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Assignment-1

Class: Six

Subject: English

A: Seen Comprehension

Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3.

A huge number of Bangladeshis go abroad for jobs. There is always a high demand of workers in some foreign countries like UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain etc. They like Bangladeshi workers because they are hard working. But this is a matter of regret that our workers are doing odd jobs. As a result they are not paid much. This is because our workers are not good at English, Arabic or other languages. So we should develop language skills of workers for the countries they go for work. If they can develop their language skills, they can get good jobs and send more money to our country. Thus the wage earners of our country can help develop our economy.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- i) The word 'abroad' used in the passage is a/ an-----
a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
- ii) Bangladeshi manpower has a ----- demand in foreign countries.
a) No b) little c) huge d) many
- iii) The word 'odd' in the text means -----
a) Close b) near c) minimum d) cheap
- iv) The word 'develop' in the text means-----
a) Improve b) benefit c) possibility d) ensure
- v) Bangladeshi workers are -----
a) Lazy b) educated c) skilled d) industrious
- vi) Our labourers are not good at -----
a) English b) Arabic c) French d) all the above
- vii) The wage earners can ----- our economy.
a) Destroy b) improve c) demolish d) remove

2. Read the text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word.

To make a word, we need ----- (a). These vowels also refer to the pronunciation of that ----- (b) word----- (c) which it is situated. "E" is such a vowel which is used to form a new word. It also determines the sound of that ----- (d) word. For example, when a word ends with 'e' containing 'a' just after the first letter, it sounds 'e' like cane, plane, made etc. On the other ----- (e), if there is 'I' after the first letter, it sounds 'ai' like nice, fine, life etc.

3. Answer four questions .

- a. Why do Bangladeshis go abroad?
- b. Which countries import manpower?
- c. Why do foreign countries prefer Bangladeshi workers?
- d. What is the matter of sorrow for Bangladesh?

B: Unseen Comprehension

Read the following text and answer questions 4 and 5.

The name of the capital city of Bangladesh is Dhaka. It is also the largest city of the country. It sits at the centre of the country and on the bank of the river Buriganga. It is called the city of mosques. There are about 80,000 mosques in the city which tells that Islam is the principal religion of the people of Dhaka. There are some notable historic sites in the city like The Lal Bagh Fort and the tomb of Pari Bibi both built in the 17th century and the large Parliament Building built in 1982.

Dhaka became important in 17th century when it was the Maghal capital of Bengal Province from 1608 to 1639 and again from 1660 to 1704. During that period it became known for its fine Muslin. The city declined after the capital was moved to Murshidabad in 1704 and it came under British control in 1765.

With the division of British India in 1947, Dhaka became the capital of the Pakistan Province of East Bengal and in 1956 it was made the capital of East Pakistan. The city became the capital of independent Bangladesh in 1971 but before that it had to suffer damage in the period of Liberation War.

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the above passage.

What	When/ Where	Event	Belongs to/ Where
Dhaka	i) -----	became important	
Buriganga	Bangladesh		ii)
iii) -----	in 1982	built	Dhaka
Dhaka	iv) -----	came under British control	
Dhaka	v) -----	became the capital of Bangladesh	

5. Write whether the statements are true or false. If false give the correct answer.

- Dhaka is called the city of Temples.
- The Lal Bagh Fort and the tomb of Pari Bibi both were built in the 17th century.
- Dhaka stands at the bank of the river Kornofuli.
- The Parliament Building was built in 1982.
- Dhaka became the Mughal capital twice.

6. Fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary.

handy	distance	Useful	different	phones	costly
connect	greatly	functions	communication	dear	difficulty

Mobile phone is another ----- (a) invention of the world. Like computers, mobile phones help us ----- (b) in our daily life. Through mobile phones, we can ----- (c) the whole world. Only a few years ago, we had ----- (d) to contact our near and ----- (e) ones. That was very ----- (f) too. Mobile phones are very ----- (g) and we can use them for ----- (h) with people at a very low cost. Mobile phones have different----- (i) such as making calls, listening to music, taking photographs, storing information etc. Even it can be used for ----- (j) learning.

7. Fill in the gaps using suitable words.

A proverb says, “Health is (a) -----.” To keep healthy is to keep from (b) ----- and anxiety. Good health is proper functioning of all body (c) ----- . It is also feeling well both in body and in mind. People in good health are active, cheerful, and (d) ----- . If you are healthy, you can be happy and can help others in (e) ---as well.

8. Match the part of sentences from column A with column B to make five complete sentences.

Column-A	Column-B
a) He wakes up at	i) was sick for two days.
b) People of Sankar area	ii) by walking from door to door.
c) Bulbul collects rubbish	iii) all jobs are important.
d) Bulbul believes that	iv) put their rubbish in plastic bins.
e) Last month Bulbul	v) 5 O'clock in the morning

C: Grammar

9. Fill in the gaps with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) where no Article is used.

Once there lived (a) ----- poor farmer. He was (b) ----- honest man. He had (c) ----- few pieces of (d) ----- land. He would grow crops on them. But he had to maintain (e) ----- large family. One day he was walking through his fields. He found (f) ----- bag left by someone. In (g) ----- bag, he found (h) ---- important piece of paper. He tool (i) ----- paper to (j) ----- educated man.

10. Change the following passage into Indirect Sentences.

The teacher said to the students, “Have you prepared your lesson today?” “No, sir”, replied the students. The teacher said, “Why do you not prepare your lesson?” “I was suffering from headache yesterday. I shall do my work tomorrow.” replied the student.

11. Use capital letters and punctuation as needed in the following passage.

have you taken your tiffin today father said to me no i replied also you will not be attentive in the class for this reason i am sorry i will follow your advice

12. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with root words on the underlined adding suitable suffix, prefix or both.

King Solomon was (a) –fame for his (b) - wise. He was blessed with (c) -ordinary knowledge. And it was really beyond (d) – imagine. One day Queen of Sheba wanted to test how wise he was. Solomon was given two types of flowers. One was natural and the other was (e) - artifice.

13. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.

- a) There is no mother but loves her child. (Affirmative)
- b) Nobody loves me. (Interrogative)
- c) He is poor but honest. (Simple)
- d) Who doesn't want to be happy? (Assertive)
- e) I am a great fool. (Exclamatory)

D: Writing

14. Write a dialogue between a doctor and a patient.

15. Write a paragraph on 'Your Madrasah' or 'Your Class Teacher'.

16. Write an E-mail to your friend congratulating him on his brilliant success.