

# LESSON 07

## COMPOSITION WRITING

### 1. A JOURNEY BY BUS

A journey is always pleasant to me. Whenever I get an opportunity (সুযোগ), I visit different places. I am very fond of travelling by bus. Last month I made a journey by bus which was very enjoyable (উপভোগ্য).

It was the month of December. My annual examination was over and I got a vacation. My parents decided to pay a visit to my uncle's home at Kushtia. I was very glad to hear the news. We went there by bus.

On the fixed day, we started for Kushtia. We reached Gabtoli bus terminal early in the morning. Father bought the tickets the day before. We got on the bus and an attendant (অভ্যর্থনাকারী) helped us to find our seats. I got my seat beside the window. Our bus started at 8.30 am.

It was a sunny day. The sky was clear. At first the bus was moving (চলছিল) slowly. Then it began running at a high speed. When we left the din and bustle (ব্যস্ততা ও কোলাহল) of the city behind, the green Bangla welcomed (স্বাগত জানালো) us with all its beauty. I enjoyed beautiful green fields, orchards, and trees on the both sides of the highway.

We were passing Jahangirnagar University. I looked outside and found the university campus full of green trees and beautiful scenery. The bus was moving ahead (সামনে) leaving behind the trees, houses, paddy fields on the both sides of the road. It seemed to me that things like trees, houses were running behind. After two hours, we reached Paturia Ferry ghat. We had to cross the river 'Padma' by ferry. Our bus waited sometime for ferry and then got on it. The ferry started to move. I got down from the bus and went to the top of the ferry. From there I looked at the mighty (বিশাল/প্রমত্ত) Padma. There was water around us. I was thrilled. There were some hawkers selling various things like fruits, tobacco, muri, chanachur and other things on the ferry. It took half an hour to cross the river. I got on the bus again. The bus started to run again. We reached Goalondo after a few minutes. Then our bus took a turn and we entered Rajbari District within an hour. There our bus stopped for a tea-break (চা-বিরতি) for 20 minutes. We took some snacks there. Then the bus started its journey again. We crossed the town and our bus was running along the road through villages. I saw many huts, houses, canals, orchards (বাগান), green fields on the way. Really it was a charming scenery. Our bus reached Kushtia at 1pm. My uncle came to the bus stand to receive us. We got down and went to our uncle's home. Thus the journey came to an end. I enjoyed it very much.

### 2. A JOURNEY BY BOAT

A journey by boat is comfortable (আরামদায়ক) and peaceful. Bangladesh is a riverine (নদীমাতৃক) country. During the rainy season most of the areas of the country go under water. So people have to go from one place to another by boat. It is an enjoyable journey.

Last winter I got an opportunity to enjoy such a journey. It was the month of December. After annual examination I thought of going to my uncle's house at Mirjapur in Netrokona. Some of my friends agreed. We were five in number. We hired (ভাড়া করা) a boat. There were two young and active boatmen.

The boat started from our ghat at 2 pm. A gentle breeze (মৃদুমন্দ বাতাস) was blowing. It was a nice afternoon. The sky was clear. The boatmen pulled oar (দাঁড়) for sometimes. Then they set sail. We were lucky enough to see this setting sail. The wind was in our favour. So, the boat was passing easily. When the boat reached the Brahmaputra river, the riverine Bangla welcomed us with all its beauty (এর সকল সৌন্দর্য নিয়ে).

There were water everywhere. We were enjoying the natural beauty of our motherland. Different kinds of boats were moving carrying men and goods. It reminded (মনে করিয়ে দিলো) us of the trade and commerce of our glorious past through waterways. Really, it is beyond description. The paddy fields on both the sides of the river looked green. Children were swimming in the river. Women were carrying water with various types of beautiful pitchers (কলসী). Some fishermen were catching fish. Farmers were reaping corns (শস্য কাটছিল) and singing songs.

In the afternoon the boat reached a market. We halted there and purchased (কিনলাম) something to eat. The boat started again. It was about sunset. My heart was filled with joy to see the setting sun (অস্তগামী সূর্য). The beauty of the golden sunset on the calm water of the river made a pleasant (মনোমুগ্ধকর) sight. The moon rose with her pale silvery beams. The river presented a beautiful scene. It was now seven o'clock in the evening. We reached the destination. Some of my cousins were waiting for us. They received us cordially (আন্তরিকভাবে). It was a pleasant experience to us. It will remain evergreen (চিরসতেজ) in my heart.

### 3. A JOURNEY BY TRAIN

A journey by train is always enjoyable to me. This journey is undoubtedly (নিঃসন্দেহে) a delightful as well as an exciting (রোমাঞ্চকর) one.

It was the month of April. I made a Journey by train. My school was closed for summer vacation. I along with my parents, brother and sister went to visit one of our relatives. This journey was from Jessore to Chuadanga. My father bought tickets the day before.

On that appointed (নির্দিষ্ট) day we reached the Jessore Railway Station at 9.00 am. I saw the station. It was very crowded (জনাকীর্ণ). There were a number people moving and sitting on the platform. There were also coolies and noises of hawkers at the station. When the train came, we got into a compartment. Fortunately (সৌভাগ্যক্রমে), I found my seat beside a window. After sometime, the train started moving.

I was feeling excited. I looked inside the compartment and noticed (দেখলাম) that some of the passengers were dozing, some were reading newspapers and some were gossiping. As the train came out of Jessore City, green field welcomed us with all its beauty. The train was moving ahead through the green fields on both the sides. I became very glad to see that.

The train was running at a full speed through (মধ্য দিয়ে) green paddy fields. There were jute and soyabean plants here and there. They were tossing their heads (তাদের মাথা নোয়াচ্ছিল) in the breeze.

The train was running at a full speed. The train was an intercity train. It did not stop at any stations. We had crossed many big and small stations. After sometime, some waiters (পরিচারক) came to us with some snacks. We had taken some of them. Hawkers come up to us with their good for sale. I looked out the window and enjoyed the different scenes of my motherland.

At about 11.30 am we reached our destination. We got down (নামলাম) from the train. My uncle received us at the station. The journey was safe and sound as well as pleasing. I enjoyed it very much. It was one of the most memorable (স্মরণীয়) days in my life.

#### 4. SEASONS IN BANGLADESH

The word 'season' means of period of time when a particular kind of climate (জলবায়ু) prevails (বিদ্যমান থাকে). Bangladesh enjoys six seasons in a year– the summer, the rainy season, the autumn, the late-autumn, the winter and the spring. Usually (সাধারণত) two Bengali months make a season. Each season presents (উপহার দেয়) us its own features. We hear new sounds and enjoy new scenes in each season.

Summer is the hottest season in Bangladesh. Summer is the season of scorching (প্রচন্ড) heat, thirst and dust. Most water bodies dry up (শুকিয়ে যায়). Cyclones and storms often visit in this season. Despite these (এগুলো সত্ত্বেও), many kinds of fruits such as, mangoes, lichis, jack-fruits, etc. in this season.

After the scorching heat of summer, the rainy season comes as a welcome relief (স্বস্তি). Ashar and Shraban make the rainy season. The constant rainfall removes the excessive (মাত্রাতিরিক্ত) heat and brings people comfort. But this season is also a curse (অভিশাপ) to us. The canals, ponds and rivers become full to the brim. Sometimes it causes flood. The farmers remain busy harvesting jute in this season. It is a season of peace and plenty (প্রাচুর্য).

The white sails of clouds in the sky indicates the advent (আগমন) of autumn. Bhadra and Ashwin make this season. The sky remains clear most of the time in this season.

With the smiling face of the farmers, the late autumn comes just after the autumn. It is the season of harvesting (ফসল তোলার ঋতু). The farmers remain busy harvesting paddy. Kartik and Agrahayan are the months of this season.

The falling of the leaves of trees indicates the advent of winter. Life seems to be dull and dismal with fog, mist and chill in this season. The sunshine is very delightful (উপাদেয়) in this season. This is the season of various kinds of vegetables and country-cakes (দেশীয় পিঠা). Poush and Magh make this season.

After the shivering cold (কনকনে ঠাণ্ডা) the spring peeps with the sweet songs of the cuckoo. It decorates (সাজায়) the leafless trees with the new dress of green leaves. The whole nature laughs and looks fresh and lively. Various kinds of flowers, green leaves and sweet breeze make this season attractive. Falgun and Chaitra are the months of this season.

Seasons come and go, sights and scenes change in every season. We enjoy varieties of nature throughout the year.

#### 5. SUMMER IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is a land of six seasons. Summer is the first of them. It comprises (গঠিত হওয়া) the Bengali months of Baishakh and Jaishtha. Every season has its own features. Summer has also its own features.

The year begins with the summer season. The weather (আবহাওয়া) remains very hot and humid in the summer season. The sun shines continuously and the heat becomes unbearable

(অসহনীয়). People suffer a lot due to excessive heat. In the village, people sit down under big trees to feel comfort. The children swim in the rivers and ponds to get relief from the unbearable heat. The city dwellers (নগরবাসী) use electric fans and air conditioners (শীতাতপ নিয়ন্ত্রণ যন্ত্র) to be cool. People who do not have electric facilities use hand-made fans to be cool.

The summer is the dry season. There is a little rain in this season. The roads and fields are full of dusts. The rivers, canals and ponds dry up. There is a shortage of water supply in this season.

The summer is also a season of natural calamities (দুর্যোগ). Cyclones, floods and droughts (খরা) often visit in this season. They cause great damage to the lives and properties (সম্পত্তি).

Though the summer brings some troubles, it is a blessing (আশীর্বাদ) for us. It is the season of fruits. A plenty of fruits are available in this season. Mangoes, jackfruits, liches, blackberries and some other fruits are abundant in this season. These fruits are tasty and nutritious. We can take them with our heart's content. Married women living in towns and cities go to their parents' homes to enjoy holidays and have a treat of fruits in this season.

## 6. WINTER IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is blessed with plenty of diversity (বৈচিত্র্য). Every season presents us its own distinct (স্বতন্ত্র) features. The winter is one of the six seasons in Bangladesh. It comes with fog, mist and shivering cold. It comes after autumn and comprises the months of Poush and Magh.

The falling of leaves of the trees heralds (আগমন ঘোষণা করে) the advent of winter. In winter days are shorter than nights. They seem to be lifeless. The sun rises late, leaves of many trees dry up and fall. Nature looks very dull and dismal (নিরানন্দ এবং নিশ্চর) in this season. There is heavy fog everywhere. Things at a distance can hardly (কদাচিৎ) be seen. People shiver in cold. They put on warm clothes to protect themselves from cold. Some people often gather straw or dried leaves and make fire to warm themselves. Domestic and other animals also come out late of their sheds in the winter morning.

The sunshine is very delightful in this season. It makes everybody happy. Some people bask in the sun (রোদ পোহায়) to warm themselves. When the sun starts to peep through the dense fog, dewdrops on the grass look like pearls (মুক্তা). People go to their daily work late.

The winter is the season of abundance (প্রাচুর্য). Various kinds of vegetables and fishes are available in this season. Besides, various country-cakes and date-juice (খেজুরের রস) are also available in winter. The air in the villages remains filled with the sweet smell of mastered (সরিষা) flowers.

The winter is the season of games and sports. Different outdoor games such as cricket, volleyball, tennis, etc. are played throughout the country in this season. Besides, this season offers an atmosphere of travelling. People can travel from one places to another comfortably (আরামে) in this season. Many people go to enjoy picnic. In fact, this season is enjoyable to most of the people.

The winter has some other demerits. Cold wind blows and sometimes chilly weather remains for days. People shiver in cold. Life becomes impossible. The poor suffer much for want of warm clothes. Various kinds of diseases also break out (প্রাদুর্ভাব ঘটে) in an epidemic form (মহামারি আকারে) in this season.

In spite of some demerits, winter is very entertaining season. Life becomes easy. The heat of the sun does not seem scorching and wind blows gently. During this season the country seems to be clear and more bright. After all, this season is enjoyable to all.

### 7. THE RAINY SEASON

There are six seasons in our country. The rainy season is one of them. It comprises the Bengali months of Ashar and Shraban. This season comes after the summer.

During the rainy season, the sky remains covered with cloud (মেঘে ঢাকা থাকে). The sun remains hidden (লুকায়িত) behind the clouds. The rainfall comes accompanied by roars of thunder and flashes of lightning. Sometimes, it rains continuously for several days. Rivers, canals and ponds are full to the brim. The low-lying areas (নিচু অঞ্চলসমূহ) go under water. Life becomes slow due to incessant (অবিরত) rain.

The rainy season often causes sufferings (দুর্ভোগ) to us. The roads become muddy and slippery (পিচ্ছিল). People face difficulties to move. They have to use umbrella to go out. Sometimes, they cannot go out for days due to heavy rainfall. The poor people cannot go to work and earn their livelihood (জীবিকা). Excessive rain causes flood. Flood brings miseries to the people. Flood damages our crops and washes away (ভাসিয়ে নেয়) our cattles and houses. Flood hampers the communication system. People move from one place to another by boat. The price of daily necessities go up (বৃদ্ধি পায়). Various diseases like cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery break out in an epidemic form. The sufferings of people know no bounds.

The rainy season helps us in many ways. Bangladesh is an agricultural (কৃষিপ্রধান) country. Our agriculture depends on the mercy of nature. The farmers eagerly wait for the rain to sow seeds and crops. After heavy rainfall, the earth becomes soft and the farmers can easily plough their land. Some crops cannot be grown without sufficient (পর্যাপ্ত) water. Rain water makes our land fertile (উর্বর) and suitable to grow more crops. It brings joy for the farmers. Besides, it washes away the waste and filth and keeps our environment clean. It also reduces the high temperature and gives people relief from hot weather.

Despite (সত্ত্বেও) all the demerits, the rainy season is the most important season in our country. Our agriculture and economy wholly depend on this season. In this season, we get abundant of fish. Besides, we can use our waterways largely (ব্যাপকভাবে) in this season. The flood brings huge alluvial (পলি) and fertilize our land. So this season is always welcome to the common people.

### 8. THE SEASON I LIKE MOST/THE SPRING

Season means one of the principal divisions of the year. It is a period of time when a particular climate prevails. The earth revolves (ঘুরে) round the sun once a year. This annual motion causes the change of seasons. Bangladesh is blessed with (আশীর্বাদপ্রাপ্ত) six seasons in a year. Every season presents us its own features. Among all the seasons, I like the spring most. The spring is the loveliest of all the seasons. It comprises the Bengali month of Falgun and Chaitra. The spring comes with all its beauty.

I have several reasons to choose the spring. In comparison (তুলনায়) to other seasons, the spring is comfortable and beautiful. All seasons are important in their own way. Summer is the season of extreme heat and thirst. It is the hottest seasons of the year. Land becomes barren (অনুর্বর). The ponds and canals dry up. Many kinds of fruits are available then. The

rainy season is the season of frequent and heavy rains often causing floods which bring miseries to the people. The autumn is foggy and misty. The winter is dry and nature becomes gloomy, foggy and chilly. It is lifeless. On the other hand, the spring comes with its moderate and comfortable features (বৈশিষ্ট্য).

The spring comes with the sweet songs of the cuckoo. Birds sing everywhere. The whole nature wears a festive look (বর্ণিল রূপ ধারণ করে). So, I like the spring most.

The spring adorns (সাজায়) the leafless trees with the new dress of green leaves (সবুজ পাতার নতুন পোশাকে). The whole nature laughs and looks fresh and lively. It is neither too hot nor too cold. So, people feel comfortable and can work longer. Various kinds of flowers bloom in this season. Sweet smells spread all around. Bees are busy in collecting honey from flower to flower. Butterflies and grasshoppers (ফড়িং) fly here and there with their colourful wings.

Nature looks colourful and attractive in this season. The southern wind blows and refreshes (সতেজ করে) us. Many vegetables and fruits are available in this season. It is a season of harvesting crops. The farmers reap their crops and sow new seeds. The spring is also a season for joy. Village fairs and other folk programmes are held in this season.

The spring is the season of beauty. It cheers our mind and health. The spring has a special attraction to the poets. After the lifeless winter, the spring breathes a new life (নতুন জীবন দান করে) into the nature. People spring up with the advent of spring.

### 9. MY VISIT TO A PLACE OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Bangladesh is a small country but it has many historical places. I visited only some of these eye-catching (দৃষ্টিনন্দন) places. Mahasthangarh is one of the famous historical places in Bangladesh. Last year I got an opportunity to visit Mahasthangarh in Bogra. It is wellknown for a famous Buddhist monastery (বৌদ্ধ বিহার).

It stands on the western bank of the Korotoa. It is a few kilometers away from Bogra town. When we reached Mahasthangarh, a glorious (গৌরবদীপ্ত) part of our past civilization opened up before our eyes. This place was known as Pundranagar. Pundranagar was the capital of the Mouryas (মৌর্য), Guptas, Senas and other Hindu dynasties (রাজবংশ). It was a very developed city. It was about 2000 metres long and 1500 metres wide. This city was fenced around by a wall. We entered into the monastery and saw some elevated places that soothed our eyes (চোখ জুড়িয়ে দিলো). I was impressed to see the natural sights. These elevated places are known as 'Vitas', 'Kundas', 'Gous' and 'Dhaps'.

After that we visited the ghat of Kankabati near the elevated (উঁচু) places and then the mazar of Shah Sultan Balkhi Mahi Sawar. This impressed me about the religious harmony (ঐক্য) of our past civilization. Then we went to the museum at Mahasthangarh. The relics (ধ্বংসাবশেষ) of the past have been kept in the museum. We saw some images, dice, ornaments and pots there. These relics reminded us of our rich old history. I became astonished to learn about our rich culture and heritage (ঐতিহ্য).

Visiting a historical place is pleasing and educative as well. It was a great pleasure for me to visit such a famous historical place. It was a new experience in my life. I will remember the day as long as I live.

The best way to go to Mahasthangarh is by road from Dhaka. It usually takes about 5 hours to get there.

### 10. OUR SCHOOL

The name of our school is Pogose High School. It is situated (অবস্থিত) in the heart of old Dhaka founded (প্রতিষ্ঠিত) by Mr. N. P. Pogose, an Armenian in 1848. It is a big and renowned (বিখ্যাত) school of the country.

Our school is housed in a nice two-storeyed (দোতলা) building. There are thirty classrooms in our school. They are neat and clean and well-ventilated. There are also the Headmaster's room, the teachers' room, the common room, the science laboratory (বিজ্ঞানাগার) and a big auditorium in our school.

Each class is held in a separate room. Every classroom is well-furnished (সুসজ্জিত) with desks for the students and a chair and a table for the teacher. There are also blackboards and maps in the classrooms.

Our school sits in two shifts namely, morning shift and day shift. There are about one thousand students in our school. They are well behaved and obedient (অনুগত). There are thirty five teachers in our school. They are qualified (উচ্চ শিক্ষিত). They teach us with great care and affection. They are truly (প্রকৃতপক্ষে) our guide and friend. They take special care for the weak students. Our Headmaster is an M.A. B.Ed. He is a nice man. He is very strict but friendly (বন্ধুত্বাপন্ন). He has a loving corner in his heart for the students.

There is a big library in our school. It is enriched (সমৃদ্ধ) with different kinds of useful books. We borrow books from here. Our librarian is a trained man. He manages the library very sincerely. We publish a magazine (সাময়িক) once a year.

There are two playgrounds in our school. We play there in the afternoon. We generally (সাধারণত) play football and volleyball in summer. In winter we play cricket and badminton.

The results of the JSC and SSC examination of our school are quite satisfactory (সন্তোষজনক). It is one of the best schools in Bangladesh. I am proud of being a student of this school.

### 11. STUDENT LIFE

Human life is divided into some periods. The period which is spent in educational institutions to receive education is called student life. It is the seed time of human life. It is a period of preparation (প্রস্তুতি) for a real life.

The main object (উদ্দেশ্য) of a student is to devote (নিয়োজিত করা) to his study. All his learning should aim at cultivating (অর্জন করা) good qualities. Proper use of time is the key to success. Waste of his time and energy is very much harmful (ক্ষতিকর). The success and happiness of a student largely (ব্যাপকভাবে) depend on it.

A student should take part (অংশগ্রহণ করা) in co-curricular activities. He has to take part in different kinds of games and sports. This will make him healthy and fit for work. Besides, he must read different kinds of books, newspapers, magazines, etc to enrich himself.

A student should take part in social service during his leisure time. He has to stand by the distressed and the sufferers during natural calamities (প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ) like flood, cyclone, drought, etc. He can play a role to remove illiteracy. He must be well disciplined and good natured. He must show respect to his superiors.

A student of today is the future leader. So he must work hard to make himself a dignified (মর্যাদাবান) person in the family, society and country. Above all, he must be very active, dutiful and sincere to his studies.

### 12. DUTIES OF A STUDENT

A student has some duties to himself and to others. As a student life is the golden period (সোনালি সময়) of a man's life, it is the period of preparations for a real life. His duty is preparation for future struggle (সংগ্রাম).

Every student has to remember that his main duty is to study. He should be attentive to classes. He must learn his lessons regularly (নিয়মিতভাবে). He must not waste his time and energy. His duty is to use his time properly. A student should take part in co-curricular activities. He has to take part in different kinds of games and sports. He must read different kinds of books, newspapers, magazines etc. to enrich (সমৃদ্ধ করা) himself.

A student must get-up from bed early in the morning. He can take some physical exercise in open air. A student must take care of his health.

He can play a role to remove illiteracy (নিরক্ষরতা). He must be well disciplined (সুশৃঙ্খল) and good natured. He must show respect to his superiors.

A student should also engaged himself in raising awareness (সচেতনতা) among people on various issues. He can motivate (উৎসাহিত করা) the village people about health and sanitation, family planning (পরিবার পরিকল্পনা), etc.

A student can contribute (অবদান রাখা) in social activities during cyclones, floods, droughts (খরা) and other natural calamities. He can help the affected people with relief goods (ত্রাণ সামগ্রী), medicines etc. He can also serve the sick and old people.

A student is the maker of the society in a sense. He is the future leader of the country. So he must work hard to make himself a dignified person in the family, society and country.

### 13. MY DAILY LIFE

Daily life means how we spend our time in our day-to-day (দৈনন্দিন) life. We pass our days doing different things. To make our life meaningful (অর্থবহ), we have to follow a routine in our everyday life. So I try to follow a routine in order to reach my goal.

My day starts (আমার দিন শুরু হয়) early in the morning. Then I wash myself and say morning prayer. After that the morning begins with a cup of tea. Then I go out for a walk in the open air for twenty minutes. After coming back home, I have (খাই) my breakfast and then sit down to study for two hours. After that I take a shower (গোসল) and meal. After taking meal I brush my teeth and get ready (তৈরি হওয়া) for school.

My school begins at 11 am. I attend my classes regularly. During tiffin time I say my Zohar prayer and then have some light snacks. Then I go to the common room and enjoy some indoor games such as chess, table-tennis, etc with my friends. After that I attend my class again.

My school finishes (ছুটি হয়/শেষ হয়) at 4 pm. Then I come back home, wash myself and take some rest. After that I take some tiffin and go to field to play with my friends. I love football but table-tennis is my favourite game.



I come back home from field at sunset. Then I say my evening prayer and then go to my study at 7.30 pm. I study there about two hours. Then I have my supper (রাতের খাবার) with my family members and enjoy TV programmes. Sometimes I enjoy T.V. programmes in the midst of my study. This does not hamper my studies at all. I go to bed at 11 pm. And before going to bed I brush my teeth carefully.

I follow this routine everyday. But it's different on holidays and vacations. On holidays I visit my friends and relatives. Besides, I enjoy films and stage-dramas (মঞ্চ-নাটক) with my families. Sometimes, I visit different places with my family.

My daily routine does not make me monotonous (একঘেয়ে). Rather it inspires (অনুপ্রাণিত করা) me to do all these activities. I think this will greatly help me to achieve (অর্জন করা) my goal.

#### 14. MY AIM IN LIFE

An aimless man is like a ship without a rudder. In the same way a man cannot reach his goal without an aim. So everyman should have a definite aim.

I have also an aim in life. My aim in life is to be a teacher. After considering all the professions and occupations, I have decided to become a teacher. My parents and teachers have given their consent (মতামত) to my choice. I want to give light of education to the people. So that they can work for the betterment of this nation.

There are many reasons for choosing the profession of a teacher. Everybody knows that teaching is an honourable (সম্মানজনক) profession. Secondly, it is an honest career (পেশা). It is a great profession through which I can give the light of education. It is also a profession of spreading power because knowledge is power. No nation can progress (উন্নতি করা) in life without education.

Ignorance (অজ্ঞতা) is a curse for the society. And it is only the teacher who can remove (দূর করা) this curse. So I have decided to serve the ignorant people of our country.

To fill up my aim in life I should be graduate (স্নাতক) first. Then I have to take training (প্রশিক্ষণ) on teaching. In this way I will be able to be a teacher. I will convey knowledge to the illiterate people of our country through teachership.

The villagers of our country are largely deprived of education (শিক্ষা বঞ্চিত). Most of the students of our village are not able to get proper education. Their parents are not so much educated. They cannot give their children proper guide line. So as a teacher I want to serve the society. I wish one day I will become successful.

A teacher is called the anchor (চালক) of a nation. A teacher nourishes the latent (সুপ্ত) talents of the students and tries to make them a A-one useful citizens of the country. As a teacher I want to contribute to this nation building process (জাতি গঠন প্রক্রিয়া).

#### 15. MY FAVOURITE HOBBY

Hobby means a strong interest in something. It gives us both pleasure and refreshment. Without a hobby a man cannot enjoy (উপভোগ করা) his leisure. Hobby is the prerequisite (পূর্বশর্ত) for a sound mind and a sound health (সুস্থ মন ও সুস্থ দেহ). So it is necessary to enjoy life.

Different persons have different taste and choice. It varies (বিভিন্ন হয়) from person to person. There are various kinds of hobbies like collecting postal stamps, coin collection, fishing, reading, listening to music, autograph collection, travelling and gardening, playing on musical instruments, watching TV, photography and so on.

I have also some hobbies of my own. They are travelling, reading books and listening to music. But I must mention (উল্লেখ করা) that my favourite hobby is gardening.

I have a garden. There is a fence around my garden and so the cattle, hens, ducks, goats or naughty (দুষ্ট) children cannot do any harm to the plants. I have cultivated different kinds of plants and flowers in my garden. They are the rose, the bel, the china rose, the rojanigandha and the bokul.

Everyday I visit my garden. In the morning I weed out (নিড়ানো) the grass and water (পানি দেওয়া) the plants. On holiday many people come to visit my garden.

I also grow (জন্মানো) various kinds of vegetables in one corner of my garden. The garden also looks very charming.

My hobby gives me a great source (উৎস) of joy and pleasure. It relieves (মুক্তি দেয়/স্বস্তি দেয়) me from my routine bored work. It helps me forget sorrows and sufferings. It makes my body strong and mind jolly.

Hobby should be taken only for enjoyment. Because excess interest in hobby hampers (ব্যাহত করে) our main task. Hobby gives us extra energy in performing our main task successfully. So everyone should have a hobby.

#### 16. THE PERSON I ADMIRE MOST

I like many people. I admire a lot of them. But, the person whom I admire most is my mother. Her name is Rokeya Rahman. She is a woman of great heart (মহৎ হৃদয়). She has endured a lot of troubles to bring up me. She comes of a respectable (সম্মানীয়) family.

My mother is tolerant (সহিষ্ণু) and sympathetic by nature. I was very naughty in my childhood. I often made troubles to my mother. I was indifferent (উদাসীন) to take food. My mother did not feel disturbed (বিরক্ত) any time. She fed me with great care (খুব যত্ন সহকারে). If I fell ill, she nursed me with loving care. When I came round, her joys knew no bounds (আনন্দের সীমা থাকতো না).

My mother is an honours graduate. She is a teacher in a government school. She is dedicated (নিবেদিত) to her profession. She tries to make her students understand the lessons easily. She also helps them after class hours.

My mother looks after our family very sincerely (নিষ্ঠার সাথে). She manages all the household activities (গৃহস্থালির কার্যাবলি) with the help of a helping-hand (সহায়তাকারী/সাহায্যকারী). She is aware of the health of our family members. She serves us such items of food which are necessary for our good health.

My mother is well mannered and sociable (সামাজিক). She keeps good relation with the neighbours (প্রতিবেশী). Though she remains busy most of the time, she spends some time in social activities (সমাজকর্ম). She tries to improve the social status (সামাজিক মর্যাদা) of the distressed women. She tries to make them conscious about their rights (অধিকার).

My mother is co-operative and friendly with all. She is my best friend. There is none in this world like my mother. She is really an ideal mother. I like to thank Allah to be a child of such a mother.

#### 17. THE TEACHER I LIKE MOST OR, MY FAVOURITE TEACHER

Teachers are like our guardians. I respect all my teachers whom I have come across. I am grateful (কৃতজ্ঞ) to all of them. Among all my teachers our English teacher Mr. Shahed Ahmed is my favourite teacher. I am very fond of him.

My favourite teacher is a brilliant scholar with an excellent (অসাধারণ) academic career. He is an M.A in English. He is also an M.Ed. He is experienced and well-trained (সু-প্রশিক্ষিত). He possesses (অধিকারী) some special qualities. He holds the attention and interest of the students. He has a clear, strong and pleasing voice. He makes lessons interesting to the students. He makes the students spellbound (মন্তমুগ্ধ) in the class.

My favourite teacher is well-mannered and very gentle. He possesses a strong personality (ব্যক্তিত্ব). He is always punctual. He is never late in the class.

My teacher is a man of great qualities (মহৎ গুণ). He is honest, dutiful and kind. He is very free and frank. He behaves friendly with the students. Every student has access (প্রবেশাধিকার) to him. His method of teaching is unique (অদ্বিতীয়). He can make any difficult lesson easy to the students.

My favourite teacher can discover the potentialities (সম্ভাবনাসমূহ) of his students. He persuades us to complete the lesson in the class. If any student does not understand any topic, he helps them to understand properly. He never feels annoyed (রাগান্বিত) with them. He helps the students even after class hours. He inspires us to take part in extra-curricular activities. When we arrange cultural or any programmes, we seek (অন্বেষণ করা) his advice. He is not a self-centred (আত্মকেন্দ্রিক) man. He is very popular with the students. He is also popular with other teachers.

My favourite teacher is very affectionate (স্নেহশীল) to us. He helps the poor students according to his ability. He loves his students. But he never allows (সমর্থন করেন না) any irregularity and improper acts.

My favourite teacher is a noble and kind person. His impressive personality, art of teaching, responsibility (দায়িত্বশীলতা) and other qualities (অন্যান্য গুণাবলি) have made me one of his admirers. Being a student of such a teacher, I feel proud.

### 18. A VILLAGE FAIR

A village fair is a common affair in rural areas of Bangladesh. It is held in almost all the villages. The village people eagerly (আগ্রহ সহকারে) wait for this occasion. It is held for a day or sometimes for a week. A large number of people come to the fair to buy or sell goods and enjoy shows and entertainments (বিনোদন). A village fair is a great attraction (আকর্ষণ) to the villagers.

A village fair is generally held in an open place. It sits under a banyan tree (বটগাছ) or on the bank of a river or on the yard of a temple. It is usually held on the occasion of Pahela Baishakh or Durga Puja, Chaitra Sankranti (চৈত্র সংক্রান্তি) or Muharram or some other religious (ধর্মীয়) events. Usually a fair is arranged once in a year.

A village fair is a gathering place for the people of all ages. It serves as a kind of exhibition (প্রদর্শনী) of village products. Home-made products are displayed (প্রদর্শন করা হয়) and sold in the fair. The potters, carpenters, blacksmiths and weavers (তৈতী) display and sell their products in a village fair. Toys, sweets, balloons and cosmetics, combs, clothes, jewellery are the

main attractions for the children and women. Earthen ware (মাটির পাত্র) and handicrafts of wood, bamboo and cane have special attractions too.

A village fair is a great source of joy for the village people. Some special arrangements such as jatra, jarigan, merry-go-round (নাগরদোলা), magic show, puppet show (পুতুল নাচ) and circus are arranged to give entertainment to the villagers. People of all ages visit the fair. The fair wears (সাজে) a festive look (বর্ণিল সাজে). It is also a meeting place of the common people.

A village fair has also some disadvantages. Some people remain engaged in gambling. They allure (প্রলুব্ধ করে) the innocent (নিরীহ) people and make them moneyless. Sometimes pick-pockets and criminals gather in the fair and commit (সম্পন্ন করে) various kinds of evil deeds. Besides, a village fair also creates unhealthy atmosphere.

A village fair is an interesting event to the villagers. It removes their boredom of hard labour and brings joy to the villagers. A village fair not only entertains people but also gives them opportunity to come closer to each other. It is a means of recreation (বিনোদন) for the villagers.

### 19. A VILLAGE MARKET

A village market is a place where village people meet to sell and buy their daily necessities (নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় দ্রব্য সামগ্রী). It is the main centre of all types of commercial activities (বাণিজ্যিক কর্মকাণ্ড) of the village. It generally sits on the bank of a river or under a large tree or in an open field. Some village markets sit every morning and break up before noon. Some others sit at noon and break up late in the evening.

A village market is usually divided into three sections — open space, temporary sheds and permanent sheds. Most of the goods are sold and bought in the open place (উন্মুক্ত স্থান).

Rice, flour, vegetables, oil, fish, milk, pepper, spices, etc. are sold in the temporary shops. Clothes, groceries (মুদি সামগ্রী), stationary products (মনোহারি সামগ্রি) are sold in the permanent shop. In a large village market paddy, jute, crops and domestic animals are available.

Haggling (দর-কষাকষি) is a common affair in a village market. The villagers who come to buy things try to get them in a cheaper rate. The shopkeepers also try to get more profits. This makes a village market very noisy place.

A village market is a meeting place (মিলনস্থল) for the villagers. The tea-shops play a great role in this respect. They serve as recreational centres. People of all avenues (স্তর) of life visit the market and meet their friends and relatives in these tea-shops. They exchange (বিনিময় করা) their ideas and views.

A village market renders (সম্পাদন করা) a great service to the village people. It serves as the central point of trade and commerce in the rural areas.

### 20. A VILLAGE DOCTOR

A village doctor is a very familiar figure (পরিচিত ব্যক্তি) in rural areas in our country. He may be a qualified doctor or a quack (হাতুড়ে). He renders a great service to the village people when they become ill. So a village doctor is an important person to the village people.

Generally a village doctor is not well qualified. He gathers (অর্জন করা) experience by working with a qualified (মানসম্পন্ন) doctor or by obtaining an LMAF certificate from a Paramedical Institute. So he starts his business with a lot of practical experience (বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতা).

A village doctor sets up his dispensary (ঔষধের দোকান) in his house or in a market place. It is a small establishment (প্রতিষ্ঠান) with a few almirahs with cheap medicines of everyday use.

Generally he sits in the morning and in the evening to visit patients (রোগী দেখার জন্য). Patients come to his dispensary and he examines them and gives them prescriptions. He takes little fees from the patients. Sometimes, he visits the patients on call. He spends (কাটানো) hours beside the sickbed (রোগীর শয্যা) if the patient is seriously ill. He tries his best to treat (চিকিৎসা করা) the patient well. He takes great care of them. Sometimes, he prescribes the poor patients without taking any fees. He remains busy all day long. He earns popularity by means of his politeness and friendly attitude (মনোভাব).

A village doctor is not well-off (সচ্ছল). He cannot enrich his dispensary with all necessary (প্রয়োজন) medicines. He supplies only cheap medicines. Sometimes he prescribes wrong medicine to the patient which may lead the patients to death.

A village doctor is the companion (সঙ্গী) of the village people in their joys and sorrows. He is always ready to visit his patients. Even at midnight, he has to go to the patient's house. He never feels disturbed to do so. He is the most trusted (বিশ্বাসী) person to the village people in absence (অনুপস্থিতি) of a qualified doctor.

A village doctor does a noble (মহৎ) profession. Though he is less qualified, he renders great service to the society. So a village doctor is an useful (উপকারী) person to the village people.

## 21. NEWSPAPER

A news paper is a kind of paper which contains (ধারণা করা) news and views on different matters and subjects. It tells us what happens (ঘটা) at home and around the world. It provides (সরবরাহ করা) us with the important news. It has become a part and parcel (অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ) of our modern life.

It is said that newspaper was first published (প্রকাশিত হয়েছিল) in China and then in England in 18th century. The first newspaper in the Indian sub-continent (ভারতীয় উপ-মহাদেশ) was the Indian Gazette published in 1774. The Samachar Darpan was the first Bengali Newspaper. It was published by the Christian Missionaries of Sreerampur.

Different kinds of newspapers are available in the market. They are called dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies (পাক্ষিক), monthlies and periodicals. The dailies contain the news of daily affairs of home and abroad.

They provide the current (সাম্প্রতিক) news and views of the day. The periodicals contain articles, poems, essays and comments (মন্তব্য করা) on important affairs.

The newspaper is very useful to us. It is called the storehouse (ভান্ডার) of knowledge. It gives us news on national and international affairs. It keeps us informed of the latest discoveries. It can form (গঠন করা) the public opinion (জনমত). The government and the general people can express their views to the people through newspaper. It is the best medium of advertisement (বিজ্ঞাপন) for the traders. It gives us the news of politics, economics, culture, literature, games and sports of the whole world. People of all classes feel the necessity of newspaper. Reading newspaper increases (বৃদ্ধি করা) our general knowledge. People can learn about the progress of science, literature and arts and rights and duties through newspapers.

There are many English and Bengali dailies in our country. The most read dailies are the Ittefaq, The Prothom Alo, The Jugantor, The Samocal, The Daily Star, etc.

Sometimes newspapers publish false and partial news. It can create chaos (বিশৃঙ্খলা) among people. Despite this limitation (সীমাবদ্ধতা), newspaper has become an important medium of

communication (যোগাযোগ). So newspapers should not publish such news that may misguide (ভুলপথে চালিত করা) the nation.

## 22. VALUE OF TIME

The value of time is endless (অসীম) which cannot be measured (পরিমাপ করা যায় না). The success in our life depends on the proper utilization (ব্যবহার) of time. Truly this proper utilization of time is called the value of time.

Human life is short; so within this short span of time we have to do a huge (প্রচুর) amount of work. If we lose time, it can never be gained. Our success and failure in life totally (সম্পূর্ণভাবে) depend on the proper use of time. If we lose time, it can never be gained. So everybody should use his time properly (যথাযথভাবে).

Misuse (অব্যবহার) of time is a great crime (অপরাধ). It makes life barren (শূন্য/অনুর্বর) like a desert. If anyone makes proper use of his time, success is bound to come at his doorstep.

The most valuable time of our life is the student life. The value of time to a student is not measurable. So every student should make a division of his time and do his duties accordingly (সে অনুযায়ী). Then their efforts will be crowned with success (সাফল্যের মুকুট পড়বে). They would be able to march (অগ্রসর হওয়া) in life and reach the cherished goal of their life.

Wasting of time means the wasting of our life. Nobody should waste any moment idly. Because success depends on the best use of time. If we do not make the right use of our time, we cannot succeed in life. Rather, we will have to drag a miserable condition in our life.

No great work can be done without a strong sense of time. If anyone becomes forgetful of time, it is sure that they will fail to succeed. Life is nothing but a sum total of some moments. If we lose a single moment in our life, we will suffer in the long run (পরিণামে). So we should do everything at the right time.

We should not waste our time. Those who have become great in their life have made the proper use of time. Value of time ennobles (মহিমাবিত করা) a person and gives him fame. As we are the best creation of Allah, we should make the proper use of our time.

## 23. OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS

Obedience (আনুগত্য) to parents means to obey (মান্য করা) the orders of our parents. Our parents deserve the highest of regards (সর্বোচ্চ সম্মান) from us in the world. We have seen the light of the world through our parents. When we were born, we were in a helpless (অসহায়) condition. We could not have lived if they had not taken care of us in our infancy (শৈশব কাল). They took care of us when we were children. They watch (খেয়াল রাখা) over us when we are ill and do their best to keep us well and happy. For us they work from morning to night. So it is the duty of every person to obey his parents.

Our parents wish us all the best. They sacrifice (উৎসর্গ করা) their comforts and pleasures for us. So it is a must that we should honour and respect our parents.

We should try to please (সন্তুষ্ট করা) them in all possible ways. It is our solemn duty to support (সহায়তা করা) them in their old age. God is pleased with him who loves and honours his parents. "Heaven (স্বর্গ/জান্নাত) lies under the feet of the mother", says the holy Quran. According to Hindu scripture if the parents are pleased, all the gods and goddesses are pleased.

Lives of great men tell us that they were good sons above everything. Hazrat Bayezid Bostami, Hazrat Abdul Quader Zilani, Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar were the best examples (উদাহরণ) of this sort of obedience.

So if we want to prosper (উন্নতি করা) in life, we should love and obey our parents and have our trust in them.

#### 24. DISCIPLINE

Discipline means obedience to some rules and regulations (নিয়ম-কানুন). The word "Discipline" derives (উৎপত্তি হওয়া) from the Latin word "discipulus" which means a disciple. So discipline is obedience to the rules formed for the regulation of human conduct (আচরণ).

It is a kind of virtue (গুণ) which makes our life successful. It has a great importance in every phases (পর্যায়) of life. It teaches us obedience to rules forever.

Every thing in this world from the heaven to the earth discipline reigns (রাজত্ব করা/বিদ্যমান থাকা/বিরাজ করা) supreme. We live in society. So we have to abide by (মেনে চলা) social rules for the betterment of the society. The peace, progress (উন্নয়ন), prosperity (সমৃদ্ধি) of a family lies in the obedience to discipline.

In schools, colleges and universities discipline is taught to the student. Students have to follow (অনুসরণ করা) certain rules of behaviour while reading or playing. Lack of discipline among the students disturbs the work of an institution and hampers (ব্যাহত করা) its progress.

Discipline is strictly (কঠোরভাবে) maintained by soldiers. It is the part and parcel in the army. For the discipline our soldiers are ready to sacrifice their lives.

Discipline is a must in sports and games. A sportsman must obey the rules of games. A player has to obey the decision of the referee and the captain (দলনেতা) of the game.

In every home there is a sort of government. All the members of the house obey the rules of the family. A disciplined family leads (যাপন করা) a happy life.

Discipline is also noticed (লক্ষ্য করা যায়/দেখা যায়) in human body. The various organs of the body co-operate with one another for the sake of discipline.

Discipline is also found in our religious life also. Every religion follows some certain rules of discipline.

In any organization social, political, religious, economic and educational discipline is essential (অত্যাৱশ্যক) for its growth and development.

Discipline is badly (ব্যাপকভাবে) needed in man's life. Life without discipline is priceless (মূল্যহীন), uncivilized, full of chaos and anarchy (বিশৃঙ্খলা ও দ্বন্দ্ব). Finally we can say that life without discipline is nothing but a ship without a rudder. So we all should maintain discipline in all spheres of life.

#### 25. PHYSICAL EXERCISE

Physical exercise means the regular movement of different parts of the body. It has a great importance (গুরুত্ব) to us. It keeps our body sound and strong. We cannot think of good health without taking physical exercise.

There are various forms of physical exercise. Walking, running, swimming, racing (দৌড়), riding and other games and sports are good forms (ধরন) of exercise. Different kinds of exercise are suitable (উপযোগী) for different people. Walking is the best exercise for all kinds of people. Swimming and other games are suitable for young and strong people.

To keep good health, physical exercise is necessary for all. The Greek saying (প্রবাদ) goes—“Build up your body if you want to build up your mind.” If the body is sound, the mind remains sound (সুস্থ থাকে). Without a sound health, one cannot possess sound mind. To preserve sound health, it is necessary to take physical exercise regularly. Physical exercise increases our strength and stamina (পরিশ্রম করার ক্ষমতা) to work more. It keeps us free from various diseases (রোগ). Walking in the morning fresh air refreshes our mind and body. Swimming in the water strengthens (শক্তিশালী করে) our limbs. Other exercises also make different parts of our body strong. It helps to improve our digestion. It makes people energetic and helps to live a long life. Sound health is essential to live well. No one will have sound health without taking physical exercise. Regular exercise removes (দূর করে) our monotony and works as a recreation. It makes our body and mind fit for work.

Good health is the precondition (পূর্বশর্ত) of success. And physical exercise is essential to preserve good health. Those who do not take physical exercise cannot enjoy healthy life. They suffer (ভুগে) from various diseases. They find no interest in life. So, all should take physical exercise to make life healthy and enjoyable. Games and sports build up our body and teach us patience (ধৈর্য), punctuality, dutifulness and other virtues. Excessive practice of physical exercise is bad. It causes harm to our body. It may cause serious injury. So, we should be conscious (সচেতন) of it.

Physical exercise is beneficial (উপকারী) to us. The students should take regular physical exercise. It will help them to be healthy and attentive to their studies. All of us should take physical exercise to lead a healthy and happy life.

## 26. CRICKET / MY FAVOURITE GAME

There are different kinds of games and sports in the world. Cricket is one of the popular games (অন্যতম জনপ্রিয় খেলা). It is my favourite game.

The field of cricket is circular (বৃত্তাকার). There is a pitch in the middle of the field. The part of the pitch where a batsman stands to play is called crease (ক্রীজ).

The cricket is a bat-and-ball game between two teams of eleven players in each. Two batsmen stand at the two ends of the pitch. One player of opposite team bowls (বল করা) six balls at a time. This is called an over (এক ওভার). Two umpires conduct (পরিচালনা করা) the match. Sometimes third umpire is needed to give the right decision.

Cricket is of three kinds — one day cricket, test cricket and T-20 cricket. It is also divided into two parts: bowling and batting.

Cricket is a very polite and disciplined game. There is no scope of violence (সহিংসতা) in this game. So I like this game most. Moreover, in it there are much fewer chances of colliding (সংঘর্ষ) with another player. Though this game is costly and time-consuming (সময়-ক্ষেপণকারী), its popularity (জনপ্রিয়তা) is increasing day by day.

Games and sports are inseparable (অবিচ্ছেদ্য) part in our life. Everybody has a favourite game. So have I and it is cricket.

## 27. TEA

Tea is the most popular drink in the present world. It removes our fatigue (ক্লান্তি), refreshes (সতেজ করে) our mind and gives us energy. Tea has become a part and parcel of our daily food habits.



The first tea-growing (চা-উৎপাদনকারী) country is China. Tea also grows in Japan, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka and many other parts of the world. Bangladesh is one of the largest tea-producing countries. She earns a lot of foreign exchange by exporting (রপ্তানি করে) tea. It has become a cash-crop (অর্থকরী) in our country.

Tea plants grow in the slope (ঢাল) of hills. To grow tea-plants excessive rain water is needed. Hill tracts are chosen to grow tea-plants because rain water does not stand there for long time. In our country tea-gardens are found in Sylhet and Chittagong hill tracts (পার্বত্য অঞ্চল). Nowadays tea is also grown in the north region of the country.

A tea-plant is an evergreen shrub (চিরসবুজ গুল্ম). To grow tea-plants, at first the seeds are sown in a nursery. Then the plants are transplanted (পুনঃরোপন করা) in the mountain slopes. Tea-plants are planted in rows. They are trimmed down (ছেঁটে ফেলা হয়) and allowed to grow not more than three or four feet high. As a result they become bushy (ঝোপের মত). When the new leaves and buds come out, they are plucked (তোলা হয়). They are plucked four times a year. Tea leaves are picked up for the first time in spring. It provides the finest tea.

After picking up tea-leaves are dried in the sun. Then they are rolled over by a machine in the factory and the juice is pressed out. After that they are left spreading on the floor until their colour gets changed. They grow dry and black. Then they are moulded and they become ready for use.

Tea is a refreshing drink. It stimulates our energy and removes our exhaustion (ক্লান্তিভাব). It has got much popularity among people of all avenues of life. It has become an item of modest entertainment. Nowadays, guests are entertained (আপ্যায়ন করা হয়) with tea.

As tea is a cash-crop of our country, the govt. should take a hand to grow more and quality tea.

## 28. WONDERS OF MODERN SCIENCE

We live in an age (যুগ) of science. The present civilization is the gift (অবদান/উপহার) of modern science. So the modern world cannot go even (এমনকি) for a single day without science.

Electricity is the first wonder of science. Science has conquered (জয় করেছে) the forces of nature and brought them to the services of mankind (মানবজাতি). We cannot think of modern civilization without electricity. It enlightens (আলোকিত করা) our houses and streets. Mills and factories cannot work without electricity. In fact, most of the inventions and discoveries of science work through (মাধ্যমে) the power of electricity. We cannot live comfortably without the help of electricity. The telegraph, the telephone and the wireless are also the wonderful inventions of science. They send our messages to distant places in the twinkling of an eye (চোখের পলকে). Radio, cinema, television are the wonders of science. We can hear the news of the whole world through the radio set. Both radio and television are good entertainments. The invention of printing press has helped us acquire (অর্জন করা) knowledge and education. In a television we not only hear the voice of the speaker but also see the motion picture from any part of the world just at the same time.

Modern transport system is a gift of science. Rockets and radars can move faster than sound and help us conquer that space. It has released (আবিকার করেছে) nuclear energy. Now this energy is used not only for manufacturing atom bomb but also for doing well to human beings.

Science has done miracle (অসাধারণ/অলৌকিক) in the field of medicine by inventing X-ray, radium, penicillin, vaccines, antibiotics, chloroform, ultra-violet ray, etc. Computer is the latest (সাম্প্রতিক) invention of science. It has become a part of every walk of life. The most significant inventions of science are mobile phone and the Internet.

The use of scientific equipment like tractors and power, pumps and application of fertilizer has increased the production tremendously (প্রচণ্ডভাবে/ব্যাপকভাবে).

All these inventions of science influence (প্রভাবিত করা) our daily life. These blessings of science have made our life easy and comfortable. Science has made the world smaller. Nowadays science has influenced our life so much that we cannot think of a moment without it.

The wonders of science cannot be described in brief (সংক্ষেপে). Wherever we go or stay, we find every possible thing done by science. So the wonders of science prevail everywhere.

### 29. TELEVISION

In human history no other invention of modern science has become so popular and entertaining to the people as the television. It is a popular means of communication (যোগাযোগ). We can easily see the pictures and hear the sound in it in a short time sitting at any corner of the world.

John Bayard, an English scientist invented television is 1928. It was invented as a means of entertainment. It became a reality (বাস্তবতা) in 1945 after so many experiments (পরীক্ষণ) on the subject.

The word television comes from the Latin words 'tele' which means distance and 'vision' which means sight. So 'television' literally (আক্ষরিকভাবে) means the process by which the distant objects can be seen. It is a receiving box which receives the signals, photos and sounds that a television centre or station telecasts (প্রচার করা). This is done by installing a radio-telephone system. In fine, the television is a system which employs (প্রয়োগ করা) mechanical photo electrical and wireless processes for reproducing (উৎপাদন করা) scenes, objects, etc. at a distance.

Television is now-a-days a very popular instrument (যন্ত্র) both to the children and to grown up people. It is a popular medium of mass communication. People can enjoy cinema, dramas, novels, songs, different cultural programmes on television. It removes our monotony. It also brings us news and views of sports, politics, war, share market, business, science, etc. It is an effective (ফলপ্রসূ) instrument of entertainment and valuable medium of instruction.

Television has its bad side, too. Children often become addicted (আসক্ত) to enjoying T.V programmes for all day long. It hampers their education. Besides, some sensational programmes can have harmful effects (ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব) on the moral life of the people.

Though television has some bad effects, we should use it for better purposes. It is now a part and parcel of our day-to-day life.

### 30. THE PRIZE-GIVING DAY AT OUR SCHOOL

A prize-giving day is a day of great joy and enthusiasm (আনন্দ ও উদ্দীপনা) to the students and the teachers of a school. On this occasion the school wears a festive look. On this day prizes are given to the students for their good results, attendance and their conducts, and for their special performance (কৃতিত্ব) in various games and sports. Almost every school organises a prize day to distribute (বিতরণ করা) prizes among the students.

The last prize-giving ceremony of our school was held (অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল) on the 25th February, 2015 in a befitting manner. The school was tastefully (বুচিশীলভাবে) decorated with coloured papers, green leaves, flags and festoons and flowers. A big pandal was erected (স্থাপন করা হয়েছিল) to hold the programme. A nicely carpeted (কার্পেট মোড়ানো) platform was also made for sitting the chief guest, the president of the function and some distinguished (বিশিষ্ট) guests. The prizes and the medals were arranged on a nicely decorated table. The chief guest's chair and table were beautifully adorned with colourful flowers. The function was presided over (পরিচালিত হয়েছিল) by our Headteacher.

The Honourable Education Minister was the Chief Guest at the function. When he arrived at the function, the Headteacher, some senior teachers and local elites (স্থানীয় গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তিবর্গ) welcomed him with bouquets of flowers (ফুলের তোড়া). The guardians and the elites of the locality also attended the programme. The volunteers with their distinctive badges were all attention to the guests.

The function began just at 10 a.m. with a recitation (আবৃত্তি) from the holy Quran. Then our national song was sung by some of the students. After that our Headteacher read out the annual report (বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন) of the school describing the gradual progress of the school. Then the main ceremony began. The Headteacher called each recipient by name and the chief guest gave away the prizes to the winners. The winners of the awards were vigorously cheered by all. Then the chief guest delivered a short but instructive (নির্দেশনামূলক) speech. He congratulated (অভিনন্দন জানানো) all the participants, the teachers and the students.

After that a cultural programme (সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান) was arranged by the students. Some songs and recitations were performed by the students. A one-act play was also staged. All these were highly applauded (ব্যাপকভাবে প্রশংসিত হয়েছিল) by the audience.

The function came to an end with a thanks-giving speech of our Headteacher. It was quite an enjoyable day. The memory of the day is still fresh in my mind.

### 31. A POSTMAN

A postman is a person whose job is to collect (সংগ্রহ করা) and deliver (সরবরাহ করা) letters, parcels, money orders, etc. to the addressees. He is a very known person with his Khaki uniform and a cap on his head. He brings news from our near and dear ones living in home and abroad (বিদেশ). He is a most eagerly awaited person to us.

A postman is an employee of the postal department. He is a most familiar figure in a particular area. Everyday he is seen passing through the streets at a particular time. He has a particular area to work there. His day starts with sorting (বাছাই করা) letters, parcels, money orders and making separate (পৃথক) bundles out of them for different localities of his area. He puts them into his bag. Then he goes out to deliver the postal articles to the right persons moving from door to door. He takes the signatures of the persons concerned (সংশ্লিষ্ট) and of the witnesses (সাক্ষী) in cases of delivering registered (রেজিস্ট্রিকৃত) letters, parcels and money orders.

A postman renders essential (অত্যাৱশ্যক) services to the people. He is very punctual and dutiful. He performs his duty in good and bad weathers. Carrying a bag on his shoulder (কাঁধে একটি ব্যাগ বহন করে), a postman sometimes brings good news and sometimes bad news to us. If he fails to perform his duties properly, it may cause irreparable (অপূরণীয়) loss to the persons

concerned. A village postman generally delivers the letters or money orders on the market day. He also sells post cards and stamps to the villagers.

A postman plays an important part in our day-to-day life and so he is very dear to the people of his locality. Though he has to walk a long distance everyday and do a heavy duty, he is paid a low salary. So he cannot support (চালাতে পারে না) his family well. Yet he performs his duty laboriously without any complaint (নাগিশ).

As a postman renders a heavy duty, the government should take necessary steps to improve his financial and social status.

### 32. MY COUNTRY/OUR COUNTRY

The name of my country is Bangladesh. It is a small low-lying (নিচু অঞ্চলে অবস্থিত) country. But the nature has unfolded (দান করেছে) its glory in this small rural landscape. It became independent through a great liberation war in 1971. Before that, it experienced British Colonial rule (ব্রিটিশ ঔপনিবেশিক শাসন) until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

Bangladesh is located (অবস্থিত) in South Asia on the Bay of Bengal. It is surrounded (পরিবেষ্টিত) by India on the west, north-west and east side, and by Myanmar on the south-east. The Bay of Bengal is to the south of the country.

The total area of this country is 1,47,570 square kilometres. Most of its land are plain. But it has some hilly areas in the north-east and south-east regions. Its population (জনসংখ্যা) is about 160 million. Most of them are Muslims and the rest of the people are Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. Besides, there are some tribal (উপজাতীয়) races who perform their own religions.

Bangladesh is mainly (প্রধানত) an agricultural country. About 70 percent people of this country live in villages and agriculture is their main occupation. So the economy of the country depends on agriculture. Jute, rice, tea, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, spices, wheat, potato, cotton, etc. are the main crops of the country.

Bangladesh is a land of rivers. There are so many big and small rivers and canals in the country. The Padma, the Meghna, the Surma, the Jamuna, The Buriganga, the Korotoa etc. are the main rivers of this country. Most of these rivers rise (উৎপত্তি হওয়া) from the Himalayas and fall (পতিত হওয়া) into the Bay of Bengal.

This country enjoys six seasons a year — the summer, the rainy season, the autumn, the late-autumn, the winter and the spring. Each season presents us its own features. We hear new sounds and enjoy new scenes in each season. It has a tropical monsoon climate (উষ্ণমন্ডলীয় মৌসুমি জলবায়ু).

This country is gifted with diversified (বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ) natural beauties. The sea-beach of Cox's Bazar, the Sundarbans, the sea-beach of Kuakata, the Shat Gambuj Mosque of Bagerhat, Sonargaon, the Mahasthangar, etc. are some places of scenic beauty.

The people of Bangladesh are peace-loving (শান্তিপ্ৰিয়). Most of them speak Bangla. English is also used as a second language. Besides, the tribals speak their own language. The people of different religions have been living together in this country in perfect harmony from time immemorial. The excellence (অসাধারণত্ব) of my country remains incomplete unless I say about the quality of hospitality (আতিথেয়তা) of our people.

### 33. THE FLOWERS OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is endowed with diversified (বৈচিত্র্যপূর্ণ) natural beauties. Flower is one of them. In fact, Bangladesh is a land of flowers. Many kinds of flowers grow in this country all the year round. They keep us aromatic (সুরভিত) with their sweet scents.

The flowers of Bangladesh vary in size, shape, colour and smell. Some flowers are large and some are small. Some are native (দেশী) and others are exotic (বিদেশী). Some flowers smell sweet and some are scentless. Some flowers are liked by their beauty and some are liked by their sweet scents (সুগন্ধ).

Among all the flowers, the rose is called the queen of flowers. It is of various (বিভিন্ন) colours such as rosy, red, white, yellow, black, green, etc. The black and the green rose are rarely (দুঃশ্রাব্য) found. People like it for its beauty and fragrance. It is a winter flower. Marigold and sunflower are also winter flower. They are bright and beautiful.

Some flowers grow on large trees. They are the Krishnachura, the Palash, the Shimul, the Champa, etc. They are the flowers of the spring (বসন্তকাল). They make our surroundings (পরিবেশ) bright and colourful. The Bakul and the Kadamba also grow on large trees. But they indicate (নির্দেশ করে) the advent (আগমন) of the rainy season.

The Sheuli is another famous flower. It is small in size. It is white and looks very beautiful. It is the queen of autumn. It is also known as Shefali.

The gardenia, the jasmine, the china-rose, the tube-rose, the lotus, the shapla are some of the remarkable (উল্লেখযোগ্য) flowers of Bangladesh. Lotus and the Shapla grow in watery (জলমগ্ন) places. The Shapla is our national flower. It grows in plenty in our country.

Flowers bloom different times of the day. Some flowers bloom (ফোটে) at day time and some bloom at night. The Rajanigandha, the Gandharaj, the Bakul and the Jasmine bloom at night. They spread (ছড়িয়ে দেয়া) sweet scent at night.

Flowers are the most beautiful objects (বস্তু) of nature. People love flowers for their beauty and fragrance. We use flowers for various purposes. Nowadays the demand (চাহিদা) of flowers is increasing day by day. With the passage of time (সময়ের আবর্তনে), the cultivation of flowers is also increasing. Some people are taking flower cultivation as a profession. The government should take a hand to encourage (উৎসাহ দেয়া) more people to take flower cultivation and selling flower (ফুল বিক্রয়) as a profession.

### 34. FRUITS OF BANGLADESH

Fruits are the gifts (উপহার) of nature. Bangladesh is blessed (আশীর্বাদপ্রাপ্ত) with various kinds of fruits. They grow in different seasons all over the country.

Fruits are of different kinds, colours, sizes and taste. Some are big and some are small. Some taste sweet and some sour (টক). Whatever may be their size, colour and taste almost (প্রায়) all of them are liked by the people.

Among the fruits mango is the most popular. It is very sweet and nutritious (পুষ্টিকর). So it is the king of fruits. It grows in plenty in summer. It is of several varieties (বিভিন্ন প্রকারের) such as Langra, Fazli, Mohonbhog, Gopalbhog, etc. The best kind of mangoes grows in Rajshahi, Chapainababgonj, Bogra and Dinajpur.

Jackfruit is the biggest (সর্ববৃহৎ) of all fruits. It has a thorny (কাঁটায়ুক্ত) skin. Inside the skin there are many soft juicy cells. It is delicious (সুস্বাদু) and sweet. It is the national fruit of Bangladesh.

Coconut is a popular fruit for its cool and sweet water. Its kernel (শাঁস) is a tasty food. It grows everywhere in Bangladesh. But it grows in plenty in Barisal, Patuakhali, Noakhali and Khulna.

Lichi is a delicious fruit. It is a summer fruit. The best lichis are available in Dinajpur and Rajshahi.

Papaw is a good fruit. It grows everywhere in Bangladesh in all seasons.

Banana is a popular fruit. It is sweet and nutritious. It is of different kinds such as, Amritsagar, Sobri, Kabri, Agniswar, etc. It is available everywhere in all seasons.

Among other fruits orange, pineapple, palm, blackberries, dates and guavas are worth mentioning (উল্লেখযোগ্য).

There are some fruits that taste sour. Among them the kamranga, the tamarind (তৈতুল) and the lemon are very well-known.

Fruits are very useful in many ways. They are rich (সমৃদ্ধ) in food value. They contain vitamins and mineral salts which help us to keep in good health. Besides, we earn a lot by growing and selling different kinds of fruits.

Bangladesh is a country of good fruits. We are lucky enough to get a great variety of fruits all the year round. The govt. should take proper steps to preserve (সংরক্ষণ করা) fruits from being rotten (পঁচে যাওয়া থেকে).

### 35. RIVERS OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is called a riverine (নদীমাতৃক) country. The Padma, The Meghna, The Jamuna, The Buriganga etc. are the main rivers of Bangladesh. Most of these rivers rise from the Himalayas and fall into the Bay of Bengal.

Some rivers are big and some are small. All the rivers are the source of our wealth (সম্পদ). Our agriculture depends on the rivers. Because all these rivers have made the soil fertile. So various kinds of crops grow in plenty here. Rivers help us in irrigation (সেচ).

Our rivers are a good source of fish. It is an important wealth. Our fishermen catch a huge quantity of fish for their livelihood (জীবিকা). Fishermen also earn a lot of foreign exchange (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা) by exporting fish.

The rivers are also used as the waterways. Water-ways (জলপথ) are easier, cheaper and more comfortable. Steamers, launches and boats carry men and goods from one part to another in all seasons. Rivers play a significant role (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা) in commerce, trade and industry. Most of the towns, cities, trade centres, industries are on the bank of the river. Raw materials (কাঁচামাল) and industrial products are carried to different places through these rivers. Some rivers are also used to produce electricity (বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন).

Rivers have some demerits (অসুবিধা) also. Sometimes they cause a great damage to our life and property. In the rainy season the rivers overflow (প্রাণিত করে) their banks and cause flood. They bring untold sufferings (অবর্ণনীয় দুর্দশা) to the people.

The rivers have a great influence on the people of our country. In spite of the little harm, the rivers are useful to us in many ways. They are the source of our health wealth and happiness. So proper steps should be taken to save these rivers as early as possible.

### 36. BIRDS OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is gifted with many kinds of birds. We do not even know the names of all these birds. They add (বৃদ্ধি করে) to the beauty (সৌন্দর্য) of our country. They are found all over the country. We rise early in the morning hearing (শুনে) the sweet songs of these birds.

The birds are different in colour, shape, size and habit. Their food is also different. They live near our houses in woods, marshy lands (জলাভূমি) and hills.

Of all the birds the crow is the most familiar. It is a cunning (চতুর) bird. It is ugly to look at. It lives on (খেয়ে বাঁচে) dead animals, rotten and other old things. It is useful to us because it helps to clean up the environment. It is a teasing (বিরক্তিকর) bird.

Cuckoo is a popular song bird. It heralds (ঘোষণা করে) the advent of the spring. It sings sweetly (মিষ্টস্বরে). It lives on insects. The other song birds are the shyama, the nightingale, the koel, etc.

Doel is a small bird. It is found everywhere. It looks pretty. It is our 'National bird'. It sings and raises (উঠায়) its tail at the same time. It lives on insects. It is also a song bird (গানের পাখি).

Mayna is also a popular bird. It is a talking (কথা বলা) bird. It can imitate (অনুকরণ করা) human voice. Its voice is very sweet. It lives on insects. The parrot is also a talking bird.

The dove, the pigeon, the snipe, the heron, the teal (বালি হাঁস), the pankauri, etc are known as game birds. They are found everywhere in Bangladesh. They are popular for their flesh (মাংস).

There are some other birds known as tailor birds (দর্জি পাখি). Because they build their nests with great skill. The swallow (চডুই), the tuntuni, the babui are called tailor birds.

Birds are wonderful gifts of nature. Some birds are very useful to us. Some do us harm. They keep our environment fresh and clean. Some of the birds give us amusements (বিনোদন).

We eat the flesh and eggs of some birds. They are our important asset (সম্পদ). We are really proud of these birds in our country.

### 37. FLOODS IN BANGLADESH

Flood is a natural disaster. It occurs due to the overflow of river water. Bangladesh is a low land with many rivers. She also lies in the monsoon region (মৌসুমি অঞ্চল). So flood visits our country almost every year because of excessive (মাত্রাতিরিক্ত) rains.

Flood causes for many reasons. Excessive rainfall is the main reasons of flood in our country. Sometimes it rains for several days endlessly (বিরামহীনভাবে). Water overflows the banks of the river and a vast area of land go under water (পানিতে তলিয়ে যায়). As a result it causes flood. Flood is also caused by tidal bore from the sea. Sometimes, massive (প্রচুর) water from the Himalayas rolls down (প্রবাহিত হওয়া) to the rivers and causes flood.

Flood causes a heavy damage to our life and properties. A large part of our country goes under water.

It submerges (প্রাণিত করা) the corn fields, uproots (উপড়ে ফেলা) the trees, and washes away (ভাসিয়ে নেয়া) our houses, cattle's and sheep. Thousands of people become homeless (গৃহহীন) or shelterless (আশ্রয়হীন). They take shelter on the roof of the buildings, on trees and on boats. Roads and railways are damaged (ধ্বংসপ্রাপ্ত হয়). The communication system is hampered greatly (মারাত্মকভাবে). People suffer from scarcity (সংকট) of pure water. Thousands of people die.

The after effect (পরবর্তী প্রভাব) of floods is more serious. Famine (দুর্ভিক্ষ) breaks out. Many people die for want of food and pure water. The price of daily necessities goes up. Many fatal (মারাত্মক) diseases like cholera, typhoid and dysentery etc. break out in an epidemic form (মহামারি আকারে) because of drinking dirty water.

Floods do a little good to man. It washes away the waste and filth. It carries silt which makes our land fertile to grow good crops.

During and after the flood the relief work should go on. The miseries of the affected people increase. In this time the government and some other voluntary organisations come forward to help the flood affected people.

Some careful steps should be taken to control floods. A good drainage system should be introduced. A large number of sluices and outlets should be made for the easy passing of rain water.

### 38. POPULATION PROBLEM OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is a densely populated (ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ) country. The rate of increasing population in Bangladesh is a burning (জ্বলন্ত) question of the day. Population is an asset for a country. But when a country has a large population more than her capacity (সক্ষমতা) to afford food, shelter and other fundamental (মৌলিক) needs, population becomes a burden (বোঝা) for her. Then the population is treated as a problem.

Bangladesh is a small country having an area of 1,47,570 square kilometres. But it is burdened (জর্জরিত) with a large population of about 150 million people. More than one thousand people live in per square kilometre. The population is still increasing at an



alarming (আশংকাজনক) rate. More than two million people are included (যুক্ত হচ্ছে) in our total population every year. Population growth has come to a form of explosion (বিস্ফোরণ). The natural wealth and the population are interconnected (আন্তঃসংযুক্ত) with each other. But the growth rate is very high than the production of food grain.

Over population is a big problem for our country. It hinders (ব্যাহত করে) the economic development of our nation. Our climate, weather, geographical condition, early marriage, polygamy (বহুবিবাহ), high birth-rate, dogmatism, prejudice, superstition, fundamentalism and God fearing are the factors of over population. Every year a large number of people are added to our population. The additional people need additional foods, shelter, clothes, medicines and other things. It has become difficult for Bangladesh to feed her total population properly. Our land is limited. Increasing population makes habitation (আবাস) on cultivable land. So, our cultivable land is decreasing every year. If we do not control the growth of population, our country will not be able to produce enough crops to feed all.

Population problem begets (তৈরি করে/আনে) some other problems. Unemployment problem, poverty, disease, corruption and many other problems are created from over population.

As over population hinders our national prosperity, population growth should be kept under control. Effective family planning can control the population explosion. Our present Government is trying best to control birth rate. For a developing country like ours over population is a curse and a serious problem. So, we all should take a noble (মহৎ) view of solving the problems and make a happy and prosperous Bangladesh.

THE END