\*\*\*1.Time is compared to a gypsy who (a) — anywhere for long. The poet (b) — time to be his guest for a day. He (c) — time many valuable gifts and honor. He offers bells (d) — of the best silver for his horse and a golden ring for himself. He will (e) — a peacock dance in honor of time. But time is a thing that never stays. The greatest tragedy is that it never (f) — back. It never (g) — . Man has been able to (h) — the world but he (i) — the time. He (j) — nothing but the puppet to the power of time. \*\*\* \*\*\*2.UNICEF (a) — originally for the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children’s Fund which (b) — long-term help to children of developing nations. It (c) — several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to (d) — the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has helped Bangladesh get rid of (e) — childhood diseases. It has (f) — training programmes to create rural health workers. Thus, this organization has been able to (g) — infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Above all, in times of natural disasters, it undertakes (h) — work to help the distressed people. To (i) — education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and (j) — primary education particularly among girls. \*\*\* \*\*\*3.William Caxton introduced printing into England. His success as a merchant enabled him (a) — retire early and (b) —- himself to literary pursuits. In 1477, he set up his own press and(c) —- nearly a hundred books. A (d) —- of prodigious industry, he translated twenty (e) —- himself. What is more (f) —- him is that he published books in English when most works appeared in French or Latin. Caxton (g) —- it as his aim to (h) \_\_\_the spread of knowledge by making books (i) —- to the (j)\_\_\_ in English. \*\*\*