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Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

In Bangla (4BA0)

Paper 1: Reading, Writing and Translation

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 1 marking principles for Sections A and B

Candidate responses

- For open-response questions, the candidate does not have to write in full sentences. If appropriate, they may respond using single words or phrases.
- There are no marks for quality of language in this paper, so errors and omissions in spelling and grammar will be tolerated as long as they do not interfere with communication.
- Consider only as many elements as there are marks, for example for a 1-mark answer, the candidate's first response is taken for assessment, even if this response is incorrect but the correct information follows as a further element. Where 2 marks are available, award the individual marks discretely but apply the order of elements rule.
- Written responses in the wrong language cannot be awarded a mark.

Guidance to examiners on understanding and applying the mark scheme

- Alternative ways of giving the same answer are indicated with a slash (/) in between the alternative responses, for example: *It's cheap/affordable*.
- Where appropriate, responses are separated with 'AND' for compulsory answers and 'OR' for possible answers.
- Any parts of an answer that are not essential are bracketed, for example: *Q: What did he study? A: (He studied) Maths*.
- Candidates are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed, and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the correct answer.
- All possible answers have the correct amount of marks appropriate for the information required indicated in brackets.
- Suggested incorrect answers are indicated in the **'Reject'** column.

Section A

Question number	Answer	Mark
Example:	B	
1(a)	M	(1)
1(b)	F	(1)
1(c)	I	(1)
1(d)	K	(1)
1(e)	L	(1)
1(f)	H	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
Example:	Mahir	
2(a)	Mahir	(1)
2(b)	Komola	(1)
2(c)	Tomas	(1)
2(d)	Mahir	(1)
2(e)	Komola	(1)
2(f)	Tomas	(1)
2(g)	Tomas & Komola	(2)

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
3(a)	২০০৭ (1)	দুই হাজার সাত সালে	থাইয়ালে / আইয়ালে নেপালে / 2007	(1)
3(b)	হহমায়েকিয়া নেপালে (1)	নেপালে / হহমায়ের নদলে	নেপালে / শুধু হহমায়েকিয়া	(1)
3(c)	খুব দুরন্ত / চঞ্চ প্রকৃ হতর (1)	প্রাণবন্ত / চতুর / চতুরতা	চুপচপ / দুববে / জুক	(1)
3(d)	থাইয়ালের েীে সমুদ্র (1)	(থাইয়ালের) েীে সাগর / সাগরের নেউ	শুধু সমুদ্র / সাগর / েীে	(1)
3(e)	হেলচর দুহি: আহিত ও খুেীলত মেীা ভলর যাওয়া (1) AND গবলবাধ করা (1)	আলি উলেহজত হওয়া / হেলজলক বড় মলে করা / হিলকলির / ভ্রমলের সব িাকা উলে নগলে / আলিত / গলবিত আপির / গপবির / লবপের ন েীে তোপে টোপে	মেমরা / হতাে হওয়া / হেরাে হওয়া / হেরুংসাহহত হওয়া / আেি / গবি	(2)

3(f)	<p>হেলচর দুহি:</p> <p>চাকলরর মাহসক নবতলের িাকা</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>প্রহতমালস তার হাতখরলচর িাকা</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>মাহসক উপাহজবত িাকা / মালসর</p> <p>নেলে পাওয়া িাকা / নবতে</p> <p>পলকি মাহে / হাতখরলচর িাকা</p>	<p>সরকারী িাকা</p> <p>হদলয় /</p> <p>উপহালরর</p> <p>িকা হদলয় / বাবা</p> <p>মালয়র িাকা হদলয় /</p> <p>চোলের / টোে</p>	(2)
3(g)	<p>হেলচর দুহি:</p> <p>হচন্তােহি ও জালের প্রসার</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>হবহভন্ন নদলের হেয়মৌহত, নেহতকতা ও খাবালরর অভয়াস সম্পলকব জ্ঞাে</p> <p>োভ</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>লচন্তের লবোশ / জালের হকো</p> <p>হবহভন্ন নদলের আই কােে</p> <p>জাো / মােুলের আচার</p> <p>আচরে ও বযবহালরর পহরচয় পাওয়া</p> <p>/ কৃ হি ও খাবালরর ধরে সম্পলকব জ্ঞাে</p> <p>োভ</p>	<p>জোপের িমোবদ্ধতো</p> <p>নেহতকতা</p> <p>/ ভালো</p> <p>ভালো</p> <p>খাবার</p>	(2)
3(h)	<p>হেলচর দুহি:</p> <p>উদার হওয়া</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>হতাো দূর হওয়া</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>মে অলেক বড় হয় / বড় মলের</p> <p>অহধকারী হয় / উদোরতো বোপে</p> <p>হতাো বো হবন্নতা বো হেরাো দূর হয়</p> <p>/ হতোশো নেপে মুলিোভ</p> <p>েপর</p>	<p>নোি মলের অহধকারী</p> <p>হয় / কৃ পণ হয় /</p> <p>হতাো ও দুলাভবাগ</p> <p>বালড় / উদোর / মুলি</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
4(a)(i)	<p>হেলচর দুহি:</p> <p>নেখক বই পড়লত ভালোবালস /</p> <p>নিখপের শখ বই িো (1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>সপ্তাহ একবার নেখক োইলেরীলত</p> <p>যায়</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>োইলেরী নেখলকর হপ্রয় জায়গা /</p> <p>বইলয়র প্রহত রলয়লে তার অগাধ</p> <p>ভালোবাসা / নপ্রম</p>	<p>শুধু বই / োইলেরী</p> <p>কহবতা / সপ্তাহ / শুধু</p> <p>ভালোবাসা / জ্ঞাে</p> <p>িপোভ োহোর্য েপর</p>	(2)

4(a)(ii)	<p>হেলচর দুহি: এখাে নখলক প্রলয়াজে তেুযায়ী জ্ঞাে অজবে করা যায়(1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>খুব সহলজ বই ধার করা যায় (1)</p>	<p>বযহির ইচ্ছা বা পেি তেুযায়ী হবহভন্ন হবেলয়র জ্ঞাে োভ করা যায়</p> <p>হবোমূলেয / অবালধ বই ধার করা / পাওয়া যায়</p>	<p>জ্ঞােজবে কিসাধয /</p> <p>বই ধার নেওয়া সহজ েয় / এখালে অলেক লভে</p>	(2)
4(a)(iii)	<p>হেলচর দুহি: এখালে নস মুি / স্বাধীে / স্বতন্ত্র (1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>নস নস্বচ্ছাচারী সমালির মলতা (1)</p>	<p>বযহির ইচ্ছা ও পেলির অগ্রাহধকার / এহি বযহির ইচ্ছােুযায়ী হলয় খালক / নযখালে বযহির স্বাধীেতা / স্বাতন্ত্রলবালধর সুুল্যাগ রলয়লে ন গপে নতোপি েল্লোর তোজমহি</p>	<p>জাতীয় স্বাথবলক অগ্রাহধকার নদওয়া / অেযলক অগ্রাহধকার নদওয়া / নোপো নগাষ্ঠী / সমাজ / দেলক প্রাধােয নদওয়া</p>	(2)
4(a)(iv)	<p>হেলচর দুহি: সংকীেব মােহসকতা নেই এমে নিখপের বই (1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>অসাম্প্রদাহয়ক নিখপের বই ো (1)</p>	<p>হবলেে নোপো সমাজ বা নগাষ্ঠীর ো হলয় নর্ নিখে হলবে সকলের জেয / েি ম্পদোপয়র আদ্বীয় বযহির চাহরহিক সংলোধে ও পহরমাজবলে / উয়লে নেখা বই</p>	<p>সংকীেবতার পহরচয় নদওয়া / নোপো নগাষ্ঠী / সমাজ / দেলক প্রাধােয নদয়া</p>	(2)
4(a)(v)	<p>অলেকক বই পড়া পেি কলর ো / অলেকক শুধু ঘলর বই নরলখ ঘলরর সাজসজ্জা করলত পেি কলর (1)</p>	<p>ঘলর সাহর সাহর বই রাখা হয় হকন্ত পড়া হয় ো / তারা মলে কলর বই নকবে ঘলরর নসৌিযব ও সাজসজ্জায় সহায়তা কলর</p>	<p>ঘলরর নসৌিযব েি কলর / জায়গা দখে কলর / নদখলত হবশ্রী োলগ</p>	(1)
4(a)(vi)	<p>দোদো-দোদী আমোপদর তেলপ্ররোর উৎস / তালদর কাে নখলক সাহহতয সাধোর নপ্ররো োভ করা যায় (1)</p>	<p>তালদর েেছ নখলক তেলপ্ররো হেলয় সাহহতয সাধোর উৎসাহ পাওয়া যায়</p>	<p>তারা হতাে করলব / হেরুৎসাহহত হলব</p>	(1)

Total marks for Q4a = 10

Question number	Answer	Accept	Reject	Mark
4(b)(i)	<p>হেলচর দুহি: ইন্টারলেডি সংলযাগ (1)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>হবোমূলেয েইলেই / অেইেই েইলেই; সব বই অেইেইলে পাওয়া যালচ্ছ এবং নসগুলাে সবার জেযই উন্মুি (1)</p>	<p>ইন্টারলেডি বযবহালরর মাধ্যলম একহি জাহতর উন্নহত, অগ্রগহত ও সফেতা হেভবর কলর</p> <p>আজকাে হেলজর ঘলর বলস সকে েইলেইলত বই পড়ার সুলযাগ পাওয়া যায়</p>	<p>বই-পুস্তক অধ্যযে করা / জাে ও বুলন্ধর জাগরে অসম্ভব / মলের বক্রতা ততলর হয় / হচস্তােই নোপ পায় টোেো খরচ েপর িেইপেরীপত নর্পত হয়</p>	(2)
4(b)(ii)	<p>হেলচর দুহি: ক্ষু ধা, দাহরদ্র ও বাসস্থালের অভাব / উন্নত জীবেযাপলের অভাব (1) AND</p> <p>েইলেই ও বই পড়ার বযোপ সলচতেতো বাড়ালত হলব / অহভাবকলদর উপহস্থহতলত ক্ষুে / কলেজগুলাে পরামেব ও মত হবহেময় সভার আলযাজে করলত পালর (1)</p>	<p>অলথবর অভালব এখলো গ্রালমর অলেক নেলেলমলয় ক্ষু লে নয়লত পারলে ো সামাহজক ভারসাময় রক্ষায় উপলযাগী পদলক্ষপ গ্রহে করা / বলর পড়া নেলেলমলয়লদর ক্ষুে মুখী করা</p>	<p>ক্ষু ধা ও দাহরদ্র দূর হলয় যাওয়া / নেলেমলয়রা হদহি নেখাপড়া করলে ছোত্রছোত্রীপদর সালথ নবৌ কথা বো / তালদরলক নবৌ উপলদে নদয়া</p>	(2)

Total marks Q4b = 4

Section B

General guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Step 1 Decide on a band

- Examiners should first of all consider the answer as a whole and then decide which descriptors most closely match the answer and place it in that band. The descriptors for each band indicate the different features that will be seen in the student's answer for that band.
- When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not focus disproportionately on small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different bands of the mark scheme, you should use a 'best fit' approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level. For example, if the response is predominantly in band 4–7 with a small amount of band 8–10 material, it would be placed in band 4–7 but be awarded a mark near the top of the band because of the band 8–10 content.

Step 2 Decide on a mark

- Once you have decided on a band, you will then need to decide on a mark within the band.
- You will decide on the mark to award based on the quality of the answer; you will award a mark towards the top or bottom of that band depending on how students have evidenced each of the descriptor bullet points.
- You will modify the mark based on how securely the trait descriptors are met in that band.
- You will need to go back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the band and the mark are appropriate.

Assessment Criteria

Question 5 (14 marks)

For this question, students' work is marked by Pearson using assessment criteria given in two mark grids:

- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

The student is expected to produce 80 words for this task. The number of words is approximate and students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer words than recommended in the word count. All work produced by the student must be marked.

Question 5: communication and content mark grid

Mark	Descriptor
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No rewardable material
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited ability to use language to narrate and describe people, events and ideas; communication of information is occasionally successful• Repetitive use of a limited selection of common words and phrases; limited use of appropriate register and style
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some successful use of language to narrate and describe people, events and ideas; communication of relevant information is sometimes successful• Some successful but repetitive use of common, familiar vocabulary; some use of appropriate register and style
6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Successful use of language to narrate and describe people, events and ideas; communication of information is often successful• A range of familiar and less common vocabulary and expression is evident; mostly appropriate use of register and style

Additional guidance

Register and style definition – language used is at a suitable level of formality for the purpose of the task and, where appropriate, the target audience.

Question 5: linguistic knowledge and accuracy mark grid

Mark	Descriptor
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No rewardable material
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Produces individual words and set phrases• Limited accuracy in use of straightforward grammatical structures, limited success in referring to past, present and future events; regular errors prevent meaning being conveyed
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Produces simple, short sentences, which are sometimes linked• Some accurate use of straightforward grammatical structures, occasional success in referring to past, present and future events; sometimes errors prevent meaning being conveyed
6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Produces some more complex sentences with some appropriate linking• Mostly accurate use of straightforward grammatical structures, some success in referring to past, present and future events; occasionally errors prevent meaning being conveyed

Additional guidance

Complex language is considered to be:

- varied and complex word order
- extended sentences that include a range of structures that help to justify ideas
- conceptually more challenging language.

Straightforward grammatical structures are considered to be:

- repetitive, simple word order
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures.

Errors: The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that **prevent meaning being conveyed:**

- errors that mean the reader cannot understand the message, for example consistent mismatching of subject, predicate and parts of speech; incorrect choice of vocabulary; use of spoken language; wrong tense; and spelling errors that change the meaning. For instance, মাতা (mother) and কালা (black) should be considered acceptable but মাতা (head) and কালা (deaf) should not
- errors that convey the wrong message
- mother-tongue interference.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.

Question 6 (26 marks)

For this question, students' work is marked by Pearson using assessment criteria given in two mark grids:

- communication and content
- linguistic knowledge and accuracy.

This question contains three bullet points that form part of the task. Failure to cover all three bullet points will impact on the marks that can be awarded against the requirements of the communication and content mark grid. In order to access marks in the top band, students must refer to all bullet points and meet the other assessment criteria in the top band.

The student is expected to produce 140 words for this task. The number of words is approximate and students will not be penalised for writing more or fewer words than recommended in the word count. All work produced by the student must be marked.

Question 6: communication and content mark grid

Mark	Descriptor
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No rewardable material
1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicates brief information relevant to the task with little development• Occasional adaptation of language to explain or interest or persuade; straightforward thoughts and ideas are expressed with occasional success• Variable use of appropriate vocabulary, register and style; repetitive use of common, familiar language
4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicates information relevant to the task with some development of key points and ideas• Some effective adaptation of language to explain or interest or persuade; thoughts and ideas are expressed with some success• Some appropriate use of vocabulary, register and style; some different examples of common familiar language
8-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicates information relevant to the task with development of key points and ideas• Effective and sometimes creative adaptation of language to explain or interest or persuade; thoughts and ideas are expressed successfully• Appropriate use of vocabulary, register and style; some examples of uncommon language
11-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicates information relevant to the task with consistent expansion of key points and ideas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative adaptation of language to explain or interest or persuade; thoughts and ideas are expressed with flair • Consistently appropriate use of vocabulary, register and style throughout; a wide variety of language is used
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Additional guidance

Creative language use – using language in a way designed to create effect and interest. Goes beyond the standard or predictable response.

Register and style definition – language used is at a suitable level of formality for the purpose of the task and, where appropriate, the target audience.

Question 6: linguistic knowledge and accuracy mark grid

Mark	Descriptor
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rewardable material
1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses mainly straightforward grammatical structures • Occasional sequences of fluent writing, with occasional extended, linked sentences • Occasionally accurate straightforward language and grammatical structures; occasionally successful references to past, present and future events; errors occur that sometimes hinder clarity of communication
4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some variation of grammatical structures, including some repetitive instances of complex language • Prolonged sequences of fluent writing, with some extended, well-linked sentences • Generally accurate language and structures; some successful references to past, present and future events; errors occur that occasionally hinder clarity of communication
8-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a variety of grammatical structures including some different examples of complex language • Mostly fluent response, with frequent extended sentences, mostly well linked • Mostly accurate language and structures; mostly successful references to past, present and future events; errors rarely hinder clarity of communication
11-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a wide variety of grammatical structures, including complex language • Fluent response throughout with extended, well-linked sentences • Consistently accurate language and structures; consistently successful references to past, present and future events; few or no errors that hinder the clarity of the communication

Additional guidance

Complex language is considered to be:

- varied and complex word order
- extended sentences that include a range of structures that help to justify ideas
- conceptually more challenging language.

Straightforward grammatical structures are considered to be:

- repetitive, simple word order
- short, simple sentences that use a repetitive range of common, high-frequency structures.

Errors: students are not expected to produce perfect, error-free writing in order to access the top band. The mark grid describes the frequency of errors and the impact that errors have on coherence.

Errors that **do not hinder clarity:**

- errors that do not affect the meaning, for example incorrect use of a pronoun where there is no confusion as to whom the pronoun refers; incorrect arrangement of words that does not hinder clarity; occasional use of spoken language that does not affect the meaning; incomplete sentences that convey the intended message.
- infrequent errors that do not distract the reader from the content and which result in coherent writing.

Errors that **hinder clarity:**

- errors that make writing difficult to understand immediately (even if the meaning is eventually understood)/errors that force readers to re-read in order to understand what is meant
- frequent errors hinder clarity as they will distract the reader from the content of the writing.

NB: these are examples only and do not constitute a finite list.

Paper 1 Marking Principles for Section C

Mis-spelling is tolerated as long as it does not lead to ambiguity, e.g. *drought* misspelled as *drowght* would be acceptable but misspelled as *draught* would be unacceptable as this would lead to ambiguity.

Students are likely to write variants on the acceptable answers listed and these should be considered as acceptable if they convey the same intended meaning.

Translation is successful if a Bangla speaker would understand the translation without having understood the text in its original language.

Question number	Text	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
7	Guliakhali Sea Beach	গুহেয়াখােী সমুদ্র নসকত	গুহেয়াখােী সমুদ্র পাড় / তীর	গুহেয়াখােী সমুদ্র লবচ / মুপে	(1)
	is a great place for travellers.	পযবিকলদর জেয একহি চমৎকার জায়গা।	ত্রমেকারীলদর জেয সুির জায়গা।	ট্রোপতিরপদর জেয খাকার জায়গা	(1)
	They come	তারা আলস	তারা আগমে কলর / উপহৃত হয়	তারা চলে যায়	(1)
	from different parts of the country.	নদলের হবহভন্ন জায়গা নথলক।	নদলের হবহভন্ন অংে নথলক।	নদলের সব / হেহদি জায়গা নথলক আলস।	(1)
	Some people also come	হকে মােেও আলস	হকে মােেলের আগমে ঘলি	হভহজিরস / আগমেকারী / কখলো আপ ো।	(1)
	from abroad.	নদলের বাইলর নথলক।	লবপদশ নেপে।	সব মােে আলস / নদলের হভতর নথলক	(1)
	There are not many modern facilities,	এখালে আধুহেক সুহবধার যলথষ্ট অভাব রলয়লে,	এই জেয়গোয় সু্ন্নাগ / সুহবধার অভাব আপছ,	আধুহেক সুলাগ-সুহবধা রলয়লে,	(1)
	but the natural beauty of the area	হকন্ত এখােের প্রকৃ হতক নসেিয	তপব এোকর প্রকৃ হতক নসেিয	আর এোকর ভাে-মি	(1)

	attracts visitors.	দেবেখবীলদর আকর্ষিত কলর।	দেবেখবীলদর / হভহজিরলদর কালে ছিলে।	দেবেখবীলদর হবরি কলর।	(1)
	Recently, the government decided	সম্প্রতি, সরকার হসন্ধান্ত হেলয়লে	লেখুলদে আপগ সরকার পহরকল্পে কলরলে	ভহবেযলত জেগগ এলেপয় লগপয়পছ	(1)
	to develop the roads and builds many hotels.	রাস্তাঘালির উন্নয়ে এবং অলেক নহালি লেমোপনর।	আলেপালের রাস্তাঘাি ও নহালি / নরপতোরো বোপেপে।	নখোর মালের উন্নয়ে/ * পোপেপেপের ব্যবস্থা।	(1)
	They want to make this place	তারা এই জায়গাহিলক বালত চায়	তারা ািলক ততলর করলত চায়	তোরো মপে পের	(1)
	into a famous international holiday destination.	একহি প্রখ্যাত আন্তর্জাতিক পুর্হি গন্তলবয।	েমকরা আন্তর্জাতিক হহেলের স্থাে।	এপত পুেম পেষ্ট হপব।	(1)
	They hope that this plan	তারা আো কলর নয এই পহরকল্পেহি	তারা মলে কলর এ উলদযাগহি	এর পোপেপেপে পেষ্ট	(1)
	will help the local economy and encourage tourism.	স্থায়ী অর্থবীহতলক সাহায্য করলব এবং পযবিে হেল্ললক উৎসাহহত করলব।	নোকোে অর্থবীহতলক সহায়তা করলব এবং পযবিে হেল্ললক এহগলয় হেলত নপ্ররো নযাগালব।	হতাে করলব / হেরুৎসাহহত করলব।	(1)
	This will create	একট প্লট পেরব	যা ততলর করলব	একট মযো ততলর েরপব	(1)
	job opportunities too.	নোকলদর চাকু রীর পুর্গে।	নোকজপের কমব- ংস্থলের সুলযাগ।	বোইপের নোকজপের পেষ্ট রীর।	(1)
	However,	তলব / যহদও	যালহাক / হকন্ত	অবশযই	(1)
	some people worry	হকুে নোক ভয় পায়	নেউ নেউ আশঙ্কা পের	অহতহরি দেবেখবী	(1)
	that tourists will bring problems.	নয দেবেখবীরা অলেক সমসযা হেলয় আসলব / সমসযা নতরী করলব।	লভলজটররো আলরা সমসযা করলব।	সমাধাে হদলব ব মযোর।	(1)

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