



# SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

### BSN 1301

#### *Course Development Team*

#### **Writer** \_\_\_\_\_

##### **Hasibul Haque**

Former Assistant Professor  
School of Science and Technology  
Bangladesh Open University

##### **Dr. A.K. M. Alamgir**

Associate Professor, National Medical college, Dhaka

##### **Dr. Sharker Md. Numan**

Lecturer  
School of Science and Technology  
Bangladesh Open University

#### **Editor** \_\_\_\_\_

##### **Professor Dr. Mofiz Uddin Ahmed**

School of Science and Technology  
Bangladesh Open University

##### **Dr. A.K. M. Alamgir**

Associate Professor, National Medical college, Dhaka

##### **Hasibul Haque**

Former Assistant Professor  
School of Science and Technology  
Bangladesh Open University

##### **Dr. Sharker Md. Numan**

School of Science and Technology  
Bangladesh Open University

#### **Style Editor** \_\_\_\_\_

##### **Professor Dr. Mofiz Uddin Ahmed**

Dean, School of Science and Technology

##### **Dr. Sharker Md. Numan**

Bangladesh Open University

#### **Program Co-ordinator**

##### **Dr. Farida Easmin Shelley**

Assistant Professor  
SST, BOU

#### **Overall Supervision** \_\_\_\_\_

Professor M. A. Razzaque  
Dean SST and Pro Vice Chancellor, BOU

*The course is adapted from CELP Program of BOU.*



**BANGLADESH OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**BSN 1301**

**COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH**

**Published By:**

Publishing, Printing and Distribution Division  
Bangladesh Open University, Gazipur-1705  
© School of Science and Technology  
Bangladesh Open University, Gazipur-1705

**Computer Composed and DTP Layout by:**

Md. Jakir Hossain

**Cover Designer:**

Monirul Islam

**Printed By:** Global Printers

7/4, Hajipara, Rampura, Dhaka

**ISBN: 98-34-4005-6**

*All right reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced  
in any means without prior permission of the copyright holder.*



**BANGLADESH OPEN UNIVERSITY**

## **PREFACE**

The role of a nurse in the field of health services is highly significant. To upgrade the existing educational level of diploma holder nurses in the country, Bangladesh Open University has launched a post-basic B.Sc.-in-Nursing Program. The main objective is to provide higher level of professional education and training to the nurses in order to increase the effectiveness of the vast human resource in the health sector. The implementation of the program is to support professional and practical opportunities for the nurses to ensure the better service to the nation.

Communicative English is one of the courses of B.Sc.-in-Nursing. It is the foundational course for a nurse to communicate with the patients, doctors and foreigners in health services. In our country the English language proficiency is very poor. It is especially true for the nurses. Therefore, the course is designed at the beginning of the program.

The book consists of 9 units. Each unit deals with the day today use of expressions for easy communication. The topics selected are: information, greeting, shopping, application, past, present and future activities, liking and disliking etc. All the topics are easily expressible and will be highly useful for nurses for better communication.

The module is prepared with care and we hope it will be highly useful for the learners.

# Communicative English

## Contents

### **Unit 1 : Asking for and Giving Information**

Lesson 1	Directions to a New Place .....	1
Lesson 2	: Tell me the Time.....	3
Lesson 3	: Making a Telephone Call .....	5
Lesson 4	: Greetings and Farewells .....	7

### **Unit 2 : Greeting and Farewell**

Lesson 1	: Introducing Someone .....	9
Lesson 2	: Revision: Introductions, Greetings and Farewells .....	11
Lesson 3	: Greetings and Farewells at Night .....	13
Lesson 4	: Commands and Instructions .....	15
Lesson 5	: Following Instructions .....	17
Lesson 6	: Responding to Requests .....	19
Lesson 7	: Apologies .....	21
Lesson 8	: Asking for Help .....	23
Lesson 9	: Asking for and Offering Help .....	25

### **Unit 3 : Shopping**

Lesson 1	: At the Shop .....	27
Lesson 2	: Buying Things .....	29
Lesson 3	: Comparisons .....	31
Lesson 4	: Planning for Eid Festival .....	33
Lesson 5	: Likes and Dislikes .....	35
Lesson 6	: I Love... I Hate .....	37
Lesson 7	: Statements and Questions .....	39
Lesson 8	: The Muggers.....	41
Lesson 9	: At the Post-Office .....	43
Lesson 10	: Booking Tickets .....	45

<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>: Forms and Applications</b>	
Lesson 1	: Filling in an Admission Form .....	47
Lesson 2	: Information From Radio .....	49
Lesson 3	: Application for Admission .....	51
Lesson 4	: Preparing a C.V. or Bio-Data .....	52
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>: Talking About the Present</b>	
Lesson 1	: Present Actions and Plans of Immediate Future .....	53
Lesson 2	: Habitual Actions and Actions in Progress .....	55
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>: Talking About the Past</b>	
Lesson 1	: An Event in the Past .....	57
Lesson 2	: What was going on .....	59
Lesson 3	: Using Past Perfect .....	61
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>: Talking About the Future</b>	
Lesson 1	: Future Actions .....	63
Lesson 2	: Using 'Going to' and Present Continuous Forms for Future Actions .....	65
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>: Describing Recent Activities</b>	
Lesson 1	: Recent Activities (a) .....	67
Lesson 2	: Recent Activities (b) .....	69
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>: Expressing Ability, Inability or Obligation, Likes and Dislikes</b>	
Lesson 1	: Abilities and Inability .....	71
Lesson 2	: Expressing Obligation .....	73
Lesson 3	: Are you Sure? .....	75
Lesson 4	: At a Bus Stand .....	77
<b>Further Reading</b>	<b>: .....</b>	<b>79</b>

## Unit 1: Asking for and Giving Information

### Lesson 1: Directions to a New Place

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for directions to a new place
- ◆ respond to the questions on directions
- ◆ use 'could' as a form of polite request.



#### Read the Following Text

Hena is a newcomer to the Dhaka Medical College Hospital. She wants to go to the Gynae Department. But she does not know where it is. She is in front of the Operation Theatre of the Hospital now. She asks for directions to one student nurse Aisa.

#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- i) Why doesn't Hena know the way to the Gynae Department?
- ii) Where is she now?
- iii) Who does she ask for directions?

#### Dialogue

**Choose a partner and perform role-playing with the following dialogue**

**Hena** : Excuse me. Could you please tell me the way to the Gynae Department?

**Aisa** : Yes. It's not far from here. Go straight along this Corridor and then turn Right. Keep going about 50 metres. It's on the corner opposite to the Surgery Department. It's a big Department. You can't miss it.

**Hena** : Thank you so much.

**Aisa** : You're welcome.

#### Read and Note

**Read the following with proper pronunciation**

**Excuse me** – Used to draw attention politely.

**Could you** – Here, a polite request, not the past form of can.

Some more examples :

**Could you please** pass me the forceps?

**Could you lend** me your Medicine book, please?

**Could I** borrow your pen, please?

(This may be a form of asking for permission too).

**Could you tell** me if there is a book store around here?

You can't miss it. You're sure to find it.

**In reply say :**

Thanks .....		That's all right.
Thank you .....		Not at all.
		You're welcome.

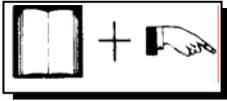


**1.2. Exercise**

1. Where does Hena want to go?
2. Where's the Gynae Department?
3. How does Hena ask for directions?
4. What does Aisa say?

## Lesson 2: Tell me the Time

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for time
- ◆ responds to quires about time.



### Read the Following Text

It's ten to six in the afternoon. Shahana and Suman are standing outside Dr. Milon Hall at Dhaka Medical College Campus. They are waiting for Mehedi. They are going to see the play "Aisa Mongal" tonight. The show starts at 6:30 in the evening.



Fig. 2: Nurses are talking.

### 2.1. Answer Orally

- i) Where are Shahana and Suman standing?
- ii) Whom are they waiting for?
- iii) What are they going to see?
- iv) When will the play 'Aisa Mongal' start?

Dialogue

**Choose a partner and perform role-playing with the following dialogue**

### Put emphasis on intonation

**Suman** : What time is it?

- Shahana** : It's ten to six.
- Suman** : When is Mehedi supposed to come?
- Shahana** : Between six and six thirty. He said he'd come straight from a meeting.
- Suman** : But the show will start at 6.30. Do you think he'll make it?
- Shahana** : Well, he said he would. Anyway, there's plenty of time yet.
- Suman** : Let's go and have some coffee then.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

**1. Expressing time**

- a. half past five or five thirty (5:30)
  - b. a quarter past five or five fifteen (5:15)
  - c. a quarter to five or fifteen minutes to five (i.e. 4:45)
  - d. twenty past five or five twenty (5:20), ten to five (i.e. 4:50), twenty to three (i.e. 2:40)
- 2.** *Supposed to* means *expected to / obliged to*  
e.g. He was *supposed to* come at five.

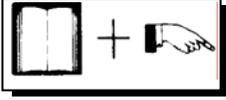


**2.2. Exercise**

1. When do Suman and Shahana meet?
2. How much time is left for the play to begin?
3. When is Mehedi supposed to come?
4. Where will he come from?

## Lesson 3: Making a Telephone Call

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for permissions
- ◆ respond to requests.



### Read the Following Text

It's a pleasant sunny afternoon. Shahana is shopping at the New Market. She has to buy a few household things. Suddenly she remembers that she is supposed to call Suman at his office. It's almost twenty-five past three now. Shahana can't see a pay-phone around. She hesitates for a moment and then enters the *stationary* shop in front of her.

### 3.1. Answer orally

- i) What is Shahana doing at the New Market?
- ii) Why does she enter into a stationary shop?
- iii) Where is the stationary shop?

#### Dialogue

### Choose a partner and practice the following

**Shahana** : Excuse me. I wonder if you can help me.

**Seller** : Yes, how can I help you, madam?

**Shahana** : I would like to make a phone call, but I can't find a pay-phone.

**Seller** : Well, I'm afraid there isn't one in this complex. But if it's urgent you can use our telephone on payment.

**Shahana** : That's very kind of you.

#### Read and Note

### Read the following.

**I wonder if** - a polite expression seeking unexpected help. In reply we may use these expressions: Yes, Certainly, Of course, etc.

**Complex** - a group of buildings.

**I'm afraid** - a kind of apologetic expression in the negative sense.

**That's very kind of you** - You are very kind or I appreciate your kindness.



**3.2. Exercise**

**Complete the following dialogue**

1. Aisa : ..... me?
2. Atique : Yes, how .....
3. Aisa : .....to buy some stamps.
4. Atique : .....there's no post office around here.
5. You'll have to go about 30 meters down the road.
6. Aisa : ..... most helpful.

## Lesson 4: Greetings and Farewells

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ♦ exchange greeting and farewells with your friends.



**Read the following text carefully and try to understand the situation**

The Hospital compound. It is nine o'clock in the morning. Shimul is going to the operation theater. Liton is coming from the opposite direction with a packet. They meet on the way.

### 4.1. Answer Orally

- Where do Shimul and Liton meet?
- Where is Shimul going?
- Which way is Liton coming from?

### Dialogue

**Practice the following among yourselves**

- Shimul** : Good morning, Liton.  
**Liton** : Morning, Shimul. How are you?  
**Shimul** : Fine, thanks. And you?  
**Liton** : Fine, where are you going?  
**Shimul** : To the operation theatre.  
**Liton** : Ok, I'll see you later. Bye.  
**Suman** : See you. Bye.

### Read and Note

**Read the following**

Formal	Informal
Good morning	Good morning
Good afternoon	Morning
Good evening	Hello
All right	Ok
	Okay



**4.2. Answer the following questions orally**

- i) When do Shimul and Liton meet?
- ii) How does Shimul greet Liton?
- iii) What does Liton say in answer?
- iv) How does Liton say goodbye to Shimul?
- v) What does “OK” mean?

**Read the following dialogues and try to follow the situations**

**1.**

- Mukul, are you coming to the meeting this afternoon?
- Yes, I think so.
- Well, see you there then.
- OK.

**2.**

- Hello, Mukul. Sorry, I’ve got to run now. I’m late for the class. See you tonight at the Library.
- See you then.

**3.**

- Hello, Lata. Can I see you tomorrow before the class?
- Sure.
- See you tomorrow then.
- Fine.



**4.3. Exercise**

**Complete the following dialogue**

- 1. Sumy : Good morning, Kona.
- 2. Kona : .....
- 3. Sumy : Fine, .....
- 4. Kona : To New Market, I’m going to buy some books.
- 5. Sumy : ..... later.
- 6. Kona : .....

## Unit 2: Greeting and Farewell

### Lesson 1: Introducing Someone

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ introduce a person to someone
- ◆ exchange greetings after being introduced.



**Read the following text carefully and try to understand the situation**

It's the teachers' common room at the Modern Language Institute of Dhaka University. Mr. Selim Ahmed, the French teacher, is reading a newspaper. Mr. Anisul Haq, the English teacher, enters with a guest, Mr. Young.

#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- i) Where does Mr. Ahmed meet Mr young?
- ii) What does Mr. Selim Ahmed teach?
- iii) Who is Mr. Young?

#### Dialogue

#### Practice the following among yourselves

- A. Haq** : Good Morning, Mr. Ahmed. How are you?
- S. Ahmed** : I'm fine thank you. How are you?
- A. Haq** : Fine, thanks. Mr. Ahmed, I'd like you to meet Mr. Young.
- S. Ahmed** : How do you do, Mr. Young?
- Young** : How do you do?
- A. Haq** : Mr. Young is an English language teacher at the Language Center in Bangkok.
- S. Ahmed** : Oh! I've been to your centre. I went there at the beginning of the year to attend a seminar.
- Young** : Oh did you? Do you teach English too?
- S. Ahmed** : No, I teach French.
- A. Haq** : Well, shall we sit down and have some coffee?

**S. Ahmed** : Oh, yes. That will be lovely.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

The rising intonation in the sentence-

*Mr. Ahmed, I'd like you to meet Mr. Young.*

*d* in *I'd* ( I would). sound *d* clearly. New line *I'd* ( I would) like-polite form of "I want."

'How do you do' pronounced softly. It's not a question. It's a polite expression used in formal introductions, never again used with the same person.

The reply is also; 'How do you do'?

In next meetings we say:

Hello, Good morning, Good afternoon,

How are you? etc.

Shall we sit down and have some coffee?

Is not a question here, it's a suggestion.



**1.2. Exercise**

**Complete the followings according to the example**

Mr. Alam is a medical doctor. He is doing an English language course.

Mr. Alam, a medical doctor, is doing an English Language course.

1. Aliya is an Arab student. She studies Bangla.  
Aliya, -----, studies Bangla.
2. Mr Jamil is my only uncle. He lives in New York.  
Mr Jamil, -----, -----.  
(Do not use who)  
Mr Jamil, -----.

## Lesson 2: Revision: Introductions, Greetings and Farewells

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ respond to the situations involving introductions, greetings and farewells.

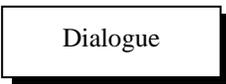


### Read the following text carefully and try to understand the situation

Mrs. Fatema Karim is attending a conference on TESOL in New York. TESOL stands for Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages. Participants from all over the world have come. It's tea- break on the first day of the conference. Mr. Brown comes up and introduces himself to Mrs. Karim.

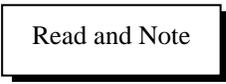
#### 2.1. Answer the following questions orally

- Who have come from all over the world?
- Why have they come to New York?
- Who introduces himself to Mrs. Fatema Karim?



### Practice the following among yourselves

- Mr. Brown** : Hello! May I introduce myself. My name is Douglas. Douglas Brown.
- Mrs. Karim** : How do you do, Mr. Brown? I'm Fatema. Nice to meet you.
- Mr. Brown** : Nice to meet you too. Shall we sit down somewhere and talk?
- Mrs. Karim** : Sure. Let's sit over there.



### Read the following

When there's nobody to introduce you, say  
May I introduce myself. My name is (or I'm)

-----.

In answer you may also say-  
Glad/ Nice to meet you.

**2.2 Answer Orally**

- i) What is Mrs. Fatema Karim doing in New York?
- ii) What is TESOL?
- iii) Who introduces himself to Mrs. Fatema Karim?
- iv) How does Mr. Brown introduce himself?

Dialogue

**Practice the following among yourselves**

- 1.  
Hello, Shuman. How are you?  
Fine, thanks. How are you?  
Fine.
  
- 2.  
Good morning, Raj.  
Morning, Kamal. How are you?  
Fine, thanks. And you?  
Fine. thank you.
  
- 3.  
Hello, Mishu. Meet my sister Sheela.  
Nice to meet you, Sheela.  
Nice to meet you too.



**2.3. Exercise**

**Make Sentences/ dialogues with the following expressions.**

- 1. Hello. : .....
- 2. See you later. : .....
- 3. Good-bye. : .....
- 4. Good night. : .....
- 5. How do you do? : .....?
- 6. How are you? : .....?
- 7. Good afternoon. : .....
- 8. Nice to meet you. : .....

## Lesson 3: Greetings and Farewells at Night

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ♦ exchange greetings and farewells at night.



### Read the following text carefully and try to understand the situation

It's around 8 o'clock in the evening. Manik meets Saleh at a party. They haven't seen each other for quite some time. Manik is studying economics in Bangkok, Thailand. He is now in Dhaka on holiday.

### 3.1. Answer the following questions orally

- What time does Manik meet Saleh?
- What is Manik studying?
- Why is he in Dhaka Now?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

- Manik** : Hello, Saleh. Nice to see you again.
- Saleh** : Hello, Manik. Haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?
- Manik** : I've been in Bangkok.
- Saleh** : Bangkok? What are you doing there?
- Manik** : Studying economics. I'm on a holiday here.
- Saleh** : So, are you going back?
- Manik** : Yes, I'm leaving tomorrow.
- Saleh** : Oh, we will miss you. Anyway have a nice trip.
- Manik** : Thanks. But I think I must leave now. See you later. Good night.
- Saleh** : Good night.

### Read and Note

### Read the following

Nice to see you again.

Good to see you again.

Haven't seen you for ages (for a very long time)

**Trip : a short journey**

Have a pleasant journey/ have a nice trip -

It is a good wish for someone who is going away to another place.

**Contractions**

haven't = have not.

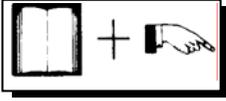


**3.2. Exercise**

1. Maya went to Barisal.  
Maya isn't in Barisal now.  
Maya has come back to Dhaka.  
Maya is in Dhaka now.  
Maya ..... to Barisal.
2. I went to the post office this morning  
I'm not in the post office now.  
I came back home at noon.  
I'm at home now.  
I ..... office.
3. Rafiq went to Savar.  
He isn't in Savar now.  
He has come back to Dhaka.  
He's in Dhaka now.

## Lesson 4: Commands and Instructions

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ give commands and instructions
- ◆ respond to commands and instructions.



### Read the Following Text

Shamima is never late for work. But today she is. She arrives at hospital at least an hour late. As she comes in her room the phone rings. She picks up the receiver.

#### 4.1. Answer Orally

- i) How late is Shamima today?
- ii) When does her telephone ring?

#### Dialogue

#### Practice the following among yourselves

- Shamima** : Good morning.
- Doctor** : Is that you, Shamima?
- Shamima** : Yes, Sir.
- Doctor** : Could you come to my room?
- Shamima** : Yes Sir, I'm coming.
- Doctor** : Sit down please. Take some notes. I have a meeting at 9 a.m. So remind me at ten to nine. Have you had any chance to read the papers I gave you last Monday?
- Shamima** : Yes, Sir, I've gone through them.
- Doctor** : Very good. So bring them to me with your comments in half an hour.
- Shamima** : All right, Sir.
- Doctor** : Can you do one more thing? Ring Dr. Mutaleb and tell him that I shall be free after lunch.
- Shamima** : Okay, Sir.
- Doctor** : I guess you're late today. Was there any problem?

- Shamima** : I am so sorry, Sir. I got up late this morning.
- Doctor** : I see. Don't be late tomorrow. You will have to go with me to Dr. Mehedi's office.
- Shamima** : I shall be on time, Sir.
- Doctor** : That's good. You can go now.
- Shamima** : Thank you, Sir. (Shamima goes back to her room, and rings the bell. Rashid comes in running).
- Shamima** : Bring me today's files.

Read and Note

**Read the following.**

Come to my room.  
Sit down and take some notes.  
Remind me of the meeting at ten to nine.  
Bring them to me with your comments in half an hour.  
Ring Dr Motaleb and tell him that I shall be free after lunch.  
Don't be late tomorrow.  
You can go now.

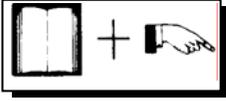


**4.2. Exercise**

1. ----- up at -----.
2. ----- Dr Motaleb and ----- I'll ----- lunch.

## Lesson 5: Following Instructions

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ give instructions
- ◆ follow instructions.



### Read the Following Text

Apu finishes his homework and shows it to his father. His father makes one or two corrections. Apu then copies the homework in his exercise book. As he finishes writing, his father asks his mother for a cup of tea.

### 5.1. Answer Orally

- i) What does Apu do after finishing his homework?
- ii) How many corrections does his father make?
- iii) What does Apu do then?
- iv) What does his father ask for?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

**Father** : Can you make me a cup of tea, please?

**Mother** : I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy with washing.

**Apu** : I can make tea, If you want.

**Father** : Do you know how to make tea?

**Apu** : There are instructions on the packet. I've read them.

**Mother** : Okay, then. I'll boil the water for you. Get the packet of tea, sugar and cups from the cupboard. The milk is in the fridge. And don't forget to make one for me too.

**Apu** : All right, mother.  
(Apu is happy now.)

### Read and Note

### Read the following

Apu makes tea by following these instructions.

How to make a good cup of tea :

1. Warm the tea-pot with hot water and empty it.
2. Put one teaspoon of tea-leaves per person in the pot.
3. Pour fresh boiling water in it.
4. Wait for 4 to 6 minutes.
5. Pour tea in the cups and add sugar and milk.



**5.2. Exercise**

1. ----- the cup ----- and ----- it.
2. ----- one ----- of ----- in the -----.
3. ----- fresh ----- water ----- it.
4. Mix -----.
5. ----- sugar -----.

## Lesson 6: Responding to Requests

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

Comply with or refuse requests



### Read the Following Text

Sumi and Parul are friends. They both teach at the same nursing college. Sumi is going to Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Parul asks her to pass on some information to one of her friends, Shahana.

#### 6.1. Answer Orally

- i) Where's Sumi going?
- ii) What does Parul ask Sumi to do?

#### Dialogue

#### Practice the following among yourselves

**Sumi** : (Looks at her watch) I must be off now.

**Parul** : Are you going to Dhaka Medical college Hospital?

**Sumi** : Yes, I am.

**Parul** : Could you pass on some information to my friend Shahana?

**Sumi** : Of course! What should I tell her.

**Parul** : Tell her that one of my guests has come. So I would like to take off from my duty?

**Sumi** : All right.

**Parul** : Oh, I forgot. Will you pass on to her some papers too?

**Sumi** : Yes, I will. Give me the papers.

#### Read and Note

#### Read the following

For a direct request to someone.

Could you .....

Can you .....

Will you .....



**6.2. Exercise**

**Complete the followings**

1. Could you send me .....
2. Of course .....
3. .... buy me a ruler?
4. ...., I'll .....
5. .... get me some postcards?
6. Sorry. ....
7. .... them later.

## Lesson 7: Apologies

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ express apologies
- ◆ respond to apologies.



### Read the Following Text

In our everyday life often we need to apologize or respond to apologies. You may have done something wrong, or hurt someone's feelings. You may want to say sorry for that. For example, you have bumped into someone in a cafeteria and spilled tea. In that situation it is common to seek apologies.

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

Mr. Zaman is the director of an organization. His secretary Moly is late for the second time this week.

**Mr. Zaman :** I think you're late again! It's nine o'clock. You were supposed to be here at eight.

**Moly :** I was very tired last night. I got up late.

**Mr. Zaman :** That's not very good. You were late yesterday too.

**Moly :** I do apologize, Sir. I assure you it will never happen again.

**Mr. Zaman :** All right. Please get on with your work.

### 7.1. Answer orally

- i) Who is Mr. Zaman? Why is he angry?
- ii) Who is Moly? What was the reason for her being late?
- iii) Why is he not convinced?
- iv) What does Moly promise?

**Read the following**

1. An expression of regret or a request for forgiveness.  
I'm really sorry.  
Please forgive me.  
I apologize.

Read and Note

*We can also use **very, terribly, awfully** or **extremely** instead of really in the first sentence.*

1. An excuse, a reason or an expression for accepting responsibility:

It was my fault.  
I didn't mean to do it.  
I was so busy I forgot.

2. A promise to improve or not to do it again.

I assure you it will never happen again.  
I give you my word I'll be on time from now on.



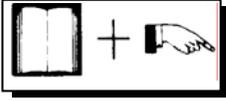
**7.2. Exercise**

**a) Prepare a dialogue for each of the following situations-**

1. You forgot a close friend's birthday. Apologize and then make a promise.
2. You are supposed to go to the museum with a friend. But suddenly you find you can't. Apologize.
3. You are in a hurry and you bump into a passer-by and knock him over. Apologize.

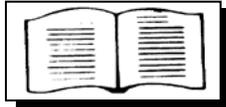
## Lesson 8: Asking for Help

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for help
- ◆ offer help.



### Read the Following Text

Ripon is in his reading room now. He is reading a book on Nutrition and Dietetics. He reads vitamin chapter and also writes classifications of vitamin. He repeats the word riboflavin and writes it down.

### 8.1. Answer Orally

- i) What is Ripon doing in his reading room?
- ii) What does he repeat?
- iii) What word does he write down?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

It's evening. Mr. Hasan is watching TV in the living-room. Ripon enters the room and asks his father to help him with his chapter.

- Ripon** : Are you busy, Dad?
- Mr. Hasan** : No. Do you need some help?
- Ripon** : Yes, Dad. I wonder if you can help me with my studies. I need some clarifications about a chapter?
- Mr. Hasan** : Which chapter?
- Ripon** : The chapter on Vitamin.
- Mr. Hasan** : Well, just a minute. I'm coming to your study room.
- Ripon** : Thanks, Dad.
- Mr. Alam** : OK, son.



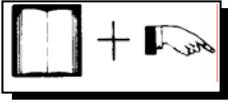
## 8.2. Exercise

**Write a short dialogue with these clues**

Sabiha is doing her homework. She asks her elder sister Saleha to spell the word exactly. They look it up in the dictionary. They then spell the word e-x-a-c-t-l-y.

## Lesson 9: Asking For and Offering Help

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for help
- ◆ offer help.



### Read the Following Text

Mr. Samim has been walking up and down the outdoor for half an hour. He is looking for his friend, but cannot find his house. He finally finds his house by asking a person at a telephone counter.

#### 9.1. Answer Orally

1. What has Mr. Samim been doing?
2. Why is he walking up and down the outdoor?
3. Why does he ask the person at the telephone counter?

#### Dialogue

#### Practice the following among yourselves

**Mr. Samim** : Excuse me. I wonder if you can help me.

**Telephone counter** : Yes, what can I do for you.

**Mr. Samim** : Actually I'm looking for number 22 Free School Street. But I can't find it. The house next to 21 is 37 Sonargaon Road.

**Telephone counter** : Yes, the house numbering isn't in order here. Whose house are you looking for?

**Mr. Samim** : Professor Muhammad Ali's house. He teaches at the University of Dhaka. He's been living in this area since 1988.

**Telephone counter** : Oh! yes. I know him. Can you see that lane over there? Well, go about 20 meters down the lane. It's the last house but one. He has his name plate on the gate. You can't miss it.

**Mr. Samim** : Thank you very much. You've been really helpful.

**Telephone counter** : My pleasure.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

- I wonder if you can help me - A polite expression seeking unexpected help
- Go down the lane - Go along the lane.
- last house but one - the second house from the end (Similarly, last house but two)
- He has been walking - This expression means that the activity started some time ago and is still continuing.



**9.2. Exercise**

**Complete the following**

1. -----, I wonder -----.
2. Yes -----?
3. I ----- walking ----- the street for twenty minutes, but I can't ----- house number 27.
4. Whose house -----?

## Unit 3: Shopping

### Lesson 1: At the shop

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for things at the shop
- ◆ respond to the queries at the shop.



#### Read the Following Text

This is a Medicine shop. Mr. Kamal is the salesman. He is standing behind the counter. Shahana is coming towards Mr. Kamal. She is a customer. She is going to buy some Medicine.

#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- i) Who is Mr. Kamal?
- ii) Where is he standing?
- iii) Who is Shahana?
- iv) What things does she want to buy?

#### Dialogue

#### Practice the following among yourselves

- Kamal** : Can I help you?
- Shahana** : Yes. I'd like to buy some medicine.
- Kamal** : Which items do you want?
- Shahana** : 20 pieces of Sefrad and 10 pieces of paracetamol please.
- Kamal** : Here you are. Anything else?.
- Shahana** : No, that's all for today. Thank you.

#### Read and Note

#### Read the following

1. Use of **a, an**.  
**a** : One, used before a word beginning with a consonant, e.g. a pencil, a customer, a hotel, etc.

**an** : One, used before a word beginning with a vowel or a consonant that sounds like a vowel, e.g. an eraser, an orange, an M.A., an M.B.B.S., an L.L. B. An honest man, an honorable man etc.



**1.2. Exercise**

**Make Sentences with the words from column A and B. noun e.g. please give me an umbrella.**

A	B
<p style="text-align: center;">an a</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hotel B.A Apple LL.B. Umbrella Unicorn Orange One-taka note Union</p>

## Lesson 2: Buying Things

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for a things at the shop
- ◆ differentiate between countable and uncountable nouns
- ◆ use proper expressions with countable and uncountable nouns.



### Read the Following Text

Mr. Hossain is a grocer. You can buy almost all essentials from his shop. He sells cooking oil, rice, flour, sugar and many other items. Everybody likes Mr. Hossain's brown rice. So you may not always get it there. It is often sold out. Mrs. Karim is a very busy woman. She has no time to shop around. So she always shops at Greenway Grocery.

### 2.1. Answer Orally

- i) What does Mr. Hossain sell?
- ii) Why does Ms. Karim always buy things form Greenway Grocery?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

- Mr. Hossain** : What can I do for you, madam?  
**Mrs. Karim** : Have you got any rice, please?  
**Mrs. Hossain** : Yes, certainly. White or brown?  
**Mrs. Karim** : Brown, please. How much is it a kilo?  
**Mr. Hossain** : It's fifteen taka only.  
**Mrs. Kairm** : Ok. I'll have Ten kilos.

### Read and Note

### Read the following

1. Countable nouns are things such as *Books, pens, apples*, etc. You can count these things. Use *a* or *an* before a countable singular noun, e.g. *I'm reading a book. I want to buy an orange*. These nouns have, plural forms, e.g. *books, pens, apples, oranges*, etc.

2. Uncountable nouns have only singular form. You cannot count them, e.g. *rice, milk, paper, love*, etc. You cannot usually use *a* or *an* before them, e.g. *I do not like rice with milk*. But you can usually use *some* before them, e.g. *I'll buy some rice. She drank some milk. Some* is also used with countable plural nouns, e.g. *some pencils, some eggs*, etc.



## 2.2. Exercise

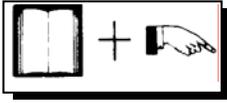
Make ten Sentences from the following table

A	B	C
I'll buy	a  an  some	orange. rice. ice-cream. ruler. dozen pencils. bag of rice. milk. umbrella. kilo of sugar. beans.

e.g. I'll buy some ice-cream.

## Lesson 3: Comparisons

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ use adjectives for comparison.

### Dialogue

#### Read the following dialogue between two friends

- Ripon** : Tomorrow is my birthday, Rayhan. I'm going to be twenty one.
- Rayhan** : I'm twenty two. I'm older than you, Ripon.
- Ripon** : But I'm taller.
- Rayhan** : No you're not. I'm as tall as you.
- Ripon** : Stand next to me. See, I'm at least three centimeters taller than you.
- Rayhan** : Not three. May be one or two. But height isn't everything. Let's see who does better in the exam.
- Ripon** : I will beat you in that too.
- Rayhan** : No, you would not. I'm working very hard for the exam.
- Ripon** : But I am working harder than you.
- Rayhan** : Well, whatever we do, we can never do as good as Mamun. He'll definitely come out first.
- Ripon** : Why ? Let's try as hard as we can. May be we can beat him this time.

#### 3.1. Answer the following questions orally

- Who is older of the two friends?
- Who is taller?
- Who thinks Mamun will come out first?
- What does Ripon want to try?

### Read and Note

#### Read the following

When we compare two people, objects or actions, we usually add 'er' to some monosyllabic adjectives which are generally followed by than. Notice the sentences with older, taller and harder above.

The word better in the sentence “*Let us see who does better in the exam*” is comparative by itself. The main adjective for the word is *good*. Similarly, *worse* is a comparative word for *bad*.

When someone or something is equal to another person, thing or action, we use as-as, so-as, as. e.g. “*I am as tall as you.*” “*They can not do so well as Suman*”.



### 3.2. Exercise

#### Cross out the wrong words

Ripon and Rayhan are friend /friends.

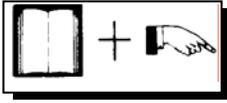
Every morning they walks /walk to school. Ripon is twenty-two ear/ years old.

Rayhan is old/older than Ripon but Ripon is taller than/ as Rayhan.

Both of them/ they is/ are working hard for his/ their exam.

## Lesson 4: Planning for Eid Festival

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ talk about future planning
- ◆ make list for shopping.



### Read the Following Text

It will soon be Eid. Everybody is getting ready for the festival. Mr. Suman is going to the grocer's shop. He is asking his sister what to buy.

### Dialogue

### Read the following dialogue

- Mr. Sumon** : What should I buy from the grocery?
- Shila** : Polau rice, butter oil, soya bean oil, ...
- Mr. Sumon** : Not so fast, tell me one by one. How much rice, five kilo?
- Shila** : No, more than that. There'll be a lot of guests. At least 7 or 8 kilos.
- Mr. Sumon** : Ok. How much butter oil, two kilos?
- Shila** : No. not that much. Just a kilo will do. Also we need five liters of soya bean oil.
- Mr. Sumon** : I do not think that Eid food should be cooked with soya bean oil. I'd rather buy more butter oil than soya bean oil.
- Shila** : No, you mustn't. You should buy more soya bean oil than butter oil, because butter oil contains a high amount of cholesterol. It's bad for heart. Soya bean oil is better for one's health. It's less expensive and the other curries can be also cooked with soya bean oil.

### 4.1. Answer Orally

- i) What does Mr suman prefer-soya bean oil or butter oil?
- ii) Why does Shila want more rice?

- iii) How much rice does she want?  
 iv) Who wants to buy more butter oil than soya bean oil?

Read and Note

**Read the following**

Grocery	- Shop which sells rice, oil, spices, etc.
Grocer	- Shopkeeper who sells rice, oil, spices, etc.
not so fast	- Don't speak so fast.
one by one	- One after another
at least two kilos	- Two kilos and perhaps more than that
cholesterol	- A fatty substance, too much of which is bad for the heart
complain	- To express feelings of dissatisfaction



**4.2. Exercise**

**Cross out the wrong words**

- Shila wants to buy more/ less rice.
- Mr Sumon wants to buy less/ more butter oil.
- Soya bean oil/ Butter oil is better for one's health.
- Butter oil contains high/ low amount of cholesterol.
- Shila will use more/less soya bean oil than butter oil.

## Lesson 5: Likes and Dislikes

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ express your likings, disliking and preferences.



### Read the Following Text

Suman and Ratna are student nurse. They have come to Medicine Unit Two at Dhaka Medical College Hospital to visit the patients during their duty hours. Suman does not like the patients who try to misguide the process of treatment. His favorite patients are those who do not play such things. Ratna believes in the human quality of her job and she is ready to serve the patients professionally. But many patients bother her by asking questions like- what is the function of this medicine, or, what is the side effect of that medicine, and so on. She replies them patiently but she thinks that the patients should obey the doctor's advice.

### 5.1. Answer Orally

- Who are Suman and Ratna?
- What type of patients does not Suman like?
- What does Ratna believe about her profession?
- How do the patients bother Ratna?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

- Suman** : I think the people of Bangladesh love Nurses. Is it similar everywhere?
- Ratna** : Oh yes, very much. I think the basic nature of human beings is the same everywhere. And they all depend on nurses.
- Suman** : Look at that patient. He trusts me so much. He believes only I can cure him.
- Ratna** : Yes, he does. I love this human part of my job.

Read and Note

**Read**

Watch	- to look at or observe closely
Favorite	- most liked or very much liked
Disappointing	- Not as good as expected



**5.2. Exercise**

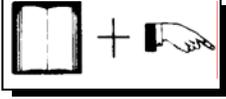
The following words are used to express one’s likes or dislikes. Put each word in the appropriate columns and then make sentences with them-

Love, like, enjoy, hate, fond of, can’t stand, prefer

<b>A. LIKES</b>	<b>B. DISLIKES</b>

## Lesson 6: I Love... I Hate...

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ express your liking and disliking.



### Read the Following Text

Suman and Shamim have come to a doctor's cafeteria at Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Shamim likes the place because it is clean and tidy. The ventilation is well. Suman hates unhygienic area and the places with bad ventilation. They sit at a table in the corner. The waiter gives them the day's menu and takes down their order.



### 6.1. Answer Orally

- Why have Suman and Shamim gone to a cafeteria?
- Why does Shamim like the place?
- What does Suman hate?
- Where do Suman and Shamim sit?
- What does the waiter do?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

- Suman** : (Looking at the menu). Would you like to have a piece of burger, Shamim?
- Shamim** : No, thanks. I would rather like some country food.
- Suman** : What do you like best?
- Shamim** : I like fried fish. But I also enjoy biriyani.
- Suman** : I don't like fried fish. But I love biriyani, too. I am fond of hot and spicy food.
- Shamim** : I don't mind spicy food. But I can't stand red chillies. They are not good for my stomach.

**Suman** : What about chicken biriyani, kabab and salad?  
Can we order for them?

**Shamim** : Yes, I would. I love that.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

Food, love Bangladeshi English food, Bangladeshi food love Bangladeshi food  I love Bangladeshi food.	hot, fond of, spicy fond of hot and spicy food I am fond of hot and spicy food. fried, fish; fried fish can't stand red chillies I can't stand red chillies.
--	---



**6.2. Exercise**

1. What food does Suman like but Shamim does not like?
2. What food does Shamim like but Suman does not like?
3. What food does both Suman and Shamim like?

## Lesson 7: Statements and Questions

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ make statements and ask questions.



### Read the Following Text

Hasim is an unemployed youth. He lives in a village near Savar which is not far from Dhaka. As his family is poor, he couldn't continue his studies after S.S.C. He is trying hard to find a job, but he has not been successful yet.

At last he gets an idea from a BTV program. He goes to his uncle to discuss the idea.



### 7.1. Answer Orally

- How far is Savar from Dhaka?
- Why couldn't Hasim continue his studies after S.S.C.?
- What is he trying to do now?
- Why does he go to his uncle?

### Dialogue

### Read the following dialogue between Hasim and his uncle

- Hasim** : Good morning, uncle. How are you?
- Uncle** : Good morning. I'm fine, thank you. How are things going with you?
- Hasim** : Not very well. I haven't got a job yet. But uncle, last night I got an idea from a BTV program.
- Uncle** : What is it?
- Hasim** : It's about starting a poultry farm.
- Uncle** : Do you want to start one?
- Hasim** : I'd like to try, but where shall I get the money from?
- Uncle** : Well, I can give you the money, but there is one condition.

- Hasim** : What is it, uncle?  
**Uncle** : You'll have to give me fifteen percent of the profit.  
**Hasim** : That's perfectly all right. When can I have the money?  
**Uncle** : Any time, next week.  
**Hasim** : Thank you uncle. Thank you very much.  
**Uncle** : You're welcome.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

1. Use *not* with be-verbs (*am, is are, etc.*) and such modals as *can, could, shall, will, should, may, might, etc.* to make negative statements. e.g.
  - a. Savar is a long way from Dhaka.  
 Q. Is Savar a long way from Dhaka.  
 No Savar is not (isn't) a long way from Dhaka.
  - b. I can continue my studies.  
 Q. Can I continue my studies?  
 No I cannot (can't) continue my studies.

**7.2. Exercise**

1. **Put each of the following groups of words in correct order to make meaningful sentences**
  1. father/man/very/is/his/a/old.
  2. there/go/not/do/they/want/to.
  3. farm/Savar/big/is/dairy/at/at/a/there.

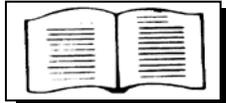
## Lesson 8: The Muggers

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ narrate an event
- ◆ make statements and questions.



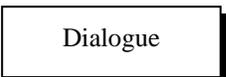
### Read the Following Text

Shovon, a smart well-built young man, had just arrived at Kamalapur Railway Station with his sister from Rajshahi. It was very cold. They hired a rickshaw for Shantinagar. There was not much traffic on the street. Suddenly, Shovon noticed two young men on a motorcycle following the rickshaw. He sensed danger and asked the rickshawala to pedal as fast as he could. But the rough-looking young riders sped up and blocked their way with their motorcycle. Shovon was expert in 'karate'. He instantly decided to challenge the muggers.



### 8.1. Answer Orally

- i) What was the day like when Shovon and his sister arrived at Kamalapur Station?
- ii) When did Shovon realize that they were in danger?
- iii) What did Shovon decide to do when the muggers blocked their way?



### Now read the following

**Front Rider** : Don't shout. Give me that suitcase. Quick.

**Shovon** : Wait a bit. (Pretending to give the suitcase up to the mugger, Shovon threw it at him and instantly gave the other a severe blow. The motorcycle fell upon the front rider. The other mugger rolled down on the ground, got up on to his feet and started running).

**Shovon's sister** : Help! Help! Mugger!

**Passer-by** : What's the matter?

**Shovon** : Look, a mugger is running away. Please catch him.

- Shovon's sister** : The other mugger is lying on the ground. please hold him down. (Meanwhile a police patrol car stopped there and a police officer got out and came up to the rickshaw).
- Police officer** : What's the matter?
- Passer-by** : Here is a mugger. This gentleman has knocked him down, but his accomplice has run away.
- Police officer** : Well done, brave young man! We will soon arrest the other. Please tell me your name and address.
- Shovon** : My name's Shovon Rahman and I live at 25, Shantinagar.
- Police officer** : You'll be rewarded for your bravery. We will contact you soon.

**Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets:**

- i) They had a suitcase. (Negative and interrogative).
- ii) They hired a rickshaw. (Negative and interrogative).
- iii) There was not much traffic on the street. (Interrogative).



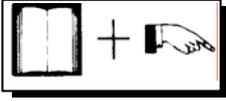
**8.2. Exercise**

Make four sentences with because by using the clues given in the following table.

a.	Shovon decided to challenge the muggers.	a.	Because he was thrown on the ground.
b.	The police officer thanked Shovon.	b.	Because Shovon's sister cried for help.

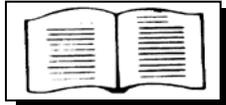
## Lesson 9: At the Post-Office

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ ask for information at the post-office
- ◆ post letters and parcels from the post office.



### Read the Following Text

Shahana met Rina in Dhaka Nursing College when she was studying there. Now Rina has come to Dhaka to visit Shahana. She wants to post a parcel to her parents in Comilla. She also wants to post six letters to her friends and relatives in England.



### 9.1. Answer Orally

- i) When did Shahana meet Rina?
- ii) What does Rina want to post?



### Practice the following among yourselves

- Rina** : Excuse me.
- Clerk** : Yes, what can I do for you?
- Rina** : I'd like to post this parcel to Comilla.
- Clerk** : That's twelve taka, please. Anything else?
- Rina** : Yes, I'd like stamps for six letters to England.
- Clerk** : Here you are. That's eighty-four taka altogether.
- Rina** : Eighty-four taka?
- Clerk** : Yes, twelve taka for the parcel and seventy-two for six stamps. That makes eighty-four.



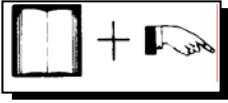
**9.2. Exercise**

**Complete the following**

- Clerk** : What can I do for you?
- Rina** : \_\_\_\_\_ this letter.
- Clerk** : \_\_\_\_\_ by airmail ?
- Rina** : Yes, please.
- Clerk** : What else \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## Lesson 10: Booking Tickets

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ tell how to book air tickets and make travel arrangements.



### Read the Following Text

Faria and Anne are planning to go to Rangamati. They want to go to Chittagong from Dhaka by plane and from there to Rangamati by bus. Faria has so far rung the travel agents several times to ask if they can book air tickets for them. But they have not received any satisfactory answer. So, they have come to Bangladesh Biman office to sort out things personally.



### 10.1. Answer Orally

- How do Faria and Anne want to go Rangamati?
- Why has Faria rung the travel agents?
- Why have they personally come to Bangladesh Biman office?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following among yourselves

- Officer** : Can I help you?
- Faria** : Yes, We want to go to Chittagong. We'd like to book two tickets.
- Officer** : When do you want to travel?
- Faria** : Thursday morning.
- Officer** : There's a flight at 9:25. It lands on Chittagong at 10:00
- Faria** : All right. And how can we get to Rangamati from Chittagong?
- Officer** : You'll have to go by bus.
- Faria** : By the way, can we book bus tickets from Dhaka?
- Officer** : I'm afraid you can't. You will have to buy bus tickets from Chittagong.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

We want to go to Chittagong by plane.  
We'd like to book two tickets.  
We'd like to leave on Thursday morning.  
There's a flight at 9:25. It lands on Chittagong at 10:00 AM.



**10.2. Exercise**

**Complete the following**

Faira : How ----- do buses take ----- Dhaka -----?  
Clerk : ----- hours.  
Faira : So, the bus will ----- in -----.  
Clerk : ----- right.

## Unit 4: Forms and Applications

### Lesson 1: Filling in an Admission Form

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ fill in an admission form.



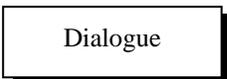
#### Read the Following Text

Wafa is a staff nurse of Dhaka Medical College Hospital. But she is not confident of her skills and wants to improve. However, she cannot be a regular student, as her hospital will suffer if she takes a long leave. Now, she has got a good opportunity. Bangladesh Open University offers a three years B.Sc. in Nursing program. She can follow this program without attending classes. The program is conducted through distance learning method. Wafa has come to the Open University for admission in to program.



#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- Wafa cannot be a regular student because she .....
- Wafa's hospital will suffer if she .....
- A student of the Open University doesn't need to attend any regular classes because the program is .....



#### Practice the following among yourselves

- Wafa** : Excuse me. where can I get an admission form for the Nursing program?
- Clerk** : You can get it from here. Which Center do you want to choose?
- Wafa** : Dhaka Medical College Hospital and Nursing Institute Center.
- Clerk** : Oh, yes. I deal with this Center, have you deposited the course fees in the bank?
- Wafa** : Yes, I have.
- Clerk** : Can I see the receipt, please?
- Wafa** : Of course. Here you're.

**Clerk** : This is Ok. Please fill in these forms carefully. Then submit them with three of your passport size photographs.

Read and Note

**Read the following with proper pronunciation**

- Excuse me, where can I have an admission form?
- Which Center do you want to choose?
- Have you deposited the course fees in the bank?
- Can I see the receipt, please?

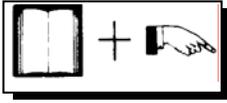


**1.2. Exercise**

1. Why does Wafa want to improve her nursing skills?
2. Why can't she be a regular student?
3. What things to be submitted with the forms?

## Lesson 2: Information From Radio

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ♦ assess weather reports and forecasts from radio.



### Read the Following Text

Shama and Sara are good friends. Their exams are over. They want to have picnic tomorrow. So they want to listen to the weather forecast. They are sitting in Sara's living room and listening to the radio.



### 2.1. Answer Orally

- Why do Shama and Sara want to have a picnic?
- Why are they interested in the weather?

### Practice the following

#### Radio News

**Wather Report :** Dhaka Division.

The weather forecast for the next 24 hours commencing 6.00 A.M. tomorrow says that rain or thunderstorms accompanied by temporary gusty or squally wind may occur over Dhaka Division. The day temperature is likely to fall by one or two degrees Celsius over the division.

The maximum temperature recorded today is 28° and the minimum 24° Celsius. The sun sets today at 6:00 and rises tomorrow at 5:17A.M..

Read and Note

### Read the following

- weather – conditions of air, temperature, humidity, etc. prevailing at a particular time
- forecast (n) – advance report/information
- forecast (u) – to say in advance or to predict
- accompanied by – gone along with or together with.



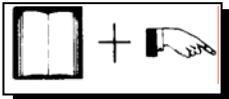


**2.2. Exercise**

1. When do Shama and Sara want to have a picnic?
2. Why do they want to have a picnic?
3. Do you think Shama and Sara will be able to have the picnic?
4. Why do people want to listen to a weather forecast?

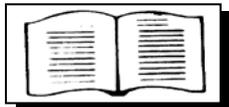
## Lesson 3: Application for Admission

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ interpret advertisements
- ◆ follow the instructions given in the advertisement.



### Read the Following Text

Rupom is a Diploma in Nurse. He passed the H.S.C. examination in the second division. He wants to get admission into a Nursing Program of Bangladesh Open University. He is reading an advertisement in *The Bangladesh Observer*.

### Admission to Bangladesh Open University

The Bangladesh Open University invites applications for admission to B.Sc-in Nursing program. The applicants should apply with your C.V. and copies of all certificate, marksheet, testimonial from the head department. Diploma in Nursing certificate registered by Bangladesh Nursing Council, Nursing council registration form, experience certificate at any recognized hospital or clinic and with a recent passport-size photograph on or before 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2002.

Read and Note

### Read the following

- |                     |   |                          |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| invite applications | - | to call for applications |
| application         | - | a written request        |
| apply               | - | to ask for               |

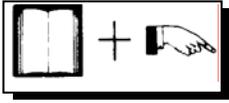


### 3.1. Exercise

1. Why does Rupom wish to study in Bangladesh Open University?
2. Which program will the students be admitted to?
3. What documents will an applicant have to send with her/his application?

## Lesson 4: Preparing a C.V or Bio-Data

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ prepare a C.V. or bio-data.



### Read the following text

Rupom is going to apply for admission to Bangladesh Open University. He has already collected copies of his certificate, marksheet, testimonial from the head of the school, nursing council registration form and experience certificate. His photograph is also ready. He now needs to prepare his C.V. He knows that a curriculum vitae, in short, C.V., is the same as a bio-data. This is a list of information about oneself. However, a large amount of information should not be given. Only the important and relevant information should be there in a C.V.



#### 4.1. Answer orally

- Why do you think a C.V. is needed?
- What kind of information should be given in a C.V.?

Read and Note

### Read the following and fill in the blanks

While preparing a C.V. all — information should be written. It is proper to write the in capital letters. While writing about — qualifications, the name of the —, the — of passing and the — should be mentioned. Do not forget to put your — at the end.



#### 4.2. Exercise

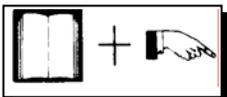
Prepare your C.V. You may use the following outline.

1. Name :
2. Father's name :
3. date of birth :
4. Address :
5. Nationality :
6. Religion :
7. Educational qualifications :
8. Experience :
9. Other interests :

## Unit 5: Talking About the Present

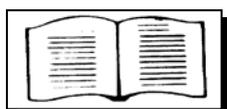
### Lesson 1: Present Actions and Plans of Immediate Future

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ describe present actions
- ◆ express plans of immediate future.



#### Read the Following Text

Bashar takes out a shirt from the wardrobe and puts it on. He is about to go out. Mrs. Bashar looks up from the bed. She is sorting out some clothes.



#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- Where is Mr. Bashar going?
- What is Mrs. Bashar doing?

#### Dialogue

#### Practice the following

- Mrs Bashar** : Are you going somewhere?
- Mr Bashar** : Yes, to the post office. I've got to buy some stamps. Do you want anything?
- Mrs Bashar** : No, not from the post office. I hardly write to anybody and nobody writes to me either. Could you buy some vegetables?
- Mr Bashar** : Sure. You want me to buy them from any grocer's or from the New Market?
- Mrs Bashar** : You know I always buy vegetable from the grocer's. I go to the New Market only when I want to buy meat or fish.
- Mr. Bashar** : Sorry, dear. But how can I remember all that when you always do the shopping? Why don't you come along? It won't take long.

**Mrs Bashar** : I can't. I've lots of things to do here. I've got to wash all these clothes, work in the kitchen, tidy up the room and so on. Please hurry up. Don't forget the vegetables.

**Mr Bashar** : I won't. Bye.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

The question "*Are you going somewhere?*" has a rising intonation. Remember that a question which can be answered *Yes/ No* usually has a rising intonation, whereas 'Wh questions' beginning with *why, when, what, where, how*, etc. usually have falling intonations.



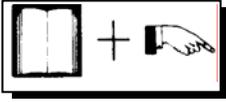
**1.2. Exercise**

**Answer the following questions in writing**

1. Why is Mr. Bashar going out?
2. From where does Mrs. Bashar buy vegetables?
3. Who does the shopping most of the time?
4. Why is Mrs. Bashar not able to go out for shopping this time?

## Lesson 2: Habitual Actions and Actions in Progress

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ express habitual actions
- ◆ express actions in progress.



### Read the Following Text

It's Friday evening. The time is around 7 o'clock. Joy is cleaning a bicycle on the veranda. His father is watching TV in the living-room. His mother is cooking dinner. She comes out of the kitchen door and speaks to Joy.



### 2.1. Answer Orally

- i) What day is today and what's the time now?
- ii) What is Joy's father doing?
- iii) Where is Joy's mother?
- iv) What's Joy doing?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following

**Mother** : Joy, what are you doing?

**Son** : I'm cleaning my bicycle, mother.

**Mother** : Don't you have any homework to do?

**Son** : Yes mum, I've got to write an essay on 'holiday'.

**Mother** : Finish cleaning the bike quickly, then go and wash your hands and face before you sit down to study.

**Son** : Ok, mum. What are you cooking? It smells good.

**Mother** : I'm cooking a new dish for dinner today. I want to give you a surprise you. Finish your work quickly.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

It smells good = I'm smelling it., and the smell is good.

It looks beautiful = I'm looking at it and I find it beautiful.

It feels soft = I'm feeling it, and it is soft.

It sounds nice = I can hear it and its sound is nice.



**2.2. Exercise**

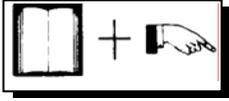
**Complete the following sentences**

1. What are you doing? I'm — a list.
2. What's Paul doing? He's — his bed.
3. What are they doing? They are — cricket.

## Unit 6: Talking About the Past

### Lesson 1: An Event in the Past

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ describe an event in the past
- ◆ use past tenses for your expression.



#### Read the Following Text

It was a lazy afternoon. Mrs. Karim was at home all alone. Mr. Karim had left home after lunch for a meeting in his office. The children were still at school. They wouldn't come back in an hour. Mrs. Karim was feeling bored. She wanted to do something interesting. She tried to read a book, watch TV and work in the garden. But nothing seemed good. Finally she decided to write a letter to her sister in Comilla.



#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- i) Why was it a lazy afternoon for Mrs. Karim?
- ii) Where was Mr. Karim?
- iii) Where were the children?
- iv) Was Mrs. Karim happy to be alone?
- v) What did she try to do?
- vi) What did she finally decide to do?

Here is the letter written by Mrs. Karim. *Read the letter.*

#### The Letter

“Darul-Afra”  
28, Central Road  
Dhaka

20<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2002

Dear Suraya,

How are you? I'm fine. Karim has gone to a meeting and I'm alone at home and have nothing to do. Yesterday was a very busy day for me. I invited some friends for dinner. As I wanted to buy fish and meat myself, I

went to New Market in the morning. You wouldn't believe me, I got quite a big Ruhit for only 250 taka. I really think, I made a good bargain.

The party went off very well. We served a variety of dishes, but everyone liked the fish very much. Karim was very happy. The children also enjoyed the evening. The guests left around 10:00. We missed you and Hassan very much.

Oh! I forgot to tell you. It was Karim's birthday.

Well, no, more today. It's almost time for the children to come back home. Please say hello to everybody at home.

With love,  
Fatema.

Read and Note

**Read**

Present	Past and Participle
want	wanted
decide	decided
invite	invited
serve	served
like	liked
enjoy	enjoyed
miss	missed

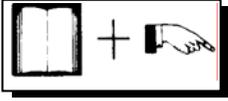


**1.2. Exercise**

1. How did Mrs. Karim try to get rid of her boredom?
2. Why did Mrs. Karim have a very busy day yesterday?
3. How did the whole family spend the day?

## Lesson 2: What was going on?

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ describe an on going event in the past
- ◆ use past continuous to describe past events.



### Read the Following Text

Malek works as a nurse at a local private clinic called Crescent Hospital and Clinic. His boss is not very happy with him as he often comes late. Moreover, he was absent for the last two days. This morning as he walked into the clinic, his boss called him to his office for a talk.



### 2.1. Answer Orally

- i) Where does Malek work?
- ii) What does he often do?
- iii) Why do you think his boss called him to his office?

### Dialogue

### Practice the following

**Boss** : Do you know what day of the week is today?

**Malek** : Yes, Sir. It's Monday.

**Boss** : Where were you on Sunday?

**Malek** : I was not feeling well, Sir. That's why I didn't come to work yesterday.

**Boss** : And what had happened the day before? What were you doing on Saturday?

**Malek** : I went to Manikganj to see my mother. It was my father's death anniversary. I had planned to come back by noon, Sir, but I just couldn't manage.

**Boss** : Didn't it even occur to you that you were supposed to finish your work by Saturday and get release by Sunday? Do you realize how much damage you've caused to the goodwill of the clinic?

**Malek** : I'm sorry, Sir. This will never happen again.

**Boss** : No, I don't think this will work. I have already appointed a new nurse in your place and he joined yesterday. I'm very sorry. but I hope you understand. I had no other choice.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past and Participle</b>
Anniversary	yearly return of the date of an event
had planned	had made arrangements for doing something, e.g. I had planned to visit my aunt in Chittagong, but I couldn't make it.
Couldn't manage	couldn't make it
occur to you	strike you; come to your mind
Goodwill	trust and confidence of customers



**2.2. Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of each of the verbs provided**

1. It —— heavily when he —— up (rain, wake).
2. He —— that even yesterday it —— at this time and he —— his umbrella with him to the library. (remember, rain, take).
3. When he —— it anywhere in the room, he realized that he —— it in the library by mistake (not find, leave).

## Lesson 3: Using the Past Perfect

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ use past perfect to describe events in the past.



### Read the Following Text

A day in July 1999. It was raining outside and there was a strong wind too. Neena was enjoying the rain which had come after a long five days' spell of heat. She was sitting by the window, looking outside aimlessly, when she saw a snail moving across the path. It was moving slowly and majestically. Neena remembered the poem she had memorized when she was a child. She started reciting it.



### 3.1. Answer Orally

- How was that particular day of July in 1999?
- Why was Neena enjoying the rain?
- Where was she and what was she doing when she saw the snail?
- What was the snail doing?
- What did she remember?

**Here is the poem.**

### Little Snail

I saw a little snail  
Come down the garden walk.  
He wagged his head this way ... that way .....  
Like a clown in a circus.  
He looked from side to side  
As though he were from a different country.  
I have always said he carries his house  
On his back ...

Today in the rain  
I saw that it was his umbrella!  
(Hilda Conkling)

Read and Note

**Read the following**

Present	Past and Participle
was enjoying	was getting pleasure from
a spell	an intense period
by the window	beside; by the side of the window
aimlessly	without any particular aim or purpose
saw a snail creeping across the path	saw that a snail was crossing the path slowly



**3.2. Exercise**

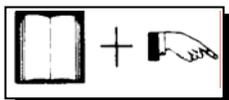
**Complete the following sentences by using the following words in their correct forms-**

recite, below, move, across, remember, sit, rain, look.

Neena —— (i) by the window and —— (ii) outside. It —— (iii) and a strong wind —— . (iv) —— As she saw a snail —— (v) slowly —— (vi) the garden walk, she —— (vii) a poem about a snail and started —— (viii) it.

## Unit 7: Talking About the Future

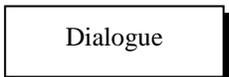
### Lesson 1: Future Actions



#### Objectives

On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ use 'shall' and 'will' to describe future actions.



Dialogue

#### Read the Following Text

Alam is on the telephone. He is talking to his friend Salam.

- Salam** : Hello!
- Alam** : Is that Salam speaking?
- Salam** : Yes. Anything special?
- Alam** : I'm thinking of going on a sight-seeing trip to the countryside this afternoon. Will you join me?
- Salam** : Well, I think I can come. But where would you like to go
- Alam** : Gongasagar. It's only 8 kilometers from here. We'll start at 3 o'clock from Akhaura Railway Station. Please bring your bike. We'll ride there.
- Salam** : Shall I take my camera?
- Alam** : Yes, Please. I'll take some snacks in a tiffin box. I hope we'll have a good time.
- Salam** : When do you think we can return home? My father won't allow me to go if we can't come back before evening.
- Alam** : Don't worry. We'll return before sunset. It'll hardly take 3 hours altogether.
- Salam** : Ok, I'll be there by half-past two. Bye.
- Alam** : Bye! See you at 2:30 then.



#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- What is Alam doing?
- What does Alam want Salam to do?

- iii) When will they start for the countryside?
- iv) How will they go to the countryside?
- v) What does Salam want to take with him?
- vi) Will Salam's father allow him to go out with Alam?
- vii) When will they return home?



**1.2. Exercise**

**Use the following words in simple future-**

go, ride, return, take, have

- 1. Salam and Alam .....on a sight-seeing trip.
- 2. Salam ..... his camera and Alam ..... some snacks.
- 3. They ..... home before sunset.
- 4. They ..... a good time in the country side.

**Complete the following sentences by using shall or will.**

- 1. .... for you outside? (we, wait).
- 2. They ..... with you unless you change you original plan (not agree).
- 3. How long ..... in Chittgong? (they, stay).
- 4. We ..... in 2 hours. (be free).

## Lesson 2: Using 'Going to' and Present Continuous Forms for Future Actions

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ use 'going to' for describing future plan
- ◆ use present continuous forms for describing future actions.



### Read the Following Text

Jamal lives in Khulna. He has come to Rajshahi to see his friend Rashed. He wants to invite Rashed and his younger brother Khaled to visit his family in Khulna. But Rashed can't make time for the visit. They are talking.



### 2.1. Answer Orally

- Where does Jamal live?
- Why has he come to Rajshahi?
- What does Jamal want Rashed and Khaled to do?



Dialogue

### Read the following dialogue

- Jamal** : Rashed, I'd like you and Khaled to visit us in Khulna.
- Rashed** : When do you want us to go there?
- Jamal** : Why not come with me on Saturday?
- Rashed** : Are you leaving on Saturday?
- Jamal** : Yes, I am.
- Rashed** : I'm afraid, I can't make it, because I'm going to visit my math tutor on that day.
- Jamal** : What about Sunday, if I stay one day longer?
- Rashed** : Sorry! My uncle is arriving from Canada on Monday and we're going to make some preparations for that on Sunday.
- Jamal** : Well, then please fix a date yourself and let me know when you're coming.
- Rashed** : That's not a bad idea.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

To express intention or previously-made decision to do something in the future the 'going to' form is used, e.g.

He's going to buy a new shirt tomorrow.

We're going to have a picnic next Friday.



**2.2. Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of the verbs-**

fix, take, have, going to, do

1. What are you.....tomorrow morning?
2. I'm ..... to see my tutor.
3. What lesson are you .....?
4. I'm ..... an English lesson.

## Unit 8 : Describing Recent Activities

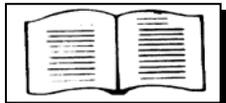
### Lesson 1: Recent Activities (a)

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ describe recent activities.



#### Read the Following Text

Rana has passed his H.S.C. this year with distinction. He has won a Commonwealth scholarship to study in England. He hasn't been to England and he doesn't know much about the country. He's come to his teacher Mr. Rahman to get some information about England. He's knocking at Mr. Rahman's door.



#### 1.1. Answer Orally

- How has Rana done in his H.S.C. exam?
- What has he won?
- Why has he come to Mr Rahman?

#### Dialogue

#### Now read the dialogue between Rana and Mr. Rahman

**Rana** : May I come in, Sir?

**Mr. Rahman** : Come in. Hello Rana. How are you?

**Rana** : Very well, sir, thank you. I think you've heard that I've got a Commonwealth scholarship to study in England.

**Mr. Rahman** : No. Is that so? I'm so glad. Congratulations. What are you going to study there?

**Rana** : It's Public Administration, for a Bachelor's Degree.

**Mr. Rahman** : That's good. Which university are you to go to?

**Rana** : The University of Essex in Colchester.

**Mr Rahman** : It's a good university. I've been there. It's about 80 kilometers north of London.

**Rana** : How can I travel there, Sir?

**Mr Rahman** : You're welcome.



### 1.2. Exercise

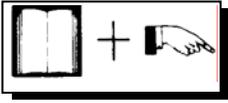
**Complete the following sentence by using the correct forms of the verbs-**

be, pass, arrive

1. Five years ..... since I met him last.
2. He ..... just ..... in Dhaka.
3. He ..... in New York for five years and will soon return there to start a business.
4. He ..... the B.Sc.-in-Nursing this year with distinction.

## Lesson 2: Recent Activities (B)

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ describe recent activities
- ◆ use present perfect and present perfect continuous forms.



### Read the Following Text

Mr. Rahim has been working in his kitchen garden for over two hours. He's now watering the plants. It hasn't rained for more than two weeks and the plants have become dry and pale. Raj, a friend of Mr. Rahim's son Tariq, is standing outside the garden. He is talking to Mr. Rahim.



### 2.1. Answer Orally

- i) How long has Mr. Rahim been working in the garden?
- ii) Why have the plants become dry and pale?
- iii) Who is Raj?
- iv) Where is Raj standing?

### Dialogue

### Now read the dialogue between Mr. Rahim and Raj

**Mr. Rahim :** Hello Raj, how are you? I haven't seen you for a long time.

**Raj :** I'm fine, thank you. I was busy preparing for the TOEFL.

**Mr. Rahim :** Have you taken it yet?

**Raj :** Yes, I have. But what's happened to your clothes? They're soaked.

**Mr. Rahim :** Well, I was watering the plants. I must change them.

**Raj :** I've come to see Tariq. Where's he been the whole day?

**Mr. Rahim :** Raj, he's a good worker. He's helped me a lot in the garden. He's just gone upstairs to change his clothes. Please wait a little. I'll send him right away.

**Raj** : Thank you.

**Mr. Rahim** : That's all right.

Read and Note

**Read the following Words and phrases**

Water (v)	to put (pour/sprinkle) water on
soaked	very wet
pale	having less colour than usual
outside	out of; contrasted with inside
TOEFL	Test of English as a Foreign Language
happen	to take place



**2.2. Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences**

1. Mr. Rahim ..... in the garden for two hours.
2. His clothes ..... soaked because he ..... his garden.
3. Raj ..... busy preparing for TOEFL for a long time.
4. Tariq ..... his father in the garden the whole day.

## Unit 9: Expressing Ability, Inability or Obligation, Likes and Dislikes

### Lesson 1: Abilities and Inability

#### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ express abilities and inability
- ◆ use 'can' or 'can't' for your expression
- ◆ use 'able to' for expressing ability.

#### Dialogue

#### Read the Following Text

Mr. Huq is the director of an organization. Today he is interviewing Flora who has applied for the job of a secretary. Mr. Huq is asking her whether she is able to do certain things.

- Flora** : May I come in?
- Mr. Huq** : Yes. Please have a seat.
- Flora** : Thank you.
- Mr. Huq** : Now, you have applied for the job of a secretary, haven't you?
- Flora** : Yes, that's right.
- Mr. Huq** : Can you type?
- Flora** : Yes, I can I've been working as a typist for 5 years.
- Mr. Huq** : Are you able to write shorthand?
- Flora** : Yes, I am. I have a lot experience in that as well.
- Mr. Huq** : Do you know how to use a computer?
- Flora** : No. I don't. But I'm sure that I can learn very quickly.
- Mr. Huq** : Ok. You have been selected. You can start from tomorrow.
- Flora** : Thank you very much.

Read and Note

### Read

When we want to express ability or inability to do something we use can or can't. It is also possible to use know how to ----- or be able to ----- . Be or to be means is, am, are in the present form and was, were in the past form.

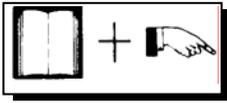


#### 1.1. Exercise

1. Who is Mr. Huq? What is he doing today?
2. What job has Flora applied for?
3. What can Flora do?
4. Can she use a computer?

## Lesson 2: Expressing Obligation

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ express obligation.

### Dialogue

### Read the Following Text

Mr. Huq and Mr. Selim are in their office. Flora, their new secretary, comes in. Mr. Huq interviewed her a few days ago. This is her first day at work. Mr. Huq introduces Flora to Mr. Selim.

**Mr. Huq** : Selim, here's our new secretary, Shamsunnahar Flora.

**Mr. Huq** : He is Mr. Selim.

**Mr. Selim** : How do you do, Flora.

**Flora** : How do you do, Mr. Selim?

**Mr. Selim** : You're a little bit late today, aren't you?

**Flora** : I'm sorry. Do I have to come early?

**Mr. Huq** : Yes, you must come before 9.

**Flora** : Do I need to stay until 6?

**Mr. Selim** : No, you don't. The office closes at 5.

**Flora** : Will I have to type letters?

**Mr. Huq** : Normally you won't. The typist will do that. But you may have to if the typist is away.

**Flora** : Will I be required to write shorthand?

**Mr. Selim** : Yes, you will. Then you give your copy to the typist.

**Flora** : Will it be necessary for me to use the computer?

**Mr. Huq** : Yes, it will. I'll show you how to use it.

Read and Note

**Read the following with proper pronunciation**

**must** : used to mean obligation.

Example:

Must I come every day?

**have to** : used to mean necessity

Example:

Do I have to come early?

Yes, you have to.

**don't/ doesn't have to** : to indicate no obligation

**don't doesn't need to** : not necessary

**mustn't** : negative obligation



**2.1. Exercise**

◆ Make dialogues on the following situation.

◆ Use expressions of obligation.

1. You are driving and the traffic lights turn red.

You: Must I -----?

Your friend: Yes, -----.

2. A policeman comes up and wants to see your driving licence.

You : Do I ----- show my driving licence?

Policeman: Yes, -----.

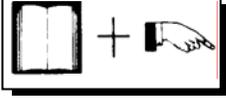
3. You are a witness in court.

You: Shall I ----- take an oath?

Judge: -----.

## Lesson 3: Are you Sure?

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ to say about a true situation.

### Dialogue

### Read the Following Text

Mr. Rashid, a wealthy man, was shot dead in his home in Dhanmondi on Thursday, 27 April at 9 p.m. A young man called Ali Ahmed was later arrested by the police. He was accused of Mr. Rashid's murder. The case is being tried in the court. The public prosecutor is questioning a witness.



### 3.1. Answer Orally

- Who was murdered?
- Who was accused of the murder?
- What is the public prosecutor doing?

**Public Prosecutor** : Will you please tell us your name?

**Witness** : Adbus Sabur.

**Public Prosecutor** : What do you do, Mr. Sabur?

**Witness** : I'm a shopkeeper. I run a small shop opposite to Mr. Rashid's house.

**Public Prosecutor** : Could you tell this court what happened on the night of 27<sup>th</sup> April at about 9 p.m.

**Witness** : Yes. Certainly. I was in my shop at about a quarter to nine. A man on a motorcycle rode up to Mr. Rashid's house. He pressed the doorbell. Someone opened the door and he went inside.

**Public Prosecutor** : What happened after that?

**Witness** : I heard a gunshot from inside the house. Immediately after that the man came running out of the house, jumped on to his motorcycle, started the engine and got away.

- Public prosecutor** : Please look at the accused carefully. Is this the same man you saw running out of the house?
- Witness** : Yes, Sir.
- Public prosecutor** : Are you sure?
- Witness** : I'm positive.
- Defence Lawyer** : Objection, your Honour! The defence has proof that the accused was not at that place at the time of the occurrence.
- Judge** : Objective overruled.
- Public prosecutor** : Thank you, your Honour. I have no further questions.

Read and Note

**Read the following**

Note that when the public prosecutor asks the witness whether the accused was the same man who ran out of the house, the witness replies- **I'm positive.**

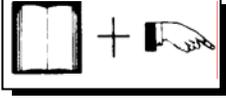


**3.2. Exercise**

1. Write a summary of the account given by the witness.

## Lesson 4: At a Bus Stand

### Objectives



On completion of this lesson you will be able to-

- ◆ express likes and dislikes.

Dialogue

### Read the Following Text

Jamil and Peter are at Gulistan Bus Stand. They want to go to Narayanganj. They are waiting for a bus. Jamil does not like the ordinary small buses. Soon a big bus comes. They like it because it is new and spacious. They get into it and sit side by side. After about twenty minutes, the bus leaves for Narayanganj.



### 4.1. Answer Orally

- Where are Jamil and Peter waiting?
- Where do they want to go?
- What kind of buses do they like?
- How long does the bus wait before it leaves for Narayanganj?

Dialogue

### Practice the following

- Jamil** : I don't like the ordinary small buses. They aren't at all comfortable.
- Peter** : What kind of buses do you like?
- Jamil** : I like special big buses. They're quite spacious and comfortable.
- Peter** : This bus is all right. The seats are nice.
- Jamil** : They're nice because it's a new bus. But soon they'll be torn and damaged.
- Peter** : Do you like travelling by bus?
- Jamil** : No, I don't. I hate it. The buses are mostly overcrowded. Most drivers are reckless. Besides, they don't keep to schedule.
- Peter** : Then it must be terrible to travel by bus.

**Jamil** : Yes, it is. Normally, I don't travel by bus. I love train journeys.



**4.2. Exercise**

1. What are Jamil and Peter waiting for?
2. Why doesn't Jamil like the ordinary small buses?
3. Why does he think the seats will soon be torn and damaged?
4. How do most drivers drive their buses?
5. What may be the result of reckless driving?

### Further Reading

1. Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum. (1973). A University Grammar of English, Longman Group Ltd. London.
2. Eric H. Glendinning and Beverly Holmstrom. (1992). Study Reading Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Teachers Edition. (1979). Reading and Thinking in English, Discovering discourse, Oxford University Press, Oxford
4. Françoise Grellet. (1981). Developing Reading Skills, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
5. Florence Davies. (1995). Introducing Reading, Penguin Group, London.
6. Keith Morrow. (1980). Skills for Reading, Oxford University Press, Oxford
7. James O'Driscoll. (1984). Writing Skills, Penguin Books, London.
8. Liz Hamp-Lyons and Ben Heasley. (1987). Study Writing, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
9. Evelyn Farbman. (1984). S.-I.-G.-N.-A.-L.-S, A Grammar and Guides for writers, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
10. Wren and Martin. (1973). High School English Grammar and Composition, S. Chand and Company (PVT) Ltd. New Delhi.
11. Gerald and Vivienne Mosback. (1976). Practical Faster Reading, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
12. Teach English. (1995). A training course for teacher. Cambridge University Press, (CUP).
13. Mc Rae. J. and Boardman, R. (1995). Reading between the lines. Cambridge University Press, (CUP).
14. Richards and Rodgers (1992). Approaches and Methods in language teaching. Cambridge University Press, (CUP).
15. Dickinson (1994). Self-Instruction in Language Learning. Cambridge University Press, (CUP).
16. Doff. A. (1988). Teach English: A training course for Teachers. (Teacher's work book and Training Hard Book), Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, (CUP)
17. Close R. A. (1992). A Teacher's Grammar. The control Problems of English, Hove: Language Teaching Publications.
18. Doff and Becket (1995). Cambridge skills for Fluency. Cambridge University Press, (CUP).