

Dedicated To Parents

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Model Question Easy

Model Question Moderate

Most Common Vocabulary for IELTS Academic

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## IELTS Academic Reading

সময়: ১ ঘন্টা

মোট Passage ৩টি

মোট প্রশ্ন ৪০টি (১৩+১৩+১৪)

প্রত্যেক Passage এ সময় ২০ মিনিট ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে।

এই ৩টি Passage এ মিলিয়ে প্রায় ২৭০০ থেকে ৩২০০ word হয়ে থাকে। মূলত এই Passage গুলো সংগ্রহ করা হয় Journals, Magazines এবং Newspaper থেকে। আমার বিবেচনায়, যথেষ্ট Tricky এই পরীক্ষা কারণ কেউ যদি চায় এই Passage গুলো সুন্দরভাবে Reading পড়তে তার প্রয়োজন হবে ৪৫ থেকে ৫০ মিনিট। কিন্তু মাথায় রাখতে হবে এই তিনটি Passage থেকে ৪০টি প্রশ্নের উত্তর বের করতে হবে। তাই নিজের মাঝে একটি Self management এর অভ্যাসটা প্রয়োজন।

প্রশ্নের Task types যে ধরনের থাকে।

1. True / False / Not Given.
2. Fill in the blanks
3. Heading Matching
4. Multiple Choice
5. Table or Flow Chart
6. Locating information.
7. Summary Completion

**Test- 1 Passage- 1**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Chronicle	ধারাবিবরণী	Episode, Detailed way
Time keeping	সময় গণনা	Process of determining time
Conception	ধারণা	Idea, Concept
Depend	নির্ভর	Trust, Confide
Measure	মাপ	Amount, Quantity
According	অনুসারে	Obeying, Following
Archaeological	প্রত্নতাত্ত্বিক	Relating to archaeology
Evidence	প্রমাণ	Proof, Record
Advent	আবির্ভাব	Manifestation, Appearance
Empire	সাম্রাজ্য	States, Kingdom
Introducing	পরিচয়	Informing, Introductory
Co-ordinate	শ্রেণিভুক্ত করা	Level
Communal	সামাজিক, সাম্প্রদায়িক	Social, Sectarian
Activities	ক্রিয়াকলাপ	Functions, Deeds
Shipment	জাহাজে প্রেরিত কাজ	Pilot age, Transmission
Particular	বিশেষ	Individual, Exceptional
Regulate	নিয়ন্ত্রিত করা	Adjustable, weild, Rein
Harvesting	ফলানো	Gather crops as a harvest
Based	ভিত্তি	Emerged, Flourished
Cycles	চক্র	Hoop, Halo, Wheel
Solar day	সৌরদিন	The sun at particular place
Marked	চিহ্নিত	Checked, Numbered
Successive	ধারাবাহিক	Gradual, Consecutive
Periods	সময়কাল	A position of time
Rotates	আবর্তিত করা	Spin round, ramble
Axis	অক্ষ	Axle, Orbit, hoop
Lunar	চন্দ্র সংক্রান্ত	Moony
Phases	পর্যায়ক্রমে	Period, Cycle, term
Orbits	কক্ষপথ	Axis, Circle, Orb
Defined	সংঙ্গায়িত	Describe exactly about something
Accompany	সহগমন করা	Go together, Companion
Planets	গ্রহ	Assuming, Eclipse
Revolution	বিপ্লব	an instance of revolving
Around	চারদিকে	Almost, sub
Invention	উদ্ভাবন	Discovery, Finding
Artificial	কৃত্রিম	False, sham, forged
Grater	আঁচড়া	a device for grating something
Impact	প্রভাব	Power, Influence
Those	সে গুলো	The plural of that
Equator	নিরক্ষরেখা	Equinoctial, Line
Waxing	মোম মাখানো	Covered something by wax
Warning	সতর্কবার্তা	Caveat, injunction
Conspicuous	সুস্পষ্ট	Manifest, Evident
Hence	অতঃপর	Therefore, Ergo

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Latitude	অক্ষাংশ	Degrees of latitude
Influenced	প্রভাবিত	Affected, submissive
Northern	উত্তর	Upper, Borel
Climes	দেশ, স্থান	Land, Realm, Country
Practiced	অনুশীলন, চর্চা	studied, thought
Crucial	অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Final, Eventual
Expanded	সম্প্রসারিত	Elaborate, Elongate
Northward	উত্তরাভিমুখ	toward the north
Organized	সংগঠিত	Overall, Created
Activity	কার্যকলাপ	Action, Alacrity
Egyptians	মিশরের	A person of Egyptian descent
Formulated	প্রণয়ন	Create of device methodically
Municipal	পৌর	Civic, urban, Indus
Having	থাকা	Estate, Manor, Land
Approximate	আনুমানিক	Probable, inferential
Period	কাল, সময়	Time, Age
Appearance	আবির্ভাব	Look, Coloring, Outlook
Groups	দল	side, party, crew
Decant	একত্র মিশ্রিত করা	Blend
Occurred	ঘটেছে	Issue, Arrive
Annual	বার্ষিক	yearly, anniversary
Spanning	মাপা	weigh, survey
Cosmic	সৃষ্টি সংক্রান্ত	Relating to the universe
Significance	তাৎপর্য	Meaning, Pregnancy
Interval	মধ্যবর্তী সময়	Mind, depth, interim
Equal	সমান	Like, identical
Duration	স্থিতিকাল	Term, Time
Varied	বিভিন্ন	Various, variant
Equinoxes	মহাবিশুবের	An Axis
Temporal	সময়গত	Earthy of a time
Adopted	খাপখাওয়ানো	Accepted, Obtained
Disseminated	বিকীর্ণ	Diffuse, Publicized
Through	দ্বারা	by, with, via
Remained	থাকা	Lie, stay, live
Inventor	উদ্ভাবক	Creator, Deviser
Created	নির্মিত	Built, made, tooled
Indicate	নির্দেশ	Reveal, Allude
Length	লম্বা	extent, width, spread
Direction	অভিমুখ	way, heading, monition
Shadow	ছায়া	shade, umbrage
Counterpart	প্রতিলিপি	Fellow, twin, print
Designed	পরিকল্পিত	planned, schematic
Measure	মাপ	amount, volume, sum
Basin	অববাহিকা, গল্ল	tub, manger

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Hole	গর্ত	dent, cave, vent
Bottom	তলা	base, ground, deck
Dripped	ক্ষরা / ফোড়ায় ফোড়ায় পড়া	Exude, ooze, weep
Denoted	দান	give in, bestow, impost
Dipped	চুবান	immersed
Inscribed	অন্তর্লিখিত	Engraved
Inner-Surface	ভিতরের পৃষ্ঠতল	Internal
Although	যদিও	Though, Albeit, if
Device	ডিভাইস	Form, Feather
Performed	সম্পাদিত	edited, accomplished
Satisfactorily	সন্তোষজনকভাবে	Erotic, Jake, ok
Mediterranean	ভূমধ্যসাগরীয় এলাকা	a native of a country bordering on the Mediterranean
Depended	নির্ভরশীল	Trust, Rely on, Recline
Advert	আবির্ভাব	Emergence, Arrival
Mechanical	যান্ত্রিক	organic, Instrumental
Meant	অভিপ্রেত	Intended, Aired
Adjusted	স্থায়ী, নিয়মিত	Stable, Permanent
Suited	উপযুক্ত	Come true, befit
Arose	উঠিয়া	Grow, climb, Rise
Evolved	প্রসূত, অভিব্যক্ত	Begotten, born
Schemes	পরিকল্পনা	plan, Design, blueprint
Astronomical	জ্যোতির্বিদ্যা সংক্রান্ত	Relating to Astrometry
Superseded	বাতিল	Quash, Abolish, Avoid
Spilt	বিভক্ত করা	Divide, sever, partition
Commencing	অগ্রসর	begin, indicating
Driven	চালিত	Led, Ruled, Moved
Revolutionary	বিপ্লবিক	A person who works for or engages in political revolution
Aspect	দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি	Scene, View, Sight
Neither	কোনোটিই নয়	used before the first of two
Descending	অবরোহী	Subsiding, Deteriorating
Provided	প্রদান	Take steps, Give
Motive	অভিপ্রায়, উদ্দেশ্য	Purpose, Aim, Object
Non	না	Used to introducing a further negative statement.
Transferee	জিনিস হস্তান্তর করা	One who makes a transfer
Escapement	পলায়নের উপায়, ছাড়া	Loop, hoop hole
Coiled	কুলিত	Anfractuious
Spring	বসন্তকাল	prime, springtide
Fuse	দ্রব করা, গলা	Thaw, melt, softer
Constant	ধ্রুবক	Fixed, Actual, Eternal
Despite	স্বত্ত্বেও	ill-will, venom
Mainspring	মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য	The principal spring in a watch
Pendulum	দোলক	Bob, Locket
Devised	যন্ত্র	Testament, will

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Swung	আন্দোলিত	sired, vibrated
Arc	চাপ, বক্ররেখা	Pressure, clot
Efficient	দক্ষ	skilled, deft, expert
Variation	পরিবর্তন	change, mutation
Anchor	নোঙ্গর	mooring, oasis
Shaped	আকৃতির	size, Guise, Embodied
The motion	গতি	move, course, pace
Rocks	শিলা	Hail, snow, stone
Releases	মুক্তি দেয়া	Redemption, Salvation
Escape	অব্যাহতি	excuse, Guy, exertion
Turn	পালা	Dice, Branch
Precise	যথাযথ	Proper, strict
Permitted	অনুমোদিত	ordered, Agreed, Authorized
Allowed	অনুমতি	Agree, Assume, consent
Case	ঘটনা	incident, Brief, Event
Accurate	যথাযথ	proper, Apt, Exact
Beat	মারা, ধাক্কা	Flog, Emit, Hit
Contain	ধারণ করা	Hold, Take, Catch
Operation	ক্রিয়াকলাপ	Activities, Deeds, Actions
Beamed	দীপ্তিপাওয়া, পাঠানো	Glaze, Shine
Satellites	উপগ্রহ	planet, moon, Boll
Precision	স্পষ্টতা	Legibility, Clearness
Navigation	নৌচালনা	pull, row
Distribution	বিতরণ	Dole, out giving
Grids	রাঁঝরি	Grating, sieve
Integral	অখন্ড	Unabated, Thickened
Existence	অস্তিত্ব	Entity, Essence
Dependency	বশ্যতা, উপনিবেশ	Servitude, Allegiance

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 1, Passage:- 1

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Description	বর্ণনা	Narration, Mention
Early	গোড়ার বা প্রাথমিক দিকে	Soon, Quickly
Invention	আবিষ্কার করা	Origination, Creation
Affected	প্রভাবিত, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত	Pretentious, High-Flown
Temperatures	তাপমাত্রা	Fever, Heat
Explanation	ব্যাখ্যা	Clarification, Elucidation
Importance	গুরুত্ব	Significance, momentousness
Geography	ভূগোলবিদ্যা	earth science, geology
Development	উন্নয়ন	evolution, growth
Farming	কৃষি	agriculture, cultivation
Communities	সম্প্রদায়	Group, Section
Details	বর্ণনা করা	Particular, Feature
Simultaneous	ঘটমান	Concurrent
Efforts	উদ্যম, চেষ্টা	Try, Indigence
Societies	সমাজ	Community, Company
Calculate	গণনা করা	Compute, Workout
Uniform	আনুষ্ঠানিক, সমান আকারে	Costume, Livery
Devised	পরিকল্পনা করা	Plan, Conceive
Civil	অসামরিক	Polite, Secular
Equal	সমান	Identical
Length	দৈর্ঘ্য	Extent, Duration
Divided	বিভক্ত	Split, cutup
Halves	অর্ধেক	Fifty per cent of, Bisect
Developed	উন্নত	Grow, Mature
Cabinet	ছোট কামরা	Cupboard, Case
Shape	আকার	Form, appearance
Create	সৃষ্টি করা	Generate, Produce
Organize	সংগঠিত করা	arrange, Put in, order
Events	ঘটনা, সূচী	Contest, Happening
Schedules	অনুসূচি	Plan, Programme
Lever	ভার উত্তোলক দণ্ড	Crowbar, Bar
Based	ভিত্তি	Found, Build
Device	যন্ত্র	Implement, Gadget
Work	কাজ করা	Toil, Labour
Escapement	অব্যাহতি, গতি নিয়ন্ত্রক	Breakout, Escaping
Beats	আঘাত করা	Hit, Strike
Each	প্রত্যেক	Everyone, Per person
Small	ছোট	Little, Minor



## READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.



# A Chronicle of Timekeeping

Our conception of time depends on the way we measure it

**A** According to archaeological evidence, at least 5,000 years ago, and long before the advent of the Roman Empire, the Babylonians began to measure time, introducing calendars to co-ordinate communal activities, to plan the shipment of goods and, in particular, to regulate planting and harvesting. They based their calendars on three natural cycles: the solar day, marked by the successive periods of light and darkness as the earth rotates on its axis; the lunar month, following the phases of the moon as it orbits the earth; and the solar year, defined by the changing seasons that accompany our planet's revolution around the sun.

**B** Before the invention of artificial light, the moon had greater social impact. And, for those living near the equator in particular, its waxing and waning was more conspicuous than the passing of the seasons. Hence, the calendars that were developed at the lower latitudes were influenced more by the lunar cycle than by the solar year. In more northern climes, however, where seasonal agriculture was practised, the solar year became more crucial. As the Roman Empire expanded northward, it organized its activity chart for the most part around the solar year.

**C** Centuries before the Roman Empire, the Egyptians had formulated a municipal calendar having 12 months of 30 days, with five days added to approximate the solar year. Each period of ten days was marked by the appearance of special groups of stars called decans. At the rise of the star Sirius just before sunrise, which occurred around the all-important annual flooding of the Nile, 12 decans could be seen spanning the heavens. The cosmic significance the Egyptians placed in the 12 decans led them to develop a system in which each interval of darkness (and later, each interval of daylight) was divided into a dozen equal parts. These periods became known as temporal hours because their duration varied according to the changing length of days and nights with the passing of the seasons. Summer hours were long, winter ones short; only at the spring and autumn equinoxes were the hours of daylight and darkness equal. Temporal hours, which were first adopted by the Greeks and then the Romans, who disseminated them through Europe, remained in use for more than 2,500 years.

**D** In order to track temporal hours during the day, inventors created sundials, which indicate time by the length or direction of the sun's shadow. The sundial's counterpart, the water clock, was designed to measure temporal hours at night. One of the first water clocks was a basin with a small hole near the bottom through which the water dripped out. The falling water level denoted the passing hour as it dipped below hour lines inscribed on the inner surface. Although these devices performed satisfactorily around the Mediterranean, they could not always be depended on in the cloudy and often freezing weather of northern Europe.

**E** The advent of the mechanical clock meant that although it could be adjusted to maintain temporal hours, it was naturally suited to keeping equal ones. With these, however, arose the question of when to begin counting, and so, in the early 14th century, a number of systems evolved. The schemes that divided the day into 24 equal parts varied according to the start of the count: Italian hours began at sunset, Babylonian hours at sunrise, astronomical hours at midday and 'great clock' hours, used for some large public clocks in Germany, at midnight. Eventually these were superseded by 'small clock', or French, hours, which split the day into two 12-hour periods commencing at midnight.

**F** The earliest recorded weight-driven mechanical clock was built in 1283 in Bedfordshire in England. The revolutionary aspect of this new timekeeper was neither the descending weight that provided its motive force nor the gear wheels (which had been around for at least 1,300 years) that transferred the power; it was the part called the escapement. In the early 1400s came the invention of the coiled spring or fusee which maintained constant force to the gear wheels of the timekeeper despite the changing tension of its mainspring. By the 16th century, a pendulum clock had been devised, but the pendulum swung in a large arc and thus was not very efficient.

**G** To address this, a variation on the original escapement was invented in 1670, in England. It was called the anchor escapement, which was a lever-based device shaped like a ship's anchor. The motion of a pendulum rocks this device so that it catches and then releases each tooth of the escape wheel, in turn allowing it to turn a precise amount. Unlike the original form used in early pendulum clocks, the anchor escapement permitted the pendulum to travel in a very small arc. Moreover, this invention allowed the use of a long pendulum which could beat once a second and thus led to the development of a new floor-standing case design, which became known as the grandfather clock.

**H** Today, highly accurate timekeeping instruments set the beat for most electronic devices. Nearly all computers contain a quartz-crystal clock to regulate their operation. Moreover, not only do time signals beamed down from Global Positioning System satellites calibrate the functions of precision navigation equipment, they do so as well for mobile phones, instant stock-trading systems and nationwide power-distribution grids. So integral have these time-based technologies become to day-to-day existence that our dependency on them is recognized only when they fail to work.

### Questions 1-4

Reading passage 1 has eight paragraphs, **A-H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.

- 1** a description of an early timekeeping invention affected by cold temperatures
- 2** an explanation of the importance of geography in the development of the calendar in farming communities
- 3** a description of the origins of the pendulum clock
- 4** details of the simultaneous efforts of different societies to calculate time using uniform hours

### Questions 5-8

Look at the following events (Questions 5-8) and the list of nationalities below.

Match each event with the correct nationality, **A-F**.

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes **5-8** on your answer sheet.

- 5** They devised a civil calendar in which the months were equal in length.
- 6** They divided the day into two equal halves.
- 7** They developed a new cabinet shape for a type of timekeeper.
- 8** They created a calendar to organize public events and work schedules.

#### List of Nationalities

- A** Babylonians
- B** Egyptians
- C** Greeks
- D** English
- E** Germans
- F** French

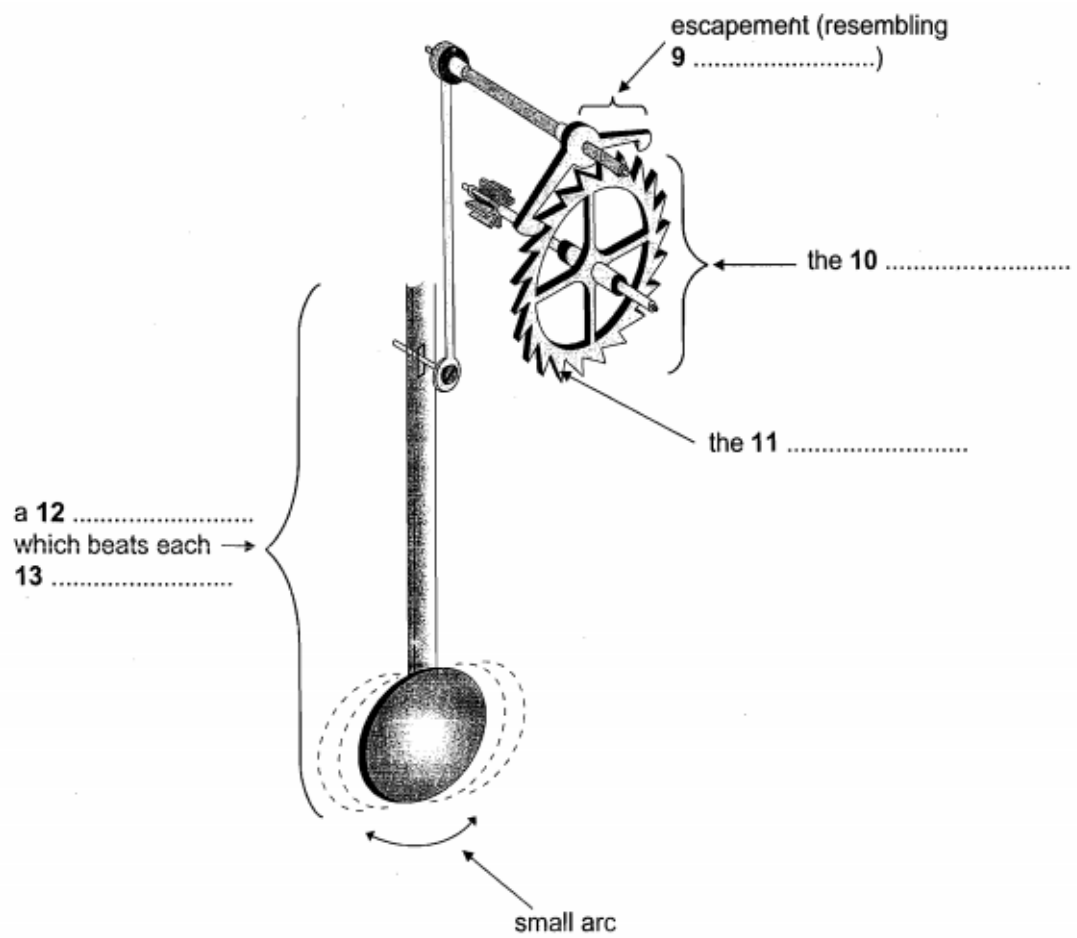
**Questions 9-13**

Label the diagram below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes **9-13** on your answer sheet.

## How the 1670 lever-based device worked



## **TEST 1 – READING Passage 1**

### **READING PASSAGE 1**

#### **Question 1-4:**

1. D (para D, last three lines: “satisfactorily around the Mediterranean, they could not always be depended on in the cloudy and often freezing weather of northern Europe.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, পূর্বের তৈরী ঘড়ি ঠান্ডা আবহাওয়ায় ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছিল।

2. B (para B, line 2-5: “social impact. And, for those living near the equator in particular, it's waxing and waning was more conspicuous than the passing of the seasons where seasonal agriculture was practised”).

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, কৃষক সম্প্রদায় এর মধ্যে ক্যালেন্ডার এর ব্যবহার।

3. F (para F, last three lines: “the changing tension of its mainspring. By the 16th century, a pendulum clock had been devised, but the pendulum swung in a large arc and thus was not very efficient.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, পেনডোলাম ঘড়ির উৎপত্তি।

4. E (para E, line 7-9: “: Italian hours began at sunset, Babylonian hours at sunrise, astronomical hours at midday and,, great clock “hours, used for some large public clocks in Germany, at midnight.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, বিভিন্ন দেশ বা সমাজের সময় গননার পদ্ধতি।

#### **Question 5-8:**

5. B (para C, first 2 lines: “Centuries before the Roman Empire, the Egyptians had formulated a municipal calendar having 12 months of 30 days”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, তারা একটি ক্যালেন্ডার তৈরি করে যেখানে দিন এবং মাসসমূহ সমান।

6. F (para E, last 2 lines: “these were superseded by “small clock“, or French, hours, which split the day into two 12-hour periods commencing at midnight.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, তারা দিনকে দুইটি ভাগে বিভক্ত করে।

7. D (para G, Last 3 lines: “Moreover this invention allowed the use of a long pendulum which could beat once a second and thus led to the development of a new floor standing case design.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, তারা একটি ঘড়ি তৈরি করে যেটা কেবিনেট এর মত আকারের।

8. A (Para A line 2-3: The Babylonians began to measure time, introducing calendars to co-ordinate communal activities, to plan the shipment of goods and, in particular, to regulate planting and harvesting.")

ব্যাখ্যা: ব্যাবিলনীয়রা সময় পরিমাপ করতে শুরু করেছিল, সাম্প্রদায়িক ক্রিয়াকলাপগুলিকে সমন্বয় করার জন্য ক্যালেন্ডার প্রবর্তন করেছিল, পণ্য চালানোর পরিকল্পনা করতে এবং বিশেষ করে, রোপণ এবং ফসল কাটা নিয়ন্ত্রণ করতে।"

Question 9-13:

9. (ship' s) anchor
10. (escape) wheel
11. tooth
12. (long) pendulum
13. second.

(para G, "invented in 1670, in England. It was called the anchor escapement, which was a lever-based device shaped like a ship's **anchor**. The motion of a pendulum rocks this device so that it catches and then releases each **tooth of the escape wheel**, in turn allowing it to turn a precise amount. Unlike the original form used in early pendulum clocks, the anchor escapement permitted the pendulum to travel in a very small arc. Moreover, this invention allowed the use of a **long pendulum** which could beat once a **second** and thus led to the development of a new")

স্বাদহীন বস্তুকে কিভাবে অভ্যাসে পরিণত করবেন?

Reading নিয়ে বিরক্ত হলে কি করবেন?

**IELTS** এর মধ্যে **Reading Module** একটু বিরক্তিকর অনেকের কাছে। অনেকে **Newspaper** পড়ার পরামর্শ দেন **Reading habit** তৈরীর জন্য। কিন্তু অনেকের ক্ষেত্রে **Newspaper** এর বিষয় বস্তু দেখে তখন পড়ার ইচ্ছা হয় না। আমার পরামর্শ **Best Seller** বই পড়ুন সেখানে অনেক **Motivation** পাবেন ছোট ছোট উদাহরণ আপনাকে প্রাণবন্ত রাখবে। যখন দিনে আপনার অবসর **Game, Facebook** না করে। খেলার চলে **Motivational** বই পড়ুন।  
# প্রত্যেকদিন ১৫ থেকে ২০ **Page** পড়ুন।  
# প্রত্যেক দিন নূন্যতম ১ টি **Reading Passage solve** করুন।  
কয়েকটি বইয়ের নাম :

1. **The art of thinking clearly**
2. **Think and grow rich**
3. **The Seven effective habit.**

বি: দ্র: পড়ার সময় অবশ্যই **Highlighter** ব্যবহার করবেন। নতুন **word**, গুরুত্বপূর্ণ লাইনের মধ্যে দাগ দিবেন। যেন পরবর্তীতে এটা **Speaking** বা **Writing** এই **word** ব্যবহার করা যায়।

**Test 1 Page:- 2**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or Definition</b>
Occurred	ঘটা	Arrive, Befall
Resulted	ফলাফল সরূপ	outcome
Establishment	প্রতিষ্ঠা	Foundation
Regulate	নিয়ন্ত্রন করা	Correct, Decide
Oversee	দেখাশোনা করা	Tend, Supervise
Operation	ক্রিয়াকলাপ	Functions, Action
Aircraft	বিমান	Aero plane, Airplane
Over	উপরে	Above, on
Which	যে বা যেটি	As, Those
Become	পরিনত, মানানসই	Arrive, Occur
Quite	পুরোপুরি	Altogether, Amply
Congested	ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ	Narrow, Crowded
Structure	গঠন	Formation, Mold
Control	নিয়ন্ত্রণ	Rule, Superintend
Greatly	বিশেষভাবে	Awfully, Exceedingly
Increased	বৃদ্ধি	Grown, Onward
Similar	অনুরূপ	Like, Same
Procedure	কার্যপ্রণালী	Context, Outset
Also	এছাড়াও	Furthermore
Rest	বিশ্রাম	Peace, Leisure
Rudimentary	প্রাথমিক	First, Initial
Existed	অস্তিত্ব, বিদ্যমান থাকা	Stay, Elementary
Disaster	বিপর্যয়	A sudden event
Early	গোড়ার দিকে বা প্রাথমিক	Betimes, Quickly
Controller	নিয়ন্ত্রক	Moderator, Register
Manually	হাতে করা	by hand
Guided	পরিচালিত	led, driven
Vicinity	নিকটে	contiguity, Proximity
While	যখন	Inasmuch, Whilst
Beacons	সংকেত	Hint, Lodestar
Along	সাথে, পাশাপাশি	Toward, Away
Cross	পার হওয়া	Rood, Ferry
Routes	রাস্তা	Dwelling, Street
However	যা হোক	Nevertheless, Though
Purely	বিশুদ্ধরূপে	perfectly, Simply
Visual	দৃশ্যমান	Real, Genuine
Communication	যোগাযোগ	Contact, Liason
Region	এলাকা	Territory, Position
Approximating	নিকটবর্তী হওয়া	Hang, Impend
Major	গুরুতর	Main, Leading
Take	গ্রহন করা	Bear, Carry
Brought	আনীত	Arrived, Attained
Remained	থাকা	Call up, Mind
Scale	স্কেল	Rang, Strip
Regulation	নিয়ম	Rule, Arrangement

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or Definition
Fortuitous	আকস্মিক	Abrupt, Episodic
Suddenly	হঠাৎ	Bump, Bang
Reducing	হ্রাস	Loss, Diminution
Error	ভুল	Mistake, Fault
Practically	কার্যকারী ভাবে	Proudly, Effectively
Demanding	চাহিদা	Effort, Brusquely
Set	স্থাপন করা	Kit, wad
Keep	রাখা	Repose, Retain
Separated	বিভক্ত	Divided, parted
Consists	গঠিত	Compose, Remain
Radar	রাডার	A system for direction
Screen	পর্দা	Cover, Curtain
Arriving	আসা	Happen, Derive
Departing	বিদায়ী	Outgoing, Valedictory
Incomplete	অসম্পূর্ণ	Imperfect, Half
Realized	অনুভব করা	Felt, Perceived
Purposes	উদ্দেশ্য	Motive, Plan
Variety	বৈচিত্র্য	Difference, Odds
Accommodate	সমন্বয় করা	Atone, Inure
To meet	মুখোমুখি	Face, Encounter
Elements	উপাদান	Weather, Climate
Put	রাখা	Task, Throw
Into	মধ্যে, ভিতরে	Among, Between
Effect	প্রভাব	Payoff, Realism
Extends	প্রসারিত	Mark up, Reach
Virtually	ফলত/বস্তুত	Actually, Morally
Entire	সমগ্র	Whole, Full, Total
In General	সাধারণত	Mostly, As a rule
Above	উপরে	Highly, Above
Ground	স্থল, মাঠ	Land, Field
Certain	নির্দিষ্ট	Given, Ensured
Immediate	অবিলম্বে	Quick, Brisk
Surface	পৃষ্ঠতল, ভূতল	Hades, Nether World
Regulations	আইন বা নিয়ম	Law, Rule, Decree
Elsewhere	অন্যত্র	On The Other Hand
Bound	বাধ্য	Tied, Liable, Strung
Fewer	কম	Low, less
Recreational	বিনোদন মূলক	Activity done for enjoyment
Wish	ইচ্ছা	Will, Choice, Appeal
Restrictions	নিষেধাজ্ঞা	Limitation, Narrowness
Imposed	আরোপিত	Fixed, Destined
Below	নিচে	Under, Down
While	যখন	Whilst, trice
Protection	সুরক্ষা	Defense, Upkeep



Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or Definition
Afforded	সমর্থ হওয়া	Grant, Inflict
Recognized	স্বীকৃত	Avowed, Received
Meteorological	আবহাওয়া সংক্রান্ত	Weather
Conditions	অবস্থা	Ambience, Situation
Permitted	অনুমোদিত	Ordered, Approved
Reliance	নির্ভরতা	Confidence, Trust
Visual	চাক্ষুষ বা দেখা যায় সহজে	Optical, Overt
Cues	সূত্র	Hint, Gesture
Acceptable	গ্রহণযোগ্য	Adoptable, Passable
Necessitated	প্রয়োজনীয়তা	Enforce, Drive
Instrumental	যান্ত্রিক	Mechanical, Organic
Relied	নির্ভরশীল	Hinge, Lean
Altitude	উচ্চতা	Level, Height
Navigational	বিমান চালনা	Shipbuilding, Pull
Provided	প্রদত্ত	Take Steps, Shift
Panel	প্যানেল	Chamber, Axel
Devised	চিন্তিত	Worried, Wistful
Posses	শক্তি, দল, যথাস্থান	Gesture, Vein
Rating	মূল্য নির্ধারণ	Assignment, Censure
Beyond	তার পরেও	Wide, Awfully
Held	ধরা	Obtained, Seized
Divided	বিভক্ত	Parted, Cloven
Designated	মনোনীত	Entitled, Yeleft
Alphabet	বর্ণমালা	Elementary, Knowledge
Sea	সমুদ্র	Ocean, Briny
Reason	কারণ	Argument, Base
Steam	বাষ্পস্নান করান	Fume, Steam
Operating	চালনা করা	Handle, Cleave
Generally	সাধারণত	Usually, Commonly
Find	আবিষ্কার	Demand, Invention
Aviation	বিমান চালনা	The Trying Operating of Aircraft
Climb	আরোহন বা উপরে উঠা	Grow, Arise
Commercial	ব্যবসায়িক	Trade, Mercantile
Skilled	দক্ষ	Expert, Deft
Essential	অপরিহার্য	Exigent, Emergent
Govern	শাসন করা	Control, Rein
Correspond	মিল	Meet, Rhyme
Roughly	মোটামুটিভাবে	Round, Pretty
Municipal	পৌর বা ছোট শহর	Civic, Indoor
Metropolitan	মহানগর	Relating
Respectively	যথাক্রমে	In a prospective manner
Encompass	পরিবেষ্টন করা	Enclose, Hedge
Rigorous	কঠোর	Dour, Firm
Explicit	স্পষ্ট	Evident, Frank

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or Definition</b>
Although	যদিও	Even, While
Continue	অবিরত	Suffice, Sustain
Obey	মান্য করা	Honor, Heed
Such as	যেমন	For example as
Approach	অভিগমন, পথ	Refuge, Approach
Clearance	সাফাই বা সংকেত	Wash, Redemption
Required	প্রয়োজনীয়	Requisite, necessary
Cruises	সমুদ্র ভ্রমণ	Boat taken for pleasure
Risks	ঝুঁকি	Gamble, Hazard

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 1, Passage:- 2

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonyms or definition
Disobeying	অমান্য করা	Opposing, Ignoring
Regulations	নিয়মকানুন	Ordering, Direction
Aviation	বিমানচালনা	Aeronautics, navigation
Disaster	বিপর্যয়, দুর্ঘটনা	Failure, Crash
Prompt	দ্রুত	Nimble, Tantivy
Action	কর্ম বা কাজ	Process, Movement
Coincidental	সদৃশ্য বা সময়োপযোগী	Circumstantial, Unintentional
Development	উন্নয়ন	Improvement, Progress
Setting	স্থাপন	Adjusting, Placing
Zone	অঞ্চল	Sector, Territory
View	দৃশ্য	Prospect, Scene, Sight
Controlling	নিয়ন্ত্রণ	Directing, Regulating
Defining	সংজ্ঞা	Describing, Explaining
Airspace	আকাশসীমা	Above the earth
Categories	বিভাগ	Division, Section, Tier
Rules	নিয়ম	Law, Order,
Weather	আবহাওয়া	Atmosphere, Climate
Condition	শর্ত	Proviso, Salvo
Taking	গ্রহণ	Catching, Picking
Safely	নিরাপদে	Carefully,, Harmlessly
Towards	প্রতি, দিকে	Approaching, Headed for
Created	নির্মিত	Made, Constructed
Introduction	ভূমিকা	Prologue, Inception
Control	নিয়ন্ত্রণ	Limitation, Monitoring
Started	শুরু	Introduced, Launched
Crash	ধ্বংস	Smash, Wrecked
Still	অনড়, এখনো	Stable, Fixed, Even, Though
Used	ব্যবহৃত	Applied
Improvements	উন্নতি	Enhancements, Upgrades
Made	সৃষ্ট প্রণীত	Complied, Formed
Communication	যোগাযোগ	Connection, Contact
During	কোন এক সময়	Throughout the course of duration
Below	নিচে	Down, Beneath, Underneath
Near	কাছাকাছি	Beside, Close
Must	অবশ্যই	Necessity, Requirement
Entering	প্রবেশ	Entrance, Ingoing
Average	গড়	Regular, Ordinary
Sized	আকারের	Alter of sort in terms of size or according to size

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.

Questions 14-19

Reading passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A-G**

Choose the correct headings for paragraphs, **A** and **C-G** from the list below.

Write the correct number, **i-x**, in boxes **14-19** on your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- I. Disobeying FAA regulations
- II. Aviation disaster prompts action
- III. Two coincidental developments
- IV. Setting altitude zones
- V. An oversimplified view
- VI. Controlling pilots' licenses
- VII. Defining airspace categories
- VIII. Setting rules to weather conditions
- IX. Taking off safely
- X. First steps towards ATC

**14** Paragraph **A**

Example Paragraph <b>B</b>	Answer <b>x</b>
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**15** Paragraph **C**

**16** Paragraph **D**

**17** Paragraph **E**

**18** Paragraph **F**

**19** Paragraph **G**

# AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL IN THE USA

**A** An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to regulate and oversee the operation of aircraft in the skies over the United States, which were becoming quite congested. The resulting structure of air traffic control has greatly increased the safety of flight in the United States, and similar air traffic control procedures are also in place over much of the rest of the world.

**B** Rudimentary air traffic control (ATC) existed well before the Grand Canyon disaster. As early as the 1920s, the earliest air traffic controllers manually guided aircraft in the vicinity of the airports, using lights and flags, while beacons and flashing lights were placed along cross-country routes to establish the earliest airways. However, this purely visual system was useless in bad weather, and, by the 1930s, radio communication was coming into use for ATC. The first region to have something approximating today's ATC was New York City, with other major metropolitan areas following soon after.

**C** In the 1940s, ATC centres could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by the Second World War, but the system remained rudimentary. It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America's airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes, reducing pilots' margin of error and practically demanding some set of rules to keep everyone well separated and operating safely in the air.

**D** Many people think that ATC consists of a row of controllers sitting in front of their radar screens at the nation's airports, telling arriving and departing traffic what to do. This is a very incomplete part of the picture. The FAA realized that the airspace over the United States would at any time have many different kinds of planes, flying for many different purposes, in a variety of weather conditions, and the same kind of structure was needed to accommodate all of them.

**E** To meet this challenge, the following elements were put into effect. First, ATC extends over virtually the entire United States. In general, from 365m above the ground and higher, the entire country is blanketed by controlled airspace. In certain areas, mainly near airports, controlled airspace extends down to 215m above the ground, and, in the immediate vicinity of an airport, all the way down to the surface. Controlled airspace is that airspace in which FAA regulations apply. Elsewhere, in uncontrolled airspace, pilots are bound by fewer regulations. In this way, the recreational pilot who simply wishes to go flying for a while without all the restrictions imposed by the FAA has only to stay in uncontrolled airspace, below 365m, while the pilot who does want the protection afforded by ATC can easily enter the controlled airspace.

**F** The FAA then recognised two types of operating environments. In good meteorological conditions, flying would be permitted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR), which suggests a strong reliance on visual cues to maintain an acceptable level of safety. Poor visibility necessitated a set of Instrumental Flight Rules (IFR), under which the pilot relied on altitude and navigational information provided by the plane's instrument panel to fly safely. On a clear day, a pilot in controlled airspace can choose a VFR or IFR flight plan, and the FAA regulations were devised in a way which accommodates both VFR and IFR operations

in the same airspace. However, a pilot can only choose to fly IFR if they possess an instrument rating which is above and beyond the basic pilot's license that must also be held.

**G** Controlled airspace is divided into several different types, designated by letters of the alphabet. Uncontrolled airspace is designated Class F, while controlled airspace below 5,490m above sea level and not in the vicinity of an airport is Class E. All airspace above 5,490m is designated Class A. The reason for the division of Class E and Class A airspace stems from the type of planes operating in them. Generally, Class E airspace is where one finds general aviation aircraft (few of which can climb above 5,490m anyway), and commercial turboprop aircraft. Above 5,490m is the realm of the heavy jets, since jet engines operate more efficiently at higher altitudes. The difference between Class E and A airspace is that in Class A, all operations are IFR, and pilots must be instrument-rated, that is, skilled and licensed in aircraft instrumentation. This is because ATC control of the entire space is essential. Three other types of airspace, Classes D, C and B, govern the vicinity of airports. These correspond roughly to small municipal, medium-sized metropolitan and major metropolitan airports respectively, and encompass an increasingly rigorous set of regulations. For example, all a VFR pilot has to do to enter Class C airspace is establish two-way radio contact with ATC. No explicit permission from ATC to enter is needed, although the pilot must continue to obey all regulations governing VFR flight. To enter Class B airspace, such as on approach to a major metropolitan airport, an explicit ATC clearance is required. The private pilot who cruises without permission into this airspace risks losing their license.

### Questions 20-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes **20-26** on your answer sheet, write

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

- 20 The FAA was created as a result of the introduction of the jet engine.
- 21 Air Traffic Control started after the Grand Canyon crash in 1956.
- 22 Beacons and flashing lights are still used by ATC today.
- 23 Some improvements were made in radio communication during World War II.
- 24 Class F airspace is airspace which is below 365m and not near airports.
- 25 All aircraft in Class E airspace must use IFR.
- 26 A pilot entering Class C airspace is flying over an average-sized city.

### READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-19:

14. ii (para A, first 3 lines: "An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)")

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, Aviation disaster prompts action- বিমান দুর্ঘটনার পর উদ্যোগ নেওয়া হয়েছে।)

15. iii (para C, 1-3 lines: “In the 1940S, ATC centres could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by second world war.

ব্যাখ্যা: দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের সময় দুটি যুগোপযোগী উন্নতির কথা বলা হয়েছে।

16. v (para D, first 4 lines: “Many people think that ATC consists of a row of controllers sitting in front of their radar screens at the nation's airports, telling arriving and departing traffic what to do. This is a very incomplete part of the picture”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এটা মানুষের অতি দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বা মানুষের চিন্তা ভাবনার অসম্পূর্ণ অংশ।

17. iv (para E, line 3-7: “. In general, from 365m above the ground and higher, the entire country is blanketed by controlled airspace. In certain areas, mainly near airports, controlled airspace extends down to 215m above the ground, and, in the immediate vicinity of an airport, all the way down to the surface”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে নির্দিষ্ট উচ্চতার কথা বলা হয়েছে এবং বিমান পরিচালনার নেটওয়ার্কের জন্য বিশেষ Network.

18. viii (para F, line 1 – 3) The FAA then recognised two types of operating environments in good meteorological conditions flying would be permitted under visual Flight Rules (VFR),

ব্যাখ্যা: ভিন্ন ভিন্ন আবহাওয়ায় বিভিন্ন নিয়মে ফ্লাইট পরিচালনা করা।

19. vii (para G, first 2 lines: “Controlled airspace is divided into several different types, designated by letters of the alphabet”)

ব্যাখ্যা: বিমান পরিচালনার জন্য আকাশ সীমাকে বিভিন্ন ভাবে ভাগ করা হয়েছে।

#### Question 20-26:

20. FALSE (para A, first 3 lines: “An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Grand Canyon এর আকাশে বিমান দুর্ঘটনা তারপর FAA প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়। Jet engine আবিষ্কারের জন্য নয়।

21. FALSE (para B, first 2 lines: “Rudimentary air traffic control (ATC) existed well before the Grand Canyon disaster”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Grand Canyon Crash এর পূর্বে ATC প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়।

22. NOT GIVEN

ব্যাখ্যা: এখনো পর্যন্ত Beacon এবং Flashing lights ব্যবহার করা হয়। এরকম কোন কিছু উল্লেখ নেই।

23. TRUE (para C, first three lines: “In the 1940s, ATC centers could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by the Second World War”)

ব্যাখ্যা: দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের সময় Radio Communication এর উন্নতির কথা উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে।

24. TRUE (para E, line 12: “only to stay in uncontrolled airspace, below 365m”

Para G, line 2-3: “designated by letters of the alphabet. Uncontrolled airspace is designated Class F”)

ব্যাখ্যা: অনিয়ন্ত্রিত আকাশ সীমা কতটুকু তার কথা বলা হয়েছে।

25. FALSE (para G, line 11-13: “engines operate more efficiently at higher altitudes. The difference between Class E and A airspace is that in Class A, all operations are IFR, and pilots must be instrument-rated”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে Class E এর সব ফ্লাইট IFR দিয়ে হবে কিন্তু Passage এ বলা হয়েছে Class A এর ফ্লাইট সমূহ।

26. TRUE (para G, line 16-18: “airspace, Classes D, C and B, govern the vicinity of airports. These correspond roughly to small municipal, medium-sized metropolitan and major metropolitan airports respectively”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, ছোট, মাঝারি ধরনের শহর সমূহে কোন কোন বিমান প্রবেশ করে।

### IELTS এ Vocabulary Range কিভাবে বাড়াবেন।

# অনেকে Dictionary মুখস্থ করার চেষ্টা করে প্রথম থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত এটা মোটেই করবেন না।

# Vocabulary শিখতে হবে Sentence থেকে। কারণ একেকটি বাক্য একেক ভাবে অর্থ বহন করে।

উদাহরণ : Study শব্দটির অর্থ হলো পড়াশোনা করা কিন্তু বাক্যের Motive এর জন্য এর অর্থ গবেষণা হতে পারে।

# এক পৃষ্ঠা না বুঝে পড়ার চাইতে একটি বাক্য অর্থ সহ বুঝে পড়ুন।

# IELTS Reading Vocabulary সমতা বাড়াতে ন্যূনতম ১০টি Passage পড়ুন এইভাবেঃ

\* Cambridge এর একটি বই নিবে।

\* লিখার জন্য একটি খাতা।

\* একটি Dictionary app open করে রাখবেন ঠিক সামনে।

\* এখন যে Vocabulary তে সমস্যা সেটি খুঁজে বের করুন এবং খাতায় অর্থ সহ লিখুন ৫ বার করে। Spelling টাও লিখা হল। এভাবে প্রত্যেক Sentence ধরে ধরে শিখুন। আপনাকে Sentence বুঝার সক্ষমতা বাড়াতে হবে। কারণ আপনার Sentence বুঝার সক্ষমতার নামই হল IELTS Reading.



**Test- 1 Passage- 3**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Telepathy	মন জানাজানি	Communication of thoughts
Human beings	মানুষ	a man, a woman
Communicate	যোগাযোগ, বার্তা	Information, Enquire about
Thought	চিন্তা, ধারণা	Idea, Thinking, Worry
Issue	সমস্যা, প্রকাশ	Expression, Exposure
Divided	বিভক্ত, খন্ডিত	Separated, Parted
Community	সম্প্রদায়, সমাজ	Sect, People, Society
Still	এখনো	However, Nevertheless
Sparks	অগ্নিকণা, স্কুলিঙ্গ	Flake, Spark, Jet
Bitter	তিক্ত, তেতো	Sardonic, Arrows, Nippy
Controversy	বিতর্ক, বিরোধ	Contest, Conflict
Among	মধ্যে, ভিতরে	Into, Within, Amid, In
Parapsychologists	প্যারাসাইকোলোজিস্ট	Studies the evidence for psychological
Leading	নেতৃত্ব, পরিচালনা	Leadership, Lead, Guidance
Risked	ঝুঁকি নিয়ে	Hazard, Risk, Jeopardy
Derision	উপহাস	Mock, Quiz, Ridicule
Sceptical	সন্দেহ প্রবন, অবিশ্বাসী	Suspicious, Sceptic
Putting	স্থাপন	Placing, Setting, Fixing
Implications	প্রভাব	Synthesis, Union, Association
Uncovered	উন্মুক্ত, অনাবৃত	Open, Naked, Clear, Frank
Constitute	গঠন করা, স্থাপন করা	Construct, Comprise, Build
Compelling	বাধ্যকারী	Coercive, Evoking, Interest(d)
Evidence	প্রমাণ, চিহ্ন	Proof, Record, Warrant
Genuine	অকৃত্রিম, আসল, খাঁটি	True, Sincere, Natural
Believe	বিশ্বাস করা, আস্থা করা	Trust, Suppose, Confide
Filed	দায়ের, নথিভুক্ত	Recorded, Submitted
Brink	কিনারা, প্রান্ত	Edge, Edging, Border
Tried	চেষ্টা	Try, Effort, Attempt, Push
Produce	উৎপাদন করা, জন্মানো	Generate, Spawn, Raise
Definitive	নির্ধারক, নিশ্চিত	Determinant, Sure, Secure
Sceptics	সংশয়বাদী, নাস্তিক	Misbeliever, Atheist
Advocates	উকিল, সমর্থনকারী	Pleader, Solicitor, Jurist
Alike	একইভাবে, সদৃশ	Duplicate, Similar, Like
Concur on	একমত হওয়া, সম্মত	Agree, Consent, Settle
Impressive	চিত্তাকর্ষক	Captivating, Catching
Experiment	পরীক্ষা, গবেষণা	Test, Exam, Trial, Try
Term	মেয়াদ, সীমাবদ্ধ কাল	Period, Time, Duration
During	সময়, স্থায়ীত্বকাল	A Period of time (d)
Led	চালিত, চারিত	Driven, Guided, Moved
Suspect	সন্দেহভাজন, সন্দেহজনক	Suspicious, Fishy
Might	হতে পারে, শক্তি	Strength, Power, Force
Involve	জড়িত করা,	Entangle, Embroil, Environ
Signals	সংকেত, ঈশারা	Sign, Pointing, Beacon

So faint	অচেতন, দুর্বল	Insensible, Fainted, Dull
Usually	সাধারনত, প্রায়ই	Generally, Commonly

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Swamped	প্লাবিত করা, অভিভূত করা	Overflow, Flood, Deluge
Normal	সাধারন, স্বাভাবিক	General, Common, Usual
Activity	কার্যকলাপ, কর্মকাণ্ড	Work, Operation, Energy
Detected	সনাক্ত, আবিষ্কার করা	Find, Dig up, Find out
Those	যাহারা, যেগুলি	Which, They, That, It, He
Tranquility	প্রশান্তি	Peace, Quiet, Calm, Ease
Relaxing	আরামদায়ক	Comfortable, Amenity
Warmth	উষ্ণ, তাপ	Temperature, Heat, Sun
Tries	চেষ্টা, প্রচেষ্টা	Attempt, Effort, Try
Recreate	স্বদল ত্যাগ করা, ফুর্তি করা	Fall off, Fall away
These	এই গুলো, এ সকল	This, It
Participants	অংশগ্রহনকারী	Share, Share holder
Reclining	শায়িত অবস্থায়, হেলান দেয়া	Trust, Depend, Build
Sealed	বদ্ধ	Marked, Stamp
Covered	আবৃত, আচ্ছাদিত	Roofed, Clothed, Overcast
Pink	পরাকাষ্ঠা, ফেফাসে লাল	Climax, Zenith, Excellency
Attempt	চেষ্টা, প্রয়াস	Try, Effort, Ambition
Beam	মরীচি, লাঙ্গলের হাতল	Balk, Baulk, Timber
Session	অধিবেশন, বৈঠক	Meeting, Sitting
Analyzed	বিশ্লেষণ, বিঘটিত	Detached, Separated
Pioneers	অগ্রগামী, প্রবর্তক	Leader, Promoter
Statistical	পরিসংখ্যান সংক্রান্ত, সংখ্যা তাত্ত্বিক	Relating to the use of statistics(d)
Implication	সংশ্লেষণ, প্রকাশিত অর্থ	Synthesis, Conjugation
Revealed	প্রকাশিত, উদ্ভূত	Published, Exposed
Real	বাস্তব, আসল	Actual, True, Tangible
Crucial	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Ultimate, Eventual
Flaw	ত্রুটি, খুত	Fault, Oversight, Defect
Argument	যুক্তি, তর্ক	Reason, Cause, Logic
Routinely	নিয়মিত ভাবে	According to routine(d)
Overlooked	উপেক্ষিত, ছাড়া	Take care, Oversee
Conventional	প্রচলিত, সামাজিক	Common, Current
Ruled	শাসিত, চালিত	Governed, Punished
Explanation	ব্যাখ্যা	Interpretation, Commentary
Prove	প্রমান করা	Evidence, Test, Assert
Exist	থাকা, বিদ্যমান	Stay, Remain, Stand
Getting	প্রাপ্তি	Receipt, Find, Acquirement
Ranged	বিন্যস্তকরা, সীমাকৃত	Adjust, Order, Organize
Sensory	সংবেদনশীল	Sensitive, Impressive
Leakage	ফুটা হওয়া, ছিদ্র হওয়া	A hole or cracked
Accidentally	ঘটনাক্রমে, আকস্মিক	By chance, Events
Reach	পৌছানো	Attain, Touch, Get at
Out right	সরাসরি, বরাবর	Directly, Clearly
Fraud	প্রতারনা, ছলনা	Deception, Hype, Cheat
Response	প্রতিক্রিয়া, উত্তর	Reaction, Answer, Reply
Clues	সংকেত সনাক্ত করা	Hole, Trail, Location

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Review	পর্যালোচনা	Investigate, View
Found	পাওয়া	Put, Establish, Set
Lead	পরিচালনা করা, নেতৃত্ব দেওয়া	Leadership, Command
Drew	আঁকা	A picture or diagram
Switched	সুইচ, টেপা	Welt, Whip, Leather
Variant	বৈকল্পিক, ভিন্ন	Alternative, Duplicate
Technique	কৌশল, প্রযুক্তি	Defines, Fetch, Recipe
Perform	সম্পাদন করা, কার্যকর করা	Edit, Make, Fulfill
Key	চাবি, পিন, মৌলিক	Original, Main, Central
Random	এলোমেলো	Around, Loosely, Lamely
Selection	নির্বাচন	Choice, Volition, Pick
Involvement	সম্পৃক্ততা	Participating in something (d)
Minimize	কমানো, হ্রাস	Reduce, Cut down, Pull In
Flawed	ত্রুটিপূর্ণ	Blemished, Damaged
Meta-analysis	বিশ্লেষণ	Resolution, Solution
Outcome	ফলাফল, পরিণাম	Effect, Upshot, Offshoot
Disturbed	সংবিগ্ন, উপদ্রুপ	Agitated, Worried
Lack	অভাব, ঘাটতি	Need, Absence, Poverty
Consistency	ঐক্য, সংহতি	Fastness, Manliness
Individual	স্বতন্ত্র, পৃথক	Separate, Unconnected
Defenders	রক্ষাকর্তা, রক্ষক	Patron, Savior, Guard
Point	বিন্দু	Drop, Dot, Spot, Mite
Demanding	চাহিদা	Requiring much skill or effort (d)
Ignores	উপেক্ষা করা, অবহেলা	Pass, Disregard, Overlook
Fact	সত্য	Truth, Reality, Right
Detect	শনাক্ত, সন্ধান	Find, Dig up, Find out
Effects	প্রভাব	Outcome, Payoff
Current	বর্তমান, উপস্থিত	Present, Modern, Actual
Marginally	সীমিতভাবে	To only a limited extent
Expected	প্রত্যাশিত	Hoped, Prospective
Unlikely	অসম্ভাব্য, অনুপযোগী	Unfit, Impossible
Typical	প্রতীক স্বরূপ, জাতীয়	Emblematic, Racial
Enough	যথেষ্ট, পর্যাপ্ত	Sufficient, Adequate
Combined	মিলিত, সংযুক্ত	Attached, Linked, Joint
Really	সত্যিই	Undoubtedly, Genuinely
Become	পরিণত	Happen, Occur, Arrive
Apparent	আপাত	Discernible, External
Seem	মনে হওয়া	Exhibit, Look At, Indicate
Certainly	অবশ্যই	For sure, Needs, Rather
Attitude	মনোভাব	Sentiment, Out look
Mainstream	মূলধারার	The dominant trend in opinion (d)
Reject	প্রত্যাখ্যান	Refusal, Abdication
Stems	কাড	Stalk, Rod, Mace
Plausible	বিশ্বাসযোগ্য	Probable, Possible
Mechanism	কলকজা	Appointments, Tackle

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Various	বিভিন্ন	Different, Several
Theories	তত্ত্ব	Principle, Ethos, Doctrine
Forward	সামনের দিকে	Onwards, Forth
Focusing	মনোযোগ	Pay Particular attention to
Esoteric	গুপ্ত, রহস্যমূলক	Occult, Secret, Profound
Include	অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	Comprise, Cover, Encircle
Quantum	পরিমাণ	Amount, Quantity, Sum
Entanglement	জটিল অবস্থা	Imbroglia, The action (d)
Events	ঘটনাবলী	A thing that happens
Atom	পরমাণু	Particle, Electron, Atomy
Instantly	অবিলম্বে	Immediately, Soon
Group	গোষ্ঠী	Community, Fellowship
Apart	পৃথক	Separately, Aloof
Demonstrated	প্রদর্শিত	Shown, Displayed
Would	হবে	Expressing a hope
Transform	রূপান্তর	Variation, Change
Prompter	অনুরোধ জানানো	Ferment, Whet, Back up
Argue	তর্ক করা	Moot, Traverse, Dispute
Lies	মিথ্যা	Flam, Falsehood, Lie
Probing	রহস্যভেদ করা	Pierce, Probe
Begun	শুরু	Initiate, Commenced
Creative	সৃষ্টিশীল	Inverting, Originative
Artistic	শিল্পীসুলভ	Daedal, Artistical
Achieved	অর্জন	Earn, Gain, Get
Perhaps	সম্ভবত	Probably, Likely
Seeking	সচেষ্ঠ	Attempt to find
Strengthen	শক্তিশালী	Force, Harden, Firm
Existence	অস্তিত্ব	Life, Entity, Being

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 1, Passage:- 3

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Researcher	গবেষক	Seeker
Differing	ভিন্নমত হওয়া	Conflict, Disagree
Attitudes	মনোভাব	Style, Manner
Towards	দিকে	Approach, Headed for
Reports	প্রতিবেদন	Article, Statement
Experiences	অভিজ্ঞতা	Maturity, Windom
During	সময়ের মধ্যে	Throughout the duration of a period of time
Meditation	ধ্যান	Introspection, Self-examination
Indicated	নির্দিষ্ট	Determined, Mark
Parapsychology	সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা	Insight, spiritualism
Would	হবে বা পারতো	Expressing a polite request
Alter	বদলানো, পরিবর্তন করা	Modify, Transform
Drastically	আয়তনে বহুলাংশে	Extremely, Very Badly
Recent	সাম্প্রতিক	New, Latest
Autoganzfeld	একটি পরীক্ষা	Autoganzfeld experiment controlled by computer
Trials	পরীক্ষা বা চেষ্টা	Experiment, Tests
Suggest	সুপারিশ	Offer, Recommend
Mechanism	পদ্ধতি	System, Tool
Create	সৃষ্টি	Build, Construct
Suitable	উপযুক্ত	Appropriate, Computable
Claims	দাবি	Demand, Desire, Expect
Rate	হার	Percentage, Quantity
Solution	সমাধান	Resolve, Quick fix
Posed	যথাস্থানে রাখা	Pretend, Gesture
Random	এলোমেলো	Accident, Unplanned
Guessing	ধারণা করা	Assuming, Predicting
Significance	তাৎপর্য	Importance, Value, Worth
Experiments	পরীক্ষা নিরীক্ষা	Analysis, Trials
Careful	সাবধান	Attentive, Cautious, Sensitive
Selection	নির্বাচন	Choice, Preference
Altering	পরিবর্তনকারী	Converters, Modifiers
Conditions	অবস্থা	Environment, Situation
Involved	জড়িত	Attached, Related
Acting	অভিনয়	Performance, Portrayal

### READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

## TELEPATHY

*Can human beings communicate by thought alone? For more than a century the issue of telepathy has divided the scientific community, and even today it still sparks bitter controversy among top academics*

Since the 1970s, parapsychologists at leading universities and research institutes around the world have risked the derision of sceptical colleagues by putting the various claims for telepathy to the test in dozens of rigorous scientific studies. The results and their implications are dividing even the researchers who uncovered them.

Some researchers say the results constitute compelling evidence that telepathy is genuine. Other parapsychologists believe the field is on the brink of collapse, having tried to produce definitive scientific proof and failed. Sceptics and advocates alike do concur on one issue, however: that the most impressive evidence so far has come from the so-called 'ganzfeld' experiments, a German term that means 'whole field'. Reports of telepathic experiences had by people during meditation led parapsychologists to suspect that telepathy might involve 'signals' passing between people that were so faint that they were usually swamped by normal brain activity. In this case, such signals might be more easily detected by those experiencing meditation-like tranquility in a relaxing 'whole field' of light, sound and warmth.

The ganzfeld experiment tries to recreate these conditions with participants sitting in soft reclining chairs in a sealed room, listening to relaxing sounds while their eyes are covered with special filters letting in only soft pink light. In early ganzfeld experiments, the telepathy test involved identification of a picture chosen from a random selection of four taken from a large image bank. The idea was that a person acting as a 'sender' would attempt to beam the image over to the 'receiver' relaxing in the sealed room. Once the session was over, this person was asked to identify which of the four images had been used. Random guessing would give a hit-rate of 25 per cent; if telepathy is real, however, the hit-rate would be higher. In 1982, the results from the first ganzfeld studies were analyzed by one of its pioneers, the American parapsychologist Charles Honorton. They pointed to typical hit-rates of better than 30 per cent - a small effect, but one which statistical tests suggested could not be put down to chance.

The implication was that the ganzfeld method had revealed real evidence for telepathy. But there was a crucial flaw in this argument - one routinely overlooked in more conventional areas of science. Just because chance had been ruled out as an explanation did not prove telepathy must exist; there were many other ways of getting positive results. These ranged from 'sensory leakage' - where clues about the pictures accidentally reach the receiver-to

outright fraud. In response, the researchers issued a review of all the ganzfeld studies done up to 1985 to show that 80 per cent had found statistically significant evidence. However, they also agreed that there were still too many problems in the experiments which could lead to positive results, and they drew up a list demanding new standards for future research.

After this, many researchers switched to autoganzfeld tests - an automated variant of the technique which used computers to perform many of the key tasks such as the random selection of images. By minimizing human involvement, the idea was to minimize the risk of flawed results. In 1987, results from hundreds of autoganzfeld tests were studied by Honorton in a 'meta-analysis', a statistical technique for finding the overall results from a set of studies. Though less compelling than before, the outcome was still impressive.

Yet some parapsychologists remain disturbed by the lack of consistency between individual ganzfeld studies. Defenders of telepathy point out that demanding impressive evidence from every study ignores one basic statistical fact: it takes large samples to detect small effects. If, as current results suggest, telepathy produces hit-rates only marginally above the 25 per cent expected by chance, it's unlikely to be detected by a typical ganzfeld study involving around 40 people: the group is just not big enough. Only when many studies are combined in a meta-analysis will the faint signal of telepathy really become apparent. And that is what researchers do seem to be finding.

What they are certainly not finding, however, is any change in attitude of mainstream scientists: most still totally reject the very idea of telepathy. The problem stems at least in part from the lack of any plausible mechanism for telepathy.

Various theories have been put forward, many focusing on esoteric ideas from theoretical physics. They include 'quantum entanglement', in which events affecting one group of atoms instantly affect another group, no matter how far apart they may be. While physicists have demonstrated entanglement with specially prepared atoms, no-one knows if it also exists between atoms making up human minds. Answering such questions would transform parapsychology. This has prompted some researchers to argue that the future lies not in collecting more evidence for telepathy, but in probing possible mechanisms. Some work has begun already, with researchers trying to identify people who are particularly successful in autoganzfeld trials. Early results show that creative and artistic people do much better than average: in one study at the University of Edinburgh, musicians achieved a hit-rate of 56 per cent. Perhaps more tests like these will eventually give the researchers the evidence they are seeking and strengthen the case for the existence of telepathy.

### **Questions 27-30**

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-G**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes **27-30** on your answer sheet.

- 27** Researchers with differing attitudes towards telepathy agree on
- 28** Reports of experiences during meditation indicated
- 29** Attitudes to parapsychology would alter drastically with
- 30** Recent autoganzfeld trials suggest that success rates will improve with

- A** the discovery of a mechanism for telepathy.
- B** the need to create a suitable environment for telepathy.
- C** their claims of a high success rate.
- D** a solution to the problem posed by random guessing.
- E** the significance of the ganzfeld experiments.
- F** a more careful selection of subjects.
- G** a need to keep altering conditions.

**Questions 31-40**

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes **31-40** on your answer sheet.

<b>Telepathy Experiments</b>			
<b>Name/Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Flaw</b>
Ganzfeld Studies 1982	Involved a person acting as a <b>31</b> ..... who picked out one <b>32</b> .....from a random selection of four, and a <b>33</b> ....., who then tried to identify it.	Hit-rates were higher than with random guessing.	Positive results could be produced by factors such as <b>34</b> ..... or <b>35</b> .....
Autoganzfeld studies 1987	<b>36</b> ..... were used for key tasks to limit the amount of <b>37</b> ..... in carrying out the tests.	The results were then subjected to a <b>38</b> .....	The <b>39</b> ..... between different test results was put down to the fact that sample groups were not <b>40</b> ..... (as with most ganzfeld studies).



### READING PASSAGE 3

#### Question 27-30:

27. E (para 2, line 4-6: “proof and failed. Sceptics and advocates alike do concur on one issue, however: that the most impressive evidence so far has come from the so-called „ganzfeld“ experiments, a German term that means „whole field”)

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক গবেষকেরাই একমত হয়েছে একটি গবেষণা পদ্ধতির উপর।

28. B (para 2, line 7-10: “Reports of telepathic experiences had by people during meditation led parapsychologists to suspect that telepathy might involve „signals“ passing between people that were so faint that they were usually swamped by normal brain activity”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Meditation দ্বারা Telepathy এর উপযুক্ত পরিবেশ তৈরি করে।

29. A (para 7: “What they are certainly not finding, however, is any change in attitude of mainstream scientists: most still totally reject the very idea of telepathy. The problem stems at least in part from the lack of any plausible mechanism for telepathy.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Parapsychology দের ধারণা বহুলাংশে পরিবর্তন করতে পারে Discovery of Mechanism এর মাধ্যমে।

30. F (para 6, line 5-7: “as current results suggest, telepathy produces hit-rates only marginally above the 25 per cent expected by chance, it's unlikely to be detected by a typical ganzfeld study involving around 40 people”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Autoganzfeld এর Success rate সমূহ বেড়ে যায় উপযুক্ত Subject selection এর কারণে।

#### Question 31-40:

31. sender

32. picture/image

33. receiver

(para 3, line 5-9: “telepathy test involved identification of a **picture** chosen from a random selection of four taken from a large image bank. The idea was that a person acting as a **‘sender’** would attempt to beam the image over to the **‘receiver’** relaxing in the sealed room. Once the session was over, this person was asked to identify which of the four images had been used”)

34. sensory leakage

35. (outright) fraud

(para 4, line 5-8: “telepathy must exist; there were many other ways of getting positive results. These ranged from „ a **Sensory leakage** “ — where clues about the pictures accidentally reach the receiver ~ to **Outright Fraud.**”)

36. computers

37. human involvement

38. meta-analysis

(para 5, line 2-6: “automated variant of the technique which used **Computers** to perform many of the key tasks such as the random selection of images. By minimizing **Human Involvement**, the idea was to minimize the risk of flawed results. In 1987, results from hundreds of autoganzfeld tests were studied by Honorton in a „ **Meta-analysis**, a statistical technique”)

39. lack of consistency (para 6, first 2 lines: “Yet some parapsychologists remain disturbed by the **lack of consistency** between individual ganzfeld studies”)

40. big/large enough (para 6, line 7-8; “above the 25 per cent expected by chance, it's unlikely to be detected by a typical ganzfeld study involving around 40 people: the group is just not **big enough**”)

### Heading Matching

- ১। প্রথম ছোট Para হলে পুরোটা পড়বেন, যদি বড় হয় অর্ধেক পড়বেন।
- ২। দ্রুত Meaning বুঝতে হলে Noun এবং Verb গুলো লক্ষ্য করুন।
- ৩। প্রথম ৩ লাইন Para তার Trend প্রকাশ করে।
- ৪। প্রথম ৩ লাইন পরেও যদি As a result, although, Whereas, Meanwhile ইত্যাদি এই ধরনের Connectors থাকে তাহলে আরেকটু পড়তে হবে, Heading Matching বুঝার জন্য।
- ৫। Key feature পড়ুন briefly.
- ৬। Para দেখে বুঝার চেষ্টা করুন writer কি উদ্দেশ্যে উল্লেখ করেছেন নিজেকে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। উল্লেখিত বিষয়টিতে কোন Option টি সঠিক হবে।
- ৭। Para phase বা সমার্থক শব্দের ব্যাখ্যা বুঝার চেষ্টা করুন এবং প্রশ্নের Background key word করুন।
- ৮। Plural লক্ষ্য করুন যদি Para এর প্রথমে থাকে সেখানে একাধিক তথ্য উল্লেখ করতে পারে।
- ৯। Linker খেয়াল রাখুন on the other hand by contrast, but, however.
- ১০। Answer সব সময় Para phase দিয়ে আসবে। Direct Sentence থাকলে খেয়াল রাখুন বাক্যটি।

**Test- 2 Passage- 1**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Sand	বালু	Grit, gravel
Ash	ছাই	Cinder, Trash, Rubbish
Lime	চুন	Citrus, Chert, Lemon
Heat	তাপ	Temperature, Fervor, Summer
About	সম্বন্ধে	As Regards, Toward, In Relation to
Molten	গলিত	Melted, Ragged, Liquid
Mass	বহুসংখ্যক	Weight, Filling, Pressure
Hardens	কঠিন	Ripen, Twist, Harden, Firm
Slowly	ধীরে ধীরে	Gradually, Softly, Inchmeal
Cooled	ঠাণ্ডা	Consoled, Allayed, Satisfied
Method	পদ্ধতি	System, Process, Strait
Effective	কার্যকর	Useful, Fruitful, Active
Surfaces	উপরিভাগ	Back, Rear, Face, Periphery
Across	দিয়ে, আড়াআড়ি	Diagonally, Crosswise
Continuously	ক্রমাগত	Always, Even, Incessantly
Ribbon	ফিতা	Ligature, Band, Spectrum
Involved	জড়িত	Engaged, Related, Connected
Squeezing	পিষণ	Pulping, Grinding
Virtually	ফলত	Almost, Actually, An effect
Polished	সুন্দর, নিখুঁত	Beautiful, Pretty, Fine
Float	ভাসা	Swim, Wave
Manufacture	উৎপাদন	Creation, Formulation
Coated	প্রলিঙ্গ, লেপা	Implicated, Smear
Metal	ধাতু	Humor, Mineral, Iron
Eliminating	দূর করা	Remove, Banish, Expel
Concept	ধারণা	Idea, Opinion, Nation
Relied	নির্ভরশীল, বিশ্বাস করা	Rely, Confide, Believe
Gravity	মাধ্যাকর্ষণ	Gravitation, Charge, load
Guaranteed	নিশ্চয়তা	Grant Bail, Secure, Guarantee
Horizonal	অনুভূমিক	Level, Aclinic
Consequently	অতএব, ফলাফলস্বরূপ	Therefore, So, Hence
Flow	প্রবাহ	Stream, Drift, Flux
Transported	পরিবহন	Deported, Exiled
Parallel	সমান্তরাল	Collateral, Similar
Settled	স্থায়ী	Permanent, Stable
Interaction	মিথস্ক্রিয়া	Influence
Convinced	প্রতীত, নিশ্চয়	Realize, Believing
Production	উৎপাদন	Birth, Origin, Creation
Simultaneously	এককালে	At one time
Furnace	অগ্নিকুণ্ড	Fireplace, Fire pit
Occur	ঘটা	Arrive, Happen, Befall
Separate	আলাদা	Individual, Isolate
Dramatically	নাটকীয়ভাবে	In a dramatic manner
Frequently	ঘনঘন	Hourly, Often, Repeatedly
Marred	নষ্ট করা	Harm, Injure

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Ensure	নিশ্চিত করা	Confirm, Assure
Inspection	পরিদর্শন	View, Reconnoiter
Refuses	প্রত্যাখ্যান	Reject, Abdicate
Upstream	উজানে, প্রতিকূলে	Athwart
Measurement	মাপা	Amount, Assessment
Unaided	অনাশ্রয়	Destitute, Homeless
Enable	সক্ষম করা	Qualify, Annex
Requirement	প্রয়োজন	Need, Requirement
Minimize	কমানো	Reduce, Decrease
Diagram	নকশা	Design, Graph, Sketch
Choose	পছন্দ করা	Select, Cull, Pick
Produce	উৎপাদন করা	Yield, Generate, Create
Glass	কাচ	Masking, Tumbler, Mirror
Advantages	সুবিধাবাদী	Benefit, Favor, Avail
Remain	থাকা	Stay, Stand, Keep
Slow	ধীর	Mild, Calm, Gradual
Sheet	চাদর	Chuddar, Ruin, Twist
Rubbed	ঘষা	Grazed, Scoured, Abraded
Away	দূরে	Far, Away, Afar, Aloof
Machine	মেশিন	Instrument, Device, Mill
Expensive	ব্যয়বহুল	Costly, Valuable, Rich
Melt	দ্রবীভূত করা	Dissolve, Solve, Vanish
Metal	ধাতু	Humor, Semen, Mettle
Specific	নির্দিষ্ট	Appointed, Inelastic
Properties	বৈশিষ্ট্য	Feature, Landmark
Invested	অর্পিত	Bestowed, Given, Possessed
Own	নিজের	German, Personal, Private
Plant	উদ্ভিদ	Tree, Creeper
Scale	স্কেল	Range, Strip, Ruler
Instant	তাৎক্ষণিক	Moment, Trice, Eyewink
Commercial	ব্যবসায়িক	Trade, Mercantile
Process	প্রক্রিয়া	Method, Procedure, Mode
Improved	উন্নত	High, Exalted, Noble
Human	মানবীয়	Cordial, Demotic, Public, Mortal
Better	উত্তম	Excellent, Delicious, Best
Detecting	আবিষ্কার করা	Discover, Unearth, Detect
Faults	ত্রুটি	Mistake, Error, Boob
Predicting	পূর্বাভাস	Prophecy, Forecast, Augur
Climatic	জলবায়ু সংবন্ধীয়	Weather, Elements
Relevance	প্রাসঙ্গিকতা	Topicality, Reference
Condition	শর্ত	Proviso, Agreement, Salvo
Determined	নির্ধারিত	Destined, Definite, Discerned
Weather	আবহাওয়া	Atmosphere, Elements
Responded	প্রতিক্রিয়া	Rejoin, Replay, Report
Enough	যথেষ্ট	Sufficient, Adequate,

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Choose	পছন্দ করা	Select, Return, Cull
Example	উদাহরণ	Instance, Case, Premise
Paragraph	অনুচ্ছেদ	Section, Item,
Below	নিচে	Under, Beneath, Down
Answer	উত্তর	Reply, Response, Explanation

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test- 2 Passage- 1

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Method	পদ্ধতি	Strategy, Technique
Remained	অবশিষ্ট থাকা	leftover, Unfinished
Produce	উৎপাদন	Deliver, Supply
Varying	অসামঞ্জস্য বা ভিন্ন	Different, Dissimilar
Non-stop	একটানা	Continuous, Endless
Rubbed	ঘষা	Massage, Apply
Expensive	ব্যয়বহুল	Costly, High-priced
Process	প্রক্রিয়া	Action, Tactic
Metal	ধাতু	Alloy, Iron, Steel
Used	ব্যবহৃত	Secondhand, Utilized
Float	ভাসমান	Raft, Leaping
Specific	নির্দিষ্ট	Particular, Exact, Fixed
Properties	বৈশিষ্ট্য	Quality, Feature
Invested	বিনিয়োগকৃত	Spend, Provide
Plant	উদ্ভিদ	Flore, Tree
Instant	তাৎক্ষণিক	Immediate, Quick
Commercial	বাণিজ্যিক	Business, Mercantile, Trade
Invented	উদ্ভাবিত করা	Originate, Create
Improved	উন্নত	Better, Developed
Detecting	সনাক্ত	Noticing, Identifying
Faults	ত্রুটি	Defect, Mistake

**READING PASSAGE 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Question 1-13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below

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# Sheet glass manufacture: The float process

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Glass, which has been made since the time of the Mesopotamians and Egyptians, is little more than a mixture of sand, soda ash and lime. When heated to about 1500 degrees Celsius (°C) this becomes a molten mass that hardens when slowly cooled. The first successful method for making clear, flat glass involved spinning. This method was very effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed perfectly unblemished, with a 'fire finish'. However, the process took a long time and was labour intensive.

Nevertheless, demand for flat glass was very high and glassmakers across the world were looking for a method of making it continuously. The first continuous ribbon process involved squeezing molten glass through two hot rollers, similar to an old mangle. This allowed glass of virtually any thickness to be made non-stop, but the rollers would leave both sides of the glass marked, and these would then need to be ground and polished. This part of the process rubbed away around 20 per cent of the glass, and the machines were very expensive.

The float process for making flat glass was invented by Alistair Pilkington. This process allows the manufacture of clear, tinted and coated glass for buildings, and clear and tinted glass for vehicles. Pilkington had been experimenting with improving the melting process, and in 1952 he had the idea of using a bed of molten metal to form the flat glass, eliminating altogether the need for rollers within the float bath. The metal had to melt at a temperature less than the hardening point of glass (about 600°C), but could not boil at a temperature below the temperature of the molten glass (about 1500°C). The best metal for the job was tin.

The rest of the concept relied on gravity, which guaranteed that the surface of the molten metal was perfectly flat and horizontal. Consequently, when pouring molten glass onto the molten tin, the underside of the glass would also be perfectly flat. If the glass were kept hot enough, it would flow over the molten tin until the top surface was also flat, horizontal and perfectly parallel to the bottom surface. Once the glass cooled to 604°C or less it was too hard to mark and could be transported out of the cooling zone by rollers. The glass settled to a thickness of six millimeters because of surface tension interactions between the glass and the tin. By fortunate coincidence, 60 per cent of the flat glass market at that time was for six-millimetre glass.

Pilkington built a pilot plant in 1953 and by 1955 he had convinced his company to build a full-scale plant. However, it took 14 months of non-stop production, costing the company £100,000 a month, before the plant produced any usable glass. Furthermore, once they succeeded in making marketable flat glass, the machine was turned off for a service to prepare it for years of continuous production. When it started up again it took another four months get the process right again. They finally succeeded in 1959 and there are now float plants all over the world, with each able to produce around 1000 tons of glass every day, non-stop for around 15 years.

Float plants today make glass of near optical quality. Several processes-melting refining homogenising- take place simultaneously in the 2000 tonnes of molten glass in the furnace. They occur in separate zones in a complex glass flow driven by high temperatures. It adds up

to a continuous melting process, lasting as long as 50 hours, that delivers glass smoothly and continuously to the float bath, and from there to a coating zone and finally a heat treatment zone, where stresses formed during cooling are relieved.

The principle of float glass is unchanged since the 1950s. However, the product has changed dramatically, from a single thickness of 6.8 mm to a range from sub-millimetre to 25 mm, from a ribbon frequently marred by inclusions and bubbles to almost optical perfection. To ensure the highest quality, inspection takes place at every stage. Occasionally, a bubble is not removed during refining, a sand grain refuses to melt, a tremor in the tin puts ripples into the glass ribbon. Automated on-line inspection does two things. Firstly, it reveals process faults upstream that can be corrected. Inspection technology allows more than 100 million measurements a second to be made across the ribbon, locating flaws the unaided eye would be unable to see. Secondly, it enables computers downstream to steer cutters around flaws.

Float glass is sold by the square metre, and at the final stage computers translate customer requirements into patterns of cuts designed to minimise waste.

### Questions 1-8

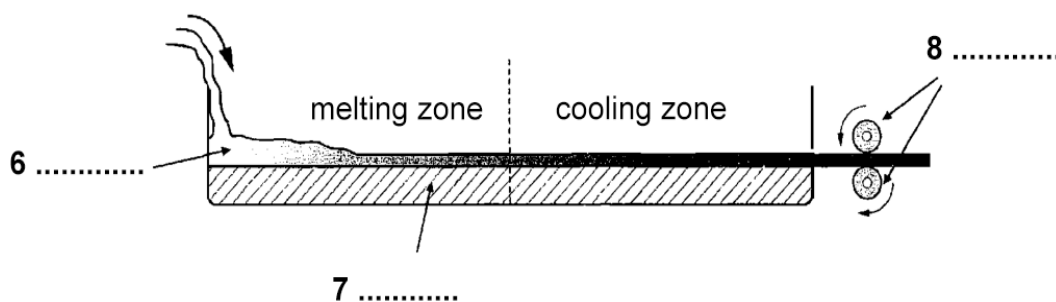
Complete the table and diagram below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in the boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

### Early methods of producing flat glass

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1.....	Glass remained 2.....	Slow 3.....
Ribbon	Could produce glass sheets of varying 4..... Non-stop process	Glass was 5..... 20% of glass rubbed away Machines were expensive



### Questions 9-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet, write

<b>TRUE</b>	if the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	if the statement contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if there is no information on this

- 9 The metal used in the float process had to have specific properties.
- 10 Pilkington invested some of his own money in his float plant.
- 11 Pilkington's first full-scale plant was an instant commercial success.
- 12 The process invented by Pilkington has now been improved.
- 13 Computers are better than humans at detecting faults in glass.

## TEST 2 – READING PASSAGE- 1

### Question 1-8:

1. Spinning (para 1, line 4-5: “mass that hardens when slowly cooled. The first successful method for making clear, flat glass involved **spinning**”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে একটি Method এর কথা বলা হয়েছে। প্রথমটি ছিল Spinning.

2. (perfectly) unblemished (para 1, line 6-7: “effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed **perfectly unblemished**”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে একটি সুবিধার কথা বলা হয়েছে। glass টি Stayed Perfectly unblemished থাকে। যা এখানে বলা হয়েছে।

3. labour intensive (para 1, last line: “However, the process took a long time and was **labour intensive.**”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে প্রথম disadvantages কথা বলা হয়েছে Slow, দ্বিতীয়টি হল labour intensive.

4. thickness (para 2, line 4-5: “through two hot rollers, similar to an old mangle. This allowed glass of virtually any **thickness** to be made non-stop”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে Ribbon Method এর সুবিধার কথা বলা হয়েছে, যেখানে any thickness বা যেকোন আকারের কথা বলা হয়েছে।

5. marked (para 2, line 5-6: “but the rollers would leave both sides of the glass **marked**, and these would then need to be”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে Ribbon Method এর অসুবিধার কথা বলা হয়েছে। রোলার যখন Glass এর উপর দিয়ে যায়, তখন Glass Marked বা দাগ পড়ে যায়।



6. Molten Glass (para 4, line 2) consequently when pouring molten Glass.

ব্যখ্যা: চিত্র অনুসারে, প্রথমে molten Glass বা গলিত গ্লাস ঢালা হয়।

7. Molten tin (para 4, line 3) when pouring molten glass onto the molten tin.

ব্যখ্যা: molten Glass ঢালার পর সেটি onto বা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে molten Glass এ পরিনত হয়েছে।

8. Rollers (para 4, line5-6) Once the Glass Cooled to 64<sup>0</sup>c or less it was too hard to mark and could be transported Out of the cooling zone by rollers.

ব্যখ্যা: চিত্র অনুসারে Cooling Zone থেকে বের হয়ে Roller এর মধ্য দিয়ে গ্লাসটি বের হয়।

### Question 9-13:

9. True (para 3, line 5-8) The Metal had to melt at a Temperature less than the hardening point of glass (about 600<sup>0</sup>c) but could not boil at a temperture below the temperature of the molten glass (about 1500<sup>0</sup>c) The best metal for the job was tin.

ব্যখ্যা: Float Process এর ক্ষেত্রে নির্দিষ্ট বৈশিষ্ট এবং উপাদান এর কথা বলা হয়েছে।

10. NOT GIVEN

ব্যখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, Pilkington নিজস্ব প্লান্টে বিনিয়োগ করেছিলেন। এ বিষয়ে কোন কিছু উল্লেখ করা হয়নি।

11. FALSE (para 5 line 2-4: “company to build a full—scale plant. However, it took 14 months of non-stop production, costing the company £100,000 a month, before the plant produced any usable glass”)

ব্যখ্যা: Pilkington First Full scale Plant সাথে সাথে ব্যবসায়িক সফলতা পায়নি।

12. TRUE (para 6) Float plants today make glass of near optical quality. Several Processes melting, refining, homogenizing were used in this process of delivering glass smoothly and continuously to the Float bath.

ব্যখ্যা: Pilkington এর আবিষ্কৃত Process টি আরেকটু উন্নত করা হয়েছে।

13. TRUE (para 7, line 5: “ ensure the highest quality, inspection takes place at every stage”

Line 8: -Automated on-line inspection does two things.”

Last 2 lines: -see. Secondly, it enables computers downstream to steer cutters around flaws”)

ব্যখ্যা: মানুষ থেকে Computer এর ত্রুটি নির্ণয়ের দক্ষতা অনেক বেশি।

### Tips for Fill in the blanks

১। প্রথমে Instruction লক্ষ্য করুন, সেখানে কয়টি Word দিয়ে উত্তর দেয়ার কথা বলা হয়েছে? এক বা দুটি কখনো তিনটি Word দেওয়া থাকবে।

২। শূন্যস্থান এর পূর্বে এবং পরের Word টি খেয়াল রাখুন।

৩। Grammar খেয়াল করুন, Word এর পূর্বে এবং পরে Blank টি একটি ধারণা দিতে পারে। এখানে কোন ধরনের Word বসতে পারে।

৪। প্রশ্ন থেকে key word বের করে passage থেকে উত্তরের Location বের করুন

৫। Missing Context কি রয়েছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করার চেষ্টা করুন।

৬। পর্যায়ক্রমে আসবে প্রত্যেকটি উত্তর। যদি প্রথম Answer টি পেয়ে যান সেখান থেকে নিচের দিকে পর্যায়ক্রমে Answer পাবেন।

৭। Check করুন Word টি উপযুক্ত কি না। শূন্যস্থানের জন্য Noun, Verb, Adjective or Adverb কিনা খেয়াল করুন।

৮। ধৈর্য সহকারে খুঁজতে থাকুন এবং প্রথম Answer location খুঁজে বের করুন।

৯। Answer টা Paraphrasing কি না লক্ষ্য করুন এবং Answer খুঁজার সময় Synonyms trend নিয়ে খুঁজেন।

১০। অবশ্যই Spelling টা খেয়াল রাখুন যেন ভুল না হয় উত্তরপত্রের লিখার সময়।

Test 2 – Passage 2		
Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Provide	প্রদান করা	Give, Shift, Take, Steps
Detailed	বর্ণনা	Elaborate, Manifest
Climates	জলবায়ু সংবন্ধীয়	Relating to climate
Shifts	পরিবর্তন, বদল	Change, Transfer
Embark	নিযুক্ত করা	Go on board a ship
Context	প্রসঙ্গ, সূত্রে	Behalf, Formula
Tend	ঝোঁক বা প্রবণতা	Cultivate, Meditate
Opposed	বিরোধী	Averse, Opposite
Humanity	মানবতা	Mankind, Virility
Mercy	করুণা	Sympathy, Ruth
Entire	সমগ্র, সকল	Total, Whole, Every
Existence	অস্তিত্ব	Being, Whiteness, Presence
Glacial	জমাট বাঁধা, বরফতুল্য	Icy, Clotted, Frozen
Episodes	ঘটনা, উপাখ্যান	Story, Saga, Event
Ancestor	পূর্বপুরুষ	A sire, Forefather, Father
Adapted	অভিযোজিত বা খাপ খাওয়ানো	Make something suitable
Universal	সার্বজনীন	Global, Blanket, Common
Irregular	অনিয়মিত	Fitful, Occasional
Global	বিশ্বব্যাপী	Worldwide, Pervading
Warming	উষ্ণতর করা	Ferment, Buck up, Inflame
Since	থেকে	Thin, According As
Around	কাছাকাছি বা প্রায়	Almost, As good as
Dazzling	দীপ্তমান বা উজ্জ্বল	Bright, Brilliant, Shiny
Opportunism	সুবিধাবাদ	the taking of opportunities
Strategies	কৌশলগত	skillful, Artistic
Survive	বেঁচে থাকা	Live, Subsist, Stay
Harsh	কঠোর বা প্রখর	Curved, Crank, Wry
Drought	অনাবৃষ্টি	Hare, Aridness
Decade	দশক	a period often years
Heavy	ভারী	Massive, Weighty
Rainfall	বৃষ্টিপাত	Ombro

Unaccustomed	অনভ্যস্ত	Not Familiar or usual
Agriculture	কৃষি	Farming, Cultivation
Revolutionised	বৈপ্লবিক পরিবর্তন	Change Something radically
Observation	পর্যবেক্ষণ	Remark, Notice, Espial
Began	শুরু, আরম্ভ	Arrive, Start, Enter Upon
Tropical	গ্রীষ্মপ্রধান	Torrid, Upturned
Proxy	সাহায্য	Representative, Delegate
Supplemented	পরিপূরক	Complementary, Subsidiary
Incomplete	অসম্পূর্ণ	Imperfect, Unfinished, Immature
Throughout	সর্বত্র বা সর্বাংশে	Unique, Omni, Stark, In to
Hemisphere	গোলার্ধ	a half of sphere
Amplified	বিকশিত করা, বৃদ্ধি করা	Enhance, Grow up, Mark, Up
Temperature	তাপমাত্রা, তাপ	Heat, Degree, Summer, Excitement
Annual	বার্ষিক	Yearly, Decennial

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Variation	পরিবর্তন	Change, Mutation, Shift
Narrative	বর্ণনামূলক	Fable, Tale, History, Story
Describes	বর্ণনা করা	Relate, Detail, Narrate
Medieval	মধ্যযুগীয়	Relating the middle ages
Warm	গরম, উষ্ণ	Hot, Torrid, Fervent
Settled	স্থায়ী	Fixed, Set, Still, Stable, Adjusted
Visited	পরিদর্শন	go to see and spend time with someone socially
Uniform	অভিন্ন, আনুষ্ঠানিক, পোশাক	Vestment, Identical Like, Equal
Constant	অবিরত, নিয়মিত	Regular, Ordinary, Clockwork
Perhaps	সম্ভবত	Possibly, likely, Obviously
Slightly	সামান্য	Mini, Wee
Arctic	উত্তর মেরু সংক্রান্ত	the regions around the north pole
Spread	বিস্তার, ব্যাপকতা	Expansion, Extant, Transfusion
Rerouted	পথ পরিবর্তন	Send by a different route.
Altogether	সম্পূর্ণভাবে, পুরোপুরি	Totally, In full, Entirely
Storming	ঝড়	Blast, Blow up, Fume
Increased	বৃদ্ধি	Grown, Tumid, Onward
Decidedly	নিশ্চিতভাবে	Safely, Undeniably
Unpredictable	অনিশ্চিত	Dicey, Contingent
Sudden	আকস্মিক	Suddenly, Unexpected, Abrupt
Culminated	চরম	reach a climax or point of highest development.
Decades	দশক	a period of ten year
Civilisation	সভ্যতা	Courtesy, Civility
Sudden	আকস্মিক	Casual, Abrupt, Accidental
Famine	দুর্ভিক্ষ	Departure, Dearth
Disease	রোগ	Illness, Sickness
Experienced	অভিজ্ঞ, দক্ষ	Expert, Skillful, Adept
Bitterly	তিক্ত	In a bitter manner
Mountain	পর্বত	Hill, Dune, Upland
Surrounded	বেষ্টিত, জড়ানো	No Compassed, In closed
Event	ঘটনা	Case, Story, Thing
Shape	আকৃতি	Figure, Ardor, Structure
Modern	আধুনিক	Latter, Current, New
Unprecedented	অতীতপূর্ব, নজিরবিহীন	Amazing, Wonder
Freeze	হিমায়িত করা	Settle, Condense, Fixate
Rather	বরং	Verily, Obligingly
Irregular	অনিয়মিত	Fitful, Rambling, Uneven
Seesaw	টেকিকল	Rehash, Commit
Rapid	দ্রুত	Prompt, Perfunctory
Tasting	দীর্ঘস্থায়ী	Stable, Fixed, Serviceable
Quarter	পদ, সন্নিবেশস্থান	Term, Rank
Drive	চালান	Lead, Handle, Manage
Complex	জটিল	Intricate, Tangled, Depth
Understood	বোঝা, অনুক্ত	Untold, Unsaid
Interaction	মিথস্ক্রিয়া	Reciprocal action or influence.

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Atmosphere	বায়ুমন্ডল	Ambience, Zero, Heaven
Intensely	তীব্রভাবে	To an extreme degree, as weather intensely cold
Easterly	পূর্বাভিমুখ	Oriental, East
Winds	বাতাস	Fanning, Blow, Air
Abruptly	হঠাৎ	Suddenly, Bump, Accidentally
Frequent	ঘন	Dense, Thick
Reconstructing	পূর্ণনির্মাণ	Readily, Realign, Rebuild
Extremely	চরম	Great, Excessive, Towering
Systematic	নিয়মানুগ	Methodical, Regulated
Community	পণ্য বা প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস	Assets, Stake, Vendible
Supplies	সরবরাহ	Supply, Stocks, Serve, Purvey
Contestant	অপরিবর্তনীয়, নিয়মিত	Unchanging, Adjustable, Ordinary
Concern	উদ্বেগ, চিন্তা	Thought, Thinking, Mind
Pried	পর্যবেক্ষণ করছি	Inquire too closely into a persons private affairs
Herring	ক্ষুদ্র সামুদ্রিক মৎস্য বিশেষ	Char, Haddock, halibut
Staples	প্রধান, মূখ্য	Chief, Major, Main
Fleets	নৌশক্তি, দ্রুতগামী	Nimble, Express, Navy
Offshore	সাগরমুখী	Situated, at sea some distance from the shore
Gradual	ক্রমশ, ধীরে ধীরে	Step by step, Continual
Stemmed	সকাভ বা মূল	Coalescent
Intensive	তীব্র	Severe, Acute, Sharp
Involved	জড়িত, লিপ্ত	Smearred, Adherent, United
Fodder	গবাদিপশুর খাবার	Feed
Previously	পূর্বে	Before, Formerly, Earlier
Productivity	প্রমোদ	Producing Something
Livestock	পশু সম্পত্তি	Farm, Animals regarded as an asset
Migration	অভিপ্রয়োগ, দেশান্তরে গমন	Traffic, passage
Hungry	ক্ষুধার্ত	Craving, Desirous
Caused	ঘটিত	Involving, Due to, Nee
Contributed	অবদান	Avail, Profit
Hector	হেক্টর	A metric unit of square measure
Woodland	অরণ্য	Forest, Jungle, Arbor
Newcomer	নবাগত ব্যক্তি	Visitor, Guest, Pilgrim
Axe	কুড়াল	Pole, Axe, Cut, Reap
Released	মুক্ত	Free, Liberated, Open, Redeemed
Quantities	পরিমাণ, মাত্রা	Amount, Volume, Sum, Extent
Trigger	বন্দুকের খোড়া	Hammer, Steed, Gee
Humanly	মানুষের দ্বারা	From a human point of view
Caused	ঘটিত	Involving, Containing
Rapidly	দ্রুত, জলদি	Rapidly, Fast
Proliferated	বৃদ্ধি	Increase rapidly in number
Steeper	খাড়া, অত্যধিক	Intemperate, Arduous
Prolonged	দীর্ঘায়িত	Extend, Reach, Stretch
Hurricane	হারিকেন	Storm, Blast
Frequent	ঘন, দ্রুত	Solid, Fast

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 2, Passage:- 2

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Predicting	ভবিষ্যৎবানী	Prognostic, Forecast
Climatic	জলবায়ু সংবন্ধীয়	Weather, Elements
Relevance	প্রাসঙ্গিকতা	Topicality, Subject
Contribute	কাজে লাগা	Set, Profit
Impact	প্রভাব	Influence, Power
Conditions	শর্ত	Contract, Agreement
Determined	দৃঢ় প্রতিজ্ঞ	Settled, Confirmed
Growing	ক্রমবর্ধমান	Rising, Increasing
Covering	আবরণ	Cover, Coating
Responded	সাদা দেওয়া	React, Utter
Enough	যথেষ্ট	Sufficient, Suitable
During	সময়	By on this time
Documentation	দলিল	Paper, Certificate
Limited	সীমিত	Narrow, Finite
Main	প্রধান	Principal, Primary
Source	উৎস	Origin, Birth
Distant	দূরবর্তী	Far, Outlying
Deduce	অনুমান করা	Suppose, Guess
Rather	বরং	More
Consistent	সংগতিপূর্ণ	Balanced, Compatible
Heavy	ভারী	Bulky, Weights
Abroad	বিদেশে	Oversea, Out
Cutting	কাটা	Patch, Offer
Affect	প্রভাবিত	Impact, Influence
Discovered	আবিষ্কার	Uncover, Unlock
Patterns	নমুনা	Sample, Model

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on reading passage 2 on the following pages.

Questions 14-17

Reading passage 2 has six paragraphs **A-F**.

Choose the correct headings for paragraphs **B** and **D-F** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-ix**, in boxes **14-17** on your answer sheet.

### List of headings

- i** Predicting climate changes
- ii** The relevance of the Little Ice Age today
- iii** How cities contribute to climate change
- iv** Human impact on the climate
- v** How past climate conditions can be determined
- vi** A growing need for weather records
- vii** A study covering a thousand years.
- viii** People have always responded to climate change
- ix** Enough food at last

Example  
Paragraph **A**

Answer  
**viii**

**14. Paragraph B**

Example  
Paragraph **C**

Answer  
**v**

**15. Paragraph D**

**16. Paragraph E**

**17. Paragraph F**

# THE LITTLE ICE AGE

**A** This book will provide a detailed examination of the Little Ice Age and other climatic shifts, but, before I embark on that, let me provide a historical context. We tend to think of climate- as opposed to weather- as something unchanging, yet humanity has been at the mercy of climate change for its entire existence, with at least eight glacial episodes in the past 730,000 years. Our ancestors adapted to the universal but irregular global warming since the end of the last great Ice Age, around 10,000 years ago, with dazzling opportunism. They developed strategies for surviving harsh drought cycles, decades of heavy rainfall or unaccustomed cold; adopted agriculture and stock-raising, which revolutionized human life; and founded the world's first pre-industrial civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Americas. But the price of sudden climate change, in famine, disease and suffering, was often high.

**B** The Little Ice Age lasted from roughly 1300 until the middle of the nineteenth century. Only two centuries ago, Europe experienced a cycle of bitterly cold Winters; mountain glaciers in the Swiss Alps were the lowest in recorded memory, and pack ice surrounded Iceland for much of the year. The climatic events of the Little Ice Age did more than help shape the modern world. They are the deeply important context for the current unprecedented global warming. The Little Ice Age was far from a deep freeze, however; rather an irregular seesaw of rapid climatic shifts, few lasting more than a quarter-century, driven by complex and still little -understood interactions between the atmosphere and the ocean. The seesaw brought cycles of intensely cold winters and easterly winds, then switched abruptly to years of heavy spring and early summer rains, mild winters, and frequent Atlantic storms, or to periods of droughts, light northeasterly winds, and summer heat waves.

**C** Reconstructing the climate changes of the past is extremely difficult, because systematic weather observations began only a few centuries ago, in Europe and North America. Records from India and tropical Africa are even more recent. For the time before records began, we have only 'proxy records' reconstructed largely from tree rings and ice cores, supplemented by a few incomplete written accounts. We now have hundreds of tree-ring records from throughout the northern hemisphere, and many from south of the equator, too, amplified with a growing body of temperature data from ice cores drilled in Antarctica, Greenland, the Peruvian Andes, and other locations. We are close to a knowledge of annual summer, and winter temperature variations over much of the northern hemisphere going back 600 years.

**D** This book is a narrative history of climatic shifts during the past ten centuries, and some of the ways in which people in Europe adapted to them. Part One describes the Medieval Warm Period, roughly 900 to 1200. During these three centuries, Norse voyagers from Northern Europe explored northern seas, settled Greenland, and visited North America. It was not a time of uniform warmth, for then, as always since the Great Ice Age, there were constant shifts in rainfall and temperature. Mean European temperatures were about the same as today, perhaps slightly cooler.



**E** It is known that the Little Ice Age cooling began in Greenland and the Arctic in about 1200. As the Arctic ice pack spread southward, Norse voyages to the west were rerouted into the open Atlantic, then ended altogether. Storminess increased in the North Atlantic and North Sea. Colder, much wetter weather descended on Europe between 1315 and 1319, when thousands perished in a continent-wide famine. By 1400, the weather had become decidedly more unpredictable and stormier, with sudden shifts and lower temperatures that culminated in the cold decades of the late sixteenth century. Fish were a vital commodity in growing towns and cities, where food supplies were a constant concern. Dried cod and herring were already the staples of the European fish trade, but changes in water temperatures forced fishing fleets to work further offshore. The Basques, Dutch, and English developed the first offshore fishing boats adapted to a colder and stormier Atlantic. A gradual agricultural revolution in northern Europe stemmed from concerns over food supplies at a time of rising populations. The revolution involved intensive commercial farming and the growing of animal fodder on land not previously used for crops. The increased productivity from farmland made some countries self-sufficient in grain and livestock and offered effective protection against famine.

**F** Global temperatures began to rise slowly after 1850, with the beginning of the Modern Warm Period. There was a vast migration from Europe by land-hungry farmers and others, to which the famine caused by the Irish potato blight contributed, to North America, Australia New Zealand, and southern Africa. Millions of hectares of forest and woodland fell before the newcomers' axes between 1850 and 1890, as intensive European farming methods expanded across the world. The unprecedented land clearance released vast quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming. Temperatures climbed more rapidly in the twentieth century as the use of fossil fuels proliferated and greenhouse gas levels continued to soar. The rise has been even steeper since the early 1980s. The Little Ice Age has given way to a new climatic regime, marked by prolonged and steady warming. At the same time, extreme weather events like Category 5 hurricanes are becoming more frequent.

### Questions 18-22

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A-I**, below

Write the correct letter, **A-I**, in boxes **18-22** on your answer sheet.

## Weather during the Little Ice Age

Documentation of past weather conditions is limited: our main sources of knowledge of condition in the distant past are **18**..... and **19**..... . We can deduce that the Little Ice Age was a time of **20**....., rather than of consistent freezing. Within it there were some periods of very cold winters, others of **21**..... and heavy rain, and yet others that saw **22**..... with no rain at all.

- |                          |                       |                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> climatic shifts | <b>B</b> ice cores    | <b>C</b> tree rings           |
| <b>D</b> glaciers        | <b>E</b> interactions | <b>F</b> weather observations |
| <b>G</b> heat waves      | <b>H</b> storms       | <b>I</b> written accounts     |

## Questions 23-26

Classify the following events as occurring during the

- A Medieval Warm Period
- B Little Ice Age
- C Modern Warm Period

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C** in boxes **23-26** on your answer sheet.

- 23 Many Europeans started farming abroad.
- 24 The cutting down of trees began to affect the climate.
- 25 Europeans discovered other lands.
- 26 Changes took place in fishing patterns.

## READING PASSAGE 2

### Question 14-17:

14. ii (para B, line 3-5: -The climatic events of the Little Ice Age did more than help shape the modern world. They are the deeply important context for the current unprecedented global warming")

ব্যাখ্যা: Little Ice age এর প্রয়োজনীয়তা বা প্রাসঙ্গিকতার কথা বলা হয়েছে। যার জন্য এই Climatic event এর জন্য বিশ্ব আধুনিক রূপ পেয়েছিল বা পরিবেশ তৈরী হয়েছিল।

15. vii (para D, first 3 lines: -This book is a narrative history of climatic shifts during the past ten centuries, and some of the ways in which people in Europe adapted to them")

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে প্রায় এক হাজার বছরের Climatic shifts এর সম্পর্কে বলা হয়েছে।

16. ix (para E, last 3 lines: -The increased productivity from farmland made some countries self-sufficient in grain and livestock and offered effective protection against famine. ")

ব্যাখ্যা: তারা যথেষ্ট খাবার উৎপাদন করে জীবিকা নির্বাহের জন্য এবং দূর্ভিক্ষ থেকে রক্ষা পাওয়ার জন্য।

17. iv (para F, line 5-7: -European Farming methods expanded across the world. The unprecedented land clearance released vast quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming")

ব্যাখ্যা: মানুষের জন্য তাপমাত্রা এবং কার্বন ডাই অক্সাইড এর পরিমাণ বাড়ে।

### Question 18-22:

18. C – tree rings

19. B – ice cores

(para C, line 4-6: “India and tropical Africa are even more recent. For the time before records began, we have only ‘proxy records’ reconstructed largely from **tree rings** and **ice cores**, supplemented by a few”)

20. A – Climatic shifts (para B, line 6-8) “The Little ice age was far from a deep Freeze, However, rather an irregular seesaw of rapid climate shifts.”

21. H – Storms (para B, line 10-12) Then switched abruptly to years of heavy spring and early summer rains, mild winters and frequent Atlantic storms.

22. G – Heat waves (para B, Last 3 lines) Periods to droughts , light northeasterly winds and summer heat waves.

Question 23-26:

23. C (para F, line 2-3: -beginning of the Modern Warm Period. There was a vast migration from Europe by land-hungry farmers and others, to which the”)

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক ইউরোপীয়ানরা অন্যান্য দেশ সমূহে চাষাবাদ শুরু করে। এই বিষয়টি Modern Warm Period এ ঘটেছিল।

24. C (para F, line 5-7: -America, Australia, New Zealand, and southern Africa. Millions of hectares of forest and woodland fell before the newcomers’ axes between 1850 and 1890, as intensive European farming”)

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক গাছ কাটার জন্য জলবায়ু ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছিল।

25. A (para D, line 2-5: -Period, roughly 900 to 1200. During these three centuries. Norse voyagers from Northern Europe explored northern seas, settled Greenland, and visited North America”)

ব্যাখ্যা: ইউরোপীয়ানরা অন্যান্য নতুন জায়গা আবিষ্কার করে।

26. B (para E, line 8-9: -the staples of the European fish trade, but changes in water temperatures forced fishing fleets to work further offshore”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এই স্থানে মাছ চাষের পদ্ধতি পরিবর্তিত হয়েছিল আবহাওয়ার কারণে।

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Meaning	অর্থ	Signification, Purpose, Sense
Smell	স্রান	Nose, Savour, Odour
Sense	জ্ঞান, ইন্দ্রিয়	Perception, Sensation
Olfaction	স্রান	Smell, Odors
Odours	স্রান	Malodor, Fragrance
Affect	প্রভাবিত	Like, Desire, Favor, Seek
Physical	শারীরিক	Bodily, Carnell, Somatic
Psychological	মানসিক	Psychologic
Breathe	শ্বাস ফেলা	Inhale, Repose, Live, Exist
Aromas	সুগন্ধ	Fragrance, Aroma, Scent
Surround	চারদিকে	Enclose, Border, Fence,
Being	হচ্ছে	Entity, Existence, Growth
Consciously	সজ্ঞানে, সচেতনভাবে	With Knowledge
Aware	সচেতন	Conscious, Sensible
Importance	গুরুত্ব	Value, Significance
Faculty	দক্ষতা	Mental Faculty Module
Impaired	হত বা নষ্ট করা	Slain, Killed, Wretched
Reason	কারণ	Rationality, Conclude
Realise	উপলব্ধি করা	Fardel, Understand
Essential	অপরিহার্য	Innate, Necessary
well-being	সুস্থতা	Welfare, Good, Benefit
Survey	জরিপ, নিরীক্ষা	View, Scan, Overlook
Conducted	পরিচালিত	Conveyed, Directed, Led
Participant	অংশগ্রহনকারী	Partner, Shareholder
Them	তাহারা	To them
Lives	জীবন	Lifetime, Entity, Longevity
Became	পরিনত হওয়া	Turn, Be, Grow, Fulfill
Apparent	স্পষ্টভাবে, আপাত	Bold, Distinct, Manifest
Evoke	আহ্বান করা	Call, Invite
Strong	শক্তিশালী	Muscular, Fit, Healthy
Emotional	আবেগপ্রবন	Impassioned, Pathological
Responses	প্রতিক্রিয়া	Reaction, Echo, Reply
Scent	স্রান, গন্ধ	Odor, Perfume, Smell
Associated	যুক্ত, সংযুক্ত, মিলিত	Attached, Coupled, United
Rush	দ্রোড় বা ছত্রভঙ্গ	Speed, Course, Dash, Sweet
While	যখন	Whilst, Since, Spend, Live
Foul	নোংরা	Yucky, Dirty, Smutty, Fotid
Bad	খারাপ	Evil, Poorly, Peevish
Memory	স্মৃতি, স্মৃতিশক্তি	Remembrance, Retention
Grimace	ভেংচি	Face, Make a face
Disgust	বিতৃষ্ণা	Dislike, Nausea, Aversion
Respondents	প্রতিবাদী	Defendant, Defender
Noted	সুপরিচিত	Prominent, Familiar
Enough	যথেষ্ট	Sufficient, Plenty, Ample
Label	লেবেল	Slip, Ticket, Coupon, Billet

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Unpleasant	অশ্রীতিকর	Unsavory, Galling, Dismal
Agreeable	অমায়িক, উপযোগী	Pleasant, Grateful, Amiable
Fragrant	সুগন্ধি, সুরভিত	Odorous, Scented, Spicy
Particular	বিশেষ	Special, Extraordinary
Perception	উপলব্ধি	Understanding, Cognizance
Consists	গঠিত	Structure, Compose
Sensation	সংবেদন	Affection, Sentiment
Themselves	নিজেদের	Himself, Herself,
Cues	ইঙ্গিত	Formula, Cue, Law, Motto
Bonding	বন্ধন	Bond, Strike, Indenture
Infants	শিশু	Baby, Kid, Infant, Breed
Recognize	চেনা	Admission, Identify, Own
Often	প্রায়ই	Frequently, Repeatedly
Identify	সনাক্ত করা	Discover, Key, Describe
Spouses	স্বামী ও স্ত্রী	Missus, Behalf, Mate, Part,
Distinguish	প্রভেদ করা	Perceive, Discern, Descry
Alone	একা	Lonely, Single, Desolate
Worn	পরিগৃহীত, ধৃত	Assumed, Accepted, Caught
Probably	সম্ভবত	Likely, Obviously, Perhaps
Thought	চিন্তা	Intention, Conception
Revealed	প্রকাশিত	Transpired, Published
Sensory	সংজ্ঞাবহ	Sensitive, Impressionable
Even	এমন কি	Smooth, Level, Flush
Consider	বিবেচিত	Argued, Anxious, Wistful
In Spite of	তা সত্ত্বেও	Yet, None the less, Nevertheless
Undervalued	তুচ্ছ বলে পরিগণিত	Fail, Overestimate
Culture	সংস্কৃতির	Behold, View, Deem, Mind
Regard	বিবেচনা	Observation, Deem
Held	ধরা	Captured, Taken
Comparison	তুলনা	Similitude, Collation, Simile
Feeble	দুর্বল	Weak, Poor, Vain, Frail
Olfactory	স্রানজ	Olfactive
Nothing	কিছু না	Negative, Quantity, Ought
Possessed	আবিষ্ট	Overwhelmed, Faraway
Certain	নির্দিষ্ট	Positive, Definite, Actual
Remarkably	অতিশয়	Greatly, Overmuch
Acute	তীব্র	Serious, Critical, Decisive
Recognise	চেনা	Recognize, Perceive
Perceive	বোঝা	Discern, Observe, Feel
Extremely	অত্যন্ত	Awfully, Hugely, Even-then
Elusive	অধরা	Baffling, Knotty Tough
Phenomenon	ঘটনার বিষয়	Any state or process known through the sense
Instance	উদাহরণ	Request, Entreaty, Example,
Specific	নির্দিষ্ট	Earmarked, Generic
Exist	থাকা	Breathe, Subsist, Attend

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Describing	বর্ণনা	Compose, Recount, Detail
Struggling	সংগ্রাম	Vying, Contest, Wrestle
Express	প্রকাশ করা	Nimble, Obvious, Accurate
Nor	না	Nor yet
Recorded	নথিভুক্ত	Filed
Effective	কার্যকর	Useful, Workable
Either	যে কোনটি	Farther, Moreover, Other
Capture	গ্রেপ্তার, বন্দী করা	Receiving, Taking, Spoil
Store	দোকান	Stocks, Depot, Hoard
Over Time	অধিকাল	Grace Period
Realm	রাজত্ব	Kingdom, Province, State
Description	বিবরণ	Narration, Statement
Recollections	অনুস্মরণ পুস্তক	Memories, Reminiscences
Implications	প্রভাব	Expression, Inspiration
Undertaken	প্রারম্ভ	Commerce, Started
Physical	শারীরিক	Corporal, Carnal
Nature	প্রকৃতি	Essence, Creation, Sort
Significant	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Momentous, Forcible
Advances	অগ্রগতি	Pretext, Imprest, Headway
Fundamental	মৌলিক	Primary, Basic, First
Yet	এখনো	Besides, Never the less
Still	তবুও	Peaceful, Calm, Serene
Decide	সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া	Settle, Fixed, Choose
Whether	যদি	How, Incase, If, What,
Proper	সঠিক	Accurate, Exact
Affected	আক্রান্ত	Attacked, Extensive
Measured	মাপা	Survived, Decent, Proved,
Objectively	নিরপেক্ষভাবে	State of an Object
Components	উপাদান	Material, Element, Stuff
Inevitably	অবশ্যজ্ঞাবীরূপে	As is Certain to happen
Increasingly	ক্রমবর্ধমানভাবে	Growing, Rising
However	যা হোক	Albeit, Nevertheless
Simply	কেবল	Only, Merely, Completely,
Biological	জীববিজ্ঞানসংক্রান্ত	Material, Organic, Hylic
Hence	অতঃপর	In future, Then, Afterworld
Invested	অর্পিত, উদ্ভাবিত	Endowed, Given
Values	মান	Standard, Grade, Cost
Offensive	আক্রমণাত্মক	Aggressive, Distasteful
Perfectly	ঠিকভাবে	Fully, Wholly, Entirely
Acceptable	গ্রহণযোগ্য	Grateful, Pleasant
Interesting	মজাদার	Act reciprocally
Different	বিভিন্ন	Various, Several, Varied
Provide	প্রদান	Supply, Prepare, Finnish
Intimate	ঘনিষ্ঠ, অন্তরঙ্গ	Close, Familiar, Exact
Emotionally	আবেগে	An Emotional (Manner)

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Charged	অভিযুক্ত	Alleged, Loaded, Filled
Attach	জোড়া	Unite, Link, Join, Combine
Deeply	গভীরভাবে	Brightly, Profoundly
Importantly	গুরুত্বপূর্ণভাবে	Haughtily, Gravely
Commonly	সাধারণভাবে	Normally, Ordinarily
Feelings	অনুভূতি	Emotion, Sense
Distinguish	প্রভেদ করা	Discern, Descry, Perceive
Investigation	তদন্ত	Examination, Search
Essence	সারাংশ	Being, Life, Entity, Nature

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 2, Passage:- 3

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Difficulties	অসুবিধা	Problem, Trouble
Smells	স্রাণ	Scent, Odour
Interpretation	ব্যাখ্যা দান	Explanation, meaning
Factor	উৎপাদক, গুনক	element, Part
Defining	সংজ্ঞায়িত	Explain, Expound
Appreciated	কৃতজ্ঞতা বোধ করা	Value, Respect
Superior	অধিকতর ভালো	Higher ranking, condescending
Sense	অনুভূতি	Feel, awareness
According	অনুসারে	Following, Consequent
Aware	সতর্কতা	Sensible, Informed
Importance	গুরুত্ব	Significance, Momentousness
Experience	অভিজ্ঞতা	Knowledge, Wisdom
Ability	সক্ষমতা	Capacity, Capability
Damaged	ক্ষতি	Harm, Detrimental
Surrounded	পরিবেষ্টিত	enclosed, Enclosed
Odors	গন্ধ	Smell, Scent
Described	বর্ণনা করা	Report, narrate
Without	ব্যতিত	Except, Minus
Realizing	উপলব্ধি করা	Understand, Fully aware
Demonstrates	প্রদর্শন করা	Exhibit, Debunk
Proves	প্রমাণ করা	demonstrate, show
Compares	তুলনা করা	contrast, set side by side
Supporting	সমর্থন করা	help, assist
Proposal	প্রস্তাব দেওয়া	Plan, Project
Measurement	মাত্রা	Quantification, Quantifying
Accurate	সঠিক	Proper, Perfect
Purely	বিশুদ্ধ রূপে	Entirely, Exclusively
Reaction	প্রতিক্রিয়া	Response, Answer
Inoffensive	নিরীহ	Harmless, Innocent
Defined	সংজ্ঞা দেওয়া	Explain, Expound
Recognize	স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া	Acknowledge, Encourage
Belonging	যুক্ত হওয়া	be a member of, associate
Certain	নিশ্চিত	sure, definite
Linguistic	ভাষা সংক্রান্ত	Language, Producing
Difficulties	অসুবিধা	Problem, Trouble
lack	ঘাটতি	Want, need
Appropriate	উপযুক্ত	Suitable, Proper
Involve	লিপ্ত	Require, Necessitate
Addition	সংকলন	Inclusion, Adding
Obvious	সুস্পষ্টভাবে	Probably, Plainly
Odours	স্রাণ	Smell, Scent
Regarded	বিবেচনা করা	Consider, Look on
Unpleasant	অপ্রীতিকর	Unlikable, Unlovable



### READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on reading passage 3 on the following pages.

Questions 27-32

Reading passage 3 has six paragraphs, **A-F**

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-viii**, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i** The difficulties of talking about smells
- ii** The role of smell in personal relationships
- iii** Future studies into smell
- iv** The relationship between the brain and the nose
- v** The interpretation of smells as a factor in defining groups
- vi** Why our sense of smell is not appreciated
- vii** Smell is our superior sense
- viii** The relationship between smell and feelings

- |    |           |   |
|----|-----------|---|
| 27 | Paragraph | A |
| 28 | Paragraph | B |
| 29 | Paragraph | C |
| 30 | Paragraph | E |
| 31 | Paragraph | E |
| 32 | Paragraph | F |

# THE MEANING AND POWER OF SMELL

*The sense of smell, or olfaction, is powerful. Odours affect us on a physical, psychological and social level. For the most part, however, we breathe in the aromas which surround us without being consciously aware of their importance to us. It is only when the faculty of smell is impaired for some reason that we begin to realise the essential role the sense of smell plays in our sense of well-being*

**A** A survey conducted by Anthony Synott at Montreal's Concordia University asked participants to comment on how important smell was to them in their lives. It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses. A scent associated with a good experience can bring a rush of joy, while a foul odour or one associated with a bad memory may make us grimace with disgust. Respondents to the survey noted that many of their olfactory likes and dislikes were based on emotional associations. Such associations can be powerful enough so that odours that we would generally label unpleasant become agreeable, and those that we would generally consider fragrant become disagreeable for particular individuals. The perception of smell, therefore, consists not only of the sensation of the odour themselves, but of the experiences and emotions associated with them.

**B** Odours are also essential cues in social bonding. One respondent to the survey believed that there is no true emotional bonding without touching and smelling a loved one. In fact, infants recognize the odours of their mothers soon after birth and adults can often identify their children or spouses by scent. In one well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people. Most of the subjects would probably never have given much thought to odour as a cue for identifying family members before being involved in the test, but as the experiment revealed, even when not consciously considered, smells register.

**C** In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most undervalued sense in many cultures. The reason often given for the low regard in which smell is held is that, in comparison with its importance among animals, the human sense of smell is feeble and undeveloped. While it is true that the olfactory powers of humans are nothing like as fine as those possessed by certain animals, they are still remarkably acute. Our noses are able to recognize thousands of smells, and to perceive odours which are present only in extremely small quantities.

**D** Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn't exist. 'It smells like....,' we have to say when describing an odour, struggling to express our olfactory experience. Nor can odors be recorded: there is no effective way to either capture or store them over time. In the realm of olfaction, we must make do with descriptions and recollections. This has implications for olfactory research.

**E** Most of the research on smell undertaken to date has been of a physical scientific nature. Significant advances have been made in the understanding of the biological and chemical nature of olfaction, but many fundamental questions have yet to be answered. Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless chemicals in the air. Other unanswered questions are whether the nose is the only part of the body affected by odours, and how smells can be measured objectively given the non-physical components. Questions like these mean that interest in the psychology of smell is inevitably set to play an increasingly important role for researchers.

**F** However, smell is not simply a biological and psychological phenomenon. Smell is cultural, hence it is a social and historical phenomenon. Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some cultures may be perfectly acceptable in others. Therefore, our sense of smell is a means of, and model for, interacting with the world. Different smells can provide us with intimate and emotionally charged experiences and the value that we attach to these experiences is interiorised by the members of society in a deeply personal way. Importantly, our commonly held feelings about smells can help distinguish us from other cultures. The study of the cultural history of smell is, therefore, in a very real sense, an investigation into the essence of human culture.

### Questions 33-36

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**

Write the correct letter in the boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

- 33** According to the introduction, we become aware of the importance of smell when
- A** we discover a new smell.
  - B** we experience a powerful smell.
  - C** our ability to smell is damaged.
  - D** we are surrounded by odours.
- 34** The experiment described in paragraph B
- A** shows how we make use of smell without realising it.
  - B** demonstrates that family members have a similar smell.
  - C** proves that a sense of smell is learnt.
  - D** compares the sense of smell in males and females.
- 35** What is the writer doing in paragraph C?
- A** supporting other research
  - B** making a proposal
  - C** rejecting a common belief
  - D** describing limitations
- 36** What does the writer suggest about the study of smell in the atmosphere in paragraph E?
- A** The measurement of smell is becoming more accurate.
  - B** Researchers believe smell is a purely physical reaction.
  - C** Most smells are inoffensive.
  - D** Smell is yet to be defined.

### Questions 37-40

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

**37** Tests have shown that odours can help people recognise the ..... belonging to their husbands and wives.

**38** Certain linguistic groups may have difficulty describing smell because they lack the appropriate .....

**39** The sense of smell may involve response to ..... which do not smell, in addition to obvious odours.

**40** Odours regarded as unpleasant in certain ..... are not regarded as unpleasant in others.

### READING PASSAGE 3

#### Question 27-32:

27. viii (para A, line 3-4: -smell was to them in their lives. It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses”) A scent associated with a good experience can bring a rush of joy, while a foul odour or one associated with a bad memory may make disgust.

ব্যাখ্যা: স্বান এবং তার অনুভূতির সম্পর্কের কথা বলা হয়েছে এবং স্বানের ভালো এবং খারাপ অভিজ্ঞতার কথা বলা হয়েছে।

28. ii (para B, line 3-4: -without touching and smelling a loved one. In fact, infants recognize the odours of their mothers soon after birth and adults”

line 6-8: -well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people”)

ব্যাখ্যা: ব্যক্তিগত সম্পর্কের ক্ষেত্রে স্বানের প্রভাব বা স্বানের মাধ্যমে স্পর্শ দ্বারা পরিবারের সদস্যের উপস্থিতি বুঝতে পারা।

29. vi (para C, line 1-4) In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most undervalued sense in many cultures ..... the human sense in Feeble and undeveloped.

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক ক্ষেত্রে ঘ্রানের অনুভূতি পরিলক্ষিত হয় না এবং অনেক সংস্কৃতিতে ঘ্রানের গুরুত্ব কম।

30. i (para D, first 3 lines: -Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn't exist. ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক ক্ষেত্রে ঘ্রান অনুভব হলেও, এটা কোন ধরনের ঘ্রান সেটা ব্যাখ্যা করা যায় না।

31. iii (Para E, line, last 3 lines) Significant advances have been made in the understanding of the biological and chemical nature of olfaction, but many fundamental question have yet to be answered ..... question like these mean that interest in the psychology of smell is inevitably set to play an increasingly important role for researchers.

ব্যাখ্যা: Smell এর উপর আরো বেশি গবেষণা এবং তথ্য উপাত্তের প্রয়োজন এর কথা বলা হয়েছে।

32. v (para F, line 8-9: -way. importantly, our commonly held feelings about smells can help distinguish us from other cultures”)

ব্যাখ্যা: ঘ্রান অনেক সময় ভিন্ন ভিন্ন সংস্কৃতির মানুষের মধ্যে পার্থক্য তুলে ধরে এবং বুঝতে পারে ঘ্রানের মাধ্যমে।

#### Question 33-36:

33. C (introduction: -aware of their importance to us. It is only when the faculty of smell is impaired for some reason that we begin to realise the essential role the sense of smell plays in our sense of well-being ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্ন অনুসারে, আমরা কখন ঘ্রানের গুরুত্ব বুঝতে পারি। Passage এর introduction এ বলা হয়েছে, যখন ঘ্রানে ত্রুটি হয় তখন বুঝতে পারি।

34. A (para B, line 5-8: -can often identify their children or spouses by scent. In one well- known test, **women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners** from similar clothing worn by other people|| and 2 last lines:

-test, but as the experiment revealed, even **when not conciously considered, smells register**”) register: notice something

ব্যাখ্যা: কোন ধরনের স্পর্শ ছাড়া ঘ্রানের মাধ্যমে বুঝতে পারা Para B তে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে।

35. C (para C, first 2 lines: -In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most undervalued sense in many cultures”)

ব্যাখ্যা: আমাদের জীবনে ঘ্রানের গুরুত্ব থাকা স্বত্ত্বেও অনেক সংস্কৃতিতে ঘ্রানের গুরুত্ব নেই।

36. D (para E, line 3-4: -answered. Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and”)

ব্যাখ্যা: গবেষকরা এখন পর্যন্ত সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে পারেননি ঘ্রানের Sense একটি না দুটি।

Question 37-40:

37. clothing (para B, line 6-8: -well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone **clothing** worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people”)
38. vocabulary (para D, first 3 lines: —Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific **vocabulary** simply doesn't exist”)
39. chemicals (para E, line 4-5: -one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless **chemicals** in the air”)
40. cultures (para F, line 3-5: -phenomenon. Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some **cultures** may be perfectly acceptable in others”)

## Question type Planning

# কোন passage এ 2 type question থাকে।

# আবার কোন passage এ 3 type question থাকে।

কোনটি প্রথমে শেষ করবেন ?

উত্তর হলো 2 type question. কিন্তু কেন?

# যেমন ৬টি True, False এবং ৭টি Fill in the blank মোট ১৩টি (এটি হল 2 type question)

# আবার যেমন ৪টি True False ৪টি Heading Matching আবার ৫টি Fill in the blank (এটি হলো 3 type question)

কারণ: একটি question type থেকে অন্য আরেকটি question type এ যেতে একটু হলেও সময়ের প্রয়োজন, কারণ আলাদা আলাদা question type এ Answer location পরিবর্তিত হয়। তাই একটি passage এ যত বেশি question type থাকবে ততবেশী অতিরিক্ত সময় ব্যয় এর সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে।

তাই যে passage এ question type কম সেটি প্রথমে সম্পন্ন করুন।

**Test- 3 Reading Passage- 1**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Striking	আকর্ষণীয়, প্রহরণ	Flogging, Urging
Lighting	বাজ, প্রজ্বলন	Thunder, Levin
Lasers	লেজার	A device generates light
Seldom	কদাপি, হঠাৎ	Rarely, ever
Dramatic	নাটকীয়	Histrionic, arresting
Thunderstorm	বজ্রঝড়	Thunderclap, thus far
Strike	ধর্মঘট	walkout, width
Fury	উন্মত্ততা, ক্ষিপ্ততা	Madness, craze
Inflicts	হানা, বসান, যন্ত্রনা দেওয়া	Embed, deal, serve
Alone	একা	Singly, merely
Roll	রোল, তালিকা	List
Leisurely	ব্যস্ততাহীন	Unhurriedly
Become	হয়ে উঠা	Turn, Riper
Terrifying	আতঙ্কজনক	Appalling, horrific
Dice	পাশা, পাশা খেলা	Turn, bout
Inviting	আমন্ত্রণ জানানো	Solicit, call, bit
Property	সম্পত্তি	Wealth, substance
Already	ইতিমধ্যে	Meanwhile, formerly
Trials	বিচার	Experiment, test
Strategies	কৌশল	Trick
Neutralizing	নিষ্ক্রিয়	Defeat, Ineffective
Brave	সাহসী	Courage, valor
Equipped	সজ্জিত	Decorated, dressed
Armory	অস্ত্রাগার	Weapons
Towards	অভিমুখে	to, on, at, unto
Heavens	স্বর্গ	The apparent of surface
Storm	ঝড়	Blast, disaster
Command	আদেশ	Order, decree
Wears	তার, তারবার্তা	Wire, Telegram
Set up	স্থাপন করা	Establish, situate
Path	রাস্তা, পদ্ধতি	Way, track, road
Discharge	মুক্তি, নির্গমন	Paint, fire, mark
Huge	বিশাল	Large, big
Generate	জন্মদায়ক	reproductive, creative
Technique	প্রযুক্তি	craftsmanship, skill
Survives	বঁচে থাকা	endure, stay
Support	সহায়তা, সমর্থন	Help, Assistance
Funded	নিহিত	thrown, entrusted
Protect	রক্ষা করা	defend, save
Cause	কারণ	reason, motive
Precise	যথাযথ	proper, accurate
Measurements	পরিমাপ	mete, amount
Voltages	ভোল্টেজ	An electro motive, Force
Equipment	উপকরণ	materials, arsenal



<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Bear	বহন করা	catch, hold
Behavior	ব্যবহার	attitude, act
Provide	প্রদান	take steps, shift
Protection	রক্ষা	save, defense
Fired	বহিষ্কার	enlighten, fire
Frequency	বারংবার আগমন	repeated draw a period
Failure	ব্যর্থতা	miscarriage, flop
Trigger	বন্ধকের ঘোড়া	Horse, Hammer
According	অনুযায়ী	following, similar
Perfectly	ঠিকভাবে	well, right, exactly
Supposed	অনুমতি	guessed, deduced, guessed
Would	হবে	imagined situation
Streams	প্রবাহ	flow, flies
Come down	অবতরণ করা	disassemble, get off
Project	প্রকল্প	Plan, Purpose
Backed	সাহায্যপ্রাপ্ত	moral support
Safely	নিরাপদে	securely, peacefully
Basic	মৌলিক	primary, initial
Requirement	প্রয়োজন	need, necessary
Since	থেকে	till now, from
At risk	ঝুঁকি	hazard, danger
Promising	আশাপ্রদ, অঙ্গীকার করা	commitment, pledge
Emerging	বহিগামী	outgoing, outbound
Revealing	প্রকাশক	exposing, declaring
Ability	ক্ষমতা	power, caliber
Extract	সার, নির্যাস	essence, gist
Electrons	ইলেকট্রন	Atom
Atoms	পরমাণু	particle, atomy
Create	তৈরি করা	make, generate
Ions	আয়ন	net electric charge
Generate	উৎপাদন করা	produce, create
Conducting	আবহ	producing, carrying
Field	ক্ষেত্র	ground, area
Enough	যথেষ্ট	sufficiency
Uncontrollable	নিয়ন্ত্রনের অসাধ্য	violent, unrolled
Serge	গরম কাপড়	A heavy serge coat
Struck	তাড়িত, প্রহত	propelled, urged
Pointed	যথায়থ	sharp, incisive
Straight	সোজা	directly, blankly
Instead	পরিবর্তে	As an alternative
Directed	পরিচালিত	conducted, guided
Into	মধ্যে	within, between
Protected	সুরক্ষিত	defended, saved
Conductors	পথপ্রদর্শক, পরিচালক	Director
Ideally	আদর্শভাবে	mentally

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Cheap	সস্তা	Accessible, Two Penny
Portable	সুবহ, বহনীয়	Light, Easy
Beam	কড়িকাঠ, আলো	Ray
Stumbling	হুমড়ি, ভুল	Nibbling
However	যাইহোক	Though, As
Still	এখনো	At Rest, Yet
Nifty	ছিমছাম	Tidy, Dinky
Monster	দৈত্য, বিঘ্নয়কর বস্তু	Giant, Demon
Whole	সমগ্র	Entire, Total
Offing	ঘনায়মান	The More Distant Port
Manageable	পরিচালনীয়	Repressible, Controllable
Attracting	আকর্ষণীয়	Drawing, Attraction
Yet	এখনো	Still, Even
Reckons	শ্রেণিভুক্ত	Classify, Calculate
Forthcoming	আসন্ন	Imminent, Oncoming
Turning	বাক	Bent, Inclination
Hoping	প্রত্যাশী	Awaiting, Expectant
Predicts	ভবিষ্যদ্বানী করা	Prophesy, Augur
Expect	আশা করা	Hope, Deliberate
Eventually	অবশেষে	At Last, In The End
Switch	পরিবর্তন	Change, Press
Fingertips	নখদর্পনে	An Impression Mark
Happens	ঘটা	Occur, Arrive
Mighty	মহৎ, সাহসী	Magnificent, Generous
Interactive	আকর্ষণীয়	Nice, Beautiful
Forecaster	পূর্বাভাসকারী	A person who predicts
Perhaps	সম্ভবত	Probably, Likely
Able	সক্ষম	Capable, Efficient
Confront	মোকাবেলা করা	Face With, Envisage
Menaces	ভীতি প্রদর্শন	Denunciation, Vow
Prevent	আটকানো	Confine, Obstruct
Hail	শিলাবৃষ্টি	Sleet, Rock
Thought	চিন্তা করা	Idea, Thinking
Torrential	মুষলধারা, প্রবল শ্রোত	Falling Rapidly
Typical	বৈশিষ্ট্য সূচক	Emblematic, Emblematical
Shake	বাঁকি	Hitch, Jerk
Moisture	তরল পদার্থ	Humidity, Rawness
Formation	গঠন	Structure, Build
Giant	দৈত্য	Demon, Monster
Hailstones	শিলাবৃষ্টি	Hail
Threaten	হুমকি	browbeat, teach
Luck	ভাগ্য	fate, fortune
Touting	জালিয়াতি	Spy, Tout

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test- 3 Passage- 1

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Discussed	আলোচনা	Studied, Practised
Caused	কারণ	Involving, Due to
Strikes	ধর্মঘট	Walkout
Considerable	বিবেচনাযোগ্য	Important
Injures	ক্ষতিকর বা আঘাত	Harmful, Lad,
Throughout	সর্বত্র	Totally, Wholly
Source	সূত্র, উৎস	Origin, Birth
Being	হচ্ছে/সত্তা/ বিদ্যমান	Nature, Essence
Difficulty	অসুবিধা	Trouble, Problem
Associated	সম্মিলিত	Joined, Linked
Laser	লেজার	A device
Equipment	উপকরণ	Materials, Kit
Method	পদ্ধতি	Procedure, Technique
Ionization	ঝুলানুতে পরিণত করা	Ionize
Directed	পরিচালিত	Guided, driven
Protection	সুরক্ষা	Save, Guard
Beams	রশ্মি	Timber
Aimed	উদ্দেশ্য	Purposed
Enough	যথেষ্ট	Sufficient, Suitable
Obtaining	অর্জন করা	gain, achieve
Depend	নির্ভর	Twist, Get on
Forecasters	পূর্বাভাস	Prolocutor
Intensely	তীব্র	hardly, deeply

## READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Question 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

# Striking Back at Lightning with Lasers

Seldom is the weather more dramatic than when thunderstorms strike. Their electrical fury inflicts death or serious injury on around 500 people each year in the United States alone. As the clouds roll in, a leisurely round of golf can become a terrifying dice with death-out in the open, a lone golfer may be a lightning bolt's most inviting target. And there is damage to property too. Lightning damage costs American power companies more than \$100 million a year.

But researchers in the United States and Japan are planning to hit back. Already in laboratory trials they have tested strategies for neutralising the power of thunderstorms, and this winter they will brave real storms, equipped with an armoury of lasers that they will be pointing towards the heavens to discharge thunderclouds before lightning can strike.

The idea of forcing storm clouds to discharge their lightning on command is not new. In the early 1960s, researchers tried firing rockets trailing wires into thunderclouds to set up an easy discharge path for the huge electric charges that these clouds generate. The technique survives to this day at a test site in Florida run by the University of Florida, with support from the Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI), based in California. EPRI, which is funded by power companies, is looking at ways to protect the United States' power grid from lightning strikes. 'We can cause the lightning to strike where we want it to using rockets,' says Ralph Bernstein, manager of lightning projects at EPRI. The rocket site is providing precise measurements of lightning voltages and allowing engineers to check how electrical equipment bears up.

### Bad behaviour

But while rockets are fine for research, they cannot provide the protection from lightning strikes that everyone is looking for. The rockets cost around \$1,200 each, can only be fired at a limited frequency and their failure rate is about 40 per cent. And even when they do trigger lightning, things still do not always go according to plan. 'Lightning is not perfectly well behaved,' says Bernstein. 'Occasionally, it will take a branch and go someplace it wasn't supposed to go.'

And anyway, who would want to fire streams of rockets in a populated area? 'What goes up must come down,' points out Jean-Claude Diels of the University of New Mexico. Diels is leading a project, which is backed by EPRI, to try to use lasers to discharge lightning safely - and safety is a basic requirement since no one wants to put themselves or their expensive equipment at risk. With around \$500,000 invested so far, a promising system is just emerging from the laboratory.

The idea began some 20 years ago, when high-powered lasers were revealing their ability to extract electrons out of atoms and create ions. If a laser could generate a line of ionisation in the air all the way up to a storm cloud, this conducting path could be used to guide lightning to Earth, before the electric field becomes strong enough to break down the air in an uncontrollable surge. To stop the laser itself being struck, it would not be pointed straight at the clouds. Instead it would be directed at a mirror, and from there into the sky. The mirror

would be protected by placing lightning conductors close by. Ideally, the cloud-zapper (gun) would be cheap enough to be installed around all key power installations, and portable enough to be taken to international sporting events to beam up at brewing storm clouds.

### **A stumbling block**

However, there is still a big stumbling block. The laser is no nifty portable: it's a monster that takes up a whole room. Diels is trying to cut down the size and says that a laser around the size of a small table is in the offing. He plans to test this more manageable system on live thunderclouds next summer.

Bernstein says that Diels's system is attracting lots of interest from the power companies. But they have not yet come up with the \$5 million that EPRI says will be needed to develop a commercial system, by making the lasers yet smaller and cheaper. 'I cannot say I have money yet, but I'm working on it,' says Bernstein. He reckons that the forthcoming field tests will be the turning point- and he's hoping for good news. Bernstein predicts 'an avalanche of interest and support' if all goes well. He expects to see cloud-zappers eventually costing \$50,000 to \$100,000 each.

Other scientists could also benefit. With a lightning 'switch' at their fingertips, materials scientists could find out what happens when mighty currents meet matter. Diels also hopes to see the birth of 'interactive meteorology' - not just forecasting the weather but controlling it. 'If we could discharge clouds, we might affect the weather,' he says.

And perhaps, says Diels, we'll be able to confront some other meteorological menaces. 'We think we could prevent hail by inducing lightning,' he says. Thunder, the shock wave that comes from a lightning flash, is thought to be the trigger for the torrential rain that is typical of storms. A laser thunder factory could shake the moisture out of clouds, perhaps preventing the formation of the giant hailstones that threaten crops. With luck, as the storm clouds gather this winter, laser-toting researchers could, for the first time, strike back.

### **Questions 1-3**

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**

Write the correct letter in the boxes **1-3** on your answer sheet.

- 1** The main topic discussed in the text is
  - A.** the damage caused to US golf courses and golf players by lightning strikes.
  - B.** the effect of lightning on power supplies in the US and in Japan.
  - C.** a variety of methods used in trying to control lightning strikes.
  - D.** a laser technique used in trying to control lightning strikes.
  
- 2** According to the text, every year lightning
  - A.** does considerable damage to buildings during thunderstorms.
  - B.** kills or injures mainly golfers in the United States.
  - C.** kills or injures around 500 people throughout the world.
  - D.** damages more than 100 American power companies.

- 3 Researchers at the University of Florida and at the University of New Mexico
- A. receive funds from the same source.
  - B. are using the same technique.
  - C. are employed by commercial companies.
  - D. are in opposition to each other.

### Questions 4-6

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes **4-6** on your answer sheet.

- 4 EPRI receives financial support from.....
- 5 The advantages of the technique being developed by Diels is that can be used.....
- 6 The main difficulty associated with using the laser equipment is related to its.....

### Questions 7-10

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A-I**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-I**, in boxes **7-10** on your answer sheet.

In this method, a laser is used to create a line of ionisation by removing electrons from ..... This laser is then directed at **8** ..... in order to control electrical charges, a method which is less dangerous than using **9**..... As a protection for the lasers, the beams are aimed firstly at **10** .....

- |                        |                     |                       |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A</b> cloud-zappers | <b>B</b> atoms      | <b>C</b> storm clouds |
| <b>D</b> mirrors       | <b>E</b> technique  | <b>F</b> ions         |
| <b>G</b> rockets       | <b>H</b> conductors | <b>I</b> thunder      |

### Questions 11-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet, write

- |                  |                                                              |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>YES</b>       | if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer        |
| <b>NO</b>        | if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer        |
| <b>NOT GIVEN</b> | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this |

- 11 Power companies have given Diels enough money to develop his laser.
- 12 Obtaining money to improve the lasers will depend on tests in real storms.
- 13 Weather forecasters are intensely interested in Diels's system.

## TEST 3 – READING PASSAGE- 1

Question 1-3:

1.D

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে passage এ মূলত Laser Technique এর মাধ্যমে Lighting strikes কিভাবে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা যায় এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

2. A (para 1, line 4-5) And There is damage to property too lighting damage costs American Power companies more than \$100 million a year.

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রত্যেক বছর lighting এর মাধ্যমে অনেক ক্ষতি সাধিত হয়।

3. A (para 3, line 6-8: “University of Florida, with support from the Electrical Power Research Institute [EPRI], based in California. EPRI, which is funded by power companies, is looking at ways to protect the United States”

para 5, line 3-4: “of the University of New Mexico. Diels is leading a project, which is backed by EPRI, to try to use lasers to discharge lightning safely”)

ব্যাখ্যা: University of Florida এবং University of new Mexico এর গবেষনার অর্থ সহায়তা পেয়ে থাকে একই উৎস থেকে।

Question 4-6:

4. power companies (para 3, line 5-6: —Institute [EPRI], based in California. EPRI, which is funded by **power companies**, is looking at ways to protect the United States]

ব্যাখ্যা: EPRI অর্থনৈতিক সহায়তা পেয়ে থাকে power companies থেকে।

5. safely (para 5, line 4-5: “backed by EPRI, to try to use lasers to discharge lightning

**safely** and safety is a basic requirement since no one wants to put themselves”)

ব্যাখ্যা: নতুন উদ্ভাবিত পদ্ধতির Dials ব্যবহার করা হয় Safety এর জন্য।

6. size (para 7, line 2-3: “portable: it’s a monster that takes up a whole room. Diels is trying to cut down the **size** and says that a laser around the size of a small table is in the offing”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Laser equipment ব্যবহার করতে একটু কঠিন হয়ে যায় size এর জন্য।

Question 7-10:

7. B – Atoms (para 6, line 1-3) The idea began some 20 years ago, when high powered lasers were revealing their ability to extract electrons out of atoms and create ions.

8. C – storm clouds

(para 6, line 2-4: “revealing their ability to extract electrons out of atoms and create ions. If a laser could generate a line of ionisation in the air all the way up to a storm cloud, this conducting path could be used to guide”)

9. G – rockets (para 5, first 3 lines: “And anyway, who would want to fire streams of rockets in a populated area? ‘What goes up must come down,’ points out Jean-Claude Diels of the University of New Mexico.”)

10. D – mirrors (para 6, line 5-7: “Instead it would be directed at a mirror, and from there into the sky. The mirror would be protected by placing lightning conductors close by.”)

Question 11-13:

11. NO (para 8, line 2-3: “the power companies. But they have not yet come up with the \$5 million that EPRI says will be needed to develop a commercial system”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে যথেষ্ট পরিমাণ টাকা প্রদান হয়নি Diels system এর উন্নতির জন্য।

12. YES (para 8, line 5-6: “money yet, but I’m working on it,” says Bernstein. He reckons that the forthcoming field tests will be the turning point — and he’s hoping for good news ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Lasers system এর উন্নতির জন্য বাস্তব সম্মত পরীক্ষা প্রয়োজন।

13. NOT GIVEN (There is no information about the interest of weather Forecasters in his system.

ব্যাখ্যা: এই বিষয়ে কোন কিছু উল্লেখ নেই।

\* Which one you should do first? Find True, False না Fill in the blanks? কিন্তু কেন?

যেমন- ৭টি True, False, not Given রয়েছে অন্যদিকে ৭টি Fill in the blanks.

# প্রথমে Fill in blanks করার সাথে সাথে প্যারা সমূহের অনেক information জানা হয়ে যাবে।

# Passage trend বুঝা যাবে।

# True False এর ক্ষেত্রে সিদ্ধান্ত- দ্রুত নিতে পারবেন। কিন্তু Fill in the blanks এর ক্ষেত্রে সম্ভব না।

**Strategies**

# Underline সব Sentence এ না দেওয়া। যেখানে প্রয়োজন সেখানে দিন।

# প্রশ্ন Solve করার সময় যদি পাওয়া না যায় Skip করুন। দ্বিতীয় বা তৃতীয় Ans টি সহজে পাওয়া যেতে পারে।

# Paraphrase এবং Synonyms সবচেয়ে বেশি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তাই Vocabulary জানতে হবে।

# Instruction খুব মনোযোগ দিয়ে পড়ুন অনেক ক্ষেত্রে One word অথবা two word requirement বুঝার চেষ্টা করুন।



# Don't Panic

# সময়ের গুরুত্ব দেওয়া উচিত।

# Answer transfer এর ক্ষেত্রে খেয়াল রাখুন।

Test 3 – Reading 2		
Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Nature	প্রকৃতি	Conduct, Behavior, Habit
Genius	প্রতিভাবান	Talent, Giant, Monster
Interest	স্বার্থ বা ইচ্ছা	Portion, Share, Benefit
Geniuses	প্রতিভাবান ব্যক্তিগন	Who is exceptionally intelligent?
Prodigies	দৈত্য	Demon, Genie, Troll
Gens	জনক	A Substance produces
Term	মেয়াদ বা শর্ত	Period, Time, Clop
Begetter	জনক	One who begets
Early	গোড়ার দিকে	Quickly, Shortly, Promptly
Cult	অনুষ্ঠান	Function, Rituals, Adoration
Divinity	অমরত্ব	Godhood, Godhead, Scripture
Form	গঠন	Schedule, Shape, Structure
Concerned	উদ্ভিগ্ন	Anxious, Worried, Alarmed
Ability	ক্ষমতা	Power, Force, Skill
Paterfamilias	পরিবারের কর্তা	The male head of a family.
Perpetuate	চিরস্থায়ী করা	Eternalize, Preserve
Gradually	ধীরে ধীরে	Slowly, Softly, Gently
Represent	উপস্থাপন করা	For Purposes of litigation.
Characteristics	চারিত্রিক	Number, Separate
Thence	অতঃপর	Therefore, Henceforth
Individuals	ব্যক্তি/একক	Person, Man, Soul, Poll
Attributes	বৈশিষ্ট্যাবলী	Quality, Virtue, Sign
Derived	উদ্ভূত বা প্রাপ্ত	Executed, Formed
Guiding	পথনির্দেশক	Leading, Managing, Chief
Spirit	আত্মা	Soul, Heart, Self, Courage
Still	এখনো	However, Only, Yet
Astrology	জ্যোতিষশাস্ত্র	Astronomy
Hope	আশা	Prospect, Expectation, Desire
Finding	আবিষ্কার	Invention, Discovery, Verdict
Source	উৎস	Creation, Origin, Root
Exceptional	ব্যতিক্রমী	Absolute, Special, Unusual
Concept	ধারণা	Nation, Idea, Opinion
Become	পরিণত, হওয়া	Arrive, Happen, Occur
Attitudes	মনোভাব	Manner, Affectation, Shape
Ambivalent	পরস্পরবিরোধী	Hostile, Facing, Untoward
Towards	প্রতি, অভিমুখে	Unto, At, Near
Envy	হিংসা	Jealousy, Grudge, Cruelty
Gifted	প্রতিভাধর	Ingenious, Talented, Great
Mistrust	অবিশ্বাস	Unbelief, Doubt, Hesitation
Mythology	পৌরাণিক জ্ঞান	Myth, Audition, Ear
Believed	বিশ্বাস	Trust, Suppose, Confide
Talented	প্রতিভাশালী	Capable, Qualitative, Praying
Defective	ত্রুটিপূর্ণ	Bad, Incorrect
Intellectuals	বুদ্ধিজীবী	Headworker, Egghead
Impractical	অকার্যকর	Void, Ineffective, Invalid

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Burn	পোড়া	Consume, Bake, Scorch
Too	অত্যধিক	Dizzy, Terrible, Withal
Brightly	উজ্জ্বলভাবে	Deeply, Fair, Glaringly
Burn out	পোড়াইয়া সম্পূর্ণ ধ্বংস করা	The reduction of a fuel to nothing through use.
Eccentric	অদ্ভুত স্বভাব	Capricious, Strange, Wined
Physical	শারীরিক	Bodily, Corporal, Natural
Weaklings	দুর্বল প্রাণী	Dunce, Poltroon, Caitiff
Madness	উন্মত্ততা বা পাগলামী	Mania, Craze, Excitement
Runs	দৌড়ানো	Drive, Lead, Move, Turn
Having	থাকা	Estate, Manor, Land
IQ	মেধা	Brain, Mind
Races	ষোড়দৌড়, দৌড়ানো	Running, Extent
Unrewarded	অপুরস্কৃত	Not rewarded
Adversity	শত্রুতা	Spite, Misery, Hostility
Wise	বিজ্ঞ	Learned, Adept, Judicious
Responsibility	দায়িত্ব	Duty, Charge, Liability
Enriched	সমৃদ্ধ	Fertilize, Prolong, Improve
Such	এমন	Certain, Similar, Suchlike
Highbrow	অতি বিদ্বান	Scholarly or rarefied in taste
Egghead	পণ্ডিত	Scholar, Bookman, Master
Blue-stocking	অতিশিক্ষিত নারী	Blubber
Wise a cue	পণ্ডিতমুখ	A person With an affectation of wisdom.
Baffin	কুশলী ব্যক্তি	Expert, adept, Proficient
Designation	উপাধি	Title, Surname
Considerable	গন্যমান্য	Important, Great, Different
Produced	উৎপাদিত	Created, Made, Risen
Perhaps	সম্ভবত	Likely, Apparently
Aspects	দিক বা প্রভাব	Perspective, Future, Destiny
These	এইগুলো	The Plural of this
Frequency	পুনরাবৃত্তি	Recurrence, Rotation
Encouragement	অনুপ্রেরণা	Inspiration, Animation
Beneficial	উপকারী	Helpful, Favorable, Sound
Effective	কার্যকর	Fruitful, Feasible
Artistic	শিল্পীসুলভ	Daedal, Skillful
Caused	ঘটিত	Involving, Due to, Nee
Difficulties	অসুবিধা	Niceties
Adjustment	সমন্বয়	Harmony, Consistency
Unrecognised	অচেনা	Unauthorized, Unexplored
However	যা হোক	Still, Only, Though, Albeit
Evidence	প্রমাণ	Proof, Exponent, Sign
Fascinating	আকর্ষণীয়	Nimble, Brisk, Impressive
Together	একসাথে	All together, Simultaneously
Anecdotes	কাহিনী	Gossip, Story, Episodes
Apparent	আপাত	Discernible, Evident

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Similarities	মিল	Harmony, Tally, Accord
Expectation	প্রত্যাশা	Anomaly, Violation
Would	হবে	Prospect, Anticipation
Norm	আদর্শ	Ideal, Model, Example
Referenced	উল্লেখিত	Mention, Notice, Allusion
Instance	উদাহরণ	Illustration, Event, Case
Illness	অসুস্থতা	Sickness, Distemper, Pain
Methods	পদ্ধতি	System, Process, Way
Upbringing	লালন পালন	Fulfillment
Take into	মধ্যে নিতে, গ্রাহ্য করা	Cave, Accept
Exceptional	অসাধারণ	Individual, Particular
Infant	শিশু	Kid, Breed
Mortality	মরণশীলতা	Fatality, Transiency
Expectancy	প্রত্যাশা	Hope, Prospect
Nobility	আভিজাত্য	Majesty, Generosity
Wealthy	ধনী	Prodged, Solid
Bullying	তর্জন	Affluent, Opulent
Corporal	শারীরিক	Bodily, Fleshly
Privileged	সুবিধাভোগী	Having special rights
Pediatrics	শিশুরোগ চিকিৎসা	Pediatrician
Psychology	মনোবিজ্ঞান	Psychics
Carried out	বাহিত	Conveyed, Received
Objective	উদ্দেশ্য	Motive, Aim
Defined	সংজ্ঞায়িত	Prescribed, Ascertained
Peaks	শিখরে বা উঁচুতে	Summit, Top
Stand out	লক্ষনীয় হওয়া	Exceptional ability
Through	দ্বারা	By, per, Care of
Mist	কুয়াশা	Fog, Haze
Visible	দৃশ্যমান	Seen, Optic
Particular	বিশেষ	Exceptional, Special
Observer	পর্যবেক্ষক	Defender, Pinion
Vantage Point	অনুকূল অবস্থান	Vantage, Ground
Appear	প্রদর্শিত	Look, Seem
Outstanding	শ্রেষ্ঠ	Pending, Noted
Continuum	ধারাবাহিকতা	Sequence
Reaches	নাগাল বা পৌঁছানো	Stretch, Proximity
Mundane	জাগতিক	Carnal, Earthy, Worldly
Mediocre	মাঝারি	Medium, Average,
Incapable	অসমর্থ	Unable, Helpless, Impotent
Observation	পর্যবেক্ষন	Regard, Remark
Determined	নির্ধারিত	Settled, Fixed
Direction	অভিমুখ	Heading, Direction
Doubt	সন্দেহ	Qualms, Miss faith
Vice versa	বিপরীতভাবে	Contrariety
Determination	নিরুপন	Adduction, Desire, Vow

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Nurtured	লালন, পোষা	Support, Nurture
Triggered	আলোড়ন	To happen or exist
Poured	ঢালা	Pour, Puff, Invest, Spend
Appreciate	তারিফ করা	Okay, Admire, Praise
Marvel	অদ্ভুত ব্যাপার	Surprise, Amazement
Manifestation	প্রকাশ	Glow, Shine, Exposition
Superior	উচ্চতর	Best, Beneficial
Demonstrated	প্রদর্শিত, প্রকাশিত	Shown, Published
Become	পরিণত, ঘট	Arrive, Happen
Outrageous	ভয়ানক	Terrible, Grim, Dire
Shapes	আকার, আকৃতি	Make, Ardor, From
Appear	প্রদর্শিত	Enter, Come
Fabrics	বস্ত্র, বুনন	Woof, Sowing, Grain
Supremacy	অধিপত্য	Mastery, Government
Outstrip	বেরিয়ে যাওয়া	Cover, Cross
Jogging	নাড়ান বা চালনা	Shake, Move, Stir
Having	কৃপন, জমিদারি	Grudging, Abject
Uniquely	স্বতন্ত্র	Individual
Reasonable	ন্যায্য, যুক্তিসংগত	Logical, Reasonable
Accept	গ্রহণ	Take, Receive
Purpose	উদ্দেশ্য, অভিপ্রায়	Intention, Sake
Emulate	অনুকরণ করা	Imitate, Simulate
Encourage	উৎসাহিত করা	Inspire, Cheer
Unpalatable	বিস্বাদ	Unsavory, vapid
Envy	হিংসা	Grudge, Malice
Fame	খ্যাতি	Repute, Rep
Perseverance	অধ্যবসায়	Industry, Assiduity
Mindedness	নজর	Prone,
Dedication	উৎসর্গ	Inscription, Devotion
Restriction	সীমাবদ্ধতা	Narrowness, Abridgment
Demands	চাহিদা, দাবি	Claim, Need, Market
Energies	শক্তি, তেজ	Pep, Force, Vigor
Preserve	সংরক্ষিত করা	Protect, Conserve
Integrity	পূর্ণতা, সততা	Unity, Fidelity
Descriptive	বর্ণনামূলক	Graphic, Picturesque
Substance	পদার্থ	Matter, Element
Precision	স্পষ্টতা	Truth, Precision
Content	বিষয় বা সন্ধি	Volume, Sum
Whatever	যাই হোক	Some, Little
Delude	অভিভূত করা	Juggle, Delude
Performance	কর্মক্ষমতা	Acting, Play

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 3, Passage:- 2

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Truly	সত্যিকার অর্থে	Honestly, correct
Gifted	উপহার/দান	Skilled, Talented
Talented	প্রতিভাবান	Skillful, Skilled
Genius	প্রতিভাধর ব্যক্তি	Brilliant, Talented
Soon	তাড়াতাড়ি	Shortly, In a short time
Exhausted	ক্লান্ত	Very tired, Tired out
Appears	উপস্থিত হওয়া	Come, Present
Destroyed	ধ্বংস	Killed, Spoiled
Hard	কষ্টকর	Difficult, Strong
Never	কখনো না	Not, None
Appreciate	প্রশংসা করা	Admire, Praise
Leaders	নেতা	Promoter, Initiator
Greatness	মহত্ত্ব	Kindness, Pride
Through	মাধ্যম	By, With
Difficulties	অসুবিধা	Problem, Trouble
Reveal	প্রকাশ করা	Expose, Express
Failed	ব্যর্থ	Unsuccessful, Sunk
Upbringing	লালনপালন	Keeping, Fostering
Lacked	অভাব বা অসম্পাদন	Need, Want
Objectivity	বাস্তবধর্মী	Realism
Approach	পথ	Way, Road
Capable	সক্ষম	Able, Skillful
Excellence	শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব	Virtue, Nobility
Ordinary	সাধারণ	Common, Normal
Essence	সারাংশ	Summary, Sun
Prodigies	মেধাবী/বিশ্ময়কর ব্যক্তি	Monster, Giant
Ease	আরাম বা সহজ	Comfort, Peace
Accepted	গৃহীত/গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে	Held, Adopted
Granted	প্রদান করা বা মঞ্জুর	Give, Deliver

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on reading passage 2 below.

# The Nature of Genius

There has always been an interest in geniuses and prodigies. The word 'genius', from the Latin *gens* (=family) and the term 'genius', meaning 'begetter', comes from the early Roman cult of a divinity as the head of the family. In its earliest form, genius was concerned with the ability of the head of the family, the *paterfamilias*, to perpetuate himself. Gradually, genius came to represent a person's characteristics and thence an individual's highest attributes derived from his 'genius' or guiding spirit. Today, people still look to stars or genes, astrology or genetics, in the hope of finding the source of exceptional abilities or personal characteristics.

The concept of genius and of gifts has become part of our folk culture, and attitudes are ambivalent towards them. We envy the gifted and mistrust them. In the mythology of giftedness, it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out, that gifted people are eccentric, that they are physical weaklings, that there's a thin line between genius and madness, that genius runs in families, that the gifted are so clever they don't need special help, that giftedness is the same as having a high IQ, that some races are more intelligent or musical or mathematical than others, that genius goes unrecognised and unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them. Language has been enriched with such terms as 'highbrow', 'egghead', 'blue-stocking', 'wiseacre', 'know-all', 'boffin' and, for many, 'intellectual' is a term of denigration.

The nineteenth century saw considerable interest in the nature of genius, and produced not a few studies of famous prodigies. Perhaps for us today, two of the most significant aspects of most of these studies of genius are the frequency with which early encouragement and teaching by parents and tutors had beneficial effects on the intellectual, artistic or musical development of the children but caused great difficulties of adjustment later in their lives, and the frequency with which abilities went unrecognised by teachers and schools. However, the difficulty with the evidence produced by these studies, fascinating as they are in collecting together anecdotes and apparent similarities and exceptions, is that they are not what we would today call norm-referenced. In other words, when, for instance, information is collated about early illnesses, methods of upbringing, schooling, etc., we must also take into account information from other historical sources about how common or exceptional these were at the time. For instance, infant mortality was high and life expectancy much shorter than today, home tutoring was common in the families of the nobility and wealthy, bullying and corporal punishment were common at the best independent schools and, for the most part, the cases studied were members of the privileged classes. It was only with the growth of paediatrics and psychology in the twentieth century that studies could be carried out on a more objective, if still not always very scientific, basis.

Geniuses, however they are defined, are but the peaks which stand out through the mist of history and are visible to the particular observer from his or her particular vantage point. Change the observers and the vantage points, clear away some of the mist and a different lot of peaks appear. Genius is a term we apply to those whom we recognise for their outstanding achievements and who stand near the end of the continuum of human abilities which reaches

back through the mundane and mediocre to the incapable. There is still much truth in Dr. Samuel Johnson's observation, the true genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction'. We may disagree with the 'general', for we doubt if all musicians of genius could have become scientists of genius or vice versa, but there is no doubting the accidental determination which nurtured or triggered their gifts into those channels into which they have poured their powers so successfully. Along the continuum of abilities are hundreds of thousands of gifted men and women, boys and girls.

What we appreciate, enjoy or marvel at in the works of genius or the achievements of prodigies are the manifestations of skills or abilities which are similar to, but so much superior to, our own. But that their minds are not different from our own is demonstrated by the fact that the hard-won discoveries of scientists like Kepler or Einstein become the commonplace knowledge of schoolchildren and the once outrageous shapes and colours of an artist like Paul Klee so soon appear on the fabrics we wear. This does not minimise the supremacy of their achievements, which outstrip our own as the sub-four-minute milers outstrip our jogging.

To think of geniuses and the gifted as having uniquely different brains is only reasonable if we accept that each human brain is uniquely different. The purpose of instruction is to make us even more different from one another, and in the process of being educated we can learn from the achievements of those more gifted than ourselves. But before we try to emulate geniuses or encourage our children to do so we should note that some of the things we learn from them may prove unpalatable. We may envy their achievements and fame, but we should also recognise the price they may have paid in terms of perseverance, single-mindedness, dedication, restrictions on their personal lives, the demands upon their energies and time, and how often they had to display great courage to preserve their integrity or to make their way to the top.

Genius and giftedness are relative descriptive terms of no real substance. We may, at best, give them some precision by defining them and placing them in a context but, whatever we do, we should never delude ourselves into believing that gifted children or geniuses are different from the rest of humanity, save in the degree to which they have developed the performance of their abilities.

### Questions 14-18

Choose **FIVE** letters, **A-K**.

Write the correct letter in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet.

**NB** Your answers may be given in any order.

Below are listed some popular beliefs about genius and giftedness.

Which **FIVE** of these beliefs are reported by the writer of the text?

- A** Truly gifted people are talented in all areas.
- B** The talents of geniuses are soon exhausted.
- C** Gifted people should use their gifts.
- D** A genius appears once in every generation.
- E** Genius can be easily destroyed by discouragement.
- F** Genius is inherited.
- G** Gifted people are very hard to live with.
- H** People never appreciate true genius.
- I** Geniuses are natural leaders.
- J** Gifted people develop their greatness through difficulties.
- K** Genius will always reveal itself.

## Questions 19-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 19-26 on your answer sheet, write

<b>TRUE</b>	if the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	if the statement contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if there is no information on this

- 19** Nineteenth-century studies of the nature of genius failed to take into account the uniqueness of the person's upbringing.
- 20** Nineteenth-century studies of genius lacked both objectivity and a proper scientific approach.
- 21** A true genius has general powers capable of excellence in any area.
- 22** The skills of ordinary individuals are in essence the same as the skills of prodigies.
- 23** The ease with which truly great ideas are accepted and taken for granted fails to lessen their significance.
- 24** Giftedness and genius deserve proper scientific research into their true nature so that all talent may be retained for the human race.
- 25** Geniuses often pay a high price to achieve greatness.
- 26** To be a genius is worth the high personal cost.

## READING PASSAGE 2

### Question 14-18:

14. B (para 2, line 5-6: "in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out ")

ব্যাখ্যা: জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তির খুব দ্রুত ধ্বংসপ্রাপ্ত হয়।

15. C (para 2, line 10-11: "unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gift have responsibility to use them ")

ব্যাখ্যা: মেধাবীদের অবশ্যই তাদের মেধা কাজে লাগানো উচিত।

16. F (para 2, line 7: that genius runs in family... ")

ব্যাখ্যা: genius রা উত্তরাধিকারী সূত্রে পাওয়া।

17. H (para 2, line 9: " mathematical than others, that genius goes unrecognized and unrewarded ")

ব্যাখ্যা: মানুষ সত্যিকার জিনিয়াসদের উৎসাহ বা পুরস্কৃত করেনা।



18. J (para 2, line 10: “ That adversity makes men wise”)

ব্যাখ্যা: genius ব্যক্তির প্রতিকূলেও নিজেদের সমৃদ্ধ করতে পারে।

Question 19-26:

19. TRUE (para 3, line 7-11: “ However, The difficulty with The evidence call norm-referenced. In other words, then, for instance, information is collated about early illnesses, methods of upbringing, schooling, etc. we must also take into account information from the other historical sources about how common or exceptional these were at the time. ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Nineteenth Century এর genius নিয়ে গবেষণা অনেক ব্যর্থ হয়েছে।

20. TRUE (para 3, last 3 lines: of paediatrics and psychology in the twentieth century that studies could be carried out on a more objective, if still not always very scientific, basis. ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Nineteenth Century গবেষণা অনেক তথ্য বহুল এবং বিজ্ঞান সম্মত ছিল না।

21. FALSE (para 4, line 9-10: “Dr Samuel Johnson’s observation, “The true genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রত্যেকজন True genius এর আলাদা আলাদা বৈশিষ্ট্য থাকে। কিন্তু প্রশ্নে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে সব ক্ষেত্রে দক্ষতা থাকে।

22. TRUE (para 5, first 3 lines: What we appreciate, enjoy or marvel at in the works of genius or the achievements of prodigies are the manifestations of skills or abilities which are similar to, but so much superior to, our own ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: সাধারণ ব্যক্তির এবং মেধাবী ব্যক্তির কাজের ধরন একই। কিন্তু genius People এর কাজের পদ্ধতি আলাদা।

23. TRUE (para 5, line 5-9: “the fact that the hard-won discoveries of scientists like Kepler or Einstein **become the commonplace knowledge of schoolchildren ...** soon appear on the fabrics we wear. **This does not minimize the supremacy of their achievements** ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: আমরা খুব সহজে ধারণা নিয়ে থাকি কিন্তু এই ধারণার গুরুত্বটা বুঝতে পারি না।

24. NOT GIVEN

ব্যাখ্যা: এই বিষয়ে কোন কিছু আলোচনা করা হয়নি।

25. TRUE (para 6, line 8-12: “unpalatable. We may envy their achievements and fame, but we should also recognise the price they may have paid in terms of perseverance, single-mindedness, dedication, restrictions on their personal lives ”)

ব্যাখ্যা: genius রা জীবনে চরম মূল্য দিতে হয়েছে কোন কিছু অর্জনের জন্য ।

26. NOT GIVEN

ব্যাখ্যা: এই বিষয়ে কোন কিছু আলোচনা করা হয়নি ।

**Test 3 – Passage 3 Word Meaning**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
How	কীভাবে	How Many, Whither
Biological	জীববিজ্ঞান সংক্রান্ত	Elemental, Material
Tick	টিক টিক শব্দ	Palpitate, Smacking
Span	তাল, কিছু সময়	Rhythm, Incidence
Restricted	সীমাবদ্ধ	Qualified, Limited
Obvious	সুস্পষ্ট	Clear, Evident, Visible
Nothing	কিছু না	Ought, Nix, None, Scarcely
Lives	জীবন	Existence, Vitality, Life
Ever	চিরকাল	Always, Eternally, Forever
However	যা হোক	Howsoever, Yet, Albeit
Statement	বিবৃতি	Account, Avowal, Assertion
Think	চিন্তা করা	Ponder, Reflect, Opine
Artificially	কৃত্রিমভাবে	Unnatural, Faked
Produced	উৎপাদিত	Created, Evolved, Revealed
Technical	প্রযুক্তিগত	Technological, Pragmatic
Objects	বস্তু	Motive, Challenge, Intention
Products	উৎপাদন করে	Generate, Extend, Prolong
Which	যেটি	Those, Who, Whom, As
Subjected	বশে আনা, চলছে	Put down, Overcome, Charm,
Natural	প্রাকৃতিক	Original, Consistent
Wear	পরিধান করা	Carry, Endue, Get into
Tear	বিচ্ছিন্ন করা	Rip, Shred, Dust, Sunder
During	সময়	By, Throughout
Leads	নেতৃত্ব	Command, Guidance
Unusable	অব্যবহারযোগ্য	Useless, Unsuitable
Biological	জীব বিজ্ঞান সংক্রান্ত	Organic, Biologic,
Sense	অনুভূতি	Perception, Recognition,
Loss	ক্ষতি	Mislaying, Privation
Function	ক্রিয়া	Character, Capacity, Duty
Organisms	প্রাণীর দেহ	Creature, Limb, Formation
Really	সত্যিই	Veritably, Truly, Indeed
Comparable	তুলনায়োগ্য	Resembling, Similar
Static	স্থির	Stable, Motionless, Still
Constitutes	গঠন	Establish, Convert, Build
Worn Down	জরাজীর্ণ	Caught, Fastened, Planted
Ageing	পক্বতা, সুপরিণতি	Ripeness, Maturity
Case	ঘটনা	Occurrence, Action
Occur	ঘটা	Befall, Happen, Betide
According	অনুযায়ী	Consequent, Obeying
Physical	শারীরিক	Bodily, Carnal, Somatic
Thermodynamics	তাপগতি বিদ্যা	The branch of Physical science
Although	যদিও	Albeit, Even if, Though
Holds	রাখা	Maintain, Inhere, Wear
Inexorable	অনিবার্য	Merciless, Implacable
As long as	যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত না	Since, Wherever

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Ability	ক্ষমতা	Power, Skill, Capability.
Renew	নতুন করা	Recreate, , Restore, Refresh
Actually	প্রকৃতপক্ষে	Verity, Decidedly, Truly
Through	মাধ্যমে	Via, Over, Care of, Per
Continuously	একটানা	Always, Incessantly
Flow	প্রবাহিত হওয়া	Stream, Efflux, Millet
Destruction	ধ্বংস	Demolition, Desolation
Formation	গঠন	Shape, Structure
Thus	এইভাবে	In this way, Thus far
Permanent	স্থায়ী	Stable, Enduring
Equilibrium	সুস্থিতি	Balance, Counter balance
Formed	গঠিত	Made, Built, Evolved
Exchange	বিনিময়	Barter, Commerce, Truck
Substance	পদার্থ	Matter, Material, Pith
Spring	বসন্তকাল	Small pox, Prime, Origin
Maintains	রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ	Keep up, Hold Down, Obey,
Movement	আন্দোলন	Motion, Move
Molecules	অণু	Atom, Mote, Particle
Inevitable	অনিবার্য	Infallible, Certain, Fixed
Particularly	বিশেষত	Chiefly, Distinctly
Possesses	অধিকার করা	Empower, Be worth, Annex
Mechanisms	যন্ত্র বা কলকজা	Tackle, Appointments
Repair	মেরামত, পুনরুদ্ধার	Restore, Retrieve, Mend
Nevertheless	তবু, অথচ	All the same, Even So
Restricted	সীমাবদ্ধ	Qualified, Determinate
Basic	মৌলিক	Primary, Main
Characteristics	চরিত্রগত, গুণগত বা বৈশিষ্ট্য	Natural, Feature
Reason	কারণ	Rationality, Conclude
Recognise	চেনা	Admission, Confess, Know
Nature	প্রকৃতি, স্বভাব	Creation, Affection
Existent	বিদ্যমান	Present, Holding, Staying
Either	দুইয়ের মধ্যে	Each of two, One of two
Adapt	খাপ, খাওয়ানো	Fit, Regulate, Conform
Genetic	উদ্ভব সম্বন্ধীয়	Genetically
Mutations	পরিব্যক্তি, পরিবর্তন	Yariation, Switch
These	এগুলো	Plural from of this
Course	কার্যধারা	Order, Sequence, Line
Individual	স্বতন্ত্র, একক	Personal, Specific, Single
Tested	প্রমানিত	Turned, Practical
Optimal	অনুকূল	Appeasement, Jake
Adaptation	অভিযোজন বা খাপ খাওয়ানো	Adjustment, Conformity
Condition	শর্ত	State, Case, Mood, Proviso
Immortality	অমরত্ব	Divinity, Incorruptible
Would	হবে	Expressing the conditional mood

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Disturb	বিশৃঙ্খলা করা	Derange, Annoy, Molest
Evolution	বিবর্তন বা ক্রমবিকাশ	Organic, Evolution
Striking	আকর্ষণীয়	Impressive, Affecting
Differences	পার্থক্য	Inequality, Disparity
Species	প্রজাতি	Kind, Sort, Manner
Within	মধ্যে	Among, Between, Into
Parameters	স্থিতিমাপ	Sets the condition
Relatively	অপেক্ষাকৃতভাবে	Comparatively
Constant	ধ্রুব, নিয়মিত	Steady, Everlasting
Duration	স্থিতিকাল	Period, Continuance
Although	যদিও	Not But What, While
Attain	অর্জন করা	Reach, Extend, Master
Advanced	অগ্রসর	Ripe, Innovative, Modern
Development	উন্নয়ন	Outgrowth, Fruit, Crop
Nutrition	পুষ্টি	Food, Meat
Upper limit	সর্বোচ্চ সীমা	The largest possible quantity
Remains	অবশিষ্ট অংশ	Remnant, Leftover
Further	অধিকতর	Foster, Boost, Promote
Argument	যুক্তি	Reasoning, Evidence
Against	বিরুদ্ধে	Over, Opposite, Abutting
Wear and Tear	ব্যবহারের ফলে ক্রয়	Decrease in value of an asset
Theory	তত্ত্ব, মতবাদ	Belief, Postulate
Observation	পর্যবেক্ষণ	Study, Remark, Notice
Unicellular	এককোষী	Consisting of a single cell
Mammoth	অতিকায়, বিরাট	Great, Big, Giant, Colossal
Genetically	বংশগতভাবে	In a genetically manner
Determined	নির্ধারিত	Ascertained, Discerned
Logically	যুক্তি সংগত	In a logical manner
Propose	প্রস্তাব করা	Offer, Intend, Design
Existence	অস্তিত্ব	being, Entity, Creature
Internal	আভ্যন্তরীণ	Inner, Interior, Inside
Measures	পরিমাপ	Dimension, Degree, Amount
Process	প্রক্রিয়া	Outgrowth, Summons
Step	ধাপ	Stair, Footmark, Tern, Rate
Fixed	স্থায়ী	Permanent, Stable, Static
Metabolic	বিপাকীয়	A metabolic disorder
Mass	ব্যাপক	Wide, Most
Comparison	তুলনা	Compare, Difference
Inverted	বিপর্যস্ত	Upset, Destroyed
Valid	বৈধ	Undeniable, Vested programme
Systematic	নিয়মানুগ, রীতিবদ্ধ	Methodical, Principled
Behave	আচরণ করা	Treat, Operate, Employ
Frugality	সংযম, অল্পতা	Moderation, Discipline
Energy	শক্তি	Force, Power, Capacity
Particularly	বিশেষত	Specially, chiefly

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Crocodile	কুমির	Caiman, Alligator
Tortoise	কচ্ছপ	Turtle
Parrots	তোতা	A Bird
Prey	শিকার	Victim, Sacrifice, Loot
Often	প্রায়ই	Frequently, Repeatedly
Held	ধরা, গর্ত	Accepted, Occupied, Dead
Chained	শৃঙ্খলিত	Fettered, Systematic,
Able	সক্ষম	Strong, Powerful, Skillful
Experience	অভিজ্ঞতা	Wisdom, Sagacity
Captivity	বন্দিদশা, দাসত্ব	Confinement, Bondage
Hibernation	শীতযাপনতা	The state of Hibernating
Lethargy	তন্দ্রা	Oblivion, Slumber
Bat	বাদুড়	Flying Fox, Brick bat, Thief
Hedgehog	অসামাজিক ব্যক্তি	Who is not social
Longer	দীর্ঘতম	Longest, Full,
Achieve	সক্রিয়	Busy, Engaged, Alert
Consumption	খরচ	Extinction, Decline, Waste
Then	তারপর	Thereafter, Again, So
May	মে, সম্ভবত	Allowed, Permitted
Twice	দ্বিগুন	Double Bond, Duplex
Fed	প্রতিপালিত	Obeded, Fostered
Comrades	সঙ্গী	Mate, Follower, Companion
Distinctly	স্বতন্ত্র	Individually, Separately
Than	থেকে, চেয়ে	In a comparison
Examine	পরীক্ষা করা	Weigh, Ponder, Prove
Rates	হার	Wreath, Value, Cost
Sexes	লিঙ্গ	Gender, Penis, Dick
Establish	স্থাপন করা	Plant, Found, Organize
Roughly	মোটামুটিভাবে	Pretty, Round, At large
Energetically	নিরলসভাবে	Diligently, Industiously
Intensively	নিবিড়ভাবে	In an Intensive manner
Follows	অনুসরণ	Copy, Obey, Succeed, Agree
Above	উপরে	Over, High, On, Upstairs
Sparing	মিতব্যয়ী	Frugal, Economical Tied
Reserves	মজুদ	Consign, Store
Extend	প্রসারিত করা	Stretch, Enlarge, Spread
Extreme	চরম	Ultimate, Absolute, Great
Performances	কৃতিত্ব	Achievement, Execution
Lead	পরিচালনা করা	Conduct, Propulsion, Direct
Optimal	অনুকূল	Appeasement, Good
Cardiovascular	কার্ডিওভাসকুলার	A Disease
Quite	পুরোপুরি	Perfectly, Fully, Accurately
Certainly	অবশ্যই	Surely, Positively, Rather
Prolong	প্রসারিত করা	Develop, Augment, Expand
Relaxation	বিনোদন	Acquittal, Diversion

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Lowers	খাটো করা, নত করা	Frown, Detract, Reduce
Equable	পর্যাপ্ত	Enough, Measured, Much
Sleep	ঘুম	Rest, Lie Down, Roost
General	সাধারণ	Ordinary, Usual, Common,
Equable	পর্যাপ্ত/সুষম	Shapely, Balanced
Personality	ব্যক্তিত্ব	Individual, Figure, Self
Saving	রক্ষা	Protection, Recovery
Programme	কার্যক্রম	Project, Catalogue, Notice
Self	স্বার্থ	Part, Ego, Interest
Observation	পর্যবেক্ষণ	Study, Remark, Attention,
Critical	সংকটপন্ন	Nice, Delicate, Fastidious
Logical	যৌক্তিক	Close, Argumentative
Consistency	দৃঢ়তা	Proportion, Closeness
Aspect	দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি	Perspective, Attitude
Forgotten	বিস্মৃত বা ভুলে যাওয়া	Slighted, Overlooked

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 3, Passage:- 3

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Biological	জীবতাত্ত্বিক	Organic, Elemental
Dying	মরণ	Death, Decease
Beneficial	উপকারী	Profitable, helpful
Ageing	সুপরিনতি বা পক্কতা	Ripeness
Prolonging	দীর্ঘ	Enhance, Augment
Limitations	সীমাবদ্ধতা	Restriction, Boundary
Span	ব্যাপ্তি	Measure, Length
Species	প্রজাতি	Group, Race
Stable	স্থিতিশীল	Steady, Solid, Still
Despite	সত্ত্বেও	Ever With, Regardless of
Consumption	খরচ	Spending, Costs
Fundamental	মৌলিক	Primary, Basic
Objects	বস্তু	Thing, Item
Organisms	প্রাণীর অঙ্গ	Life form, Creature
Repair	মেরামত	Fixing, Restoration
Genetic	উদ্ভব সম্বন্ধীয়	Ancestral, Familiar
Through	মাধ্যম	Via, Using, With the help of
Mutation	পরিব্যক্তি বা পরিবর্তন	Modification, Transformation
Dose	ওষুধের মাত্রা	Gesture, Attitude
Evolution	বিবর্তন বা উন্নতি	Development, Expansion
Tear	বিচ্ছিন্ন করা	Divide, Split
Artificial	কৃত্রিম	Replica, Imitation
Replaced	প্রতিস্থাপিত	Exchanged, Swap
Conserving	সংরক্ষণে	Protect, Defend
Extend	প্রসারিত করা	Increase, Propagate



## READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on reading passage 3 on the following pages.

Questions 27-32

Reading passage 2 has six paragraphs **A-G**.

Choose the correct headings for paragraphs **B-G** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-x**, in boxes **27-32** on your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- i** The biological clock
- ii** Why dying is beneficial
- iii** The ageing process of men and women
- iv** Prolonging your life
- v** Limitations of life span
- vi** Modes of development of different species
- vii** A stable life span despite improvements
- viii** Energy consumption
- ix** Fundamental differences in ageing of objects and organisms
- x** Repair of genetic material

Example	Answer
Paragraph A	<b>V</b>

- 27** Paragraph **B**
- 28** Paragraph **C**
- 29** Paragraph **D**
- 30** Paragraph **E**
- 31** Paragraph **F**
- 32** Paragraph **G**

## HOW DOES THE BIOLOGICAL CLOCK TICK?

**A** Our life span is restricted. Everyone accepts this as 'biologically' obvious. 'Nothing lives for ever!' However, in this statement we think of artificially produced, technical objects, products which are subjected to natural wear and tear during use. This leads to the result that at some time or other the object stops working and is unusable ('death' in the biological sense). But are the wear and tear and loss of function of technical objects and the death of living organisms really similar or comparable?

**B** Our 'dead' products are 'static', closed systems. It is always the basic material which constitutes the object and which, in the natural course of things, is worn down and becomes 'older'. Ageing in this case must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics. Although the same law holds for a living organism, the result of this law is not inexorable in the same way. At least as long as a biological system has the ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing; an organism is an open, dynamic system through which new material continuously flows. Destruction of old material and formation of new material are thus in permanent dynamic equilibrium. The material of which the organism is formed changes continuously. Thus our bodies continuously exchange old substance for new, just like a spring which more or less maintains its form and movement, but in which the water molecules are always different.

**C** Thus ageing and death should not be seen as inevitable, particularly as the organism possesses many mechanisms for repair. It is not, in principle, necessary for a biological system to age and die. Nevertheless, a restricted life span, ageing, and then death are basic characteristics of life. The reason for this is easy to recognise: in nature, the existent organisms either adapt or are regularly replaced by new types. Because of changes in the genetic material (mutations) these have new characteristics and in the course of their individual lives they are tested for optimal or better adaptation to the environmental conditions. Immortality would disturb this system-it needs room for new and better life. This is the basic problem of evolution.

**D** Every organism has a life span which is highly characteristic. There are striking differences in life span between different species, but within one species the parameter is relatively constant. For example, the average duration of human life has hardly changed in thousands of years. Although more and more people attain an advanced age as a result of developments in medical care and better nutrition, the characteristic upper limit for most remains 80 years. A further argument against the simple wear and tear theory is the observation that the time within which organisms age lies between a few days (even a few hours for unicellular organisms) and several thousand years, as with mammoth trees.

**E** If a life span is a genetically determined biological characteristic, it is logically necessary to propose the existence of an internal clock, which in some way measures and controls the ageing process and which finally determines death as the last step in a fixed programme. Like the life span, the metabolic rate has for different organisms a fixed mathematical relationship to the body mass. In comparison to the life span this relationship is 'inverted': the larger the organism the lower its metabolic rate. Again this relationship is valid not only for birds, but also, similarly on average within the systematic unit, for all other organisms (plants, animals, unicellular organisms).

**F** Animals which behave ‘frugally’ with energy become particularly old, for example, crocodiles and tortoises. Parrots and birds of prey are often held chained up. Thus they are not able to ‘experience life’ and so they attain a high life span in captivity. Animals which save energy by hibernation or lethargy (e.g. bats or hedgehogs) live much longer than those which are always active. The metabolic rate of mice can be reduced by a very low consumption of food (hunger diet). They then may live twice as long as their well fed comrades. Women become distinctly (about 10 per cent) older than men. If you examine the metabolic rates of the two sexes you establish that the higher male metabolic rate roughly accounts for the lower male life span. That means that they live life ‘energetically’ - more intensively, but not for as long.

**G** It follows from the above that sparing use of energy reserves should tend to extend life. Extreme high performance sports may lead to optimal cardiovascular performance, but they quite certainly do not prolong life. Relaxation lowers metabolic rate, as does adequate sleep and in general an equable and balanced personality. Each of us can develop his or her own ‘energy saving programme’ with a little self-observation, critical self-control and, above all, logical consistency. Experience will show that to live in this way not only increases the life span but is also very healthy. This final aspect should not be forgotten.

### Questions 33-36

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes **33-36** on your answer sheet.

- Objects age in accordance with principles of **33**..... and of **34** .....
- Through mutations, organisms can **35**..... better to the environment
- **36** ..... would pose a serious problem for the theory of evolution

### Questions 37-40

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes **37-40** on your answer sheet, write

- YES** if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.  
**NO** if the statement contradicts the views of the writer.  
**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

- 37** The wear and tear theory applies to both artificial objects and biological systems.  
**38** In principle, it is possible for a biological system to become older without ageing.  
**39** Within seven years, about 90 percent of a human body is replaced as new.  
**40** Conserving energy may help to extend a human’s life.

### READING PASSAGE 3

#### Question 27-32:

27. ix (para B, line 2-7: “older’. Ageing in this case must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics. Although the same law holds for a living organism, the result of this law is not inexorable in the same way. At least as long as a biological system has the ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রাণীর জীবনে মৌলিক কিছু পার্থক্য রয়েছে বয়সের উপর ভিত্তি করে।

28. ii (para C, line 4-7: Necessary for a biological system to age and die. Nevertheless, a restricted life span, ageing, and then death are basic characteristics of life. The reason for this is easy to

recognise: in nature, the existent organisms either adapt or are regularly replaced by new types”). And in the last line Immortality would disturb this system-it needs room for new and better life. This is the basic problem of evolution.

ব্যাখ্যা: কেন মরনশীলতা বা মৃত্যুর প্রয়োজনীয়তা রয়েছে।

29. vii (para D, First few lines: “Every organism has a life span which is highly characteristic. There are striking differences in life span between different species, but within one species the parameter is relatively constant.

ব্যাখ্যা: আমাদের জীবনে উন্নতি স্বত্বে আয়ুর ক্ষেত্রে স্থিতিশীল।

30. i (para E, first 3 lines: -If a life span is a genetically determined biological characteristic, it is logically necessary to propose the existence of an internal clock, which in some way measures”)

ব্যাখ্যা: মানুষের জীবনের স্থায়িত্ব বা জীবন ঘড়ির কথা বলা হয়েছে।

31. viii (para F, line 5-10: “captivity. Animals which save energy by hibernation or lethargy (e.g. bats or hedgehogs) live much longer than those which are always active.

The metabolic rate of mice can be reduced by a very low consumption of food (hunger diet). They then may live twice as long as their well fed comrades. Women become distinctly (about 10 per cent) older than men”)

ব্যাখ্যা: মানুষের জীবনে শক্তির ব্যয় উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে।

32. iv (para G, first 2 lines: -It follows from the above that sparing use of energy reserves should tend to extend life. Extreme high performance sports”)

ব্যাখ্যা: কিভাবে জীবনে দীর্ঘজীবী হয়ে থাকে।

#### Question 33-36:

33. physical chemistry

34. thermodynamics(para B, line 4-5: “ Ageing in this case must occur according to the laws of **physical chemistry** and of **thermodynamics**. Although the ”)

35. adapt (para C, line 6-8: — Because of changes in the genetic material (mutations) these have new characteristics and in the course of their individual lives they are tested for optimal or **better adaptation** to the environmental conditions”)

However, here can is model verb, so main verb adapt.

36. Immortality (para C, last 3 lines: “ conditions. Immortality would disturb this system it needs room for new and better life. This is the basic problem of evolution ”)

Question 37-40:

37. NO (para A, line 3-4) which are subjected to natural wear and tear during use. This leads to the result that at some time or other the object stops working and is unusable.

ব্যাখ্যা: Artificial পদ্ধতিতে The wear and tear theory কাজ করে না।

38. YES (para B, line 6-7: — At least as long as a biological system has the ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Biological পদ্ধতির মাধ্যমে বয়স্ক হওয়া সম্ভব উপযুক্ত বয়স ছাড়া।

39. NOT GIVEN

ব্যাখ্যা: এই বিষয়ে কোন কিছু উল্লেখ নেই।

40. YES (para G, first 2 lines: “It follows from the above that sparing use of energy reserves should tend to extend life. Extreme high performance sports”)

ব্যাখ্যা: শক্তি সঞ্চয় এর মাধ্যমে মানুষ দীর্ঘায়ু লাভ করতে পারে।

**Test 4 – Passage 1**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Rising	উদীয়মান, উঠতি	Flourishing, Orient
Sum	সমষ্টি, অংক	Group, Amount, Count
Significantly	উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে	Important way as to be worthy
Terms	শর্তাবলী	Period, Time, Word
Average	গড়	Mean, Build, Fort
Attainment	প্রাপ্তি, অর্জিতগুণ	Acquirement, Achievement
Comparisons	তুলনা	Compare, Balance
Established	প্রতিষ্ঠিত	Introduced, Founded
Scores	হিসাব	Calculation, Account, Tale
Spent	অতিবাহিত করা	Past, Over past, Exhausted
Similar	অনুরূপ	Like, Same, Analogous
Consistent	সঙ্গত, উপযুক্ত	Compatible, Balanced
Achieved	অর্জন	Earn, Gain, Get
Grade	শ্রেণি	Class, Group, Range
Sector	বিভাগ	Section, Division
Followed	অনুসরণ করা, বরাবর	Imitated, Repeated
Formal	নিয়মমাফিক	Ceremonial, Gala, Ritual
Mutual	পারস্পরিক	Reciprocal, of a felling
Bowing	নমস্কার করা বা নোয়া	Bow, Salute, Incline
Concentrate	মনোযোগ	Condense, Coagulate
Whole	সমগ্র, সম্পূর্ণ	Full, All, Entire, Complete
Usually	সাধারণত, প্রচলিতভাবে	Generally, Commonly
Unstreamed	কমগুরুত্ব দেয়া	Debase
Stay	থাকা, অবস্থান করা	Remain, Be, Stand
Throughout	সর্বত্র, সম্পূর্ণ রূপে	Omni, Unique, Totally,
Considerable	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Important, Great
Loyalty	আনুগত্য	Attachment, Faith
Theory	তত্ত্ব	Principle, Ethos, Doctrine
Practice	অনুশীলন	Exercise, Drill, Culture
Particular	বিশেষ, নির্দিষ্ট	Special, Individual
Remarkably	অসাধারণ	Unusual, Extraordinary
Quiet	শান্ত, কোলাহলশূন্যতা	Calm, Cool, Peaceful
Demonstrated	প্রদর্শিত, প্রমাণ দেওয়া	Shown, Displayed
Authority	কর্তৃত্ব	Rebel, Domination
Concept	ধারণা	Notion, Idea, Thought,
Compulsory	বাধ্যতামূলক	Necessary, Bound
Presumably	সম্ভবত	Used to convey
Inexpensive	সস্তা	Cheap, Common, Accessible
Produce	উৎপাদন করা	Generate, Spawn, Raise
Logically	যৌক্তিক	to argue logically
Keen	উৎসাহী	Harsh, Hot, Sharp
Accessible	প্রবেশযোগ্য	Approachable, Come-at-able
Brought	আনীত	Arrived, Haines

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Approving	অনুমোদন	Prove, Evidence
Decides	সিদ্ধান্ত	Fix, Appoint, Discern
Centralised	কেন্দ্রীভূত	Under a single authority
Pattern	নমুনা	Sample, Example, Form
Then	তারপর	Thereafter, After that,
Comment	মন্তব্য	Remark, Note, Say
Elaborate	সম্প্রসারিত	Extended, Expanded
Necessary	প্রয়োজনীয়	Essential, Obligate
Mark	ছাপ, দাগ দেওয়া	Impress, Cachet, Print
Principle	অধ্যক্ষ, প্রধান	Main, Prime, Key
Enables	সম্ভব	Qualify, Be Worth
See	দেখা	View, Take a look, Look
Made	তৈরী বা গঠিত	Formed, Built, Shaped
These	এইগুলো	This, it, These
Avoided	এড়িয়ে চলা	Concealed, Staved off
Minds	মন, চিন্তা	Mind, Heart, Attention
Ignorance	অজ্ঞতা	Stupidly, Foolishness
Prepared	প্রস্তুত	Ready, Made, Ripe
Discussed	আলোচনা	Observed, Investigated
Explains	ব্যাখ্যা	Interpret, Illustrate
Topic	বিষয়	Thing, Theme, Affair
Repetition	পুনরাবৃত্তি	Repeat, Return
Demonstrated	প্রকাশিত	Shown, Displayed
Set	স্তর	Swarm, Crowd, Flock,
Individually	স্বতন্ত্রভাবে, এককভাবে	Apiece, One after another
Rarely	কদাচিৎ	Seldom, At any time, Ever
Supplementary	সম্পূরক	Expletive, Subsidiary,
Worksheets	কার্যপত্রক	A paper listing questions
Distributed	বন্টিত	give shares of
Impression	ছাপ, প্রভাব	Impress, Mark, Print,
Logical	যৌক্তিক	Rational, Sound, Fair
Comprehensive	ব্যাপক, বিস্তৃত	Wide, Extensive, Mass
Coverage	ঢাকনা বা পরিধি	Cover, Blinker, Lee
Combined	সংযুক্ত	Attached, Connected
Relative	আপেক্ষিক, অনুরূপ	Correlative, Comparative
Homogeneity	সমসত্ত্বতা	State of being homogeneous
Renders	পারিশ্রমিক, উপস্থাপনা	Fee, Payment, Pay
Circulate	ছক, প্রচার	Set about, Bruit
Coping	প্রাচীরশীর্ষস্থ ঢাল, নকল	A Joint or Structure
Remarkable	অসাধারণ	Uncommon, Exceptional
Throughout	সর্বত্র	Totally, Omni, Unique
Individual	স্বতন্ত্র	Separate, Isolate, Sunder
Observed	নিরীক্ষিত	As ditch, Seen, Executed
Strugglers	লড়াই	Conflict, Fight
Assisted	সহায়তা	Help, Support, Aid, With

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Quietly	শান্তভাবে	Calmly, Ad lib,
Seek	খোঁজা	Beg, Pray, Ask, Petition
Fostered	প্রতিপালিত	Fed, Obeyed, Brought up
Anyway	যেকোনভাবে	Anyhow, Any ways
Progresses	অগ্রগতি	Pass, Go Along, Get along
Scarcely	সবেমাত্র বা মোটেই না	Barely, Just,
Seems	মনে হয়	Feel, Think
Adequate	পর্যাপ্ত, যথেষ্ট	Enough, Sufficient
Enable	সক্ষম করা	Be worth, Qualify
Attitude	মনোভাব	Sentiment,
Along	বরাবর	By, Including, Towards
Enough	যথেষ্ট	Sufficient, Suitable
Kept	রাখা	Bred, Reared, Tamed
Closely	কাছাকাছি	Nearly, Flush, Tightly
Informed	অবগত	Aware, Sensible, Gnostic
Encouraging	উদ্দীপক	Inspiring, Incentive
Contributing	অবদান	Avail, Profit, Set
Clearly	পরিষ্কারভাবে	Clean, Neatly, Fair
Valued	মূল্যবান	Costly, Worthy
Emphasis	জোর	Feature, Property
Focus	কেন্দ্রবিন্দু	Navel, Hub, Concentration
Accuracy	সঠিকতা	Exactitude, Validity
Supportive	সমর্থন	Providing, Encouragement
Oneself	নিজের	Self, Individually
Standard	মান	Value, Grade, Honor
Repetitively	বারেবারে	In a repetitive manner
Boring	বিরক্তিকর	Annoying, Nagging
Facts	তথ্য	Information, Knowledge
Quoted	উদ্ধৃত	Lifted, Recovered
Unjustified	অহেতুক	Causeless, Unaccountable
Inspirational	অনুপ্রেরনীয়	Providing or showing creative



প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 4, Passage:- 1

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Influence	প্রভাব	Impact, Power
Compulsory	বাধ্যতামূলক	Necessary, Bound
Findings	আবিষ্কার/তথ্য	discovery, inversion
Achievement	অর্জন	winning, acquirement
Typical	প্রতীকস্বরূপ বা বিশেষ	Replica, Reproduction
Format	বিন্যাস	Distribution, Ordering
Comparative	তুলনামূলক	Relative, Correlative
Expenditure	ব্যয়	Cost, Fee
Background	পারিপার্শ্বিক অবস্থা	Atmosphere, Environment
Correction	সংশোধন	Regime, Rule
Amongst	মধ্যে	In, Within
Counterparts	প্রতিলিপি	Copy, duplicate
Spent	অতিবাহিত বা ব্যয়	Past, Over Past
Reflects	প্রতিফলিত	Mirror, gleam
Attainment	সাফল্য	Gaining, Success
Spacious	প্রশস্ত	Wide, Broad
Organized	সংগঠিত	Embodied, Erected
Adapted	গৃহীত বা খাপ খাওয়ানো	Accepted, Received
Introduced	পরিচয় করিয়ে দেওয়া	Submitted, Put
Entirely	সম্পূর্ণরূপে	Completely, Fully
Explained	ব্যাখ্যা	Statement, Narrated
Appropriate	যথাযথ	Eligible, Applicable
Supplementary	সম্পূরক বা পরিপূরক	Proper, Subsidiary
Encouraged	উৎসাহিত	Inspired
Force	জোর	Zing, Nipping
Effort	প্রচেষ্টা	Try, Attempt

## Reading passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13**, which are based on reading passage 1 on the following pages.

Questions **1-5**

Reading passage 1 has six sections **A-F**.

Choose the correct headings for sections **B-F** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-ix**, in boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- i** The influence of Monbusho
- ii** Helping less successful students
- iii** The success of compulsory education
- iv** Research findings concerning achievements in maths
- v** The typical format of a maths lesson
- vi** Comparative expenditure on maths education
- vii** Background to middle-years education in Japan
- viii** The key to Japanese successes in maths education
- ix** The role of homework correction

Example Section <b>A</b>	Answer <b>iv</b>
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- 1** Section **B**
- 2** Section **C**
- 3** Section **D**
- 4** Section **E**
- 5** Section **F**

# LAND OF THE RISING SUN

**A** Japan has a significantly better record in terms of average mathematical attainment than England and Wales. Large sample international comparisons of pupils' attainments since the 1960s have established that not only did Japanese pupils at age 13 have better scores of average attainment, but there was also a larger proportion of 'low' attainers in England, where, incidentally, the variation in attainment scores was much greater. The percentage of Gross National Product spent on education is reasonably similar in the two countries, so how is this higher and more consistent attainment in maths achieved?

**B** Lower secondary schools in Japan cover three school years, from the seventh grade (age 13) to the ninth grade (age 15). Virtually all pupils at this stage attend state schools: only 3 per cent are in the private sector. Schools are usually modern in design, set well back from the road and spacious inside. Classrooms are large and pupils sit at single desks in rows. Lessons last for a standardised 50 minutes and are always followed by a 10-minute break, which gives the pupils a chance to let off steam. Teachers begin with a formal address and mutual bowing, and then concentrate on whole-class teaching.

Classes are large—usually about 40—and are unstreamed. Pupils stay in the same class for all lessons throughout the school and develop considerable class identity and loyalty. Pupils attend the school in their own neighborhood, which in theory removes ranking by school. In practice in Tokyo, because of the relative concentration of schools, there is some competition to get into the 'better' school in a particular area.

**C** Traditional ways of teaching form the basis of the lesson and the remarkably quiet classes take their own notes of the points made and the examples demonstrated. Everyone has their own copy of the textbook supplied by the central education authority, Monbusho, as part of the concept of free compulsory education up to the age of 15. These textbooks are, on the whole, small, presumably inexpensive to produce, but well set out and logically developed. (One teacher was particularly keen to introduce colour and pictures into maths textbooks: he felt this would make them more accessible to pupils brought up in a cartoon culture.) Besides approving textbooks, Monbusho also decides the highly centralised national curriculum and how it is to be delivered.

**D** Lessons all follow the same pattern. At the beginning, the pupils put solutions to the homework on the board, then the teachers comment, correct or elaborate as necessary. Pupils mark their own homework: this is an important principle in Japanese schooling as it enables pupils to see where and why they made a mistake, so that these can be avoided in future. No one minds mistakes or ignorance as long as you are prepared to learn from them. After the homework has been discussed, the teacher explains the topic of the lesson, slowly and with a lot of repetition and elaboration. Examples are demonstrated on the board; questions from the textbook are worked through first with the class, and then the class is set questions from the textbook to do individually. Only rarely are supplementary worksheets distributed in a maths class. The impression is that the logical nature of the textbooks and their comprehensive coverage of different types of examples, combined with the relative homogeneity of the class, render work sheets unnecessary. At this point, the teacher would circulate and make sure that all the pupils were coping well.

**E** It is remarkable that large, mixed-ability classes could be kept together for maths throughout all their compulsory schooling from 6 to 15. Teachers say that they give individual help at the end of a lesson or after school, setting extra work if necessary. In observed lessons, any strugglers would be assisted by the teacher or quietly seek help from their neighbor. Carefully fostered class identity makes pupils keen to help each other-anyway, it is in their interests since the class progresses together.

This scarcely seems adequate help to enable slow learners to keep up. However, the Japanese attitude towards education runs along the lines of "if you work hard enough, you can do almost anything". Parents are kept closely informed of their children's progress and will play a part in helping their children to keep up with class, sending them to 'Juku' (private evening tuition) if extra help is needed and encouraging them to work harder. It seems to work, at least for 95 per cent of the school population.

**F** So what are the major contributing factors in the success of maths teaching? Clearly, attitudes are important. Education is valued greatly in Japanese culture; maths is recognised as an important compulsory subject throughout schooling; and the emphasis is on hard work coupled with a focus on accuracy. Other relevant points relate to the supportive attitude of a class towards slower pupils, the lack of competition within a class, and the positive emphasis on learning for oneself and improving one's own standard. And the view of repetitively boring lessons and learning the facts by heart, which is sometimes quoted in relation to Japanese classes, may be unfair and unjustified. No poor maths lessons were observed. They were mainly good and one or two were inspirational.

### Questions 6-9

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes **6-9** on your answer sheet, write

<b>YES</b>	if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
<b>NO</b>	if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

**6** There is a wider range of achievement amongst English pupils studying maths than amongst their Japanese counterparts.

**7** The percentage of Gross National Product spent on education generally reflects the level of attainment in mathematics.

**8** Private schools in Japan are more modern and spacious than state-run lower secondary schools.

**9** Teachers mark homework in Japanese schools.

### Questions 10-13

Choose the correct letter **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.

- 10** Maths textbook in Japanese schools are
- A.** cheap for pupils to buy.
  - B.** well organised and adapted to the needs of the pupils.
  - C.** written to be used in conjunction with TV programmes.
  - D.** not very popular with many Japanese teachers.
- 11** When a new maths topic is introduced
- A.** students answer questions on the board
  - B.** students rely entirely on the textbook.
  - C.** it is carefully and patiently explained to the students.
  - D.** it is usual for students to use extra worksheets.
- 12** How do schools deal with students who experience difficulties?
- A.** They are given appropriate supplementary tuition.
  - B.** They are encouraged to copy from other pupils.
  - C.** They are forced to explain their slow progress.
  - D.** They are placed in a mixed-ability class.
- 13** Why do Japanese students tend to achieve relatively high rates of success in maths?
- A.** It is compulsory subject in Japan.
  - B.** They are used to working without help from others.
  - C.** Much effort is made and correct answers are emphasised.
  - D.** There is a strong emphasis on repetitive learning.

## **TEST 4 – READING PASSAGE - 1**

### Question 1-5:

1. vii (para B, line 2-6: “from the seventh grade (age 13) to the ninth grade (age 15). Virtually all pupils at this stage attend state schools: only 3 per cent are in the private sector. Schools are usually modern in design, set well back from the road and spacious inside. Classrooms are large and pupils sit at single desks in rows”)

ব্যাখ্যা: অর্থাৎ মাধ্যমিক ক্ষেত্রে কোন ধরনের Education system Follow করা হয় জাপানে।

2. i (para C, line 5-8: “education authority, Monbusho, as part of the concept of free compulsory education up to the age of 15. These textbooks are, on the whole, small, presumably inexpensive to produce, but well set out and logically developed”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Monbusho শিক্ষা পদ্ধতির প্রভাব।

3. v (para D, Lines 11-12: “Only rarely are supplementary worksheets distributed in a math class. This means supplementary worksheets are rarely distributed in maths class only and this makes the maths class format typical.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: গণিতের কঠিন ক্লাস গুলো কি ভাবে করানো হয়।

4. ii (para E, line 3-9: “schooling from 6 to 15. Teachers say that they give individual help at the end of a lesson or after school, setting extra work if necessary. In observed lessons, any strugglers would be assisted by the teacher or quietly seek help from their neighbour. Carefully fostered class identity makes pupils keen to help each other — anyway, it is in their interests since the class progresses together.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: যারা দুর্বল তাদের কিভাবে সাহায্য করা হয়।

5. viii (para F, line 4-6: “an important compulsory subject throughout schooling; and the emphasis is on hard work coupled with a focus on accuracy”)

ব্যাখ্যা: গণিতের সাফল্যের ক্ষেত্রে বিভিন্ন কারণ সমূহ।

Question 6-9:

6. YES (para A, line 4-7: “the 1960s have established that not only did Japanese pupils at age 13 have better scores of average attainment, but there was also a larger proportion of „low“ attainers in England, where, incidentally, the variation in attainment scores was much greater”)

ব্যাখ্যা: ইংল্যান্ড এর চেয়ে জাপানের ছাত্রদের ভালো রেকর্ড রয়েছে গণিতে।

7. NO (para A, line 8-11: “much greater. The percentage of Gross National Product spent on education is reasonably similar in the two countries, so how is this higher and more consistent attainment in maths achieved?”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Gross national product এর উপর ভিত্তি করে গণিতের উন্নতি হয়নি বা প্রভাব পড়েনি।

8. NOT GIVEN

ব্যাখ্যা: জাপানের Private school গুলি অনেক বেশি আধুনিক এই বিষয়ে কোন কিছু আলোচনা হয়নি।

9. NO (para D, line 3-4: “teachers comment, correct or elaborate as necessary. Pupils mark their own homework: this is an important principle”)

ব্যাখ্যা: ছাত্ররা নিজের পড়াগুলো Mark করে থাকেন শিক্ষকরা করেন না।

Question 10-13:

10. B (para C, line 6-8: “free compulsory education up to the age of 15. These textbooks are, on the whole, small, presumably inexpensive to produce, but well set out and logically developed”)

ব্যাখ্যা: গণিত বইটি ছাত্রদের জন্য উপযুক্ত এবং যাতে খাপ খাওয়ানো যায় সেই ভাবে তৈরী করা হয়েছে।

11. C (para D, line 9-11: “After the homework has been discussed, the teacher explains the topic of the lesson, slowly and with a lot of repetition and elaboration”)

ব্যাখ্যা: খুব যত্ন সহকারে নতুন topic গুলো পাঠদান করানো হয়।

12. A (para E, line 13-16: “almost anything”. Parents are kept closely informed of their children's progress and will play a part in helping their children to keep up with class, sending them to 'Juku" (private evening tuition) if extra help is needed and encouraging them to work harder”)

ব্যাখ্যা: যখন কোন ছাত্র কোন সমস্যায় পড়ে তখন তাদের Supplementary extra tuition করানো হয়।

13. C (para F, line 4-6: “an important compulsory subject throughout schooling; and the emphasis is on hard work coupled with a focus on accuracy”)

ব্যাখ্যা: জাপানে গণিত শিক্ষাকে খুব গুরুত্ব সহকারে দেখা হয়।

Test 4 – Passage 2		
Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Biological	জীববিজ্ঞান সংক্রান্ত	Biologic, Organic
Control	নিয়ন্ত্রণ	Limitation, Steerage
Pests	কীট	Murrain, Pestilence
Reckless	উদাম বা বেপরোয়া	Impetuous, Wayward
Synthetic	কৃত্রিম	Artificial, False
Chemicals	রাসায়নিক	Viscose
Pose	অঙ্গভঙ্গি	Gesture, Spasm
Threat	হুমকি	Intimidation, Rebuff
Counter	সংখ্যায়ক	Calculator, Board,
Productive	ফলদায়ক	Profitable, Skillful
Apart From	বাদে	Afterward, Outside
Engender	প্রসব করা বা বংশ বৃদ্ধি	Procreate, Originate
Widespread	ব্যাপক	Wide, Extensive
Ecological	পরিবেশগত	Relating to living organisms
Disorders	ব্যাধি	Clutter, Mess
Pesticides	কীটনাশক	Used for destroying insects
Contributed	অবদান	Exploit, Achievement
Emergence	উত্থান বা উৎপত্তি	Rise, Elevation
Breed	বংশবৃদ্ধি করা	Child, Clan
Resistant	প্রতিরোধী	Reverberating, Exclusive
Lethal	মারাত্মক	Deadly, Mortal
Superbugs	সুপারবাগ	A strain of bacteria
According	অনুযায়ী	Following, Consequent
Species	প্রজাতি	Kind, Sort
Developed	উন্নত	Blooming, Raised
Wide	ব্যাপক	Expansion, Purview
Range	পরিসর বা শ্রেণি	Extent, Compass
Potent	শক্তিশালী	Powerful, Valid
Disease	রোগ	Grief, Illness
Spreading	ব্যাপ্তিশীল	Overthrowing, Fall
Become	হয়ে উঠা	Turn, Run to
Immune	অনাক্রম্য	Unassailable
Variety	বৈচিত্র্য	Difference, Diversity
Insecticides	কীটনাশক বস্তু	A substance used for killing
Glaring	জ্বলন্ত বা চমকদার	Blazing, Aglow
Application	আবেদন	Appeal, Petition
Destroying	বিনাশকারী	Killing, Ruining
Harmful	ক্ষতিকর	Losing, Pernicious
Wipe out	বিনাশ করা	Ruin, Downfall
Non-Targeted	লক্ষ্যহীন	Unfocused
Organisms	জীব	Creature, Existence
Keep	রাখা	Sustenance, Provender
Growth	বৃদ্ধি	Increase, Progress
Check	সতর্ক করা	Control, Delivery Note
Agroecologists	কৃষি বাজুবিদ	Who studied about agro



Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Tremendous	অসাধারণ	Extraordinary, Remarkable
Potential	কার্যকরী	Possibility, Probability
Genetic	বংশজুত	Hereditary, Lineal
Diversity	বৈচিত্র	Variety, Plurality
Withstand	প্রতিরোধ করা	Rebel, Antagonize
Bear	ভালুক	Bee eater, Constellation
Offspring	সন্তান বা বংশধর	Child, Progeny
Havoc	ব্যাপক ধ্বংস	Demotion, Desolation
Bring	আনা	Fetch, Contract
Illustrated	সচিত্র	Pectoral
Happened	ঘটা	Come about by chance
Booking	সংরক্ষিত	Dawn, Undergo
Glory	গৌরব	Fame, Pride
Based	নির্ভর করে	Founded, Emerged
Intensive	প্রচণ্ড	Acute, Bitter
Avidly	লোভার্তভাবে	Greedily
Measure	পরিমাপ	Pardon, Metering
Boost	সাহায্য	Help, Favor
Yield	হার মানা	Surrender, Go down
Sudden	আকস্মিক	Abrupt, Snappy
Proliferation	বিস্তার	Spread, Expansion
Alarming	ভীতিকর	Fearful, Minatory
Turn	পালা	Bent, Bout
Out Break	প্রাদুর্ভাব	Prevalence, Appearance
Necessitating	অপরিহার্য করা	Necessitate, Make
Such	এমন	Like, Similar
Extent	ব্যাপ্তি	Range, Spread
Outlay	ব্যয়	Expense, Consumption
Frequently	ঘনঘন	Hourly, Reputedly
Reached	পৌঁছেছে	Proximity, Stretch
Pushed	ধাক্কা	Jog, Knock
Invasion	আক্রমন	Attack, Raid
Genetically	বংশগত	Hereditary, Lineal
Insect	পোকা	Worm, Moth
Remain	থাকা	Stay, Reside
Inadequately	অপর্যাপ্তরূপে	Insufficiency, Superfluous
Properties	বৈশিষ্ট্য	Feature, Landmark
Cause	কারণ	Reason, Sake
Mutation	পরিবর্তন	Change, Exchange
Adverse	প্রতিকূল	Hostile, Contrary
Environment	পরিবেশ	Ambit, Ambience
Agencies	সংস্থা	Authority, Domination
Escalating	বেড়ে উঠা	Growth, Progress
Perils	বিপদ	Venture, Hazard
Indiscriminate	বাছ বিচারহীন	Unjust, Blind

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Effective	কার্যকর	Useful, Operative
Strategy	কৌশল	Trick, Art
Selective	নির্বাচক	Elective, Voting
Enemies	শত্রু	Foe, Opponent
Gaining	অর্জন করা	Growth, Being
Through	দ্বারা	By, Via, With
Yet	এখনো	Still, Even
Potential	সম্ভাব্য	Possibility, Expectation
In Contrast	বৈষম্য প্রদর্শন বা বিপরীত	Contradict
Provider	সরবরাহকারী বা দেওয়া	Supplier
Relatively	অপেক্ষাকৃত বা তুলনামূলক	Comparison
Perpetual	চিরস্থায়ী	Immortal, Eternal
Detrimental	ক্ষতিকর	Harmful, bad
Safe	নিরাপদ	Secure, Immune
Polluting	দূষণ	Infection, Taint
Dispersing	অদৃশ্য করা বা ভঙ্গ করা	Diffuse, Emit, Shed
Field	ক্ষেত্র	Ground, Area
Engaged	জড়িত	Related, Attached
Predators	শিকারি	Hunting, Victim
Parasites	পরজীবি	Flattered, Adulator
Server	সার্ভার	Distribute, Worship
Export	রপ্তানি	Another Country For Sale
Import	আমদানি	Onrush, Gathering
Agents	দালালগণ	Orange, Spying
Seed	বীজ	Pip, Corn, Germ
Feeding	প্রতিপালন	Meal, Eating
Weevil	পোকা	Many are Pests
Obnoxious	আপত্তিকর	Objectionable, Shocking
Parthenium	উদ্ভিদ	An invoice plant
Weed	আগাছা	tears, Darnel
Exert	শক্তি প্রয়োগ করা	Assert, Show
Devious	আকাবাঁকা	Zigzag, Sinuous
Influence	প্রভাব	Impact, Power
Similarly	একইভাবে	Without Change
Based	নির্ভর করা	Founded, Riser
Eradication	উচ্ছেদ	Ouster, Ravage
Hyacinth	নীল ফুল বা কচুরিপানা	Flowers such as Tulips
Nuisance	উপদ্রব	Raid, Mishap
Pair	জোড়া	Marriage, Couple
Adult	প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক	Major, Grown up
Bugs	ছারপোকা	Poker, Bugaboo
Destroy	ধ্বংস করা	Ravage, Finish
Technique	প্রযুক্তি	Use, Craftsmanship
Dispense	প্রয়োগ করা	Prescribe, Enact
Notorious	কুখ্যাত	Infamous, Shady

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangla meaning</b>	<b>Synonymies or definition</b>
Defoliant	পত্রশূন্য	Remove leaves
Pressed	চাপা	Squeezed, Narrow
Grover	বন বা ড্রাগন	Garden, Paul
Hespid	শক্ত লোমযুক্ত	Covered With Stuff hair
Indigenous	দেশীয়	Internal, Homespun
Rhodes	রোডস	A Greek Island
Devouring	গ্রাস	Eater, Gulf
Forage	ঘাস	Grass, Pasture
Neochetina	নিকটিনা	An Ingredients
Bruci	পোড়া	Agricultural Pest
Beetle	পোকা	Dor fly, Ladybug
Canal	খাল	Pit, Fosse
Clutches	নিষ্কৃততা	Grip, Trap
Infested	ভরা বা বিরক্ত করা	Molest, Peruse

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 4, Passage:- 2

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Contributed	সাহায্য করা, অবদান	Avail, Set
Ecologies	বাস্তুবিদ্যা, বাস্তু সংস্থান	The branch of biology
Imbalance	ভারসাম্যহীন	Odds, Disagreement
Prevention	প্রতিরোধ	Closing, Stopping
Disasters	দুর্যোগ, ধ্বংস	Inversion, Accident
Farmed	চাষ করা	Cultivate, Grow
Counted	সংখ্যা	Numbered, Calculator
Responding	সাড়া দেওয়া	Say smoothing in reply
Controlled	নিয়ন্ত্রিত	Strict, Ruled
Thought	চিন্তা	Via, through
Spread	বিস্তার	Expansion, Wide
Intensive	তীব্র	Extreme Furious
Campaign	প্রচারণা	Adventure, War
Appearance	উপস্থিতি	Presence, Form
Ensure	নিশ্চিত করা	Confirm, Assure
Harvested	চাষ	Gather as a harvest
Wiping	পরিষ্কার করা	Swab, Rub out
Meant	অভিপ্রেত, বুঝায়	Desired, Aimed
Immunity	সংক্রমনমুক্ত, নিরাপত্তা	Release, Discharge
Entails	ফলস্বরূপ ঘটা	A situation that entails, Considerable risk
Genetic	জন্ম, সম্বন্ধীয়	Contain the same genetic information
Circumstance	পরিস্থিতি	Situation, Area
Blighted	ক্ষয় করা, বাধা দেওয়া	Disappointed, Discourage
Plagues	সংক্রামক, প্লেগ	Calamity, Provoke

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

# Biological control of pests

The continuous and reckless use of synthetic chemicals for the control of pests which pose a threat to agricultural crops and human health is proving to be counter-productive. Apart from engendering widespread ecological disorders, pesticides have contributed to the emergence of a new breed of chemical-resistant, highly lethal superbugs.

According to a recent study by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), more than 300 species of agricultural pests have developed resistance to a wide range of potent chemicals. Not to be left behind are the disease-spreading pests, about 100 species of which have become immune to a variety of insecticides now in use.

One glaring disadvantage of pesticides' application is that, while destroying harmful pests, they also wipe out many useful non-targeted organisms, which keep the growth of the pest population in check. This results in what agro ecologists call the 'treadmill syndrome'. Because of their tremendous breeding potential and genetic diversity, many pests are known to withstand synthetic chemicals and bear offspring with a built-in resistance to pesticides.

The havoc that the 'treadmill syndrome' can bring about is well illustrated by what happened to cotton farmers in Central America. In the early 1940s, basking in the glory of chemical based intensive agriculture, the farmers avidly took to pesticides as a sure measure to boost crop yield. The insecticide was applied eight times a year in the mid-1940s, rising to 28 in a season in the mid-1950s, following the sudden proliferation of three new varieties of chemical resistant pests.

By the mid-1960s, the situation took an alarming turn with the outbreak of four more new pests, necessitating pesticide spraying to such an extent that 50% of the financial outlay on cotton production was accounted for by pesticides. In the early 1970s, the spraying frequently reached 70 times a season as the farmers were pushed to the wall by the invasion of genetically stronger insect species.

Most of the pesticides in the market today remain inadequately tested for properties that cause cancer and mutations as well as for other adverse effects on health, says a study by United States environmental agencies. The United States National Resource Defense Council has found that DDT was the most popular of a long list of dangerous chemicals in use.

In the face of the escalating perils from indiscriminate applications of pesticides, a more effective and ecologically sound strategy of biological control, involving the selective use of natural enemies of the pest population, is fast gaining popularity - though, as yet, it is a new field with limited potential. The advantage of biological control in contrast to other methods is that it provides a relatively low-cost, perpetual control system with a minimum of detrimental side-effects. When handled by experts, bio-control is safe, non-polluting and self-dispersing.

The Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (CIBC) in Bangalore, with its global network of research laboratories and field stations, is one of the most active, non-commercial research agencies engaged in pest control by setting natural predators against parasites. CIBC also serves as a clearing-house for the export and import of biological agents for pest control world-wide.

CIBC successfully used a seed-feeding weevil, native to Mexico, to control the obnoxious parthenium weed, known to exert devious influence on agriculture and human health in both India and Australia. Similarly the Hyderabad-based Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), supported by CIBC, is now trying out an Argentinian weevil for the eradication of water hyacinth, another dangerous weed, which has become a nuisance in many parts of the world. According to Mrs. Kaiser Jamil of RRL, "The Argentinian weevil does not attack any other plant and a pair of adult bugs could destroy the weed in 4-5 days.' CIBC is also perfecting the technique for breeding parasites that prey on 'disapene scale' insects-notorious defoliant of fruit trees in the US and India.

How effectively biological control can be pressed into service is proved by the following examples. In the late 1960s, when Sri Lanka's flourishing coconut groves were plagued by leaf-mining hispides, a larval parasite imported from Singapore brought the pest under control. A natural predator indigenous to India, *Neodumetia sangawani*, was found useful in controlling the Rhodes grass-scale insect that was devouring forage grass in many parts of the US. By using *Neochetinabrucci*, a beetle native to Brazil, scientists at Kerala Agricultural University freed a 12-kilometre-long canal from the clutches of the weed *Salvinia molesta*, popularly called 'African Payal' in Kerala. About 30,000 hectares of rice fields in Kerala are infested by this weed.

### Questions 14-17

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**

Write the correct letter in the boxes **14-17** on your answer sheet.

- 14** The use of pesticides has contributed to
- A.** a change in the way ecologies are classified by agroecologists.
  - B.** an imbalance in many ecologies around the world.
  - C.** the prevention of ecological disasters in some parts of the world.
  - D.** an increase in the range of ecologies which can be usefully farmed.
- 15** The Food and Agriculture Organization has counted more than 300 agricultural pests which
- A.** are no longer responding to most pesticides in use.
  - B.** can be easily controlled through the use of pesticides.
  - C.** continue to spread disease in a wide range of corps.
  - D.** may be used as part of bio-control's replacement of pesticides.

- 16 Cotton farmers in Central America began to use pesticides
- A. because of an intensive government advertising campaign.
  - B. in response to the appearance of new varieties of pest.
  - C. as a result changes in the seasons and the climate.
  - D. to ensure more cotton was harvested from each crop.
- 17 By the mid-1960s, cotton farmers in Central America found that pesticides
- A. were wiping out 50% of the pests plaguing the crops.
  - B. were destroying 50% of the crops they were meant to protect.
  - C. were causing a 50 % increase in the number of new pests reported.
  - D. Were costing 50% of the total amount they spent on their crops.

### Questions 18-21

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in **Reading Passage 2**?

In boxes **18-21** on your answer sheet, write

<b>YES</b>	if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
<b>NO</b>	if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

- 18 Disease-spreading pests respond more quickly to pesticides than agricultural Pests do.
- 19 A number of pests are now born with an innate immunity to some pesticides.
- 20 Biological control entails using synthetic chemicals to try and change the genetic make-up of the pests' offspring.
- 21 Bio-control is free from danger under certain circumstances.

### Questions 22-26

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-I**, below.  
Write the correct letter, **A-I**, in boxes **22-26** on your answer sheet.

- 22 Dispenser scale insects feed on
- 23 *Neodumetia sangawani* ate
- 24 Leaf-mining hispides blighted
- 25 An Argentinian weevil may be successful in wiping out
- 26 *Salvinia molesta* plagues

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>A</b> forage grass.</p> <p><b>B</b> rice fields.</p> <p><b>C</b> coconut trees.</p> <p><b>D</b> fruit trees.</p> <p><b>E</b> water hyacinth.</p> <p><b>F</b> parthenium weed.</p> <p><b>G</b> Brazilian beetles.</p> <p><b>H</b> grass-scale insects.</p> <p><b>I</b> larval parasites.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## READING PASSAGE 2

### Question 14-17:

14. B (para 1, last 3 lines: “proving to be counter-productive. Apart from engendering widespread ecological disorders, pesticides have contributed to the emergence of a new breed of chemical-resistant, highly lethal superbugs”)

ব্যাখ্যা: কীটনাশক এর সাহায্যে পোকা মাকড় এর বংশ বিস্তার রোধ করা হয়।

15. A (para 2, first 2 lines: “According to a recent study by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), more than 300 species of agricultural pests have developed resistance to a wide range of potent chemicals”)

ব্যাখ্যা: FAO এর গবেষণায় দেখা গিয়েছে কীট বা পোকা মাকড় এর বংশ বিস্তার রোধ করতে পারেনি কীটনাশক বা ঔষধ।

16. D (para 4, line 4-5: “agriculture, the farmers avidly took to pesticides as a sure measure to boost crop yield. The insecticide was applied eight times a year in”)

ব্যাখ্যা: সেন্ট্রাল আমেরিকাতে কীটনাশক ব্যবহার শুরু হয়েছিল অধিক ফসল উৎপাদনের জন্য।

17. D (para 5, first 4 lines: “By the mid-1960s, the situation took an alarming turn with the outbreak of four more new pests, necessitating pesticide spraying to such an extent that 50% of the financial outlay on cotton production was accounted for by pesticides.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: ১৯৬০ সালের দিকে Central আমেরিকার কৃষকদের ৫০% খরচ হয় শুধুমাত্র কীটনাশক এর জন্য।

### Question 18-21:

18. NOT GIVEN

ব্যাখ্যা: খুব তাড়াতাড়ি সংক্রামন ছড়ায় এ নিয়ে কোন কিছু আলোচনা করা হয়নি।

19. YES (para 3: “ Because of their tremendous breeding potential and genetic diversity, many pests are known to with stand synthetic chemicals and bear offspring with a built in resistance to pesticide”).

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক কীট প্রতঙ্গ জনাগত ভাবে ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন হয়ে থাকে।

20. NO (para 7, last 3 lines: “ In the Face of escalation perils From indiscriminate application of pesticides more effective and ecologically sound strategy of



biological control involving the selective use of natural enemies of the pest population”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে Synthetic Chemicals এর প্রয়োগ এর মাধ্যমে এর জিনগত বৈশিষ্ট্য পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে। কিন্তু Passage এর নিয়ন্ত্রণ নিয়ে বলা হয়েছে।

21. YES (para 7, 1-4 lines: “When handled by experts, bio-control is safe, non—polluting and self-dispersing.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রাকৃতিক ভাবে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা অনেকটা নিরাপদ, ঝুঁকিমুক্ত।

### Question 22- 26:

22. D (para 9, last 2 lines: “that prey on „disapene scale“ insects — notorious defoliants of fruit trees in the US and India”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Disapene Scale insects ক্ষতিকর Fruit trees এর জন্য।

23. H (para 10, line 5-6: “predator indigenous to India, Neodumetia sangawani, was found useful in controlling the Rhodes grass-scale insect that was devouring forage”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Neodumetia Sangawani ব্যবহার করা হয় grass scale insects প্রতিরোধ করার জন্য।

24. C (para 10, line 2-3: “by the following examples. In The late 1960s, when Sri Lanka”s flourishing coconut groves were plagued by leaf-mining hispides, a larval parasite”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Leaf mining এর জন্য নারিকেল গাছের ক্ষয় হয়।

25. E (para 9, line 5-6: “supported by CIBC, is now trying out an Argentinian weevil for the eradication of water hyacinth, another dangerous weed”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Argentinean weevil সফল হত Water hyacinth ধ্বংস করতে।

26. B (para 10, last 3 lines: “12-kilometre- long canal from the clutches of the weed Salvinia molesta, popularly called „African Payal“ in Kerala. About 30,000 hectares of rice fields in Kerala are infested by this weed.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Salvinia molesta ক্ষতি করে থাকে ধান ক্ষেতের।

Test 4 passage 3

Main word	Bangla Meaning	Synonyms or Definition
Collecting	সংগ্রহ	Plucking, Anthology
Ant	পিপীলিকা	A small insect
Specimen	নমুনা	Pattern, Example
Simple	সহজ	Easy, General
Picking	তুলে নেওয়া	Due arrangement
Stray	পথভ্রষ্ট, বিপথগামী	Erring, Unsuitable
Placing	স্থাপন	Setting, Fixing
Jar	বয়াম	Container, Pot, Box
Complicated	জটিল	Complex, Difficult
Completing	পরিপূরক	Full, Complementary
Exhaustive	সমগ্র	Whole, Total
Survey	জরিপ	Audit, Observation
Estimating	আনুমানিক হিসাব	Estimate, Allot
Abundances	প্রাচুর্য	Excess, Large quality
Exact	সঠিক	Proper, Accurate
Depend	নির্ভর, ভরসা করা	Trust, Recline, Fill
Purpose	উদ্দেশ্য	Aim, Plan
Collection	সংগ্রহ	Gathering, Recruitment
Taxonomy	শ্রেণী বিন্যাস	Branch of science
Classification	শ্রেণী বিভাগ	Array, Arrangement
Series	ক্রম	Category, Sequence
Nest	পাখির বাসা	Gain, Birdhouse
Contain	ধারণ করা	Hold, Catch
Castes	বর্ণ, জাতি	Race, Complexion
Including	সহ	Along, Together with
Majors	প্রাপ্ত ব্যবহার, প্রধান	Adult, Grown up
Minors	নাবালক, ছোট	Infant, Minor
Desirable	কাম্য, আশাবাদ	Graceful, Lovely
Allow	অনুমতি	Permit, Approve
Determination	নিরূপন, নির্ণয়	Desire, Resolve
Variation	পরিবর্তন, রূপান্তর	Change, Transfer
Species	প্রজাতি	Genre, Manner, genus
Ecological	বাস্তুসংস্থান	Relation with organism
Factory	উৎপাদক	Creator, Generator
Unfortunately	দুর্ভাগ্যবশত	Unlucky
These	এই	It, This
Compatible	উপযুক্ত	Suitable, Fit
Overlooks	দেখা, তত্ত্বাবধান করা	Take care, Supervise
Whole	সমগ্র	Entire, Full
Favour	অনুগ্রহ, অনুকূল	Grace, Charity
Groups	গ্রুপ, দল, সমষ্টি	Class, Cycle
Currently	এখন	Now, Nowadays
While	যদিও, যখন	Though, Although
Often	প্রায়ই, বহুবার	Hourly, Repeatedly, Mostly
Limited	সীমিত	Narrow, Restricted

Main word	Bangla Meaning	Synonymies or Definition
Each	প্রতি, প্রত্যেক	Every
Thus	এইভাবে, এভাবে	In this way, So
Reducing	হ্রাস	Decrease, Loss
Value	মান, মূল্য	Standard, Grade
Investigation	তদন্ত, অনুসন্ধান	Inquiry, Research
Wide	ব্যাপক, প্রশস্ত	Expansion, Mass, Broad
Include	অন্তর্ভুক্ত	Involve, Attach
Baits	টোপ	Lure, Decoy
Litter	শিবিকা	Garbage, Rubbish
Sampling	আদর্শ	Ideal, Norm, Model
Pitfall	ফাঁদ	Omission, Trap
Traps	ফাঁদ	Fake, Paradox
Consists	গঠিত, থাকা, হওয়া	Formation, Remain
Likely	সম্ভবত	Probably, Perhaps
Ground	স্থল	Land, Place
Rocks	শিলা, পাথর	Stone, Snow
Logs	লগ	Block, Obstacle
Objects	বস্তু, বিষয়, উদ্দেশ্য	Aim, Target
Rotten	পঁচা	Putrid, Addle
Wood	কাঠ	Timber, Fuel
Vegetation	গাছপালা	Plants, Trees
Trunks	শাখা, বৃক্ষকাণ্ড	Shoulder, Flitch
Bark	বাকল	Aril, Skin
Forging	খোরাক, খাবার খোঁজা	Search, Spoil
Columns	স্তম্ভ, ফাস	Pillar, Stupor
Individuals	ব্যক্তিগত, একক	Person, Private
Ensure	নিশ্চিত করা	Confirm, Secure
Increase	বৃদ্ধি	Rise, Progress
Detailed	বিশদ বর্ণনা	Elaborate, Ample
Nocturnal	নিশাচর, রাত্রে ঘটে এমন	Nightly, Active at night
Confined	সীমাবদ্ধতা, সংকীর্ণ	Limited, Finite
Aspirator	শ্বাসাঘাত	Stress, Cavity
Forceps	সাঁড়াশী, এক ধরনের অস্ত্র	Pincers, Used in
Moistened	সিক্ত করা, ভিজাইয়া রাখা	wet, Soak
Sting	দংশন, কামড়	Horn, pierce, Bite
Placed	স্থাপিত	Engrossed, Occupied
Tubes	পাইপ, চুঙ্গি	Rod, Barrel, Tube
Capacity	ধারনক্ষমতা	Force, Might
Secure	নিরাপদ	Solid, Strong, Pure
Tops	সমাজের সরাংশ, সমপদস্থ	Level, Position
Lighter	যে বস্তু আলো জ্বালায়	Pilot lights, Electric, Sparks
Mishandled	অসাবধানতা	Wrongly, Roughly
Baits	টোপ, প্রলোভন	Remedy, Decoy
Concentrate	জমাট বাধা	Fixate, Congeal
Elusive	অধরা, ফাঁকা, পলায়ন করা	Insidious, Imposing

Main word	Bangla Meaning	Synonymies or Definition
Heats	গরম	Morbidity, Temperature
Range	পরিসর	Spread, Latitude
Utilized	কাজে লাগানো	Exploit, Fulfill, Set
Either	উভয়ের যে কোনটি	Other, Either
Shrubs	কিছু জায়গায় বোপঝাড়	Bush, Shrub
Situated	অবস্থিত, অবস্থায়ুক্ত	Lying, Residing
Surfaces	উপরিভাগ	Rear, Back
Vials	বোতল	Flask, Decanter
Spot	দাগ, স্থান নির্ণয়	Stage, Venue
Capture	শ্রেণ্ডার, বন্দি করা	Liberate, Release
Escape	অব্যাহতি	Exemption, Excuse
Surrounding	চারপাশ	Ambit, Environs
Leaf	পাতা	Sheet, Pleat
Litter	শিবিকা	Tailings, Refuse
Forage	ঘাস, খাদ্য সন্ধান	Pasture, Quiche
Primarily	প্রাথমিক ভাবে	For starters, To start with
Layer	প্রলেপ, স্তর	Seam, Ledge
Leaves	পাতা	Arrive, Enter
Debris	ধ্বংসাবশেষ	Ruins, Wreckage
Gather	সংগ্রহ করা	Settle, Accrue
Extract	নির্যাস, বাহির করা	Fertilizer, Substance
Screen	পর্দা, লুকিয়ে রাখা	Cover, Hiding
Funnel	চুঙ্গি, বোমার গর্ত	Duty, Octopi
Heat	তাপ	Anger, Fervor
Drier	শুক করা	Free from moisture
Above	উপরে	Over, Upon, On
Downward	নিম্নাভিমুখ, নিচের দিকে	Seaward
Eventually	অবশেষে	At last, In the end
Bottom	তলদেশ	Ground, Dead color
Placed	সমাহিত, স্থাপিত	Occupied, Placed, Settled
Below	নিচে	Beneath, Under, Down
Especially	বিশেষত, বিশেষভাবে	Minutely, Particularly
Sift	ঢালা, আলাদা করা	Dodge, Evade
Through	দ্বারা, পথ দিয়ে	By, Per, Via
Coarse	মোটা, অমার্জিত	Tart, Roughen, Fat
Remove	অপসারণ করা	Dispel, Shift, Transfer
Twig	কাঠি, ডাল	Bough, Pea
Pitfall	ফাঁদ	Mistake, Error
Tool	কার্য সম্পাদন, যন্ত্রপাতি	Dong, Pecker
Diameter	ব্যাসরেখা	Especially a circle or sphere
Preference	পক্ষপাত, পছন্দ মত	Bias, Partiality, Favor
Although	যদিও	Albiet, Though
Generally	সাধারণত	Usually, Commonly
Determined	নির্ধারিত, নির্নীত	Discerned, Destined
Preservative	সংরক্ষন করা	Protective

Main word	Bangla Meaning	Synonymies or Definition
Ethylene	ইথিলিন	Coal gas, Crude oil
Glycol	গ্রাইকল	Colorless, liquid
Evaporate	উবা, বাষ্পে পরিনত করা	Dissolve, Vanish
Dry out	শুকিয়েতোলা, শুকানো	Peak, Pine
Encounter	সাক্ষাত, সম্মুখীন হওয়া	Meeting, Visibility

প্রশ্ন অংশের শব্দার্থ Test 4, Passage:- 3

Main word	Bangla meaning	Synonymies or definition
Taxonomic	শ্রেণী বিন্যাস	Classification
Involves	অন্তর্ভুক্ত	Comprise, Beset
Comparing	তুলনা	Assimilate, Parallel
Frequently	বারবার	Repeatedly, Often
Identified	চিহ্নিত	Indicate, Establish
Range	পরিসর	Extent, Limit
Key	মুখ্য, প্রধান	Main, Primary
Criterion	নির্ণায়ক বা মানদণ্ড	Standard, Measure
Purpose	উদ্দেশ্য	Motive, Aim
Bait	টোপ, প্রলোভন	Decoy, Allure
Preferable	উপস্থাপনযোগ্য	Desirable, Suitable
Particularly	বিশেষত	Especially, Vastly
Effective	কার্যকর	Useful, Active
Effort	প্রচেষ্টা	Try, attempt
Required	প্রয়োজনীয়	Necessary, Needful
Separate	আলাদা	Disconnect, Cut off
Individual	পৃথক	Isolate, Personal
Specimens	নমুনা	Sample, Pattern
Non Alcoholic	অ্যালকোহল বিহীন	Not Containing, Alcohol
Preservative	সংরক্ষণকারী বস্তু	Protective
Funnel	চূঙ্গি	Duty, Octroi

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on reading passage 3 below.



## Collecting Ant Specimens

Collecting ants can be as simple as picking up stray ones and placing them in a glass jar, or as complicated as completing an exhaustive survey of all species present in an area and estimating their relative abundances. The exact method used will depend on the final purpose of the collections. For taxonomy, or classification, long series, from a single nest, which contain all castes (workers, including majors and minors, and, if present, queens and males) are desirable, to allow the determination of variation within species. For ecological studies, the most important factor is collecting identifiable samples of as many of the different species present as possible. Unfortunately, these methods are not always compatible. The taxonomist sometimes overlooks whole species in favor of those groups currently under study, while the ecologist often collects only a limited number of specimens of each species, thus reducing their value for taxonomic investigations.

To collect as wide a range of species as possible, several methods must be used. These include hand collecting, using baits to attract the ants, ground litter sampling, and the use of pitfall traps. Hand collecting consists of searching for ants everywhere they are likely to occur. This includes on the ground, under rocks, logs or other objects on the ground, in rotten wood on the ground or on trees, in vegetation, on tree trunks and under bark. When possible, collections should be made from nests or foraging columns and at least 20 to 25 individuals collected. This will ensure that all individuals are of the same species, and so increase their value for detailed studies. Since some species are largely nocturnal, collecting should not be confined to daytime. Specimens are collected using an aspirator (often called a pooter), forceps, a fine, moistened paint brush, or fingers, if the ants are known not to sting. Individual insects are placed in plastic or glass tubes (1.5-3.0 ml capacity for small ants, 5-8 ml for larger ants) containing 75% to 95% ethanol. Plastic tubes with secure tops are better than glass because they are lighter, and do not break as easily if mishandled.

Baits can be used to attract and concentrate foragers. This often increases the number of individuals collected and attracts species that are otherwise elusive. Sugars and meats or oils will attract different species and a range should be utilised. These baits can be placed either on the ground or on the trunks of trees or large shrubs. When placed on the ground, baits should be situated on small paper cards or other flat, light-color surfaces, or in test-tubes or vials. This makes it easier to spot ants and to capture them before they can escape into the surrounding leaf litter.

Many ants are small and forage primarily in the layer of leaves and other debris on the ground. Collecting these species by hand can be difficult. One of the most successful ways to collect them is to gather the leaf litter in which they are foraging and extract the ants from it. This is most commonly done by placing leaf litter on a screen over a large funnel, often under some heat. As the leaf litter dries from above, ants (and other animals) move downward and eventually fall out the bottom and are collected in alcohol placed below the funnel. This method works especially well in rain forests and marshy areas. A method of improving the catch when using a funnel is to shift the leaf litter through a coarse screen before placing it

above the funnel. This will concentrate the litter and remove larger leaves and twigs. It will also allow more litter to be sampled when using a limited number of funnels.

The pitfall trap is another commonly used tool for collecting ants. A pitfall trap can be any small container placed in the ground with the top level with the surrounding surface and filled with a preservative. Ants are collected when they fall into the trap while foraging. The diameter of the traps can vary from about 18 mm to 10 cm and the number used can vary from a few to several hundred. The size of the traps used is influenced largely by personal preference (although larger sizes are generally better), while the number will be determined by the study being undertaken. The preservative used is usually ethylene glycol or propylene glycol, as alcohol will evaporate quickly and the traps will dry out. One advantage of pitfall traps is that they can be used to collect over a period of time with minimal maintenance and intervention. One disadvantage is that some species are not collected as they either avoid the traps or do not commonly encounter them while foraging.

### Questions 27-30

Do the following statements agree with the information given in **Reading Passage 3**?

In boxes **27-30** on your answer sheet, write

<b>TRUE</b>	if the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	if the statement contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if there is no information on this

- 27** Taxonomic research involves comparing members of one group of ants.
- 28** New species of ant are frequently identified by taxonomists.
- 29** Range is the key criterion for ecological collections.
- 30** A single collection of ants can generally be used for both taxonomic and ecological purposes.

### Questions 31-36

Classify the following statements as referring to

- A** hand collecting
- B** using bait
- C** sampling ground litter
- D** using a pitfall trap

Write the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**, in boxes **31-36** on your answer sheet.

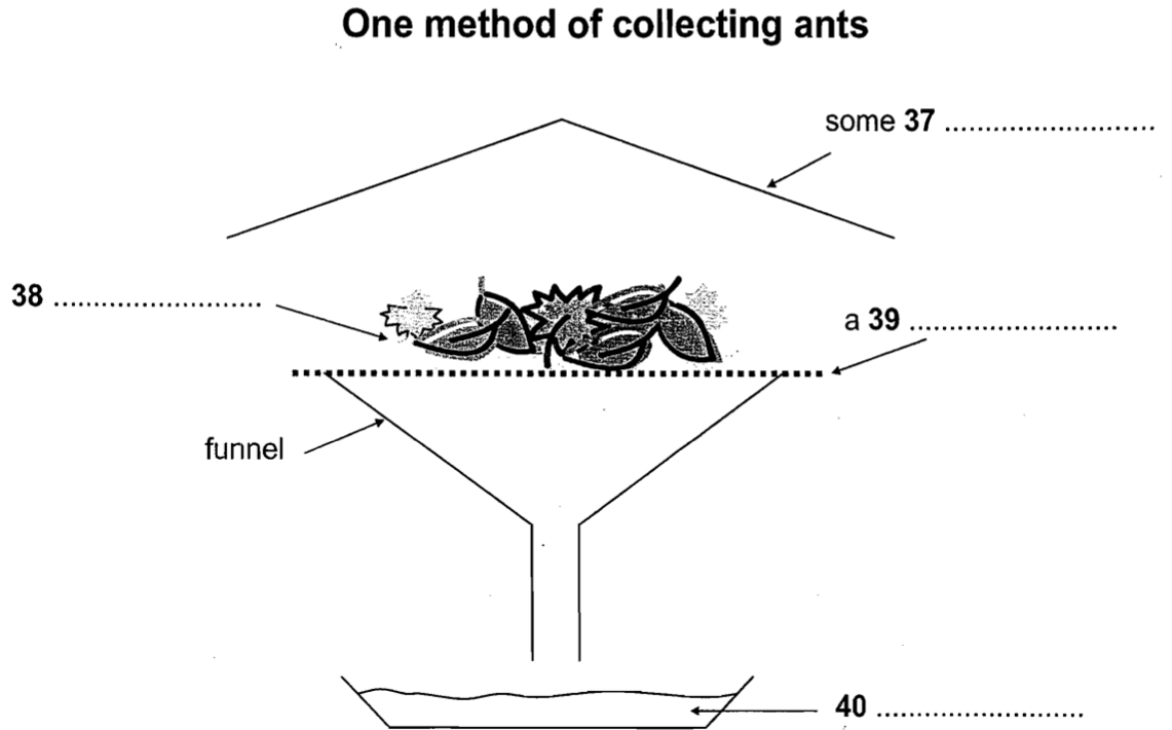
- 31** It is preferable to take specimens from groups of ants.
- 32** It is particularly effective for wet habitats.
- 33** It is good method for species which are hard to find.
- 34** Little time and effort is required.
- 35** Separate containers are used for individual specimens.
- 36** Non-alcoholic preservative should be used.

### Questions 37-40

Label the diagram below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes **37-40** on your answer sheet.



### READING PASSAGE 3

#### Question 27-30:

27. TRUE (para 1, line 5-8: "of the collections. For taxonomy, or classification, long series, from a single nest, which contain all castes (workers, including majors and minors, and, if present, queens and males) are desirable, to allow the determination of variation within species")

ব্যাখ্যা: শ্রেণীবিন্যাস এর ক্ষেত্রে যে কোন একটি গ্রুপকে যাচাই করলে হবে।

28. NOT GIVEN

ব্যাখ্যা: নতুন নতুন প্রজাতির পিপড়ের শ্রেণীবিন্যাস করা যায় খুব সহজে, এই বিষয়ে কোন কিছু আলোচনা করা হয়নি।



29. TRUE (para 1, line 8-10: “determination of variation within species. For ecological studies, the most important factor is collecting identifiable samples of as many of the different species present as possible”)

ব্যাখ্যা: বিভিন্ন প্রজাতির Sample প্রয়োজন প্রাকৃতিক ভাবে সংগ্রহ করার জন্য।

30. FALSE (para 1, last 4 lines: “are not always compatible. The taxonomist sometimes overlooks whole species in favour of those groups currently under study, while the ecologist often collects only a limited number of specimens of each species, thus reducing their value for taxonomic investigations.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: কিছু সংখ্যক পিপড়ে সংগ্রহ করে taxonomic এবং ecological দুটির ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করা যায় না।

#### Question 31-36:

31. A (para 2, line 3-7: “ants, ground litter sampling, and the use of pitfall traps. Hand collecting consists of searching for ants everywhere they are likely to occur. This includes on the ground, under rocks, logs or other objects on the ground, in rotten wood on the ground or on trees, in vegetation, on tree trunks and under bark”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এটি সহজে হাত দিয়ে নমুনা সংগ্রহ করে।

32. C (para 4, first 2 lines: “Many ants are small and forage primarily in the layer of leaves and other debris on the ground. Collecting these species by hand can be difficult.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এটি আলাদাভাবে কার্যকরী স্যাঁতস্যাঁতে জায়গা থেকে সংগ্রহ করা।

33. B (para 3, first 3 lines: “Baits can be used to attract and concentrate foragers. This often increases the number of individuals collected and attracts species that are otherwise elusive”)

ব্যাখ্যা: এটি একটি ভালো পদ্ধতি যাদের খুঁজে পাওয়া যায় না। টোপের মাধ্যমে সংগ্রহ করা হয়।

34. D (para 5, line 11-13: “the traps will dry out. One advantage of pitfall traps is that they can be used to collect over a period of time with minimal maintenance and intervention”)

ব্যাখ্যা: ফাঁদ পেতে সংগ্রহের জন্য কিছু সময় প্রয়োজন।

35. A (para 2, line 7-8: “tree trunks and under bark. When possible, collections should be made from nests or foraging columns and at least 20 to 25 individuals collected”)

ব্যাখ্যা: আলাদা আলাদা Container এ সংগ্রহ করা হয়, তাই হাত দিয়ে সংগ্রহ করা হয়।

36. D (para 5, line 9-11: “the study being undertaken. The preservative used is usually ethylene glycol or propylene glycol, as alcohol will evaporate quickly and the traps will dry out.”)

ব্যাখ্যা: Non-alcoholic Preservation ব্যবহার করা উচিত, এই ফাঁদ পদ্ধতির মাধ্যমে সংগ্রহের ক্ষেত্রে।

Question 37-40:

37. Heat
38. Leaf litter
39. Screen
40. Alcohol

(para 4, line 5-8: “This is most commonly done by placing leaf litter on a **screen over** a large funnel, often **under** some **heat**. As the **leaf litter** dries **from above**, ants (and other animals) move downward and eventually fall out the bottom and are collected in **alcohol placed below** the funnel.”)

IELTS Reading scanning and skimming

দ্রুত পড়া General idea নোওয়া

1. প্রথমত heading এবং subtitle ঠিকমত খেয়াল রাখুন, কারণ heading এবং subtitle একটি prediction দিয়ে থাকে কি নিয়ে এই passage
2. Introduction এবং conclusion paragraph গুরুত্ব দিন
3. Paragraph এর প্রথম কয়েকটি Sentence এবং শেষ sentence পড়ুন
4. সাধারণত repeated noun লক্ষ্য করুন
5. underline number, dates, percent etc
6. underline the most, the best, the majority and minority etc.
7. underline places, nationalities.

**Scanning**

1. দ্রুত নির্দিষ্ট word বের করা এবং answer location বের করার চেষ্টা
2. সব সময় মনে রাখতে হবে কি খুঁজছেন, যেমন করে আমরা dictionary তে খুঁজি
3. কি ধরনের তথ্য খুঁজছেন
4. Is it a date, a number or a percentage?

**Test 5 passage 1**  
**Word Meaning**

<b>Main Word</b>	<b>Bangla Meaning</b>	<b>Synonym</b>
Related	সম্পর্কিত	Adhering, involved
Regularly	নিয়মিতভাবে	Orderly, Gradually
Provided	প্রদত্ত	On the condition
Evaluation	মূল্যায়ন	Appraisal, Amend
Impact	প্রভাব	Influence, Impression
Local	স্থানীয়	Regional, Topical
Various	বিভিন্ন	Several, Variant
Information	তথ্য	Fact. Tidings
Varied	বিভিন্ন	Different. Variant
Depending	নির্ভর করে	Rely, Recline
Included	অন্তর্ভুক্ত	Appurtenant, Covered
Showing	প্রদর্শন	Display, Exhibition
Selected	নির্বাচিত	Elected, chosen
Details	বিস্তারিত	Trifles, Niceties
Transport	যানবাহন	Conduction, Transit
Send	পাঠানো	Dispatch, Transmit
Aimed	উদ্দিষ্ট	Desired, Alluded
Itineraries	ভ্রমণ পথ	A planned route
Started	শুরু	Launched, Beginning
Geographical	ভৌগলিক	Geographic
Satisfaction	পরিতৃপ্তি	Satiety, Contentment
Related	সংশ্লিষ্ট	Involved, United
Culture	সংস্কৃতি	Plane
Unlikely	অসম্ভব	Absurd, Utopian
Tourism	পর্যটন	Peregrination
Inhabitants	অধিবাসী	Resident
Gross	স্থূল	Blatant, crude
Domestic	গৃহজাত	Household, Homemade
Export	রপ্তানী	Send goods to another country
Overseas	বিদেশী	Relating to a foreign country
Campaign	অভিযান	Adventure, Combat
Scenic	নাটকীয়	Theatrical
Authentic	প্রকৃত	Genuine, Pure
Potential	কার্যকর	Effective, Workable
Presence	উপস্থিতি	Appearance
Scheme	নকশা	Design, Catalog
Stunning	অত্যাশ্চর্য	Attractive, Extremely impressive
Devise	রচনা করা	Compose
Itineraries	ভ্রমণপথ	A planned route
Accommodation	বাসস্থান	Place, Land
Inclusion	অন্তর্ভুক্তি	Insertion
Innovation	নতুনত্ব	Novelty, Newness
Impressive	চিত্তাকর্ষক	Pathetic
Expenditure	ব্যয়	Costs, Consumption

**Test 5 passage 1**  
**Word Meaning**

Main Word	Bangla Meaning	Synonym
Grew	উঠা	Rise, Turn
Suit	মানানসই	Fit, Match
Solely	কেবলমাত্র	Only, Exclusively
Undertake	দায়িত্বগ্রহণ করা	Take on
Crowd	ভিড়	Rush, Swarm
Argued	বিতর্কিত	Considered, Discussed
Composed	স্থিরকৃত	Settled, Fixed
Reliable	নির্ভরযোগ্য	Probable, Dependable
Infrastructure	অবকাঠামো	Frameworks
Underlying	অন্তর্নিহিত	Fundamental, Radical
Strategy	কৌশল	Technique, Trap
Comprehensive	ব্যাপক	Extensive, Wide
Appears	প্রদর্শিত হওয়া	Arrive, Show up
Provide	সরবরাহ করা	Shift
Haul	টান	Pull, Tension
Perceived	অনুভূত	Felt, Realized
Satisfied	সন্তুষ্ট	Pleased, Gratified
Planner	পরিকল্পক	Designer, Deviser
Routes	যাত্রাপথ	Pathway, Street
Abroad	বিদেশে	Oversea
Interactive	মিথস্ক্রিয়া	Effective
Feature	বৈশিষ্ট্য	Structure
Carried	বাহিত	Steered, Rowed

## Test 5

### READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13** which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

#### **Case Study: Tourism New Zealand website**

New Zealand is a small country of four million inhabitants, a long-haul flight from all the major tourist-generating markets of the world. Tourism currently makes up 9% of the country's gross domestic product, and is the country's largest export sector. Unlike other export sectors, which make products and then sell them overseas, tourism brings its customers to New Zealand. The product is the country itself- the people, the places and the experiences. In 1999, Tourism New Zealand launched a campaign to communicate a new brand position to the world. The campaign focused on New Zealand's scenic beauty, exhilarating outdoor activities and authentic Maori culture, and it made New Zealand one of the strongest national brands in the world.

A key feature of the campaign was the website [www.newzealand.com](http://www.newzealand.com), which provided potential visitors to New Zealand with a single gateway to everything the destination had to offer. The heart of the website was a database of tourism services operators, both those based in New Zealand and those based abroad which offered tourism services to the country. Any tourism related business could be listed by filling in a simple form. This meant that even the smallest bed and breakfast address or specialist activity provider could gain a web presence with access to an audience of long-haul visitors. In addition, because participating businesses were able to update the details they gave on a regular basis, the information provided remained accurate. And to maintain and improve standards, Tourism New Zealand organised a scheme whereby organisations appearing on the website underwent an independent evaluation against a set of agreed national standards of quality. As part of this, the effect of each business on the environment was considered.

To communicate the New Zealand experience, the site also carried features relating to famous people and places. One of the most popular was an interview with former New Zealand All Blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga. Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations chosen for blockbuster films which had made use of New Zealand's stunning scenery as a backdrop. As the site developed, additional features were added to help independent travellers devise their own customised itineraries. To make it easier to plan motoring holidays, the site catalogued the most popular driving routes in the country, highlighting different routes according to the season and indicating distances and times.

Later, a Travel Planner feature was added, which allowed visitors to click and 'bookmark' places or attractions they were interested in, and then view the results on a map. The Travel Planner offered suggested routes and public transport options between the chosen locations. There were also links to accommodation in the area. By registering with the website, users could save their Travel Plan and return to it later, or print it out to take on the visit. The website also had a 'Your Words' section where anyone could submit a blog of their New Zealand travels for possible inclusion on the website.

The Tourism New Zealand website won two Webby awards for online achievement and innovation. More importantly perhaps, the growth of tourism to New Zealand was impressive. Overall tourism expenditure increased by an average of 6.9% per year between 1999 and 2004. From Britain, visits to New Zealand grew at an average annual rate of 13% between 2002 and 2006, compared to a rate of 4% overall for British visits abroad.

The website was set up to allow both individuals and travel organisations to create itineraries and travel packages to suit their own needs and interests. On the website, visitors can search for activities not solely by geographical location, but also by the particular nature of the activity. This is important as research shows that activities are the key driver of visitor satisfaction, contributing 74% to visitor satisfaction, while transport and accommodation account for the remaining 26%. The more activities that visitors undertake, the more satisfied they will be. It has also been found that visitors enjoy cultural activities most when they are interactive, such as visiting a marae (meeting ground) to learn about traditional Maori life. Many long-haul travellers enjoy such learning experiences, which provide them with stories to take home to their friends and family. In addition, it appears that visitors to New Zealand don't want to be 'one of the crowd' and find activities that involve only a few people more special and meaningful.

It could be argued that New Zealand is not a typical destination. New Zealand is a small country with a visitor economy composed mainly of small businesses. It is generally perceived as a safe English-speaking country with a reliable transport infrastructure. Because of the long-haul flight, most visitors stay for longer (average 20 days) and want to see as much of the country as possible on what is often seen as a once-in-a-lifetime visit. However, the underlying lessons apply anywhere - the effectiveness of a strong brand, a strategy based on unique experiences and a comprehensive and user-friendly website.

Questions 1-7

Complete the table below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer

Write your answers in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet

<b>Section of website</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Database of tourism services	* easy for tourism-related businesses to get on the list * allowed businesses to <b>1</b> ..... information regularly * provided a country-wide evaluation of businesses, including their impact on the <b>2</b> .....
Special features on local topics	* e.g. an interview with a former sports <b>3</b> ..... and an interactive tour of various locations used in <b>4</b> .....
Information on driving routes	* varied depending on the <b>5</b> .....
Travel Planner	* included a map showing selected places, details of public transport and local <b>6</b> .....
'Your Words'	* travellers could send a link to their <b>7</b> .....

## Questions 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet, write

<b>TRUE</b>	if the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	if the statement contradicts information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if there is no information on this

8 The website [www.newzealand.com](http://www.newzealand.com) aimed to provide ready-made itineraries and packages for travel companies and individual tourists.

9 It was found that most visitors started searching on the website by geographical location.

10 According to research, 26% of visitor satisfaction is related to their accommodation.

11 Visitors to New Zealand like to become involved in the local culture.

12 Visitors like staying in small hotels in New Zealand rather than in larger ones.

13 Many visitors feel it is unlikely that they will return to New Zealand after their visit.



Test 5 passage 1  
Solutions & Definitions

1. Update (para 2, Lines 8-9) In addition ,because participating businesses were able to update the details they gave on a regular basis .

ব্যাখ্যা: ব্যবসায় অংশ গ্রহণ এর মাধ্যমে প্রতিনিয়ত **Update** পাওয়া গিয়েছিল ।

2. Environment (para 2, last sentence ) As part of this ,the effect of each business on the environment was considered .

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রত্যেক ব্যবসা এর ক্ষেত্রে সে দেশের **Environment** বা পরিবেশ এর উপর প্রভাব বিবেচনা করা হয়েছিল ।

3. Captain (para 3, Lines 1-3) One of the most popular was an interview with former New Zealand all blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga .

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক জনপ্রিয় একটি সাক্ষাতকারে দিয়েছিলেন Newzealand all black rugby **captain** Tana Umaga.

4. Films (para 3, Lines 4-5) Interactive journey through a number of locations chosen for blockbuster films.

ব্যাখ্যা: Blockbuster **Films** তৈরির জন্য অনেক বেশি Film Location ব্যবহার করা হয় ।

5. Season(para 3, Lines 8-9)The site catalogued the most popular driving routes in the country highlighting different routes according to the season .

ব্যাখ্যা: বিভিন্ন **Season** এর উপর নির্ভর করে Popular driving route ব্যবহার করা হয় ।

6. Accommodation (para 4, Lines 4) There were also links to accommodation in the area .

ব্যাখ্যা: Map এর উপর ভিত্তি করে বিভিন্ন স্থান, যাতায়াত ব্যবস্থা এবং স্থানীয় **Accommodation** বা বাসস্থান সম্পর্কে জানা যায় ।

7. Blog ( para 4, Lines 6-7) The website also had a your words section where anyone could submit a blog of their New Zealand travels for possible inclusion on the website.

ব্যাখ্যা: কোন Traveler যদি কোন বিষয় সম্পর্কে জানতে চায় তাহলে **Blog** এর Your word Section এ জানাতে পারেন

8. False (para 6, Lines 1-2 ) The website was set up to allow both individuals and travel organizations to create itineraries and travel packages to suit their own needs and interests.

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে Ready made itineraries সুবিধা দেওয়ার কথা । কিন্তু Passage এ , এ নিয়ে কিছুই উল্লেখ করা হয়নি

9. Not Given (para 3) visitors can search for activities not solely by geographical locations, but also by the particular nature of the activity. However, now here it says anything about starting the search .

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে visitor বা geographical Location খুঁজতে শুরু করেছিলেন। এই বিষয় নিয়ে কোনো কিছু উল্লেখ করা হয় নি।

10. False (para 6,Lines 4-6) This is important as research shows that activities are the key driver of visitor satisfaction, contributing 74% to visitor satisfaction, while transport and accommodation account for the remaining 26%.

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে 26% Visitor Satisfaction ratio কিন্তু Passage এ বলা হয়েছে Satisfaction ratio 74%।

11. True (para 6,Lines 7-9) It has also been found that visitors enjoy cultural activities most when they are interactive, such as visiting a marae (meeting ground) to learn more about traditional life.

ব্যাখ্যা: দর্শনার্থীরা পছন্দ করেন স্থানীয় সংস্কৃতি এবং তারা এই আচারানুষ্ঠান এর সাথে মিশতে চান।

12. Not Given (para 6 & 7) There is no mention of staying in hotels. There is no comparison between small and large hotels also.

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে ছোট বা বড় হোটেলে কোনো ধরনের পার্থক্যের কথা বলা হয় নি।

13. True (para 7,Lines 4-5) because of the long –haul flight ,most visitors stay longer ( average 20 days ) and want to see as much of the country as possible on what is often seen as a once in a lifetime visit .

ব্যাখ্যা: অনেক দর্শনার্থীরা চায় বেশ কয়েকটি অবস্থান এর জন্য। কারণ দীর্ঘ Flight Journey এর মাধ্যমে তাদের Newzealand ভ্রমণের জন্য যেতে হয়।

Test 5 passage 2  
Word Meaning

Main Word	Bangla Meaning	Synonym
Productive	উৎপাদনক্ষম	Efficient, Fructuous
Outcome	ফলাফল	Payoff, Yielding
Prevent	প্রতিরোধ	Parry, Obstruct
Explanation	ব্যাখ্যা	Interpretation, Illustration.
Cure	আরোগ্য	Healing, Cure
Potential	সম্ভাব্য, শক্তিশালী	Strong, Capable
Arising	উত্থান করা	Emerge, Revolt
Classification	শ্রেণী বিন্যাস	Alignment, Ramification
Feelings	অনুভূতি	Intuition, Sentiment
Affected	আক্রান্ত	Invaded, Oppressed
Identifying	চিহ্নিত করা	Ascertain, Recognize
Encourage	উৎসাহিত করা	Cheer, Imbue
Sort	সাজানো, প্রকার	Mode, Genre
Worse	অধিকতর মন্দ	Wicked, Evil
Fall	পতন	Collapse, Diminution
Trying	কঠোর	Adamant, Relentless
Avoid	এড়িয়ে যাওয়া	Eliminate, Turn Aside
Unpleasant	অপ্রীতিকর	Unsavory, Plaguesome
Central	কেন্দ্রীয়	Interior, Middle
Failure	ব্যর্থতা	Miscarriage, Dud
Irritable	খিটখিটে	Intolerant, Testy
Whereas	যেহেতু	Since, When
Characteristic	বৈশিষ্ট্য	Prominence, Peculiarity
Generally	সাধারণত	Usually, Commonly
Being	সত্য, অস্তিত্ব	Entity, Existence
Bored	উদাস, বিষন্ন	Indifferent, Dreary
Stimulation	উদ্দীপনা	Provocation, Inflammation
Useful	দরকারী	Adjuvant, obligate
Emotions	আবেগ, অনুভূতি	Passion, Intuition
Thought	চিন্তা	Concern, Cogitation
Impossible	অসম্ভব	Improbable, Ridiculous
Anything	যা কিছু	Used to refer to a thing
Equally	সমানভাবে	Uniformly
Boredom	একঘেয়েমি	Monotony, Flatness
Proved	প্রতিপন্ন	Substantiated, Varified
Include	অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	Comprise, Comprehend
Depression	বিষন্নতা	Dejection, Dejection
Whether	যদি	If, in-case

Compares	তুলনা করা	Assimilate, Liken
Infection	সংক্রমন	Transit, Taint
Distinct	স্বতন্ত্র	Exclusive, Individual
Apathetic	বিমুখ, উদাসী	Apathetical, Opposed
Plotted	অঙ্কিত	Decorated, Portrayed
Measures	পরিমাপ	Dimension, Metering
Bottom	তলদেশ	Quadrant, Footsie
Positive	ধনাত্মক	Plus
Tend	প্রবনতা	Trend, Suppose
Types	প্রকার	Pattern
Explosive	বিস্ফোরক	Detonating, Fulminant
Combination	সংযোগ	Connect, Link
Engaged	জড়িত	Involved, Attached
Satisfying	পরিতৃপ্ত	Pleasing
Relaxed	স্বচ্ছন্দ	Secure, Frugal
Calm	শান্ত	Quiet, Peaceful
Remains	দেহাবশেষ	Remnant, Bone
Character	চরিত্র	Nature, Conduct
Predict	ভবিষ্যদ্বানী করা	Forecast, prophesy
Prone	প্রবণ	Amenable, Bent
Further	অধিকতর	Moreover, Besides
Reason	কারণ	Cause, Motive
Found	প্রতিষ্ঠা করা	Establish, Build
Actual	আসল	Fast, Genuine
Things	জিনিস	Accessories, Articles
Experiments	গবেষণা	Exploration, Experiment
Published	প্রকাশিত	Revealed, Expressed
Control	নিয়ন্ত্রিত	Monitoring, Rule
Concluded	পর্যবসিত	Terminated, Resolved
Passive	নিষ্ক্রিয়	Inactive, Patient
Activity	কার্যকলাপ	Action
Mind	মন	Attention, psyche
Wander	বিচরণ	Depart, Travel
Suggest	পরামর্শ	Conceive, Suppose
Seek	খোঁজা	Quest, Search
Convinced	প্রতীত, নিশ্চয়	Cognized, Realized
State	অবস্থা	Circumstance, Condition
Definition	সংজ্ঞা, নির্ধারণ	Setting, Decision
Undesirable	আপত্তিকর	Unwanted, Objectionable
Necessarily	বাধ্যতামূলক	Extremely, At least
Adaptive	অভিযোজিত	Adjustment
Happen	ঘটা	Occur, Ensue
Actively	সক্রিয়ভাবে	Effectively

Evolved	বিবর্তিত	Begotten, Resulted
Survive	টিকে থাকা	Endure, Last
Toxic	বিষাক্ত	Viperous, Poison
Allowed	অনুমতি	Accommodate, Consent
Fester	পঁচানো	Decompose, Rot
Central	মধ্য	Interior, Middle
Feature	বৈশিষ্ট্য	Landmark, Prominence
Failure	ব্যর্থতা	Dud, Fizzle
Causes	কারণসমূহ	Reason, Motive
Inability	অক্ষমতা	Default, Incompetence
Focus	কেন্দ্রবিন্দু	Concentration
Slowly	ধীরে ধীরে	Gradually, Gently
Efforts	প্রয়াস	Attempt, Endeavor
Improve	উন্নত করা	Flourish, Promote
Connect	যুক্ত করা	Append, Engage
Perhaps	সম্ভবত	Probably, Possibly
Repeatedly	বারংবার	Frequently, Recurrently
Engage	চুক্তিবদ্ধ করানো	Embark, Assign
Explore	অন্বেষণ করা	Pursue, Rummage
Fails	ব্যর্থ	Despond, Flinch
Comes	আসে	Arrives, Appears
Proneness	অনুরক্তি	Inclination, Devotion
Variety	বিভিন্নতা	Diversity, Genre
Motivated	উদ্দেশ্যমূলক	Inspire, Provoke
Particularly	বিশেষত	Especially, Moreover
Curiosity	কৌতুহল	Inquisitiveness
Evidence	প্রমাণ	Proof, Testimony
Prospects	সম্ভাবনা	Anticipation, Expectancy
Alleviate	উপশম করা	Assuage, Retrench
Approach	অভিগমন	Obtainment, Accession

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on pages 21 and 22.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

**List of Headings**

- i The productive outcomes that may result from boredom
- ii What teachers can do to prevent boredom
- iii A new explanation and a new cure for boredom
- iv Problems with a scientific approach to boredom
- v A potential danger arising from boredom
- vi Creating a system of classification for feelings of boredom
- vii Age groups most affected by boredom
- viii Identifying those most affected by boredom

**14 Paragraph A**

**15 Paragraph B**

**16 Paragraph C**

**17 Paragraph D**

**18 Paragraph E**

**19 Paragraph F**

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on questions 14-26 which are based on Reading Passage- 2 below.

### **Why being bored is stimulating - and useful, too**

*This most common of emotions is turning out to be more interesting than we thought*

- A** We all know how it feels-it's impossible to keep your mind on anything, time stretches out, and all the things you could do seem equally unlikely to make you feel better. But defining boredom so that it can be studied in the lab has proved difficult. For a start, it can include a lot of other mental states, such as frustration, apathy, depression and indifference. There isn't even agreement over whether boredom is always a low-energy, flat kind of emotion or whether feeling agitated and restless counts as boredom, too. In his book, *Boredom: A Lively History*, Peter Toohey at the University of Calgary, Canada, compares it to disgust - an emotion that motivates us to stay away from certain situations. 'If disgust protects humans from infection, boredom may protect them from "infectious" social situations,' he suggests.
- B** By asking people about their experiences of boredom, Thomas Goetz and his team at the University of Konstanz in Germany have recently identified five distinct types: indifferent, calibrating, searching, reactant and apathetic. These can be plotted on two axes-one running left to right, which measures low to high arousal, and the other from top to bottom, which measures how positive or negative the feeling is. Intriguingly Goetz has found that while people experience all kinds of boredom, they tend to specialise in one of the five types, the most damaging is 'reactant' boredom with its explosive combination of high arousal and negative emotion. The most useful is what Goetz calls indifferent boredom: someone isn't engaged in anything satisfying but still feels relaxed and calm. However, it remains to be seen whether there are any character traits that predict the kind of boredom each of us might be prone to.
- C** Psychologist Sandi Mann at the University of Central Lancashire, UK, goes further. 'All emotions are there for a reason, including boredom,' she says. Mann has found that being bored makes us more creative. 'We're all afraid of being bored but in actual fact it can lead to all kinds of amazing things', she says. In experiments published last year, Mann found that people who had been made to feel bored by copying numbers out of the phone book for 15 minutes came up with more creative ideas about how to use a polystyrene cup than a control group Mann concluded that a passive, boring

activity is best for creativity because it allows the mind to wander. In fact, she goes so far as to suggest that we should seek out more boredom in our lives.

- D** Psychologist John Eastwood at York University in Toronto, Canada, isn't convinced. 'If you are in a state of mind-wandering you are not bored,' he says. 'In my view, by definition boredom is an undesirable state.' That doesn't necessarily mean that it isn't adaptive, he adds 'Pain is adaptive - if we didn't have physical pain, bad things would happen to us. Does that mean that we should actively cause pain? No. But even if boredom has evolved to help us survive, it can still be toxic if allowed to fester.' For Eastwood, the central feature of boredom is a failure to put our 'attention system' into gear. This causes an inability to focus on anything which makes time seem to go painfully slowly. What's more, your efforts to improve the situation can end up making you feel worse. 'People try to connect with the world and if they are not successful there's that frustration and irritability,' he says. Perhaps most worryingly, says Eastwood, repeatedly failing to engage attention can lead to a state where we don't know what to do any more, and no longer care.
- E** Eastwood's team is now trying to explore why the attention system fails. It's early days but they think that at least some of it comes down to personality. Boredom proneness has been linked with a variety of traits. People who are motivated by pleasure seem to suffer particularly badly. Other personality traits, such as curiosity, are associated with a high boredom threshold. More evidence that boredom has detrimental effects comes from studies of people who are more or less prone to boredom. It seems those who bore easily face poorer prospects in education, their career and even life in general. But of course, boredom itself cannot kill it's the things we do to deal with it that may put us in danger. What can we do to alleviate it before it comes to that? Goetz's group has one suggestion. Working with teenagers, they found that those who 'approach' a boring situation-in other words, see that it's boring and get stuck in anyway-report less boredom than those who try to avoid it by using snacks, TV or social media for distraction.
- F** Psychologist Francoise Wemelsfelder speculates that our over-connected lifestyles might even be a new source of boredom. 'In modern human society there is a lot of overstimulation but still a lot of problems finding meaning,' she says. So instead of seeking yet more mental stimulation, perhaps we should leave our phones alone, and use boredom to motivate us to engage with the world in a more meaningful way.



Questions 20-23

Look at the following people (Questions 20-23) and the list of ideas below.

Match each person with the correct idea, **A-E**.

Write the correct letter, **A-E**, in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

**20** Peter Toohey

**21** Thomas Goetz

**22** John Eastwood

**23** Françoise Wemelsfelder

**List of Ideas**

- A** The way we live today may encourage boredom.
- B** One sort of boredom is worse than all the others.
- C** Levels of boredom may fall in the future.
- D** Trying to cope with boredom can increase its negative effects.
- E** Boredom may encourage us to avoid an unpleasant experience.

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

**Responses to boredom**

For John Eastwood, the central feature of boredom is that people cannot **24**....., due to a failure in what he calls the ‘attention system’, and as a result they become frustrated and irritable. His team suggests that those for whom **25**..... is an important aim in life may have problems in coping with boredom, whereas those who have the characteristic of **26**..... can generally cope with it.

Test 5 Passage 2  
Solutions & Definitions

14. IV (para A, lines 3) But defining boredom so that it can be studied in the lab has proved difficult .

ব্যাখ্যা: ল্যাবে বৈজ্ঞানিক ভাবে এক ঘেয়েমি সম্পর্কে প্রমাণ করা যথেষ্ট কঠিন ।

15. VI (para B, lines 1-3) By asking people about their experiences of boredom. Thomas Goetz and his team at university of Konstanz in Germany have recently identified five distinct types : indifferent ,calibrating searching ,reactant and apathetic. These can be plotted .

ব্যাখ্যা: মানুষজনদের একঘেয়েমি এর অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করে । কয়েকটি ধাপে একঘেয়েমিকে নির্ণয় করা যেতে পারে ।

16. I ( para C, Lines 2-3) Mann has found that being bored makes us more creative.

ব্যাখ্যা: Mann এর মতে এক ঘেয়েমি মানুষকে অনেক সৃজনশীল করে তুলে ।

17. V (para D, Lines 6-7) But even if boredom has evolved to help us survive. It can still be toxic if allowed to fester.

ব্যাখ্যা: একঘেয়েমি আমাদের বেঁচে থাকতে সাহায্য করে । যদিও একঘেয়েমি খুব বিরক্তিকর ।

18. VIII ( para E, Lines 1-3) Eastwood's team is now trying to explore why the attention system fails. It's early days but they think that at least some of it comes down personality. Boredom proneness has been linked with a variety of traits .

ব্যাখ্যা: বিজ্ঞানীরা খোঁজার চেষ্টা করছেন কোন ধরনের মানুষেরা একঘেয়েমি বা বিরক্তি দ্বারা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হচ্ছেন ।

19. III (para F, Lines 4-5) So instead of seeking yet more mental stimulation, perhaps we should leave our phones alone, and use boredom to motivate us to engage with the world in a more meaningful way .

ব্যাখ্যা: মানসিক উদ্দীপনা বাড়ানোর জন্য আমরা আমাদের ফোনগুলো ব্যবহার না করা । যার মাধ্যমে আমরা আরো অর্থপূর্ণ ভাবে একঘেয়েমি কাজে লাগিয়ে পৃথিবীর সাথে নিজেকে যুক্ত করতে পারি ।

20. E (Peter Toohey) (para A, Last lines) If disgust protects humans from infection, boredom may protect them, from infectious social situation.

ব্যাখ্যা: একঘেয়েমি অপ্রীতিকর অবস্থা এড়িয়ে চলতে সাহায্য করে ।

21. B (Thomas Goetz) (para B, lines 7-8) " of the five types, the most damaging is reactant boredom with its explosive combination of high arousal and negative emotion.

ব্যাখ্যা: পাঁচ ধরনের একঘেয়েমি এর মধ্যে সবচেয়ে খারাপ হচ্ছে খুব বেশি উত্তেজনা এবং নেতিবাচক আবেগ ।

22. D (John Eastwood) (para D, Lines 7-9) For Eastwood the central feature of boredom is a failure to put our attention system into gear. This causes an inability to focus on anything which makes time seem to go painfully slowly .  
ব্যাখ্যা: John Eastwood এর মতে, একঘেয়েমি আমাদের মনোযোগ ব্যবস্থা কে ব্যর্থ করে তুলে। যার ফলে খারাপ সময় ধীরে ধীরে যেতে থাকে এবং আমাদের খুব বেশি বিরক্ত লাগে।

23. A (Francoise Wemelsfeider) (para F, Lines 1-2) psychologist Francoise wemelsfeider speculates that our over connected lifestyles might even be a new source of boredom .  
ব্যাখ্যা: Francoise Wemelsfeider মনে করেন আমাদের জীবন ব্যবস্থা এক ঘেয়েমি এর উৎস এবং এটা পরিষ্কার ভাবে বলা যায় বর্তমান জীবন ব্যবস্থা একঘেয়েমিকে উৎসাহিত করে।

24. Focus (para D, Lines 7) For Eastwood, the central feature of boredom is a failure to put our attention system into gear. This causes an inability to focus on anything.  
ব্যাখ্যা: এক ঘেয়েমি এর বৈশিষ্ট্য হলো আমাদের মনোযোগ কে অকার্যকর করে ফেলা এবং কোন কিছুতেই মনোযোগ রাখতে অক্ষমতা সৃষ্টি করা।

25. Pleasure (para E, Lines 3-4) people who are motivated by pleasure seem to suffer particularly badly.  
ব্যাখ্যা: যারা সব সময় আনন্দ দ্বারা অনুপ্রাণিত হয়। তারা খুব খারাপ ভাবে ভোগে থাকে।

26. Curiosity (para E, Lines 4-5) Other personality traits, such as curiosity, are associated with a high boredom threshold.  
ব্যাখ্যা: কৌতুহল এক ঘেয়েমি বা বিরক্তিকে বাড়িয়ে তুলতে সাহায্য করে।

**Test 5 Passage 3**  
**Word Meaning**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Bangle meaning</b>	<b>Synonym</b>
Artificial	কৃত্রিম	Spurious, Simulated
Create	সৃষ্টি	Originate, Generate
Possess	অধিকার	Occupy, Embezzle
Composer	সুরকার	Melodist, Musician
Tricked	প্রতারণা করা	Hocus, Defraud
Behind	পিছনে	Abaft, Following
Hung	নরক	Abandon, Lower world
Imagined	প্রকল্পিত	Hypothetical, Suppositional
Perform	সম্পাদন করা	Redact, Edit
Creative	সৃষ্টিশীল	Originative, Productive
Code	সংকেতলিপি	Cryptogram
Creativity	সৃজনশীলতা	Inventing, Productive
Scares	আতঙ্ক	Menace, Funk
Worried	চিন্তিত	Devised, Anxious
Special	বিশেষ	Particular, Extraordinary
Extent	ব্যাপ্তি	Latitude, Augmentation
Consider	বিবেচনা করা	Envisage, Repute
Exhibited	বিকশিত	Blooming, Manifested
Pick	বাছাই করা	Cull, Choose
Paintbrush	তুলি	Tickler, Hair pencil
Tool	যন্ত্র	Arms, Arsenal
Attract	আকর্ষণ করা	Allure, Enthrall
Concepts	ধারণা	Notion, Opinion
Through	মাধ্যম	Via, Medium
Imagination	কল্পনা	Fantasy, Supposition
Scratch	খোঁচা	Puncture, Jab
Worked	কাজ করা	Operate, Function
Meanwhile	ইতিমধ্যে	In the meantime
Replicas	প্রতিলিপি	Facsimile, Copy
Completely	সম্পূর্ণরূপে	Entirely, Thoroughly
Original	আসল	Genuine, Authentic
Impulses	প্ররোচিত করা	Persuade, Instigate
Punch	ঘুসি মারা	Buffet, Plug
Controversy	বাদানুবাদ	Altercation, Argument
Depicting	চিত্র বর্ণনা করা	Delimitate, Depicture
Mechanical	যান্ত্রিক	Instrumental
Reactions	প্রতিক্রিয়া	Response, Repercussion
Argues	যুক্তি	Moot, Balk
Double	দ্বিগুন	Twofold, Dual
Unexpected	অপ্রত্যাশিত	Abrupt, Snappy
Technical	প্রযুক্তিগত	Pragmatic, Empiric
Renowned	বিখ্যাত	Splendent, Notorious
Directly	সরাসরি	Right Away, Outright

Millennia	সহস্রাব্দ	Millenary
Develop	বিকশিত করা	Exhibit, Amplify
Skills	দক্ষতা	Proficiency, Ability
Prospect	প্রত্যাশা	Expectancy, Anticipation
Original	আসল	Authentic, Genuine
Intelligence	বুদ্ধিমত্তা	Sagacity, Esprit
Including	সহ	Inclusive, With
Audiences	শ্রোতা	Auditory
Moved	স্থানান্তর করা, সরানো	Driven, Wielded
Tears	অশ্রু	Rheum, Eye water
Foiled	বোকা বানানো	Finagle, Blindfold
Genuine	খাঁটি	Sterling, Authentic
Impressed	অঙ্কিত	Pictured, Imprinted
Blasted	অভিশপ্ত	Accursed, Frigging
Condemned	নিন্দিত	Slandered, Reproached
Deliberately	ভেবে চিন্তে	Consciously, Intentionally
Recoil	পশ্চাদপসরণ	Recession, Backdown
Discovered	আবিষ্কৃত	Unfolded, Revealed
Composed	মীমাংসিত	Solved, Decided
Expert	বিশেষজ্ঞ	Specialist, Adept
Assess	পরিমাপ করা	Evaluate, Mete
Participants	অংশগ্রহণকারী	Shareholder, Party
Guess	অনুমান	Presumption, Supposition
Tended	প্রবনতা	Suppose, Bend
Among	মধ্যে	Beneath, within
Objective	উদ্দেশ্য	Motive, Intention
Analyses	বিশ্লেষণ করা	Exploration, Resolution
Prejudice	কুসংস্কার	Superstition, Animus
Reckons	গননা করা	calculate, compute
Pleasure	তৃপ্তি	Contentment, Satiety
Stems	কাণ্ড	Stalk, Trunk
Essence	সারমর্ম/ নির্যাস	Abstract, Quiddity
Enjoyment	আনন্দ	Rejoicing, Delight
Increases	বৃদ্ধি	Increment, Augmentation
Similarly	একইভাবে	Likewise
Wonder	বিশ্বয়	Marvel, Astonishment
Therefore	সুতরাং	Hence, Since
Greater	বৃহত্তর	Eminent, Illustrious
Depths	গভীরতা	Thickness
Inspiration	অনুপ্রেরনা	Dictation, Encouragement
Themes	বিষয়	Object, Topic
Meaningful	অর্থপূর্ণ	Significant, Cabalistic

## READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions **27-40** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

### **Artificial artists**

*Can computers really create works of art?*

The Painting Fool is one of a growing number of computer programs which, so their makers claim, possess creative talents. Classical music by an artificial composer has had audiences enraptured, and even tricked them into believing a human was behind the score. Artworks painted by a robot have sold for thousands of dollars and been hung in prestigious galleries. And software has been built which creates art that could not have been imagined by the programmer.

Human beings are the only species to perform sophisticated creative acts regularly. If we can break this process down into computer code where does that leave human creativity? 'This is a question at the very core of humanity,' says Geraint Wiggins, a computational creativity researcher of Goldsmiths, University of London. 'It scares a lot of people. They are worried that it is taking something special away from what it means to be human.'

To some extent, we are all familiar with computerised art. The question is: where does the work of the artist stop and the creativity of the computer begin? Consider one of the oldest machine artists, Aaron, a robot that has had paintings exhibited in London's Tate Modern and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. Aaron can pick up a paintbrush and paint on canvas on its own. Impressive perhaps, but it is still little more than a tool to realise the programmer's own creative ideas.

Simon Colton, the designer of the Painting Fool, is keen to make sure his creation doesn't attract the same criticism. Unlike earlier 'artists' such as Aaron, the Painting Fool only needs minimal direction and can come up with its own concepts by going online for material. The software runs its own web searches and trawls through social media sites. It is now beginning to display a kind of imagination too, creating pictures from scratch. One of its original works is a series of fuzzy landscapes, depicting trees and sky. While some might say they

have a mechanical look, Colton argues that such reactions arise from people's double standards towards software-produced and human-produced art. After all he says, consider that the Painting Fool painted the landscapes without referring to a photo. 'If a child painted a new scene from its head, you'd say it has a certain level of imagination,' he points out. 'The same should be true of a machine.' Software bugs can also lead to unexpected results. Some of the Painting Fool's paintings of a chair came out in black and white, thanks to a technical glitch. This gives the work an eerie, ghostlike quality. Human artists like the renowned Ellsworth Kelly are lauded for limiting the colour palette - so why should computers be any different?

Researchers like Colton don't believe it is right to measure machine creativity directly to that of humans who 'have had millennia to develop our skills'. Others, though, are fascinated by the prospect that a computer might create something as original and subtle as our best artists. So far, only one has come close. Composer Cope David invented a program called Experiments in Musical Intelligence, or EMI. Not only did EMI create compositions in Cope's style, but also that of the most revered classical composers, including Bach, Chopin and Mozart. Audiences were moved to tears, and EMI even fooled classical music experts into thinking they were hearing genuine Bach. Not everyone was impressed however. Some, such as Wiggins, have blasted Cope's work as pseudoscience, and condemned him for his deliberately vague explanation of how the software worked. Meanwhile, Douglas Hofstadter of Indiana University said EMI created replicas which still rely completely on the original artist's creative impulses. When audiences found out the truth they were often outraged with Cope, and one music lover even tried to punch him. Amid such controversy, Cope destroyed EMI's vital databases.

But why did so many people love the music, yet recoil when they discovered how it was composed? A study by computer scientist David Moffat of Glasgow Caledonian University provides a clue. He asked both expert musicians and non-experts to assess six compositions. The participants weren't told beforehand whether the tunes were composed by humans or computers, but were asked to guess, and then rate how much they liked each one. People who thought the composer was a computer tended to dislike the piece more than those who believed it was human. This was true even among the experts, who might have been expected to be more objective in their analyses.

Where does this prejudice come from? Paul Bloom of Yale University has a suggestion: he reckons part of the pure we get from art stems from the creative process behind the work. This can give it an ‘irresistible essence’, says Bloom. Meanwhile, experiments by Justin Kruger of New York University have shown that people’s enjoyment of an artwork increases if they think more time and effort was needed to create it. Similarly, Colton thinks that when people experience art, they wonder what the artist might have been thinking or what the artist is trying to tell them. It seems obvious, therefore, that with computers producing art, this speculation is cut short-there’s nothing to explore. But as technology becomes increasingly complex, finding those greater depths in computer art could become possible. This is precisely why Colton asks the Painting Fool to tap into online social networks for its inspiration: hopefully this way it will choose themes that will already be meaningful to us.

### Reading Passage 3

#### Questions 27-31

Choose the correct letter, **A, B C or D**

Write the correct letter in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet

- 27 What is the writer suggesting about computer-produced works in the first paragraph?
- A People's acceptance of them can vary considerably
  - B A great deal of progress has already been attained in this field.
  - C They have had more success in some artistic genres than in others.
  - D The advances are not as significant as the public believes them to be.
- 28 According to Geraint Wiggins, why are many people worried by computer art?
- A It is aesthetically inferior to human art.
  - B It may ultimately supersede human art.
  - C It undermines a fundamental human quality.
  - D It will lead to a deterioration in human ability.



- 29** What is a key difference between Aaron and the Painting Fool?
- A** its programmer's background.
  - B** public response to its work
  - C** the source of its subject matter
  - D** the technical standard of its output
- 30** What point does Simon Colton make in the fourth paragraph?
- A** Software produced art is often dismissed as childish and simplistic.
  - B** The same concepts of creativity should not be applied to all forms of art.
  - C** It is unreasonable to expect a machine to be as imaginative as a human being.
  - D** People tend to judge computer art and human art according to different criteria.
- 31** The writer refers to the paintings of a chair as an example of computer art which
- A** achieves a particularly striking effect.
  - B** exhibits a certain level of genuine artistic skill.
  - C** closely resembles that of a well-known artist.
  - D** highlights the technical limitations of the software.

### Questions 32-37

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-G below

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 32-37 on your answer sheet.

- 32** Simon Colton says it is important to consider the long-term view when
- 33** David Cope's EMI software surprised people by
- 34** Geraint Wiggins criticised Cope for not
- 35** Douglas Hofstadter claimed that EMI was
- 36** Audiences who had listened to EMI's music became angry after
- 37** The participants in David Moffat's study had to assess music without

List of Ideas

- A generating work that was virtually indistinguishable from that of humans.
- B knowing whether it was the work of humans or software.
- C producing work entirely dependent on the imagination of its creator
- D comparing the artistic achievements of humans and computers.
- E revealing the technical details of his program.
- F persuading the public to appreciate computer art.
- G discovering that it was the product of a computer program.

Questions 38-40

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet, write.

- YES**                    if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer  
**NO**                      if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer  
**NOT GIVEN**        if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 38** Moffat's research may help explain people's reactions to EMI.  
**39** The non-experts in Moffat's study all responded in a predictable way.  
**40** Justin Kruger's findings cast doubt on Paul Bloom's theory about people's prejudice towards computer art.

## Test 5 Passage 3

### Solutions & Definitions

27. B ( 1<sup>st</sup> para ) The painting Fool is one of a growing number of computer programs which, so their makers claim, possess creative talents.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রথম প্যারায় পেইন্টিং ফুল একটি কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রাম যার সৃজনশীল প্রতিভা আছে এই সৃজনশীল প্রতিভা অগ্রগতি হিসেবে সাধিত হয়েছে।

28. C( para 2 Lines 5 ) It scares a lot of people. They are worried that it is taking something special away from what it means to be human.

ব্যাখ্যা : এটা অনেক মানুষকে ভয় দেখায়। তারা উদ্বেগে যে এটা মানুষের মানুষ হওয়ার অর্থ থেকে বিশেষ কিছু নিয়ে যাচ্ছে।

29. C ( para 4 lines 2-5) Such as “only need minimal direction “can come up with its own concepts ,” runs its own web searches ,” trawls through social media sites,” beginning to display a kind of imagination,” Creating pictures from scratch “all these features or characteristics indicate that the painting fool is different from Aaron in its source of subject for painting.

ব্যাখ্যা : Painting fool মূলত নিজস্ব ধারণার ও সফটওয়্যারটি নিজস্ব ওয়েবে অনুসন্ধান চালায় ও সোশ্যাল মিডিয়ার মাধ্যমে ট্রল করে এগুলোর ইঙ্গিত করে যে বিষয় বস্তুর উৎসের দিক থেকে অ্যারন ও পেইন্টিং ফুল আলাদা।

30. D (para 4 Lines 7-8) Colton argues that such reactions arise from people’s double standards software produced and human produced art .

ব্যাখ্যা : Colton সম্মতি প্রকাশ করেন যে, এই ধরনের Reactions সফটওয়্যার উৎপাদিত ও মানব উৎপাদিত শিল্পের প্রতি মানুষের বিভিন্ন দিক থেকে উদ্ভূত হয়।

31. A( para 4 ,Lines 12-14) Some of the painting fool’s paintings of a chair came out in black and white, thanks to a technical glitch. This gives the work an eerie, ghostlike quality.

ব্যাখ্যা : টেকনিক্যাল ত্রুটির জন্য পেইন্টিং ফুল একটি চেয়ারের ছবি সাদা কালো ঐক্যে যা দেখতে ভয়ংকর ভূতের মতো লাগে এজন্যই এটিতে বিশেষভাবে আকর্ষণীয় প্রভাব লক্ষ্য করা যায়।

32. D ( para 5 ,Lines 1-2 ) Researchers like Colton don’t believe it is right to measure machine creativity directly to that of humans who have had millennia to develop our skills.

ব্যাখ্যা : Colton এটা বিশ্বাস করে না যে মানুষের মতো মেশিনের সৃজনশীলতা পরিমাপ করা সঠিক।

33. A (para 5, Lines 4-5 and 7-8) Audiences were moved to experts into thinking they were hearing genuine Bach.

ব্যাখ্যা : ডেভিড কোডের EMI সফটওয়্যারটি মানুষকে আশ্চর্য করেছিলো যে, মানুষ চিন্তা করেছিলো তারা সত্যিকার ব্যাচ শুনছে। যা ভার্চুয়াল ও মানুষের তৈরি music কে indistinguishable অর্থাৎ সম্পূর্ণ সদৃশ দেখায়।

34. E ( para 5, Lines 9-11) Wiggins have blasted cope's work as pseudoscience, and condemned him for his deliberately vague explanation of how the software worked.

ব্যাখ্যা : Wiggins কোপের সমালোচনা করেছিলো এজন্য যে কোপে তার সফটওয়্যার কীভাবে কাজ করে তার অস্পষ্ট ব্যাখ্যা দিয়েছিলো ।

35. C (para 5, Lines 11-12) Meanwhile, Douglas Hofstadter of Indian University said EMI created replicas which still rely completely on the original artist's creative impulses.

ব্যাখ্যা : Douglas Hofstadter বলেছিলেন, EMI প্রতিলিপি তৈরি করে, যা সম্পূর্ণরূপে মূল Artist সৃজনশীল আবেগের উপর নির্ভর করে

36. G (para 5, Lines 13-14) When audiences found out the truth, they were often outraged with cope, and one music lover even tried to punch him.

ব্যাখ্যা : শ্রোতারা সত্যিটা জানতে পেরেছিলো যে, EMI ছিলো একটি কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রাম এজন্য তারা ক্ষোভ প্রকাশ করেছিলেন ।

37. B (para 6, Lines 3-4) He asked both expert musicians and non-experts to assess six compositions. The participants weren't told beforehand whether the tunes were composed by humans or computers.

ব্যাখ্যা : David Moffat expert musician non-expert musician দেয় ৬টি Compositions মূল্যায়ন করতে বলেছিলো । কিন্তু তাদেরকে এটা বলা হয়নি যে, সুরটা মানুষের নাকী কম্পিউটারের ।

38-40 Yes, no and not given

38. Yes (para 6, Lines 6-7) People who thought the composer was a computer tended to dislike the piece more than those who believed it was human.

ব্যাখ্যা : যারা কম্পোজারকে কম্পিউটার ভেবেছিলেন তারা সেটিকে তাদের থেকে বেশি অপছন্দ করেছিলেন যারা এটিকে ভেবেছিলো তা মানুষ দ্বারা তৈরি ।

39. Not Given (there is no information regarding) there is no exact reference about predictable way to respond by non-experts in Moffat's study.

ব্যাখ্যা : Moffat এর গবেষণায় Non expert বা আন্দাজে জবাব দিয়েছিলো । এরকম কোনো তথ্য প্যাসেজে উল্লেখ নেই ।

40. No (Last para, Lines 1-5) Paul Bloom of Yale University has a suggestion he reckons part of the pleasure we get from art stems from the creative process behind the work. This can give it an "irresistible essence, says Bloom. Meanwhile, experiments by Justin Kruger of New York University have shown that people's enjoyment of an artwork increases.

ব্যাখ্যা : কম্পিউটার আর্ট নিয়ে মানুষের কুসংস্কার সম্পর্কে পল ব্লুম কাজের পিছনে সৃজনশীল প্রক্রিয়া বা শিল্প থেকে আমরা যে আনন্দ পাই তার একটি অংশ Justin Kruges এর পরিষ্কা বলে যে শিল্পকর্মের প্রতি

মানুষের আনন্দ বাড়ে যদি মানুষ মনে করে এটি তৈরির জন্য আরো সময় ও প্রচেষ্টার প্রয়োজন ছিলো। পল ব্রুম এর theory নিয়ে যে সন্দেহ তৈরী হয়েছিল তা সঠিক নয়।

Test 6 passage 1  
Word Meaning

Main Word	Bangla Meaning	Synonym
Leaves	পাতা, অবকাশ	Vacation, Furlough
Shape	আকৃতি	Features, Feravidity
Surrounds	চারপাশে	Encompass, Permeate
Breaks	বিরতি	Disintegrate, Transgress
Used	ব্যবহৃত, পুরাতন	Antique, Secondhand
Produce	উৎপাদন করা	Generate, Propagate
Ripe	পাকা	Inveterate, Mature
Covering	আবরণ	Coverture, Coating
Grown	পূর্ববয়স্ক	Adult, Emanated
Trading	বেঁচাকেনা	Merchantry, Brokerage
Following	অনুযায়ী	Subsequent, According
Control	নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা	Monitor, Possession
Grew	জন্মানো	Generate, Cultivate
Brought	আনীত	Fetches, Attained
Trade	বানিজ্য	Commerce, Dealings
Demand	চাহিদা	Assertion, Need
Believed	বিশ্বাস	Suppose, Confide
Effective	কার্যকর	Efficient, Feasible
Restricted	সীমাবদ্ধ	Confined, Limited
Avoid	এড়িয়ে চলা	Eliminate, Expel
Cultivated	মার্জিত	Elegant, Follow
Outside	বাহিরে	Besides, Beyond
Finally	পরিশোধ	At last, Ultimately
Obtained	প্রাপ্ত	Acquired, Attained
Secretly	গোপনে	Stealthily, Unknowingly
Plantation	চাষাবাদ	Cultivation, Ploughing
Destroyed	বিনষ্ট	Spoiled, Blasted.
Nutmeg	জায়ফল	A kind of fruit
Valuable	মূল্যবান	Expensive, Worthy
Spice	মসলা	Flavoring, Condiment
Native	স্থানীয়	Local, Topical
Inside	ভিতরে	Within, Inwardly
Until	অবধি	Whilst, Up to
Grew	জন্মানো	Arise, Wake
Thickly	ঘন	Solid, Deep
Branched	শাখাবিত্তার	Section, Group
Dense	ঘনত্ব	Cubic, Frequent
Foliage	বৃক্ষপত্র	Leafage
Tough	শক্ত	Strong, Sturdy
Encased	বাঁধা	Tie, Obstruct

Fleshy	মাংসল	Meaty ,robust
Halves	অর্ধেক	Semi ,one sided
Purple	রক্ত বেগুনী	Violate ,peacock blue
Surrounded	আবদ্ধ	Wrapped ,claped
Covering	আচ্ছাদন	Coating ,scarf
Sources	উৎস	Origin ,embryo
Former	সাবেক	Ancient ,previous
Produced	উৎপাদনকরা	Created ,grown
Aril	খোসা	Bark ,lath
Ingredient	উপকরণ	Element ,material
Flavoring	মসলা	Spice ,condiment
Preservative	সংরক্ষক	Protective ,defensive
Throughout	জুড়ে	Omni ,totally
Exclusive	স্বতন্ত্র	Individual ,monopolistic
Merchants	ব্যবসায়ী	Businessman ,trader
Based	ভিত্তি, উদিত	Emerged ,flourished
Reveled	প্রকাশ	Publish ,rejoice
Exact	সঠিক	Proper ,accurate
Extremely	অত্যন্ত	Highly ,excessively
Dominance	কর্তৃত্ব	Authority ,influence
Reached	পৌছানো	Extend ,stretch
Precious	মূল্যবান	Expensive ,valuable
Resources	সম্পদ	Asset ,funds
Competition	প্রতিযোগিতা	Collision ,conflict
Distribution	বিতরণ	Format ,ordering
Swiftly	দ্রুতগতিতে	Quickly ,speedily
Gained	অর্জনকরা	Obtained , earned
Across	আড়াআড়ি	Over ,through
Fleet	দ্রুত	Quick ,rapid
Plague	প্লেগ রোগ	Fret ,hound
Contagious	দূষিত	Catching ,infectious
Insisted	জোর দেওয়া	Persist ,stress
Allowed	অনুমতি	Accommodate ,assume
Presence	উপস্থিতি	Appearance ,attendance
Securely	সুরক্ষিত	Safely ,sound
Concentrated	নিবিষ্ট	Passionate ,
Guarded	সুরক্ষিত	Alert ,discreet
Authority	কর্তৃত্ব	Influence ,dominance
Punished	দণ্ডিত	Sentenced ,penalized
Covered	আবৃত্ত	Roofed ,tunicate
Obstacle	বাধা	Barrier ,bunker
Tiny	ছোট	Mini ,little
Compromise	আপস	Measurer ,arrangement

Settlement	বন্দোবস্ত	Disposal ,adjustment
Smuggled	চোরাচালান	Kidnap ,despoil
Thrived	সমৃদ্ধ	Prosper ,gain
Volcanic	আগ্নেয়গিরিসংক্রান্ত	Plutonic ,incendiary
Eruption	অগ্ন্যুতপাত	Belch ,vomit
Caused	কারণ	Evolved ,involving
Wiped	মুছে ফেলা	Removed ,eliminated
Monopoly	একচেটিয়া	Overlordship ,imperiality
Estimated	আনুমানিক	Allot ,reckon



## Test 6

### READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

## **Nutmeg – a valuable spice**

The nutmeg tree, *Myristica fragrans*, is a large evergreen tree native to Southeast Asia. Until the late 18th century, it only grew in one place in the world: a small group of islands in the Banda Sea, part of the Moluccas – or Spice Islands – in northeastern Indonesia. The tree is thickly branched with dense foliage of tough, dark green oval leaves, and produces small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers and pale yellow pear-shaped fruits. The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk. When the fruit is ripe, this husk splits into two halves along a ridge running the length of the fruit. Inside is a purple-brown shiny seed, 2–3 cm long by about 2 cm across, surrounded by a lacy red or crimson covering called an ‘aril’. These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace, the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril.

Nutmeg was a highly prized and costly ingredient in European cuisine in the Middle Ages, and was used as a flavouring, medicinal, and preservative agent. Throughout this period, the Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe. They sold nutmeg for high prices to merchants based in Venice, but they never revealed the exact location of the source of this extremely valuable commodity. The Arab-Venetian dominance of the trade finally ended in 1512, when the Portuguese reached the Banda Islands and began exploiting its precious resources.

Always in danger of competition from neighbouring Spain, the Portuguese began subcontracting their spice distribution to Dutch traders. Profits began to flow into the Netherlands, and the Dutch commercial fleet swiftly grew into one of the largest in the world. The Dutch quietly gained control of most of the shipping and trading of spices in Northern Europe. Then, in 1580, Portugal fell under Spanish rule, and by the end of the 16th century the Dutch found themselves locked out of the market. As prices for pepper, nutmeg, and other spices soared across Europe, they decided to fight back.

In 1602, Dutch merchants founded the VOC, a trading corporation better known as the Dutch East India Company. By 1617, the VOC was the richest commercial operation in the world. The company had 50,000 employees worldwide, with a private army of 30,000 men and a fleet of 200 ships. At the

same time, thousands of people across Europe were dying of the plague, a highly contagious and deadly disease. Doctors were desperate for a way to stop the spread of this disease, and they decided nutmeg held the cure. Everybody wanted nutmeg, and many were willing to spare no expense to have it. Nutmeg bought for a few pennies in Indonesia could be sold for 68,000 times its original cost on the streets of London. The only problem was the short supply. And that's where the Dutch found their opportunity.

The Banda Islands were ruled by local sultans who insisted on maintaining a neutral trading policy towards foreign powers. This allowed them to avoid the presence of Portuguese or Spanish troops on their soil, but it also left them unprotected from other invaders. In 1621, the Dutch arrived and took over. Once securely in control of the Bandas, the Dutch went to work protecting their new investment. They concentrated all nutmeg production into a few easily guarded areas, uprooting and destroying any trees outside the plantation zones. Anyone caught growing a nutmeg seedling or carrying seeds without the proper authority was severely punished. In addition, all exported nutmeg was covered with lime to make sure there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave the islands. There was only one obstacle to Dutch domination. One of the Banda Islands, a sliver of land called Run, only 3 km long by less than 1 km wide, was under the control of the British. After decades of fighting for control of this tiny island, the Dutch and British arrived at a compromise settlement, the Treaty of Breda, in 1667. Intent on securing their hold over every nutmeg-producing island, the Dutch offered a trade: if the British would give them the island of Run, they would in turn give Britain a distant and much less valuable island in North America. The British agreed. That other island was Manhattan, which is how New Amsterdam became New York. The Dutch now had a monopoly over the nutmeg trade which would last for another century.

Then, in 1770, a Frenchman named Pierre Poivre successfully smuggled nutmeg plants to safety in Mauritius, an island off the coast of Africa. Some of these were later exported to the Caribbean where they thrived, especially on the island of Grenada. Next, in 1778, a volcanic eruption in the Banda region caused a tsunami that wiped out half the nutmeg groves. Finally, in 1809, the British returned to Indonesia and seized the Banda Islands by force. They returned the islands to the Dutch in 1817, but not before transplanting hundreds of nutmeg seedlings to plantations in several locations across southern Asia. The Dutch nutmeg monopoly was over.

Today, nutmeg is grown in Indonesia, the Caribbean, India, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, and world nutmeg production is estimated to average between 10,000 and 12,000 tonnes per year.

Questions 1–4

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **1–4** on your answer sheet.

**The nutmeg tree and fruit**

- the leaves of the tree are **1** ..... in shape
- the **2** .....surrounds the fruit and breaks open when the fruit is ripe
- the **3** .....is used to produce the spice nutmeg
- the covering known as the aril is used to produce **4** .....
- the tree has yellow flowers and fruit

Questions 5–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 5–7 on your answer sheet, write

- |                  |                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>TRUE</b>      | if the statement agrees with the information |
| <b>FALSE</b>     | if the statement contradicts the information |
| <b>NOT GIVEN</b> | if there is no information on this           |

5. In the Middle Ages, most Europeans knew where nutmeg was grown.
6. The VOC was the world's first major trading company.
7. Following the Treaty of Breda, the Dutch had control of all the islands where nutmeg grew.

Questions 8–13

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

Middle Ages	Nutmeg was brought to Europe by the 8.....
16th century	European nations took control of the nutmeg trade
17th century	<p>Demand for nutmeg grew, as it was believed to be effective against the disease known as the 9.....</p> <p>The Dutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- took control of the Banda Islands</li> <li>- restricted nutmeg production to a few areas</li> <li>- put <b>10</b> ..... on nutmeg to avoid it being cultivated outside the islands</li> <li>- finally obtained the island of <b>11</b>..... from the British</li> </ul>
Late 18th century	<p>1770-nutmeg plants were secretly taken to 12.....</p> <p>1778-half the Banda Islands' nutmeg plantations were destroyed by a 13.....</p>

## Test 6 passage 1 Solutions & Definitions

1.Oval ( 1st para, Lines 3-4 ) The tree is thickly branched with dense foliage of tough, dark green Oval leaves "

ব্যাখ্যা : এখানে পাতার আকৃতির কথা বলা হয়েছে, গাছের পাতার আকৃতি green oval সবুজ উপবৃত্তাকার বলা হয়েছে

2. Husk (1st para ,Lines 5-6) The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk .when the fruit is ripe ,this husk splits into two halves along a ridge running the length of the fruit .

ব্যাখ্যা : যখন ফল পাকে তখন ফলের চারপাশ কি দ্বারা আবৃত থাকে, যখন পল পাকে তখন ফলটি একটি fleshy husk অর্থাৎ মোটা খোসা দ্বারা আবৃত থাকে

3.Seed(1st para,Lines 6-9) Inside is a purple brown shiny seed ,2-3 cm long by about 2 cm across ,surrounded by a lacy red or crimson covering called an aril .These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace ,the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril.

Here The former indicates to seed ,

ব্যাখ্যা : Spice nutmeg তৈরিতে কি ব্যবহার হয়, spices nutmeg এবং Mace যথাক্রমে purple brown shiny seed থেকে এবং aril থেকে উৎপন্ন হয়।

4.mace (1st para ,Lines 6-9)Inside is a purple brown shiny seed ,2-3 cm long by about 2 cm across ,surrounded by a lacy red or crimson covering called an aril .These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace ,the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril

Here the latter indicates to mace

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে aril তৈরিতে কি ব্যবহৃত হয়, spices nutmeg এবং mace যথাক্রমে purple brown shiny seed থেকে এবং aril থেকে উৎপন্ন হয়।

5.False (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph) Nutmeg was a highly prized and costly ingredient in European cuisine in the middle ages,and was used as a flavouring ,medicinal,and preservative agent ,Throughout this period ,the Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe .They sold nutmeg for high prices to merchants based in venice ,but they never revealed the exact location of the source of this extremely valuable commodity.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে যে, মধ্য যুগে অনেক ইউরোপীয়রা জানতো যে, কোথায় nutmeg জন্মাতো। মধ্য যুগে আরবরা ছিলো exclusive importers অর্থাৎ একচেটিয়া আমদানিকারক, এবং তারা nutmeg এর উৎসের সঠিক লোকেশন প্রকাশ করেনি।

6.Not Given ( para 4)In 1602 Dutch merchants founded the VOC ,a trading corporation better known as the Dutch East India Company .By 1617 ,The VOC was the richest commercial operation in the world .The company had 50,000 employees worldwide ,with a private army of 30,000 men and a fleet of 200 ships .

ব্যাখ্যা : VOC ছিলো বিশ্বের প্রথম major trading company. কিন্তু VOC নিয়ে এটিয়ে একমাত্র বিশ্বের প্রথম trading company এ সম্পর্কিত কোনো তথ্য দেওয়া নাই।

7. True (para 5 ,Lines 11-17) After decades of fighting for control of this tiny island, the Dutch and British arrived at a compromise settlement ,the treaty of

Breda ,in 1667 intent on securing their hold over every nutmeg producing island ,the Dutch offered a trade :if the British would give them the island of Run,they would in turn give Britain a distant and much less valuable island in North America .The British agreed .That other island was Manhattan ,which is how new Amsterdam became New York .The Dutch now had a monopoly over the nutmeg trade which would last for another century “.

ব্যাখ্যা : ব্রেডা অনুযায়ী , ডাচ জাতীর কাছে সকল আইল্যান্ডের পরিচালনা ছিলো যেখানে Nutmeg জন্মাতো । ১৬৬৭ সাল ব্রেডা চুক্তির পর ডাচ জাতীর একটি Monopoly ছিলো নাটমেগ বানজের উপর ।

8. Arabs (para 5,Lines 1-3) Nutmeg was a highly prized and costly ingredient in European cuisine in the Middle ages ,and was used as a flavouring ,medicinal and preservative agent .Throughout this period,the Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe .

ব্যাখ্যা : মধ্য যুগে , ইউরোপে কাদের মাধ্যমে nutmeg আনা হয়েছিলো , আরবরাই ছিলো ইউরোপে Nutmeg এর একচেটিয়া আমদানিকারক ।

9. plague(para 4,Lines 4-6)At the same time ,thousands of people across Europe were dying of the plague ,a highly contagious and deadly disease .Doctors were desperate for a way to stop the spread of this disease ,and they decided nutmeg held the cure .Everybody wanted nutmeg ,and many were willing to spare no expense to have it .

ব্যাখ্যা : ১৭ শতকে Nutmeg এর চাহিদা বাড়তে লাগলো এবং মানুষ বিশ্বাস করতো যে Nutmeg একটা রোগের বিরুদ্ধে খুবই কার্যকর , রোগটির নাম Plague বলা হয়েছে ।

10. Lime (para 5,Lines &-9)In addition ,all exported nutmeg was covered with lime to make sure there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave this islands .

ব্যাখ্যা : ১৭ শতকের ডাচরা নাটমেগ এর সাথে কি মেশানো যাতে আইল্যান্ডের বাইরে নাটমেগ এর উৎপাদন এড়ানো যায় । সকল রপ্তানিকৃত নাটমেগ এর সাথে Lime মেশানো হতো যাতে উর্বর কোনো নাটমেগ বজি পাওয়ার সুযোগই থাকে না ।

11. Run (para 5,Lines 9-15) There was only one obstacle to Dutch domination .One of the Banda Island,a silver of land called Run ,only 3 km long by less than 1 km wide ,was under the control of the British .After decades of fighting for control of this tiny island ,The Dutch and British arrived at a compromise settlement ,the Treaty of Breda ,in 1667 ,Intent on securing their hold over every nutmeg –produc ing island .The dutch offered a trade :if the British would give them the island of Run ,they would in turn give Britain a distant and much less valuable island in North America .The British agreed.

ব্যাখ্যা : ১৭ শতকে ডাচরা অবশেষে ব্রিটিশদের কাছ থেকে কোন আইল্যান্ড পেয়েছিলো । ১৬৬৭ সালে Treaty of Breda নামক চুক্তির মাধ্যমে ডাচরা ব্রিটিশদের কাছ থেকে "Run" নামক আইল্যান্ড লাভ করে ।

12. Mauritius,(para 6 ,Lines 1-2) Then in 1770,a frenchman named pierre poivre successfully smuggled nutmeg plants to safety in Mauritius ,an Island off the coast of Africa .

ব্যাখ্যা : ১৮ শতকের শেষের দিকে নাটমেগ চারা কোথায় গোপনে নেওয়া হয়েছিলো । ১৭৭০ সালে Frenchman Pierre Poivre সফলভাবে নাটমেগ চারা "Mauritius" নামক আইল্যান্ড চোরাচালন

করেন ।

13.Tsunami (para 6,Lines 3-4) Next in 1778 ,a volcanic eruption in the Banda region caused a tsunami that wiped out half the nutmeg groves .  
ব্যাখ্যা : ১৮শকের শেষের দিকে বান্ডা আইল্যান্ডের অর্ধেক নাটমেগ চারা কিসের জন্য ধ্বংস হয়েছিল । ১৭৭৮ সালে বান্ডা আইল্যান্ড একটি সুনামির (tsunami) দ্বারা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছিল, যার ফলে অর্ধেক নাটমেগ ফলন ধ্বংস হয়েছিল ।



Test 6 passage 2

Word Meaning

Main Word	Bangla Meaning	Synonym
Reference	সম্পর্ক	Relevance, Allusion
Opportunity	সুযোগ	Convenience, Advantage
Appropriate	যথাযত	Suitable, Precise
Estimate	হিসাব	Allotment, Fixation
Overcome	অতিক্রমকরা	Surpass, Exceed
Suggestion	পরামর্শ	Consultation, Exhortation
Manufactured	নির্মিত	Constructed, Created
Impact	প্রভাব	Influence, Dominance
Figures	সংখ্যা, ব্যক্তিত্ব	Numeral, Individuality
Indicate	নির্দেশ করা	Allude, Imply
Introduction	সূচনা	Indication, Preface
Greater	মহান	Eminent, Illustrious
Benefits	সুবিধা	Convenience, Amenities
Automation	স্বয়ংক্রিয়তা	Motile, Instinctive
Workable	কর্মক্ষম	Active, Feasible
Resulting	ফলে	Consequently, Turn
Research	গবেষণা	Experiment, Exploration
Institute	প্রতিষ্ঠান	Establishment, Organization
Drop	পতনঘটা	Descend, Exude
Average	গড়	Genuflection, Moot
Currently	সম্প্রতি	Recently, At last
Turnover	উল্টানো	Convolution, Counterfoil
Reduction	হ্রাস	Retrenchment, Diminishing
Automotive	স্বয়ংক্রিয়	Motile, Automatic
Manufacturing	কারখানাযাত	Industrial, Technical
Considerable	বিবেচনাযোগ্য	Material, Unusual
Easier	সহজতর	Simpler, Facile
Difficult	কঠিন	Cumbersome, Tenacious
Independently	স্বাধীনভাবে	Individually, Fetterlessly
Confidence	বিশ্বাস	Retrenchment, Diminishing

Managing	পরিচালক	Governing, Guiding
Transition	উত্তরণ	Alteration, Infusion
Conventional	প্রচলিত	Common, Current
Deciding	মীমাংসাকারী	Compassing, Ascertaining
Compensate	ক্ষতিপূরণকরা	Recompense, Recoup
Redundant	অপ্রয়োজনীয়	Superfluous, Peddling
Setting	বিন্যাস	Array, Layout
Infrastructure	অবকাঠামো	Organization, Structure
Suitable	উপযুক্ত	Compatible, Ample
Adapt	থাপখাওয়ানো	Accommodate, Cope with
Conditions	পরিবেশ	Ambience, Circumstance
Word	Bangla meaning	Synonyms/definition
Driverless	চালকহীন	Lack of Driver
Automotive	স্বয়ংচালিত	Motor vehicles
Used	ব্যবহৃত	Enjoyed, Ancient
Adapting	অভিযোজিত	Accommodation, Attemper
Implementation	বাস্তবায়ন	Embodiment, Depiction
Manufacture	উৎপাদন	Propagation, Formulation
Onwards	অগ্রে	Forwards, foremost
Reliability	বিশ্বাসযোগ্যতা	Authenticity, credibility
Flexibility	নমনীয়তা	Elasticity, Amenability
Horizon	দিগন্ত	Skyline, Azimuth
However	যা হোক	Nevertheless, notwithstanding
Capabilities	ক্ষমতা	Capacity, Dexterity
Significant	তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ	Momentous, Cabbalistic
Contribution	অবদান	Achievement, Exploit
Assistance	সহায়তা	Support, Facilitation
Announced	ঘোষিত	Revealed, Published
Progress	উন্নতি	Advancement, Betterment
Gathered	একত্রিত	Gleaned, Amassed
Frequently	বারংবার	Repeatedly,

		Oftentimes
Motive	অভিপ্রায়	Intention, Purpose
Demonstrated	প্রদর্শিত	Displayed, Exhibited
Collisions	ধাক্কা	Thrust, Adulation
Involve	জড়িতকরা	Entangle, Embroil
Error	ত্রুটি	Oversight, Bunder
Contributory	সাহায্যকারী	Ancillary, Feudatory
Automation	স্বয়ংক্রিয়তা	Motile, Automobile
Reduce	হ্রাসকরা	Abate, Retrench
Incidence	প্রকোপ	Outbreak, Radiation
Purposes	উদ্দেশ্য	Intention, Motive
Productive	ফলদায়ক	Profitable, Originative
Disabled	অক্ষম	Impotent, Crippled
Autonomy	স্বায়ত্তশাসন	Freedom, Swaraj
Consider	বিবেচনা	Envisage, Ponder
Respond	প্রতিক্রিয়াকরা	Utter, Assort
Average	গড়	Genuflexion, Moat
Particularly	বিশেষত	specially, Peculiarly
Significant	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Momentous, Cabbalistic
Investigated	তদন্ত	Sought, Observed
Findings	আবিষ্কার	Visualization, Invention
Implemented	বাস্তবায়িত	Fulfill, Accomplish
Manufacture	উৎপাদন	Formulation, Propagation
Probably	সম্ভবত	Possibly, Perhaps
Empty	খালি	Flatulent, Frivolous
Modelling	মূর্তিনির্মান	Sculpture, Dummy
Reduce	কমানো	Diminish, Minimize
Mileage	যতমাইল দীর্ঘ	A number of Miles
Double	দ্বিগুন	Twofold, Duplicate
Consequence	ফলশ্রুতি	Outcome, Termination
Intensively	নিবিড়ভাবে	Exquisitely, Drastically
Sooner	শীঘ্রই	Earlier
Turnover	বিপর্যয়	Inversion, Tumble
Prompt	শীঘ্র	Rapid, Endeavoring
Tending	সহায়কহওয়া	Suppose, Lacquy
Access	প্রবেশ	Entrance, Penetration
Range	পরিসর	Extent, Province
Select	নির্বাচনকরা	Recherché, Elected

Compromise	আপস	Confrontation, Junction
Unoccupied	অলস	Slothful, Lethargic
Efficient	দক্ষ	Proficient, Feasible
Suit	মানানসই	Match, Fit
Available	সহজলভ্য	Obtainable, Attainable
Exceptional	ব্যতিক্রমী	Anomalous, Extraordinary
Camping	শিবির	Tent, Pavilion
Hurdles	দৌড়	Obstacle, Kind of race
Include	অন্তর্গতকরা	Abolish, Comprise
Ensuring	নিশ্চিতকরা	Ensconce, Ascertain
Reliably	বিশ্বস্তভাবে	Probably, Unfailing
Infinite	অসীম	Unbounded, vast
Encounter	সাক্ষাত	Confrontation, Discord
Liability	দায়বদ্ধতা	Encumbrance, Compulsion
Enforcement	বলবৎকরণ	Persuasion, Coercion
Essential	অপরিহার্য	Inevitable, Exigent
Required	প্রয়োজনীয়	Requisite, Momentous
Landscape	ভূদৃশ্য	View of ground
Through	মাধ্যম	By, With
Robust	বলবান	Corpulent, Sturdy
Targeted	লক্ষ্যবস্তু	Bull, Goal
Potentially	সম্ভাব্য	Probable, Perhaps
Association	সংঘ	Confederation, Club
Reality	বাস্তবতা	Fact, Sooth
Concrete	জমাটবদ্ধ	Embodied, Tangible
Certain	নির্দিষ্ট	Demonstrated, Convinced
Flexible	নমনীয়	Supple, Malleable
Response	প্রতিক্রিয়া	Reaction, Answer
Mobility	গতিশীলতা	Dynamism, Expedition

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

### Driverless cars

A The automotive sector is well used to adapting to automation in manufacturing. The implementation of robotic car manufacture from the 1970s onwards led to significant cost savings and improvements in the reliability and flexibility of vehicle mass production. A new challenge to vehicle production is now on the horizon and, again, it comes from automation. However, this time it is not to do with the manufacturing process, but with the vehicles themselves.

Research projects on vehicle automation are not new. Vehicles with limited self-driving capabilities have been around for more than 50 years, resulting in significant contributions towards driver assistance systems. But since Google announced in 2010 that it had been trialling self-driving cars on the streets of California, progress in this field has quickly gathered pace.

B There are many reasons why technology is advancing so fast. One frequently cited motive is safety; indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority. Automation may help to reduce the incidence of this.

Another aim is to free the time people spend driving for other purposes. If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle. If the vehicle can do the driving, those who are challenged by existing mobility models - such as older or disabled travelers - may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy.

C Beyond these direct benefits, we can consider the wider implications for transport and society, and how manufacturing processes might need to respond as a result. At present, the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked. Automation means that initiatives for car-sharing become much more viable, particularly in urban areas with significant travel demand. If a significant proportion of the population choose to use shared automated vehicles, mobility demand can be met by far fewer vehicles.

D The Massachusetts Institute of Technology investigated automated mobility in Singapore, finding that fewer than 30 percent of the vehicles currently used would be required if fully automated car sharing could be implemented. If this is the case, it might mean that we need to manufacture far fewer vehicles to meet demand.

However, the number of trips being taken would probably increase, partly because empty vehicles would have to be moved from one customer to the next.

Modeling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent, but that vehicles' average annual mileage would double as a result. As a consequence, each vehicle would be used more intensively, and might need replacing sooner. This faster rate of turnover may mean that vehicle production will not necessarily decrease.

E Automation may prompt other changes in vehicle manufacture. If we move to a model where consumers are tending not to own a single vehicle but to purchase access to a range of vehicles through a mobility provider, drivers will have the freedom to select one that best suits their needs for a particular journey, rather than making a compromise across all their requirements.

Since, for most of the time, most of the seats in most cars are unoccupied, this may boost production of a smaller, more efficient range of vehicles that suit the needs of individuals. Specialised vehicles may then be available for exceptional journeys, such as going on a family camping trip or helping a son or daughter move to university.

F There are a number of hurdles to overcome in delivering automated vehicles to our roads. These include the technical difficulties in ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter; the regulatory challenges in understanding how liability and enforcement might change when drivers are no longer essential for vehicle operation; and the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles as being a valuable part of the mobility landscape.

G It's clear that there are many challenges that need to be addressed but, through robust and targeted research, these can most probably be conquered within the next 10 years. Mobility will change in such potentially significant ways and in association with so many other technological developments, such as telepresence and virtual reality, that it is hard to make concrete predictions about the future. However, one thing is certain: change is coming, and the need to be flexible in response to this will be vital for those involved in manufacturing the vehicles that will deliver future mobility.

Test 6  
Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections, **A-G**.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

- 14** reference to the amount of time when a car is not in use
- 15** mention of several advantages of driverless vehicles for individual road-users
- 16** reference to the opportunity of choosing the most appropriate vehicle for each trip
- 17** an estimate of how long it will take to overcome a number of problems
- 18** a suggestion that the use of driverless cars may have no effect on the number of vehicles manufactured

Questions 19-22  
Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

### **The impact of driverless cars**

Figures from the Transport Research Laboratory indicate that most motor accidents are partly due to **19**....., so the introduction of driverless vehicles will result in greater safety. In addition to the direct benefits of automation, it may bring other advantages. For example, schemes for **20**..... will be more workable, especially in towns and cities, resulting in fewer cars on the road.

According to the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, there could be a 43 percent drop in **21**..... of cars. However, this would mean that the yearly **22** .....of each car would, on average, be twice as high as it currently is.. This would lead to a higher turnover of vehicles, and therefore no reduction in automotive manufacturing.

Questions 23 and 24

Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 23 and 24 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** benefits of automated vehicles does the writer mention?

- A** Car travellers could enjoy considerable cost savings.
- B** It would be easier to find parking spaces in urban areas.
- C** Travellers could spend journeys doing something other than driving.
- D** People who find driving physically difficult could travel independently.
- E** A reduction in the number of cars would mean a reduction in pollution.

Questions 25 and 26

Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**

Write the correct letters in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** challenges to automated vehicle development does the writer mention?

- A** making sure the general public has confidence in automated vehicles
- B** managing the pace of transition from conventional to automated vehicles
- C** deciding how to compensate professional drivers who become redundant
- D** setting up the infrastructure to make roads suitable for automated vehicles
- E** getting automated vehicles to adapt to various different driving conditions



## Test 6 Passage 2

### Solutions & Definitions

14. C (Para- C, line no.3) At present ,the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে বরা হয়েছে সময়ের পরিমাণ যখন কার ব্যবহার হয় না। বর্তমান সময়ে গড়ে প্রতিটি কার তার ৯০% সময় ব্যয় করে পার্কিং আবস্থায়

15. B (Para-B, line 3-5) More than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor , and it is the primary cause in the vast majority. Automation may help to reduce the incidence of this.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, পৃথক সড়ক ব্যবহারকারীদের জন্য চালকবিহীন যানবাহনের বেম কয়েকটি সুবিধার কথা। ৯০ শতাংশেরও বেশি সড়ক সংঘর্ষের ক্ষেত্রে একটি অবদানকারী কারণ হিসেবে মানবিক ত্রুটি জড়িত, একটি এটি বেশিরবাগ ক্ষেত্রেই প্রাথমিক কারণ। Automation এই ঘটনা কমাতে সাহায্য করতে পারে।

16. E (Para-E, line 1-4) "Automation may prompt other changes in vehicle manufacture. If we move to a model where consumers are tending not to own a single vehicle but to purchase access to a range of vehicles through a mobility provider, drivers will have the freedom to select one that best suits their needs for a particular journey, rather than making a compromise across all their requirements.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে, প্রতিটি ট্রিপের জন্য সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত গাড়ি নেওয়ার সুযোগের কথা।

যদি আমরা এমন একটি মডেলে চলে যাই যেখানে ভোক্তারা একটি গাড়ি মালিক না হয়ে একটি গতিশীলতা প্রদানকারীর মাধ্যমে বিভিন্ন যানবাহনের অ্যাক্সেস ক্রয় করার প্রবণতা রাখে, তাহলে ড্রাইভারদের স্বাধীনতা থাকবে একটি নির্দিষ্ট যাত্রার জন্য তাদের প্রয়োজন অনুসারে একটি ছাড় দেওয়া থেকে সবচেয়ে উপযুক্ত একটি গাড়ি নির্বাচন করা।

17. G ( Para-G, line 1-2) It's clear that there are many challenges that need to be addressed but, through robust and targeted research, these can most probably be conquered within the next 10 years.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে, বেশ কিছু সমস্যা কাটিয়ে উঠতে কত সময় লাগবে তার একটি অনুমান করা। এটা স্পষ্ট যে এমন অনেক চ্যালেঞ্জ আছে যেগুলোর সমাধান করা প্রয়োজন কিন্তু, শক্তিশালী এবং লক্ষ্যযুক্ত গবেষণার মাধ্যমে, এগুলো সম্ভবত আগামী ১০ বছরের মধ্যে জয় করা যেতে পারে।

18.D ( Para-D, line 7-12) Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent, but that vehicle's average annual mileage would double as a result. As a consequence, each vehicle would be used more intensively, and might need replacing sooner. This faster rate of turnover may mean that vehicle production will not necessarily decrease."

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে বরা হয়েছে যে, একটি পরামর্শ যে, চালকবিহীন গাড়ির ব্যবহার উৎপাদিত যানবাহনের সংখ্যার উপর কোন প্রভাব পেলে না। ইউনিভার্সিটি অফ মিশিগান ট্রান্সপোর্টেশন রিসার্চ ইনস্টিটিউটের মডেলিং কাজ প্রস্তাব করে যে স্বয়ংক্রিয় যানবাহনগুলি গাড়ির মালিকানা ৪৩ শতাংশ কমাতে পারে, কিন্তু সেই গাড়ির গড় বার্ষিক মাইলেজ এর ফলে দ্বিগুণ হবে। ফলস্বরূপ, প্রতিটি গাড়ি আরও নিবিড়ভাবে ব্যবহার করা হবে এবং শীঘ্রই প্রতিস্থাপনের প্রয়োজন হতে পারে। টার্নওভারের এই দ্রুত হারের অর্থ হতে পারে যে উৎপাদন অগত্যা হ্রাস পাবে না।

19. Human error ( Para-B, line 1-4) One frequently cited motive is safety; indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে, ট্রান্সপোর্ট রিসার্চ ল্যাবরেটরিন পরিসংখ্যানগুলি ইঙ্গিত করে যে বেশিরভাগ মোটর দুর্ঘটনা আংশিকভাবে কিসের কারণে হয়ে থাকে ?

যুক্তরাজ্যের ট্রান্সপোর্ট রিসার্চ ল্যাবরেটরিন গবেষণায় দেখা গেছে যে ৯০ শতাংশেরও বেশি সড়ক সংঘর্ষের ক্ষেত্রে একটি অবদানকারী কারণ হিসেবে মানবীয় ত্রুটি (Human error) জড়িত।

20. Car sharing ( Para-C, line 3-7) At present error as a contributory factor the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked. Automation means that initiatives for car sharing become much more viable, particularly in urban areas with significant travel demand. If a significant proportion of the population choose to use shared automated vehicles, mobility demand can be met by far fewer vehicles.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে, অটোমেশনের সরাসরি সুবিধা ছাড়াও, এটি অন্যান্য সুবিধা আনতে পারে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, কীসের জন্য ক্ষিমগুলি আরও কার্যকর হবে, বর্তমানে, গড় গাড়ি তার জীবনের ৯০ শতাংশের বেশি পার্কিংয়ে ব্যয় করে। অটোমেশন মানে হল গাড়ি-শেয়ারিং ( car-sharing) এর উদ্যোগগুলি অনেক বেশি কার্যকর হয়ে ওঠে, বিশেষ করে শহরাঞ্চলে উল্লেখযোগ্য ভ্রমণ চাহিদা সহ।

21. Ownership ( Para-D, line 7-8) Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে, ইউনিভার্সিটি অফ মিশিগান ট্রান্সপোর্টেশন রিসার্চ ইনস্টিটিউটের মতে, গাড়ির কোন জিনিসটা ৪৩ শতাংশ হ্রাস পেতে পারে ? ইউনিভার্সিটি অফ মিশিগান ট্রান্সপোর্টেশন রিসার্চ ইনস্টিটিউটের মডেলিং কাজ প্রস্তাব করে যে স্বয়ংক্রিয় যানবাহনগুলি গাড়ির মালিকানা (Ownership) ৪৩ শতাংশ কমিয়ে দিতে পারে।

22. Mileage (Para-D, line 8-9) But the vehicles average annual mileage would double as a result.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে, প্রতিটি গাড়ির বার্ষিক কোন জিনিস গড়ে বর্তমানের তুলনায় দ্বিগুণ বেশি হবে ? এটি যানবাহনের উচ্চ টার্নওভারের দিকে পরিচালিত করবে, এবং তাই স্বয়ংচালিত উৎপাদনে কোনও হ্রাস হবে না। কিন্তু যানবাহনের গড় বার্ষিক মাইলেজ (mileage) এর ফলে দ্বিগুণ হবে।

23. C ( Para-B, line 7-9) It may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle .

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে, স্বয়ংক্রিয় যানবাহনের কোন দুটি সুবিধা লেখক উল্লেখ করেছেন ?

তবে এটি উৎপাদনশীল, সামাজিকীকরণ বা সহজভাবে শিথিল হওয়া সম্ভব হতে পারে যখন অটোমেশন সিস্টেমগুলি গাড়ির নিরাপদ নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্য দায়ী থাকবে।

24. D ( Para-B, line 9-11) Those who are challenged by existing mobility models- such as older or disabled travellers may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy.

ব্যাখ্যা ; যদি গাড়িটি ড্রাইভিং করতে পারে, বিদ্যমান গতিশীল মডেলগুলির দ্বারা চ্যালেঞ্জ করা হয়েছে- যেমন বয়স্ক বা অক্ষম ভ্রমণকারীরা- উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে ব্যক্তিগত স্বাধীন বৃহত্তর ভ্রমণ উপভোগ করতে সক্ষম হতে পারে।

25. A ( Para-F, line 6-7) The social changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles.

ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নে আছে, স্বয়ংক্রিয় যানবাহন বিকাশের কোন দুটি চ্যালেঞ্জ লেখক উল্লেখ করেছেন ? সামাজিক পরিবর্তনগুলি যা সম্প্রদায়ের জন্য স্বয়ংক্রিয় যানবাহনগুলিকে গতিমীরতার একটি মূল্যবান অংশ হিসাবে বিশ্বাস ও গ্রহণ করার জন্য প্রয়োজন হতে পারে ।

26. E ( Para-F, line 1-4) There are a number of hurdles to overcome in delivering automated vehicles to our roads. These include the technical difficulties in ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter.

আমাদের রাস্তায় স্বয়ংক্রিয় যানবাহন সরবরাহ করার জন্য অনেক বাধা অতিক্রম করতে হয় । এর মধ্যে রয়েছে ট্রাফিকের অসীম পরিসর, আবহাওয়া এবং রাস্তার পরিস্থিতির সম্মুখীন হওয়া, এমন পরিস্থিতিতে গাড়িটি নির্ভরযোগ্যভাবে কাজ করে কিনা তা নিশ্চিত করার প্রযুক্তিগত অসুবিধাগুলি ।

Test 6 passage 3  
Word Meaning

Main Word	Bangla Meaning	Synonym
Refer	নির্দেশ করা	Allude, Delegate
Illustrate	ব্যাখ্যা করা	Interpret, Expound
Intrinsic	সহজাত	Inherent, Intrinsic
Enthusiastic	উদ্দ্যমী	Passionate, Strenuous
Daunting	কঠিন	Suppress, Frighten
According	অনুসারে	Following, Accordant
Brought	আনীত	Fetched, Attained
Benefits	সুবিধা	Convenience, Favor
Act	আইন	Function, Regulation
Tend	প্রবনতা	Suppose, Oversee
Certain	নির্দিষ্ট	Particular, Demonstrated
Aim	লক্ষ্য	Destination, Objective
Attraction	আকর্ষণ	Traction, Fascination
Produced	উৎপাদিত	Emanated
Accepted	গৃহিত	Adopted, Obtained
Valid	বৈধ	Irrefutable, Irrefragable
Reflected	প্রতিফলিত	Reflex, Revealed
Ability	ক্ষমতা	Caliber, Competency
Familiar	পরিচিত	Homely, Intimate
Demands	দাবী	Claim, Requirement
Explore	অনুসন্ধান করা	Inquire, Rummage
Referred	নির্দেশ করা	Prescribe, Allude
Relevance	প্রাসঙ্গিকতা	Topicality, Concern
Specific	নির্দিষ্ট	Tangible, Definite
Consider	বিবেচনা	Envisage, Repute
Essential	অপরিহার্য	Indispensable, Inevitable
Previously	পূর্বে	Formerly, Prior
Expect	ছাড়া	Besides, Barring

Such As	যেমন	For Example
Exploration	অন্বেষণ	Investigation, Battue
Explorers	অনুসন্ধানকারী	Querist, Adventurer
Desire	অভিপ্রায়	Intention, Motive
Indeed	প্রকৃতপক্ষে	Defacto, Actually
Caveman	গুহামানব	Cave Dweller
Slumped	অতিমন্দা হওয়া	Ebb, Depression
Grunted	প্রানীরডাক	Sounds of Animals
Wildebeest	হরিণ	Gnu, Deer
Ancestors	পূর্বপুরুষ	Predecessor, Forefather
Undoubtedly	নিঃসন্দেহে	Indisputably, Clearly
Globe	পৃথিবী	Universe, Terra
Existence	অস্তিত্ব	Presence, Subsistence
Negotiate	দরাদরিকরা	Bargain, Arbitrate
Peculiar	অদ্ভুত	Curious, Strange
Merely	নিছক	Absolutely, Barely
Perhaps	সম্ভবত	Per change, Probably
Suited	মানানসই	Harmonize Befit,
Seeking	সচেষ্ট	Attempt, Endeavor
Inclined	আনত	Dangling, Bended
Venturing	ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ	Risk, Hazard
Instinct	প্রেরনা	Inducement
Sorts	প্রকার	Kind, From
Astronomer	জ্যোতিষী	Astrologer, Fortuneteller
Fictional	কল্পিত	Fabulous, Imaginary
Uncultivated	অনাবাদী	Unstable, Unploughed
Fears	ভয়	Menace, Terror
Puny	পূঁচকে	Teeny, Tiny
Irrelevant	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক	Impertinent, Incoherent
Crawling	অহংকারকরা	Boost, Plume
Roots	শিকড়	Paternity, Embryo
Solid	কঠিন	Tenacious, Rigid
Figure	ব্যক্তিত্ব	Personality,

		Identity
Certain	নির্দিষ্ট	Particular, Definite
Surface	পৃষ্ঠতল	Periphery, Underneath
Confined	সীমাবদ্ধ	Imprisoned, Restricted
Associated	সংযুক্ত	Amalgamated, Attached
Peaked	চূড়াযুক্ত	Pinnacled, Acuminate
Decline	পতন	Collapse, Deterioration
Though	যদিও	Albeit, Although
Species	প্রজাতি	From, Kind
Scarcely	মোটাইনা	Hardly, Barely
Era	যুগ	Epoch, Year
Define	নির্ধারণকরা	Prescribe, Ascertain
Dubbed	খেতাব দেওয়া	Make a Contribution
Mountaineer	পর্বতারোহী	Climber, Alpinist
Behalf	পক্ষে	Defense, Support
Remote	দূরবর্তী	Distance, Primitive
Stunt	কঠিনকর্মপ্রচেষ্টা	Daring skill
Slightly	সামান্য	Mini, Wee
Reflect	প্রতিফলিতকরা	Mirror, Gleam
Endeavor	প্রচেষ্টা	Exertion, Effort
Pioneer	অগ্রদূত	Pathfinder, Ambassador
Prominent	বিশিষ্ট	Eminent, Remarkable
Edge	কিনারা	Terminal, Extreme
Particular	বিশেষ	Appropriate, Espcial
Criteria	মানদণ্ড	Measure, Gauge
Approach	অভিগমন	Accession, Obtainment
Definite	নির্দিষ্ট	Particular, Demonstrated
Outset	সূত্রপাত	Commencement, Threshold
Findings	আবিষ্কার	Discovering, Brainchild

Declare	ঘোষণা	Allege, Announce
Bias	পক্ষপাত	Preference, partiality
Expeditions	অভিযান	Encroachment, Aptitude
Unique	অনন্য	Unparalleled, Identical
Isolated	বিছিন্ন	Incoherent, Separated
Slant	হেলানো	Recumbence, Lean
Continental	মহাদেশীয়	Belonging to a continent
Empty	খালি	Vacant, Penniless
Surface	পৃষ্ঠতল	Periphery, Back
Buffalo	মহিষ	BosBubalus
Disregard	উপেক্ষা	Connivance, Contempt
Conveying	সমর্পনকরা	Dedicate, Consign
Readers	পাটক	Reciter, Pupil
Insights	অন্তর্দৃষ্টি	Acumen, Sagacity

### READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

#### What is exploration?

We are all explorers. Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human - indeed, this has played an important part in our success as a species. Long before the first caveman slumped down beside the fire and grunted news that there were plenty of wildebeest over yonder, our ancestors had learnt the value of sending out scouts to investigate the unknown. This questing nature of ours undoubtedly helped our species spread around the globe, just as it nowadays no doubt helps the last nomadic Penan maintain their existence in the depleted forests of Borneo, and a visitor negotiate the subways of New York.

Over the years, we've come to think of explorers as a peculiar breed - different from the rest of us, different from those of us who are merely 'well travelled', even; and perhaps there is a type of person more suited to seeking out the new, a type of caveman more inclined to risk venturing out. That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, even today; and that in all sorts of professions - whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer - borders of the unknown are being tested each day.

Thomas Hardy set some of his novels in Egdon Heath, a fictional area of uncultivated land, and used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters. He is delving into matters we all recognise because they are common to humanity. This is surely an act of exploration, and into a world as remote as the author chooses. Explorer and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones. The traveller 'who has for weeks or months seen himself only as a puny and irrelevant alien crawling laboriously over a country in which he has no roots and no background, suddenly encounters his other self, a relatively solid figure, with a place in the minds of certain people'.

In this book about the exploration of the earth's surface, I have confined myself to those whose travels were real and who also aimed at more than personal discovery. But that still left me with another problem: the word 'explorer' has become associated with a past era. We think back to a golden age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th century as if the process of discovery is now on the decline, though the truth is that we have named only one and a half million of this planet's species, and there may be more than 10 million- and that's not including bacteria. We have studied only 5 per cent of the species we know. We have scarcely mapped the ocean floors, and know even less about ourselves; we fully understand the workings of only 10 per cent of our brains.



Here is how some of today's 'explorers' define the word. Ran Fiennes, dubbed the 'greatest living explorer', said, 'An explorer is someone who has done something that no human has done before - and also done something scientifically useful.' Chris Bonington, a leading mountaineer, felt exploration was to be found in the act of physically touching the unknown: 'You have to have gone somewhere new. Then Robin Hanbury-Tenison, a campaigner on behalf of remote so-called 'tribal' peoples, said, 'A traveller simply records information about some far-off world, and reports back; but an explorer changes the world.' Wilfred Thesiger, who crossed Arabia's Empty Quarter in 1946, and belongs to an era of unmechanised travel now lost to the rest of us, told me, 'If I'd gone across by camel when I could have gone by car, it would have been a stunt.' To him, exploration meant bringing back information from a remote place regardless of any great self-discovery.

Each definition is slightly different - and tends to reflect the field of endeavour of each pioneer. It was the same whoever I asked: the prominent historian would say exploration was a thing of the past, the cutting-edge scientist would say it was of the present. And so on. They each set their own particular criteria; the common factor in their approach being that they all had, unlike many of us who simply enjoy travel or discovering new things, both a very definite objective from the outset and also a desire to record their findings.

I'd best declare my own bias. As a writer, I'm interested in the exploration of ideas. I've done a great many expeditions and each one was unique. I've lived for months alone with isolated groups of people all around the world, even two 'uncontacted tribes'. But none of these things is of the slightest interest to anyone unless, through my books, I've found a new slant, explored a new idea. Why? Because the world has moved on. The time has long passed for the great continental voyages - another walk to the poles, another crossing of the Empty Quarter. We know how the land surface of our planet lies; exploration of it is now down to the details - the habits of microbes, say, or the grazing behaviour of buffalo. Aside from the deep sea and deep underground, it's the era of specialists. However, this is to disregard the role the human mind has in conveying remote places; and this is what interests me: how a fresh interpretation, even of a well-travelled route, can give its readers new insights.

Test 6

Questions 27-32

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

- 27** The writer refers to visitors to New York to illustrate the point that
- A** exploration is an intrinsic element of being human.
  - B** most people are enthusiastic about exploring.
  - C** exploration can lead to surprising results.
  - D** most people find exploration daunting.
- 28** According to the second paragraph, what is the writer's view of explorers?
- A** Their discoveries have brought both benefits and disadvantages.
  - B** Their main value is in teaching others.
  - C** They act on an urge that is common to everyone.
  - D** They tend to be more attracted to certain professions than to others.
- 29** The writer refers to a description of Egdon Heath to suggest that
- A** Hardy was writing about his own experience of exploration.
  - B** Hardy was mistaken about the nature of exploration.
  - C** Hardy's aim was to investigate people's emotional states.
  - D** Hardy's aim was to show the attraction of isolation.
- 30** In the fourth paragraph, the writer refers to 'a golden age' to suggest that
- A** the amount of useful information produced by exploration has decreased.
  - B** fewer people are interested in exploring than in the 19th century.
  - C** recent developments have made exploration less exciting.
  - D** we are wrong to think that exploration is no longer necessary.
- 31** In the sixth paragraph, when discussing the definition of exploration, the writer argues that
- A** people tend to relate exploration to their own professional interests.
  - B** certain people are likely to misunderstand the nature of exploration.
  - C** the generally accepted definition has changed over time.
  - D** historians and scientists have more valid definitions than the general public.
- 32** In the last paragraph, the writer explains that he is interested in
- A** how someone's personality is reflected in their choice of places to visit.
  - B** the human ability to cast new light on places that may be familiar.
  - C** how travel writing has evolved to meet changing demands.
  - D** the feelings that writers develop about the places that they explore.

Questions 33-37

Look at the following statements (Questions 33-37) and the list of explorers below.

Match each statement with the correct explorer, **A-E**.

Write the correct letter, **A-E**, in boxes 33-37 on your answer sheet.

**NB:** You may use any letter more than once.

- 33** He referred to the relevance of the form of transport used.
- 34** He described feelings on coming back home after a long journey.
- 35** He worked for the benefit of specific groups of people.
- 36** He did not consider learning about oneself an essential part of exploration.
- 37** He defined exploration as being both unique and of value to others.

List of Explorers	
<b>A</b>	Peter Fleming
<b>B</b>	Ran Fiennes
<b>C</b>	Chris Bonington
<b>D</b>	Robin Hanbury-Tenison
<b>E</b>	Wilfred Thesiger

Questions 38-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

**The writer's own bias**

The writer has experience of a large number of 38....., and was the first stranger that certain previously 39..... people had encountered. He believes there is no need for further exploration of Earth's 40....., except to answer specific questions such as how buffalo eat.

Test 6 Passage 3  
Solutions and definitions

27/ (A), Para 1 first line, Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human

ব্যাখ্যা : আমাদের ইচ্ছা আবিষ্কার করা এবং আবিষ্কৃত জ্ঞান ভাগ করে নেওয়া। যা আমাদের মানুষ করে তুলে।

28/ (C), para: 2, Over the years, we've come to think of explorers as a peculiar breed – different from the rest of us, different from those of us who are merely 'well travelled', a type of caveman more inclined to risk venturing out.

Then, in the next lines, this outlook about explorers is wrong and we all have the same urge. The writer says, That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, even today

ব্যাখ্যা : explorer সম্পর্কে লেখকের মত হলো এটি সত্য থেকে দূরে সরে যায়না ও আমাদের সকলেরই এই অনুসন্ধানী প্রবৃত্তি রয়েছে। এখানে আমাদের সকলেরই রয়েছে দ্বারা বুঝা যায় এটি সবার কাছে common।

29/ (C) para: 3 first few lines. "Thomas Hardy set some of his novels in Egdon Heath, a fictional area of uncultivated land, and used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters.

ব্যাখ্যা : লেখক, Egdon Heath সম্পর্কে যে বর্ণনা দিয়েছেন তা এখানে তার চরিত্র গুলির আকাজ্খা ও ভয়ের পরামর্শ দেওয়ার জন্য ল্যান্ডস্কেপ ব্যবহার করেছিলেন যা indicate করে option (c) কে।

30/ (D), Lines 2-5 of paragraph no. 4 But that still left me with another problem: the word 'explorer' has become associated with a past era. We think back to a golden age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th Century – as if the process of discovery is now on the decline,

ব্যাখ্যা : লেখক a golden age সম্পর্কে বলেছেন, আবিষ্কার এর পদ্ধতি এখন হ্রাস পাচ্ছে, তাই আমাদের এই ধারণাটি ভুল যে, অনুসন্ধান আর প্রয়োজন নেই।

31/ (A) 6th Para, first few lines, "Each definition is slightly different – and tends to reflect the field of endeavour of each pioneer. It was the same whoever I asked: the prominent historian would say exploration was thing of the past, the cutting-edge scientist would say it was of present. And so on. They each set their own particular criteria;

ব্যাখ্যা : লেখক Exploration এর ব্যাখ্যা দিতে প্রথম কিছু লাইনে বর্ণনা করেছেন যে, Exploration এর সংজ্ঞা প্রতিটি pioneer এর প্রচেষ্টাকে প্রতিফলিত করে, এছাড়াও বলেছেন তারা তাদের নিজস্ব নির্দিষ্ট মানদণ্ড নির্ধারণ করে থাকে।

32/ (B) last para, last line, However, this is to disregard the role the human mind has in conveying remote places; and this is what interests me: how a fresh interpretation, even of a well-travelled route, can give its readers new insights."

ব্যখ্যা : লেখক তার interest নিয়ে বলেছেন যে, কিভাবে একটি ভালো ব্যখ্যা এমনকি একটি ভালো Travel Route পাঠকদের নতুন অন্তর্দৃষ্টি দিতে পারে।

33/ (E) para: 5 line: 7-9 Wilfred Thesiger, who crossed Arabia's empty quarters in 1946, and belongs to an era of unmechanised travel now lost to the rest of us, told me, "If I'd gone across by camel when I could have gone by car, it would have been a stunt.

ব্যখ্যা : Wilfred Thesiger এর কথা উল্লেখ আছে, যিনি camel বা উঠ এর কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন যা কিনা Transportation এর একটি form।

34/ (A) para: 2, line: 4-8. Explorer and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones. The traveller 'who has for weeks or months seen himself only as a puny and irrelevant alien crawling laboriously over a country in which he has no roots and no background, suddenly encounters his other self, a relatively solid figure, with a place in the minds of certain people.'

ব্যখ্যা : লেখক peter Fleming সেই সময়ের কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন যখন Explorer তার প্রিয়জনদের সাথে রেখে যাওয়া অস্তিত্বে ফিরে আসে যা indicate করে বাড়িতে ফিরে আসা, এর পরের লাইনের Traveler এর সময়ের কথা বলেছেন, for weeks or months যা indicate করে long journey কে।

35/ (D) para: 5, line: 5-6, Then Robin Handbury-Tenison, a campaigner on behalf of remote so-called 'tribal' peoples, said.

ব্যখ্যা : Robin Handbury Tenison যিনি Tribal তথা উপজাতি জনগণের পক্ষে প্রচারক ছিলেন। এখানে Tribal people's হলো specific groups of people.

36/ para: 5, line: 7-9, Wilfred Thesiger, who crossed Arabia's empty quarters in 1946, and belongs to an era of unmechanised travel now lost to the rest of us, told me, "If I'd gone across by camel when I could have gone by car, it would have been a stunt.' To him, exploration meant bringing back information from a remote place regardless of any great self-discovery."

ব্যখ্যা : wilfred Thesiger, Exploration এর অর্থ বুঝাতে বলেন Exploration হলো কোনো মহৎ Self discovery র প্রতি মনযোগ না দিয়ে কোনো দূরবর্তী স্থান থেকে তথ্য ফিরিয়ে আনা। যা দ্বারা বুঝা যায় তিনি নিজের সম্পর্কে শিখাকে Exploration এর অপরিহার্য অংশ বলে মনে করেননি।

37/ (B) para: 5, line: first . Ran Fiennes, dubbed the 'greatest living explorer', said, 'An explorer is someone who has done something that no human has done before – and also done something scientifically useful.

ব্যখ্যা :Ran Fiennes, Exploration এর ব্যখ্যা দিতে গিয়ে বলেছেন, Exploration এমন কিছু যা

আগে কোনো মানুষ করেনি এবং যা বৈজ্ঞানিকভাবে উপযোগী। এর দ্বারা বুঝা যায় Exploration হলো unique ও মূল্যবান।

38/(unique ) Expeditions. Para: Last, line: 1-2. I've done a great many expeditions and each one was unique.

ব্যাখ্যা : লেখক অনেকগুলি Expedition বা অভিযান করেছেন যা unique ছিলো, এখানে a great many দ্বারা indicate করেছে a large number।

39/ (isolated), para: last, lines:2-3, I've lived for months alone with isolated groups of people all around the world, even two 'uncontacted tribes'

Here, the word 'uncontacted' gives us the hint that the writer was the first person ever contact with people of two tribes who remain isolated from the world.

ব্যাখ্যা : তিনি সারা বিশ্বজুড়ে isolated people দের সাথে ২ মাস বসবাস করেছেন। এমনকি ২টি uncontacted উপজাতিদের সাথে ও। এখানে uncontacted উপজাতিদের সাথে থাকার মানে তিনিই প্রথম যিনি তাদের সাথে contact করেছেন।

40/ (Surface) para: last, line: 7-8, We know how the land surface of our planet lies; exploration of it is now down to the details – the habits of microbes, say, or the grazing behaviour of buffalo.

ব্যাখ্যা : আমাদের গ্রহ অর্থাৎ পৃথিবীর স্থলভাগ কীভাবে রয়েছে, তাই তিনি বিশ্বাস কনে যে পৃথিবীর (land) surface এর কোনো exploration প্রয়োজন নেই।