\*\*\*1. 21st century skills (a) \_\_\_ skills, abilities, and learning dispositions that have been identified as (b) \_\_\_ required for success in 21st century society and workplaces by educators, business leaders, academics, and governmental agencies. This is part of a growing international movement focusing on the skills (c) \_\_\_ for students to master in preparation for success in a rapidly changing digital society. Many of these skills are also associated with (d) \_\_\_ learning. which is based on mastering skills such as analytic reasoning, complex problem solving, and (e)\_\_\_. These skills differ from traditional (f) \_\_\_ skills in that they are not primarily content knowledge-based. However, specific (g) \_\_\_ skills and mastery of particular skill sets, with a focus on digital literacy, are. in increasingly high. demand. (h)\_\_\_ skills that involve interaction, collaboration, and managing others are (i) \_\_\_ important. Skills that enable people to be flexible and adaptable in different roles or in different fields, those that involve processing information and managing people more than (j) \_\_\_ equipment in an office or a factory-are in greater demand.\*\*\* \*\*\*2.Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge is to (a) \_\_\_ the current level of agro production. The task is (b)\_\_\_ because the country loses huge area of cultivable land due to human. (c) \_\_\_. Besides, 80% of the farms are small and (d)\_\_\_ fragmented. To stabilize agricultural (e) \_\_\_ imaginative and effective organizations are needed. The newly (f) \_\_\_ contract farming is an approach for (g) \_\_\_ food production. One (h) \_\_\_ to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land (i) \_\_\_ in the Bay of Bengal. But it needs massive external (j) \_\_\_.\*\*\*