

Summary Writing

প্রশ্নে উল্লেখিত Passage টির Summary লিখতে হবে 100 শব্দের মধ্যে। একটি মান সম্মত Summary লিখতে শিক্ষার্থীদের কতিপয় বিষয়ের উপর বিশেষ ভাবে গুরুত্ব দিতে হবে।

✎ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ আলোচনা

- ☞ যে Passage টির Summary লিখতে হবে প্রথমে তা প্রথম থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত ভাল ভাবে পড়তে হবে।
- ☞ Passage এর মূল বিষয়, ভালভাবে বোঝার চেষ্টা করতে হবে এবং প্রত্যেকটি Sentence এর গঠন বোঝার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।
- ☞ Summary এর প্রথম Sentence যেন Standard মানের ভাষা হয় সে বিষয়ে বিশেষ ভাবে গুরুত্ব দিতে হবে এবং সম্পূর্ণ Summary একটি Para তে লিখতে হবে।
- ☞ Passage এ Quotation বা Unnecessary Topics থাকতে পারে যা Summary তে কোন ভাবেই লিখা যাবে না। প্রচুর অতিরিক্ত অনুশীলন শিক্ষার্থীর দক্ষতা অর্জনে সহায়তা করবে। মনে রাখতে হবে অনুশীলনের বিকল্প কিছুই নেই। এ জন্য নিম্নে Summary লিখতে কতিপয় Passage তুলে ধরা হলো।

A tsunami is a great wave or series of waves. It extends from the surface water to the sea floor and moves the entire vertical section of ocean through which “it speeds. The greater the ocean depth” the faster the tsunami travels. Speeds of up to 600 miles per hour have been recorded. Far out in the ocean the tsunami can hardly be noticed, but toward land it slows down as the bottom of the wave drags on the seabed. Its top then rises to great heights of fifty to a hundred feet or more. Tsunamis are not the same as tidal waves, which are caused by cyclonic storms and have frequently struck Bangladesh. Both waves cover the land With water, and cause much destruction, but the tsunami strikes without warning. Tidal waves, on the other land, can be predicted by the wind speed and the level of the tide. Tsunamis can reach much greater heights than tidal waves. The causes of both waves are different. Tidal waves result from the powerful wind of storms, whereas a tsunami is caused by shifts of the earth under the sea. Fortunately- Bangladesh has never in living memory been hit by a tsunami. On Dec. 26, 2004, almost 300,000 people in 11 countries were killed by a tsunami caused by a 9.3 earthquake off the coast of Indonesia. The earthquake’s magnitude was at first estimated to be 9.0, but later information received put the magnitude at 9.3 Therefore the energy released was three times larger than Originally thought making this the second largest earthquake ever instrumentally recorded. The largest earthquake ever recorded, which measured 9.2 was in Chile on May 22, 1960. An International Tsunami Survey Team (ITST) studying the effects of the December 26 tsunami on Indonesia’s island of Sumatra documented wave heights of 20 to 30 m (65 to 100ft) at the island’s northwest end. The effects of the tsunami were felt as far away as Somalia. In Bangladesh the earthquake caused the water in ponds and in the Bay of Bengal to become very choppy, overturning some boats.’ Scientists now have an effective system for locating a tsunami at its source. They can calculate when it will arrive at points of land and can warn people to move to higher areas.

Summary: Tsunamis are very destructive waves caused by earthquakes. The travel thousands of miles at extremely high speeds forming huge waves near shore. They differ from tidal waves that are caused by storm winds and tides and travel on the surface of the sea. The earthquake that winds and tides and travel on the surface of the sea. The earthquake that caused the tsunami on 26 Dec., 2004, was the’ second strongest earthquake recorded. A method of detecting tsunami has been developed and may make it possible to warn people to flee to higher ground.

Bangabandhu Satellite – 1**Part-A****Read the following passage and answer question no. (1-7)**

A satellite refers to an artificial body placed in orbit around the earth or another planet in order to collect information or for communication. The Bangabandhu Satellite-1 is the first Bangladeshi Geostationary communications and broadcasting satellite. It is named after the father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. It was manufactured by Thales Alenia Space. The satellite was the first payload launched by a SpaceX Falcon 9 Block 5 rocket. The project is being implemented by Bangladesh telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) working hand-in-hand with US based Space Partnership International, LLC. The satellite will expand Ku-band coverage over all of Bangladesh and its nearby waters including the Bay of Bengal, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, eastern Indian states (West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh) and Indonesia. This is coupled with C-band coverage for all aforesaid areas. The total cost of the satellite was projected to be 248 million US dollars. Bangabandhu Satellite-1 was launched on 11 May 2018, on a SpaceX Falcon 9 launch vehicle at the Kennedy Space Center, USA. It was the first payload to be launched using the new SpaceX Block 5 model of the rocket. Bangladesh is the 57th nation in the world to own a satellite. There is also a monogram of the government of Bangladesh. In the outer section of the satellite the red-green flag of Bangladesh is painted and on the flag, there is written “Bangabandhu-1” in English and Bangla. Direct-to-Home services always provide faster access to worldwide television entertainment. Currently, there are only two companies that have licence from the government. These are Beximco and Buyer Media Limited. Before, the operators conducted a monopoly business. Now there will be a big change and easier, faster access to global TV entertainment will be ensured. The satellite will have VSAT private networks consisting of voice, data, video and internet services to the banks, corporate offices etc. The service will be delivered using Ku-Band in the Bangladesh and the India Plus coverage regions and using C-Band beams, according the BTRC. In the event of unexpected disasters hitting the country, telecommunication system in Bangladesh might be unavailable. During such emergency situations, satellite network can play an important role in ensuring uninterrupted telecommunication services in the country. The remote areas of the country like the coastal area will have much better internet connectivity, thanks to the BS-1. Bangladesh’s satellite contributes to bridging the digital divide in both large cities and rural areas. These isolated villages will gradually benefit from all the advantages of digital connectivity. Bangladesh’s satellite contributes to bridging the digital divide in both large cities and rural areas. These isolated villages will gradually benefit from all the advantages of digital connectivity. Bangabandhu Satellite-1 is a strong symbol, conveying the nation’s ambitious hopes and spurring the country’s economy, while also generating jobs. Even the slightest facts and figures posted on social media have stimulated unprecedented enthusiasm. The satellite is a fantastic driver of economic growth and recognition in Asia, supporting improvements in a number of different sectors across the region, including defense, telemedicine, training, online searches and videoconference services.

1. Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentences from the passage above:

- a. What Is a Satellite?
- b. Why Are Satellites Important?
- c. What is the background of satellite in Bangladesh?
- d. How will Bangabandhu satellite benefit Bangladesh?
- e. What type of satellite is bangabandhu 1?
- f. Who is the owner of Bangabandhu satellite?
- g. When did Bangabandhu satellite launch?
- h. Which country made Bangabandhu Satellite-1?
- i. In which bands Bangabandhu Satellite 1 transmits and receives its signal?
- j. What do you know about the aborted launch of Bangabandhu Satellite 1?

2. Guess the meaning of the following words/expression using contextual clues: (The words are underlined in the passage)

- a) Information -
- b) Satellite -
- c) Telecommunication -
- d) Aforementioned -
- e) Orbit -

3. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech :

Noun	Verb	Adjective
a) Connectivity		
	b) Launch	
c) Recognition		
		d) Aforementioned
e) Entertainment		

4. Join the sets of sentence into once sentence .

- a) The Bangabandhu Satellite-1 is the first Bangladeshi geostationary communications and broadcasting satellite. It is named after the father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
- b) It is named after the father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. It was manufactured by Thales Alenia Space.
- c) It was the first payload to be launched using the new space X block 5 model of the rocket. Bangladesh is the 57th nation in the world to own a satellite.
- d) Bangabandhu satellite – 1 is a strong symbol, conveying the nation’s ambitious hopes and spurring the country’s economy, while also generating jobs.
- e) The remote areas of the country like the coastal area will have much better internet connectivity, thanks to the BS-1. Bangladesh’s satellite contributes to bridging the digital divide in both large cities and rural areas.

5. Write a sentence with each of the following words/expressions. Copying of any sentence from the passage must be avoided.

- a) Conducted–
- b) Monopoly –
- c) Corporate –
- d) Coverage –
- e) Disasters –
- f) Unexpected –
- g) Telecommunication –
- h) Networks –
- i) Ambitious –
- j) Videoconference –

6. Summarize the passage in your own words in 100 words.

7. Write a letter the editor of a daily Newspaper on the various types of benefits and different uses of Bangabandhu Satellite -1 in Bangladesh.

Part – B

8. Write an essay in about 1000 words on any one of the following topics :

- a).....
- b).....
- c)

9. Translate the following text into Bangla :

10. Translate the following text into English :



Read the comprehension and answer the following questions

The country has made major strides in achieving its vision of Digital Bangladesh and there is a likelihood that it could make the vision a reality before the 2021 deadline.

The government has done more than half the job of Digital Bangladesh by 2021, one of the election pledges of the ruling Awami League, said Zunaid Ahmed Palak, state minister for post, telecommunications and information technology. Digital centers in 4,547 union parishads, 321 municipalities, and 407 wards in 11 city corporations have already been set up, according to data of Access to Information Program of the Prime Minister's Office. Kabir Bin Anwar, project director of the Access to Information program and director general of the PMO, came up with the information at a PMO press briefing on Tuesday's Digital Centre Entrepreneurs Conference. The conference at the National Parade Ground would mark the fourth anniversary of the union digital centers. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and her IT Affairs Adviser Sajeeb Wazed Joy would be there. Kabir said at the conference Bangladesh would celebrate getting the World Summit on Information Society Award and World Information Technology and Service Alliance Award.

The data of the Access to Information Program shows that the digital centers provide 60 kinds of public and private services, including computer trainings, land registrations, public exam results, government form downloads, birth and death registrations, online university admissions, employment information, and mobile banking.

The centers have already served people 12 crore times with services like registration of seven crore births, and more than 20 lakh overseas job-seekers have had services from the digital centers.

Around 10,000 young ICT entrepreneurs have become self-reliant in the 4,547 union digital centers, Kabir said, adding that time and money of the people had been saved and the entrepreneurs earned Tk 140 crore.

Minister Palak said even Bill Gates praised Bangladesh in a global ICT forum recently saying that people of the country had been widely adopting new technology.

"But we are not satisfied as there is still a long way to go to achieve the vision of Digital Bangladesh," he added. He said by 2016 all union digital centers would be connected via fiber optic cable with one mbps Internet connection. Besides, there was a plan to set up call centers at the village level, he added.

The government is now producing 500 mobile phone apps to deliver government services instantly to people, he said, adding that the work to introduce e-office was about to be completed.

Within this month, digital signature facility would be introduced down to the additional-secretary-level officials and this facility would be taken to the upazila level by next year, he added.

He said offices of the deputy commissioners and upazila nirbahi officers have already been digitalised and around one lakh WiFi zones would be set up across the country with the help of China.

Palak said Joy, also the prime minister's son, has a plan to set up village-based ICT clubs and language clubs in union digital centers by 2018.

"Though the prime minister set 2021 for building Digital Bangladesh and a middle income country, we will be able to achieve that much before the deadline," Palak said.

Naimuzzaman Mukta, people's perspective specialist of Access to Information Program, said people were now opening facebook accounts at a much higher rate than the child birth rate, indicating Bangladesh has progressed a lot digitally.

01. Answer the questions below. Do not copy any sentence from the passage above. Write the answers in your own sentences having your own wording and phrasing:

- According to the passage, what was the election pledge of the ruling Awami League?
- According to the Prime Minister's Office, how many have digital Centers been set up all over the Bangladesh?
- Who is the Prime minister's IT affairs adviser?
- How many services do the digital centers provide?
- What are remarkable among those services?
- What is the Bill Gates' comment regarding making Bangladesh Digital?
- According to the Director General of PMO, Mr. Kabir, What is their target regarding 'Digital Bangladesh' by 2016?
- Which areas will become under Wi-Fi zones? Who will help Bangladesh to create Wi-Fi zones?
- What is Prime Minister's son's plan by 2018?
- What could be the title / caption / heading of the given passage above?

02. Write meanings of the following five words used in the passage. The meanings are provided in the box below. There are more than five words in the box. Choose the appropriate meanings:

- (a) Stride. (b) Deadline. (c) Pledge. (d) Access. (e) Adopt.

inauguration	exit	pace
accept	oath	speech
closing date	entree	reject

03. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Adopt	*
Access	(b)	*
(c)	*	Digital
Election	(d)	
*	satisfy	(e)

04. Correct the following run-ons by using instruction given within the brackets at the end of each sentence:

- The people of the country have been adopting new technology. (Negative)
- The people of the country have adopted new technology. (Passive)
- Offices of the deputy commissioners and upazila nirbahi officers have already been digitalized by the government. (Active)
- Offices of the deputy commissioners and upazila nirbahi officers have already been digitalized. (Interrogative)
- Joy, the prime minister's son, has a plan to set up village-based ICT clubs and language clubs in union digital centers by 2018. (Complex)

05. Use appropriate capitalization, punctuation and quotation marks where required:

Mr Kabir says joy the prime ministers son has a plan to set up village-based ict clubs and Language clubs. this is really an Epoch-making plan to make Bangladesh digital.

06. Summaries the passage in your own words in 100 words.

07. Write a letter to the Editor of the newspaper in which the passage appeared as a feature, responding to the news on 'Digital Bangladesh'.

ANSWER

- 01.** (a) According to the passage, to make Bangladesh digital (Digital Bangladesh) was the election pledge of the ruling Awami League.
- (b) According to the Prime Minister's Office, digital centers in 4,547 union parishads, 321 municipalities, and 407 wards in 11 city corporations have already been set up.
- (c) Sajeeb Wazed Joy is the Prime minister's IT affairs adviser.
- (d) The digital centers provide sixty types of public and private services.
- (e) The remarkable services among those are computer trainings, land registrations, public exam results, government form downloads, birth and death registrations, online university admissions, employment information, and mobile banking.
- (f) Regarding making Bangladesh Digital, Bill Gates comments that the people of Bangladesh have been widely adopting new technology.
- (g) According to the Director General of PMO, Mr. Kabir, by 2016, all union digital centers will be connected via fibre optic cable with one mbps Internet connection. Besides, there is a plan to set up call centers at the village level.
- (h) The whole country will become under one lakh Wi-Fi zones. China will help Bangladesh to create Wi-Fi zones.
- (i) By 2018, the Prime Minister's son's plan is to set up village-based ICT clubs and language clubs in union digital centers.
- (j) The title / caption / heading of the given passage above could be-'Digital Bangladesh'.

02.

Given Words	Meanings
Stride	pace
Deadline	closing date
Pledge	oath
Access	entree
Adopt	accept

- 03.** (a) adoption; (b) access; (c) digit; (d) elect; (e) satisfactory.
- 04.** (a) The people of the country have not been avoiding new technology.
- (b) New technology has been adopted by the people of the country.
- (c) The government has already digitalized Offices of the deputy commissioners and upazila nirbahi officers.
- (d) What have already been digitalized?
- (e) Joy, who is the prime minister's son, has a plan to set up village-based ICT clubs and language clubs in union digital centers by 2018.
- 05.** Mr. Kabir says, "Joy, the Prime Minister's son has a plan to set up village-based ICT clubs and language clubs. This is really an epoch-making plan to make Bangladesh digital."

06. Summary: To make Bangladesh digital is the election pledge of the incumbent government. Keeping eyes on that the government is trying its best to actualize its election mandate. Through many projects and steps, the present govt. has brought many areas of the country under ICT. Even, they have reached at the upazila and village level. A lot of digital centers have been set up at union parishad level. More steps and projects will be taken by the government of Bangladesh in the coming days.

07.

10. 08. 2021

The Editor

The Daily Star

Karwanbazar, Dhaka.

Dear Sir,

With reference to an article published on 'Digital Bangladesh' on the editorial page on the 9th August, 2021, in your esteemed daily, I would like to make feedback on that article. And if you have a kind favor to publish it on the '0 page, I shall be highly grateful to you and your esteemed daily.

Sincerely Yours

Md. Sayeef Shahriar

A regular reader & commentator

A feedback on 'Digital Bangladesh'

This article reveals the feedback on the article- 'Digital Bangladesh' published in 'The Daily Star' on the 9th August, 2016. The article highlights- to make Bangladesh digital is the election pledge of the incumbent government. Keeping eyes on that the government is trying its best to actualize its election mandate. Through many projects and steps, the present govt. has brought many areas of the country under ICT. Even, they have reached at the upazila and village level. A lot of digital centers have been set up at union parishad level. More steps and projects will be taken by the government of Bangladesh in the coming days. Under these circumstances, there should take some necessary steps to improve the digital world in Bangladesh. They are-

- ✓ Non-stop power supply is a must to make a country digital, because the people of Bangladesh are experiencing a lot of load-shedding. ICT-based courses are needed to run in every institution. For those courses, the expert teachers are to be appointed.
- ✓ Village-level development is must.
- ✓ To make Bangladesh digital, world class technology is imperative to import.
- ✓ It is also necessary to set up affiliation with the developed countries to fetch high-fidelity (hi-fi) technology.



Read the comprehension and answer the following questions

Bangladesh as well as other developing countries inherited a structure of governance characterised by large amount of paper work and file handling, time consuming process and many levels of explicit controls and approvals. Governments in the developing nations cost too much, delivers too little and is not sufficiently responsive or accountable. E-governance offers a new way forward, helping improve government processes, connect citizens and build interactions with and within civil society. Information gathered from cross section of the government such as ministries, departments, directorates, offices etc. if not utilised properly is a waste of effort and money and has no value of its own. The resources need planning and management. Therefore, the computerisation of government, today and the foreseeable future is a prerequisite for the effective national development.

Although infrastructure such as telecommunication, power, road access and sanitation has been improving lately but it is not yet adequate in most parts of the country. Presently the main focus is given to the voice communication infrastructure. But we should develop Data Communication parallel with equal importance. Infrastructure for IT education, training, research should be facilitated by the government. The government is in the process of adopting of an IT policy. The said policy should be appropriate and ensured that the policy addresses the IT problems from the grass root level. More than anythings else, it is the mindset of government officials that poses the biggest bottleneck to e-governance. There are a number of reasons why they resist the use of computers beyond usual typing of letters and documents. Some of the primary reasons are : (a) they are resistant to any kind of change in their familiar working environment; (b) they fear that computerisation of different government activities may make some people redundant; (c) they think that computers are meant for low-level typist-kind of work. Government higher officials are not interested to accustom with new technology.

Besides these, the general lack of awareness about ICT and the fears discussed earlier, some other factors also play a part in their not-acceptability of IT systems. This is essential because IT utilisation and acquisition particularly in developing country like ours needs to interplay among all the stakeholders. Low level of IT literacy in society at large and specifically in the government creates problems on the way of IT revolution in all spheres of life. There is an urgent need for widespread IT training for the employees on the continuous basis together with the induction of fresh IT graduate in the government.

Different countries around the world provide the services through websites and telephones. The successful story in SSC and HSC result in Bangladesh are remarkable initiative in this section. Now anyone can get his / her SSC or HSC result through SMS. There will be a long term project to implement e-governance. Short term projects will be implemented as small modules of long term projects. Small projects will be synchronised so that government can save money and time. The Internet bandwidth costs are almost ten times higher in Bangladesh than that of our neighbour country India. All sorts of network bandwidth costs must be drastically reduced. This will also help to reduce the network access and bandwidth costs for businesses and general citizens. Real IT professionals of IT division should maintain IT related tasks. If the organisation is very large then there will be more than one IT division. And central IT division will control other divisions. There will be no block post. While an employee works he will try his best to improve his works as because he knows he will get promotion for his good performance. IT professionals will have good salary structure. Success to information is very much limited in our society. The situation in the villages is worse than that in the city. Village information centers can be a solution to provide necessary information. Use of Internet is no more a dream in Bangladesh- it is a reality. In the recent time the usage of mobile phone is increasing day by day. So mobile phone can be used as a strong tool to provide service to the mass people.

01. Answer the questions below. Do not copy any sentence from the passage above. Write the answers in your own sentences having your own wording and phrasing :

- According to the passage, what do you mean by E-governance?
- What does E-governance offer.
- What should be the title / caption / heading of the given passage?
- What is necessary for effective national development?
- What works as the bottleneck on the way of e-governance?
- What are the reasons behind the resistance of the use of computer in government offices?
- What are the successful sectors where Bangladesh has been able to serve the commons through websites and phones?
- How can government save money and time while it is going to implement e-governance?
- How can government provide information to the villagers?
- According to the passage, what are the prerequisite measures to implement e-governance system in Bangladesh?

02. Write meanings of the following five words used in the passage. The meanings are provided in the box below. There are more than five words in the box. Choose the appropriate meanings :

- a. Bottleneck b. Induction. c. Foresee. d. Redundant. e. Prerequisite.

openness	introduction	requirement
normal	flash back	blockage
surplus	predict	end

03. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech :

Noun	Verb	Adjective
integration	(a)	*
(b)	*	redundant
(c)	inherit	*
*	(d)	acquisitive
awareness	*	(e)

04. Correct the following run-ons by using instruction given within the brackets at the end of each sentence :

- Bangladesh is lagging behind in using internet. (Negative)
- Real It professionals of It division should maintain IT related task. (Passive)
- It is the mindset of government officials that poses the biggest bottleneck to e-governance. (Simple)
- Although infrastructure has been improving lately, it is not yet adequate in most parts of the country.
- The government should synchronise all the small projects so that it can save money and time. (Simple)

05. Use appropriate capitalisation, punctuation and quotation marks where required

Mr. Rahman said e-governance is not being introduced in the governmental sectors only because of the indifference of the government officials to ict. The government should take proper steps to introduce E-governance in all Public Sectors without any delay.

06. Summaries the passage in your own words in 100 words.

07. Write a letter to the Editor of the newspaper in which the passage appeared as a feature, responding to the news on 'E-governance in Bangladesh : a new step ahead.'

The international and national trade bodies, policymakers and the media are primarily focusing their attention on the economic causes and full out of the RMG sector crisis. Little attention is being paid to the impact of the crisis on livelihood and security of the workers. Since that majority workers in the garments industry in Bangladesh are women, it is these women who are suffering the market decline. At present, there is no single industry where this narrowly skilled workers can be re-employed. The crisis will therefore have a devastation social effect not only for the women who will lose their jobs, but also for their families and communities. Within a very short period of time, it attained prominence in terms of its contribution to Bangladesh's gross domestic product (GDP), foreign exchange earnings and employment. The industry flourished due to the cheap and predominantly female labours. The female workers in the garments sector join the formal labour force in Bangladesh. In 2000-2001, 1.8 million workers were employed in 3,480 garment factories across the country. For the same year, the readymade garments industry export value was US 14, 895.83 million, representing almost 76% of the total export share earning, the largest source of foreign currency earnings of Bangladesh. The accumulation of wealth and the flourishing of the industry were won through the hard labour of millions of female workers. But today, the RMG sector of Bangladesh is facing a crisis after 18 years of smooth operation as the main export and source of employment sector of the country. Bangladesh is going to face a market decline due to the global economic fall US TDA-2000, EU's special preference for Pakistan's RMG industry, the entry of China into the WTO, and the economic fall-out from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack in the United States. Though Bangladesh exports readymade garments to 90 countries of the world, the EU and US were the largest markets, taking 95 percent of the garments exports from Bangladesh. After 11 September 2001, air shipments were seriously disturbed. The result was a huge financial loss the Bangladesh RMG sector. The slow fall in the US economy deteriorated the situation with the cancellation of existing orders. The result was an overall decline in RMG export of 10.60 percent during 2001.

Thematic Question-30

1. Answer the following questions:

- How does the crisis of RMG sector affect on the life and security of the workers?
- Why are the garment industries flourished?
- How much does the earning from garments sector contribute to our national income?
- What crisis do you find in RMG sector?
- Why is our foreign income in decline?
- How many countries of the world have expected our garment goods?
- Mention name of the countries that were largest market of our RMG?
- What is the reason of the closure of garments industries?
- What sort of problems can the unemployed garments workers create?

2. Answer the following questions:

- What is the main idea of the passage?
- What are the supporting ideas of the passage?
- What is the key word in the last sentence of the passage? How does it help you understand the meaning of the sentence?
- What is the purpose of the writer to write the passage?
- What lesson do you learn after reading the passage?
- Give a suitable title of the passage?

Grammar and Usage

- 3. Supply a suitable word / part of the sentence to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the help of above comprehension.**
- The industry flourished because
 - The international and national are primarily focusing their attention on the economic causes and full out o the RMG sector crisis.
 - At present, there is no single industry where this narrowly skilled workers can
 - But today, the RMG sector of Bangladesh is facing
 - The result was. in RMG export of 10.60 percent during 2001.
- 4. Use the right form of verb in the following sentences:**
- Though Bangladesh exports readymade garments to 90 countries of the world, the EU and the US (be) largest markets, taking 95 percent of the garments exports from Bangladesh.
 - The international and national trade bodies, policymakers and the media now primarily (focus) their attention on the economic causes and full out of the RMG sector crisis.
 - The industry (flourish) due to the cheap and predominantly female labours.
 - Within a very short period of time, it (attain) prominence in terms of its contribution to Bangladesh's gross domestic product, foreign exchange earnings and employment.
 - It is these women who (suffer) the market decline.
- 5. Write down the meaning of the following words in English and make your own sentences with them:**
Dismal, Decline, Devastating, Effect, Attain, Global, Fall, Overall, Flourish, Lose
- 6. Make your own sentence with the following idioms.**
Through the hard labour, Paid to, Contribution to, Within a very short period of time, At Present.
- 7. Change the words as directed and make sentences with the changed words:**
Lose (Noun), Devastating (Verb), Effect (Verb), Attain (Noun), Global (Noun).
- 8. Give the antonym of the following words and make your own sentences.**
Accumulation, Skill, Terrorist, Disturbed, Dismal.
- 9. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words within 100 words.**
- 10. Now Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the importance of readymade garments sector in Bangladesh.**

Practice on Summary Writing

31st BCS 2011

Environmental pollution traps heat waves surrounding the earth gradually and thus produces Greenhouse effects. There are multiple causes of this calamity. The destruction and burning down of the forests, traffic jam in the streets, rapid growth of and the use of detergents, etc. cause Greenhouse effects. Besides, overpopulation, air pollution, water pollution and increase of temperature are also important causes for it. As our country is overpopulated we need more houses to live in. Similar is the case with many other countries. For housing they need to cut trees. This causes natural imbalance. Even the unplanned setting up of mills and factories pollute the air. Carbon dioxide is mainly responsible for causing Greenhouse effects. This carbon dioxide is produced by burning fossil, burning wood as fuel in a large scale. This increases surface temperature from 1.5° to 5.5° and results in Greenhouse effects.

Bangladesh is one of the most overpopulated countries in the world. The number of population is very high in comparison with her land area. Her density of population per square kilometre is about 1,500. Climatologists predict that in the middle of this century temperature may rise by 4°C. This can disastrously reduce food production, severely damage wild life and cause the rise of sea levels. Consequently it will flood coastal areas damaging farmland and houses. It may take a serious turn making Bangladesh go under water.

Title : Greenhouse effects

Priecis : There are various causes of Greenhouse effects like deforestation, various types of smoke, artificial chemical and various types of pollution. Overpopulation is an important cause of this effects as due to more people more wood and mills and factories are needed which requires cutting down trees and reducing arable land. Carbon di-oxide is mainly responsible for this Greenhouse effect which is produced by burning various types of fuel in a large scale. As Bangladesh is a densely populated country, climatologists predict that it will face many problems caused by Greenhouse effects which include reduction in food production, damage of wildlife and rise of the sea levels which will flood away thousand of houses and farmland and southern part of the country may go under water.

Women in Development

Until Women and girls are liberated from poverty and injustice, all our goals-peace, security, sustainable development stand in jeopardy, (US Secretary general Ban Ki Moon) This statement portrays the worldwide recognition of the absolute truth that we cannot think of proper development of a nation without the involvement of women in development process/the proper education of women/stopping violence and injustice to women/etc. It is true that women are considered to be subservient to men in many societies and countries of the world including Bangladesh. In the male dominated society, we consider women inferior to men and think them fit only for household work. There has always been a gender disparity in every field of social and national life. As women constitute the great majority of the total population, the present government has undertaken various activities of establishing overall rights of women and children, their empowerment and integrating them into the mainstream of the overall development. Women's participation in the workplace, leadership role in the political and social arenas and access to credit can be regarded as empowerment of women. Women empowerment is the reflection of gender equality which is the precursor to moving the country forward, towards middle income status, towards inclusive and sustainable development. There is much for the world to learn from the experiences of Bangladesh. The ever-increasing contribution of women is clearly evident in every spheres of the society. Their increasing active participation in all sectors ranging from agriculture to politics has made great impact to the national development. The visible changes in women's political and economic participation throughout the country testify the government commitment and to people's aspiration to a more equitable society.

The women in our society are highly neglected from various points of view though they represent almost half of country's human resources and thus half of its potential. The vast majority of women of our country are directly and indirectly dependent on male dominated society. In our male dominated society they have usually no say even in family matters. There are families where women's opinions are considered unnecessary even in the important matters like the number of children they would like to have, their children's education and marriage, and the issues of finance and poverty. In many families wives are brutally beaten by their husbands or maltreated by their in laws. In some societies brides' families have to pay dowry to bridegrooms' families. If they fail to pay it, the brides become the victim of miserable mental and physical punishment. In some cases, this situation may lead to divorce, acid-throwing, even murder. All these things prove the miserable and humiliating conditions of women in male dominated societies. Women are even not given the opportunity of taking proper education and becoming educated and self-reliant. The Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015) of Bangladesh government, which is the national medium term development plan committed to transforming Bangladesh into a middle-income country by 2021 (also known as Vision 2021), considers women's engagement in political and economic activities as a cross-cutting issue with women's empowerment as one of the main drivers of transformation.

The current government is committed to attaining the MDG 2015 of gender equality and empowering women as well as implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. The Constitution of Bangladesh also grants equal rights to women and men in all spheres of public life [Article 28 (1) and 28 (3)]. Bangladesh has already substantially achieved the MDG3 as it has secured gender parity in primary and secondary education at the

national level. This positive development has occurred due to specific government interventions focusing on girl students, such as stipends and exemption of tuition fees for girls in rural areas, and the stipend scheme for girls at the secondary level. Thus, the UNDP has commented that “Bangladesh has made significant progress in promoting the objectives of ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women”.

The current government has been working relentlessly for ensuring women's overall development by affording them equal and active participation in the mainstream socio-economic activities and removing the various impediments to their empowerment. According to the "Global Gender Gap Report 2012 by World Economic Forum" Bangladesh was ranked 8th globally in terms of political empowerment of women due to government's pro-women policies. Bangladesh outperformed its neighbors India and Pakistan in the Gender. Inequality Index (GII), a composite index that measures the cost of gender inequality to human development. It ranks 111th on the GII compared to 123rd for Pakistan and 133rd for India.

Various forms of discrimination against women are prevalent in our society. In many families, boys and girls do not enjoy equal opportunities and privileges because they are treated differently even by their own parents. Boys are given better food than girls and many parents think that educating a daughter is a waste of time and money. They often marry their daughters off at an early age and use their resources for their son's education. In most cases, girls cannot raise any objections of their parents' decision. Many girls become bound to believe that their only responsibility in life is to get married and bear children. To expedite women's economic empowerment, comprehensive initiatives have been undertaken by providing extensive training, creating job opportunities, ensuring participation in labour market and providing support to small and medium women entrepreneurs. Extensive social safety net programmes have been undertaken to provide various kinds of allowances, such as destitute women allowance, maternity and lactating mother allowance, disabled women allowance, divorced women allowance etc. Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) is carried out for ensuring food security to vulnerable extreme poor women.

For the economic empowerment of rural women, collateral free micro-credit is given with 5% service charge. Women entrepreneurs receive 10% of the Small Enterprise Fund and 10% industrial plots. Currently more than 3 million women are working in the RMG sector alone. Bangladesh has enhanced its women labor force from 24% in 2010 to 36% in 2013. Like the year before, gender sensitive budgets were prepared for 40 ministries in the recently passed Budget 2014-15, and a special allocation of TK.1 billion was provided for development of women.

Women's participation in agricultural production is facilitated through access to agricultural technologies and loans given for agro-processing, homestead gardens, nurseries, bee-keeping and other activities. Marginal and landless farmers, of whom 50% are women, are being given support. Enhanced participation and livelihood of rural poor women is a priority programme of the government implemented through the "One House, One Farm Project", which gives priority to female households in every village.

To encourage women entrepreneurship, a number of financial incentives are provided. Between 2010 and 2013, banks and non-bank financial institutions has disbursed TK 67 billion to 57,722 women entrepreneurs from their own sources. In 2010, 13,831 women entrepreneurs received TK 18 billion; in 2011, 16,696 women entrepreneurs received TK 20 billion; and in 2012, 17,362 women entrepreneurs received TK 22 billion as SME credit. This indicates that disbursement towards women entrepreneurs has been increasing both in amount and numbers.

Women entrepreneurs can get advantage of re-financing both from ADB fund and Bangladesh Bank fund. Women are getting credit at concessional rate of 10% interest. Fifteen percent (15%) refinance fund is reserved for women entrepreneurs. Women are also entitled to SME loan upto TK 2.5 million free of collateral, only against personal guarantee. Moreover, all banks and NBFIs have opened women entrepreneur dedicated desks through which bank officials are providing information and service to women entrepreneurs. Bangladesh government dreams for a democratic and inclusive society of Bangladesh. With the aim of making reality Vision-2021, the government has been taken some amazing initiatives that definitely deserve appreciation, JOYEETA is one of them.

JOYEETA, an initiative of the Ministry of Women and Children affairs established to empowering rural women of Bangladesh. It's a business platform to support and facilitate the grass root women entrepreneurs to showcase and market their own arts, crafts, products and services. To promote the products of women entrepreneurs for the first time an independent sales centre was established at the Rapa Plaza of Dhaka under the programme of "Development Efforts of Women Entrepreneurship" of Department of Women Affairs. At present 180 entrepreneurs are being provided with 140 stalls. Disabled and oppressed women entrepreneurs are also provided with stalls.

There are many factors which are responsible for such degradation of women. Women's lack of education is one of the major causes of their lower position in society. A vast portion of women spends their life time without having education or remaining under the darkness of ignorance. If women remain illiterate or uneducated, they remain unaware of their rights and duties. As a result they can hardly assert their authority. Men in the male-dominated societies use it as a strategy to keep women away from education. As they do not want women's empowerment and know that education will empower and strengthen women, they always deprive their women of the light of education.

Sometimes, religious teaching and beliefs also prevent women from being educated and employed. Some religious leaders are of the opinion that participation of women in the mainstream development by bringing them outside from inside the house is to destroy Islamic rites and rituals. These types of conceptions are great shakes for women empowerment in our society. Bangladesh was the first country in South Asia to achieve gender-parity in primary education. Achieving this milestone is a result of effective public policy, resource allocation and strong commitment from public and non-government sectors.

Primary education is compulsory and free for all children aged between age 6 and 10. All children attending primary and secondary schools receive textbooks free of cost. The education of girls up to grade XII in public institutions is also free. To encourage girl students to continue their studies and also to reduce drop-out rates, stipends are awarded. This proactive strategy for girls' education resulted in gender parity. For example, in primary schools, female enrolment is now 51% and in secondary schools it is now 53%, while male is 47 percent, a sharp departure from even just a few years ago when male was 65% and female was 35%.

In December 2010, Parliament passed the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2010, which was the first express recognition of the problem of domestic violence in Bangladesh by the State. This Act signified Bangladesh's fulfillment of state obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as Article 28 of the Constitution, guaranteeing special measures for the advancement of women and children. In order to effectively implement this law, the government has formulated the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Rules 2013.

Other laws enacted by the current government for combating violence against women include Prevention and Restraint of Human Trafficking Act 2012 and the Pornography Control Act 2011. In addition to enactment of laws, One Stop Crisis Centers in 7 divisions are providing medical treatment, legal support, policy assistance and rehabilitation to the victims. DNA profiling lab and DNA screening labs have been established in few national hospitals for effective investigation of gender based offences such as rape. Continuing that total 80 One Stop Crisis Cells are established, among them 40 in district hospitals and 20 in upazilla health complex. Victim support centers are run by trained, professional women officers making the center more approachable for women victims. Training on international laws and conventions are being imparted to judges, and law enforcement agencies to make them conversant with the existing international framework on violence against women and gender sensitivity. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) operates a Central Cell to ensure coordination of work on prevention of violence against women and children and extends necessary support to the victims of violence. The MOWCA now maintains a helpline (10921) to provide legal, medical, rehabilitation and counseling help to victims of violence.

In order to enhance women's empowerment, the number of seats reserved for women in the National Parliament have been increased by 5, and made 50. There has been a sharp increase in the number of women parliamentarians elected (20% of total seats) in the last national election. To create opportunities for women's increased participation in politics, reserved seats for women in union council, Upazila Parishad and municipalities have been increased to one third of the total and women are to be directly elected to those seats. More than 12,000 women were elected as public representatives in the last round of local government elections. Women's participation in local level elections was perhaps one of the greatest milestones for Bangladesh.

At present in Bangladesh, the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, Speaker and Deputy Leader of the House are all women. Number of women among the Justices of the Supreme Court, top positions of the administration - secretaries, additional secretaries, joint secretaries, deputy commissioners, top positions of police, armed forces and UN peacekeepers, indicates improvement in women's empowerment. This has been possible due to a reserve quota created by this government for women employment at every level of administration to enhance women participation in government jobs.

Gender perspective has been integrated into Bangladeshi peacekeeping missions too. Bangladesh is now the top contributor of female police officers to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations as Formed Police Unit. Bangladesh female peacekeepers have placed themselves as key driving force to reduce gender-based violence, conflict and confrontation, providing sense of security especially for women and children, mentoring female police officer in the local area and thus empowering women in the host country and promoting social cohesion. Presently 190 female officers from Bangladesh are working in different peace keeping missions around the world.

In its recent report to the UN General Assembly the Government of Bangladesh has identified the critical importance of addressing both poverty and inequality and putting gender equality and women's empowerment at the centre of the new post-2015 development agenda. The goals set out in the report include a standalone goal on gender equality and women's empowerment with four main priorities: eliminating violence against women and girls, women's economic empowerment, participation in decision-making including in the home, and eliminating child marriage. If performance in the recent past is any indicator, then it is safe to be optimistic that Bangladesh would also be able to achieve the post-2015 goals for women's empowerment.

We should realize that women constitute a large part of the total population in every country and it is quite impossible to bring overall social and national development keeping half of its population out of the work. If they work hand in hand with their male counterparts, the development process of a country will certainly be quickened. If only a handful of women are educated and hold high position the total development of a country will not be ensured.

Only mass female literacy can change the situation and bring about empowerment of women. Women should be empowered to take part not only in making family decisions but also to participate in all nation building activities. The aim of the empowerment of women is not to make women so powerful and authoritative that they should enslave men and dominate them. Its purpose is rather to create a healthy and congenial atmosphere in which men and women will enjoy equal rights and work together according to their respective abilities.

Our Constitution has clearly denied any discrimination between men and women. The government has enacted a number of laws to stop violence and repression against women and to ensure their safe living. Legislative framework is in place to combat violence against women. Bangladesh has a number of special laws, specially prohibiting certain forms of violence against women, i.e., The Penal code, 1860; Anti Dowry Act, 1980; Child Marriage Restraint Act, etc. Few years back, Government adopted National Women Development Policy, 2011. This policy covers all the aspects of women empowerment, women access to skill development and policy planning. Education Policy, 2011 ensures gender-sensitive school facilities, creates awareness and confidence among women and makes them aware of their rights.

Some important realistic measures should be taken to expedite the process of women empowerment. Firstly, I the government of our country should take all necessary steps to protect the rights of women in matters like marriage, divorce, child-bearing, guardianship of children and so on. Secondly, women should have freedom to educate themselves and they should be allowed freedom to express views and opinions on every social and national issue. Thirdly, women themselves should be aware of their dignity and rights. Finally, men should come forward to pave the way of women empowerment and encourage women to come out of their homes and to take part in all kinds of work. Though some obstacles exist in our society to involve women in development process, we cannot deny that a radical change has already taken place during the last few years. If we can utilize women's skill and ability in our development process, our country will undoubtedly go ahead in keeping with the other developed countries of the world. So, all barriers to the empowerment of women should be removed to establish a modern democratic society.

✎ Editonal Letter :

- (i) প্রদত্ত Passage এর কোন বিষয়বস্তু থেকেই দেশের কোন জাতীয় দৈনিক পত্রিকার সম্পাদক বরাবর একটি পত্র লিখতে হয়।
 (ii) চিঠির ২টি অংশ থাকবে। (এক) পত্রিকার সম্পাদক বরাবর আবেদন পত্র। (দুই) যে বিষয়টি পত্রিকায় ছাপানো হবে সেই Article টি।
 (iii) পত্রিকায় ছাপানো Article টি দেশের সাধারণ মানুষ পড়বে। সুতরাং মানুষ লেখাটিকে কিভাবে দেখবে সেই বিষয়টি মনে রেখে Article টি লিখতে হবে।

1. Write a letter to the Editor of the Daily Star about gender discrimination and its solution.

The Editor
 The Daily Star
 19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1216.

Dear Sir,

I shall be very glad if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular daily.

Yours Faithfully
 Azizur Rahman
 10, Malibag, Dhaka.

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Girls in our country are born to an unwelcome world as their birth is not regarded as an happy event and are not welcome with the deep warmth of heart. They are regarded as burden to their family. Gender discrimination has some long-terms negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family they have to keep the best food available for the male members in the family. They are to eat less than the male members. They cannot go out of their house without permission from and without being escorted by the male members. As a result, they suffer from inferiority complex, malnutrition and anemia and become vulnerable to various diseases. They are deprived of their rights to education. They are the helpless victims of early marriage. So, female mortality rate is high. But this problem cannot be solved over night. We should change our destructive outlook towards the girls. We should provide them with the same type of food as are given to male children. Besides, we must put an end to early marriage.

2. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper stating the adverse effects of satellite television.

10 July 2021

The Editor
 The Daily Star
 19, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1216.

Dear Sir,

I shall be very happy if you kindly publish the following letter in your popular and esteemed daily.

Yours faithfully
 Sonia
 Mirpur, Shaka.

Adverse effect of satellite television

Although satellite television is one of the wonders of modern science and a source of our recreation, it is not an unmixed blessing. It helps us to widen our domain of knowledge. Since the programme of satellite television remains open round the clock, many students become addicted to it and thus it hampers their studies. Most are obscene or are considered to be obscene in the context of Bangladesh culture. Satellite television has an adverse effect on the young generation of our country and destroys the very fiber of our culture and tradition. Therefore, I earnestly request the concerned authority to think over the issue seriously and to put a rein on the broadcasting of some of the satellite TV channels that are accused of broadcasting obscene programmes. Otherwise, the very identity of our own culture may be at stake.