

৪৬তম বিমিএম লিখিত ফুল কোর্স

ENGLISH

Lecture: 05 + 06

Topic:

✓ Reading Comprehension

Basic Grammar

(Corrections, Overall Review of Grammars).

✓ Reading Comprehension

(Summary, Feature Writing).



CORRECTIONS

- ❑ Rewrite the passage eliminating errors. The errors will include different types of grammatical items.

[45th BCS (Written)]

Ecotourism can be achieved only steps are taken if steps are taken in the right direction. In 1993, British Airways led the way as the first airline implemented a systematic environmental policy. In 1995, the International Hotels Environmental Initiative has developed an "Environmental Action Pack for Hotels" to promotion of environmental management, energy, and water conservation, and wastage and emmission reduction. In 1996, the World Tourism Organization, the World Travel and Tourism Council, and the Earth Summit Council drafted Agendas 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry, recognize the interdependence of tourism, peace, development and protecting environment.

CORRECTIONS

❑ Correct the following sentences (any five):

[34th BCS (Written)]

a) The secretary absented from the meeting.	e) Everything including the books were bought.
b) Can he play piano?	f) He made less mistakes than I.
c) The patient was born to the hospital.	g) Can you tell me where does he live?
d) Each man and each boy did their best.	h) I don't enjoy to look after children.

CORRECTIONS

❑ Correct the following sentences (any five):

[33rd BCS (Written)]

a) Mara Dona was born in a poor family.	e) There is no alternative for knowledge acquisition.
b) Razi could not attend the meeting timely	f) Let us ponder about this problem.
c) This incident has occurred ten years ago.	g) Our car took an U-tern near the Mohammadpur bus stand.
d) Kalpona's father died due to a road mishap.	h) After Rapy completed her M. Ed., she joined a secondary school.

CORRECTIONS

❑ Correct the following sentences (any five):

[32nd BCS (Written)]

a) He is confident to get a scholarship.	e) I am here for about a week.
b) He will come here just now.	f) Do not speak a lie.
c) One of the students are absent today.	g) Everybody loves a cup of tea.
d) Rahim refrained to pay the fee.	

SENTENCE CORRECTION

❑ Number (বচন)-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- Condition বা অবস্থা বুঝাতে circumstance এর plural form 'circumstances' ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Incorrect: His circumstance is not good.

Correct:

- Marks শব্দটির দুটি অর্থ আছে। যথা চিহ্ন বা দাগ এবং পরীক্ষায় প্রাপ্ত নম্বরসমূহ। পরীক্ষায় প্রাপ্ত নম্বর বুঝাতে Mark এর Plural form Marks ব্যবহার করতে হয়। অপর পক্ষে চিহ্ন বা দাগ বুঝাতে Singular ও Plural উভয় Form-ই ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Incorrect: He has obtained full mark.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- ভগ্নাংশের ক্ষেত্রে লব এক/one-এর বেশি হলে Auxiliary verb সবসময় plural হবে। যেমন: Three fourths of the men are dead. কিন্তু ভগ্নাংশের পরের Noun-টি Singular হলে Verb টিও Singular হবে।

Incorrect: Three-fourth~~s~~ of the work ~~are~~ done.

Correct:

- Advice, equipment, food, furniture ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো uncountable noun বিধায় এদের plural হয় না। এরা সব সময়ই singular হয়।

Incorrect: He gave me advices.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- বাক্যে লোকজন অর্থে people বসলে সবই Plural হবে। এক্ষেত্রে peoples লিখলে ভুল হবে। কিন্তু জাতি অর্থে People বসলে তা বহুবচন peoples (জাতিসমূহ) ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Incorrect: We saw a few ~~peoples~~ in the garden.

Correct:

- কাজ বুঝালে work সব সময়ই Singular হবে। কিন্তু যদি সাহিত্যকর্ম বা কারখানা বুঝায় তাহলে works হবে।

Incorrect: He has a lot of ~~works~~ to do today.

Correct:

- দেখতে Singular number হলেও সেগুলো সব সময় Plural number হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন-
Aristocracy, Artillery, Cattle, Government, Gentry, Police.

Incorrect: The cattle is ^{are} grazing.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

➤ Many-এর পর Plural Noun ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Verb-ও Plural হয়।

Many + A/An-এর পর সব সময় Singular Noun ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Verb-ও Singular হবে।

❑ Gender (লিঙ্গ পরিবর্তন)-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

➤ প্রদত্ত বাক্যে Masculine থেকে Feminine Gender করার ক্ষেত্রে অনেক সময় মূল শব্দের পুরোপুরি পরিবর্তন হয়।

Incorrect: His wife is a ~~tailor~~.

seamstress

Correct:

➤ Compound Noun-এর Masculine Gender অংশটির Feminine ব্যবহার করে Feminine Gender-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। ভুল অবস্থায় থাকলে তা শুদ্ধ করে নিতে হয়।

Incorrect: Jenny's mother was gentleman.

woman

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

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□ Article/Determiner-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- Superlative-এর পূর্বে সর্বদা the বসে এবং যাদের মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয় তাদের পূর্বে of বা in বসে।

Incorrect: Among all the boys, Ali is ^{the} strongest.

Correct: *of all the boys*

- সাধারণত ভাষার নামের পূর্বে 'the' বসে না, তবে ভাষার নাম দ্বারা যদি কোনো জাতিকে নির্দেশিত করা হয় তাহলে তার পূর্বে 'the' বসে।

Incorrect: English can speak the English fluently.

Correct: *The*

- দুই বা ততোধিক Adjective-এর সঙ্গে সম্পর্কযুক্ত কোনো Noun-কে Qualify করলে এ Adjective-গুলোর পূর্বে Article ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Noun-টি Singular হয়। *the*

Incorrect: He has read the second and third chapter.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

❑ Preposition & Appropriate Preposition-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- Await, Comprise, Reach, Resemble, Discuss, resign, comprise, investigate, sign, meet এরপর কোনো Preposition না বসে সরাসরি object বসে।

Incorrect: His family comprises ~~of~~ five members.

Correct:

- Avail এরপর Reflexive pronoun (myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself etc.) তারপর of বসে।

Incorrect: She availed the chance.

Correct:

herself of

- Let এরপর আরেকটি verb থাকলে তার পূর্বে to বসে না। Active এবং Passive কোন ক্ষেত্রেই দ্বিতীয় verb টির পূর্বে to বসে না।

Incorrect: I won't let you ~~to~~ go.

Correct:

to

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- **Make, see, help** এই গুলোর পর যদি আরেকটি verb থাকে তার পূর্বে to বসে না।

Incorrect: I will make you ~~to~~ understand.

Correct:

কিন্তু Sentence টি যদি Passive হয় তাহলে দ্বিতীয় Verb এর পূর্বে to বসে।

Incorrect: He was made understand the problem.

Correct: ^{to}

- যে সকল Word-এর পর Preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় তাদের পরে Infinitive না বসে Gerund বসে।

Incorrect: Hopeful to win.

Correct: ^{of} winning.

SENTENCE CORRECTION

❑ Tense & Sequence of Tense-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- যে সকল Verb দ্বারা মানসিক অবস্থা বুঝায়, তাদের কোনো Continuous Tense হয় না, কিন্তু Indefinite Tense হয় (Hope, Want, Wish, Feel, Know, Live, Matter, Love)।

Incorrect: He is feeling unwell all the time.

Correct: *feels*

- Present Perfect Tense-এর মধ্যে যদি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের কথা উল্লেখ থাকে তবে তা Present Perfect Tense না হয়ে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

Incorrect: The man has died at 2.00 PM.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- Since যখন Conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর পূর্বে Present Indefinite Tense থাকলে এর পরে সর্বদা Past Indefinite Tense হয়। Since-এর পূর্বে Past Indefinite Tense হলে, এর পরে সর্বদা Past Perfect Tense হয়।

Incorrect: Two years went since his brother has ~~died~~.

Correct:

- কিন্তু It was long since থাকলে অপর অংশে Past Perfect Tense (had + verb in Past Participle) বসে।

Incorrect: It was long since he ~~changed~~ his decision.

Correct:

had

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- কোনো বাক্যে would rather এরপর Subject থাকলে তারপর Verb এর Past form হয়।

Incorrect: I would rather you ~~may do it.~~

Correct:

did

- Would you mind এরপর if থাকলে Verb এর Past form হয়।

Incorrect: Would you mind if I ~~sit here?~~

Correct:

sat

SENTENCE CORRECTION

□ Subject-Verb Agreement সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- যদি And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি পদে একই ব্যক্তি কর্মরত থাকে, তবে ১ম পদের পূর্বে The বসবে এবং ২য় পদের পূর্বে বসবে না এবং Verb টি Singular হবে। অপর পক্ষে যদি And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি পদে দুইজন ব্যক্তি কর্মরত থাকে, তবে ১ম ও ২য় এই উভয় পদের সামনে দুইটা The বসবে এবং Verb টি Plural হয়।

Incorrect: The headmaster and secretary of the school ~~have~~ tendered his resignation.

Correct:

has

SENTENCE CORRECTION

❑ Right Form of Verbs-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- Used to দ্বারা অতীতের অভ্যাস বুঝালে used to এরপর মূল verb বসে।
- কোনো বাক্যে lest থাকলে পরবর্তী Subject এরপর should ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- With a view to, Look forward to, Objection to, Addicted to, Would you mind, Avoid, Finish, Worth, No use, Cannot help, could not help এর পর verb এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত হয়।

☞ look forward to meeting you

SENTENCE CORRECTION

□ Pronoun (সর্বনাম) সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- সাধারণ ক্ষেত্রে একই বাক্যে 1st, 2nd ও 3rd person একসাথে ব্যবহৃত হলে, প্রথমে 2nd person, মাঝে 3rd person এবং শেষে 1st person বসবে। অর্থাৎ 231 মনে রাখলে হবে।

*you, he and I will attend the P
I, you and*

- ব্যতিক্রম:** দোষ স্বীকারের ক্ষেত্রে এর কিছুটা পরিবর্তন ঘটবে অর্থাৎ প্রথমে 1st person, মাঝে 3rd person এবং শেষে 2nd person বসবে। অর্থাৎ 132 মনে রাখলে হবে।

*I, you and he
are guilty.*

- কিছু কিছু Preposition যেমন: Except এবং for-এরপর Objective Pronoun (me, him, her, us, them) বসে।

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- নিম্নলিখিত উদাহরণগুলোতে Gerund এর আগে Possessive Adjective (his, my, her, our, their, your) ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Incorrect: I don't like Ruby asking me the same question again and again.

Correct:

Ruby's

- সাধারণত Idioms গুলোতে possessive pronoun ব্যবহারের প্রয়োজনীয়তা নেই।

Incorrect: He tried ~~his~~ heart and soul.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

□ একটি Sentence-এ Pronoun ঘটিত ভুল থাকতে পারে:

➤ দুই জন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে সম্পর্ক বুঝালে Each other দুই এর অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে সম্পর্ক বুঝালে One another ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Incorrect: The two brothers loved one another.

Correct:

□ Adjective (বিশেষণ) সংক্রান্ত কিছু Sentence Correction:

➤ **Unique, ideal, perfect, complete, universal, entire, full, extreme, chief, square, round** ইত্যাদির Comparative বা Superlative হয় না। আবার, এদের পূর্বে Adverb 'very' ও ব্যবহার হয় না।

Incorrect: It is the ~~most~~ perfect picture.

Correct:

➤ Preferable এবং comparatively শব্দটির মধ্যে Comparative degree-এর আবহ রয়েছে। সুতরাং এদেরকে আর comparative করা যাবে না। এদের পরে than না বসে to বসে।

Incorrect: Your scheme is ~~more~~ preferable ~~than~~ mine.

Correct:

to

SENTENCE CORRECTION

□ Verb (ক্রিয়া) সংক্রান্ত কিছু Sentence Correction:

- কাউকে কোন নামে ডাকা বুঝালে call ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Incorrect: They told me a fool.

Correct: *called*

- Direct speech এর ক্ষেত্রে tell ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Incorrect: You told me, "Leave the place at once."

Correct: *said to me,* "

- কোনকিছু উদ্ধৃত করা বুঝালে Quote from memory বসে। কিন্তু মুখস্থ করা বুঝালে learn by heart বসে।

Incorrect: Quote the poem from heart.

Correct: *from memory.*

SENTENCE CORRECTION

□ Gerund/Participle/Infinitive-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction:

- **Succeed, Insist, Dream, Prevent, Indulge** ইত্যাদি Verb এবং 'Confident' Adjective এর পর সাধারণত Idiomatic Preposition বসে এবং উক্ত Preposition-এর পর Infinitive থাকলে তা উঠে গিয়ে Verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form বসে।

Incorrect: He succeeded to get the job.

Correct:

in getting

- যে কোনো Preposition-এর পর Verb-এর যে form থাকুক না কেন তা উঠে গিয়ে Verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form হবে।

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- যদি কোনো Simple sentence-এ দুটো Verb পাশাপাশি থাকে তবে সাধারণত ২য় Verb-এর সাথে -ing যোগ করে Sentence-কে সঠিক করতে হয়।

I replied knowing the topic.

- Prefer হলো Transitive Verb এবং এরপর যে Infinitive বা Verb যাই থাকুক না কেন তাকে Verb এর -ing করে Object হিসাবে ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এই Verb + ing হলো Gerund যা Transitive Verb-এর Object হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Prefer-এর পর Than না বসে to বসবে।

Incorrect: He prefers ~~to sing~~ than to dance.

Correct:

singing dancing,

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- Participle-এর সাথে Subject-এর মিল না থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Clause-এ করতে হয় । Participle যে Noun বা Pronoun-কে Qualify করে সে Noun বা Pronoun-ই নতুন Clause-এর Subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হবে ।

Incorrect: Having the sun set, we started for home.

Correct: *The sun having set,*

Incorrect: Going to school, a snake bit her.

Correct:

*she was bitten
by a snake*

- While-এর পর Verb + ing বসে ।

SENTENCE CORRECTION

❑ Redundancy (পুনরাবৃত্তি) সম্পর্কিত Error Correction:

- কোন কোন Sentence-এ Double শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Sentence-এর গঠন ও Meaning-কে নষ্ট করে। তাই সেক্ষেত্রে একটি সঠিক শব্দ ব্যবহার করে Sentence-টিকে ঠিক করতে হয়।

Incorrect: I feel ~~comparatively~~ better today.

Correct:

Incorrect: He is my cousin ~~brother~~.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

□ এছাড়াও Sentence Correction সংক্রান্ত কতগুলো Miscellaneous Rules আছে।

➤ Regard এর পরে as বসবে কিন্তু consider এর পর as বসবে না।

Incorrect: I regarded him ~~a~~ rogue.

Correct:

as

➤ কিছু কিছু শব্দ যেমন: **appoint, make, select, consider, call, name, elect** ইত্যাদির পরে as ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Incorrect: He was appointed ~~as~~ manager of the firm.

Correct:

SENTENCE CORRECTION

- Know এর পর শুধু 'to + infinitive' নয় 'how to + infinitive' ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Incorrect: I do not know to swim.

Correct:

- অতীতকালে Period of time বুঝাতে before- এর পরিবর্তে ago বসে।

Incorrect: He passed the examination ~~before~~ three years. ago

Correct:

- ভবিষ্যৎকালে কিছু সময় অতিক্রান্ত বুঝালে in ব্যবহৃত হয়, after নয়।

Incorrect: We will return after a few minutes.

Correct:

in

- কখনো কখনো শব্দের পরে Preposition যুক্ত হয়ে বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

Incorrect: He is an authority over English.

Correct:

Amistotés
GRE verbal

Gmail

Vocabuilder

Idioms &
phrase.

30 min
Uttoron

Lecture: 06

SUMMARY WRITING

No Caption

Caption হয় Precis এ

Passage এ Summary 100
words (Mention করা থাকলে)

Mention না করা থাকলে
One-Third (1/3)

SUMMARY WRITING

★ What is a summary?

- ✓ Is a record in a reader's own words.
- ✓ Gives the main points of a piece of writing such as a newspaper article, the chapter of a book, or even a whole book.
- ✓ Also possible to summarize a lecture, or something like a movie.
- ✓ Omits details, and does not include the reader's interpretation of the original.

SUMMARY WRITING

★ What is the Purpose of a Summary?

- ✓ To provide readers with a succinct overview of important details.
- ✓ Or interesting information, without inserting a personal opinion.
- ✓ A brief rundown of the main points of a text.
- ✓ The abstract to a scientific paper, a description of a movie's plot, or in the form of a novel synopsis.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

Preview what you are going to summarize.

This means to look at the title, headings and subheadings, text and font type, photos, illustrations, graphs, captions, etc.

All of this will give you hints about what is most important.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Read the material and take notes while you're doing it.

You can use paper and/or you can annotate the original material.

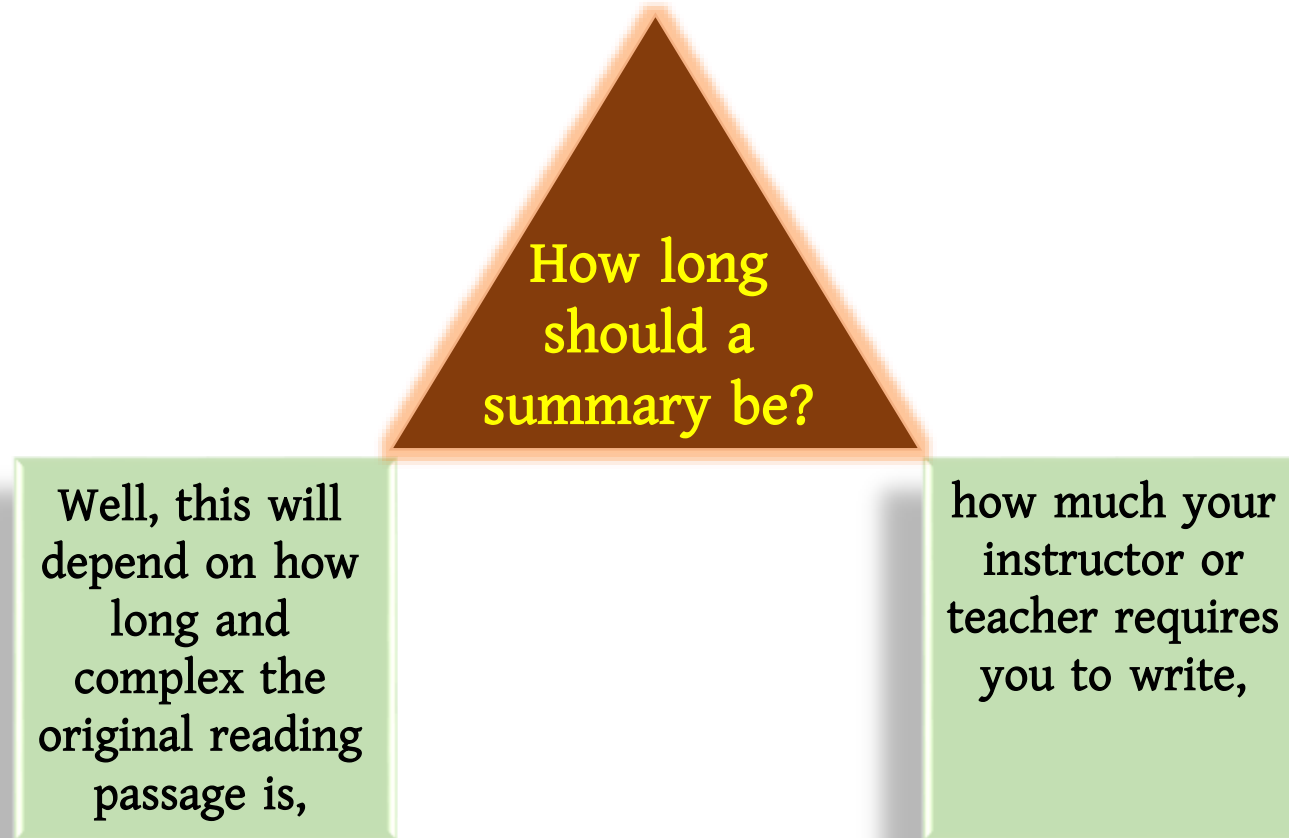
Annotating means underlining, highlighting, translating and making notes in the margins (or on the sides) of what you're reading.

Keep in mind only to write the main ideas.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Try making an outline of what you're going to write about.

✓ This plan will help you organize your writing before you even start.



TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Find the main idea.

A useful summary distills the source material down to its most important point to inform the reader. Pick the major point you want to communicate to the reader, and use your limited sentences wisely to convey it. Take down a few notes to help outline your thoughts in an organized manner.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Be concise (brief)--

- ✓ You do need include all of the essential information that a person would need to understand without reading the original source.
- ✓ So you must include all of the main points.
- ✓ You shouldn't write more than the main points.
- ✓ Should be as brief as possible.
- ✓ Give specific information.
- ✓ You shouldn't write details such as numbers, statistics, dates, or figures.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Remember that your writing needs to be clear--

A summary needs to be easy to understand to someone who has not read, seen, or heard the original material.

Write in simple English

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

- ➔ Follow the same order that the information is presented in the original material.

If you're summarizing a story where the original story is not in chronological order, it may make it easier for the reader to understand it if you change the order. But in general, you should keep the same order.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Paraphrase--

- ✓ You should not be using direct quotes from the original material.
- ✓ you should not copy and paste sentences right from the original.
- ✓ That is plagiarizing.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Make sure it flows--

Transitions are incredibly helpful when it comes to building momentum in your writing. Connect your sentences with transition words, making sure they flow together and convey your summary clearly

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

- ➔ Avoid looking at the original material when you are writing--
- ✓ look at the notes you took early, in addition to your outline.
- ✓ If you look at the original material, you'll be tempted to copy.
- ✓ Remember, you want to write your own original English sentences.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

Be objective.

This means you should not include your opinion in a summary.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Format--

- When writing a summary, remember that it should be in the form of a paragraph.
- A summary begins with an introductory sentence that states the text's title, author and main point of the text as you see it.
- A summary is written in your own words.
- Identify in order the significant sub-claims the author uses to defend the main point.
- Copy word-for-word three separate passages from the essay that you think support and/or defend the main point of the essay as you see it.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

➔ Format--

- Cite each passage by first signaling the work and the author, put “quotation marks” around the passage you chose, and put the number of the paragraph where the passages can be found immediately after the passage.
- Using source material from the essay is important. Why? Because defending claims with source material is what you will be asked to do when writing papers for your college professors.
- Write a last sentence that “wraps” up your summary; often a simple rephrasing of the main point.

TIPS FOR WRITING EFFECTIVE ENGLISH SUMMARIES

- ★ The following things should not be done in a summary—
 - ❖ Avoid details not Included in The Expository Text:
 - ❖ Don't Compare:
 - ❖ Avoid First and Second-person Point of View and Examples provided by the author:
 - ❖ Do Not Add Information:
 - ❖ Summary, Not an Outline:

SUMMARY WRITING

Sample Passage

Do we know the difference between knowledge and wisdom? Is there any need to know the difference between them? Are we well equipped to handle the vagaries of existence with what is known to us? Knowledge means all that we acquire from what we read, hear or see. Wisdom means the ability to choose from what is available to us and then use it for our own benefit. Today, the world has started talking about the value based education. What does it mean? In simple terms it means two things. First, it accept that current education has badly let down. Secondly, it lays stress on values, and hence wisdom, instead of mere knowledge. How do we acquire this value based education? The answer becomes simple if we need education. We need education only to make us live better and more joyously. Once we know this we must add only those things in education which achieve this aim. The dictum that “a healthy mind can exist only in a healthy body” is a time tested one. Schools, thus become sources of healthy bodies too. This can best be achieved by yoga because games are beyond our financial capabilities. Yoga is very beneficial. It occupies so little space, and can be done without the least bit of fuss. One wonders why schools have not adopted it as a mandatory subject at all levels.

SUMMARY WRITING

☆ Summary--

We must know the difference between knowledge and wisdom. Knowledge means all that we acquire from what we read, hear or see. Wisdom means the ability to choose from knowledge and then use it for your own benefit. Present education must be replaced with value based education, which is directed towards living joyously. In this a healthy body becomes vital, because without it a healthy mind is not possible. This will be best achieved if schools adopt yoga.

SUMMARY WRITING

Sample Passage

Everything is going electronic and toys are no exception. Old fashioned playthings – like balls and building blocks are fast being replaced by gizmos that zoom around the room at the push of the button. Such toys provide instant entertainment, but contribute little to the child’s psychological and physical development. A child building a tower with a basic set of blocks is having fun- he claps and laughs when the tower stands – but he is also developing some vital skills. He learns to focus his attention, improves his hand and eye coordination and learns to visualize a goal. When the tower tumbles, he learns to approach the task in a different way. Toys which allow unstructured play encourage imagination and creativity. Child psychologists feel that the high-tech novelties that we buy for children actually rob them of opportunities of mental and physical development. Many of the skills we use as adults were developed during playtime with the help of basic toys. Therefore, psychologists suggest saving some space for toys that work on kid power.

SUMMARY WRITING

★ BRAIN STORM--

Try this one!

SUMMARY WRITING

45th BCS

An offshoot of the environmental movement of the 1970, ecotourism has come into its own over the past two decades. Thanks to an increasing awareness of environmental issues such as climate change, combined with a high demand among European and North American travellers for unspoiled locations, authentic cultural experience, and recreational challenges, ecotourism is growing at a rate of 20 percent annually, making it the fastest-growing sector in the tourism industry. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as economically sustainable, ecologically sensitive, and culturally acceptable. Closely related is the concept of sustainable tourism identified in our common future, the Brundtland Commission's report to the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development: Development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Ecotourism's principles clearly distinguish it from conventional mass tourism. Instead of classic tourist meccas, ecotourism seeks out remote locations with strict environmental protections and operates on a small scale. Tourists, business and local residents are encouraged to minimize their impact on the environment by recycling materials, conserving energy and water, safely treated human waste and properly disposing of garbage, using alternative energy, and building in a manner that fits in with natural surroundings.

SUMMARY WRITING

The financial benefits from ecotourism are passed on to the community through conservation projects, employment, partnerships and local participation in the development and management of local resources.

Synonymous with 'green' tourism, ecotourism promotes cultural sensitivity and respect for traditions and customs in order to avoid the kind of exploitation that has turned tribal ceremonies into side-shows and relics into souvenirs. Ecotourism also plays a political role in its support of human rights and democracy.

The popularity of ecotourism is a problem in itself. The original ecotourists were small in number, deeply committed to conservation and actively engaged in cultural exchange. At one time, they were willing to rough it and go off the beaten path, but now so-called ecotourists travel and expect the comforts of home package in a pretty setting. In the process, nature once an honoured treasure, has become a commodity and a photo opportunity. Larger numbers of ecotourists consume more resources and leave a larger impact on the environment, and eco-operators require more land to accommodate demand. As ecotourism spreads to more sensitive, corners of the earth, it could end up defeating its original purposes.

SUMMARY WRITING

Ecotourism can be achieved only if steps are taken in the right directions. In 1993, British Airways led the way as the first airline to implement a systematic environmental policy. The International Hotels Environment Initiative (IHEI) has more than 5000 members from 111 countries. In cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program and the International Hotel and Restaurant Association, the IHEI developed an "Environmental Action Pack for Hotels in 1995 to promote environmental Please turn over management, energy and water conservation, and waste and emission reduction. In 1996, the World Tourism Organization, the World Travel and Tourism Council, and the Earth Summit Council drafted Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry, recognizing the interdependence of Tourism, peace, development and environmental protection. The year 2002 was declared the United Nations International Year of Ecotourism, with an ecotourism summit held in May.

Whether initiated by trade or intergovernmental organizations, blueprints and agreements can be meaningful only if governments are proactive, Belize and Costa Rica, for example, have established national policies and strategies to farther ecotourism.

Brazil, Indonesia, Namibia and Nepal integrate small-scale, community-oriented approaches into their tourism programs. While progress continues to be made on many fronts and by many players, it is the individual traveller who will keep ecotourism on track. Tourists can make informed choices about travel destinations and tour operators, as well as conscious efforts to reduce their individual impact on the environment and to practice cultural sensitivity toward local people. They can participate in volunteer conservation projects and gain skills and knowledge in the process. They can pressure governments to pass and enforce laws that protect the environment. Ultimately, they can spend their money where it is put to green use. Nature is counting on them.

SUMMARY WRITING

- Summarize the passage in your own words (within 100 words).

Summary:

Ecotourism: Promoting Sustainability and Responsible Tourists

The text above explores the evolution, principles, benefits, and challenges of ecotourism, highlighting its growth as a sustainable alternative to mass tourism. It emphasizes the importance of preserving natural environments and respecting local cultures while addressing the potential pitfalls of increased popularity, such as environmental degradation and cultural exploitation. Despite these challenges, the article suggests that ecotourism can thrive through proactive measures, including government policies, community involvement, and responsible consumer choices, ultimately advocating for a conscientious approach to travel that prioritizes environmental conservation and cultural appreciation.

SUMMARY WRITING

44th BCS

'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, 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.

SUMMARY WRITING

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.

SUMMARY WRITING

- Summarize the passage in your own words (within 100 words).

Summary:

Now-a-days 'Digital detox' is a very popular word in the online media. When a person voluntarily refrains from using digital devices is called the digital detox. The online platform is full of frauders. Many people are engaged in cybercrimes through the online world. Students are spent their valuable time in the digital media. Besides this, different apps should be used in different purposes. The students also learn different language through the new programmes. Virtual world is another hot topic in the online platform. The virtual reality allows access to global the resources. People connect to each other through the social media. It is a refreshness for them. For the betterment of our people, we should adopt a positive approach in the online media. If we use the online media in a rational way then technology really can be a blessed for us.

SUMMARY WRITING

Practice Question

Bangladesh's rise has not been unexpected, but rather a part of a long-term trend. A disaster-prone country that was formerly thought to be riddled with political instability and violence, unable to provide for its own population, is today wealthier than many of its neighbors. It has outperformed many other countries in its region in terms of per capita income, which has attracted the attention of extra-regional powers. It has remembered its oath of supporting anyone in need, and has stepped forward to lend money to Sri Lanka via a currency swap. Different arguments have been presented as to what contributed to Bangladesh's remarkable success; but four key areas are generally highlighted: the ready-made garments (RMG) sector, Bangladesh's demographic dividend, its burgeoning online workforce, and the knowledge-based economy. One argument that has undermined its achievements is that the country has benefited from quota facilities from the US and Europe, which is a key reason for its amazing development. Yes, several assessments come close to presenting a plausible explanation for Bangladesh's ascent, in which all four indicators will continue to grow for a variety of reasons. During the pandemic, Bangladesh specialized in many types of RMG items and also began producing and exporting high-quality personal protective equipment (PPE), which will continue to be in high demand in the near future. As a developing manufacturing force, Bangladesh is moving away from "Made in China" and toward a "Made in Bangladesh" period. For example, Bangladesh's pharmaceutical industry has grown at an incredible rate. Bangladesh's demographic dividend, which may last till around 2040, indicates that it can produce low-skilled and semi-skilled labor in a globalized world.

SUMMARY WRITING

The number of medical institutions that have been created in Bangladesh has been able to generate goodwill, as evidenced by the fact that a number of South Asian countries have sent their students to study medicine in Bangladesh. Lotay Tshering, the current prime minister of Bhutan, is an example of a South Asian student who studied medicine in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is likewise attempting to establish itself as a South Asian IT hub, and is presently the world's second-largest online labor force supplier. Furthermore, the rise of think tanks and their analysis have paved the way for Bangladesh to transition to a knowledge-based economy, which would ensure the country's economic viability in the long run. To put it another way, Bangladesh has not followed a traditional western model of growth; rather, it has done so in its own unique way. Bangladesh did not follow the traditional road of economic diplomacy in pursuing its development ambitions, instead opting to form a developmental relationship with whoever offered a fair bargain that would benefit Bangladesh's national interests. As a result, it has established development links not only with China, India and Japan, but also with Persian Gulf countries to expand investment opportunities. Bangladesh has been able to model a unique route for others to follow in order to learn how to achieve "development without hostility". Academics have coined the term "the next Asian Tiger" to describe the country. Bangladesh has diversified its port development choices so that it is not too reliant on any one country for the building and operation of its ports. At Matarbari, Bangladesh will have its first deep seaport, which is going to be built with Japanese assistance. As a result, Bangladesh has been designated as a key littoral in the Bay of Bengal region, with access to the Bay expanding Bangladesh's options to the point that the Bay of Bengal is now considered its third neighbor. Bangladesh is rethinking the concept of a land-based neighborhood by emphasizing the geopolitical importance of a nearby maritime domain and, as a result, leveraging the Bay of Bengal's geopolitical advantage. Bangladesh's geopolitical location, which was formerly considered a curse, has now become a boon. Bangladesh has been able to attract attention as a result of its strategic location at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, to the point that India, China, and other great powers desire to be its development partners. A country with a market of 160 million people is not a little country, but rather qualifies as an emergent middle power in its own right.

SUMMARY WRITING (QUESTION NO. 06)

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

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