



Daffodil International University

Department of Software Engineering

Faculty of Science & Information Technology

Midterm Examination, Spring 2025

Course Code: ENG-101; Course Title: English-I

Sections & Teachers: All Sections; MA, JC, SIS

Time: 1 Hour 30 Mins

Marks: 25

Answer ALL Questions

[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

Read the Passage Carefully and Answer the Questions that Follow:

Sleeping On The Job

North Americans are a group who do not take naps. Generally, Afternoon naps denote inefficiency and laziness. Latin American and some European cultures have a similar perspective. Taking naps during noon and 4:00 p.m. is common in nearby companies of Mexico and Greece. Recent research suggests that 15 - 30 minutes rest at work in the evening will serve employees to be more conscious, energetic and happier in what they are doing. They also become optimistic and carry the task more confidently. Still, napping on the work has not become normalised. In the academic world, there is a serious debate happening on the topic of "power napping" benefits.

Some data reports that by estimating the standard of eight hours of sleep per night, the average American has 500 hours of sleep debt or sleep deficit. The National Sleep Foundation in America conducted a survey in which it is found that two out of every three Americans have less than 7 hours of sleep per night during the business week. 40 percent of people claim that fatigue disturbs their everyday lives. Exhaustion is considered as a major issue in contemporary culture by William Anthony, a professor of psychiatry at Boston University. He claims that after drunkenness, sleeping is the leading cause of car crashes. Professor Anthony says that "We have a clear message". Citizens should be allowed to sleep after their breaks. It is reasoned based on productivity. They will not be efficient if they are tired and asleep on the job.

Majorly for safety reasons, most employers motivate employees to sleep at work. The Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which runs both the New York subway system and the two commuter railroads, is permitting its bus and train technicians to take power sleep. One more railway starts to allow its train drivers to sleep about 45 minutes, during which trains are delayed when specified off-main-line locations and when emergency responders have been alerted. Some international airlines permit airline pilots to sleep in the cockpit, when they are not on service. United States' airline companies still have not agreed to this procedure.

According to the Encyclopedia of Sleep and Dreaming, taking naps in mid afternoon is regarded as a biologically-based inclination and so the habit of sleeping at night is formed. If the required sleep limit is disrupted or disturbed for some reason, a nap acts as an adjustment. Additionally, it could reduce sleepiness and boost metabolism. Many experiments suggest that the nap zone occurs between midday and 3:00 p.m. To solve this problem, several people use caffeine or sugar. But, the employee's mood and efficiency will improve, if they are permitted to take naps.

Workers could have the ability to focus better and complete assignments without taking a single day out. Still, Workers take naps without authorization, though some businesses started to implement the naps for employees to increase productivity. One of the US companies is constructing a 2,000 square foot building for nap which can be filled upto 20 of its employees at any given time. Even a Japanese firm in their corporate offices, sets up tents and gives eyeshades and earplugs and permits workers to take naps during the workday. According to Professor Anthony, napping will not be one of the operational activities. It will have a great influence on productivity. Smart managers identified that workers need rest in order to perform well in their work. There is also a belief that company naptime is just a way to keep employees to work for longer periods of time. On the other hand, nap days come so frequently as work hours become more flexible for certain employees. Office hours are being there till employees awake. About 11 million Americans are teleworking and forty million spending bonus full or part time. Production hours are also increasing which takes their toll. As a consequence, Americans sleep little and work more hours. By understanding this, companies arrange quick naps for employees in the middle of the day for the benefit of the companies.

1.	a)	Classify the following statements as Yes/No/Not Given based on your reading of the passage. i. Recent research says that power napping does not have any impact on employees. ii. Americans have a sleep debt of 500 hours. iii. Power Naps will increase the age. iv. One US company built a 2,000-square-foot building for <u>play</u> .	[4x1=4]	CLO- 3 Level- C4
	b)	Select the correct information from the passage to complete the sentences below. i. Citizens should be allowed to sleep after their ____ which will increase their productivity. ii. Employees' mood and ____ will improve if they are allowed to take nap. iii. A nap can reduce sleepiness and boost ____ iv. Smart managers recognize that workers need ____ to perform better in their work. v. Nap days come so frequently as work hours become more ____ for certain employees. vi. American employees take a nap at midday to ____ their companies.	[6x0.5=3]	

2.	<p>a) Identify an appropriate article (a/an/the/put cross for no article) to fill in the gaps.</p> <p>During (i) _____ summer vacation, I visited (ii) _____ beautiful country called (iii) _____ Switzerland. I stayed in (iv) _____ charming village nestled in (v) _____ Alps. Every morning, I enjoyed a fresh coffee and a croissant from (vi) _____ local bakery. One day, I decided to explore (vii) _____ nearby lake that was known for its crystal-clear water. I rented (viii) _____ small boat and spent the afternoon paddling around, admiring (ix) _____ breathtaking scenery. By the end of my trip, I felt refreshed and inspired by (x) _____ serene environment.</p>	<p>[10x0.5=5]</p> <p>CLO- 1 Level- C1</p>
	<p>b) Write the correct form of the verb in the brackets to complete the following sentences.</p> <p>i. We _____ (wait) for the bus for over an hour before it finally arrived.</p> <p>ii. She _____ (not visit) her grandparents last weekend.</p> <p>iii. I usually _____ (go) to the gym after work.</p> <p>iv. At 7 p.m. yesterday, they _____ (watch) TV.</p> <p>v. We _____ (live) in this city for ten years.</p>	<p>[5x1=5]</p>
3.	<p>Construct a paragraph on the following topic</p> <p>Your Neighborhood</p> <p>Or</p> <p>A frightening/ dangerous experience.</p>	<p>[1x8=8]</p> <p>CLO- 4 Level- C3</p>

1. Reading Comprehension

a) Yes / No / Not Given

- i. Recent research says that power napping does not have any impact on employees. → **No**
- ii. Americans have a sleep debt of 500 hours. → **Yes**
- iii. Power Naps will increase the age. → **Not Given**
- iv. One US company built a 2,000-square-foot building for play. → **No**

b) Complete the sentences

- i. Citizens should be allowed to sleep after their **breaks** which will increase their productivity.
- ii. Employees' mood and **efficiency** will improve if they are allowed to take nap.
- iii. A nap can reduce sleepiness and boost **metabolism**.
- iv. Smart managers recognize that workers need **rest** to perform better in their work.
- v. Nap days come so frequently as work hours become more **flexible** for certain employees.
- vi. American employees take a nap at midday to **benefit** their companies.

2. Grammar

a) Articles

- (i) cross (During summer vacation...)
- (ii) a
- (iii) cross (called Switzerland)
- (iv) a
- (v) the
- (vi) a
- (vii) a
- (viii) a

(ix) the

(x) the

Full sentence with articles:

During summer vacation, I visited **a** beautiful country called Switzerland. I stayed in **a** charming village nestled in **the** Alps. Every morning, I enjoyed a fresh coffee and a croissant from **a** local bakery. One day, I decided to explore **a** nearby lake that was known for its crystal-clear water. I rented **a** small boat and spent the afternoon paddling around, admiring **the** breathtaking scenery. By the end of my trip, I felt refreshed and inspired by **the** serene environment.

b) Correct verb forms

i. We **had been waiting** (wait) for the bus for over an hour before it finally arrived.

ii. She **did not visit** (not visit) her grandparents last weekend.

iii. I usually **go** (go) to the gym after work.

iv. At 7 p.m. yesterday, they **were watching** (watch) TV.

v. We **have lived** (live) in this city for ten years.

3. Paragraph Writing

Topic: Your Neighborhood

I live in a friendly and lively neighborhood that always makes me feel safe and happy. There are many small shops, grocery stores, and tea stalls nearby, which make daily life convenient. Children often play in the park in the evenings while elders gather to chat. My neighbors are helpful and supportive, always ready to lend a hand during any problem. The streets are clean, and there are trees on both sides, giving the area a fresh and peaceful atmosphere. Festivals and special occasions are celebrated together, which makes our community feel like one big family.

Topic: A frightening/dangerous experience.

One of the most frightening experiences of my life occurred during a stormy night last year. I was on

my way home when the sky suddenly grew dark, and heavy rain began pouring down. The streets were almost empty, and the strong wind made it difficult to walk straight. The sound of thunder and flashes of lightning made my heart race faster with every step. Suddenly, I heard a loud cracking noise, and before I could react, a large tree branch crashed onto the road just a few steps ahead of me. For a moment, I stood frozen in fear, realizing how close I was to serious injury. Gathering all my courage, I ran through the heavy rain until I finally reached home safely, drenched and shivering. That day taught me how unpredictable nature can be and the importance of staying calm and alert during dangerous situations.



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Read the Passage Carefully and Answer the Questions that Follow:

A Brief (and Tasty) History of Chocolate

Most people today think of chocolate as something sweet to eat or drink that can be easily found in stores around the world. It might surprise you that chocolate was once highly treasured. The tasty secret of the cacao (Kah Kow) tree was discovered 2,000 years ago in the tropical rainforests of the Americas. The story of how chocolate grew from a local Mesoamerican beverage into a global sweet encompasses many cultures and continents.

Historians believe the Maya people of Central America first learned to farm cacao plants around two thousand years ago. The Maya took cacao trees from the rainforests and grew them in their gardens. They cooked cacao seeds, then crushed them into a soft paste. They mixed the paste with water and flavorful spices to make an unsweetened chocolate drink. The Maya poured the chocolate drink back and forth between two containers so that the liquid would have a layer of bubbles or foam.

Cacao and chocolate were an important part of Maya culture. There are often images of cacao plants on Maya buildings and art objects. Ruling families drank chocolate at special ceremonies. And, even poorer members of society could enjoy the drink once in a while. Historians believe that cacao seeds were also used in marriage ceremonies as a sign of the union between a husband and a wife.

The Aztec culture in current-day Mexico also prized chocolate. But cacao plants could not grow in the area where the Aztecs lived. So, they traded to get cacao. They even used cacao seeds as a form of money to pay taxes. Chocolate also played a special role in both Maya and Aztec royal and religious events. Priests presented cacao seeds and offerings to the gods and served chocolate drinks during sacred ceremonies. Only the very wealthy in Aztec societies could afford to drink chocolate because cacao was so valuable. The Aztec ruler Montezuma was believed to drink fifty cups of chocolate every day. Some experts believe the word for chocolate came from the Aztec word "xocolatl" which in the Nahuatl language means "bitter water." Others believe the word "chocolate" was created by combining Mayan and Nahuatl words.

The explorer Christopher Columbus brought cacao seeds to Spain after his trip to Central America in 1502. But it was the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes who understood that chocolate could be a valuable investment. In 1519, Cortes arrived in current-day Mexico. He believed the chocolate drink would become popular with Spaniards. After the Spanish soldiers defeated the Aztec empire, they were able to seize the supplies of cacao and send them home. Spain later began planting cacao in its colonies in the Americas in order to satisfy the large demand for chocolate. The wealthy people of Spain first enjoyed a sweetened version of chocolate drink. Later, the popularity of the drink spread throughout Europe. The English, the Dutch and the French began to plant cacao trees in their own colonies. Chocolate remained a drink that only wealthy

people could afford to drink until the eighteenth century. Later during the period known as the Industrial Revolution, new technologies helped make chocolate less costly to produce.

Farmers grow cacao trees in many countries in Africa, Central and South America. The trees grow in the shady areas of the rainforests near the Earth's equator. But these trees can be difficult to grow. They require an exact amount of water, warmth, soil and protection. After about five years, cacao trees start producing large fruits called pods, which grow near the trunk of the tree. The seeds inside the pods are harvested to make chocolate. There are several kinds of cacao trees. Most of the world's chocolate is made from the seed of the forastero tree. But farmers can also grow criollo or trinitario cacao plants. Cacao trees grown on farms are much more easily threatened by diseases and insects than wild trees. Growing cacao is very hard work for farmers. They sell their harvest on a futures market. This means that economic conditions beyond their control can affect the amount of money they will earn. Today, chocolate industry officials, activists, and scientists are working with farmers. They are trying to make sure that cacao can be grown in a way that is fair to the farmers and safe for the environment.

To become chocolate, cacao seeds go through a long production process in a factory. Workers must sort, clean and cook the seeds. Then they break off the covering of the seeds so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain. Workers crush the nibs into a soft substance called chocolate liquor. This gets separated into cocoa solids and fat called cocoa butter. Chocolate makers have their own special recipes in which they combine chocolate liquor with exact amounts of sugar, milk and cocoa fat. They finely crush this "crumb" mixture in order to make it smooth. The mixture then goes through two more processes before it is shaped into a mold form,

Chocolate making is big business. The market value of the yearly cacao crop around the world is more than five billion dollars. Chocolate is especially popular in Europe and the United States. For example, in 2005, the United States bought 1.4 billion dollars' worth of cocoa products. Each year, Americans eat an average of more than five kilograms of chocolate per person. Specialty shops that sell costly chocolates are also very popular. Many offer chocolate lovers to take the chance to taste chocolates grown in different areas of the world.

1. a)	<p>Classify the following statements as True/False/Not Given based on your reading of the passage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use of cacao and chocolate in ceremonies were restricted in Maya royal families. ii. The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes invested in chocolate and chocolate drinks. iii. Some parts in cacao seed are get rid of during the process of making chocolate. iv. Chocolate is popular more in some countries or continents than other parts around the world. 	[4x1=4]	CLO- 3 Level- C4
b)	<p>Complete the flowchart below with information from the passage. Don't write MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.</p> <pre> Cacao seeds ↓ sorting, (i). _____ and cooking to get rid of the (ii). _____ ↓ Nibs ↓ Crushing </pre>	[6x0.5=3]	

	<p style="text-align: center;">↓ Crushing ↓ (iii). _____ ↓ Add sugar, milk and (iv). _____ ↓ (v). _____ mixture ↓ Crush finely then come into a shape in a (vi). _____ ↓ Chocolate</p>		
a)	<p>Identify an appropriate article (a/an/the/put cross for no article) to fill in the gaps.</p> <p>Last summer, I traveled to (i) _____ Europe for the first time. I started my journey in (ii) _____ Switzerland. I stayed in (iii) _____ charming village nestled in (iv) _____ Alps. Every morning, I enjoyed a fresh coffee and a croissant from (v) _____ local bakery. One day, I decided to explore (vi) _____ nearby lake that was known for its crystal-clear water. I rented (vii) _____ small boat and spent the afternoon paddling around, admiring (viii) _____ breathtaking scenery. By the end of my trip, I felt refreshed and inspired by (ix) _____ serene environment. It was (x) _____ unforgettable experience.</p>	[10x0.5=5]	CLO- 1 Level- C1
b)	<p>Match the subjects of the following sentences with their correct form of verbs in the brackets.</p> <p>i. He _____ (complete) his homework before his friends arrived. ii. The moon _____ (cause) the ocean tides. iii. Fifty kilometers _____ (be) a long distance to walk. iv. The chairperson and the committee members usually _____ (decide) the monthly plans of the company. v. The Philippines _____ (be) a country of islands.</p>	[5x1=5]	
3.	<p>Construct a paragraph on the following topic</p> <p>Your Neighborhood</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Your First Day at University</p>	[1x8=8]	CLO- 4 Level- C3

1. a) TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

i. False

Explanation: Even poorer Maya could enjoy chocolate occasionally.

ii. True

Explanation: Cortes believed chocolate could be a valuable investment.

iii. True

Explanation: The covering of cacao seeds is removed during processing.

iv. True

Explanation: Chocolate is especially popular in Europe and the United States.

1. b) Flowchart Completion

i. cleaning

ii. covering

iii. chocolate liquor

iv. cocoa fat

v. crumb

vi. mold

2. a) Fill in the Articles

i. x

ii. x

iii. a

iv. the

v. a

vi. a

vii. a

viii. the

ix. the

x. an

2. b) Verb Forms

i. had completed

ii. causes

iii. is

iv. decide

v. is

My Neighborhood

I live in a quiet and beautiful neighborhood that feels like a small, close-knit community. The roads are lined with tall green trees that provide shade and fresh air throughout the day. Our neighborhood has a

park where children play, elderly people walk, and families gather in the evenings. There's also a small community library and a few local shops that make daily life convenient. The people in my neighborhood are kind and helpful—we greet each other warmly, and everyone is ready to help in times of need. During festivals or special occasions, we celebrate together, which creates a strong bond among us. I feel safe and proud to live in such a peaceful and friendly place where everyone respects and cares for one another.



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Read the Passage Carefully and Answer the Questions that Follow:

The Need to Belong

No one likes to feel left out, ignored by colleagues at meetings or not be invited to the big party that everyone is talking about. Imagine not being part of a joke, or worse still, if the joke is on you. For most people, living the life of an outsider can have a negative effect on self-esteem and mood. It can even lead to negative behaviour. The pull to belong is extremely strong. Scientists believe that, in part, there is an evolutionary explanation for why we have this need to belong.

In the past, people hunted and cooked together in tribes and each member of the group would be assigned a role. As each member had a purpose, it meant that in the event of the loss of one person, the group as a whole would suffer. For this reason, they had a vested interest in protecting each other. To our prehistoric ancestors, membership of a group meant the difference between survival and death. Those who were rejected and excluded from joining a group had to fend for themselves and struggled to stay alive alone in the wild. Apart from protection, being part of a group also ensured that genes could be passed onto future generations. Although it is very different now from the way our primitive ancestors lived, our brains have not had time to evolve to fit today's lifestyles. In this day and age, it is no longer a matter of survival to be affiliated to a tribe or group, but the evolutionary instinct to find protection still lingers.

† This inherent feeling of security that comes with being part of a group is powerful enough to make people employ both conscious and unconscious strategies to gain membership. One obvious way people try to be accepted into a group is self-presentation, which is the act of portraying yourself in the best possible light. An individual will attempt to outwardly display the characteristics which are important to the group's advancement. At the same time, they will conceal any parts of their personality that may be seen as undesirable or not useful to a group. An example of self-presentation is the job application process. A candidate applying for a job will promote themselves as motivated, but is likely to hide the fact that they are disorganised. These conscious tactics that people use are not a surprise to anyone, but we also use other strategies unknowingly.

Psychologists Jessica Larkin, Tanya Chartrand and Robert Arkin suggested that people often resort to automatic mimicry to gain affiliation into groups, much like our primitive ancestors used to do. Before humans had the ability to speak, physical imitation was a method of begging for a place in the group. Most will be unaware they are doing it. Larkin and her co-

workers decided to test this hypothesis. They took a group of student volunteers and had them play a game called Cyberball, a ball tossing arcade game that resembled American football. The volunteers were led to believe they were all playing against each other, but in actual fact they were not.

The computer was manipulating the game by passing the ball to some volunteers and excluding others. The 'accepted' and 'rejected' students were then asked if they enjoyed the game and about their opinions of the other players. Participants were then put alone in a room and their natural foot movements were filmed. Then a female entered the room under the pretense of conducting a fake photo description task. The female deliberately moved her foot during the task, but not in a way that would be noticeable to the volunteer. It turned out that the rejected students mimicked the female's foot movements the most. This revealed that after exclusion, people will automatically mimic to affiliate with someone new.

However, Larkin and her colleagues wanted to go further. They believed that more often than not, in the real world, we actually know the people that reject us. How do we behave towards the group that we know has excluded us? The experiment was repeated with this question in mind. In the second experiment, only female volunteers played the Cyberball game, during which they experienced rejection by either men or women. Then each volunteer did the fake photo task, but this time with a man and then a woman. The results clearly indicated that the female students that felt rejected would unconsciously make more of an effort to mimic members of their own in-group – that is, other women – rather than men. This deep-wired instinct to mimic was not only directed towards random people, as initially thought, but targeted to specific groups, the particular group that did the rejecting in the first place.

To some, it is inconceivable why people will go to great lengths to be accepted into one of life's social groups or clubs, enduring rejection and sometimes humiliation in order to be accepted. You only have to look at college campuses, which are notorious for strict initiations inflicted on candidates desperately seeking membership. But it happens and will continue to happen, because the desire to belong is a very powerful force and a fundamental part of human nature.

1	a. Select the information to complete the flowchart below. Don't write MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.	[4x0.5=2]	CLO- 3 Level- C4
	<p style="text-align: center;">The Evolution of Belonging and Group Behaviour</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> People in the past lived in tribes, where each person had a (i) _____ to ensure the group's survival. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> People were interested in protecting each other as their own survival came on the line if one member of the group was dead. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> People who were excluded, had to survive (ii) _____ which was much harder. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Today, although group membership is not essential for survival, the (iii) _____ for protection remains. </div>		

	People tend to hide parts of their (iv) _____ not useful to a group.		
b.	<p>Classify the following statements as True/False/Not Given based on your reading of the passage.</p> <p>i. According to Many, not being a part of the group takes a heavy toll on their confidence.</p> <p>ii. Back in the ancient times, being or not being a part of a group didn't matter when it came to life and death.</p> <p>iii. The volunteers in the experiment were led to believe that they were not playing a role against each other in reality.</p> <p>iv. Larkin and other scientists believed that more often than not, in the real world, whether to not be rejected by people is a choice we have, we can opt for what we want.</p> <p>v. The urge to belong is increasing now as we are in the social media era where real connections are fading gradually.</p>	[5x1=5]	
7 a.	<p>Identify an appropriate article (a/an/the/put cross for no article) to fill in the gaps.</p> <p>When I was (i) _____ child, I dreamt of becoming (ii) _____ explorer. I loved reading books about ancient civilizations and imagining myself discovering (iii) _____ hidden treasure in the jungle. Last year, I had a chance to visit (iv) _____ Peru and see (v) _____ ruins of Machu Picchu. It was truly a remarkable experience. I joined (vi) _____ group of tourists led by an experienced guide who told us stories about (vii) _____ Inca Empire. We walked for hours through (viii) _____ dense forest, crossed rivers, and climbed steep paths to reach the top of the mountain. Along the way, we spotted (ix) _____ variety of birds and plants I had never seen before. Although I enjoyed the whole trip, I became sick and was admitted to (x) local hospital. Eventually, it felt like stepping back in time, into the world of mystery and wonder.</p>	[0.5x10=5]	CLO- 1 Level- C1
b.	<p>Write the correct form of the verb in the brackets to complete the following sentences.</p> <p>i. Every morning, she (go) to the park for a walk.</p> <p>ii. They (finish) the project before the deadline last week.</p> <p>iii. I (not/see) him since we left school.</p> <p>iv. When we arrived at the station, the train (already/leave).</p> <p>v. Right now, the children (play) in the garden.</p>	[5x1=5]	
3	<p>Construct a paragraph on any one of the following topics:</p> <p>1. Your City</p> <p>2. A memorable Journey</p>	[1x8=8]	CLO- 4 Level- C3

Solution of Mid (Common 24)

1. (a)

① assigned role

② alone in the wild

③ instinct

④ personality

(b) (i) True

(ii) False

(iii) False

(iv) False

(v) True

2. (a)

① a

② an

③ a

④ x

⑤ the

⑥ a

⑦ the

⑧ the

⑨ a

⑩ the

(b)

① goes

② finished

③ have not seen

④ had already left

⑤ are playing

3. ①

My City

My city is Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh and the largest and most important city in the country. People from different parts of Bangladesh come here to study, work and live a better life. Dhaka is always full of people, noise

and movement. The roads are busy from morning until night with cars, buses and rickshaws. There are many tall buildings, markets, schools, colleges, offices and hospitals.

Though the city is crowded and sometimes noisy, I love it because it is my home.

I was born and grew up here, so every road and every corner feels familiar to me.

Dhaka has many beautiful and interesting places to visit. Ramna Park is one of the greenest and most peaceful spots in the city. Every morning and evening, people go there to walk, jog or spend time with friends and family. The park is full of trees, flowers and fresh air, which

makes it a wonderful place to relax. Another popular place is Hatingheel, a modern area surrounded by a large lake and colorful lights. At night, the reflection of the lights in the water makes the whole place look magical. Dhaka is also famous for its food and festivals. Dhaka is also home to many well known educational ~~is~~ institutions such as Dhaka University, BUET, DMC. However, Dhaka has some problems that make life Difficult. Traffic jams are one of the biggest issues. Sometimes, it takes more than an hour to go short distance. Air pollution is also a serious problem here. Even though these problems make life harder, people of here are so hard working and strong. Despite everything, I love my city very much.

②

A Memorable Journey

A journey that I will never forget is my trip to Cox's Bazar the largest sea beach, with my family. It was during last year's summer vacation when my parents decided that we should take a short break from our busy life. I was very excited because I had always dreamed of seeing the sea. Early in the morning, we started our journey by bus from Dhaka. I sat beside the window and looked outside the whole way. The view of green fields, rivers, trees and small villages made the journey enjoyable. About ten hours of long journey, we finally reached Cox's Bazar in the afternoon. The first sight of the sea made me speechless.

The waves were large and strong, the sound of the water made me feel calm and happy.

After checking into our hotel, we went straight to the beach. In the evening, we saw the most beautiful sunset. The sky turned golden, orange and pink as the sun slowly went down into the water. It was a moment I will never forget. The next day we visited Himchari and Inani Beach.

The water was clear and we could see small fish swimming near the rocks. The sea looked quiet and peaceful under the moonlight and the reflection of the moon on the water looked magical. The trip was even more enjoyable than I thought. When we finally reached home, I felt both tired and happy. This journey gave me many beautiful memories. Whenever, I think about that journey, I feel joy in my heart. It truly was the most memorable journey of my life.