

Teacher's Discussion

Review of previous Classes

01. Make a summary of the following passage :

Sometimes a man has something to say and is known never to speak unless he ^{has to, is} ~~is~~ sure to be listened to, especially in a deliberative assembly or wherever there is business to be done, while no one pays attention to the man of mere words. Try to have an idea, if you cannot find one - ideas are not by any means common-ideas have two or three relevant facts. You may tell me that sometimes a man is forced to speak, then there is nothing to be said. This does not often happen, because if you think a little before you rise, you will almost always find something relevant to the matter in hand, even if the occasion is a purely ornamental one. There is a well-known speech of Cicero in which he had to present a legal case on behalf of a poet. He evidently knew that the legal case was weak, so he passed quickly and lightly over it, but made a graceful and eloquent speech upon poetry in general. The theme was not very new then, is still less new now, but the speech was so polished in its language that it can still be read with pleasure. So when you have to propose the health of some one of whose personal merits you know nothing, you may say something about the importance of his office if he is a high civil servant or a mayor, of the services rendered by his profession if he is a surgeon. If you can find nothing at all to say, don't say it. Your silence will not harm you in the long run.

02. Translate the Passage into English :

গত দশকে বাংলাদেশ দ্রুত মানবজাতির উন্নয়নের জন্য উল্লেখযোগ্য ১৮টি দেশের মধ্যে অন্যতম একটি দেশ হিসাবে চিহ্নিত হয়েছে। গত দশ বছরে বাংলাদেশ মানবজাতির প্রধান উন্নয়ন সূচকগুলোতে উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি অর্জন করেছে। যদিও বাংলাদেশ দারিদ্র বিমোচনের জন্য উল্লেখযোগ্য পদক্ষেপ নিয়েছে তথাপিও আকস্মিক প্রাকৃতিক এবং মানবসৃষ্ট দুর্যোগ বিশ্বায়নের অনিশ্চিত প্রভাব এবং প্রতিযোগিতাপূর্ণ আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্যিক পরিবেশ দ্রুত উন্নয়নকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করতে পারে। শহরের ক্রমবর্ধমান দারিদ্রতা, ভালো কাজের অভাব এবং শহরে এলাকায় অপরিষ্কার বাসস্থানের সমস্যাগুলো নজর দেয়া খুবই জরুরী যদি দারিদ্র বিবোচন একই ভাবে চলিয়ে যেতে হয়। জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে অপেক্ষাকৃত খারাপ হওয়া পরিবেশগত চাপ সহজে পরিস্থিতি আরও জটিল করে তুলতে পারে যদি আন্তর্জাতিক এবং জাতীয় পর্যায়ে সমস্যার সমাধান যোগ্য পদক্ষেপ না নেয়া হয়। তাই গত দশকের অর্জন ধরে রাখা এবং মিলেনিয়াম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের সঠিক পথে থাকার জন্য বাংলাদেশ উল্লেখযোগ্য হুমকির সম্মুখীন হতে পারে।

03. Translate the Passage into Bangla :

Diamond itself is the only material hard enough to cut and polish diamonds though recently, high-intensity light beams called lasers have been developed which can bore holes in them. It may be necessary to split or cleave the large stones before they are cut and polished. Every diamond has a natural line of cleavage, along which it may be split by a sharp blow with a cutting edge.

Teacher's Discussion

Letter to the Editor (LTE)

- Q. The following article titled "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers" was published in "The Independent" on 28 May 2015. Read the following article and write a letter to the Editor of "The Independent" expressing your opinion on "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers" and send it to Beximco Media Complex, 149-150 Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208.

Death penalty for Reckless Drivers
New law to be enacted soon

Reckless driving by a legion of greenhorn drivers has shot up the number of road accidents in the country, but due to lack of enforcement of rules and no real punishment for killing people on the roads, careless drivers are still at large on the roads, experts observed. Data from the Accident Research Institute of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology show a gradual slump in the rate of road accidents, in the past three years. Due to absence of deterrents, at least 10,000 people are killed, injured or maimed in over 30,000 road accidents across the country annually. According to available statistics, in the last 15 years, 70 thousand cases were filed in connection with the road accidents and the number of people killed in those accidents was 55 thousand.

The government is going to enact a new law replacing the 70-year old Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1983 providing for non-bailable detention and capital punishment as a deterrent to reckless driving and silent killings on the roads. The maximum punishment for killing people in a road accident is a three-year jail term, but the killer drivers hardly go through that punishment. So the government has planned to enact a more stringent new motor vehicles law, with provisions of non-bailable arrest and even capital punishment, to curb reckless driving. The Dhaka Transport Coordination Board has already prepared the draft of the new law titled 'Motor Vehicles Act 2011' and it would be placed at the cabinet meeting soon. At the same time, the authorities concerned will amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code to penalise the rash drivers of motor vehicles to ensure road safety in the country.

A maximum 10-year rigorous imprisonment and fines or both to the offenders, have been recommended by amending the sections 304 (A), (B) and 338(A) of the penal code, the official added. The proposed amendment to the section 304 (A) says, "Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years to 10 years with fine or both."

"Whoever causes the death of any person, by rash or negligent driving of any vehicle or riding on any public way, not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years to seven years with fine or both," according to the proposed amended section of 304 (B) of the penal code.

The proposed amendment to the section 338 (A) says, "Whoever causes grievous injury to any person by driving any vehicle or riding on any public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year to five years with fine or both."

Sample Letter- Pattern 01

[My House Number]

[My Street Name]

[My City Name]

Phone: [My Phone Number]

Email: [My Email Address]

28 May 2015 /May 28, 2015(AmE)

[Newspaper Name]

[Newspaper Address]

Dear Editor,

I crave the hospitality of your esteemed daily to ventilate my opinion about "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers". I shall be highly obliged if you kindly allow me a little space in the column of your esteemed daily to publish my following letter expressing my opinion about "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers".

Sincerely,

[My Signature]

[My Full Name]

Death penalty for Reckless Drivers

Recently I came across a news report of your daily, "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers" which I consider a milestone for road safety. A terrible road accident took place before my eyes at Kawran Bazar in Dhaka a few days ago. The drivers of two city buses were driving recklessly and 'racing' with each other. Eventually, one of the buses lost control and crashed onto the other bus and then on the divider before turning on its side. The collision killed the helper of the bus and injured several other passengers. However, both of the bus drivers fled the scene. This happens on a regular basis all over the country and not only in Dhaka. Speeding and reckless driving is a major traffic offence in most countries. But in Bangladesh, the leniency of the law-enforcement agencies has encouraged reckless driving since the bus drivers have realised that they will most likely be able to get away with their crimes. Last year, the High Court reinstated the highest punishment for reckless driving to seven years' imprisonment in order to improve the situation. However, nothing has changed much. Apparently, bus is the only mode of public transport available in Dhaka and it is also the most popular one for inter-district connectivity which is why the majority of the people in Bangladesh choose a bus for commuting inside Dhaka and travelling across the country despite hazards. To prevent reckless bus driving, the authorities need to take sweeping measures against unlicensed drivers and drivers with fake driving licenses. Speed of buses should be checked in Dhaka and also on the highways by using speed guns. Last but not the least, bus drivers found speeding, recklessly driving or violating other traffic rules should be penalised without clemency.

Sample Letter- Pattern 02

[My House Number]

[My Street Name]

[My City Name]

Phone: [My Phone Number]

Email: [My Email Address]

28 May 2015 /May 28, 2015 (AmE)

[Newspaper Name]

[Newspaper Address]

Dear Editor,

I crave the hospitality of your esteemed daily to ventilate my opinion about "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers". I shall be highly obliged if you kindly allow me a little space in the column of your esteemed daily to publish my following letter expressing my opinion about "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers".

Sincerely,

[My Signature]

[My Full Name]

Death penalty for Reckless Drivers

Recently I came across a news report of your daily, "Death penalty for Reckless Drivers" which I consider a milestone for road safety. A terrible road accident took place before my eyes at Kawran Bazar in Dhaka a few days ago. The drivers of two city buses were driving recklessly and 'racing' with each other. Eventually, one of the buses lost control and crashed onto the other bus and then on the divider before turning on its side. The collision killed the helper of the bus and injured several other passengers. However, both of the bus drivers fled the scene. This happens on a regular basis all over the country and not only in Dhaka. Speeding and reckless driving is a major traffic offence in most countries. But in Bangladesh, the leniency of the law-enforcement agencies has encouraged reckless driving since the bus drivers have realised that they will most likely be able to get away with their crimes. Last year, the High Court reinstated the highest punishment for reckless driving to seven years' imprisonment in order to improve the situation. However, nothing has changed much. Apparently, bus is the only mode of public transport available in Dhaka and it is also the most popular one for inter-district connectivity which is why the majority of the people in Bangladesh choose a bus for commuting inside Dhaka and travelling across the country despite hazards. To prevent reckless bus driving, the authorities need to take sweeping measures against unlicensed drivers and drivers with fake driving licenses. Speed of buses should be checked in Dhaka and also on the highways by using speed guns. Last but not the least, bus drivers found speeding, recklessly driving or violating other traffic rules should be penalised without clemency.