "But no, the big majority, who attended the meeting, supported the Headteacher." Explain.
- (d) Why did the bridegroom's father think that Lipi would be very happy?
- (e) Can awareness stop early marriage? Why/Why not?

Answer

- (a) The impacts of early marriage on a girl may be very severe. An early married girl may have children at an early age of 15 or 16. It will create health hazards for the girl.
- (b) The villagers played a significant role in favor of Lipi. They saved her and her dreams as she is now studying at Carmichael College to fulfill her dream.
- (c) Here the writer indicates that most of the villagers agreed with the Headteacher. That is, they agreed to stop Lipi's marriage with Tara Mia at an early age.
- (d) The bridegroom's father thought that Lipi would be very happy because she would have everything-money, clothes, home and status in the society.
- (e) I think, awareness among people can stop early marriage because when the villagers protested the early marriage of Lipi, the marriage stopped. It was the awareness of the villagers that saved Lipi and her future.







3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

Lipi discussed with her classmates and the Headteacher about her early marriage. The Headteacher arranged a meeting to stop her (a) ___ marriage. He said that early marriage would make (b) ___ a victim of constant health hazards. She (c) ___ becomes a mother at her very early (d) ___. She wouldn't be able to continue her (e) ___. So, her dream would be shattered.

Answer

(a) early; (b) her;

(c) would; (d) age;

(e) study.

Lesson 5: Let's Become Skilled Workforce

Basic Discussion

Rumi: remember my brother Raihan, don't you? He applied for a front desk officer's job in a 5-star hotel.

Ratan: What happened? Has he got the job?

Rumi : No! He couldn't answer most of the questions in the interview.

Ratan: Why? He did well in the HSC, didn't he?

Rumi: Yes, he did. But the recruiting officer in the interview asked him questions in English and he couldn't understand most of them.

Ratan: Sorry, but I have a different story to tell you. My cousin Sheela did d her HSC from a college in Mymensingh. She couldn't do as well as Raihan in her exams, but she got a job as a crew member in Biman Bangladesh. She said she had answered all the questions in English both in her written test and interview.

Rumi : Great! She must be good at English. Well, then the key to getting





some jobs is English, isn't it?

Ratan: Yes, you're right.

অনুবাদ:

আমার ভাই রায়হানের কথা তোমার মনে আছে, নয় কি? সে একটি পাঁচ তারকা | হোটেলের ফ্রন্ট ডেস্ক কর্মকর্তা পদে চাকরিতে আবেদন করেছিল।

কী হয়েছিল? সে কি চাকরিটি পেয়েছে?

না! সে সাক্ষাৎকারে অধিকাংশ প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে পারে নি।

কেন? সে এইচএসসি পরীক্ষায় ভালো করেছিল, করেনি সে?

হ্যাঁ, সে করেছিল। কিন্তু নিয়োগদানকারী কর্মকর্তা সাক্ষাৎকারে ইংরেজিতে তাকে প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করেছিলেন এবং বেশির ভাগ প্রশ্ন সে বুঝতে পারে নি।

দুঃখিত, কিন্তু আমার কাছে তোমাকে বলার মতো একটি ভিন্ন গল্প রয়েছে। আমার চাচাতো বোন শিলা ময়মনসিংহের একটি কলেজ থেকে এইচএসসি পাস করেছিল। সে রায়হানের মতো পরীক্ষায় এত ভালো করতে পারেনি, কিন্তু একজন ক্রু সদস্য হিসেবে সে বিমান বাংলাদেশে চাকরি পেয়েছিল। সে বলেছিল যে, সে লিখিত এবং সাক্ষাৎকার উভয় পরীক্ষায় সব প্রশ্নের উত্তর ইংরেজিতে দিয়েছিল।

দারুণ! সে নিশ্চয়ই ইংরেজিতে বেশ দক্ষ। বেশ, তাহলে কিছু চাকরি পাওয়ার চাবি হলো ইংরেজি, তাই নয় কি? হ্যাঁ, তুমি সঠিক।

Practice

Discuss in groups and agree upon an answer to this question:

Try to find out why English is needed for a good hotel front desk job and a flight crew member.

Discussion in Groups:

 S_1 : Hello, how are you?

 S_2 : Fine, what about you?

S₁: Fine, well, we have to discuss the homework given by our English teacher.

 S_3 : What is the topic for discussion?

S₁: The topic was like: Try to find out why English is needed for a good hotel front desk job and a flight crew member.





- S₂ : It's very easy. When you'll be working at a front desk, people from different societies and cultures will come to you and will ask you about their queries.
- S₁: In a 5 star hotel or in an international standard hotel you're to speak and communicate with people in English.
- S₃: What about crew members in a flight?
- S₂: A crew member has to work with different people of different nations.
 People hardly know each other's language. So, the only language to communicate in is English.
- S_3 : Okay, thanks.
- S₂: Welcome.
- S₁: Goodbye, friends.

Choose two/three other jobs where English is needed and write why and how English is used in those jobs.

Discussion in Groups:

- S_1 : How are you?
- S_2 : Fine, what about you?
- S₁: Fine Can you tell me the names of some jobs where English is needed?
- S₂: Yes, in most of the multinational companies, RMG sector, ForeignAffairs Ministry, NGO, etc. English is needed.
- S₁: Well, why and how do multinational companies use English?
- S₃ : I can answer the question that you have asked. Well, you know, multinational companies have business around the world. The official person or manager may be of another country. So, She/ she has to use English.
- S_2 : How do they use it?
- S₃: Yes, to send E-mail, to chat or to talk in Skype, they have to use





English.

S₁: Why do RMG sector people use English?

S₂ : Well, RMG sector in Bangladesh is export oriented. They have to deal with the foreign buyers. So, they use English.

S₃: How do they use English?

S1 : The merchandisers of RMG sector have to be very strong in English. They collect orders from buyers through E-mail or chatting in the Yahoo Messanger or sometimes they talk with each other in the Skype.

S₂: Do the buyers come to Bangladesh?

S₃ : Yes, sometimes they visit Bangladesh. Then the merchandisers have to talk with them. They have to settle some dispute or disagreement with the buyers. In that case, strong knowledge in English is a must.

S₁: Yes, our discussion is very fruitful.

 S_2 : Thanks to all.

S₃: Welcome

S₁: Okay, Goodbye. See you tomorrow.

Basic Discussion

"Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world DAY has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transports. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometers away on the phone or the Internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one





language-English.

English, for us in Bangladesh, is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths."

"But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs," says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother.

"Could you please tell us why?" Rumi asks.

"This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams," continues Ms Choudhury. "Remember, English can greatly help you become skilled workers."

"But where and how can we learn such kind of English, Miss?" asks. Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, "We can learn English both in and outside the classroom. Besides your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you. During our classroom activities, we'll see how we can learn English."

অনুবাদ:

"আজকাল অনেক চাকরি রয়েছে যেখানে ইংরেজির প্রয়োজন আছে। এর কারণ হলো পৃথিবী ছোট হয়ে এসেছে। দ্রুতগতির পরিবহনের ফলে বিশাল দূরত্ব কমে গেছে। ইন্টারনেট অথবা টেলিফোনের মাধ্যমে আমরা হাজারো কি.মি. দূরে কোনো ব্যক্তির সাথে কথা বলতে পারি। তাই আমরা খুব সহজেই সমস্ত বিশ্বের সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারি। ইংরেজি এই যোগাযোগকে সহজতর করেছে।

বিশ্বে বিভিন্ন ভাষাসহ অনেক দেশ রয়েছে কিন্তু তাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে তুমি সব ভাষা ব্যবহার করতে পারো না। তাই তোমার একটি সাধারণ ভাষার প্রয়োজন যা কম বা বেশি পৃথিবীর সকল লোকের সাথে তুমি ব্যবহার করতে পারবে। ইংরেজি হলো ঐ সাধারণ ভাষা । তুমি একজন চীনা খেলনা প্রস্তুতকারকের সাথে, একজন ফ্রান্সের শিল্পীর সাথে, একজন আরব রাষ্ট্রদূতের সাথে অথবা একজন কোরিয়ান নির্মাতার সাথে একটি





ভাষায় কথা বলতে পারো-এটি হলো ইংরেজি।

বাংলাদেশে, আমাদের জন্য ইংরেজি, আরো বেশি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। যেমনটা আগে আমরা দেখেছি যে, একটি ছোট দেশে আমরা অনেক বেশি সংখ্যক মানুষ। তাই যদি তুমি ইংরেজি শেখো, তোমার ভালো চাকরি পাবার সুযোগ রয়েছে দেশের ভেতরে এবং বাইরে। এবং এটি আমাদের লক্ষ লক্ষ বেকার যুবকদের জন্য একটি খুশির সংবাদ। "কিন্তু মিস, আমরা ১২ অথবা ১৪ বছর ধরে ইংরেজি শিখি, তবু আমরা ভালো চাকরি পাই না," রুমি বলল। তারপর সে শ্রেণিতে তার ভাইয়ের কি হয়েছিল তা বলল। "আপনি কি দয়া করে আমাদের বলতে পারেন, কেন?" রুমি জিজ্ঞাসা করল।

"এটি একটি খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রশ্ন, রুমি । ব্যক্তিগত, সামাজিক, জাতীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক পর্যায়ে মানুষের সাথে যোগাযোগের মতো কাজের প্রয়োজনে মৌখিক এবং লিখিত উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই আমাদের ইংরেজি শেখা উচিত। কিন্তু দুর্ভাগ্যজনকভাবে এই মুহূর্তে আমরা প্রধানত পরীক্ষার জন্য ইংরেজি শিখি," মিস চৌধুরী বলতে থাকেন। "মনে রাখবে ইংরেজি তোমাকে দক্ষ কর্মীতে পরিণত হতে দারুণভাবে সাহায্য করতে পারে।"

"কিন্তু কোথায় এবং কীভাবে আমরা এ ধরনের ইংরেজি শিখতে পারব, মিস?" রতন জিজ্ঞাসা করে। বেগম চৌধুরী বলেন, "আমরা ইংরেজি ক্লাসের ভেতরে এবং বাইরে উভয় ক্ষেত্রে শিখতে পারি। তোমার পাঠ্যবইয়ের পাশাপাশি, রেডিও, টেলিভিশন, পত্রিকা, সাময়িকী, কম্পিউটার এবং অন্যান্য সম্পূরক উপকরণ তোমাকে তোমাকে দারুণভাবে সহযোগিতা করবে। আমাদের শ্রেণি কক্ষের কার্যক্রমের সময়, আমরা কীভাবে এই ইংরেজি শেখা যায় তা দেখব।

Memorizing Part

Word & Meaning

Distance – দূরত্ব Learn - শেখা

Speedy – দ্ৰুত Happen - ঘটা

Communicate – যোগাযোগ করা Unfortunately - দুর্ভাগ্যবশত

Common – সাধারণ Continue - চালিয়ে যাওয়া

Ambassador – রাষ্ট্রদুত Remember – মনে করা

Important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Skilled - দক্ষ

Opportunity – সুযোগ Supplementary - সম্পূরক

Unemployed – বেকার Activity - কার্যক্রম







1. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Describe briefly the things that have made the present world smaller.
- (b) Give reasons why a common language is needed in today's world.
- (c) Why is English needed all the more in Bangladesh?
- (d) How can our youths become skilled workforce?

Answer

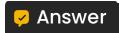
- (a) The use of internet, skype, e-mail, 3G technology, Google search engine, Yahoo Messenger, g-mail, video conferencing, satellite TV, Google Earth, etc. have made this world smaller.
- (b) It's not possible for a person to speak all the different languages. Again, for business communication, we have to learn English. For higher studies, we have to learn English. For better jobs and salaries, we have to learn English. It is an effective tool to develop ourselves.
- (c) If we learn English, we can communicate with the rest of the world effectively. People, who know good English are needed everywhere. In order to avail the best opportunities, we have to learn English. Bangladeshi people are very talented, but we need to learn English to show our best skills. For getting scholarships and good jobs, we need to learn English in a perfect way.
- (d) First, the youths should set a goal. After setting the goal, they should work accordingly. In order to be educated in the latest science and technologies, they have to be really good in the four skills of English. They have to work for the development of the nation. If they develop themselves, the nation will also be developed and reach the peak of success.

Practice

Find out how many people in your village or locality can speak or write English for communication. State their age, education and what they do.







About 1500 people live in my village. Few of them can speak English, it may be 200 or more. Their age is in between 18-39. Most of them are either graduates or HSC passed. Most of them are engaged in government or private jobs. Only a few of them are in business.

Practice

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
- i. English is very important for us because-
- (a) we need it to visit foreign countries.
- (b) we need it for getting good jobs at home. and abroad and communicating with foreign people.
- (c) it removes only unemployment.
- (d) it elevates our social position to a higher level.
- ii. A common language to communicate with all the people in the world is -
- (a) Chinese

(b) Mandarin

(c) Bangla

- (d) English
- iii. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'whole' used in line 3?
- (a) Fractional

(b) Part

(c) Partial

- (d) Entire
- iv. The most useful function of English is -
- (a) It enables people to read English magazines, newspapers and to operate computer.
- (b) It creates opportunity of communicating with the people of other countries.
- (c) Developing easy communication wit foreigners and getting, ample chance employment at home and abroad.
- (d) Creating opportunity of being employethe country.





- v. In the global context, English is needed-
- (a) for personal purposes
- (b) for personal, social, national and international purposes
- (c) for national purposes
- (d) for communicative purposes
- vi. English is a ___ for all nations.
- (a) lingua franca

(b) not essential

(c) fake

- (d) genuine
- vii. Students learning English for 12-14 years cannot manage a good job because-
- (a) they are not skilled
- (b) they fail to learn effective English
- (c) they are not properly educated
- (d) they have no powerful and influential relatives

Answer

- i. (b) we need it for getting good jobs at home, and abroad and communicating with foreign people.
- ii. (d) English
- iii. (d) Entire
- iv. (c) Developing easy communication wit foreigners and getting, ample chance employment at home and abroad.
- v. (b) for personal, social, national and international purposes
- vi. (a) lingua franca
- vii. (b) they fail to learn effective English.

Practice

2. Answer the following questions.

(a) From your reading of paragraph 1 of the passage, write down how we can communicate with the whole world.





- (b) "And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths." Why does the author say this? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) How can we learn communicative English?
- (d) Describe in brief why a common language is needed to communicate with the people of the world.
- (e) How can English help Bangladesh as a whole?

Answer

- (a) We can communicate with the whole world using a common language which is English.
- (b) Proficiency in English makes a person more eligible for a job. So, if our unemployed youths learn English well, they will be able to find jobs both within and outside the country.
- (c) We can learn communicative English both within and outside the classroom. In addition to our textbooks, radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will help us a lot in this regard.
- (d) We cannot speak all the languages of different people from different countries to communicate with them. Therefore, we need a common language which is understood more or less by people all over the world.
- (e) By learning English, the unemployed youths of Bangladesh can become skilled workforce. Then, they will be able to find good jobs both within and outside the country and contribute to the country in many ways. Thus, English can help Bangladesh as a whole.

Practice

- 3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.
- (i) Globalization has made the world smaller and so it requires a (a) ___ language for international communication. The lingua franca of the world is





(b) English provides us with the (c) to pursue a good job. Being a
densely (d) country, Bangladesh is cursed with unemployment. Proficiency
in English may help (e) the unemployment problem and bring economic
development.

(ii) Globalization has made the world smaller and so it requires a common language for (a) ___ communication. The lingua franca of the word is English. English (b) ___ us with the opportunity to pursue a good job. Being a densely (c) ___ country, Bangladesh is cursed with (d) ___ problem. Proficiency in English may help (e) ___ this problem greatly.

(iii) English is a common language through which you can (a) ___ your ideas and views (b) ___ people all over the world. English is very essential in (c) ___ of Bangladesh. We should try our level best to (d) ___ this language with a view to having a good job within and (e) ___ the country.

Answer

(i) (a) common:

(b) English;

(c) opportunity;

(d) populated;

(e) curb.

(ii) (a) global/international;

(b) provides;

(c) populated;

(d) unemployment;

(e) solve.

(iii) (a) exchange/express;

(b) with/to;

(c) perspective/ respect;

(d) learn;;

(e) outside.

Practice

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

i. Which of the following has the closestmeaning of the word 'supplementary'?

(a) augmenting

(b) additional

(c) documentary

(d) elementary





- ii. What does the expression 'the world has become smaller' refer to-
- (a) reduction of world population
- (b) reduction of the world's total land area
- (c) advancement in communication technology
- (d) advancement in medical technology
- iii. Remarkable jobs require -
- (a) lack of English communication skill
- (b) inadequate communication skill
- (c) proficiency in English
- (d) formal attire
- iv. How is to develop a skilled worker? By-
- (a) acquiring speedy transporting system
- (b) ensuring technological advancement
- (c) learning English mainly for our exams
- (d) developing English speaking and writing skills
- v. What is the most significant benefit of learning English?
- (a) eliminating poverty
- (b) reducing unemployment
- (c) reducing politics
- (d) reducing illiteracy
- vi. Do you agree with which of the following statement
- (a) Proficiency in English avails us of foreign jobs.
- (b) Learning English increases unemployment.
- (c) English shortens vast distances.
- (d) Learning English gives travelling opportunities.
- vii. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'shorten'?
- (a) minimize

(b) shrink

(c) abbreviate

(d) elide





Answer

- i. (b) additional;
- ii. (c) advancement in communication technology;
- iii. (c) proficiency in English;
- iv. (d) developing English speaking and writing skills;
- v. (b) reducing unemployment;
- vi. (a) Proficiency in English avails us of foreign jobs;
- vii. (a) minimize.

Practice

2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Why do we need a common language?
- (b) "Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport." What do you understand by the sentence?
- (c) Do you think English can eliminate youth unemployment in Bangladesh?

 How?
- (d) Why can't the youth of Bangladesh get remarkable jobs after learning English for 12 or 14 years?
- (e) How can we improve our English communication skill?

Answer

- (a) Communication advancement works as a stimulant in economic development. Therefore, to communicate with the heterolingual world for the sake of our economic prosperity, a common language is needed.
- (b) The sentence portrays the development in communication technology. The invention of speedy transports has made it possible to travel anywhere in the world within the shortest possible time. Hence, the vast distances appear to be smaller.
- (c) I think, English can eliminate youth unemployment in Bangladesh as proficiency in English can enable the youth of Bangladesh to pursue a





remarkable job. They can find jobs inside and outside the country.

- (d) Even after learning English for 12 or 14 years, the youth of Bangladesh cannot get remarkable jobs because they learn English focusing on exams mainly. They do not learn English with a view to communicating with others.
- (e) We can improve our English communication skill by improving our English speaking and writing skills. Communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels can also help us greatly. Moreover, we can improve our English with the help of radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials along with our textbooks.

Practice

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

Globalization requires a single language for international communication. The lingua franca of the world is (a) ___ English provides us the (b) ___ to pursue a good job. Being a densely (c) ___ country, Bangladesh cursed with unemployment. Is Proficiency in English, (d) ___. unemployment problem and brings economic development. However, the educated youths of Bangladesh will yet remain (e) ___ if they do not discard their exam-focused way of learning

Answer

(a) English;

(b) opportunity;

(c) populated;

(d) eradicates/eliminates;

(e) unemployed.