

English First Paper

For

HSC, HSC(BM) & Alim

Written by

Md. Lutfor Rahman Arif

Lecturer in English

Hossainpur Govt. College, Kishoreganj

B.A Hons & M.A in English

Shahajalal University of Science and Technology

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Final Suggestion
for
HSC Examination
Subject: English 1st Paper

MCQ and Short

1. Adolescents 5*.....
2. I sit on one of the dives 3*.....
3. I will arise & go now 3*.....
4. Accessibility to higher education 5*.....
5. Beauty is to appreciate 7*.....
6. Migration from Bangladesh 7*.....
7. Kuakata locally known as 5*.....
8. Diaspora 7*.....
9. Conflict can be 7*.....
10. Folk music 7*.....
11. Water, water, everywhere 7*.....
12. University should never 5*.....
13. The Sundarbans 7*.....
14. My name is Amerigo 3*.....
15. Craftwork is an applied 7*.....
16. Hercules 5*.....
17. Nelson Mandela 3*.....
18. Peace movement 7*.....
19. As a child, you must 5*.....

Paragraph

1. Facebook.....
2. A Book Fair.....
3. Human Rights.....
4. Drug Addiction.....

5. Price Hike.....
6. Diaspora.....
7. Folk music.....
8. Environment pollution.....
9. Abuses of Mobile phone.....
10. Climate change.....
11. An Ideal student.....
12. Your National Flag.....
13. Air Pollution.....
14. A Tea Stall.....
15. Your Country.....

Completing a story

1. An honest woodcutter.....
2. Grasp all, lose all.....
3. Sheikh Saadi and his Dress.....
4. Who's to Bell the Cat?.....
5. A kind Lion and a Grateful Mouse.....
6. A greedy Farmer.....
7. A Fox without a Tail.....
8. Nobody believes a Liar.....
9. Money Cannot Bring Happiness.....
10. One day a crow piece of meat.....
11. An honest woodcutter.....
12. It was a hot summer day.....
13. The dress does not make a man great.....
14. Where there is a Will, there is away.....

Email

1. Congratulating on success your brilliant success.....
2. Advising to avoid Facebook.....
3. Consoling for someone's death.....

4. Thanking for a Birthday gift.....
5. Inviting to attend a picnic.....
6. Preparation for the HSC exam.....

Informal Letters

1. Join a picnic.....
2. Smoking.....

Chart/Graph

1. Student Daily activities.....
2. Population rate growth rate of Bangladesh.....
3. Average temperature of Bangladesh.....
4. Internet users in Bangladesh.....
5. Education rate of Bangladesh....
6. Corona virus effect rate in Bangladesh.....
7. Literacy rate in Bangladesh.....

Theme

1. Under the greenwood.....
2. Time, you old Gypsy man.....
3. I died for beauty.....
4. I will arise & go now.....
5. Blow, blow, thou.....
6. from September 1 1939 theme.....

MCQ and Short Questions

2. Read the following text and answer the questions A and B. [Unit—5, Lesson—1 (2) (i, ii, iii)]

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years)

and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status.

World Health Organisation (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's lifespan and is characterised by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence.

The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century— puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviours are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication.

The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- (a) To become adults children have ____.
- (i) to get proper education (ii) to have good intelligence
- (iii) to be social (iv) to pass several stages of life
- (b) What could be the closest meaning for 'transition'?**
- (i) translation (ii) occurrence (iii) stage (iv) change-over
- (c) The word 'individuals' could be replaced by ____.**
- (i) individuality (ii) individualize (iii) independent (iv) persons
- (d) The word 'critical' means ____.**
- (i) easy (ii) noticeable (iii) complex (iv) common
- (e) The word 'onset' refers to ____.**
- (i) set on (ii) setting (iii) settled (iv) arrival

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What things occur during adolescence?
- (b) Which significant developments do the adolescents experience?
- (c) Why is adolescence the time for preparation?
- (d) How is adolescence a period of considerable risks?
- (e) Why do some people try to act oldest than their age?

1. Read the following text and answer the questions A and B. [Unit-8; Lesson-5(2)]

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under

Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'— or well— dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighbourhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply. Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

(a) "Scenic spot" refers to —.

- (i) a place having beautiful natural scenery
- (ii) a place decorated with flowers
- (iii) a place full of trees
- (iv) a place looking like a desert

(b) The word "picturesque" stands for —.

- (i) auditorally impressive (ii) mentally depressive
- (iii) visually charming (iv) physically attractive

(c) Kuakata — tourists from home and abroad.

- (i) distracts (ii) attracts (iii) retracts (iv) detracts

(d) Drinking water was not — in the neighbourhood of Kuakata.

- (i) inconvenient (ii) free (iii) unavailable (iv) available

(e) "This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay....." — What does it imply?

- (i) the beach inclines gradually into the sea
- (ii) the beach beats a retreat
- (iii) the beach moves away from the sea
- (iv) the beach gets through a test

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) How do you differentiate Kuakata from other beaches?
- (b) What features make Kuakata a tourist attraction?
- (c) Why is Kuakata a unique spot?
- (d) How did Kuakata come to be named?
- (e) "The long and wide beach that Kuakata has a typical natural setting." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons.

Flow Chart

Flow Chart ও ভাবে হয় :

প্রথম বাক্যের মধ্যে বাক্যটি যদি নিচের যেকোন ১ টি নিয়ম এ আসে তাহলে পরের বাক্যগুলো ওই নিয়মে হবে.....

Rule 1. By + v1(ing) + obj

যেমন: By going there..

Rule 2. V1+(ing)+ obj...

যেমন: Going there....

Rule 3. To + V1 + obj...

যেমন: To go There....

Rule 4. Having + V3 + obj..

যেমন: Having gone there...

Rule 5. Noun verb/ obj...

যেমন: Homeless is the boys.

Rule 6. V3 + obj...

যেমন: Gone there...

Flow Chart এ full marks পাওয়ার সহজ পদ্ধতিঃ

-ফ্লোচার্ট টা অনেক সহজ হলেও কেন যেন আমরা এটাকে অনেক বেশী কঠিন মনে করি। হয়ত কঠিন আমরা নিজেরাই বানিয়ে ফেলি।

তাই চলো আজকে আমরা ফ্লোচার্ট নিয়ে কিছু কথা বলি আর আমাদের দুর্বলতাকে কাটিয়ে ওঠার ট্রাই করি।

যা খেয়াল রাখতে হবেঃ

1) A flow chart showing থেকে পুরোটা লিখতে হবে তারপর দিতে হবে is given below.

2) No box, no marks.

3) বক্সের ভিতরে যা লিখবে তারপরে (.) ফুল স্টপ লেখা যাবে না। ফুল স্টপ দিলেই নাম্বার পাবে না।

4) খেয়াল রেখো যেন বক্স গুলো একই মাপের হয়।

5) (➡) এই চিহ্ন দিতে হবে। না হলে নাম্বার পাবে না।

6) বক্সে নাম্বারিং যেমনঃ (1.) থাকলে তোমাকেও নাম্বারিং দিতে হবে।

7) যেই বক্স তোমার জন্য করা থাকবে সেই বক্সসহ লিখবে।

কিভাবে লিখবে অথবা কোন রুলস ফলো করবে তার কিছু নিয়ম দেওয়া হলঃ

1) কোন sentence লেখা যাবে না।

2) Subject দিতে পারবে না।

3) সব সময় **phrase** (বাক্যাংশ) দিয়ে করতে হবে।

4) একটি word দিয়ে বক্স পূরণ করা যাবে।

5) Verb+ing+some words

6) To+verb+some words

7) subj+verb+ing+some words

8)কোন প্রকার possessive যেমনঃ his, her, my, our, its etc. দেওয়া যাবে না।

9) Determiner+adj+noun

10) Participle(v3)+some words

1. **REUTERS**

15 December 2013

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters)-Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world.

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, 5 Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994,... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. Til call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination.

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court.

"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba," the clan name by which he was known.

People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the miracle of Gazi

Pir

10

According

to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslims saint who is said to have Spread Islam in the parts of **Bengal** close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking **Bengal** tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed , a kind of watery jungle bordering the **Bay of Bengal**. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazir paat scrolls are part of the collection of the **British Museum**.

1. Could calm dangerous animals

2

3

4

5

6

Summary

3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—3; Lesson—1(2)]

The survey report, a copy of which was acquired by the Dhaka Tribune, read that nearly 40% of 82 samples of milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contained banned pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor. The amounts of pesticide in these samples were found to be 3 to 20 times greater than the limits set by the European Union. Around 50% vegetables and 35% fruits were found to be contaminated with unsafe level of pesticides.

Analysing more than 30 samples of turmeric powder (branded, packaged and open), the team also found that nearly 30% of the samples contained traces of lead chromate, which can be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. These samples also contained lead at 20 to 50 times above the safety limit of 2.5 parts per million set by the Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute (BSTI). Arsenic and chromium above safety limits were detected in a total of t out of 13 rice samples.

3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—11; Lesson—1(2)]

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian subcontinent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy Diaspora, although the cause of this Diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian Diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of Diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

3. Write a summary of the following lines.

10

Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Eurystheus, the king of Mycenae and his cousin, made him undergo some difficult task, which are known in Greek myths as the 'twelve labours of Hercules'. The first involved a fight with a lion. The valley of Nemea was being disturbed by a terrible lion and so Eurystheus ordered Hercules to slay the beast and bring him his skin. At first, Hercules tried to fight the lion with his club and arrows but this tool him nowhere. Then Hercules attempted a different tactic; he decided he would use his hands. He thus managed to slay the animal on his own, relying entirely on his immense strength. Victorious, he returned to Mycenae carrying the dead lion on his soldiers, a sight terrified the king.

With Clues

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. .5*10=5

often	mix	use	make	harmful	rotten
serve	adulterate	health	customer	fresh	must

We can not live without food. It is essential for (a)_____ and life. But this food (b)_____be pure, clean and fresh. Nowadays foods are (c)_____ adulterated. In hotels and restaurants stale and (d)_____foods are mixed with fresh food and (e)_____to customers. Fish and vegetables are adulterated by (f)_____chemical and other preservatives with in order to (g)_____them look fresh. Bakery and confectionery products are also prepared by (h)_____toxic substance and thus they get adulterated. Junk food contains (i)_____chemicals. Even fruits, milk and beverages are also (j)_____.

7. Now read the text below and fill in the gaps with the clues given in the box. There is one extra word than is necessary.

tuberculosis	renew to for	be	damage
September	of remained	do	the

But prison and old age took their toll on his health.

Mandela was treated in the 1980s for..... and later required an operation to repair the..... to his eyes as well as treatment..... prostate cancer in 2001. His spirit, however,..... strong. "If cancer wins I will still..... the better winner," he told reporters in..... of that year. "When I go..... the next world, the first thing I will..... is look for an ANC office to..... my membership." Most South Africans are proud..... their post-apartheid multi-racial 'Rainbow Nation'.

Without Clues

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Traffic jam is one of the major problems of our time. It is a very (a) — affair in big cities and towns. Our population has (b) — very fast over the last fifty years or so. The (c) — of vehicles has also gone up. But our roads are not broad (d) — to accommodate so many buses, trucks and cars. Slow-moving vehicles (e) — rickshaws and baby-taxies have added complications to the problem. On top of that our drivers are not very willing to (f) — traffic rules. They often (g) — impatient and look to go (h) — of one another (i) — traffic signals. Sometimes they (j) — recklessly and meet horrible road accident.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap.

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. If we look around, we will discover beauty in (a) — objects and sights-in nature, in the (b) — of children in kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into (c) —. Does beauty have an independent identity? Is it (d) — or relative? Is it dependent on our sense of (e) —? Does it lie in the (f) — of the beholder? Thus there will arise a number of (g) — in our mind. However, poets, artists philosophers and thinkers (h) — always in search of beauty in their works and arts. But most of them have the common and undisputed opinion that where there is beauty, there is (i) — that is a thing of beauty is a joy (j) —.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

1*10=10

Amerigo is a street child. He is 13 years old and lives on the street, alone. He is (a)_____of getting paternal affection because his mother is (b)_____from his father. He used to (c)_____trash and sell it to a (d)_____. But he stopped doing that after he has a serious (e)_____. Staying away from the (f)_____dump, he worked for an ice-cream shop and sold ice cream on the (g)_____. But he got no (h)_____ in return. The owner of the shop gave him (i)_____to eat, and let him sleep in his (j))_____at night.

5. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the right use of verbs:

Mandela..... (be) among the first to advocate armed resistance to apartheid, going underground in 1961 to form the ANC's armed wing. He (leave) South Africa and..... (travel) the continent and Europe, studying guerrilla warfare and building support for the ANC.

Branded a terrorist by his enemies, Mandela..... (sentence) to life imprisonment in 1964, isolated from millions of his countrymen as they (suffer) oppression, violence and forced resettlement under the apartheid regime of racial segregation. He(imprison) on Robben Island, a penal colony of Cape Town, where he..... (spend) the next 18 years before being moved to mainland prisons.

8. Now fill in the gaps in the text below using suitable words.

Mandela's last major appearance on the..... stage was in 2010 when he..... a cap in the South African..... and rode on a golf cart,..... to an exuberant crowd of 90,000 the soccer World Cup final, one..... the biggest events in the country's..... apartheid history. "I leave it to..... public to decide how they should..... me," he said on South African..... before his retirement. "But I

should..... to be remembered as an ordinary..... African who together with others has..... his humble contribution."

1. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

flood	rise	climate	unnecessarily	alarm	warmer	prediction
change	evidence	destroy	catastrophically	gradual	severely	increase

The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year million of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In the recent years there have been (c) — reports that the worlds (d) — is undergoing a significant (e) — . All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day . Climatologists (h) — that midway through the next century temperatures may have (i) — as much as 4 c. This could raise sea-levels and there by (j) —.

2. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

safe	cover	know	develop	precaution	time	recur
belief	possible	loss	direct	compulsory	be	reduce

Bangladesh (a) — in the active earthquake zone. It is (b) — to all Bangladeshis. Experts are alarmed by the (c) — of quakes during recent years. But they give no (d) — answer to the question of (e) — about the buildings of Dhaka city. As there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts call for taking adequate (g) — measures to (h) — losses. RAJUK (i) — that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) —.

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the list. Make any grammatical change, if necessary. There are more words in the list than you need. 10

arrive—massive—remain—spectacular—round—permanent
—know—present—right—Symbol—office—construction

In 1884 France (a) — the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b) — gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c) — name is “Liberty Enlightening the world”. Most people, however, (d) — it simply as the statue of liberty. The pieces of the statue (e) — in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f) — of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United states collected the funds for the (g) — granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h) — home on Liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and 1 inch high, it (i) — one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) — of American democracy.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) — to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) — old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) — them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) —. It may (e) — small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f) — and her house was gone. In its (g) —, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) — her. She was extremely (i) —. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside ; at least you were not (j) —.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-1

9. (a) presented (b) massive / spectacular (c) official (d) know (e) arrived (f) construction (g) round/ massive (h) permanent (i) remains (j) symbol.

10. (a) return/come back (b) familiar (c) recognize (d) unknown (e) seem (f) house (g) place (h) recognized (i) shocked (j) forgotten.

Set-6

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the list than you need. 10

expire-happen-spoil-Live-wit-pleasant-wretch-cause -furious-die-Execution-knowing-declare-unpleasant

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) —. At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, 'Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world.' But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) —. 'How long will you live?' asked the King. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, 'The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye.' Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and shouted, 'Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again.'

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) —. The lad replied, 'I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where he is (g) —.' The sage, from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy's (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-6

9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) angry/furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare/prove (j) wretch

10. (a) gain (b) teach (c) find (d) had (e) is (f) tell (g) not (h) reply (i) wit (j) ability.

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the list. Make any grammatical change, if necessary. There are more words in the list than you need. 10

arrive—massive—remain—spectacular—round—permanent
—know—present—right—Symbol—office—construction

In 1884 France (a) — the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b) — gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c) — name is “Liberty Enlightening the world”. Most people, however, (d) — it simply as the statue of liberty. They pieces of the statue (e) — in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f) — of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United states collected the funds for the (g) — granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h) — home on Liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and 1 inch high, it (i) — one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) — of American democracy.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) — to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) — old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) — them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) —. It may (e) — small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f) — and her house was gone. In its (g) —, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) — her. She was extremely (i) —. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside ; at least you were not (j) —.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-1

9. (a) presented (b) massive / spectacular (c) official (d) know (e) arrived (f) construction (g) round/ massive (h) permanent (i) remains (j) symbol.

10. (a) return/come back (b) familiar (c) recognize (d) unknown (e) seem (f) house (g) place (h) recognized (i) shocked (j) forgotten.

Set-2

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the list then you need.

source—manpower—explore—Provide—concern—employment—
independence—recreation—necessary—different—Across—dense—Solution—
unemployment

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) —. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train

themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.
Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-2

9. (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) provides (j) independent.
10. (a) depends (b) realize/understand (c) destroyed (d) possible (e) impossible (f) profusely (g) gather (h) Moreover (i) developed (j) across.

Set-3

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list (make changes if necessary).

There are more words in the list than you need:

flower—job—farming—Raising—also—sectors—means—opportunities—
engage—create—oneself—easily—rearing—many

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by ones own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) —, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap:
Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-3

9. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) opportunities/means (j) easily
10. (a) comfort (b) can (c) without money (d) any (e) love (f) mercy (g) earn (h) for (i) bring (j) different.

Set-4

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

veil—knock—looking—Saw—sweet—indeed—perfect—perfection
— dress—trade—Against—thinking—beautiful—live

Once upon a time there (a) — in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) — a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) — his basket. A young woman (d) — in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) —. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) — beauty. ‘Lift up your basket, porter,’ she said in a (g) — voice ‘and follow me.’ At once the porter took up his basket, (h) — to himself, ‘This is (i) — a lucky day!’ He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller. After a few days the fruit-seller asked the grocer to (a) — his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, ‘I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights.’

The fruit seller became very

(b) — at the (c) — excuse of the dishonest grocer. Then one day the fruit-seller said to the grocer, ‘I am (d) — to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to (e) — my things. We will come back tomorrow.’ So the grocer (f) — on with the fruit-seller. The next day the fruit-seller returned alone from the town. ‘Where is my son?’ asked the grocer. ‘A crow carried your son away,’ replied the fruit-seller. ‘How can a crow (g) — away such a big boy?’ The grocer shouted angrily. ‘Just the same way as the mice can (h) — away the balance and weight,’ said the fruit-seller. The grocer (i) — the point. He returned the balance and weights to the fruit-seller. Then the fruit-seller sent the boy (j) — to his father.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-4

9. (a) lived (b) trade (c) against (d) dressed (e) veil (f) perfect (g) sweet (h) said/thought (i) indeed (j) knocked

10. (a) return (b) angry (c) lame (d) going (e) carry (f) sent (g) take (h) eat (i) got (j) back

Complete the following passage using suitable words. Use only one word for each gap.

1.

We know that our land is limited. So most of our (a) — try hard all the year round to (b) — more food for themselves but not for their (c) —. The animals can eat (d) — nature grows (e) — the monsoon. There grows a (f) — of green plants and they eat too (g) —. As a result, they (h) — sick in their stomach. On the other (i) —, our winter is always rainless and (j) —.

Answer 1 : a) farmers/ cultivators/ peasants; b) grow/ produce/ yield; c) animals/ cattle; d) what; e) during/ in; f) lot/ plenty; g) much; h) get/ become; i) hand; j) dry/ barren.

Bees (a) — a systematic life. There are three (b) — of bees— queen, drone and workers. The different kinds of bees have different (c) — to do. The queen (d) — eggs and leads the swarming bees. The male bees fertilize the eggs laid by the queen. The female bees are (e) — workers and they (f) — various functions. They (g) — the hive and honeycombs. They (h) — nectar from flowers and (i) — honey. They store (j) — in the honeycombs.

Answer 2 : a) live/ lead/ have; b) kinds; c) work; d) lays;

1. e) mainly; f) perform; g) make; h) collect; i) gather; j) honey.

3.

A flower is the best (a) — of nature. It is a symbol of (b) —and beauty. It (c) — us pleasure. There is nobody but (d) — a flower. However, it is a matter of sorrow that a (e) — does not last long. It (f) — in the morning and (g) — away very soon. Nowadays flowers (h) — cultivated in our country. Many people earn their (i) — by flower cultivation. At present flower exhibitions are (j) — in our country.

Answer 3 : a) gift; b) purity; c) gives; d) loves; e) flower; f) blooms; g) fades/ withers; h) are; i) livelihood; j) held.

Bangladesh is a small country but it is densely (a) —. It has many problems for its (b) — population. Among them poverty, unemployment and (c) — are major (d) —. Most of them don't know (e) — to read and write. The government has (f) — steps to remove illiteracy. Primary education has (g) — made free. But the government (h) — cannot solve this problem. Every individual should look forward to (i) —the country free (j) — illiteracy.

Answer 4 : a) populated; b) huge; c) illiteracy; d) problems; e) how; f) taken; g) been; h) alone; i) making; j) from.

5.

Truthfulness is the (a) — of all virtues in a man's life. It means the (b) — of speaking the truth. True happiness and (c) — of a man entirely depend on It. It (d) — one to (e) — and gives one a high position in (f) —. It may not make one (g) — but it brings peace of mind. A truthful (h) — is respected by all. A truthful person fears (i) —. He or she does not (j)— in the long run.

Answer 5 : a) greatest/ nobles/ root; b) habit; c) peace/ contentment/ prosperity/ pleasure; d) helps/ assists/ enables; e) shine/ prosper/ succeed; f) life/ society; g) rich; h) person;i) none; j) suffer.

6.

We can keep in good (a) — if we play (b) —. If the body is sound, the mind also remains (c) —. We should bear in (d) — that it is a very good rule to (e) — while it is (f) — for reading and (g) — while it is time for playing. Good children do not play all day (h) —. They sit to read (i) — it is time for reading, This is why everybody (j) — them.

Answer 6 : a) health; b) regularly; c) sound; d) mind; e) read; f) time; g) play; h) long; i) while; j) likes.

7.

Landing on the moon is an (a) — event in the history of space technology. Before (b) — on the moon, most of the people thought that nobody could go to the moon.

But the three(c) — went to the moon through a (d) —. Neil Armstrong was the first man who (e) — on to the (f) — of the moon and proved that nothing is (g) — to man. They have become world famous (h) — because of their great (i) —. It (j) — that man can do anything if he is determined.

Answer 7 : a) important/ epoch-making; b) landing;c) astronauts; d) spaceship; e) stepped/ landed; f) surface; g) impossible; h) heroes/ winners/ adventurers; i) adventure; j) proves/ is proved.

8.

Honesty is great (a) —. It helps a man to (b) — in life. An honest man is respected and (c) — by all. Nobody (d) — a dishonest man. A man may be (e) — by means of dishonesty but that is short lived. A dishonest man (f) — in the long run. So we should (g) — to be honest and (h) — if we (i) — to be respected (j) — honored.

Answer 8 : a) virtue; b) succeed/shine/prosper; c) honored/ loved/liked; d) trusts/loves/believes/likes; e) eminent/ famous/ successful; f) suffers; g) try; h) sincere/truthful; i) want; j) and.

9.

Every citizen should know about his rights and privileges. A citizen has (a) — rights and privileges. For example, he (b) — a right to security of life. His property should also be (c) —. He can claim the protection of law (d) — necessary. The state is bound to give him such protection. He has right to (e) — as he pleases. The state should not (f) — with freedom of speech. But he must not say anything that goes against the (g) — laws of his land. He (h) — a natural right (i) — get a good job. He can also take part in the (j) — of the affairs of his country.

Answer 9 : (a) certain; (b) has; (c) protected; (d) when/ if; (e) live/ speak; (f) interfere; (g) prevailing/ existing; (h) has; (i) to; (j) running.

10.

Road accidents have become a common (a) — of everyday life in our country. A lot of (b) — act behind road accident. Roadside (c) —, poor design of junctions and road sections, excessive (d) —, dangerous overtaking, reckless, driving, disobeying (e) — traffic rules, variety of traffics, characteristics and (f) — of vehicles are principal reasons of it. Non-motorized vehicles are plying in the road alongside the (g) — vehicles in the same way. They also increase the (h) — of collision. Road accidents are the major challenge which (i) — on the way of ensuring the development of Bangladesh. So, we should search the way how to (j) — these fatal problems.

Answer 10 : (a) feature/ affair; (b) reasons; (c) environment; (d) speed; (e) mandatory; (f) defects; (g) motorized; (h) risk; (i) stand; (j) solve.

11.

Patriotism is a great virtue. He, who (a) — this noble quality is respected by all. He who is devoid of (b) — feelings is really a (c) — and unfortunate fellow. Historical (d) — shows that Nawab Sirajuddaula was a representative of a true patriot. On the other hand, Jafar Ali Khan is the representative of unpatriotism and (e) —. The first one is remembered with (f) —. The first one is remembered with (f) — respect

and (g) — and the (h) — person is remembered as traitor with bitter (i) —. The first one is (j) — and the second one is reduced to dust.

Answer 11 : (a) has; (b) such; (c) worthless; (d) evidence; (e) treason; (f) due; (g) honour; (h) second; (i) hatred; (j) remembered.

12.

Bangladesh is a darling child of nature. Nature has (a) —her with unique beauty. Really, no (b) — country in the world is so (c) — with natural beauties as Bangladesh is, She is noted for her (d)—beauty, golden crops of paddy and (e) — leaves of trees. The six seasons of the year (f) —by turns working. Bangladesh is land of beauty, variety and plenty. Her rivers present her a (g) — beauty particularly in the rainy season. The boats (h) — on the rivers under multi (i) — sails also preset a (j) — right.

Ans. 12 : (a) adorned; (b) other; (c) rich; (d) natural; (e) green; (f) come; (g) scenic; (h) plying; (i) coloured; (j) beautiful

13.

Sincerity (a) — the qualities of being (b) —. Sincerity is a great medicine to work. One can shine in life, if one (c) — anything (d) —. A man cannot (e) — in life unless he becomes sincere. The great men are sincere because they know that (f) — is the keystone to (g) —. Sincerity is the tonic to any work because it (h) — the work to be (i) — properly. So, we should be sincere in every (j) — of our life.

Answer 13 : (a) breeds; (b) sincere; (c) does; (d) sincerely; (e) shine; (f) sincerity; (g) succeed; (h) helps; (i) done; (j) walk.

14.

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) —language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect get good jobs without (j) — English.

Answer 14 : (a) learn/ speak; (b) first; (c) second; (d) organisations; (e) communicate; (f) newspapers; (g) English; (h) knowledge; (i) cannot; (j) knowing/ learning.

15.

Time is very valuable. Time which is lost (a) —, is lost forever. There is a (b) — that 'Time and tide wait for none'. It is time which does not (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ any relative feelings. If it is not used properly, one must (d) — in the long run .On the other hand, we can go a long way by being (e) — of the value of time. Those who have (f) —great, have made proper (g) — of time, They never (h) — off their work for tomorrow. As a result, they have (i) — top position in society, So, it is our duty to (j) — them.

Answer 15 : (a) once; (b) proverb/ saying/ maxim; (c) have/ possess/ maintain/ consider/ allow/ permit; (d) suffer; (e) aware/ conscious; (f) become/ been; (g) use; (h) put; (i) attained/ achieved/ acquired/ got/ gained/ obtained/ reached; (j) follow.

16.

Vitamins and mineral salts (a) — our body fit for work. They also keep (b) — diseases. By eating (c) — and certain other vegetables, (d) —, eggs, fishes, meat and liver and (e) — drinking milk, we can get vitamins. Such food also (f) — mineral salts. Water is (g) —in almost every food. (h) —course, we also drink water. Water helps us (i) — our food. It also (j) — the heat of our body and keep our blood healthy.

Answer 16 : (a) make; (b) away; (c) fruits; (d) rice; (e) by; (f) contains; (g) present; (h) Of; (i) digest; (j) controls.

17.

An early (a) — can enjoy the fresh air and oxygen of the morning (b) — refresh both his body and mind. Moreover, he can (c) — his work early and as such he (d) — enough time to perform his work (e) —. On the other, too much sleep (f) — a man dull and lazy. A man who gets up late (g) — a lot of time in sleep and idleness. He doesn't (h) — time for (i) — his work properly, So, everyone should make the (j) — of early rising.

Answer 17 : (a) riser; (b) which/that; (c) start/begin/commence; (d) gets; (e) properly/well/perfectly/nicely/smoothly; (f) makes; (g) wastes/ spoils/ kills; (h) get/ have; (i) doing/ accomplishing/ performing/ completing; (j) habit/ nature/ practice.

18.

At present natural calamities in the world are (a) — in a alarming rate. Floods, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunami etc. (b) — almost every year and (c) — away valuable lives, habitats and other belongings. Still now, we are (d) — to abide by the will of nature. Scientists think that we are (e) — for these disaster. Nature has (f) — her equilibrium for the (g) — acts of man. So, nature is taking her (h) — on us. If we don't become (i) — of it, the whole world will be (j) — for living.

Answer 18 : (a) growing/ increasing; (b) occur/ visit/ happen; (c) take/ wash; (d) compelled / bound; (e) responsible/ liable; (f) lost; (g) unwise/ harmful; (h) revenge; (i) aware/ conscious; (j) unfit/ unworthy/ unsuitable.

19.

The economy of a country depends (a) — on its population. But if it grows (b) —, the standard of living in the country (c) — because increasing population eats (d) — the additional growth of our economy. Nevertheless, the population of a country (e) — her manpower and this manpower is an important (f) — that plays a vital (g) — in her economic sphere. Without adequate human resource, the other resources of the country will (h) — under-utilised and to that extent her economic (i) — will remain unsatisfactory. We can meet the (j) — demand by engaging our population in increasing productive activities.

Answer 19 : (a) mainly; (b) rapidly; (c) decreases/ falls; (d) up; (e) is; (f) factor; (g) role; (h) remain; (i) condition; (j) rising.

20.

Mobile phone is an important (a) — of communication and correspondence. It makes communication with the people in the (b) — possible time. The use of

mobile phone is more (c) — than telephone call. The man, who (d) — a message will have to pay the bill but the (e) — can respond the message without any (f) —. Specially, businesspersons are much (g) — through the use of mobile phone. It is also very (h) — for the doctors and high officials. Sometimes the (i) — use this phone to keep their connection, in spite of this, there is no (j) — of mobile phone to make the modern life enjoyable.

Answer 20 : (a) way/ means/ medium; (b) shortest/ minimum; (c) popular/ suitable; (d) sends; (e) receiver; (f) cost; (g) benefited; (h) useful/ helpful; (i) miscreants/ criminals; (j) alternative/ substitute.

21.

Lutfur is 8 years old and (a) — in Dhaka. He (b) — from Tongi. He has a brother who (c) — as a tempo helper. He with his father, brother and grandmother has come to Dhaka in (d) — of a work. His father (e) — as a rickshaw puller and mother as a domestic worker. Lutfur (f) — polythene bags, scrap paper and other materials from the Motijheel area and (g) — at a shop for Tk. 5 to 10 a bag. He (h) — Tk. 20 to 50 a day, which he (i) — to his mother. Lutfur and his family live in a (j) — near to Kamlapur Railway Station.

Answer 21 : (a) lives; (b) has come/ is; (c) works; (d) search; (e) works; (f) collects; (g) sells; (h) earns; (i) gives; (j) slum.

22.

The proper (a) — of study involves regular and proper understanding. In order to (b) — the best benefit from study, we should read (c) — and intelligently. We should not study (d) — for the purpose of (e) — examinations. We should take genuine (f) — in our studies so that we can enjoy what we (g) —. This will give us knowledge and wisdom and (h) — the horizon of our (i) —. We should, therefore study not for immediate gains but for (j) — the wealth of our mind.

Answer 22 : (a) method/ way; (b) get; (c) attentively/ tactfully; (d) only; (e) passing; (f) interest; (g) read; (h) enhance; (i) knowledge; (j) increasing.

23.

A rainy day is a wet day. It generally occurs in the rainy season. Last year I had (a) — experience of a rainy day. It looked dull (b) — gloomy. The sun could hardly (c) — seen on the day. The sky (d) — overcast with black clouds. I got (e) — early. I washed my (f) — and feet. I was about to (g) — for school. But all (h) — a sudden it began (i) — rain heavily. It was (j) — impossible for me to go to school on that day.

Answer 23 : (a) an; (b) and; (c) be; (d) was; (e) up; (f) hands; (g) start; (h) on; (i) to; (j) almost.

24.0

The natural calamities happening (a) — the world prove that there has been a change of global (b) —. Hurricane Katrina, Rita, tsunami, earthquake, typhoon and cyclone are all the (c) — of this change. Experts have warned that we are heading (d) — a great disaster because of (e) — degradation. We are doing a great (f) — to

our environment by (g) — unwise in our activities. (h) — is the most spectacular reason that causes this degradation. And it (i) — we who are responsible for this. We must not pollute our environment if we want to keep the earth (j) —.

Answer 24 : (a) around/ throughout/ in/ across; (b) atmosphere /environment/ climate; (c) results/ effects/ outcome; (d) to/ towards; (e) environmental/ natural/ ecological; (f) harm/ injustice; (g) being/ becoming; (h) Deforestation; (i) is; (j) safe/ habitable/ balanced.

25.

Tigers are (a) — animals. They sleep by day. They start hunting an hour or two before (b) — and rove up to 15 to 20 per night. An adult tiger (c) — up 20 to 30 kilograms of meat at a single (d) —. Wild pigs, deer and antelopes make up its (e) — food. It also (f) — any kind of meat (g) — reptiles, birds and fish. Specialists say that tigers are more (h) — than lions. The tiger's jaws are so (i) — that it can crush a human (j) — like an eggshell.

Answer 25 : (a) nocturnal; (b) dusk; (c) devours/ eats; (d) meal; (e) favorite; (f) eats/ takes/ devours; (g) including; (h) ferocious; (i) strong; (j) skull.

28.

Afforestation means preservation of trees. It is (a) — to deforestation. Trees and plants are part and parcel of the environment. Ecology fully (b) — on trees and plants. The country will (c) — into a desert (d) — there are trees. The trees help to (e) — the soil from (f) —. Flood can (g) — affect those areas covered with trees. Storms cannot (h) — its force fully on the place (i) — there are trees. However, the trees are so important that it is impossible to (j) — of life without it.

Answer 28 : (a) opposite; (b) depends; (c) turn; (d) unless; (e) protect; (f) erosion; (g) hardly; (h) apply; (i) where; (j) think.

29.

Language is the first medium of (a) — knowledge. But all the (b) — of the world do not speak in the (c) — language. Every nation has its (d) — language. This is (e) — mother tongue of that nation. We (f) — the Bengalee. Bangla is our (g) — tongue. The (h) — sons of this land (i) — their lives for our mother tongue on the 21st February. As recognition of their sacrifice, the UNESCO (j) — February 21st as the International Mother Language Day.

Answer 29 : (a) expressing; (b) people; (c) same; (d) own; (e) called; (f) are; (g) mother; (h) heroic/ courageous; (i) sacrificed; (j) declared.

30.

There are three important duties on earth. They (a) — duty to God, duty to parents and duty to mankind. All these (b) — duties are important because they (c) — us to go a long way. Duty to God helps us to be favored by God. We can (d) — in life. Duty to parents is (e) — important because if our parents are (f) — with us, God will help us to make our life smooth. Duty to mankind is not negligible. We

(g) — be the apple of God eyes by (h) — this last duty. All the great men of the world tried to (i) — all these duties. So, we should (j) — them to be great.

Answer 30 : (a) are; (b) three; (c) help; (d) succeed/ prosper; (e) very; (f) pleased; (g) can/ will; (h) performing; (i) perform; (j) follow.

31.

While (a) — food we should bear in mind that we do not eat just to (b) — our hunger or to fill the (c) —. We eat to (d) — our health. For (e) — health we need (f) — food. Sometimes it so happens that people who (g) — in plenty do not eat the food they (h) — for (i) — good health because they have not enough (j) — of health and nutrition.

Answer 31 : (a) eating; (b) satisfy; (c) belly; (d) preserve; (e) good; (f) good; (g) live; (h) need; (i) keeping/ preserving; (j) knowledge/ idea.

32.

Habit is sometimes called the second (a) —. Just as a man can't go against his (b) — nature. So he can't go against the habit or habits, he has (c) — formed. Habit is formed by (d) — the same thing repeatedly. In other words, (e) — is the source of habit. So it is difficult to (f) — up a habit easily. If one goes on smoking for some days he (g) — do without it. Researchers (h) — that if a chicken is made to go to a (i) — corner of the house for two or three evenings and pass the nights there, it will do so on all the following evenings as a (j) — of habit.

Answer 32 : (a) nature; (b) inborn; (c) already; (d) practicing; (e) practice; (f) give; (g) cannot; (h) found; (i) particular; (j) part/ result.

33.

It is a fact that complete (a) — does not exist in worldly life. A man (b) — have all things that he (c) — in life. It is better not to seek (d) — happiness. Rather one should be satisfied with (e) — one gets. Contentment is the key (f) — of happiness. One should not always (g) — about what he does not (h) — because by doing so a man (i) — frustrated and depressed. There are some people who think that it is money that (j) — happiness.

Answer 33 : (a) happiness; (b) cannot; (c) needs; (d) absolute/ complete; (e) what; (f) element/ factor; (g) think; (h) have; (i) becomes; (j) brings.

34.

Acid pollution (a) — the colour of the paint, (b) — leather and washes (c) — building materials. Some (d) — glass windows are 1000 years old but in the last 30 years acid damage has become a problem. (e) — of the colours of the glass is a common result of acid rain. Many of the world famous building are (f) — risk from acid pollution. (g) — to the beautiful the Tajmahal in India (h) — by sulphur pollution from (i) — refineries was one of the first (j) — of acid pollution in the developing world.

Answer 34 : (a) spoils; (b) weakens; (c) away; (d) stained; (e) Fading; (f) at; (g) Damage; (h) caused; (i) nearby; (j) indicators.

35.

Many people do not get enough nutrition from what they eat. Many children become blind because they do not get (a) — nutrition. Diarrhoea is a common (b) —. This is because many (c) — do not drink clean water or they (d) — dirty food. So, they often suffer (e) — diarrhoea. The condition in our villages is very (f) —. The best way to keep in good (g) — is to follow the rules of cleanliness. A large (h) — of people do not follow the rules of health. It is a great (i) — in our country. So, in order to keep in sound health, all the people must be (j) — to the rules of health.

Answer 35 : (a) enough/ right/ sufficient; (b) disease/ problem/ (c) people/ men/ children; (d) take/ eat/ have; (e) from; (f) dangerous/ serious/ dirty; (g) health/ physique; (h) number; (i) problem/ difficulty/ concern; (j) sincere/ attentive.

36.

Long long ago men were very (a) —. There were no (b) — between men and animals. Men were restless for (c) — of the wild animals. They did not know how to (d) — houses. They used to (e) — the barks and leaves of trees. They did not know any use of (f) —. Caves were used as their (g) —. At day time they moved about in quest of (h) —. They (i) — animals and ate the meat (j) — in the fire.

Answer 36 : (a) helpless; (b) differences; (c) fear; (d) build/ make; (e) wear; (f) clothes; (g) homes/ abodes; (h) food; (i) killed; (j) burning.

37.

The climate of Bangladesh is hot and humid. There are six (a) — in Bangladesh. They are summer, monsoon, autumn, late autumn, winter and (b) —. The (c) — of Bangladesh is plain and fertile. Plenty of crops and vegetables grow in the (d) — land of this country. Rice, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, pulse and wheat are the main (e) — of Bangladesh. Jute and tea are the (f) — cash crops of our country. A lot of foreign exchange is (g) — by exporting raw jute, jute goods and tea to different countries of the world. Jute is called the golden (h) — of Bangladesh. As Bangladesh is an (i) — country, the economy of Bangladesh mainly (j) — on agricultural products.

Answer 37 : (a) seasons; (b) spring; (c) land/ soil/ ground; (d) fertile/ alluvial/ productive/ plain; (e) crops; (f) main/ principal; (g) earned/ gained; (h) fiber; (i) agricultural; (j) relies/ depends.

38.

Just (a) — 20 minutes Aldrin followed Armstrong and (b) — on the moon. Both astronauts explored the area surrounding the landing craft. Then they took picture, (c) — scientific equipment and collected sixty pounds of rocks and moon soil. They also set a television camera on the (d) — so that the whole world could watch. The two astronauts (e) — 2 hours and 37 minutes on the moon. Michael was the (f) — of the main ship. The two astronauts (g) — the landing craft and (h) — off. They returned (i) — to the spaceship. Collins, who was waiting (j) — for them must have felt relieved.

Answer 38 : (a) after; (b) landed; (c) set; (d) moon; (e) spent; (f) captain; (g) boarded; (h) took; (i) safely; (j) eagerly.

39.

Our aim is to (a) — girls in the fullest sense, After they leave school they should be (b) —, and have the ability to (c) — themselves clearly. They should also have a well-developed (d) — of right and wrong, a sense of (e) — and a belief in their own worth. The staff has a long (f) — of encouraging pupils to discover their gifts and abilities in a secure and happy (g) —. We regard our students as young (h) — and involve them in (i) — concerning their work and school (j) —.

Answer 39 : (a) educate; (b) confident; (c) express; (d) sense; (e) duty; (f) tradition; (g) environment/ way/ manner; (h) adults; (i) decisions; (j) life.

40.

Man is a rational creature (a) — wisdom, intellect and sense of self respect. He had immense (b) — in himself. It is expected that he should keep himself (c) — from all sorts of evil (d) —. To become an ideal man he should (e) — the feeling of these and (f) — his utmost for greater welfare of humanity. It is not at all expected that a man should remain busy only with his own (g) — and materialistic obsession. He should take proper (h) — so that he can serve the society in an (i) — manner. With a view to (j) — the society he should come forward with sincerity and devotion.

Answer 40 : (a) with/ having; (b) potentialities; (c) away/ aloof; (d) deeds; (e) possess; (f) try; (g) interest; (h) steps; (i) appropriate; (j) developing.

Vocabulary test v

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 flood- rise -climate- warmer-unnecessary -alarm -prediction- evidence-destroy -catastrophic -change- gradual-severely -increase

The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In the recent years, there have been many (c) — reports that the world's (d) — is undergoing a significant (e) —. All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day. Climatologists (h) — that mid way through the next century temperatures may have (i) — as much as 4°C. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farmlands.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

Today women (a) — an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) — no longer within the four walls of their home. They have (c) — out of their kitchens and are (d) — with men in all the development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) — higher education and are (f) — as doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators, justice etc. They have been able to (g) — their worth. However, women still face (h) — discrimination. Many girls are married (i) — at an early age. Many never (j) — to school.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-1

9. (a) warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) change (f) evidence (g) increasing/rising (h) predict (i) risen/ increased (j) flood
10. (a) play (b) are (c) come (d) working (e) received (f) working (g) prove (h) gender (i) off (j) go.

Set-2

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 10
appear- use- at- afflict -differ- city- alarm-due -pollute -severe- increase -from - suffer -rural

Many diseases are rising (a) — an (b) — rate, which experts believe is (c) — to increased (d) — of the environment. Pollution (e) — to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f) — by (g) — use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people (h) — to suffer from many more diseases and suffer more (i) — than country people. Now let us see how life in cities is (j) — from that in the country.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 10
e-mail has brought (a) — revaluation in modern (b) — messages can be transmitted from one country to another within (c) —. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly (d) — on this speedy mode of communication. It has, (e) —, not reached every one, especially in (f) — countries like ours, as most people cannot (g) — to have a personal computer. But (h) — here people have started (i) — commercially operated e-mail for important (j) —.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-2

10. (a) at (b) alarming (c) due (d) pollution (e) appears (f) afflicted (g) increasing (h) are used (i) severely (j) different
11. (a) about (b) communication (c) seconds (d) dependent (e) however (f) developing (g) afford (h) still (i) using (j) purposes/ matters.

Set-3

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change, if necessary. There are more words in the box than you need : 10
arrive – massive- remain -spectacular – round – permanent-know – present - right symbol-office -construction

In 1884 France (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ name is 'Liberty Enlightening the World'. Most people, however, (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ it simply as the Statue of Liberty. They pieces of the statue (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United States collected the funds for the (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ home on Liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and 1 inch high, it (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ one of the largest statues in the

world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ of American democracy.

10. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full : 10

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) $\frac{3}{4}$. It may (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ and her house was gone. In its (g) $\frac{3}{4}$, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ her. She was extremely (i) $\frac{3}{4}$. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside; at least you were not (j) $\frac{3}{4}$.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-3

9. (a) presented (b) massive/ spectacular (c) official (d) know (e) arrived (f) construction (g) round/ massive (h) permanent (i) remains (j) symbol

10. (a) return/ come back (b) familiar (c) recognize (d) unknown (e) seem (f) house (g) place (h) recognized (i) shocked (j) forgotten.

Set-4

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) — .It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) — .The Govt. Also (i) — easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) — .It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-4

10. (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) provides (j) independent

11. (a) depends (b) realize/ understand (c) destroyed (d) possible (e) impossible (f) profusely (g) gather (h) Moreover (i) developed (j) across.

Set-5

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box (make changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 10

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by ones own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) —, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10.Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap : 10

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-5

9. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) opportunities/ means (j) easily

10.(a) comfort (b) can (c) without money (d) any (e) love (f) mercy (g) earn (h) for (i) bring (j) different.

Set-6

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 veil- knock -looking- saw- sweet- indeed- perfect-perfection -dress -trade- against - thinking beautiful -live

Once upon a time there (a) — in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) — a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) — his basket. A young woman (d) — in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) — .Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) — beauty. 'Lift up your basket, porter', she said in a (g) — voice 'and follow me'. At once the porter took up his basket, (h) — to himself, 'This is (i) — a lucky day!' He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) —.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10 One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to (a) — his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, 'I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights.' The fruit seller became very (b) — at the (c) — excuse of the dishonest grocer. Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, 'I am (d) — to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to (e) — my things. We will come back tomorrow.' So the grocer (f) — his son with the fruit seller. The next day the fruit seller returned alone from the town. 'Where is my son?' Asked the grocer. 'A crow carried your son away,' replied the fruit seller. 'How can a crow (g) — away such a big boy?' The grocer shouted angrily. 'Just the same way as the mice can (h) — away the balance and weight,' said the fruit seller. The grocer (i) — the point. He returned the balance and weights to the fruit seller. Then the fruit seller sent the boy (j) — to his father.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-6

9. (a) lived (b) trade (c) against (d) dressed (e) veil (f) perfect (g) sweet (h) said/ thought (i) indeed (j) knocked
10. (a) return (b) angry (c) lame (d) going (e) carry (f) sent (g) take (h) eat (i) got (j) back.

Set-7

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

learn- quickly- over- commit- explain -reading- filled –enriched -aloud -times - know –possession- thoughts- of

Young people often consider (a) — poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b) — merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent personal (c) —. The mind is (d) — with a store of beautiful or lofty (e) — and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f) — when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g) — the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h) — a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i) — over and over again until it is thoroughly (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap :

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) — of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers and floods, (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, foods waste and human (g) — into them. In sanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-7:

9. (a) learning (b) over (c) possession (d) filled/ enriched (e) thoughts (f) times (g) of (h) commit (i) aloud (j) known
10. (a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) are/ get (e) polluted (f) poisonous (g) waste (h) standing (i) responsible (j) kinds.

Set-8

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

expire -happen -spoil -live- wit -pleasant- wretch-cause- furious -die -execution- knowing -declare- unpleasant

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) —. At this the king got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, 'Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world.' But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) —. 'How long will

you live?’ Asked the king. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, ‘The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye.’ Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and should, ‘Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again.’

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 10

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) —. The lad replied, ‘I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where he is (g) —’. The sage, from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy’s (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-8

9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) angry/ furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare/ prove (j) wretch

10. (a) gain (b) teach (c) find (d) had (e) is (f) tell (g) not (h) reply (i) wit (j) ability

Set-9

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 device- trained -about -perform- essential -great -abacus-fairly- large- special - recent- sense -refers -called

The computer is a fairly (a) — invention. It has now become an (b) — part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) — revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) — that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) — a computer. In this sense the (f) — is a simple computer. Today however the term computer (g) — to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculation and process (h) — masses of information at a (i) — speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) — mathematicians would need years to complete.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate work in each gap : 10

Jerry was a twelve years old boy (a) — lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b) — to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) — wood for the authoress. He also did some extra works (d) — the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e) — a cubby hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f) — that the writer might get dry fire materials ready in case of (g) — wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h) — him. When she gave him some candy or apples he used to (i) — silent. He expressed his (j) — by looking at the gift and the authoress.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-9

9. (a) recent (b) essential (c) about (d) device (e) called (f) abacus (g) refers (h) large (i) great (j) trained

10. (a) who (b) belongings (c) chop (d) for (e) noticed (f) so (g) sudden (h) with (i) remain (j) gratitude

Set-10

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make the grammatical changes if necessary. There are more words in the box than you need : 10 go- have -find – lose- die- bound-way-prefer- enjoy-be-dead-preference – take - consider

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ popular in the past are gradually (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ their appeal. They are (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ out. We don't (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ the existence of many of these. Now people like to (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ TV. They (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that have (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ place today are not (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ good. Sometimes people are (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ to receive some bad aspects of Western culture.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 10

Sports can give us (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ international sports (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ organize different sporting events in different (c) $\frac{3}{4}$. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sport event. They do it because in (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ they get the right of (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ their products (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ the events. The satellite channels (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ the events (h) $\frac{3}{4}$. As a (i) $\frac{3}{4}$, people all over the world can (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ the events live.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-10

9. (a) have (b) were (c) losing (d) dying (e) find (f) enjoy (g) prefer (h) taken (i) considered (j) bound/ compelled.

10. (a) delight (b) associations (c) countries (d) exchange (e) advertising (f) through (g) telecast (h) live (i) result (j) watch.

Set-11

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 prestige-huge-education-indicate- invention -instituted – certificate-division-treated material -promote- fame- contribute-research

Every year the Nobel prize is awarded for outstanding (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ to the fields of science literature, economics and for the (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ of peace. It is the world's most (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ prize. If there are more than one recipient, the prize money is (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ equally among the winners. The prize was (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ all over the world. He earned a (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel prize are (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ with great respect across the globe.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Many events of (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ independence. The movement for democracy became (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the gulf war killed (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ of

innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ in the comity of nations.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-11

9. (a) contribution (b) promotion (c) prestigious (d) divided (e) instituted (f) invented (g) educated (h) famous (i) huge (j) treated.

10.(a) most (b) fields (c) got (d) popular (e) broke (f) destroyed (g) a lot (h) independent (i) war (j) high/ together.

Set-12

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 discuss- go- happy- gossip -cook -neighbor- experience-use- bother- visit- please- household -chores -trouble

Zaman is a housewife. She loves (a) —. She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So does not have to do any (c) —. Almost everyday around eleven O'clock she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) —. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) —. She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-12

10.(a) gossiping (b) experienced/ efficient (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbors (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing

11.(a) use/ speak (b) first (c) second (d) organizations (e) communicate (f) newspapers (g) English (h) command of (i) can not (j) knowing.

Set-13

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 present- even -television- common- BTV-division -treated- material- promote - fame

Television has become the most (a) — and most wide spread (b) — of entertainment of the (c) — world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) — is telecast on (e) — channels. Almost every middle class and (f) — working class families have a (g) — set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining, they can be highly (h) — too. For example, television is used for (i) — learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) — by them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-13

9. (a) common (b) source (c) present (d) interest (e) numerous (f) even (g) television (h) educative (i) distance (j) BTV

10. (a) expenses (b) would (c) involved (d) receiving (e) got (f) started (g) getting (h) which (i) profit (j) unemployed.

Set-16

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). 10

mail – operation – nature – between – computer – distribute – know – base – individual – electronic – terminal – difference – communication

Electronic mail, popularly (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ as ‘e-mail’ is the communication of textual messages via (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ means. Although telex (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ is also electronic in (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ there are differences (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ a telex and ‘e-mail’. While telex communication is (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ electronic mail boxes (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ in computers.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Atom bomb was first (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the World War II. When the first bomb (b) $\frac{3}{4}$, the world knew for the first time that man (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ at long last been in possession of a force (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ in all respects. The atom bomb (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ But alas! the superhuman energy has been (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ against mankind. One single bomb (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ the (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ many children, women and patients not (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ in the problems of the war.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-16

9. (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal (g) computer (h) distributed (i) individual (j) based

10. (a) dropped (b) exploded (c) had (d) terrible (e) exploded (f) used (g) wiped (h) nice (i) been (j) involved

Set-17

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

embrace – introduce – noticing – makes – remain – introduction – friend – reputation – noticeable – make – keep – usual – interpreted – control

The British have (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ for (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ and often simply shake hands on a first (f) $\frac{3}{4}$. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) $\frac{3}{4}$.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Student life is a life of (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ for future struggle. To make him (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ for the struggle, education is necessary. So the first and foremost duty of a student (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ to prosecute his studies well. He who (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ his lessons regularly (e) $\frac{3}{4}$ well in the examination. On the (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ the student who wastes his time cuts a (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ figure. It should be (h) $\frac{3}{4}$ in mind that none can get back the (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ time. If the students neglect their studies, they will suffer in the (j) $\frac{3}{4}$ run.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-17

9. (a) reputation (b) keeping (c) noticed/ noticeable (d) usually (e) embrace (f) introduction (g) remain (h) interpreted (i) makes (j) friendly.

10. (a) preparation (b) fit (c) is (d) prepare (e) does (f) country (g) poor (h) kept (i) lost (j) long.

Set-18

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 10

spelling- language -alphabetic- Find- syllable -picture-neglect- noun -life-synonyms- friends antonym

Dictionaries are very important books in the (a) — of a people. A dictionary lists the words in a language (b) —, so that the reader may (c) — them easily. A dictionary entry gives us the accepted (d) — of a word, its division into (e) —, its pronunciation, its origins, and its meanings. Sometimes a dictionary also provides (f) —, or opposites of a word. In addition, if the word is a (g) — that describes a visible thing, the dictionary may provide a (h) — of it. Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become your teachers and good (i) —. Don't (j) — them.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word : 10

Sports are a popular form of (a) —. Many international (b) — events are organized from time to time. Most of those events are (c) — by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They (d) — for the sport events in exchange for the right to (e) — their products during those events. These events are (f) — worldwide by satellite and people all (g) — the world watch them (h) —. As a result, the sponsors' products receive maximum media (i) — thus giving companies international (j) —.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-18

9. (a) life (b) alphabetically (c) find (d) spelling (e) syllable (f) synonyms (g) noun (h) picture (i) friend (j) neglect

10. (a) entertainment (b) sports (c) sponsored (d) pay (e) advertise (f) telecast (g) over (h) live (i) coverage (j) recognition

Set-19

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 10 waste- community- sphere -women -family -welfare-returns -educate -develop - children -mother- sector

Education for girls is essential for the development in all (a) — of the society. So, investments in the education of (b) — will bring in greater (c) — in the field of economic and social (d) —. Educated women can contribute more to the family (e) — than those who have no schooling. Educated (f) — are more likely to send their (g) — to school and look after their health and nutrition. Thus (h) — women can contribute to the (j) — development. On the other hand, failure to educate women is a tremendous (j) — of human resource.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 10

Banks are often unable or unwilling to lend (a) — to the poorer section of the society. The Grameen Bank (b) — credit to the poor, particularly rural (c) —. There are about 800 micro-finance (d) — in the country. It is estimated that they have (e) — employment for about 54,000 people. A recent (f) — indicates that micro-credit programmes had a (g) — effect on socio-economic variables (h) — children's schooling, nutrition and family (i) — and about 5% of programme participants rose above (j) — line.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-19

9. (a) sectors (b) women (c) returns (d) development
(e) welfare (f) mothers (g) children (h) educated (i) community
(j) waste

10. (a) money (b) provides (c) women (d) institutions
(e) created (f) survey/ study (g) positive (h) including
(i) planning (j) poverty.

Set-20

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 10 joyous food become remain gift favourite eager want flood invite festive elders

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) —. They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) — to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) — close to their parents. It (f) — a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) — to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) — to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) —. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) — mind.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 10

Computer is one of the latest important and most (a) — invention of science.

A computer performs three important (b) —. It receives data, processes data (c) —

various computations and emits data. Computer now (d) — us in various ways. In a (e) — minutes a computer can perform calculations that trained mathematicians would need years to complete. Now computers are (f) — used in agricultural farms. Trains and planes are run by the (g) —. (h) — results can be accurately given by computer within the shortest span of time. The computer has become very sophisticated and can perform (i) — complicated tasks. This is way many people call the computer an electronic (j) —.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-20

9. (a) joyous (b) flooded (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) becomes (g) favourite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive

10.(a) wonderful/ useful (b) functions (c) in/ for (d) helps (e) few (f) being/ also (g) computer (h) Examination/ complicated (i) various (j) brain

Set-21

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more words in the list than you need. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary) :
10

identity pioneer leader man than went
combining student remember now know then
design concept

Hamidur Rahman was the (a) — who gave shape to the (b) — and design of the Shaheed Minar, by (c) — all the aspirations of Bengali (d) — and nationalism. He was the first art (e) — of Bangladesh who in the 1950s (f) — to Europe and studies at ‘Ecole de Beaux Art’ in Paris. He was the (g) — of the new painting movement in the (h) — Pakistan. But he is most (i) — for his remarkable (j) — of the Central Shaheed Minar.

10.Fill in the blanks with an suitable word in each gap : 10

Rose is a symbol of (a) —. I have a rose garden. The garden (b) — when the roses bloom. It (c) — sweet. The (d) — and fragrance of the rose attract all. I pluck roses from my garden (e) — our house (f) —. Now-a-days many people (g) — roses. The (h) — of rose is profitable. So we should (i) — roses not only to earn money but also to (j) — our houses.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-21

9. (a) man (b) concept (c) combing (d) identity (e) student (f) went (g) pioneer (h) then (i) remembered (j) design

10.(a) beauty (b) beautiful (c) smells (d) colour (e) to decorate/ for (f) beautifully (g) cultivate/ grow (h) cultivation (i) grow/ cultivate (j) decorate

Set-22

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 10

wake obtain expression go till be
moment integral perceive what by use

Language (a) — an important medium of expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas etc. We use it from the (b) — we wake up in the morning (c) — we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d) — hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e) — what we feel and to say (f) — we like or dislike. We also use it to (g) — information. In short, language is an (h) — part of what we do, (i) — and believe. We must avoid (j) — bad language.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 10

Jerry, an (a) — of twelve lived in the orphanage. The writer hired a cabin (b) — to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) — wood for the writer. He also (d) — some extra work for the (e) — of the writer. Once he (f) — a cubby-hole where he (g) — some kindling and medium wood (h) — that the writer might (i) — dry fire materials ready in (j) — of sudden wet weather.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-22

9. (a) is (b) moment (c) till (d) waking (e) express (f) what
(g) obtain (h) integral (i) perceive (j) using

10. (a) orphan (b) belonging (c) chop/ cut (d) did (e) comfort/ convenience (f)
noticed/ found (g) put (h) so (i) get/ find
(j) case.

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the list. Make any grammatical change, if necessary. There are more words in the list than you need. 10

arrive—massive—remain—spectacular—round—permanent
—know—present—right—Symbol—office—construction

In 1884 France (a) — the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b) — gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c) — name is “Liberty Enlightening the world”. Most people, however, (d) — it simply as the statue of liberty. They pieces of the statue (e) — in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f) — of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United states collected the funds for the (g) — granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h) — home on Liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and I inch high, it (i) — one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) — of American democracy.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) — to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) — old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) — them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) —. It may (e) — small and cramped. One woman

wrote that she returned to her (f) — and her house was gone. In its (g) —, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) — her. She was extremely (i) —. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside ; at least you were not (j) —.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-1

9. (a) presented (b) massive / spectacular (c) official (d) know (e) arrived (f) construction (g) round/ massive (h) permanent (i) remains (j) symbol.
 10.(a) return/come back (b) familiar (c) recognize (d) unknown (e) seem (f) house (g) place (h) recognized (i) shocked (j) forgotten.

Set-2

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the list then you need.

source—manpower—explore—Provide—concern—employment—
 independence—recreation—necessary—different—Across
 —dense—Solution—unemployment

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) —. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-2

9. (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) provides (j) independent.
 10.(a) depends (b) realize/understand (c) destroyed (d) possible (e) impossible (f) profusely (g) gather (h) Moreover (i) developed (j) across.

Set-3

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list (make changes if necessary).

There are more words in the list than you need:

flower—job—farming—Raising—also—sectors—means—opportunities—
engage—create—oneself—easily—rearing—many

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by ones own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) —, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap:

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-3

9. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) opportunities/means (j) easily

10. (a) comfort (b) can (c) without money (d) any (e) love (f) mercy (g) earn (h) for (i) bring (j) different.

Set-10

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

discuss go Gossip Cook neighbour experience
use bother Visit household chores trouble

Mrs. Zaman is a housewife. She loves (a) —. She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So does not have to do any (c) —. Almost everyday around eleven O'clock she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) —. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) —. She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking

employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Answer to the Question No. Set-10:

9. (a) gossiping (b) experienced/efficient (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbours (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing

10. (a) use/speak (b) first (c) second (d) organizations (e) communicate (f) newspapers (g) English (h) command of (i) can not (j) knowing

Set-11

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

present even television common BTV

division treated material promote fame

Television has become the most (a) — and most wide spread (b) — of entertainment of the (c) — world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) — is telecast on (e) — channels. Almost every middle class and (f) — working class families have a (g) — set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining, they can be highly (h) — too. For example, television is used for (i) — learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) — by them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

Answer to the Question No. Set-11:

9. (a) common (b) source (c) present (d) interest (e) numerous (f) even (g) television (h) educative (i) distance (j) BTV

10. (a) expenses (b) would (c) involved (d) receiving (e) got (f) started (g) getting (h) which (i) profit (j) unemployed

Set-12

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

drive-without-traffic-Conscious-occur-be-frequent

many-through-easily-Know-move-go-come

It (a) — difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) — here. Drivers change lanes (c) —. As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d) — signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) — defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) — about traffic signals. They go around not (g) — what may happen to them if accident (h) — rickshaw and baby-taxis (i) — in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) — whenever they find some space.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Bangladesh is a country (a) — an area of 1,47,570 square kilometers. It is (b) —

with more than 12 million people. About one thousand people (c) — per square kilometers. So it is, a (d) — populated country. The growth rate is very (e) — which must be (f) — immediately. If this rate (g) — on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) — a great problem. So every one should (i) — forward to (j) — public consciousness.

Answer to the Question No. Set-12 :

9. (a) is (b) driving (c) frequently (d) without (e) go (f) conscious (g) knowing (h) occurs (i) move (j) through

10. (a) with/having (b) populated (c) live (d) densely (e) high (f) controlled (g) goes (h) face (i) come (j) create

Set-13

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

warming-cut-rise-anticipation-habitats-increase extinction-recklessly-severe-imperative-particularly catastrophe-provide-alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) — is causing the (b) — of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one-third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environments (i) —. It is therefore (j) — to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

For international communication a common language is (a) —. There are many (b) — for which English has achieved the (c) — of being that language. Now English has (d) — the national borders to (e) — people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) — possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g) — people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) — variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) — which are strongly (j) — by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

Answer to the Question No. Set-13 :

9. (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warning (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative

10. (a) essential (b) reasons (c) status (d) crossed (e) reach (f) personal (g) world (h) great (i) appeared (j) influenced

Set-14

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

mail—operation—nature—Between—computer—distribute—know individual base—electronic—Terminal—difference—communication

Electronic mail, popularly (a) — as ‘e-mail’ is the communication of textual messages via (b) — means. Although telex (c) — is also electronic in (d) — there

are differences (e) — a telex and ‘e-mail’. While telex communication is (f) — to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g) —. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h) — in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i) — electronic mail boxes (j) — in computers.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Atom bomb was first (a) — on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the World War II.

When the first bomb (b) —, the world knew for the first time that man (c) — at long last been in possession of a force (d) — in all respects. The atom bomb (e) —. But alas ! the superhuman energy has been (f) — against mankind. One single bomb (g) — the (h) — town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i) — many children, women and patients not (j) — in the problems of the war.

Answer to the Question No. Set-14 :

9. (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal (g) computer (h) distributed (i) individual (j) based

10. (a) dropped (b) exploded (c) had (d) terrible (e) exploded (f) used (g) wiped (h) nice (i) been (j) involved

Set-15

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

embrace—introduce—noticing—introduction—remain—

makes —friend—reputation—noticeable—make—

keep—usual —interpreted —control

The British have (a) — for (b) — their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) — in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) — talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) — and often simply shake hands on a first (f) —. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) — quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) — as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) — the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) —.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Student life is a life of (a) — for future struggle. To make him (b) — for the struggle, education is necessary. So the first and foremost duty of a student (c) — to prosecute his studies well. He who (d) — his lessons regularly (e) — well in the examination. On the (f) — the student who wastes his time cuts a (g) — figure. It should be (h) — in mind that none can get back the (i) — time. If the students neglect their studies, they will suffer in the (j) — run.

Answer to the Question No. Set-15 :

9. (a) reputation (b) keeping (c) noticed/noticeable (d) usually (e) embrace (f) introduction (g) remain (h) interpreted (i) makes (j) friendly

10. (a) preparation (b) fit (c) is (d) prepare (e) does (f) contrary (g) poor (h) kept (i) lost (j) long.

Set-12

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical

changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

drive-without-traffic-Conscious-occur-be-frequent

many-through-easily-Know-move-go-come

It (a) — difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) — here. Drivers change lanes (c) —. As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d) — signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) — defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) — about traffic signals. They go around not (g) — what may happen to them if accident (h) — rickshaw and baby-taxis (i) — in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) — whenever they find some space.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Bangladesh is a country (a) — an area of 1,47,570 square kilometers. It is (b) — with more than 12 million people. About one thousand people (c) — per square kilometers. So it is, a (d) — populated country. The growth rate is very (e) — which must be (f) — immediately. If this rate (g) — on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) — a great problem. So every one should (i) — forward to (j) — public consciousness.

Answer to the Question No. Set-12 :

9. (a) is (b) driving (c) frequently (d) without (e) go (f) conscious (g) knowing (h) occurs (i) move (j) through

10. (a) with/having (b) populated (c) live (d) densely (e) high (f) controlled (g) goes (h) face (i) come (j) create

Set-13

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

warming-cut-rise-anticipation-habitats-increase extinction-recklessly-severe-imperative-particularly catastrophe-provide-alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) — is causing the (b) — of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one-third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environments (i) —. It is therefore (j) — to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

For international communication a common language is (a) —. There are many (b) — for which English has achieved the (c) — of being that language. Now English has (d) — the national borders to (e) — people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) — possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g) — people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) — variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) — which are strongly (j) — by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

Answer to the Question No. Set-13 :

9. (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warning

(h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative

10. (a) essential (b) reasons (c) status (d) crossed (e) reach (f) personal (g) world

(h) great (i) appeared (j) influenced

Set-18

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

joyous food become remain gift favourite

eager want flood invite festive elders

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) —. They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) — to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) — close to their parents. It (f) — a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) — to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) — to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) —. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) — mind.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Computer is one of the latest important and most (a) — invention of science. A computer performs three important (b) —. It receives data, processes data (c) — various computations and emits data. Computer now (d) — us in various ways. In a (e) — minutes a computer can perform calculations that trained mathematicians would need years to complete. Now computers are (f) — used in agricultural farms. Trains and planes are run by the (g) —. (h) — results can be accurately given by computer within the shortest span of time. The computer has become very sophisticated and can perform (i) — complicated tasks. This is way many people call the computer an electronic (j) —.

Set-14

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

mail—operation—nature—Between—computer—distribute—know

individual base—electronic—Terminal—difference—communication

Electronic mail, popularly (a) — as ‘e-mail’ is the communication of textual messages via (b) — means. Although telex (c) — is also electronic in (d) — there are differences (e) — a telex and ‘e-mail’. While telex communication is (f) — to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g) —. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h) — in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i) — electronic mail boxes (j) — in computers.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Atom bomb was first (a) — on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the World War II.

When the first bomb (b) —, the world knew for the first time that man (c) — at long last been in possession of a force (d) — in all respects. The atom bomb (e) —. But alas ! the superhuman energy has been (f) — against mankind. One single bomb (g) — the (h) — town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i)

— many children, women and patients not (j) — in the problems of the war.

Answer to the Question No. Set-14 :

9. (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal (g) computer (h) distributed (i) individual (j) based

10. (a) dropped (b) exploded (c) had (d) terrible (e) exploded (f) used (g) wiped (h) nice (i) been (j) involved

Set-15

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

embrace—introduce—noticing—introduction—remain—

makes —friend—reputation—noticeable—make—

keep—usual —interpreted —control

The British have (a) — for (b) — their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) — in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) — talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) — and often simply shake hands on a first (f) —. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) — quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) — as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) — the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Student life is a life of (a) — for future struggle. To make him (b) — for the struggle, education is necessary. So the first and foremost duty of a student (c) — to prosecute his studies well. He who (d) — his lessons regularly (e) — well in the examination. On the (f) — the student who wastes his time cuts a (g) — figure. It should be (h) — in mind that none can get back the (i) — time. If the students neglect their studies, they will suffer in the (j) — run.

Answer to the Question No. Set-15 :

9. (a) reputation (b) keeping (c) noticed/noticeable (d) usually (e) embrace (f) introduction (g) remain (h) interpreted (i) makes (j) friendly

10. (a) preparation (b) fit (c) is (d) prepare (e) does (f) contrary (g) poor (h) kept (i) lost (j) long.

Answer to the Question No. Set-18:

9. (a) joyous (b) flooded (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) becomes (g) favourite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive

10. (a) wonderful/useful (b) functions (c) in/for (d) helps (e) few (f) being/also (g) computer (h) Examination/Complicated (i) various (j) brain

Set-16

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

spelling language alphabetic Find syllable neglect

noun synonyms picture life friends antonyms

Dictionaries are very important books in the (a) — of a people. A dictionary lists the words in a language (b) —, so that the reader may (c) — them easily. A dictionary entry gives us the accepted (d) — of a word, its division into (e) —, its

pronunciation, its origins, and its meanings. Sometimes a dictionary also provides (f) —, or opposites of a word. In addition, if the word is a (g) — that describes a visible thing, the dictionary may provide a (h) — of it. Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become your teachers and good (i) —. Don't (j) — them.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word:

Sports are a popular form of (a) —. Many international (b) — events are organized from time to time. Most of those events are (c) — by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They (d) — for the sport events in exchange for the right to (e) — their products during those events. These events are — worldwide by satellite and people all (g) — the world watch them (h) —. As a result, the sponsors' products receive maximum media (i) — thus giving companies international (j) —.

Answer to the Question No. Set-16:

9. (a) life (b) alphabetically (c) find (d) spelling (e) syllable (f) synonyms (g) noun (h) picture (i) friend (j) neglect

10. (a) entertainment (b) sports (c) sponsored (d) pay (e) advertise (f) telecast (g) over (h) live (i) coverage (j) recognition

Set- 17

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

waste Community sphere women family returns

educate Develop children welfare mother sector

Education for girls is essential for the development in all (a) — of the society. So, investments in the education of (b) — will bring in greater (c) — in the field of economic and social (d) —. Educated women can contribute more to the family (e) — than those who have no schooling. Educated (f) — are more likely to send their (g) — to school and look after their health and nutrition. Thus (h) — women can contribute to the (j) — development. On the other hand, failure to educate women is a tremendous (j) — of human resource.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Banks are often unable or unwilling to lend (a) — to the poorer section of the society. The Grameen Bank (b) — credit to the poor, particularly rural (c) —. There are about 800 micro-finance (d) — in the country. It is estimated that they have (e) — employment for about 54,000 people. A recent (f) — indicates that micro-credit programmes had a (g) — effect on socio-economic variables (h) — children's schooling, nutrition and family (i) — and about 5% of programme participants rose above (j) — line.

Answer to the Question No. Set-17:

9. (a) sectors (b) women (c) returns (d) development (e) welfare (f) mothers (g) children (h) educated (i) community (j) waste

10. (a) money (b) provides (c) women (d) institutions (e) created (f) survey / study (g) positive (h) including (i) planning (j) poverty

Set-19

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more

words in the list than you need. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary):

identity pioneer leader Man than went combining

student remember now know then Design concept

Hamidur Rahman was the (a) — who gave shape to the (b) — and design of the Shaheed Minar, by (c) — all the aspirations of Bengali (d) — and nationalism. He was the first art (e) — of Bangladesh who in the 1950s (f) — to Europe and studies at ‘Ecole de Beaux Art’ in Paris. He was the (g) — of the new painting movement in the (h) — Pakistan. But he is most (i) — for his remarkable (j) — of the Central Shaheed Minar.

10. Fill in the blanks with an suitable word in each gap:

Rose is a symbol of (a) —. I have a rose garden. The garden (b) — when the roses bloom. It (c) — sweet. The (d) — and fragrance of the rose attract all. I pluck roses from my garden (e) — our house (f) —. Now-a-days many people (g) — roses. The (h) — of rose is profitable. So we should (i) — roses not only to earn money but also to (j) — our houses.

Answer to the Question No. Set-19:

9. (a) man (b) concept (c) combining (d) identity (e) student (f) went (g) pioneer (h) then (i) remembered (j) design

10. (a) beauty (b) beautiful (c) smells (d) colour (e) to decorate/for (f) beautifully (g) cultivate/grow (h) cultivation (i) grow/ cultivate (j) decorate

Set-20

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

wake obtain Expression Go till be

moment integral perceive what by use

Language (a) — an important medium of expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas etc. We use it from the (b) — we wake up in the morning (c) — we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d) — hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e) — what we feel and to say (f) — we like or dislike. We also use it to (g) — information. In short, language is an (h) — part of what we do, (i) — and believe. We must avoid (j) — bad language.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Jerry, an (a) — of twelve lived in the orphanage. The write hired a cabin (b) — to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) — wood for the writer. He also (d) — some extra work for the (e) — of the writer. Once he (f) — a cubby-hole where he (g) — some kindling and medium wood (h) — that the writer might (i) — dry fire materials ready in (j) — of sudden wet weather.

Answer to the Question No. Set-20:

9. (a) is (b) moment (c) till (d) waking (e) express (f) what (g) obtain (h) integral (i) perceive (j) using

10. (a) orphan (b) belonging (c) chop/cut (d) did (e) comfort r/convenience (f) noticed/found (g) put (h) so (i) get/find (j) case

Set-21

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical change

if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

appear use at Afflict differ city Alarm

due pollute severe increase from suffer Rural

Many diseases are rising (a) — an (b) — rate, which experts believe is (c) — to increased (d) — of the environment. Pollution (e) — to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f) — by (g) — use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people (h) — to suffer from many more diseases and suffer more (i) — than country people. Now let us see how life in cities is (j) — from that in the country.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

E-mail has brought (a) — revaluation in modem (b) — Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within (c) —. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly (d) — on this speedy mode of communication. It has, (e) —, not reached every one, especially in (f) — countries like ours, as most people cannot (g) — to have a personal computer. But (h) — here people have started (i) — commercially operated e-mail for important (j) —.

Answer to the Question No. Set-21:

9. (a) at (b) alarming (c) due (d) pollution (e) appears (f) afflicted (g) increasing (h) are used (i) severely (j) different

10. (a) about (b) communication (c) seconds (d) dependent (e) however (f) developing (g) afford (h) still (i) using (j) purposes/matters

Set-22

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

flood climate Warmer Alarm Unnecessary

change evidence destroy rise prediction

Gradual Severely increase – Catastrophic

The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In the recent years, there have been many (c) — reports that the world's (d) — is undergoing a significant (e) —. All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day. Climatologists (h) — that mid way through the next century temperatures may have (i) — as much as 4°C. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farmlands.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

Today women (a) — an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) — no longer within the four walls of their home. They have (c) — out of their kitchens and are (d) — with men in all the development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) — higher education and are (f) — as doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators, justice etc. they have been able to (g) — their worth. However, women still face (h) — discrimination. Many girls are married (i) — at an early age. Many never (j) — to school.

Answer to the Question No. Set-22

9. (a) warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) change (f) evidence (g) increasing/rising (h) predict (i) risen/increased (j) flood.

10. (a) play (b) are (c) come (d) working (e) received (f) working (g) prove (h) gender (i) off (j) go.

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the list than you need.

source—manpower—explore—Provide—concern—
employment—independence—recreation—necessary—different—Across —
dense—Solution—unemployment

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) — It is not possible for her to ensure

(c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

Answer to the Question No. Set-2 :

9. (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) provides (j) independent

10. (a) depends (b) realize/understand (c) destroyed (d) possible (e) impossible (f) profusely (g) gather (h) Moreover (i) developed (j) across

Set-3

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list (make changes if necessary). There are more words in the list than you need:

flower—job—farming—Raising—also—sectors—
means —opportunities—engage—create—oneself
—easily—rearing—many

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by ones own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) —, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap:

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It

(b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Answer to the Question No. Set-3 :

9. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) opportunities/means (j) easily

10. (a) comfort (b) can (c) without money (d) any (e) love (f) mercy (g) earn (h) for (i) bring (j) different

Set-5

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

quickly learn over Commit explain reading filled
enriched aloud times possession Know thoughts of

Young people often consider (a) — poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b) — merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent personal (c) —. The mind is (d) — with a store of beautiful or lofty (e) — and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f) — when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g) — the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h) — a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i) — over and over again until it is thoroughly (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) — of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers and floods, (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, foods waste and human (g) — into them. In sanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

Answer to the Question No. Set-5:

9. (a) learning (b) over (c) possession (d) filled/enriched (e) thoughts (f) times (g) of (h) commit (i) aloud (j) known

10. (a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) are/get (e) polluted (f) poisonous (g) waste (h) standing (i) responsible (j) kinds

Set-6

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

expire happen spoil Live pleasant wretch unpleasant
furious Execution die wit declare cause knowing

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) — his future

from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) —. At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, 'Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world.' But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) —. 'How long will you live?' asked the King. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, 'The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye'. Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and should, Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again.'

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) —. The lad replied, 'I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where he is (g) —.' The sage, from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy's (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Answer to the Question No. Set-6:

9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) angry/furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare/prove (j) wretch

10. (a) gain (b) teach (c) find (d) had (e) is (f) tell (g) not (h) reply (i) wit (j) ability

Set-10

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

discuss go Gossip Cook neighbour experience

use bother Visit household chores trouble

Mrs. Zaman is a housewife. She loves (a) —. She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So does not have to do any (c) —. Almost everyday around eleven O'clock she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) —. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) —. She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Answer to the Question No. Set-10:

9. (a) gossiping (b) experienced/efficient (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbours (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing
10. (a) use/speak (b) first (c) second (d) organizations (e) communicate (f) newspapers (g) English (h) command of (i) can not (j) knowing

Set-11

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

present even television common BTV
division treated material promote fame

Television has become the most (a) — and most wide spread (b) — of entertainment of the (c) — world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) — is telecast on (e) — channels. Almost every middle class and (f) — working class families have a (g) — set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining, they can be highly (h) — too. For example, television is used for (i) — learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) — by them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

Answer to the Question No. Set-11:

9. (a) common (b) source (c) present (d) interest (e) numerous (f) even (g) television (h) educative (i) distance (j) BTV
10. (a) expenses (b) would (c) involved (d) receiving (e) got (f) started (g) getting (h) which (i) profit (j) unemployed

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change, if necessary. There are more words in the box than you need:

spectacular massive remain round right permanent
construction arrive know present office Symbol

In 1884 France (a) — the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b) — gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c) — name is 'Liberty Enlightening the world'. Most people, however, (d) — it simply as the statue of liberty. They pieces of the statue (e) — in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f) — of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United states collected the funds for the (g) — granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h) — home on Liberty Island in New

York harbour. At 151 feet and 1 inch high, it (i) — one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) — of American democracy.

10. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) — to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) — old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) — them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) —. It may (e) — small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f) — and her house was gone. In its (g) —, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) — her. She was extremely (i) —. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside; at least you were not (j) —.

Answer to the Question No. Set-1:

9. (a) presented (b) massive/spectacular (c) official (d) know (e) arrived (f) construction (g) round/massive (h) permanent (i) remains (j) symbol

10. (a) return/come back (b) familiar (c) recognize (d) unknown (e) seem (f) house (g) place (h) recognized (i) shocked (j) forgotten.

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

resources potential create for achievement likely

fail have returns from among success

Investment in education (a)—girls increases the economic and social (b)—of development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c)—wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have a higher income (d)—than those who have (e)—no schooling. Educated mothers are more (f)—to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realize that (g)—in girls education generally results (h)—an integrated approach to community development. Thus (i)—to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j)—.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a (a)— city. It is a city (b)—traffic jam. A fly (c)—is built at Mohakhali with a view to (d)—the traffic jam. To solve this problem, traffic rules (e)—(be) enforced. Besides this, drivers, passers-by and (f)—should honor and abide (g)—all rules (h)—making the city habitable.

Otherwise our life (i)—remain (j)—stake.

Answer to the question no. set-1 :

9. (a) for (b) returns (c) to creating (d) potential (e) had (f) likely (g) success (h) from (i) failing (j) resources.

10. (a) big (b) of (c) over (d) decreasing (e) must (f) all (g) by (h) for (i) will (j) at.

Set-2

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

happen furious die spoil wretch execution knowing
cause pleasant wit live expire unpleasant declare

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a)—his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b)—to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c)—. At this the king got (d)—and condemned him to (e)—saying. “Men like you should not live to (f)—the peace of the world”. But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g)—. “How long will you live?” asked the king. With ready (h)—the astrologer said, “The stars (i)—that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye.” Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, “Drive this (j)—away, let him not come here again.”

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Modern life (a)—much on transport. We can very well (b)—how important transport is when it is (c)—by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d)—for us to reach places previously (e)—. It has (f)—helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g)—new knowledge and ideas. (h)—transport has (i)—friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j)—the globe.

Answer to the question no. set-2 :

9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) angry/furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare/prove (j) wretch.

10. (a) depends (b) know (c) disrupted (d) possible (e) impossible (f) also (g) gain (h) besides (i) developed (j) around.

Set-3

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more words in the box than you need. Sometimes you have to make grammatical changes.

traditional only no strategy development run
conquer not in privilege widespread alone

In ancient times, education was (a) — for the general people but a (b) — for the chosen few who took on (c) — roles in the (d) — of the state and in religion. (e) — Greece, education became more (f) — in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent (g) — their male children to school. When Rome was (h) — by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence (i) — a storing (j) — of literacy.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Man pollutes water, another vital (a)— of the environment by dumping (b)— into it. Farmers (c)— chemicals, washed away by rain and flood, (d)— mixed water in river, canals and ponds. Water is also (e)— by mills and factories when they throw their (f)— chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (g)— them in sanitary latrines (h)— on river and canal banks are also (i)— for further pollution. In this way, various (j)— of waste and filth pollute water.

Answer to the question no. set-3:

9. (a) not (b) privilege (c) strategic (d) run (e) in (f) widespread (g) only (h) conquered (i) developed (j) tradition
10. (a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) are/get (e) polluted (f) poisonous (g) waste (h) standing (i) responsible (j) kinds

Set-4

9. Fill in the gaps with giving passage using suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

solve Paramount ensure in vain address work never

must enlistment balance originate harass call always

(a)— illiteracy problem is the (b) — task of the hour. We must educate all of our people (c) — our balanced development; otherwise all of our development plans must go (d)—. If we can educate our people, half of our problems will be automatically (e)—. That's why, education is (f) — the nerve of development. All strength and power to (g) — the development of the country (h) — from education. So, we (i) — give topmost priority on education sector if we really want the (j) — of our dear motherland.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

It is happy news that the (a)— of adopting unfair means in the examination has been (b)— to a greater extent. Our students have now (c)— that passing in the examination is not the only goal of student life. But still this heinous (d)— has not been totally (e)— when an examinee is caught copying in the examination, there is nothing open to authority (f)— to (g)— him/her. This damages not only the concerned examinee, but also (h)— a total loss to the whole family of that examinee. So, our students must refrain themselves (i)— this bad practice. They should also remember that a building (j)— strong foundation must fall down either today or tomorrow.

Answer to the question no. set-4:

9. (a) addressing (b) paramount (c) ensuring (d) in vain (e) solved (f) called (g) balance (h) originate (i) must (j) uplifted

10. (a) practice (b) controlled (c) realized (d) crime (e) stopped (f) but (g) punish (h) causes (i) from (j) without

Set-15

10. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the following words (make any grammatical change if necessary).

eager—joyous—become—remain—festive —favourite—food—want—flood—invite—gift —elders

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) — . They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) — to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) — closed to their parents. It (f) — a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) — to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) — to their house on a festival. They expect to have party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) — . We should try to keep the

children always in a (j) — mind.

10 (or). Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap.

Sincerity is the way for achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a) — of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) — that sincerity is the (c) — to success. Those who are not (d) — can never (e) — a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f) — of sincerity. If they knew it they would (g) — a good use of it. Sincerity (h) — not only to do work properly, but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behavior. The people of our country are not still (i) — of the (j) — of sincerity.

সঠিক উত্তর: Cloze tests : set-15

10. (a) joyous (b) flooded (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) becomes (g) favorite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive.

10(or). (a) sure (b) know (c) key (d) sincere (e) go (f) value (g) make (h) means (i) aware (j) importance.

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the bellow (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words than you need.

source-manpower-explore-provide -concern -employment-independence-recreation-necessary-different-across-dense-solution-unemployment

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b)—. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) —to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h)—. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

Set-2

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the bellow (make changes if necessary). There are more words than you need.

flower-job-farming-raising-also-sectors- means-opportunities-engage-create-oneself- easily-rearing-many

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by ones own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for

self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) —, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

Answer to the question no. Set-1:

9. (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) provides (j) independent.

10. (a) depends (b) realize/understand (c) destroyed (d) possible (e) impossible (f) profusely (g) gather (h) Moreover (i) developed (j) across.

Answer to the question no. Set-2:

9. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) opportunities/means (j) easily.

Set-2: 10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap :

source manpower explore provide

concern employment independence

recreation necessary different across

dense solution unemployment

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life.

But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Set-3: 9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

veil knock looking saw sweet

indeed perfect perfection dress trade

against thinking beautiful live

Once upon a time there (a) — in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) — a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) — his basket. A young woman (d) — in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) — . Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) — beauty. "Lift up your basket, porter", she said in a (g) — voice "and follow me." At once the porter took up his basket, (h) — to himself, "This is (i) — a lucky day!" He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) — .

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruitseller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to (a) — his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, "I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights."

The fruit seller became very (b) — at the (c) — excuse of the dishonest grocer.

Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, "I am (d) — to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to (e) — my things. We will come back tomorrow. "So the grocer (f) — his son with the fruit seller. The next day the fruit seller returned alone from the town. "Where is my son?" asked the grocer. "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit seller. "How can a crow (g) — away such

a big boy?" The grocer shouted angrily. "Just the same way as the mice can (h) — away the balance and weight," said the fruit seller. The grocer (i) — the point. He returned the balance and weights to the fruit seller. Then the fruit seller sent the boy (j) — to his father.

Set-4

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

learn quickly over commit explain reading filled
enriched aloud times know possession thoughts of

Young people often consider (a) — poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b) — merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent personal (c) —. The mind is (d) — with a store of beautiful or lofty (e) — and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f) — when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g) — the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h) — a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i) — over and over again until it is thoroughly (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap :

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) — of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers and floods, (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, foods waste and human (g) — into them. In sanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

Set-2: 10. (a) comfort (b) can (c) without money (d) any (e) love (f) mercy (g) earn (h) for (i) bring (j) different

Set-3: 9. (a) lived (b) trade (c) against (d) dressed (e) veil (f) perfect (g) sweet (h) said/thought (i) indeed (j) knocked

10. (a) return (b) angry (c) lame (d) going (e) carry (f) sent (g) take (h) eat (i) got (j) back

Set-4: 9. (a) learning (b) over (c) possession (d) filled/ enriched (e) thoughts (f) times (g) of (h) commit (i) aloud (j) known

10. (a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) are/get (e) polluted (f) poisonous (g) waste (h) standing (i) responsible (j) kinds

Set-5

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

expire-happen-spoil-live-wit-pleasant-wretch-cause-furious-die-execution-
knowing-declare-unpleasant

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told

him something (c)—. At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, “Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world”. But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g)—. “How long will you live?” asked the King. With ready (h)— the astrologer said, “The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye”. Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and should, “Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again.”

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a)— knowledge, begged him to (b)— him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c)— out what sort of ability the lad (d)—, asked him where God (e)—. The lad replied, “I will answer you, if you will first (f)— me where he is (g) —”. The sage, from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy’s (i)— and according to his (j)— perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Answer to the question no. set-5: 9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) angry/furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare/prove (j) wretch.

10. (a) gain (b) teach (c) find (d) had (e) is (f) tell (g) not (h) reply (i) wit (j) ability.

Set-6

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

device trained about perform essential great

abacus fairly large special recent sense

refers called

The computer is a fairly (a)—invention. It has now become an (b)—part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c)—revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d)—that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e)—a computer. In this sense the (f)—is a simple computer. Today however the term computer (g)—to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculation and process (h)—masses of information at a (i)—speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j)—mathematicians would need years to complete.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap :

Jerry was a twelve years old boy (a)—lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b)—to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c)—wood for the authoress. He also did some extra works (d)—the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e)—a cubby hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f)—that the writer might get dry fire materials read in case of (g)—wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h)—him. When she gave him some candy or apples he used to (i)—silent. He expressed his (j)—by looking at the gift and the authoress.

Answer to the question no. set-6:

9. (a) recent (b) essential (c) about (d) device

(e) called (f) abacus (g) refers (h) large (i) great

(j) trained.

10. (a) who (b) belongings (c) chop (d) for
(e) noticed (f) so (g) sudden (h) with (i) remain
(j) gratitude.

Set-7

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make the grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

go have find lose die

bound way prefer enjoy be

dead preference take consider

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a)—taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b)—popular in the past are gradually (c)—their appeal. They are (d)—out. We don't (e)—the existence of many of these. Now people like to do (f)—T.V. They (g)—concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that have (h)—place today are not (i)—good. Sometimes people are (j)—to receive some bad aspects of Western culture.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap :

Sports can give us (a)—. International sports (b)—organise different sporting events in different (c)—Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sport event. They do it because in (d) they get the right of (e)—their products (f)—the events. The satellite channels (g)—the events (h)—. As a (i)—, people all over the world can (j)—the events live.

Set-8

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

prestige huge education indicate

invention instituted certificate division

treated material promote fame

contribute research

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a)— to the fields of science literature, economics and for the (b)—of peace. It is the world's most (c)—prize. If there are more than one recipient, the prize money is (d)—equally among the winners. The prize was (e)—by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f)— dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g)—in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h)—all over the world. He earned a (i)—sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j)—with great respect across the globe.

Answer to the question

Set-7: 9. (a) have (b) were (c) losing (d) dying (e) find (f) enjoy (g) prefer (h) taken
(i) considered (j) bound/compelled

10. (a) delight (b) associations (c) countries (d) exchange (e) advertising (f)
through (g) telecast (h) live (i) result (j) watch

Set-8: 9. (a) contribution (b) promotion (c) prestigious (d) divided (e) instituted (f)

invented (g) educated (h) famous (i) huge (j) treated.

Set-8

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Many events of (a) — importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) — of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) — independence. The movement for democracy become (d) — in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) — out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) — as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the gulf war killed (g) — of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) — nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) — of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) — in the comity of nations.

10. (a) most (b) fields (c) got (d) popular (e) broke (f) destroyed (g) a lot (h) independent (i) war (j) high/together

Set-9

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

discuss go happy gossip cook

neighbour experience use bother visit

please household chores trouble

Mrs. Zaman is a housewife. She loves (a) — . She lives in an apartment block.

There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So does not have to do any (c) — . Almost everyday around eleven O'clock she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) — . But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) — . She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

Answer to the Question

Set-8: 10. (a) most (b) fields (c) got (d) popular (e) broke (f) destroyed (g) a lot (h) independent (i) war (j) high/together.

Set-9: 9. (a) gossiping (b) experienced/ efficient (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbours (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing.

Set-9

discuss go happy gossip cook

neighbour experience use bother visit

please household chores trouble

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) — . They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Set-10

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

present even television common BTV
division treated material promote fame

Television has become the most (a) — and most wide spread (b) — of entertainment of the (c) — world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) — is telecast on (e) — channels. Almost every middle class and (f) — working class families have a (g) — set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining, they can be highly (h) — too. For example, television is used for (i) — learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) — by them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

Set-11

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

drive without traffic conscious occur
be frequent many through easily
know move go come

It (a) — difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) — here. Drivers change lanes (c) —. As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d) — signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) — defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) — about traffic signals. They go around not (g) — what may happen to them if accident (h) — Rikshaw and baby-taxis (i) — in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) — whenever they find some space.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Bangladesh is a country (a) — an area of 1,47,570 square kilometres. It is (b) — with more than 12 million people. About one thousand people (c) — per square kilometre. So it is, a (d) — populated country. The growth rate is very (e) — which must be (f) — immediately. If this rate (g) — on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) — a great problem. So every one should (i) — forward to (j) — public consciousness.

Answer to the question:

Set-9:10. (a) use/speak (b) first (c) second (d) organisations (e) communicate (f) newspapers (g) English (h) command of (i) can not (j) knowing.

Set-10: 9. (a) common (b) source (c) present
(d) interest (e) numerous (f) even (g) television
(h) educative (i) distance (j) BTV.

10. (a) expenses (b) would (c) involved
(d) receiving (e) got (f) started (g) getting
(h) which (i) profit (j) unemployed.

Set-11: 9. (a) is (b) driving (c) frequently
(d) without (e) go (f) conscious (g) knowing
(h) occurs (i) move (j) through.

10. (a) with/having (b) populated (c) live
(d) densely (e) high (f) controlled (g) goes (h) face (i) come (j) create.

Set-12

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

warming cut rise anticipation habitats
increase extinction recklessly severe imperative
particularly catastrophe provide alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) — is causing the (b) — of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one-third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environments (i) —. It is therefore (j) — to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

For international communication a common language is (a) —. There are many (b) — for which English has achieved the (c) — of being that language. Now English has (d) — the national borders to (e) — people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) — possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g) — people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) — variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) — which are strongly (j) — by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

Set-13

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

mail operation nature between computer
distribute know individual base electronic
terminal difference communication

Electronic mail, popularly (a) — as 'e-mail' is the communication of textual messages via (b) — means. Although telex (c) — is also electronic in (d) — there are differences (e) — a telex and 'e-mail'. While telex communication is (f) — to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g) —. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h) — in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i) — electronic mail boxes (j) — in computers.

Answer to the question

Set-12: 9. (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warning (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative.

10. (a) essential (b) reasons (c) status (d) crossed (e) reach (f) personal (g) world (h) great (i) appeared (j) influenced.

Set-13: 9. (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal (g) computer (h) distributed (i) individual (j) based.

Set-13

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Atom bomb was first (a) — on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the World War II.

When the first bomb (b) —, the world knew for the first time that man (c) — at long last been in possession of a force (d) — in all respects. The atom bomb (e) —. But alas ! the superhuman energy has been (f) — against mankind. One single bomb (g) — the (h) — town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i) — many children, women and patients not (j) — in the problems of the war.

Set-14

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

embrace introduce noticing introduction remain

makes friend reputation noticeable make

keep usual interpreted control

The British have (a) — for (b) — their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) — in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) — talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) — and often simply shake hands on a first (f) — . In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) — quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) — as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) — the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Student life is a life of (a) — for future struggle. To make him (b) — for the struggle, education is necessary. So the first and foremost duty of a student (c) — to prosecute his studies well. He who (d) — his lessons regularly (e) — well in the examination. On the (f) — the student who wastes his time cuts a (g) — figure. It should be (h) — in mind that none can get back the (i) — time. If the students neglect their studies, they will suffer in the (j) — run.

Answer to the question

Set-13: 10. (a) dropped (b) exploded (c) had (d) terrible (e) exploded (f) used (g) wiped (h) nice (i) been (j) involved.

Set-14: 9. (a) reputation (b) keeping (c) noticed/noticeable (d) usually (e) embrace (f) introduction (g) remain (h) interpreted (i) makes (j) friendly.

10. (a) preparation (b) fit (c) is (d) prepare (e) does (f) country (g) poor (h) kept (i) lost (j) long.

3

filled dangerously escape destroy

curse civilian tragic confined
innocent led suffer brutally

War is a (a) — for human civilization. In ancient time, war was (b) — only to the warriors. But at present all people both (c) — and military have to (d) — the curse of it. Nobody can (e) — from the bombers of the enemy. Rich cities, fields (f) — with green corns and beautiful places (g) — to ruins. Even the (h) — citizens have to die a (i) — death. Men, women, children and all are (j) — killed without any reason.

4

administration property has when
established speak to interfere
certain certainly have vote

A Citizen has (a) — rights and privileges. For example he (b) — a right to security of life and (c) — and protection of law (d) — necessary. The state is bound to give him such protection. He has right to (e) — as he pleases and the state should not (f) — with his freedom of speech. But he must not say anything that goes against the (g) — law of his land. He (h) — a natural right (i) — take a hand in the (j) — of the affairs of his country.

5

opportunities individual refine choices
process sensibility learning mind out
look purpose business obstacles

Education is the (a) — by which we develop our mind through a formal (b) — at an institution like a school, college or university. It is a mental and intellectual training which provides (c) — of growth and helps to overcome (d) — to progress. Again the (e) — of education is to enlighten the (f) — and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the (g) — of education to train individuals to make the right (h) — to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our (i) — . it also broadens our (j) —.

ontact quick important think
seen common available save
cities essential status affected

Communication system is very (a) — for a country. In the developed countries, it is so (b) —. So, they can (c) — with one another easily. But in our country, the (d) — people don't get this scope. Now, many of us specially in the (e) — use mobile phone. Even the young generation is also (f) — to have this. It is not so (g) — for them. It is now a matter of (h) — also. But we are to (i) — of it positively at first. The babies become (j) — by the use of mobile phone.

7

source carry germs free
causes being arsenic contains
affects found water containing

Many people in Bangladesh are (a) — affected by arsenic now. Tubewell water (b) — arsenic (c) — arsenicosis. One should drink water from a (d) — that (e) — no

arsenic. Arsenic patients do not (f) — the germs of arsenic rather the (g) — can only be (h) — in the (i) — contaminated with arsenic. So we should always drink water (j) — from arsenic.

8

victim who laws deserve

adulterate eating executed adulteration

need preparing miseries after

Everybody knows that food (a) — is a crime. (b) — food is poisonous and it causes fatal diseases. People (c) — this kind of poisonous food fall a (d) — to liver diseases, cancer, kidney failure and so on. Some businessmen (e) — are unscrupulous and running (f) — money only do this heinous work. They thrive on the (g) — of others. They (h) — severe punishment. The Govt. has taken certain steps against adulteration and enacted (i) — to punish the food adulterators. We appreciate such steps of the Govt. and expect that the laws will be (j) — properly in the interest of the nation.

সঠিক উত্তর : Cloze test with clues

1. a) getting b) habit c) essential d) various e) refreshes f) Oxygen g) atmosphere h) nature i) these j) cheerful.

2. a) safe b) against c) acid d) serious e) responsible f) strict g) hopes h) take i) save j) depends.

3. a) curse b) confined c) civilian d) suffer e) escape f) filled g) led h) innocent i) tragic j) brutally.

4. a) certain b) has c) property d) when e) speak f) interfere g) established h) has i) to j) administration.

5. a) process b) learning c) opportunities d) obstacles e) business f) individual g) purpose h) choices i) sensibility j) out look

6. a) essential b) quick c) contact d) common e) cities f) seen g) important h) status i) think j) affected.

7. a) being b) containing c) causes d) source e) contains f) carry g) germs h) found i) water j) free.

8. a) adulteration b) adulterate c) eating d) victim e) who f) after g) miseries h) deserve i) laws j) executed .

Close Test with /without clues for HSC Exam

1. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

spelling	language	alphabetic	find	syllable	neglect
noun	life	synonyms	picture	friends	antonyms

Dictionaries are very important books in the (a) — of a people. A dictionary lists the words in a language (b) — so that the reader may (c) — them easily. A dictionary entry gives us the accepted (d) — of a word, its division into (e) —, its

pronunciation, its origins, and its meanings. Sometimes a dictionary also provides (f)—or, opposites of a word. In addition, if the word is a (g)—that describes a visible thing, the dictionary may provide a (h)—of it. Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become your teachers and good (i)—Don't (j)—them.

(kãþKvl, þjv GKwU RvwZi Rxeþb LyeB , iZjc~Y© eB|GKwU kãþKvl GKwU fvlvi kã, þjvþK eY©wfwËK ZvwjKvfy³ Kþi hvþZ cvVþKiv Lye mnþRB LyþRu cvq|GKwU kãþKvli GwUª Avgvþ`i GKwU kþãi evbvb, wewfbœ wmþjeþj ifcvšli, Gi D"PviY, A_© Ges Drm mæúþK© aviYv þ`q|KLþbv KLþbv GKwU kãþKvþl GKwU kþãi mgv_©K Ges wecixZv_©K kãMyþjv DþjL Kþi|Bnv Qvovl hw` kãwU GKwU weþkl` nq, kãþKvl Zvi GKwU Qwe cÖ`vb KiþZ cvþi|AZxZ, eZ©gvb Ges fwel`þZi kã þKvl, þjv þZvgvi wk¶K Ges fvj eÜz nþZ cvþi|þm, þjvþK fyjþe bv|)

Answer: (a) language/life (b) alphabetically (c) find (d) spelling (e) syllables (f) synonyms (g) noun (h) picture (i) friends (j) neglect

2. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

becomes	eager	flooded	want	gift	remain
joyous	invited	favourite	food	elders	festive

Children are fond of festivals. They become very (a)—on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b)—. They become very (c)—to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d)—to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e)—closed to their parents. If (f)—a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g)—to it. Children also want to have their friends (h)—to their house on a festival. They expected to have party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i)—. We should try to keep the children always in a (j)—mind.

Answer (a) joyous (b) flooded (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) becomes (g) favourite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

Identity	pioneer	leader	man	than	combining	went
student	remembered	now	know	then	design	concept

Hamidur Rahman was the (a)—who gave shape to the (b)—and design of the Shaheed Minar, by (c)—all the aspirations of Bengali (d)—and nationalism. He was the first art (e)—of Bangladesh who in the 1950s (f)—to Europe and studied at “Ecole de Beaux Art” in Paris. He was the (g)—of the new painting movement (h)—Pakistan. But he is most (i)—for his remarkable (j)—of the Central Shaheed Minar.

Answer: (a) men (b) concept (c) combining (d) identity (e) student (f) went (g) pioneer/leader (h) then (i) remembered /known (j) design

4. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

arrive	massive	remain	spectacular	round	permanent
know	present	right	symbol	office	construction

In 1884 France (a)—the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b)—gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c)—is “Liberty Enlightening the world”. Most people, however (d)—Its simply as the statue of liberty. The pieces of statute (e)—in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f)—of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United States collected the funds for the (g)—granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h)—home in liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and 1 inch high, it (i)—one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j)—of American democracy. (1884 mv†j d«vÝ gvwK©bhy³ivóª†K GK Dcnvi w`†qwQjleÜz†Zi GK bvUKxq Bw½Z wn†m†e|GB e¨vcK Dcnvi GKUv wekvj Zvgvi gywZ© wn†m†e Av†m|GUvi mwVK bvg nq Òwek|†K Av†jvwKZ K†i †h ^vaxbvZvÓ|†ewki fvM †jvK hv†nvK, GUv†K Rv†b mvaviYZfv†e ^vaxbvZvi g~wZ© wn†m†e|AvM†gb Zviv gvwK©b hy³iv†óª g~wZ©Uv†K ^vcb K†i 214 wU Avav†i|divwmevmxiv g~wZUv†K wbgv©†bi UvKv `vb K†i|K...ZÁ n†q gvwK©b hy³iv†óªi RbMY MÖvbvBU Ges wm†g†Ui cv`†k e¨vcK Puv`v K†i A_© msMÖn K†i|GB †gvngq cÖwZg~wZ©wU GKwU ^vqx M,,n Ly†Ru cvq wbDlqK© †cvZvkª†q ^vaxbvZv Øx†c|151 wdU GK BwÂ D”PZvq nlqvq we†k| me†P†q eo cÖwZg~wZ©,†jvi GKwU|UP© nv†Z cÖwZg~wZ©i gwnjv `ªZ cwiYZ nq gvwK©b MbZ†š¿i GK cÖZxK wn†m†e|)

Answer: (a) presented (b) massive/spectacular (c) right/official (d) know (e) arrived (f) construction (g) round/massive/spectacular (h) permanent (i) remain (j) symbol

5. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

waste	community	sphere	women	family	return
educate	develop	children	welfare	mother	sector

Education for girls is essential for the development in all (a)—of the society. So, investments in the education of (b)—with bring in greated (c)—in the field of economic and social (d)—. Educated women can contribute more to the family (e)—than those who have no schooling. Educated (f)—are more likely to send their (g)—to school and look after their health and nutrition. Thus (h)—women can contribute to the (i)—development. On the other hand, failure to

educate women is a tremendous (j)—of human resources. (mgv†Ri mKj †¶†
 Dbœq†bi Rb" wk¶v LyeB cÖ†qvRbxq|ZvB,bvix wk¶v†¶† wewb†qvM wb†q
 Avm†e AwaKZi Avq,A_©%bwZK Ges mvgvwRK Kj"v†Y hv†'i †Kvb
 cÖvwZôvwbK †jLv cov †bB Zv†'i †P†q †ewk Ae`vb ivL†Z cv†i|wk¶¶Z
 gv†qiv Zv†'i †Q†††g†q†'i AwaK msL"vq †z†j cvVv†Z cv†i Ges Zv†'i †^v"
 I cywói e"vcv†i hZœ wb†Z cv†i|Gfv†eB wk¶¶Z gwnjv mœcÖ`vq Dbœq†b
 Ae`vb ivL†Z cv†i|Aci c†¶,gwnjv†'i wk¶¶Z Kivi e"©Zv gvbe mœú†'i Pig
 AcPq|)

Answer: (a) sectors/spheres (b) women (c) returns (d) development (e) welfare
 (f) mothers

(g) children (h) educated (i) community (j) wastage/waste

6. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the
 following passage.

flood	rise	climate	unnecessarily	alarm	prediction	warmer
change	evidence	destroy	catastrophically	gradual	severely	increase

The world is getting (a)—because of pollution. Every year millions of people all
 over the world die (b)—as a result of pollution. In recent years there have been
 (c)—reports tha the world's (d)—is undergoing a significant (e)—. All these
 reports provide strong (f)—that world temperatures are (g)—day by
 day. Climatologist (h)—that midway through the next century temperatures may
 have (i)—as much as 4 C. This could raise sea-levels and thereby (j)—coastal
 areas and farmlands.

Answer: (a)warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) change (f)
 evidence/evidences (g) increasing/rising (h) predict (i) risen/increased (j) flood

7. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than
 necessary

wake	obtain	expression	go	till	be
moment	integral	perceive	what	by	use

Language (a)—an important medium of expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas
 etc. We use it from the (b)—we wake up in the morning (c)—we go to bed at
 night. We use language not only during our (d)—hours but also in our dreams. We
 use language to (e)—what we feel and to say (f)—we like or dislike. We also use
 it to (g)—information. In Short, language is an (h)—part of what we do, (i)—and
 believe. We must avoid (j)—bad language.

(fvlv nq wPšÍv, Awfe" w³, aviYv BZ"vw"i gva"†g GKwU , iZjc~Y© gva" g|Avgiv
 GwU e"envi Kwi mKv†j Nyg †_†K DVvi c~e© g~n~Z© †_†K Avgiv iv†Z
 weQv bvq hvlqv ch©š|Avgiv fvlv ïay Avgv†'i RvMwiZ Ae"vqB e"envi Kwi
 bv, ^†œi gva"†gl e"envi Kwi|Avgiv fvlv e"envi Kwi Avgiv hv Abyfe Kwi Zv
 e"³ Kivi Rb", Avgiv hv cQ>/AcQ> Kwi Zv ejvi R†b"|Avgiv GwU Z_"
 Rvbvi/cvlqvi R†b" I e"envi Kwi|g~jZ, fvlv nj Avgiv hv Kwi aviY Kwi Ges

wek\vm KwI Zvi GKwU Aweþ”Q`” Ask|Avgvþ`i g>` ev Lvivc fvlv e`envi Aek”B Gwoþq Pjv DwPZl)

Answer: (a) is (b) moment (c) till (d) waking (e) express (f) what (g) obtain (h) integral (i) perceive (j) using

8. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

appear	use	at	afflict	differ	alarm	city
due	pollute	severe	increase	from	suffer	rural

Many diseases are rising (a)—an (b)—rate, which experts believe is (c)—to increased (d)—of the development. Pollution (e)—to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f)—by (g)—use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people (h)—to suffer from many more diseases and suffer more (i)—than country people. Now let us see how life in cities is (j)—from that in the country.

Answer: (a) at (b) alarming (c) due (d) pollution (e) appears (f) afflicted (g) increased

(h) appear (i) severely (j) different

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

employ	impact	plan	rural	reduce	importance
lend	international	growth	emphasize	poor	raise

Microcredit institutions have a great (a)—in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank is one of them which has (b)—recognition. It (c)—money to the poor especially the (d)—women. It (e)—the need to develop skills and (f)—consciousness among them. It creates (g)—opportunity for rural women. Thus institution has a positive (h)—on their economic variables and family (i)—. It also helps to (j)—their poverty.

Answer: (a) importance (b) international (c) lends (d) rural (e) emphasizes (f) raise (g) employment (h) impact (i) planning (j) reduce

10. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

resources	potential	create	for	among	likely
have	returns	achievement	success	from	fail

Investment in education (a)—girls increase the economic and social (b)—of development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c)—wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have higher income (d)—than those who have (e)—no schooling. Educated mother is more (f)—to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that (g)—in girls education generally results (h)—an integrated

approach to community development . Thus (i)—— to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j)——.

Answer: (a) for (b) returns (c) creating (d) potential (e) had (f) likely (g) success (h) from

(i) failing (j) resources

11.Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

add	breath	grow	need	plant	prevent	preserve
produce	protect	provide	take	give	wash	gather

Trees are very useful to humans.They (a)—the rich to soil from being (b)—away by rain water and floods.You can see trees being (c)—along mountain slopes,on roadsides,in parks and gardens.Trees give us shade.They (d)—life to a place with their colourful flowers,beautiful leaves,fruits and thick trunks.They (e)—shelters for birds and animals.They give us timber,medicines,paper,gum and many other useful things.They (f)—in carbon di-oxide and (g)—oxygen.As you know by now man (h)—oxyzen to (i)—and live.Trees are our best friends.We should (j)—them and plant more trees around us.

Answer: (a) prevent (b) washed (c) grown (d) give (e) provide (f) take (g) produce (h) needs

(i) breath (j) protect

12.Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

traditional	only	no	strategy	development	run
conquer	not	widespred	in	previlege	alone

In ancient times,education was (a)—for the general people but a (b)—for the chosen few who took on (c)—roles in the (d)—of the state and in a religion.(e)—Greece,education became more (f)—in about the 15th century BC.The Greeks,however,sent(g)—theur male children to school.When Rome was (h)—by the Greeks,the Romans under Greek influence (i)—a strong (j)—of literacy.

(cÖvPxbKv†j wk¶v mvaviY gvby†li Kv†Q wQj bv|wKšÍ GwU wQj evQvB Kiv Aí K†qKR†bi g†a GKwU we†klvwaKvi hviv ivó^a cwiPvjbvq Ges ag© cvj†b †KŠkjMZ f~wgKv cvjb Ki†Zb|wMÖ†m, cÖvq wL^a÷c~e© 5g kZvwā†Z wk¶v AwaKZi we^í„Z nq|wMÖKiv,hv†nvK,ïaygvî Zv†`i cyi“l wki†`i†K †z†j cvVvZ|hLb wMÖKiv †ivg Rq K†i wb†qwQj,†ivgvbiv wMÖK†`l cÖfv†e †^v¶iZvi GKwU kw³kvjx HwZ†n`i Dbœqb NUvq|)

Answer: (a) not (b) privilege (c) strategic (d) running (e) in (f) widespread (g) only (h) conquered (i) developed (j) tradition

13.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

happen	furious	die	spoil	live	execution	knowing
wit	pleasant	declare	wretch	unpleasant	expire	cause

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a)—his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b)—to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c)—. At this the king got (d)—and condemned him to (e)—saying, “Men like you should not live to (f)—the peace of the world.” But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g)—. “How long will you live?” asked the king. With ready (h)—the astrologer said, “This king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, “Drive this (j)—away, let him not come here again.”

Answer: (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare (j) wretch

14. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

solve	ensure	in vain	address	work	must	always
paramount	originate	upliftment	balance	harass	call	never

(a)—illiteracy problem is the (b)—task of the hour. We must educate all of our people (c)—our balanced development; otherwise all of our development plans must go (d)—. If we can educate our people, half of our problems will be automatically (e)—. That's why, education is (f)—the nerve of development. All strength and power to (g)—the development of our country (h)—from education. So, we (i)—give topmost priority on education sector if we really want the (j)—of our dear motherland. (wbi¶iZv mgm"v †gvKvwejv Kiv G mg†qi me†P†q ,iZic~Y© KvR|Avgv†'i mylg Dbœqb wbwðZ Ki†Z Avgv†'i†K Aek" B mKj RbMY†K wkw¶Z Ki†Z n†e; Ab" _vq Avgv†'i mKj Dbœqb cwiKibv Aek" B e, _v n†q hv†e|hw` Avgiv Avgv†'i RbMY†K wkw¶Z Ki†Z cvwi, Avgv†'i A†a©K mgm"v Avcbv Avcwb mgvavb n†q hv†e|G Kvi†Y, wkw¶v†K ejv nq Dbœq†bi mœvqykw³†'†ki mylg Dbœq†bi R†b" mKj kw³ Ges ¶lgZv wkw¶v †_†K DrmvwiZ nq|myZivs Avgv†'i Aek" B wkw¶v Lv†Zi Dci m†e©v" P AMÖvwaKvi w'†Z n†e hw` Avgiv mwZ" mwZ" Avgv†'i wcÖq gvZ...f~wgi Dbœqb PvB|)

Answer (a) Addressing (b) paramount (c) to ensure (d) in vain (e) solved (f) called (g) balance (h) originates (i) must (j) upliftment.

15. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

enables	educated	choice	importance	healthy	know
develop	protect	need	education	food	ability

Education is one of the basic (a)— of a human being. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely (b)— to most people's inaccessibility to education. If all the people were (c)—, they could live a healthy and (d)— life. It enhances our (e)— to raise crops, store food, (f)— the environment and carry out

our social responsibilities. it is only education which can help us to adopt a (g)—— attitude. It (h)—— us with an enlightened (i)—— about things and this awareness is the (j)—— for social development.

(wk¶v gvbe RvwZi †gŠwjK cÖ†qvR†bi GKwU|`vwi`ª,Av_©mvgvwRK Ae`v evsjv†`†ki AwaKvsk †jv†Ki wk¶vq cÖ†e†ki †¶†† evav A†bKvs†k `vqx|hw` me †jvK wkw¶Z nq,Zviv `^v`”evb I cwiKwíZ Rxebhvcb Ki†Z cvi†e|Bnv kl” Drcv`†b,Lv” gRy†`,cwi†ek msi¶†b I mvgvwRK `vwqZi cvj†b Avgv†`i mvg_© evwo†q †`q|GKgv† wk¶vB Avgv†`i wePviefwx mspvš† g†bvfe†K mnvqZv Ki†Z cv†i|Bnv Avgv†`i m†PZbZv e„w×†Z †hvMvb †`q †h m†PZbZv mvgvwRK Dbœq†b c~e© Dc†hvMx|)

Answer(a) needs (b)important (c) development (d) knoweldge (e) educated (f) healthy (g) Education (h)enables (i) choice (j) ability

16.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

attitude	amply	predeterminded	ordered	sorrows	
outlook	belief	undergo	hold	fate	poor

There are many prople in our country who have a conservative (a)——.Quite early in life they learn to (b)——that everything in this world was (c)——.They think all that happens to them was (d)——by God.From this belief the poor generally accept their (e)——.They also accept all their (f)——and suffering without trying much to overcome them.They also (g)——a firm belief that those who (h)——sufferings in this world will be (i)——rewarded in the next world.They also have the same sort of (j)——towards illness and disease.

Answer:(a) outlook (b) believe (c) predetermined (d) ordained (e) poverty (f) sorrows

(g) hold (h) undergo (i) amply (j) attitude.

17.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

survive	surroundings	look	escape	method	leaf
protect	from	different	move	colour	fly

Animals must be able to (a)—— themselves from enemies in order to (b)—— Different animals have (c)—— ways . Some animals are protective colouring that is their (d)—— changes to much their (e)—— . The tree tood changes (f)—— gray to green when it (g)—— from the trunk of a tree to green (h)—— . Similarly the dead leaf butterfluy (i)—— being seen by its enemies because it (j)—— — like to dray leaf.

Answer :(a) protect (b) survive (c) different (d) colour (e) look (f) from (g) move (h) leaf (i) escape (j) flies.

18.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Growth	wife	income	cost	Day to day	okey	intend
Astonish	share	expensive	ability	pretty	rented	

Hellow, my name is Charles Karoro and I am a banker. My salary is (a) — but the (b) — expenses in Nairobi are (c) — high. Housing and food are (d) — in the capital, I have (e) — an apartment but it is really too small for my family. Of course it doesn't have a garden. So my (f) — Marin, who loves gardening can't (g) — anything. She can't go out to work either, because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So, the whole family depends on my (h) — alone. I have great hopes for my children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very (i) —. I am not sure how much I will be able to help them. Moreover, I am often in a fix about whether I should (j) — my income with my brothers in the village.

(n"v†jv, Avgvi bvg Pvj©m K"v†iviv Ges Avwg GK e"vsK Kg©KZ©v|Avgvi †eZb fvj wKš' bvB†ivwe†Z ^bw`b e"qmg~n †Xi †ewk|Avevmb Ges Lv"" DfqB ivRavbx†Z e"qeûj|Avwg GKwU G"vcv©†g>U fvov K†iwQ wKšÍ Avgvi cwiev†ii Rb" GwU mwZ"B Lye †QvU|Aek" Gi evMvb †bB|myZivs Avgvi ~ ıx †gwib †h evMvb Kiv fvjev†m †m †Kvb wKQyB Rb¥v†Z cv†i bv|†m evB†i Kv†RI †h†Z cv†i bv, †Kbbv †Q†j†g†q†'i †'Lvibvi R†b" evmvq †KD †bB|Kv†RB, cy†iv cwievi GKgvl Avgvi Dcv©R†bi Dci wbf©ikxj|Avgvi †Q†j†g†q†'i R†b" Avgvi D"Pvkv i†q†Q Ges GKwU fv†jv ~<z†j cvVv†Z cQ>' Kie|wKš' fv†jv ~<zj,†jv LyeB e"qeûj|Avwg wbwđZ bB, Avwg KZUv Zv†'i mvnvh" Ki†Z mg_© ne|AwaKš', MÖv†g Avgvi fvB†'i mv†_ Avgvi DcvR©†bi fvMfvwM Kiv DwPZ n†e wKbv G e"vcv†i Avwg cÖvqB wKsKZ©e"wegyp _vwK|)

Answer: (a) Okay (b) day to day (c) pretty (d) costly (e) rented (f) wife (g) grow (h) income (i) expensive (j) share.

19. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary

becomes	eager	Flooded	want	gift	remain
joyous	invited	Favourite	food	elders	festive

Children are fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) —. They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) — to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) — closed to their parents. If (f) — a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) — to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) — to their house on a festival. They expected to have party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) —. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) — mind.

Answer: (a) joyful/joyous (b) flooded (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) delightful/joyful (g) favourite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive

20.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

prestige	huge	education	indicate	invention	certificate	instituted
division	treated	material	promote	fame	contribute	research

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a)....to the field of science, literature, and economics and for the (b)....of peace. It is the world's most (c)....prize. If there is more than one recipient, the prize money is (d)....equally among the winners. The prize was (e)....by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of science of destruction. He (f)...dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g)....in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h)....all over the world. He earned a (i)...sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j)...with great respect across the globe.

Ans(a) contribution (b) promotion (c) prestigious (d) divided (e) instituted (f) invented (g) educated (h) famous (i) huge (j) treated

21.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

source	manpower	explore	provide	concern	employment	independence
recreation	necessary	different	across	dense	solution	unemployment

Bangladesh is a (a) —— populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) —— . It is not possible for her to ensure (c) —— to the teeming millions. Self employment is a possible (d) —— to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) —— avenues for self employment. Facilities for training in (f) —— trades and vocation are available (g) —— the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —— . The govt. also (i) —— easy loanes and counselling with a view to helping them start an (j) —— earning activity.

Answer: (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) provides (j) independent.

22.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

shortage	civil	rapid	starve	illiterate	Accurately
crops	good	food	slow	primitive	Method

Of the fast increasing population most of them are poor and (a) —— .They do not realize the (b) —— consequences of having so many children. They do not know that they are creating the existing food problem more serious and more (c) —— . There is always (d) —— of food. Again the mouths to be fed are multiplying too (e) —— for food production to keep pace with. The threats of famine and mass (f) —— now loom larger than ever before, because the population is increasing in

geometrical progression. While the food production is increasing in arithmetical progression. The agriculture of our country is still (g)——. They cannot apply scientific (h)——of cultivation in their lands. So the production of food (i)——is very low. Thus the increasing population adds to (j)——problem.

Answer: (a) illiterate (b) evil (c) acute (d) shortage (e) rapidly (f) starvation (g) primitive (h) method (i) crops (j) food.

23. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

recent	Trained	fairly	essential	Abacus	device	Computer
--------	---------	--------	-----------	--------	--------	----------

process	About	modern	perform	Machine	sense	Special
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The Computer is a (a) ——recent invention. It has now become an important part of (b)....life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c)....revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d)....that helps people (e)...mathematical calculation may be called a computer. In this sense the (f)....is a simple computer. Today however, the term (g)....refers to special kind of electronic (h)....that can perform mathematical calculations and (i)...large masses of information at a great speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j)....mathematicians would need years to complete.

Ans: (a) fairly (b) modern (c) about (d) device (e) perform (f) abacus (g) computer (h) machine (i) process (j) trained

24. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

friendly	beautiful	slow pace	getting on	library	charming
----------	-----------	-----------	------------	---------	----------

probably	impression	simply	residence	difference	easy
----------	------------	--------	-----------	------------	------

It seems hard to believe that I've been in Savar for a whole month now! I promised to write you and tell you how I was (a)——. So here it goes. When I first got there I just couldn't get used to the (b)——of life. Now, though, I am learning to take things (c)—— I am beginning to feel at home. You can't imagine how (d)——the university campus is. It is very large, very green and (e)——the best campus in the country. It's (f)——wonderful. My first (g)——of the students and teachers here is that they are really (h)——and helpful. And the (i)——is wonderful. As you know I am staying in a hall of (j)——but life here is so different particularly if you are used to home comforts.

(GwU wek'vm KiþZ KwVb gþb nq þh,Avwg GLb cyþiv GKgvm mvfvþi KvwUþq w`þqwQ|Avwg K_v w`þqwQjvg þZvgvþK wjLe Ges wKfvþe GLvþb Pvwjþq hvw"Q Zv þZvgvþK eje|AZGe GLb ZvB KþiwQ | hLb cÖ_g Avwg GLvþb þcŠQjvg Avwg wVK gš'i MwZi Rxeþbi mvþ_ Af" Í nþZ cviWQjvg bv|GLb,hw`l Avwg mnRfvþe mewKQy wbþZ wkLwQ,Avwg ^v"Q" Abyfe KiþZ ii" KþiwQ|Zzwg Kíbv KiþZ cviþe bv,wek'we`vjg GjvKvwU KZ my>`i|GwU wekvj NbmeYR Ges mææZ þ`þki me©þkªô wk¶v½b|GwU cyþivcywi PgrKvi|GLvbKvi QvÎ Ges wk¶þi mæúþK© Avgvi cÖ_g aviYv GB

†h,Zviv mwZ" mwZ" eÜzcivqb Ges mnvqZvKvix|Avi cvVvMviwU
Ac~e©|Zzwg Z Rv†bv,Avwg AvevwmK n†j LvKwQ,wKšÍ GLvbKvi Rxeb
GK`g wfbœ we†kl K†i hw` Zzwg evwoi Aviv†g Af" Í _vK|)

Answer:(a) getting on (b) slow peace (c) easy/easier (d) beautiful/charming (e) probably (f) simply (g) impression (h) friendly (i) library (j) residence .

25.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

veil knock looking saw sweet perfection dress

trade against thinking indeed perfect live beautiful

Once upon a time there (a)—in the city of Bagdad a young bachelor who was by (b)—a porter. One day he sat in the market place learning idly (c)—his basket.A young woman (d)—in rare silks and coaked in a gold embroidered mantle,stopped before him and gently raised her (e)—.Beneath it there showed dark eyes with lashes and lineaments of (f)—beauty. “Lit up your basket,porter.”,she said in a (g)—voice, “and follow me.” At once the porter took up his basket,(h)—to himself, “This is (i)—a lucky day!” He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j)—.

Answer: (a) lived (b) trade (c) against (d) dressed (e) veil (f) perfect (g) sweet (h) thinking (i) indeed (j) knooked

26.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

discuss go happy gossip cook neighbour experience

use bother visit please household chores trouble

Mr Zaman is a house wife.She loves (b)—.She lives in an apartment block.There are seven more families in the building.She has an (b)—cook.So she does not have to do any (c)—.Almost everyday around eleven o'clock she (d)—to visit one of her (e)—in the apartments mostly to gossip.Most of the houswives she (f)—-do not have much domestic help and they (g)—this time to cook,clean or do other household (h)—.But Mrs Zaman does not seem to be (i)—.She does not mind (j)—the personal matters of one family with another.

Answer: (a) gossiping (b) experinced (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbours (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing.

27.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

waste rubbish incinerators environment refabricated

of some non-burnable manage extent

We cannot get rid of our (a)—but a proper management of it can certainly reduce its quantity. If we think of burning, burying, recycling and thus (b)—our waste, we can to a large (c)—save our (d)—. Our garbage consists (e)—various kinds of things. Some are burnable, (f)—are (g)—. In some countries waste is destroyed by (h)—. The non burnable waste is melted and (i)—. Some rubbish is not (j)—at all.

Answer: (a) waste (b) manage (c) extent (d) environment (e) of (f) some (g) non-burnable
(h) incinerators (i) refabricated (j) rubbish.

28. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Indebt	touch	know	age	nurture	Future
Move	mother	nation	understand	Grow	educate

Napoleon Bonaparte said, “Give me an educated (a).....and I will give you an educated (b).....” From this saying we can (c)....the great role of the mother in building up an educated nation because a child usually (d)....up in contact with its mother and from its childhood he/she develops his/her talents. If the mother (e)....., she will be able to teach her children. In another sense, her children naturally will learn from what she says and does because a child ,up to a certain (f)...is always in (g)....of its mother .So he/she will follow everything that is said and done by his/her mother. Besides, an educated mother (h)....how to bring up and (i)...her children well. So it is universally true that an educated nation is largely (j)...—to its mother.

Ans (a) mother (b) nation (c) understand (d) grows (e) educated (f) age (g) touch (h) knows
(i) nurture (j) indebted

29. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

exceptional	economic	popular	common	Colourful	influence
passenger	useful	outstanding	up	illustrated	have

The development of railway in the 19th century has (a)—a profound (b)—on social and (c)—development in many parts of the world. This process is (d)—in most (f)—fashion by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. It is the first and still the most (f)—model of a (g)—train that goes (h)—a mountain. It is (i)—known as toy train perhaps because of its (j)—wagons and its slow speed.

Answer (a) had (b) influence (c) economic (d) illustrated (e) exceptional (f) outstanding
(g) passenger (h) up (i) popularly (j) colourful.

30. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

embrace	introduction	make	remain	noticing	Friend
reputation	noticeable	keep	usual	interpret	control

The British have a (a)—for (b)—their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c)—in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d)—talk to another passenger. One meeting, people do not (e)—and often simply shake hands on a first (f)—. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g)—as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i)—the first move to start a conversation, he will find that British people are (j)—.

Answer: (a) reputation (b) keeping (c) noticeable (d) usually (e) embrace (F) introduction

(g) remain (h) interpreted (i) makes (j) friendly

31. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

learn	quickly	over	commit	explain	reading	filled
enriched	aloud	times	know	possession	thoughts	of

Young people often consider (a)—poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b)—merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent personal (c)—. The mind is (d)—with a store of beautiful or lofty (e)—and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f)—when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g)—the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h)—a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i)—over and over again until it is thoughtfully.

Answer: (a) learning (b) over (c) possession (d) enriched (e) thoughts (f) times (g) of

(h) commit (i) aloud (j) learnt.

32. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

present	even	Television	common	shown
educative	numerous	Distance	source	interest

Television has become the most (a)—and most wide spread (b)—of entertainment of the (c)—world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d)—is telecast on (e)—channels. Almost every middle class and (f)—working class families have a (g)—set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly (h)—too. For example, television is used for (i)—learning. Courses run by the Open University are (j)—on television by them.

Answer: (a) common (b) source (c) present (d) interests (e) numerous (f) even
(g) television (h) educative (i) distance (j) shown

33. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

sense	dots	see	read	man	using
although	ability	letters	way	nails	tips

(a)—blind people cannot (b)—, their (c)—of touch becomes far more developed than that of most sighted people. This (d)—was put to use by a brilliant (e)—called Louis Braille. In the early nineteenth century, he invented a (f)—of writing which bears his name. The Braille system reproduces the (g)—of the alphabet by a series of (h)—in certain positions, which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i)—of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book, and can work out the printed letters and numbers. In this way, he reads the book (j)—his sense of touch.

Answer : (a) Although (b) see (c) sense (d) ability (e) man (f) way
(g) letters (h) dots (i) tips (j) using .

34. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

eat	kind	food	increase	other	source
come	which	use	protein	grow	call

The ocean has always been a good (a)—of food for man. But only one percent of mankind's food (b)—from the sea and most of it is fish. Besides fish, we eat prawn, shrimps, lobsters and whales, (c)—are commonly (d)—fish but are scientifically classified otherwise. There are about 20 thousand (e)—of fish but are scientifically classified otherwise. There are about 20 thousand (e)—of fish in the sea. We (f)—only a few kinds. We should try to eat some (g)—kinds too. In order to (h)—the sea's yield of fish, we can start fish farming in the sea. In China, sea weeds are now (i)—for use both as food and as fertilizer. We too can take similar measures and make the best (j)—of our water resources.

Answer: (a) source (b) comes (c) which (d) called (e) kinds (f) eat (g) other (h) increase
(i) grown (j) use.

35. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary.

think	distress	seem	develop	make	ensure
neighbour	get	mutual	familiar	communicate	treat

As the world's communication system is (a)——day by day, the worlds seem to be (b)——smaller. For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c)——with the people of other countries within a moment. Now, the world (d)——to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e)——understanding and co-operation, we can (f)——our world a better place. We should never (g)——domes that have won others as enemies but as friends. As a friend we should (h)——immediate help to other counties in their (i)——and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j)——.

Answer:(a) developing (b) getting (c) communicate (d) seems (e) mutual (f) make (g) treat (h)ensure (i) distress (j)neighbours

36.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

prediction	global	bring	extinction	undergo	action	waste
------------	--------	-------	------------	---------	--------	-------

unnecessary	pollute	avoidable	temperatures	suitable	rise	cruelly
-------------	---------	-----------	--------------	----------	------	---------

The disposal of various kinds of (a)——is seriously polluting the environment. The world's climate is (b)——a significant change.(c)——warming is the cause of the increase of heat in the atmosphere. The climatologists (d) —— that it will be difficult to find a (e) —— place to live in. Every year millions of people all over the world die (f) —— as a result of (g) —— . These unfortunate and (h) —— deaths are (i) ——about by four specific factors. We should take determined (j) —— to control these problems.

Answer: (a) waste (b) undergoing (c) Global (d) predict (e) suitable (f) cruelly (g) pollution (h) avoidable (i) brought (j) action.

37.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

flower	job	farming	raising	engage	oneself	create
--------	-----	---------	---------	--------	---------	--------

also	sectors	means	opportunities	rearing	many	easily
------	---------	-------	---------------	---------	------	--------

Self-employment means to create (a)...opportunity for (b)...by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c)....a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGOs have (d)...rendered their help. Livestock (e)...., agricultural (f)...., poultry(g)....are some of the (h)....There are many (i)....for self employment in Bangladesh. One can (j)....engage oneself in these jobs.

Ans(a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors

(i) opportunities (j) easily

38.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

drive	without	traffic	conscious	occur	be	frequent
-------	---------	---------	-----------	-------	----	----------

many through easily know move go come

It (a)— difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b)—here. Drivers change lanes (c)—.As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d)— signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) ——— defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) ——— about traffic signals. They go around not (g) ——— what may happen to them if accident (h) ———. Rickshaw and baby-taxi (i) ——— in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) ——— whenever they find some space. Answer: (a) is (b) driving (c) frequently (d) without (e) drive (f) conscious (g) knowing

(h) occurs (i) move (j) through .

39.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

constraints unusually huge education need standard facilities

increase available affect troubled requisite programme academic

Bangladesh has a (a)—population.Our educational institutions are also few.We have far too many students to (b) ———. Compared to the number of institutions (c) ———. Bangladesh (d) ——— more schools, colleges, and universities to provide for the (e) ——— number of students. But owing to financial and resource (f) ———. the government cannot fund the (g)—number of educational institutions.At present every educational institution is overcrowded and class size is (h) ——— large. As (i) ——— in this institutions are poor,The students do not get a (j) ——— education.

Answer: (a) huge (b) educate (c) available (d) needs (e) increasing (f) constraints (g) requisite (h) unusually (i) facilities (j) standarder.

40.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

shabby see ways enjoy get appear gorgeously

think receive indifferent invite astonished regard rich

Einstein was very simple in his (a)...of life. He was (b)...to his fame. Once the queen of Belgium (c)...him to Brussels. When he (d)...down from the train, he could not (e)...that there were actually many (f)...dressed officials to (g)...him at the station. The officials also expected somebody who would (h)...to be (i)...and aristocratic to them. They never imagined that this (j)...man would be Einstein.

Ans:(a) ways (b) indifferent (c) invited (d) got (e) think (f) gorgeously (g) receive (h) appear (i) rich (j) shabby

41.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

drink	eat	available	nutrition	satisfy	happen	lack
need	heart	balanced	knowledge	preserve	mind	for

While (a)—food we should bear in (b)—that we don't eat just to (c) ——— hunger or to feel the belly. We eat to (d) ——— our health. For good health a man (e) ——— good food .Sometimes, it so (f) ——— that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health, because they have no (g)—of science and health and (h)—.They don't know how to select a (i)—diet from the many foods that are (j)—to them.

Answer: (a) eating (b) mind (c) satisfy (d) preserve (e) needs (f) happens
(g) knowledge (h) nutrition (i) balanced (j) available.

42.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

warming	cut	rise	anticipation	increase	habitats	extinction
recklessly	severe	imperative	particularly	catastrophe	provide	alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a)—is causing the (b)—of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one third of its natural wealth. Forests are bring (c) ——— down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) ——— resulting in an (e) ——— in carbon di oxide and ultimately the water level is (f) ——— as a consequence of global (g) ———. It is (h) ——— that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) ———. It is therefore (j) ——— to cheak the reckless pollution of the environment.

Answer: (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase
(f) rising (g) warming (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative.

43.Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

aware	carry	provide	get	essential	attribute	define	hence
perform	needs	enable	yardstick	adopt	shelter	enhance	protect

Education is one of the basic (a)—of a human being and is (b)—for every kind of development.It(c)—us to make right choices in life.It (d)—our ability to raise crops,store food,(e)—the environment and (f) ——— out our social responsibilities. It (g) ——— us with an enlightened (h) ——— about things. But education has to be (i) ——— . It is merely (j) ——— degrees from schools colleges and universities. It is something more lasting more humane.

Answer:(a) needs (b) essential (c) enables (d) enhances (e) protect (f) carry
(g) provides (h) awreness (i) defined (j) getting .

44. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

safe	cover	know	develop	precaution	time	recur
belief	possible	loss	direct	compulsory	be	reduce

Bangladesh (a)—in the active earthquake zone. It is (b)—to all Bangladeshis. Experts are alarmed by the (c)—of quakes during recent years. But they give no (d)—answer to the question of (e)—about the buildings of Dhaka city. As there is every (f)—of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts call for taking adequate (g)—measures to (h)—losses. RAJUK (i)—that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j)—.

Answer: (a) is (b) known (c) recurrence (d) direct (e) safety (f) possibility (g) precautionary

(h) reduce (i) believes (j) developed

45. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Established	Transmitted	simultaneously	Store	base	time	mode
Personal	electronic	communication	Easily	improve	sent	actually

E-mail means (a).....mail. It is an electronic (b).....of communication. E-mail (c).....is user to user but telex communication is terminal to terminal. Telephone connection often takes a lot of time to be (d)...because both the caller and the called must be present (e)....But E-mail is a computer (f).....system and the messages that are (g)....via the computer become (h)....in the mail box of an individual's (i)....computer without the need of his being (j)...present. Thus, e-mail saves both time and money.

Ans (a) electronic (b) mode (c) communication (d) established (e) simultaneously (f) based (g) sent (h) stored (i) personal (j) personally

46. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

with	improve	not	mean	maintain	upon	stop
take	easily	than	keep	depend	raise	avoid

Over eating (a)—taking too much food (b)—one needs. We eat (c)—to overload our stomach but to (d)—a sound health. A sound health (e)—on eating habit, to some extent. Overeating tells (f) — our health. By (g) — awareness of the people habit of overeating can be (h) — . With a view to (i) — our body fit. We should (j) — taking too much food.

Answer: (a) means (b) than (c) not (d) maintain (e) depends (f) upon (g) raising (h) stopped (i) keeping (j) avoid.

47. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

operation	mail	nature	between	computer	distribute	know
individual	base	electronic	terminal	difference	communication	

Electronic mail, popularly (a)—as ‘e’ mail is the communication of textual message via (b)—means. Although telex (c)—is also electronic in (d)—, there are differences (e)—a telex and ‘e’ mail. While telex communication (f)—to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g)—. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h)— in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is derived to (i)— electronic mail boxes (j)—in computers.

Answer: (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal

(g) computer (h) distributed (i) individual (j) based

48. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

flood	rise	climate	unnecessarily	alarm	warmer	prediction
change	evidence	destroy	catastrophically	gradual	severely	increase

The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year million of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In the recent years there have been (c) — reports that the world (d) — is undergoing a significant (e) — . All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day . Climatologists (h) — that midway through the next century temperatures may have (i) — as much as 4 c. This could raise sea-levels and thereby (j) — (‘~l~bi Kvi~Y wekl DòZi n~”Q|cÖwZeQi wekle~vwc j~ j~ gvbvl ~l~Yi d~j Ah_v g,,Zz~eiY K~i|mv~cÖwZK eQi, ~jv~Z Avkv•LvRbK Lei nj ~h,c,,w_exi Rjevqy GKwU D~jL~hvM~ cwie©Z~bi ~fZi w`~q hv~”Q|Gme Lei k³ cÖgvY mieivn Ki~Q ~h,c,,w_exi ZvcgvÎv w`b w`b e,,w× cv~”Q|AvenvIqvwe`MY fwel`ØvYx Ki~Qb ~h,AvMvgx kZvwâi gvSvgevS ZvcgvÎv 4 wWMÖx ~m ch©š ~e~o ~h~Z cv~i|G~Z mgy`^ ~I~ii D”PZv e,,w× ~c~Z cv~i Ges G~Z DcK~jxq GjvKvmg~n Ges K...wl Rwg cvweZ n~Z cv~i|)

Answer (a) warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) change (f) evidence (g) increasing (h) predict (i) risen (j) flood.

49. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

find	prevail	both	available	neat	take	submit
looking	be	collection	caters	look	appeal	room

A library serves as the best source of knowledge (a)——for the students and the teachers. It is a large (b)——of books. Among these there are books on courses that are taught in different classes. There (c)—— books on extra –curricular subjects also. In the library newspapers and periodicals are also (d)——. The library (e)—— to the tastes of different tastes of different people. Books are arranged in shelves (f)——. There are library assistants who are also helps for the readers. One head librarian (g)—— after the library. So the readers do not have any problems in (h)—— out the right book. There is also reading room where silence (i)——. one can also take books from the library for reading at home by (j)—— library cards to the librarian.

Answer: (a) both (b) collection (c) are (d) available (e) appeals (f) neatly (g) looks (h) finding (i) prevails (j) submitting

50. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

go	have	Bound	find	lose	die	are	way
consider	prefer	place	enjoy	be	dead	preference	take

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a)——taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jharigan (b)——popular in the past are gradually (c)——their appeal. They are (d)——out. We don't (e)——the existence of many of these. Now people like to (f)——TV. They (g)——concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that have (h)——place today are not (i)——good. Sometimes people are (j)——to receive some bad aspects of western culture.

Answer: (a) have (b) were (c) losing (d) dying (e) find (f) enjoy (g) prefer (h) taken (i) considered (j) bound

51. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

Mentally	assist	educated	Self-reliant	called	helpful
Provide	genius	develop	sympathy	useful	improve

Proper education (a)a learner with opportunities of (b)....all his talents. Its aim is to (c)....him physically and (d)....so that he can be (e)....to himself and to the society. An educated man is (f)....but he also (g)....others in attaining self-reliance. He is supposed to be well mannered, kind and (h).....So a man who has acquired knowledge and skill only for his material development cannot be (i)....a truly (j)....man.

Answer: (a) provides (b) improve (c) develop (d) mentally (e) useful (f) self-reliant (g) assists (h) helpful (i) called (j) educated

52. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

educate	recreation	religion	original	question	broadcast	sent
---------	------------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	------

aim facilities concern look consider though taken

Television is a source of much knowledge, pleasure, and information and a widely used media of mass communication, is now being (a)—at from a different point of view. Is the TV really doing good, especially to the youngsters of our new generation? It is an important (b)—both to ask and to answer indeed. Looked from an (c)—point of view, the TV set is to be (d)—one of the most effective means of educating both the students and the public as a whole. Again, it has almost become the most effective and popular means of people's (e)—

. Films, dramas, songs, dances, comedy series all these are very attractive packages of programmes. As a means of communications TV is, (f)—not the most important, yet the most effective and useful means of communication. Up to this point, we must say that the TV is doing good to our youngsters by educating them and by giving them recreational (g)—. But as far as the satellite TV is (h)—, we cannot say this for certain. The commercial package programmes (i)—by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j)—beliefs.

Answer (a) looked (b) question (c) educative (d) considered (e) recreation (f) though

(g) facilities (h) concerned (i) broadcast (j) religious

53. Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

husband	consider	Dominated	happy	Protect	education
issue	beat up	Law	healthy	Save	subservient

Women in our society have always been considered (a)...to men. The majority of houses are being (b)...usually by (c)...and women most often have no say in opinion. Their opinion is (d).....unnecessary even in such important (e)...as the number of things they would like to have. In many households they are (f)...by the husbands. To (g)...their rights the government has introduced law. But (h)...sometimes can't (i)...them. So what is more needed for them is the proper (j)—.

Ans: (a) subservient (b) dominated (c) husbands (d) considered (e) issues (f) beaten up (g) protect (h) law (i) save (j) education

1. Computer is one of the latest important and most (b)—inventions of science. A computer performs three important (b)—. It receives data, processes data (c)—various computations and emits data. Computer now (d)—us in various ways. In a (e)—minutes a computer can perform calculations that trained mathematicians would need years to complete. Now computers are (f)—used in agricultural farms. Computer within the shortest span of time. The computer has become very sophisticated and can perform (i)—complicated tasks. This is why many people call the computer “an electronic (j)—.

Answer: (a) popular/wonderful/necessary/useful (b) data\ jobs\ functions. (c) in\ for\ of (d) helps\ serves (e) few (f) being\ also\ greatly\ widely (g) computer (h)

examination\ complicated (i) many\ various\ different\ very\ extremely (j) brain device.

2. Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a)—to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b)—old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c)—them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d)—. It may (e)—small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f)—and her house was gone. In its (g)—, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h)—her. She was extremely (i)—. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside; at least you were not (j)—.

Answer: (a) come back\ returned (b) very familiar (c) recognize\ know\ identify (d) different\ strange\ unknown (e) look\ be\ appear\ seem (f) house (g) place (h) know\ recognized (i) shocked\ sad\ surprise (j) unwelcome\ forgotten.

3. Rose is a symbol of (a)—. I have a rose garden. The garden looks (b)—when the roses bloom. It (c)—sweet. The (d)—and fragrance of the rose attract all. I pluck roses from my garden (e)—our house (f)—. Now a days many people (g)—roses. The (h)—of rose is profitable. So we should (i)—roses not only to earn money but also to (j)—our houses.

Answer: (a) love\ beauty\ purity (b) beautiful\ nice\ charming (c) smells (d) beauty\ colour (e) to decorate\ for (f) beautiful\ decoration (g) plant\ produce\ cultivate (h) cultivation (i) cultivate\ plant\ grow (j) decorate\ adorn\ beautiful.

4. Banks are often unable or unwilling to lend (a)—to the power section of the society. The Grameen Bank (b)—credit to the poor, particularly rural (c)—. There are about 800 micro-finance (d)—in the country. It is estimated that they have (e)—employment for about 54,000 people. A recent (f)—indicates that micro-credit programmes had a (g)—effect on socio-economic variables (h)—children's schooling, nutrition and family (i)—and about 5% of programme participants rose above (j)—line.

Answer: (a) money (b) provides\ gives\ offers (c) women (d) institution\ organization (e) created (f) study\ survey\ report (g) positive\ great (h) including\ like (i) planning (j) poverty.

5. Jerry, an (a)—of twelve lived in the orphanage. The writer hired a cabin (b)—to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c)—wood for the writer. He also (d)—some extra work for the (e)—of the writer. Once he (f)—a cubby-hole when he (g)—some kindling and medium wood (h)—that the writer might (i)—dry fire materials ready in (i)—of sudden wet weather.

Answer: (a) orphan (b) adjacent\ next\ belonging (c) chop\ cut\ (d) did (e) benefit\ comport\ ease\ convenience (f) dug\ made (g) put\ stored\ kept (h) so (i) get\ have\ find (j) case.

6. E-mail has brought (a)—revolution in modern (b)—. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within (c)—. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly (d)—on this speedy mode of communication. It has, (e)—not reached everyone especially in (f)—.

countries like ours, as most people cannot (g)—to have a personal computer. But (h)—here people have started (i)—commercially operated e-mail for important (j)—.

Answer: (a) about (b) communication (c) seconds\ moments (d) dependent (e) however (f) developing (g) afford (h) even (i) using (j) purposes.

7. Language plays a very (a)—role in our life. We use language from the (b)—we wake up in the morning (c)—we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d)—hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e)—what we feel and to say (f)—we like or dislike. We also use language to (g)—information. In short, language is ever present in our (h)—. It is an (i)—part of what we do, (j)—and believe.

Answer: (a) vital\ significant\ important (b) moment (c) till (d) waking (e) express (f) what (g) get\ obtain (h) ever (i) inseparable (j) perceive.

8. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a (a)—city. It is a city (b)—traffic jam. A fly (c)—is built a Mohakhali with a view to (d)—the traffic jam. To solve this problem, traffic rules (e)—be enforced. Besides this, drivers, passer-by and (f)—should honour and abide (g)—all rules (h)—making the city habitable. Otherwise our life (i)—remain (j)—stake.

Answer: (a) populous (b) of (c) over (d) reducing (e) should\ must (f) passengers \ other\ people (g) by (h) for (i) will (j) at.

9. Everybody (a)—to live a happy and peaceful life. But what are the (b)—that can assure you such a nice life? Naturally people's opinions are quite different on this point. The factors (c)—be money, power, security, honour, love, health, good family bondage, education, voluptuous, pleasures etc. Most people (d)—money alone can ensure all other elements (e)—for a happy life. It's partly true. But if you (f)—stick of money, you may start running after money. But you cannot live in two rooms, cannot (g)—two persons' food etc. at the (h)—time. You should bear in (i)—that your necessity or desire has a limit. If you exceed the limit and run (j)—money with an endless greed, you will be utterly ruined.

Answer: (a) wants (b) factors (c) may (d) think (e) necessary (f) always (g) eat (h) same (i) mind (j) after.

10. Man pollutes water, another vital (a)—of the environment, by (b)—waste into it. Farmers (c)—chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods, (d)—mixed

Answer: (a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) get (e) polluted (f) toxic (g) wastes (h) built (i) responsible (j) kinds.

11. Modern life (a)—much on transport. We can very well (b)—how important transport is when it is (c)—by natural calamities or during socio-political crisis. In fact, transport has made it (d)—for us to reach places previously (e)—. It has (f)—helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g)—new knowledge and ideas. (h)—, transport has (i)—friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j)—the globe.

Answer: (A) depends (b) realize (c) hampered (d) easier (e) difficult (f) mainly (g) gain (h) Besides (i) fostered (j) around.

12. It is a happy news that the (a)—of adopting unfair means in the examination has been (b)—to a greater extent. Our students have now (c)—that passing in the examination is not the only goal of student life. But still this heinous (d)—has not been totally (e)—when an examinee is caught copying in the examination, there is nothing open to authority (f)—to (g)—him/her. This damages not only the concerned examinee, but also (h)—a total loss to the whole family of that examinee. So, our students must refrain themselves (i)—this bad practice. They should also remember that a building (j)—strong foundation must fall down either today or tomorrow.

Answer: (a) practice (b) reduced (c) realized (d) practice (e) stopped (f) but (g) expel (h) causes (i) from (j) without.

13. One day a fox was very (a)—. It was (b)—for some feed to eat. But it could not manage any (c)—. At last it became very (d)—and sat (e)—a tree. A crow was sitting on the tree with a (f)—of meat in its beak. The fox looked at the crow and (g)—the piece of meat. An idea came to its mind to (h)—the meat from the crow. The fox said loudly, (i)—a beautiful bird it is! But alas! the bird (j)—not sing.”

Answer: (a) hungry (b) looking (c) food (d) tired (e) under (f) piece (g) saw (h) get (i) what (j) can

14. Electricity is (a)—a part of our everyday (b)—that we rarely think twice about its importance and necessity. When we switch (c)—the light and the fan or turn on our television and computer, we enjoy (d)—blessings of electricity. Even when we turn off the besides lamp and are fast asleep, (e)—remains working for us driving our fans, heating or cooling our rooms and running our refrigerators. Unfortunately, we (f)—enjoy the uninterrupted blessings of electricity. There is some (g)—in the generation (h)—electricity in Bangladesh. (i)—load shedding or suspension of the supply of electricity has (j)—a regular programme of the power Development Board.) cannot (g) deficiency (h) of (i) so (j) became.

15. An elephant does many things with its trunk. It smells, feels and picks things up with its (a)—. Elephants can uproot trees (b)—their trunks. They can defend themselves by wrapping their trunks around (c)—enemies and dashing them (d)—the ground. They use their trunks to eat (e)—peanuts too. They can even brush (f)—flies. In the lumberyards of India, elephants learn to pull logs out (g)—rivers and stack them. Elephants have even taught to sweep. By holding a broom in (h)—trunk, an elephant can (i)—a road clean of dust. What a wonderful (j)—that trunk is!

Answer: (a) trunk (b) with (c) against (d) to (e) big (f) away (g) of (h) its (i) make (j) limb.

16. Bangladesh is one the (a)—countries of the United Nations. As a peace loving and (b)—country she has been undertaking welfare and (c)—activities in line decade (f)—the disabled in the Asia and the Pacific region. Along (g)—other governments of this region she is (h)—to implement the charter. There is

also provision in our constitution for ensuring health(i)——,education and employment for the (j)——.(evsjvɤ`k RvwZmsɤNi GKwU m`m`
 ɤ`k|kvwšÍKvgx Ges MYZvwšɤK ɤ`k wnɤmɤɤ ɤm RvwZmsɤNi wbɤ`©kbv
 Abyqvqx Kj`vYg~jK Ges Dbœqb Kg©KvÛ MÖnY KɤiɤQ|evsjvɤ`k Gwkqv
 Ges cÖkvšÍ gnvMvMixq AÂɤj c½yɤ`i Rɤb` RvwZmsɤNi wØZxq kZɤKi
 `^v¶i KɤiɤQ|GB AÂɤji Ab`vb` miKvɤii mvɤ_ mb`wU ev` Íevqb KiɤZ ɤm
 A½xKvie×|Avgvɤ`i kvmbZɤšɤ c½yɤ`i Rɤb` ``^v` `` myweav,wk¶v Ges
 PvKzwi wbowðZ Kivi Rɤb` AvBɤbi avivl iɤqɤQ|

Answer: (a) member (b) democrating (c) development (d) with (e) signed (f)for
 (g) with (h) committed(i) care (j) disabled.

17. While eating food we have to (a)——that we should not eat just to satisfy hunger or to (b)——the stomach.We should (c)——to preserve our health.For good (d)——we need good food.Sometimes it so happens that people(e)——live even in the midst of plenty,do not eat the (f)——they need for a good health as they (g)——no knowledge of health and nutrition.Again the poor and illiterate people think that good food (h)——costly food,They do not (i)——that whatever food they get can be nutritive (j)——they can select the food items wisely to make a balanced diet.(Lv`` Lvlqv mgq Avgvɤ`i gɤb ivLɤZ nɤɤ ɤh ,ïay ¶zav wbeviɤbi Rɤb` A_ev cvK`jxɤK AwZwi³ ɤevSvB Kivi Rɤb` Avgvɤ`i Lv`` Lvlqv DwPZ bq|`^v` `` i¶vi Rɤb` Avgvɤ`i Lvlqv DwPZ|fvj `^vɤ` ``i Rɤb` Avgvɤ`i Rɤb` ɤh Lv`` Zvɤ`i `iKvi Zv Zviv Lvq bv ɤhɤnZz Zvɤ`i `^v` `` Ges cywó mœúɤK© ɤKvb Ávb ɤbB|Avevi `vwi`^ Ges wbi¶i gvbyɤliv gɤb Kɤi ɤh,fvj Lv`` A_© `vwg Lv``|Zviv Rvɤb bv ɤh,Zviv ɤh LveviB cvq ZvB cywóKi nɤZ cvɤi hw` mylg Lv`` ^Zwi Kivi Rɤb` Zviv weÁZvi mvɤ_ Lv`` wbe©vPb KiɤZ cvɤi|)

Answer: (a) remember (b) overloaded(c) eat(d) health (e) who (f) food(g) have
 (h) are (i) know (j) if.

18. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh.It is a populous city.It is a city (a)——traffic jam.A fly (b)——is built at Mohakhali with a view to (c)——the traffic jam.To (d)——this problem,traffic rules(e)——be enforced.Besides this,drivers,passer-by and (f)——should honour and abide (g)——all rules (h)——making the city habitable.Otherwise our life (i)——remain(j)——stake. (XvKv evsjvɤ`ɤki ivRavbx|GwU GKwU Rbeûj ɤ`k|GwU GKwU hvbhU Gi bMix|gnvLvɤɤZ hvbhU Kgvɤbvi DɤÍɤk` GKwU d~vBlvi moK wbwg©Z nɤqɤQ|GB mgm`v mgvavɤbi Rɤb` U^vwdK AvBb Aek`B ejer KiɤZ nɤe|ZvQvov,bMixɤK emevmɤhvM` Kivi Rɤb` MwwoPvjK,c_Pvix Ges hviv cvɤq ɤnɤUu Pɤj Zvɤ`i mKjɤK hveZxq wbqgKvbyɤbi cÖwZ cÖ`©kb KiɤZ nɤe Ges ɤm,ɤjv ɤgɤb PjɤZ nɤe|Ab`_v Avgvɤ`i Rxeb wecbœ ɤ_ɤK hvɤe|)

Answer: (a) of (b) over (c) reducing (d) slope (e) should (f) pedestrians (g)
 by (h) for (i)will (j) at

19. The Shatgambuj Mosque is a 15 century Islamic (a)——situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat,on the (b)——of the Sundarbans,some 175 km south-west of Dhaka.It is an(c)——Mughal architectural site (d)——a very large area.The

mosque is (e)—in that it has sixty pillars, which (f)—seventy seven exquisitely (g)—domes that have worn away with the (h)—of time. The mausoleum of the city's (i)—Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the (j)—of the mosque as a world Heritage Site it is hoped that this beautiful architectural movement will be preserved from further decay. (lvU , ʌ^R gmwR` XvKv †_ ‡K 175 wK‡jvwgUvi `w¶Y-cwð‡g my›`ie‡bi avi †N‡lu ev‡Minv‡Ui kniZwj‡Z Aew`Z GKwU cÂ`k kZ‡Ki Bmjvwg BgviZ|GwU weivU GjvKv Ry‡o GKwU wekvj gyNj`vcZ` wb`k©‡bi `vb|gmwR‡i G‡Zv Abb` †h, Gi lvU `Íæ i‡q‡Q †h, ‡jv mvZvEiwU Abycgfv‡e evKvu‡bv , ʌ^R aviY K‡i Av‡Q †h, ‡jv Kv‡ji Ave©‡Z ¶q n‡q †M‡Q|bMixii c^wZôvZv Lvb Rvnbv Avwji gvRvi mwboæK‡UB †`L‡Z cvlqv hv‡e|gmwR`wU lqv©i †nwi‡UR mvBU †NvwIZ nlqvi Kvi‡Y Avkv Kiv hvq †h, GB my›`i †mŠa‡K Avil ¶q n‡q hvlqv †_ ‡K i¶v Kiv n‡e|)

Answer: (a) edific (b) edge (c) enourmous (d) covering (e) unique (f) support (g) curved (h) passage (i) founder (j) declaration.

20. Housing is one of the (a)—problem of our (b)—. Thousands of people in big (c)—like Dhaka and Chittagong dwell on the footpaths. In rural (d)—also there is an acute (e)—of houses. The cost of construction is (f)—everyday. At present it is very (g)—for the common (h)—to afford the (i)—of construction. This problem needs to be (j)—immediately.

Answer: (a) acute (b) country (c) cities (d) areas (e) shortage (f) increasing (g) difficult (h) people (i) cost (j) slove

21. Many events of (a)—importance took place during the last century. Significant advaces were made in the (b)—of science and technology. Many European colonies (c)—independence. The movement for democracy became (d)—in many parts of the world. Two worlds wars (e)—out in this country. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f)—as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Gulf war killed (g)—of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h)—nation was a momentous events. After a bloody (i)—of nine months. Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j)—in the comity of nations.

Answer: (a) international (b) fields (c) won (d) momentous (e) broke (f) ruined (g) thousands (h) independent (i) war (j) high.

22. There have been (a)—changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of (b)—. Thus snake charming, puppet show, Jarigan, Sharigan and Kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their (c)—. Radio is now giving place to television and to (d)—chanel in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting (e)—day by day. Folk is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more (h)—particularly among the (i)—generation. Sports has become a great source of entertainment (j)—.

Answer(a) significant (b) entertainment (c) appeal (d) satellite (e) westernized
(f) instruments (g) modern (h) popular (i) young (j) today.

23. Television has become a (a)—source of entertainment of the present world. A wide (b)—of programmes is (c)—on numerous channels. Almost every family has a television (d)—today. Television (e)—are not only entertaining, they can be highly (f)—too. For example, television is now (g)—used for distance learning. The courses (h)—by the open university are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channels and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative and (i)—programmes. However, watching TV (j)—is not permissible.

Answer: (a) wonderful (b) range (c) telecast (d) set (e) programmes (f) educative (g) being (h) run\ conducted (i) entertaining (j) always .

24. Michael Baumann is a lawyer. He doesn't like (a)—who talk too much. He himself (b)—to speak very little. He doesn't (c)—a beard but he (d)—an enormous moustache. He (e)—it makes him look important. He does not have a lot of (f)—on his head but he isn't (g)—either. His hair is not straight but (h)—. He is (i)—his fifties and (j)—to eat.

Answer: (a) people (b) likes (c) possess (d) has (e) says (f) hair (g) bald (h) curly (i) in (j) loves

25. One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruitseller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to (a)—his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, "I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights." The fruitseller became very (b)—at the (c)—excuse of the dishonest grocer. Then one day the fruitseller said to the grocer, "I am (d)—to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to (e)—my things. We will come back tomorrow." So the grocer (f)—his son with the fruitseller. The next day the fruitseller returned alone from the town. "Where is my son?" asked the grocer. "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruitseller. How can a crow (g)—away such a big boy?" The grocer shouted angrily. "Just the same way as the mice can (h)—away the balance and weights," said the fruitseller. The grocer (i)—the point. He returned the balance and weights to the fruitseller. Then the fruitseller sent the boy (j)—to his father.

Answer: (a) return (b) angry (c) lame (d) going (e) buy (f) sent
(g) carry (h) eat (i) realized (j) back

26. A large number of people (a)—English all over the world. Some people use it as (b)—language and some people take it as a (c)—language. Many international (d)—now depend on English to (e)—with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f)—are always in (g)—. They also want people who possess a good (h)—knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i)—expect to get good jobs without (j)—English.

Answer: (a) speak (b) second (c) foreign (d) companies (e) communicate
(f) newspaper (g) English (h) workers/employees (i) for (j) killed

27. News paper in Bangladesh have constantly (a)—our attention to the (b)—safety measures provided by (c)—garment factors. They (d)—adequate

space,(e)—staircases and (f)—exits.(g)—addition,most of the garment (h)—do not have any training(i)—fire safety.At least 104 garment employees were (j)—in fire related incidents.

Answer: (a) drawn (b) insufficient/inadequate (c) many (d) lack (e) wide

(f) Emergency (g) In (h) workers/employees (i) for (j) killed

28.I don't think that it is (a)—not make any (b)—while learning English.Because we (c)—through trial and error.I think it is better to (d)—English without paying much(e)—on being correct.Because it is not important to (f)—always correct English.I do not(g)—that a shy man can never (h)—English.This is because a shy man can learn English by (i)—English Newspapers,(j)—and various text books.

Answer: (a) possible (b) mistake (c) learn (d) learn (e) attention

(f) use (g) mean (h) learn (i) reading (j) journals.

29.Amin is a young man of 20 years.His parents were very poor.They could not provide his educational(a)—.Amin passed the SSC Examination.He thought that he(b)—not be able to continue his studies.He thought that he would get (c)—in poultry and cultivation of fish.He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d)—training he (e)—an amount of money from a bank.He (f)—a poultry farm.He was (g)—profits.Then he started fish cultivation (h)—brought huge (i)—for him.He is no more an(j)—man rather he can provide people with work.

Answer: (a) expenses (b) would (c) training (d) getting/receiving

(e) borrowed (f) started (g) making (h) which (i) money/profit (j) idle.

30.Your performance in the interview is very important,even (a)—some people regard(b)—as poor predictors of future(c)—.There is a good(d)—of subjectivity in an interview to judge a (e)—,but as a candidate,he subjectivity inherent in interviews can work to your (f)—.If you manifest confidence and enthusiasm,smile a (g)—and generally look as though you know (h)—you are talking about,then you are well on the (i)—to a result.(j)—you respond is probably more important than what you say.

Answer: (a) though (b) interviews (c) performance (d) deal (e) candidate

(f) advantage (g) but (h) lot (i) way (j) how

31.Traffic Jam is one of the major problems of our time.It is a very (a)—affair in big cities and towns.Our population has (b)—very fast over the last fifty years or so.The vehicles has also gone up.But our roads are not broad (d)—to accommodate so many buses,trucks and cars.Slow moving vehicles (e)—rickshaws and baby taxis have added complications to the problem.On top of that our drivers are not very willing to (f)—traffic rules.They often (g)—impatient and look to go (h)—of one another (i)—traffic signals.Sometimes they (j)—recklessly and meet horrible road accidents.

Answer: (a) common (b) increased (c) use/number (d) enough(e) like

(f) obey (g) become (h) ahead (i) disobeying/breaking/violating (j) drive

32.Money is power and can do much good and evil.It gives (a)—and delight.It (b)—do everything.A person without (c)—is a person to be pitied.Nobody

pays(d)—respect to him.His friends do not (e)—him.He has to depend on the (f)—of others.In order to (g)—money he does a lot of jobs.It is a must (h)—our life.But it does not necessarily (i)—happiness.Happiness is absolutely a (j)—matter.

Answer:(a) happiness (b) can (c) money (d) any(e) love (f)charity
(g) earn (h) in (i)bring (j) personal

33.Introverts and extroverts (a)—two kinds of men (b)—in the society.An introvert is quite(c)—to an extrovert.Without(d)—extrovert no man or woman can (e)—life in the country.What we have(f)—from the (g)—of Soheli and Farid gives us the quality of introvert.(h)—Farid has done in the bus(i)—introvert.Fahima is (j)—the extrovert quality.

Answer: (a) are (b) living (c) opposite (d) being(e) lead (f) learnt
(g) conversation (h) what (i)is(j) containing

34.Bangladesh is a country (a)....an area of 147570 square kilometers. It is (b)....with more than 140 million people. About 1000 people live in per(c)...kilometer. So it is a (d)...populated country now. The present growth rate is very (e)....which should be (f)....immediately. If this rate (g)...on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h)....a great problem. So everyone should come (i)...to (j)...public awareness.

Answer: (a) with/covering (b) populated/inhabited/ burdended (c) live (d) over
(e) high/alarming (f) checked/stopped (g) goes (h) face/encounter (i) come (j) raise/create/develop

35.Riaz is fed(a)—with his nextdoor(b)—.His bedroom is very (c)—to theirs.Evertimes he sits down to (d)—in the evening.(e)—comes the blaring sound of the television(f)—the house next door.It (g)—that the TV is kept (h)—the whole evening.In winter he can bear it by(i)—his widow closed (j)—in summer it gets too hot and stuffy if the window is kept closed.(wiqvR Zvi cÖwZ†ewki mv†_wei³|Zvi †kvevi Ni Zv†`i †kvevi N†ii Lye KvQvKvwQ|cÖ†Z`Kevi hLb †m mÜ`vq co†Z e†m,cv†ki evwo †_†K †Uwjwfk†bi D`P kã †††m Av†m|g†b nq,mvivUv mÜ`v †UwjwfkB Pvjy ivLv nq|kxZKv†j Zvi Rvbvjv eÜ †i†L †m GUv mn` Ki†Z cv†i,wKš`y MÖx` §Kv†j Rvbvjv eÜ ivL†j NiwU Lye Mig Ges f`vcmv n†q hvq|)

Answer: (a) up (b) neighbours (c) close (d) study(e) there (f) from (g) seems
(h) on (i) keeping(j) but

36.Learning a language is (a)—riding a cycle. The most(b)—thing (c)—any language a communication.You learn to (d)—effectively by using a language,by doing things with it and by experiencing it.You(e)—learn English in the same(f)—as one learns to ride a cycle.Do not (g)—if people laugh at you (h)—you make (i)—.You can certainly learn(j)—mistake.

Answer: (a) like(b) important (c) about (d) commuincate (e) can (f) way
(g) worry (h) when (i) mistakes (j) through

37.Sports are a (a)—form of entertainment.Many international sporting events are (b)—from time to time.Most of these events are (c)—by multinational

manufacturing (d)—and business firms. They (e)—for the sports events in exchange for the right to (f)—their products during those events. These events are (g)—worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (h)—. As a result, the sponsors's products (i)—maximum media (j)—thus giving companies international recognition.

Answer: (a) popular (b) organized (c) sponsored (d) companies (e) pay (f) advertise (g) telecast (h) live (i) receive (j) coverage.

38. Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a)—of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b)—that sincerity is the (c)—to success. Those who are not (d)—can never (e)—a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f)—of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (g)—a good use of it. Sincerity (h)—not only to work properly, but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i)—of the (j)—of sincerity.

Answer: (a) capable (b) know (c) key (d) sincere (e) go (f) importance (g) make (h) is (i) aware (j) value.

39. Jerry was a twelve old boy. (a)—lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b)—to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c)—wood for the authoress. He also did some extra work (d)—the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e)—a cubbyhole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f)—that the writer might get dry fire materials ready in case of (g)—wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h)—him. When she gave him some candy or apples he used to (i)—silent. He expressed his (j)—by looking at the gift and the authoress.

Answer: (a) who (b) belonging (c) chop (d) for (e) found (f) so (g) sudden (h) with (i) keep (j) gratitude.

40. For international communication a common language is (a)—. There are many (b)—for which English has achieved the (c)—of being that language. Now English has (d)—the national borders to (e)—people who speak other language. It is no longer the (f)—possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g)—people. This phenomenon has led to a (h)—variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i)—which are strongly (j)—by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

Answer: (a) needed (b) reason (c) prestige (d) crossed (e) reach (f) only (g) world (h) great (i) emerged (j) affected

41. If we (a)—forests and cut (b)—trees, the effects might eventually (c)—us all. If forests (d)—into deserts, what will (e)—carbon dioxide? Then the weather pattern (f)—change and the world will become (g)—. This is (h)—the greenhouse effect. As a result of this effect the polar ice caps will (i)—and this will cause the flood of (j)—areas of the globe.

Answer: (a) destroy (b) down (c) harm (d) turn (e) absorb (f) will (g) warm (h) called (i) melt (j) lower.

42. The great ship 'Titanic' (a) — for New York from Southampton on April 1912. She was (a) — 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. At that time, however, she was the only largest ship that had been (c) — built. She was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen water-tight compartments. The tragic (d) — of the great ship will always be remembered for she went down on her maiden (e) — with a heavy loss of life. Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing (f) — the icy water of the North Atlantic, a huge ice berg was suddenly spotted (g) — the look out. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a (h) —. Suddenly, there was light trembling sound from the below and the captain went down to see what had (i) —. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below the captain realized to his horror that the 'Titanic' was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water-tight compartments had already been (j) —.

Answer: (a) started (b) carrying (c) ever (d) sinking (e) voyage (f) across (g) by (h) collision (i) happened (j) flooded

43. No other word is so (a) — as the word 'Mother'. It is (b) — up with our existence. Everyone starts his life first (c) — the word, "mother". This word lasts to the child (d) — death. It is mother, who first becomes touched (e) — our happiness and sorrows. We know about the mother of Bayazid Bostami (f) — Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. In every religion the position of mother is (g) — the highest place. Our great prophet Hazrat Mohammad (Sm) (h) — that 'Heaven is at the (i) — of mother. So, when I think of my mother, my head (j) — down.

Answer: (a) sweet (b) mixed (c) uttering (d) until (e) with (f) and (g) given (h) said (i) feed (j) bows .

44. Natural disaster (a) — throughout the world in recent years. The main reason behind this is greenhouse effect or (b) — of the air (c) — the earth. Global warming is melting the (d) — ice of polar regions and of the peaks of (e) — mountains. Consequently the (f) — of sea water has alarming increased. Cyclones and tidal bores (g) — inundating and destroying the coastal regions to a large extent. Climatologists (h) — that in the last 85 years 99 cyclones hit the coastal (i) — and offshore islands of four countries causing irrecoverable loss (j) — life and properties.

Answer: (a) occurs (b) warming (c) surrounding (d) huge (e) the (f) level (g) occur (h) say (i) areas (j) of .

45. One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) —. The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where He is (g) —." The Sage from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy's (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Answer:(a) acquire (b) teach (c) fined (d) had (e) is (f) tell (g) not (h) reply (i) intelligence (j) desire

46.Atom bomb was first (a)—on Hiroshima and Nagsaki in World War II.When the first bomb(b)—,the world knew for the first time that man (c)—at long last been in possession of a force (d)—in all respects.The atomb bomb(e)—.But alas!The superhuman energy has been (f)—against mankind.One single bomb(g)—the (h)—town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki.There had (i)—many children,women and patients not(j)—in the problems of the war.

Answer:(a) dropped (b) fell (c) had (d) terrible (e) fell (f) used (g) ruined (h) beautiful (i) been (j) invelpoed .

47.Air and water are two of the important(a)—of the environment.These elements are often(b)—in various ways.Air is polluted by (c)—and water is polluted by different kinds of (d)—and filth.If we want to live a (e)—life,we should (f)—the pollution of the environment.Total prevention may be(g)—,but we can certainly (h)—pollution by raising (i)—among the people.All should come (j)—in this regard.

Answer:(a) elements (b) polluted (c) smoke (d) waste (e) healthy (f) prevent (g) difficult (h) reduce (i) awerness (j) forward.

48.Who is to control the crimes of the country?The rich? The government? Who?It is everybody's responsibility.In a country where everybody is trying to defeat every other one to make unlimited wealth as quickly as possible,it is very difficult to curb the crimes.Almost all contribute to crime and disorder in one or the other (a)—.World Bank and other international organizations have published (b)—on corruption and human rights violation in Bangladesh.They have also suggested how to (c)—the existing situation.But none of them is (d)—so far.It is alleged that most of the political parties are (e)—to gain their party interests.They have also divided the nation ideologically.National (f)—is a dream that might never come true.Sometimes some so called intellectuals write some article in Newspapers.But that brings no(g)—.Abuse of (h)—by the public servants has led the nation to its present situation.The representitives of the people are being mainly(i)—for it.But it is not the only truth.Let us all be united to bring an end to this deteriorating (j)—.

Answer:(a) way (b) reports (c) face (d) successful (e) eager (f) consensus (g) result (h) power (i) responsible (j) situation

49.Sports can give us (a)—.International sports (b)—organise different sporting events in different (c)—.Most of these events are sponsored by mulitnational manufacturing companies and business firms.They pay for the sport event.They do it because in (d)—they get the right of (e)—their products (f)—the events.The satellite chanel (g)—the events (h)—.As a (i)—people all over the world can(j)—the events live.

Answer:(a) amusement (b) association (c) countries (d) return (e) projecting (f) through (g) telecast (h) live (i) result (j) enjoy.

50.Student life a life of (a)—for future struggle. To make him (b)—for the struggle, education is necessary. So the first and foremost duty of a student (c)—

to prosecute his studies well. He who (d)—his lessons regularly (e)—well in the examination. On the (f)—the student who wastes his time cuts a (g)—figure. It should be (h)—in mind that none can get back the (i)—time. If the students neglect their studies they will suffer in the (j)—run.

Answer: (a) preparation (b) ready (c) is (d) prepares (e) does (f) otherhand (g) sorry (h) borne (i) lost (j) long.

51. In the polar regions, one kind of houses is made of glass for growing crops in it. When the rays of the sun fall on earth, their wave-length is so small that they (a)—on the soil inside the house without (b)—the glass walls. When those rays are reflected by the earth, their wave length gets (c)—and thus they can easily heat the glass walls. This process of artificially heating up the glass houses is called the green house effect. Though it is fundamentally the (d)—of a scientific process, now we (e)—by it to a dangerous effect being caused in the atmosphere. For various scientific reasons, now a days the amount of carbon-di oxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chloroflorocarbons are (f)—in the atmosphere. Consequently, when the rays of the sun, after being (g)—by the earth, goes up with larger wave-lengths, the above mentioned gases get heated by it (h)—the glass walls of the aforesaid greenhouse. The result is obvious and fatal, the temperature of the (i)—around the earth increases more than (j)—.

Answer: (a) fall (b) heating (c) enlarged (d) output (e) are affected (f) increasing (g) reflected (h) likes (i) atomsphare (j) 4 c

52. From the moment we are born we cannot (a)—alone. We are always in (b)—of assistance of (c)—others around us. We need clothes, which others (d)—; houses, which others (e)—and food, which others (f)—. We have to earn our livelihood by (g)—for others, while they get their livelihood by working for us. As children, we need our parents to be our comforters, and to take (h)—of us in body and (i)—. As we grow up we need the care of others; we cannot exist a day (j)—our fellowmen.

Answer: (a) live (b) need (c) many (d) weave (e) build (f) cook (g) working (h) care (i) mind (j) without .

53. Bangladesh is a land of (a)—. But now a days the rivers are (b)—up. So, (c)—is an urgent necessity for our country now. The rivers carry (d)—which makes the land (e)—to grow crops. Besides, they supply us plenty of (f)—. During the dry season we (g)—river water to the land. At present, the (h)—of water causes bad harvest. We can easily (i)—the use and utility of the rivers in our life and (j)—.

Answer: (a) rivers (b) drying (c) irrigation (d) slit (e) fertile (f) fishes (g) irrigate (h) lack (i) understand (j) property.

54. Bangladesh is a country (a)...an area of 147570 square kilometers. It is (b)...with more than 140 million people. About 1000 people live in per (c)...kilometer. So it is a (d)...populated country now. The present growth rate is very (e)...which should be (f)...immediately. If this rate (g)...on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h)...a great problem. So everyone should come (i)...to (j)...public awareness.

Set-10

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the list (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the list than you need. 10 discuss—go—Happy—Gossip—Cook —neighbour—experience—use—bother — Visit—Please—household—chores —trouble

Mrs. Zaman is a housewife. She loves (a) —. She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So does not have to do any (c) —. Almost everyday around eleven O'clock she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) —. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) —. She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-10

9. (a) gossiping (b) experienced/efficient (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbours (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing.

10.(a) use/speak (b) first (c) second (d) organizations (e) communicate (f) newspapers (g) English (h) command of (i) can not (j) knowing.

11.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

10.(a) expenses (b) would (c) involved (d) receiving (e) got (f) started (g) getting (h) which (i) profit (j) unemployed.

11.(a) with/having (b) populated (c) live (d) densely (e) high (f) controlled (g) goes (h) face (i) come (j) create.

through

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Bangladesh is a country (a) — an area of 1,47,570 square kilometers. It is (b) — with more than 12 million people. About one thousand people (c) — per square kilometer. So it is, a (d) — populated country. The growth rate is very (e) — which

must be (f) — immediately. If this rate (g) — on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) — a great problem. So every one should (i) — forward to (j) — public consciousness.

Set-1

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change, if necessary. There are more words in the box than you need: 10

In 1884 France (a) — the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b) — gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c) — name is ‘Liberty Enlightening the world’. Most people, however, (d) — it simply as the statue of liberty. They pieces of the statue (e) — in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f) — of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United states collected the funds for the (g) — granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h) — home on Liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and I inch high, it (i) — one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) — of American democracy.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) — to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) — old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) — them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) —. It may (e) — small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f) — and her house was gone. In its (g) —, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) — her. She was extremely (i) —. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside; at least you were not (j) —.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-1:

9. (a) presented
(b) massive / spectacular
(c) official (d) know
(e) arrived (f) construction
(g) round/ massive
(h) permanent
(i) remains (j) symbol

10. (a) return/come back
(b) familiar (c) recognize
(d) unknown (e) seem
(f) house (g) place
(h) recognized
(i) shocked

(j) forgotten.

Set-2

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) —. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-2

- 9. (a) densely
- (b) unemployed
- (c) employment
- (d) solution
- (e) explore
- (f) different
- (g) across
- (h) manpower
- (i) provides
- (j) independent

- 10. (a) depends
- (b) realize/understand
- (c) destroyed
- (d) possible
- (e) impossible
- (f) profusely
- (g) gather
- (h) Moreover
- (i) developed
- (j) across

Set-3

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box (make changes if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need: 10

flower job farming

Raising also sectors

means opportunities engage

create oneself easily

rearing many

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by ones own effort.

Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e)

—, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-3:

9. (a) job

(b) oneself

(c) create

(d) also

(e) rearing

(f) farming

(g) raising

(h) sectors

(i) opportunities/means

(j) easily

11. (a) comfort

(b) can

(c) without money

(d) any

(e) love

(f) mercy

(g) earn

(h) for

(i) bring

(j) different.

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

Once upon a time there (a) — in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) — a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) — his

basket. A young woman (d) — in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) —. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) — beauty. ‘Lift up your basket, porter’, she said in a (g) — voice ‘and follow me.’ At once the porter took up his basket, (h) — to himself, ‘This is (i) — a lucky day!’ He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to (a) — his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, ‘I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights.’ The fruit seller became very (b) — at the (c) — excuse of the dishonest grocer. Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, ‘I am (d) — to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to (e) — my things. We will come back tomorrow.’ So the grocer (f) — his son with the fruit seller. The next day the fruit seller returned alone from the town. ‘Where is my son?’ asked the grocer. ‘A crow carried your son away,’ replied the fruit seller. ‘How can a crow (g) — away such a big boy?’ The grocer shouted angrily. ‘Just the same way as the mice can (h) — away the balance and weight,’ said the fruit seller. The grocer (i) — the point. He returned the balance and weights to the fruit seller. Then the fruit seller sent the boy (j) — to his father.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-4

9. (a) lived (b) trade (c) against

(d) dressed (e) veil (f) perfect

(g) sweet (h) said/thought

(i) indeed (j) knocked

10. (a) return (b) angry (c) lame

(d) going (e) carry (f) sent (g) take

(h) eat (i) got (j) back.

Set-5

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

Young people often consider (a) — poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b) — merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent personal (c) —. The mind is (d) — with a store of beautiful or lofty (e) — and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f) — when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g) — the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h) — a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i) — over and over again until it is thoroughly (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) — of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers and floods, (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, foods waste and human (g) — into them. In sanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-5

9. (a) learning

(b) over

(c) possession

(d) filled/enriched

(e) thoughts

(f) times

(g) of

(h) commit

(i) aloud

(j) known

10. (a) element

(b) throwing

(c) use (d) are/get

(e) polluted (f) poisonous

(g) waste (h) standing

(i) responsible (j) kinds.

Set-19n

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more words in the list than you need. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary):
10

Hamidur Rahman was the (a) — who gave shape to the (b) — and design of the Shaheed Minar, by (c) — all the aspirations of Bengali (d) — and nationalism. He was the first art (e) — of Bangladesh who in the 1950s (f) — to Europe and studies at 'Ecole de Beaux Art' in Paris. He was the (g) — of the new painting movement in the (h) — Pakistan. But he is most (i) — for his remarkable (j) — of the Central Shaheed Minar.

10. Fill in the blanks with an suitable word in each gap: 10

Rose is a symbol of (a) —. I have a rose garden. The garden (b) — when the roses bloom. It (c) — sweet. The (d) — and fragrance of the rose attract all. I

pluck roses from my garden (e) — our house (f) —. Now-a-days many people (g) — roses. The (h) — of rose is profitable. So we should (i) — roses not only to earn money but also to (j) — our houses.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-19 :

11.

- (a) man
- (b) concept
- (c) combing
- (d) identity
- (e) student
- (f) went
- (g) pioneer
- (h) then
- (i) remembered
- (j) design

12.

- (a) beauty
- (b) beautiful
- (c) smells
- (d) colour
- (e) to decorate/for
- (f) beautifully
- (g) cultivate/grow
- (h) cultivation
- (i) grow/ cultivate
- (j) decorate.

13. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10
present even television common
BTV division treated material
promote fame

Television has become the most (a) — and most widespread (b) — of entertainment of the (c) — world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) — is telecast on (e) — channels. Almost every middle class and (f) — working class families have a (g) — set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining, they can be highly (h) — too. For example, television is used for (i) — learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) — by them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he

started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-11

9.

- (a) common
- (b) source
- (c) present (d) interest
- (e) numerous
- (f) even
- (g) television
- (h) educative
- (i) distance
- (j) BTV

10. (a) expenses (b) would (c) involved (d) receiving (e) got (f) started (g) getting (h) which (i) profit (j) unemployed

11. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10 discuss -go- Happy -Gossip-Cook -neighbor- experience -use-bother -Visit- Please- household-chores- trouble

Mrs. Zaman is a housewife. She loves (a) —. She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So does not have to do any (c) —. Almost everyday around eleven O'clock she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) —. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) —. She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-10:

9.

(a) gossiping (b) experienced/efficient (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbors (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing

10. (a) use/speak (b) first (c) second (d) organizations (e) communicate (f) newspapers (g) English (h) command of (i) can not (j) knowing.

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

prestige-huge- education- indicate-invention- instituted-certificate- division-
treated material-promote- fame-contribute-research

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a) — to the fields of science literature, economics and for the (b) — of peace. It is the world's most (c) — prize. If there are more than one recipient, the prize money is (d) — equally among the winners. The prize was (e) — by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f) — dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g) — in Russia. For this important invention, he become (h) — all over the world. He earned a (i) —sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j) — with great respect across the globe.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Many events of (a) — importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) — of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) — independence. The movement for democracy become (d) — in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) —out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) — as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the gulf war killed (g) — of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) —nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) — of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) — in the comity of nations.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-9

9. (a) contribution (b) promotion (c) prestigious (d) divided (e) instituted (f) invented (g) educated (h) famous (i) huge (j) treated

10.(a) most (b) fields (c) got (d) popular (e) broke (f) destroyed (g) a lot (h) independent (i) war (j) high/together.

n Set-8

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make the grammatical changes if necessary. There are more words in the box than you need: 10

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a) — taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b) — popular in the past are gradually (c) — their appeal. They are (d) —out. We don't (e) — the existence of many of these. Now people like do (f) — T.V. They (g) — concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that have (h) — place today are not (i) — good. Sometimes people are (j) — to receive some bad aspects of western culture.

10.Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

Sports can give us (a) —. International sports (b) — organise different sporting events in different (c) —. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sport event. They do it because in (d) — they get the right of (e) — their products (f) — the events. The satellite channels (g) — the events (h) —. As a (i) —, people all over the world can (j) — the events live.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-8 :

9. (a) have (b) were (c) losing (d) dying (e) find (f) enjoy (g) prefer (h) taken (i) considered (j) bound/compelled.

10. (a) delight (b) associations (c) countries (d) exchange (e) advertising (f) through (g) telecast (h) live (i) result (j) watch.

Set-7n

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

The computer is a fairly (a) — invention. It has now become an (b) — part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) — revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) — that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) — a computer. In this sense the (f) — is a simple computer. Today however the term computer (g) — to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculation and process (h) — masses of information at a (i) — speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) — mathematicians would need years to complete.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

Jerry was a twelve years old boy (a) — lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b) — to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) — wood for the authoress. He also did some extra works (d) — the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e) — a cubby hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f) — that the writer might get dry fire materials read in case of (g) — wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h) — him. When she gave him some candy or apples he used to (i) — silent. He expressed his (j) — by looking at the gift and the authoress.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-6:

9. (a) recent (b) essential (c) about (d) device (e) called (f) abacus (g) refers (h) large (i) great (j) trained.

10. (a) who (b) belongings (c) chop (d) for (e) noticed (f) so (g) sudden (h) with (i) remain (j) gratitude.

Set-6n

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 10

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) —. At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, 'Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world'. But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) —. 'How long will you live?' asked the King. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, 'The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye.' Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and shouted, 'Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again.'

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 10

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) —. The lad replied, ‘I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where he is (g) —’. The sage, from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy’s (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Ans. to the Ques. No. Set-6

9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) angry/furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare/prove (j) wretch

10. (a) gain (b) teach (c) find (d) had (e) is (f) tell (g) not (h) reply (i) wit (j) ability
Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage.

enables develop educated protect choice need importance education healthy food k

Education is one of the basic (a) — of a human being. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely (b) — to most people’s inaccessibility to education. If all the people were (c) —, they could live a healthy and (d) — life. It enhances our (e) — to raise crops, store food, (f) — the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a (g) — attitude. It (h) — us with an enlightened (i) — about things and this awareness is the (j) — for social development.

attitude outlook amply belief predetermined hold ordered sorrows fate poor under

There are many people in our country who have a conservative (a) —. Quite early in life they learn to (b) — that everything in this world was (c) —. They think all that happens to them was (d) — by God. From this belief the poor generally accept their (e) —. They also accept all their (f) — and suffering without trying much to overcome them. They also (g) — a firm belief that those who (h) — sufferings in this world will be (i) — rewarded in the next world. They also have the same sort of (j) — towards illness and disease.

Bangladesh is one of the (a) — countries of the United Nations. As a peace loving and (b) — country she has been undertaking welfare and (c) — activities in line with the (d) — the disabled in the Asia and the Pacific region. Along (g) — other governments of this region she is (h) — to implement the charter. There is also provision in our constitution for ensuring health (i) —, education and employment for the (j) —.

Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the passages.

aware carry provide get enable essential perform attribute needs redefine protect

Education is one of the basic (a)—of a human being and is (b)—for every kind of development. It (c)—us to make right choices in life. It (d)—our ability to raise crops, store food, (e)—the environment and (f) — out our social responsibilities. It (g) — us with an enlightened (h) — about things. But education has to be (i) —. It is merely (j) — degrees from schools colleges and universities. It is something more lasting more humane.

warming recklessly cut rise imperative anticipation catastrophe increase habitats ala

The destruction of forests and other (a)—is causing the (b)—of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one third of its natural wealth. Forests are bring (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon di oxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) —. It is therefore (j) — to cheak the reckless pollution of the environment.

onl crosse prestig reac neede affecte worl emerge grea reaso
y d e h d d d d t n

For international communication a common language is (a)—. There are many (b)—for which English has achieved the (c)—of being that language. Now English has (d)—the national borders to (e)—people who speak other language. It is no longer the (f)—poessionion of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g)—people. This phenomenon has led to a (h)—variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varities have (i)—which are strongly (j)—by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

pay coverge popular organized advertise sponsored live companies telecast receive

Sports are a (a)—form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (b)—from time to time. Most of these events are (c)—by multinational manufacturing (d)—and business firms. They (e)—for the sports events in exchange for the right to (f)—their products during those events. These events are (g)—worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (h)—. As a result, the sponsors's products (i)—maximum media (j)—thus giving companies international recognition.

advantag bal ho thoug interview wa candidat lo performanc dea
e d w h s y e t e l

Your performance in the interview is very important, even (a)—some people regard (b)—as poor predictors of future (c)—. There is a good (d)—of subjectivity in an interview to judge a (e)—, but as a candidate, he subjectivity inherent in interviews can work to your (f)—. If you manifest confidence and enthusiasm, smile a (g)—and generally look as though you know (h)—you are talking

about, then you are well on the (i)—to a result. (j)—you respond is probably more important than what you say.

Emergency In employees for killed inadequate drawn many insufficient wide lack

News paper in Bangladesh have constantly (a)—our attention to the (b)—safety measures provided by (c)—garment factors. They (d)—adequate space, (e)—staircases and (f)—exits. (g)—addition, most of the garment (h)—do not have any training (i)—fire safety. At least 104 garment employees were (j)—in fire related incidents.

war thousands high ruined momentous independent international broke won fields

Many events of (a)—importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b)—of science and technology. Many European colonies (c)—independence. The movement for democracy became (d)—in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e)—out in this country. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f)—as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Gulf war killed (g)—of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h)—nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i)—of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j)—in the comity of nations.

appear use due at pollute afflict severe differ city increase alarm suffer rural fr

Many diseases are rising (a) ——— an (b) ——— rate, which experts believe is (c) ——— to increased (d) ——— of the environment. Pollution (e) ——— to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f) ——— by (g) ——— use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people (h) ——— to suffer from many more diseases and suffer more (i) ——— than country people. Now let us see how life in cities is (j) ——— from that in the country.

Traditional Computer Only Not alone No run Widespread Strategy In Development

In ancient times, education was (a)—for the general people but a (b)—for the chosen few who took on (c)—roles in the (d)—of the state and in religion. (e)—Greece, education became more (f)—in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent (g)—their male children to school. When Rome was (h)—by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence (i)—a strong (j)—of literacy.

Fill in each gap using appropriate word from the box below to complete the following passage

enormous unique edifices passages supporters declarer founder edge corner curve

The Shatgambuj Mosque is a 15 century Islamic (a)—situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the (b)—of the Sundarbans, some 175 km south-west of Dhaka. It is

an(c)—Mughal architectural site (d)—a very large area. The mosque is (e)—in that it has sixty pillars, which (f)—seventy seven exquisitely (g)—domes that have worn away with the (h)—of time. The mausoleum of the city's (i)—Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the (j)—of the mosque as a world Heritage Site it is hoped that this beautiful architectural movement will be preserved from further decay.

beat
issue Save husband consider up Law Dominated Protect happy education subserve

Women in our society have always been considered (a) ... to men. The majority of houses are being (b) ... usually by (c)...and women most often have no say in opinion. Their opinion is (d) unnecessary even in such important (e)... as the number of things they would like to have. In many households they are (f)...by the husbands. To (g)... their rights the government has introduced law. But (h) sometimes can't (i)...them. So what is more needed for them is the proper (j) —.

exceptional economic popular influence passenger outstanding common up have Co

The development of railway in the 19th century has (a)—a profound (b)—on social and (c)—development in many parts of the world. This process is (d)—in most (f)—fashion by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. It is the first and still the most (f)—model of a (g)—train that goes (h)—a mountain. It is (i)—known as toy train perhaps because of its (j)—wagons and its slow speed.

attitude outlook amply belief predetermined undergo ordered hold sorrows fate p

There are many people in our country who have a conservative (a) —. Quite early in life they learn to (b)—that everything in this world was (c)—. They think all that happens to them was (d)—by God. From this belief the poor generally accept their (e)—. They also accept all their (f)—and suffering without trying much to overcome them. They also (g)—a firm belief that those who (h)—sufferings in this world will be (i)—rewarded in the next world. They also have the same sort of (j)—towards illness and disease.

resources potential create achievement for success among have likely returns from

Investment in education (a) — girls increase the economic and social (b) — of development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c) — wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have higher income (d) — than those who have (e) — no schooling. Educated mother is more (f) — to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that (g) — in girls education generally results (h) — an integrated approach to community development. Thus (i) — to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j) —.

slow getting
friendly easy beautiful probably pace simply on impression library residence c

Today women (a) — an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) — no longer within the four walls of their home. They have (c) — out of their kitchens and are (d) — with men in all time development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) — higher education and are (f) — as doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators, judges etc. They have been able to (g) — their worth. However, women still face (h) — discrimination. Many girls are married (i) — at an early age. Many never (j) — to school.

It seems hard to believe that I've been in Savar for a whole month now! I promised to write and tell you how I was (a) —. So, here goes. When I first got here I just couldn't get used to the (b) — of life. Now though, I am learning to take things (c) — I am beginning to feel at home. You can't imagine how (d) — the university campus is. It's very large, very green and (e) — the best campus in the country. It's (f) — wonderful. My first (g) — of the students and teachers here is that they really (h) — and helpful. And the (i) — is wonderful. As you know, I am staying in a hall of (j) — but life here is so different particularly if you are used to home comforts.

Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box

drive without frequent move go traffic Conscious occur be many easily- through

It (a) — difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) — here. Drivers change lanes (c) —. As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d) — signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) — defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) — about traffic signals. They go around not (g) — what may happen to them if accident (h) — rickshaw and baby-taxis (i) — in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) — whenever they find some space.

identity now student then pioneer know leader went remember Design Man comb

Hamidur Rahman was the (a) — who gave shape to the (b) — and design of the Shaheed Minar, by (c) — all the aspirations of Bengali (d) — and nationalism. He was the first art (e) — of Bangladesh who in the 1950s (f) — to Europe and studies at 'Ecole de Beaux Art' in Paris. He was the (g) — of the new painting movement in the (h) — Pakistan. But he is most (i) — for his remarkable (j) — of the Central Shaheed Minar.

think neighbour distress mutual seem familiar develop communicate make treat ens

As the world's communication system is (a) — day by day, the worlds seem to be (b) — smaller. For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c) — with the people of other countries within a moment. Now, the world (d) — to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e) — understanding and co-operation, we can (f) — our world a better place. We should never (g) — domes that have won others as enemies but as friends. As a

friend we should (h)——immediate help to other counties in their (i)——and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j)——.

Rearrange

7. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in proper sequence.

- (i) They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- (ii) The blacks were treated cruelly.
- (iii) The great leader vowed to put an end the inhuman practice.
- (iv) They were denied all basic human rights.
- (v) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
- (vi) Eventually, the great leader realized the goal of liberating his own people.
- (vii) He was thrown behind the prison bar.
- (viii) Nelson Mandela was the great leader of South Africa.
- (ix) But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
- (x) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world who struggled against apartheid throughout his life.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (i) As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- (ii) He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative Politics.
- (iii) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- (iv) Aristotle was born in Greece.
- (v) His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
- (vi) Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- (vii) He is called the Father of Biology because of his creativity.
- (viii) 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
- (ix) He was the son of a royal physician.
- (x) He wanted to be a free thinker.

6. Re-arrange the following sentence to make a coherent order.

10

- (a) He asked him where God was.
- (b) He praised him highly.
- (c) Once a lad went to a famous teacher.
- (d) The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding.
- (e) The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell where he is not
- (f) The boy devoted himself in earning knowledge.
- (g) He begged to instruct him in the arts and sciences.
- (h) He agreed to teach the lad.
- (i) He had expressed his desire to acquire knowledge.
- (j) The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy.

Question 1

1. Rearrange the sentences to make a coherent order: **D.B. 2017**

- a) Then he invited applicants.
- b) The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
- c) Long ago, there lived a Sultan in a country.
- d) Then he found the desired man.
- e) He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
- f) A number of people applied for the job.
- g) All the applicants blushed and refused accept one.
- h) So, he asked for the wise counselor's advice.
- i) When they all arrived, Sultan asked them to dance.
- j) They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.

Answer of the rearrange 1:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	e	h	a	f	b	j	i	g	d

Long ago, there lived a Sultan in a country. He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector. So, he asked for the wise counselor's advice. Then he invited applicants. A number of people applied for the job. The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.) They came through a passage where gold coins were kept. When they all arrived, Sultan asked them to dance. All the applicants blushed and refused accept one. Then he found the desired man.

Question 2: Aristotle and Plato

2. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order: Raj. B 2017

- a) As a result, he studied under a **great thinker Plato**.

- b) He also wrote books on Biography, Literature, Economics and Comparative politics.
- c) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- d) [Aristotle](#) was born in Greece.
- e) His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
- f) Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- g) He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
- h) 'Politics' is one of his famous books which expose fullest development of his wisdom.
- i) He was the son of royal physician.
- j) He wanted to be a free thinker.

Answer of the rearrange 2:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	i	e	j	a	c	f	h	b	g

Aristotle was born in Greece. He was the son of royal physician. His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so. He wanted to be a free thinker. As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato. Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way. Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization. 'Politics' is one of his famous books which expose fullest development of his wisdom. He also wrote books on Biography, Literature, Economics and Comparative politics. He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.

Question 3

3. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order: **J.B. 2017**

- a) He asked him where God was.
- b) He praised him highly.
- c) Once a lad went to a famous teacher.

- d) The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding.
- e) The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell where he is not.
- f) The boy devoted himself in earning knowledge.
- g) He begged to instruct him in the arts and sciences.
- h) He agreed to teach the lad.
- i) He had expressed his desire to acquire knowledge.
- j) The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy.

Answer of the rearrange 3:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	i	g	j	a	e	d	b	h	f

Once a lad went to a famous teacher. He had expressed his desire to acquire knowledge. He begged to instruct him in the arts and sciences. The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy. He asked him where God was. The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell where he is not. The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding. He praised him highly. He agreed to teach the lad. The boy devoted himself in earning knowledge.

Question 4: Khan Jahan Ali

4. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. **Com.B**
2017

- a) As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline.
- b) [KhanJahan Ali](#) was a philanthropic man.
- c) He, therefore, excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people.
- d) He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people.
- e) He found Bagerhat beset with many problems.
- f) His memory will never be sunk into oblivion.

- g) Thus he redressed the problem of drinking water.
- h) The scarcity of drinking water is one of them.
- i) The people of Bagerhat remember him with respect.
- j) Gora Dighi is one of them.

Answer of the rearrange 4:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	d	e	h	a	c	j	g	f	i

Khan Jahan Ali was a philanthropic man. He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people. He found Bagerhat beset with many problems. The scarcity of drinking water is one of them. As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline. He, therefore, excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people. Gora Dighi is one of them. Thus he redressed the problem of drinking water. His memory will never be sunk into oblivion. The people of Bagerhat remember him with respect.

Question 5

5. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. **Ctg. B. 2017**

- a) He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh.
- b) He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.
- c) He was second to none in Bengali Language and literature.
- d) Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 24 Porgona, West Bengal in 1885.
- e) He joined Jessore Zilla School in 1910.
- f) He passed the entrance and FA exam, in 1904 and 1906.
- g) He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature.
- h) He passed Hons, and M. A. in 1910 and 1912.

i) He joined Dhaka University as a lecturer of Bengali in 1921.

j) He got his Ph.D. in 1928.

Video source: Youtube

Answer of the rearrange 5:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	a	f	e	h	i	j	c	g	b

[Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah](#) was born in 24 Porgona, West Bengal in 1885. He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh. He passed the entrance and FA exam, in 1904 and 1906. He joined Jessore Zilla School in 1910. He passed Hons, and M. A. in 1910 and 1912. He joined Dhaka University as a lecturer of Bengali in 1921. He got his Ph.D. in 1928. He was second to none in Bengali Language and literature. He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature. He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.

Question 6: Alfred Bernard

them in a proper sequence. **Syl. B. 2017**

- a) One prize is awarded in each field.
- b) The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
- c) Nobel prize is the world's most important prize.
- d) He is Alfred [Bernard Nobel](#).
- e) Though he is a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
- f) Nobel prizes are awarded every one for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for performing world's peace.
- g) The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution.
- h) If there are more than one recipients of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed among all the winners.
- i) Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
- j) He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896.

Answer of the rearrange 6:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	g	f	i	a	h	b	d	j	e

Nobel Prize is the world's most important prize. The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution. [Nobel prizes](#) are awarded every one for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for performing world's peace. Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time. One prize is awarded in each field. If there are more than

one recipients of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed among all the winners. The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction. He is [Alfred Bernard Nobel](#). He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896. Though he is a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.

Question 7 : Napoleon Bonaparte

7. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order: **Dinaj. B. 2017**

- a) "Please let me go to my country."
- b) An English boy was making a small boat.
- c) "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat."
- d) He made all arrangement to send him to his country.
- e) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- f) Napoleon was charmed by the words of the small boy.
- g) "I haven't seen my mother for a long time."
- h) The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea."
- i) One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the sea shore.
- j) The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat.

Answer of the rearrange 7:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	e	b	j	h	c	g	a	f	d

One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the sea shore. Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing. An English boy was making a small boat. The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat. The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea. I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat. I haven't seen my mother for a long time. Please let me go to my country." [Napoleon](#) was charmed by the words of the small boy. He made all arrangement to send him to his country.

8. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. 2018 R.B, Com.B, Ctg. B, B.B

- i) In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India.
- ii) He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for Gitanjali.
- iii) He returned home without any qualification of distinction.
- iv) He wrote Gitanjali, a collection of Bengali songs of superior quality.
- v) Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 into a respectable family at Jorasanko in Kolkata.
- vi) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he reached London to attend school.
- vii) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- viii) The experience had a lasting effect on his later life.
- ix) However, he never gave up his habit of writing poetry.
- x) He gathered much experience from his stay in London.

Answer of the rearrange 8:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
v	vii	vi	x	viii	i	iii	ix	iv	ii

Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 into a respectable family at Jorasanko in Kolkata. He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he reached London to attend school. He gathered much experience from his stay in London. The experience had a lasting effect on his later life. In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India. He returned home without any qualification of distinction. However, he never gave up his habit of writing poetry. He wrote Gitanjali, a collection of Bengali songs of superior quality. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for Gitanjali.

Question 9 : Nelson Mandela

9. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. 2018 DB, Dinj.B, JB, SB

- i) They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities.

- ii) The blacks were treated cruelly.
- iii) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- iv) They were denied all basic human rights.
- v) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
- vi) Eventually, the great leader realized the goal of liberating his own people.
- vii) He was thrown behind the prison bar.
- viii) NelsonMandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- ix) But the oppressive rulers could not break the sprit.
- x) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world who struggled against apartheid throughout his whole life.

Answer of the rearrange 9:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
viii	x	ii	iv	i	v	iii	vii	ix	vi

Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa. In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world who struggled against apartheid throughout his whole life. The blacks were treated cruelly. They were denied all basic human rights. They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities. Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks. The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice. He was thrown behind the prison bar. But the oppressive rulers could not break the sprit. Eventually, the great leader realized the goal of liberating his own people.

Question 10 : Famous astrologer and the king - **2019**

10. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order:

- a) The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
- b) The king called him to the palace.
- c) At this the king got furious and condemned him to death.

- d) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
- e) Once there was a king.
- f) With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death."
- g) But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
- h) The king then asked, "How long would you like to live?"
- i) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
- j) He then thought for a while some ways of escape.

Answer of the rearrange 10:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	a	d	b	i	c	g	h	j	f

Once there was a king. The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer. A good astrologer visited the capital of the king. The king called him to the palace. The astrologer told something very unpleasant. At this the king got furious and condemned him to death. But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution. The king then asked, "How long would you like to live?" He then thought for a while some ways of escape. With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death."

paragraph

7. Write a paragraph on 'The Uses and Abuses of Facebook' based on your answers to the following questions.

(a) What is Facebook? (b) Describe some of the features of Facebook. (c) What are the uses of Facebook? (d) What are the abuses of Facebook? (e) Make your own comment on Facebook.

7. Write a paragraph on 'An Ideal Student' in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions :

(a) Who is an ideal student? (b) What are the characteristics of an ideal student? (c)

What responsibilities does an ideal student perform? (d) How does everyone treat an ideal student? (e) Why do you want to be an ideal student?

7. Write a paragraph in about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much details as possible:

10

(a) What is traffic jam? (b) What are the causes of traffic jam? (c) When does it occur? (d) What problems does traffic jam create? (e) How can traffic jam be controlled?

Theme

1. Write down the theme of the following poem. (not more than 50 words) [Unit-4; Lesson-2(2)]

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly:
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly:
Then heigh-ho, the holly!
This life is most jolly.
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot :
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remembered not.
High-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly...

2. Write the theme of the following poem.

8

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken winged bird
That can not fly
Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow

3. Write the theme of the following poem.

8

Amidst killer speeds I stand

Facing the traffic, stretching my hand.
I am seen on kid's books and as cartoons everywhere
Educating people and asking them to beware
Of the erratic traffic and the signboards
Seen on almost all the roads.
So that you're safe I see each one of you
But my sweat, my plight on the road sees who?
Be it sunny or rainy,
For your safety I must be
Vigil and agile, on the middle
Standing erect, as fit as a fiddle

Oh! My ear hurts! Oh! My head aches!
Oh! Look at the weather...such unpredictable days!
But I cannot swerve; I must be on duty.
I care for your safety.
Be it noisy or dusty; Be it sunny or rainy;
I must be on duty. I care for your safety.

4. Write the theme of the following poem.

8

September 1, 1939

W. H. Auden

I sit in one of the dives
On Fifty-second Street
Uncertain and afraid

As the clever hopes expire
Of a low dishonest decade:
Waves of anger and fear
Circulate over the bright
And darkened lands of the earth,
Obsessing our private lives;
The unmentionable odour of death
Offends the September night.

5. Write the theme of the following poem.

8

She Walks in Beauty

LORD BYRON

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace

Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

6. Write the theme of the following poem.

8

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;

There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.