



Question Type–15

- Composition

1. Science in Everyday Life/The Wonders of Modern Science/The Triumph of Science/The Blessings of Science.
2. Newspapers/The role of newspaper in Modern life/Importance of Reading Newspaper/Importance of Newspaper.
3. Television/Uses and Abuses of Television.
4. Uses & Abuses of Satellite TV.
5. The Use of Computer in Daily Life..
6. Student Life/The Duties of a Student.
7. Physical Exercise.
8. Value of Time.
9. Discipline.
10. Drug Abuse.
11. Population Problem in Bangladesh/Population Explosion in Bangladesh.
12. A Journey by Train/A Journey You Have Recently Enjoyed/My Experience of a Journey by Train.
13. A Journey by Boat.
14. A Journey by Bus.
15. My Favourite Hobby/My Hobby/Gardening as My Hobby.
16. My Favourite Game/My Favourite Sport /The Game I like Most.
17. My Aim in Life/My Future plan of life.
18. My Favourite Teacher/The Person I like Most.
19. My Childhood Memories/Some Sweet Recollections of My Childhood.
20. My Daily Life/A Typical Day of Mine/My Daily Routine.
21. Prize Giving Ceremony of Our School / Sports Day.
22. The Season I like Most/The Spring in Bangladesh.
23. Rainy Season.
24. Floods in Bangladesh.
25. The Rivers of Bangladesh.
26. The Fruits of Bangladesh.
27. A Village Market.
28. A Village Fair.
29. Tree plantation.
30. My Visit to a Historical Place.

□ Composition লেখার সহজ Tips :

- প্রথমেই শিরোনাম বা Title লিখতে হবে।
- Composition Gi mshê Word সংখ্যা হবে 250 |
- Composition Gi gj Z 3U Ask থাকে : Introduction, body Ges conclusion |
- যে বিষয়ের উCi Composition লেখা হয় তার মূলভাব সর্ধক্ষণ্ডভাবে Introduction অংশে লিখতে হবে।
- বিষয়বস্তুর বিস্তারিত বর্ণনা ধারাবাহিকভাবে প্যারা আকারে body অংশে উপস্থাপন করতে হবে।
- Conclusion অংশে সম্পূর্ণ বিষয়বস্তুর উপর সমাপ্তিসূচক বক্তব্য লিখতে হবে।

1

Science in Everyday Life/The Wonders of Modern Science/The Triumph of Science/ The Blessings of Science

We live in an **age** (হয়) of science. We cannot think of our modern life without the **blessing** (আব্বিক্স) of science. Science has given us many things. The **inventions** (আবিষ্কার) of science have made our life easy and comfortable. It has brought the world smaller. Computer, mobile etc. are the recent inventions of science. With the help of these, we can communicate with others within a moment. We see the blessings of science in the field of medical, **recreation** (বিনোদন), education, agriculture, transport, construction, industry etc.

In city life, we enjoy mostly the gifts of science. We use computer that can do almost everything. We **cannot do** (চলতে পারিনা) a single day without using mobile, computer, internet, telephone etc. The blessing of science **lights up** (আলোকিত করে) streets and houses. Cinema shows, radio, televisions, electronic fans all are gifts of science. Scientific machines and medicines **purify** (পরিশুদ্ধ করে) water. Mills and factories are run with the help of electricity.

Medical science has **lessened** (কমিয়েছে) human **sufferings** (ভোগান্তি) and it has increased the joys of life. Penicillin, x-ray, biopsy, ultra sonogram, E.C.G. etc. are the wonders of modern science. **Complicated** (RiUJ) medical treatment is also provided by the doctors who use scientific **measures** (gvc) in every step of their work.

In the field of education, science **has widened** (প্রসঙ্গ করে) our horizon of knowledge. We can read printed books with the help of science. Students and teachers can easily get their necessary information's on the internet.

In the field of agriculture, science has invented tractors, power tillers, power pumps etc. Besides, the use of scientific measures has increased the quantity of crops. All these inventions **have benefited** (গাভবান করে) us.

Science has added a new **dimension** (gV v) in the case of communication system. It has invented aeroplanes, buses, trains, steamers, rockets, launches etc. All these inventions have removed the distance of place. Thus, science has saved our valuable time. We can now travel hundreds of miles within a short time.

However, science is not **mere** (wbQK) blessing. Sometimes it becomes a curse. It becomes curse during war. Some **destructive weapons** (ধ্বংসাত্মক অস্ত্র) are used in killing people. People also use the inventions of science in different kinds of evil (Amr) purposes.

The inventions of science are no doubt blessing for us. It has done a lot for the development of human civilization. We are mostly (অনেকাংশে) dependent on the inventions of modern science in our everyday life.

2

Newspapers/The role of newspaper in Modern life/Importance of Reading Newspaper/ Importance of Newspaper

A newspaper is a paper that gives us news of **day to day** (দৈনন্দিন) **happenings** (NUbv) of the different parts of the world. It is one of the blessings of the modern civilization. We cannot think of modern life without the newspaper.

The first newspaper was published in China. Venice of Italy was the first place where the first newspaper saw the **light of the day** (দিনের আলো) in Europe. **During the reign** (শাসনামলে) of Elizabeth it was published in England. The "Indian Gazette" published in 1774 was the first newspaper in the **sub-continent** (উপমহাদেশ). "The Samachar Darpan" brought out by the Missionaries of Sree Rampur was the first Bengali newspaper.

There are various kinds of newspapers in the world. They are dailies, weeklies, monthlies, **fortnightlies** (I v b # m m K), and so on. The daily newspaper carries the news of the daily affairs. It is popular with all sections of people. Other kinds of newspapers are known as **periodicals** (m v g v q K x) and magazines. They contain articles, stories, literatures, poems and some other items.

Newspaper is very useful to all sections of people. It tells us what is happening at **home and abroad** (দেশ-বিদেশের). It is said that, newspaper is a store house of knowledge. It **familiarizes** (c v i # p z K i v q) the students with the world outside. **Merchants** (e v y K) read the newspaper to know the condition of the market, Lovers of sports **go through** (পড়ে) them to get the sports news, and Politicians come to know the political news of the world. The **employment seekers** (P v K i x c u # v) get useful information in it. It is for all these reasons newspapers are a great concern to all.

Newspaper leads (পরিচালিত করে) the people and nation in right way. But this is often **ignored** (উপেক্ষিত). As the newspapers are owned by different political parties, they provide news and **express views** (g z v g z প্রকাশ করে) in their **own way** (নিজস্ব পদ্ধতিতে). Really speaking, newspapers sometimes **suppress** (দমন করে) the truth and spread (O v v q) lies. Hence newspaper is not always an **unmixed blessing** (A v e i g v k z v k x e #). Napoleon said, "Four **hostile** (K l # ভাবাপন্ন) newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets".

In spite of its **draw-backs** (A c k v i z v) newspaper is the most useful thing in modern life. We cannot think of a day without it. If we do not read it, we shall be like the **frogs** (e v o) in a **dark well** (A u k r কুয়োয়). It is a looking glass of the modern world. So, all of us should read it regularly.

3

Television/Uses and Abuses of Television

Television is one of the greatest **discoveries** (আবিষ্কার) of modern science. John Bayard **invented** (উদ্ভাবন করেছেন) the television in 1925. The word ‘television’ has come from the latine word ‘tele’ and greek word ‘vision’. Tele means **distance** (দূরত্ব) or far and vision means sight. Therefore television means ‘**far sight**’ (দূরদর্শন).

Television is one of the most modern **means** (মাধ্যম) of communication **ideas and thoughts** (চিন্তা-ধারণা). We hear the speeches of the world famous personalities. It serves much more than a radio. It is like a stage where **performers** (কণ্ঠশিল্পী) are seen and heard. It gives us news on national and international matters.

Television is a source of recreation. After day’s hard work, we sit before a television set and hear music and songs. We enjoy drama, dance and many other things.

Television has a great educative value. It teaches the illiterate and students. We hear and enjoy debates, **lectures** (বক্তৃতা) on various important topics, discussion on science and speeches through television. It has broken the wall between the literate and illiterate.

Now a days, people need not go to stadium to enjoy a game. They sit before television and enjoy football, cricket and other games and sports.

Television has made the world small. It **has conquered** (জয় করেছে) time and distance. People need not spend **huge money** (বহু অর্থ) to go abroad. We get familiar with the customs and traditions, fashions and dresses and culture of the people of different part of the world through television.

Television has some **demerits too** (অসুবিধাও আছে). Young people most often watch the **exciting** (উত্তেজনাধার) films on **violence** (বিসংযম) and **crime** (অপরাধ). They also see the **obscene** (অশ্লীল) films and **naked** (নগ্ন) dances. All these things **leave** (ফেলে) a **damaging effect** (ক্ষতিকারক প্রভাব) on their mind.

In spite of its draw-backs, television is an important medium of mass communication. It plays an important role in our daily life.

4

Uses & Abuses of Satellite TV

Television channel **broadcast** (প্রচার) by using satellite is called satellite channel. **Now-a-days** (এখন) satellite channel is a very familiar name to us. It **has added** (যোগ করেছে) a new dimension in television **telecasting** (প্রচার). In fact, it has brought about a great change in the world of entertainment, education, and information. There are thousands of satellite channels around the world. A **wide range** (বিশাল বৈচিত্র্যময়) of programmes of varied interests are telecast on these channels. These programmes are not only entertaining but also highly informative and educative. There are some channels which help us to gather knowledge from every hook and corner of the world. These channels help us to broaden our **outlook** (দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি) and break down **prejudices** (কুসংস্কার). But there is no unmixed blessing on earth. So, satellite channels have some demerits too. Some channels telecast obscene, vulgar, and **indecent** (অশ্লীল) programmes which **develop** (বাড়িয়ে দেয়) **domestic discord** (কুলক্ষয়) and adultery and **accelerate** (ত্বরান্বিত করে) social and **moral degradation** (নৈতিক অবক্ষয়). These indecent programmes leave a bad influence on the **soft minds** (কমলা মনে) of our young generation. Watching these violent and indecent programmes, our young generation is **drifting away** (দূরে সরে যাচ্ছে) from our own culture, tradition, music, entertainment and modes of life. Their taste and modes of life are being **influenced** (প্রভাবিত) greatly by some satellite channels and they are becoming **uncontrolled** (নিয়ন্ত্রণহীন) gradually. Some channels are causing cultural decay and moral degeneration. So, we should be more cautious to allow children to watch such programmes that may **hamper** (ক্ষতি করে) their career. We should allow telecasting only the selected programmes which highlight our traditional and social values. For this purpose a government policy should **be enforced** (কঠোরভাবে নিষিদ্ধ) to permit the programmes which are decent and beneficial. The channels which are causing cultural decay should be **strictly prohibited** (কঠোরভাবে নিষিদ্ধ). We should remember the proverb that from the same flower bees gather honey and spiders gather poison.

7

Physical Exercise

Physical exercise means the regular movement of the limbs of our body for blood circulation and activeness of body and mind. To keep our body and mind fit, physical exercise is **obviously required** (Aek`B`i Kvi). A tool made of iron is spoilt by **rust** (ধুলো) if we do not use it for a long time. In the similar way, a body without necessary movement becomes weak. Diseases can easily attack an **idle** (Aj m) man. Indeed, it is natural that life is not **static** (স্থির) rather **dynamic** (মুভকxj).

There are many kinds of physical exercise. Walking, swimming, running etc. are good forms of exercise. Walking is **suitable** (Dchj^β) for the men of all ages but swimming is appropriate for **tender-age** (Aí -eqm). All games and sports are good physical exercises. Football, Cricket, Ha-du-du, Kanamachi are some games which are really good as physical exercise. Gymnastics are also great exercise but not suitable for all. Meditation is also a kind of exercise.

Healthy people are **required** (i Kvi) for the development of a country. A **jolly** (Ljk) mind takes **shelter** (Avktb) in healthy body. And to keep good health physical exercise is essential. So, directly or indirectly physical exercise helps develop a **resourceful** (m^αU` kyj x) nation. Health is not a gift of chance. We have to **acquire** (AR^β) it. Here **lies** (w^βinZ) the importance of physical exercise.

We have to follow the rules of exercise. Punctuality and regularity are the **prerequisite** (ceRZ^β) of physical exercise. Irregular exercise or **over** (AmZii³) exercise may have **negative impacts** (নেতিবাচক প্রভাব) on health. We should be careful about taking food. Without balanced diet, physical exercise may not work. It is **unwise** (বোকামি) to take exercise with an **empty stomach** (খালি পেটে). So we, all should take physical exercise to enjoy a sound health.

8

Value of Time

The value of time is **limitless** (Amxg) and it cannot be measured. Human life is short but he has to do a lot of work within the short span of time (সময়ের ক্ষুদ্র পরিসরে). There is no **alternative** (weKí) to make our life successful without the proper use of time.

There is a proverb –“Time and Tide wait for none”. Lost money, wealth or health may be regained. But lost time can never be found again. If any work is not finished in time it may not be finished at all. As time **is fleeting** (দ্রুত ফুরিয়ে যাচ্ছে), every work must be done in time.

We should make a **proper division** (m^βVK weFvRb) of our time and do our duties properly. **Only then** (কেবল ত^β) we will be able to be successful in every stage of our life. No great work can be done without a strong sense of time. History teaches us that all the great persons led their lives to top of success making the best use of time.

Misuse (Ace`venvi) of time is a great crime. It makes a man's life **barren** (Lwjj) like a **desert** (মরুভূমি) and also gossiping, speaking, **ill of others** (পরনিন্দা), useless work and watching **vulgar** (Akij) films. Many of us say that they have no time for doing everything in this short time. Thus, many **cheat** (ধোকা দেয়) themselves and they can do nothing but **repent** (AbZvc) in the long run.

The children should learn the value of time from their childhood. This **sense** (বোধ) will make them punctual. The punctual can read, write, work, pray, play, tour and do other thing timely and properly. In fact, they not only do their duties properly but also enjoy themselves **sufficiently** (যথার্থভাবে). Because they never put off any work for tomorrow. God has sent us to this beautiful earth as the best creation to do all kinds of good deeds. And anything good can be achieved only through making the best use of time. So, we should spend every moment in useful works. Only then we will be able to make our life valuable, **glorious** (গৌরবময়) and to reach our goal.

9

Discipline

Discipline means **obedience** (AvbM'Z) to certain rules and regulations which are essential for the **maintenance** (রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ) of law, order, justice and punishment. Man lives in a society. He is to live with others and obey discipline for maintaining peace in the society.

Everything within the **universe** (uek) is **conducted** (cwi Pw'j Z) by discipline. **Breach** (f'½) of discipline brings **downfall** (cZb). If every man does as he likes, there will be **chaos** (বিশৃঙ্খলা) in the society. So, the importance of discipline is very great. We should follow discipline to be successful in the **battle of life** (R'eb-h'x).

Discipline is very essential in the army. Everyone in the army has to **lead** (cwi P'j bv) a disciplined life. A small group of military is more **capable** (m'yg) to win a battle than a large group of military which suffers from **lack** (A'f'ie) of discipline.

Discipline is necessary in student life. By learning discipline, a student can be a successful citizen in future. The student who learn discipline from their early life can **tackle** (mg'vavb K'iv) any problem in his future life.

The institution that follows discipline runs well. But it fails when it is without discipline. A good institution follows rules and regulations **strictly** (কঠোরভাবে).

The planets (b'y'Á i w'R) move in discipline. As a result, there is no possibility of **clash** (msNI'p) and **conflict** (দ্বন্দ্ব) among them. Thus discipline can be learnt from the **disciplined** (শৃঙ্খলিত) movement of the planets.

Discipline brings success for one who follows it. The great men of the world followed discipline strictly. They never did anything against rules and regulations. We should follow their **life style** (R'eb c'x'w'Z) to be successful in life.

Discipline is development. Discipline **draws** (টানে) a **sharp line** (তীক্ষ্ণ রেখা) of distinction between men and **beasts** (Ci'). So, we should be careful of the importance of discipline in our life.

10

Drug Abuse

Drug addiction means **strong attraction** (Z'ie'Á w'KI'p) for drugs. It is a global problem. At present it has become a **burning question** (অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজনীয় প্রশ্ন) in our country. It is found in rural and **urban** (শহুরে) areas.

Frustration (nZ'v'kv) is the main cause of drug addiction. Failure in love, **unemployment** (বেকারত্ব), political **unrest** (অস্থিরতা), social unrest, family conflict, lack of family **ties** (e'Üb), lack of love and affection etc. are **greatly responsible** (c'Á'v'v'Z `v'qx) for it.

Mainly the young boys and girls are the victims of drug addiction. Drug addiction has harmful effect on the mind and body of the addicts. Drug kills human beings slowly but surely. It **destroys** (ধ্বংস করে) physically, mentally and morally. It gradually leads men to death.

Drug addiction causes cancer, heart disease, and other respiratory diseases. It damages the nerve system of the body and brain. So, the addicts cannot lead a normal life. They lose **appetite** (Á'Áv) for food and cannot sleep.

To manage the money, the addicts **commit** (করে) social crimes like **stealing** (P'w'), hijacking, looting, killing, robbery, etc. It is high time to take proper steps to control drug addiction. The causes of frustration should be removed. According to the law, drug business is a **punishable offence** (শাস্তিযোগ্য অপরাধ). The highest punishment is death. Now the law must be enforced strictly.

The young boys and girls should be made aware of the evils of drugs. **Public awareness** (জনসচেতনতা) should be raised against this addiction. Mass media can play an important role in this regard. The parents should take proper care of their children. Children must be treated with love and affection. Moral teaching should be given to them. The government as well as the **conscious** (সচেতনতা) people should work together to **get rid of** (g'j'³) this curse of drug addiction. **Otherwise** (Ab' `v'q), as a nation we will fall into a great danger.

11

Population Problem in Bangladesh/Population Explosion in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has so many problems and **crises** (মস্কল). Population problem is one of the most serious problems among them. It hampers the development of our country.

Undoubtedly (নিঃসন্দেহে) Bangladesh is a **densely** (NY) populated small country. Her area is about 55,598 square miles. In this small area, she **contains** (ধারণ করে) more than 160 million people. The **rate** (nvi) of density is about 2,698 per square miles which is absolutely **surprising** (AöhrbK) and every day the rate is increasing. So, It becomes very difficult for Bangladesh to provide her citizens food, clothing, housing, communication, medical service, employment, education and all other **fundamental demands** (মৌলিক Pwın`v).

Bangladesh mostly depends on agriculture for her economy. She has very few **mineral** (LwbR) products. She is not **self-sufficient** (AvZy-wbfpkj) in food. She is not industrially developed. So, she is not able to export her industrial or agricultural products. Besides she is to face natural **calamities** (দুর্ভোগ) every now and then. So, Bangladesh is to **import** (Avq`wb) many necessary things every year. Increasing population keeps **so much pressure** (AZ`kak Pvc) on the economic development of Bangladesh.

Over population is creating so many problems. Poverty, hunger, **malnutrition** (AcjÓ), diseases, **restlessness** (অস্থিরতা), disorder, illiteracy, **backwardness** (cÖwrc`Zv), unemployment, frustrations are on the increase for over population. In brief, over population has become a national problem of Bangladesh. So, it is high time we took necessary steps for population control.

To control population, we have to go to our villages at first. About eighty percent people live in villages. Most of them are illiterate. They do not **realize** (বোঝা) the importance of **family planning** (cui evi cui Kíbv). They do not know how to **control** (নিয়ন্ত্রণ) population. Religious misinterpretations interrupt them to adopt family planning. So, we have to raise consciousness among the village people.

Recently, Bangladesh Government has taken some necessary steps to control population. Besides, different electronic media are presenting **cautionary** (mZKZvgj K) programmes **regarding** (বিষয়ে) the solution of the population problem of Bangladesh. We can hope that we will be successful in population control in near future.

12

A Journey by Train/A Journey You Have Recently Enjoyed/My Experience of a Journey by Train

A journey by train is always **fascinating** (রোমাঞ্চকর) and interesting to almost everyone. It charms mind and makes us happy. During the last winter vacation, I got an opportunity to make a journey by train with my family members from Dhaka to Rajshahi.

My uncle lives in Rajshahi and he invited us to **attend** (যোগদান) the marriage ceremony of his elder daughter at his house. After discussion, my father decided to go there by train. It was 11 December, 2015. We got up early in the morning, took preparation and reached Kamalapur Railway Station by bus. My father bought four tickets for the Ekota Express.

We got into the train and took our seats. Within a few minutes, the train started to move slowly at about 7.30 am and **gradually attained** (লাভ করে) speed. I **noticed** (j`y Kijvg) the passengers reading newspapers and heard them talking on different topics. As I had my seat by the window, I could see outside easily. I was enjoying the beautiful sights and sounds of nature. I saw jute, **sugarcane** (B¶), and paddy fields, beautiful houses and trees. All these seemed to be **running back** (পেছনে দৌড়াচ্ছে). The village women were seen carrying **pitchers** (Kj mx) of water, farmers were seen working in the fields and young boys, girls and children **were shivering** (কাঁপছে) in cold. I was enjoying everything to my **heart's content** (তৃপ্তি সহকারে).

As it was an intercity train, it did not stop in many stations and was not very crowded. There were a few hawkers in the train selling boiled eggs, chanachur and betel leaf. In this way we passed ten hours and at last reached Rajshahi Railway Station at 5 pm. My uncle was waiting for us. After coming out of the station, we were greeted cordially.

Thus the train journey came to an end. The journey was a short one but it gave me much pleasure and experience. It was the most **pleasant** (আনন্দদায়ক) journey in my life, and its memory will remain ever fresh in my mind.

13

A Journey by Boat

A journey is a **source** (Dr̄m) of pleasure to me. A journey by boat is more interesting to me than any other journey. Bangladesh is a land of rivers. So, it is easy to enjoy a journey by boat here.

During the last **autumn** (ki rKij) our school was closed. It was a suitable time for me to have a journey. That time my friend invited me. It was much easier to reach my friend's house by boat. So, I decided to make the journey by boat. I proposed some of my cousin to join me to make the journey more interesting. Two of my cousin accepted my **proposal** (cŕ íe) and **accompanied** (সঙ্গা দিয়েছিলো) me.

It was a five-kilometre journey. We **had hired** (ভাড়া নিয়েছিলাম) a boat. We started at 3 pm. Two **boatmen** (gW̄S) **steered** (চালালেন) the boat **smoothly** (নির্বিঘ্নে). They were very **expert** (`y). The weather was **calm** (শান্ত) and quiet. **Gentle breeze** (মৃদু বাতাস) was pushing the soil. So the journey was very nice. It took one hour to reach our **destination** (গন্তব্য). During the journey we had a lot of enjoyment. The boat was **dancing** (দুলতেছিলো) on the small waves and it **thrilled** (শিহরিত করেছিলো) me much. We also enjoyed a 'Bhatiali' song sung by the boatmen. We were delighted at the sight on both the banks of the river. Some fishermen were catching fish. Many children **were bathing** (গোসল করছিলো) and swimming in the river. I saw some young girls and women taking water from the river. When the sun was setting in the **western horizon** (পশ্চিম দিগন্ত), the scene gave us a nice view and it **increased** (বাড়িয়ে দিয়েছিলো) our joy.

It was really a nice journey and I will ever remember this journey. I wish I could make a journey like this in the following year.

14

A Journey by Bus

It was the month of December. My annual examination was over. My parents **decided** (সিদ্ধান্ত নিলো) to go to my uncle's house at Jamalpur by bus. **Hearing** (শুনে) the news my heart **danced** (নেচে উঠলো) with joy. It was 25th December 2015. We got into the bus at Mohakhali Bus Terminal **on due time** (যথাযথ সময়ে).

It was winter. The bus started at 6 am. I sat beside a window looking outside through it. The sun was rising with all its **splendid** (PgrKvi) beauty. Within an hour **of leaving** (Or̄vi) the urban areas, our bus began running at a high speed along the road with green fields on both sides. I gazed at the houses, trees and **meadows** (চারণভূমি) through the window with a cheerful mind. Things came to my vision and vanished in the twinkling of an eye. Everything on either side seemed running swiftly to the opposite direction.

When the bus was running through the forest of Modhupur Ghar, the tall trees with green leaves **overhead** (gŕ_i উপড়ে) gave a nice view. I was really charmed at the green panoramic beauties of Nature. It filled my heart with great joy. The bus ran **at a stretch** (GKUvbi) without stopping for three hours. It then stopped at a place for a short-break. There was a restaurant by the roadside. We got down from the bus and had **light** (nŕj Kŕ) refreshment there.

After a few minutes the bus began its journey again crossing the green fields on both the sides of the road. This time we saw **bare-bodied youngsters** (খালি গায়ের যুবকদের) **tending** (চড়াচ্ছে) cattle and grown up people working in the field. Occasionally we saw village women and girls bathing and washing clothes in the ponds. At about 12 noon, we reached Jamalpur. Thus our journey came to an end.

The journey by bus was really a pleasant one. I can **hardly** (K`wPr) forget the sweet memory of this journey. The scene of the journey **peeps** (উঁকি দেয়) into my mind when I become tired of the monotonous urban life.

15

My Favourite Hobby/My Hobby/Gardening as My Hobby

Hobbies are the **activities** (Kŕhŕg) that we do for pleasure at our leisure. More or less everybody has some hobbies like swimming, gardening, fishing, stamp collecting, travelling, reading books, etc. I am a student of class eight. I like to spend my leisure time by reading novels, collecting stamps, gardening etc. Among them my favourite hobby is gardening.

As a student I have to work hard for study. So, I need rest and **diversion** (বৈচিত্র্য). Gardening **provides** (দেয়) all these. It makes my leisure time fruitful and enjoyable. I have a garden in front of my reading room. Every afternoon, I work in my garden. I make the soil **loose** (খসড়া) with the spade. I **weed out** (নিরানি দেই) the grass and **plant** (রোপন) flower plants. I have made a **fence** (বেড়া) around my garden. Every morning when I go to my garden, my joys know no bounds. A good number of flowers **bloom** (ফোঁটে). They charm me much. I like all the flowers but I love the rose most.

The importance of hobby **is not less** (কম নয়). It refreshes my mind. It makes me forget the troubles and worries (দুশ্চিন্তা) of my life. The great persons of the world had their favourite hobbies too. Whenever they became tired for hard work, they returned to their **respective** (স্বতন্ত্র) hobbies. For example, Einstein **played on** (বাজাতেন) his violin and Byron took pleasure in fishing. Napoleon loved to play with children and read the dramas of Shakespeare.

Gardening is an exercise. Working in the garden makes me fit and healthy. The garden provides me with fresh air and smell. It refreshes my mind. My garden is not only a source of joy but also a source of income. Sometimes, I sell flowers from my garden and earn my pocket money. I think every student must have a hobby like this.

16

My Favourite Game/My Favourite Sport /The Game I like Most

Every sports lover has their favourite games. I like many games like ha-du-du, football, cricket, volleyball, etc. But the game which I like most is football. Football is an international game and it is played all over the world. It was first played in England. It was the most popular game in Bangladesh for long years. At **present** (বর্তমানে) cricket has the best popularity but Football is **still** (এখনো) a popular game here. No game is as **exciting** (উত্তেজনাকর) to me as football.

The **rules** (নিয়ম) of playing football are easy. Football is played between two teams. Each team **consists** (সম্বলিত) of eleven players. Some **extra** (অতিরিক্ত) players **are kept** (রক্ষিত) ready for **change** (বদল) when necessary. Each team has a goal-keeper. The result of the game depends on goals. A referee conducts the game. Two linesmen help the referee. The **duration** (সময়) of the game is 90 minute. There is an **interval** (বিরতি) after 45 minutes. The players change their **sides** (স্থান) at the end of the first half.

Football is **undoubtedly** (নিঃসন্দেহে) a popular game over the world. The **spectators** (সম্প্রদর্শক) of football cross those of any games. Pele, Maradona, Ronaldo, Messi, Neymar have won the heart of the people of the world. They have become the living **legends** (কিংবদন্তী) of the world. Many events of football are held over the world in every year but the FIFA world cup is the best of all. It is held in different countries every four years.

Playing football is a good exercise and it is very good for health. It teaches obedience to rules and **leadership** (নেতৃত্ব). It **develops** (বিকাশ) team spirit, fellow feelings and co-operation among the players. It grows the **spirit** (তেজ) of leadership too. These are really very necessary for us.

Football is not always **free** (মুক্ত) from **negative** (নেতিবাচক) sides. Too much **involvement** (সম্মিলন) of the students in the games may **affect** (ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত করা) their studies. Sometimes, supporters (সমর্থক) are seen to get involved in **clashes** (সম্মিলন). Moreover, players may be **injured** (আঘত) seriously and become **disabled** (অক্ষম).

Football is the most favourite game to me because it is full of thrills and excitements. It thrills not only the players but also the spectators. I am not only a spectator of football but also a football player. I think football playing should be developed in our country.

17

My Aim in Life/My Future plan of life

Many people have no **definite** (নির্দিষ্ট) aim in life. They are like ships without **rudders** (বৈঠা) and without goals. So, a man who **wishes** (চায়) to succeed in life must have a definite aim in his life. My aim in life is to become a doctor.

I like the **profession** (পেশা) because it is a **noble** (নoble) profession. The idea came to my head during a **vacation** (ছুটি) when I was holidaying at my village home. There before my eyes, I saw the only son of a poor farmer died of a high fever without any medical help. At that night, I realized that only a physician can help one in such a **dire** (বিপন্ন) moment of one's life.

But I **have chosen** (বেছে নিয়েছি) it as my aim in life for some other reasons. More than eighty percent of the people of our country live in villages and they suffer from various diseases for **ignorance** (আজ্ঞা), poverty, **malnutrition** (অসুখ) and **want** (আবেগ) of proper sanitation. But the hospitals and the doctors are very few in rural areas. Most of the doctors **hanker after** (জ্বলন্ত চায়) money and honour and they **prefer** (পছন্দ করে) cities and towns to villages as their fields of practice. As a result, many people of the villages die like cats and dogs without proper treatment and medicine. Seeing all these, I have taken decision to become a doctor in my future life.

Now I am preparing myself for this. From class IX, I have been studying in science group having Biology. I am trying hard to **improve** (উন্নতি) my result so that I can get admitted into a good medical college. I know that becoming a doctor is not an easy **task** (কাজ). It is hard and also **costly** (একচেঁদা). My parents also know my aim in life and they always **encourage** (উৎসাহ দেয়) me to **achieve** (আর্জন) my goal. I am **determined** (দৃঢ়প্রতিজ্ঞ) to try my best to achieve my goal in life.

However, after becoming a doctor, I will practice in the villages. I will treat the poor people without any fees. Besides, I will try to make the people conscious about health and sanitation. My best effort would be to serve the suffering humanity. I believe in "**To serve** (সেবা করা) man is to serve God".

18

My Favourite Teacher/The Person I like Most

I **have been taught** (শেখানো হয়েছে) by many good teachers during my student life. I like most of them. But M A Basar is my favourite teacher. I like him most for a number of reasons. He teaches us English.

Mr Basar is a graduate from Dhaka University. He is really a **proficient** (দক্ষ) and **devoted** (একনিষ্ঠ/নিবেদিত প্রাণ) teacher in English.

His teaching **capacity** (ক্ষমতা) is very interesting and attractive. I never feel **bored** (বored) in his class. Sometimes, he makes fun with us while teaching. He does this to make our lessons more interesting and **hold** (আকর্ষণ করতে) our attention. He often teaches us English through question-answer and communicative methods. He always keeps us active in our class. He makes any **difficult** (কঠিন) lesson easy to us. We can learn all the no doubt, he is a very good English teacher.

Mr Basar is a man of some noble qualities. He is not only a teacher but also a friend and **guide** (দিক নির্দেশক) to us. He **finds** (ফinds) great delight in working with us. He is very **affectionate** (স্নেহপরায়ণ) to us. He is always ready to help us in all possible ways both in our classroom and outside it. He encourages us to learn more and become the **worthy** (যোগ্য) citizens of the country. He also encourages us to take part in **co-curricular** (মন-বিহীন) activities.

Moreover, he is a man of **high personality** (উচ্চ ব্যক্তিত্ব), **principle** (নীতি) and character. He **praises** (প্রশংসা করেন) us if we do good things. But if we are **negligent** (অমনোযোগী) and if we **misbehave** (বাজে আচরণ করি), he punishes us. If we are punished by him, we never become **displeased** (অসন্তুষ্ট). Rather we feel that it was due for us. I cannot but follow his **praiseworthy** (শ্রদ্ধাজনক) personality.

For his proficiency and **devotion** (ভাগ্যবাসী) in English, interesting and effective teaching capacity, good human **qualities** (গুণ), high personality, good character, etc., he is my favourite teacher. So I like him **most** (অধিক).

Mr Basar is a very proficient and **successful** (সফল) teacher. I think he is one of the best teachers in our country. He has left a permanent **impression** (প্রতিচ্ছবি) on my mind. I will always try to follow him in my life.

19

My Childhood Memories/Some Sweet Recollections of My Childhood

Man often remembers his past memories as they cheer our hearts and make us forget our sorrows. However, I cannot remember everything of my childhood. But still I remember some past days of my childhood. Most of them are sweet and some are sad.

I spent my childhood in my **native** (মাতৃ) village. At the age of five I was admitted into our village primary school. I went to school with my father. My heart **began to beat fast** (দ্রুত নড়তে লাগলো) when I was taken to the Headmaster. But his **smiling face** (হাস্যময় মুখ) and **sweet words** (সুন্দর কথা) removed my fear. Most of the teachers **seemed** (মনে হলো) very good and helpful. However, I went to my classroom and all my classmates received me happily.

During my childhood, I was very **restless** (অস্থির) and **curious** (DrmK). A strong desire to know the unknown always worked in me. Every day in the afternoon I used to play football with my friends. My playground was by the bank of the Brahmaputra. Sometimes, I along with my friends used to jump into the river and swim in it. Sometimes we would catch fish in it. I can also remember clearly picking mangoes from the gardens with other children. Sometimes we would forget to have our midday meals. I also remember my going to the village market with my father twice a week.

Some **bitter** (২Z³) experiences of my childhood are also still fresh in my mind. One day I was **attacked** (আক্রান্ত) with serious fever at six. My parents became **anxious** (উদ্ভিগ্ন) and took me to a **specialist** (বিশেষজ্ঞ) doctor. They prayed to Allah for my **immediate** (অবিলম্বে) **recovery** (আরোগ্য). The death of my grandmother, who was very dear to me, was another sad experience. I still remember the face of my grandmother who entertained me with her **fairy** (চিX) tales which I **took to** (মনে করতাম) be true. Her death was a **great loss** (২eivU ýZ) for me.

All these childhood memories **flash** (Sj K) into my mind whenever I am alone. I wish I were a child again. But it is not possible because those days are gone and gone forever.

20

My Daily Life/A Typical Day of mine/My Daily Routine

A student must lead a very **disciplined** (শুজ্জলিত) life. A good student is always **punctual** (mgqllbð). **To maintain** (Cii Pij bv Kiv) discipline and punctuality, a student needs a daily routine. Like many other students, I have a daily routine. I try to follow my daily routine so that I can do my work **smoothly** (মস্নভাবে).

I am an early riser. I get up at 5 O'clock. After waking up I brush my teeth and wash my face. Then I **say** (CiiO) my Fajr prayer. After that, I walk **for a while** (কিছুক্ষনের জন্য) in the cool environment of the morning. I returned home at 6 O'clock and revise my homework. At half past seven, I go to wash room and take my bath. Then, I take my breakfast, put on dress and start for school.

My school starts at half past eight and I always try to reach my school in time. I attend three classes **at a stress** (GKUlvb) and then get a break. In the class I listen to attentively what my teachers say. As I am a class captain, I am **to do** (করতে nq) some extra duty too.

During tiffin period, I **chat** (খোশ গল্প করি) with my close friends while taking tiffin and say my Juhar prayer in the school mosque. Then, I attend two more classes.

My school breaks at 2 pm. I leave my school quickly and go home. Then I wash myself and say my Zuhr prayer. After taking my lunch, I like to have **a nap** (Ng). Saying my Asr prayer, I go to playground to play with my friends. I return home before evening.

In the evening, I wash my hand and face, say my Maghrib prayer and sit down to read. I read up to 9 pm. Then, I say my Isha prayer and take my dinner sitting with the other members of my family. At 10:30 pm I go to bed.

During holiday, I visit my relatives. On Friday, I play with my friends in the morning. At noon I say my 'Jumma Prayer' in the local mosque. In the evening, I watch TV.

This daily routine **of mine** (Avqvi) helps me a lot to lead a punctual life. Unless I become sick, I **stick** (লেগে থাকি) to my daily routine.

21

Prize Giving Ceremony of Our School/Sports Day

The prize giving ceremony of a school is always **interesting** (gRiv). Students wait **eagerly** (আগ্রহের সাথে) for this ceremony. It is often **held** (AbjðZ nq) on annual sports day of a school. Prizes are given among the winners as well as the students who have good records and good result. Teachers and staffs are also found to receive presents on this day.

The name of our school is Joypur Sorojine High School. The last prize giving ceremony of our school was very thrilling. It was held in our school campus a few days ago. Our school was well decorated before the day of ceremony. A large **stage** (gÁ) was built at the south corner of our school field. The **chief guest** (CÁivb AñZñ) was the DC of our district. Our teachers, guardians and leading people of our locality attended the ceremony. With the recitation from the holy Quran, the function started at 10 a.m. Then we sang our **national anthem** (RvZxq m½xZ) together. At first, our Headmaster **delivered** (দেন) his speech **highlighting** (আলোকপাত করে) the annual report of the school. Then the chief guest delivered his **valuable** (gf`evb) speech which was full of **moral lessons** (নৈতিক শিক্ষা) and suggestions.

Most of the sports events were done on the previous day. Some attractive events such as 100 meter race, high and long jump and pillow changing were left for the day of the ceremony. After completing these events, the prize **distribution** (dɪstɪˈbjuːʃən) was started. The honourable chief guest delivered a short speech thanking the winners and **consoling** (kənˈsɒlɪŋ) the others. Then he gave away prizes among the winners. Our sports teacher helped him in this regard. My joys knew no **bounds** (baʊndz) when I received my prizes from the DC's hand. I was called three times for prizes. The **audience** (ˈɔːdiəns) **clapped** (klæpt) loudly each time the winners were receiving their prizes.

The prize giving ceremony came to an end at 5 p.m. After that a **cultural** (kʌltʃərəl) programme was held for entertainment. The annual prize giving ceremony of my school was really exciting. It is one of the most memorable events in my life.

22

The Season I like Most/The Spring in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is **called** (kɔːld) the country of six seasons. Every season **appears** (əˈpiːəz) before us with the beauty and **blessings** (ˈblesɪŋz) of nature. I like all the seasons but spring is my most favourite season. Of all seasons, spring is the most charming and delightful. It is called the queen of all seasons. Moreover, spring has no **terrible** (ˈtɛrɪbəl) look. Many writers and poets **have enriched** (həv ɪnˈrɪtʃd) their **writing** (ˈraɪtɪŋ) with the influence of spring.

There is **hardly** (hɑːdli) anybody who does not love spring. The hot **rays** (reɪz) of summer sun are **unbearable** (ʌnbɪərəbəl). All feel **uncomfortable** (ʌnˈkɒfɔːtəbəl) in the hot weather of summer. Heavy **sweat** (swet) comes out from our body. Nobody can work hard. Tanks, ponds, and rivers **dry up** (draɪ ʌp) and people suffer much for this. The sky of the rainy seasons always remains **cloudy** (ˈklaʊdi). It rains all time. Roads become muddy. **Lightnings** (ˈlaɪtnɪŋz) and **thunderbolt** (ˈθʌndəbɔːlt) **frighten** (fraɪtən) people. Sometimes flood occurs. Poor people cannot go for work and suffer from various problems.

Though autumn is a **lovely** (ləʊvli) season, it cannot be compared to spring. Autumn cannot provide with all the facilities that spring can. Late autumn is a sweet season but not sweeter than spring. After autumn comes winter. People suffer from **dense fog** (dens ɒɡ) and **biting cold** (ˈbaɪtɪŋ kɒld). Nature looks **gloomy** (ˈɡloʊmi) and **dismal** (dɪzˈmɔːl). **Leafless** (ˈliːfləs) trees, flowerless garden and sun-less sky make the people cheerless.

Finally spring comes with all its beauties and blessings. Spring is **temperate** (ˈtɛmpərət) . It is neither cool nor hot. New leaves grow in trees. Nature becomes green and fresh. A **gentle** (dʒɛntl) breeze **blows** (blaʊz). Birds sing merrily. Gardens have a lot of flowers. The **fragrance** (ˈfræŋɡrɑːns) of flowers comes and **soothes** (suːðs) us. The sky is clear. The sun is bright. There is life everywhere. The sky at night is full of **innumerable** (ɪnˈnʌmərəbəl) stars.

In spring morning, walking is highly soothing. People feel comfortable in their workplaces. Peace and happiness **remain** (rɪˈmeɪn) in their minds. My mind dances with joy to see the beauties of nature in spring. I cannot but love spring.

23

Rainy Season

There are six seasons in Bangladesh. I like all the seasons. But I like rainy season most. Rainy season is my favorite season and **perhaps** (pɜːps) it is favorite to all. Rainy season comes to us with many pleasant things- and beautiful scene and sounds.

The rainy season is the second season of the year. It comes after summer. It is **made up** (meɪd ʌp) of Ashar and Sraban. In fact rain **sets in** (sɛt ɪn) our country in the middle of June and **lasts** (lɑːsts) up to the middle of September.

People welcome the rainy season heartily. The season brings heavy rainfall. The sky becomes cloudy. Sometimes we do not see the sun for days together. Sometimes it rains **cats and dogs** (kæts ənd dɒgz). Canals and tanks are filled with rain water.

The season cools and refreshes all. A journey by boat is very interesting in this season. The roads become **muddy** (ˈmʌdi) and **slippery** (ˈslɪpəri). The rain washes out dirt. It makes our country **ever green** (ɛvər ɡriːn). It is also a season of fruits. Mango, black-berry, jack fruit, liches etc. have **buds** (bʌdz) on them.

The rainy season is very useful to us. Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country. Our agriculture mainly depends on this season. Green leaves grow in trees. The cultivation of our country makes the paddy fields ready. Jute plants grow **rapidly** (ˈræpɪdli).

The rainy season is the most important and useful season in our country. It is the best of all the season in Bangladesh. We **always** (ɔːlweɪz) welcome this season and enjoy its beauty.

24

Floods in Bangladesh

Flood is one of the most common natural **calamities** (দুর্ভোগ) in Bangladesh. In the rainy season, sometimes **heavy rainfall** (ভারি বৃষ্টিপাত) **overflows** (প্লাবিত করে) the bank of river and **submerges** (ডুবে যায়) many **low lying** (নিচু ভূমি) area of Bangladesh. This is called flood. Again, water from the upstream may cause flood. It occurs almost every year in Bangladesh. It causes great havocs to millions of people.

Though floods **occur** (ঘটে) every year in Bangladesh, sometimes it takes **terrible shape** (ভয়ঙ্কর রূপ). The recent serious floods occurred in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1996 and 1999. These terrible floods **affected** (ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত করেছে) millions of people and **engulfed** (তলিয়ে দিয়েছে) most areas of the country and the **miseries** (দুঃখ) of the people knew no bounds.

The **damages** (ক্ষতি) caused by flood are **beyond description** (বর্ণনাতীত). It destroys crops, houses and many other valuable things. Cattle die because they do not get food. They lose their **shed** (গোয়ালঘর) during flood. People suffer very much. Railway lines and roads go under water. **Transportation system** (পরিবহন ব্যবস্থা) is hampered seriously. The most dangerous things are different kinds of diseases which attack the affected people. Diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, and dysentery are the main diseases during flood. Sometimes, **mass death** (গণমৃত্যু) occurs for these diseases.

Flood has one good effect. It makes soil **fertile** (উর্বর) by supplying **alluvial** (সিঁদুর) soil. Crops grow **in plenty** (অধিক) next year after the flood. Another good side of flood is volunteer services of the students and many **charitable** (দানকারী) organizations. The members of the organizations collect foods, cloths, medicine and **distribute** (বিতরণ করে) them among the affected people.

It is time we took **preventive** (প্রতিরোধমূলক) steps **to reduce** (কমাতে) the loss of flood. More and more **shelters** (আশ্রয়স্থল) for the affected people should be built. The concerned authority should develop better system of **irrigation** (সেচ), transportation and **embankments** (এঁদা) to **control** (নিয়ন্ত্রণ) flood.

25

The Rivers of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is called the country of rivers. So many rivers **spread** (ছড়িয়ে আছে) over Bangladesh **like the nets** (জালের গজ). The main rivers are the Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna and the Brahmaputra. Besides these, there are a lot of small rivers throughout the country.

The rivers of Bangladesh are **blessings** (আর্কষণ) of nature. They are the **greatest** (সর্ববৃহৎ) **source** (স্রোত) of wealth. The economy of Bangladesh **is connected** (মিশ্রিত) with her river system. As Bangladesh is an agricultural country, her agricultural **prosperity** (উন্নতি) largely depends on the rivers. These rivers have made her soil **fertile** (উর্বর) by providing **silt** (সিল) during flood. The rivers play a great role in transportation system. Boats, launch, steamers, and ferries carry goods and passengers and keep **contributions** (অর্থদান) to transportation.

Rivers have great contribution to trade and business. Most of the big cities of our country are on the bank of the rivers. Many important river **ports** (বন্দর) have been constructed on the bank of the rivers. Our capital city Dhaka stands on the Burigonga. Many mills and factories are also on the rivers and the **products** (সামগ্রী) can easily be transported to various places and markets through (মাধ্যমে) the rivers.

Fishes **abound** (অধিক) in the rivers of Bangladesh. The **fishermen** (জেলেরা) catch fish and sell them in the market. A large **quantity** (পরিমাণ) of fish **is exported** (বিক্রয়) to foreign countries every year. It contributes to earn much **foreign** (বিদেশ) currency.

The rivers have great influence on man. They **inspire** (অনুপ্রাণিত করে) our poets, writers and artists. Many writers of Bangladesh have **composed** (লিখেছেন) poems, articles, essays and prose on it. Our mind moves with **unlimited** (অসীম) joy when we see the natural beauties of the sides of the rivers. The boats as well as the different kinds of **water vehicles** (নৌযান) largely charm us.

Rivers have some negative **aspects** (দিক) too. Sometimes they cause serious floods which damage agricultural crops, wash away houses, cattle and properties. Sometimes, launches sink into the rivers and many passengers die **unfortunately** (দুঃখজনক). **Apart from these** (এতো কিছু সত্ত্বেও), rivers are blessings for us.

26

The Fruits of Bangladesh

Nature has given us much wealth. Fruits are one of them. Many kinds of fruits are **available** (cvl qv hvg) in Bangladesh. Among them oranges, mangoes, liches, jackfruits, guavas, **plums** (আলুবোখারা) etc. are most important.

There are many kinds of summer fruits. Mangoes, jackfruits, the melons, liches are very common among them. These fruits are very tasty to eat. Their flavour is very sweet. Mango is called the king of all fruits. Jackfruit is a large kind of fruit. It is our national fruit. The rest of them are small in size but very tasty. Pineapple, guava, 'amra' etc. are the fruits of the rainy season. Pineapple grows in plenty in Sylhet and Rangamati. It is a **juicy** (রসালো) fruit with vitamins. The guava and the **amra** (AVGOV) are very healthy fruits.

Orange, olive, wood apple, plum are the fruits of winter. The winter fruits are favourite to the children.

There are some fruits which **taste sour** (স্বাদে তিক্ত). Among these, **lemon** (লেবু) is the most popular. It has different **varieties** (বৈচিত্র্য) of which Kagozi is the best. **Tamarind** (তেঁতুল), 'Kamranga' and 'Batabi' also taste sour.

Banana and coconut are available throughout the year. The bananas of Rampal and Narsinghdi are famous. People take coconut and banana greatly. They are very helpful for our general health.

Every kind of fruit **contains** (ধারণ করে) various necessary vitamins. We can be healthy by eating those fruits. We can **export** (i 3wib) our fruits to foreign countries after meeting the demand of our **countrymen** (দেশবাসী). Then our economy will be **improved** (উন্নত).

The land of our country is very suitable for cultivating different kinds of fruits. And so, we have got various kinds of fruits. They help build up our health. They can also be helpful to build up our national wealth.

27

A Village Market

A village market is very common and necessary place in a village. It is a place where the villagers come to buy and sell things. It is actually a buying and selling **center** (কেন্দ্র) for the villagers.

Generally, a village market **sits** (বসে) at a place which is easily reachable (নাগালযোগ্য) to the villagers. So, the **junction** (সংযোগ) of roads, the sides of a river or a canal, place under a banyan tree or any large tree are suitable for a village market.

There are two kinds of village market. They are daily market and weekly market. Daily market is called Bazar. Some daily markets sit both in the morning and in the evening. Again, some daily markets sit only in the evening. Weekly market is called 'Hat'. It sits once or twice a week.

Most of the village markets have three parts. They are **open** (Db#3) shops, **temporary** (অস্থায়ী) shops and **permanent** (স্থায়ী) shops. In the open shops the **sellers** (বিক্রেতারা) sit **in rows** (সারি করে). Fish, milk, fruits, **betel leaves** (civb), **betel nut** (mciwi), vegetables etc. are sold there. In the temporary shops oil, rice, salt, **pepper** (gwiP) etc. are sold. Some **grocers** (gwi), tailors, doctors, **potters** (Kqvi) etc. sit in the permanent shops.

A village market is very important for the villagers. Most of the daily necessities are found in a village market. It is the **meeting place** (মিলনস্থল) of the villagers. There are some tea-stalls in a village market. The villagers **exchange** (বিনিময় করেন) their views and **opinions** (gZvgZ) while taking tea. Another **advantage** (mjeav) of a village market is that the villagers are economically benefited by it. Moreover, the villagers cannot go **to distant** (দূরের) city market every day to buy or sell their common products. The village market **meets** (পুরণ করে) their daily needs.

There are some **disadvantages** (Amjeav) of a village market. It is a **noisy** (কোলাহলময়) and unhealthy place. For **heavy crowd** (cPE wfO), some people's pockets might be picked. Sometimes, odour from the market irritates the people. Especially the fish market is really a dirty place. Moreover, high **bargaining** (i KlVKw) continues between the sellers and the buyers. Buyers may be **cheated** (cZwi Z) in this case.

Despite (সত্ত্বেও) having some negative **aspects** (w K), a village market is important for the villagers. It gives a great service to the rural people. It **can be considered** (বিবেচিত হতে পারে) as the **backbone** (মেৰুদণ্ড) of the rural economy.

28

A Village Fair

A village fair is a **colourful** (i w/2b) exhibition held in a **particular** (বিশেষ) place of the village. It is generally held in an open space. Sometimes, it is held on the bank of a river or near a **temple** (মন্দির). The occasion may be religious or cultural according to the **tradition** (HwZn) of the local people. It may be held on the occasion of **Chaitra Sankranti** (চৈত্র সংক্রান্তি) or Muhurram or Durga Puja. Nowadays, Baishakhi Mela is being held in many parts of the country.

Men and women of all ages and particularly the children find great delight in visiting the village fair. Various articles are sold in the fair. Of them dolls, fancy goods, sweets and stationary goods are very attractive to the villagers. Clothes of various kinds, ready-made garments, cheap fancy goods, **clay pots** (gʌʊi ɔvɪ), **whistles** (eʊk), bamboo flutes, toys, dolls, **utensils** (nʊʊz-ɔʊzj), cheap sweets, cosmetics etc. have the greatest demand in the fair.

The special attraction of the village fair is its circus party, **travelling** (ʌɪgʊɪb) jatra party, nagordolas and magic shows. Nowadays cinema parties also show films to the village people. All these keep them **spell-bound** (মন্ত্রমুগ্ধ) till the fair ends.

A village fair is a **means** (gʌʊg) of recreation, change and social get-together of the village people. It breaks the **monotony** (একঘেয়েমি) and **boredom** (বৈতন্য) of their life. The government should encourage the fairs as they help development of rural arts and crafts. With all this, a village fair is a great **charm** (আকর্ষণ) to the village people.

29

Tree Plantation

Trees are the most important **gift** (Dɔnvi) of nature. They are **inseparable** (অবিচ্ছেদ্য) part of our **existence** (ʌʊʊz). **Since the dawn** (i i ɪ) of civilization, man has a **close** (Nʊbɔ) relationship with trees.

Trees help us in many ways. They are our best friends. They **play** (রাখে) an important role in our life and economy. We get fruits, flowers, **fuel** (Rɪj ʊb) and **timber** (Kɪʊ) from trees. Trees keep air fresh and improve our environment. They **check** (দমন করে) soil **erosion** (ʊq) and save us from flood and **storm** (So). They give us oxygen and take away carbon dioxide. They help us to keep the **ecological** (পরিবেশ দূষণ সংক্রান্ত) balance on our earth. They **prevent** (প্রতিরোধ করে) **natural calamities** (প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ) like flood, **drought** (অনাবৃষ্টি), **soil erosion** (ভূমিক্ষয়), etc. Without trees there will have no rain. They also provide **shelter** (ʌvkt) to birds and animals and **add** (eɪvɪq) beauty to nature. So, **considering** (বিবেচনা করে) all these things we should plant trees more and more **in a planned way** (পরিকল্পিত উপায়ে).

Lands of this country are highly suitable for the **growth** (বৃদ্ধি) and development of trees. Sea beaches, low-lying **unused** (ʌeʊʊz) lands, sides of the highways and roads can be brought under the **scheme** (ɔkɪ) of tree plantation. Generally, June and July are the most suitable period for planting trees in our country. There are some trees which can be planted **round the year** (mɪv eQi eʊɔx).

The good news is that our people nowadays are more conscious about the importance of trees. The government has also taken a **massive** (ʌekvj) programme for tree plantation. This programme should be made popular all over the country. At the same time, we should not **ruin** (ধ্বংস করা) the forests and destroy the trees. If for our necessity, we cut a tree then we must plant at least two trees. Everyone must come forward in this regard so that we can make our country a land of green beauty.

30

My Visit to a Place of Historical Interest

A **historical** (Hɪzɔrɪk) place **means** (মানে) a place which **bears** (বহন করে) the **testimony** (mɪʊʊ) of history. It surely has some important **past event** (ʌzɪz Nʊbɪ) **worth** (যোগ্য) **notable** (ʌeʊʊz) in history. A visit to a historical place is not only interesting but also educative. It is my **spontaneous** (স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত) habit to visit the historical places of our country whenever I get time and chance because it gives me much pleasure.

Last winter, I visited Bagerhat. The place is famous for the Shat Gombuj Mosque and the Mazar of Khan Jahan Ali. I along with my two friends started our journey **on the fixed day** (ʌbʌɪ z ɔdɪne), and reached the destination by eight hours' journey. When we reached there, it was night. So, we **spent** (Kɪʊvj ɔg) the night at a **residential** (ʌveɪmɔk) hotel in Bagerhat. Next morning we went out to visit the Shat Gombuj Mosque and the Mazar of Khan Jahan Ali. It is three miles **away** (দূরে) from Bagerhat and we reached there by rickshaw.

We were surprised to see the **architectural** (স্থাপত্য) structures of the mosque. It stands on sixty pillars and has seventy seven **exquisitely** (নিখুঁতভাবে) **curved** (eɪʊ/eɪkɪ) domes. The area of mosque is very large and charming. There is a long **tank** (ʌ ʌn) near the mosque named 'Ghoradighi'. The mosque **has been declared** (ঘোষণা করা হয়েছে) as a world **heritage** (Hɪzɔn) site. In fact, this mosque is one of the greatest **tourist** (chʊb) attractions of Bangladesh. We came to know that this mosque was used not only as a prayer hall but also as a court of justice. We also felt **ecstasy** (পরমানন্দ) to see the **unique** (ʌbb) design of the Mazar of Khan Jahan Ali. It stands **on a raised** (উঠানো) ground. The **tomb** (Keɪ/gɪhvi) is made of cutting stone. There is a big tank in front of the mazar. There are some crocodiles in this big tank. When the **caretaker** (ZÉjeɪvɔk) called them, they came near. It was very interesting. Then we visited many social works of Khan Jahan Ali such as roads, public buildings, etc.

It was a great pleasure for me to be at Bagerhat. It was indeed a rewarding visit. The sweet memory of this visit will remain **ever fresh** (ʌpi meR) in my mind.