Passage: 2C – Universities

Paragraph 1

Students working for their first degree at a university are called undergraduates. When they take their degree we say that they graduate, and then they are called graduates. If they continue studying at university after they have graduated, they are called post-graduates. Full-time university students spend all their time studying. They have no other employment. Their course usually lasts for three or four years. Medical students have to follow a course lasting for six or seven years. Then they graduate as doctors. In Britain, full-time university students have three terms of about ten weeks in each year. During these terms they go to lectures or they study by themselves. Many students become members of academic societies and sports clubs and take part in their activities. Between the university terms they have vacations (or holiday periods). Their vacations are long, but of course they can use them to study at home.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

যেসব শিক্ষার্থী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে প্রথম ডিগ্রির জন্য পড়াশোনা করে, তাদের বলা হয় "আন্ডারগ্র্যাজুয়েট"। যখন তারা ডিগ্রি অর্জন করে, তখন বলা হয় তারা "গ্র্যাজুয়েট" হয়েছে, এবং তখন তাদের বলা হয় "গ্র্যাজুয়েট"। যদি তারা ডিগ্রি অর্জনের পরও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়া চালিয়ে যায়, তখন তাদের বলা হয় "পোস্ট-গ্র্যাজুয়েট"। পূর্ণকালীন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষার্থীরা তাদের পুরো সময় পড়াশোনায় ব্যয় করে। তাদের অন্য কোনো চাকরি থাকে না। তাদের কোর্স সাধারণত তিন বা চার বছর স্থায়ী হয়। তবে চিকিৎসা বিভাগের শিক্ষার্থীদের কোর্স ছয় বা সাত বছর দীর্ঘ হয়। এরপর তারা ডাক্তার হিসেবে গ্র্যাজুয়েট হয়। ব্রিটেনে, পূর্ণকালীন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষার্থীদের প্রতি বছর প্রায় দশ সপ্তাহ করে তিনটি টার্ম (সেমিস্টার) থাকে। এই সময়ে তারা লেকচারে যায় অথবা নিজেরাই পড়াশোনা করে। অনেক শিক্ষার্থী একাডেমিক সোসাইটি ও খেলাধুলার ক্লাবে সদস্য হয় এবং তাদের কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ করে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের টার্মগুলোর মাঝে তাদের ছুটি থাকে। এই ছুটিগুলো দীর্ঘ হলেও, তারা চাইলে বাসায় বসেও পড়াশোনা চালিয়ে যেতে পারে।

Paragraph 2

Some universities, like Oxford and Cambridge in England, are residential. This means that during the university terms the students live in a university college or hostel or in lodgings chosen from an official list. The university and college buildings are often very old, and amongst them are fine

examples of ancient architecture. Other universities are non-residential. Some of the students at these universities can live in a university hostel, but many live at home or in lodgings and have to travel daily to their lectures. Large cities often have universities of this kind. Sometimes the students have to spend quite a lot of time on their journeys, so they cannot join in student activities as easily as students in residential universities can.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

ইংল্যান্ডের অক্সফোর্ড এবং কেমব্রিজের মতো কিছু বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় "রেসিডেনশিয়াল" বা আবাসিক। এর মানে হলো বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের টার্ম চলাকালীন শিক্ষার্থীরা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কলেজ, হোস্টেল অথবা অনুমোদিত তালিকাভুক্ত কোনো লজিং-এ বসবাস করে। এসব বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ও কলেজ ভবন অনেক পুরনো এবং এগুলোর মধ্যে অনেকগুলিই প্রাচীন স্থাপত্যকলার চমৎকার নিদর্শন। অন্যদিকে, কিছু বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় "নন-রেসিডেনশিয়াল" বা অনাবাসিক। এসব বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের কিছু শিক্ষার্থী হোস্টেলে থাকতে পারলেও, অনেকেই বাড়িতে বা লজিং-এ থাকে এবং প্রতিদিন লেকচারে যাওয়ার জন্য যাতায়াত করতে হয়। বড় শহরগুলোতে সাধারণত এ ধরনের বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থাকে। অনেক সময় শিক্ষার্থীদের যাতায়াতে অনেক সময় ব্যয় হয়, যার ফলে তারা আবাসিক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষার্থীদের মতো সহজে অন্যান্য কার্যক্রমে অংশ নিতে পারে না।

Paragraph 3

Full-time students are also called internal students, because they spend all their time at university. There are also external students who cannot attend the university full-time but who are studying for its examinations. They are part-time students. They have to do other work during the day, usually to earn their living, and they study in the evening. External students are often older than full-time internal students. Sometimes they can attend lectures in the evening, but many of them have to study by correspondence. They write at home the work that is set by their tutors. Then they have to post this work to their tutors, and the tutors post corrections and advice back to them.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

পূর্ণকালীন শিক্ষার্থীদের "ইন্টারনাল স্টুডেন্টস" ও বলা হয়, কারণ তারা তাদের সম্পূর্ণ সময় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে কাটায়। এছাড়াও "এক্সটারনাল স্টুডেন্টস" নামক শিক্ষার্থীরাও থাকে যারা পূর্ণকালীনভাবে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে উপস্থিত থাকতে পারে না, কিন্তু বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের পরীক্ষার জন্য পড়াশোনা করে। এরা "পার্ট-টাইম স্টুডেন্টস"। এদেরকে দিনে অন্য কাজ করতে হয়, সাধারণত জীবিকা নির্বাহের জন্য, আর সন্ধ্যায় পড়াশোনা করে। এক্সটারনাল শিক্ষার্থীরা অনেক সময় পূর্ণকালীন

শিক্ষার্থীদের তুলনায় বয়সে বড় হয়। কিছু শিক্ষার্থী সন্ধ্যায় লেকচার করতে পারলেও, অনেকেই কোরস্পন্ডেন্সের মাধ্যমে পড়াশোনা করে। তারা বাসায় বসে তাদের শিক্ষকের দেয়া কাজ সম্পন্ন করে লিখে পাঠিয়ে দেয়। এরপর শিক্ষকরা তা সংশোধন করে ও পরামর্শসহ আবার শিক্ষার্থীর কাছে পাঠিয়ে দেয়।

Paragraph 4

In some countries, 'Universities of the Air' can now help students to gain degrees. After special lectures on radio or television, these students too have to send set work for correction by correspondence. However, for a few weeks each year they can attend special vacation courses at universities. For admission to any degree course, a student has to pass qualifying examinations. In Britain there are not enough places for every secondary school student, so these examinations are competitive. This means that only the students with the highest marks can gain admission. However, a few older people are able to gain admission without the full qualifications, if the university thinks that they are suitable candidates.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

কিছু দেশে "ইউনিভার্সিটি অফ দ্য এয়ার" এখন শিক্ষার্থীদের ডিগ্রি অর্জনে সহায়তা করে। রেডিও বা টেলিভিশনে বিশেষ লেকচারের পর এসব শিক্ষার্থীও নির্ধারিত কাজ কোরস্পন্ডেন্সের মাধ্যমে পাঠিয়ে সংশোধন করায়। তবে, প্রতিবছর কয়েক সপ্তাহ তারা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে বিশেষ ছুটির কোর্সে অংশ নিতে পারে। যেকোনো ডিগ্রি কোর্সে ভর্তি হতে হলে একজন শিক্ষার্থীকে যোগ্যতা পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হতে হয়। ব্রিটেনে প্রতিটি মাধ্যমিক স্কুল শিক্ষার্থীর জন্য যথেষ্ট স্থান নেই, তাই এসব পরীক্ষাগুলো প্রতিযোগিতামূলক। অর্থাৎ শুধুমাত্র সর্বোচ্চ নম্বরপ্রাপ্ত শিক্ষার্থীরাই ভর্তি হতে পারে। তবে, কিছু কিছু বড় বয়সের মানুষ প্রয়োজনীয় পূর্ণ যোগ্যতা ছাড়াও ভর্তি হতে পারে, যদি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় মনে করে যে তারা উপযুক্ত প্রার্থী।

Vocabulary Section (2C Universities)

1. Words from the Passage with Meanings, Synonyms & Notes

English Word	Meaning (বাংলা)	Synonym(s)	Context / Note
University	বিশ্ববিদ্যাল্য	college, institute	A place where higher education and research are done.
Course	কোর্স , পাঠ্যক্রম	program, curriculum	A subject or set of subjects studied at a university.
Degree	ডিগ্রি	qualification, certification	An academic title given after completing a course.
Research	গবেষণা	investigation, study	Systematic study to discover new knowledge.
Company	কোম্পানি, প্রতিষ্ঠান	firm, business, organization	A business where people work or collaborate.

Lecture	বক্তৃতা, লেকচার	talk, speech, presentation	A formal talk on a subject, usually in universities.
Free	বিনামূল্যে	without charge, complimentar y	Not costing any money.
Expensive	ব্যয়বহুল	costly, high-priced	Requiring a lot of money to buy or maintain.
Building	ভবন	structure, construction	A physical structure where people live or work.
Traditional	ঐতিহ্যবাহী	classical, customary	Following old and established customs or styles.
Famous	বিখ্যাত	well-known, renowned	Known by many people.

Campus	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়েব	grounds, site,	The land and
Campus	এলাকা	premises	buildings of a
			university.

2. Special Contextual Words with Synonyms & Notes

Word/Ph rase	Context Meaning	Bangla Meanin g	Synony m(s)	Context / Note
Offer (a course)	Provide a course or subject	প্রদান করা	provide, give, present	Used when a university gives students a subject to study.
Get into	Be admitted/enr olled	ভর্তি হওয়া	be accepted , join	Often used when someone is selected to study at a place.

Do a	Study for a	ডিগ্রি	study	Refers to being
degree	university	সম্পন্ন	for,	enrolled in a
	degree	করা	pursue	degree
				program.

Prepositional Phrases with Synonyms & Notes

Phrase	Meaning (বাংলা)	Synonym(s)/R elated Phrases	Context / Note
All over the world	সারা বিশ্বজুড়ে	globally, worldwide	Refers to something happening or found in every country.
Work with companies	কোম্পানির সঙ্গে কাজ করা	collaborate, partner with	Refers to professional collaboration or internships.

On campus	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ক্যাম্পাসে	within campus, inside campus	Means within the area or premises of a university.
At home	বাসায়	in the house, from home	Refers to being or working from one's residence.
At university	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে	in college, during university	Refers to being enrolled in or present at a university.
Get into	ভর্তি হওয়া (কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে)	be admitted, be accepted	Usually used in education for gaining entrance.

Grammar Practice

1. Find words in the passage to complete these sentences:

- a) A university student is called an **undergraduate** when he first enters the university.
- b) If he passes all his examinations, the student gets a **degree**.
- c) A **full-time** student spends all his time studying at the university.
- d) The teachers at university are called lecturers, because they give **lectures** to the students.
- e) University holidays are also known as vacations.
- f) An **academic** society holds meetings for members interested in a particular university subject.
- g) When a student pays money to live in another person's house, we say he is living in **lodgings**.
- h) An internal student lives in the university during the university terms.
- i) In a **competitive** examination, only the very best students can pass.
- j) A **candidate** for admission to a university normally has to have full **qualifications**.

2. Write these sentences again to show the meaning of the words in italics:

a) Some universities have fine examples of ancient architecture.

- b) Most undergraduates are full-time students.
- c) Students can take part in the activities of clubs and societies.

3. Are these statements right or wrong? If wrong, say why:

- a) All students stay at university for three or four years.
- **X Wrong** Some students attend for shorter or longer periods depending on their course.
- b) Residential students are external students.
- **Wrong** Residential students live in the university; external students do not.
- c) Some students live in university colleges or hostels.
- Right
- d) They spend most of their vacations attending lectures.
- **Wrong** Vacations are university holidays; students don't usually attend lectures then.
- e) The buildings at Oxford and Cambridge are all fine examples of ancient architecture.
- Right
- f) There are academic societies and sports clubs at the Universities of the Air.
- Right
- g) All students in large cities are residential students.
- **Wrong** Many students in large cities live in lodgings or at home.
- h) Students can study for degrees by correspondence.
- Right

- i) The universities have places for all secondary school pupils.
- **Wrong** Not all students get places; there is competition and entry requirements.
- j) Some students can be admitted to universities even if they do not have the full entrance qualifications.



4. Fill the blanks with a or the:

- a) A residential student lives in **a** room in **a** college or hostel.
- b) **The** members of **a** residential university can easily join sports clubs.
- c) Part-time students earn their living during the day and study in the evening.
- d) Students can get a university degree in a number of ways.
- e) Is it a good thing or a bad thing to join a student society or club?

5. Fill the blanks with is, are, has, have or can:

In a university, people **can** study many different subjects, but there **are** other activities too. Universities **have** academic societies and students easily join sports clubs. There **is** a debating society for all students, where members discuss motions and vote for or against them and each student with a special interest **can** join a club. Most students **are** members of one or more societies or clubs. There **is** every opportunity at university for each student to **have** a happy as well as a useful life.

6. Give the words that these phrases explain:

- a) go on a journey travel
- b) a student working for his or her first degree undergraduate
- c) the science of designing buildings architecture
- d) a student who lives in a university residential student
- e) not the same different
- f) a qualification gained at a university degree
- g) a society where speakers make speeches for and against a particular motion **debating society**
- h) a course whose students send their work by post to their tutors **correspondence course**
- i) a place where residential students live hostel / college
- j) a person trying to get a university place candidate

7. Match Column (1) with Column (2):

Column (1)	Column (2)
a) Older students	are sometimes accepted without qualifications.
b) The Universities of the Air	give courses by radio and television.
c) Part-time students	earn their living during the day.
d) Part-time students	attend lectures in the evening.

e) Medical students	all become doctors when they graduate.
f) Medical students	follow courses for six or seven years.
g) Many secondary school pupils	cannot get university place.
h) Residential students	live in their universities.
i) Some residential universities	have fine old buildings.

8. Give opposites of the words:

- a) common rare
- b) usual unusual
- c) part-time full-time
- d) older younger
- e) suitable unsuitable
- f) popular unpopular
- g) unfriendly friendly
- h) ill-equipped well-equipped

1. Complete the sentences using words from the text:

- a. Some universities are free, and others are very expensive.
- b. Students can study at home or on campus.
- c. Oxford and Cambridge are very famous universities.
- d. Universities give degrees and do research.

2. Sentence Construction Practice

Use the following words to make your own sentences:

- a. research I want to do medical research at university.
- b. campus My university has a big green campus.
- c. degree She completed her degree last year.

Questions and Answers (with Bangla)

1. Comprehension Questions

a. What do universities do?

বাংলা: বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলো কোর্স প্রদান করে এবং ডিগ্রি দেয়। তারা গবেষণা করে এবং কোম্পানির সঙ্গে কাজ করে।

b. Are all universities the same?

No, every university is different.
বাংলা: না, প্রভিটি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আলাদা।

c. Where are Oxford and Cambridge?

Oxford and Cambridge are in the UK. বাংলা: অক্সফোর্ড ও কেমব্রিজ যুক্তরাজ্যে অবস্থিত।

d. When do people go to university?

Some go when they are 18, others go when they are older.
বাংলা: কেউ কেউ ১৮ বছর ব্যুসে বিশ্ববিদ্যাল্যে যায়, আবার কেউ পরে যায়।

e. Do all students live at home?

→ No, some live at home, and others live on campus.

वाःला: না, কেউ বাসায় থাকে, আবার কেউ ক্যাম্পায়ে থাকে।

Passage: 3C – An Annual General Meeting (with Bangla translation)

• English:

The Chairman Says: Ladies and gentlemen, we have met today for the Annual General Meeting of our Students' Union. I am going to make use of this opportunity to tell you about some of the things we have done during the past year.

Bangla:

সভাপতি বলেন: প্রিয় ভদ্রলোক ও ভদ্রমহিলা, আজ আমরা আমাদের ছাত্র ইউনিয়নের বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার জন্য একত্রিত হয়েছি। আমি এই সুযোগটি কাজে লাগিয়ে আপনাদেরকে গত বছরে আমরা যা কিছু করেছি তার কিছু বিষয় জানাতে চাই।

We have increased our membership. Our committee has enrolled thirty new members, so our numbers have now gone up to one hundred and fifty.

আমরা আমাদের সদস্য সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি করেছি। আমাদের কমিটি ৩০ জন নতুন সদস্য অন্তর্ভুক্ত করেছে, ফলে আমাদের সংখ্যা এখন ১৫০ জনে পৌঁছেছে।

The Union has organised many social activities during the year. We have arranged two trips for our members. One was a visit to an oil refinery, and the other was a boating party on the lake, with a picnic on the island.

ইউনিয়ন বছরজুড়ে অনেক সামাজিক কার্যক্রম আয়োজন করেছে। আমরা সদস্যদের জন্য দুটি ভ্রমণের আয়োজন করেছি। একটি ছিল একটি তেল শোধনাগারে ভ্রমণ এবং অন্যটি ছিল একটি হ্রদে নৌকা ভ্রমণ, যার সঙ্গে একটি দ্বীপে পিকনিক ছিল।

We have not been idle in the field of sport. We have already had two swimming matches, one against the students of the Technical College and the other against the University medical students. We have also played our first football match of the season against the First Eleven of the Secondary School.

আমরা খেলাধুলার ক্ষেত্রেও নিষ্ক্রিয় ছিলাম না। আমরা ইতোমধ্যে দুটি সাঁতারের প্রতিযোগিতা করেছি, একটি টেকনিক্যাল কলেজের ছাত্রদের সঙ্গে এবং অন্যটি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের মেডিকেল ছাত্রদের সঙ্গে। আমরা আমাদের মৌসুমের প্রথম ফুটবল ম্যাচও খেলেছি মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়ের ফার্স্ট ইলেভেন দলের সঙ্গে। We have drawn up a very practical programme for the coming year. We have plans for an agricultural project. We have rented a hundred acres of land and we are going to grow vegetables. We hope to sell these vegetables to the local retailers at a fair price. This will help to bring down the cost of living and it will build up our reserve fund.

আমরা আগামী বছরের জন্য একটি বাস্তবসম্মত কর্মসূচি নির্ধারণ করেছি। আমাদের একটি কৃষি প্রকল্পের পরিকল্পনা আছে। আমরা ১০০ একর জমি ভাড়া নিয়েছি এবং আমরা সেখানে সবজি উৎপাদন করব। আমরা আশা করি এই সবজি স্থানীয় খুচরা বিক্রেতাদের কাছে ন্যায্যমূল্যে বিক্রি করব। এটি জীবনযাত্রার খরচ কমাতে সহায়তা করবে এবং আমাদের রিজার্ভ ফান্ড বৃদ্ধি পাবে।

We also have plans for a public performance of Julius Caesar by our Drama Group next April. We are going to do this in order to raise money for our agricultural project. We have written to a well-known theatrical producer. He has promised to help in the production of the play, so we shall have the best possible advice and assistance for the performance.

আমাদের নাট্যদলের মাধ্যমে আগামী এপ্রিল মাসে শেক্সপিয়ারের 'জুলিয়াস সিজার' নাটকের একটি জনসাধারণের জন্য প্রদর্শনের পরিকল্পনাও আছে। এটি আমরা আমাদের কৃষি প্রকল্পের জন্য অর্থ সংগ্রহের উদ্দেশ্যে করছি। আমরা একজন খ্যাতনামা নাট্য প্রযোজকের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ করেছি। তিনি নাটকটির প্রযোজনায় সাহায্যের প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়েছেন, তাই আমরা সর্বোত্তম পরামর্শ ও সহায়তা পাব।

Our Secretary has sent a circular to all our members asking for their co-operation to make a success of all these proposals. So far we have not had many inquiries. We shall need the support of all of you in our various activities. If you have not received the Secretary's circular, will you please see him after the meeting?

আমাদের সম্পাদক এই সমস্ত প্রস্তাবনা সফল করতে সব সদস্যকে একটি বিজ্ঞপ্তি পাঠিয়েছেন, যাতে তারা সহযোগিতা করেন। এখনো পর্যন্ত আমরা বেশি প্রশ্ন পাইনি। আমাদের বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রমে আপনাদের সবার সহায়তা প্রয়োজন। আপনি যদি সম্পাদকের বিজ্ঞপ্তি না পেয়ে থাকেন, তবে অনুগ্রহ করে সভা শেষে তার সঙ্গে দেখা করুন।

Many members have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer yet. They are now due. Will members who have not yet paid their subscriptions please do so as soon as possible?

অনেক সদস্য এখনও কোষাধ্যক্ষের কাছে তাদের চাঁদা জমা দেননি। এখন সেই সময় হয়ে গেছে। যারা এখনও চাঁদা দেননি, তারা দয়া করে যত দ্রুত সম্ভব তা দিয়ে দিন।

Vocabulary with Bangla Meaning, Synonyms, and Group of Words

Word/Phrase	Bangla Meaning	Synonym(s)	Group/Type
Annual General Meeting	বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা	yearly meeting	Noun phrase
Enroll	অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	register, admit	Verb
Membership	সদস্যপদ	affiliation, enrollment	Abstract noun
Committee	কমিটি	board, council	Noun
Organise	আয়োজন করা	arrange, coordinate	Verb
Trip	ভ্ৰমণ	tour, excursion	Noun
Oil refinery	তেল শোধনাগার	processing plant	Noun phrase
Idle	নিষ্ফ্রিয়	inactive, unoccupied	Adjective
Match (sports)	প্রতিযোগিতা	game, contest	Noun
Practical	বাস্তবসম্মত	realistic, feasible	Adjective
Agricultural project	কৃষি প্রকল্প	farming initiative	Noun phrase
Rent	ভাড়া নেওয়া	lease, hire	Verb

Reserve fund	রিজার্ভ তহবিল	savings, backup funds	Noun phrase
Performance (drama)	অভিনয়	show, play	Noun
Circular	বিজ্ঞপ্তি	announcement, notice	Noun
Subscription	চাঁদা	membership fee, dues	Noun

Prepositional Phrases

Phrase	Bangla Meaning
during the past year	গত বছরের মধ্যে
in the field of sport	খেলাধুলার ক্ষেত্রে
against the students	ছাত্রদের বিরুদ্ধে
for the coming year	আসন্ন বছরের জন্য
at a fair price	ন্যায্য মূল্যে
after the meeting	সভার পরে
to raise money	অর্থ সংগ্রহের জন্য

Question Answers:

1. Fill in the blanks (with words from passage):

- a) A Students' Union organises many social **activities** for students.
- b) The person who conducts a meeting is called the **Chairman**.
- c) The past year's activities are described at the **Annual General Meeting**.

- d) The place where petrol and other products are manufactured from oil is called an oil refinery.
- e) Our football **team** has a **match** every Saturday during the football **season**.
- f) If you want to use land or a house that belongs to someone else, you have to **rent** it.
- g) The money that a society keeps in the bank in case of need is called its reserve fund.
- h) The person who trains actors to perform a play is the **producer**.
- i) When the same letter is sent to many people it is called a **circular**.
- j) Members of a society pay their subscriptions to the treasurer.

2. Rewrite with meanings of italic words:

- a) We have increased our membership.
- → We have made the number of our members greater.
- b) We have not been **idle** in the field of sport.
- \rightarrow We have not been **inactive** in the field of sport.
- c) We have **drawn up** a programme of activities.
- → We have **prepared or planned** a programme of activities.
- d) We want to raise funds for our agricultural project.
- → We want to **collect money** for our agricultural project.
- e) Our Drama Group is going to **produce** a play.
- → Our Drama Group is going to **prepare and perform** a play.

3. i) Identify the person:

- a) Prepares performances of plays → **Producer**
- b) Sends out letters/circulars → **Secretary**
- c) Looks after the money → **Treasurer**
- d) Controls meetings → **Chairman**

- e) Belongs to society/team → **Member**
- f) Plans & organises activities → **Committee**

ii) Find the word explained by phrase:

- a) Once a year → **Annual**
- b) A chance → **Opportunity**
- c) A plan for future activity → **Programme**
- d) A list of activities → **Programme**
- e) A letter sent to all members → **Circular**
- f) Questions about a matter → **Inquiries**

4. Reporter Questions and Answers

a) Social activities during the past year?

Q: What social activities has the Union organised this year?

A: We arranged two trips — one to an oil refinery and another boating and picnic trip to the lake island.

b) Sporting activities?

Q: What sports activities did the Union participate in?

A: We had two swimming matches and played our first football match against the Secondary School.

c) Agricultural project?

Q: Can you explain your agricultural project and its goal?

A: We've rented 100 acres to grow vegetables, which we'll sell locally to reduce living costs and build reserve funds.

d) Raising funds?

Q: How do you plan to raise money for future projects?

A: We plan a public performance of Julius Caesar to raise funds for the agricultural project.

e) Was the committee inactive this year?

Q: There's a rumour that the committee wasn't active. Is this true?

A: No, that's not true. We've been very active in organising social, sporting, and future development plans.

f) Purpose of Secretary's circular?

Q: What was the purpose of the Secretary's circular?

A: To ask for members' cooperation in making all our proposed plans a success.

5. True/False Statements

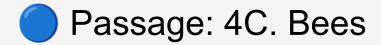
- a) X False The committee enrolled 30, not 150. True The committee enrolled 30 new members, which brought the total number up to 150.
- b) X False There was only one trip to an oil refinery.
- c) True Football season has started.
- d) True 100 acres were rented.
- e) 🔽 True They plan to grow vegetables.
- f) X False They want to sell at a fair price, not the highest.
- g) True Drama Group will perform Julius Caesar.
- h) X False The secretary did send a circular.
- i) X False Only a few inquiries have been received.
- j) X False Many members have not paid subscriptions.

Updated Vocabulary Table with Contextual Meanings

Word/Phrase	Bangla Meaning	Synonym(s)	Group/Type	Notes (Contextual Meaning)

Annual General Meeting	বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা	yearly meeting	Noun phrase	Regular term	
Enroll	অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	register, admit	Verb	Membership context	
Membership	Membership সদস্যপদ affiliation, enrollment Abstract noun		Indicates group inclusion		
Committee	কমিটি	board, council	Noun	Organizing body	
Organise	আয়োজন করা	arrange, coordinate	Verb	Context: events/activities	
Trip	ভ্ৰমণ	tour, excursion	Noun	Contextual: outing, not stumble	
Oil refinery তেল শোধনাগার processing plant		processing plant	Noun phrase	Technical term	
Idle নিষ্ক্রিয় inactive, lazy Adjective		Adjective	Used metaphorically for inactivity in sports		
Match	প্রতিযোগিতা	game, contest	Noun	Contextual: sports event, not "equal"	
Draw up	প্রস্তুত করা (পরিকল্পনা তৈরি করা)	prepare, plan	Phrasal verb	verb Not "draw" with pencil, but "formulate" a plan	
Practical	বাস্তবসম্মত	realistic, feasible	e Adjective Used for strategy/program		
Agricultural কৃষি প্রকল্প farming initiative Nou		Noun phrase	Specific activity		
Rent ভাড়া নেওয়া lease, hire Verb C		Contextual use as verb			
Raise money অর্থ সংগ্রহ করা collect, gather		collect, gather	Phrase	Not "lift" money but to "collect funds"	

Performance	Performance নাট্য পরিবেশনা presentation, Noun enactment		Noun	Used for drama/stage event
Production (of play)	নাট্য প্রযোজনা	staging, direction	Noun	Not "manufacturing", but theatre context
Circular	বিজ্ঞপ্তি/ঘোষণা	notice, announcement	Noun	Formal written message
Inquiry	অনুসন্ধান/জিজ্ঞাসা	question, query	Noun	Not investigation, but "interest shown"
Due প্রাপ্য/নির্ধারিত সময় payable, outstanding হয়ে গেছে		Adjective	Used in financial obligation context	
Subscription	চাঁদা (অর্থপ্রদান সদস্যপদের জন্য)	fee, contribution	Noun	Not "newspaper subscription" but membership fee here
Support	সমর্থন/সহযোগিতা	help, assistance	Noun/Verb	Used for active participation
Make a success of	সফল করা	accomplish, fulfill	Phrase	Idiomatic use meaning "ensure success"
Opportunity	সুযোগ	chance, possibility	Noun	Context: a moment to act/speak
Boating party	নৌকা ভ্রমণ	cruise, boat outing	Noun phrase	Social event on water
Island	দ্বীপ	islet, isle	Noun	Geographical term used literally



Paragraph 1 (English)

Have you ever seen bees at work in your garden? Watch them flying from flower to flower. Watch them sucking up the nectar with their long, flexible tongues. Have you ever paused to think about the life of these industrious insects?

Paragraph 1 (Bangla Translation)

তুমি কি কখনো তোমার বাগানে মৌমাছিদের কাজ করতে দেখেছো? দেখো তারা কীভাবে এক ফুল থেকে আরেক ফুলে উড়ে বেড়ায়। দেখো তারা কীভাবে তাদের লম্বা ও নমনীয় জিভ দিয়ে ফুলের মধু চুষে নেয়। তুমি কি কখনো এই পরিশ্রমী কীটগুলোর জীবন নিয়ে চিন্তা করেছো?

Paragraph 2 (English)

Honey bees do not live alone. They live in colonies. Each family of bees makes up one colony or group, and each group inhabits a hive. Inside the hive are many six-sided cells or compartments made by the bees from wax. In some of these cells the bees store the honey that they gather. The Queen bee lays her eggs in other cells.

Paragraph 2 (Bangla Translation)

মৌমাছিরা একা বাস করে না। তারা উপনিবেশে (colony) বাস করে। প্রতিটি মৌমাছির পরিবার একটি উপনিবেশ গঠন করে এবং প্রতিটি দল একটি চাকের (hive) মধ্যে বাস করে। চাকের ভিতরে মৌমাছিরা মোম দিয়ে তৈরি বহু ছয়কোণা ঘর (cell) তৈরি করে। কিছু ঘরে তারা সংগৃহীত মধু সংরক্ষণ করে, আর কিছু ঘরে রানী মৌমাছি ডিম দেয়।

Paragraph 3 (English)

Thousands of bees live in a hive. There are three types of bee in a hive. They are the Queen bee, the drones and the workers. The Queen is the head of the colony of bees. She does not command them, but she is essential to the life of the colony. She keeps its members together. She also lays the eggs that produce the future members of the colony.

Paragraph 3 (Bangla Translation)

একটি চাকের মধ্যে হাজার হাজার মৌমাছি বাস করে। একটি চাকের মধ্যে তিন ধরনের মৌমাছি থাকে: রানী, ড্রোন (পুরুষ মৌমাছি) এবং শ্রমিক মৌমাছি। রানী হল মৌমাছিদের উপনিবেশের প্রধান। সে অন্যদের আদেশ দেয় না, কিন্তু উপনিবেশের জীবনের জন্য অপরিহার্য। সে সদস্যদের একত্রে রাখে এবং ভবিষ্যৎ সদস্যদের জন্ম দেয়ার জন্য ডিম পাড়ে।

Paragraph 4 (English)

The drones are the males of the colony. The name 'drone' has come to mean a lazy person, because the drones of a colony of bees do not take part in the work of the hive; but the life of the colony could not continue without them. They are not numerous, in comparison with the total population of a family of bees, and they live for only three months, but in that time they perform the essential function of fertilising the eggs of the Queen bee by mating with her.

Paragraph 4 (Bangla Translation)

ড্রোনরা হলো উপনিবেশের পুরুষ মৌমাছি। 'ড্রোন' শব্দটি এখন অলস ব্যক্তিকে বোঝাতেও ব্যবহৃত হয়, কারণ মৌচাকের ড্রোনরা কোন কাজ করে না। তবে তাদের ছাড়া উপনিবেশ টিকে থাকতে পারে না। তারা সংখ্যায় খুব বেশি নয় এবং মাত্র তিন মাস বাঁচে। তবে এই সময়ে তারা রানী মৌমাছির ডিম নিষিক্ত করার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কাজটি করে।

Paragraph 5 (English)

The worker bees carry out all the work of the colony. Wild bees build their homes in the hollows of trees. Colonies of bees also live in hives that men provide for them. They fly out into forests, fields and gardens to gather nectar from flowers. They take the nectar back to the hive. There it is made into honey and stored in cells as food for the winter. As they fly from flower to flower they carry with them pollen that clings to their bodies and legs. This pollen fertilises the blossoms that will later become fruit.

Paragraph 5 (Bangla Translation)

শ্রমিক মৌমাছিরাই উপনিবেশের সব কাজ করে। বুনো মৌমাছিরা গাছের কোটরে বাসা বানায়। মানুষও তাদের জন্য চাক তৈরি করে দেয়। তারা বন, মাঠ এবং বাগানে উড়ে উড়ে ফুল থেকে মধু সংগ্রহ করে এবং তা চাকের মধ্যে নিয়ে আসে। সেখানে এই মধু সংরক্ষণ করা হয় এবং শীতকালের খাদ্য হিসেবে কাজে আসে। তারা এক ফুল থেকে আরেক ফুলে যাওয়ার সময় ফুলের পরাগরেণু তাদের গায়ে লেগে যায় এবং সেই পরাগ ফুলে ছড়িয়ে পড়ে, যা পরবর্তীতে ফলের জন্ম দেয়।

Paragraph 6 (English)

The worker bees bring water to the hive. They ventilate the hive and protect it from their enemies. They feed their Queen and look after her young ones. These are the responsibilities of the worker bees. There are about thirty to forty thousand worker bees in each colony.

Paragraph 6 (Bangla Translation)

শ্রমিক মৌমাছিরা চাকের জন্য পানি নিয়ে আসে, চাকের ভিতরের বাতাস চলাচল নিশ্চিত করে এবং শত্রুদের থেকে চাককে রক্ষা করে। তারা রানীকে খাওয়ায় এবং তার বাচ্চাদের দেখাশোনা করে। এসবই শ্রমিক মৌমাছিদের দায়িত্ব। প্রতিটি উপনিবেশে প্রায় ৩০ থেকে ৪০ হাজার শ্রমিক মৌমাছি থাকে।

Paragraph 7 (English)

All these bees, the Queen, the drones and the workers, live together, all of them contributing in their own way to the life of the colony.

Paragraph 7 (Bangla Translation)

এই সব মৌমাছি—রানী, ড্রোন এবং শ্রমিক—একসাথে বাস করে এবং প্রত্যেকে তাদের নিজ নিজভাবে উপনিবেশের জীবনে অবদান রাখে।

Vocabulary (শব্দার্থ ও প্রয়োগ)

Word	Meaning (Bangla)	Context Meaning / Notes	
Industrious	পরিশ্রমী	Bees are hardworking	
Colonies উপনিবেশ		Group of bees	
Hive	মৌচাক	Bee home	
Cells কোষ / ঘর		Six-sided compartments	
Drones ড্রোন / পুরুষ মৌমাছি		Lazy but essential	
Fertilise নিষিক্ত করা		Eggs or blossoms	
Ventilate বায়ু চলাচল করানো		Fresh air flow	
Nectar মধু / ফুলের রস		From flowers	
Pollen	পরাগরেণু	Helps in fertilization	

Comprehension Questions (MCQ)

1. Choose the correct option:

a)

(i) The Queen bee rules over all the other bees.

- (ii) The Queen bee lays eggs that become other bees.
- (iii) The Queen bee is a lazy member of the colony.

b)

- (i) There are more drones than any other kind of bee in a hive.
- (ii) The drones help to ventilate the hive.
- (iii) V Drones are essential to the life of the colony.

c)

- (i) Worker bees gather honey from the hollows of trees.
- (ii) The bees store pollen in their hives.
- (iii) The bees help to fertilise the blossoms of fruit trees.

d)

- (i) The bees use nectar to fertilise their eggs.
- (ii) The drones bring nectar to the hive to feed the Queen bee.
- (iii) Money is made from nectar.

e)

- (i) Bees usually live alone or in small groups.
- (ii) Several families of bees often live in the same hive.
- (iii) There are many thousands of worker bees in a colony.

Fill in the blanks

- a) Worker bees suck up the nectar in the flowers.
- **b)** The bees live in groups or **colonies**.
- c) Men provide hives for the bees to live in.
- d) The hollow of a tree makes a suitable home for wild bees.
- e) The cells inside the hive are six-sided in shape.
- f) The worker bees gather nectar from the flowers.

- **g)** The drones **fertilise** the Queen's eggs.
- h) The hive has to be ventilated so that the air inside it is kept fresh.

Rephrasing

- a) Bees are industrious insects.
- Bees work very hard.
- **b)** The honey is stored in six-sided compartments.
- Six-sided compartments are used to store the honey.
- c) The drones are not numerous in comparison with the total population of a hive.
- There are fewer drones compared to the total number of bees in a hive.
- d) The drones perform the essential function of fertilising the eggs of the Queen bee.
- Fertilising the Queen's eggs is an important job done by the drones.
- **e)** All the bees contribute to the life of the colony.
- V Every bee helps in maintaining the colony's life.

Matching Exercise

Part 1: Make correct sentences

First Column	Match with Second Column
a) A street	(viii) houses
b) A town	(vi) streets
c) A house	(v) rooms

d) A book	(iii) pages
e) A forest	(vii) trees
f) A library	(iv) books
g) A sentence	(ii) words
h) A word	(i) letters

Part 2: Related Words Matching

A	В
a) practical work	v) a laboratory
b) undergraduates	iv) a university
c) sugar	i) fertile land
d) the Pacific Ocean	vii) Australia
e) cells	ii) a beehive
f) cereals	vi) a hot climate
g) works of reference	iii) the Solar System
h) a planet	viii) a library

Fill the blanks with 'in', 'for', or 'to'

- **a)** Bees carry pollen and help **to** fertilise flowers.
- **b)** Honey is stored **in** cells.

Optional

🍯 Honey vs 🌸 Nectar

Feature	Nectar 🌸	Honey 🍯
What is it?	A sweet liquid made by flowers	A thick sweet food made by bees
Who makes it? Flowers		Bees (using nectar)
Where found?	Inside flowers	Inside beehives
Taste/Texture	Watery, light, less sweet	Thick, sticky, very sweet
Use	Collected by bees	Eaten by bees & humans
Natural process	Raw material from flowers	Final product after bees process nectar

Passage: 5C: Carnivorous Plants

Paragraph 1 (with Bangla translation)

Animals like the lion are known as carnivorous animals. The word 'carnivorous' is derived from Latin words meaning 'eater of flesh'. You have already read about wild lions and you know that they feed on smaller animals. But many other animals are vegetarian, and they are called herbivorous animals. In this group of animals are found all the common farm animals like the horse, the cow and the sheep. Examples of wild animals that are herbivorous are the giraffe and the elephant. Instead of saying 'carnivorous animal' and 'herbivorous animal' you can say 'carnivore' and 'herbivore'.

🔵 বাংলা অনুবাদঃ

সিংহের মতো প্রাণীদের মাংসাশী প্রাণী বলা হয়। 'Carnivorous' শব্দটি ল্যাটিন শব্দ থেকে এসেছে যার অর্থ 'মাংস খাদক'। আপনি ইতিমধ্যেই বন্য সিংহ সম্পর্কে পড়েছেন এবং জানেন যে তারা ছোট প্রাণী খায়। কিন্তু অনেক প্রাণী উদ্ভিদভোজী হয়, যাদের বলা হয় herbivorous প্রাণী। এই শ্রেণির প্রাণীর মধ্যে ঘোড়া, গরু ও ভেড়ার মতো সাধারণ খামারের প্রাণীগুলো রয়েছে। বন্য উদ্ভিদভোজী প্রাণীর উদাহরণ হলো জিরাফ ও হাতি। 'Carnivorous animal' এবং 'Herbivorous animal' এব পরিবর্তে আপনি 'carnivore' এবং 'herbivore' বলতেও পারেন।

Paragraph 2 (with Bangla translation)

You may be surprised to learn that there are carnivorous plants as well as carnivorous animals.

Plants usually obtain food from the water in the soil and from the salts that are dissolved in it. But some plants that grow in poor soil need other food to make up for the lack of food in the soil itself.

To make up for this deficiency they trap small insects and digest their bodies.

🔵 বাংলা অনুবাদঃ

আপনি জেনে অবাক হতে পারেন যে কিছু গাছও মাংসাশী হয়, যেমন মাংসাশী প্রাণী। সাধারণত গাছ মাটি থেকে পানি এবং

তাতে দ্রবীভূত লবণ থেকে খাবার সংগ্রহ করে। কিন্তু কিছু গাছ দুর্বল মাটিতে জন্মে এবং অতিরিক্ত পুষ্টির প্রয়োজন হয়। এই ঘাটতি পুরণের জন্য তারা ছোট ছোট পোকা ধরে এবং তাদের শরীর হজম করে ফেলে।

Paragraph 3 (with Bangla translation)

Carnivorous plants use ingenious devices to trap insects for their food. The pitcher plant is a common carnivorous plant in tropical forests. This plant has a clever trap shaped like a pitcher or jug. It even has a lid to keep out the rain. The mouth of the pitcher is covered with a sweet, sticky substance, like honey or nectar. Insects come to the plant to feed on this substance. When they have eaten all that is around the mouth they crawl into the pitcher to look for more. There is more honey at the bottom and they go down to feed on it. The inner wall of the pitcher is covered with fine hairs. These hairs point downwards, so that the insects cannot climb out of the pitcher. They are trapped in it. They die there, and their bodies are digested by the plant and absorbed as food.

🔵 বাংলা অনুবাদঃ

মাংসাশী গাছ পোকা ধরার জন্য চমৎকার ফাঁদ ব্যবহার করে। Pitcher plant একটি সাধারণ মাংসাশী গাছ যা গ্রীষ্মমণ্ডলীয় জঙ্গলে পাওয়া যায়। এই গাছে কলসি বা জগের মতো আকৃতির একটি ফাঁদ থাকে। এমনকি বৃষ্টির পানি ঢোকা ঠেকাতে এটি ঢাকনাও রাখে। পিচারের মুখে মধুর মতো মিষ্টি ও আঠালো পদার্থ থাকে। পোকামাকড় এই পদার্থ খেতে আসে। মুখের চারপাশে যা আছে তা খাওয়ার পর তারা আরও খুঁজতে পিচারের ভিতরে ঢোকে। নিচে আরও মধু থাকে বলে তারা সেখানে নেমে যায়। পিচারের ভিতরের দেয়ালে সূক্ষ্ম রোম থাকে যা নিচের দিকে তাকানো থাকে। ফলে পোকাগুলো আর উঠতে পারে না। তারা ফাঁদে আটকা পড়ে এবং মারা যায়। গাছ তাদের শরীর হজম করে এবং খাদ্য হিসেবে শোষণ করে।

🧠 Vocabulary (with Bangla meanings):

Word	Meaning (Bangla)
Carnivorous	মাংসাশী
Herbivorous	উদ্ভিদভোজী

Absorb	শোষণ করা		
Digest	হজম করা		
Ingenious	চতুর/বুদ্ধিমান		
Nectar	ফুলের মধু		
Trap (n)	ফাঁদ		
Crawl	হামাগুড়ি দিয়ে চলা		
Sticky	আঠালো		
Pitcher (plant)	কলসি-আকৃতির গাছ (মাংসাশী উদ্ভিদ)		

1. Answer the Questions:

- a) What are other names for vegetarian animals and for flesh-eating animals?
- **Herbivores** are vegetarian animals and **carnivores** are flesh-eating animals.
- b) Which kind of animal is a giraffe?
- c) What do plants usually feed on?
- ← Plants usually feed on water and dissolved salts in the soil.
- d) Where does the pitcher plant grow?
- e) Why does the pitcher plant trap insects?

f) When do the insects go inside the pitcher plant? fraction of the substance around the mouth, they go inside to look for more. g) What is the mouth of the pitcher covered with? **b** With a **sweet, sticky substance**. h) Why do the hairs inside the plant point downwards? **b** So that **insects cannot climb out**. i) Where do the insects find more honey? **b** At the **bottom of the pitcher**. j) What happens to the bodies of the insects that are trapped in the plant? **t** They are **digested and absorbed by the plant**. 2. Right or Wrong Statements: a) The giraffe is a carnivore. X Wrong b) Many common farm animals are vegetarian. 🔽 Right c) The pitcher plant grows amongst trees. 🗸 Right d) The hairs inside the pitcher plant help the insects to climb out. X Wrong e) The pitcher is a trap for insects. V Right f) There is a lid on the pitcher plant to keep insects from getting into it. X Wrong g) The pitcher plant needs good soil to grow in. X Wrong h) The pitcher plant feeds on the insects that it catches. 🔽 Right i) Lions hunt insects in tropical forests. X Wrong j) Plants usually feed on salts that are dissolved in the soil where they grow. 🔽 Right

3. Give the proper form of the verbs in brackets:

- a) Wild lions are found in Africa.
- b) Insects are trapped by the pitcher plant.
- c) Nectar is gathered from the blossoms by bees.
- d) An agricultural project is planned for next year.
- e) The Queen bee's eggs are fertilised by the drones.
- f) Animals that eat flesh are known as carnivores.
- g) Rain is kept out of the pitcher plant by a lid.
- h) The homes of wild bees are built in the hollows of trees.
- i) The insects **are caught** by the hairs inside the pitcher.
- j) Biology is studied by medical students.

4. Fill in the blanks (Prepositions):

- a) The insects feed **on** the sweet substance round the mouth.
- b) The insects cannot climb **out of** the plant.
- c) The bodies of the trapped insects are digested **by** the pitcher plant.
- d) Plants that grow in fertile soil do not need other food.
- e) Have you read any books **about** carnivores?

5. Use who or that in each sentence:

- a) Are you a vegetarian or a person **who** eats meat?
- b) Animals that feed on other animals are called carnivores.
- c) My mother has a plant **that** she waters every day.
- d) One plant **that** catches animals is the pitcher plant.
- e) Men **who** trap animals for a living are called trappers.
- f) Trappers **who** sell the skins of the animals they catch.
- g) Do you know anybody **who** has seen a wild lion?
- h) Insects **that** crawl into a pitcher plant cannot escape.

i) The pollen that the bees take from flower to flower fertilises the fruit blossoms.
j) There are men who make a living by breeding silkworms.
o. Rewrite the pussage (correct words).
Miss Green is a strict vegetarian . She does not eat any meat. She never even eats fish or eggs. He
diet is vegetable food only.
I am not a vegetarian. I enjoy eating meat. I have three good meals a day, and fish and eggs are a
normal part of my diet.
7. Complete the sentences using words from the passage:
a) A meat-eating animal is a carnivore .
b) The pitcher plant has a clever trap .
c) We have to digest the food that we eat.
d) There is a sweet substance like nectar round the mouth of the pitcher plant.
e) Honey is very sticky and clings to the feet of insects that walk on it.
f) We look upwards into the sky . (You may modify this based on class context.)



Changes in the Village - Paragraph Format with Bangla Translation

Paragraph 1 (Describing the unchanged view of the village):

Let us climb the hill that rises behind the village and look back. The village seems almost unchanged in the valley. A large area of green vegetation surrounds the homes of the villagers. Look carefully. Has the general appearance of the village changed in this changing world? Through the trees you can still see in the main street the same shops that were there when you and I were boys, before we went away. Look at the shapes of the fields. There is no change there. But you will notice some difference in the village school. It is being enlarged. Several more classrooms are being added to it, though you can still make out the lines of the old buildings that we knew when we were pupils there.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

চলো আমরা গ্রামের পেছনে যে পাহাড়টা উঠেছে সেটাতে উঠে পিছনে তাকাই। উপত্যকার মধ্যে গ্রামটা প্রায় অপরিবর্তিতই মনে হচ্ছে। গ্রামবাসীদের ঘরবাড়ি ঘিরে সবুজ গাছপালা ছড়িয়ে আছে। ভালো করে দেখো। এই পরিবর্তনশীল পৃথিবীতে গ্রামের সাধারণ চেহারাটা কি বদলেছে? গাছপালার মধ্য দিয়ে এখনো দেখা যায় সেই মূল সড়কে দাঁড়িয়ে থাকা সেই দোকানগুলো—যেগুলো আমরা তখনও দেখেছিলাম, যখন আমরা ছোট ছিলাম, গ্রামের বাইরে যাওয়ার আগেও। মাঠগুলোর আকার দেখো, তাও বদলায়নি। তবে তুমি একটি পরিবর্তন দেখতে পারো—গ্রামের স্কুলে। সেটি সম্প্রসারণ করা হচ্ছে। আরও কয়েকটি শ্রেণিকক্ষ যোগ করা হচ্ছে, যদিও এখনো পুরনো বিল্ডিংগুলোর গঠন দেখা যাচ্ছে, যেগুলো আমরা ছাত্র থাকা অবস্থায় চিনতাম।

Paragraph 2 (Contrast between old and young villagers):

It is not late enough yet for the shopkeepers to light their lamps, but we must walk down the hill again before it is too dark to see the path. Most of the older villagers have been happy enough to spend their whole lives here. Now, of course, they are too attached to the place to want to move

away or to travel far. But for many young people, life here is not varied enough to satisfy them. The place seems much too quiet. There is nothing here to interest them.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

এখনো দোকানদারদের বাতি জ্বালানোর সময় হয়নি, কিন্তু আমাদের আবার পাহাড় বেয়ে নিচে নামতে হবে, তার আগে, যতক্ষণ না পথ দেখা বন্ধ হয়ে যায়। অধিকাংশ বয়স্ক গ্রামবাসী এখানেই তাদের পুরো জীবন কাটিয়ে দিয়েছেন সন্তুষ্টভাবে। এখন, তারা জায়গাটার সাথে এতটাই জড়িয়ে গেছেন যে তারা আর কোথাও যেতে চান না বা দূরে ভ্রমণ করতে চান না। কিন্তু অনেক তরুণ-তরুণীর জন্য এখানে জীবন খুব একঘেয়ে মনে হয়। জায়গাটা অনেক বেশি চুপচাপ মনে হয়। এখানে তাদের আগ্রহ জাগানোর মতো কিছু নেই।

Paragraph 3 (Conflict between parents and youth):

Their parents tell them that city life is very hard and too competitive to suit them; but the young men and women answer that conditions in the country are too limited to offer them opportunities for making a good living. Naturally, the mothers and fathers of these young people want to keep their children with them. Although life is sometimes hard, they say, working on the land is peaceful. They are very friendly with their neighbours. They share their joys and sorrows. They help each other in misfortune. They are never lonely.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

তাদের বাবা-মা বলেন যে শহরের জীবন খুব কঠিন এবং অতিমাত্রায় প্রতিযোগিতাপূর্ণ, যা তাদের জন্য মানানসই নয়; কিন্তু তরুণ-তরুণীরা বলেন, গ্রামের পরিস্থিতি খুব সীমিত, যা তাদের ভালোভাবে জীবন কাটানোর সুযোগ দেয় না। স্বাভাবিকভাবেই, এই তরুণদের মা-বাবারা চান তাদের সন্তানরা তাদের সাথেই থাকুক। যদিও জীবন কখনো কখনো কঠিন, তারা বলেন, মাটির সঙ্গে কাজ করা শান্তিপূর্ণ। তারা প্রতিবেশীদের সঙ্গে খুবই বন্ধুসুলভ। তারা তাদের সুখ-দুঃখ ভাগ করে নেয়। দুর্দশায় একে অপরকে সাহায্য করে। তারা কখনো একা হয় না।

Paragraph 4 (Reality of city life for youth):

Very often the young men and women do not listen to them. The city has too many attractions to offer, with its busy streets, fine shops, bright lights, cinemas and other entertainments. Many young villagers earn quite enough money in the city to have a comfortable life there—but not all of them

are so fortunate. They do not yet know how difficult it is to get work, and they do not yet know what temptations await them. Some succeed, but many more fail.

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

অনেক সময় তরুণ-তরুণীরা তাদের কথা শোনে না। শহরের অনেক আকর্ষণ থাকে—ব্যস্ত রাস্তা, চমৎকার দোকান, ঝলমলে আলো, সিনেমা এবং অন্যান্য বিনোদন। অনেক তরুণ গ্রামবাসী শহরে ভালো আয় করে সেখানে আরামদায়ক জীবন কাটায়—কিন্তু সবাই এতটা ভাগ্যবান নয়। তারা এখনো জানে না কাজ পাওয়া কত কঠিন, এবং তারা এখনো জানে না কী ধরনের প্রলোভন তাদের জন্য অপেক্ষা করছে। কেউ কেউ সফল হয়, কিন্তু আরও অনেকে ব্যর্থ হয়।

Paragraph 5 (The big question):

Who are right, the parents or the young people? What do you think?

বাংলা অনুবাদ:

তবে কারা ঠিক—বাবা-মা না তরুণ প্রজন্ম? তুমি কী মনে করো?

Vocabulary with Synonym, Antonym, Bangla Meaning, and Contextual Notes (Updated)

	Word/Phrase	Bangla Meaning	Synonym(s)	Antonym(s)	Context/Note
Und	changed	অপরিবর্তিত	Same, fixed	Changed, altered	Village's nature has remained the same over years
Val	ley	উপত্যকা	Basin, dale	Hill, mountain	The village lies in a beautiful valley
Veg	getation	গাছপালা, উদ্ভিদ	Flora, greenery	Barren land, desert	Lush green vegetation surrounds the area

General appearance সাধারণ চেহারা Ove		Overall look, outlook	Inner nature, detail	Refers to the total look of the village
Main street যূল সড়ক Central road, high street		Alley, side road	Main street leads to the school and shops	
Fields	ক্ষেত	Farmland, meadows	City, urban area	People work in the fields to grow crops
Difference	পার্থক্য	Variation, change	Similarity, sameness	The village has changed, but not much difference
Enlarged	সম্প্রসারিত	Expanded, increased	Reduced, shrunk	The village school has been enlarged
Attached (to place)	আবদ্ধ, জড়িত	Connected, emotionally bound	Detached, separated	People still feel attached to their village
Varied	বৈচিত্ৰ্যপূৰ্ণ	Diverse, mixed	Monotonous, same	Varied sights and sounds are seen in the city
Satisfied	ਮ ਕੁ ਲੋ	Content, pleased	Dissatisfied, unhappy	They were satisfied with village life
Quiet	নিরিবিলি, শান্ত	Calm, silent	Noisy, loud	The place is quiet and peaceful
Interest	আগ্রহ	Attraction, curiosity	Boredom, disinterest	Young people have interest in city jobs
Competitive	প্রতিযোগিতাপূর্ণ	Rivalrous, challenging	Unchallenging, easy	City life is more competitive
Opportunities	সুযোগসমূহ	Chances, openings	Limitations, obstacles	More job opportunities in cities
Peaceful	শান্তিপূর্ণ	Calm, tranquil	Chaotic, violent	Village life is peaceful and simple

Friendly	বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ	Sociable, kind	Hostile, unfriendly	Village people are friendly and warm
Misfortune	पूर्भगा	Trouble, hardship	Fortune, prosperity	Some villagers face misfortunes in cities
Lonely	একাকী	Alone, isolated	Accompanied, surrounded	One may feel lonely in the busy city
Attractions	আকর্ষণসমূহ	Charms, appeal	Repulsion, dullness	City has many attractions for young people
Temptations	প্রলোভনসমূহ	Lures, enticements	Discouragements, resistance	There are many temptations in city
Succeed	সফল হওয়া	Prosper, achieve	Fail, fall	People move to cities to succeed in life
Fail	ব্যর্থ হওয়া	Be unsuccessful, fall short	Succeed, thrive	Not all who go to the city succeed—some fail
Pupils	ছাত্ৰছাত্ৰী	Students, learners	Teachers, instructors	The village school has many young pupils

1. Dialogue Writing

- a) You are an older villager advising a younger villager not to go and live in a city. Give three reasons for your advice:
 - 1. Life in the city is very expensive; you will have to spend more for food, rent, and travel.

- 2. Cities are crowded and noisy; it is difficult to find peace and quiet.
- 3. In the village, people know and help each other, but in cities, people are often unfriendly and busy.

b) You are a younger villager. Give three reasons why you do not want to accept this advice:

- 1. The city has better educational opportunities and facilities.
- 2. I can find a good job in the city that suits my skills.
- 3. The city offers more entertainment and modern comforts than the village.

2. Comprehension Questions

a) Why do you think the village school is being enlarged?

Answer: The village school is being enlarged because more children are attending school now.

b) What attractions does a city have that a village does not have?

Answer: A city has modern facilities like large shopping malls, amusement parks, cinemas, and better medical services which a village does not have.

c) Where is one likely to be more lonely – in a village or in a city?

Answer: One is likely to be more lonely in a city because people often don't know their neighbors and are busy with their own lives.

d) What kind of work do most of the people in a small village do?

Answer: Most people in a small village do farming or other work related to agriculture.

e) What sort of work would you like to do?

Answer: I would like to do a job that involves technology and allows me to help people, such as becoming a software engineer.

3. Join Phrases from A to B

- a) I am not tall enough \rightarrow ii) to touch the ceiling.
- b) Mike is not old enough \rightarrow i) to go to school.
- c) The table is too heavy \rightarrow iv) for her to lift.
- d) The house is too small \rightarrow v) for the family to live in.
- e) The sea is too rough \rightarrow iii) for them to swim in.

4. Fill in the Plurals

- a) When Mary was a child she played with the other children.
- b) The bee does not live alone. There are thousands of **bees** in every hive.
- c) Kill that fly! **Flies** spread disease.
- d) The village was in a valley, because the weather is calmer in the **valleys** than on the mountains.
- e) One of the sheep wandered away from the flock, but the farmer's dog drove it back to the other sheep.

5. Fill in with in or on

People who live **in** villages usually work **on** the land. Their children sometimes find life **in** the country too quiet. There is not enough for them to be interested **in**, and when they are **on** holiday, they find too little to do.

In the cities there are many more entertainments, and they can take part **in** a great variety of activities. But city life has its bad side. When young people are living **in** lodgings **in** a strange town

they can be very lonely. It is hard for them to make friends, they are entirely **on** their own and they have nobody to help them **in** misfortune.

6. Combine Each Pair into One Sentence

- a) The table is very heavy. I cannot carry it.
- \rightarrow The table is too heavy for me to carry.
- b) The box is very big. I cannot lift it.
- \rightarrow The box is too big for me to lift.
- c) The tea is very hot. He cannot drink it.
- \rightarrow The tea is too hot for him to drink.
- d) It is very late. We cannot get there on time.
- \rightarrow It is too late for us to get there on time.

7. Fill with still or yet

- a) He hasn't come home **yet**. He is **still** at school.
- b) The shop is **still** closed. It hasn't opened **yet**.
- c) Aren't you ready **yet**? No, I'm **still** getting dressed.
- d) I haven't finished the sums **yet**. I am **still** trying to do them.

8. Give a Noun Corresponding to Each Adjective and Use It in a Sentence

- 1. **Adjective:** advantageous → **Noun:** an advantage
 - → This job offers **an advantage** over the previous one.

- 2. **Adjective:** attractive → **Noun:** an attraction
 - → The city park is **an attraction** for tourists.
- 3. **Adjective:** competitive → **Noun:** a competition
 - → We entered **a competition** to test our skills.
- 4. **Adjective:** difficult → **Noun:** a difficulty
 - → He faced **a difficulty** in solving the problem.
- 5. **Adjective:** interesting → **Noun:** an interest
 - → He has **an interest** in learning new languages.
- 6. **Adjective:** opportune → **Noun:** an opportunity
 - → This is **an opportunity** I cannot miss.
- 7. **Adjective:** pleasant → **Noun:** a pleasure
 - \rightarrow It was **a pleasure** to meet you.
- 8. **Adjective:** sorrowful → **Noun:** a sorrow
 - → She shared **a sorrow** from her past.
- 9. **Adjective:** tempting → **Noun:** a temptation
 - → Chocolate cake is **a temptation** I can't resist.
- 10. **Adjective:** welcome → **Noun:** a welcome
 - → We received **a warm welcome** at the village.



Passage:

Man in Society সামাজিক জীবনে মানুষ

Men usually want to have their own way. They want to think and act as they like. No one, however, can have his own way all the time. A man cannot live in society without considering the interests of others as well as his own interests. 'Society' means a group of people with the same laws and the same way of life. People in society may make their own decisions, but these decisions ought not to be unjust or harmful to others. One man's decisions may so easily harm another person. For example, a motorist may be in a hurry to get to a friend's house. He sets

out, driving at full speed like a competitor in a motor race. There are other vehicles and also pedestrians on the road. Suddenly there is a crash. There are screams and confusion. One careless motorist has struck another car. The collision has injured two of the passengers and killed the third. Too many road accidents happen through the thoughtlessness of selfish drivers.

মানুষ সাধারণত তাদের নিজের ইচ্ছা মতো চলতে চায়। তারা তাদের মতো করে ভাবতে এবং কাজ করতে চায়। তবে, কোন ব্যক্তি সবসময় তার নিজের মতো চলতে পারে না। একজন মানুষ সমাজে বাস করতে পারে না যদি সে অন্যদের আগ্রহ এবং তার নিজের আগ্রহের প্রতি মনোযোগ না দেয়। 'সমাজ' মানে হলো এক গোষ্ঠী মানুষ যারা একই আইন এবং একই জীবনধারা অনুসরণ করে। সমাজের মানুষ তাদের সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে পারে, কিন্তু এই সিদ্ধান্তগুলো অন্যদের জন্য অন্যায় বা ক্ষতিকর হওয়া উচিত নয়। একজন মানুষের সিদ্ধান্ত সহজেই অন্য এক ব্যক্তির ক্ষতি করতে পারে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, একজন গাড়িচালক তার বন্ধুর বাড়ি পৌঁছানোর জন্য তাড়াহুড়ো করছে। সে পুরো গতি নিয়ে গাড়ি চালাচ্ছে, যেন একটি মোটর রেসের প্রতিযোগী। রাস্তায় অন্যান্য গাড়ি এবং পথচারীও রয়েছে। হঠাৎ করে একটি দুর্ঘটনা ঘটে। চিৎকার এবং বিভ্রান্তি শোনা যায়। একজন অবিচল গাড়িচালক আরেকটি গাড়িকে আঘাত করেছে। এই সংঘর্ষে দুইজন যাত্রী আহত হয়েছে এবং তৃতীয়জন মারা গেছে। অযত্নশীল গাড়িচালকদের কারণে অনেক রাস্তার দুর্ঘটনা ঘটে।

We have governments, the police, and the law courts to prevent or punish such criminal acts. But in addition, all men ought to observe certain rules of conduct. Every man ought to behave with consideration for other men. He ought not to steal, cheat, or destroy the property of others. There is no place for this sort of behaviour in a civilised society.

আমাদের সরকারের, পুলিশ এবং আইন আদালত রয়েছে, যা এই ধরনের অপরাধমূলক কাজ প্রতিরোধ বা শাস্তি দেয়। কিন্তু তাছাড়া, সব মানুষকেই কিছু নিয়ম মেনে চলতে হবে। প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তিকে অন্যদের প্রতি সহানুভূতি সহ আচরণ করা উচিত। তাকে চুরি, প্রতারণা বা অন্যের সম্পত্তি নম্ভ করা উচিত নয়। একটি সভ্য সমাজে এই ধরনের আচরণের কোন স্থান নেই।

Men in a free society have certain privileges. The government and the police do not watch all their movements. Officials do not dictate to them everything they may or may not do. Men in a free society may think as they please. They may even choose their own government. In return for these privileges, they ought not to act selfishly. They ought always to respect the rights of others. It is very important for men to remember this. Wherever they may live, whether in a town or in a village, in a large or a small community, they ought not to behave thoughtlessly. The happiness of a community depends on the behaviour of its individual members. It is every good citizen's responsibility to give as well as to receive.

একটি স্বাধীন সমাজে পুরুষদের কিছু সুবিধা রয়েছে। সরকার এবং পুলিশ তাদের সকল কার্যক্রম পর্যবেক্ষণ করে না। কর্মকর্তা গুলো তাদেরকে যা করতে বা না করতে হবে তা নির্দেশ করে না। একটি স্বাধীন সমাজে পুরুষেরা তাদের মতামত ব্যক্ত করতে পারে। কর্মকর্তারা তাদেরকে যা করা যাবে বা যাবে না — সবকিছু নির্দেশ দেন না। একটি স্বাধীন সমাজে মানুষ যা খুশি ভাবতে পারে। তারা এমনকি তাদের নিজস্ব সরকার নির্বাচন করতে পারে। এই সুবিধাগুলোর পরিবর্তে, তারা স্বার্থপরভাবে আচরণ করা উচিত নয়। তাদের সবসময় অন্যদের অধিকার সম্মান করা উচিত। এটি মনে রাখা খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। তারা যেখানে থাকুক না কেন, শহরে অথবা গ্রামের মধ্যে, বড় বা ছোট সমাজে, তাদের উদাসীনভাবে আচরণ করা উচিত নয়। একটি সমাজের সুখ তার সদস্যদের আচরণের ওপর নির্ভর করে। এটি প্রত্যেক ভালো নাগরিকের দায়িত্ব যে, সে কেবল গ্রহণ করবে না, তবে দেবে।

	Word	Synonym(s)	Antonym(s)	Bangla Meaning	Context/Note
Usua	ally	commonly, generally	rarely, seldom	সাধারণভাবে	Describes typical behavior or frequency.
Owr	ı way	personal choice, preference	obedience, compliance	নিজের ইচ্ছামতো পথ	Refers to doing what one personally desires.
Con	sider	think about, regard	ignore, neglect	বিবেচনা করা	Highlights the importance of empathy in a social context.
Inte	rest	concern, benefit	disregard, disinterest	স্বার্থ	One must consider both personal and others' interests in society.

Society	community,	isolation, loneliness	সমাজ	A group living under shared rules and lifestyle.
Unjust	unfair, biased	fair, just	অন্যায়	Decisions in society shouldn't harm others unfairly.
Harm	injure, damage	help, protect	ক্ষতি করা	Harm to others should be avoided in societal decisions.
Crash	collision, accident	avoid, escape	দুর্ঘটনা	Road crashes often result from careless driving.
Selfish	egotistical, self-centered	selfless, generous	স্বার্থপর	Selfish drivers are a cause of many accidents.
Careless	thoughtless, negligent	careful, cautious	অযত্নশীল	Carelessness can lead to serious consequences.
Criminal	illegal, unlawful	lawful, legal	অপরাধমূলক	Criminal acts are punished by government and law.

Conduct	behavior, action	misconduct, misbehavior	আচরণ	Good conduct is necessary for peaceful society.
Consideration	thoughtfulness, regard	disregard, thoughtlessness	সহানুভূতি	One should act with consideration for others.
Destroy	ruin, demolish	build, construct	ধ্বংস করা	Destroying property is unacceptable behavior.
Civilised	cultured, refined	barbaric, primitive	সভ্য	Refers to a society with moral and legal standards.
Privilege	right, advantage	deprivation, disadvantage	বিশেষ অধিকার	Citizens in free society enjoy certain privileges.
Dictate	command, order	obey, comply	নির্দেশ দেয়া	Officials do not dictate every move in a free society.
Thoughtlessly	carelessly, irresponsibly	thoughtfully, responsibly	ভাবনাহীনভাবে	Acting thoughtlessly harms the community.

Happiness	joy, contentment	sadness, misery	첫	Community happiness depends on its members' behavior.
Responsibility	duty, obligation	irresponsibility, freedom	দায়িত্ব	It's a citizen's responsibility to give and not just receive.

Questions with Answers:

1. Find words in the passage to complete these sentences:

- a) There was a terrible **crash** as the two cars ran into each other.
- b) As a result of the **collision** between the two cars, two people were injured and one was killed.
- c) Road accidents are caused by the **thoughtlessness** of selfish drivers.
- d) We should obey the rules of **conduct** laid down by society.
- e) In a free society, we are not told what to think by government officials.
- f) It is a great **privilege** to be allowed to borrow books from a library, so borrowers should treat the books carefully.
- g) Man in society has **responsibilities** as well as rights.
- h) A good citizen respects the rights of others.
- i) A town is a large **community** and a village is a small **community**.
- j) In a motor race, the **competitors** drive at full speed.

2. Complete each sentence by selecting the correct phrase:

- a) One man's decisions and acts may sometimes harm another.
- b) Motorists ought to drive carefully.
- c) There are too many road accidents.
- d) It is **right and thoughtful** to respect the rights of others.
- e) Members of a civilised society usually behave in a responsible way.

3. Answer these questions:

a) What do we mean by 'society'?

Answer: Society means a group of people who share the same laws and way of life.

b) Why can men not always have their own way?

Answer: Men cannot always have their own way because they must consider the interests of others in society.

c) What kind of decisions might bring danger or suffering to others?

Answer: Decisions like driving carelessly or selfishly can bring danger or suffering to others.

d) Why do accidents often happen?

Answer: Accidents often happen due to the thoughtlessness or carelessness of selfish individuals.

e) How are people in society protected from the criminal acts of others?

Answer: People are protected by the government, police, and law courts, which prevent or punish criminal acts.

f) How should men behave towards other men?

Answer: Men should behave with consideration for others, not stealing, cheating, or harming others.

g) What sort of actions should not be committed in a civilised society?

Answer: Actions like stealing, cheating, or destroying the property of others should not be committed in a civilised society.

h) What privileges do men in a free society have?

Answer: In a free society, men have the privilege to think as they please, make their own decisions, and choose their own government.

i) What does the happiness of a community depend on?

Answer: The happiness of a community depends on the behaviour of its individual members.

j) What should a good citizen do as well as receive?

Answer: A good citizen should give as well as receive.

4. Fill the blanks with ought to or ought not to:

- a) Students who want to do well **ought to** work hard.
- b) You ought to keep drinking water covered.
- c) Borrowers ought not to keep books out for longer than the library rules allow.

- d) Motorists ought to drive carefully and with consideration.
- e) Men **ought not to** steal or cheat.

5. Fill the blanks with may or may not:

- a) Even the wisest of men **may** sometimes be mistaken.
- b) If there is a strike of bus drivers, we may not have to walk to school tomorrow.
- c) The weather looks fine, so I may not need my raincoat.
- d) A careless motorist may cause great damage and even loss of life.
- e) May I borrow your ruler for a moment?

6. Rearrange Column B so that each word or phrase is opposite the one in Column A which it explains:

Α	В
to endanger	to expose to harm
decision	the act of deciding
unjust	not fair
a privilege	a special favour or right
a competitor	someone taking part in a race
an individual	a single person
a crash	a collision
a motorist	a person who drives a car
selfish	not caring for others
governing	ruling

7. Give the opposite of each of the following adjectives:

Adjective	Opposite
careful	careless

just	unjust
interesting	boring
likely	unlikely
patient	impatient
possible	impossible
selfish	selfless
thoughtful	thoughtless
truthful	untruthful

8. Fill the blanks with for or to:

- a) People too often want to have their own way.
- b) The driver was in a hurry **to** get to his friend's house.
- c) Some people are too selfish **to** consider the needs of others.
- d) It is important to respect the rights of others.
- e) The motorist was punished by the court **for** driving too fast.

9. Fill the blanks with a, an, or the where necessary:

- a) He was in **a** great hurry to get to his friend's house.
- b) Accidents happen through the carelessness of motorists.
- c) All good citizens ought to help **to** prevent crimes.
- d) Men in a free society have both privileges and responsibilities.
- e) Whether we live in **a** large or in **a** small community, we ought not to act without **respect** for others.

Grammar

Passage: 2c (Grammer)

1. Articles (a, an, the)Paragraph:

Some universities, like Oxford and Cambridge in England, are residential. This means that during the university terms the students live in a university college or hostel or in lodgings chosen from an official list. The university and college buildings are often very old, and amongst them are fine examples of ancient architecture.

• Gapped Version: Some universities, like Oxford and Cambridge in England, are residential. This means that during ___ university terms ___ students live in ___ university college or hostel or in lodgings chosen from ___ official list. ___ university and college buildings are often very old, and amongst them are fine examples of ancient architecture.

Answers (Articles Used):

the, the, a, an, The

O Pi	repositions + Conjunctions with Gaps
Externation Extern	ragraph: nal students are often older than full-time internal students. Sometimes they can attend es in the evening, but many of them have to study by correspondence. They write at the work that is set by their tutors. Then they have to post this work to their tutors, the tutors post corrections and advice back to them.
Pre	epositions & Conjunctions:
•	but (conjunction)
•	to (preposition)
•	and (conjunction)
•	back to (prepositional phrase)
<u> </u> Ga	p Practice:
1.	Sometimes they can attend lectures the evening, many of them have to study by correspondence.
2.	They have to post this work their tutors.
3.	the tutors post corrections and advice.
4.	The tutors post corrections and advice them.
📝 An	swers:
1.	In
	but
	to .
	and back to

Paragraph:

In some countries, 'Universities of the Air' can now help students to gain degrees. After special

lectures on radio or television, these students too have to send set work for correction by correspondence. However, for a few weeks each year they can attend special vacation courses at universities.

✓ Prepositions Used:
after (preposition)
• for (preposition)
• at (preposition)
some countries, 'Universities of the Air' can now help students to gain degrees special lectures radio or television, these students too have to send set work correction correspondence. However, a few weeks each year they can attend special vacation courses universities.
✓ Answers:
In, after, on, for, by, for, at
Or
special lectures on radio or television
2. Send set work correction by correspondence.
3 a few weeks each year they can attend special vacation courses.
They can attend special vacation courses universities.
 after for for at

Paragraph:

Full-time university students spend all their time studying. They have no other employment. Their course usually lasts for three or four years. **Medical students have to follow a course lasting for six or seven years. Then they graduate as doctors.** In Britain, full-time university students have three terms of about ten weeks in each year. **During these terms they go to lectures or they study by themselves.**

✓ Prepositions & Conjunctions:

- for (preposition)
- during (preposition)
- or (conjunction)

•

<u>≰</u> Gap Practice:
Full-time university students spend all their time studying. They have no other employment. Their course usually lasts three or four years. Medical students have to follow a course lasting six or seven years. Then they graduate doctors Britain, full-time university students have three terms of ten weeks each year these terms they go lectures or they study themselves.
✓ Answers:
For, for, as, in, about, in , during, to, by
<u>≰</u> Gap Practice:
The course lasts six or seven years.
2 these terms they go to lectures.
3. They go to lectures they study by themselves.
Answers:

- 1. for
- 2. during
- 3. or

Paragraph: Some universities, like Oxford and Cambridge in England, are residential. This means that during the university terms the students live in a university college or hostel or in lodgings chosen from an official list. The university and college buildings are often very old.
✓ Prepositions & Conjunctions:
during (preposition)
• in (preposition)
• or (conjunction)
Some universities, like Oxford Cambridge England, are residential. This means tha the university terms the students live a university college or hostel or lodgings chosen an official list. The university college buildings are often very old
Answers: and, in, during, in, in, from , and
the university terms the students live in a college.
2. The students live a university college.
3college hostel.
4 in lodgings chosen from an official list.
1. during
 in or
4. or

Right Form of Verb – With Gap Practice

Paragraph:

External students are often older than full-time internal students. Sometimes they **can attend** lectures in the evening, but many of them **have to study** by correspondence. They **write** at home the work that **is set** by their tutors. Then they **have to post** this work to their tutors, and the tutors **post** corrections and advice back to them.

Correct Verb Forms:

- can attend (modal + base form)
- have to study (modal phrase)
- write (present simple)
- is set (passive voice, present simple)
- have to post (modal phrase)
- post (present simple)

Gap Practice:

1.	Sometimes they can lectures in the evening.
2.	They have to by correspondence.
3.	They the work at home.
4.	The work that by their tutors.
5.	They have to this work to their tutors.
6.	The tutors corrections and advice.

Answers:

,	1.	attend
:	2.	study
;	3.	write
4	4.	is set
	5.	post
(6.	post
	Pa	aragraph:
The	ir c	ne university students spend all their time studying. They have no other employment. ourse usually lasts for three or four years. Medical students have to follow a course six or seven years. Then they graduate as doctors.
V	Coi	rrect Verb Forms:
•	•	spend (present simple)
•	•	have (present simple)
•	•	lasts (present simple, 3rd person singular)
	•	have to follow (modal phrase)
•	•	graduate (present simple)
<u></u>	Ga _l	p Practice:
	1.	Full-time university students all their time studying.
2	2.	They no other employment.
	3.	Their course usually three or four years.
4	4.	Medical students have to a longer course.

	5.	Then they as doctors.
**	An	swers:
	1.	spend
	2.	have
	3.	lasts
	4.	follow
	5.	graduate
٢	Pa	aragraph:
on	radi	e countries, 'Universities of the Air' help students to gain degrees. After special lectures to or television, these students too have to send set work for correction. However, they tend special vacation courses.
V	Co	rrect Verb Forms:
	•	help (present simple)
	•	gain (bare infinitive after "to")
	•	have to send (modal phrase)
	•	can attend (modal + base verb)
<u></u>	Ga	p Practice:
	1.	These universities students to degrees.
	2.	Students to send their work.
	3.	They can special vacation courses.
	4.	The universities help students degrees.plllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll

1.	Help, To gain
2.	have
3.	attend
4.	To gain
	Passage: 3c (Grammer)
	Passage: 3c (Grammer)
1.	Passage: 3c (Grammer) Articles (a, an, the)
	Articles (a, an, the)
Par	Articles (a, an, the)
Par	Articles (a, an, the)
Par	Articles (a, an, the) agraph: The Union has organised many social activities during the year. We have arranged two trips for our
Par	Articles (a, an, the) agraph: The Union has organised many social activities during the year. We have arranged two trips for our nembers. One was a visit to an oil refinery, and the other, was a boating party on the lake, with a picnic on
•	Articles (a, an, the) agraph: The Union has organised many social activities during the year. We have arranged two trips for our nembers. One was a visit to an oil refinery, and the other, was a boating party on the lake, with a picnic on
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Para	Articles (a, an, the) agraph: The Union has organised many social activities during the year. We have arranged two trips for our numbers. One was a visit to an oil refinery, and the other, was a boating party on the lake, with a picnic on the island.

Answers (Articles Used):
The, the, an, the, a, the
2. Articles (a, an, the)
Paragraph: We also have plans for a public performance of Julius Caesar by our Drama Group next April. We are
going to do this in order to raise money for our agricultural project. We have written to a well-known theatrical
producer. He has promised to help in the production of the play, so we shall have the best possible advice and
assistance for the performance.
Gapped Version: We also have plans for public performance of Julius Caesar by our Drama Group next April
We are going to do this in order to raise money for our agricultural project. We have written to well-known
theatrical producer. He has promised to help in production of play, so we shall have best possible advic
and assistance for performance.
Answers (Articles Used): a, a, the, the, the
● 7. Articles (a, an, the)
Paragraph:
Our Secretary has sent a circular to all our members asking for their co-operation to make a success of all
these proposals. So far we have not had many inquiries. We shall need the support of all of you in our
various activities. If you have not received the Secretary's circular, will you please see him after the meeting
• Gapped Version (Articles):
Our Secretary has sent circular to all our members asking for their co-operation to make success o
all these proposals. So far we have not had many inquiries. We shall need support of all of you in our
various activities. If you have not received Secretary's circular, will you please see him after
meeting?

✓ Answers (Articles Used):
a, a, the, the
(3c.7) Fill in the Blanks with Prepositions
Word List:
against, for, at, up, of
• Questions:
a) We hope to bring down the cost living.
b) We want to sell our vegetables a fair price.
c) We will try to raise money our agricultural project.
d) Our football team has played a match Technical College.
e) We must build our reserve fund.
✓ Answers:
a) of
b) at
c) for
d) against
e) up

2. Prepositions & Conjunctions

Paragraph:

We also have plans **for** a public performance of Julius Caesar **by** our Drama Group next April. We are going to do this **in order to** raise money **for** our agricultural project. We have written **to** a well-known theatrical

producer. He has promised to help in the production of the play, so we shall have the best possible advice
and assistance for the performance.

Gapped Version:	
We also have plans a public performance Julius Caesar our Drama Group next April. We are going to do this raise money our agricultural project. We have written a well-known theatrical producer. He has promised help the production the play, we shall have the best possible advice assistance the performance.	
✓ Prepositions/Conjunctions Used: for, of, by, in order to, for, to, to, in, of, so, and, for	

Paragraph:

We have drawn up a very practical programme for the coming year. We have plans for an agricultural project. We have rented a hundred acres of land and we are going to grow vegetables. We hope to sell these vegetables to the local retailers at a fair price. This will help to bring down the cost of living and it will build up our reserve fund.

Gapped Version (Prepositions + Conjunctions):

We have drawn up ____ very practical programme ____ the coming year. We have plans ____ an agricultural project. We have rented ____ hundred acres ____ land and we are going ____ grow vegetables. We hope ____ sell these vegetables ____ the local retailers ____ a fair price. This will help ____ bring down the cost ____ living and it will build up our reserve fund.

Answers (Prepositions + Conjunctions):

a, for, for, a, of, to, to, to, at, to, and

8. Prepositions + Conjunctions (Together)
Paragraph:
Many members have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer yet. They are now due. Will
members who have not yet paid their subscriptions please do so as soon as possible?
 Gapped Version (Prepositions + Conjunctions):
Many members have not sent their subscriptions the Treasurer yet. They are now due. Will
members who have not yet paid their subscriptions please do so soon as possible?
Answers (Prepositions + Conjunctions):
to, as
3. Right Form of Verbs (Tense/Form Use)
Paragraph:
We have not been idle in the field of sport. We have already had two swimming matches, one against the
students of the Technical College and the other against the University medical students. We have also
played our first football match of the season against the First Eleven of the Secondary School.

Right Verb Forms:

• have not been idle

have already had
have also played
All verbs are correctly used in Present Perfect Tense to show completed activities with present relevance.
Paragraph:
We have organised many social activities during the year. We have arranged two trips for our members. One was a visit to are oil refinery, and the other, was a boating party on the lake, with a picnic on the island.
• Gapped Version (Right Form of Verbs): We (organise) many social activities during the year. We (arrange) two trips for our members. One (be) a visit to an oil refinery, and the other, (be) a boating party on the lake, with a picnic on the island.
Answers (Right Form of Verbs): have organised, have arranged, was, was
Paragraph:
We have also played our first football match of the season against the First Eleven of the Secondary School.
 Gapped Version (Right Form of Verbs):qWe (play) our first football match of the season against the First Eleven of the Secondary School.
Answers (Right Form of Verbs): have played

4. Important Completing Sentences (for grammar practice)

These can be converted into completing sentence exercises:

- 1. We have rented a hundred acres of land and we are going to
 - ➤ grow vegetables.
- 2. We hope to sell these vegetables to the local retailers
 - ➤ at a fair price.
- 3. This will help to bring down the cost of living and
 - ➤ it will build up our reserve fund.
- 4. We are going to do this in order to
 - > raise money for our agricultural project.
- 5. Many members have not sent their subscriptions
 - ➤ to the Treasurer yet.

Writing Part

📝 Season of Bangladesh (Expanded English Paragraph)

Bangladesh has six seasons throughout the year: summer, rainy season, autumn, late autumn, winter, and spring. Each season lasts for two months, making the weather change throughout the year. Summer is very hot, and people try to stay cool. The rainy season follows, bringing heavy rainfall and cooling down the temperature. Autumn is a pleasant season with clear skies

and a cool breeze. Late autumn comes with dry weather and beautiful sunsets. Winter is the coldest season, and people wear warm clothes to stay comfortable. Finally, spring is a season of flowers and pleasant weather. It is considered the most beautiful season in Bangladesh, as flowers bloom and everything becomes colorful. People enjoy each season, as they bring different experiences to life in Bangladesh.

📘 বাংলা অনুবাদ: বাংলাদেশের ঋতুসমূহ (বিস্তৃত)

বাংলাদেশে মোট ছয়টি ঋতু রয়েছে: গ্রীষ্ম, বর্ষা, শরৎ, হেমন্ত, শীত ও বসন্ত। প্রতিটি ঋতু দুই মাস ধরে থাকে, যার ফলে সারা বছর আবহাওয়া পরিবর্তিত হয়। গ্রীষ্মকালে প্রচন্ড গরম পড়ে এবং মানুষ শীতল থাকার চেষ্টা করে। তারপর আসে বর্ষাকাল, যা প্রচুর বৃষ্টি নিয়ে আসে এবং তাপমাত্রা কমে যায়। শরৎ ঋতুটা বেশ মনোরম, যেখানে পরিষ্কার আকাশ এবং ঠান্ডা হাওয়া থাকে। হেমন্তে শুষ্ক আবহাওয়া এবং সুন্দর সূর্যাস্ত দেখা যায়। শীতকাল হলো সবচেয়ে ঠান্ডা ঋতু, যখন মানুষ গরম কাপড় পরে আরামদায়ক থাকে। শেষতঃ বসন্ত ঋতু আসে, যা ফুলে ফুলে ভরে যায় এবং আবহাওয়া বেশ আরামদায়ক থাকে। বাংলাদেশে প্রতিটি ঋতু উপভোগ্য, কারণ প্রতিটি ঋতু নতুন অভিজ্ঞতা নিয়ে আসে।

Six Seasons of Bangladesh
Bangladesh has six beautiful seasons. They are summer, rainy season, autumn, late autumn, winter,
and spring. Each season lasts for two months. In summer, the weather is very hot. People sweat a lot
and eat fruits like mango and jackfruit. Then comes the rainy season. It rains a lot, and rivers get full. Farmers grow rice during this time. After that, autumn comes with clear skies and white clouds.
Then we get late autumn. PThe weather becomes cooler. Winter comes next. It is very cold, and
people wear warm clothes. People eat pitha and date juice. At last spring comes. It is the most

beautiful season. Flowers bloom everywhere. The weather is nice and fresh. All seasons make our country beautiful and rich in nature.

বাংলাদেশে ছয়টি সুন্দর মৌসুম রয়েছে। এগুলো হলো গ্রীষ্মকাল, বর্ষাকাল, শরৎকাল, হেমন্তকাল, শীতকাল এবং বসন্তকাল। প্রতিটি মৌসুম দুই মাস ধরে স্থায়ী হয়। গ্রীষ্মকালে আবহাওয়া খুব গরম থাকে। মানুষ অনেক ঘেমে যায় এবং আম ও কাঁঠাল মতো ফল খায়। এরপর আসে বর্ষাকাল। প্রচুর বৃষ্টি হয়, এবং নদী ভরে যায়। কৃষকরা এই সময়ে চাল চাষ করে। তারপর আসে শরৎকাল, যেখানে আকাশ পরিষ্কার এবং সাদা মেঘ থাকে। তারপর আমরা পাই হেমন্তকাল। আবহাওয়া ঠাণ্ডা হয়ে যায়। এরপর আসে শীতকাল। এটি খুব শীতল, এবং মানুষ গরম কাপড় পরিধান করে। মানুষ পিঠা এবং খেজুরের রস খায়। সর্বশেষ আসে বসন্তকাল। এটি সবচেয়ে সুন্দর মৌসুম। everywhere ফুল ফোটে। আবহাওয়া খুব সুন্দর এবং সতেজ থাকে। সব মৌসুম মিলিয়ে আমাদের দেশটিকে সুন্দর এবং প্রকৃতিতে সমৃদ্ধ করে তোলে।