

Connectors

What is linkers : Link অর্থ যুক্ত করা। Linker অর্থ যুক্তকারী। যেসব word বা phrase word-এর সঙ্গে word, phrase-এর সঙ্গে phrase এবং sentence-এর সঙ্গে sentence-এর সংযোগ ঘটিয়ে থাকে, তাকে linkers বলে। যেমন:

- I know the girl who has come here.
- It is a month since I came here.

Rule-1 : And/ as well as/ along with/ together with এবং.: এধরনের linker দুটি noun/ verb/ adjective/ adverb/preposition-এর মাঝে সংযোজক হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Sumon together with Lalchand came to my office.
- The teacher as well as the students was present.
- The students went to the principal and demanded new facilities in their college library.
- The boy as well as his brothers has come.
- Mr. Hassan along with his son visited our house.

Rule-2: Not only ... but also শুধু নয় ... আরও.: দুটি বিষয়, বস্তু, ঘটনা ইত্যাদির শুধু একটি নয়, অপরটিও হয়—এমন বোঝাতে প্রথমটির আগে not only এবং পরেরটির আগে but also বসে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা, completing sentence parts অংশে দেখা। যেমন:

- Not only Tanny but also Tania is now going to America this year.
- The boy is not only lazy but also dirty.
- Faruk not only reads novels but also plays tennis.
- Shamim works not only irregularly but also carelessly.
- Minhaj is not only a student but also a business man.

Rule-3 : Either ... or হয় ... অথবা.: দুটির/ দুজনের মধ্যে হয় একটি/ একজন অথবা অন্যটি/ অন্যজন—এ রকম বোঝাতে এ linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Either I or my friend will raise the flag.
- Either he or his brothers are guilty.
- You can either study or sleep.
- Either Maliha or Samia will present the meeting.
- He is either mad or foolish.

Rule-4 : Neither ... nor এটাও নয় ... ওটাও নয়.: দুটি বিষয়ের/বস্তুর বা দুই ব্যক্তির কেউই নয়/ কোনটিই নয়—এমন বোঝাতে এই linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Neither Rana nor his sister passed.
- Neither the teachers nor the students were present.
- Neither you nor he is responsible.
- Neither the teachers nor the students missed the programme in the college.
- He neither did the work nor asked others to do this.

Rule-5 : ... Both ...

and ... এবং ... উভয়েই/ উভয়টিই.: দুটি বস্তু/বিষয় বা দুই ব্যক্তি/ পক্ষের উভয়টি/ উভয়কেই বোঝাতে এই linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Both my friend and cousin came on the occasion of my birthday.
- I took both accounting and marketing as my major courses.
- He is both honest and kind.

- d. Both Anik and Jotisko are intelligent.
- e. Both the teacher and the student were absent.

Rule-6 Relative pronouns. : Who, which, that, what, whom, whose এই Pronoun-গুলো Sub-ordinating Conjunction হিসেবে দুটি পৃথক বাক্যকে একটি বাক্যে পরিণত করে। যেমন:

- a. The man who came here yesterday is my brother.
- b. This is the book which is now out of print.
- c. I do not know what they want.
- d. Mr. Kalam is a businessman who works mainly with the foreigners.
- e. This is the boy whose pen has been lost.

Rule-7 Participles. : কোনো Incomplete expression বা Predication-কে Complete করতে Infinitive-এর বিকল্প হিসেবে Participle-কে ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন:

- a. To be Infinitive. and expert singer, he tries to sing well.
- b. Being Participle. an expert singer, he tries to sing well.
- c. Being Present Participle. a man of letters, Mr. Kalam is working for the removal of illiteracy.
- d. Brought Past Participle. up in America, Shila likes to stick to American culture.
- e. Having completed Perfect Participle. the work, we got our payment.

Rule-8 : Including, Consisting of, Comprising অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে.: অন্তর্ভুক্ত রয়েছে, এমন বিষয় বা বস্তু আগে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Both the schools comprising engineers and geologists do not rule out the possibility of a major earthquake.
- b. He published all his writing including his autobiography.
- c. The newly formed committee has been declared comprising the experts in archeology.
- d. The family consisting of five members live in this house.
- e. The team consisting of 11 members won the game.

Rule-9 : As a result/ for this/ for this reason/ that is why/ this is why/ thus/ as a consequence/ consequently/ therefore/ so/ hence কারণে/ ফলে/ এভাবে/ তাই.: Clause/ Sentence দ্বারা কোনো কিছুর কারণ বোঝালে সেই কারণে সংঘটিত প্রভাবের আগে উপরোক্ত Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- যেমন: a. Bangladesh is a small country. So, she cannot house her large population.
- b. Many dishonest businessmen hoard the daily commodities. As a result, the prices of them lie at an imbalanced rate.
- c. He walked slowly. For this/ For this reason/ That is why/ Thus/ Therefore/ he failed to reach the station in time.
- d. Despite my warning he violated my instruction. As a consequence/ Consequently/ Hence/ Therefore/ For this/ For this reason/ That is why/ Thus/ As a result/ So, he had to suffer much.

Rule-10 : In short/ in brief/ in a few words/ in a word/ in a nutshell/ in fine/ in conclusion/ to sum up/ to summarize/ on the

whole সংক্ষেপে/ এককথায় বলতে গেলে.: পূর্বে আলোচিত কোনো বক্তব্যের ইতি টানতে তার পূর্বে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- যেমন: a. His whole family depends on him. He is the only earning member of his family. In a word, he is the umbrella of his family.
- b. Bangladesh is a small country. She has a large population. She cannot ensure the basic rights of her citizens. People are mostly poor here. Most of them are illiterate. In short/ In brief/ In a word/ In a nutshell/ In fine/ In conclusion/ To conclude/ To sum up/ To summarize/ On the whole, Bangladesh is burdened with many problems.

Rule-11 : In other words/ in the other

way অন্য কথায়/অন্যভাবে বলতে গেলে.: কোনো বক্তব্যকে একবার লিখে একই বক্তব্যকে অন্যভাবে প্রকাশ করতে হলে এই Linker s-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. The students do not try to understand English. In other words, they are going from bad to worse.
- b. His crazy activities were crossing all limits. In other words, he was almost mad.
- c. May students do not prepare themselves for the examination. In other words/ in the other way, they adopt unfair means in the examination.

Rule-12 : Moreover/ besides/ in addition/ in a addition to that/ further more/ in addition to/ again তা ছাড়া/ অধিকন্তু/আবার.: আগের বক্তব্যের সঙ্গে আরও বক্তব্য সংযুক্ত করতে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The man has a big flat. Besides this, he has a car.
- Our country is a beautiful country. Moreover, she is full of natural recourses.
- Besides a colour television, the bridegroom demanded a motorcycle.
- Bangladesh is a small country. It has a huge population. Poverty is its main problem. Moreover/ Besides/ In addition to that/ In addition/ Furthermore/ Again natural disasters have become its part and parcel.

Rule-13 : at the same time/ after that/ subsequently/ Then/ coincidentally একই সময়ে/ যুগপৎভাবে.: একই সময়ে সংঘটিত দুটি বিষয়ের মধ্যে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Rahim was reading a book. At the same time, Karim was writing a letter to his mother.
- I saw the boys. They were then playing football in the school field.
- He told me everything. After that, I had nothing to say.
- He committed a blunder. Subsequently, he had to pay.
- It was not pre-planned. I just met him coincidentally.

Rule-14 : At the end/ at last/ at length/ finally/ lastly/ at the eleventh hour/ eventually/ last of all অবশেষে/ সবশেষে.: ধারাবাহিক কোনো ঘটনার মধ্যে সর্বশেষ ঘটনা বা বিষয়টির আগে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The old sailor prayed for seven days. At last, God took pity on the old sailor.
- I worked hard. I made all needful corrections in the book. I drew the attention of all the teachers of English countrywide. At the end/ At last/ At length/ Finally/ Lastly/ Last of all/ In the end, I could achieve a dramatic success.
- At the eleventh hour, he came to me with the request. I could not entertain it.
- He made useless efforts. Eventually, everything failed.
- The govt. should take some necessary steps to remove illiteracy from the country. Secondly, there should be an awareness making programme through out the country.

Rule-15 : Too/ also/ as well আরও.: আরও কোনো কিছু ঘটতে পারে; অধিক ঘটনা বা বস্তুকে উল্লেখ করার পর এই Linker-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে also-কে Sentence-এর শুরুতে, মাঝে, এমনকি শেষেও ব্যবহার করা যায়।

- He needs a pen. He also needs a book.
- Karim is a good student. Rahim is also a good student.
- He is going to school today. You can go as well.
- He is a singer. He is an actor too.
- He told the matter in detail. He helped me also.

Rule-16 : At present/ at the present time/ presently/ now a days বর্তমানে/ আজকাল.: বর্তমান সময়ে ঘটছে, এমন বোঝাতে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- At present, the condition of the farmers is not good at all.
- At present, women contribute to the society remarkably.
- Now a days the green house effect has appeared as a great threat to our existence.
- He is waiting for me for a long time. So, I have to meet him presently.
- At the present time I have no cash in hand.

Rule-17 : firstly/ secondly/ thirdly প্রথমত/ দ্বিতীয়ত.: কোনো বক্তব্যকে ধারাবাহিকভাবে লিখতে গেলে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন: a. There are many ways to solve the food problem in Bangladesh. Firstly, we must sustain the present production of food. Secondly, we must control the rapid population growth. Thirdly, steps should be taken against the fragmentation of land. Fourthly, modern and scientific method of cultivation should be introduced.

Rule-18 : But/ On the other hand/ On the contrary/ Instead of that/ Whereas/ In contrast কিন্তু/ অন্য দিকে.: পূর্বে লিখিত কোনো বক্তব্যের বিপরীতে কোনো বক্তব্য লিখতে গেলে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন: a. I expected you that day. But you did not come.

- He is poor. Whereas his own brother is a rich business man.
- I do not like him. But he likes me very much.
- Dhaka is over-populated. On the other hand/ On the contrary/ In contrast/ In contrast with this/ whereas, Khulna is less populated.
- I asked him for some money. In stead of that, he gave me some advice.

Rule-19 : Otherwise/ lest অন্যথায়/ পাছে.: একটি ঘটনা না ঘটলে বা একটি কাজ না হলে অপর ঘটনাটি ঘটে বা ঘটতে পারে—এমন বোঝাতে দুটি ঘটনা বা কাজের মধ্যে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- যেমন: a. Read attentively lest you should fail in the examination.
b. They walked fast lest they should miss the train.
c. Hurry up lest you should miss the bus.
d. Do it in time. Otherwise you will be punished.
e. Walk fast lest you should miss the train.

Rule-20 : For instance/ for example/ such as/ like/ namely/ that is to say যেমন/ অর্থাৎ .: উদাহরণ হিসেবে কিছু তথ্য যোগ করতে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. People of the developing country do not enjoy their basic right such as freedom of movement, freedom of speech etc.
b. Bangladesh is a developing country. Its GDP rate is growing very fast. For instance/ For example, it is earning a huge amount of foreign currency from its various sectors namely man-power, garments and leather. That is to say, it has achieved a dramatic output from these sectors. Other sectors are also promising like these sectors such as jute, handicrafts, shrimps etc.

Rule-21 : first of all/ initially/ primarily/ in the beginning/ at the start/ in the first place সর্ব প্রথম/ শুরুতে.: ধারাবাহিক/ পর্যায়ক্রমিক বক্তব্যকে লিখতে গেলে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Some steps should be taken to control population in the beginning.
b. Some steps should be taken to control traffic in Dhaka city.
c. First of all/ In the first place any violation of traffic signal must be taken seriously.
d. Initially/ At the start/ Primarily/ In the beginning, it might be difficult.

Rule-22 : always/ Usually/ generally/ as usual/ most often/ very often/ frequently/ sometimes/ at times সর্বদা/ সাধারণত/ প্রায়ই/ মাঝেমধ্যে.: যে ঘটনা সর্বদা বা প্রায়ই বা মাঝেমধ্যে ঘটে, যে বৈশিষ্ট্য কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বিষয়ের জন্য প্রায়ই সত্য, সেই ঘটনা বা বৈশিষ্ট্যসম্পন্ন বাক্যে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. I do not like him. But he comes here frequently.
b. Nothing can cure him. He takes drugs frequently.
c. They have defeated us this time. They cannot defeat us always.
d. He is a very simple and polite man as usual.
e. He usually/ always/ generally/ as usual/ most often/ very often/ often/ sometimes/ at times gets up from bed early in the morning.

Rule-23 : After পরে.: দুটি কাজ বা ঘটনার মধ্যে যেটি আগে হয়েছে বা হয় বা হবে, তার আগে After বসে। যেমন:

- a. The students came to college after the bell had rung.
b. The patient died after the doctor had come.
c. After he had passed his M.A. he joined a multinational company.
d. His father died after he had left the hospital.
e. We reached the station after the train had left.

Rule-24 : Before/ prior to that পূর্বে.: পূর্বে হয়েছে, এমন কাজ বা ঘটনাকে পরে ঘটেছে এমন কাজ বা ঘটনার সঙ্গে যুক্ত করতে before ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- a. The patient had died before the doctor came.
b. We had reached the station before the train left.
c. The sun had set before we reached home.
d. Before the doctor came, the patient had died.
e. They talked to us. Prior to that, they invited us.

Rule-25 : Thus/ in this way এভাবে.: কোনো ঘটনা কীভাবে ঘটে বা ঘটেছে, তার বিবরণপর্বতী সময়ে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- a. Most of the people of our country are illiterate. Many of them are lazy and inactive. In this way, they become poor.
b. They went to the station. They booked some tickets there. Then they reached the station on the certain day. Thus they started their train journey.

Rule-26 : When/ while যখন.: একই সময়ে সংঘটিত দুটি কাজের একটির আগে এ ধরনের Linker বসে। While-পর্বতী Clause-টি সাধারণত Continuous-এর হয়। যেমন: a. When I came to college, I saw him.

- b. While I was sleeping, the phone rang.
c. He met me while I was going to market.

- d. When it was summer, we went on a tour.
- e. When the train had left, we reached the station.

Rule-27 : However/ nevertheless/ after all যা-ই হোক, মোটের ওপর.: আগে লেখা কোনো বক্তব্যের সাপেক্ষে কিছুটা বা পুরোপুরি বিপরীত বা আরও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কিছু লিখতে চাইলে তার আগে এই Linker-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: a. You should not disobey him. After all, he is your father. b. You are so late. However, you can start your work now. c. Television has some demerits. Nevertheless, it is considered to be a wonder of modern science. d. You cannot dishonour him. After all, he is your senior. e. I invited him. Nevertheless, he did not attend the function.

Rule-28 : In case যদি., In any case যেকোনো অবস্থায়.: যদি অথবা যেকোন অবস্থায় কোনো কিছু করা হয়/ হয়েছিল/ হবে বুঝালে এই Linkers ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. In case you come, I will go there.
 - b. In case of emergency, you may call me.
 - c. In any case, I will attend the meeting.
- Try yourself :
- d. —, I will help you in your danger.
 - e. Do not worry. They will talk to you —.

Rule-29 : Really/ actually/ indeed/ in fact/ of course অবশ্যই, প্রকৃতপক্ষে, বস্তুত.: কোনো বক্তব্যের ভিত্তি সম্পর্কে নিশ্চয়তা বা সত্যতা বা গুরুত্বের যথার্থতা প্রকাশে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Nobody respects Mr. Rashed. In fact, he is not an honest man.
 - b. He was silent despite all my questions. Actually/ Indeed/ In fact/ Really, he had nothing to say.
 - c. Bangladesh has to solve the problem of poverty. Of course, it is possible through sincere and pragmatic efforts and steps.
- Try yourself :
- d. —, Bangladesh is a country of problems.
 - e. He finished the work in time. —, we can depend on him.

Rule-30 : Another/ the other/ the latter অন্যটি, পরবর্তীটি.: দুটি বিষয়/ বস্তু/ দুজন ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পরবর্তীটি বা পরবর্তীজনের আগে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Kamal and Hassan are very bright students. The latter is also a good player.
- b. There are two most important causes of sound pollution. One is the growth of urban population. The other is the increasing use of machines in our everyday life.

Try yourself :

- a. Mr. Rahman and Mr. Kamal were school-friends. — is now working in a foreign mission.

Rule-31 : Rather বরং.: কোনো কিছুতে জোর দেওয়ার জন্য এই Linker-টি ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন: a. You would rather starve than steal.

- b. I would rather die than beg.
- c. Bangladesh is not a rich country. Rather, it is a poor country.

Try yourself :

- a. Though the students are weak in English, they do not put emphasis on this subject. —, they avoid it.

Rule-32 : Similarly, in the same way, alike অনুরূপভাবে/ একইভাবে.: আগে কোনো কিছু লেখা হয়েছে, তার সঙ্গে মিল রেখে কিছু ঘটছে বা ঘটবে—এমন কিছু লিখতে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Shamim turned the wheel. Similarly, his brother did.
- b. You have done the work nicely. He has done the work similarly/ in the same way.
- c. You should address the problem immediately. We should do alike.

Try yourself :

- a. I bought a new car—, my friend bought another one.
- b. The wind rotates turbine—, the turbine generates power.

Rule-33 : According to/ in accordance with/ accordingly অনুসারে/ অনুযায়ী.: আগের কোনো কাজ/ ঘটনা/ বিষয়বস্তুর সঙ্গে তাল মিলিয়ে কোনো কাজ/ ঘটনা সম্পাদিত হলে এই Linkers ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. According to me, Khaled is not only a good student but also a good player.
- b. I talked to them according to the instruction of my boss.
- c. In accordance with the UNESCO'S declaration, International Mother Language Day is celebrated all over the world.

Try yourself :

- I told him to complete the work in time. He completed the work —
- One should lead himself — the law and order of the country.

Rule-34 : পর্যন্ত অর্থে Till এবং যে পর্যন্ত না অর্থে Until ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Pray to Allah till the sunrise.
- Study hard till you learn the lesson.
- He was working until I come back.

Try yourself :

- Wait here — I come back.
- We studied — the teacher left.

Rule-35: Still/till now/even now এখনো/এখন পর্যন্ত.: এখনো বা এখন পর্যন্ত চলছে, তা বোঝাতে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The teacher is discussing the importance of learning English even now.
- He is still sleeping. Till now, he has not finished the work.
- We are discussing the problem even now.

Try yourself:

- The students are playing in the field
- Rupa and Ripa are gossiping.

Rule-36 : Suddenly/ all on a sudden হঠাৎ.: হঠাৎ ঘটে যাওয়া কোনো কাজ বা ঘটনার পূর্বে বা পরে এই Linkers-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- That day we were reading in our room. Suddenly, we heard them crying.
- We were walking along the street. Suddenly a man came to us running.
- The man jumped into the river and drowned. This happened all on a sudden.

Try yourself :

- The students were playing in the playground....., the headmaster came there and took them to class.
- The goats were grazing. A tiger came and took away one. It happened.....

Rule-37 : if/ even if/ Unless যদি/ এমনকি যদি/ যদি না.: যদি/ এমনকি যদি/ যদি না অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- If I had enough money, I would establish a college in my village.
- Unless you work hard you will not shine in life.
- You won't be paid unless you do your duty well.

Try yourself :

- he arrived in time, he would meet the chairman.
- We will go out — it rains.

Rule-38: Above all সর্বোপরি.: সামগ্রিকভাবে কোনো কিছুকে প্রাধান্য দিয়ে লিখতে গেলে এই Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Above all, he was a very honest man.
- There was a remarkable turn out in the last Parliamentary election. Above all, people enjoyed the election as a celebration.

Try yourself :

- , they are willing to go there.
- , the problems of your country are increasing.

Rule-39: Undoubtedly/no doubt/ surely /of course/certainly/truly speaking নিঃসন্দেহে/ নিশ্চিতভাবে/ অবশ্যই.: নিঃসন্দেহে/ নিশ্চিতভাবে/ অবশ্যই—এমন বক্তব্য প্রকাশ করতে এ ধরনের Linkers ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Undoubtedly you are wrong.
- Undoubtedly/ no doubt/ surely/ It is needless to say that/ It needs no telling that/ truly speaking, almost all the countries of the world are under a constant threat of terrorism.

Try yourself :

- It needs no telling that women have proved their worth everywhere. —, they have done so.
- Parvez committed mistake —.

Rule-40 : Whoever যে-ই হোক.: কোনো ব্যক্তির ব্যক্তিপরিচয় অনিশ্চিত হলে এই Linker-টি তার পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Whoever is present here, he/she should listen to our request.

b. Whoever you are, I won't respect you.

Rule-41 : Unfortunately/ unluckily দুর্ভাগ্যজনকভাবে.: কোনো ঘটনা বা বিষয় দুর্ভাগ্যজনক হলে তা প্রকাশে এই Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. We went to meet the Principal. Unfortunately, we did not get him at his office.
- b. He was missing. Luckily/ Fortunately, I found him in a park.
- c. I walked fast. Unluckily, I missed the train.

Rule-42 : Whatever যা-ই হোক.: কোনো বিষয়/ বস্তুর পরিচয় অনিশ্চিত হলে তার পূর্বে এই Linker-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Whatever you want, it must be legal.
- b. Whatever your ambition is, it should be honest.
- c. Whatever he wants can never be met.

Rule-43 : In order to/ to উদ্দেশে.: যে কাজের উদ্দেশে কোনো কিছু করা হবে বা হয় বা হয়েছে, উদ্দেশ-প্রকাশক সেই Verb-এর আগে in order to/ to বসে। যেমন:

- a. She went to market in order to buy a book.
- b. Many people go abroad in order to enjoy better opportunities.
- c. He came here in order to talk to us.

Rule-44 : So that/ in order that যাতে.: উদ্দেশ-প্রকাশক Sub-ordinate Clause-এর আগে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহার করে Principal Clause-এর সঙ্গে যুক্ত করা হয়। যেমন:

- a. He is reading attentively so that he can get GPA-5.
- b. The man started his journey earlier so that he might reach his destination in time.
- c. Della sold her hair in order that she could buy a gift for her husband.

Rule-45 : That যে/ যা/ যেটা.: যে/ যা/ যেটা বুঝিয়ে এই Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. We know that he is a freedom fighter.
- b. That the man is dishonest is known to all.
- c. We know that he is a godfather.
- d. It is said that honesty is the best policy.

Rule-46 : Whether/ whether ... or কিনা.: নিশ্চিত নয়, এমন বিষয়, বস্তু, ঘটনা বা ব্যক্তির আগে এই Linker-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. I do not know whether she will come or not.
- b. The man asked me whether I had completed the work.
- c. I do not know whether he is honest or dishonest.

Rule-47 : Whenever যখনই হোক.: অনিশ্চিত সময়-প্রকাশক ঘটনা, কাজ বা কালের পূর্বে এই Linker-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Whenever you need me, just make a phone call.
- b. Inform him of the matter whenever he comes.

Rule-48 : Wherever যেখানেই হোক.: অনির্ধারিত বা অসঙ্গত স্থানকে প্রকাশ করতে এই Linker-টি ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- a. Wherever he goes for help, nobody helps him.
- b. Wherever you go, I will always be with you.

Rule-49 : As/ since/ because/ because of/ for/ on account of/ due to/ owing to যেহেতু/ কারণে.: যেহেতু/ কারণে প্রকাশক Clause-এর পূর্বে এই Linker-গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. I could not go out because of/ owing to the heavy rainfall.
- b. As/ since the weather was rough, we cancelled our journey.
- c. Because of his hard labour and perseverance, Ismail Hossain succeeded in life.
- d. I went to his house because/ as/ for I was invited.
- e. I could not go to school on account of my illness.

Rule-50 : In any way/ any how/ by all means যেকোনোভাবে.: যে কোনভাবে/ যেকোনো উপায়ে কোনো কাজ করতে চাইলে বা করা হবে বা করা হয়েছে, এমন বোঝাতে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. You are in problems now. I will help you any how.
- b. We will make the programme successful by any means/ by all means.
- c. The problem is serious. In any way, we have to solve it.

Rule-51 : Enough to যথেষ্ট.: কোনো বৈশিষ্ট্যের পর্যাপ্ততা বা অপর্যাপ্ততার কারণে কোনো কাজ সংঘটিত হলে বা না হলে সেই কাজের Verb-টির আগে এই Linker-টি বসে। যেমন:

- a. She was not meritorious enough to get GPA-5.
- b. The girl is intelligent enough to understand the questions.
- c. He is not strong enough to carry the load.

Rule-52 : Though/ although যদিও.: দুটি বিপরীতধর্মী Clause-কে যুক্ত করতে এই Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Though worked hard, he could not get GPA-5.
- b. Though the man is rich, he is not happy.
- c. They could not catch the train although they hurried a bit.

Rule-53 : In spite of/ despite সত্ত্বেও.: একটি Sentence/ Clause-এর সঙ্গে অপর একটি বিপরীত ভাব প্রকাশ করা Phrase-কে যুক্ত করতে এ ধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. In spite of his hard labour, Kawsar could not reached his goal.
- b. He attended the meeting despite being sick.
- c. In spite of his illness, he attended the meeting.

Rule-54 : Once/ once upon a time/ many days ago/ long long ago/ in ancient time/ in the past একদা, অনেক দিন আগে, অতীতে.: অনেক দিন আগে, অতীতে ঘটেছে এমন ঘটনা/ কাজ প্রকাশে এধরনের Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- a. Once upon a time there was a powerful king in Bangladesh.
- b. Once/ Once upon a time/ Many days ago/ Long long ago/ In ancient time there lived a king who was fond of knowing his future from astrologers.
- c. In the past we had much but now we have very less.

Rule-55 :

Yet তার পরেও.: বিপরীতধর্মী বা বিপরীত ভাব প্রকাশক কোনো কাজ, ঘটনা বা বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রকাশকরতে এই Linker ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- যেমন: a. I hold him several times to complete the work. Yet, he did not do it.
b. Many things are changing now. Yet people are here still quite polite and friendly.
c. He is poor, yet he is happy.

Rule-56 : As if/ as though/ as it were যেন.: কারও কাজ বা কোনো ঘটনা দেখে কিছু মনে হলে তা এই Linker-এর পরে ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- a. He talks as if/ as though he were a great scholar.
- b. They shouted as if they had seen a ghost.
- c. The sun is, as it were, the lamp of the universe.
- d. He talks as if/as though he were a mad.

Rule-57 : To the last/ till the end/ to a close শেষ পর্যন্ত.: শেষ পর্যন্ত যা করা হয়েছে বা হবে—

এমনকাজ বা ঘটনা লেখার শেষে এ Linker-গুলো বসে। যেমন:

- a. All the audience were present till the end.
- b. We fought to the last to save our country.
- c. He was present in the meeting till the end.
- d. The martyrs fought against the invading Pakistani army till the end/ to the last.
- e. The function came to a close at six pm

Summary:

Connectors

1. Addition

- Examples: and, also, furthermore, moreover, in addition, besides
- Usage: To add more information.
- Example: "She loves reading, and she also enjoys painting."

2. Contrast

- Examples: but, however, yet, on the other hand, although, even though, nevertheless, in contrast
- Usage: To show a difference or contrast.
- Example: "She is talented; however, she doesn't practice much."

3. Cause and Effect

- Examples: because, since, as, due to, therefore, consequently, as a result, so
- Usage: To explain the reason or result.
- Example: "He missed the bus because he was late."

4. Comparison

- Examples: similarly, likewise, just as, in the same way, equally
- Usage: To show similarity between ideas.
- Example: "Her passion for art is similar to her interest in music."

5. Examples and Emphasis

- Examples: for example, for instance, such as, particularly, especially, in particular
- Usage: To provide examples or highlight a point.
- Example: "She enjoys outdoor activities, especially hiking and camping."

6. Sequence and Order

- Examples: first, second, next, then, finally, after that, subsequently, meanwhile
- Usage: To show the order of events or steps.
- Example: "First, we need to gather all the ingredients."

7. Conclusion or Summary

- Examples: in conclusion, to sum up, in summary, all in all, overall
- Usage: To summarize or conclude.
- Example: "In conclusion, hard work and dedication lead to success."

8. Condition

- Examples: if, unless, provided that, as long as, in case
- Usage: To introduce a condition.
- Example: "You can join us if you finish your homework."

9. Purpose

- Examples: in order to, so that, for the purpose of
- Usage: To express the reason behind an action.
- Example: "She studied hard so that she could pass the exam."

★★ 1. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5 [D 17]

We know that trees are essential for all kinds of creatures. They give us not only food (a) — oxygen. They protect us from natural calamities. (b) —, they are called the saviour of our environment. (c) — many people are not aware of this. They cut down trees randomly. (d) —, forest lands are shrinking. (e) — people go on cutting down trees, one day there will be no trees left for us.

★★ 2. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5 [Din 17]

Globalization is a term (a) — is commonly used by man. (b) — it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world creating a borderless market. (c) — global development, we have conquered the time (d) — distance. (e) —, we can learn what is happening in the farthest corner of the world.

★★★ 3. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5 [Ctg 17]

Global warming is increasing day by day (a) — deforestation. We cut down trees (b) — never think of planting more trees. (c) — human and other living beings are in the threat of extinction. Time is coming (d) — there will be no tree left for us. (e) — we have to face bitter consequence of deforestation.

★★★ 4. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Dhaka 16] 1×5=5

Gold is a bright precious metal. There are many metals cheaper (a) — gold but look like it. They glitter well (b) — fade in course of time. Actually there are many people in our society (c) — are outwardly gentle and nice. But (d) — a period of time, their real identity is revealed. (e) —, all that glitters is not gold.

★★★ 5. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Rajshahi Board-2016, [Sylhet Board-2019]] 1×5=5

Honesty is a divine virtue. The man (a) — possesses this quality is the happiest person in the world. To be honest, man should have trustworthiness (b) — nobody trusts a liar. (c) —, Allah helps the honest people. (d) — children should be taught honesty from the very beginning of life. (e) —, they should be taught discipline.

★★ 6. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

An idle man does not do his work in right time. He puts off work of today for tomorrow. A student (a) — neglects his daily lessons is sure to fail. A young man who idles away his time becomes a burden to the family, (b) —, the society. His brain becomes the workshop of Devils. It is said (c) — the Devil tempts the busy man (d) — the idle man tempts the Devil. (e) — everyone should make the best use of time.

★★★ 7. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Student life is the best time in life. (a) — almost every student is free from cares (b) — anxieties of life he has nothing to do (c) — study. (d) — a student, he should read novels, magazines, newspapers (e) — textbooks.

★★★ 8. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Every citizen has some duties and responsibilities for his nation. (a) — most of the people are careless in this respect. People of this country have achieved national identity at the cost of a great sacrifice (b) — is still evaluated nationally (c) — some selfish people never want to give them recognition (d) — we all should do some benevolent activities. (e) — we will be guilty to the nation.

★★★ 9. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

The foods that we eat can be divided into six kinds (a) — what substances they contain and (b) — benefits they do to us. Fish, meat, peas and milk provide us with protein (c) — builds our body and helps us grow. (d) — we do not take all these, we cannot grow well. Vitamins and mineral salts protect us from diseases (e) — keep us fit for work.

★★★ 10. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

(a) —, there are some differences between practical knowledge and bookish knowledge. (b) — often they are thought to be the same. (c) — a man is educated in the truest sense, he will be able to lead a life completely different from others. (d) —, he can distinguish between right and wrong. (e) —, education is very important.

★★ 11. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

The rapid growth of population must be controlled. (a) — all sorts of attempts to solve food problem will fail. (b) — we have to increase our food production very rapidly. We may mostly, solve our food problem by changing our traditional food habit. (c) —, we can take potato instead of rice. (d) — it is high time we changed our eating habit. (e) — knowledge of nutritive value of food can help to solve our food problem to a great extent.

★★★ 12. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Once upon a time there lived a fox (a) — was very clever. He lived in a jungle in a very hot country (b) — Bangladesh. One day, (c) — Mr. Fox was walking through the jungle, he fell into a trap. After trying very hard he could get out of the trap (d) — lost his tail. Without his tail Mr. Fox looked very strange (e) — he felt very sad and ashamed.

★★★ 13. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Mymensingh Board 2020] 1×5=5

Women are, nowadays as important as men in the society. They constitute nearly half of our total population. (a) — there can be no denying the fact (b) — they too possess equal rights and duties (c) — men do. They have noble mission to fulfil as men. (d) — they get opportunity, their genius, powers (e) — capacities will bloom fully.

★★★ 14. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

A healthy man can do any work. (a) — he can eat any food he likes. (b) —, he can enjoy life in every way. (c) — an unhealthy man is unhappy, for he cannot eat and do what he likes. (d) — he lives and dies poor. He may have intelligence, merit, learning and power, but he cannot put them to the use and reap their benefits. (e) — health is the source of all happiness in life.

★★ 15. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Everybody knows (a) — sincerity is the key to success. A sincere person can prosper in life. The man (b) — does not follow the rules of sincerity can never go a long way in the world. Many a man is not conscious of the importance of sincerity for (c) — they don't have the benefit of success. (d) —, we should be sincere to our work. (e) — we are sincere to our work, we will suffer in the long run.

★★★ 16. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Forests are very important (a) — trees produce oxygen (b) — is essential for man and all living beings. (c) — trees help us in many ways. (d) — trees are less in number, there will be an increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. (e) — it will enhance greenhouse effect.

★★ 17. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

There are some reasons (a) — students in Bangladesh are not good at English. (b) — English is a foreign language is the chief reason. They think that (c) — English is a foreign language, it is difficult for them to learn the language. (d) —, what the students want to do is to cross the stairs of examinations. So they do not seem to be held responsible in this regard (e) — they fail to motivate their students and around their interest in learning the language.

★★★ 18. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

It is better to have brain (a) — beauty. (b) — physical beauty is purely visual, the beauty of brain is all encompassing. It is (c) — a known fact that beauty is only skin-deep. What is worse is (d) — physical beauty is not everlasting (e) — it declines with age and time.

★★ 19. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Illiteracy is a curse of our country. (a) — we are responsible for our being illiterate. (b) — our government has taken steps to remove illiteracy from the country. Illiteracy causes great harm to us. (c) — we do not understand, we cannot take steps to improve our poor condition. (d) — we are lagging behind. We are dependent on foreign grants. (e) — we are not aware of the importance of literacy; we will not be able to change our lot.

★★ 20. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Man usually wants to have his own way. He wants to think (a) — act (b) — he likes. No one (c) — can have his own way all the time. A man cannot live in society peacefully (d) — he considers the interest of others. So, we should not do anything (e) — harms others.

★★★ 21. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Living in the city has both advantages and disadvantages. (a) —, it is often easier to find work. (b) —, there is choice of public transport. So you don't need to own a car. (c) —, there are lots of interesting things to do and places to see. (d) —, you can eat in good restaurants, like museums and so to the theatre and to concerts. (e) —, when you want to relax, you can usually find park.

★★★ 22. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

(a) — taking food, we should bear in mind (b) — we do not eat to satisfy hunger (c) — to fill belly. We eat to preserve our health. Some people (d) — live in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health (e) — they have no knowledge of the science of health and nutrition.

★★ 23. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Writing is one of the most useful things (a) — was invented by man. (b) — our present civilization depends largely upon writing. (c) —, we could know a little about our past (d) — written documents. It was impossible for us to know anything about our history. Then, a question may arise that, (e) — has invented this art?

★★ 24. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Chittagong Board-2020] 1×5=5

Bangladesh is a small country, (a) — she has a huge population. (b) —, in our country population is increasing at random. (c) — it is the crying need to check the rapid growth of our population. Most of the village people are illiterate (d) — superstitious. They are having the age old idea of taking so many children. We have to take pragmatic steps to make them aware about the negative effect of over population. (e) — it will be impossible for us to control population explosion.

★★★ 25. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

It is often said that our large population is our number one problem. (a) — it is not true. (b) — large population can be turned into unique manpower in a country. (c) —, China can be cited. (d) — her population is more than 130 million, she is progressing day by day (e) — we are lagging behind.

★★★ 26. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Water is an important element of the environment. (a) — it is essential for living, it is called life. But polluted water is harmful (b) — it causes dangerous diseases. Polluted water causes not only diseases (c) — death. (d) — polluted

water is dangerous, illiterate people drink it. We should prevent water pollution (e) — we may get safe and sound environment.

★★★ 27. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

Frustration means hopelessness. It is a highly intensified emotion in man particularly in a young boy (a) — girl. Tension is the result of frustration (b) — for high tension people are attacked with serious heart disease. (c) — steps should immediately be taken by the government (d) — by non-government organisations to create situation (e) — frustration can be checked and eliminated.

★★★ 28. Complete the passage using suitable connectors.[S.B 24] 1×5=5

Almost all countries of the world suffer from the curse of unemployment, (a) — nowhere in the world, this problem is so acute as in our country. There are many reasons behind it. (b) — our country is industrially backward, (c) — our system of education fails to give a student an independent start of life. It has little provision for vocational training, (d) — our students and youths have a false sense of dignity, (e) — they run after jobs only.

★★ 29. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. 1×5=5

English is the most widely used international language. (a) — communicating with the foreigners, we cannot but use this language. There are certain jobs in the country (b) — the job of a pilot, a postman, a tour-guide etc. where English is very essential. (c) —, a student wishing to go abroad must learn English. (d) — the importance and demand of English in our country can not be ignored (e) — we should put high emphasis on learning English
30. [Dhaka 24]

It is known to all that gold is a valuable metal. (a) —, there are many metals cheaper than gold though they look like it. (b) —they glitter for sometimes, they fade away in the long run. In our society there are also many people (c) — are outwardly very gentle and polished. Later on, their real identity is revealed (d) — they do not exercise moral values. That's why, people say 'All (e) — glitters is not gold.'

31. [R.B 24, B.B 24]

Facebook is a social medium (a) _____ is very popular. (b) _____ it provides the users with various information. all do not use it for positive purposes. Many Facebook users (c) _____ some of the youngsters sometimes use it whimsically which creates (d) _____ misunderstanding (e) destroys social peace and order

32. [Ctg 24, J.B,C.B 19]

Morning walk is good for health. (a) — it is a simple exercise, it refreshes our body (b) — mind. (c) —, morning air is free from pollution. (d) — our eyes go, we can see the beautiful sights of nature. (e) —we should form the habit of morning walk

33. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Dhaka Board-2020;Jashore Board- 2015]

The rapid growth of the population must be controlled. (a)—all sorts of attempts to solve the food problem will fail. (b)—we have to increase our food production very rapidly. We may mostly solve our food problem by changing our traditional food habit. (c)—we can take potato instead of rice. (d)—it is high time we changed our eating habit. (e) —knowledge of the nutritive value of food can help solve our food problem.

34. Complete the passage using suitable connectors: [Rajshahi Board-2020]

The greatness of a book depends (a) — on the acceptability among the readers. If we read a book only once, we can discover many things in it. (b)--- basing on one reading, we cannot judge the standard of a book. (c)--- a book is praised highly, we have no doubt about the greatness of the book. (d) — the first reading we may not understand a book. (e)---if it is read more than once, we can understand the greatness of the book easily.

35. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Cumilla Board-2020, Mymensingh 2024, Sylhet Board-2017]

None can deny the importance of tree plantation (a) — our lives on earth, directly and indirectly, depend on it. (b) — it is a matter of sorrow that we are cutting down trees indiscriminately. (c) — trees are planted, soon our country will turn into a desert. (d) — there will be an adverse change in the climate. (e) — we should plant more and more trees for our own sake.

36. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Jashore Board-2020]

Teaching is such a profession (a) ---helps to build a nation. A teacher is (b) --- a guide (c) ---a pioneer. He has to dedicate to this noble profession in order to guide the nation. (d) ---, he is called an architect of a new society. (e) - -he neglects his duties, social discipline will break down.

37. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Barisal Board-2020]

Truthfulness is the greatest of all virtues (a) ---makes a person really great. (b) ---we cultivate the habit of speaking the truth, we cannot command the confidence of others. The man (c) ---nobody believes can never be famous in life. It may be (d) ---we may succeed once or twice by telling lies, (e) ---It never brings about good result. A lie never lies hidden. Today or tomorrow it comes to light.

38. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Sylhet Board-2020;Dinajpur Board 2015]

Summer noon is very painful and disgusting. (a) ---the sun shines hotly over head, life becomes miserable. The sufferings of the people know no bounds (b) ---the electricity goes off. (c) ---the people use hand fans to fan themselves. Children can neither sleep (d) ---read. They feel out of sorts. (e) ---the poor suffer most. They work outside in the burning sun.

39. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Dinajpur Board 2020]

Honesty is the best way of leading life through (a)--- one can get mental peace. It is a great rational virtue (b)--- leads a man to the way of humanity. Life of a man is not very peaceful (c)--- honesty can open a door of peace before him. An honest man is more respected (d)--- other men. (e)--- We shall never be dishonest in our life.

40. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Dhaka Board-2019]

A school magazine is a magazine (a) ---is published by the school authority annually. It contains poems, articles, essays and jokes. The publication of it is not an easy task (b) ---it needs time, energy and money. (c) ---a magazine committee is formed from the teachers and the students. The editor (d) ---is selected or elected by the committee members invites writings. (e) ---good writings are selected for printing.

41. Complete the passage using suitable connectors: [Rajshahi Board-2019]

The whole world has turned into a global village (a) ---- the improvement of information technology. Now we can know (b) ---- is happening on the other corner of the world sitting at home. One culture is coming in touch with another. The poor culture is receiving quickly the elements (c) ---- are in rich culture. (d) ---- technology transforms culture and develops it. (e) ---- we have to prevent the infiltration of bad culture of another society to our own culture.

42. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Ctg 24, Cumilla Board-2019;Jashore Board-2019]

Morning walk is a good habit for all classes of people. (a) ---- it is a simple exercise, it is good for health both physically (b) ---- mentally. (c) ---- the morning air is fresh and free from any kind of noise and pollution, it keeps us sound and healthy. Morning walk costs nothing (d) ---- gives more. (e) ---- we should make the habit of morning walk.

43. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Barisal Board-2017]

Climate change means the changes in climate. (a)---, climate on earth is constantly changing. (b)--- climate change, the weather pattern in any specific region on earth (c)--- across the whole earth is changing. Human activities are greatly responsible for it. We are cutting down trees for habitation and agricultural purpose. (d)---, use of chemicals in industries causes serious harm to the ozone layer. (e)---, there is a rapid increase in temperature causing greenhouse effect.

44. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Chittagong Board-2019]

Many schools have a uniform (a)--- there are arguments for and against. One argument is what to put on. (b)--- pupils were allowed to wear clothes according to their own choice. (c)--- some clothes may not be suitable for schools. (d)--- some of the students cannot afford to buy it. (e)---wearing a school dress is not mandatory in every school.

45. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Dinajpur Board-2019]

People usually want to have their own way. They want to think and act (a)--- they like. (b)--- one cannot have one's own way all the time. A person cannot live in an environment without considering the interest of others (c)--- his own interest. People in society may take their own decision. (d)--- these decisions ought not to be unjust (e)--- harmful to others.

46. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [All Board 2018]

a)--- taking food we should bear in mind b)---we do not eat just to satisfy hunger or to feel the belly. We eat c)--- we can preserve our health. some people living in the midst of plenty, do not eat the food they need for a good health d)--- they have no knowledge of the science of health and nutrition. e)---, they suffer from various diseases.

Answer: Before /while; b) that; c) so that ;d) as /because; e) so

47. Complete the passage using suitable connectors: [Rajshahi Board-2017]

Ripa is a student of class ten. (a)--- she is meritorious, she never takes pride in her merit. She is helpful to all. (b)--- any week student comes to her with any problem, she tries to help him. She is respectful to the senior (c)--- affectionate to the junior him. She is simple in behaviour (d)--- strict in principle. (e)---, everyone loves her.

Answer: a) Though; b) If; c) and; d) but; e) So.

48. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Cumilla Board-2017]

21 February is a red-letter day in our national history. It is our pride a)--- no nation of the world has ever fought for its language some countries the way we fought. So, it has been now declared as the International Mother Language Day. The proposal has been passed unanimously in the General Assembly of the UNESCO b)---

pointed out c)--- the incident of 21 is related to the Bangalees only. d)---the recognition of the day, e)---the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO has upheld the prestige of Bangalees all over the world.

49. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Jashore Board- 2024, 2017; Dinajpur-2024]

Trees are very important (a)--- they produce Oxygen (b)--- is must for man and all living beings. We must realize (c)--- they help us in many ways. (d)---trees are less in number, there will be an increased amount of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere (e)--- it will enhance the Greenhouse effect.

50 Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Barisal Board-2017]

Rural life and urban life have many common sides. a)--- differences between them are greater. Rural people do not have adequate educational and medical facilities. b)---, they face the problem with their communication network. c)--- the urban people enjoy a lot of educational and medical facilities. d)--- the people of cities and towns enjoy a smooth and easy communication system. e)--- there is a rush of people to come to cities from villages every year.

51. Complete the passage with suitable connectors. [Cumilla Board-2016]

Student life is the best time in life (a)--- almost every student is free from cares (b)--- anxieties of life. He has nothing to do (c)--- study. (d)--- a student, he should read novels, magazines, newspapers (e)---textbooks.

52 Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Jashore Board- 2016]

(a) ---Population problem is one of the greatest problems in our country. (b) ---Bangladesh is a small country, it has a huge population. The government finds it difficult to provide basic necessities. (c) ---it has become a great concern to all. (d) ---solving this problem some necessary steps should be taken. In this regard, general people should help the government. (e) ---the population growth is controlled, people will lead a happy life.

53. Complete the passage using suitable connectors: [Chittagong Board-2016]

Every citizen has some duties and responsibilities for his nation. (a)--- most of the people are careless in this respect. People of this country have achieved national identity at the cost of a great sacrifice (b)--- is still evaluated nationally. (c)--- some selfish people never want to give them recognition. d)--- we all should do some benevolent activities. e)--- we will be guilty to the nation.

54. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Sylhet Board-2016]

a)---I were a rich man I would help others. People living under the poverty line have the hope of better days b)--- they do not get c)--- they dream of. d)--- their condition is getting from bad to worse. The only thing e)--- they need is nothing but education.

55. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Barisal Board-2016]

A hare is a very speedy animal. (a) ---, a tortoise moves very slowly. (b) ---, it has a heavy shell on its back. (c) -- -, its legs are short. (d) ---, it cannot move as fast as other animals. One morning a hare laughed at a tortoise for its slow motion. The hare asked the tortoise to run a race. (e) ---‘the tortoise felt hurt, It agreed to the proposal of the hare.

56. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Dinajpur Board 2016]

An idle man does not do his work in right time. He puts off work of today for tomorrow. A student (a) ---neglects his daily lessons is sure to fail. A young man who idles away his time becomes a burden to the family (b) ---the society. His brain becomes the workshop of devils. It is said (c) ---the devil tempts the busy man (d) ---the idle man tempts the devil. (e) ---everyone should make the best use of time.

57. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Dhaka Board-2015]

The foods that we eat can be divided into six kinds (a)--- what substances they contain and (b)--- benefits they do to us. Fish, meat,, peas and milk provide us with protein (c)--- builds our body and helps us grow. (d)--- we do not take all these, we cannot grow well. Vitamins and mineral salts protect us from diseases (e)--- keep us fit for work.

58. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Rajshahi Board-2015]

(a) ---, there are some differences between practical knowledge and bookish knowledge. (b) ---often they are thought to be the same. (c) ---a man is educated in the truest sense, he will be able to lead a life completely different from others. (d) --he can distinguish between right and wrong. (e)---Education is very important.

59. Complete the passage using suitable connectors. [Cumilla Board-2015]

Once upon a time, there lived a fox (a) ---was very clever. He lived in a jungle in a very hot country (b) --- Bangladesh. One day, (c) ---Mr Fox was walking through the jungle, he fell into a trap. After trying very hard he could get out of the trap (d) ---lost his tail. Without his tail, Mr Fox looked very strange (e) ---he felt very sad and ashamed.