

Saifur's BCS

৩৬তম লিখিত

- ☑ Reading Comprehension
- ☑ Essay : E-governance
- ☑ Sample Answer of Summary Writing (Lecture- 02)

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English

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04

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions below the passage.

Ecosystem is defined as the total physical, chemical and biological conditions surrounding the organisms of any area of the earth. An organism's environment is everything altogether- all other organisms and non-living and physical materials around it somehow influence it. Each and every element of its environment is its amenity. The organism and each amenity of its environment are interlinked, each one is in some way dependent on others, and the invisible super power "Nature" in a perfect way maintains the balance among all these elements. Such a complex system of interactions and network is called the 'Ecosystem', for example, aquatic ecosystem, terrestrial ecosystem. In each ecosystem, the land, water and air, which serve as the source of amenities, are fixed and limited, and so has a limited carrying capacity.

Natural ecosystem means an ecosystem not perceptibly altered by humans. Natural ecosystems and the plants and animals within them provide humans with services that would be very difficult to duplicate. While it is often impossible to place an accurate monetary amount on ecosystem services, we can calculate some of the financial values. Many of these services are preformed seemingly for "free," yet are worth many trillions of dollars. Examples of natural ecosystems include virgin rain forests, deserts and the ocean floor, also known as the abysmal plain. These ecosystems have largely avoided the hand of human beings, allowing them to persist in their historically natural state. However, like all ecosystems, these pristine habitats evolve and change over time, regardless of whether human beings inhabit them. Semi-natural ecosystem means an ecosystem which has been altered by human actions but which retains significant native elements. An artificial ecosystem is a manmade system of plants, animals and people living in an area altogether with their surroundings.

It is known that undisturbed, natural ecosystems are the best guarantee for preserving biodiversity, richness of species including endemic, threatened, resource and flag-ship species and also other natural values. The preservation of natural ecosystems with as less human influence and management as possible is in a lot of cases a very efficient way to maintain the biological diversity and protect species. Natural processes such as sedimentation, erosion, aquifer recharge or discharge, hill slope processes, inundation, and grazing can have a diversifying effect on nature itself and should be allowed as much as possible. Moreover, undisturbed ecosystems have a large nature conservation value in itself and they make it possible to watch nature in its purest form, and conduct scientific research on species and processes that are rapidly diminishing.

Semi-natural ecosystems may range from unaltered species composition to just using the natural background - soil and water by man. In the strictest sense, the species composition is unaltered by man - no species introduced or planted by man. Soil and water management are unaltered, but man has a limited extend influenced the natural processes, for example by taking over the role of natural grazing through extensive mowing or by taking over the role of great predators by fishing in great waters. These ecosystems do occur also in natural situations, but then they are limited to areas where natural grazing, erosion by rivers or streams, reverse the natural succession to earlier stages, or prevent the natural succession. If humans change the species composition, keeping at least some native ones, use the natural soil and water conditions, the system may still be called a semi-natural ecosystem. Practically most forest and water bodies of Bangladesh have turned to semi-natural ecosystems.

An artificial ecosystem is a human made system of plants, animals, and people living in an area together with their surroundings. Zoo parks often create artificial ecosystems by placing animals in human-made areas similar to their natural habitat. People can also create lakes in the middle of deserts and keep penguins in warm climates, but only if they create an artificial ecosystem. Even a spacecraft can contain an artificial ecosystem like an aquarium, but such ecosystems have almost no value except for exhibition and studying a bit of ecology. Even after much attempt, human population growth is yet to be arrested successfully in the countries where this is most needed. Consequently, natural ecosystems are dwindling everywhere, even in oceans. So managing wisely the semi-natural ones should be the second best choice for humans. We should shun importing and transplanting alien species as much as possible and fight against even 'unintentional introduction'; rather appreciate mostly the indigenous species composition and nurture as much diversity as possible.

01. Answer the following questions:-

3 × 5 = 15

- How can we define the environment of any organism?
- What type of ecosystem can hardly be revamped?
- What will happen if natural processes are obstructed?
- Why most forest and water bodies of Bangladesh doesn't belong to natural ecosystem?
- How human population growth and diminishing natural ecosystems are related?

02. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- What is an ecosystem?**
 - Plants, birds, forests and water bodies of a certain area is called an ecosystem.
 - All manmade and natural things of the world are defined as an ecosystem.
 - Everything surrounding living things of any area is called an ecosystem.
 - Flora and fauna of any area are regarded as an ecosystem.
- Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'amenity' used in the third line?**
 - burden
 - anodyne
 - millstone
 - weight
- Which of the following statement is true about natural ecosystem?**
 - Most forest and water bodies of Bangladesh will gradually turn to natural ecosystems.
 - Humans enjoy all services of natural ecosystem free of cost.
 - Natural ecosystem never changes.
 - Modifying natural ecosystem guarantees richness of species.
- Which of the following best describes the similarity between natural and semi-natural ecosystems?**
 - Natural and semi natural ecosystem are altered by humans to some extent.
 - Natural and semi natural ecosystem have unlimited carrying capacity.
 - Both natural and semi -natural ecosystem evolve over time.
 - Natural and semi natural ecosystem have not been altered by humans.

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b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'amenity' used in the third line?

- (i) burden (ii) anodyne (iii) millstone (iv) weight

c) Which of the following statement is true about natural ecosystem?

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d) Which of the following best describes the similarity between natural and semi-natural ecosystems?

- Natural and semi natural ecosystem are altered by humans to some extent.
- Natural and semi natural ecosystem have unlimited carrying capacity.
- Both natural and semi -natural ecosystem evolve over time.
- Natural and semi natural ecosystem have not been altered by humans.

e) Which of the following statement is false about artificial ecosystem?

- (i) Huge amount of money is usually needed to create an artificial ecosystem.
- (ii) Natural living and inanimate things are included in an artificial ecosystem.
- (iii) Artificial ecosystem is made by only artificial things.
- (iv) Even in our bed home, we can set up an artificial ecosystem.

03. Correct the following sentences.

1 × 5 = 05

- a) Both natural ecosystem and semi-natural ecosystem is to be preserved.
- b) We shouldn't be callous to protect species.
- c) Natural processes create a diversify impact on nature itself.
- d) Ecosystem is consisted with the surrounding of any organism.
- e) Humans should stop to destroy other species.

04. Change the parts of speech of the following words as directed and make sentences with them.

2 × 5 = 10

Invisible (Noun), Capacity (Verb), Succession (Adjective), Monetary (Adverb), Erosion (Verb)

05. Summarize the passage in your own words in 100 words.

20

[Marks distribution and test items may vary from passage to passage.]

06. Translate the Passage into Bangla:

25

When drawing human figures, children often make the head too large for the rest of the body. A recent study offers some insights into this common disproportion in children's illustration. As part of the study, researchers asked children between 4 and 7 years old to make several drawings of men. When they drew front view of male figures, the size of the heads was markedly enlarged. However, when the children drew rear views of men, the size of the head was not so exaggerated. The researchers suggest that children draw bigger heads when they know they must leave room for facial details.

07. Translate the Passage into English:

25

উইলিয়াম ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ ঊনবিংশ শতকের ইংরেজ রোমান্টিক কবিদের প্রধানতম। তিনি ক্যামব্রিজ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষা লাভ করেন। প্রথম জীবনে তিনি ফরাসী বিপ্লবের একজন বিশিষ্ট অনুরাগী ভক্ত ছিলেন। তিনি ১৭৯৮ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে তাঁর বন্ধু স্যামুয়েল টেইলর কোলরিজের সাথে একযোগে "লিরিক্যাল ব্যালাডজ" নামে একখানা কবিতাগ্রন্থ প্রকাশ করেন। এটি ইংরেজি কবিতার ইতিহাসে যুগান্তকারী পরিবর্তনের সূচনা করে। ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থের প্রকৃতি বিষয়ক কবিতাসমূহ আমাদের দেশে সুপরিচিত। "দি প্রেলিউড" নামের পদ্যে রচিত আত্মজীবনীর তিনি প্রণেতা।

E-governance is a process of reform in the way Governments work, share information, engage citizens and deliver services to external and internal clients for the benefit of both government and the clients that they serve. By this Governments harnesses information technologies such as Wide Area Networks (WAN), Internet, World Wide Web, and mobile computing reach out to citizens, business, and other arms of the government to: improve delivery of services to citizens, businesses and employees, engage citizens in the process of governance through interaction, empower citizens through access to knowledge and information and make the working of the government more efficient and effective.

Types/Major Components of E-Government

There are four different, but sometimes overlapping, types/major components of e-government:

- G2C-Government to Citizen:** This is the best known and fastest growing type of e-government.
- G2B-Government to Business:** Specifically intended to facilitate business interaction with government. This area has the greatest potential for urban planning, real estate development, and economic development.
- G2G-Government to Government:** Probably the least known type of e-government, G2G will greatly improve the interaction among local, state, and federal governments.
- IEE-Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness:** Government adoption of technology best practices from the private sector—such as supply chain management (tracking how goods are delivered to consumers) and human resources management that can increase efficiency and save money.

Success Factors of E-governance

The following aspects have to be taken into account when examining the risk of implementing e-governance solutions: Political stability (elections, democracy), Level of trust in Government (perception of service levels), The importance of Government identity (*fragmentation* (খণ্ডন) or integration), Economic structure (education, agriculture, industry or service), Government structure (centralized or decentralized), Different levels of maturity Constituent demand (push or pull).

E-Government Technologies

- A website :** A website typically serves as the foundation for delivering e-government services, and the place where most citizens initially go to explore the types of services that are offered.
- E-mail newsletters :** Using e-mail to deliver information such as planning commission agendas is perhaps the easiest but most overlooked part of an e-government strategy. A planning agency can simply post a form on its website where interested citizens "subscribe" [(মতামত, দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি) অংশীদার হওয়া] to a newsletter by providing contact information to a database.

3. **Web mapping** : Most data has a geographic component, and geographic information systems and web-based mapping (sometimes called Web Geographic Information Systems, or Web GIS) take full advantage of it. GIS has been around for more than a decade, but sophisticated web-based mapping software allows affordable online delivery of complex data such as land-use information, zoning, demographics, aerial photos, real estate site location, routing, and analysis.
4. **Visualization** : Virtual reality simulations of planned developments or neighborhoods are among the most expensive technologies on the list, but they can have a tremendous impact on the planning process. A virtual reality *simulation* (অনুকরণ) allows you to see and experience a place as if you were walking through it. Planners can alter the simulation - by changing landscapes, streetscapes, or building *configurations* (বাহ্যিক গঠন) and textures - and immediately demonstrate to citizens and decision makers the visual impact of these changes.
5. **Planning support systems** : Technology that integrates GIS, three-dimensional models, and decision-making tools is one of the fastest growing planning markets. A planning support system employs a sophisticated model to analyze a variety of *socioeconomic* (সামাজিক), transportation, environmental, economic, or land-use data and show the outcomes of various assumptions and policy decisions.
6. **Technology for public participation** : This type of technology can take many forms, from simple online discussion forums, to more formal visual preference surveys, to conference facilities wired to allow audience participation. Regardless of the technology, the goal is to facilitate decision making, both via the Internet and during face-to-face meetings. Planning tools for public participation have *blossomed* (প্রস্ফুটিত হওয়া) to include: Online tools for opinion polling, *Collaborative design* (সহযোগীতামূলক গঠন) in charities and community meetings; and Electronic meeting systems.
7. **Online planning portals** : The World Wide Web's greatest strength is an ability to build communities without regard for geography. Planning portals on the web enable professional planners and other interested parties to share best practices, stay current with trends around the country, conduct research, interact with other planners, locate Internet resources, and find employment.
8. **Content management systems** : Most public and private-sector organizations will be using content management systems within five years. CMS enables the user to store information in an online database using a web browser. Anyone can publish to a website or intranet and quickly update or add information. CMS makes web content dynamic instead of static; the most current information is always available on demand.
9. **Permitting and zoning systems** : Over the last three years a flood of new software has come on the market that enables cities to manage zoning codes in a digital format and publish online, often with sample images, renderings, multimedia, and links to definitions and additional information.

Major E-Government Initiatives in Bangladesh

Honorable Prime Minister herself has put great emphasis on identifying challenges in the implementation of nation-wide E-Governance and on initiating pilot projects in various sectors of the government through a project called the Support to ITC Task Force (SICT).

- a) **Automation of Internal Processes** : Bangladesh Bank began to computerize its functions almost at the same time most government offices started investing in automation.
- b) **Electronic Birth Registration System** : Electronic Birth Registration System was introduced by The Rajshahi City Corporation (RCC) and the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government with technical and financial support from UNICEF. This is probably the best local level e-governance example of Bangladesh where a local government body, in their own initiatives and leadership and with support from a development partner took such a bold step forward. The system also doubles as an *immunization* (প্রতিষেধক প্রদান) management system. Once registered, the system also generates an immunization schedule for every child. To system generated ID is also used to get admission in the public schools of the city.
- c) **Financial Management System** : On the backdrop of not to successful project such as reforms in the planning and Expenditure Control (RIBEC 1 and RIBEC 2) and somewhat successful RIBEC 2A and then RIBEC 2B, Ministry of Finance has gradually and surely the ministry of Finance now have developed a quality MIS system that is successfully used for budget planning, sensitivity analysis, impact analysis, financial projections and other core processes of the ministry Government Forms Online: Accessing government forms online is made possible by the Prime Minister's Office of Bangladesh though a project funded by UNDP Bangladesh. This not only saves time but also the cost and hassles associated with the traveling to the government offices located at a distance.
- d) **Hajj Web Site** : The Ministry of Religious Affairs, GoB introduced the Hajj Web Site in 2002 to service ten and thousands of pilgrims who go to Mecca to perform holy Hajj. During the Hajj, the website also acts as a important information portal for the family members of the pilgrims and other interested persons and organizations. One of the best examples of a Public-Private Partnership project, the site provides timely and reliable information to a large segment of the population.
- e) **MIS for Project Management and Transparency** : Department of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Communication, GoB, developed this MIS as a component of a World Bank funded project for the institutional development of RHD. The e-government initiative of RHD involved the launch of a website that provides a variety of information, data and notices to users. Website users include the private sector, related government offices, ordinary citizens, and donor agencies.
- f) **National Board of Revenue** : Several development projects like Asian Development Bank funded 'Customs Administration Modernization Project', International Development Agency funded 'Excise, Taxes & Customs (ETAC) Data Computerization Project', World Bank funded 'Modernization and Automation Project' etc. much of the core processes of NBR and some of its citizen services has already been computerized and implemented successfully.
- g) **Personnel Database** : The Personnel Management system (more of a database with some analytical reporting) of the Ministry of Establishment is probably the oldest e-government initiative that is still is in use and in demand. The database is maintained by the technical personnel with in the ministry and maintains the personal information card for each government employ of the 'Administration' cadre including their respective annual confidential reports.

h) **Railway Ticketing** : Technically, Railway ticketing might not be a simpler e-government project but from people's convenience perspective, this is one of the important one. Bangladesh Railway outsourced the job to a local IT vendor. With a few technical hiccups the system was put to operation in 1996. The vendor owned operated and maintained the system till early 2002. The system was then transferred to Bangladesh Railway, who later decided to outsource its operation to another private vendor.

Challenges of E-governance in Bangladesh

In today's world, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has tremendous impact on socio-economic livelihood of people of the country. Government functions are the most profound areas where ICT can play a pivotal role in fostering and ameliorating citizen centric services. Adaptation of e-Governance is a key for smart governance and making information technology (IT) relevant to ordinary citizens in Bangladesh where a large proportion of the population suffers from digital divide. e-Governance will allow ordinary people to interact with the government at various levels on matters of governance to provide inputs for decision makers. To achieve these desired objectives the journey for establishing e-Governance system in Bangladesh faced challenges that can be summarized by three A's: Access, Awareness and Applications. The other obstacles are as follows :

1. Limited time to plan
2. Lengthy process for Legal Framework to support E-Governance
3. Insufficient telecom infrastructure to support E-Governance
4. Unaffordable Internet services for private sector & citizens
5. Limited ICT human capacity to support E-Governance
6. E-Governance is very capital intensive and no donor or consortium of donors can fully fund E-Governance Program. Private sector is a major beneficiary of E-Governance through increased access procurements and e-services.

Being a developing country, it was always a challenge for the country to finance capital intensive endeavors like access backbones and communication infrastructure. Also, newer ICT tools remained beyond the purchasing power of most Bangladeshis. With the proliferation of mobile, while the communication infrastructure challenge is somewhat resolved, the issues of awareness among the public servants and citizen are still low. Such awareness (or lack of it) among middle and senior public officials remained a particular of concern in the context of establishing e-Governance.

Read the comprehension and answer the following questions.

Which memories of 1971 are horrific? The whole period from March 25 to December 15 was one continuous hell. Which special event should I describe as a horrific memory? The events of the fateful night of March 25? The night when we all had to abruptly wake up to the sound of an inhumane ghostly uproar? The night with the boom-boom sound of heavy bombs, with the *tha-tha-tha* sound of machine guns, with the outcries of countless helpless people all around, with the unceasing yelps of dogs; the night when the darkness, overpowered by the spreading fire, created an unnatural, infernal atmosphere; the memory of that night? But no, that was just the beginning of the hellish torment. How can I identify one memory as horrific when each day, each night since then we were consumed by an insufferable, inexplicable anguish? The hellish memories still keep rushing back to me, tormenting me to this day.

I remember the morning of March 27, 1971. How can I express in words the shock I felt in the morning when I went out after a 32-hour curfew and saw the state of the Shaheed Minar? They had tried to demolish the very symbol of our existence. I was stunned by the gruesomeness of their efforts. I was stunned by the wretchedness of people everywhere. For fear of life, helpless people flocked to the hospitals for some safety. The roads were filled with processions of people, fleeing. The head of the family who had never even lifted a small load in his life was escaping that morning with a suitcase on his head, holding his young son's hand. The housewife, who had never taken a step outside her house, was that day running away with her child pressed against her bosom. Those memories have left a scar deep in my heart -- for all eternity. I didn't know yet what had happened at Iqbal Hall or Jagannath Hall. Later, the descriptions I heard from other people were enough to rob me of my sleep. Even five days later, the coagulated red blood stains lingered in the balcony in front of the flat of the beloved *jamai-babu* (son-in-law), Jyotirmoy Guha Thakurda. The dreadful memories have not faded away, even after so many years.

Have I been able to forget the sorrowful day when Rumi went to the Liberation War? I still feel as suffocated as I did that day when the inevitability of the future pressed down upon me with such force that I thought I would die. A lot of mothers were in the same condition as me. When her treasured son goes to war, the terror of the war becomes as entwined with the mother's life as the pride she feels for her son. The sorrow of a mother is a thousand times multiplied when her son becomes a martyr. Every time I think about the night the Pakistani army took away Rumi, my whole being becomes numb for a few moments even today. Was there any peace in my mind even before Rumi went to war? Amidst all those stories of terror, it was also suffocating to live with a 20-year-old brawny son. I would wake up from nightmares in the middle of the night and sit up on my bed in horror. Two days after March 25, I heard that all the grown men from different neighbourhoods and homes were being listed. I was shocked. I remembered that there were some non-Bengali young men who live on a street north of the main road, with whom Rumi had had a fight. Thanks to them, Rumi-Jami's name was sure to be on the top of the list. How scared I was that day! In a hurry, I moved Rumi-Jami to Sharif's friend's house in Gulshan. He, too, had three grown sons. He, too, was worried beyond his wits. A Punjabi major lived in the house next to his, which compounded our distress. I would keep Rumi-Jami in one house for a couple of days, then bring them back, then take them to another house. I felt like a mother cat that carries her kittens in her mouth to one place to another, seeking a refuge.

Rumi was captured by the Pak army on the midnight of August 29. On the same night, at the same time, Pak military forces also raided five other houses and captured many freedom fighters. Bodi, Rumi, Chullu, Azad, Jewel, Bashar, Altaf-Mahmud, Nuhel Kholu, Linu, Dinu and many more. I didn't know all this when the Pak army came to our house that night. I was in a deep sleep. I woke up abruptly to the sound of loud thumping at the gate and people shouting. Peeking out of the window, I saw our house had been surrounded by the Pak army. They had come to arrest Rumi. But they didn't say that even once. The captain said, in an ordinary manner: "Everyone in the house has to go to the thana for routine interrogation. Just for a few hours." They took away all the men in the house -- Rumi, Jami, their father, their cousins. I was the only one that remained in that empty house; in a separate room my elderly, infirm, blind father-in-law was fast asleep. He didn't feel a thing, he didn't even wake up.

The hellish torment wasn't over. Everyone returned after two days -- Sharif, Jami, Masum, Hafiz. Only one person didn't return -- Rumi. They took away everyone in the name of routine interrogation to what was a *Habiya dojokh* (the worst hell). The tales of torture by the Pakistani army narrated by Sharif, Jami and Masum surpassed everything I had heard about the seven hells. When they went to the small room where they kept Sharif in the MP hostel, they saw that a lot of freedom fighters and some of their fathers, uncles and other relatives had been arrested and crammed in there. When I heard about the inhumane way they physically tortured and verbally abused them from Sharif, Jami and Masum, I wanted to die of disgust and shame. Jewel, Bashar, Hafiz, Alvi, Altaf Mahmood were beaten so badly that some of them had broken wrists, some had broken noses and others broken fingers; their clothes were soaked with blood. When they couldn't find freedom fighter Ulfat, they hung his father upside down from a fan and beat him; they did the same to freedom fighter Shapan's father. Rumi's father, brother, Shapan and Ulfat's father, uncles, Altaf Mahmud's brothers-in-law were released after 3-4 days. But even though they returned, they would never be normal again. The memories of their torture and abuse would never allow them to be normal. They kicked Sharif with their boots; for a long time after he returned, he felt as if he was wearing an iron cap. It took months for the marks from the whipping to fade. But more than the physical torture, it was the agony of the insult that hounded him. He couldn't live for long bearing the burden of that insult. On December 13, he passed away of heart failure, leaving everything behind.

How do I describe the terrorising memory of that day? Dhaka was embroiled in a terrible war; no one could understand what was happening amidst the curfews and the blockades. We didn't know yet that the plan of killing intellectuals was being put into action. Meanwhile, on the evening of the 14th, a few people died in a bomb attack in our neighbouring house. Some died, some were injured, and others, feeling scared, came to our house with the wounded, seeking refuge. Our house had been a shelter during the air-raid of the 1965 war; that's probably the reason everyone hurried to our place on that day. That was another dilemma. I had to arrange food and shelter for so many people, including the injured, children and infirm. Curfew, blockades, disconnected phone lines and the incessant sound of planes hovering around our heads -- I don't have the power to describe the terror of those memories. I am overwhelmed by the excruciating pain of those incidents till this date.

01. Answer the following questions :

3 × 5 = 30

- Why does the writer call the memories of 1971 horrific?
- What happened in the night of March 25?
- Why did they try to demolish the Shaheed Minar?

(d) Why does the writer say "I felt like a mother cat that carries her kittens in her mouth to one place to another, seeking a refuge"?

(e) What does the writer mean by "Habiya dojokh (the worst hell)"?

02. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :

1 × 5 = 05

(a) A terrible war was imposed the whole nation.

(b) People were being killed mercilesslynothing.

(c) They snatched so many lives.

(d) The writer wanted to die..... Anger and frustration.

(e) the 25th March night, the launched a brutal attack on us.

প্রথমে Q. 01-07 পর্যন্ত practice করে teacher কে দিয়ে দেখিয়ে নিন। Sample answer-গুলো পরবর্তি lecture sheet-এ দেয়া হবে।

03. Change the sentences as directed :

1 × 5 = 05

(a) How horrible the memories of 1971 were! (assertive)

(b) The brutal force did not spare anyone. (affirmative)

(c) The attack on the Bangladeshis was the worst in the history. (positive)

(d) They killed people inhumanly. (interrogative)

(e) The almighty creator will punish those oppressors till the judgment day. (optative)

04. Write the Bangla meaning of the words/ phrases :

1 × 5 = 05

Embroid, hound, hellish, entwine, coagulated

05. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words :

1 × 5 = 05

(a) How do I describe the terrorising memory of that day?

(b) We didn't know yet that the plan of killing intellectuals was being put into action.

(c) I felt like a mother cat.

(d) The writer experienced the whole nightmare afresh.

(e) People were not given the slightest look of kindness.

06. Change the voice of the following sentences :

1 × 5 = 05

(a) They took away everyone in the name of routine interrogation.

(b) Altaf Mahmood was beaten extremely badly.

(c) I would keep Rumi-Jami in one house for a couple of days.

(d) All the grown men from different neighbourhoods and homes were being listed.

(e) I was shocked.

07. Correct the following sentences :

1 × 5 = 05

(a) The writer had to watching the brutal killings.

(b) Her son had been losted in the war.

(c) Terror used to took away her sleep.

(d) People started leave their home.

(e) Still the memories haunts the writer.

35th BCS

Answer : Bangladesh is emerging to be a satellite possessing state. The name of the long desired and awaited satellite is Bangabandhu 1 which is going to be launched sooner. Necessary formalities in this regard have been effectuated quite successfully and appropriate places for the establishment and maintenance of this aspired technological item have been finalized. Thoughts and suggestions are being put into activation for the purpose of extracting the optimum number of benefits from the satellite. If effectuated successfully, this giant technological project will bring revolutionary accomplishment in the field of transmission in the country. Mitigating the existing demand of the country, the remaining coverage of the satellite is possible to be exported to some South Asian countries having no satellite in their grip. Plans are already being galvanized for introducing more satellites in the right of the state for the purpose of attaining huge financial benefit. Hence, one can only hope for the brilliant days for the motherland in the days to come.

34th BCS

Answer : Cultural diversity and multiculturalism are in no way the same thing. The former simply signifies the fact of having various cultural practices in practice for the people of the world. People with great thoughts and ideas opine that it has got a great many things to with biodiversity. It is regarded very imperative for the smooth and updated survival of the nations. However, in many cultures, there remain some very controversial phenomena which sometimes do not seem in any way moral from a humanitarian point of view. Therefore, the question of putting cultural diversity into practice worldwide cannot help remaining unsolved.

33rd BCS

Answer : For the poor, food is more important than fuel. But, with the use of food crops in making bio fuels, food price is increasing. Statistics say that, because of producing bio fuels from food crops, in the coming 4 years, the price of various food items will increase in myriad rates. Consequently, people will be dire victims of malnutrition. To put an end to this problem, huge food production should be prioritized and bio-fuel production from the nature needs to be executed under some rules and regulations.

32nd BCS

Answer : Friendship is the embodiment of the identical feelings between two persons. In fact, it gets its foundation on the combinations of some very aspired and sacred qualities of a pair of people. As a matter of fact, one can do miracles with the selfless motivation and inspiration of friends. A man can exchange many things which he cannot expose to his family members. But, choosing the appropriate friend must be the topmost priority for everyone.

31st BCS

Answer : Greenhouse crisis occurs due to the temperature of the world being blocked because of many manmade causes. Additionally, many sorts of pollutions are also responsible for making this ominous thin happen. Bangladesh has a lot to worry about as it is extremely over populated and filled with innumerable environmental anomalies. In fact, more people give rise to more emission of Greenhouse effects creating elements which is why, it is feared that the country may have to face severe music in the coming decades.

30th BCS

Answer : Superstitious beliefs prevail among humans since the inception of the being in the universe. The forms of these traditions change on the basis of time. All these doctrines put faith in supernatural phenomena and debase humanity as a whole. Though the intensity of the rituals relating to making the believed entities pleased by doing many illogical activities has lessened, people still nurture many insane superstitions.

29th BCS

Answer : Despite the fact that love holds a great domain in family life, it has little to do in the cases of other people. In fact, the doctrine of the cosmopolitan necessity of love has proved to be a flawed idea time and again as many nations have given it a try. But, how can one love someone without knowing and understanding him? Rather, what the world people need most is putting up with others in spite of all the differences. As a matter of fact, it's only the attribute of tolerance that is grossly required for making the world a better place.

28th BCS

Answer : It is a widely accepted fact that the population of a country must be in proportion to its area and the magnitude of its national wealth. A state with a bigger population and less resource can in no way go ahead with progress and prosperity. Rather, the people suffer innumerable ailments and anomalies. Therefore, a fair balance of population and standard is a must.

27th BCS

Answer : Letter writing is imperative for all sorts of people. It can never be replaced by any other facility because of its immense appeal. But, lucidity is a must in case of writing an ideal letter. It must have a very carefully chosen diction. A perfect letter is always expected to attract its readers and succeed in serving the purpose.

25th BCS

Answer : Insects and human have been living in this universe from time immemorial. But, the former have turned to be human's hostile counterparts with the passage of time. Experts say that humans themselves are responsible for being attacked by insects and germs in many hazardous ways. Even the radical transformations in agriculture give rise to the aggregating reproductions of the same kind of fatal insects.

24th BCS

Answer : As a matter of fact, education has always been molded as well as effectuated as per the needs and demands of every nation. It intrinsically corresponds to history and ventures for flourishing the basic aspects of human existence. It, furthermore, incorporates all of its focuses on making its recipients prepared enough to face the approaching world.

23rd BCS

Answer : People generally become engrossed with the prevailing issues of human existence and get entangled with the ominous things of life. Then, the resort to many sorts of doctrines and rituals to get the required salvations from the unendurable agonies. However, only the sense of belonging to humanity can give one the wholesome redemption which only comes from considering human beings as a total entity and loving everyone of it.

22nd BCS

Answer : Science has, in fact, accomplished and is performing unimaginably swift mutations in human life. People are simply spell bounded to see that they are quite outsmarted by the wonders of science. Actually, science has succeeded in introducing an all-compassing uniqueness in all the phenomena of human existence. People evidently understand that they can never out do science in the greater pursuit of knowledge. Therefore, they can't help agreeing to science and following it in their day to day amelioration.

21st BCS

Answer : University education is supposed to possess the simplest but the most majestic elements of human sophistication. It, in fact, provides human society with all the imperative entities for the desired flourishing. Coming in touch with the attainment of knowledge in the university, one can reach the ultimate veracity of life and its necessary verifications. As a matter of fact, university education bestows the capability to retain dignity as well as execute expectations on its disciples.

20th BCS

Answer : A unanimously acclaimed gentleman never hurts the feeling of others. He in no way makes the people around him feel awkward about his manners. While dealing with others, he remains expectedly composed with all of his temperaments. He gives vent to none of his personal indignations to anyone around him. Above all, he puts all out emphasis on the preservation of and homage to the honor of each and everyone in his companion.

18th BCS

Answer : The universally desired accomplishment of a university is to ensure that its learners are provided with the quality of being human in the appropriate sense. It should make people expert in respective field of knowledge as well as spontaneously aware of the fundamental feelings of humanity. Only for the immense expertise one possesses from a university, he cannot fight shy of the urgent entities of human dignity. In fact, in any way, one being trained from a university must turn to be of utmost welfare for human being in all aspects.

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Newest
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নামক বইটি পড়ে তার চেয়ে
বেশি ইংরেজি শিখেছি !
জনৈক ছাত্রের মন্তব্য।

SSC,
ভার্সিটি
ভর্তি,
HSC,
JOB, MBA,
BCS

প্রভৃতির জন্য এই বই !

Newest গ্রামার = পানি

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