

Saifur's BCS

৩৬তম লিখিত

- ☑ Reading Comprehension
- ☑ Translation Solution
- ☑ Essay : Information Technology and Bangladesh

মোঃ মাহফুজুর রহমান

SMS : 01613 43 20 65

English

BCS নিয়ে যে কোন পরামর্শ ও
অভিনন্দন দিয়ে **Comment/Like** করুন-
www.facebook.com/groups/saifurs.bcs.achievement

06

That children are especially vulnerable to adversities of all kinds including poverty of the family or the community is well-known. Even in a rich country like the United States, 22 percent of children under 18, more than one in five, live in poverty, estimates the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University's School of Public Health. Its research, not surprisingly, shows that poverty impedes "children's ability to learn and contribute to social, emotional, and behavioral problems" and "risks are greatest for children who experience poverty when they are young." China, on track to surpass the US as the largest economy in the world in a decade, is concerned about the price of economic development paid by children. The argument is that protecting and promoting children's well-being must figure prominently in poverty reduction efforts; otherwise, children end up being short-changed. The China Development Research Foundation (CDRF) teamed up with the Asian Regional Network for Early Childhood Development (ARNEC) to convene an international conference in Beijing last month, during October 21-24.

The theme was "Transforming Power of ECD for Equitable Development." CDRF is the research arm of the State Council of China (equivalent to the Cabinet of Ministers in Bangladesh). Among the invitees were early childhood development policymakers, practitioners, and activists from 33 countries. Bangladesh was represented by a strong delegation of 18 members led by the Minister of State for Women and Children Affairs Meher Afroze Chumki. The team included officials, members of the civil society and NGO representatives. This writer, as the chair of the Bangladesh ECD Network (BEN), had the privilege of attending the conference. The organizers of the conference lined up a bevy of Nobel Laureates in economics—James Heckman, Amartya Sen and Joseph Stiglitz— to make the case for attention to children in fighting poverty. These world renowned scholars joined the conference by video link-up.

Heckman, known for his advocacy for investment in young children, made the non-economist argument for soft skills (rather than just cognitive knowledge), attitudes and values that must be formed early for later success in life. "Efforts should focus on the first years for the greatest efficiency and effectiveness when the brain develops rapidly to build the foundation of cognitive and character skills necessary for success in school, health, career and life," asserted Heckman. "Protecting the rights of children and providing the essentials for their development must be part of the definition of poverty reduction," said Stiglitz, stressing the toll that inequality takes on society, especially on children. "Having succeeded in rapid economic growth and poverty reduction, China now faces the challenge of growing inequality, affecting large numbers of children," stated Stiglitz. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon, in his message to the conference, said, "China has achieved transformational results having reduced poverty on an unprecedented scale, and improved education, health, gender equality and women's empowerment." To secure and to take these gains further, rights and development of children have to be given priority, emphasised the Secretary-General. He noted the inclusion of this priority in the Sustainable Development Agenda (SDG 2030), particularly in Goal 4 on education and child development, proclaimed by world leaders at the UN in September.

Chinese speakers including Vice Premier Liu Yandong, proud of their economic success, pointed out that economic progress also imposed a toll on children. "As many as sixty million children have been left behind with their grandparents, deprived of parents' care and love, when the parents move to faraway cities seeking better earning opportunities," it was noted. Minister Meher Afroze in her plenary speech drew attention to the vulnerability of Bangladesh and other low income countries to climate change effects. "This vulnerability places their people including children in poverty and danger," said Ms Afroze. "In planning adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change, protecting children from hazards and creating the conditions for their development have to be given higher priority than given so far." Ms Afroze said that a comprehensive early childhood development policy was adopted in 2013 by Bangladesh. She noted, "But we face many obstacles in implementing the policy - constraints in resources, capacities, old habits in governance and management practices, which must be overcome." Jeffrey Sachs, the adviser to the UN Secretary-General on SDG, reminded the conference that the comprehensive and ambitious SDG 2030 agenda is achievable. "We now have to bring together technology, resources, partnerships, synergy and commitment within countries and across countries," Sachs said. "We have heard many times that investment in children is the best investment we can make. We must do it now." In Bangladesh, in spite of poverty and capacity constraints, remarkable progress has been made in achieving child development objectives in health and education set in the Millennium Development Goals for 2015. Now the SDG agenda for 2030 has to be elaborated for Bangladesh and pursued with vigour. We owe it to our children and ourselves, not to fail, and to rise up to this challenge.

Thematic Questions

01. Answer the questions below. Do not copy any sentence from the passage above. Write the answers in your own sentences having your own wording and phrasing.

- a. Why are children vulnerable to adversities?
- b. What does poverty do to children?
- c. How do children contribute to economy?
- d. Who is pioneering the welfare attempt for children?
- e. When should the children be taught of the soft skills?
- f. What did Heckman assert?
- g. What must poverty reduction include?
- h. How does economic progress leave a toll on children?
- i. How does climate change put children in danger?
- j. What kinds of obstacles do we face to implement the child development policy?

02. Write the meanings of the following five words used in the passage. The meanings are provided in the box below. There are more than five words in the box. Choose the appropriate meanings :

Vulnerable, unprecedented, pursue, plenary, constraint

aim, unguarded, confiner, meticulous, myriad, absolute, unique

03. Correct the following run-ons by using appropriate subordinates (Such as, though, although, since, till, until, unless, lest, while, in case, if, in order that, given, as if, as though)

- The young lady seems fairly normal in her dealings, she has some issues of predicament inside.
- The case of child abuse is seriously dealt with by the law enforcing agencies, this heinous taboo will not leave our society.
- They moved heaven and earth as a matter of fact, they could gain ground in the election.
- The man tried desperately to convince the shop keeper to minimize the prize, he was about to buy the new machine.
- The turmoil political atmosphere of the country, the investors from outside do not dare to input money here.

04. Use appropriate capitalization, punctuation, and quotation marks where required :

- Miss sumana sarker the senior merchandiser at fahim garments said to her subordinates, do not waste your time in idle gossip rather work more and earn more will you?
- on the cold morning of sunday 12th january 2016 doctor diego maria came to see the ailing girl.

05. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech :

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a).....	see	x
(b).....	ail	x
girl	x	(c)...
doctor	(d).....	x
(e)...	x	not

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

20

07. Translate the Passage into Bangla:

25

Trees give shade for the benefit of others, and while they themselves stand in the sun and endure the scorching heat, they produce the fruit of which others profit. The character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body if no use is made of it for the benefit of mankind? Sandalwood, the more it is rubbed, the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane, the more it is peeled and cut up into pieces, the more juice does it produce. The men who are noble at heart do not lose their qualities even in losing their lives. What matters whether men praise them or not? What difference does it make whether they die at this moment or whether lives are prolonged? Happen what may, those who tread in the right path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dog and crows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of others will assuredly dwell for ever in a world of bliss.

08. Translate the Passage into English:

বাংলাদেশের মতো স্বল্পোন্নত দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে শিল্পনীতির গুরুত্ব অত্যন্ত তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ। বিগত সব সরকারের আমলে শিল্পনীতি গতিশীল ও যুগোপযোগী করার প্রয়াস নেয়া হয়েছে, যার প্রতিফলন ঘটেছে আমাদের দেশের জাতীয় উৎপাদনে এ খাতের ক্রমবর্ধমান অবদানের মাধ্যমে। বেসরকারি খাতে ক্ষুদ্র, মাঝারি এবং বৃহৎ শিল্প উদ্যোক্তা সৃষ্টিতে শিল্পনীতি সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করে আসছে। বর্তমান বিশ্বায়নের তীব্র প্রতিযোগিতার মুখে আমাদের শিল্পনীতির পর্যালোচনা একান্ত অপরিহার্য। দেশের শিল্পায়নে সরকারের নীতি সহায়তায় বেসরকারি খাত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখছে। মুক্ত বাজার অর্থনীতি এবং বিশ্বায়নের প্রেক্ষাপটে বেসরকারি খাতের মাধ্যমে শিল্পায়নে সরকার নানাবিধ পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেছে। এ শিল্পনীতির অন্তর্নিহিত উদ্দেশ্য হল উৎপাদনশীল কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি করা, নারীদের শিল্পায়ন প্রক্রিয়ার মূলধারার সঙ্গে সম্পৃক্তকরণ এবং সর্বোপরি দারিদ্র্যবিমোচন।

শিল্পনীতির বাস্তবায়ন এবং কার্যকারিতা শুধু এ শিল্প মন্ত্রণালয়ের ওপর নির্ভর করে না। এ জন্য সমন্বিত উদ্যোগ এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট অন্যান্য মন্ত্রণালয় ও স্টেকহোল্ডারদের সঙ্গে পরামর্শ করে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ অব্যাহত রয়েছে। এ ক্ষেত্রে স্বল্পমেয়াদি, মধ্যমেয়াদি ও দীর্ঘমেয়াদি নানাবিধ কর্মসূচি গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। রাষ্ট্রীয় মালিকানা ৬টি শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান যেমন বাংলাদেশ বস্ত্রশিল্প কর্পোরেশন, বাংলাদেশ ইস্পাত ও প্রকৌশল কর্পোরেশন, বাংলাদেশ চিনি ও খাদ্যশিল্প কর্পোরেশন, বাংলাদেশ রসায়ন শিল্প কর্পোরেশন, বাংলাদেশ বনশিল্প উন্নয়ন কর্পোরেশন এবং বাংলাদেশ পাটকল শিল্প কর্পোরেশন আধুনিকায়ন ও উন্নয়নের মাধ্যমে লাভজনক প্রতিষ্ঠানে পরিণত করার কার্যক্রম ব্যবস্থা নেয়া হয়েছে। স্বল্প আয়ের জনগণের জীবনযাত্রার মানোন্নয়ন এবং নারী-পুরুষের বৈষম্য লাঘবে ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি শিল্পে ঋণ বিতরণ কার্যক্রম অব্যাহত আছে।

Some optional question patterns (09-15) on reading comprehension have also been introduced as questions may vary from passage to passage. Sample answers will be given in the upcoming lecture sheets.

09. Match the information in the boxes to make meaningful sentences.

- (a) Mostly children bear the brunt of
(b) Poverty reduction policy must include
(c) Early Childhood Development has been the core target of
(d) Many soft professional skills should
(e) It is believed that

- 1) Many vested quarters home and abroad.
2) Be cultivated among the children for later accomplishment.
3) Capitalization in children results in great achievement.
4) Penury oriented hardships.
5) The all-out attempts to improve children's monetary condition.

10. Re-write the following sentences in your own language :

- a. Protecting the rights of children and providing the essentials for their development must be part of the definition of poverty reduction.
b. This vulnerability places the people including children in poverty and danger.
c. We now have to bring together technology, resources, partnerships, synergy and commitment within countries and across countries.
d. We have heard many times that investment in children is the best investment we can make.
e. We owe it to our children and ourselves, not to fail, and to rise up to this challenge.

11. Write True/ False :

- a. Sometimes fiscal development make the children suffer too.
b. Children's rights can in no way be effectuated.
c. The definition of poverty can never be bereft of funding toward children.
d. Bangladesh has made a trifle progress in the field of child development.
e. Preliminary skills have to be exercised in children for their success in the days to come.

12. Write one antonym for each of the words :

Mitigation, ambitious, vigor, comprehensive, privilege

13. Complete the sentences meaningfully :

- Young children suffering from poverty have the
- Although Bangladesh goes through myriad sorts of constraints,.....
- Many parents cannot help
- Poverty reduction policies must emphasize.....
- Children should be helped to

14. Transform the following sentences as directed.

- Even in USA, children live in poverty. (negative)
- We have to rise up to face the challenge. (complex)
- Investment in children is the best investment. (Positive degree)
- When parents move to faraway cities for work, they leave their children in their grandparents' care. (simple)
- Promoting children's well-being must figure prominently in poverty reduction efforts. (negative)

15. Change the voice of the following sentences.

- Poverty impedes children's ability to learn.
- Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in child development.
- A comprehensive early childhood development policy was adopted in 2013 by Bangladesh.
- Protecting the rights of children must also be included in poverty reduction.
- Efforts should focus on the first years of the children.

১৬ বছরে
যা শিখতে
পারিনি,
Newest
গ্রামার =
পানি

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

Newest
গ্রামার =
পানি

S@ifur's

28th BCS

There is some truth in the common saying that while dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally attached to places. A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners. A cat does not seem to be capable of personal devotion, often shown by a dog. It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love.

সমাধান

১ম বাক্য

There is some truth in the common saying that while dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally attached to places.

বিশ্লেষণ

বাক্যটিকে ৩-টি ভাগে বিশ্লেষণ করে অনুবাদ করা যেতে পারে-

১ম ভাগ- There is some truth in the common saying that.....

এই ভাগটি কে আবার দুটি অংশে আলাদা করা যায়-

There is some truth- কিছুটা সত্যতা রয়েছে

in the common saying- প্রবাদটিতে

that- (প্রবাদটি হলো)

∴ ১ম ভাগের অনুবাদ- প্রবাদটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্য রয়েছে.....

২য় ভাগ- while (পক্ষান্তরে)

dogs become attached to persons,..... কুকুর মানুষের ভক্ত হয়

৩য় ভাগ- cats are generally attached to places.- বিড়াল সাধারণভাবে স্থানের প্রতি অনুরক্ত হয়

∴ ১ম বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

কুকুর প্রভুভক্ত; পক্ষান্তরে বিড়াল সাধারণত স্থানাসক্ত-এ প্রবাদটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্য রয়েছে।

২য় বাক্য

A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners.

বিশ্লেষণ

বাক্যটিকে প্রধান দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করা যাক-

১ম ভাগ- A dog will follow his master anywhere, but a cat keeps to the house it is used to live

এই ভাগটিকে তিনটি অংশে আলাদা করা যায়-

A dog will follow his master anywhere..... কুকুর যেকোন স্থানে তার প্রভুর সাথে চলে যাবে

but a cat keeps to the house - কিন্তু বিড়াল অনড় থাকবে

(where) it is used to live....- যেখানে সে আগে থেকে থাকত

∴ ১ম ভাগের অনুবাদ- কুকুর তার প্রভুর সাথে যেকোন স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল কিন্তু যেখানে থাকত সেখানেই রয়ে যাবে

২য় ভাগ- and even when the house changes hands, the cat will remain there so long as it is kindly treated by the new owners

এই ভাগটিকে আবার কয়েকটি অংশে আলাদা করা যায়-

even when the house changes hands,... - এমনকি বাড়িটার যদি মালিক বদলও হয়

the cat will remain there - (তবে) বিড়াল সেখানে থাকবে

so long as - যতদিন পর্যন্ত

it is kindly treated by the new owners.... -এটি নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে

∴ ২য় ভাগের অনুবাদ- এমনকি বাড়িটার যদি মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে

∴ ২য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

কুকুর প্রভুর সাথে অন্য স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল আগের স্থানেই রয়ে যায়; এমনকি বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে

৩য় বাক্য

A cat does not seem to be capable of personal devotion, often shown by a dog.

বিশ্লেষণ

এই বাক্যটিকে কয়েকটি অংশে আলাদা করা যাক-

A cat does not seem to be capable ... -বিড়ালকে সমর্থ মনে হয় না

of personal devotion... - ব্যক্তি আনুগত্যে

(which is) often shown by a dog- (যা) কুকুর দেখায়

∴ ৩য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো- বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ।

৪র্থ বাক্য

It thinks most for its own comfort and it loves us only cupboard love.

বিশ্লেষণ

বাক্যটিকে প্রধান দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করা যাক-

১ম ভাগ- It thinks most for its own comfort.... - এটি (বিড়াল) নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশী চিন্তা করে

২য় ভাগ- and it loves us only cupboard love (স্বার্থপূর্ণ ভালবাসা).... -এবং আমাদেরকে শুধু স্বার্থের জন্য ভালবাসে

∴ ৪র্থ বাক্যটির পূর্ণ বাংলা অনুবাদ হলো-

বিড়াল নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশী ভাবনা-চিন্তা করে আর কেবলই স্বার্থের জন্য আমাদেরকে ভালবাসে

এবার পুরো passage একত্রে সাজালে নিম্নরূপ পাওয়া যায় -

কুকুর প্রভুভক্ত; পক্ষান্তরে বিড়াল সাধারণত স্থানাসক্ত-এ প্রবাদটির মধ্যে কিছুটা সত্যতা রয়েছে। কুকুর প্রভুর সাথে অন্য স্থানে চলে গেলেও বিড়াল আগের স্থানেই রয়ে যায়; এমনকি বাড়ির মালিক বদল হলেও যতদিন নতুন মালিকের সদয় আচরণ পাবে ততদিন পর্যন্ত বিড়াল ঐ বাড়িতেই থাকবে। বিড়াল কুকুরের মতো ব্যক্তি আনুগত্য দেখাতে অসমর্থ। বিড়াল নিজের আরাম-আয়েশ নিয়ে বেশী ভাবনা-চিন্তা করে আর কেবলই স্বার্থের জন্য আমাদেরকে ভালবাসে।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক Assistant Director পদে নিয়োগ পরীক্ষার প্রশ্ন ও সমাধান (জুলাই, ২০১১)

Translate the following passage into Bengali :

- D. For them to do so effectively, supportive economic policies and infrastructure must be put in place.
E. It may be mentioned that the key actor in the future economic development of country will be the business community since they are the primary drivers of the private economy.

SOLVE

D. For them to do so effectively, supportive economic policies and infrastructure.

তাদের জন্য করতে এরূপ কার্যকরীভাবে অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো

must be put in place

অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে।

Serial অনুবাদ তাদের পক্ষে এরূপ করতে কার্যকরীভাবে অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে।

সাবলীল অনুবাদ অনুকূল অর্থনৈতিক নীতিমালা এবং অবকাঠামো অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে তাদের পক্ষে কার্যকরীভাবে এরূপ করতে।

E. It may be mentioned that the key actor in the future economic development of country

এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে যে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী ভবিষ্যত অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে দেশের

will be the business community since they are the primary drivers of the private economy.

হবে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায় যেহেতু তারা হলো প্রধান চালিকাশক্তি দেশের ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির

Serial অনুবাদ এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে যে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালনকারী হবে দেশের ভবিষ্যত অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে ব্যবসায়িক

সম্প্রদায়, যেহেতু তারা হলো মূল চালিকা-শক্তি ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির।

সাবলীল অনুবাদ যেহেতু তারা হলো ব্যক্তিক অর্থনীতির মূল চালিকাশক্তি, দেশের ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে প্রধান ভূমিকা

পালনকারী হবে ব্যবসায়িক সম্প্রদায় - এটা উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে।

27th BCS

আমাদের জীবনে আমরা অনেক জিনিসকেই সঠিক এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে পরিত্যাগ করি। কখনো কখনো আমরা কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে কোন কাজ শুরু করি। কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয় এবং আমরা সে অবস্থাতেই তা পরিত্যাগ করি। মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদেরকে এই শিক্ষাই দেয় যে, পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলতে কোনো কিছুই নেই। নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন যে, অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই। এটা সত্য যে, এমনকি যে কাজকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পন্ন করা যায়।

সমাধান

১ম বাক্য

প্যারার প্রথম বাক্যটি পড়া যাক- “আমাদের জীবনে আমরা অনেক জিনিসকেই কঠিন এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে পরিত্যাগ করি”।
প্রথমেই খুঁজে বের করতে হবে বাক্যটির verb কোনটি? - এই বাক্যটির verb হলো ‘পরিত্যাগ করি (abandon/leave)’।
এখন subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন করি ‘কে পরিত্যাগ করে?’ উত্তর- ‘আমরা (we)’।

এখন subject এবং verb পাশাপাশি বসালে পাই- আমরা পরিত্যাগ করি- we abandon
এখনও বাক্যটি শেষ হয়নি। এবার প্রশ্ন হলো- কি পরিত্যাগ করি? উত্তর- ‘অনেক জিনিসকেই (so many things)’

এখন subject, verb এবং object-কে পাশাপাশি বসালে পাই-

আমরা + পরিত্যাগ করি + অনেক জিনিসকেই- we abandon so many things

এখন প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কিভাবে ত্যাগ করি?’ উত্তর- ‘কঠিন এবং অসম্ভব মনে করে (treating them as difficult and impossible)’

∴ ১ম বাক্যটির পূর্ণ translation হলো :

In life we abandon so many things treating them as difficult and impossible.

২য় বাক্য

প্যারার ২য় বাক্য পড়া যাক- “কখনও কখনও আমরা কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে কোন কাজ শুরু করি”।

বাক্যটির verb খুঁজে বের করা যাক। বাক্যটির verb হলো ‘শুরু করি (start doing)’। এবার subject খুঁজে বের করি।

প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কে শুরু করে?’ উত্তর- আমরা (we)। এখন প্রশ্ন হচ্ছে- ‘আমরা কি শুরু করি?’- উত্তর- ‘কোন কাজ’ (any job/ a job)

এখন subject, verb এবং object-কে পাশাপাশি বসালে পাই-

আমরা + শুরু করি + কোন কাজ - we start doing a job

বাক্যটি তখনও শেষ হয়নি। আরও প্রশ্ন বাকী আছে। প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কি ভাবে শুরু করি?’ উত্তর- কিছুটা সাহস প্রদর্শন করে (courageously)

∴ ২য় বাক্যটির পূর্ণ translation হলো :

Sometimes we start doing a job courageously.

৩য় বাক্য

প্যারার ৩য় বাক্যটি পড়া যাক- “কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয় এবং আমরা সে অবস্থাতেই তা পরিত্যাগ করি”।
বাক্যটিকে প্রথমে দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করে ফেলি :

১ম ভাগ- কিন্তু সামান্যতম অসুবিধা আমাদের স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয়.....

এখন বাক্যটির verb খুঁজে বের করি। বাক্যটির verb হলো- ‘স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য আনা (unnerve)’। এবার verb-টির subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন হলো- ‘কে স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয়?’ উত্তর- ‘সামান্যতম অসুবিধা (trivial obstacles)’। এবার প্রশ্ন হলো- কাকে ‘স্নায়ু দৌর্বল্য এনে দেয়?’ উত্তর- ‘আমাদেরকে (us)’।

∴ ৩য় বাক্যটির প্রথম ভাগের translation হলো : But trivial obstacles unnerve us

বাক্যের ২য় ভাগ - এবং আমরা সে অবস্থাতেই তা পরিত্যাগ করি।

এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো- 'পরিত্যাগ করি (leave/quit)'। এবার subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন হলো- 'কে পরিত্যাগ করে?'। উত্তর- আমরা (we) প্রশ্ন হলো- 'কি পরিত্যাগ করি?' উত্তর- 'তা (it)'। শেষ প্রশ্ন হলো- 'কিভাবে পরিত্যাগ করি?' উত্তর- 'সে অবস্থাতেই' অর্থাৎ 'তৎক্ষণিকভাবে (instantly)'

∴ ৩য় বাক্যটির ২য় অংশের translation হলো : and we quit it instantly.

∴ ৩য় বাক্যের সম্পূর্ণ translation হলো :

But trivial obstacles unnerve us and we quit it instantly.

৪র্থ বাক্য

প্যারার ৪র্থ বাক্যটি পড়া যাক- "মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদের এই শিক্ষাই দেয় যে, পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলতে কিছুই নেই"।
বাক্যটি দুটি অংশে ভাগ করে ফেলি -

১ম অংশ- মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী আমাদের এই শিক্ষাই দেয়.....

তখন এর verb খুঁজে নেই। এখানে verb টি হলো- 'শিক্ষা দেয় (teach)'। এবার subject খুঁজি। প্রশ্ন হলো- 'কে শিক্ষা দেয়?'

উত্তর- 'মহাপুরুষদের জীবনী (lives of the great people)'। এবার প্রশ্ন করি- 'কাকে শিক্ষা দেয়?' উত্তর- আমাদেরকে (us).

∴ ১ম অংশের ইংরেজি হল - Lives of the great people teach us

২য় অংশ - যে পৃথিবীতে অসম্ভব বলে কিছু নেই।

অসম্ভব বলে কিছু নেই (nothing is impossible)। প্রশ্ন হলো - 'কোথায়?' উত্তর - 'পৃথিবীতে (in the world)'

∴ ২য় অংশের ইংরেজি হল - that nothing is impossible in the world.

∴ ৪র্থ বাক্যের পূর্ণাঙ্গ translation হলো -

Lives of the great people teach us that nothing is impossible in the world.

৫ম বাক্য

এখন প্যারার ৫ম বাক্যটি পড়া যাক - "নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন যে, অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই"।

বাক্যটির ১ম অংশ- নেপোলিয়ন এমন কথাও বলেছেন

এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো- 'এমন কথাও বলেছেন (has even said)'। প্রশ্ন হলো - 'কে বলেছেন?' উত্তর - নেপোলিয়ন (Napoleon)

∴ ১ম অংশের translation হলো - Napoleon has even said

বাক্যের ২য় অংশ- যে অসম্ভব শব্দটি তাঁর অভিধানে নেই।

এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো নেই (is not present)। প্রশ্ন হলো- 'কি নেই?' উত্তর - 'অসম্ভব শব্দটি (the word 'impossible'/'impossible)'

এবার প্রশ্ন করি - কোথায় নেই? উত্তর - 'তাঁর অভিধানে (in his dictionary)'

∴ ২য় অংশের ইংরেজি হলো - that the word 'impossible' is not present in his dictionary.

∴ ৫ম বাক্যের translation হলো -

Napoleon has even said that the word 'impossible' is not present in his dictionary'.

৬ষ্ঠ বাক্য

প্যারার ৬ষ্ঠ বাক্যটি পড়া যাক – “এটা সত্য যে, এমনকি যে কাজকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পন্ন করা যায়”।

বাক্যটিকে দু'টি অংশে ভাগ করে নেই।

১ম অংশ- এটা সত্য যে – it is true that

২য় অংশ – এমনকি যে কাজটিকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে তা দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা সম্পন্ন করা যায়।

এখন, বাক্যটির verb খুঁজে বের করা যাক। এক্ষেত্রে verb হলো – ‘সম্পন্ন করা যায় (can be done/can be completed)’। এবার প্রশ্ন করি- ‘কি সম্পন্ন করা যায়?’ উত্তর – ‘যে কাজটিকে আপাতভাবে অসম্ভব বলে মনে হচ্ছে (the job apparently seeming impossible)’

এখন, প্রশ্ন করি- ‘কিভাবে সম্পন্ন করা যায়?’ উত্তর হলো – ‘দৃঢ় ও আন্তরিক প্রত্যয় দ্বারা (with firm and cordial commitment)’

∴ ৬ষ্ঠ বাক্যটির translation হলো –

It is true that the job apparently seeming impossible can be completed with firm cordial commitment.

এবার পুরো passage একত্রে সাজালে নিম্নরূপ পাওয়া যায়–

In life we abandon so many things treating them as difficult and impossible. Sometimes we start doing a job courageously. But trivial obstacles unnerve us and we quit it instantly. Lives of the great people teach us nothing is impossible in the world. Napoleon has even said that the word ‘impossible’ is not present in his dictionary’. It is true that the job apparently seeming impossible can be completed with firm cordial commitment.

Student Work

Essay- Information Technology and Bangladesh

Information Technology and Bangladesh

Information Technologies have *generated* (যটানো) profound changes in human society. The invention of the telegraph in the early 19th century started the modern Information & Communication Technology (ICT). By the 21st Century we *witness* (প্রত্যক্ষ করা) a dramatic *new wave* (নতুন আন্দোলন) of ICT, leading to massive socio-economic changes. Now-a-days information technology is the key to all communications. World has become the Global village by the *blessings* (আশীর্বাদ) of the information technology. The information technology has become the controlling *mechanism* (কার্যসাহন পদ্ধতি) in present world.

Bangladesh has placed poverty *alleviation* (উপশম) on the top of its development *agenda* (আলোচ্যসূচী). It is here that ICT has a critical role to play. It is for developing countries and especially the least developed among them to *seize* (লুফে নেওয়া) the opportunity and *adopt* (গ্রহণ করা) ICT as a priority tool to fight hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy, discrimination against women, children, aged and disabled. The need to invest in ICT *infrastructure* (অবকাঠামো) and especially ICT human resources is *paramount* (সর্বোচ্চ).

The ICT sector of Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing sectors of its economy. ICT has been declared as the *thrust* (বেগে ঠেলা) sector by the Government. A *comprehensive* (সমন্বিত) ICT Policy has been formulated and a National ICT Task Force, headed by the Honorable Prime Minister, has been formed. The Government organization *entrusted* (বিশ্বস্ত) for the development and promotion of the ICT sector is the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology. Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC), the *apex* (সর্বোচ্চ) body for promotion of all kinds of ICT activities in the country, works under the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology.

For the development of ICT sector within the *framework* (নির্মাণ কাঠামো) of overall national development, the Government has approved the National ICT Policy in October 2002. The Vision of this Policy aims at building an ICT-driven nation *comprising of* (অন্তর্ভুক্ত) knowledge-based society by the year 2006. In view of this, a country-wide ICT-infrastructure will be developed to ensure access to information by every citizen to facilitate empowerment of people and enhance democratic values and norms for *sustainable* (টেকসই) economic development by using the infrastructure for human resources development, governance, e-commerce, banking, public utility services and all sorts of on-line ICT-enabled services. A comprehensive Action Plan "Roadmap for ICT Development" and Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) based on the ICT Policy, 2002, Kualalampur and Hyderabad declaration and the Millennium Development Goals is under preparation.

To help the ICT sector flourish in the country, there is a need for an effective legal framework. Timely and suitable legal reforms can create an ICT-friendly legal environment. Such an environment will help this sector grow by attracting investment. In order to create such a legal environment, the amendment of the Copyright Act 2000 incorporating issues related to ICT is in the process of finalization. Bangladesh is presently *signatory* (চুক্তিপত্রের স্বাক্ষর দাতা) to two important international copyright agreement and is presently working for upgrading the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Law in light of the changing needs.

To create a smooth environment for e-Commerce and to *safeguard* (রক্ষাকবচ) the dealings over the net and to check the threat to computer communication, the government has *drafted* (খসড়া করা) the ICT law and is in the process of enactment by the Parliament. The Information Technology (Electronic Transaction) Act will provide a legal framework that recognises digital signatures and other electronic documents and have enough provisions to check cyber crimes, which are not covered by any existing law of the land. The draft has been made based on the Model Law on E-commerce framed in 1996 by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNICITRAL).

The government is considering aggressively to move into e-governance for providing all needed information to citizens and for efficient and transparent services and to create an information environment and enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, dynamism in public agencies and to ensure their accountability. Transformation to e-Government is only possible with the right governance structure, together with the political will to drive change across the whole of government services *encompassing* (আবৃত্ত করে) such vital sectors as Human Services, Justice & Public Safety, Revenue, Defense, Education, Transport & Motor Vehicles, Regulation & Democracy, Procurement and Postal.

Implementation (বাস্তবায়ন) of the decision of the Honorable Prime Minister's Task Force on ICT to place all forms (required by various agencies) and recruitment notice in the web is being implemented. Some of the government agencies have already launched their websites. The official website of the Government of Bangladesh, currently contains links to President's Office, Prime Minister's Office, 8 ministries and 59 agencies. Some of these contain important documents like Budget, Census Data, Customs and Income Tax regulations, etc. Almost all Ministries are currently using e-mail facilities.

Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology has prepared a project "Electronic Governance in Bangladesh : Development of Government Administration Information System" for establishing e-Governance system in 38 Ministries and Divisions. Major activities under this project are:

- (a) Each Ministry will be provided with server, PCs, Gateway, Laser printer Scanner and other accessories.
- (b) Each ministry will be provided with broadband internet connectivity. A central pool of ICT Professionals will be created including system Manager, System Analyst, Programmer, web-page designer, hardware engineer, network engineer.
- (c) Initially, a LAN will be established in each ministry. In addition, all administrative activities of the ministry such as payroll, inventory will be computerized through databases. All ministries databases will be linked and shared with adequate protection. Timely update of web- site will be ensured.

Another 890 million Taka Project entitled "Support to ICT Task Force" primarily for introducing e-Governance is being implemented by the Planning Commission under the Ministry of Planning. Initially 6 Divisional HQ, PM Office and some key ministries e.g. Health, Home Affairs, Land, Information, Labour, Expatriate Welfare, Foreign Affairs and Planning have been chosen to implement some basic electronic services (i.e. e-mail, File Tracking, Document Sharing, Internet access) to visualize the part of a whole picture of e-government. The purpose of this project is to establish a communication network, which will be highly efficient, reliable and fully secured.

The telecom sector has been liberalized for private investment in early 90s, resulting in appreciable rise in mobile telephone sets in the country. At present the total number of telephone lines is 0.92 million and the number of cellular phones offered by 4 private operators is about 2 million. The teledensity is about 2%. It is targeted to increase teledensity to 3.3 % by 2005. The following table shows the status as of December 2002: All analog exchanges at 64 District HQ under Bangladesh Telephone & Telegraph Board (BTTB) have been converted to digital by December 2002. A National Digital Data Network (DDN) has been implemented by BTTB, which will integrate the whole country under a single digital network for voice and data communications. All Upa-Zillas (Sub District) analog telephone exchanges will come under digital exchange within December 2005. As per the National Telecom Policy, 1998, the telecom sector (fixed line, mobile and the internet) is liberalized for private investment. Following the nation Telecom. Policy, the Bangladesh Telecom Act 2001 was enacted. In order to separate the commercial operations of BTTB from its regulatory functions in phases, a separate Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has been established in January 2002. Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) has been opened to private sector operator. VSAT license/connection fees and overseas/long distance call charges have been substantially reduced.

1800 KM long optic fiber network under Bangladesh Railway is being utilized by the private Cellular Phone Operator. Fiber optic links have already been established in most cities of the country (50 out of 64 districts) areas by Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTTB). BTTB has taken up a project to connect Bangladesh with the Information Superhighway through submarine fiber-optic cable project SEA-WE-MEA4 with a landing site at Cox's Bazar. The facility is to be operational by June 2005. Based on this it is expected that the nationwide Internet backbone will be established.

The number of computers in the country is about 0.5 million with about 0.1 million Internet users. Due to de-regulation of Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) policy by the government in February 2000, the number of ISPs has grown to 195 with individual bandwidth ranging from 64 kbps to 2 Mbps, offering Broadband Internet services through DSL/HDSL modems. All 64 districts and 35% of upazillas of Bangladesh has been brought under Internet coverage by BTTB through dial-up connections.

Bangladesh has a large unutilized and unemployed youth force. We can take advantage of this immense manpower by providing them appropriate education and training in ICT, particularly in software and ICT related services. It should be emphasized at this point that a vibrant and quality local software industry is a prerequisite for deriving any substantial success in software export. For this, the use and application of ICT for local market, especially governance, has to be promoted. As a fiscal measure to achieve this, the government has exempted the Custom duties and VAT on computer hardware, software and accessories. At present, some 83 firms in this sector are developing software and exporting software products from Bangladesh. There is a good opportunity for local ICT companies to enter into joint venture agreements with foreign companies. To promote software export a ICT Business Promotion Council has been set up under the Ministry of Commerce and a Business Promotion Office has been set up by Export Promotion Bureau at Silicon Valley, USA.

In order to encourage startup companies in software/ITES development and export, the government has set up an ICT Incubation Centre at a rented space of 68,000 sq. ft. in the heart of Dhaka City. At present, about 48 IT/software related companies have set up operations in this facility. The facility has been provided with 24-hour power supply and internet gateway facility from the Development of Infrastructure for IT Applications Project of BCC. ICT service industry which have bright prospect in Bangladesh includes data entry/data transcription services (voice, video), cyber-cafe, cyber kiosks, public call-centre (PCOs), telemedicine, electronic-mail centers, web-site design and maintenance, e-commerce and other web-based applications, electronic-journalism, Tele-banking, e-banking, etc.

A High Tech Park with all modern infra-structural facilities is being planned at Kaliakoir near Dhaka with an area of 231.685 acres of land at a cost of 2,522.5 million Taka (43.5 million USD), which will house software and ICT-enabled service industries, electronics and PCB related equipment and products, telecommunications, hardware assembly/component/VLSI design (possibly manufacture also), optoelectronic equipment, biotechnology and related linkage industries, including a hi-tech University to provide technical support and for conducting R&D at the park facilities.

Computer courses are taught in the secondary and higher secondary school level as optional subjects and it is declared by the Prime Minister to be made compulsory from 2005 in WISIS 2003 in Geneva. At present there are 13275 Secondary, 1558 Higher Secondary, 3287 Junior Schools and 5626 Secondary, 1105 Higher Secondary Madras as in Bangladesh. All schools and madras as are to be brought under computer courses. Towards this end, Bangladesh Computer Council has taken steps to distribute computers and accessories to secondary schools, including training of teachers of these schools under the project " Assistance to Secondary Schools for Introducing Computer Courses".

- ⇒ At the present time 21 public universities, 52 private universities, 31 colleges under the National University and a number of foreign affiliated universities/institutes are offering computer science courses, producing about 5000 computer science graduates per year.
- ⇒ In order to introduce computer courses in all secondary schools, a large number of computer teachers/instructor will be needed. To address the problem of shortage of IT instructors a program/project has been taken by the Government to conduct 1-year Post Graduate Diploma in Computer in 7 public universities.
- ⇒ Under the project "Conducting Standard Training Course at Divisional Headquarters", Bangladesh Computer Council has set up ICT training centers at all the six Divisional Headquarters. A plan is under consideration to extend this facility to the 15 remaining Greater Districts of the country.
- ⇒ The government is actively considering the implementation of a project" Computer, Training & Internet Facilities for Rural Secondary & Higher Secondary Institutions in Bangladesh under which 10,000 (Ten thousand) selected institutions will be provided Computer set (2 x Computer, 1 x Printer, 1 x UPS, 1 x Voltage Stabilizer along with Software & other accessories), a Telephone and Internet connection facility.

In the recent time there is a large increase in the demand of skilled ICT professionals in Bangladesh as well as in the developed countries of the world. In the light of this, the Government has taken various steps for Human Resource Development in the ICT sector. As a part of it, the government, vis-à-vis the Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology, in cooperation with the public/private sector, has taken program to produce quality professionals and skilled manpower in ICT to ensure the success of the software and IT Enabled Services (ITES) industries. National ICT Task Force decided to introduce ICT Internship Award Programme in the country. Under this program, graduates/fresh graduates/post graduates in ICT subjects will be imparted training for 6-months as internees in different IT organizations/companies for acquiring practical experience and hands on training. The objective of the program is to impart basic training for skill development in ICT after completion of institutional education at the graduate/post Graduate levels, to increase employment opportunities and for the development of large number of programmers for the local software industries and export.

We live in an *asymmetric* (অপ্রতীকম) world marked by wealth and poverty. The digital divide has widened the development gap. However, we have now *devised* (উদ্ভাবন করা) a technology that can overcome these differences and lead to a global society with minimum poverty and maximum equity. Bangladesh must, indeed, *resolutely* (দৃঢ়তার সাথে) commit itself to build the Information Society and implement her Plan of Action.

Sample Answer of Reading Comprehension (Lecture- 05)

01

- (a) **Ans :** Export diversification is necessary for many good reasons. Firstly, it boosts the economy of the country. Secondly, many job opportunities are created with the help of export diversification. Above all, it contributes greatly to the total business manifestation of the country around the world.
- (b) **Ans :** Export diversification helps the economy of Bangladesh by expanding her prospects in the business world. It makes Bangladesh an industrial country. It also transforms Bangladesh to one of the highly valued exporters in the world.
- (c) **Ans :** The relation between export diversification and tariff is quite antagonistic. If tariff is high, export diversification is under threat. On the other hand, export diversification can boom smoothly if tariff is under control.
- (d) **Ans :** Many LDC's face several constraints in the way to export diversification. They can be lack of skilled labor force, weak infrastructural facilities, undeveloped roads and other transport facilities, ineffective law and order agencies, tight shipment schedule and so on.
- (e) **Ans :** Mere reduction of tariff cannot make a remarkable difference because of many other crucial factors. Export policy and supporting issues play a more imperative role in case of export diversification. So, only tariff reduction does not have much to do with the total flourishing of the phenomenon.
- (f) **Ans :** Export diversification can help create more job opportunities by expanding the possibility of more industrial development and spread out. With the help of export diversification, more and more industries will come into reality giving a rise to the demand of employing more people in multi sectors.
- (g) **Ans :** Education and skill are important in industrial policy with a view to ensuring the production of standard commodities. If appropriately educated and duly skilled, people of an industry can come up with the best sorts of production which help the export diversification as well as the economy go ahead hilariously.
- (h) **Ans :** Many countries cannot take the advantages of GSP because of their limited range of production and industrial expansion.
- (i) **Ans :** As a matter of fact, industrially big guns with a gigantic range of production and strong industrial hold become the main beneficiaries of export incentives.
- (j) **Ans :** By structural bottlenecks, the author means the congestions prevailing in the total infrastructure of the country. In fact, there remain many kinds of problems in the existing phenomena of the state that ultimately stand in the way of comprehensive economic development.

02

Facilitate = ease

Diversification = heterogeneity

Nadir = bottom

Incentive = impetus

Overlook = ignore

03

- Though they played hard, they lost the game.
- Many people with the least qualities occupy various important places of administration though many rightly educated youths move hopelessly without any job.
- Since the village was hit by a devastating flood, the inhabitants had to go through a very tough time.
- They behaved as if I had made a gross mistake.
- I took a map with me in case I lost the way to my desired destination.

04

- For the purpose of excelling in English, Mr. John got himself admitted into Khan's, a training institute in Kolkata India.
- She has a two- year-old baby, a tin-shed house and a small piece of land which she got from her husband, late professor Kamal Ahmed.

05

(a) empty, (b) duel, (c) occupancy, (d) politicize, (e) husband

-: Optional Questions :-

09

(a) False, (b) False, (c) True, (d) False, (e) True

10

Sustain = fail

Susceptible = strong

Acute = normal

Seamless = identical

Impediment = cooperation

11

- (a) Extensive tariff liberalization, for the purpose of activating export diversification, has been attempted lately.
- (b) Many developing countries cannot cope with the export attempt because of multiple existing constraints.
- (c) Education and skill should also be incorporated with a view to effectuating successful export diversification.
- (d) Dominant sectors are generally entitled to having the major benefit of tariff reduction and export diversification.
- (e) Only tariff reduction can do little if other constraints are not got rid of.

Grammar

12

- (a) to, (b) at, (c) to, (d) on, (e) out

13

- Raise (noun) = raise
 Necessary (verb) = necessitate
 Sustain (noun) = sustenance
 Play (adverb) = playfully
 Effect (verb) = effectuate

14

- (a) phenomena, (b) defied, (c) effectuation, (d) experienced, (e) attempt

15

- (a) The importance of tariff liberalization must be valued.
- (b) Reducing political uncertainties is not unimportant at all.
- (c) The export sector which is dominant grabs the lion's share.
- (d) What a question this situation also raises!
- (e) Does comparative advantage necessarily translate into competitive advantage?

16

- (a) Noun Phrase
- (b) Adverb Phrase
- (c) Noun Phrase
- (d) Adjective Phrase
- (e) Prepositional Phrase

17

- (a) Adjective, (b) Noun, (c) Verb, (d) Verb, (e) verb