

Objectives

On completion of this unit you'll be able to identify and use the following structures and expressions in your reading, writing, listening and speaking.

- present perfect tense in subordinate clauses
- be + adjective + that + clause
- *need ...* as a modal and a full verb
- have to + verb



Overview

Lesson 1 : Meeting a Friend

Learning point : *Present perfect tense in subordinate clauses*

Lesson 2 : Being Self-employed

Learning point : *be + adjective + that + clause*

Lesson 3 : Starting a Dairy Farm

Learning point : *Need ... as a modal and a full verb*

Lesson 4 : Managing a Dairy Farm

Learning point : *have to + verb*

Lesson 5 : Revision and Test

Answer Key

Meeting a Friend

LESSON

1



A Look at the picture. Read the following sentences and cross out the wrong words.

- 1 This is a **village path/city street**.
- 2 We can see two **young/old** men.
- 3 The man on the left is **quite healthy/rather thin**.



B

Now read the following text and answer the questions at D.

Hasan : Hello Rahim! Do you remember me?

Rahim : Sorry, I can't recognise you exactly. Can you tell me your name, please?

Hasan : You can't recognise me! I'm Hasan.

Rahim : Hasan! My friend Hasan! How on earth would I recognise you? You've changed so much! You were such a healthy boy. Now you look so thin! What happened? Where have you been all this while?

- Hasan : I left for Dhaka four years ago. I had high hopes then. I thought that I'd find a good job. I've wasted four years of my life. I've ruined my health, but I couldn't find a suitable job for me. So I've come back.
- Rahim : Oh, I'm really sorry for you. It was a mistake on your part to go to Dhaka. You should have tried your luck here.
- Hasan : What about you, Rahim? You stayed in the village. Have you had any luck?
- Rahim : Well, I've had some luck. Come with me. I'll show you something.



C

Read and note.

remember	:	call back to memory স্মরণ করা
recognise	:	identify again চিনতে পারা
can't	:	cannot (note that <i>cannot</i> is one word)
happen	:	take place ঘটনা বা হওয়া
high hopes	:	D'PvkI
job	:	employment চাকুরী
thought	:	past of 'think' ভেবেছিলাম
I'd	:	I would
waste	:	use without good purpose নষ্ট করা
ruin	:	destroy ধ্বংস করা
suitable	:	right for the purpose উপযুক্ত
mistake	:	wrong act ভুল
on your part	:	তোমার পক্ষে
try one's luck	:	test one's fortune ভাগ্য পরীক্ষা করা
have luck	:	be fortunate ভাগ্যবান হওয়া



D

Refer to the reading text at B and choose the most suitable answer :

- Who has come back from Dhaka?
 - Hasan
 - Hasan's friend
 - Rahim
 - Both of them.
- Who could recognise his friend first?
 - Rahim
 - Hasan

- C Both of them
D Neither of them
- 3 Hasan has become
A Very poor.
B Very rich.
C Very thin.
D Very healthy.
- 4 Hasan has come back. Because
A he was sick.
B he became very thin.
C he could not find any suitable job.
D he had high hopes.
- 5 Rahim said, "I've had some luck". It means that
A he has been fortunate.
B he has been unfortunate.
C he was rich.
D he was poor.

Ⓔ



Suppose you are Arif and you meet your friend Helal after five years. Now complete the following dialogue between you and your friend with suitable words/phrases. Choose words/phrases from the list given below. (There are more words/phrases in the list than necessary.)

Helal : 1 Arif ! Do you 2 me?

Arif : Helal! It's difficult to 3 you. You've changed 4. Where were you 5 while?

Helal : In Dhaka. I was looking for a 6. But I didn't find any 7 job for me.

8 you had any 9 ?

Arif : Well, I've 10 some luck.

Word list : about, all this, although, have, had, Hello, job, long, luck, recognise, remember, so much, suitable.

Being Self-employed

LESSON

2



Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

- 1 Who can you see in the picture?
- 2 Where are they sitting?
- 3 What are they doing?



B

Now read the following text and answer the questions at E.

- Rahim : I'm glad that you've come to my house.
- Hasan : You said that you'd show me something. What did you actually mean?
- Rahim : Let me explain. Four years ago you left for Dhaka. I was sorry that you left us. But I was also happy to think that you'd get a good job. You were a university graduate. You were sure to find a good job. I knew that I would not get a good job. I didn't even finish high school education. What could I do? So I joined a youth training course. There I learnt to be self-employed.

- Hasan : Self-employed? What does it mean?
Rahim : It means being employed by oneself.
Hasan : You mean finding a job?
Rahim : No, you don't ask anybody for a job. You do something to earn money.
Hasan : How?
Rahim : There are many different ways to earn money. You can start a poultry farm or a dairy farm.
Hasan : But, Rahim, you must know how to manage such farms.
Rahim : Right. That's what we learnt in the youth training course. I learnt how to manage a dairy farm.
Hasan : A dairy farm! Have you started a dairy farm?
Rahim : Yes, I have. I'll show it to you.

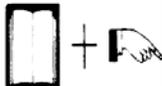


C

Note the following words and expressions.

- you'd : you would
actually : in reality প্রকৃতপক্ষে
university graduate : one who has got a degree from a university
বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ডিগ্রিধারী
youth training course : Zি'Yদের প্রশিক্ষণ কার্যক্রম
self-employed : স্ব-নিয়োজিত
oneself : নিজে
earn : gain by labour উপার্জন করা
poultry farm : হাঁস-মুরগির খামার
dairy farm : গবাদি পশুর খামার যেখানে দুধ মাখন ইত্যাদি উৎপন্ন হয়
manage : administer পরিচালনা করা

You don't ask anybody for a job. In this sentence you is an indefinite pronoun. It means one or anyone.



D

Study and note the following sentences.

- A You have come to my house.
B I am glad.
C I am glad that you have come to my house.



Now join the following pairs of sentences as shown above.

- 1 A Hasan left for Dhaka.
 B Rahim was sorry.
 C
- 2 A Hasan is a university graduate.
 B It is true.
 C
- 3 A He could not find a job.
 B It was clear.
 C

E



*Read the following sentences and refer to the text at **B**. Say whether the sentences are 'true' or 'false'. If false, give the true statement. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.*

- 1 Hasan has come to Rahim's house.
- 2 Hasan is a university graduate.
- 3 Rahim was sorry to think that Hasan wouldn't get a good job.
- 4 Rahim finished high school education.
- 5 Rahim joined a youth training course.
- 6 Hasan learnt to be self-employed.
- 7 Self-employed means being employed by somebody else.
- 8 Rahim learnt how to manage a poultry farm.



F

Do you want to be self-employed? Give reasons for your answer.

Starting a Dairy Farm

LESSON

3



Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

- 1 Where are Rahim and Hasan standing now?
- 2 How many cows can you see in the picture?
- 3 How many calves are there?



B

Now read the following text and answer the questions at D.

Rahim : Look, this is my dairy farm.

Hasan : Wonderful! Surely you needed money to start it. Where did you get the money from?

Rahim : I borrowed one lakh taka from our local bank.

Hasan : One lakh taka! The bank gave you such a big loan! How did you get it?

Rahim : I submitted my project to the bank authorities. They conducted an inquiry and were satisfied. I got the loan.

Hasan : What did you do with the money?

- Rahim : At first, I wanted to buy some land for my farm; but my father said, “You need not buy land. Build the cow sheds in our back-yard.” So I build two *pukka* sheds for Tk. 10,000/-.
- Hasan : You need not have spent so much money. You could build two *kutchha* sheds for Tk. 1,000/-.
- Rahim : That would be foolish. I must keep my cows healthy. Cows need clean environment and *pukka* sheds are easy to clean.
- Hasan : What did you do with the rest of the money?
- Rahim : I bought three cows for Tk. 90,000/-. All of them give high yields. On average, each of them gives 10 litres of milk a day. I already have five calves from them – three heifers and two bull calves.



C

Study and note.

wonderful	:	বিস্ময়কর, চমৎকার
need (full verb)	:	want, require - আবশ্যিক হওয়া
borrow	:	obtain loan - ধার করা
submit	:	put forward - পেশ করা
project	:	plan for an undertaking - প্রকল্প
authorities	:	people in charge - কর্তৃপক্ষ
inquiry	:	investigation - তদন্ত বা অনুসন্ধান
back-yard	:	পিছনের উঠান
shed	:	চালাঘর
<i>pukka</i>	:	পাকা
<i>kutchha</i>	:	কাঁচা
high yield	:	a great deal of product উৎপাদন
calf (plural - calves)	:	young of the cow - বাছুর
heifer	:	female calf - বকনা বাছুর
bull calf	:	male calf - এঁড়ে বাছুর

D

Refer to the reading text at B and answer the following questions.



- 1 How much money did Rahim borrow?
- 2 Where did he get the money from?
- 3 Why did he build two *pukka* sheds?



E

Study and note.

'Need' as a full verb is a regular verb.

For example : 1 He *needs* a pair of shoes.

2 He *does not need* a shirt.

3 You *needed* money to start this firm.

'Need' as a modal is a special verb. It is used with 'not', i.e. '*need not*'

For example : He *need not* come.

Note that '*need*' is used here, not 'needs'.

It means. "It is not necessary for him to come".

Opposite of '*need not*' is '*have to*'.

For example : He *has to* go. তাকে যেতে হবে।

He *need not* go. তার যাওয়ার দরকার নাই।



Now read out the following sentences and make them negative by using '*need not*'. The first one is done for you.

- 1 He has to help me.
He *need not* help me.
- 2 You have to see me.
- 3 They have to remain here.
- 4 We have to start early.
- 5 I have to keep my cows healthy.
- 6 She has to study hard.

f



Try to remember what you have read at C. Now fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with information from the reading text

Rahim 1 his project to the bank 2. They 3 an inquiry and were 4. Rahim got a 5 of Tk. one lakh. He built two 6 sheds in their 7 for

Tk.10,000/-. Then he bought three cows for Tk. 90,000/-. All of them gave high 8. He has five calves from them, three 9 and two 10.

G



Suppose you want to be self-employed and you want a bank loan. Say why you want it and how you will get it. Then write your plan and show it to your tutor.

Managing a Dairy Farm

LESSON

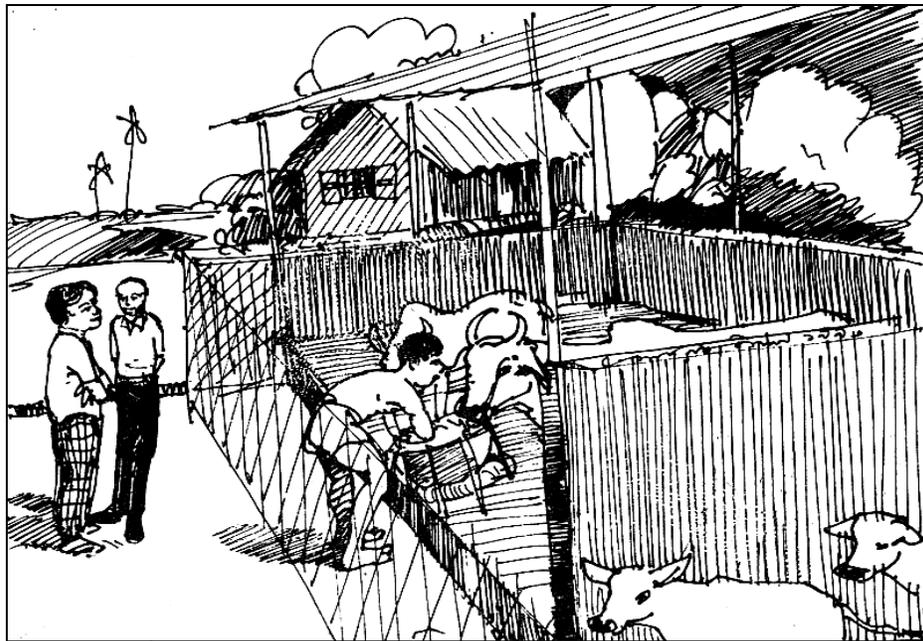
4



A

Try to remember what you have studied in the last lesson and answer the following questions.

- 1 How much did Rahim pay for the cows?
- 2 What did he do with the rest of the money?
- 3 How much milk does each cow give on average?



B



Read the following text and answer the questions at D.

Hasan : What's your average income from the farm?

Rahim : Usually two cows give milk and one remains dry. My average daily yield of milk is 20 litres. I sell the milk at the rate of 20 taka per litre. So I get 400 taka per day.

Hasan : What are your expenses?

Rahim : Each day I have to spend 150 taka to feed my cows and calves. Moreover, I have to buy medicine and injections for the cows. At times, I have to call the vet. I also have to engage a boy servant to help me look after the cows. On average these incidental expenses come to about Tk. 5000/- per month. So my income from the farm comes to about Tk. 7,000/- per month.

- Hasan : What about your bank loan?
Rahim : It'll be repaid in 36 instalments. I've already repaid 30 instalments. My loan will be fully repaid within six months.
Hasan : Rahim, you've made a success of your life. I wish you well.
Rahim : Thank you. You can also make a success of your life. Only give up the idea of looking for jobs. Try to be self-employed.



C

Study and note.

average	:	mean	গড়
income	:	money received	আয়
one cow remains dry	:	i.e. one cow does not give milk.	
daily yield	:	amount produced each day	দৈনিক উৎপাদন
litre	:	a unit for measurement of liquid	তরল দ্রব্য পরিমাপের একক
expense	:	money used for something	ব্যয়, খরচ
feed	:	to give or supply food	খাওয়ানো
at times	:	now and then	মারো মারো
vet	:	short expression for veterinary surgeon	পশু চিকিৎসক
engage	:	employ	নিয়োগ করা
incidental expenses	:	occasional expenses	আনুষঙ্গিক ব্যয়, খুচরা খরচ
repay	:	pay back	শোধ করা
instalment	:	payment in parts	কিস্তি
make a success	:	to have success	সফলকাম হওয়া
give up	:	abandon	ত্যাগ করা

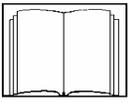
D



*Refer to the reading text at **B** and choose the most suitable answer to the following questions.*

- How much milk does Rahim get each day?
A 10 litres B 20 litres C 25 litres
D 30 litres
- How much money does he spend to feed his cows and calves?
A Tk. 400 per month. B Tk. 150 per day.
C Tk. 400 per day. D Tk. 4000 per month.
- Who looks after Rahim's cows?
A Rahim himself.
B Rahim's boy-servant.

- C Both Rahim and his boy-servant.
D None of the above.
- 4 What are Rahim's incidental expenses?
A He has to buy medicine and injections for his cows.
B He has to pay the vet.
C He has to pay his boy servant.
D All of the above.
- 5 In how many instalments will Rahim's loan be repaid?
A In 36 instalments. B In 30 instalments.
C In 6 instalments. D None of the above.



ε

Read the following sentences.

- 1 I'm sick. I have to go to a doctor.
- 2 Rahim has to engage a boy servant to help him look after the cows.
- 3 Yesterday my brother went to Chittagong. I had to go to the station to see him off.
- 4 I want to get a bank loan to start a poultry farm. I will have to submit my project plan to the bank officials.



Now fill in the blanks with the right form of 'have to'. The first one is done for you.

- 1 Each day Rahim has to spend 150 taka to feed his cows.
- 2 Yesterday one of his cows became sick. He _____ call the vet.
- 3 You'll _____ study hard if you want to pass your examination.
- 4 She cannot come today. She _____ help her mother.
- 5 Hasan _____ come back from Dhaka as he could not find any job.



ƒ

Suppose you have started a dairy farm. Now fill in the blanks to tell your friend about your dairy farm. Take help from reading passage at B.

I have a dairy farm. Each day I get 1 litres of milk. I get Tk. 2 per month by selling milk. Each day I have spend Tk. 3 to feed my cows and calves. At times I have to call the 4 and I have to buy medicine and 5 for the cows. I 6 to spend Tk. 7 per month for these 8 expenses. So my monthly 9 from the farm comes to about Tk. 10

Revision and Test

LESSON

5



A

You have read about Rahim and Hasan. Now read about them again in short.



Rahim and Hasan were friends. Hasan left for Dhaka. There he tried hard, but could not find a suitable job. So he had to come back to his village.

Rahim was not highly educated. He knew that he could not find a good job. So he joined a youth training course. There he learnt to be self-employed.

Rahim took a bank-loan of Tk. one lakh and started a dairy farm. Now he has three cows and five calves. His average monthly income is Tk. 7,000/-. His bank-loan will be repaid soon.

This is a success story. Who, do you think, has made a success of his life?

B



Read the following sentences and cross out the wrong words.

- 1 Four years ago Hasan **has left/left** for Dhaka.
- 2 He thought that he **would/had** get a good job.
- 3 He **has/have** wasted his time, he has **ruin/ruined** his health.
- 4 But he **could not/has not** find a job.
- 5 So he **had to/have to** come back.

C



Use the correct form of 'have to' or 'need not' in the blanks below. First say the completed sentences and then write them.

Examples :

- a) Rahim's cow is sick. He'll have to call the vet.
 b) My cows are well. I need not call the vet.

- 1 My sister can do her homework herself. I help her.
- 2 My brother is weak in English. I may engage a tutor for him.
- 3 You feed the cows. I have already fed them.
- 4 Hasan wants a bank-loan. He'll submit a project.
- 5 Yesterday there was nothing in the house. Salma go to market.
- 6 Today she has everything. She go out.

D



Make ten meaningful sentences from the following table. Read them aloud and then write them.

e. g. I am sure that you will help me.

I	am	sure		you will help me.
He	is	sorry		he cannot help his friend.
We	are	happy	that	you have come back.
You		glad		he has lost his money.
She		angry		he could do nothing.
				the examination is over.

KEY *LESSON : 1***A**

1 city street 2 old 3 quite healthy

D

1 A 2 B 3 C 4 C 5 A

F

1 Hello	2 remember	3 recognise
4 so much	5 all this	6 job
7 Suitable	8 Have	9 luck
10 had		

KEY *LESSON : 2***A**

1 I can see two young men in the picture.

or

I can see Hasan and Rahim in the picture.

2 They are sitting in a room.

3 They are taking tea.

D

1 Rahim was sorry that Hasan left for Dhaka.

2 It is true that Hasan is a university graduate.

3 It was clear that he could not find a job.

E

1 T

2 T

3 F Rahim was happy to think that Hasan would get a good job.

4 F Rahim could not finish high school education.

5 T

6 F Rahim learnt to be self employed.

7 F Self-employed means being employed by oneself.

8 F Rahim learnt how to manage a dairy farm.

G*Try yourself and show your answer to your tutor.*

KEY LESSON : 3

A

- 1 They are standing in front of a dairy farm.
- 2 I can see three cows in the picture.
- 3 Five calves.

D

- 1 One lakh taka.
- 2 From their local bank.
- 3 Because pukka sheds were easy to clean.

E

- 2 You need not see me.
- 3 They need not remain here.
- 4 We need not start early.
- 5 I need not keep my cows healthy.
- 6 She need not study hard.

F

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 submitted | 2 authorities | 3 conducted |
| 4 satisfied | 5 loan | 6 pukka |
| 7 back-yard | 8 yields | 9 heifers |
| | | 10 bull-calves. |

G

Try yourself and show the answer to your tutor.

KEY LESSON : 4

A

- 1 Tk. 90,000
- 2 He built two pukka sheds.
- 3 On average each cow gives 10 litres of milk a day.

D

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 B | 2 B | 3 C | 4 D | 5 A |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

E

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 2 had to | 3 have to | 4 has to | 5 had to |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|

F

Information provided in the answer can be varied. One typical answer is :

I have a dairy farm. I get 20 litres of milk. I get Tk. 12,000/- per month by selling milk. Each day I have to spend Tk. 150/- to feed my cows and calves. At times I have to call the vet and I have to buy medicine and injections for the cows. I have to spend Tk. 5,000/- per month for these incidental expenses. So my monthly income from the farm comes to about Tk. 7,000/-.

KEY **LESSON : 5**

B

1 has left 2 had 3 have, ruin 4 has not 5 have to

C

1 need not 2 have to 3 need not 4 have to
5 had to 6 need not.

D

There are many possible combinations. Try yourself to make sentences with different combinations and show them to your tutor.