

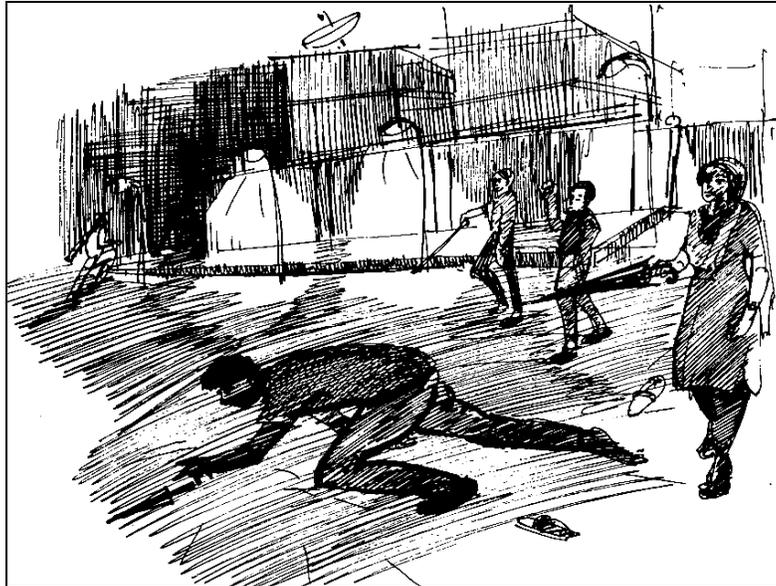
A Brave Girl

UNIT 3

Objectives

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

- relative who, which, that & what
- be + adj + to + verb
- if + present + future



Overview

Lesson 1 : A News-item

Learning point : *Relative who & which*

Lesson 2 : A Conversation

Learning point : *Relative that & what*

Lesson 3 : A TV Interview

Learning point : *be + adj + to + verb*

Lesson 4 : After the News

Learning point : *if + present + future*

Lesson 5 : Revision and Test

Answer Key

A News-item

LESSON

1

A



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

- 1 It is **8 o'clock/10 o'clock** in the morning.
- 2 Mr Ahmed and his family are **having breakfast/ watching TV**.
- 3 **Mr Ahmed/Mrs Ahmed** is reading a newspaper.



B



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

Mr Ahmed was having breakfast with his family. He was looking at the headlines of a newspaper. A news item attracted his eyes. Mr Ahmed said, "Here's an interesting news-item. Listen to me. I'm reading it out".

Young Girl Catches Criminal

Yesterday evening a young girl named Dahlia Chowdhury (22) caught a criminal. She was going alone in a rickshaw. Suddenly two men on a motor-cycle came in front of her rickshaw. The rickshaw had to stop as a result. The man who was sitting on the rear seat got off the motor-cycle. He first hit the rickshaw-wallah who ran away in fear. He then tried to snatch Dahlia's necklace. She reacted by hitting him hard with her umbrella. She

also started shouting which attracted some passers-by. They came to help her. They saw that the man who was hit was lying on the ground. They handed him over to the police.

The other man who drove away quickly was later arrested.



C

Read and note.

news-item	:	a piece of news	খবর
interesting	:	exciting curiosity	চিত্তাকর্ষক
criminal	:	one who commits serious offence	অপরাধী
snatch	:	take suddenly	ছিনিয়ে নেওয়া
rear seat	:	পিছনের আসন	
react	:	act as a result of something	প্রতিক্রিয়া করা
hit	:	strike	আঘাত করা
attract	:	get the attention	আকর্ষণ করা
drive	:	গাড়ি চালানো	
arrest	:	গ্রেফতার করা	

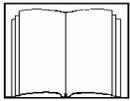
D



Refer to the text at B and choose the most suitable answer.

- Who hit the rickshaw-wallah?
 - One of the criminals.
 - Both the criminals.
 - Dahlia.
 - None of the above.

- 2 How did the rickshaw-wallah react?
 - A He fell down.
 - B He ran away.
 - C He hit the criminals.
 - D He lost consciousness.
- 3 Who hit one of the criminals?
 - A The rickshaw-wallah.
 - B The passers-by.
 - C Dahlia.
 - D All of them.
- 4 Who came to help Dahlia?
 - A Some passers-by.
 - B Some shopkeepers.
 - C The rickshaw-wallah.
 - D All of them.
- 5 What happened to the other criminal?
 - A He ran away in fear.
 - B He drove away quickly.
 - C He was later arrested.
 - D Both B and C.



E

Read the following.

The man **who** was sitting on the rear seat got off the motor-cycle.

Here '*who*' joins the following sentences.

- a) The man was sitting on the rear seat of the motor-cycle.
- b) He got off the motor-cycle.

Note that '*who*' stands for '*the man on the rear seat*'. It tells us which man got off the motor-cycle.

Note that '*who*' stands for **persons** not for things or animals. The relative pronoun must agree with the noun/pronoun it stands for.

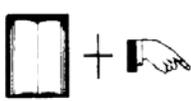


Now join the following pairs of sentences using 'who'. The first one is done for you.

- 1 a) This is a man.
b) He was hit by a car.

Ans: This is the man who was hit by a car.

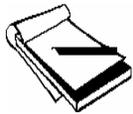
- 2 a) A man came here yesterday.
b) He is my uncle.
- 3 a) This is a woman.
b) She lost her purse.
- 4 a) I know a boy.
b) He has broken the glass.
- 5 a) The farmers are poor.
b) They cannot buy fertilizer.



Study and note.

'**which**' is used for things, not for persons. It may also be used for animals, ideas etc.

Example : She started shouting *which* attracted some passers-by.
Here '*which*' stands for '*shouting*'.



*Now join sentences of columns **A** and **B** by using 'which'. One is done for you.*

Column A

- 1 I bought a cow.
- 2 She passed her examination.
- 3 Where are the pictures?
- 4 I can't find my glasses.
- 5 I got a prize.

Column B

- a) They were hung on this wall.
- b) I left them on this table.
- c) It pleased my parents.
- d) It gives 5 litres of milk a day.
- e) It made her happy.

Answer 1/d : I bought a cow which gives 5 litres of milk a day.



Fill in the blanks with 'who' or 'which'.

- 1 This is the man hit the rickshaw-wallah.
- 2 She has a necklace she likes very much.
- 3 These are the passers-by came to help Dahlia.
- 4 This is my bag I always carry.
- 5 The rickshaw-wallah ran away came back after some time.



Suppose you are a newspaper reporter. You have seen an incident of snatching. Write a report on the incident within 120 words.

A Conversation

LESSON

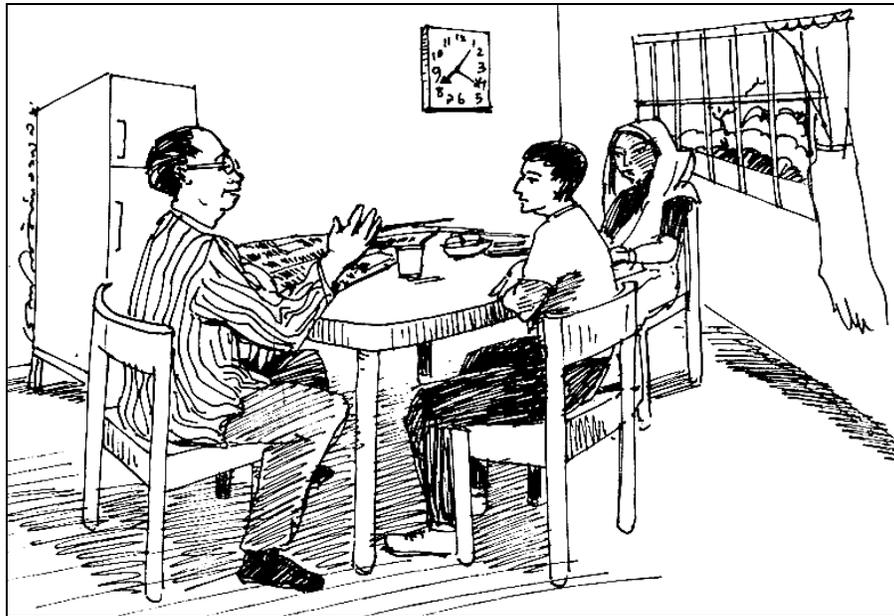
2

A



Try to remember what you have read in lesson 1 and answer the following questions. Give short answers.

- 1 Who read out the news-item?
- 2 Who listened to him?
- 3 What was the news-item about?



B



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

Mrs Ahmed listened to the news-item that her husband read out.

"I can't believe what you've just read out," she said.

"But I can," remarked Jamil, her son. "This must be the same Dahlia that earned the nick name of Dangerous Dahlia".

"What do you mean? Do you know her?" asked his mother.

"I don't know her personally, but I know what everybody knows about her. She is indeed a very brave girl. Let me tell you what I once saw. This happened two or three years ago. Dahlia was a student of our college, though not in my class. One day she was going to college on foot. She found that two young men were following her. One of them threw something that hit her on the back. Do you know what she did? She turned

round and hit one of them. The other man ran away in fear. 'From now on behave yourself', shouted Dahlia. I saw this from a distance.

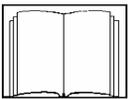
"I feel sorry for the man who tried to snatch her necklace. He must have learnt a good lesson."



C

Read and note.

reaction	:	action resulting from something প্রতিক্রিয়া
believe	:	feel sure of the truth of something বিশ্বাস করা
the same	:	identical একই
earn	:	acquire অর্জন করা
nickname	:	name given humorously কৌতুক করে দেওয়া নাম
personally	:	in person ব্যক্তিগতভাবে
behave yourself	:	ভদ্র ব্যবহার করা
learn a good lesson	:	উচিত শিক্ষা পাওয়া



D

Read the following sentences.

- 1 This is the same Dahlia **that** earned the nickname of 'Dangerous Dahlia'.
- 2 Mrs Ahmed listened to the news-item **that** her husband read out.

'That' as a relative pronoun stands for both persons and things. In sentence 1 it stands for Dahlia, a person. In sentence 2 it stands for the news-item, a thing. The use of 'that' is more colloquial (চলিতভাষায় ব্যবহৃত) than 'who' and 'which'.

Study the text at B and find out the use of 'that' as a relative pronoun in the text. Find out if 'that' has been used for a person or a thing.



Now use 'that' to join sentences from column A with those of column B. Two are done for you as examples.

Column A

- 1 This is the house.
- 2 This is the man.
- 3 You are the man.
- 4 I lost my umbrella.
- 5 He did not eat the mangoes.

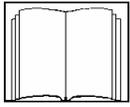
Column B

- a) It was quite new.
- b) They were not ripe.
- c) He lives in that house.
- d) Jack built it.
- e) You hit me.

Examples :

- 1/d This is the house that Jack built.

2/c This is the man that lives in that house.



E

Study the following example.

I can't believe *what* you've read out.

In this sentence 'what' is joining these two sentences :

- a) You've read out something.
- b) I can't believe it.

Relative pronoun '*what*' means '*something that*'. Remember '*what*' stands for **things** only, not for persons. The thing '*what*' stands for is not mentioned.

Note that 'what' can also come at the beginning of a sentence. For example, *What* is done cannot be undone.



Now join the following sentences with 'what'. The first one is done for you.

- 1 a) You are saying something.
b) I can't hear it.
Ans: I can't hear what you are saying.
- 2 a) You have done something.
b) I know it.
- 3 a) I heard something from my mother.
b) I will tell it to you.
- 4 a) He says something.
b) It's not important.
- 5 a) She did something.
b) It was wrong.

F



*Study the text at **B** and answer the following questions first orally and then in writing.*

- 1 Who couldn't believe the news-item?
- 2 Who could believe it?
- 3 Why could he believe it?
- 4 What did Jamil know about Dahlia?
- 5 What was Dahlia's nickname?

A TV Interview

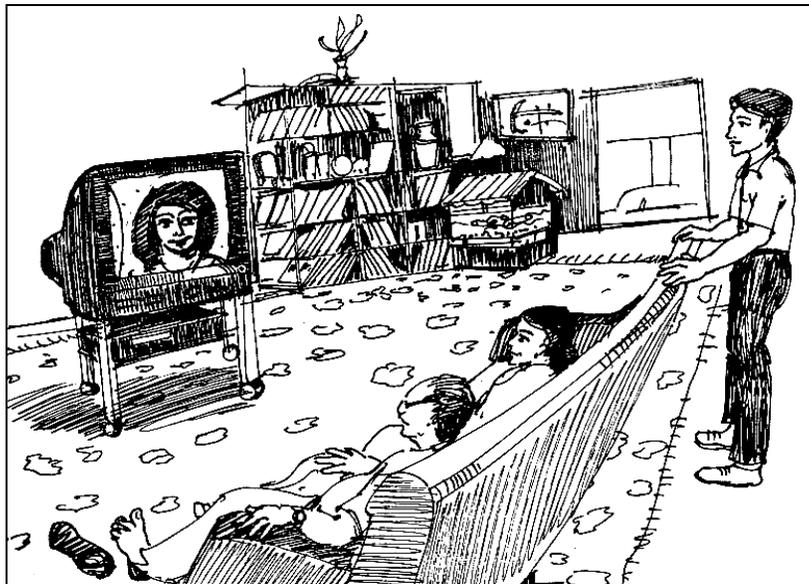
LESSON

3



Look at the picture and answer the following questions. Give short answers.

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



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

Mr and Mrs Ahmed are watching TV. A magazine programme is going on. Ms Dahlia Chowdhury is being interviewed.

Interviewer : We are happy to present to our viewers a special guest. You've read about her in the newspapers.

Ladies and gentleman, meet Ms Dahlia Chowdhury!

Dahlia : Hello. (she bows)

Interviewer : Well, Ms Dahlia, our viewers are eager to hear from you. Would you please tell them what happened on that day?

Dahlia : I'd be happy to. Last Sunday, I was going to my friend's wedding. Suddenly two men on a motor-cycle stopped my rickshaw. One of them hit my rickshaw-wallah. I was very angry to see this.

- Interviewer : You weren't frightened!
Dahlia : I know martial art. I don't get frightened easily. In fact, I became furious when he tried to snatch my necklace.
Interviewer : That's why you hit him with your umbrella! Why didn't you use martial art?
Dahlia : Well, at that moment, I forgot about martial art. But my umbrella did a good job. It broke into pieces but the criminal was arrested.

[At this moment the magazine programme stops for the TV news.]

C



Study and note.

- Interview : সাক্ষাৎকার
interviewer : one who conducts an interview সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী
present (v) : put forward উপস্থাপন করা
viewers : persons watching (especially TV programmes) (প্রধানত টিভি) দর্শক
eager : earnest উৎসুক
martial art : জুজুৎসু বা কারাটে জাতীয় লড়াই-এর কৌশল
in fact : really প্রকৃতপক্ষে
furious : very angry খচগু ত্রুদ্ধ
do a good job : ভালো কাজ করা

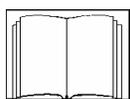
D



Refer to the text at B and choose the most suitable answer.

- 1 Mr and Mrs Ahmed are watching
A a video programme.
B a magazine programme on TV.
C the news on TV.
D a football game.
- 2 Where was Dahlia going?
A To her friend's wedding.
B To her friend's birthday.
C To a market.
D To a cinema.
- 3 How did Dahlia feel when her rickshaw-wallah was hit?
A She became afraid.
B She became angry.
C She became bored.
D She became surprised.

- 4 Dahlia became furious when
 A the criminals stopped her rickshaw.
 B one of them hit her rickshaw-wallah.
 C one of them tried to snatch her necklace.
 D one of them tried to drive away.
- 5 Dahlia was not frightened because –
 A she had her umbrella with her.
 B she thought that the rickshaw-wallah would come later.
 C she knew that some passers-by would help her.
 D she was brave and she knew martial art.



E

Study the following sentences.

- 1 a) I saw it.
 b) I was angry.
 c) I was angry to see it.
- 2 a) I'll tell them what happened.
 b) I'll be happy.
 c) I'll be happy to tell them what happened.

Try to find out examples of similar sentences from the reading text at B.



Now make ten meaningful sentences from the following table. One is done for you as an example.

I	am	happy		listen to you.
We	is	angry		appear at the examination.
He	are	afraid		leave his village home.
She	was	eager	to	hear the good news.
		pad		see the man hit the boy.
				come home.
				travel by air.

e.g. 1 I am happy to hear the good news.



F

Suppose a criminal tried to snatch something from you and you managed to overcome him. Narrate your experience in simple English.

After the News

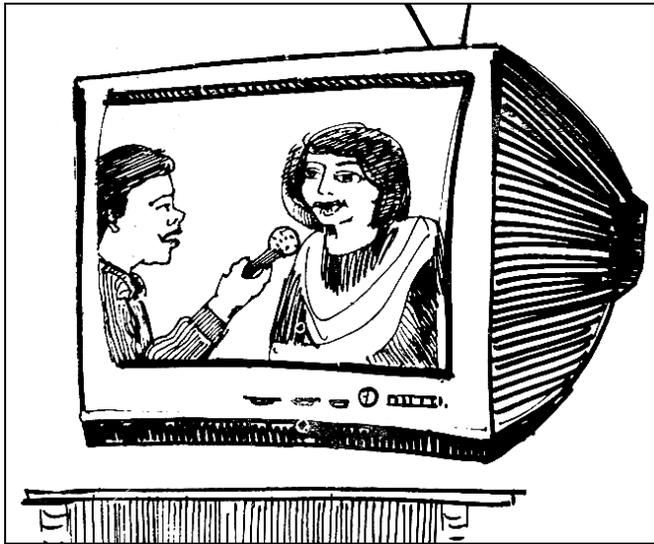
LESSON

4

A



After the TV news the interview continues. Now read the rest of the interview.



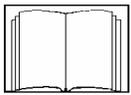
- Interviewer : Are you a student, Ms Dahlia?
- Dahlia : I'm no longer a student. I've appeared at the MA examination in History. I'm waiting for the result.
- Interviewer : What job would you like?
- Dahlia : I'd like to be a police officer. Let me tell you why. If I become a police officer, I'll bring the criminals to justice. I think our women need special protection. If I get the opportunity, I'll give them protection. If women don't look after women, who'll do so?
- Interviewer : You're right. I wish you success. Would you like to say something to our viewers?
- Dahlia : Yes, I'd like to say something to all viewers, especially to women. Be brave. Don't be afraid of criminals. Criminals are always coward. If you face them boldly, they'll run away.
- Interviewer : Thank you Ms Dahlia for coming to our programme. I hope our viewers will benefit from your advice.
- Dahlia : Good-bye.



B

Study and note.

no longer	: not any more এখন আর নয়
M A	: Master of Arts স্নাতকোত্তর
bring the criminals to justice	: try them and punish them অপরাধীদের বিচার করে শাস্তি দেওয়া
protection	: safety আশ্রয়, নিরাপত্তা
opportunity	: chance সুযোগ
especially	: particularly বিশেষভাবে
coward	: a timid person কৃচ্ছী
face boldly	: meet confidently with courage সাহসের সাথে মোকাবেলা করা
benefit (v)	: gain something উপকৃত হওয়া
advice	: counsel উপদেশ



C

Read the following sentences.

- 1 If I become a police officer, I'll bring them to justice.
- 2 If you face the criminal boldly, he will run away.



Now join clauses from columns A and B to make meaningful sentences.

One is done for you.

Column A

- 1 If you get wet,
- 2 If he wins this game,
- 3 If he studies hard,
- 4 If Rana comes here,
- 5 If she calls me,

Column B

- a) I'll give him the book.
- b) he'll pass the examination.
- c) I'll give her the message.
- d) you'll catch cold.
- e) he'll be the champion.

e.g. 1/d If you get wet, you'll catch cold.

D



Refer to the text A and answer the following questions first orally and then in writing.

- 1 Is Dahlia a student? What examination has she appeared at?
- 2 What job does she like? Why does she want that job?
- 3 What does Dahlia say about women's protection?
- 4 What does Dahlia say to the viewers?
- 5 Why does she say it especially to women?



E

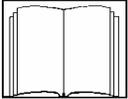
Suppose you are writing to your younger sister about Dahlia's interview and you are giving your opinion on her advice. Do you agree with Dahlia's advice? Give reasons for your opinion?

Revision and Test

LESSON

5

A



In lessons 1 and 2 we learnt the use of the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *that* and *what*. Let's summarise what we have learnt.



- 1 **Who** is used for persons (not for things).

The **people who** work here are friendly.
The **lady who** lives next-door is a doctor.
I have a **friend who** lives in Japan.

Do not use *who* for things.

- 2 **That** is used for things (and sometimes for persons).

He lives in a **house that** is very old.
I have lost **the book that** you gave me.
Where is **the money that** I gave you?

That is used for people also.

e.g. He is the **man that** hit me.

- 3 **Which** is used for things only, (not for persons)

He was wearing a **shirt which** belongs to me.
I gave him a **present which** he did not like.
She told me a **story which** I did not believe.

Do not use *which* for persons.

- 4 **What** is used for things only (not for persons)

She did not like **what** I told her.
I know **what** you don't know.
He told us **what** he saw.

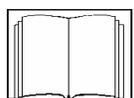
Do not use *what* for persons.



B

Fill in the blanks with who/which/that/what.

- 1 He is the man hit me.
- 2 A photographer is a person takes photographs.
- 3 Have you seen the book was in this drawer?
- 4 you are saying is quite impossible.
- 5 The man telephoned me did not give his name.
- 6 I found the book you lost yesterday.
- 7 I believed he said.
- 8 Where is the dictionary I left on my desk?
- 9 My aunt lives in Chittagong is coming here soon.
- 10 I know a man speaks six languages.



C

You've also learnt the use of the structure :

If + present + future

eg If I go out, I'll close the windows.

The sentence introduced with 'if' is a conditional sentence. Note that the *if clause* is in the present tense, the main clause is in the future tense.

If you get wet, you'll catch cold.

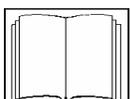
In the above example 'if' comes at the beginning of the sentence, but 'if' can come in the middle also.

eg I'll close the window, if I go out.



Now complete the following sentences. Use the phrases given in the brackets.

- 1 If you walk slowly you (miss the bus)
- 2 They will come if you (ask them)
- 3 If you aren't careful you (fall)
- 4 You'll catch cold if you (go out now)
- 5 If he comes, I (go with him)
- 6 Mahbub will help me if I (request him)



E

In lesson 3 you've learnt the use of the structure : be + adj + to + v

e.g. I am happy to see you.

They are eager to receive you.



Now make eight meaningful sentences from this table.

I	am	happy		hear the news.
We	is	eager		go home.
You	are	afraid	to	travel alone.
He	was	sorry		lose money.
She	were	angry		win the prize.
They				see him.

KEY *LESSON : 1*

A

1. 10 o'clock 2. watching TV 3. Mrs Ahmed

D

- 1 A 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 D

E

- 2 The man who came here yesterday is my uncle.
3 This is the woman who lost her purse.
4 I know the boy who has broken the glass.
5 The farmers who are poor cannot buy fertilizer.

F

- 2/e She passed her examination which made her happy.
3/a Where are the pictures which were hung on this wall?
4/b I can't find my glasses which I left on this table.
5/c I got a prize which pleased my parents.

G

- 1 who 2 which 3 who 4 which 5 who

H

Try yourself and show your answer to your tutor.

KEY *LESSON : 2*

A

- 1 Mr Ahmed.
2 The members of his family.
3 About a young girl catching a criminal.

D

- 3/e You are the man that hit me.
4/a I lost my umbrella that was quite new.
5/b He did not eat the mangoes that were not ripe.

ع

- 2 I know what you have done.
- 3 I will tell you what I heard from my mother.
- 4 It's not important what he says.
or
What he says is not important.
- 5 What she did was wrong.

س

- 1 Mrs Ahmed couldn't believe the news-item.
- 2 Jamil could believe it.
- 3 Because he knew Dahlia.
- 4 Jamil knew that Dahlia was indeed a very brave girl.
- 5 Her nickname was 'dangerous Dahlia'.



LESSON : 3

أ

- 1 I can see here a man, a woman and a boy.
- 2 They are sitting in a room.
- 3 They are watching TV.

د

- 1 B 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 D

ع

Many sentences can be made. Try yourself and show the sentences to your tutor.

س

Try yourself to narrate the experience and show it to your tutor.



LESSON : 4

ج

- 2/e If he wins this game, he'll be the champion.
- 3/b If he studies hard, he'll pass the examination.
- 4/a If Rana comes here, I'll give him the book.
- 5/c If she calls me, I'll give her the message.



- 1 Dahlia is no longer a student. She has appeared at the MA examination in History.
- 2 She likes the job of a police officer. She thinks that if she gets that job she will be able to bring the criminals to justice.
- 3 She says that our women need special protection. If she gets the opportunity she will give them protection.
- 4 She says to the viewers to be brave and not to be afraid of criminals. Criminals are always coward. If one faces them boldly, they'll run away.
- 5 She says it especially to women because she thinks women are more afraid of criminals. So women need this advice more than men do.



Try yourself and show your answer to your tutor.



LESSON : 5



- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | who (that) | 2 | who (that) | 3 | that (which) |
| 4 | What | 5 | who (that) | 6 | that (which) |
| 7 | what | 8 | that (which) | 9 | who (that) |
| 10 | who (that). | | | | |



- 1 If you walk slowly, you will miss the bus.
- 2 They will come if you ask them.
- 3 If you aren't careful, you will fall.
- 4 You'll catch cold if you go out now.
- 5 If he comes, I will go with him.
- 6 Mahbub will help me if I request him.

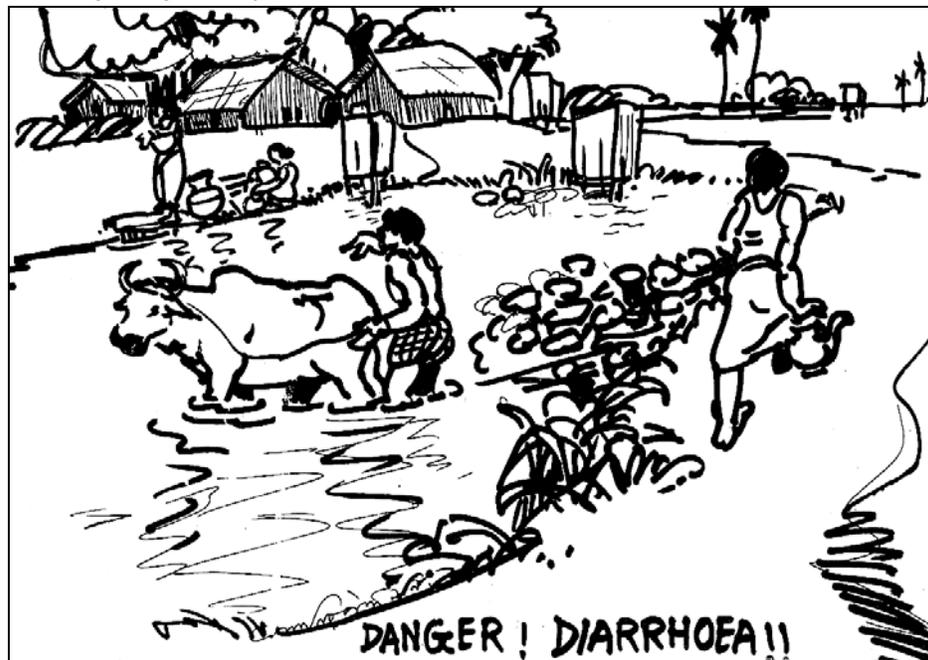


There are many possible combinations. Try yourself to make sentences and show them to your tutor.

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 :

- in order to + verb
- seem/look/feel + adjective
- become/grow/get + adjective



Overview

Lesson 1 : Secrets of Good Health

Learning point : *seem/look/feel + adjective*

Lesson 2 : Right Food and Clean Water

Learning point : *in order to + verb*

Lesson 3 : Prevention is Better than Cure

Learning point : *get/become/grow + adjective*

Lesson 4 : Revision and Test

Answer Key