

**Content List**

Comprehension

Simple Translation

Proverb



## Comprehension

### Techniques to solve reading comprehension:

#### 1. Do not over-emphasize trivialities

Details are important but don't be obsessed with examples, illustrations and so on. You just need to get a hang of the main point and not the examples. Comprehending the overall flow and structure will help you analyze and answer the questions.

#### 2. Do not memorize

You do not need to memorize every word present in the passage. Understanding the flow, structure and the main points in the passage should be your priority. For factual or specific point questions, you can always re-read the passage.

#### 3. Do not read the passage first

Always go through the questions first and then the passage. This will prepare you to focus on the things you need to look in the passage. Focus only on the questions, and not on a particular answer option. A quick overview of the questions is sufficient.

#### 4. Do not over-emphasize on vocabulary skills for RCs

Having a strong vocabulary is great however having Shakespearean vocabulary will not prevent you from understanding the passage. So do not put yourself under stress in this area, and while reading the passage, make sure that you understand the gist of the passage and do not get stuck on particular words.



## 5. Do not spend time on RCs that you cannot comprehend at first

At times we come across a passage that we are not able to comprehend. If you are struggling with one such passage in the exam, make sure you have the patience to avoid such a passage. Focus on the ones that you can manage easily. Go back to the tricky passage in case of absolute necessity.

## 6. Do not think the correct option would come from outside the passage

Any of the options that is out of scope is never the correct answer. The right answer is always based on the information given within the passage. Do not focus on any of the options that distract you from the passage.

## 7. Do not rely on 'trigger words'

You might get trapped in the web of 'trigger words' if you don't read attentively through the passage. A passage may focus on one point for quite a bit of sentences and then change it towards the end with trigger words like 'but' or 'however'. This will usually confuse readers who skim through the passage or rush through it in haste.

## 8. Make Notes

While reading obscure /abstract text, make sure you make some quick notes for ready reference. You can write the general flow, structure, paragraph-wise flow and important points. Remember that you do not have to make really long notes, just make a quick note of the important markers/points in the passage.

## 9. Try to preempt questions

This is a really difficult skill but if you can master this, you will surely be the 'King of Reading Comprehensions'. While reading the passage, try to identify the possible questions that could be asked, and which parts of the passage seem the most likely candidates for question-setting.



### 10. Opening and Closing paragraphs require extra focus

Questions such as the main idea question are based on the overall subject of the passage, and majority of the times the answer for this question type lies in the first and last paragraph of the passage. Ensure you derive the maximum possible information from these paragraphs.

### 11. Constantly question yourself while reading the passage

In order to maintain your concentration while reading, make sure that some basic questions keep playing at the back of your mind: What is the author's main point? Why is the author writing this? How has the author chosen to convey his main point? How has the author organized his material?

Finally, don't expect to be stimulated. In fact expect the opposite! Majority of the times you would be bored by RC topics and you should not allow this to drain your energy. Maintain an impartial attitude towards the passage, and do not get mentally hassled by obscure content.

## Passage-1

### Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution

[1] Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution is known as one of the most important and controversial scientific theories ever published. Darwin was an English scientist in the 19th century best known for his book "On the Origin of Species." In his book, Darwin postulated different species shared characteristics of common ancestors, that they branched off from common ancestors as they evolved, and that new traits and characteristics were a result of natural selection. The theory is based on the assumptions that life developed from non-life and progressed and evolved in an indirect manner.

Therefore, the Theory of Evolution, while controversial, has shaped and influenced the modern scientific world's thinking on the development of life itself. Darwin was born February 12, 1809 in England. Although initially entering into medicine, Darwin chose to pursue his interest in natural science and embarked on a five-year journey aboard the H.M.S. Beagle, a British sloop belonging to the Royal Navy. Because of his experience aboard the Beagle, he laid the foundation for his Theory of Evolution while also establishing himself within the scientific community. Specifically, Darwin's keen observation of the fossils and wildlife he saw during his time on the Beagle served as the basis for the cornerstone of his theory: natural selection.

[2] Natural selection contributes to the basis of Darwin's Theory of Evolution. One of the core tenets of Darwin's theory is that more offspring are always produced for a species than can possibly survive. Yet, no two offspring are perfectly alike. As a result, through random mutation and genetic drift, over time offspring develop new traits and characteristics. Over time beneficial traits and characteristics that promote survival will be kept in the gene pool while those that harm survival will be selected against. Therefore, this natural selection ensures that a species gradually improves itself over an extended duration of time. On the other hand, as a species continues to 'improve' itself, it branches out to create entirely new species that are no longer capable of reproducing together.

[3] Through natural selection, organisms could branch off of each other and evolve to the point where they no longer belong to the same species. Consequently, simple 6 organisms evolve into more complex and different organisms as species break away from one another. Natural selection parallels selective breeding employed by humans on domesticated animals for centuries. Namely, horse breeders will ensure that horses with particular characteristics, such as speed and endurance, are allowed to produce offspring while horses that do not share those above-average traits will not. Therefore, over several generations, the new offspring will already be pre-disposed towards being excellent racing horses.

[4] Darwin's theory is that 'selective breeding' occurs in nature as 'natural selection' is the engine behind evolution. Thus, the theory provides an excellent basis for understanding how organisms change over time. Nevertheless, it is just a theory and elusively difficult to prove. One of the major holes in Darwin's theory revolves around “irreducibly complex systems.” An irreducibly complex system is known as a system where many different parts must all operate together. As a result, in the absence of one, the system as a whole collapses. Consequently, as modern technology improves, science can identify these “irreducibly complex systems” even at microscopic levels. These complex systems, if so inter-reliant, would be resistant to Darwin's supposition of how evolution occurs. As Darwin himself admitted, “To suppose that the eye with all its inimitable contrivance for adjusting the focus for different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I free confess, absurd in the highest degree”.

[5] In conclusion, “On the Origin of Species” is known as one of the most consequential books ever published. Darwin's Theory of Evolution remains, to this day, a lightning rod for controversy. The theory can be observed repeatedly, but never proven, and there are a plethora of instances that cast doubt on the processes of natural selection and evolution. Darwin's conclusions were a result of keen observation and training as a naturalist. Despite the controversy that swirls around his theory, Darwin remains one of the most influential scientists and naturalists ever born due to his Theory of Evolution.

1) According to **paragraph 1**, where did Charles Darwin begin to observe and formulate the basis for his Theory of Evolution?

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Medical School | B. Observing Horse Breeders |
| C. England        | D. Aboard the H.M.S. Beagle |

2) The word '**postulated**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A. disagree    B. prove    C. oppose    D. hypothesize



3) Which sentence is most similar to the following sentence from paragraph 1?

The theory is based on the assumptions that life developed from non-life and progressed and evolved in an indirect manner.

A. The Theory of Evolution is founded on evidence that non-organic compounds are the basis of life, developed in an unguided way.

B. Based on certain assumptions, we can prove that evolution occurs in all living and non-living entities.

C. According to Darwin, if we assume that life at its origin was created from nonorganic compounds and developed in an unguided manner, his theory holds true.

D. Due to the controversy, it is hard to make assumptions about the Theory of Evolution.

4) According to **paragraph 2**, what are the causes for species developing new traits and characteristics?

A. medicine and longevity

B. survival and selection

C. mutation and genetic drift

D. tenets and theory

5) The word '**those**' in paragraph 2 refers to:

A. gene pool

B. survival

C. natural selection

D. traits and characteristics

6) According to **paragraph 3**, what is natural selection most comparable to as a process?

A. branching trees

B. selective breeding

C. irreducibly complex systems

D. the human eye

- 7) What is the purpose of paragraph 3 in the passage?
- A. To show the simple-to-complex nature of natural selection in context  
B. To create doubt as to the validity of the theory  
C. To contrast with the ideas presented in paragraph 2  
D. To segue into the main point presented in paragraph 4
- 8) The word '**contrivance**' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
- A. organization      B. retention      C. absurdity      D. systems
- 9) The word '**consequential**' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:
- A. important      B. measurable      C. fragmented      D. dismissible
- 10) All of the following are mentioned in **paragraph 4** as a viewpoint to state that natural selection is difficult to prove **EXCEPT**
- A. The belief that the complexity of the human eye could have been formed by natural selection seems highly unlikely  
B. The presence of irreducibly complex system contradicts how evolution occurs  
C. Modern technology has been used to prove that irreducibly complex systems exists  
D. Selective breeding is the major hole in the theory of natural selection

12) In **paragraph 4**, what was the author's purpose of including a quote that the belief that the complexity of the human eye could have been formed by natural selection seems highly unlikely?

- A. To provide evidence that irreducibly complex systems exists
- B. To prove that the natural selection contradicts the basis of Darwin's Theory of Evolution
- C. To support that the natural selection contributes to the basis of Darwin's Theory of Evolution
- D. To support the claim that natural selection is just a theory and difficult to prove

13) The word '**plethora**' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:

- A. large
- B. sufficient
- C. essential
- D. prominent

**Answer:**

1. D (is the correct answer as the paragraph clearly states that his time on the Beagle served as the basis for the cornerstone of this theory: natural selection.)

2. D (is the correct answer. In the context of the paragraph postulate means to suggest or assume that something is a fact for basing discussion or research on. Hypothesize, which means to theorize, is closest in the meaning to the word in this context.)

3. C    4. C    5. D    6. B    7. A    8. D

9. A    10.D    12.D    13.A

**Passage-2**

The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantages of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we increase water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, they are also the first victims of the environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small place and relatively a short time. The new hazards are neither local nor brief. Modern air pollution covers vast areas of continents. Radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the Earth's surface will be found there for generations, and in the case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

1) The passage emphasizes that modern technology

- a) is totally avoidable to life  
b) has caused serious hazards  
c) has greater effect on developed countries  
d) is the source of the miseries of mankind

2) The harmful effects of modern technology are

- a) widespread but short lived  
b) widespread and long lasting

c) local and long lasting

d) severe but short lived

3) With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made

1. The widespread use of insecticides has caused ecological imbalance

2. Conservation of natural flora and fauna is impossible in this age of modern technology

Which of the assumptions is/are valid?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1

nor 2

**Answer:**

1. B

2. B

3. A

**Passage-3**

The fact that superior service can generate a competitive advantage for a company does not mean that every attempt at improving service will create such an advantage. Investments in service, like those in production and distribution, must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues. If a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from leaving at an unacceptable rate, then investment in higher service levels may be wasted, since service is a deciding factor for customers only in extreme situations.

This truth was not apparent to managers of one regional bank, which failed to improve its competitive position despite its investment in reducing the time a customer had to wait for a teller. The bank managers did not recognize the level of customer inertia in the consumer banking industry that arises from the inconvenience of switching banks. Nor did they analyze their service improvement to determine whether it would attract new customers by producing a new standard of service that would excite customers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy. The only merit of the improvement was that it could easily be described to customers.

1) The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investment
- (b) suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment
- (c) illustrate various ways in which a type of business investment could fail to enhance revenues
- (d) trace the general problems of a company to a certain type of business investment

2) According to the passage, investments in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of the

- (a) tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer
- (b) increased revenues that they ultimately produce
- (c) basis on which they need to be weighed
- (d) insufficient analysis that managers devote to them

3) The passage suggests which of the following about service provided by the regional bank prior to its investment in enhancing that service?

- (a) It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate.
- (b) It threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks.
- (c) It had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past.
- (d) It was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors.

4) The passage suggests that bank managers failed to consider whether or not the service improvement

- (a) was too complicated to be easily described to prospective customers
- (b) made a measurable change in the experiences of customers in the bank's offices
- (c) could be sustained if the number of customers increased significantly
- (d) was an innovation that competing banks could have imitated

5) The discussion of the regional bank serves which of the following functions within the passage as a whole?

(a) It describes an exceptional case in which investment in service actually failed to produce a competitive advantage.

(b) It illustrates the pitfalls of choosing to invest in service at a time when investment is needed more urgently in another area.

(c) It demonstrates the kind of analysis that managers apply when they choose one kind of service investment over another.

(d) It provides an example of the point about investment in service made in the first paragraph.

6) The author uses the word “only” in the last line most likely in order to

(a) highlight the oddity of the service improvement

(b) emphasize the relatively low value of the investment in service improvement

(c) distinguish the primary attribute of the service improvement from secondary attributes

(d) single out a certain merit of the service improvement from other merits

**Answer:**

1. B	2. C	3. A
4. D	5. D	6. B

**Passage-4**

About twice every century, one of the massive stars in our galaxy blows itself apart in a supernova explosion that sends massive quantities of radiation and matter into space and generates shock waves that sweep through the arms of the galaxy. The shock waves heat the interstellar gas, evaporate small clouds, and compress larger ones to the point at which they collapse under their own gravity to form new stars. The general picture that has been developed for the supernova explosion and its aftermath goes something like this. Throughout its evolution, a star is much like a leaky balloon. It keeps its equilibrium figure through a balance of internal pressure against the tendency to collapse under its own weight. The pressure is generated by nuclear reactions in the core of the star which must continually supply energy to balance the energy that leaks out in the form of radiation. Eventually the nuclear fuel is exhausted, and the pressure drops in the core. With nothing to hold it up, the matter in the center of the star collapses inward, creating higher and higher densities and temperatures, until the nuclei and electrons are fused into a super-dense lump of matter known as a neutron star.

As the overlying layers rain down on the surface of the neutron star, the temperature rises, until with a blinding flash of radiation, the collapse is reversed. A thermonuclear shock wave runs through the now expanding stellar envelope, fusing lighter elements into heavier ones and producing a brilliant visual outburst that can be as intense as the light of 10 billion suns. The shell of matter thrown off by the explosion plows through the surrounding gas, producing an expanding bubble of hot gas, with gas temperatures in the millions of degrees. This gas will emit most of its energy at X-ray wavelengths, so it is not surprising that X-ray observatories have provided some of the most useful insights into the nature of the supernova phenomenon. More than twenty supernova remnants have now been detected in X-ray studies.

Recent discoveries of meteorites with anomalous concentrations of certain isotopes indicate that a supernova might have precipitated the birth of our solar system more than four and a half billion years ago. Although the cloud that collapsed to form the Sun and the planets was composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, it also contained carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, elements essential for life as we know it. Elements heavier than helium are manufactured deep in the interior of stars and would, for the most part, remain there if it were not for the cataclysmic supernova explosions that blow giant stars apart. Additionally, supernovas produce clouds of high-energy particles called cosmic rays. These high-energy particles continually bombard the Earth and are responsible for many of the genetic mutations that are the driving force of the evolution of species.

1) Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?

- (a) The Origins and Effects of Supernovas      (b) The Life and Death of Stars  
(c) The Origins and Evolution of Life on Earth      (d) The Aftermath of a Supernova

2. According to the passage, we can expect a supernova to occur in our galaxy

- (a) about twice each year      (b) hundreds of times each century  
(c) about once every fifty years      (d) about once every other century

3. According to the passage all of the following are true of supernovas EXCEPT that they

- (a) are caused by the collision of large galaxies      (b) are extremely bright  
(c) are an explosion of some sort      (d) emit large quantities of X-rays

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the meteorites mentioned by the author

- (a) contain dangerous concentrations of radioactive materials
- (b) give off large quantities of X-rays
- (c) include material not created in the normal development of our solar system
- (d) are larger than the meteors normally found in a solar system like ours

5. The author implies that

- (a) it is sometimes easier to detect supernovas by observation of the X-ray spectrum than by observation of visible wavelengths of light
- (b) life on Earth is endangered by its constant exposure to radiation forces that are released by a supernova
- (c) recently discovered meteorites indicate that the Earth and other planets of our solar system survived the explosion of a supernova several billion years ago
- (d) lighter elements are formed from heavier elements during a supernova as the heavier elements are torn apart

6. According to the passage what is the first event in the sequence that leads to the occurrence of a supernova?

- (a) An ordinary star begins to emit tremendous quantities of X-rays.
- (b) A neutron star is enveloped by a superheated cloud of gas.
- (c) An imbalance between light and heavy elements causes an ordinary star to collapse.
- (d) An ordinary star exhausts its supply of nuclear fuel and begins to collapse.

7. According to the passage a neutron star is
- (a) a gaseous cloud containing heavy elements
  - (b) an intermediate stage between an ordinary star and a supernova
  - (c) the residue that is left by a supernova
  - (d) the core of an ordinary star that houses the thermonuclear reactions
8. The author is primarily concerned with
- (a) speculating about the origins of our solar system
  - (b) presenting evidence proving the existence of supernovas
  - (c) discussing the nuclear reaction that occurs in the core of a star
  - (d) describing the sequence of scientific events

**Answer:**

1. A	2. C	3. A	4. C
5. A	6. D	7. B	8. D

**Passage-5**

Desertification, the creation of desert-like conditions where none had existed before, is the result of the vagaries of weather and climate or the mismanagement of the land or, in most cases, some combination of both. Such ecological deterioration in the Sahel has been linked in several ways to the increased size of livestock herds. During the fifteen years preceding 1968, a period of extremely favorable rainfall, the pastoralists moved into the marginal regions in the north with relatively large herds. However, with the onset of a series of dry years beginning at the end of the rainy season in 1967, the pastoral populations found themselves overtaxing very marginal rangelands, with the result that the nomads viewed themselves as victims of a natural disaster. The mistaken idea that drought is an unexpected event has often been used to excuse the fact that long-range planning has failed to take rainfall variability into account. People blame the climate for agricultural failures in semiarid regions and make it a scapegoat for faulty population and agricultural policies.

Deterioration and ultimately desertification in the Sahel and in other ecosystems can be combated only if an ecologically realistic carrying capacity for the rangelands is determined. Although there appears to be widespread agreement that such a determination would be significant, there has been little agreement on how to make operational the concept of carrying capacity, defined as the amount of grazing stock that the pasture can support without deterioration of either the pasture or the stock. Should the carrying capacity be geared to the best, the average, or the poorest years? Which combination of statistical measures would be most meaningful for the planning of long-term development of rangelands? On which variables should such an assessment be based, vegetation, rainfall, soil, ground and surface water, or managerial capabilities? Such inconclusiveness within the scientific community, while understandable, creates confusion for the land managers, who often decide to take no action or who decide that all

scientific suggestions are of equal weight and, therefore, indiscriminately choose any one of those suggested. Given the downward spiral of land deterioration, it becomes essential that an ecologically acceptable carrying capacity be established and enforced.

It will also be crucial that land managers know what statistical and quasi-statistical measures actually mean: no single number can adequately describe the climate regime of an arid or semiarid region. Land managers must supplement such terms as the “mean” with more informative statistical measures to characterize adequately the variability of the climate. The understanding of this high degree of variability will serve to remove one of the major obstacles to resolving the perennial problems of the Sahel and of other arid or semiarid regions.

1) The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) criticizing a social attitude
- (b) suggesting an approach to solving a problem
- (c) explaining the mechanics of a process
- (d) defending the theories of ecological scientists

2) According to the passage, which of the following contributed to the desertification of the Sahel?

- I. The size of the livestock herds grazing on the land
- II. The quality of the land in the Sahel
- III. The amount of rainfall after 1967

- (a) I only
- (b) II only

(c) I and III only

(d) I, II, and III

3) It can be inferred from the passage that the nomadic tribes who moved into the marginal regions of the Sahel did NOT

(a) enlarge the size of their livestock herds

(b) conserve water after the drought began

(c) live in the Sahel after 1968

(d) expect a drastic change in weather conditions

4) It can be inferred from the passage that the concept of the carrying capacity of land is

(a) still hypothetical rather than practical      (b) basically political rather than ecological

(c) independent of climatic conditions      (d) relatively unknown among ecologists

5) Which of the following best states the author's view concerning the relationship between the ecological scientist and the land manager?

(a) The scientist has not provided the manager with clear guidelines that can be used in regulating the productivity of land.

(b) The scientist has provided theories that are too detailed for the manager to use successfully.

(c) The scientist and the manager, in attempting to regulate the use of semiarid land, have ignored the traditional behavior patterns of pastoral communities.

(d) The manager has misunderstood and hence misapplied the suggestions of the scientist.

6) With which of the following statements concerning desertification would the author be most likely to agree?

- (a) It is the result of factors beyond the control of science.
- (b) It is a problem largely affecting arid regions.
- (c) It could be prevented if land managers understood statistics.
- (d) It is not always the result of drastic climate changes alone.

7) According to the passage, a statistical description of the climate regime of an arid or semiarid region would probably be

- (a) misleading      (b) impossible      (c) complex      (d) meaningless

**Answer:**

1. B	2. D	3. D	4. A
5. A	6. D	7. C	

**Passage-6**

In most earthquakes the Earth's crust cracks like porcelain. Stress builds up until a fracture forms at a depth of a few kilometers and the crust slips to relieve the stress. Some earthquakes, however, take place hundreds of kilometers down in the Earth's mantle, where high pressure makes rock so ductile that it flows instead of cracking, even under stress severe enough to deform it like putty. How can there be earthquakes at such depths? That such deep events do occur has been accepted only since 1927, when the seismologist Kiyoo Wadati convincingly demonstrated their existence. Instead of comparing the arrival times of seismic waves at different locations, as earlier researchers had done. Wadati relied on a time difference between the arrival of primary (P) waves and the slower secondary (S) waves. Because P and S waves travel at different but fairly constant speeds, the interval between their arrivals increases in proportion to the distance from the earthquake focus, or rupture point.

For most earthquakes, Wadati discovered, the interval was quite short near the epicenter, the point on the surface where shaking is strongest. For a few events, however, the delay was long even at the epicenter. Wadati saw a similar pattern when he analyzed data on the intensity of shaking. Most earthquakes had a small area of intense shaking, which weakened rapidly with increasing distance from the epicenter, but others were characterized by a lower peak intensity, felt over a broader area. Both the P-S intervals and the intensity patterns suggested two kinds of earthquakes: the more common shallow events, in which the focus lay just under the epicenter, and deep events, with a focus several hundred kilometers down.

The question remained: how can such quakes occur, given that mantle rock at a depth of more than 50 kilometers is too ductile to store enough stress to fracture? Wadati's work

suggested that deep events occur in areas (now called Wadati-Benioff zones) where one crustal plate is forced under another and descends into the mantle. The descending rock is substantially cooler than the surrounding mantle and hence is less ductile and much more liable to fracture.

1) The passage is primarily concerned with

- (a) demonstrating why the methods of early seismologists were flawed
- (b) arguing that deep events are poorly understood and deserve further study
- (c) defending a revolutionary theory about the causes of earthquakes and methods of predicting them
- (d) discussing evidence for the existence of deep events and the conditions that allow them to occur

2) The author uses the comparisons to porcelain and putty in order to

- (a) explain why the Earth's mantle is under great pressure
- (b) distinguish the earthquake's epicenter from its focus
- (c) demonstrate the conditions under which a Wadati-Benioff zone forms
- (d) illustrate why the crust will fracture but the mantle will not

3) It can be inferred from the passage that if the S waves from an earthquake arrive at a given location long after the P waves, which of the following must be true?

- (a) The earthquake was a deep event.                      (b) The earthquake was a shallow event.  
(c) The earthquake focus was distant.                      (d) The earthquake focus was nearby.

4) The method used by Wadati to determine the depths of earthquakes is most like which of the following?

- (a) Determining the depth of a well by dropping stones into the well and timing how long they take to reach the bottom  
(b) Determining the height of a mountain by measuring the shadow it casts at different times of the day  
(c) Determining the distance from a thunderstorm by timing the interval between the flash of a lightning bolt and the thunder it produces  
(d) Determining the distance between two points by counting the number of paces it takes to cover the distance and measuring a single pace

5) The passage supports which of the following statements about the relationship between the epicenter and the focus of an earthquake?

- (a) P waves originate at the focus and S waves originate at the epicenter.  
(b) In deep events the epicenter and the focus are reversed.  
(c) In shallow events the epicenter and the focus coincide.  
(d) In both deep and shallow events the focus lies beneath the epicenter.

6) The passage suggests that which of the following must take place in order for any earthquake to occur?

I. Stress must build up.

II. Cool rock must descend into the mantle.

III. A fracture must occur.

(a) I only                      (b) II only                      (c) III only                      (d) I and III only

7. Information presented in the passage suggests that, compared with seismic activity at the epicenter of a shallow event, seismic activity at the epicenter of a deep event is characterized by

(a) shorter P-S intervals and higher peak intensity

(b) shorter P-S intervals and lower peak intensity

(c) longer P-S intervals and similar peak intensity

(d) longer P-S intervals and lower peak intensity

8. The passage suggests which of the following about the views held by researchers before 1927?

(a) Some researchers did not believe that deep events could actually occur.

(b) Many researchers rejected the use of P-S intervals for determining the depths of earthquakes.

(c) Some researchers doubted that the mantle was too ductile to store the stress needed for an earthquake.

(d) Most researchers expected P waves to be slower than S waves.

9. The author's explanation of how deep events occur would be most weakened if which of the following were discovered to be true?

- (a) Deep events are far less common than shallow events.
- (b) Deep events occur in places other than where crustal plates meet.
- (c) Mantle rock is more ductile at a depth of several hundred kilometers than it is at 50 kilometers.
- (d) The speeds of both P and S waves are slightly greater than previously thought.

**Answer:**

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. D
6. D	7. D	8. A	9. B	

### Bangla to English

- ✓ সে কেবল ঘুমাত আর কেছুই করত না - He did nothing but sleep
- ✓ সে আমার কাছ থেকে বিদায় নিল - He took leave of me
- ✓ তোমার উপদেশে আমার উপকার হলো - I profited by your advice
- ✓ তুমি যতক্ষণ না ফের, ততক্ষণ আমি অপেক্ষা করব - I shall wait until you come back
- ✓ এসো তুমি আর আমি কাজটা করি - Let you and me do it
- ✓ আমাদের কেউ উপস্থিত ছিল না - Neither of us was present

- ✓ চেষ্টা না করলে সফল হবে না - Unless you try, you will never succeed
- ✓ নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাকাঁ - A bad workman quarrels with his tools
- ✓ বিপদের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু - A friend in need is a friend indeed
- ✓ মৃদু মন্দ বায়ু বইছে - A gentle breeze is blowing
- ✓ মন্দ-মন্দ বায়ু বইছে - A mild breeze is blowing
- ✓ একটা কলেজ খোলবার প্রস্তাব চলছে - A proposal is on foot to start a college
- ✓ দূরে গেলে পোড়ে মন, কাছে থাকলে ঠনঠন - Absence makes the heart grow fonder
- ✓ আইনের চোখে সবাই সমান - All are equal in the eye of law
- ✓ জামা-কাপড় সবসময় ফিটফাট রাখবে - Always keep your clothes tidy
- ✓ আমি কি পরেরটায় যেতে পারি? - Am I allowed to leave for the next?
- ✓ ঠিক ঠিক উত্তর দাও - Answer to the point
- ✓ আপনি কি কোনো দাহ্য পদার্থ বহন করছেন? - Are you carrying any flammable material?
- ✓ খবর শুনে আমি তাকে দেখতে গেলাম - As soon as I heard the news i went to seen him
- ✓ তাকে দেখেই আমার বুক ধুকধুক করে উঠল - At the very sight of him my heart went pit-a-pat
- ✓ যা যা বললাম মনে রেখো - Bear in mind what I have said
- ✓ কুয়াশার কারণে আমরা বাইরে যেতে পারি নাই - Because of heavy fog, we could not go out. / There was heavy fog, we could not go out.
- ✓ আজকে ভালো হয় যদি একটু গাঢ়াকা দিয়ে থাকো! - Better keep the head down today!
- ✓ তোমার মুখে ফুল চন্দন পড়ুক - Blessed be your tongue
- ✓ ভাই ভাই ঠাই ঠাই- Brothers will part
- ✓ সে হাড়ে হাড়ে দুষ্ট-He is wicked to the backbone
- ✓ তোমাকে অভ্যর্থনা করতে কে কো সেখানে গেলো?- who went there to receive you?

- ✓ কেউ কেউ বলেন যে, জীবন ক্ষণস্থায়ী-Some people say that life is transitory
- ✓ ঢাকা শহরে অনেক বড় বড় দালান আছে-There are many big buildings in the city of Dhaka
- ✓ তাকে রোগা রোগা দেখাইতেছে-He looks rather sickly
- ✓ ভিন্ন ভিন্ন লোকের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন মত-Many men, many minds
- ✓ তিনি মর-মর হইয়াছেন- He is at the point of death
- ✓ আমি এই বাড়িটি কিনবো কিনবো করছি-I am thinking of buying this house
- ✓ তুমি খোঁড়াইয়া খোঁড়াইয়া চলিতেছে কেনো?-Why are you limping?
- ✓ ঝামঝাম বৃষ্টি আসলো-The rain came down in torrents
- ✓ ঢং ঢং করিয়া ঘন্টা বাজতেছে-The bell is ringing with a deep boom
- ✓ তার পায়ে ঝি ঝি ধরেছে-He feels pins and needles in his leg
- ✓ বৃষ্টি পড়ে টাপুর টুপুর নদে এলো বান- Pitter patter goes the rain and the river is in space
- ✓ আমার গা আজ ম্যাজ ম্যাজ করছে-I feel out of sort today

### Proverb

- ✓ সেয়ানে সেয়ানে কোলাকুলি-A spartan meets a spartan
- ✓ মাথা নেই তার মাথাব্যথা =A beggar cannot be a bankrupt
- ✓ বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত =A bolt from the blue
- ✓ নাচতে না জানলে উঠোন বাঁকা =A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
- ✓ যতক্ষণ শ্বাস, ততক্ষণ আঁশ=While there is life, there is hope.
- ✓ যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল -As you sow so you reap.
- ✓ কত হাতি গেল তল, মশা বলে কত জল = Fools rush in where angels fear to tread
- ✓ কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা = Using a thorn to remove a thorn
- ✓ কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটে = To add insult to injury
- ✓ কানা গরুর ভিন্ন পথ = The fool strays from the safe path
- ✓ কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ =One's harvest month, is another's complete devastation
- ✓ বিপদ কখনও একা আসে না = Misfortune never comes alon

- ✓ আয়ের অধিক ব্যয় করো না = Do not live above your means
- ✓ কুকুরের পেটে ঘি মজে না = Habit is the second nature
- ✓ কুমিরের সঙ্গে বিবাদ করে জলে বাস = It is hard to sit at Rome and strike with the Pope
- ✓ গাইতে গাইতে গায়ন = Practice makes a man perfect
- ✓ ঘরে পোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ডরায় = A burnt child dreads the fire
- ✓ গৈয়ো যোগী ভিখ পায় না = A prophet is not honoured in his own country
- ✓ অধীনতা অপেক্ষা মৃত্যু শ্রেয় = Even death is preferable to bondage
- ✓ সে হাড়ে হাড়ে দুষ্ট = He is wicked to the backbone
- ✓ ভাই ভাই ঠাই ঠাই = Brothers will part
- ✓ ঘুঘু দেখেছ, ফাঁদ দেখ নি = You must not see things with half an eye
- ✓ চেনা বামনের পৈতার দরকার হয় না = Good wine needs no bush
- ✓ চোখের আড়াল হলেই মনের আড়াল হয় = Out of sight, out of mind
- ✓ চোর পালালে বুদ্ধি বাড়ে = To lock the stable when the mare is stolen
- ✓ চোরা না শোনে ধর্মের কাহিনী = The devil would not listen to the scriptures
- ✓ চোরে চোরে মাসতুত ভাই = Birds of a feather flock together
- ✓ টাকায় টাকা আনে = Money begets money
- ✓ গাছে কাঁঠাল গাঁফে তেল = To count one's chickens before they are hatched
- ✓ মরা হাতি লাখ টাকা = The very ruins of greatness are great
- ✓ জলে কুমির ডাঙায় বাঘ = Between the devil and the deep sea
- ✓ মশা মারতে কামান দাগা = To break a butterfly on a wheel
- ✓ দুধ কলা দিয়ে কালসাপ পোষা = To cherish a serpent in one's bosom
- ✓ এক মাঘে শীত যায় না = One swallow does not make a summer
- ✓ এক হাতে তালি বাজে না = It takes two to make a quarrel
- ✓ কর্জ নাই, কষ্ট নাই = Out of debt, out of danger
- ✓ কত ধানে কত চাল বুঝবে = you will know now what's what
- ✓ কারো পৌষ মাস কারো সর্বনাশ = What is sport to the cat is death to the rat
- ✓ কান টানলে মাথা আসে = Given the one, the other will follow
- ✓ অতি চালাকের গলায় দড়ি = Too much cunning over reaches itself

- ✓ অতি লোভে তাতি নষ্ট = Grasp all,lose all
- ✓ ভাবিয়া করিও কাজ = Look before you leap
- ✓ অধিক সন্ধ্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট = Too many cooks spoil the broth
- ✓ অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ = Too much courtesy, too much craft
- ✓ অভাবে স্বভাব নষ্ট = Necessity knows no law
- ✓ অতি দর্পে হত লংকা = Pride goes before its fall
- ✓ আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম = Self preservation is the first law of nature
- ✓ অহিংসা পরম ধর্ম = Non-violence is a supreme virtue
- ✓ অসারের তর্জন গর্জনই সার = Empty vessels sound much
- ✓ আয় বুঝে ব্যয় কর = Cut your coat according to your cloth
- ✓ আসলের চেয়ে সুদ মিষ্টি = Interest is sweeter than principal
- ✓ যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল = As you sow, so you reap
- ✓ সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা = Honesty is the best policy
- ✓ সব ভাল তার শেষ ভাল যার = All's well that ends well
- ✓ দশের লাঠি একের বোঝা = Many a little makes a mickle
- ✓ বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না = Misfortune never comes alone
- ✓ নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভাল = Something is better than nothing
- ✓ মানুষ মাত্রই ভুল করে = To err is human
- ✓ সময়ের এক ফোঁড়ু অসময়ের দশ ফোঁড়ু = A stitch in time save nine
- ✓ নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা = A bad workman quarrels with his tools
- ✓ ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আকাঁড়া = Beggars must not be choosers
- ✓ টিলটি মারলে পাটকেলটি খেতে হয় = Tit for tat
- ✓ মস্তুর সাধন কিংব শরীর পতন = Do or die
- ✓ বাপ কা বেট = Like father, like son
- ✓ নানা মূনির না পথ = Many men, many minds
- ✓ যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না = Barking dogs seldom bite
- ✓ যতক্ষণ শ্বাস ততক্ষণ আশ = While there is life there is hope
- ✓ এক মাঘে শীত যায় না = One swallow doesn't make a summer

- ✓ টাকায় টাকা আনে = Money begets money
- ✓ চকচক করলেই সোনা হয় না = All that glitters is not gold
- ✓ জোর যার মুলুক তার = Might is right
- ✓ ইচ্ছা থাকলে উপায় হয় = Where there is a will, there is a way
- ✓ চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই = Birds of the same feather flock together
- ✓ গাছ তার ফলে পরিচয় = A tree is known by its fruits
- ✓ আয় বুঝে ব্যয় কর = Cut your coat according to your cloth
- ✓ জ্ঞানই শক্তি = Knowledge is power
- ✓ একতাই বল = Unity is strength
- ✓ অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ঙ্করী = A little learning is a dangerous thing
- ✓ অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু = A friend in need is a friend indeed
- ✓ একতায় উত্থান, বিভেদে পতন = United we stand, divided we fail
- ✓ অপচয় করো না, অভাবও হবে না = Waste not, want not
- ✓ অসারের তর্জন গর্জন স্যার = Empty vessel sounds much
- ✓ আপন চরকায় তেল দাও = Oil your own machine
- ✓ কষ্ট বিনা কেষ্ট মেলে না = No pains, no gains
- ✓ কয়লা ধূলে ময়লা যায় না = Black will take no other hue
- ✓ আপন ভাল তো জগত ভালো = To the pure all things are pure
- ✓ উপদেশের চেয়ে দৃষ্টান্ত ভালো = Example is better than precept
- ✓ এক হাতে তালি বাজে না = It takes two to make quarrel
- ✓ উদোর পিন্ডি বুদ্ধের ঘাড়ে = One doth the scathe, another hath the scorn
- ✓ ঘষতে ঘষতে পাথরও ক্ষয় হয় = Constant dripping wears out the stone
- ✓ আপন গায়ে কুকুর রাজা = Every dog is a lion at home
- ✓ নিজের পায়ে কুড়াল মারা = To dig one's own grave
- ✓ উৎপাতের কড়ি চিৎপাতে যায় = Ill got, ill spent
- ✓ একবার না পারিলে দেখ শতবার = If at first try you don't succeed, try, try again!

## English to Bangla

- ✓ I am not on speaking terms with him- তার সাথে আমার কথা নাই
- ✓ I am a man of word- আমার যে কথা সেই কাজ
- ✓ I was to go there- আমার সেখানে যাবার কথা ছিল
- ✓ A man of action can not sit idle- কাজের লোক চুপ করে বসে থাকতে পারে না
- ✓ This book will not serve my purpose- এই বইয়ে আমার কাজ হবে না
- ✓ Can you get me a job anywhere?- আমাকে কোথাও একটি কাজ খুঁজে দিতে পারেন কি?
- ✓ The accident took place under my very nose- আমার চোখের সামনে এই দুর্ঘটনা ঘটেছে
- ✓ My watch has caught my elder brother's fancy- আমার ঘড়িটার উপর ভাইজানের চোখ পড়েছে
- ✓ The sad plight of his neighbor has opened his eyes- প্রতিবেশীদের দুরবস্থায় তার চোখ ফুটেছে বা খুলেছে
- ✓ A careless person is betrayed in every step- অসাবধান ব্যক্তিকে পদে পদে ঠকতে হয়
- ✓ He has been dismissed for insubordination- অবাধ্যতার জন্য তাকে পদচ্যুত করা হয়েছে
- ✓ We moved forward step by step- আমরা পায়ে পায়ে আগাইয়া গেলাম
- ✓ I have no head for mathematics- আমার অঙ্কে মাথা নাই
- ✓ It is this old man who is the head of this village- এই বৃদ্ধই এই গাঁয়ের মাথা
- ✓ You have saved me from dishonor- তুমি আমার মুখ রক্ষা করেছো
- ✓ This ship sailed northwards- জাহাজটি উত্তর দিকে রওয়ানা হইল
- ✓ Minu is rather shamefaced- মিনু একটু মুখচোরা
- ✓ I have no money no me now- আমার হাতে এখন টাকা নেই
- ✓ The doctor felt the pulse of the patient for diagnosing the disease- ডাক্তার রোগ নির্ণয়ের জন্য রোগীর হাত দেখিলেন
- ✓ Primitive man used to eat raw meat- আদিম মানুষ কাঁচা মাংস খাইত
- ✓ He has secured a temporary appointment in our office- সে আমাদের অফিসে একটা কাঁচা চাকরি পেয়েছে

- ✓ He is a hot-headed man- তিনি মাথা গরম লোক
- ✓ His blood went up at this word- এই কথায় তার রক্ত গরম হয়ে গেলো
- ✓ He is very purse-proud- তার খুব টাকার গরম
- ✓ You are to turn up just/sharp at five- তোমাকে ঠিক পাঁচটায় উপস্থিত হতে হবে
- ✓ The market is rather dull now- এখন বাজার একটু নরম
- ✓ His wife is a very mild-tempered lady- তার স্ত্রীর মেজাজ বেশ নরম
- ✓ At this he relented a bit- এই কথায় তিনি একটু নরম হলেন
- ✓ A ripe mango is sweet to the taste- পাকা আম খেতে মিষ্টি
- ✓ The color of this piece of cloth is fast- এই কাপড়ের রঙ্গ পাকা
- ✓ He has fallen on evil days- সে মন্দ সময়ে পড়েছে
- ✓ I have a bad luck- আমার ভাগ্য মন্দ
- ✓ It is lesser evil- ইহা মন্দের ভাল
- ✓ He is a blockhead- তার বুদ্ধি বড় মোটা
- ✓ You have gained flesh, I see- তুমি বেশ মোরা হয়েছে দেখছি
- ✓ He gets a handsome pay- তিনি মোটা মাহিনা পান
- ✓ You have caught a Tartar- তুমি শক্ত লোকের পাল্লায় পড়েছ
- ✓ He flew in to a rage- সে রেগে গেলো
- ✓ This color will fade- এই রঙ্গ উঠে যাইবে
- ✓ This law has been abolished- এই আইনটি উঠে গেছে
- ✓ Dr. Haque has made a name for himself- ড. হক খুব নাম করেছেন
- ✓ Why do you pinch me?- তুমি আমাকে চিমটি কাটতেছো কেনো?
- ✓ I hung down my head in dishonor- অপমানে আমার মাথা কাটা গেলো
- ✓ Time seems to hang heavy on my hands- আমার সময় যেনো আর কাটে না
- ✓ You got a good scolding- তুমি খুব বকুনি খেয়েছিলে
- ✓ They were taking the air- তারা হাওয়া খাইতেছিল
- ✓ I made a clean breast of everything to him- আমি তাকে সব কথা খুলে বললাম
- ✓ Untie the shoe-lace- জুতার ফিতা খুলো
- ✓ How are you getting on with your studies?- তোমার পড়াশোনা কেমন হচ্ছে?

- ✓ Leave it at that- এ কথা ছাড়
- ✓ Do not slip over the lines- লাইনগুলো ছেড়ে যাইয়ো না
- ✓ Let go of my hand- আমার হাত ছেড়ে দাও
- ✓ At last he surrendered himself to the police- অবশেষে সে পুলিশের কাছে ধরা দিলো
- ✓ Put the shirt on- জামাটি গায়ে দাও
- ✓ What you say makes me laugh- তোমার কথায় হাসি পায়
- ✓ Leave these questions aside- এই সকল প্রশ্ন রাখো
- ✓ Keep an eye on this man- এই লোকটির উপর চোখ রাখিও
- ✓ You will understand everything when you grow up- বড় হলে সব বুঝতে পারবে
- ✓ Be off- দূর হও
- ✓ That goes without saying- তা আর বলতে হয়
- ✓ Do not trouble me anymore- আমাকে আর জ্বালাইয়ো না
- ✓ Who else will go there?- আর কে সেখানে যাবে
- ✓ He is sure to help you- সে তোমার সাহায্য করবেই
- ✓ It is greed that is the root of all evils- লোভই যত অনর্থের মূল
- ✓ Go I must- আমি যাবই
- ✓ It is all the same whether you go in for exam or not- তোমার পরীক্ষা দিলেও যা, না দিলেও তা
- ✓ He is but a child- সে তো ছেলে মানুষ
- ✓ Indeed you are not a fool- তুমি তো বোকাও নও
- ✓ I fear you have not eaten enough- তোমার বুঝি খাওয়া হলো না
- ✓ He will not be back tonight, I think- সে বুঝি আজ রাতে ফিরবে না
- ✓ Your brother seems to have no clothes to wear- তোমার ভাইয়ের বুঝি পরার কাপড় নেই
- ✓ You had better go today- তুমি বরং আজ না গেলে
- ✓ I will rather pay the fine than ask for his pardon- আমি বরং জরিমানা দিবো তবুও তার কাছে ক্ষমা চাইবো না
- ✓ I felt like one stuck by a thunder-bolt- আমার মাথায় যেনো বাজ পড়লো
- ✓ I think, I met him somewhere before- তাকে যেনো আগে কোথায় দেখেছি

- ✓ Over exercise acts upon one's health- অতিরিক্ত ব্যায়াম স্বাস্থ্য খারাপ করে
- ✓ Acting upon the information, I went there and found the last bag- সংবাদমতো আমি সেখানে গিয়ে হারানো থলেটি খুজে পেলাম
- ✓ He bore down all oppositions- তিনি সমস্ত বাধা চূর্ণ করে ফেললেন
- ✓ Your report bears out his story- তোমার প্রদত্ত বিবরণীতে তার কাহিনি সত্য বলে প্রমাণিত হইলো
- ✓ The thief broke away from police custody- পুলিশের হেফাজত থেকে চোর পালালো
- ✓ This health broke down under pressure of work- কাজের চাপে তার স্বাস্থ্য ভেঙ্গে পড়লো
- ✓ Our school breaks up at 4.30 hour- সাড়ে চারটায় আমাদের স্কুল ছুটি হয়
- ✓ Who brought about this change in him?- কে তার এই পরিবর্তন ঘটালো?
- ✓ His business brings in a decent income- তার ব্যবসায় বেশ আয় হচ্ছে
- ✓ On that day Mr. Hossain called at my house- সেই দিন মি. হোসেন আমার বাড়িতে এসেছিল
- ✓ There is nothing in this document that can be called in question- এই দলিলে এমন কিছুই নাই যাতে আপত্তি করা চলে
- ✓ I am carrying on the work on behalf of my friend- আমার বন্ধু হয়ে আমি কাজ চালাইতেছি
- ✓ Have you ever come across this man?- তুমি আগে এই লোকটিকে দেখিয়াছ কি?
- ✓ The new government has done away this order- নতুন সরকার এই আদেশ বাতিল করে দিয়েছেন
- ✓ I am quite done up with the journey- ভ্রমণ করে আমি একেবারে ক্লান্ত হয়ে পড়েছি
- ✓ Get your lesson by heart or you will get into trouble- তোমরা পড়া মুখস্থ কর, নতুবা মুশকিলে পড়বে
- ✓ The president gave away the prizes- সভাপতি সাহেব পুরস্কার বিতরণ করলেন
- ✓ He goes by the name of Bagha- সে বাঘা নামে পরিচিত
- ✓ You should go through with what you undertake- যে কাজ হাতে নিবে তা সম্পন্ন করা উচিত
- ✓ You had better go by my advice- তুমি বরং আমার উপদেশ মতো চল
- ✓ The daftari kept on ringing the bell- দফতরি ঘন্টা বাজাইয়া চললো

- ✓ Try to keep up with the best boy in the class- ক্লাসে সবচেয়ে ভালো ছেলের সাথে সমান তালে চলিবার চেষ্টা করিও
- ✓ Just lay aside your formalities- তোমার লৌকিকতা এখন থাক
- ✓ No such rules are laid down in the scriptures- শরিয়তে এরকম কোনো বিধান নেই
- ✓ I am laid up with fever- আমি জ্বরে শয্যাশায়ী
- ✓ The police made after the robbers- পুলিশ দস্যুগণের পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করিল
- ✓ The ship made for the harbor- জাহাজ পোতাশ্রম অভিমুখে অগ্রসর হলো
- ✓ I can not put by even a farthing from my pay- আমি আমার বেতন থেকে এক কপর্দকও বাঁচাইতে পারি না
- ✓ Put forth all your energy in your work- তোমরা কাজে সমস্ত শক্তি নিয়োগ করো
- ✓ It is foolish to run after impossible things- অসম্ভব জিনিসের পিছনে ছুটা মূর্খতা
- ✓ The two wrestlers ran at each other- মল্লযোদ্ধাদয় পরস্পরকে আক্রমণ করল
- ✓ I have just set about writing a reply- আমি এইমাত্র একটি জবাব লিখতে আরম্ভ করেছি
- ✓ The rains have set in- বর্ষা আরম্ভ হয়েছে
- ✓ The boy takes after his father- ছেলেটি দেখতে তার বাপের মতো
- ✓ Take down what I say- আমি যা বলি তা লিখে নাও
- ✓ I could not turn up at the right time- নামাযের ঘরে ঢুকান পূর্বে জুতা খুলবেন
- ✓ The boy was turned out from the exam hall- ছেলেটিকে পরীক্ষা হল থেকে বহিষ্কার করা হলো
- ✓ I turned the opportunity to account- আমি সুযোগটা কাজে লাগালাম