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**Daffodil International University**
**Department of Agricultural Science**
**Faculty of Agriculture Sciences**
**Midterm Examination-Summer 2026**

**Course Code:0231-111** **Course Title:Basic English**
**Level and Term:1-1** **Section:A,B,C,D** **Course Teacher Initials: AA, BMA**
**Time:** **Total Marks: 25**

**"Splitting any answer is strictly prohibited"**

**1.Reading**

***Interpret* the following passage and answer the questions (1x10=10)[PLO3][CLO1][Level-2]**

Agriculture remains a vital sector of Bangladesh's economy, but concerns have emerged over its declining share in the national budget. In the proposed FY2026–27 budget, the allocation for agriculture and food security has increased slightly to Tk 46,821 crore, up 2.3 percent from the revised allocation of the previous fiscal year. However, as the overall national budget has expanded significantly, agriculture's share of total government spending has fallen to 5.0 percent, the lowest level in at least a decade. This decline comes at a time when farmers are facing rising production costs, climate-related disasters, food inflation, and slower agricultural growth.

Recent data show that agricultural growth dropped to 2.42 percent in FY2024–25, the slowest rate in more than ten years. Although a slight recovery is expected, the sector's contribution to GDP has steadily decreased over the decades. To address these challenges, the government aims to develop a self-reliant, climate-resilient, and technology-driven agricultural sector. The proposed budget focuses on making fertilisers, seeds, and irrigation more affordable, expanding farm mechanisation, introducing agricultural insurance, diversifying agricultural products, and improving cold storage facilities. It also includes measures to support fisheries and the blue economy through deep-sea fishing and seaweed cultivation.

Several tax and tariff reforms have been proposed to reduce production costs and encourage domestic manufacturing. These include tax exemptions on fertilisers and pesticides, lower import duties on selected agricultural inputs, and concessions for veterinary medicines and feed-production materials. The government expects these measures to help farmers and agricultural businesses cope with rising costs.

Despite these initiatives, many experts believe the sector faces mounting pressure. Rising global fertiliser prices have increased subsidy requirements, while flash floods and other climate-related events continue to threaten production. Some economists have expressed concern about the lack of dedicated support for flood-affected farmers and reductions in funding for water resources,

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fisheries, and livestock development. Others argue that greater investment in research, advanced technology, and climate adaptation is necessary to sustain productivity growth and strengthen food security.

Agricultural specialists have also called for increased support for modern farming equipment, such as harvesters, transplanters, dryers, and milking machines. They argue that long-term, low-interest financing and greater public-private cooperation are needed to encourage innovation and help the sector adapt to environmental and economic challenges. As Bangladesh seeks to ensure food security and control inflation, the effectiveness of these policies will play an important role in shaping the future of its agricultural sector.

**A.True/False/Not Given (Write answers only)**

1. The allocation for agriculture and food security in the FY2026–27 budget is lower than the revised allocation of the previous fiscal year.
2. Agriculture's share of total government spending in FY2026–27 is the lowest it has been in at least ten years.
3. The proposed budget includes plans to introduce agricultural insurance and improve cold storage facilities.
4. The proposed FY2026–27 budget allocates a specific fund for training young farmers in digital agriculture technologies.

**B.Complete the sentences using words or phrases from the passage.**

5. The government aims to develop a self-reliant, climate-resilient, and _____ agricultural sector.

6. To reduce production costs, the proposed budget includes tax exemptions on fertilisers and _____.

7. Agricultural specialists have recommended greater public-private cooperation to encourage _____ and adaptation to environmental challenges.

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**C.Flow Chart Completion**

**Challenges Facing Bangladesh's Agricultural Sector**

Rising production costs

(8)↓

(9)↓

Food inflation

(10)↓

Reduced contribution to GDP

**2.*Apply* the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences. (0.5x5=2.5) [CLO1][PLO1][Level3]**

1. Not only the farmers but also the agricultural extension officer _____ (be) concerned about the declining soil fertility.
2. The number of farmers adopting climate-smart agricultural practices _____ (increase) significantly over the last decade.
3. One of the major challenges faced by agricultural researchers _____ (be) the unpredictable effects of climate change.
4. Neither the quality of the seeds nor the farming techniques _____ (appear) sufficient to ensure a high yield.
5. A series of experiments on pest-resistant crops _____ (have) demonstrated promising results in recent years.

**3.*Apply* the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.(0.5X5=2.5) [CLO1][PLO1][Level3]**

1. By the time the agricultural officer arrived, the farmers _____ already _____ (complete) the transplantation of the rice seedlings.
2. If modern irrigation systems _____ (implement) on a larger scale, water efficiency would improve significantly.
3. The researcher reported that the new fertilizer _____ (increase) crop yield by nearly twenty percent during the previous season.
4. While the farmers _____ (harvest) the crops, a team of scientists was collecting data from the field.
5. Had the government provided adequate subsidies earlier, many small-scale farmers _____ (adopt) advanced farming technologies.

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**4.*Analyze* the following passage and write a summary, highlighting the main ideas and supporting points.(1X3=3) [PLO3][CLO3][Level4]**

As the impacts of climate change grow more severe, Bangladesh is pioneering green agriculture to secure its agricultural future. This approach embraces sustainable farming practices, enabling farmers to adapt to shifting environmental conditions while safeguarding food security and protecting natural resources. At the heart of green agriculture lies the restoration of soil health, a cornerstone of sustainable farming. Farmers are increasingly adopting organic methods, crop rotation, and reduced tillage to rejuvenate soil fertility and boost carbon sequestration. These practices not only enrich the soil but also fortify it against extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, ensuring resilience in an unpredictable climate.

Water efficiency has also become a critical focus. With rising salinity and persistent water shortages, innovative solutions like drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and sustainable water management are reshaping farming practices. These techniques conserve precious water resources, reducing dependence on groundwater. In coastal areas, where salt intrusion is a growing threat, salt-tolerant rice and other crops are helping farmers adapt to the challenges posed by rising sea levels and salinity.Another transformative element of green agriculture is agroforestry. By integrating trees into farming systems, farmers are combating soil erosion, enhancing biodiversity, and creating natural defenses against floods and cyclones. For coastal communities, agroforestry provides a lifeline, reducing the impact of extreme weather events while offering supplementary income through timber, fruit, and other products.Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is also taking root as a sustainable alternative to chemical pesticides. By promoting biological pest control and cultivating pest-resistant crops, IPM reduces environmental harm and protects farmers' health. This eco-friendly approach ensures the longevity and productivity of agricultural systems while minimizing ecological footprints.Bangladesh is further securing its agricultural future through the development of climate-smart crop varieties. Flood-tolerant rice, drought-resistant wheat, and salt-tolerant vegetables are revolutionizing farming in vulnerable regions. These resilient crops not only withstand extreme weather conditions but also play a vital role in sustaining food security amid a changing climate.Together, these green agriculture practices are more than a response to climate change; they represent a paradigm shift toward a sustainable and resilient future for Bangladesh's agricultural sector. Farmers across the nation are embracing these methods, proving that innovation and sustainability can go hand in hand to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

**5.*Write* a paragraph on "Environmental Pollution and Its Solutions" (1X7=7)[PLO1] [CLO3][Level6]**