

৪৫তম বিমিএম নির্ধিত ফুন্স কোর্স

ENGLISH

Lecture: 11

Topic:

Reading Comprehension-03: Understanding Themes,
Answering the Thematic Questions and Choosing the Title.

*Class will
start at
7:10 p.m.*

*Detail
Infer* *Title
Global
Vocab*

*Question
solve*





HOW TO COUNTER DETAIL QUESTIONS OF THE PASSAGE

➤ Detail Question-

Thematic
 $10 \times 3 = 30$
 $24 - 25 = 22$
 $2 \times 2 = 25$
 $145 - 130 = 15$
(what does author say in that specific part)

As the name suggests, detail question will ask you questions related to what is explicitly mentioned in the passage. The answer to these questions are always mentioned in the passage.

So, make sure you go back and read the answer from the passage. This is where a good passage map comes in handy before tackling a long passage because you don't have to waste time trying to find the answer in the entire passage.

1st task written
Time Budgeting
 $120+$
 50 min
 40 min
 1 hr
 1 hr
open Book Exam
 15 min
Letters 3 times to the editor
 1.25 hr
 45

challenges
1) word pick
2) time consuming
3 sentence
1000 words
38-44
1st part
1 hr 40 min
15 page
12 page
data
data
more
more



125

➤ How to Identify Detail Questions?

Detail question will use language such as the passage states that or explicitly stated in the passage. To answer detail question, you will have to refer back to the passage. You can't be lazy and never use your inherent knowledge of that topic that is not mentioned in the passage.

what?

1) passage
কিছো বা অন্য কিস্তি
সহে মেইন, বেস ফ্রম
what does the author
state in
line 10?



HOW TO COUNTER DETAIL QUESTIONS OF THE PASSAGE

How to approach detail Questions?

Global Ques

Thematic Question
120+ 90+

①

35-44

②

est

3 1 1
Int'l Empirical Ques

VOC
30
25-26

51-8
38 in

cutting down trees incessantly

Environmental pollution

(Middle East Syria Wars)

1) what are the root causes for Env pollution-

→ Logging is the root cause for Env pollution
illustrate smth over

1. Try to understand key words from the question stem and match these keywords with your passage map to identify which paragraph you need to refer to in order to answer the questions correctly.

2. Go back to the passage and research the relevant information. Don't assume that you remember the answer from the passage.

3. Analyze each option with a critical eye, not just for keywords but also for the thought that the option is trying to convey because the answer will mostly come from here.

GIRE, GMAT

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Sushi, the thousand-year-old Japanese delicacy, started small in the United States, in a handful of restaurants in big cities. Today, sushi consumption in America is 50% greater than it was ten years ago and not just in restaurants. Sushi is also sold at concession stands in sports stadiums, university dining halls, and in supermarkets throughout the country.)

This paragraph best supports the statement that-

- a. sushi is now a fast food as popular as hot dogs, burgers, and fries.
- b. more sushi is sold in restaurants than in supermarkets.
- c. Americans are more adventurous eaters than they were in the past.
- d. sushi wasn't always widely available in the United States.

Aristotle's GRE
verbal Gmail.

infer hint

what how



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Many animals hibernate during parts of the year, entering a state that is similar to a very deep sleep. But hibernation is more than simply a deep sleep. The animal's body temperature drops well below its normal range, the animal does not wake up for a long period of time, and its metabolism slows to the point that the animal does not need to eat or relieve itself during that period. (In order to prepare for hibernation, the animal must build up its body weight and increase its body fat.) This is important, since the animal will be living off its own body fat during the months of hibernation. Of course, once the period of hibernation is over, the animal "wakes up" to find itself slim and trim once again.

Detail - কি কারণে হাইব্রনেট
কি কারণে?



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

১৫৩০
⇒ How does an animal prepare for hibernation?

- (a) It exercises for two months. ✗
- (b) It gradually increases its sleeping habits. ✗
- (c) It grows extra fur. ✗
- ✓ (d) It eats more food than usual.

⇒ This passage best supports the statement that

- (a) all animals hibernate to some degree. ✗
- (b) food is scarce in the winter. ✗
- ✓ (c) hibernation is very different from normal sleep.
- (d) bears hibernate every year. ✗

How does the author
relate the statement
mentioned in the
passage.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Have you ever heard someone sing, “Happy birthday to you . . . happy birthday to you . . .”? If so, you are hardly alone—millions of people sing that song every year, and the tune is one of the most familiar of any song in North America. Ironically, it is not known who wrote it! The tune was written by two sisters, Patty and Mildred Hill, who were school teachers in the late 19th century. But their song had different words; instead of “happy birthday to you,” the song ran “good morning to all.” The two sisters would sing this ditty to their students each morning as school began. In 1924, the tune was published in a song book, which added the “happy birthday” lyrics as verse two. Today, the second verse of that song has become one of the best known tunes in the world—and nobody knows who wrote the words.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

➔ According to the passage, who wrote the tune to “Happy Birthday”?

- (a) two priests
- (b) Irving Berlin
- (c) Patty and Mildred Hill
- (d) It is not known.

কম্পোজার
সংগীত

➔ ~~Why is it~~ ironic that the author of the words to “Happy Birthday” is not known?

- (a) because almost everyone knows the song
- (b) because it shows how unjust life can be ✗
- (c) because of modern copyright laws
- (d) because it was published in 1924 ✗



38A 180, 170

INFERENCE QUESTIONS

2 min 10

১ (৩০)

১৩০

১৫

The dictionary meaning of the term 'Inference' is to derive by reasoning and this is exactly what you will be required to do on inference questions- arrive at an answer that is not explicitly stated in the passage but that can be definitely concluded given the information in the passage. So, inference questions will require you to arrive at an answer that can be concluded or stated based on the information provided in the passage. The answer to these questions will never be stated directly in the passage.

For example

1. What is implied by the author in the 4th paragraph?
2. Which of the following options would the author of the passage most likely agree with?

Minsk agreement

2nd list
10:12
11:20

2nd
3rd
11:20

written security
missile
mas, specification

41st Viva exp
16th February

17-81
1003 400:02

2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd
- serial : 04

Foreign, Police, customs, Admin, Tax,

Moskova missile
8:20

1000 phase

agree with?



➤ How to identify Inference Questions

Inference question stems will use subjective words such as imply, infer, suggest, most likely agree, least likely agree etc. Notice the subtle difference between an inference question and a detail question is that an inference question use the term suggests whereas the detail question use the term states (to imply that the answer is mentioned in the passage).



➤ How to approach Inference Questions

1. Read the questions critically. Inference questions can often be worded in a tricky manner. Make sure you've correctly understood whose point of view you need to answer from. For example, a question may ask you which of the options would the author of the passage most likely agree with, while another might ask you which of the options a particular character of the passage would likely agree with.
2. Once you have read the question, try to understand what kind of question it is. If you find it an inference question, do not copy any direct facts of the passage, rather try to answer the conclusion of that given facts. In a singular word, the answer must be a rational conclusion of the facts mentioned in the passage.

suggest



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Light pollution is a growing problem worldwide. Like other forms of pollution, light pollution degrades the quality of the environment. Where it was once possible to look up at the night sky and see thousands of twinkling stars in the inky blackness, one now sees little more than the yellow glare of urban sky-glow. When we lose the ability to connect visually with the vastness of the universe by looking up at the night sky, we lose our connection with something profoundly important to the human spirit, our sense of wonder. *সত্য*

➔ The passage implies that the most serious damage done by light pollution is to our

- (a) artistic appreciation.
- (b) sense of physical well-being. ✗
- (c) cultural advancement. ✗
- (d) spiritual selves. ✗

একটি

Global Ques

full passage দিও

কম্পিউটার গুণিতা দেবে



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Moscow has a history of chaotic periods of war that ended with the destruction of a once largely wooden city and the building of a new city on top of the rubble of the old. The result is a layered city, with each tier holding information about a part of Russia's past. In some areas of the city, archaeologists have reached the layer from 1147, the year of Moscow's founding. Among the findings from the various periods of Moscow's history are carved bones, metal tools, pottery, glass, jewelry, and crosses.

➔ From the passage, the reader can infer that--

- (a) the people of Moscow are more interested in modernization than in preservation. ✗
- (b) the Soviet government destroyed many of the historic buildings in Russia. ✗
- (c) Moscow is the oldest large city in Russia, founded in 1147. ✗
- (d) Moscow has a history of invasions, with each new conqueror razing past structures. ✗



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

কাজের প্রশ্নের জন্য মতামত দিন

Daylilies are a beautiful perennial flower that can brighten up any yard or landscape. They are tolerant of drought and flooding, immune to heat stress, and grow well in full sun or light shade. They are the perfect choice for just about any soil or climate condition. Different varieties of daylilies can be in bloom from late spring until autumn. Individual flowers last only one day, but each plant produces many buds, and many varieties have more than one flowering period. Daylilies grow best in soil that is slightly acidic, and they prefer either direct sunshine or light shade. The best time to plant them is in the early fall or early spring, but they are hardy enough to endure planting or transplanting at almost any time of year. They should be planted 18 to 24 inches apart, and the bulb should be no deeper than one inch below the soil's surface.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- ➔ You could infer from this passage that these flowers are called daylilies because-
- (a) they only bloom in the daytime. ✗
 - ✓ (b) the blooms last for one day.
 - (c) they look like real lilies, but aren't. ✗
 - (d) Charles Day developed the hybrid. ✗
- ➔ How deep should daylilies be planted, according to the passage?
- (a) 18 to 24 inches ✗
 - (b) one inch or more ✗
 - ✓ (c) one inch or less
 - (d) any depth works.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

➔ The underlined word perennial, as used in this passage, most nearly means-

(a) it blooms once. ✗

✓ (b) it blooms every year.

(c) it is always popular. ✗

(d) it is part of the lily genus. ✗



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Despite their similarities, the pyramids of Egypt and Mesoamerica seem to be unrelated because of distinct differences in the time of construction as well as their design and function. Historians have discovered that the construction of the pyramids in Egypt and Mesoamerica are separated by over 2,000 years. The Egyptians used only cut stone quarried many miles away from the pyramid sites—a construction method that enabled them to construct sturdy buildings that could withstand the test of time. On the other hand, the pyramids of Mesoamerica were not built to withstand the ravages of time. Rather, the step pyramids rose in tiers, on the top of which a small temple was erected. Unlike the Egyptians, they used irregular stones. Also, they did not share the same basic design function. The Egyptian pyramids were private tombs meant to separate the pharaoh's remains from the mainstream of society and protect him for eternity, while the pyramids of Mesoamerica were primarily public temples of ritual and celebration.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- ➔ The main idea of this passage is best summed up in which statement?
- (a) Pyramids in Egypt and Mesoamerica are similar.
 - (b) Egyptians assisted Mesoamerican pyramid builders.
 - (c) Pyramids in Egypt and Mesoamerica have distinct differences.
 - (d) Scientists do not know who built the pyramids.
- ➔ This passage best supports the statement that—
- (a) the Egyptians used stone quarried many miles away from the pyramid site.
 - (b) the pyramids of Mesoamerica were built to last for eternity.
 - (c) the Egyptian pyramids were public tombs.
 - (d) the Egyptian and Mesoamerican pyramids were built during the same time period.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- ➔ The passage best supports the statement that
- (a) Egyptian and Mesoamerican pyramids shared the same design function.
 - (b) both pyramids were used as temples of ritual and celebration.
 - (c) Egyptian and Mesoamerican pyramids shared the same construction methods.
 - (d) Mesoamerican pyramids were used for ritual and celebration.
- ➔ The underlined word eternity in the passage most nearly means which of the following?
- (a) for a short time
 - (b) temporary
 - (c) for all time
 - (d) never



35th BCS

The Tk. 32.48bn Development Project Proposal (DPP) for Bangabandhu-1, the first satellite of Bangladesh is ready for being placed before the highest economic policy making body Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC).

The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has already finalized the proposal from its end and would initiate buying orbital slot” for the satellite once ECNEC gives approval. The BTRC will purchase an orbital slot on 119-degree East from Intersputnik, a renowned Russian company, at a cost of \$28m (Tk 217.7bn) with a single lifetime of 15 years. Initially, the BTRC applied for a slot on 102-degree East to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). However, nearly 20 countries including the USA, Russia, France and Australia raised objections that their satellite communication would be disrupted if Bangladesh was given that slot.

Out of the proposed DPP cost of Tk. 32.48 billion, the government will bear Tk. 15.60 billion from its own funds. Of the Tk. 15.60bn the government allocated Tk. 6.91bn in the previous fiscal, Tk. 3.49bn for the ongoing (2013-14) fiscal, and the remaining Tk. 5.02bn for the next (2014-15). The other half of the project cost that is Tk. 16.883bn will be funded by a supplier's credit from the Export import Bank of USA. Earlier the Export-Import of USA sent a proposal to the government through the BTRC for funding the project at less than 2% interest.

The Government had decided to launch the satellite under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme in order to ensure impeccable maintenance after the launch. According to documents, the project commenced on July 1 this year and will end on June 30, 2016.

The telecom regulator has chosen Betbunia of Chittagong and the BTCL Staff College in Gazipur for setting up two earth stations for the satellite. There will also be a maintenance office at the BTRC building. Sources said after purchasing the orbital slot for the Bangabandhu-1, the government would try to book two more slots in advance on 102 degree East and 69 degree East for launching two more satellites in the future.

The government has also reportedly shown interest in purchasing the 135-degree East slot from the ITU, although in location was far away from Bangladesh's coverage. A single satellite will never be viable for business. We need to launch at least one more satellite for getting benefited and making profits," BTRC chairman Sunil Kanti Bose said.

Figures show that Bangladesh spend around \$11m actually on satellite rents for running television channels, telephones and radio connectivity. A successful launching of the satellite is likely to bring \$50m annually by renting out the unused portion to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar.

Fifty countries in the world at present have satellites of their own. India and Pakistan are the only countries in the subcontinent with satellites, Sri Lanka is also in the middle of a process for launching one of its own.

10 qns
Answer the question below. Do not copy any sentence from the passage above. Write the answers in your own sentences having your own wording and phrasing: - $3 \times 10 = 30$

(a) Why could Bangladesh not stick to its original plan of acquiring 102-degree East to ITU slot? *Detail*

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(b) How has the government planned to fund the project? *Detail*

(c) What are the two plans for making Bangabandhu-1 commercially feasible?

(d) Name the proposed sites of operation for the satellite.

(e) What scheme of maintenance has the government undertaken?

(f) **Which** of the SARRC countries does not have satellites?

(g) **Which** country is providing Bangladesh with the technological know-how?

(h) **What** is the name of the project that ECNEC will consider?

(i) According to documents, how much time is required for the completion of the project?

Detail Question ✓

Vocab Question

Title Question

Infer Question

Global Question

(j) Give a title to this news item.

38th BCS

Acquiescence Denial propaganda

Fifty years ago, before the poor had become class conscious, there were several subjects, such as economics and imperial affairs, of which they were comparatively ignorant, in regard to these subjects they were prepared to accept the opinion of those who had studied them all their lives. Today, owing to the distrust created by class propaganda, we can count on no such acquiescence. An uneducated or untraveled person is unlikely today to give credence to the advice or information provided by somebody whom he assumes to belong to the capitalist class. He has been taught that the aim of the Conservative Party and its sponsors is to delude the noble worker and to tell him lies. Thus, the assertions of those who are really informed on a difficult subject are met by derisive laughter; whereas the catchwords and headline stuff doled out by the party propagandists are taken to be incontestable truth and wisdom. This, since the days of Thersites, has been the familiar device of demagogues. It is easier to laugh than to understand easier to fester with suspicion of others than to glow with confidence.

The proletariat always prefer the easier path, especially when they are assured that it is a praiseworthy path leading directly to their own interests. Ages of acquiescence are always, so we are assured, followed by ages of denial; for several centuries mankind will accept the established order and continue to live, generation by generation. According to the old unquestioned pattern then suddenly some ferment is introduced which sets the whole community bubbling and the crust is destroyed. [During these periods of negation, it is customary for those who direct the revolution to teach the people to deny and to distrust even the best and truest things that they are taught in the past; it is not only that they must deride the ancient formulas, it is also that they must suspect of the very worst motives of any of those who seek even to explain them. Today we have on each side of the great divide examples of both systems.

To the East, we have an area of apparent acquiescence, in which many millions of men and women who cannot all be stupid, accept as truth statements and ideas that to rational beings are palpably false.) To the West, we have many millions of men and women, most of whom are intelligent and sentient who refuse to accept as truth statements and ideas that really can withstand the most searching examination. This contrast between the gullible and the incredulous is an interesting and to my mind, encouraging thing to observe. It suggests that those who believe everything that they are told are condemned to a mental stagnation that can only end in decay. Whereas those who refuse to believe anything. Even when told by reputable authorities, are doubtless being extremely silly. But are also very much alive, those are the sort of people whom it is worthwhile trying to educate. But by what means are we to inculcate the habit of responsible thinking? only, I suggest, by wily tact.

01. Answer the following questions in your own words. Do not copy any sentence from the passage above. 3×10=30

(a) Suggest a reason for the incredulity of the uneducated about scholarly opinions and assertions which they were content to believe in the past.

(b) Why does an uneducated or untraveled person tend to disbelieve a well-informed man these days?



(c) What has been the familiar device of demagogues?

(d) Why do the proletariat prefer the easier path?



(e) What are ages of acquiescence and ages of denial?

(f) What are the characteristics of the ages of denial?



ANSWERING THE THEMATIC QUESTIONS NO.- 01

acquiescence ~~~~~ সম্মতি স্বীকার

✓ (g) Why does the author think that the people of the East belong to an area of acquiescence?

The people living in the East tend to live as a category of like people because, according to the author, they are condemned because of their mental stagnation and it keeps them in pressure to act like believing anything without showing that much doubt.

(h) Why does the author think that the people of the West belong to the area of denial?



ANSWERING THE THEMATIC QUESTIONS NO.- 01

(i) What end does the author visualize for the gullible?

(j) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

Practice Questions

Technical and vocational education (TVET) educators now face a critical new imperative: to prepare all students for work and civic roles in a world where success increasingly requires the ability to compete, connect, and cooperate on an international scale. The fourth industrial revolution is now a reality. There is no way to rebuff it anymore. How do we feel, how do we work, how do we live, how do we travel – everything will be changed. The first industrial revolution is about a steam engine, the second revolution is about electricity, the third is about internet and computer. The fourth industrial revolution is happening currently with the Internet combining intelligence. Let me start with a fresh example. A man can fairly check weather forecasts or traffic with Google in the morning, drive to the office using automated cars, robots can welcome him, and he can use artificial intelligence to get an idea of the future of the business. One can design business models using learning, control home electronics and appliances through the Internet of Things and many more. 5G Internet will be launched soon in Bangladesh. It can drastically change the business model, quality of life, education, digital and social media that we've been seeing for the past decade. The fourth industrial revolution can be truly implemented through high quality education and research.

In many parts of the world, countries are preparing their manpower to take advantage of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). This is why these countries have integrated artificial intelligence and robotics in their education, starting from the elementary level up to higher education to leading the forearm of their human resources cognitive mind. Now let's scrutinize how Bangladesh can be an emerging role model of the fourth industrial revolution in the world. First, the foundation of digital Bangladesh is solid. The implementation of 'Digital Bangladesh' in the last six years has affected the ICT sector in the daily life of people across almost every sector, across the country. Union Digital Center (UDC) is now connecting via fiber optical cable; schools are now equipped with Sheikh Russell Digital Labs; thousands of interactive content and e-books have been designed and developed; creating 3 economic zones, etc. Thus, Digital Bangladesh has created a suitable platform for launching 4IR in our country. It is extremely good news that our economic growth is gaining momentum. The per capita income of Bangladesh increased from \$ 120 to \$ 2,600 in the fiscal year 2021-27. In November 2026, the UN General Assembly adopted a proposal to promote Bangladesh from the category of LDC. The government plans to become a rich country by equipping the people equally with a per capita income of \$ 1,000 by 20 years. The possibility of a fourth industrial revolution should start without any delay.

The size of the country's GDP will increase from \$ 222 billion today to \$ 2 trillion in 20 years. Now the government can launch higher education loan programs. Higher education projects, such as government subsidies and full payment, should be based on the taxpayer's income and employment opportunities. The government can provide even more subsidies to 4IR-related courses and programs. The proportion of the working age population Bangladesh ranks 5th in terms of volume. But in terms of population, we are the eighth largest country in the world. We now have more working-age people (3-5 years) than ever before. It is now 3 percent and will rise to 5 percent by 2020. The advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution will cause many to lose their jobs. But more jobs need to be created. So, if this large population can be transformed into a skilled workforce for 4IR, it will strengthen our ongoing economic and social development. The emphasis on technical education is a timely demand now in Bangladesh. Accelerating the \$ 5 million valuation and strengthening skills for economic change, the 'Asset' project will create more than 3 million youth and staff with the skills needed for future work. There will be a technical school and college in each upazila and initiatives are being taken to establish the Upazila ICT Training and Resource Center for Education. Graduates don't have to wait for jobs in tech education; instead, they create job opportunities for others.

The importance of the industry-academia connection is realized. About two million new entrants join the labor force every year, but still 5.7 percent of undergraduates point to a lack of skills in unemployment. As a result, foreigners dominate our job market at technical and management levels in various industries, corporate companies and multinational companies. According to the National Skill Development Authority, the trend leads to a \$ 6 billion remittance from Bangladesh every year. Now the government has misunderstood this and emphasized curriculum, Outcome based education, various level internship programs, etc. as per need. Future jobs will be in a state that the machine can do large part of it, as well as creative endeavors, areas of social interaction where people can beat the machines, and those areas will be open to job creation. Now our policy makers should rethink education policy by prioritizing fourth industrial revolution-related research and innovation, so that we can survive as a competitive, innovative and efficient country on a global level. So, let's invent, not imitate.

01. 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) What are the situations faced a critical new imperative saying by the Education?
- (c) Describe about the different industrial revolution?
- (d) How can 5G internet drastically change the socio-economic condition of Bangladesh?
- (e) How can be Bangladesh an emerging role model of the fourth industrial revolution in the world?
- (f) “The emphasis on technical education is timely demand now in Bangladesh.” Why?
- (g) “The importance of the industry-academia connection is realized.” Why?
- (h) What are the conditions of the other countries of the world for preparing their manpower to take advantage of the Fourth Industrial Revolution?
- (i) How can be the fourth industrial revolution truly implemented?
- (j) Give a suitable title to the passage.

Practice Questions

Although a small country, Bangladesh is of clutch geopolitical important, being located in the armpit of India and right on the Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean region contains 25 percent of the world's land, 40 percent of its oil and gas reserves, and a third of the global population. It hosts one of the world's busiest and most important shipping lanes, which supplies East Asia with the bulk of its Middle Eastern crude oil. Strategically located in a great position Bangladesh is one of the world's fastest growing economies, which is expected to rise at a 7.1 percent clip this year. Dhaka is still politically and economically pliable-like a ball of clay-and has become one of the preeminent global staging grounds of interests from east and west, which are trying to mould the country to be what they want it to be and not get pushed out of the game. Bangladesh is a keystone nation in the region, balancing together the contending influences of India, China, the United States, and Japan. The Belt and Road initiative is the formalization of China's strategy for securing and bolstering their commercial trade routes, and Bangladesh is a major part of its maritime agenda. China has been establishing a network of ports, dubbed the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, extending from their own coastlines through Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean, the east coast of Africa, and up through the Mediterranean to Greece.

Although designed as a commercial project, this endeavor has instilled a sense of trepidation in the other actors in the South Asian Theater, who perceive it as potentially having militaristic ramifications - or at least leveraging this reasoning to push their own competing agendas. This trepidation was brought up by consulting firm Booz Allen Hamilton in a 2005 internal report prepared for the U.S. Department of Defense, which first dubbed this plan the "String of Pearls" — a label that has been used ever since to denigrate China's ambitions in the watery parts of South Asia. This geopolitical competition has risen to an apex when it comes to selecting the site and the financier of Bangladesh's first deep sea port, with some powers making great financial and political strides to secure their own interests and to keep those of others at bay. There are currently at least three potential locations for the impending new port: Chittagong, Sonadia and Matarbari. Chittagong, positioned a little way up the Karnaphuli river on the northeast curve of the Bay of Bengal. Realizing that it may fall through, China had a contingency plan for another deep-sea port in Bangladesh. All cued up and ready to go. A few years following a 2009 Japanese survey in Sonadia, an island near Cox's Bazar in the south of the country, which determined it a suitable location for a deep-draft port, China jumped in and offered its financial assistance.

China Harbor Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the state-owned China Communications Construction Company- the same enterprise that is building Colombo Port City in Sri Lanka, and which also happens to be blacklisted by the World Bank on allegations of corruption-was chosen as the developer, and Bangladesh appeared to have given China the green light. During Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's 2014 visit to Beijing, it was widely assumed that a deal 163 for Sonadia was going to be formally signed, but then it wasn't. It was widely assumed that political pressure was put on Bangladesh from India and the United States to disallow China to build and operate the Sonadia port. With China already building ports in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the Maldives, and Myanmar, Bangladesh was the last remaining link on a chain that would leave India completely surrounded.

01. Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentences from the passage above. 3×10=30

- (a) Is it essential for Bangladesh to set up deep seaport?
- (b) With which states Bangladesh is keeping pace?
- (c) What is the interest of China behind this venture?
- (d) What are the most probable construction sites for the new port?
- (e) Who is the first surveyor of the possible deep-sea port in Bangladesh?
- (f) What do you understand by the term 'string of pearls' in this passage?
- (g) Which enterprise is selected for the construction of the port?
- (h) Name the network of ports of China through Mediterranean to Greece.
- (i) Under which country's pressure Bangladesh could not sign the deal with China?
- (j) Give a suitable Title of the passage.

BCS কঠিন নয়;
প্রস্তুতি যদি গোছানো হয়