

৪৫তম বিমিএম নির্ধিত ফুল কোর্স

ENGLISH

Lecture: 10

Topic:

Reading Comprehension-02: Understanding Themes,
Answering the Thematic Questions and Choosing the Title.





THE TITLE

The first words of a manuscript that catch the editorial eye are those of the title. Anytime one submits a manuscript or article, he/she should make his or her title strong and attractive. A compelling title is more likely to prompt an editor to start reading the opening paragraph.

(= = = =) passage
কল্পনা পাঠ্যপুস্তকের (লেখক) :
সংস্করণ (১ম ও ২য়) :
শ্রীমতী

➤ Why Are Titles Important?

Titles are the first thing a potential reader sees. They should hook your target audience and convey a little bit about the plot and tone of your book. A good title will generate interest and intrigue readers without giving away too much plot. Titles may seem secondary to story but the perfect book title can make a passage or nonfiction book that much more memorable in the minds of readers—while turning your work into a bestseller.



THE 3 MOST COMMON ATTRIBUTES OF GOOD TITLES

Good titles have certain traits in common. It can be useful to write down a list of titles of some of your favorite passages and think about what makes them work as titles. Some of the characteristics that good titles share are:

➤ **Short:** The most memorable titles are usually on the shorter side. A short title is easy to remember and oftentimes can be more evocative and powerful than longer potential titles.

➤ **Evocative:** Best-selling titles are often evocative and contain compelling wordplay and imagery. Passage titles are a small showcase of your abilities as a writer. As such, it's important to come up with a great title that will show potential readers a bit of your writing skills.

➤ **Memorable and unique:** A good-title should be both memorable and unique. The perfect is easily identifiable and unforgettable.

cliche
স্বতন্ত্রতা
স্বতন্ত্র

২০১৫
৬/১৫

5-6 word.

UK:
১৬ ডিসেম্বর
১৬th December
১৬/১২



THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN TITLING A PASSAGE

১)

1920

1971

'The Industrial Revolution'

Information
গণিত

সংস্কৃত
singular word

➤ **One word titles:** Many best-selling titles are only one word but in the age of online search engines it's important to consider the consequences of choosing a one word title. When typing a one word title into a search engine, a potential reader will pull up a list with many results outside of your book. Consider expanding one word titles to three-word titles or even four-words to make search results more specific to your book.

অন্য ফলাফল
সংক্রান্ত
ফলাফল
মুখ্য-সংক্রান্ত
ফলাফল

সংক্রান্ত ফলাফল
সংক্রান্ত ফলাফল

সংক্রান্ত ফলাফল
সংক্রান্ত ফলাফল

সংক্রান্ত ফলাফল
সংক্রান্ত ফলাফল

➤ **Existing titles:** It's important to make sure that you are choosing an original title that hasn't already been used by another writer. Make sure to extensively search the working title of a new article on search engines to ensure that it hasn't already been used.

২৫
book title



THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN TITLING A PASSAGE

➤ **Consider genre:** Think ^{title} about what genre you're working within and come up with the right title accordingly. Convention dictates that an article explaining economics will have a different sort of title than a history related one. Your article's title should be similar to other titles within the same genre so readers have some idea what sort of story your book

history / Economics

contains.

~~BGS~~

~~inking~~
~~titles?~~

~~Election Commission & its Jurisdiction.~~

➤ **Inadvertent references:** An important factor to consider when titling an article, is making sure that the title of your article doesn't inadvertently reference any controversial topics. Successful article requires a great title that won't make readers associate the title of the article with a controversial topic or group.



TIPS FOR WRITING AN EFFECTIVE TITLE OF AN ARTICLE

V.V.V
মামলা
গয়লা
??

1. Make sure your article's title describes-

সমস্যা
সমস্যা
Deforestation | → advantage
Disadvantage

(a) the overview of the author

(b) the facts illustrated in the body

(c) reflects the gist of each paragraph

(d) the concluding statement of the author.

2. Avoid unnecessary words and jargons. Keep the title statement as concise as possible.

3. Make sure your title is between 5 and 8 words in length.

4. Most importantly, use critical keywords in the title to increase the connectivity with the audience.

The Banison of a
cricket in the
Bangladesh Culture

5. Capitalize each words of the title.

6. Not necessary to be grammatically correct.



PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

Before you begin to compose a business letter, sit down and think about your purpose in writing the letter. Do you want to request information, order a product, register a complaint, or apply for something? Do some brainstorming and gather information before you begin writing. Always keep your objective in mind.

planning?

PDF 12018
GRE
Dan Brown

1. The title of the passage will consider that.

a. planning is an important part of writing a business letter.

b. business letters are frequently complaint letters.

c. brainstorming and writing take approximately equal amounts of time.

d. many people fail to plan ahead when they are writing a business letter.



PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

Use of electronic mail (e-mail) has been widespread for more than a decade. E-mail simplifies the flow of ideas, connects people from distant offices, eliminates the need for meetings, and often boosts productivity. However, e-mail should be carefully managed to avoid unclear and inappropriate communication. E-mail messages should be concise and limited to one topic. When complex issues need to be addressed, phone calls are still best.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

a. Appropriate Use of E-Mail

b. E-Mail's Popularity ✗

c. E-Mail: The Ideal Form of Communication ✗

d. Why Phone Calls Are Better Than E-Mail ✗



PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

The first murder ever committed in the United States occurred in September 1630, shortly after the Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts. John Billington was the father of two sons, one of the first to settle in the new Plymouth Colony near what is today Boston, and one of the people who signed the Mayflower Compact—and he was also the colony's first murderer. Billington, in fact, was the first person to commit any crime in the colony, as far as we know today. He was also the first to be executed by the state in the New World. Billington's crime was to shoot a man named John Newcomen, for reasons which are lost to history. But Billington's problems had not begun on the soil of North America. He and his sons had nearly caused a mutiny aboard the Mayflower during the arduous trip across the ocean. One of his sons, in fact, fired his gun aboard the Mayflower—near an open keg of gunpowder! The flash from the gun could easily have ignited the powder, which would probably have sunk the ship. Once in Plymouth Colony, Billington's behavior did not improve. He refused to serve any form of military duty under the leadership of Miles Standish, a duty that was seen by the colonists as part of every man's responsibilities in the New World. He was later implicated in a plot to overthrow the entire leadership of Plymouth Colony, but a lack of evidence prompted the town's leaders to let him go free. In the end, Billington's rebellious and angry nature caught up with him. He was found guilty of the murder of John Newcomen, and died in disgrace on the gallows.



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PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

➔ A good title for this passage would be

(a) A History of Plymouth Colony. ? Billington

(b) The Injustices of Miles Standish.

(c) America's First Murderer.

(d) Early American Legal Battles.



PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

(Unfold story)

Woodstock as failure.

The Woodstock Music and Art Fair—better known to its participants and to history simply as “Woodstock”—should have been a colossal failure. Just a month prior to its August 15, 1969 opening, the fair’s organizers were informed by the council of Wallkill, New York, that permission to hold the festival was withdrawn. Amazingly, not only was a new site found, but word spread to the public of the fair’s new location. At the new site, fences that were supposed to facilitate ticket collection never materialized, and all attempts at gathering tickets were abandoned. Crowd estimates of 30,000 kept rising; by the end of the three days, some estimated the crowd at 500,000. Then, on opening night, it began to rain. Off and on, throughout all three days, huge summer storms rolled over the gathering. In spite of these problems, most people think of Woodstock not only as a fond memory but as the defining moment for an entire generation.)



PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

➔ Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?

(a) Backstage at Woodstock ✗

(b) Woodstock: From The Band to The Who ✗

✓ (c) Remembering Woodstock

(d) Woodstock: The Untold Story ✗



PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

Typically, people think of genius, whether it manifests in Mozart's composition of symphonies at age five or Einstein's discovery of relativity, as having a quality not just of the supernatural, but also of the eccentric. People see genius as a good abnormality; moreover, they think of genius as a completely unpredictable abnormality. Until recently, psychologists regarded the quirks of genius as too erratic to describe intelligibly; however, Anna Findley's groundbreaking study uncovers predictable patterns in the biographies of geniuses. These patterns do not dispel the common belief that there is a kind of supernatural intervention in the lives of unusually talented men and women, however, even though they occur with regularity. Findley shows that all geniuses experience three intensely productive periods in their lives, one of which always occurs shortly before their deaths; this is true whether the genius lives to 19 or 90.



PRACTICE OF TITLE QUESTION

➔ Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (a) Understanding Mozarts and Einsteins
- (b) Predicting the Life of a Genius
- (c) The Uncanny Patterns in the Lives of Geniuses
- (d) Pattern and Disorder in the Lives of Geniuses



Detox ৪:১২

English : 44th BCS

Detox Brave new world
Conjuring

'Digital detox' is a phrase that we hear more and more, instantly conjuring up loss of control, fear of addiction and imposed periods of 'cold turkey'. As parents, many of us are still beginners in this brave new digital world and rather than empowering our youth to blaze trails into the modern age, our suspicion of Snapchat and general fear of the unknown lead us to restrict or even reject these influences as we see them encroach further into our children's lives. It's easy to see why the accessibility to technology can be a cause of concern. Bullies, predators and other nasties do exist in the cyber world, just as they do in the natural one. (But while some try to combat the influence of social media and the demon 'screen time' on pupils (banning phones and switching off Wi-Fi are two solutions that have been tried), some have adopted a more 21st Century approach. They actively embrace technology as a force for good, incorporating technology in many aspects of their learning and well-being. It's not just about gadgets and gizmos; digital is fast becoming the language of the age and one in which we must all be literate. Pupils can learn to code and use Swift Playgrounds, an incredibly powerful app which bring their ideas to life.) It's the same platform which was used to create applications like Duolingo and Airbnb. In years 10 and 11, students gain experience with professional programming language C# and the new generation can get involved in a 'tech start-up' day. What of the virtual world? No longer restricted to the realms of entertainment, the applications of VR are enormous, and schools can incorporate exciting technology into their lessons. Learning by doing is, after all.

Why is digital becoming the language of the age.



UNDERSTANDING THEMES AND ANSWERING THE THEMATIC QUESTIONS

Yes, the online realm is a challenging place.

one of the most effective and neglected methods of learning. Just as an airline pilot will train in a simulator before being let loose with a plane full of passengers, VR allows access to global resources and immersive learning experiences with which to experiment, tackle problems, and take risks, in a virtual environment, free from fear. What a wonderful way to help students develop into curious, resilient, and resourceful adults! A recent article in the Telegraph offered 'survival tips of parents on the technology battlefield'. The battlefield metaphor is a telling one. As parents we are right to worry about the screen time we allow our children and the teenage years can be fraught with the additional pressures of social media, but should blame be laid so squarely at the digital door? The need to connect in social groups has existed since humans first walked the earth. Most of us want to be liked and to form friendships, and psychologists agree that this kind of affirmation is important for our mental health. Social media is just one of many channels through which we all do this and as adults, we must set a good example and equip young people with the information and skills to use technology responsibly. I believe that by teaching good practice and embedding key IT skills in the classroom, we can embrace technology as our friend here. For the well-being of our students we should adopt a positive approach. We need to work with experts in psychological health to spearhead the use of an app-based digital toolkit that helps teachers and pupils to monitor and even restrain their emotions, developing positive habits of mind, improved social Wi-Fi and a shared language with which to better communicate both in the classroom and the wider world. When applied in an intelligent way, technology really can be a force for good improving levels of academic attainment and helping us all to ride the peaks and troughs of everyday life with greater control. So, let's all engage with the app generation. The online realm is a challenging one but we must equip young people with the skills to explore it with confidence. It is the responsibility of parents and teachers to cast aside their suspicion, and to actively support children as they navigate these uncharted waters, for their own happy futures, and our own.



UNDERSTANDING THEMES AND ANSWERING THE THEMATIC QUESTIONS

The phrase 'digital detox' has been explained in the passage to justify

❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage: 3×10 = 30

a) How has the phrase 'digital detox' been explained in the passage?

b) How does the passage highlight the way parents are reacting to the digital world?

c) How can technology, according to the passage, be possible causes for concern?

d) Why is digital becoming the language of the age?

e) How is virtual world connected to learning?

f) How is the metaphor of an airline pilot in a simulator connected to virtual reality?

g) Why do we need to connect in social groups?

h) How can we train our students to work better in a digital world?

i) How can technology be a 'force for good'?

j) Is the online world a challenging one? Why?

yes/no

① answer 3 sentences
করবে (চলবে কারণে)
(just চলে উত্তরে 1st
sentence)

এই answers
সহজ

English : 43th BCS

As we enter the third year of the COVID-19 pandemic, public health leaders must take stock of where we are and how we can end the crippling hold that the SARS-CoV-2 virus has over us all. All pandemics end. The COVID-19 pandemic will end too, but it is not over yet. Already we have endured two years of missed opportunities, missed education, missed connections with family and loved ones. Without action, 2022 could be the same. But it doesn't have to be. The virus will continue to affect our lives and livelihoods unless the global community collectively addresses inequitable access to vaccines, therapeutic agents and diagnostics, as well as the fact that we are giving the SARS-CoV-2 virus the room it needs to thrive through uneven and inconsistent international as well as national policies to reduce transmission, some of which are undermined by division and politicization. At the same time, governments must invest in preparedness, prevention and in science. One of the greatest scientific achievements during the pandemic has been the speed of the development of several safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, Robust data continue to show that COVID-19 vaccines are very effective in preventing people from getting seriously ill and dying. This protection seems to be maintained against the more transmissible Delta variant and over time. However, we continue to see persistent inequities in access to COVID-19 vaccines. Of the more than 7 billion doses administered so far, less than 3% have been in countries in the African continent.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended that those at higher risk of severe disease and health workers be prioritised for COVID-19 vaccination in all countries. The number of doses administered by the end of September 2021 was enough to have covered 40% of the population in all countries. The failure to provide access of sufficient doses of vaccines to low- and middle-income countries is not only unethical but also epidemiologically and economically unwise, and it is prolonging the pandemic. Unfortunately, vaccines alone will not end this pandemic, in part because of more transmissible new variants and also because vaccines are primarily designed to protect against severe disease and death. The more the virus is allowed to circulate, the more opportunity the virus has to evolve. Throughout the course of the pandemic, SARS-CoV-2 has shown its ability to become better adapted to the human host, with variants Alpha and Delta demonstrating enhanced transmissibility. One of the biggest unknowns in 2022 will be how this evolution continues. In 2022, epidemiological and genomic surveillance efforts should be expanded in all countries to detect SARS-CoV-2 variants and ensure that robust testing systems are linked to public health action. As we track the evolution of the virus, WHO and partners will continue to closely assess and monitor the effect of virus evolution on public health and medical countermeasures, including diagnostics, therapeutic agents and COVID-19 vaccines. Preparedness for the next pandemic or pandemic pathogen does not begin when the current emergency is over.

It begins now with investing in integrated respiratory disease surveillance, a well-protected work force, early clinical care, access to health care, better personal protective equipment, further research and development for diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines, and addressing long-standing inequalities. This will only help to control COVID-19 but also ensure that we are in a better position to confront the next outbreak.



❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentences from the passage above:

3×10=30

- a) What topic does the given passage deal with?
- b) What has the whole world been enduring for the last two years?
- c) What do you think the pandemic situation would be like next unless appropriate collective measures are taken?
- d) How has the SARS-CoV-2 virus been given space to spread?
- e) Cite an example of inequity in access to COVID-19 vaccines.
- f) Who belonged to the priority groups for the COVID-19, vaccination according to WHO recommendations?
- g) What has been the effects of the failure to ensure sufficient access to vaccines in low- and middle-income countries?
- h) Why are not vaccines alone sufficient to put an end to the COVID-19 pandemic?
- i) Name the areas that will be continuously assessed and monitored by WHO and partners.
- j) What measures should be taken to ensure a better position to tackle the next outbreak?

English : 41th BCS

An influential group of scientists have recently warned that several climate tipping points are now imminent. The researchers, part of a group of more than 14000 scientists who have signed on an initiative declaring a worldwide climate emergency. said that governments had consistently failed to address the root cause of climate change: ‘the overexploitation of the earth’. In a similar assessment in 2019. they noted an ‘unprecedented surge’ in climate-related disasters including flooding in South America and Southeast Asia. record-shattering heatwaves and wildfires in Australia and the USA and devastating cyclones in Africa and South Asian of 31 ‘vital signs’—key metrics of planetary health that include greenhouse gas emissions, glacier thickness sea-ice extent and deforestation—they found that 18 hit records highs or lows. For example, despite a dip in pollution linked to the pandemic. levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide and methane hit all-time highs in 2021; Greenland and Antarctica both have recently showed all-time low levels of ice mass, and glaciers are melting 31 percent faster than they did just 15 years ago. they said. Both ocean heat and global sea levels set new records since 2019, and the annual loss rate of the Brazilian Amazon reached a 12-year high in 2020. Echoing previous research. they said that forest degradation linked to fire, drought and logging was causing parts of the Brazilian Amazon to now act as the source of carbon, rather than absorb the gas from the atmosphere. Tim Lemon, director of the University of Exeter’s Global systems Institute and study co-author, said the recent record-breaking heat waves in the Western United States and Canada showed that the climate had already begun to behave in shocking, unexpected ways.

“We need to respond to the evidence that we are hitting ciliate tipping points with equally urgent action to decarbonise the global economy and start restoring instead of destroying nature,” he said. The researchers said there was ‘mounting evidence that we are nearing or have already crossed’ a number of climate tipping points. These include melting of the Greeplantand West Antarmicice...slitels, which may now be irreversible on a centuries-long time scale, regardless of how or if humankind slashes its emissions. They said increasing ocean deoxygenation and warming waters were threatening warm-water coral reefs, upon which half a billion people rely for food, income and storm protection. The study has been published in the journal Bioscience. The authors echoed previous calls for transformative change infiLareas: eliminating fossil fuels, slashing pollutants, restoring ecosystems, switching to plant-based diets, moving away from indefinite growth models, and stabilizing the human population. They also called for climate change education to be included in school core curriculums globally in order to raise awareness. In the immediate term they proposed a trio of emergency responses to the climate emergency. These consisted of ‘a a significant carbon price’, a global phase-out and ban of fossil fuels, and the development of strategic climate reserves such as restoring and maintaining carbon sinks and biodiversity hotspots. “Policies to combat the climate crisis or any other symptoms should address their root cause: human overexploitation of the planet,” said William Ripple. distinguished professor of ecology at Oregon State University’s College of Forestry.

❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage above:

3×10=30

- a) What is the main reason of climate change?
- b) What does 'unprecedented surge' refer to?
- c) Mention some key metrics of planetary health.
- d) What hit all-time highs in 2021?
- e) Why cannot Brazilian Amazon absorb carbon from the atmosphere?
- f) What are the proofs of the changed behaviour of climate?
- g) Mention the evidence that we are nearing or have already crossed a number of climate tipping points.
- h) Describe the areas of transformative change.
- i) What did the scientists propose as the immediate response to the climate emergency?
- j) Give a suitable title to the passage.

English : 40th BCS

Home to over four million child workers, Bangladesh has been subject of global concern regarding children's rights and child labour. In a place where poverty is the cause of everyday tribulation, it is not possible to abolish this long-established system of child drudgery entirely. A 2002-2003 UNICEF survey noted that children represent 16.6% of the total workforce. At the time there were 3.2 million child labourer in Bangladesh among whom about 1.4 million children were doing hazardous work. Countless children are engaged in strenuous work in industries such as tanneries, ship-breaking yards. Tobacco factories, transportation, car workshops and construction, while others serve in tea stalls, restaurants or do household chores. In Bangladesh children work both in rural and urban based industries; however, the children working in urban areas are subjected to more dismal work conditions like unfixed wages, health hazards, no contracts and are vulnerable to mental, physical and sexual harassment. It is understandable in what circumstances the destitute families choose their children to work in order to make both ends meet. This situation is often referred to as 'borrowing from the future for present consumption', since present needs blight the development of the child in future. This creates an intergenerational transfer of poverty whereby the downward spiral of exploitation and poverty is passed from adult to child. The current situation of child rights in Bangladesh may fall short of international standards, but the circumstances are supposed to be different in a country where about 38 million people live below poverty line. In many cases children are the sole bread winners for their family, which may comprise up to 4-5 members. Owing to severe pecuniary constraints and common social inclinations most children are forced to give up their studies and start working in order to stanchion their families.



As seen in the case studies mentioned above, the major cause of children's entering the workforce is economic difficulties. As a result, in Bangladesh where absolute poverty exists, 67% of children are working on account of financial hardship. Another factor contribution to child labour is the lack of awareness and tradition. As most of the people are unaware of the concept of child labour and its pernicious effect, most parents do not object to their children's working, rather, on the contrary, they encourage it.

While all agree that child labour is a bane of a nation that needs to be addressed immediately, it is also an impracticable idea to uproot it completely from a country like Bangladesh. Rather, attempts at decreasing it should be the first course of action.

Steps must be taken to reduce and eventually eradicate extreme poverty through economic and social development. Furthermore, child focused education and awareness are also required. As many children drop out of school because of associated costs, such as transport and uniform expenses, these can be subsumed within the school budget.

Another thing that can be done is raising awareness of child labour. This can be done by both the government and NGOs through various means of awareness building. Educating the mass about the pitfalls of child labour is necessary as most of them do not understand the concept. If they are able to realize the dangers and disadvantages of sending their children to work instead of school, they will be less inclined to send them to work.

❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage above:

3×10 = 30

- a) What is the passage about?
- b) Why has Bangladesh been the subject of global concern?
- c) Describe the correlation between child labour and poverty.
- d) Why do the destitute families choose to send their children to work?
- e) What do you understand by intergenerational transfer of poverty?
- f) Why are many children forced to give up their studies?
- g) Why don't most parents object to their children's going to work?
- h) Why is it impracticable to try to uproot child labour from Bangladesh completely at the moment?
- i) Which step do you consider the most important for reducing child labour?
- j) Give a suitable title to the passage.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Food distribution and production are both impacted by a worldwide issue. According to the Global Report on Food Crises 2022, in 2021 there were almost 193 million individuals who had acute food insecurity. They had facilities in 53 different countries. The number of persons who faced extreme food insecurity in 2020 was 40 million less than this statistic. Before the current armed war in Ukraine escalated in February 2022, which undoubtedly impacted the global food crisis, all of this had a place. Before discussing the causes of this crisis, a review of how the current global food system operates may not be appropriate. The elites of industrialized nations, mostly located in the temperate areas of the Global North, are considered to have a significant influence over several important commodities. This is accurate since most of these essential items are not offered at local stores in the Global North. Most of these vital goods are produced in tropical and subtropical regions, which are mostly populated by poor countries. As part of this control, working people's salaries are constrained, increasing the flow of raw resources to the developed world. Consequently, these countries' working population experiences ongoing hunger, malnutrition, and famine. However, this compression does not equally impact all categories of working people in developing countries or within them. Regarding agriculture, this export to industrialized countries typically means converting cultivable land from food to non-food crops and exporting food crops at the expense of local food security. Emerging countries are forced to import food when this change is big enough. They are susceptible to market volatility because they rely on corporate agribusiness and the elites of affluent countries in general, notably via the international financial system, which controls much but not all of the world's commerce in food and basic commodities. Because of this, the contemporary global food system continues to foster food insecurity, especially in developing countries.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Corporate agribusinesses, which are mostly based in developed countries and connected to worldwide funding, regulate the trade in numerous agricultural inputs and products. The prolonged conflict in Ukraine and the economic war America and its "allies" have waged against Russia are to blame for the worsening of the global food crisis. This problem was already significant since corporate agriculture and global finance benefited from the repercussions of neo-liberal policy responses to the Covid-19 epidemic. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization's Food Price Index, the price of grains increased worldwide by 17.1% between early February 2022 and early March 2022. Over this period, the price of oilseeds increased by 24.8% on the global market. In 2021, Russia and Ukraine exported together 73% of the world's sunflower oil, 24% of its sunflower seeds, 17% of its maize, 33% of its wheat, 27% of its barley, and 24% of its sunflower seeds, according to the Global Report on Food Crisis 2022. Corporate agribusinesses are profitably expanding their stock-holding of other current quantities of these crops as a result of the interruption of these supplies, which is driving up the price of essential commodities internationally. The government of the Russian Federation, on its side, claims that the Ukrainian military mined the Black Sea approaches to Ukrainian ports, preventing Ukrainian ships from sailing through. Additionally, compared to Ukraine, Russia produces and exports more of the majority of the goods that both nations farm. The government of the Russian Federation claims that as a result, the United States and its "allies" unilateral sanctions on Russia are the biggest barriers to the sale of Russian agricultural goods. Given the present issue with global food distribution, several governments (including those in India, Kazakhstan, and other nations) are restricting food exports to safeguard local food security. Due to the increase in energy costs and the increase in fertilizer prices brought on by the economic war on Russia, farming is becoming more expensive.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Due to cost-related reasons, speculative acts by corporate agriculture, and global finance, many peasants may be compelled to reduce the quantity of land they farm or food prices may rise higher. The economic dispute with Russia has also accelerated inflation in several countries, notably the United States. As a consequence, the US Federal Reserve is increasing its policy interest rate. Unless other central banks increase their target interest rates, these countries will lose their access to international credit. Such hikes in policy rates in developing countries will result in higher lending rates for borrowers. Agricultural production would be further hampered by either higher-interest loans or fewer credit alternatives since peasants in developing countries are least able to get credit at higher interest rates. Given that many of them tend to be net consumers of food grains, the overall burden on agricultural production would increase food insecurity for workers across the world, including these poor peasants. The severity of the present global food crisis needs both short-term and long-term policy answers. A military solution to the crisis in Ukraine cannot lead to the short-term "defeat of Russia" that the United States seeks. The United States must be aware that if it imposes sanctions on other countries, other governments will retaliate. This retaliation won't necessarily be prevented by the standard recommendations that the US provides to other countries in the "rules-based international order." The rest of the world is paying more because the United States won't accept a diplomatic solution to the Ukraine crisis. As a result, the governments of Europe, especially France and Germany, must take the initiative to end their trade war with Russia and resolve the Ukrainian crisis diplomatically. This would be very helpful for those who are impacted by the current worldwide food crisis.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage above:

3×10 =30

- a) What is the passage about?
- b) How many peoples had acute food security now?
- c) How are the tropical and sub-tropical regions working populations faced ongoing hunger?
- d) Why does the contemporary global food system continue to foster food insecurity?
- e) What are the present conditions of the price grains According to the FAO?
- f) Which is driving up the price of essential commodities internationally?
- g) Why is farming becoming more expensive now?
- h) How have the Ukraine and Russian war accelerated inflation in several countries?
- i) How can the present world mitigate the food crisis?
- j) Give a suitable title to the passage.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

The Sundarbans is the largest delta in the world and one of the longest saline wetlands and a very important ecosystem rich in biodiversity. Its area in Bangladesh is 6,017 sq km. There are 334 species of plants and 375 species of wildlife in this forest. There are 35 species of reptiles, 315 species of birds, 42 species of mammals and the world-famous Royal Bengal Tiger. Major reptiles include saltwater crocodile, python, cobra, sea snake, chameleon, tortoise and others. About 30 species of snakes are found in the Sundarbans. In 1997, UNESCO declared the Sundarbans as a World Heritage Site. After the establishment of the Bengal Forest Department, the Sundarbans was declared a protected area under the Forest Act 1865. The forest is located in the Ganges and Brahmaputra delta areas in the southern part of Bangladesh. It is one of the largest tidal mangrove forests in the world. This forest has gained a reputation as one of the natural forests for her variety of plants and animals. The Sundarbans is considered to be one of the major Centre's of economic activity. Lots of wood, fuel, honey, beeswax and fish are collected from this forest. The Sundarbans of Bangladesh extends over parts of Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts. This forestry consists of about 400 interconnected rivers, canals and about 200 small and large islands. Once upon a time the size of the Sundarbans was huge. Even 200 years ago, the area of the Sundarbans was about 16,700 square kilometers. At present it has shrunk to one-third of its actual size. About 32400 hectares of this forest have been identified as wildlife sanctuaries. The Sundarbans Sanctuary was established in 1977 under the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Since the Sundarbans is south of the Tropic of Cancer and extends along the northern boundary of the Bay of Bengal, it is classified as a tropical moist forest. Most of the plants in the Sundarbans are mangrove type and there are shrubs, grasses, parasites and various other species of plants. There are fifty natural mangrove plant species in the world and the Sundarbans has thirty-five species. In addition to the Royal Bengal Tiger, the forest also has Chitra deer, Maya deer, monkeys, leopard, wildcats, hedgehogs and wild boar. The biggest feature of this forest is its protective role. This forest prevents coastal erosion and restores coastal areas and suspends riverine sediments. Its estuary is a breeding ground for various types of fish. A number of industries such as Khulna Newsprint Mills and Hardboard Mills have been set up here depending on the forest resources of the Sundarbans. The plants of the Sundarbans are used as raw material for this industry. Matches and boat-building factories have been set up depending on the trees of Sundarbans. The Sundarbans is one of the most attractive tourist destinations and Cutka, Heronpoint, Dublarchar and Tiger Point attract a lot of tourists. Although the number of people living permanently in the Sundarbans area is low, the livelihood of many people depends on the Sundarbans. There is nothing new to say about the role of the Sundarbans in tackling natural disasters. The role of the Sundarbans in tackling Sidr, Aila, Bulbul, Foni, Roanu and Amphan was like that of a mother. Sundarbans reduced the speed of cyclone Amphan by 70 kmph and at the same time reduced the tidal height by three to four feet. About 62% of the total area of the Sundarbans is in Bangladesh and this naturally formed forest tackles various disasters caused by the Sundarbans is the first to tackle natural disasters which gives us a lot of relief from natural disasters.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

The Sundarbans, known as the lungs of Bangladesh, is a huge source of oxygen. The Sundarbans plays a unique role in maintaining the balance of the environment and it also plays a special role in economic growth and development. But the sad thing is that we are constantly pushing the Sundarbans towards destruction. Trees in the Sundarbans are being cut down indiscriminately, which is having a devastating effect on the environment. The Rampal power plant is located just 14 km from the Sundarbans and environmentalists believe it will have a detrimental effect on the Sundarbans. However, the Sundarbans is the single largest source of total forest resources in the country. The Sundarbans is a vital source of raw material for wood-dependent industries. According to a study by Chittagong University, the Sundarbans has saved a lot of resources during Cyclone Sidr, valued at 480.29 million dollars. An IPCC survey shows that by 2050, Bangladesh could lose 17 percent of its land and 30 percent of its food production. So, there is no alternative to the Sundarbans to tackle future dangers. The Sundarbans has always played a motherly role in protecting Bangladesh from storms and tidal wave. However, the hopeful news is that the government is much more active than before in protecting the Sundarbans. Smart patrolling has started to protect the wildlife of the Sundarbans. The number of deer known as tiger food has also increased a lot and it is now 1 million. The number of aquatic dolphins has also increased and the number of tigers has increased. However, it has been reported that fishes are being caught in the Sundarbans canals by applying poison and the government has taken action against it.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

The 10 km area around the Sundarbans has been declared an Environmentally Critical Area (ECA). The annual income from the tourism sector of the Sundarbans is about 414 crore taka. About 35 lakh people are directly or indirectly dependent on this forest. About 1,161 crore taka is earned annually from the fuel, fish, honey and beeswax of Sundarbans. Every year the Sundarbans saves a lot of resources from natural disasters with a mathematical value of 3 thousand and 880 crore taka. The Sundarbans is capable of holding about 160 million metric tons of carbon with an international market value of 5 to 6 billion dollars. The Sundarbans becomes a huge wall in the face of natural disasters and 40% of it was damaged during Sidr in 2007. The Sundarbans, which covers an area of about 10,000 sq km in Bangladesh and India, is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger. Experts say that the tiger's normal development is being hampered by the free movement of people in the area of tigers, the disruption of the natural security of the Sundarbans, climate change and loss of tiger habitat. Tigers were counted by camera trapping in 2018 and 114 tigers were found to be part of Bangladesh. There is no alternative to protecting the Sundarbans to protect this rare species of Royal Bengal Tiger. The Sundarbans bears all massive storms and tidal waves and protects us. Oil tankers often sink in the rivers of the Sundarbans and pollute the river water, endangering the fisheries. Every year, 27,700 saplings are produced per hectare in the Sundarbans. And this is why the Sundarbans has survived by tackling so many natural disasters. The Sundarbans is a huge bulwark of greater Bengal because it has protected these two Bengals from one danger after another. And it is the responsibility of all of us to keep this best friend alive, which should not be neglected at all.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage above:

3×10 =30

- What is the passage about?
- “Sundarbans is one of the longest saline wetlands and important ecosystem rich in biodiversity.” Explain it?
- When did the UNESCO declare the Sundarbans as a world heritage site?
- “The Sundarbans is considered to be one of the major Centre’s of economic activity.” Why?
- Where is the Rampal power plant located?
- Write the survey of IPCC?
- “The Sundarbans is one of the most attractive tourist destinations.” Describe it?
- How many saplings are produced per hectare in the Sundarbans?
- How can we increase the number of Royal Bengal tigers and aquatic dolphins in the Sundarbans area?
- Give a Suitable title to the passage.

২২-২৩
২০১
General
Code

Making
its
Aristotle's one
Verbal (mail)
choose the best
answers
Easy, Medium
Hard

BCS কঠিন নয়;
প্রস্তুতি যদি গোছানো হয়