

Question Type-10

• Describing Graphs and Charts

❑ Graph/Chart বর্ণনা করার সহজ Tips :

প্রথমে Graph/Chart-টি ভালো করে দেখে বিষয়বস্তু বোঝার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

- উত্তর লেখার সময় প্রথম বাক্যটি প্রশ্নের নির্দেশনা থেকেই নেওয়া যেতে পারে এবং শেষ বাক্যে নিজস্ব মতামত/পরামর্শ প্রদান করা যাবে।
- Graph/Chart-এ যদি কেবলমাত্র information থাকে তবে সাধারণত ধারাবাহিকভাবে তা বর্ণনা করতে হবে।
- Graph/Chart-এ বিষয়বস্তুর একটি তুলনামূলক চিত্র থাকলে সেখানে তুলনামূলক ব্যাখ্যা প্রদান করতে হবে।
- সহজ শব্দ ব্যবহার করে ছোট ছোট বাক্যে Graph/Chart টি বর্ণনা করলে ভুল হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা কমে যাবে।
- প্রদত্ত Graph/Chart এর তথ্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে সর্বোচ্চ ১৫০ শব্দের মধ্যে বর্ণনা করতে হবে।

1. Look at the chart bellow. It shows the TV watching statistics on American Children's lives. **Now, describe the chart in your own words.**

Having television US homes	TV viewing statistics on children aged 3 to 5	Time spent statistics before television box	Time spent statistics in school	Statistics of being aggressive
96%	29%	22%	11%	50%

Ans.

This chart shows the TV watching statistics on American children's lives. The chart indicates the **influence** (প্রভাব) too. The percentage of keeping TVs in the US home is 96. It **refers** (বুঝায়) that almost all the family of America have at least one TV set. There is an **alarming** (ভয়াবহ) report that the children aged 3–5 are being **addicted** (আসক্ত) to TV shows. It is 29% in terms of rate. That means they watch TV on an average fifty hours every week. There are two alarming reports. One is 22% and the other is 11%. **To clear it** (আরো সহজ করে বললে) these same kids pass more than 22,000 hours before the TV box while they spend only 11,000 hours in school. Most **researches** (গবেষণা) on the effects of TV on children center round so much **violence** (সংঘর্ষ) on TV. This makes them aggressive. The current rate of being **aggressive** (আক্রমণাত্মক) shown in the chart is 50 percent. That means half of the total kids in the US have possibility of becoming violent due to the **assault** (আগ্রাসন) of television.

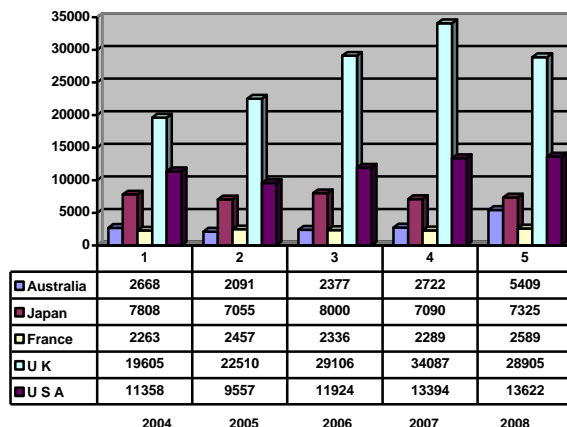
2. Look at the following chart. Read it carefully and then write a paragraph on the ILO using information given in this chart.



Ans.

ILO is the **acronym** (কয়েকটা শব্দের প্রথম অবর নিয়ে গঠিত শব্দ) of International Labour Organisation. It helps **labour class** (শ্রমিক শ্রেণি) people for a long term basis all over the world. Labour class is always **maltreated** (দুর্ব্যবহার করা হয়) in the developing countries like ours. ILO **defends** (রক্ষা করে) basic trade union rights of the labourers. **By raising awareness** (সচেতনতা তৈরীর মাধ্যমে) about the basic human rights and trade union rights, ILO has been able to improve the position of the labourers. Freedom of association **is not allowed** (স্বীকৃত নয়) by mills and factories owners. There were no working conditions particularly in many third world countries like Bangladesh. ILO has been able **to ensure** (নিশ্চিত করতে) working standard worldwide as it **has formulated** (তৈরী করেছে) Committee on freedom of Association. The workers can **bargain** (দর কষাকষি করা) now on their wages and benefits. It has been possible for ILO. It receives **complaint** (অভিযোগ) of different trade unions as well as other workers and attempts **to mitigate** (প্রশমন/দূর করতে) the problems of the workers regarding their works, wages and working places.

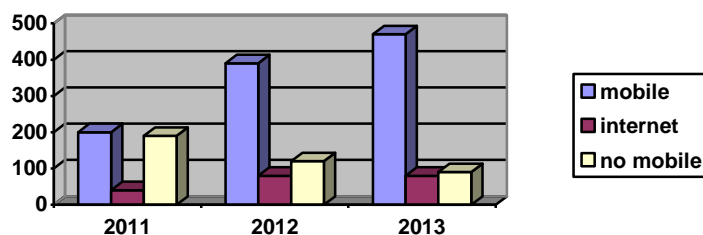
3. The graph below shows the arrival of tourists from different countries in Bangladesh from 2004 to 2008. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart.



Ans.

The column chart **set in the question paper** (প্রশ্নপত্রে প্রদত্ত/দেওয়া) indicates the **arrival** (আগমন) of tourists from different countries in our **beloved** (প্রিয়) Bangladesh in between 2004 to 2008. From the chart we **notice** (লক্ষ্য করি) that from Australia, the tourists number who **visited** (পরিদর্শন করেছেন) Bangladesh is 2668 in 2004, 2091 in 2005, 2377 in 2006, 2722 in 2007 and 5409 in 2008 **respectively** (যথাক্রমে). From the United Kingdom (UK), the number is 19605, 22510, 29106, 34087 and 28905 in the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. If we **compare** (তুলনা করি) UK to other countries, we will see that it's the top country from where **majority** (অধিকাংশ) of the tourists visit Bangladesh and the total number is 134213. **The second lowest** (দ্বিতীয় সর্বনিম্ন) position is held by the Oceanian country Australia. Her number of tourists is 13283. The first lowest country is France **whose** (যার) tourists is 11934. From the chart we **find** (দেখতে পাই) the USA as the second highest **from where** (যেখান থেকে) 59851 tourists visit Bangladesh from 2004 to 2008. Now, the only country **left** (বাদ/বাকী) is Japan. From Japan, the number of tourists was **almost same** (প্রায় একই) in the five **consecutive** (পর্যায়ক্রমিক) years **except** (ছাড়া/ব্যতীত) in 2006. In this year the number of visitors was 8000. Thus we see how the **ratio** (অনুপাত/হার) of tourists is increased and decreased over the years by different countries.

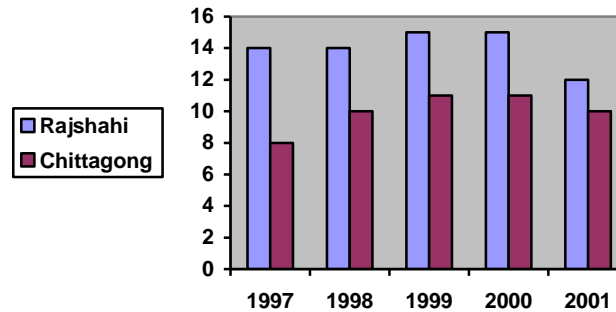
4. Look at the chart below. Try to describe/analyze the chart in your own words. The horizontal numeral numbers are based on million (approximate). The vertical numbers are for years. On the basis of the chart below, write a comparative article on mobile users, non mobile users and internet users.



Ans.

The chart above **exhibits** (দেখায়) a **comparative** (তুলনামূলক) position of the three groups – mobile users, internet users and non mobile users at all. According to the chart more than 200 million people used mobile in 2011 and 40 million people used internet whereas the number of non-mobile users was **nearly** (প্রায়) 190 million. In 2012 the number of mobile users had increased **considerably** (উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে) while the users of internet **reached** (পৌঁছেছিল) to nearly 80 million. Moreover the number of non-mobile users **went down** (নেমে গিয়েছিল) from 180 million to 120 million. In 2013, the number of mobile users **rose** (বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছিল) to 470 million from **previously** (পূর্ববর্তী/আগের) 390 million which is a **great sign** (বড় লক্ষণ) of increasing number of mobile phone users. Internet users also increased but it was not as much as mobile users. It rose over 90 million in the year 2013 from 80 million of last year. As a result, the number of non-mobile users was **on the wane** (কমে গিয়েছিল). Therefore, we **can conclude** (শেষ করতে পারি) by saying that the chart shows non-stop consecutive rise in the use of electronic device. Definitely we welcome this **progression** (উন্নতি).

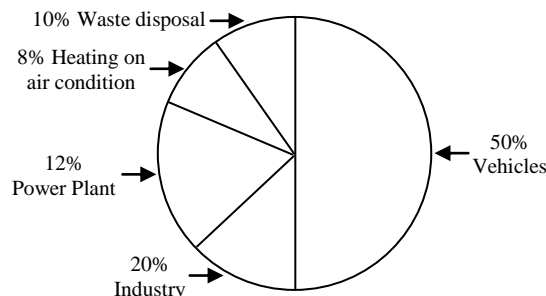
5. The chart below shows the minimum temperature (in Celsius) at Chittagong and Rajshahi in the years between 1997 and 2001. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.



Ans.

The chart **mentioned** (উল্লেখিত) in the question paper **displays** (দেখায়) the **minimum temperature** (ন্যূনতম তাপমাত্রা) in Celsius in Chittagong and Rajshahi, two **major** (বড়) cities of Bangladesh from the year 1997 to 2001. As in the chart we see in 1997, the minimum temperature in Chittagong **remained** (ছিল) 14°C while in Rajshahi it was 8°C. The **following year** (পরের বছর), the temperature in Chittagong was the same as previous. But in Rajshahi, it rose upto 10°C. In 1999, we find that both Rajshahi and Chittagong underwent temperature increased by 1°C. In 2000, Chittagong got its previous temperature while Rajshahi **retained** (ধরে রেখেছিল) its last year's minimum temperature scale. Chittagong **exposed** (প্রকাশ করেছিল) an unusual change in 2001 and temperature dropped by 2°C. On the contrary, Rajshahi too underwent a drop and in case of this city, it remained 1°C. From the information **put on the chart** (চার্টে প্রদত্ত), it can be said that both the cities showed **inconsistency** (অধারাবাহিকতা) regarding minimum temperature rise and fall in-between the years 1997 to 2001.

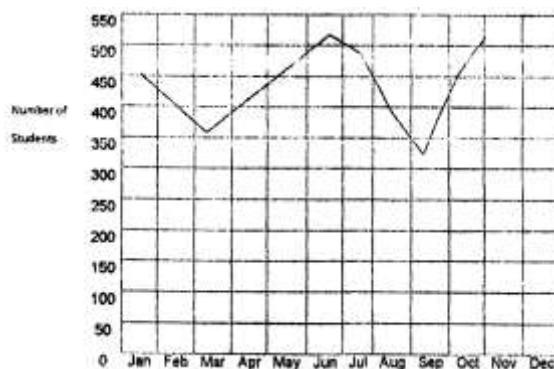
6. The chart shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart.



Ans.

The chart refers to the **sources** (উৎসসমূহ) of air pollution in a city like Dhaka. The sources **include** (অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে) vehicles, industries, **power plants** (বৈদ্যুতিক পরাগ), heating on air condition and **disposal of waste** (বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা). The highest part of the pollution is caused by various kinds of motorised vehicles that **ply** (চলাচল করে) on the streets of a city. 50 percent of pollution is done by these vehicles. The second major pollution is caused by different types of industries **set up** (স্থাপিত) at the various parts of a city. 20% of the pollution is done by these industries. Then comes the power plant. It is **responsible** (দায়ী) for 12% of pollution. Though these power plants were set up for the benefit of **generating** (উৎপাদন) power, it is polluting our city life. **The lowest factor** (সবচেয়ে কম দায়ী) which is responsible for air pollution is heating on air condition. Air conditions used by different corporate houses are mainly responsible for this. Above all air condition heating and disposal of waste thrown by mills and factories, all these **combinedly** (সম্মিলিতভাবে) contributing to polluting the air. If this goes on, living in the city will be difficult in the **near future** (অদূর ভবিষ্যতে).

7. The graph below shows the number of students enrollment in an English language centre in different months of the year 2012. Describe the chart in 150 words. You **should bring into prominence** (তুলে ধরতে হবে) the information given in the chart. The description should be precise. The figures in the vertical column indicate number of students.



Ans.

The graph chart given in exam paper refers to the **fluctuation** (ওঠানামা) of students **enrollment** (নিবন্ধন) in an English Language centre in different months of 2012. In January students enrollment was 450. At **first phase** (প্রথম পর্যায়) the enrollment **decreased** (কমেছিল) to 350 **going down** (নেমে গিয়ে) in March. **From that very month** (সেই মাস থেকেই) it started to go **upward** (উপরের দিকে) suddenly. Moving upward through the month of April and May it reached upto over 500 in June. Again from June it started to go down **unexpectedly** (অপ্রত্যাশিতভাবে). This continued through July and August. Thus it went down to 350 in September. From that very month of September, **it redirected** (আবারো পরিচালিত হয়েছিল) to upward and it continued upto 500 in October in that same year. Thus, we see it repeatedly (বারবার) fluctuated **downward and upward** (নিচের দিকে ও উপরের দিকে) **twice** (দু'বার) in the flow chart. **Still** (তবুও) it is not clear what happened to the next two months of November and December.

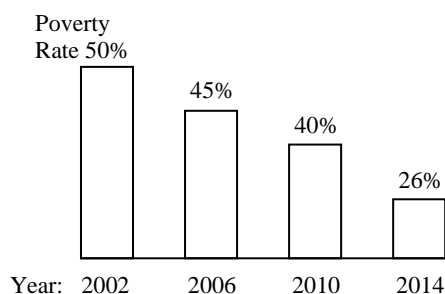
8. Look at the following chart with information about the mosques and then write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the Shat-Gombuj Mosque with the Star Mosque.

Mosque	Domes	Year	Location	Decoration
Star Mosque	Five	18th century	at Abdul Khairat Road in Dhaka	Hundreds of twinkling stars on wall, mosaic floor, walls flourished with tiles
Shat Gambuj Mosque	Seventy seven	Mid 15th century	in Begherhat	the interior and exterior are of plain architecture, the western wall is decorated with terracotta, flower and foliage

Ans.

The given chart shows some information about two historical mosques- one in Dhaka the other in Bagerhat. First one is Star Mosque **situated** (অবস্থিত) at Abul Khairat Road in old Dhaka. The second one is Shat Gombuj Mosque, a **world heritage** (বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্য) site situated **at the outskirts** (প্রান্তভাগে) of Bagerhat town. The Star Mosque **was constructed** (নির্মিত হয়েছিল) in Mughal design in the early 18th century. The Shat Gambuj Mosque was built by Ulugh Khan Jahan Ali, a **saint** (দরবেশ) in the Mid 15th century. The walls of the Star Mosque are decorated with hundreds of twinkling stars. It is **decorated** (সজ্জিত) with mosaic both inside and outside. The walls are **flourished** (বিস্তৃত) with tiles. On the contrary, the Shat Gambuj Mosque is another **unique** (চমৎকার) building. The **interior and exterior** (ভিতর ও বাইরের) of the mosque provide a view of rather plain **architecture** (স্থাপত্য). But the western wall of the mosque is beautifully decorated with terracotta as well as flower and foliage. Infact, the two mosques represent the two Muslim **colonies** (বসতি) which were built **in the reign** (শাসন আমলে) of the Turkish and the Mughal.

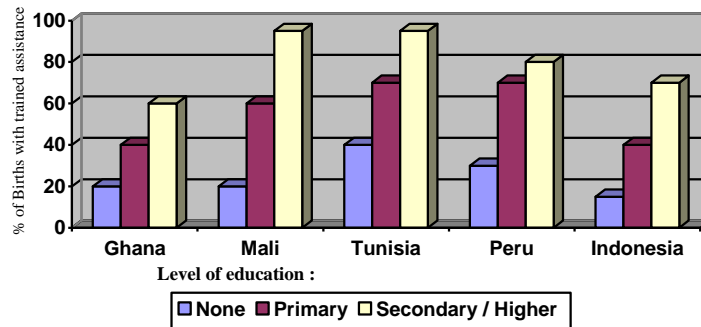
9. Write a paragraph describing the information of the following graph chart about "The number of people living below the poverty line".



Ans.

The column chart **clarifies** (স্পষ্ট করে) "The number of people living below the poverty line". In the past Bangladesh was more **poverty-stricken** (দারিদ্র্য নিষ্পেষিত) country. Now it is a developing country. The graph says so. In the graph we see that in 2002, population living below the poverty line was 50%. In-between 2002 and 2014, it came upto 26% with a gradual fall. From 2002 to 2014, during these 13 years period a struggle against poverty was **noticeable** (লক্ষ্যনীয়). Though **compared** (তুলনায়) to the long period, this was not up to the mark. From the graph, it is noticed that in 2002, population living below poverty line was 50% while in 2014 it came down to 26%. This distance was much **expected** (প্রত্যাশিত). However, we notice/see that the population living below the poverty line went on decreasing and we are **optimistic** (আশাবাদী) that, this system will be continued until the ratio comes down to **zero percentage** (শূন্য হার).

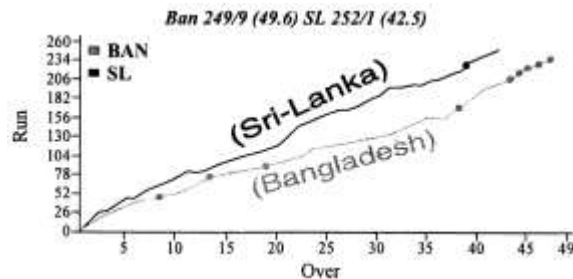
10. Write a paragraph describing the information of the following graph.



Ans.

The graph **put on** (প্রদত্ত) the exam paper gives a comparative study of education and health care of four African countries, including one Asian country. Three levels of education and the health care, in accordance with education, have been shown in the chart. **The illiteracy rate** (নিরব্রতার হার) in Ghana is 20% while the primary education rate is 40% and secondary/higher education rate is 40%. The **difference** (পার্থক্য) between primary and secondary/higher education is 20%. In Mali, the illiteracy rate **remains** (থাকে/আছে) the same as of Ghana. Secondary/higher education rate of Mali is 95%. Tunisia has **the highest** (সর্বোচ্চ) illiteracy rate in the graph i.e. 39%. Again **in Secondary/higher level** (মাধ্যমিক পর্যায়ে) education Tunisia is the highest i.e. 80%. But primary education rate is 65%. Peru has lesser illiteracy rate than Tunisia. The rate of primary education **has doubled** (দ্বিগুন হয়েছে) and the rate of secondary/higher education is **on the little increase** (সামান্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে). Similarly, Indonesia has less than 20% illiteracy, 40% primary and 70% secondary/higher education. Thus we can see that illiteracy rate is the **lowest** (সর্বনিম্ন) in Indonesia and the highest in Tunisia. **Likewise** (একইভাবে), secondary/higher education is the highest in Tunisia and the lowest in Indonesia.

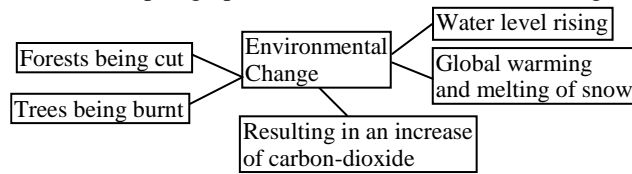
11. The below graph shows the score of a 50 over one day cricket match between Bangladesh and Sri-Lanka. Describe the whole match with the help of the below graph in terms of runs, overs and wicket falls.



Ans.

The graph given here shows the comparison between two innings of the ODI cricket match played between Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Bangladesh batted first scoring 249 runs, though they lost 9 wickets in their fixed 50 over. Bangladesh lost their first three wickets **with regular intervals** (নিয়মিত বিরতিতে). The fourth wicket partnership carried the innings through 38 over when the score became 150. The fifth wicket partnership carried the innings through to 42 over and the score was above 200. The worst batting **catastrophe** (বিপর্যয়) started then. Bangladesh lost the next five wickets in the next five over scoring a few runs. Bangladesh lost the 9th wicket in 47th over and finally scored 249 without losing the last wicket. In the second innings, Sri Lanka's target was 250. They easily reached their goal scoring 252 losing only a single wicket. In the 38th over they lost their only wicket after scoring 200 runs. Finally, Sri Lanka smoothly wins over Bangladesh.

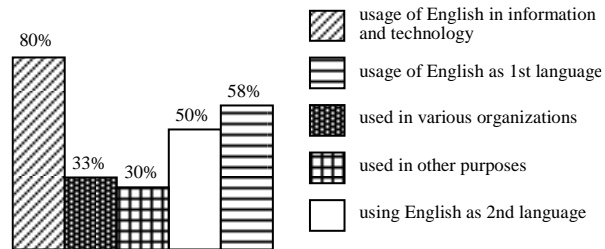
12. Read the following chart and write a paragraph on the basis of the information given in it.



Ans.

The chart centering on "Environmental Change" shows some major **causes and effects** (কারণ ও ফলাফল) of environmental change. Environmental change **means** (অর্থ/মানে) changing in environment of the earth that is **constantly** (সর্বদা) being changed. We, the human beings, are mainly **accountable** (দায়ী) for this change. There are two types of changes : natural and man-made. Unaware and **selfish** (স্বার্থপর) activities of human beings are **chiefly** (প্রধানত) responsible for environment change. We cut down trees **randomly** (নির্বিচারে) for habitation and other purposes. This is affecting the environment badly. Moreover, trees are being burnt naturally at a great **extent** (অংশে) that is also responsible for environmental change. As a result, carbon-dioxide increases which causes **global warming** (বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণতা). It is the main cause of **melting snow** (বরফ গলা). This could eventually **raise** (বাড়ায়) sea levels and thereby flood **coastal areas** (উপকূলীয় এলাকা) and farmlands. It is a great threat to our country. Because of the rise of the sea levels, the lower southern part of Bangladesh may one day go under water. We should stop environmental pollution in this regard. So, we must be **conscious** (চেতন) of this.

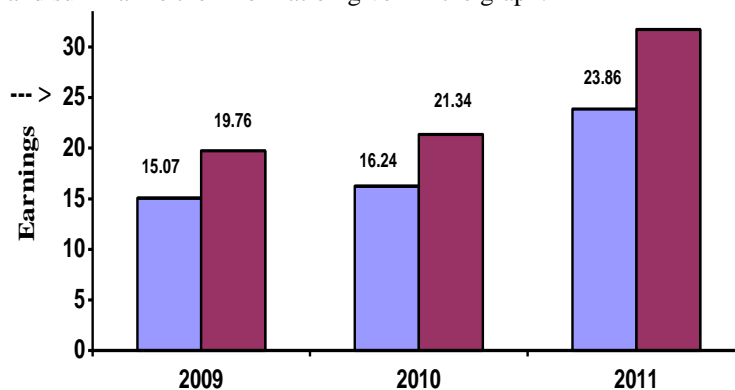
13. The graph below shows the importance and usage of English. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.



Ans.

The graph shows the uses of English all over the world. The chart **exposes** (দেখায়/প্রকাশ করে) that English is **widely** (ব্যাপকভাবে) used in information technology. At present 80% of all the information in the world's computer is in English. It also **indicates** (নির্দেশ করে) that 58% of the world population use English as 1st language while 50% of the population use it as a second language. Different **multinational** (বহুজাতিক) and international organisations cannot go a single day without English as they are to communicate people around the world. The percentage of these organisations is 33%. The use of English in other purposes is also noticeable. 30% people use English in other **purposes** (উদ্দেশ্যে). From the given graph, we can come to a **realization** (উপলব্ধিতে) that the importance of English can never be **ignored/denied** (উপেক্ষা/অস্বীকার করা) anymore. In order to deal with the people across the national border English is a common language/lingua franca. Besides, to have access to the information technology English is a must. Therefore, more importance should be given to learn English effectively.

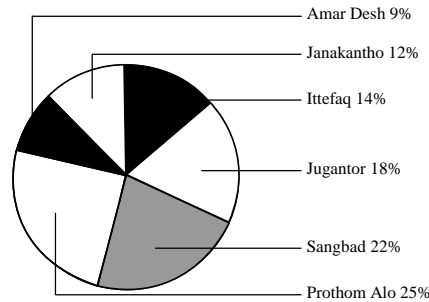
14. The graph shows yearly Imports and Exports (Billion dollar) of Bangladesh. Describe it in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



Ans.

The graph mentioned in the question paper exhibits the **annual amounts** (বার্ষিক পরিমাণ) of **imports and exports** (আমদানি ও রপ্তানি) of Bangladesh in billion dollar. Imports and exports of the year 2009 to 2011 have been shown through two comparative columns. In the graph, we see that in the year 2009 the import was figured at 15.07 and the export at 19.76. In 2010, the export was shown to be 16.24 billion dollars and import was 21.34 billion dollars. In 2011, the export **stood** (দাঁড়িয়েছিল) at 23.86 and import at 31.75 billion dollars. So, the trend (শারা) of imports and exports, as shown in the chart, is on the increase. But, at the same time, it presents rather a **frustrating** (হতাশাজনক) picture of our economy. Because, although our export and import are increasing **proportionately** (আনুপাতিকহারে) our export could not **surpass** (অতিক্রম করা/ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া) the import. Hence, the **diplomats** (কূটনীতিবিদগণ) should **be up and doing** (উঠে পড়ে লাগা) to increase the exports of the country. At the same time we must **maintain balance** (ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখা) between imports and exports.

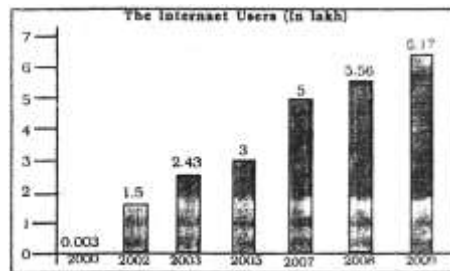
15. The following chart shows the habit of reading newspaper in a school hostel. Describe the chart in your own words.



Ans.

The chart mentioned in the question paper (প্রশ্নপত্রে) displays the ratio of students' **habit** (অভ্যাস) of reading newspaper in a school hostel. From the chart we come to know that, **the highest read** (সর্বাধিক পঠিত) newspaper is The Daily Prothom Alo. It is read by 25% students. On the contrary, the last read among the mentioned six newspapers is the daily Amar Desh and it is read by only 9% students. The Sangbad holds the second highest read position whose percentage is 12%. **In addition** (এছাড়াও), the Jugantor and the Ittefaq are read on an **average** (গড়) scale. These are read by 18% and 14% students respectively. If we explain the students habit of reading newspaper, **we'll find** (দেখতে পারো) that there's no **great difference** (বড় পার্থক্য) in average reading of newspapers. The ratio **reflects** (প্রতিফলিত করে) the **overall** (সার্বিক) popularity of the national dailies **despite** (সত্ত্বেও) a little bit unusual in the ratio of the Janakantho and the Amar Desh. Because these two papers are less sold and read than the ratio of other newspapers given in the chart.

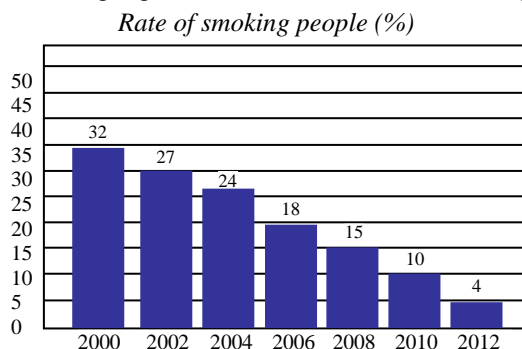
16. The graph below shows The Internet User's from 2000 to 2009. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



Ans.

The chart **provides** (দেয়) the **statistics** (পরিসংখ্যান) of the Internet users from 2000 to 2009. **During** (সময়ে) these ten years the number of the Internet users has rising rapidly. **For instance** (উদাহরণস্বরূপ), in 2009, the first year of the **survey** (জরিপ) indicates that 0.003 lakh people used the Internet while it **rose to** (বেড়ে গিয়েছিল) 1.5 lakh in number in 2002. This is **five times more** (পাঁচগুন বেশি) than that of 2000. In 2003, the number of the Internet Users rose upto 2.43 lakh that is **remarkable** (উল্লেখযোগ্য). In 2005, the number of the Internet users reached three lakh. We see, in the whole survey, the highest increase in the number of the Internet users **in-between** (মধ্যে) 2005 and 2007. 5.56 lakh people used the Internet in 2008 which rose up to 6.17 lakh in the year 2009. Thus, the tendency (প্রবণতা) of using the Internet is gradually increasing **undoubtedly** (নিঃসন্দেহে) to keep pace with the **demand** (চাহিদা) of the present age.

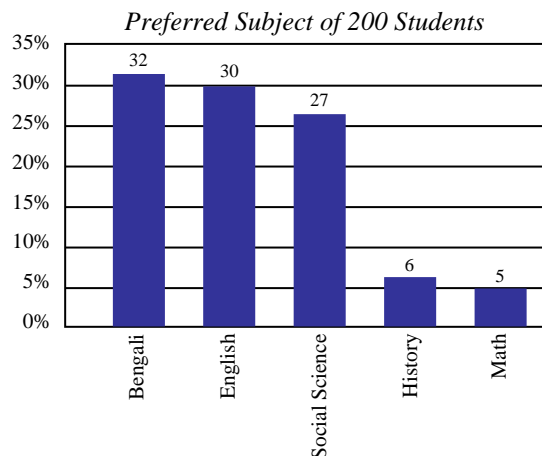
17. The graph below shows the percentage of smokers of an upazilla of Bangladesh from 2000 to 2012. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart.



Ans.

The graph mentioned in the question paper **clearly shows** (সুস্পষ্টভাবে দেখায়) the percentage of smokers of an Upazilla of Bangladesh from 2000 to 2012. The rate of smokers was 32% in 2000. The rate decreased in 2002 and it came down to 27%. There was a decrease in 2004 and the rate went down to 24%. In 2006, the rate was 18% as there was a decrease in the rate again. The rate of smokers was 15% in 2008 as a result of a **continuous** (চলমান) decrease in the rate. As it decreased again, the rate got down to 10% in the year 2010. And finally in 2012, the rate of smokers went down to 4%. So, now it is **evident** (সুস্পষ্ট) that the rate of smokers of the upazilla was **on the wane** (হ্রাস) **throughout the years** (সারা বছর ধরে). The highest rate was 32% and it was in the year 2000. The lowest rate, on the other hand, was only 4% and it was in 2012. If this continuous positive trends goes on in this way for a few more years, hopefully there will hardly be any smoker in the **mentioned** (উল্লেখিত) upazilla.

18. The graph shows the favourite subjects of 200 students. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summaries the information given in the chart.

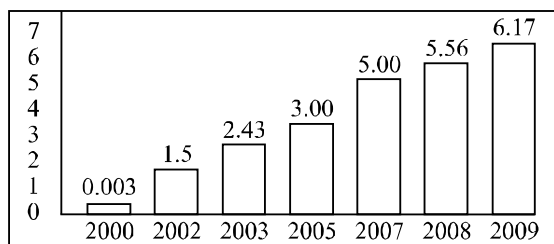


Ans.

The graph gives the information about the **preference** (পছন্দ) of subjects of the 200 students. The graph shows that the highest number of students prefer Bengali. Calculating it we have found that 64 students prefer Bengali. After that comes English. 30% of 200 students **means** (মানে) 60 students. They all prefer English. English is followed by social science as **favourite** (প্রিয়) subject. It is liked by 27% students. Here 27% means 54 students. History is preferred only by 6% students. 6% of 200 **equals** (সমান) 12 students. This is very common for subjects like history. Math is favourite to only five students. It is because the math **seems** (মনে হয়) difficult to most of the **general** (সাধারণ) students. It is preferred by **the least** (সবচেয়ে কম) number of students. **Being mother tongue** (মাতৃভাষা হওয়ায়), Bengali is the most favourite subject. English is also preferred to a significant number of students.

19. The graph below shows "The Internet Users" from 2000 to 2009. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

The Internet Users (in lakh)



Ans.

The survey gives a clear view of the number of the Internet Users. The survey period ranges from 2000 to 2009. The survey during these 10 years shows that the number of the Internet Users is rising rapidly. The survey shows that 0.003 lakh people used the Internet in 2000 whereas in 2002 it rose to 1.5 lakh in number. This number is 5 times more than that of 2000. In 2003, the number of the Internet Users rose to 2.43 lakh that is noticeable. In 2005, the number of the Internet Users rose to 3 lakh. We notice, in the whole survey, the greatest increase in the number of the Internet Users between 2005 and 2007. In 2008, 5.56 lakh people used the Internet which rose to 6.7 lakh in 2009. The tendency of using the Internet is gradually rising up keeping pace with the demand of the advanced world.

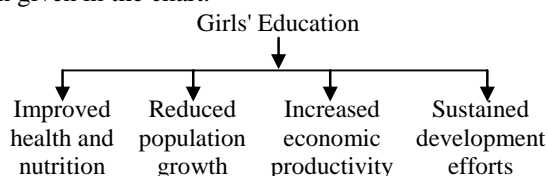
20. Look at the chart below, It shows some information about some activities including Bangladesh. Now, describe the chart in your own words [word limit : 150].

	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India	China
Land area	1,44,000 km (approx)	65,600 sq. km	3,287,590 sq. km	9,600,000 sq. km
Population	150m	20m	1.15b	1.33b
Density of population	1000	332	382	143
Birth rate (per 1000)	20.1	17.42	22.22	12.29
Death rate (per 1000)	6.1	5.92	7.48	7.03
Growth rate	1.40%	0.7%	1.41%	0.5%

Ans.

The chart shows some important information about the four countries of the world: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India and China. The pieces of information are about population, density of population, birth rate, death rate and growth rate. If we see the land areas, Bangladesh is larger than Sri Lanka, but smaller than India and China. China is the largest of the four countries. Population is the highest in China but its population density is far less than that of Bangladesh. Actually Bangladesh holds the first position in this respect. In case of birth rate, India occupies the first place among these countries while Bangladesh is second and China is at the bottom. Death rate in India is 7.48, in Bangladesh 6.1, in Sri Lanka 5.92 and in China 7.05. So, it is highest in India. Growth rate also is highest in India. It is 1.40% in Bangladesh, while China has the lowest growth rate.

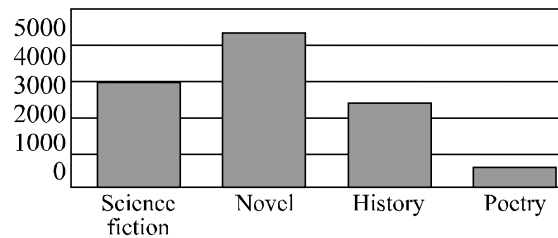
21. The chart below shows the benefits of girls' education. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should high-light and summarise the information given in the chart.



Ans.

The given chart has depicted the benefits of girls' education. An educated mother is aware of improved health and nutrition. Again an educated mother can play a significant role in reducing population growth. She can realize that increasing members in the family is not at all favourable for the family. She therefore, feels prompted to adopt family planning programme. Now the educated girls have come out of their cocoons. They are becoming doctors, engineers, architects, pilots, politicians and what not. For example, the girls employed in garments factories in the developing countries like Bangladesh have geared up the wheel of economy. They can play a vital role more in boosting the economic productivities if they are properly educated. And if our girls are educated properly, we will be able to make sustained development efforts. In fine, it can be said that for the over-all development of a country girls' education is a must.

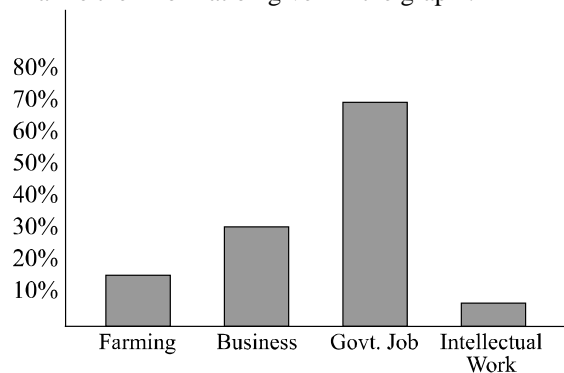
22. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of four types of book in Ekushey Boi Mela 2013. Now describe/analyze the graph in your own words :—



Ans.

The graph is about the comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2013. In the chart we see that 3000 science fictions were sold in the Ekushey Boi Mela. As for novel, the number of this type of books sold in the Ekushey Boi Mela 2013 was over 4000. And it is the highest figure in the graph. Over 2000 books on history were sold in the Ekushey Boi Mela. About 500 poetry books were sold in the Ekushey Boi Mela. So it is evident that people love novel most and so the selling of this sort of book topped the list. The second highest selling is noticed in science fiction. History occupies 3rd position in selling rates while poetry occupies the last one. Thus the graph shows people's interest in various subjects like science fiction, novel, history and poetry.

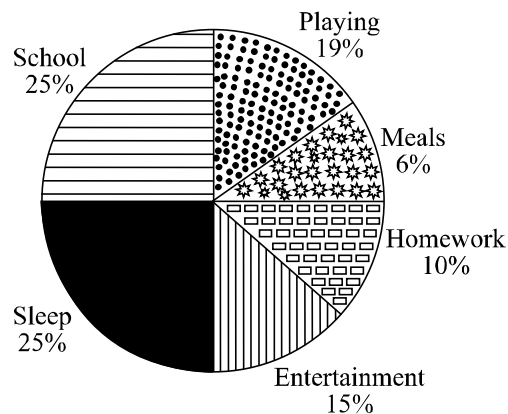
23. The graph below shows the choice of profession by different educated people. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph :—



Ans.

Choice of profession by different educated people has been shown in the graph. The professions are categorized in four groups- farming, business, govt. job and intellectual work. The graph shows that farming profession is chosen by almost 10% educated people. The business profession is chosen by nearly 25% educated people. The percentage of people preferring govt. job is really noticeable. Almost 65% educated people like govt. job. Among the four professions shown in the graph, the govt. job is preferred by the highest number of people. People are hardly interested in intellectual work. So, only 5% people choose intellectual work as their profession. So, from the analysis of the graph, it is evident that most of the educated people are running after jobs instead of becoming self employed by doing farming or business.

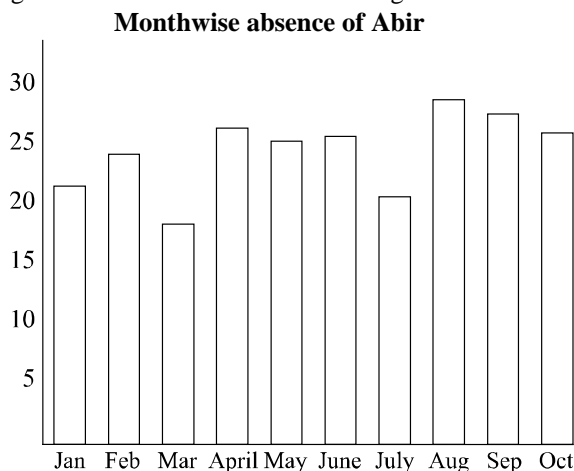
24. The graph below shows Rahim's time spending on various activities. Describe the chart in 150 words.



Ans.

The graph highlights Rahim's time spending on various activities. The graph is divided into 6 parts. It depicts how Ripon spends his time on various activities. Ripon spends 50 percent of his time in sleeping and in school. It is 25% for each (Sleeping & schooling). The rest of his time is spent on playing, meals, homework and entertainment. Among these the biggest portion is spent in playing. And that is 19 percent. 15 percent of his time is spent in entertainment. Then comes the issue of homework. He spends 10 percent of his time doing homework. He spends only 6 percent of his time to enjoy his meals. So from the chart it is clear that Ripon spends the largest amount of his time both in sleeping and school. And the least time he needs is to take his meals. As a student he should use his time properly.

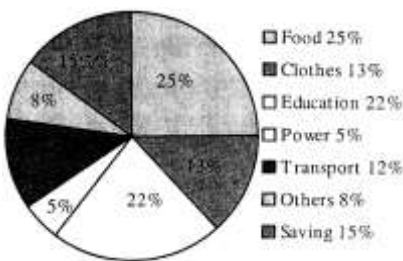
25. The graph below shows the irregularity of a student named Abir in attending the classes. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart.



Ans.

The graph is about the irregularity of a student named Abir in attending the classes. The chart shows that in the month of January Abir did not attend 20 classes. In February he was absent from more than 20 classes. This tendency came down and it shows that the classes he was absent from were below 20 in March. But in April this bad tendency increased. And the graph shows that he was absent from 25 classes in April. In May the tendency came down to some extent but in June it rose up to a little extent. In July it came down to 20. In August he was absent from 25 classes. In September it again came down a little and in October it again came down through to a little extent. From the graph, it is evident that Abir is a very irregular student.

26. The pie chart below shows the percentage of a family's household income distributed into different categories. Describe the pie-chart in 150 words.



Ans.

The pie-chart highlights the percentage of a family's income distributed into different categories. We see that 25% of the total income of the family is spent on food whereas 13% of the income is spent on clothes. Educational expenses in the family cover 22% of the total income. 5% of the total income is spent on power which is electricity. Transport expenses cover 12% of the total income of the family. 8% of the total income is spent on other things. And 15% of the total income is saved. Thus the expenses on various things show the family to be a good family that spends its income in a proper way on different matters. It spends the highest amount of money on food. Its second highest amount of total income is spent on education. This indicates that the family puts importance on education. Its saving is pretty good.