

CLASS WORK

Translation form Bengali to English

বাংলাদেশে বর্তমান রপ্তানি নীতি অনুযায়ী কৃষি ও কৃষিজাত পণ্য রপ্তানির জন্য বিভিন্ন ধরনের প্রত্যক্ষ ও পরোক্ষ সহায়তা প্রদান করা হচ্ছে। ফলে এসব পণ্য রপ্তানি থেকে, সাম্প্রতিককালে, ধারাবাহিকভাবে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা আয় বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। এর প্রধান কারণ হল আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্যে বিদ্যমান বিভিন্ন প্রতিবন্ধকতা একে একে অপসারিত হচ্ছে। যেগুলো এখনও বলবৎ আছে সেগুলোও অচিরেই অপসারিত হবে। তাই ভবিষ্যতে সকল পণ্য উৎপাদনকারীকেই বিশ্বের অন্যান্য উৎপাদনকারীর সঙ্গে উন্মুক্ত প্রতিযোগিতার সম্মুখীন হতে হবে। এরূপ পরিস্থিতিতে টিকে থাকতে হলে, সরকারী সহায়তা নয় বরং উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ও সম্পদের সুষ্ঠু ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে উৎপাদন ব্যয় হ্রাসের দিকে আমাদের অধিক মনযোগী হতে হবে।



Read the comprehension and answer the following questions :

There are many problems which are to be counted as the bondage of the development of the country. Unemployment is one of them. It is a great social evil. For the peace and prosperity of social life, it is imperative that all the able-bodied persons in a society should be engaged in any occupation to earn money and to maintain themselves and their families. An unemployed man has to lead a vagabond life. Life becomes a curse and burden to him. Moreover, an unemployed person has an idle brain which very soon becomes that devils workshop. It is true that unemployment is a worldwide problem. No country of the world can boastfully claim that she is absolutely free from the problem of unemployment. But no where in the world. this problem is so acute as in our country. That is why, this problem very acute in our country. The reasons are not far to seek. In the first place, our country is industrially very backward. There are few mills, factories, firms in our country. Cottage industries are not in a flourishing condition. The mills and factories, that we have, can give employment to a limited number of people. Similar in the case with agriculture. As the supply of land is limited, it cannot employ a large number of people. Secondly, our system of education fails to give a student an independent start of live. It has little provision for vocational training. Besides, our students and youths have a false sense of dignity and prestige. They think that service is more honorable than an independent business. So they run moldy after jobs-the opportunity of which is necessarily very limited. Thirdly, inequitable distribution of national wealth and abnormal growth rate of population work jointly or separately to intensify the problem in our country. However, the first thing necessary for the solution of this problem is the industrialization of the country. Firstly, a large number of mills, factories and firms should be established throughout the country. These industries will, then, be able to give employment to a large number of people. Secondly, vocational training should be introduced and students should have some training in it. After the academic career, this will help them in earning their living. Thirdly, our students and youth be made to change their attitude to life. They must give up their false sense of dignity and becoming officers and shake off their mania for jobs. They should learn to choose an independent carrier having due respect for manual labour. Last of all, steps should be made to increase our national income to the maximum and distribute it equally. But, attempts will be fruitless if the population is not kept within reasonable limit.

Thematic Question

1. Answer the following questions:

- What is the last step of solution of unemployment?
- Why is the unemployment problem acute in our country?
- Why is the employment opportunity limited in our country?
- What is the position of our industrial sector?
- Why is vocational training necessary?
- What should be done to create job opportunities?
- How is the mentality of our student regarding getting jobs?
- 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 title of the passage?
- What do you learn after reading the passage?

Grammar and Usage

2. Write down the meaning of the following words in English and make your own sentences with them:
Vagabond, Prosperity, Dignity, Inequitable, Attitude, Bondage, Acute, Curse, Flourish, Count, Burden.

3. Make your own sentences with the following idioms.

A large number of, A great social evil, In occupation, A vagabond life, An idle brain, Devil's workshop, A false sense of dignity, Growth rate of, Give up, within reasonable limit.

4. Change the words as directed and make sentences with the changed words.

Dignity (Verb), Inequitable (Noun), Flourish (Adjective), Count (Verb), Limited (Noun).

5. Transform the following sentences as directed:

- It is a great social evil. (Exclamatory)
- It is true that unemployment is a worldwide problem. (Compound)
- There are many problems which are to be counted as the bondage of the development of the country. (Simple)
- An unemployed man has to lead a vagabond life, (Complex)
- Life becomes a curse and burden to him. (Compound)

6. Supply a suitable word / phrase to fill in the blank.

- There are many problems which are causing problems of ... the country.
- No country of the world can claim that she is absolutely free from the problem of unemployment.
- The mills and factories, which, can give employment to a limited number of people.
- Our students and youths have a of dignity and prestige.
- They should learn to choose an independent career having for manual labour.

7. Use the right form of verb in the following sentences:

- Our youths not (have) huge moral courage in an independent business.
- They (help) in earning their living by this.
- The government (make) different steps to increase our national income to the maximum.
- A large number of mills, factories and firms (establish) throughout the country.
- They must give up their false sense of dignity in (become) officers.

8. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words within 100 words.

9. After reading the above passage now write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper highlighting the contribution of Bangladeshi labour in abroad.

Practice on Summary Writing

Plants and trees are important element of our environment. They are necessary for our existence on earth. They help to maintain the ecological balance of the environment. It is admitted that to maintain ecological balance at least 24% of the total land area of a country should be forests. In our country only 15% of our land area is occupied by forests and trees. Ninety percent of people living in villages are quite ignorant of the importance of forests and trees. They use firewood as fuel for their daily cooking. As such they cut down many of the valuable trees from the forest at random. But they don't think of planting them further. As a result of this enormous consumption of firewood our forests are losing so many of their trees. so, if the huge consumption of firewood cannot be checked, soon it may happen that our forests would be bare of trees. As a result, time may come when our environment will lose its ecological balance, which will ultimately threaten our existence on earth. Forest and trees keep our environment cool and favorable for living. When there will be no trees left in the forest, climate will be an extreme one, there will be less rainfall in the country. This will cause great harm to our cultivation. It will result in bad harvest and eventually the national economy of the country will suffer as a whole. Moreover, the continued dryness in winter may have great impact on atmosphere that may turn the whole country into a desert.

Summary: *Plants and trees are quite necessary for our existence on earth. To maintain a balance of a certain country, a certain quantity of forestland is essential where there must be trees and plants. If it continues, we must lose forests and the ecological balance. Deforestation causes less rainfall, which results in bad harvest. The weather gets dry and one day the whole country may turn into desert.*

STUDENT



STUDY

Reading Comprehension

Part : A

Read the following passage and answer question 1 to 8

Fifty years ago, before the poor had become class conscious, there were several subjects, such as economics and imperial affairs, of which they were comparatively ignorant. In regard to these subjects they were prepared to accept the opinion of those who had studied them all their lives. Today, owing to the distrust created by class propaganda, we can count on no such acquiescence. An uneducated or untraveled person is unlikely today to give credence to the advice or information provided by somebody whom he assumes to belong to the capitalist class. He has been taught that the aim of the Conservative party and its sponsors is to delude the noble worker and to tell him lies. Thus the assertions of those who are really informed on a difficult subject are met by derisive laughter; whereas the catch words and headline stuff doled out by the party propagandists are taken to be incontestable truth and wisdom. This, since the days of Thersites, has been the familiar device of demagogues. It is easier to laugh than to understand, easier to foster with suspicion of others than to glow with confidence. The proletariat always prefer the easier path, especially when they are assured that it is a praiseworthy path leading directly to their own interests.

Ages of acquiescence are always, so we are assured, followed by ages of denial, for several centuries mankind will accept the established order and continue to live, generation by generation, according to the old unquestioned pattern; then suddenly some ferment is introduced which sets the whole community bubbling and the crust is destroyed. During these periods of negation it is customary for those who direct the revolution to teach the people to deny and to distrust even the best and true things that they are taught in

the past; it is not only that they must deride the ancient formulas, it is also that they must suspect of the very worst motives of any of those who seek even to explain them. Today we have on each side of the great divide examples of both systems. To the East, we have an area of apparent acquiescence, in which many millions of men and women, who cannot all be stupid, accept as truth statements and ideas that to rational beings are palpably false. To the West, we have many millions of men and women, most of whom are intelligent and sentient, who refuse to accept as truth statements and ideas that really can withstand the most searching examination. This contrast between the gullible and the incredulous is an interesting, and to my mind, encouraging thing to observe. It suggests that those who believe everything that they are told and condemned to a mental stagnation that can only end in decay; whereas those who refuse to believe anything, even when told by reputable authorities, are doubtless being extremely silly, but are also very much alive. Those are the sort of people whom it is worthwhile trying to educate. But by what means are we to inculcate the habit of responsible thinking? Only, I suggest, by wily tact.

01. Answer the following questions in your own words. Do not copy any sentences from the passage above.

- Suggest a reason for the incredulity of the uneducated about scholarly opinions and assertions which they were content to believe in the past.
- Why does an uneducated or untraveled person tend to disbelieve a well informed man these days?
- What has been the familiar device of demagogues?
- Why does the proletariat prefer the easier path?
- What are ages of acquiescence and ages of denial?
- What are the characteristics of the ages of denial?
- Why does the author think that the people of the East belong to an area of acquiescence?
- Why does the author think that the people of the West belong to the area of denial?
- What end does the author visualize for the gullible?
- Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

Ans: Try Yourself.....

02. Write the meanings of the following words in English using contextual clues (The words are underlined in the passage). **1×5=5**

- (a) praiseworthy; (b) crust; (c) palpably; (d) stagnation; (e) wily.

Ans:

- Praiseworthy – Notable or commendable
- Crust – Hard Part or exterior
- Palpably – in a clear way or tangible
- Stagnation- torpidity or Static State or not moving or Lack of activities
- Wily -Astute or Expert at gaining an advantage by deceitfully.

03. Fill in the empty cells with appropriate words according to their parts of speech.

1×5 = 5

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Acquiescence	(a)	×
(b) assume	×	
Assertion	(c)	×
Confidence	×	(d)
(e) believe	×	

Ans:

- a) acquiescence (Noun)- acquiesce (Verb)
- b) assume (verb)- assumption (Noun)
- c) assertion (Noun)- assert (verb)
- d) Confidence (noun) – Confident (adjective)
- e) believe (verb)- believer or belief (Noun)

04. Give the synonyms for the following words and make sentences with the synonym:

1 × 6 = 6

- (a) delude (b) incontestable (c) denial (d) deride (e) sentient (f) gullible

Ans:

- a) delude- deceive– They deceive the enemy by disguising the destroyer as a freighter.
- b) incontestable– indisputable– His patriotism is as indisputable as his genius.
- c) denial- contradiction- There has been some contradiction in his statements.
- d) deride- mock– The students continue to mock the idea of a new government.
- e) Sentient- feeling– She smiled up at him, feeling a sudden need for levity.
- f) Gullible-Credulous– Credulous people can often be easy targets for scams

05. Break down the following sentences into four simple sentences without changing the meaning it conveys:

1×4 = 4

“To the West, we have many millions of men and women, most of whom are intelligent and sentient, who refuse to accept as truth statements and ideas that really can withstand the most searching examination.”

Ans: Try Yourself.....

06. Make sentences of your own with each of the following words and phrases (Copying of any sentences from the passage above must be avoided):

1×10=10

Ans:

- a) Propaganda (স্ব-প্রচার)- Communist propaganda told people that everything in the West was bad.
- b) give credence to- (কোন কিছুকে বিশ্বাসযোগ্য মনে কর)- Please don't give credence to that newspaper article.
- c) derisive- (উপহাস্য)- The salary they offered me was derisive.
- d) demagogue- (বাগ্মী জননেতা)- Even in a democracy, every politician is a potential demagogue
- e) fester with (পঁচন ধরানো) – If a cut or other injury festers with, it becomes infected and produces pus.
- f) glow with- (আলোকিত হওয়া)- He felt a glow with the work.
- g) Ferment- (উত্তেজিত করা বা সক্রিয় করা) –The media tried to ferment public unrest by repeatedly publishing the news.
- h) customary-(গতানুগতিক)- It is customary to offer a drink to guests.
- i) apparent (আপাতদৃষ্টিতে)- He was the apparent winner of the election.
- j) withstand (প্রতিরোধ করা) – The soldiers withstood the attack.

07. Summarize the passage in your own words (100 words.)

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08. Write a letter to the editor of an English Daily on the growing importance of rational thinking in your social and national life.

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

50

- a) The Rohingyas: Victims of genocide.
- b) Blue Economy in Bangladesh: Prospects and challenges.
- c) Impacts of social media on young generation.

10. Translate the following into English:

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সংস্কৃতি হল জীবনের ও পরিবেশের উৎকর্ষ সাধনের ও উন্নতি বিধানে এবং ইচ্ছানুযায়ী ইতিহাসের গতি নির্ধারণের চিন্তা ও চেষ্টা। জীবন ও পরিবেশ অবিচ্ছেদ্য সম্পর্কে যুক্ত। জীবন পরিবেশ থেকেই উদ্ভূত এবং পরিবেশের সঙ্গে সংলগ্ন ও পরিবেশের উপর নির্ভরশীল। এ দুয়ের একটির উন্নতি অন্যটির উন্নতির উপর নির্ভরশীল। উন্নতি আপনিতেই ঘটে না, সাধন করতে হয়। উন্নতির প্রক্রিয়ায় মানুষই কর্তা। একমাত্র মানুষেরই সংস্কৃতি আছে, অন্য প্রাণীর নেই। মানুষ সেই জৈবিক সামর্থ্যের অধিকারী যার বলে সে ব্যক্তিগত ও যৌথ প্রয়াসে সংস্কৃতির পরিচয় দিতে পারে। বিবর্তনের যে পর্যায়ে এসে মানুষ সংস্কৃতি সৃষ্টি করতে সমর্থ হয়েছে তার পূর্ব পর্যন্ত অন্য প্রাণীর সঙ্গে মানুষের পার্থক্য ছিল না। জীবনযাত্রার মধ্যদিয়ে মানুষের নিজেকে এবং নিজের সঙ্গে পরিবেশকে সুন্দর, সমৃদ্ধ ও উন্নত করার যে প্রবণতা, চিন্তা ও চেষ্টা লক্ষ্য করা যায়, তারই মধ্যে নিহিত থাকে তার সংস্কৃতি। ব্যক্তির জীবনে যেমন সমষ্টির জীবনেও তেমনি, সংস্কৃতি চেতনা ও সংস্কৃতি আছে। জাতীয় সংস্কৃতি ও ধর্মীয় সংস্কৃতি লক্ষ্য করলে এটা বোঝা যায়। দর্শন, বিজ্ঞান ও শিল্পকলা সৃষ্টির মধ্য দিয়ে উন্নতিশীল রাষ্ট্রব্যবস্থা, সমাজব্যবস্থা জীবনপদ্ধতি প্রবর্তনের মধ্য দিয়ে মানুষ তার সাংস্কৃতিক সামর্থ্যের পরাকাষ্ঠা প্রদর্শন করে থাকে। সংস্কৃতির মর্মে আছে উন্নত হওয়ার ও উন্নত করার এবং সমৃদ্ধ হওয়ার ও সমৃদ্ধ করার প্রবণতা, ইচ্ছা, আকাঙ্ক্ষা ও চেষ্টা। সংস্কৃতির সঙ্গে সম্পর্ক আছে রুচি, পছন্দ, দৃষ্টি, শ্রুতি, চিন্তাশক্তি, শ্রমশক্তি, সমাজবোধ, আহাৰ্য, ব্যবহার্য, পারিপার্শ্ব, বিবেক, বুদ্ধি, আশা-আকাঙ্ক্ষা, বিচার ক্ষমতা, গ্রহণ-বর্জন ও প্রয়াস-প্রচেষ্টার।

Ans: Culture is an attempt to improve the quality of life and the environment and to improve the speed of history. Life and environment are an integral relationship. Life is generated from the environment and closely related with it and dependent on it. Improvement of one of these two is dependent on another. Improvement does not happen automatically, it has to be accomplished. People are in the process of progress. The only man have culture rather than any other. Man has that biological capability, so that he can introduce culture in family and joint efforts. There was no difference between other animals until the stage of evolution that people were able to create culture. The culture is inherited to make environment beautiful, exuberant, trend the improvement, think and practice by which man can make himself neat and clean with nature throughout his life. In the life of a person, as well as in the life of amount, there is cultural consciousness and culture. People display the power of their capability in a developing state, social system and way of life throughout logic, science and art formation. The tendency, the desire, aspiration, thinking, improving and to improve and enriching or to enrich is in the essence of culture. Culture is related to taste, likes, social beliefs, food, fearlessness, retrograde, judiciary, acceptance and attempted effort.

Grammar Section

Tense

Verb এর কাজ সম্পন্ন হওয়ার সময়কেই Tense বলে। অর্থাৎ একটি কাজ যে সময়ে সম্পাদিত হয় সেই সময়কে Tense বলে।

Tense-এর present Indefinite হতে future perfect continuous পর্যন্ত সবগুলো Structure সম্বন্ধে ধারণা রাখতে হবে।

- ◎ **Present Indefinite Tense:** যে Tense দ্বারা একটি কাজ বার বার, প্রায়ই বা সব সময় হয় তখন তাকে present Indefinite Tense বলে। এক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত শব্দগুলো সাধারণত থাকে।

Sometimes, always, seldom, often, daily, usually, normally, regularly ইত্যাদি থাকে।

যেমন: I often take tea. They usually play in the morning.

- ◎ **Present Continuous Tense:** বর্তমানে কোন একটি কাজ চলছে বোঝাতে Present Continuous Tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত শব্দগুলো সাধারণত থাকে।

Today, this morning, this evening, at this moment, now, continually, constantly, perpetually ইত্যাদি থাকে।

যেমন: My father is coming this evening. they are playing now.

- ◎ **Present Perfect Tense:** কোন কাজ এ মূহর্তে শেষ হয়েছে বা যার ফলাফল এখন পর্যন্ত বিদ্যমান আছে তাকে Present Perfect Tense বলে। এক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত শব্দগুলো সাধারণত থাকে।

Already, lately, recently, just, just now, never, ever, yet ইত্যাদি।

যেমন :- I have had my MA recently.

- ◎ **Present Perfect continuous tense:** কিছুক্ষণ ধরে কোন একটি কাজ চলছে বুঝালে Present Perfect continuous tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত মূল verb থাকে। It has been raining since morning.

- ◎ **Past Indefinite Tense:** অতীত কালে একটি মাত্র কাজ সংঘটিত হলে Past Indefinite Tense হয়। নিম্নোক্ত শব্দগুলো সাধারণত থাকে।

Yesterday, last night, last year, ago, long since, long ago অতীত সময় (1990, 2001) অতীত ঘটনা বুঝালে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

যথা :- I met the principal yesterday. I passed the S.S.C exam in 1995.

- ◎ **Past Continuous Tense:** অতীত কালে কোন একটি কাজ চলছিল বুঝালে তাকে Past Continuous Tense বলে। যথাঃ I was reading a book. She was sleeping.

Tense এর মোট ১২টি Structure সম্বন্ধে general Conception:

1. Present Tense:

i) Present Indefinite → Subject + মূল verb + Extension (Negative → Subject + do/does not + v₁ + Extension) (Interrogative → Do/ Does + subject + v₁ + Extension +?)

Note: Subject 3rd person এবং singular হলে মূল verb এর সাথে Present indefinite tense - এ 's' বা es যোগ করতে হয়।

যেমন : Mr. Zaman Want(s) to help the poor people

ii) Present continuous : Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing + Extension

iii) Present Perfect : Subject + have/has+v₃ + Extension.

iv) Present Perfect continuous : Subject + have been / has been + verb -ing + since/for+ time.

2. Past Tense:

- i) Past Indefinite : Subject + v₂ + Extension (did/did not)
- ii) Past continuous : Subject + was /were/ verb-ing + Extension.
- iii) Past Perfect : Subject + had + v₃ + before (after) + subject + v₂
- iv) Past Perfect continuous : Subject + had been + verb-ing + since/for + time.

3. Future Tense:

- i) Future Indefinite : Subject + shall/will + v₁ + Extension
- ii) Future continuous : Subject + shall be/ will be + verb-ing + Extension
- iii) Future Perfect : Subject + shall have / will have + v₃ + by the time/ before + Extension.
- iv) Future Perfect continues : Subject + shall have been / will have been + verb-ing +by the time / before + Extend

Conditional Sentence

Introduction: If যুক্ত বাক্যগুলোই হলো Conditional sentence। এ জাতীয় বাক্যের সাধারণত দু'টি অংশ থাকে একটি হলো 'যদি' বা শর্ত আর অপরটি হলো ফলাফল। যেমন- If John calls I will go. এ বাক্যটিতে দু'টি অংশ রয়েছে একটি হলো "যদি ডাকে (শর্ত) অপরটি 'তাহলে যাবে' (ফলাফল)। Conditional sentence এর হাতে গোনা কয়েকটি Structure আছে যা মনে রাখলে Conditional sentence এ একেবারেই ভুল পরিহার করা সম্ভব।

Structure

Structure- 1 : If + Present + Future.

উদাহরণ : If Laila Works hard she will shine in life.
-If it rains I will not go out.

Structure- 2 : If + Present + Present.

উদাহরণ: If I remember her separation, I become mad

Structure- 3 : If + past + would/ could/might.

উদাহরণ: If he came I would go.

Structure-4 : If + past perfect + would/ could/ might + have

উদাহরণ: If I had seen him, I might have told him the matter.

Structure-5 : Had + subject + V3 (P.P) দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে Would/ Could/ might + have+ V3 (P.P) বসে।

উদাহরণ : Had I helped him she could have passed in the examination.

Structure- 6 : If + subject + were + would / could/ might.

উদাহরণ : If I were a bird, I would fly.

Idioms / part-1

01. All at once -----	(হঠাৎ, সহসা, Suddenly):
02. Above all -----	(সর্বপরি, most of all):
03. At home -----	(দক্ষ/স্বাচ্ছন্দ, relaxed, familiar)
04. At one's wit's end -----	(কিংকর্তব্য বিমুর, puzzled)
05. Above board -----	(সংশয়হীন/সৎ/খোলামেলা, beyond doubt/fair)
06. At large -----	(স্বাধীন ভাবে/বিস্তারিত ভাবে, Independently)
07. A man of letters -----	(বিদ্বান/পণ্ডিত, scholar)
08. At the eleventh hour -----	(শেষ মুহুর্তে, at the last moment) :
09. All the same -----	(একই কথা, তৎসত্ত্বেও, nevertheless, a matter of indifference to)
10. Apple of discord -----	(বিবাদের বিষয়, a subject of quarrel):
11. As to/as for -----	(সম্পর্কে, about someone) :
12. At a stretch -----	(এক টানা, without break) :
13. At times -----	(মঝে মঝে, occasionally, sometimes) :
14. At the same rate -----	(একই হারে, a rate of indifference to, a cost of some)
15. All and sundry -----	(সকলকেই/সবাই/ সমগ্র ও বিভিন্নভাবে, everything/everyone)
16. A Bird's eye view -----	(এক নজরে দর্শন, skim through)
17. A rainy day -----	(সম্ভাব্য/অভাবের দিন, save/keep/ something for a rainy day)
18. A man of the world -----	(সংসারী, নিয়মনিষ্ঠা: a man of discipline)
19. At the crack of dawn -----	(প্রাতঃকালে)
20. At sixes and sevens -----	(এলোমেলো/বিশৃঙ্খল অবস্থা, scattered)
21. At loggerheads -----	(বিবাদমান, chaotic/quarrelsome)
22. At flash in the pan -----	(ক্ষণস্থায়ী সফলতা a very short period of success)
23. A shot in the dark -----	(অনুমান: conjecture, conception)
24. A dark horse -----	(অজ্ঞাত ব্যক্তি/শক্তি, Unknown man/power)
25. An inside job -----	(ভিতরের লোকদ্বারা ক্ষতি)
26. A cock and bull story -----	(আজগুবি গল্প)
27. A small fry -----	(গুরুত্বহীন লোক, unimportant person)
28. A gala day -----	(উৎসব মুখর দিন, a day of festivity)
29. A turn coat -----	(নীতি পরিবর্তনকারী ব্যক্তি, a man who changes)
30. A weather-cock -----	(সুযোগ সন্ধানী লোক, a man who behaves according to Surcams tanes)
31. A white elephant -----	(অত্যন্ত ব্যয় সাধ্য, something that costly)
32. A white lie -----	(যে মিথ্যায় কারো ক্ষতি হয় না, a harmless lie)
33. At all hazards/costs/risks -----	(সকল বাধা বিপত্তি সত্ত্বেও, inspite of all obstacles)
34. A bolt from the blue -----	(বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত, a sudden shock)
35. All the while -----	(সর্বক্ষণ, always)
36. A wolf in sheep's clothing -----	(ভণ্ড, a hypocrite)
37. Achills heel -----	(দুর্বল জায়গা/স্থান/দুর্বলতা, weak point)
38. At a loss -----	(কিং কর্তব্য বিমুড়, puzzled)
39. At a stretch -----	(একটানা, without break)
40. At bay -----	(কোন ঠাসা, in a light corner)
41. At random -----	(বেপরোয়া/এলোমেলো, without any aim)
42. Apple of Sodom-----	(মাকাল ফল disappointed expectation)
43. As the crow flies-----	(সোজা পথে)in a straight line,

44. Bad egg -----	(বাজে লোক a worthless or dishonest person,)
45. Better half -----	(অর্ধাঙ্গিনী wife,)
46. Big guns -----	(ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি)powerful man,
47. Black and white -----	(লিখিতভাবে in writing,)
48. Black sheep -----	(খারাপ লোক scoundrels,)
49. Blow one's-trumpet -----	(নিজের প্রশংসা নিজে করা praising oneself/own self,)
50. Bad blood -----	(শত্রুতা bitterness, ill-feeling)
51. Blue blood -----	(আভিজাত্য)aristocratic birth)
52. Break the ice -----	(নিরবতা ভঙ্গ করা to begin to overcome formality,)
53. Book worm -----	(বইয়ের পোকা/গ্রন্থকীট person who is very fond of books)
54. Breath one's last -----	(শেষ নিঃশ্বাস ত্যাগ করা to die,)
55. Brown study -----	(দিবা স্বপ্ত meditation,)
56. By fits and starts -----	(অনিয়মিতভাবে irregularly, capriciously,)
57. By turns -----	(পালান্বিতাবে in rotation, alternately,)
58. Break one's back -----	(কঠোর পরিশ্রম করা, hard work)
59. Break the bank -----	(অনেক অর্থ উপার্জন করা, make huge money)
60. Beat the clock -----	(কাজ শেষ করা, finish the task)
61. Be caught in a cleft stick -----	(উভয় সংকটে পরা, in a dilemma)
62. Behind closed doors -----	(গোপনে, secretly)
63. Build castles in the air -----	(আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা করা cherish foolish ideas of plans, day dream)
64. By hook or by crook -----	(যে কোন উপায়ে, by any means by fair means or foul)
65. by and by -----	(শীঘ্রই, soon)
66. Beat about the bush -----	(ঘুড়িয়ে ফিরিয়ে কথা বলা, talk irrelevantly)
67. Beat black and blue -----	(ভীষণভাবে প্রহার করা, beat severely)
68. Beggar description -----	(বর্ণনাতীত, indescribable)
69. Between the devil and the deep sea/between the horns of dilemma/ Between two horns -----	(উভয় সংকট, between two difficulties)
70. Birds of the same feather -----	(সমগোত্রীত, same people of the some sort)
71. Bring to light -----	(প্রকাশ করা, reveal)
72. Burning question -----	(গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়, আলোচনার প্রধান important matter hotly discussed, vital)
73. By the by -----	(কথা প্রসঙ্গে by the way of conversation)
74. By no means -----	(কোনভাবেই না, not at all)
75. Bring to book -----	(শাস্তিদেওয়া to punish, ridicule)
76. By far -----	(অতিমাত্রায়, সন্দেহাতীতভাবে-excessively, without any doubt)
77. By the Scurf of the neck -----	(ঘারে ধরে/অপমান করে)
78. Bag and baggage -----	(তল্লি-তল্লা সহ, with all belongings)
79. A bolt from the blue -----	(সম্পূর্ণ অপ্রত্যাশিত ভাবে, বিনামেঘে বজ্রপাত unexpectedly complete surprise,)
80. Bird's eye view -----	(মোটামোটী ধারণা, a rough idea)
81. Crocodile tears -----	(মায়া কান্না, false sorrow)
82. Carry coal to new castle -----	(তেল মাথায় তেল দেওয়া, do something unnecessary)
83. Come what may -----	(যাই ঘটুক না কেন, Whatever happens)
84. Cat's paw -----	(কৌড়ানক, Cunning member)
85. Commit to memory -----	(মুখস্থ করা, memorize)
86. Call to mind -----	(স্মরণ করা, remember)

87. Call in quotation -----	(সন্দেহ করা , doubt)
88. Call a spade a spade -----	(অপ্রিয় সত্যবলা , to speak plainly.
89. Catch and handed -----	(হাতে নাতে ধরা , catch with the stolen articles.
90. Chief of the old block -----	(বাপকা বেটা , worthy son of worthy father.
91. Cock and bull story -----	(গাঁজা খুড়ি গল্প , absurd story)
92. Come of with flying colours -----	(জয় লাভ করা , win a victory)
93. Curry favour -----	(তোষামোত করে প্রিয় হওয়া , be favourit through flattery)
94. Cary the day-----	(জয়লাভ করা to be victorious or successful)
95. Caught red handed-----	(হাতেনাতে ধৃত , in the very act of committing the theft)
96. Do yeoman's service -----	(ভালো কাজ করা ,বিশেষ উপকার করা , do valuable service excellent work,)
97. Ere long -----	(শীঘ্রই Very soon)
98. Eye wash -----	(লোক দেখানো)
99. Fair weather friend-----	(সুদিনের বন্ধু , friend of good time)
100. French leave -----	(বিনা অনুমোদনে ছুটি , leave without permission)

STUDENT



STUDY

Essay

Tourism and Economic Growth

Introduction:

The tourism industry has emerged as a major income-driving industry in many developing/middle-income countries in the world. There is a plethora of literature and studies that show the positive a thriving tourism sector cap have positive impact on economic growth and development of countries. Bangladesh is blessed with natural beauty, ranging from mountains to rivers to beaches to bio-diversity. It boasts the longest natural beach in the world in Cox's Bazar as well as the largest mangrove forest in the world at the Sundarbans. Despite this, the industry is far from thriving and only in recent years, the government seem to have recognized the potential the industry may hold if provided with necessary support.

In fiscal year 2013, tourism accounted for only 2.2 percent of GDP. Total contribut1ji tourism to GDP in FY13 was around US\$ 5 billion for Bangladesh, which is barely 10% of the global average of US\$ billion. The industry has grown an in a haphazard way in the last decade or so. However a much more concerted and strategic intervention is required for the country to enter the global competitive arena. Tourism was not considered an industry in the first 28 years of the country's existence and was recognized as an industry in 1999. Since, en, while the growth has not been phenomenal, there has been progress which has revealed the huge potential of the industry. Bangladesh has experienced a growth rate of between 5-6.5% in the last decade, with the RMG sector being the main source of foreign currency. The risk of over- dependence on one industry for foreign currency inflow is very high, Ad can have negative ramifications if the industry .- is hit by a downturn. The government has been actively looking to diversify the export basket. The tourism sector can be a promising alternative, which along with the export sector also has a multitude of other positive economic such as employment generation and through multipliers impacts on the expansion of linked industries, and poverty alleviation.

Brief History of the Tourism Sector in Bangladesh:

The Bangladesh Parjatan Sangstha was formed soon after the liberation war of 1971, aimed at developing the tourism industry of the country. The organization was restructured as Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) in 1973, and they subsequently drew up a five-year plan for developing the industry as part of the government's First Five Year Plan (1973- 78). Under the plan the government was as expected to provide the necessary facilities and develop the natural beauty of the country in a manner that would be attractive to tourists. The second, third, and fourth five-year plans and two year plans were intended to implement by the past Bangladesh governments to develop tourism sector but these plans have not been implemented (BPC, 7007) properly by the government due to various impediments including ministerial legacy problems (Islam, 2007; BTO, 2005).

Some of these problems still persist and it is hampering the effectiveness of the resources that are being apportioned to the sector. While BPC remains the leading public sector body in the tourism industry of Bangladesh, the private sector has also invested In the sector quite successfully. These private entrants into the sector have entered the industry through developing hotels, or tour operators. As many as thirty two tour operators functioning in the country, some of whom cater to domestic tours while others offer both domestic and outbound tours (Bangladesh Monitor, 2007). Thirty two such private tour operators are members of an association named "Tours Operator Association of Bangladesh (TOAB)", formed to carry out their activities more efficiently, to lobby the BPC and the government for the realization of justified rights (Siddiqi, 2006), and to promote the country's tourism together.

Bangladesh's tourist attractions include, historical and monuments, resorts, beaches, picnic spots, forests and tribal people, wildlife of various species. Bangladesh offers ample opportunities to tourists for angling, water skiing, river cruising, hiking, rowing, yachting, sea bathing as well as bringing one in close touch with pristine nature. In the northern part, comprising the Rajshahi division, there are archaeological sites, including the temple city Puthia in Rajshahi; the largest and most ancient archaeological site, Mahasthangarh in Bogra; the single largest Buddhist monastery, Paharpur in Naogaon; the most ornamental terracota Hindu temple, Kantaji Temple, and many rajbaris or palaces of old zamindars. In the south-eastern part, which is the Chittagong Division, there are natural and hilly areas like Chittagong kli,11tracts, along with sandy sea beaches. The most notable beach, in Cox's Bazar, is a contender for the title of longest unbroken sandy sea beach in the world.

In the south-western part, mainly the Khulna Division, there is the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest of the world with Royal Bengal Tiger and spotted deer. The historically and architecturally import* sixty &Med mosque in Bagerhat is a notable site. In the north-eastern part Sylhet division, there is a green carpet of tea plants on small hillocks. Natural reserved forests are great attractions. Migratory birds in winter, particularly in the haor areas, are also very attractive in this area.

Ministry of Tourism and The Civil Aviation Ministry designs national policies for the development and promotion of tourism. The Ministry also maintains the Beautiful Bangladesh campaign. Bangladesh Government has formed Tourist Police unit to better protect local and foreign tourists as well as look after the nature and wildlife in the tourist spots.

Economic impact :

The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) report in 2013 that the travel and tourism industry in Bangladesh directly generated 1,281,500 jobs in 2012 or 1.8 percent of the country's total employment, which ranked Bangladesh 157 out of 178 countries worldwide. Direct and indirect employment in the industry totaled 2,714,500 jobs, or 3.7 percent of the country's total employment. The WTTC predicted that by 2023, travel and tourism will directly generate 1,785,000 jobs and support an overall of ,891,000 jobs, or 4.2 percent of the country's total employment. This would represent an annual growth rate *, sect jobs of 2.9 percent. Domestic spending generated 97.7 percent of direct travel and tourism gross domestic product (GDP) in 2012. Bangladesh's world ranking in 2012 for travel and tourism's direct contribution to GDP, as percentage of GDP, was 142 out of 176.

Cox's Bazar

Cox's Bazar is seaside town, a fishing port and district headquarters in Bangladesh. It is known for its wide and long sandy beach, which is considered by many as the world's longest natural sandy sea beach. The beach in Cox's Bazar is an unbroken 120 kilometres (78 mi) sandy sea beach with a gentle slope. It is located 152 kilometres (94 mi) south of the Chittagong Seaport. Cox's Bazar is also known by the name Panowa, whose literal translation means "yellow flower". Its other old name was "Palongkee".

St. Martin's Island

St. Martin's Island is a small island (area only 8 km²) in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal, about 9 km south of the tip of the Cox's Bazar-Teknaf peninsula, and forming the southernmost part of Bangladesh. There is a small adjoining island that is separated at high tide, called Chhera island. It is about 8 km west of the northwest coast of Myanmar, at the mouth of the Naf River. The first settlement started just 250 years ago by some Arabian sailors who named the island 'Zajira'. During British occupation the island was named St. Martin Island. The local names of the island are "Narical Gingira", also spelled "Narikel finjira/finjera", which means 'Coconut Island' in Bengali, and "Daruchini Dip". It is the only coral island in Bangladesh. The city of Chittagong has many high end, private hotels such as the Hotel Agrabad, the Hotel Well Park Residence, The Peninsula Chittagong, the Hotel Harbour View, the Hotel Meridian, and Avenue Hotels and Suites. The JW Marriott Westin and Radisson Blu are among the upcoming five-star hotels in Chittagong city.

Bandarban District

Bandarban is a district in South-Eastern Bangladesh, and a part of the Chittagong Division and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bandarban is regarded as one of the most attractive travel destinations in Bangladesh. Bandarban (meaning the dam of monkeys), or in Marma or Arakanese language as "Rwa-daw Mro" is also known as Arvumi or the Bohmong Circle (of the rest of the three hill districts Rangamati is the Chakma Circle, Raja Devasish Roy and Khagrachari is the Mong Circle, Raja Sachingprue Marma). Bandarban town is the home town of the Bohmong Chief (currently King, or Raja, U Cho Prue Marma) who is the head of the Marma population. It also is the administrative headquarters of Bandarban district, which has turned into one of the most exotic tourist attractions in Bangladesh.

Rangamati

Rangamati is the administrative headquarter of Rangamati Hill District in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The town is located at 22°37'60N 92°12'0E and has an altitude of 495m. Kaptai lake, the hanging bridge and Pabla Khali reserve forest are some of the notable locations to visit in Rangamati.

Khagrachari District

Khagrachari is a district in south-eastern Bangladesh. It is a part of the Chittagong Division and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Its local name is "Chertgrni". Khagrachari is also known as Phalang Htaung or the Mong Circle of the rest of the three hill districts. Rangania is the Chakma Circle and Bandarban is the Bohmong Circle. There are many tourist places in Khagrachari like Aludia 'Cave, Alutilla Tourists spot, Richhang waterfall, Yonged Buddha Bihar, Dighinala Touduchhori Waterfall and others.

Foy's Lake

Foy's Lake is a human-made lake in Chittagong, Bangladesh. The lake was once just a lake and spillway constructed by Assam-Bengal Railway engineer. It was dug in 1924 and was named after the English engineer Mr. Foy. The lake is next to Batali Hill, the highest hill in Chittagong Metropolitan area. An amusement park, managed by the Concord Group, is located here.

Heritage Park

There is a heritage park called Shaheed Zia Memorial Complex and Mini Bangladesh at Chandgaon which reflects the most notable structures and instances of Bangladesh. This 71-metre tower in Mini Bangladesh in Chittagong has a restaurant on the top that rotates once every 90 minutes. The museum includes a revolving restaurant. One can perceive of the country's architectural beauty, ethnic traditions and archaeological inheritance through having a glimpse of the heritage park. Replica of major structures of the country, includes Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban (parliament building), National Memorial of Savar, Ahsan Manzil, Curzon Hall of Dhaka University, Paharpur Monastery, Kantajew Temple of Dinajpur, Lalbagh Fort and Sona Masjid. The park also has different rides for children.

Ethnological Museum of Chittagong

The Ethnological Museum of Chittagong located in Agrabad, established in 1965, is the only ethnological museum in the country. It offers the visitors the chance to acquaint with the lifestyles and heritage of various ethnic groups of the country. The museum authority had collected rare elements used in everyday lives of different ethnic groups, of which some had already become extinct while some were on the verge of extinction. The museum contains four galleries and a small hall. Three galleries of the museum feature diverse elements of twenty nine ethnic groups in Bangladesh, while the rest of the gallery displays the lifestyles of some ethnic groups of India, Pakistan and Australia.

WWII cemetery and Circuit House

The War Cemetery on Badshah Mia Road contains the graves of 755 soldiers, and is protected and maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. There are a number of museums in Chittagong. The most prominent is the Zia Memorial Museum which is housed in the old circuit house building. President Ziaur Rahman was assassinated there on 30 May 1981. This commemorative museum houses the Late President Ziaur Rahman's mementos and personal belongings. It was established in 1993 with 12 galleries.

Lalbagh Fort

Lalbagh Fort is an incomplete 17th century Mughal fort complex in Dhaka, Bangladesh. This fort (also known as Fort Aurangabad) stands proudly Buriganga River in the southwestern part of Dhaka, Bangladesh. The construction was started in 1678 AD by Mughal Subandar Muhammad Azam Shah. For long the fort was considered to be a combination of its parts (the mosque, the tomb of Bibi Pari and the Diwan-i-Aam), with two gateways and a portion of, the Only damaged fortification wall. Recent excavations carried out by the Department of Archaeology have revealed the existence of other structures.

Ahsan Manzil

Ahsan Manzil is a wonderful ancient building, located on the bank of the river Buriganga, in old Dhaka at Kumartoli, Islampur area. It was a residential palace for Dhaka Nawab Family. The structure of this palace was started in the year 1859 and was finished in 1869. It is constructed in the Indo-Saracenic Revival architecture. To preserve the cultural and history of the area, the palace became the Bangladesh National Museum on 20 September 1992.

National Parliament

National Parliament was created by American architect Louis I. Kahn. Construction was started in 1961 and completed on 28 January 1982 with the total cost was about 32 million dollars. It is situated at Shree-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. Jatiyo Sangsad Bhaban was used for the first time on 15 February 1982 as the venue for the eighth (last) session of the second parliament of Bangladesh. Since then, it has been used for the Bangladesh National Assembly.

Shaheed Minar

The Shaheed Minar (English: Martyr Monument) is a national monument in Dhaka, Bangladesh, established to commemorate those killed during the Bengali Language Movement demonstrations of 1952. On 21 February 1952, dozens of students and political activists were killed when the Pakistani police force opened fire on Bengali protesters who were demanding equal status for their native tongue, Bengali. The massacre occurred near Dhaka Medical College and Ramna Park in Dhaka. A makeshift monument was erected on 23 February by students of University of Dhaka and other educational institutions, but demolished on 26 February by the Pakistani police force. The Language Movement gained momentum, and after a long struggle, Bengali was given equal status with Urdu. To commemorate the dead, the Shaheed Minar was designed and built by Hamidur Rahman, a Bangladeshi sculptor. The monument stood until the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, when it was demolished completely during Operation Searchlight. After Bangladesh gained independence, it was rebuilt. At present, all national, mourning, cultural and other activities held each year, regarding 21 February, have been centered around the Shaheed Minar.

jatiyo Sriti Soudho

Jatiyo Sriti Shoudho or National Martyrs' Memorial is the national monument of Bangladesh is the symbol in the memory of the valour and the sacrifice of all those who gave their lives in the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.

Somapura Mahavihara

Somapura Mahavihara in Paharpur, Badalgachhi Upazila, Naogaon District (25°1'51.83"N, 88°58'37.15"E) is among the best known Buddhist viharas in the Indian Subcontinent and is one of the most important archeological sites in the country. It was ddignated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Mahastangar

Mahasthangarh is one of the earliest urban archaeological sites so far discovered in Bangladesh. The village Mahasthan in Shibganj itiana of Bogra District contains the remains of an ancient city which was called Pundranagara or Paundravardhanapura in the territory of Pundravardhana. A limestone slab bearing six lines in Prakrit in Brahmi script, discovered in 1931, dates Mahasthangarh to at least the 3rd century BC. The fortified area was in use till the 18th century AD.

Behula Lakshindar Basor Ghor

Behula is the protagonist in the Manasamangal genre of Bengali medieval epics. A number of works belonging to this genre were written between the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries. Though the religious purpose of these works is to eulogise the Hindu goddess Manasa, these works are more well known for depicting the love story of Behula and her husband Lakhindar.

Kantajew Temple

Kantajew Temple at Kantanagar, is a late-medieval Hindu temple in Dinajpur, Bangladesh Built by Maharaja Pran Nath, its construction started in 1704 CE and ended in the reign of his son Raja Ramnath 1722 CE, during the reign of his son Maharaja Ramnath. It boasts one of the greatest examples on Terracotta architecture in Bangladesh and once had nine spires, but all were destroyed in an earthquake that took place in 1897.

Varendra Research Museum

Varendra Museum is a museum, research center and popular visitor attraction local at the heart of Rajshahi town and maintained by Rajshahi University in Bangladesh.

Bagha Mosque

According to an inscription on the mosque's central entrance, bagha Mosque was Built by Sultan Nusrat Shah in 1523 A.D. Bagha Mosque is a richly decorated monument originally roofed over with 10 domes which collapsed long ago. It is built of bricks with stone plinth, lintels and pillars. But re this Mosque rebuilt carefully to their original form.The inscription is now preserved in Karachi, Pakistan.

Kuakata Beach

Kuakata is a panoramic sea beach on the Southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Located in the Patuakhali district, Kuakata has a wide sandy beach from where one can see both the sunrise and sunset. It is about 320 Kilometers south of Dhaka, the capital, and about 70 Kileineters from the district headquarters. The Kuakata beach is 30 km long and 6 km wide. On the eastern end of the beach is Gongamati Reserved Forest, an evergreen mangrove forest and snippet of the original Kuakata. When the Rakhines settled in the area in 1784, Kuakata was part of the larger Sundarbans forest. However, the Sundarbans is now at a distance of one-hour by speed boat. As a mangrove forest, Gongamati, like the Sundarbans, offers some protection against tidal surges, however it too is being threatened by logging and deforestation. The best way to reach the forest, is by foot or bike along the beach, where a flock of flag flying fishing boats can be seen trawling the coast. Choosing to visit Gangamati in the late afternoon is a perfect time to watch the sun caste shadows on the abstract exposed mangrove Wets.

Lawachara National Park

Lawachara National Park is a major national park and nature reserve in Bangladesh. The park is located at Kamalganj Upazila, Maulvi Bazar District in the northeastern region of the country. It is located within the 2,740 ha (27.4 km²) West Bhanugach Reserved Forest.

Madhabkunda waterfall

Madhabkunda waterfall is one of the largest waterfalls in Bangladesh. It is situated in Barlekha thana (subdistrict) in Moulvi Bazar District, Sylhet Division. The waterfall is a popular tourist spot in Bangladesh. Big boulders, surrounding forest, and the adjoining streams attracts many tourists for picnic parties and day trips.

Jaflong

Jaflong is a natural tourist spot in the Division of Sylhet, Bangladesh. It is located in Gowainghat Upazila of Sylhet District and situated at the border between Bangladesh and the Indian state of Meghalaya. It is just below the mountain range. Jaflong is famous for its stone collections and is home of the Khasi tribe.

Sundarbans

The Sundarbans is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world. The Sundarbans is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, most of which is situated in Bangladesh with the remainder in India. Sundarbans South, East and West are three protected forests in Bangladesh. This region is densely covered by mangrove forests, and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger.

Mosque City of Bagerhat

The Mosque City of Bagerhat is a formerly lost city, located in the suburbs of Bagerhat city in Bagerhat District, in the Khulna Division of southwest of Bangladesh. Bagerhat is about 15 miles south east of Khulna and 200 miles southwest of Dhaka. Originally known as Khalifatabad and nicknamed the "mint town of the Bengal Sultanate", the city was founded in the 15th century by the warrior saint Turkish general Ulugh Khan Jahan. The historic city, listed by Forbes as one of the 15 lost cities of the world, has more than 50 Islamic monuments which have been found after removing the vegetation that had obscured them from view for many centuries. The site has been recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 under criteria (iv), "as an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in human history", of which the Sixty Pillar Mosque (Shat Gombuj Masjid in Bengali), constructed with 60 pillars and 77 domes, is the most well known. Apart from these monuments, UNESCO also includes the mausoleum of Khan Jahan, the mosques of Singar, Bibi Begni, Reza Khoda, Zindavir among the unique monuments.

Religious

Bangladesh has many places of worship. Capital Dhaka is known as the city of mosques. Some famous Religious Place of Worships and visitor attractions are:

- * The structure of Baitul Mukarram resembles the Kaaba in Mecca
- * Shorno Mandir (Golden Temple) at Bandarban, a holy place for the Buddhists
- * Baitul Mukarram is the national mosque of Bangladesh. Located at the center of Dhaka, the mosque was completed in 1968. The mosque has a capacity of 30,000, and it is world's tenth largest mosque.
- * Shat Gombuj Mosque (Sixty Dome Mosque) in Bagerhat Mosque City
- * Mosque City of Bagerhat is a formerly lost city, located in the suburbs of Bagerhat city in Bagerhat District, in the Khulna Division. The historic city, listed by Forbes as one of the 15 lost cities of the world, has more than 50 Islamic monuments.
- * Kantojiu Temple built between 1702 and 1752, a nava-ratna (nine-spined) style hindu temple.
- * Dhakeshwari Temple built in the twelfth century, a hindu temple.
- * Hoseni Dalan a Shia shrine built in the seventeenth century.
- * Sixty Dome Mosque is a mosque in Bangladesh, the largest in that country from the Sultanate period. It has been described as "the most impressive Muslim monuments in the whole of the Indian subcontinent"

Ancient ruins

- Wari-Bateshwar ruins, built in 450 BC, 2500 years old ancient fort city
- Somapura Mahavihara is a Buddhist monastery situated in the Rajshahi District in the north of Bangladesh. Covering almost 27 acres of land, Somapura Mahavira is one of the largest monasteries south of the Himalayas. The design is considered to be greatly influenced by Buddhist architecture found in Java and Cambodia.
- Mainamati is an isolated ridge of low hills in the eastern margins of deltaic Bangladesh, about 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) to the west of Comilla town. A landmark of ancient history, it represents a small mass of quasi-lateritic old alluvium. The ridge, set in the vast expanse of the fertile lower Meghna basin, extends for about 17 kilometres (11 mi) north-south from Mainamati village on the Gumti River to Chandi Mura near the Lalmai railway station.
- The oldest archaeological site in Bangladesh is outside Bogra, at Mahasthangarh.

Middle Age

- Sonargaon was the administrative center of medieval Muslim rulers in East Bengal.
- Lalbagh Fort Lalbagh Fort or Fort Aurangabad, an incomplete Mughal palace fortress at Dhaka on the river Buriganga in the southwestern part of the old city. The fort was considered to be a combination of three buildings (the mosque, the tomb of Bibi Pari and the Diwan-i-Aam), two gateways and a portion of the partly damaged fortification wall.
- Ahsan Manzil was previously the official palace of the Dhaka Nawab family and is currently a museum preserving the culture and history of the area. Ahsan Manzil is considered to be one of the most noteworthy architectural monuments in Bangladesh.
- Bara Katra an architectural relic of Dhaka city. It is situated to the south of Chawk Bazar close to the bank of the river buriganga. The Katra enclosed a quadrangular courtyard with 22 rooms on all of its four sides.

British architecture

- Curzon Hall a hundred years old British style town hall.
- Northbrook Hall a hundred and fifty years old British style town hall.

Modern

- Bangladesh National Museum Located in the suburb of Shahbag, in the city of Dhaka, is the biggest museum in Bangladesh. It has a collection of over eighty five thousand pieces. The four-storey building'Whome not only to large exhibition halls, but to a conservatory laboratory, library, three auditoriums, phottitilaphic gallery, temporary exhibition hall, and an audio-visual division.
- Jatiyo Sangshad Bhaban Parliamentary Building of Bangladesh, located in Dhaka. It was created by architect Louis Kahn and is one of the largest legislative complexes in the world. It houses all parliamentary activities of Bangladesh.
- Taj Mahal Bangladesh is a Bangladeshi artitecture inspired from original Taj Mahal
- Panoramic view of Jatiyo Sangsad Bhaban.

➤ Historic monuments :

- Greek Memorial is an ancient monument, built in around AD 1900, looks like ancient Greek temples, a small yellow structure on land owned by the Greek Community, which flourished in Dhaka in the 19th century.
- National Martyrs' Memorial is the national monument for the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.
- Martyred Intellectuals Memorial is a memorial built in memory of the martyred intellectuals of the Bangladesh Liberation War.
- Suhrawardy Udyan formerly known as Ramna Race Course ground is a national memorial located in Dhaka. It is named after Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy.
- Mosque City of Bagerhat is a formerly lost city, located in the suburbs of Bagerhat city in Bagerhat District, in the Khulna Division of southwest, of Bangladesh and UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Ahsan Manzil was the official residential palace and seat of the Dhaka Nawab Family. This building is situated at Kumartoli along the banks of the Buriganga River in Dhaka.
- Zia Memorial Museum is housed in an interesting mock-Tudor mansion. Among its collection is the microphone and transmitter with which President Shaheed Ziaur Rahman proclaimed the country's independence in 1971, and you can see the blood-stained and bullet-damaged wall at the foot of the stairs where Zia was shot.
- Lalbagh Fort is an incomplete seventeenth century Mughal fort complex in Dhaka. The construction was started in 1678 AD by Mughal Subandar Muhammad Azam Shah.
- Shiva Temple in Puthia consists of a cluster of notable old Hindu temples in Puthia Upazila, Rajshahi Division, Bangladesh.

Current Scenario of Tourism in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh tourism sector has experienced growth in recent years, particularly in the last decade. However, the growth pattern has been erratic implying unstructured development and perhaps also the lack of proper planning from the government. The number of tourists has grown from 113.2 million in 1995 to 303.4 million in 2010 with years in between experiencing higher tourist traffic (Table). The decadal growth rate shows that the growth in number of tourists has declined in the 2001-10 period in comparison to 1991-00 period. Falling tourist arrival is a ominous sign for the industry and demands further investigation by the authorities to identify the reasons behind this. Some of the reasons which are frequently pointed out by tourists for not visiting Bangladesh are the lack of adequate facilities in terms of accommodation as well as transport linkages, and the political instability/security issue. Against the backdrop of falling tourist arrival, on the other hand, the number of Bangladeshis travelling abroad has increased significantly in recent years. While the number of tourist arrivals grew by 6.8% on average between 1995 and 2009, the number tourist departures grew by more than double at an average rate of 14.8% over the same period. In recent years, Bangladeshis have been travelling abroad extensively. Two factors have contributed to new trend: (i) rising per capita income; and (ii) the myriad of budget carriers which has opened up in Bangladesh. These budget carriers offer extremely lucrative packages for travelling, especially in the South Asian region countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and India etc. In addition, this rising trend has been exacerbated by an increase in medical tourism to other countries such as Thailand, Singapore, and India. While the main reason behind this is their dissatisfaction with the level of medical services provided in the country, another reason would be the reasonable cost of private medical services in countries like India which makes it an extremely lucrative deal. The increase in outbound travel also indicates that a lot of domestic tourists prefer to travel abroad rather than within the country suggesting that the local tourist spots/facilities are unable to attract the domestic tourists in large numbers.