

CLASS WORK

Translation form Bengla to English

- এ সংসারে কেহই আবদ্ধ থাকিতে ভালবাসে না। সকলেই স্বাধীন হইতে চায়। যদি তুমি একটি পাখী ধর এবং তাহাকে খাঁচায় পুরিয়া রাখ, পাখীটি কেবলই খাঁচার বাহির হইতে চেষ্টা করিবে। যদি তাহাকে ভালরূপে খাইতে দাও ভাল পানি পান করিতে দাও, তথাপি সে খাঁচায় থাকিতে ভালবাসিবে না, সে বনে উড়িয়া যাইতে চাহিবে। যদি উড়িয়া পালাইতে না পায় তাহা হইলে সে গুকাইয়া যাইবে ও অবশেষে হয়ত মরিয়া যাইবে।
- মানুষের এমন কতকগুলি বিপদ আছে যাহা হইতে সমাজ তাহাকে রক্ষা করিতে পারে না। মৃত্যু, শোক, নানা প্রকার নৈরাশ্য ও ব্যাধি চিরদিনই তাহাকে পীড়িত করিতেছে। এইসব বিপদ হইতে বাঁচিতে হইতে চাই আত্মবিশ্বাস ও ভগবানে একান্ত নির্ভরশীলতা। মানুষ যদি ধীরে ধীরে আত্মবিশ্বাস লাভ করিতে পারে ও ভগবানের প্রতি আসক্তি গড়িয়া তুলে, তাহা হইলে চরমতম দৈবদুর্বিপাকেও সে বিচলিত হয় না। আত্মবলে বলীয়ান হইয়া হাসি-মুখে সে সকল বিপদকে বরণ করিতে পারে।



Reading Comprehension

Read the comprehension and answer the following questions :

The benefits of quitting smoking are very clear. Most importantly, you will lower your risk for serious illness and diseases like heart attack, stroke, and cancer. It may cause serious and destructive effects to a pregnant woman and the kid in the womb will be seriously crippled for its heinous impacts. If you smoke, it is told that you are making a troublesome journey to hell. Most people suffer much in their lives because of smoking. And, the people you live with, will be healthier because they won't be around your smoke.

When you quit, you will again have to deal with the hassle of leaving you in workplace, someone's home, your won home, a restaurant, or other places to smoke. And over time, you will notice that your teeth and breath are cleaner, stain marks on your fingers and fingernails are fading, and that your are able to smell and taste things better. Your skin will also wrinkle less and you will feel stronger and be able to do more activities.

Nearly 80 percent of those who quit smoking gain weight. The average weight gain after quitting smoking is just five pounds. But, keep in mind that 56 percent of people who continue to smoke will gain weight too.

Research has shown that following these five key steps will help you to quit smoking for good.

Get ready to quit by picking a date to stop smoking. Before that day, get rid of all cigarettes, ashtrays, and lighters in your home, car and workplace. And make it a rule never to let anyone smoke in your home. Write down why you want to quit and keep this list as a handy reminder.

Get support and encouragement from your family, friends, and co-workers. Studies have shown you will be more successful when you have help. Let the people important to you in your life know the date you will be quitting and ask them for their support. Ask them not to smoke around you or leave cigarettes out around you.

Learn new skills and do things differently. When you get the urge to smoke, try to do something that is different-talk to a friend, go for a walk, or do some-thing you enjoy like gardening or going to the movies. Try to reduce your stress with exercise, meditation, hot baths, or reading. It is helpful to plan ahead for how you will deal with situations or tigers that will make you want to smoke. Have sugar free gum or candy around to help handle your cravings. Drinking lots of water or other fluids also helps. You might want to change your daily routine as well-try drinking tea instead of coffee. Eating your breakfast in a different place. or taking different route to work.

Though quitting smoking is a troublesome and painful task to a smoker, it has lots of benefits in our practical lives and it can extend our life span to a considerable limit. People are trying to create consciousness about the bad effect of smoking throughout the world and many organizations are also taking different effective programmes to reduce smoking n a considerable level.

Thematic Question-30

1. Answer the following questions:

- a. What are the benefits of quitting smoking?
- b. What is the bad effect of smoking to a pregnant woman?
- c. How is it to a smoker?
- d. What do you find in studies?
- e. How can you quit smoking?
- f. To whom do you have to get support for quitting it?
- g. What are the risks of diseases of you continue to smoke?
- h. What is an experience to a smoker of quitting smoking?

2. Answer the following questions:

- a. What is the central idea of the passage?
- b. What is the writer attitude in the passage?
- c. What is the message of the passage?
- d. What are the supporting ideas of a passage?
- e. What is the key word in the last sentence? How does it help you understand the meaning of these sentence?
- f. What lesson do you get from the passage?

Grammar and Usage

3. Write down the meaning of the following words in English and make your own sentences with them:

Troublesome, Quit, Stain, Risk, Encourage, Frustrated, Craving, Situation.

4. Make your own sentences with the following idioms.

Journey to hell, Deal with, Get rid of, Lower your risk, Pick a date, Keep in mind.

5. Change the words as directed and make sentences with the changed words:

Considerable (Verb), Reduce (Noun), Effective (Verb), Meditation (Adjective), Troublesome (Noun).

6. Transform the following sentences as directed:

- a. The benefits of quitting smoking are very clear. (Exclamatory)
- b. Learn new skills and do things differently. (Complex)
- c. Ask them not to smoke around you. (Complex)
- d. You might want to change your daily routine. (Passive)
- e. When you get the urge to smoke, try to do something. (Simple)
- f. Though quitting smoking is a troublesome and painful task to a smoker, it has lots of benefits in our practical lives and it can extend our life span to a considerable limit. (Compound)

7. Supply a suitable word to fill in the blank.

- a. You should get support, help and ___ from your family for not smoking.
- b. ___ smoking will help us from the risk of many diseases.
- c. Drinking lots of ___ help us to make our body fit.
- d. It ___ by the research that five key steps will help us to quit smoking forever.
- e. People are now creating ___ about the bad impact of smoking.

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

- a. Quitting smoking (extend) our life span to a considerable limit.
- b. Many organizations also (take) different effective programmes to reduce smoking in a considerable level.
- c. Research recently (show) that following these five key steps will help you to quit smoking for good.
- d. You (try) to reduce your stress with exercise.
- e. You (feel) stronger if you quit smoking.

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

10. After the reading the above passage write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper focusing on the importance of quitting smoking/danger of smoking.



Part : A

Read the following passage and answer question No. 01-06:

Everybody is talking about reconstruction. Most people, when asked what spiritual quality is aptly needed to rebuild civilization, will reply 'Love'. Men must love one another, they say; nations must do likewise, and then the series of cataclysms which is threatening to destroy us will be checked.

Respectfully but firmly, I disagree. Love is a great force in private life; it is indeed the greatest of all things; but love in public affairs does not work. It has been tried again and again: by the Christian civilization of the Middle Ages, and also by the French Revolution, a secular movement which reasserted the Brotherhood of man. And it has always failed. The idea that nations should love one another, or that business concerns or marketing boards should love one another, or that a man in Portugal should love a man in Peru of whom he has never heard — it is absurd, unreal, dangerous. It leads us into perilous and vague sentimentalism. 'Love' is what is needed', we chant and then sit back and the world goes on as before. The fact is we can only love what we know personally. And we cannot know much. In public affairs, in the rebuilding of civilization, something much less dramatic and emotional is needed, namely, tolerance. Tolerance is a very dull virtue. It is boring. Unlike love, it has always had a bad press. It is negative. It merely means putting up with peoples, being able to stand things. No one has ever written an ode to tolerance or raised a statue to her. Yet this is the quality which will be most needed after the war. This is the sound state of mind which we are earnestly looking for. This is the only force which will enable different races and classes and interests to settle down together to the work of reconstruction.

The world is very full of people appallingly full; it has never been so full before, and they are all tumbling over each other. Most of these people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like; doesn't like the colour of their skins, say, or the shapes of their noses, or the way blow them or don't blow them or the way they talk, or their smell or their clothes, or their fondness for Jazz or their dislike of Jazz, and soon. Well, what is one to do? There are two solutions. One of them is the Nazi solution. If you don't like people, kill them, segregate them and then strut up and down proclaiming that you are the salt of the earth. The other way is much less thrilling, but it is on the whole the way of democracies and I prefer it. If you don't like people, put up with them as well as you can. Don't try to love them: you can't, you will only strain yourself. But try-tolerate them, On the basis of that tolerance, a civilized future may be built. Certainly I can see no other foundation for the post-war world.

01. Answer the question below. Do not copy any sentence from the passage above. Write the answers in your own sentences having your own wordings and phrasing: **3 × 10 = 30**

- (a) What is the passage about?
- (b) What was traditionally believed to be the most powerful virtue needed for civilization?
- (c) Does the author hold the traditional view?
- (d) How does 'love' work for public life?
- (e) What is the most desired virtue for rebuilding civilization?
- (f) How does the writer describe tolerance?
- (g) What does the passage say about human relationship?
- (h) What according to the author, are the two solutions?
- (i) Which of the ways do the author like?
- (j) Give a title of the passage.

02. Guess the meanings of the following words/expressions using contextual clues: **1 × 5 = 5**

(The words are underlined in the passage)

(a) Perilous. (b) Chant (c) Appallingly (d) Segregate (e) Strain

03. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech: **1 × 5 = 5**

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Danger | | X |
| | (b) disagree | |
| (c) brotherhood | | |
| | | (d) real |
| (e) democracy | | |

04. Join the sets of sentences into one sentence. **2×5 = 10**

- (a) Love is a great virtue in private life. Love does not work in public life.
(b) Tolerance is a desired virtue. It is not a mere talked about thing.
(c) Love is good for private life. Tolerance is good in public life.
(d) There are two solutions; one is a Nazi solution.
(e) The way is less thrilling. I like it.

05. Write a sentence with each of the following words/expressions. **10**

Coping of any sentence from the passage above must be avoided.

- (a) Spiritual; (b) threatening; (c) absurd; (d) secular; (e) assert;
(f) sentimental; (g) dull; (h) settle down; (i) fondness; (j) the salt of the earth

06. Summarize the passage in your own words in 100 words. **20**

07. Write a feature to the editor of a renowned English Daily on- **20**

"The growing importance of tolerance in our social and national life".

Part : B

08. Write an essay in about 1000 words on any one of the following topics: **50**

- (a) Development activities in Bangladesh. (b) Global climate crisis. (c) Bangladeshi culture.

09. Translate the following passage into Bangla: **25**

Should the soft spring breath of kindly appreciation warm the current chilly atmosphere, flowers of greater luxuriance an beauty soon blossom forth, to beautify and enrich our literature. If these anticipations are not realized, it will not le because there is anything in our country that is uncongenial to poetry. If we are deprived of many of the advantages of the older countries our youthful country provides ample compensation not only in the ways in which nature unveils her most majestic forms to exalt and inspire, but also in our unshackled freedom of thought and broad spheres of action.

Despite the unpropitious circumstances that exist, some true poetry has been written in our country, and represents an earnest of better things for the future and basis to hope that it will not always be winter with our native poetry. Poetry, like truth, will unveil her beauty and dispense her honour only to those who love her with a deep and reverential affection. There are many who are not gifted with the power of giving expressions to the deeper sensibilities who nevertheless experience them throbbing in their hearts. To then poetry appeals.

10. Translate the following into English:

25

মহান মুক্তিযুদ্ধই আমাদের অস্তিত্বের ঠিকানা। আমাদের জীবনে মুক্তিযুদ্ধ শুধুমাত্র একটি শব্দই নয়। মুক্তিযুদ্ধ প্রতিটি বাঙালীর অন্তরের এক অন্তত বহিঃশিখার নাম। মুক্তিযুদ্ধ বাঙালীর গৌরব আর গর্ব, বাঙালীর চেতনা, বাঙালীর ইম্পাতকঠিন দৃঢ়তা। বাঙালীর অনুপ্রেরণা, বাঙালীর শানিত হওয়ার অপর নাম। মুক্তিযুদ্ধই আমাদের অতীত, বর্তমান ও ভবিষ্যৎ। আমাদের এগিয়ে যেতে হবে এই মুক্তিযুদ্ধের চেতনাকে আলোকবর্তিকা হিসেবে গ্রহণ করে। আমাদের জীবনের যাবতীয় প্রাপ্তি, স্বপ্ন-সাধ, পরিকল্পনা সব কিছু হতে হবে মুক্তিযুদ্ধের চেতনাকেন্দ্রিক। কেননা মুক্তিযুদ্ধই আমাদের জাতিসত্তার ভিত্তি, আমাদের বেঁচে থাকার এবং এগিয়ে চলার একমাত্র অবলম্বন। মুক্তিযুদ্ধের ইতিহাস আমাদের নতুন প্রজন্মকে ভীষণভাবে আপ্ত করে এবং চলার পথে অনুপ্রেরণা জোগায়, তাদের জাতীয়তাবোধ ও আত্মপরিচয় দান করে। তারা মুক্তিযুদ্ধ সম্পর্কিত বই পড়তে পছন্দ করে, মুক্তিযুদ্ধ সম্পর্কে জানার জন্য তাদের মধ্যে লক্ষ্য করা যায় গভীর আগ্রহ। মুক্তিযুদ্ধ এই প্রজন্মের দেশপ্রেমের এক অনিঃশেষ প্রেরণা ও উৎসের নাম।

তরুণ প্রজন্মের ধর্মই হলো নতুনের পানে ছুটে চলা। সে জানতে চায় নিজ জাতিসত্তার পরিচয়। সে যেতে চায় আপন শিকড়ের মূলে। আর চলার পথে তাকে উদ্ধুদ্ধ করে নিজ জাতির ইতিহাস, ঐতিহ্য, লৌকিকত্ব এবং সাংস্কৃতিক চেতনা আর পরিচয়। সে এসে দাঁড়ায় ৭১-এর সামনে, সে জানতে পারে কত ত্যাগ, তিতিক্ষা ও রক্তের বিনিময়ে এ জাতি স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করেছে। আজকের তরুণ প্রজন্ম গড়ে উঠেছে মুক্তিযুদ্ধকালীন ইম্পাতকঠিন দৃঢ়তা, চেতনা ও দেশপ্রেম নিয়ে। এর প্রমাণ পাওয়া যায় একুশের বইমেলা এবং স্বাধীনতা ও বিজয় দিবসে। দেশের আনাচে কানাচে তরুণ প্রজন্মের প্রতিটি সদস্যকে তাদের কপালে ও বুকে-পিঠে জাতীয় পতাকাশাহ ও পতাকাশোভিত পোশাকে শহীদ মিনার ও বিজয়স্তম্ভে উপস্থিত দেখা যায়। এটি তাদের সুগভীর দেশপ্রেমেরই অংশ। ৭১-এর অনুপ্রেরণা, চেতনা দেশপ্রেম আমাদের আছে, থাকবে এবং অনন্তকাল থাকবে।



Part : A

1. (a) The passage is about tolerance and how it works for the betterment of people in the post-war world.
- (b) Love was traditionally believed to be the most powerful virtue needed for civilization.
- (c) No, the author does not hold the traditional view. He holds the view that we must have tolerance to make a civilization future.
- (d) For public life, 'Love' does not work properly. The idea of love in public life is absurd, unreal and dangerous. It causes a perilous sentiment to us.
- (e) Tolerance is the most desired virtue for rebuilding civilization because a civilized future may be built on the basis of it.
- (f) The writer describes tolerance in the way that it will be urgently needed after the war and it will enable different races and classes to settle down together to work for reconstruction. He also adds that a civilized future may be built on the basis of that tolerance.
- (g) About human relationship, it is said that love seriously works in human beings and it develops good relation among the people. In making relation with others, we should have tolerance which will make a civilized future for us. I love and tolerance will make a happy world among the people of the world.
- (h) According to the author, there are the two solutions. One is Nazi solution and the other is democratic solution where we shall show tolerance for the people if we do not like them.
- (i) The significance of tolerance in nation building.

02. (a) Perilous : Dangerous / Risky
 (b) Chant : Song / Worship
 (c) Appallingly : Terrifying / Horrific
 (d) Segregate : Separate / Seclude
 (e) Strain : Embrace/Clasp / Squeeze

03.

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| (a) danger | endanger | × |
| disagreement | (b) disagree | disagreeable |
| (c) brotherhood | brother | brotherly |
| reality | realize | (d) real |
| (e) democracy | democratize | democratic |

04. (a) Though love is a great virtue in private life, it does not work in public life.
 (b) Tolerance is a desired virtue which/that is not a mere talked about thing.
 (c) Love is good for private life and tolerance is good in public life.
 (d) There is two solutions in which/where one is a Nazi solution.
 (e) The way is less thrilling. I like it.
Or, The way, which I like, is less thrilling.

05. (a) Spiritual- The book describes a spiritual journey from despair to happiness.
 (b) threatening- The police could have charged them with threatening behaviour.
 (c) absurd- It is absurd to be discussing compulsory redundancy policies for teachers.
 (d) secular- We live in an increasingly secular society.
 (e) assert- He managed to assert his power over the media.
 (f) sentimental- She kept the letters for sentimental reasons.
 (g) dull- The book was so dull that I didn't finish it.
 (h) settle down- The contents of the packet may settle down in travelling.
 (i) fondness- He will be remembered by the staff with great fondness.
 (j) the salt of the earth- The backbone of the nation, the salt of the earth.

06. Most people think that as men love one another, love is the vital aspect to do anything in the world smoothly. Though it is a great force in private life, it does not work in public affairs. It does not work in Christian civilization of the Middle Ages and in French Revolution. Love in public matters and administrative functions is absurd unreal and dangerous and it can not provide any good result we should love that we know personally. But tolerance is very essential in the rebuilding of civilization after the war. This quality will enable different races and classes to settle down together for the work of reconstruction. Now the world is full with many people of different casts, creeds, colour, customs and tradition. One may nto know and like others for their shapes, colours, dresses and traditions. Either we have to take Nazi solution or a democratic solution. We can build a civilized future by tolerance after the post war world.

07. 10 October, 2021

The Editor
The Daily Star
121/Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue
Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215

Sub: Prayer for publishing a feature in your reputed daily.

Dear Sir,

I would be highly pleased and obliged if you kindly publish the following feature in your esteemed daily. I hope and believe that this feature will be able to grow tolerance among the mass people so that it can help us in our social and national life.

Yours Sincerely,
Rishana Kabir
Dhanmondi R/A
Dhaka.

Importance of tolerance in our social and national life.

Tolerance is a great virtue which elevate a man to the level of nobility. No man has even been able to be great without the least exercise of this virtue. Tolerance means ‘the willingness to accept or to tolerate somebody or something especially opinions, behaviors that you may not agree with or people who are not like you’. As defined above, tolerance means ability to live in a peaceful manner with other people.

Tolerance is a must for everyone to live in the society peacefully and happily. In tolerance, there is the ability to forgive and forget. We live in a society where everything does not go according to our own liking. For the sake a of peace and harmony, we are to reconcile ourselves with the things happening against our own desire. When it is seen in a society, the society becomes full of harmony, mutual love and affection and peace, without tolerance, harmony and the lasting peace of societies cannot be maintained and loyalty for each other cannot be established. In the age of globalization, practicing tolerance becomes crucial among the people, lack of tolerance leads to fighting and violence. It finally destroys the peace and security of the society and the country. When people fail in their arguments, they become intolerant. Then they also use force and aggression to support their point of view.

Tolerance is also an essential aspect in our national life. Healthy and livable society cannot be developed without it. If there is no tolerance in our national life, it is not a country where human beings can live and it becomes a jungle where everyone can do wrong and there is no authority to stop them. Practicing tolerance is very important and essential in all walks of life in our country. A society and a country becomes more liable and sensible where people have tolerance in their all activities. It leads to economic, social, political, emotional and prosperous future to our new generation, in a national life, people of different casts, religions and cultures should have tolerance for their own betterment and development.

Tolerance is also essential in a democratic society which is based on the principles of embracing opposition as friend and not as enemy. So tolerance should be exercised at every level of the society in order to ensure a free society and a country where people are not segregated just because they are having different beliefs, Opinions and religions. It is also the duty of the people to tolerate each other in a sensible way. It they do so, our society and country will be developed rapidly.

Rishana Kabir
Dhanmondi
Dhaka.

Part : B

☑ Answer to Translation-1

সদয় উপলব্ধির মসৃণ বসন্তের নিঃশ্বাস প্রশ্বাসের উচিৎ বিদ্যমান ঠাণ্ডা বায়ুমণ্ডলকে কিছুটা উষ্ণ করা, বৃহত্তর প্রাচুর্য ও সৌন্দর্যের ফুলগুলো আমাদের সাহিত্যকে সুন্দর ও সমৃদ্ধ করার জন্য খুব তাড়াতাড়ি ফোটে। যদি এই সকল পূর্বজ্ঞান সমূহকে উপলব্ধি করা না হয় তবে এটি সম্ভব হবে না কারণ আমাদের দেশে এমন কিছু আছে যা কবিতার জন্য অনুপযোগী। আমরা যদি প্রাচীন দেশগুলোর নানাবিধ সুবিধা থেকে বঞ্চিত হই তবে আমাদের তারল্যভরা দেশ প্রচুর ক্ষতিপূরণ দেয় শুধু এই উপায়ে নয় যে যেখানে প্রকৃতি তার সর্বোচ্চ রাজকীয় কাঠামো উন্মুক্ত করে অনুপ্রেরণা দানের জন্য ও মহিমাম্বিত করার জন্য এবং পাশাপাশি এই উপায়েও যে ব্যাপক বিস্তৃত কাজের পরিসরে এবং আমাদের চিন্তার শৃঙ্খলামুক্ত স্বাধীনতাকেও। প্রতিকূল অবস্থাসমূহ বিদ্যান থাকা সত্ত্বেও আমাদের দেশে কিছু আসল কবিতা রচিত হয়েছে এবং তা ভবিষ্যতে অধিকতর ভালো কিছুর প্রত্যাশাকে চিত্রিত করে এবং এই আশার উপর ভিত্তি করে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় যে আমাদের দেশীয় কবিতায় সর্বদা এই অসময় বিরাজমান থাকবে না। কবিতা সত্যের মতই তার সৌন্দর্য্যকে উন্মুক্ত করবে এবং তার সম্মানকে বিতরণ করবে শুধু তাদেরই কাছে-যারা তাকে গভীর ও সশ্রদ্ধ স্নেহে ভালোবাসবে। এমন অনেকেই রয়েছে যারা তাদের নিজেদের গভীর অনুভূতিকে প্রকাশ করার ক্ষমতা হতে বঞ্চিত এবং যারা তবুও তাদেরকে অনুভব করে তাদের হৃদয়ের কম্পন দ্বারা। কবিতা তাদের কাজেই আস্থান করে।

☑ Answer to Translation-2

The great liberation war is the identity of our existence. Liberation war is not a mere word in our lives. It is a name of an eternal flame that exists in the heart of every Bangali. It is the glory and pride for Bangalis, the light for them and the firmness like iron for them. It is the other name of inspiration and sharpening of the Bangalis. Liberation war is our present, past and future. We have to go ahead by taking the perception of this liberation war as a huge light. All our dreams and achievements, desires and plans should be centred to the feeling of the liberation war. Because the liberation war is the base of our nationality, it is also a base of our living and of going ahead. The history of the liberation war makes our new generation emotional and crazy and it inspires them their lives and gives them nationalism and self-identify. They like to read the books related to the liberation war and have a keen interest in them to know the war of liberation. The liberation war is the unfinished source and inspiration of patriotism to this new generation.

The nature of the new generation is to go ahead to a newer thing. He, who wants to know his identify of nationality, wants to go to the depth of his root. In addition to that, on the way of his life he is inspired by his own history, tradition, existence and cultural inspiration and identity. He stands before the history of 1971, he can come to know how this nation has achieved freedom by sacrificing, waiting and blood-shedding. Today's young generation has been nourished by the fireless like iron, consciousness and patriotism of the then liberation war. The evidence of it is clearly seen in the Ekushe Boimela and in the Independence Day and the Victory Day. Every member of the new generation of the every nook and corner of the country comes to Shahid Minar and the National Monuments with flags, flag-painted dresses and paintings on their foreheads, chests and backs. It is the expression of their deep patriotism for their country. The inspiration of 1971, its feeling and patriotism are always with us, will be and will be to the eternity.

Practice on Summary Writing

34th BCS 2014

Cultural Diversity is the quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture, as in the global monoculture or a homogenization of cultures, akin to cultural decay. For example, before Hawaii was conquered by Europeans, the culturally diverse Hawaiian culture existed in the world and contributed to the world's cultural diversity. Now Hawaii has been westernized, the vast majority of its culture has been replaced with Western or American culture.

The phrase 'cultural diversity' can also refer to different cultures having respect for each other's differences. The phrase 'cultural diversity' is sometimes misused to mean the variety of human societies or cultures in a specified region, or in the world as a whole; but these phenomena are multiculturalism rather than cultural diversity.

By analogy with biodiversity, which is thought to be essential to the long term survival of life on earth, it can be argued that cultural diversity may be vital for the long term survival of humanity and that the conservation of indigenous cultures may be as important to mankind as the conservation of species and ecosystem is to life in general. The general conference of UNESCO took this position in 2001 asserting in article 1 of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity that cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. This position is rejected by some people on several grounds.

Firstly, like most evolutionary accounts of human nature, the importance of cultural diversity for survival may be an untreatable hypothesis, which can neither be proved nor disproved. Secondly, it can be argued that it is unethical deliberately to conserve less developed societies because this will deny people within those societies the benefits of technological and medical advances enjoyed by those of us in the developed world.

In the same way, it is unethical to promote poverty in undeveloped nations as cultural diversity. It is also unethical to promote all religious practices simply because they contribute to cultural diversity. Particularly, there are some practices that are recognized by the WHO and UN as unethical such as female genital mutilation, burning the widow on the husband's burial pyre, polygamy, human sacrifice, etc.

Title : Cultural Diversity

Precis: Cultural diversity refers to different cultures without any disregard to other's differences. It varies from country to country, nation to nation. But this diversity tends to the monoculture for the enforcement of colonization in many parts of the world. Anyway, cultural diversification is such an important aspect that it is inevitable for long term survival of humanity. To make the cultural diversity beneficial for human kind, it should avoid all kinds of unethical practices that harm humanity.

Idioms (Part-2)

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. For good ----- | (চিরতরে, forever) |
| 2. Fully fledged ----- | (পূর্ণাঙ্গ, full) |
| 3. For the time being ----- | (কিছু সময়ের জন্য) |
| 4. Fish in a troubled water ----- | (দুর্বলতার সুযোগ নেওয়া, take advantage of disturbed situation) |
| 5. Fish out of water ----- | (অস্বস্তিকর অবস্থায়, in an uneasy situation) |
| 6. Gala day ----- | (উৎসবের দিন, a day of festivity) |
| 7. Gift of the gab ----- | (বাকপটুতা বাগিতা, A talent for speaking) |
| 8. Go to the dogs ----- | (গোল্লায় যাওয়া, go hell) |
| 9. Helter-skelter ----- | (দিশিদিশি/এদিক ওদিক move here and there) |
| 10. Hard and fast ----- | (বান্ধা ধরা-vigilant) |

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| 11. Hold water ----- | (টোপে টেকা be effective) This policy will not hold this time. |
| 12. Hold good ----- | (প্রয়োগ হওয়া, apply) |
| 13. Hue and cry ----- | (শোরগোল, a noise) |
| 14. Hush money ----- | (ঘুষ, bribe) |
| 15. In lieu of ----- | (পরিবর্তে, instead of) |
| 16. In cold blood ----- | (ঠান্ডা মাথায়, without provocation/deliberately) |
| 17. In no time ----- | (শীঘ্র, soon) |
| 18. In the nick of time ----- | (ঠিক সময়ে, in right time) |
| 19. Ins and outs ----- | (খুঁটি নাটি সব কিছু, full details) |
| 20. In vague ----- | (প্রচলিত/চালু, in fashion) |
| 21. In a nut shell ----- | (খুব সংক্ষেপে, very briefly) |
| 22. In the long run ----- | (পরিশেষে, ultimately) |
| 23. Irony of fate ----- | (ভাগ্যের পরিহাস, by bad luck) |
| 24. Inferiority complex ----- | (হীনমন্যতায় ভোগা) |
| 25. Keep the wolf from the door ----- | (অনাহারে থাকা starve-) |
| 26. Long and short ----- | (সারমর্ম, summary) |
| 27. Lion's share ----- | (সিংহ ভাগ major part) |
| 28. Lame excuse ----- | (বাজে ওজর, bad plea) |
| 29. Kith and kin ----- | (নিকট আত্মীয়, near relatives blood relations) |
| 30. Man of straw ----- | (অপদার্থ লোক, worthless man) |
| 31. Make both ends meet ----- | (আয় ব্যয় মেলানো live within means) |
| 32. Moot point ----- | (অমীমাংসিত বিষয়, undecided matter) |
| 33. Make believe ----- | (ভান করা, pretend) |
| 34. Maiden speech ----- | (জীবনে প্রথম বক্তৃতা the first speech in a particular assembly) |
| 35. Milk and water ----- | (lifeless, dull নিরস) |
| 36. Move heaven and earth ----- | (যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করা to make the utmost efforts) |
| 37. Nip in the bud ----- | (অঙ্কুরেই বিনষ্ট করা/মুকুলেই ছুড়ে ফেলা, destroy in the initial) |
| 38. Null and void ----- | (বাতিল, invalid) |
| 39. On the wane ----- | (হ্রাসমান, declining) |
| 40. Out of the wood ----- | (বিপদমুক্ত, free from danger) |
| 41. Out of sorts ----- | (কিছুটা অসুস্থ, not well) |
| 42. Out and out ----- | (হাড়ে হাড়ে, thoroughly) |
| 43. Odds and ends ----- | (ছোটখাট জিনিস, টুকটাকি জিনিস small things, miscellaneous subjects,) |
| 44. On the eve of ----- | (পূর্বক্ষণে, just before) |
| 45. Off and on ----- | (মাঝে মাঝে Occasionally, now and then) |
| 46. Open secret ----- | (যা গোপন হলেও অনেকের জানা an uncovered mystery) |
| 47. Point blank ----- | (সরাসরি, directly) |
| 48. Part and parcel ----- | (অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ, an integral part) |
| 49. Pros and cons ----- | (খুঁটিনাটি, সুবিধা-অসুবিধা উভয় দিক details, advantages and disadvantages) |
| 50. Palmy days ----- | (সুখের দিন days of prosperity and glory) |
| 51. Pin money ----- | (স্ত্রীকে দেয়া হাত খরচ the personal allowance granted to a lady) |
| 52. Pith and marrow ----- | (essence, মর্মার্থ) |
| 53. Poke one's nose in another's affair -- | (অন্যের ব্যাপারে নাগ গলানো) |
| 54. Rank and file ----- | (সাধারণ লোক, common man) |
| 55. Read letter day ----- | (স্মরণীয় দিন, উৎসবের দিন, memorable day) |
| 56. Read between the lines ----- | (তাৎপর্য বোঝা, understand the significance) |

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| 57. Right and left----- | (এলোপাতাড়ি on all sides) |
| 58. Slow coach ----- | (অলস লোক, lazy man) |
| 59. Sleep of the pen/ tongue ----- | (অসতর্ক ভুল লেখায়/কথায় Sudden mistake) |
| 60. Square meal ----- | (ভুরি ভোজ করা, full meal) |
| 61. Stone's throw ----- | (অতি নিকটে, very short distance) |
| 62. So-so ----- | (এক প্রকার/এক রকম) I'm so so. |
| 63. Sine die ----- | (অনির্দিষ্ট কালের জন্য, অনির্ধারিত বন্ধ not fixed, uncertain) |
| 64. So as to ----- | (যাহাতে/যাতে) |
| 65. Second to none ----- | (অদ্বিতীয়) |
| 66. Superiority complex ----- | (উঁচু মনোভাব) |
| 67. Salt of the earth----- | (শ্রেষ্ঠ ব্যক্তি দেশবরণ্যে ব্যক্তি glorious and worthy person) |
| 68. See eye----- | (মতের মিল হওয়া to agree,) |
| 69. Silver lining----- | (দুর্ভাগ্যে শান্তনা something good in evil,) |
| 70. Small fry----- | (চুনোপুটি a person of minor importance,) |
| 71. Storm in a tea pot----- | (তুচ্ছ বিষয়ে বিবাদ) a fuss about a trifling matter, |
| 72. Take to heart ----- | (মর্মান্বিত হওয়া) |
| 73. To and fro ----- | (এদিক ওদিক, hither thither) |
| 74. Take one to task ----- | (তিরস্কার করা, rebuke) |
| 75. Tooth and nail ----- | (তীব্রভাবে, সর্বশক্তি দিয়ে strongly with all power,) |
| 76. To the backbone ----- | (হাড়ে হাড়ে, to the core in every way, completely) |
| 77. To the letter ----- | (অক্ষরে অক্ষরে, details) |
| 78. To the contrary ----- | (বিপক্ষে) |
| 79. Turn over a new leaf ----- | (নতুনের সূচনা, begin a new phase of life) |
| 80. Turn down ----- | (প্রত্যাখান করা, refuse) |
| 81. To pass the best of time ----- | (যুগোপযোগী হওয়া) |
| 82. To the brim ----- | (কানায় কানায়) The pond is full to the brim.] |
| 83. Tumble over ----- | (হোচট খাওয়া) |
| 84. Throw cold water on ----- | (নিরুৎসাহিত করা, discourage) |
| 85. Tittle-tattle ----- | (অলস, খোশ গল্প, idle gossip) |
| 86. Through thick and thin----- | (বাধা বিপত্তির মধ্যে) under all conditions, |
| 87. Toil and moil----- | (কঠোর শ্রম hard work,) |
| 88. Up and doing ----- | (উদ্যোগী, active be serious, উঠে পড়ে লাগা) |
| 89. Ups and downs ----- | (উত্থান-পতন, vicissitude) |
| 90. Up to the make ----- | (মানসম্মত, up to the standard) |
| 91. Willy-nilly ----- | (বাধ্য হয়ে/অনিচ্ছা পূর্বক/ইচ্ছাপূর্বকভাবে, willingly/unwillingly) |
| 92. Well off ----- | (স্বচ্ছল Well-to-do, in good circumstances) |
| 93. Weal and woe ----- | (সুখে-দুঃখে) |
| 94. White elephant ----- | (অত্যন্ত দুলভ, কষ্টসাধ্য ও দামী বস্তু, a very costly and troublesome Possession to its owner) |
| 95. Wild goose chase ----- | (পন্ডশ্রম, useless pursuit, a very troublesome possession, useless to its owner) |
| 96. Wash one's dirty linen in public----- | (ফাঁস করা to discuss unpleasant private matters before strangers,) |
| 97. Weal and woe----- | (সুখে-দুঃখে in good and bad fortune,) |
| 98. Worth while----- | (শ্রমের যোগ্য needed,) |
| 99. Year in year out----- | (বছর বছর, Fashion changes year in, year out.) |
| 100. Yellow dog----- | (হীনচেতা বা ভীরা লোক, coward, mean person) |

STUDENT



STUDY

Essay

Information Technology and Bangladesh

Information Technologies have generated (ঘটানো) profound changes in human society. The invention of the telegraph in the early 19th century started the modern Information & Communication Technology (ICT). By the 21st Century we witness (প্রত্যক্ষ করা) a dramatic new wave (নতুন আন্দোলন) ICT, leading to massive socio-economic changes. Now-a-days information technology is the key to all communications. World has become the Global village by the blessings (আশীর্বাদ) of the information technology. The information technology has become the controlling mechanism (কার্যসাধন পদ্ধতি) in present world.

Bangladesh has placed poverty alleviation (উপশম) on the top of its development agenda MOM-01 It is here that ICT has a critical role to play. It is for developing countries and especially the least developed among them to seize (লুফে নেওয়া) the opportunity and adopt (গ্রহণ করা) ICT as a priority tool to fight hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy, discrimination against women, children, aged and disabled. The need to invest in ICT infrastructure (অবকাঠামো) and especially ICT human resources is paramount (সর্বোচ্চ).

The ICT sector of Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing sectors of its economy. ICT has been declared as the thrust (বেগে ঠেলা) sector by the Government. A comprehensive (সমন্বিত) ICT Policy has been formulated and a National ICT Task Force, headed by the Honorable Prime Minister, has been formed. The Government organization entrusted (বিশ্বস্ত) for the development and promotion of the ICT sector is the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology. Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC), the apex (সর্বোচ্চ) body for promotion of all kinds of ICT activities in the country, works under the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology.

For the development of ICT sector within the framework (নির্মাণ কাঠামো) of overall national development, the Government has approved the National ICT Policy in October 2002. The Vision of this Policy aims at building an ICT-driven nation comprising of (অন্তর্ভুক্ত) knowledge-based society by the year 2006. In view of this, a country-wide ICT-infrastructure will be developed to ensure access to information by every citizen to facilitate empowerment of people and enhance democratic values and norms for sustainable (টেকসই) economic development by using the infrastructure for human resources development governance, e-commerce, banking, public utility services and all sorts of on-line ICT-enabled services. A comprehensive Action Plan "Roadmap for ICT Development" and Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) based on the ICT Policy, 2002, Kuala Lumpur and Hyderabad declaration and the Millennium Development Goals is under preparation.

To help the ICT sector flourish in the country, there is a need for an effective legal framework. Timely and suitable legal reforms can create an ICT-friendly legal environment. Such an environment will help this sector grow by attracting investment. In order to create such a legal environment, the amendment of the Copyright Act 2000 incorporating issues related to ICT is in the process of finalization. Bangladesh is presently signatory (চুক্তিপত্রের স্বাক্ষর দাতা) to two important international copyright agreement and is presently working for upgrading the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Law in light of the changing needs.

To create a smooth environment for e-Commerce and to safeguard (রক্ষাকবচ) the dealings over the net and to check the threat to computer communication, the government has drafted (খসড়া করা) the ICT law and is in the process of enactment by the Parliament. The Information Technology (Electronic Transaction) Act will provide a legal framework that recognises digital signatures and other electronic documents and have enough provisions to check cyber crimes, which are not covered by any existing law of the land. The draft has been made based on the Model Law on E-commerce framed in 1996 by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

The government is considering aggressively to move into e-governance for providing all needed information to citizens and for efficient and transparent services and to create an information environment

and enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, dynamism in public agencies and to ensure their accountability. Transformation to e-Government is only possible with the right governance structure, together with the political will to drive change across the whole of government services encompassing (আবৃত করে) such vital sectors as Human Services, Justice & Public Safety, Revenue, Defense, Education, Transport & Motor Vehicles, Regulation & Democracy, Procurement and Postal.

Implementation (বাস্তবায়ন) of the decision of the Honorable Prime Minister's Task Force on ICT to place all forms (required by various agencies) and recruitment notice in the web is being implemented. Some of the government agencies have already launched their websites. The official website of the Government of Bangladesh, currently contains links to President's Office, Prime Minister's Office, 8 ministries and 59 agencies, Some of these contain important documents like Budget, Census Data, Customs and Income Tax regulations, etc. Almost all Ministries are currently using e-mail facilities.'

Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Tectinology has prepared a project "Electronic Governance in Bangladesh : Development of Government Administration Information System" for establishing e-Governance system in 38 Ministries and Divisions. Major activities under this project are:

- (a) Each Ministry will be provided with server, PCs, Gateway, Laser printer Scanner and other accessories.
- (b) Each ministry will be provided with broadband internet connectivity. A central pool of ICT Professionals will be created including system Manager, System Analyst, Programmer, web-page designer, hardware engineer, network engineer.
- (c) Initially, a LAN will be established in each ministry. In addition, all administrative activities of the ministry such as payroll, inventory will be computerized' through databases. All ministries databases will be linked and shared with adequate protection. Timely update, of web- site will be ensured.

Another 890 million Taka Project entitled "Support to ICT Task Force" primarily for introducing e-Governance is being implemented by the Planning Commission under the Ministry of Planning. Initially 6 Divisional HQ, PM Office and some key ministries e.g. Health, Home, Affairs, Land, Information, Labour, Expatriate Welfare, Foreign Affairs and Planning have been chosen to implement some basic electronic services (i.e. e-mail, File Tracking, Document Sharing, Internet access) to visualize the part of a whole picture of e-government The purpose of this project is to establish a communication network, which will be highly efficient, reliable and fully secured.

The telecom sector has been liberalized for private investment in early 90s, resulting in appreciable rise in mobile telephone sets in the country. At present the total number of telephone lines is 0.92 million and the number of cellular phones offered by 4 private operators is about 2 million. The teledensity is about 2%. It is targeted to increase teledensity to 3.3 % by 2005. The following table shows the status as of December 2002: All analog exchanges at 64 District HQ under Bangladesh Telephone & Telegraph Board (BTTB) have been converted to digital by December 2002. A National Digital Data Network (DDN) has been implemented by BTTB, which will integrate the whole country under a single digital network for voice and data communications.

All Upa-Zillas (Sub District) analog telephone exchanges will come under digital exchange within December 2005. As per the National Telecom Policy, 1998, the telecom sector (fixed line, mobile and the Internet) is liberalized for private investment. Following the nation Telecom. Policy, the Bangladesh Telecom Act 2001 was enacted. In order to separate the commercial operations of BTTB from its regulatory functions in phases, a separate Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has been established in January 2002. Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) has been opened to private sector operator. VSAT license/connection fees and overseas/long distance call charges have been substantially reduced.

1800 KM long optic fiber network under Bangladesh Railway is being utilized by the private Cellular Phone Operator. Fiber optic links have already been established in most cities of the country (50 out of 64 districts) areas by Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTTB). BTTB has taken up a project to connect Bangladesh with the Information Superhighway through submarine fiber-optic cable project SEA-WE-MEA4 with a landing site at Cox's Bazar. The facility is to be operational by June 2005. Based on this it is expected that the nationwide Internet backbone will be established.

The number of computers in the country is about 0.5 million with about 0.1 million Internet users. Due to de-regulation of Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) policy by the government in February 2000, the number of ISPs has grown to 195 with individual bandwidth ranging from 64 kbps to 2 Mbps, offering Broadband Internet services through DSL/HDSL modems. All 64 districts and 35% of upazillas of Bangladesh has been brought under Internet coverage by BTTB through dial-up connections.

Bangladesh has a large unutilized and unemployed youth force. We can take advantage of this immense manpower by providing them appropriate education and training in ICT, particularly in software and ICT related services. It should be emphasized at this point that a vibrant and quality local software industry is a prerequisite for deriving any substantial success in software export. For this, the use and application of ICT for local market, especially governance, has to be promoted. As a fiscal measure to achieve this, the government has exempted the Custom duties and VAT on computer hardware, software and accessories. At present some 83 firms in this sector are developing software and exporting software products from Bangladesh. There is a good opportunity for local ICT companies to enter into joint venture agreements with foreign companies. To promote software export a ICT Business Promotion Council has been set up under the Ministry of Commerce and a Business Promotion Office has been set up by Export Promotion Bureau at Silicon Valley, USA.

In order to encourage startup companies in software/ITES development and export, the government has set up an ICT Incubation Centre at a rented space of 68,000 sq. ft in the heart of Dhaka City. At present, about 48 IT/software related companies have set up operations in this facility. The facility has been provided with 24-hour power supply and internet gateway facility from the Development of Infrastructure for IT Applications Project of BCC. ICT service industry which have bright prospect in Bangladesh includes data entry/data transcription services (voice, video), cyber-cafe, cyber kiosks, public call-centre (PCOs), telemedicine, electronic-mail centers, web-site design and maintenance, e-commerce and other web-based applications, electronic-journalism, Tele-banking, e-banking, etc.

A High Tech Park with all modern infra-structural facilities is being planned at Kaliakoir near Dhaka with an area of 231.685 acres of land at a cost of 2,522.5 million Taka (43.5 million USD), which will house software and ICT-enabled service industries, electronics and PCB related equipment and products, telecommunications, hardware assembly/component/VLSI design (possibly manufacture also), optoelectronic equipment, bio-technology and related linkage industries, including a hi-tech University to provide technical support and for conducting R&D at the park facilities.

Computer courses are taught in the secondary and higher secondary school level as optional subjects and it is declared by the Prime Minister to be made compulsory from 2005 in WISIS 2003 in Geneva. At present there are 13275 Secondary, 1558 Higher Secondary, 3287 Junior Schools and 5626 Secondary, 1105 Higher Secondary Madras as in Bangladesh. All schools and madras are to be brought under computer courses. Towards this end, Bangladesh Computer Council has taken steps to distribute computers and accessories to secondary schools, including training of teachers of these schools under the project "Assistance to Secondary Schools for Introducing Computer Courses".

- ⇒ At the present time 21 public universities, 52 private universities, 31 colleges under the National University and a number of foreign affiliated universities/institutes are offering computer science courses, producing about 5000 computer science graduates per year.
- ⇒ In order to introduce computer courses in all secondary schools, a large number of computer teachers/instructor will be needed. To address the problem of shortage of IT instructors a program/project has been taken by the Government to conduct 1-year Post Graduate Diploma in Computer in 7 public universities.
- ⇒ Under the project "Conducting Standard Training Course at Divisional Headquarters", Bangladesh Computer Council has set up ICT training centers at all the six Divisional Headquarters. A plan is under consideration to extend this facility to the 15 remaining Greater Districts of the country.
- ⇒ The government is actively considering the implementation of a project "Computer, Training & Internet Facilities for Rural Secondary & Higher Secondary Institutions in Bangladesh under which 10,000 (Ten thousand) selected institutions will be provided Computer set (2 x Computer, 1 x Printer, 1 x UPS, 1 x Voltage Stabilizer along with Software & other accessories), a Telephone and Internet connection facility.

In the recent time there is a large increase in the demand of skilled ICT professionals in Bangladesh as well as in the developed countries of the world. In the light of this, the Government has taken various steps for Human Resource Development in the ICT sector. As a part of it, the government vis-a-vis the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology, in cooperation with the public/private sector, has taken program to produce quality professionals and skilled manpower in ICT to ensure the success of the software and IT Enabled Services (ITES) industries. National ICT Task Force decided to introduce ICT Internship Award Programme in the country. Under this program, graduates/fresh graduates/postgraduates in ICT subjects will be imparted training for 6-months as internees in different IT organizations/companies for acquiring practical experience and hands on training. The objective of the program is to impart basic training for skill development in ICT after completion of institutional education at the graduate/post Graduate levels, to increase employment opportunities and for the development of large number of programmers for the local software industries and export.

We live in an asymmetric (অপ্রতিসম) world marked by wealth and poverty. The digital divide has widened the development gap. However, we have now devised (উদ্ভাবন করা) a technology that can overcome these differences and lead to a global society with minimum poverty and maximum equity. Bangladesh must, indeed, resolutely (দৃঢ়তার সাথে) commit itself to build the Information Society and implement her Plan of Action.