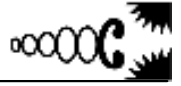




Cloze Test without Clues ■ Non-textual



[Question No. 05]

প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, এই অংশে ভালো দক্ষতা অর্জনের জন্য Cloze test with clues-এ সংযোজিত Tips অংশ দেখ।

বিঃদ্র: Cloze Test এর বঙ্গানুবাদ ও Answer Analysis (বিশ্লেষণ) Solution Book এ সংযোজন করা হয়েছে।

01. DB '17 ■ National Ideal College, Dhaka-'16; Govt. M.M. College, Jessore-'16.

Rabindranath Tagore was a man of (a) — genius. He was (b) — a poet and a novelist (c) — a playwright, a composer, a painter and a philosopher. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for (d) — 'Gitanjali' into English. Those translations earned him a great (e) — in the West. As a humanist, Tagore accused the British (f) — and pleaded for the (g) — of India from Britain. Tagore was highly influential in (h) — the best of Indian culture to the West and Vice-versa. He (i) — himself to literature at a very early age. After coming back from England, he began to write (j) — in all branches of literature.

Word Meaning : genius- প্রতিভা; composer- সুরকার; playwright- নট্টকার; philosopher- দার্শনিক; humanist- মানবতাবাদী; pleaded- মিনতি; earned- পাওয়া; accused- অভিযুক্ত; influential- প্রভাবশালী; novelist- উপন্যাসিক; branches- বিভাগ।

02. RB '17 ■ Military Collegiate School & College, Khulna-'16.

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere in 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 means not only to do work (h) — but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. It all of us (i) — sincere, our country will (j) — be prosperous.

Word Meaning : sincerity- আন্তরিকতা; means- মানে; honesty- স্বেচ্ছাচারিতা; dutifulness- কর্তব্য পরায়ণতা; modesty- বিনয়; a long way- অনেক দূর; behaviour- রূপবহার, স্বভাব; prosperous- উন্নতিশীল।

03. DinajB '17 ■ Dhaka Commerce College, Dhaka-'16; Amanullah Degree College, Pirojpur-'16.

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (a) — from time to time. Most of these events are (b) — by multinational manufacturing (c) — and business firms. They pay for the sports events in (d) — for the right to (e) — their products during those events. These events are (f) — worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (g) —. As a (h) —, the sponsors' products receive maximum media (i) —. Thus sports help the (j) — of trade and commerce.

Word Meaning : form- প্রকার; popular- জনপ্রিয়; multinational- বহুজাতিক; entertainment- বিনোদন; manufacturing- নির্মাতা, কারখানাজাত; firms- ব্লবসায়ালয়; pay- প্রদান করা; satellite- উপগ্রহ; right- দাবি; worldwide- বিশ্বব্যাপী।

04. CB '17

Bangladesh is a land of (a) — beauty. Its beauty is so captivating that a stranger cannot but be (b) — looking at this endless variety. Nature has (c) — showered its blessings on this country. The rivers, hills and forests are rich in natural (d) —. The people of this country feel a strong (e) — for their motherland. They love their motherland from the (f) — of heart. They work hard to (g) — its economic condition and to remove poverty. Most of them toil hard from dawn to dusk to accelerate the pace of (h) —. The progress of this country lies in the (i) — of common people. They are the (j) — of a beautiful and prosperous Bangladesh.

Word Meaning : captivating- চিত্তাকর্ষক; blessings- আশীর্বাদ; endless- অবিরাম, অপার; variety- বিভিন্নতা; rich- সমৃদ্ধ; showered- বর্ষণ করা; economic- অর্থনৈতিক; toil- পরিশ্রম; dawn- ভোর; accelerate- গতিবৃদ্ধি করা; pace- গতি; prosperous- উন্নতিশীল; stranger- বিদেশী; hills- পাহাড়।

05. CtgB '17

There goes a saying that child is (a) — of the man. Today's child is the (b) — of a nation. He will (c) — the country. The whole (d) — depends on their proper (e) —. It is our fundamental (f) — to rouse their (g) — talent. A sound environment is (h) — both in the family and society so that a child can (i) — up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) — to build up a beautiful and developed country.

Word Meaning : saying- উক্তি; physically- শারীরিকভাবে; whole- সমগ্র; mentally- মানসিকভাবে; fundamental- মৌলিক; spiritually- আধ্যাত্মিকভাবে; rouse- সক্রিয় করা; build up- গড়িয়া তোলা; developed- উন্নত; nation- জাতি; proper- সঠিক।

06. SB '17 ■ *Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka-'16.*

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.

Word Meaning : involves- জড়িত করা/ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; proper- সঠিক; intelligently- বুদ্ধিমত্তার সাথে; genuine- অকৃত্রিম, আসল; horizon- মনোদিগন্ত; gains- লাভ; benefit- উপকার; purpose- উদ্দেশ্য; wisdom- জ্ঞান; immediate- বিলম্বহীন।

07. BB '17 ■ *Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur-'16.*

Many events of great importance (a) — during the last century. Significant advances (b) — in the field of science and technology. Many European colonies gained independence. The movement (c) — democracy became (d) — in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) — in the century. It (f) — witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely destroyed as a result of dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam War and the Gulf War killed many innocent people. However the (g) — of Bangladesh as an independent nation (h) — a momentous event. After a (i) — war of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we (j) — our heads high as an independent country in the world.

Word Meaning : importance- গুরুত্ব; colonies- উপনিবেশ; witnessed- স্মৃতি হওয়া; innocent- নির্দোষ; momentous- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; century- শতাব্দী; advances- অগ্রগতি; gained- অর্জন; dropping- পতিত হওয়া; high- উঁচু; misuse- অপব্যবহার।

08. DB '16 ■ *Haji Kashem Ali College, Mymensingh-'13* ✎ *Notre Dame College, Dhaka-'10* ✎ *Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka-'07* ✎ *Dr. M. Fazlul Haque Girls' Degree College, Kushtia-'09* ✎ *Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Barisal-'09* ✎ *Narayanganj University College-'09.*

Hospitality has long been a part of our (a) — in Bangladesh. Although many other (b) — are changing now, people are still quite (c) — and friendly towards (d) —. They like speaking to foreigners even if they have not been (e) —. It is quite (f) — for Bangladeshis to ask personal (g) — about family, jobs and (h) — which visitors from overseas might find (i) —. However, it should be understood that no harm is (j) — by such questions. On the other hand, they express a genuine interest in the foreigner's state of affairs!

Word Meaning : hospitality - অতিথিসেবা; friendly - বন্ধুসুলভ; foreigner - বিদেশী; visitor - দর্শনার্থী; overseas - বিদেশ; harm - ক্ষতি; express - প্রকাশ করা; genuine - প্রকৃত; interest - আগ্রহ; affair - বিষয়।

09. RB '16; DB '07 ■ *Comilla Residential College-'13; Patiya Govt. College, Chittagong-'13; Public College, Khulna-'13; Noor Jahan Memorial Women's Degree College, Sylhet-'13; Sreemongal Govt. College, Moulvibazar-'11* ✎ *Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka-'10* ✎ *Bangladesh College-University Teachers' Association, Barisal-'10* ✎ *Viqarunnisa Noon College, Dhaka-'09* ✎ *Chuadanga Govt. College-'09* ✎ *Govt. Shaheed Asad College-'08* ✎ *Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College-'08.*

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. Courses (h) — by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative and (i) — programmes. However, too much watching TV (j) — not permissible.

Word Meaning : source - উৎস; entertainment - বিনোদন; numerous - অসংখ্য; entertaining - আনন্দদায়ক; distance learning- দূর শিখন; show - দেখানো; several - বহু; telecast - সম্প্রচার করা; informative - তথ্যবহুল; permissible - অনুমতিযোগ্য।

10. DtnajB '16

Teaching in Bangladesh is still not up to the world standard. The most unfortunate thing is that it is falling down very rapidly day by day. It is mainly (a) — of the traditional education system. Teachers do not know much about the modern teaching method. Moreover, the testing (b) — is not effective. Students can (c) — good marks by memorizing. But in this system they lose their (d) — power and learn to depend on (e) —. As a result, they cannot face new (f) —. Whenever they talk, they reveal their ignorance. They lose (g) — in the process. It is a great (h) — for the nation. Conditions should be improved to (i) — our children in a proper way so that they may exploit the whole (j) — boldly.

Word Meaning : standard - মান; unfortunate - দুর্ভাগ্যজনক; rapidly - দ্রুতবেগে; traditional - গতানুগতিক; modern - আধুনিক; effective - কার্যকর; memorizing - মুখস্থকরণ; lose - হারিয়ে ফেলা; depend - নির্ভর করা; ignorance - অজ্ঞতা; improve - উন্নতি করা; proper - সঠিক; exploit - দুঃসাহসিক বা বীরত্বচূক কাজ করা; boldly - সাহসিকতার সাথে।

11. JB '16

There are many people in Bangladesh who have a (a) — outlook. Quite (b) — in life they learn to believe that everything in this world was (c) — and all that happens to them was (d) — by God. From this (e) — the poor generally accept their poverty and all their sorrows and (f) — without trying much to (g) — them. They also hold a (h) — belief that those who undergo sufferings in this (i) — world will be amply (j) — in the next world.

Word Meaning : outlook - দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি; believe - বিশ্বাস করা; happen - সংঘটিত হওয়া; generally - সাধারণত; sorrow - দুঃখ; accept - মেনে নেওয়া; try - চেষ্টা করা; hold - ধারণ করা; undergo - ভোগ করা, সওয়া; amply rewarded - ভালোভাবে পুরস্কৃত।

12. CB '16

I have recently noticed that our (a) — son, younger than my son, has started (b) —. I have tried many (c) — to tell him to give it (d) — because it is nothing but slow (e) —. But he walks (f) — with the retort, "You are not my guardian. I don't have to (g) — to you." Our family is on very good (h) — with his family, but I don't think his parents (i) — that he smokes. I am in a (j) — should I or shouldn't I tell them?

Word Meaning : recently - সম্প্রতি; notice - লক্ষ্য করা; younger - কারো চেয়ে বয়সে ছোট; start - শুরু করা; try - চেষ্টা করা; retort - জবাব দেওয়া; guardian - অভিভাবক; smoke - ধূমপান করা।

13. CtgB '16 ■ Birshreshtha Noor Mohammad Public College, Dhaka-'16; BIAM Model School & College, Bogra-'16; IBN Taimiya School & College, Comilla-'16.

"The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" relates the experiences of a sailor (a) — has returned from a long (b) — voyage. The mariner stops a man who is on the way to a wedding (c) — and begins (d) — narrate a story. The mariner's tale begins (e) — his ship departing on its journey. Despite initial good fortune, the (f) — is driven south by a storm (g) — eventually reaches the Antarctic waters. An albatross appears and leads them out of the ice jam where they had been stuck, but suddenly the mariner shoots the bird. The crew gets (h) — with the mariner, believing the albatross brought south (i) — that led them out of the Antarctic. However, the sailors (j) — their minds when the weather becomes warmer and the mist disappears.

Word Meaning : ancient - প্রাচীন; mariner - নাবিক; relate - বর্ণনা দেওয়া; experience - অভিজ্ঞতা; sailor - নাবিক; voyage - সমুদ্র যাত্রা; wedding ceremony - বিয়ের অনুষ্ঠান; narrate - বর্ণনা করা; tale - গথ; depart - প্রস্থান করা; initial - প্রাথমিক; fortune - ভাগ্য; eventually - ঘটনাক্রমে; albatross - সামুদ্রিক পাখিবিশেষ; appear - উপস্থিত হওয়া; lead - প্রথমে অগ্রসর হয়ে পথ দেখানো; stick - আটকে থাকা; crew - জাহাজের নাবিক বা কর্মী; weather - আবহাওয়া; disappear - অদৃশ্য হওয়া।

14. SB '16

Our liberation is the (a) — achievement in our national life. It was (b) — in 1971. We had been (c) — Pakistani rule for twenty-five years. But the discrimination, (d) — and suppression of the West Pakistani rulers (e) — us to wage the Liberation War. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the struggle for (f) —. But soon he was (g) — by the Pakistani rulers. However, people from all (h) — of life took part in the war responding to the call and order of Bangabandhu. This war (i) — a great protest against all forms of wrong doing. Now, we observe our independence with due (j) — and solemnity.

Word Meaning : achievement - অর্জন; rule - শাসন; discrimination - বৈষম্য; suppression - দমন; ruler - শাসক; struggle - সংগ্রাম; take part - অংশ নেওয়া; respond - জবাব দেওয়া; order - আদেশ; protest - প্রতিবাদ করা; observe - উদযাপন করা/ পালন করা; independence - স্বাধীনতা; solemnity - গাভীর্য।

15. BB '16

One very (a) — change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course, it has to be (b) — that women have always worked within the house-hold but this commonly is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies have not been (c) — either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to (d) — an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are joining the outside workforce. They are (e) — a wide range of professions. Moreover, both educated and uneducated women are (f) — to work outside. All of them are trying to be self (g) —. The life of a woman has now become more (h) —. Because they have to shoulder (i) — roles also. Most of the women have to compete with men (j) —.

Word Meaning : presence - উপস্থিতি; outside - বাহিরে; household - সংসার; unfortunate - দুঃখজনক; role - ভূমিকা; necessity - প্রয়োজনীয়তা; urge - তাড়া করা/দেওয়া বা ঠেলে দেওয়া; individual - স্বতন্ত্র; identity - পরিচিতি; workforce - কর্মক্ষেত্র; a wide range of - ব্রহ্মপক সংখ্যক; profession - পেশা; shoulder - দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্তি; compete - প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করা।

16. DB '15

The craft of (a) — paper to give them different (b) — without any cutting or pasting is called oregami. Although not much is known about its (c) —, Oregami has been (d) — in the Orient for (e) —. In fact it has taken the form of sophisticated (f) — in Japan where it is specially (g) — for decorating and for (h) —. As a form of (i) — plaything, oregami takes the form of birds, fish, insects, animals and geometrical figures, sometimes with (j) — parts to imitate the movement of real life objects.

Word Meaning : craft - শিল্প-কৌশল; different - ভিন্ন; cutting - কাটাকাটি; pasting - জোড়া লাগানো; know - কোনো কিছু জানা; orient - পৃষ্ঠা অর্থাৎ এশিয়া; in fact - প্রকৃত পক্ষে; form - আকার বা গঠন; sophisticated - অত্যাধুনিক; specially - বিশেষ করে; decorate - সজ্জিত করা; plaything - খেলনার বস্তু; geometrical - জ্যামিতিক; imitate - অনুকরণ করা; movement - কর্মচাত্রল্লা; real life - বাস্তব জীবন।

- 17. RB '15; CB '14; '10; RB '07; DB '05** ■ Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-'16; Govt. Fazilatunnesa Women's College, Bhola-'16; Beanibazar Govt. College, Sylhet-'14; Royal Media College, Mymensingh-'13; Moulavi Shamsul Karim College, Feni-'13; Akij Collegiate School, Jessore-'13; Feni Girls' Cadet College-'12 ⇨ Haji Lalmia City University College, Gopalganj-'12 ⇨ Scholars home Sylhet-'12 ⇨ Khalilur Rahman College, Bagerhat-'11 ⇨ Bangladesh College-University Teachers' Association, Barisal-'11 ⇨ Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur-'10 ⇨ Naogaon Govt. College, Naogaon-'10 ⇨ Hamidpur Al-Hera Degree College, Jessore-'10 ⇨ Lohagara Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Narail-'10.

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 flourishing of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and people (j) — the globe.

Word Meaning : modern life - আধুনিক জীবন; transport - পরিবহন; important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; natural calamity - প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ; socio-political - সামাজিক-রাজনৈতিক; crisis - সংকটকাল; reach - পৌঁছানো; previously - পূর্বে; flourishing - সমৃদ্ধি বা উন্নতি; trade and commerce - লবসা-বাণিজ্য; knowledge - জ্ঞান; friendship - বন্ধুত্ব; understanding - উপলব্ধি; globe - পৃথিবী।

- 18. DtnajB '15, '13; SB '11** ■ Jessore Cantonment College, Jessore-'13; Patuakhali Govt. College-'13

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

Word Meaning : orphan - এতিম; authoress - লেখিকা; belong - সন্নিহিত হওয়া; chop - কুচিয়ে কাটা বা কোপানো; fireplace - উনান, চুলা; cubby-hole - ছোট বেড়া দেওয়া স্থান; kindling - আগুন জ্বালানোর উপকরণ, লাকড়ি; dry - শুকনা; in case - প্রয়োজনে; sudden - হঠাৎ; wet - ভেজা; weather - আবহাওয়া।

- 19. JB '15**

People's interest in birds goes way back into the past when some birds were actually (a) — as messengers of gods in ancient Egyptian as well as in other cultures. Bird watching these days is done for the fun of finding out more about our feathered friends and (b) — to our knowledge about them. In recent years, birds have become the barometers of (c) — changes around us. Birds watchers have made important contributions towards (d) — information about which birds have (e) — from which areas or become extinct altogether or what factors are having bad effects on their (f) —. Bird watching requires a lot of (g) — and might cover days, months or years. Real (h) — even go to (i) — islands to observe a queer variety of birds. Bird watching has become well-known almost all over the world and many travel agencies can also provide necessary information on (j) — which are suitable for bird watching.

Word Meaning : interest - আগ্রহ; go back - ফিরে যাওয়া; actually - প্রকৃতপক্ষে; messenger - বার্তাবাহক; ancient - প্রাচীন; Egyptian - মিশরীয়; fun - মজা, আনন্দ; featured friend - পাখি; bird watcher - পাখি দর্শনার্থী; contribution - অবদান; extinct - বিলুপ্ত হওয়া; altogether - একত্রে; bad effect - নেতিবাচক প্রভাব; a lot of - পূরুর; island - দ্বীপ; observe - পর্যবেক্ষণ করা; well-known - সুপরিচিত; provide - সরবরাহ করা; necessary - প্রয়োজনীয়; suitable - উপযুক্ত।

- 20. CB '15; '08; SB '05** ■ Military Collegiate School & College, Khulna-'16; Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College-'13; Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-'13; Ullapara Science College, Sirajganj-'13; Chaumuhani Govt. S.A College-'13; Birshrestha Munshi Abdur Rouf Public College, Dhaka-'12 ⇨ Muminunnisa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh-'12 ⇨ Collectorate Public College, Nilphamari-'12 ⇨ Jessore Govt. Mohila College, Jessore-'11 ⇨ Govt. Women's College, Comilla-'11 ⇨ Noapara Model Degree College, Jessore-'10 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'10 ⇨ Sylhet Commerce College, Sylhet-'10.

Sincerity is the best 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 greatmen 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 dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) — of the (j) — of sincerity.

Word Meaning : sincerity - সততা, আন্তরিকতা; achieve - অর্জন করা; a long way - বহু দূরে; sincere - সৎ, আন্তরিক; know - জানা; a good use - সফল ব্যবহার; properly - সঠিকভাবে; dutifulness - কর্তব্য পরায়ণতা; modesty - বিনয়; behaviour - আচরণ বা লবহার।

21. CtgB '15 ■ BAF Shaheen College, Shamshernagar, Moulvibazar-'16.

Our modes of entertainment are (a) — a significant change. The traditional sources of entertainment are no more (b) —. People are no longer (c) — with the traditional forms of entertainment. The western culture and music are now (d) — the upper hand of (e) — modes of entertainment. Our own music and culture are (f) — fast coming in (g) — with the western culture. So there is a blending of melodies between western music and our own music. Now people (h) — cricket to football. Radio is (i) — popularity and sports is also (j) — as a popular source of entertainment.

Word Meaning : mode - মঙ্গল; entertainment - বিনোদন; significant - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; traditional - গতানুগতিক; source - উৎস; form - রূপ; western culture - পশ্চিমা সংস্কৃতি; upper hand - (কারও উপর) সুবিধা বা প্ৰাধান্য লাভ করা; blend - মিশ্রিত করা বা মিশানো; melody - সুর; popularity - জনপ্রিয়তা; popular - জনপ্রিয়।

22. SB '15 ■ Principal Kazi Faruky School & College, Raipur, Lakshmipur-'16.

'Tsunami' is a Japanese word which means marine earthquake. It caused a great (a) — on life and property along the coastlines of India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia. About 5 million people became (b) —. We are fortunate enough that by the (c) — of God, Bangladesh narrowly (d) — such a natural (e) —. But it is not unknown to us that Bangladesh lies in (f) — earthquake zone. It still has (g) — for Bangladesh to save the (h) — region from any such colossal (i) — of Tsunami. Since nobody can predict the (j) — time of earthquake, we have to be careful and conscious from now on.

Word Meaning : Tsunami - সামুদ্রিক জলোচ্ছ্বাস; marine earthquake - সমুদ্র তলদেশে ভূমিকম্প; property - সম্পদ; coastline - উপকূল রেখা; fortunate - সৌভাগ্যবান; narrowly - অল্পের/সামান্যের জল্পা; lie - অবস্থান করা; earthquake zone - ভূমিকম্পপ্রবণ অঞ্চল; save - রক্ষা করা; region - অঞ্চল; colossal - বিশাল; predict - ভবিষ্যৎ প্রবণী করা; careful - সতর্ক; from now on - এখন থেকে।

23. BB '15; RB '09; SB '03 ■ Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'16; Cantt. Public School & College, Dinajpur-'12 ■ BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'11 ■ Ideal College, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-'10 ■ Mongla College, Bagerhat-'10 ■ MC College, Sylhet-'10 ■ Safiuddin Sarker Academy & College, Gazipur-'09 ■ Kazi Mohammad Shafiqul Islam University College, Brahmanbaria-'09, '08 ■ Narsingdi Govt. College-'08 ■ Jhalakati Govt. Mohila College-'08.

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.

Word Meaning : lad - বালক; famous - বিখ্যাত; express - প্রকাশ করা; desire - ইচ্ছা; beg - মিনতি করা; wish - ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা; ability - সূক্ষ্মতা; sage - জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তি; sensible - বিচারবুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন; perfect - নিখুঁত করা; wisdom - বিদ্যা; manifest - স্পষ্ট করা।

24. DB '14 ■ Qadirabad Cantonment Sapper College, Natore-'16; Jalalabad Cantonment Public School & College, Sylhet-'16; Govt. Suhrawardy College, Pirojpur-'16.

Civility means polite (a) — or modesty. It also (b) — courteous manner. It is a great virtue (c) — a man. To be well-behaved, or good-natured we (d) — spend money or wealth. We have to (e) — willingness to attain civility. We have to (f) — some code of conduct and (g) — the norms of etiquette of the society. It (h) — from society to society. However, one has to (i) — good manner in one's character from an early age. No expenditure (j) — consciousness is required.

Word Meaning : civility - ভদ্রতা; polite - নম্র, ভদ্র; modesty - বিনয়; courteous - নম্র, ভদ্র; virtue - সদগুণ; well-behaved - সদাচারি; good manner - শিষ্টাচার; spend - ব্যয় করা; wealth - সম্পদ; willingness - ইচ্ছা; attain - অর্জন করা; code of conduct - আচরণবিধি; norm - মান, মানদণ্ড; etiquette - নম্র আচরণ, ভদ্রতা; character - চরিত্র; expenditure - ব্যয়; consciousness - সচেতনতা; require - প্রয়োজন হওয়া।

25. RB '14

Bangladesh is a small country but it has a (a) — population. Most people here live below the (b) — line and cannot therefore (c) — to educate their children. Many poor children (d) — drop out of school after just a few years or simply do not go to (e) — at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many (f) — to educate compared to the number of (g) — available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and (h) — to provide for the increasing number of (i) —. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the (j) — numbers of educational institutions.

Word Meaning : population - জনসংখ্যা; educate - শিক্ষা দেওয়া; drop out - বারে পড়া; despite - সত্ত্বেও; situation - অবস্থা; far too may - অতিরিক্ত; compare - তুলনা করা; available - প্রাপ্য; need - প্রয়োজন; provide - সরবরাহ করা; increasing number - ক্রমবর্ধমান সংখ্যা; owing to - কারণে; financial - অর্থ সংক্রান্ত; resource constraint - সম্পদের সীমাবদ্ধতা; fund - অর্থায়ন করা; institution - প্রতিষ্ঠান।

26. **DinajB '14; RB '12, '08; JB '10, '03; CtgB '09; BB '08** ■ *Rajshahi Cadet College-'14; Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'14; Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'14; Rajdhani Ideal School & College, Rampura, Dhaka-'13; Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girls' College, Dhaka-'13; Suja Memorial College, Sylhet-'13* ■ *Rajshahi Govt. Women's College, Rajshahi-'11*.

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 flood, (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, food waste and human (g) — into them. Insanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way, various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

Word Meaning : vital - অপরিহার্য; waste - বর্জ্য ; chemical - রাসায়নিক; fertilizer - সার; insecticide - কীটনাশক; wash away - ধুয়ে যাওয়া; mix with - মিশে যাওয়া; canal - খাল; pond - পুকুর; factory - কারখানা; throw - নিক্ষেপ করা; waste product - বর্জ্য দ্রব্য ; vehicle - যানবাহন; pollute - দূষিত করা; dump - ধপ করে নামানো বা ফেলে দেওয়া; insanitary latrine - অস্বাস্থ্যকর পায়খানা; canal bank - খালের কিনারা বা তীর; pollution - দূষণ; various - বিভিন্ন; contaminate - দূষিত করা।

27. **JB '14** ■ *Baroihat College, Chittagong-'16*.

Rubel is (a) — up with his next door neighbours. His bedroom is very close to (b) — . Every time he sits down to study in the evening, there comes the (c) — sound of the television from the house (d) — door. It seems that the television is kept (e) — the whole evening. It becomes very difficult for him to (f) — on his studies. In winter he can (g) — it by keeping his window closed but in summer it gets too hot and (h) — if the window is kept closed. So he is (i) — to put up (j) — the disturbance from next door.

Word Meaning : next door neighbour - প্রতিবেশী ; bedroom - শয়নকক্ষ ; seem - মনে হওয়া; keep on - চালিয়ে রাখা; difficult - কঠিন; keep closed - বন্ধ রাখা ; put up with - সহ্য করা; disturbance - গোলযোগ, বামেলা।

28. **CtgB '14** ■ *Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet-'16; Moulvibazar Govt. Women's College-'14*.

Most of the Bangladeshis (a) — that our motherland (b) — in the active earthquake zone. Experts are alarmed by the recurrence of the (c) — in the recent years. But they do not give any direct answer to the question (d) — the (e) — of the buildings in Dhaka city. As there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts (g) — for taking adequate precautionary (h) — to reduce the losses. RAJUK opines that an earthquake (i) — building code should be (j) — to avoid natural disaster.

Word Meaning : motherland - মাতৃভূমি; active - সক্রিয়; earthquake zone - ভূমিকম্পপ্রবণ অঞ্চল; expert - বিশেষজ্ঞ; alarmed - ভীত, আতঙ্কিত; recurrence - বার বার; recent - সম্প্রতি; direct answer - সরাসরি উত্তর; adequate - পর্যাপ্ত ; precautionary - সতর্কতামূলক; reduce - কমানো; loss - ক্ষতি; opine - অভিমত প্রকাশ করা; avoid - এড়িয়ে যাওয়া; natural disaster - প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ।

29. **SB '14** ■ *Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka-'14*.

The house hasn't yet shed its festive look, which started with my sister's marriage. Since Auntie's baby was (a) —, we have had streams of guests (b) — the house. I'm really worried about my (c) — exams. There's so much noise and (d) — in the house that I can hardly (e) — on my studies. You can't imagine how (f) — it is to study in a large family. Even I have to share my room (g) — my younger brothers and sisters and, at times, with my (h) —. I wish I (i) — in a small family. Tell me (j) — I should do.

Word Meaning : shed - ঝরানো; festive look - উৎসবমুখর পরিবেশ; marriage - বিয়ে; stream of guests - অনেক অতিথি বা মেহমান; really - আসলে, প্রকৃতপক্ষে ; worried - চিন্তিত, বিচলিত; hardly - কদাচিৎ; imagine - কল্পনা করা; large family - বড়ো পরিবার ; wish - ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা; small family - একক পরিবার, ছোট পরিবার।

30. **BB '14; SB '13** ■ *Dhaka Commerce College-'14; Agrabad Mohila College, Chittagong-'14*.

Banks are often unable or (a) — to lend money 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 our country. It is estimated that they have (e) — employment opportunities 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.

Word Meaning : often - প্রায়; unable - অক্ষম; lend - ধার দেওয়া; credit - অগ্রিম ঋণ; particularly - বিশেষ করে; rural - গ্রামীণ ; micro-finance - ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ; estimate - ধারণা করা ; employment - কর্মসংস্থান; opportunity - সুযোগ; recent - সম্প্রতি ; indicate - নির্দেশ করা; effect - প্রভাব; socio-economic - আর্থ-সামাজিক; variable - পরিবর্তনশীল; nutrition - পুষ্টি; participant - অংশগ্রহণকারী।

31. DB '13

UNICEF (a) — originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which (b) — long-term help to children of developing nations. It (c) — several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to (d) — the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has helped Bangladesh get rid of (e) — childhood diseases. It has (f) — training programmes to create rural health workers. Thus, this organisation has been able to (g) — infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Above all, in times of natural disasters, it undertakes (h) — work to help the distressed people. To (i) — education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and (j) — primary education particularly among girls.

Word Meaning : originally - মূলত; fund - তহবিল; long-term - দীর্ঘ মেয়াদি; developing - উন্নয়নশীল; several - কতিপয়; welfare - কল্যাণ, মঙ্গল; project - প্রকল্প; establish - প্রতিষ্ঠা করা; numerous - অসংখ্য; maternity - মাতৃত্ব; baby care centre - শিশুসেবা কেন্দ্র; child bearing mother - সন্তান লালন-পালনকারী মা; get rid of - পরিস্কাণ পাওয়া, মুক্তি পাওয়া; create - সৃষ্টি করা/ তৈরি করা; rural - গ্রামীণ; health worker - স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী; organization - সংস্থা; able - সক্ষম হওয়া; mortality rate - মৃত্যুহার; natural disaster - প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ; undertake - দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করা; distressed - দুর্দশাগ্রস্ত; distribute - বিতরণ করা; primary education - প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা; particularly - বিশেষ করে।

32. RB '13 ■ Dhaka Commerce College, Dhaka-'16; Abdul Kadir Mollah City College, Narsingdi-'14; Dania University College, Dhaka-'14; Mohanagar Ideal College, Dhaka-'14; Dinajpur Govt. College-'14; Cox's Bazar Govt. Women's College-'14; Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barisal-'14; Khulna Public College-'12; Cantt. College, Comilla-'12.

Sports are a popular form of (a) —. Many international (b) — events are organised from time to time. Most of these events are (c) — by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They (d) — for the sports events in exchange for the right to (e) — their products during those events. These events are (f) — worldwide by satellite and people all over the world enjoy them (g) —. In this way, the sponsors' products (h) — maximum media (i) — facilitating the companies concerned international (j) —.

Word Meaning : popular - জনপ্রিয়; event - ঘটনা; organise - আয়োজন করা; from time to time - মাঝে মাঝে, সময়ে সময়ে; multinational - বহুজাতিক; business firm - ব্রহ্মবাসী সংস্থা; in exchange - বিনিময়ে; right - অধিকার; product - পণ্য; worldwide - বিশ্বব্যাপী; sponsor - কোনো কিছুর ব্যয়ভার গ্রহণ করা; facilitate - ত্বরান্বিত করা।

33. JB '13, '08 ■ Bogra Cantt. Public School & College-'14; Chittagong Cantt. Public School & College-'14; Fajudarhat Cadet College-'13; Dhaka Commerce College-'13; Rajshahi Govt. Women's College-'13; Fenchuganj Degree College-'13; Pabna Cadet College-'12.

Introverts and extroverts are two (a) — of people (b) — in the society. An (c) — is quite opposite to an extrovert. Without (d) — extrovert no one can (e) — life in the country. What we have (f) — from the (g) — of Sohel and Farid gives us the quality of (h) —. What Farid has done in the bus (i) — introvert. Fahima is (j) — the extrovert quality.

Word Meaning : introvert - অন্তর্মুখী ব্রহ্মকৃতি; extrovert - বহির্মুখী ব্রহ্মকৃতি; opposite - বিপরীত; quality - গুণ বা ধর্ম।

34. CB '13 ■ Cantonment Public School & College, BUSMS, Dinajpur-'16; Govt. Zia Mohila College, Feni-'14; Gazipur City College-'12; Comilla Commerce College-'12.

Air and water are two important (a) — of the environment. These elements are (b) — for life on earth. They are often (c) — in many ways. Air is polluted by (d) — and water by different kinds of (e) — and filth. If we want to live a (f) — life, we should (g) — the pollution of the environment. Total prevention may be (h) — but we can certainly (i) — pollution by raising (j) — among the people.

Word Meaning : important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; element - উপাদান; in many ways - বিভিন্ন উপায়ে; pollute - দূষিত করা; want to live - বাঁচতে চাওয়া; pollution - দূষণ; prevention - প্রতিরোধ; certainly - নিশ্চিতভাবে।

35. CtgB '13 ■ Govt. MM City College, Khulna-'14; Chandpur Govt. College, Chandpur-'14.

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) —.

Word Meaning : nowadays - আজকাল; urgent - জরুরী; necessity - প্রয়োজনীয়তা; carry - বহন করা; supply - সরবরাহ করা; plenty of - প্রচুর; dry season - শুকনো মৌসুম; at present - বর্তমানে; harvest - ফলন; utility - উপযোগিতা।

36. BB '13, '11 ■ Holy Cross College, Dhaka-'16; Sonargaon Kazi Fazlul Haq Women's University College, Dhaka-'14; Chaumuhani Govt. SA College, Noakhali-'14; Cox's Bazar Govt. College-'14; Mohanagar Ideal School & College, Dhaka-'13; Chandranath College, Netrakona-'13; Chittagong Metropolitan Commerce college-'13; Sonar Bangla College-'12.

E-mail has brought about (a) — in modern (b) —. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within a few (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, specially in (f) — countries like ours, as most of the people cannot (g) — to have a personal computer. But (h) — of the people have started (i) — commercially operated e-mail for important (j) —.

Word Meaning : bring about - ঘটানো; modern - আধুনিক; transmit - প্রেরণ করা; cheaper - অধিকতর সস্তা; trade and commerce - রূপসা-বাণিজ্য ; greatly - ব্যাপকভাবে ; mode - মঙ্গল ; communication - যোগাযোগ; reach - পৌঁছানো; specially - বিশেষভাবে; commercially - বাণিজ্যিকভাবে; operate - চালানো, চালু থাকা; important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

37. DB '12 ■ Thakurgaon Govt. Women's College-'13; Chittagong Cantt. Public School & College, Chittagong-'10.

All things that make up the environment are (a) —. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their (b) — is known as (c) —. The ecosystem is a (d) — web that links animals, plants and every other life (e) — in the biosphere. All these things (f) — together. The system is in a steady state of (g) — balance which means that by (h) — any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the (i) — of forests may have serious ecological (j) — on humans and animals.

Word Meaning : make up - গঠন করা; relate - সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করা; ecosystem - পরিবেশের উপাদানগুলোর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক ক্রিয়া; web - জাল (পরিবেশ সম্পর্কিত); biosphere - জীবমণ্ডল; affect - প্রভাবিত করা; serious - মারাত্মক; ecological - পরিবেশ দূষণ সংক্রান্ত।

38. Dinajb '12; CB '12; CtgB '06 ■ Barisal Govt. Women's College Barisal-'16; BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'14; Rabita Model College, Rangamati-'14; Biswanath Degree College, Sylhet-'13; Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh-'13; Amanualla Degree College, Barisal-'13; Sylhet Govt. Women's College-'13; Govt. Shaheed Bulbul College, Pabna-'13; Nageswari Degree College Kurigram-'13; Sunamganj Govt. College-'13; Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibazar-'12.

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 in (j) — areas of the globe.

Word Meaning : effect - প্রভাব; eventually - ঘটনাক্রমে/ পরিশেষে; weather pattern - আবহাওয়া রীতি; as a result - ফলে, ফলস্বরূপে; cause - কোনো কিছুর কারণ বা উৎস হওয়া; globe - বিশ্ব, পৃথিবী।

39. JB '12 ■ New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-'14; Cantt. Public School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamari-'14; Hajigonj Model University College, Chandpur-'14; Bogra Cantt. Public School & College-'13; Ispahani Public, School & College, Chittagong-'13; South Asian College, Chittagong-'13; Moulvibazar Govt. College-'13; Bangladesh College University Teachers' Association, Barisal-'12.

UNICEF is an international (a) —. It runs several welfare (b) — in Bangladesh. It has reduced infant (c) — rates through raising (d) — about health and (e) —. It has organised (f) — programmes for (g) — health workers to (h) — health help to the rural (i) —. At present it is trying to (j) — primary education particularly among girls.

Word Meaning : run - চালানো; several - কতিপয়; welfare - কল্যাণ, মঙ্গল; reduce - কমানো, হ্রাস করা; infant - শিশু ; organise - আয়োজন করা; rural - গ্রামীণ ; health worker - স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী; at present - বর্তমানে; primary education - প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা; particularly - বিশেষ করে।

40. CtgB '12; CB '06 ■ Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'13; Lakshmipur Govt. College-'13; Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'13; Police Line School & College, Rangpur-'13 & Cantt. Public School & College, Khulna-'12 & Chitra Mohila Mohabiddyalaya, Terokhada-'12 & Brindaban Govt. College, Habiganj-'12 & Feni Girls' Cadet College-'11.

Learning a language is (a) — riding a cycle. The most (b) — thing (c) — any language is 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) — mistakes.

Word Meaning : ride - কোনো কিছুর পিঠে চড়া; communication - যোগাযোগ; effectively - কার্যকরভাবে; experience - অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করা; laugh - বিদ্রুপ বা উপহাস করা, হাসা; certainly - নিশ্চিতভাবে; mistake - ভুল, ত্রুটি।

41. SB '12 ■ Noakhali Govt. Girls' College-'13; Shaheed Smriti Degree College, Pirojpur-'13.

Man pollutes water, an important (a) — of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals (d) — away by rain and floods (e) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (f) — by mills and factories which throw their (g) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute water by (h) — oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines (i) — on river and canal banks are also (j) — for further pollution.

Word Meaning : important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; waste - বর্জ্য ; chemical - রাসায়নিক; fertilizer - সার; insecticide - কীটনাশক; wash away - ধুয়ে যাওয়া; mix with - মিশে যাওয়া; canal - খাল; pond - পুকুর; factory - কারখানা; throw - নিক্ষেপ করা; waste product - বর্জ্য দ্রব্য ; vehicle - যানবাহন; pollute - দূষিত করা; insanitary latrine - অস্বাস্থ্যকর পায়খানা; canal bank - খালের কিনারা বা তীর।

42. BB '12 ■ *New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-13*

William Caxton introduced printing into England. His success as a merchant enabled him (a) — retire early and (b) — himself to literary pursuits. In 1477, he set up his (c) — press and (d) — nearly a hundred books. A (e) — of prodigious industry, he translated twenty (f) — himself. What is more (g) — him is that he published books in English when most works appeared (h) — French or Latin. Caxton (i) — it as his aim to hasten the spread of knowledge by making books in English (j) — to the public.

Word Meaning : introduce - চালু করা; printing - মুদ্রণ; merchant - বণিক, ব্রহ্মবসায়ী; enable - স্ব ম করা; retire - অবসর নেওয়া; pursuit - কাজ, কর্মকাণ্ড; prodigious - বিশাল; translate - অনুবাদ করা; appear - দৃশ্যমান হওয়া, প্রকাশ পাওয়া; hasten - দ্রুত করা; spread - বিস্তার।

43. RB '11 ■ *Dinajpur Govt. College-13; Kushtia Govt. Girls' College-13; M.C. Academy, Gopalganj- 12;*

Computer is one of the latest important and most (a) — 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. 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 why many people call the computer "an electronic (j) — ."

Word Meaning : important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; invention - উদ্ভাবন; receive - গ্রহণ করা; various - বিভিন্ন; computation - গণনা; emit - নির্গমন করা; various ways - বিভিন্ন উপায়ে; trained - প্রশিক্ষিত; agricultural farm - কৃষি খামার; sophisticated - অত্যধুনিক; complicated - জটিল।

44. DinajB '11 ■ *Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-12; Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat-16.*

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) — .

Word Meaning : remember - মনে রাখা, স্মরণ করা; go back - ফিরে যাওয়া; childhood - শৈশবকাল; cramped - অপ্রসঙ্গত, সংকীর্ণ; grocery shop - মুদি দোকান; extremely - চরমভাবে; at least - কমপক্ষে।

45. JB '11 ■ *Ambari Women's College, Dinajpur-12; Lutfor Rahman Matin Mohila Degree College, Tangail-16.*

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) — . Nowadays 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.

Word Meaning : symbol - প্রতীক; rose garden - গোলাপ বাগান; bloom - ফুল ফোটা; fragrance - সুগন্ধ; attract - আকর্ষণ করা; pluck - তুলে ফেলা; nowadays - আজকাল; profitable - লাভজনক।

46. CtgB '11 ■ *Govt. P.C College, Bagerhat-16; Bangladesh Mohila Somity School & College, Chittagong-16; Dohar Nawabganj College, Dhaka-14; Pirojpur Govt. Women's College-13; Govt. Haji Mohammad Muhsin College, Chittagong-11.*

Today women (a) — an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) — no longer confined within the four walls of their home. They have (c) — out of their kitchens and are (d) — side by side with men in all the development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) — higher education and (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.

Word Meaning : important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; role - ভূমিকা; in all spheres - সর্বক্ষেত্রে; confine - সীমাবদ্ধ করা; within - মধ্যে; kitchen - রান্নাঘর; side by side - সাথে সাথে; development programme - উন্নয়নমূলক কর্মসূচি; higher education - উচ্চ শিক্ষা; administrator - প্রশাসক; able - স্ব ম হওয়া; worth - বিশেষ মূল্য, স্ব মতা; discrimination - বৈষম্য; at an early age - কম বয়সে।

47. DB '10 ■ *Rupsha (Degree) College, Khulna-13; Govt. Akbar Ali College, Sirajganj-11.*

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 (h) — present in our life. It is an (i) — part of what we do, (j) — and believe.

Word Meaning : role - ভূমিকা; wake up - ঘুম থেকে জেগে ওঠা; feel - অনুভব করা; like - পছন্দ করা; dislike - অপছন্দ করা; in short - সংক্ষেপে; believe - বিশ্বাস করা।

48. **RB '10; CB '09** ■ *Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-'14; Govt. City College, Chittagong-'14; Paura Mohila College, Kishoreganj-'13; Mongla College, Bagerhat-'13* ⇨ *Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-'11* ⇨ *Sylhet Commerce College, Sylhet-'11* ⇨ *Sylhet Govt. College-'11* ⇨ *Firoz Miah Degree College, Brahmanbaria-'10*.

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a (a) — city. It is a city (b) — traffic jam. A flyover is built at Mohakhali with a view to (c) — the traffic jam. To (d) — this problem, traffic rules (e) — be enforced. Besides this, drivers, passers-by and (f) — should honour and abide (g) — all rules (h) — making the city habitable. Otherwise our life (i) — remain (j) — stake.

Word Meaning : build - নির্মাণ করা; traffic rule - ট্রাফিক আইন; enforce - আরোপ করা; passer-by - পথচারী; honour - সম্মান প্রদর্শন করা; abide - মেনে চলা; habitable - বাসযোগ্য; otherwise - অন্যথায়; remain - থাকা, অবস্থান করা।

49. **DinajB '10** ■ *Sylhet Govt. Women's College-'14; Milestone College, Dhaka-'13* ⇨ *Cambrian College, Dhaka-'12; Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College-'11*.

Everybody (a) — to live a happy and peaceful life. But what are the (b) — that can assure you of 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 to 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.

Word Meaning : peaceful - আনন্দদায়ক; assure - নিশ্চিত করা; naturally - সাধারণভাবে; opinion - মতামত; security - নিরাপত্তা; bondage - দাসত্ব; voluptuous pleasure - ইন্দ্রিয়পরিতৃপ্তিকর সুখ বা আনন্দ; ensure - নিশ্চিত করা; element - উপাদান; partly true - আংশিকভাবে সত্য; necessity - প্রয়োজনীয়তা; desire - কামনা, ইচ্ছা; limit - সীমা; exceed - অতিক্রম করা; greed - লোভ; ruin - ধ্বংস হওয়া বা করা।

50. **CtgB '10** ■ *Cantonment College, Comilla-'16; Comilla Cantonment College, Comilla-'11* ⇨ *Adhyapak Abdul Majid College-'10*.

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) — a strong foundation must fall down either today or tomorrow.

Word Meaning : adopting unfair mean - নকল করা; goal - লক্ষ্য, উদ্দেশ্য; heinous - জঘন্য; examinee - পরীক্ষার্থী; authority - কর্তৃপক্ষ; damage - ক্ষতি; concerned - সংশ্লিষ্ট; refrain - বিরত থাকা; practice - অনুশীলন, চর্চা; remember - স্মরণ করা, মনে রাখা; foundation - ভিত্তি; fell down - পতিত হওয়া; either today or tomorrow - আজ অথবা কাল।

51. **SB '10**

One day a fox was very (a) — . It was (b) — for some food 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."

Word Meaning : manage - ব্যবস্থা করা; at last - অবশেষে; beak - পাখির ঠোঁট; loudly - উচ্চস্বরে; beautiful - সুন্দর।

52. **BB '10**

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 bedside 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.

Word Meaning : rarely - কদাচিৎ; necessity - প্রয়োজনীয়তা; turn on - চালু করা; enjoy - উপভোগ করা; blessing - আশীর্বাদ; turn off - বন্ধ করা; unfortunately - দুর্ভাগ্যজনকভাবে; uninterrupted - নিরবচ্ছিন্ন; supply - সরবরাহ; regular - নিয়মিত।

53. DB '09 ■ *Notre Dame College, Dhaka-'04.*

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 (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 been 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!

Word Meaning : trunk - হাতির শঁড়; smell - গন্ধ নেওয়া; feel - অনুভব করা; pick up - তোলা বা উঠানো; uproot - উপড়ানো; defend - প্রতিরোধ করা; wrap - গুটিয়ে ফেলা বা দেওয়া; enemy - শত্রু; sweep - ঝাঁড় দেওয়া; broom - ঝাঁড়।

54. DinajB '09 ■ *Mirkadim Hazi Amzad Ali Degree College, Munshiganj-'13; Amrita Lal Day College, Barisal-'13* Govt. Barisal College-'12 BAF Shaheen College, Dhaka-'11 Mongla College, Bagerhat-'11 Firoz Miah Degree College, Brahmanbaria-'11 Govt. Barisal College, Barisal-'11 The Buds Residential Model School & College, Srimangal, Moulvibazar-'10 Al-Hera Academy School, Bera, Pabna-'09 Dhaka Commerce College-'08.

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 (d) — the United Nations. Bangladesh has (e) — the UN declaration of the second decade (f) — the disabled in 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) —.

Word Meaning : peace-loving - শান্তিপ্ৰিয়; welfare - কল্যাণ, মঙ্গল; declaration - ঘোষণা; disable - শারীরিক প্রতিবন্ধী; pacific region - প্রশান্ত মহাসাগরীয় অঞ্চল; region - অঞ্চল; implement - বাস্তবায়ন করা; provision - ধারা; constitution - সংবিধান; ensure - নিশ্চিত করা।

55. JB '09 ■ *Savar College-'12 Sa Amrita Lal Day College, Barisal-'10.*

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.

Word Meaning : satisfy hunger - খাওয়া নিবারণ করা; stomach - পেট; preserve - সংরক্ষণ করা; happen - সংঘটিত হওয়া, ঘটা; nutrition - পুষ্টি; illiterate - নিরক্ষর; costly - ব্যয়বহুল; select - বাছাই করা; wisely - বিচক্ষণতার সাথে; balanced diet - সুসম খাদ্য।

56. SB '09 ■ *Noapara Model Degree College, Jessore-'16; Govt. Debendra College, Manikgonj-'14; Haji Lalmia City College, Gopalganj-'14; Rajshahi Govt. Women's College-'14; Milestone College, Dhaka-'12 Satkhira Govt. College, Satkhira-'12 Faujdarhat Cadet College-'11 SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka-'11 Rupdia Shaheed Smriti Degree College, Jessore-'10.*

The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th Century Islamic (a) — situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the (b) — of the Sunderbans, 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 monument will be preserved from further decay.

Word Meaning : situate - অবস্থান করা; suburb - উপশহর, শহরতলি; south-west - দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম; architectural site - স্থাপত্যশিল্প বিষয়ক স্থান; large - বিশাল; exquisitely - অপূরণ্যভাবে; dome - গম্বুজ; worn away - ধ্বংস হওয়া; mausoleum - মাজার; nearby - নিকটে; world heritage site - বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্যবাহী স্থান; hope - আশা করা; beautiful - সুন্দর; monument - ভাস্কর্য; preserve - সংরক্ষণ করা; decay - ধ্বংস।

57. DB '08 ■ *Dania College, Dhaka-'12 Govt. Hazi Mohammad Mohsin College, Chittagong-'12 Govt. Mujibur Rahman Women's College, Bogra-'11.*

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.

Word Meaning : lawyer - আইনজীবী; speak - কথা বলা; beard - দাড়ি; enormous - বিশাল; moustache - গোঁফ; important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; a lot of - পূর; straight - সোজা।

58. CtgB '08 ■ *Sreemangal Govt. College-'13 Govt. Asheq Mahmud College, Jamalpur-'11 Rajendrapur Cantt. Public School & College, Gazipur-'11 Dr. Abdur Rajjak Municipal College, Jessore-'11 Pirojpur Govt. Women's College, Pirojpur-'11 Dhaka Imperial College, Dhaka-'10 Al-Hera Academy School & College, Pabna-'10.*

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 alarmingly increased. Cyclones and tidal bores (g) — inundating and destroying the coastal regions to a large extent. Climatologists (h) — that in the last 185 years 99 cyclones hit the coastal (i) — and off shore islands of our country causing irrecoverable loss (j) — life and properties.

Word Meaning : natural disaster - প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ; in recent years - সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে; global warming - বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণতা; melt - গলে যাওয়া, গলা; polar region - মেরু অঞ্চল; peak - চূড়া; mountain - পর্বত; inundate - প্লাবিত করা; destroy - ধ্বংস করা; coastal region - উপকূলীয় অঞ্চল; a large extent - ব্যাপকভাবে; climatologist - জলবায়ুবিদ; hit - আঘাত হানা; island - সীপ; irrecoverable - অপূরণীয়; loss - হানি; property - সম্পত্তি।

59. **SB '08** ■ Shachindra Degree College, Habiganj-'13; National Ideal College, Khilgaon, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Tejgaon College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Syed Masud Rumi College, Kushtia-'08.

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 organisations 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 articles in newspapers. But that brings no (g) —. Abuse of (h) — by the public servants has led the nation to its present situation. The representatives 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) —.

Word Meaning : control - নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা; responsibility - দায়িত্ব; defeat - পরাজিত করা; unlimited - অসীম; as quickly as possible - যত দ্রুত সম্ভব; curb - নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা; crime - অপরাধ; contribute - অবদান রাখা; disorder - বিশৃঙ্খলা; publish - প্রকাশ করা; corruption - দুর্নীতি; human rights - মানবাধিকার; violation - লঙ্ঘন; suggest - উপদেশ দেওয়া; existing situation - বিদ্যমান অবস্থা; allege - দোষারোপ করা; political party - রাজনৈতিক দল; gain - লাভ করা; ideologically - ভাবাদর্শিকভাবে; intellectual - বুদ্ধিজীবী; abuse - অপব্যবহার; public servant - সরকারী কর্মচারী; lead - এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া; present situation - বর্তমান অবস্থা; representative - প্রতিনিধি; mainly - প্রধানত; deteriorating - যিশু।

60. **JB '07; CB '03** ■ Rajdhani Ideal College, Rampura, Dhaka-'16; Military Collegiate School, Khulna-'14; Birshreshtha Noor Mohammad Public School & College, Dhaka-'13 ⇨ Police Lines School & College, rangpur-'11 ⇨ Pabna Cadet College-'11 ⇨ Chittagong College, Chittagong-'11 ⇨ Jhenidah Cadet College, Jhenidah-'10 ⇨ Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet-'10 ⇨ Tibunnesa Khanam Academy Degree College, Juri, Moulvibazar-'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.

Word Meaning : power - শক্তি; delight - আনন্দ; pity - করুণা করা; pay - প্রদান করা; respect - সম্মান; depend - নির্ভর করা; a lot of - প্চুর; necessarily - অবশ্যম্ভাবীরূপে; absolutely - সম্পূর্ণভাবে; matter - বিষয়।

61. **CtgB '07** ■ Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi-'16; Trishal Mohila Degree College, Mymensingh-'13 ⇨ Bangladesh College Teacher's Association, Satkhira-'11 ⇨ Amrita Lal Day College, Barisal-'11 ⇨ Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barisal-'10.

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 in the child (d) — death. It is mother, who first becomes touched (e) — our happiness and sorrows. We know about the mother of Bayezid 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.

Word Meaning : existence - অস্তিত্ব; touch - স্পর্শ করা; highest place - উচ্চতর স্থান।

62. **SB '07; RB '04** ■ Faujdarhat Cadet College, Chittagong-'16; Khalilur Rahman Women's Degree College, Chittagong-'13 ⇨ Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Armed Police Battalion Public School & College, Bogra-'11 ⇨ Govt. Haraganga College, Munshiganj-'10 ⇨ Govt. Barisal College, Barisal-'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.

Word Meaning : a large number of - অসংখ্য; all over the world - সারা বিশ্বের পী; depend - নির্ভর করা; advertisement - বিজ্ঞাপন; publish - প্রকাশ করা; seek - খোঁজ করা; employment - কর্মসংস্থান।

63. DB '06

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 shows, Jatra, 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) — channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting (e) — day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western (f) —. At the same time, (g) — music 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. Sport has become a great source of entertainment (j) —.

Word Meaning : newer form - নবরত রূপ; puppet show - পুতুল নাচ; common form - প্রচলিত মাধ্যম বা রূপ; particularly - বিশেষ করে; folk music - লোকসংগীত; western - পশ্চিমা; traditional song - ঐতিহ্যবাহী সংগীত; in general - সাধারণত; source - উৎস।

64. RB '06

I do not think that it is (a) — not to 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.

Word Meaning : trial and error - ভুল শোধরানো পর্যন্ত পরীক্ষা চালিয়ে যাওয়ার পদ্ধতি; important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; shy - লাজুক; various - বিভিন্ন; textbook - পাঠ্য পুস্তক।

65. JB '06

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 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.

Word Meaning : major - প্রধান; population - জনসংখ্যা; vehicle - যানবাহন; broad - প্রশস্ত; accommodate - স্থান সংকুলান; add - সংযোগ যুক্ত করা; complication - জটিলতা; impatient - অসহিষ্ণু; recklessly - বেপরোয়াভাবে; horrible - ভয়ানক।

66. BB '06 ■ Lalmonirhat Govt College, Lalmonirhat-'16.

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.

Word Meaning : moment - মুহূর্ত; assistance - সহযোগিতা; livelihood - জীবিকা; comforter - আরামদানকারী; grow up - বড় হওয়া; care - যত্ন; exist - বিদ্যমান থাকা; fellowmen - সহকর্মী।

67. RB '05 ■ Ramgonj Model University College, Lakshmipur-'13 ⇨ Singra Demdama Pilot School & College, Natore-'13 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Satkhira Day-Night College-'11 ⇨ Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-'11 ⇨ Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet-'11.

Newspapers in Bangladesh have constantly (a) — our attention to the (b) — safety measures provided by (c) — garment factories. 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.

Word Meaning : constantly - ধারাবাহিকভাবে; attention - মনোযোগ; safety measure - নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা; provide - সরবরাহ করা; adequate space - পর্যাপ্ত স্থান; staircase - সিঁড়ি; exit - বাহির পথ; training - প্রশিক্ষণ; safety - নিরাপত্তা; employee - কর্মচারী; incident - ঘটনা।

68. JB '05 ■ Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet-'16; Birshreshtha Noor Mohammad Public College, Dhaka-'14; Joypurhat Govt. College-'14; Scholarshome, Sylhet-'14; BN College, Dhaka-'13; Natun Kohela College, Tangail-'13 ⇨ Govt. City College, Rajshahi-'13, '11 ⇨ Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka-'12 ⇨ Mirzapur Cadet College-'12 ⇨ Shahjalal City College, Sylhet-'12 ⇨ Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-'12 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Jessore-'12.

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, the 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.

Word Meaning : performance- কার্যসম্পাদন; interview- স্মৃতিকার; regard- গণ্য করা; predictor- ভবিষ্যতের ইঙ্গিত; subjectivity- বস্তুনিষ্ঠতা; candidate- প্রার্থী; inherent- সহজাত; manifest- প্রকাশ করা; confidence- আত্মবিশ্বাস; enthusiasm- প্রবল উৎসাহ; respond- জবাব দেওয়া।

69. CtgB '05 ■ Sarder Asmat Ali Mohila Degree College, Narsingdi-'13 ⇨ Cambrian College, Dhaka-'08.

The great ship "Titanic" (a) — for New York from Southampton on April 10, 1912. She was (b) — 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 lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a (h) —. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from 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 realised to his horror that the 'Titanic' was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water-tight compartments had already been (j) —.

Word Meaning : ship - জাহাজ; crew - জাহাজের নাবিক; regard - বিবেচনা করা; unsinkable - অডুবনীয়; compartment - কামরা; maiden - প্রথম; setting out - যাত্রা শুরু করা; icy-water - হিমশীতল পানি; ice-berg - হিমশৈল; sharply - সুনিপুণভাবে; slight - হালকা বা সামান্য; tremble - কম্পন; faint - ঐশ; damaged - তিগ্নত; horror - আতঙ্ক।

70. BB '05 ■ Cambrian School & College, Dhaka-'13; Mongla College, Bagerhat-'09 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College-'05 ⇨ Ideal College, Dhaka-'04.

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, nowadays the amount of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluoro carbons 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 green house. The result is obvious and fatal; the temperature of the (i) — around the earth increases more than (j) —.

Word Meaning : polar region - মেরু অঞ্চল; fall - পড়া; reflect - প্রতিফলিত করা; glass-wall - কাঁচের দেয়াল; artificially - কৃত্রিমভাবে; effect - প্রভাব; fundamentally - মৌলিকভাবে; cause - কোনোকিছুর উৎস বা কারণ; consequently - ফলে; aforesaid - পূর্বোল্লিখিত বিষয়; obvious - স্পষ্টত প্রতীয়মান; fatal - প্ৰাণনাশক, মারাত্মক; temperature - তাপমাত্রা; increase - বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া।

71. DB '04 ■ Govt. Begun Rokeya College, Rangpur-'16; Cantt. Public School & College, Rangpur-'14; Cantonment College, Jessore-'14; Comilla Shikkha Board Model College-'14; Govt. Bangabandhu College, Gopalganj-'13; Juranpur Adarsha University College, Comilla-'13; ⇨ Cantt. Public School & College, Rangpur-'13 ⇨ Patuakhali Govt. Mohila College-'13 ⇨ Rangpur Cadet College-'12 ⇨ Barisal Cadet College-'12.

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 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) —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 committee of nations.

Word Meaning : importance - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; take place - সংঘটিত হওয়া; significant - তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ; advance - অগ্রগতি; technology - প্রযুক্তি; colony - উপনিবেশ; movement - আন্দোলন; democracy - গণতন্ত্র; witness - স্মৃতি হওয়া; misuse - অপব্যবহার; atomic energy - পারমাণবিক শক্তি; as a result - ফলশ্রুতিতে; atom bomb - পারমাণবিক বোমা; emergence - আবির্ভাব; momentous - অতি গুরুত্ববহ; bloody - রক্তাক্ত।

72. JB '04 ■ Chandpur Govt. Girls' College-'13 ⇨ Dhaka City College-'11 ⇨ Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi-'10 ⇨ Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girls' College, Dhaka-'07 ⇨ Madan Mohan College, Sylhet-'05.

Amin/Sajal is a man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin/Sajal passed 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 Centre and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profit. 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.

Word Meaning : educational - শিক্ষামূলক; pass - উত্তীর্ণ হওয়া; think - ভাবা; able - সমর্থ; to continue - চালিয়ে যাওয়া; poultry - হাঁস মুরগী; cultivation - চাষ; admit into - ভর্তি হওয়া; youth development training centre - যুব উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র; amount - মোট পরিমাণ; profit - লাভ; huge - পূচুর; farm - খামার; start - শুরু করা; provide - ব্যবস্থা করা।

73. **CB '04** ■ Brahmanbarai Govt. Women's College-'11 ⇨ Mymensingh Girl's Cadet College-'09 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Jessore-'08 ⇨ Sharatpur Govt. College-'08.

Bangladesh is a country (a) — an area of 1,47,570 square kilometres. It is (b) — with more than 120 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.

Word Meaning : area - আয়তন; square - বর্গ; million - মিলিয়ন/ দশ লক্ষ; about - প্রায়; highly populated - ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ; growth rate - বৃদ্ধির হার; immediately - অতি দ্রুত; unchecked - অনিয়ন্ত্রিত; great - বিরাট; problem - সমস্যা; public-consciousness - গণ-সচেতনতা; rate - হার; forward- এগিয়ে।

74. **CtgB '04** ■ Feni Girls' Cadet College-'14; Govt. MM College, Jessore-'14; Shaheed President Ziaur Rahman Degree College, Dhaka-'13; Vigarunnisa Noon College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Pabna Cadet College, Pabna-'10 ⇨ Rajendrapur Cantt. Public School & College, Gazipur-'10 ⇨ Bogra Cantt Public School & College-'09 ⇨ Govt. Barisal College-'09 ⇨ Comilla Victoria Govt. College-'09.

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.

Word Meaning : international - আন্তর্জাতিক; communication - যোগাযোগ; common - সাধারণ; achieve - অর্জন করা; border - সীমানা; possession - সম্পদ; native speakers - মাতৃভাষাভাষী; belong to - অধিকারে রাখা; phenomenon - ইন্দ্রিয়গোচর বিষয় বা বস্তু; variety - বৈচিত্র্য; around the world - সমগ্রবিশ্বে; strongly - দৃঢ়ভাবে; pronunciation - উচ্চারণ; idiom - বাগধারা; respective - স্ব স্ব।

75. **SB '04** ■ B.N School & College, Khulna-'16; Bangamata Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib Women's College-'12 ⇨ Ghatail Cantt. Public School & College, Tangail-'11 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Jessore-'11 ⇨ SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-'09 ⇨ Barisal Cadet College-'09 ⇨ Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Satkhira-'09 ⇨ Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'09 ⇨ BN School & College, Khulna-'09.

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) — for the welfare of human beings. 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.

Word Meaning : atom bomb - পারমাণবিক বোমা; Hiroshima - জাপানের একটি শহর; world war - বিশ্বযুদ্ধ; force - শক্তি; all respects - সকল ক্ষেত্রে; welfare - কল্যাণ; human beings - মানব জাতি; superhuman - অতি মানবিক; energy - শক্তি; for the first time - প্রথমবারের মতো।

76. **BB '04** ■ Dohar-Nawabganj College, Dhaka-'13; Bangamata Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib Women's College-'12 ⇨ Ghatail Cantonment Public School & College, Tangail-'10 ⇨ Dr. M. Fazlul Haque Girls' Degree College, Kusthtia-'10 ⇨ Brahmanbaria Govt. Mohila College, Brahmanbaria-'10 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College-'09 ⇨ Noakhali Govt. College-'09 ⇨ Begum Bodrunnessa Govt. Mahila College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Mongla College, Bagerhat-'08.

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.

Word Meaning : student life - ছাত্রজীবন; struggle - সংগ্রাম; education - শিক্ষা; necessary - অপরিহার্য; foremost duty - প্রধান দায়িত্ব; prosecute - অগ্রাহ্য রাখা; waste - অপচয় করা; get back - ফিরে পাওয়া; neglect - অবহেলা করা; suffer - ভোগা; study - অধ্যয়ন; lesson - পাঠ।

77. **DB '03** ■ Rajshahi College-'14; Victoria Govt. College, Comilla-'13; '11 ⇨ Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-'13; Rajshahi Cadet College-'13 ⇨ Govt. Shah Sultan College, Bogra-'10 ⇨ Kazi Mohammed Shafiqul Islam University College, Brahmanbaria-'10 ⇨ Scholars Home, Sylhet-'10 ⇨ Jhenidah Cadet College-'09.

Housing is one of the (a) — problems 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.

Word Meaning : housing - গৃহায়ন; one of the - অত্র তম একটি; problem - সমস্যা; thousands - হাজার হাজার; dwell on - বাস করা; footpath - পায়ে চলা পথ; rural - গ্রামীণ; acute - প্রকট; cost - খরচ; construction - নির্মাণ; immediately - অবিলম্বে; afford - যোগানো; at present - বর্তমানে; common - সাধারণ।

78. RB '03 ■ Hajigonj Model College, Chandpur-'11, '03 ⇨ Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barisal-'09.

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller. After a few days the fruitseller 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 weights," 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.

Word Meaning : grocer - মুদি দোকানদার; borrow - ধার নেওয়া; balance - দাঁড়িপাল্লা; weight - বাটখারা; a few days - কয়েকদিন; fruitseller - ফল বিক্রেতা; dishonest - অসৎ; eat away - খেয়ে ফেলা; excuse - বাহানা; come back - ফিরে আসা; return - ফিরিয়ে দেয়া; carry - বহন করা; angrily - রাগান্বিতভাবে; same way - একইভাবে; next day - পরবর্তী দিন; carry away - নিয়ে যাওয়া; shout - চিৎকার করা।

79. CtgB '03 ■ B.N School & College, Khulna-'14; Comilla Victoria Govt. College-'14; Amtali Degree College, Barguna-'14; Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'13, '09 ⇨ Khanjahan Ali Ideal College, Khulna-'12 ⇨ Ideal College, Central Road, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Chittagong Cantonment Public College-'11 ⇨ Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat-'10 ⇨ Khalilur Rahman Degree College, Bagerhat-'09 ⇨ Govt. City College, Chittagong-'09.

Jerry was a twelve year 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 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.

Word Meaning : orphanage - এতিমখানা; authoress - লেখিকা; hire - ভাড়া করা; wood - কাঠ; extra work - বাড়তি কাজ; convenience - সুবিধা; cubby-hole - ক্ষুদ্র বেড়া দেওয়া স্থান; kindling - কাঠের গুড়ি; medium wood - মাঝারি কাঠের টুকরো; fire materials - আগুন জ্বালানোর উপকরণ; wet weather - আর্দ্র আবহাওয়া; candy - ক্যান্ডি বা চকলেট; silent - নীরব; please - খুশি হওয়া বা থাকা।

80. BB '03 ■ Dinajpur Govt. Womens' College, Dinajpur-'11 ⇨ Adarsha Degree College, Sreenagar, Munshiganj-'10 ⇨ Cantt. Public School & College, BUSMS, Parbatipur, Dinajpur-'10 ⇨ Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'10 ⇨ Dhaka Residential Model College-'09 ⇨ Quadirabad Cantt Sapper College, Natore-'07 ⇨ Govt. Shah Sultan College, Bogra-'09

Sports can give us (a) —. International sports (b) — organize 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.

Word Meaning : sports - খেলাধুলা; organize - আয়োজন করা; sporting event - খেলাধুলার অনুদান; different - ভিন্ন ভিন্ন; multinational - বহুজাতিক; manufacturing company - উৎপাদক সংস্থা; Business firm - ব্ল বসায় প্রতিদান; pay - প্রদান করা; product - পণ্য; satellite channel - স্যাটেলাইট চ্যানেল; all over the world - বিশ্বজুড়ে; live - সরাসরি; events - অনুদানমালা।

81. Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh-'10 ⇨ National Ideal college, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Dinajpur Govt. College-'09.

To be successful in a job interview, the applicant should demonstrate certain personal and (a) — qualities. In as much as the first and often lasting (b) — of a person is determined by the clothes he wears, the job applicant should take care to appear well groomed and modestly dressed. Besides he should pay close (c) — to his manner of speaking which should be neither (d) — nor familiar, but rather straight forward. In addition he should be (e) — to talk knowledgeably about the (f) — of the position. And finally applicant must (g) — a sense of self confidence and (h) —. With the display of these (i) — one will certainly (j) — in personal interviews.

Word Meaning : successful - কৃতকার্য; job interview - চাকরির স্মৃষ্টিকার; demonstrate - প্রতিপাদন করা; as much as - যতটা/ততটা; determine - দৃঢ় সংকল্প করা; appear - উপস্থিত হওয়া; well groomed - পরিপাটি; modestly - মার্জিত; manner of speaking - কথা বলার ধরন; familiar - সুপরিচিত; straight forward - স্পষ্ট বাচনভঙ্গির অধিকারী; in addition - উপরন্তু; knowledgeably - জ্ঞানসম্পন্নভাবে; position - পদ; sense of self confidence - আত্মবিশ্বাসের অনুভূতি; personal - প্রক্তিগত।

82. Rajshahi College, Rajshahi-16; Bakalia Shahid N.M.M.J. College, Chittagong-13 ↯ Residential Model College, Dhaka-10 ↯ Lalmatia Mohila College, Dhaka-10 ↯ Govt. Suhrawardy College, Pirojpur-08.

According to UNICEF, the health of women is a telling window on female (a) — and it is most telling at the most (b) — time of life, infancy and early childhood. The Global Commission on Women's Health considers it imperative to look at women's health within a (c) — perspective. Women's life not only affect (d) — phases of her own life but also have an (e) — on future generations. This (f) — link is a characteristic (g) — to women. The girl child as UNICEF categorizes the (h) — child up to the age of 15, has become the focus of attention in recent years. Several areas, such as (i) — work and health are being re-examined with the specific need of the girl child in mind as today's girl is (j) — women and will bear the responsibility for a new generation.

Word Meaning : infancy - শৈশব; early childhood - শৈশবের প্রথম অবস্থা; global commission on women's health - মহিলা স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ক বৈশ্বিক কমিশন; consider - বিবেচনা করা; imperative - অপরিহার্য; perspective - দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি; affect - প্রভাবিত করা; phase - পর্যায়; future generation - ভবিষ্যৎ প্রজন্ম; link - সংযোগ; characteristic - বৈশিষ্ট্য; categorize - কোনো স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ রীতি, প্রণালী প্রভৃতির অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; focus - নিবন্ধ করা; attention - মনোযোগ; several areas - কতিপয় ক্ষেত্র; re-examine - পুনঃপরীক্ষা করা; responsibility - দায়দায়িত্ব; generation - প্রজন্ম।

83. Cambrian College, Dhaka-10 ↯ Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-10 ↯ Brahmanbaria Govt. College-09 ↯ Barisal Cadet College-06.

As his reputation as a scientist (a) — higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen (b) — started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a (c) — of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been (d) — to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited (e) — of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice (f) — that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to (g) — or slow him down. Stephen is still a (h) — worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is (i) — with twenty-four hour nursing facilities by an American (j) — for his physical well-being.

Word Meaning : reputation - ক্লাতি; scientist - বিজ্ঞানী; fate - ভাগ্য; follow - অনুসরণ করা; lose control - নিয়ন্ত্রণ হারানো; muscle of body - শরীরের মাংসপেশী; gradually - ক্রমাগত; Gehrig - গেহরিগ রোগ; wheel chair - যে চেয়ারে পঙ্গু ব্যক্তিরা বসে চলাফেরা করে; power to control - নিয়ন্ত্রণ করার ক্ষমতা; except - ব্র তীত; through a computer - কম্পিউটারের মাধ্যমে; convert - রূপান্তরিত করা; tremendous - পৃচ্ছ; physical handicap - শারীরিক প্রতিবে কতা; as well as - এবং; carry out - কার্যকর করা; deliver - সরবরাহ করা; facility - সুযোগ সুবিধা; well-being - সুস্থতা।

84. Ispahani Public School & College, comilla-16; Residential Model College, Dhaka-11 ↯ Dhaka City College, Dhaka-10 ↯ Chandpur Govt. College-07.

Many unhappy events (a) — during the 20th century. The (b) — of atomic energy (c) — great havoc to human (d) — and brought untold (e) —. It (f) — out many beautiful towns like Hiroshima and Nagasaki and (g) — a heavy toll of human (h) —. The century also (i) — problems like poverty, hunger, malnutrition, environmental pollution, AIDS etc. Violence and terrorism (j) — very high during the century.

Word Meaning : unhappy - অসুখকর; event - ঘটনা; century - শতকী; atomic energy - পারমাণবিক শক্তি; havoc - ব্র পক, য় তি; untold - অবর্ণনীয়; beautiful town - সুন্দর শহর; Nagasaki - জাপানের একটি বিখ্যাত শহর যা ২য় বিশ্বযুদ্ধে ব্র পকভাবে, তিগ্নত হয়েছিল; malnutrition - অপুষ্টি; environmental pollution - পরিবেশ দূষণ; violence - সহিংসতা; terrorism - সন্ত্রাসবাদ।

85. Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka-11 ↯ Safiuddin Sarker Academy & College, Gazipur-11 ↯ Madhupur College, Tangail-10.

A national flag symbolizes the (a) — of the country. Like other countries we have a (b) — national flag and it is very sacred to us. We are really (c) — it. We (d) — it after a nine months sanguinary war of liberation in 1971. It bears a great (e) —. It is the pride and (f) — of our nation. It is (g) — in size and is very nice to look at. It may be of different sizes but its length and (h) — must be in the ratio of 10:6. The middle portion of it is round and red which (i) — the rising sun. The (j) — portion of it is bottle green in colour.

Word Meaning : symbolize - প্রতীকায়িত করা; sacred - পবিত্র; sanguinary - রক্ত য়ী; war of liberation - স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ; bear - ধারণ করা; look at - দেখা; length - দৈর্ঘ্য; different size - ভিন্ন ভিন্ন আকার; ratio - অনুপাত; middle portion - মাঝের অংশ; round - গোল; rising sun - উদীয়মান সূর্য; bottle green - গাঢ় সবুজ।

86. BIAM Model School & College, Bogra-08 ↯ Barisal Govt. College-08 ↯ Comilla Cadet College-04.

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys know no (b) —. They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. Whole

day they (d) — to spend time in joy. Usually a child on his/ her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) — close to his/ her parents. It becomes a (f) — day, if he/ she is presented anything very (g) — to him/ her. 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.

Word Meaning : fond - অনুরাগী; festival - উৎসব; on the day - সেদিন/ এদিন; beloved - অত্যন্ত প্রিয়; wish - শ্রুত কামনা; spend - পার করা; joy - আনন্দ; usually - সাধারণত; get up - ঘুম থেকে উঠা; early - ভোরে; present - উপহার সামগ্রী; expect - প্রত্যাশা করা; party - পার্টি; pleasure - আনন্দ; whole day - সারা দিন।

87. *Safiuddin Sarker Academy & College, Gazipur-10* ⇨ *Birshrestha Nur Mohammad Rifles Public College, Dhaka-09*.
What is a poet? To whom does he address (a) —? And what language is to be expected (b) — him? He is a man speaking to men; a man endowed (c) — sensibility. He has a greater (d) — of human nature and a more comprehensive (e) —. He is (f) — of deep passions and feelings and (g) — more than other men in the (h) — of life. He has a strong (i) — and can visualise things as if they (j) — present in front of him.

Word Meaning : address - সম্বোধন করা; expect - প্রত্যাশা করা; sensibility - সংবেদনশীলতা; human nature - মানব প্রকৃতি; comprehensive - উপলব্ধি করার ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন; passion - আবেগ; feelings - অনুভূতি; strong - নিখুঁত; visualise - মনশ্চক্ষে দেখা; in front of - সম্মুখে।

88. *Sylhet Cadet College-13* ⇨ *Govt. City College, Chittagong-10* ⇨ *The Buds Residential Model School & College, Moulvibazar-09*.
Literacy as a skill was (a) — institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China. But at that (b) — literacy was confined to a few (c) — who did activities (d) — to state or religion. For the first time, education (e) — more widespread in Greece in about the 5th century BC. But it was (f) — only to male. When the Greeks (g) — the Romans, the Romans came in (h) — with the Greeks and (i) — a strong tradition of (j) —.

Word Meaning : literacy - স্মৃ রতা; skill - দৃ তা; institutionalized - প্রতিষ্ঠানীভূত; Egypt - মিশর; confine - সীমাবদ্ধ করা; a few - অথ সংখ্যক; activity - কাজ কর্ম; state - রাজ্য; religion - ধর্ম; widespread - বহু বিস্তৃত; century - শতাব্দী; Roman - রোমের অধিবাসী; tradition - ঐতিহ্য; strong - দৃঢ়।

89. *Ahammad Uddin Shah Shishu Niketan School & College, Gaibandha-11* ⇨ *Barguna Govt. College-09*.
The Sundarbans (a) — not only the 52nd World (b) — Site in the world, but also has gained special attention as a (c) — forest. We are highly fortunate in the sense that the (d) — mangrove forest is situated in Bangladesh. The Sundarbans is also an (e) — tourist spot. Many people like to (f) — it's natural beauty. For them it is a beautiful place to go far from (g) — towns and cities. But some people are (h) — this forest by (i) — down trees indiscriminately. Though there are forest officials in the Sundarbans they cannot (j) — the forest.

Word Meaning : gain - অর্জন করা; site - স্থান; special - বিশেষ; attention - আকর্ষণ; fortunate - ভাগ্যবান; in the sense - এই অর্থে; mangrove forest - ম্যানগ্রোভ বন; situated - অবস্থিত; tourist spot - পর্যটন স্থান; natural - প্রাকৃতিক; beautiful place - সুন্দর স্থান; to go far - দূরে যাওয়া; indiscriminately - নির্বিচারে; official - কর্মকর্তা।

90. *Govt. Asheq Mahmud College, Jamalpur-10* ⇨ *Govt. BMC Women's College, Naogaon-09* ⇨ *Armed Police Battalion School College, Bogra-09* ⇨ *Comilla Cadet College, Comilla-08*.
Most of our people live (a) — the poverty line. Poverty creates (b) — problems. It is a gigantic task to (c) — poverty. No individual or government is able to turn the (d) — of fortune overnight. The condition of every poor family is almost as (e) — as that of Ayesha. Early marriage is a very (f) — phenomenon in poor families. Recently many cases of divorces are being (g) —. Most of the divorces are (h) — out of dowry. Even the housewives are (i) — if the demands of dowry are not (j) —.

Word Meaning : poverty line - দারিদ্র্য সীমা; create - সৃষ্টি করা; gigantic - বিশাল; task - কাজ; individual - স্বতন্ত্র ব্যক্তি; government - সরকার; to turn - বদলানো; fortune - ভাগ্য; overnight - রাতারাতি; condition - অবস্থা; poor family - দরিদ্র পরিবার; early marriage - বাল্য বিবাহ; phenomenon - ইন্দ্রিয়গোচর বিষয় বা বস্তু; recently - সম্প্রতি; divorce - বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ; dowry - যৌতুক; housewife - গৃহিনী; demand - চাহিদা।

91. *Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-11* ⇨ *Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-10* ⇨ *Birshrestha Munshi Abdur Rouf Rifles College, Dhaka-09* ⇨ *Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girls' College, Dhaka-08*.
Education is the (a) — by which our mind develops through formal learning at an (b) — like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual (c) — which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet (d) — and overcome obstacles to progress. Again the purpose (e) — education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/ her (f) — to the limit. It is also the business of (g) — to train individuals to make the (h) — choices to go ahead. It (i) — our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and makes us (j) — of our rights and responsibilities.

Word Meaning : develop - উন্নত করা; formal learning - আনুদানিক শিখা; mental - মানসিক; intellectual - বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক; provide - যোগান দেওয়া; opportunity - সুযোগ সুবিধা; overcome - পার হওয়া; obstacles - বাধাবিপত্তি; progress - অগ্রগতি; purpose - উদ্দেশ্য; enlighten - আলোকিত করা; train - প্রশিক্ষণ দেওয়া; to go ahead - সামনে এগিয়ে যাওয়া; refine - সুসংস্কৃত করা/ বিশুদ্ধ করা; outlook - দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি; responsibility - দায়দায়িত্ব

92. *Hamidpur Al-Hera Degree College, Jessore-'09* ⇨ *Sunamganj Govt. Mahila College, Sunamganj-'08.*

Television is one of the (a) — wonderful gifts of modern science. It is the best medium (b) — our entertainment. It not only entertains us (c) — helps us as an effective medium of education. It (d) — us with its charms. A German scientist, Paul Nipkow first (e) — television. Then John Baird modernized (f) —. It has a (g) — likeness to cinema. But television entertains us with the programmes that are (h) — from the television centres. We (i) — their programmes on television. Modern life is (j) — without television.

Word Meaning : wonderful - বিস্ময়কর; gift - উপহার; modern science - আধুনিক বিজ্ঞান; best - সর্বোত্তম; medium - মাধ্যম; entertainment - আনন্দ বিনোদন; entertain - আনন্দ দান করা; effective - কার্যকর; charms - যাদুমন্ত্র; scientist - বিজ্ঞানী; modernize - আধুনিক করা; likeness - সাদৃশ্য; cinema programme - সিনেমা অনুদান; television centre - টেলিভিশন কেন্দ্র; without television - টেলিভিশন ছাড়া।

93. *Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur-'09* ⇨ *Safiuddin Sarker Academy & College, Gazipur-'08.*

The development of railway in the 19th century has (a) — a profound (b) — on social and (c) — development in many parts of the world. The process is (d) — in an (e) — 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.

Word Meaning : development - উন্নয়ন; railway - রেললাইন; century - শতাব্দী; profound - গভীর; social - সামাজিক; many parts - অনেক অংশ; process - পদ্ধতি; fashion - ধরন; model - আদর্শ/ নমুনা; mountain - পাহাড়; toy train - টয় ট্রেন; perhaps - হয়তো, সম্ভবত; wagon - পণ্য পরিবহনের জন্য চার চাকার গরু বা ঘোড়ার গাড়ি; slow speed - ধীর গতি।

94. *Ahammad Uddin Shah Shishu Niketan School & College, Gaibandha-'10* ⇨ *Hazi Abed Ali College, Narsingdi-'08.*

Communicative Competence refers to the (a) — to use language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of (b) — Communicative Competence in a language. The first is (c) — which is similar to the way people develop ability in their (d) — tongue. It is a (e) — subconscious process in which users are not (f) — aware of acquiring language. They are (g) — only of the fact that they are (h) — the language for (i) —. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language (j) —. It may also be called implicit learning.

Word Meaning : competence - যোগ্যতা; refer - উল্লেখ করা; language - ভাষা; appropriately - যথাযথভাবে; various circumstances - বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতি; subconscious process - অবচেতন প্রক্রিয়া; users - ব্যবহারকারী; aware - সচেতন; acquire - অর্জন করা; similar - একই রকম; develop - উন্নত করা; ability - সামর্থ্য; non-technical - প্ৰযুক্তিগত নয় এমন; acquisition - অর্জন; picking up - সংগ্রহ করা।

95. *Sufia Matin Mahila College, Baniachang, Habiganj-'09* ⇨ *Abdul Kadir Mollah City College-'08.*

It is a common scene in the Dhaka City (a) — when a person (b) — stuck in a seemingly never (c) — jam, some poor kids are (d) — with flowers for sale. They pursue the passenger relentlessly to (e) — flowers for his near and dear ones. They (f) — to sell the flowers at a cheap (g) — which really bewilders the (h) —. They never (i) — tired. The shouts of the passenger have no (j) — on them.

Word Meaning : common scene - সাধারণ দৃশ্য; stuck - কোনো জায়গায় আটকে যাওয়া; seemingly - আপাতদৃষ্টিতে; jam - যানজট; poor kid - গরিব শিশু; for sale - বিক্রির জল্প; pursue - ধরার জল্প পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা; passenger - যাত্রী; relentlessly - নির্মমভাবে; near and dear ones - প্রিয়জন; cheap - সস্তা; bewilder - বিভ্রান্ত করা; tired - ক্লান্ত হওয়া; shout - চিৎকার করা।

96. *Adarsha Govt. Women's College, Chuadanga-'09* ⇨ *Govt. Mujibur Rahman Women's College, Bogra-'08* ⇨ *Barisal Cadet College-'08.*

The Taj Mahal is one of the (a) — wonders in the world. It is a world heritage site. The emperor Shahjahan (b) — this Mahal (c) — remembrance of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. In the 17th century this important Mogal monument was built. It is a (d) — like place (e) — visitors come to visit. This building is (f) — by a garden. There is pool water (g) — front of the building. It looks (h) — at different times. (i) — most of the visitors think that it is better to visit the Taj Mahal (j) — moonlit night.

Word Meaning : one of the - অল্প তম; wonder - বিস্ময়; world heritage - বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্য; emperor - সম্রাট; remembrance - স্মরণ; beloved - অত্যন্ত প্রিয়; century - শতাব্দী; important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; Mogal monument - মুঘল ভাস্কর্য; pool - শান বাঁধানো জলপূর্ণ গর্তবিশেষ/জলাশয়; in front of - সম্মুখে; most of the visitor - অধিকাংশ দর্শনার্থী; moonlit night - জ্যোৎস্না রাত।

97. Darsana Govt. College, Chuadanga-'09 ⇨ Dr. Abdur Razzak Municipal College, Jessore-'08.

Gender discrimination originates in the family (a) — a baby girl takes birth. Her father (b) — to see her. He always wants (c) —. He becomes furious (d) — his wife. The little girl grows (e) — in a neglected atmosphere with depression and (f) — complex. She can (g) — think herself happy and able. Rather she always feels insecure and (h) — on the male members of the family. In this way she loses her (i) — and identity and grows to be (j) — daughter, wife and mother of someone else.

Word Meaning : gender - লিঙ্গ; discrimination - বৈষম্য; originate - উদ্ভব হওয়া; take birth - জন্মগ্রহণ করা; furious - রাগান্বিত; neglected - অবহেলিত; atmosphere - পরিবেশ; depression - বিষাদ; complex - জটিল; able - সমর্থ; feel - অনুভব করা; insecure - নিরাপত্তাহীন; male member - পুরুষ সদস্য; in this way - এভাবে; lose - হারানো; identity - পরিচিতি।

98. Cantonment Public School & College, Mymensingh-'10 ⇨ Ideal College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Satkhira Govt. College-'08 ⇨ Govt. Shaheed Suhrawardy College, Dhaka-'07.

In Bangladesh (a) — are limited number of seats for higher education. A large number of students with a good (b) — result cannot get chance for higher education. Consequently many students go (c) — to pursue higher (d) —. Most of them do not return to Bangladesh (e) — completing their studies. They (f) — to stay in abroad as they get better facilities as compared to those of Bangladesh. Serious brain-drain is being continued in this (g) —. The government should come (h) — to stop brain-drain. If there are many (i) — universities in Bangladesh, they can stop brain-drain (j) —.

Word Meaning : limited number - সীমিত সংখ্যা; seat - আসন; higher education - উচ্চ শিক্ষা; a large number of - বিপুল সংখ্যা; chance - সুযোগ; consequently - ফলশ্রুতিতে; pursue - পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা; complete - শেষ করা; abroad - বিদেশ; better facility - অধিকতর ভালো সুযোগ সুবিধা; serious - মারাত্মক; brain drain - মেধা পাচার।

99. Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal-'09 ⇨ Scholars Home, Sylhet-'08 ⇨ Chandpur Govt. Mahila College-'07.

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

Word Meaning : self-employment - আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থান; create - সংস্থান সৃষ্টি করা; opportunity - সুযোগ সুবিধা; effort - প্রচেষ্টা; government organisation - সরকারি প্রতিদান; congenial atmosphere - অনুকূল পরিবেশ; NGO (non-government organisation) - বেসরকারি প্রতিদান; render - সেবা দান করা; live stock - ছাগল ভেড়া; agricultural - কৃষিজাত; poultry raising - হাঁস মুরগী পালন; engage - সংযুক্ত করা।

100. Notre Dame College, Dhaka-'13 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'07 ⇨ Panchagarh Govt. Women's College-'07.

Rokeya is a Bangladeshi girl who is about to finish school but she has no (a) — of going on to college. Like millions of other (b) — Rokeya's parents think that educating a daughter is a (c) — of time and money. They have decided that they will now (d) — her off and use their (e) — resources for their son's education. Rokeya used to (f) — about lessons and tests, but now she worries more about getting married and having (g) —. She used to dream about being a doctor, but now faces a life of household (h) — and bringing up children. She used to be happy being a girl but now wishes she (i) — a boy. If she had been a (j) —, she could have gone to college and university.

Word Meaning : is about to - পায়; finish - শেষ করা; like - মতো; parents - পিতামাতা; educate - শিখা দান করা; decide - সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া; use - ব্যবহার করা; resources - সহায় সম্পদ; education - শিখা; used to - অভ্যস্ত; worry - চিন্তা করা; marry - বিয়ে করা; face - মুখোমুখি হওয়া; household - গৃহকর্ম; bringing up - লালন পালন করা; wish - ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা; university - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

101. Ideal College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibazar-'08 ⇨ Rangpur Govt. College-'07.

Daffodils are very beautiful flowers. But they are also more (a) — lived (b) — other flowers. Once the great poet Robert Herrick felt it. He thought (c) — daffodils are very nice but they (d) — before noon. The transitoriness of the daffodils (e) — him. He compared human beings with the life of the daffodils (f) — respect of transitoriness. The poet also knew the strong (g) — of nature. Any life (h) — earth is not permanent. So decaying or (i) — death is natural and we have to (j) — this hard reality.

Word Meaning : daffodil - এক ধরনের খুব সুন্দর ফুলের নাম; beautiful - সুন্দর; great - মহান; feel - অনুভব করা; nice - সুন্দর; before noon - দুপুরের পূর্বে; transitoriness - ক্ষণস্থায়ীত্ব; compare - তুলনা করা; know - জানা; strong - তীব্র; permanent - স্থায়ী; decay - ধ্বংসপ্রাপ্ত হওয়া; earth - পৃথিবী; natural - স্বাভাবিক; hard reality - কঠিন সত্য / বাস্তবতা।

102. Adda Degree College, Borura-'09 ⇨ Kurigram Govt. Women's College-'07.

The density of population in Bangladesh is the (a) — in the world. Again the population is increasing in an alarming (b) —. This fast increasing population bears an (c) — effect on our land and gives (d) — to many problems. First of all, it creates (e) — problem. The land is not increasing, rather river erosion is engulfing many (f) — lands. Finding no way people are building homes and houses on their

(g) — land for which the country is losing cultivable land every year. And so there is little (h) — to grow more food. Therefore, there is always (i) — of food. Every year the country has to import food grain by spending much foreign (j) — to feed her increasing population.

Word Meaning : density - ঘনত্ব; population - জনসংখ্যা; increase - বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; alarming - আশঙ্কাজনক; fast increasing - দ্রুত বর্ধনশীল; bear - ফেলা; effect - প্রভাব; problem - সমস্যা; first of all - প্রথমত; rather - বরং; river erosion - নদী ভাঙন; engulf - গ্রাস করা; finding no way - কোনো উপায় না পেয়ে; build - তৈরি করা; cultivable land - চাষযোগ্য জমি; import - আমদানি করা; food grain - খাদ্য শস্য; spend - ব্যয় করা; foreign - বিদেশ।

103. *Cannt. Public School & College, Mymensingh-'08* ⇨ *Thakurgaon Govt. Women's College-'07*.

Human beings are born as baby in this beautiful world and after a certain (a) — they become elder in the society. In the way of their lives they play a vital (b) — that gives much (c) — for the next generation. They are a (d) — of our society. So they should not be (e) —. There are many helpless elder people in our country. They suffer from different types of age related (f) —. But they have the (g) — to lead a happy life. So, we should (h) — all sorts of co-operation to them. We should raise fund for the welfare of the elderly persons. They should be (i) — free medical facilities, food, etc. Social (j) — can be raised for the help of the elderly people.

Word Meaning : human beings - মানবজাতি; certain - নির্দিষ্ট; in the way - এভাবে; vital - প্রধান; next generation - পরবর্তী প্রজন্ম; society - সমাজ; helpless - অসহায়; elder people - বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠ লোক; suffer - ভোগা; age related - বয়স সংক্রান্ত; lead - যাপন করা; happy life - সুখী জীবন; co-operation - সহযোগিতা; welfare - কল্যাণ; medical facility - চিকিৎসা সুবিধা।

104. *Chandpur Govt. College-'13* ⇨ *Milestone College, Dhaka-'09* ⇨ *Hamidpur Al-Hera Degree College, Jessore-'07*.

A cook once roasted a duck for his master. The (a) — looked so (b) — that the cook couldn't (c) — the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks. When his (d) — sat down to eat, he (e) — noticed the missing (f) — and asked what had happened to (g) — other leg. The cook (h) — him that the duck had one leg only. The (i) — was not be fooled. He said that there was no such things as a one (j) — duck.

Word Meaning : cook - বাবুর্চি; once - একদা; roast - মশলাযুক্ত ভাজা মাংস; master - পুত্র; temptation - প্রলোভন; drumstick - পাখির পা; notice - লক্ষ্য করা; fool - বোকা; ask - জিজ্ঞাসা করা; sit down - বসা।

105. *Govt. Nazimuddin College, Madaripur-'08* ⇨ *Govt. M.M. City College, Khulna-'08* ⇨ *Kushtia Govt. University College-'07*.

In the present world the importance of (a) — English (b) — description. We cannot dive deep into the (c) — of knowledge (d) — we learn English well. Now the whole world has turned into a (e) — village and English is the language of that (f) —. So (g) — learning it we will be (h) — from the international society. Moreover, English (i) — before us the opportunity for better job. For the (j) — of our life learning English well is the demand of the day.

Word Meaning : importance - প্রয়োজনীয়তা; description - বর্ণনা; dive deep - গভীরে ডুব দেওয়া; knowledge - জ্ঞান; turn into - পরিণত হওয়া; international society - আন্তর্জাতিক সমাজ; moreover - উপরন্তু; opportunity - সুযোগ সুবিধা; job - চাকুরি; learning English - ইংরেজি শেখা; demand - চাহিদা; of the day - এ যুগের/এ সময়ের।

106. *Major General Mahmudul Hasan Adarsha College, Tangail-'08* ⇨ *Chittagong College-'07*.

The earth's stratospheric ozone layer (a) — between 10-15 km above the ground acts as our (b) — against the sun's hazardous ultraviolet rays. But unfortunately this is being (c) — away by man-made chemicals. This assault on the planet's life-support system has adverse effects on humans, plants, animals and air which (d) — the delicate web of natural environment. The ozone layer consisting of oxygen (e) — ultraviolet radiation that (f) — us to various deadly diseases. It can also (g) — about a change in weather pattern and make our planet (h) —. Despite advance warning of the consequences, most countries exhibit a strange reluctance to (i) — the phenomenon. If the international efforts do not get off the (j) — immediately, the poor countries like Bangladesh, India and Maldives will face more misery and disasters than what is being experienced now.

Word Meaning : ozone layer - ভূ-পৃষ্ঠের অনেক উপরের ওজোনের স্তর; ground - মাটি; hazardous - ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ; ultra violet ray - অতিবেগুনি রশ্মি; unfortunately - দুর্ভাগ্যজনকভাবে; man made chemicals - মনুষ্য তৈরি রাসায়নিক; assault - আঘাত; life support system - নভোযানের বিশেষ ব্যবস্থা যার সাহায্যে নভোচারী স্বাভাবিকভাবে বেঁচে থাকতে পারে; adverse - প্রতিকূল; effect - প্রভাব; delicate web - নমনীয় জাল; environment - পরিবেশ; radiation - রশ্মি; planet - গ্রহ; warning - সতর্কতা; consequence - ফলাফল; exhibit - প্রদর্শন করা; immediately - দ্রুত।

107. *Sylhet Cadet College-'11* ⇨ *Shamsul Haque Khan School & College, Dhaka-'11* ⇨ *Khalilur Rahman College, Mollahat, Bagerhat-'10* ⇨ *Govt. Commerce College, Chittagong-'10* ⇨ *Agrabad Mahila College, Chittagong-'09* ⇨ *N.S. Govt. College, Natore-'08*.

Man has an unquenchable thirst (a) — knowledge. He is never satisfied (b) — what he has known and seen. He wants to know and (c) — more and more. This curiosity to (d) — more coupled with his indomitable spirit of adventure, has inspired him to undertake and (e) — out difficult and dangerous

tasks which eventually resulted in epoch (f) — discoveries and inventions and led him in his (g) — and continuous journey from his helpless state of a caveman to his present (h) — of power and progress. In the fields of science and technology man has (i) — achieved what was once inconceivable. Today he is (j) — the threshold of the space age.

Word Meaning : unquenchable thirst - অতৃপ্ত তৃষ্ণা; satisfy - সন্তুষ্ট করা; curiosity - ঔৎসুক্য; indomitable spirit - অদম্য তেজস্বিতা; adventure - দুঃসাহসিক অভিযান; inspire - উৎসাহিত করা; undertake - ভারগ্রহণ করতে সম্মত হওয়া; dangerous task - বিপজ্জনক কাজ; eventually - পরিশেষে; epoch making - নবযুগের সূচনাকারী; invention - আবিষ্কার; continuous journey - অবিরাম যাত্রা; caveman - গুহামানব; achieve - অর্জন করা; inconceivable - অবিশ্বাস্য; threshold - প্রবেশদ্বার।

104. Rangpur Govt. College-'09 ⇨ Faujdarhat Cadet College, Chittagong-'08 ⇨ Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-'07 ⇨ Comilla Cadet College-'06 ⇨ Jhenidah Cadet College-'05 ⇨ Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'05.

Everybody knows that death is inevitable (a) — all. No matter how much one tries to (b) — it, it comes only (c) — in life. Still fear of death is the greatest fear of man. Many are so much (d) — of it that they dare not face risks of any kind. They allow wrongs to continue and even work (e) — the conscience for fear of harm. Extremely miserable is the life of such (f) —. There are persons however, who are not afraid of (g) —. They (h) — face risks for a noble cause even at the cost of their lives. They feel that since there is no (i) — from death it is better to die nobly than to live (j) —.

Word Meaning : inevitable - অনিবার্য; try - চেষ্টা করা; fear of death - মৃত্যুভয়; greatest - সবচেয়ে বড়; dare - সাহস করা; face - মুখোমুখি হওয়া; risk - ঝুঁকি; conscience - বিবেক; extremely miserable - চরম দুর্দশা; afraid - ভয় পাওয়া; noble cause - মহৎ কারণ; cost - মূল্য; nobly - মহৎভাবে।

109. Pabna Cadet College-'13; Haji Lalmia City College, Gopalganj-'13 ⇨ Dhaka City College-'08 ⇨ Jhenidah Cadet College-'08 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Jessore-'06 ⇨ Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-'05.

Love is (a) — and unique which has a great (b) — on human heart. It never dies and (c) — away. Emperor Shah Jahan had a deep and pure (d) — for his dear wife Mumtaz. Mumtaz (e) — away from the world. Shah Jahan was overwhelmed with (f) — at the death of his (g) —. He wanted to immortalize his wife's (h) —. So his ardent love for his wife prompted him to build such an (i) — building. Architecturally, it is so wonderful that it has become one of the seven (j) — of the world.

Word Meaning : unique - অনন্য; human heart - মানব বদয়; emperor - সম্রাট; deep and pure - গভীর এবং খাঁটি; dear - প্রিয়; overwhelm - অভিভূত হওয়া; immortalize - চিরস্মরণীয়; ardent - গভীর; prompt - তৎপর করা; architecturally - নির্মাণশৈলীতে; wonderful - বিস্ময়কর।

110. Kumudini Govt. College, Tangail-'06 ⇨ Comilla Cadet College-'07 ⇨ Govt. Bangla College, Dhaka-'07 ⇨ Kabi Nazrul Govt. College, Dhaka-'08.

Books possess an (a) — of immortality. They are by far the most (b) — products of human efforts. Temple crumbles into (c) —. Picture and statues decay; but books survive. Time is of no account (d) — great thought which are as fresh today as when they (e) — through the authors minds ages ago. What was then (f) — or said still speaks to us as vividly as ever (g) — the printed pages. Books introduce us (h) — the best society; they bring us into the presence of the (i) — minds that have ever lived, we hear what they said and did. We see (j) — as if they were really alive.

Word Meaning : possess - নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা; immortality - অমরত্ব; product - উৎপাদন; effort - প্রচেষ্টা; crumble - ধূলিমাশ হওয়া; statue - মূর্তি; decay - ক্ষয় হওয়া; survive - টিকে থাকা; great thought - মহান চিন্তাধারা; as vividly as - এতই জীবন্তরূপে; printed page - ছাপানো কাগজ; introduce - পরিচয় করানো; really alive - প্রকৃতই জীবিত।

111. Govt. Zia Mohila College, Feni-'13 ⇨ Jonab Ali Degree College, Habiganj-'09 ⇨ Hamidpur Al-Hera Degree College, Jessore-'05 ⇨ Dhaka College-'04 ⇨ Chittagong Govt. Women's College-'07 ⇨ Noakhali Govt. College-'07 ⇨ Govt. Sarda Sundari Mahila College, Faridpur-'07 ⇨ Rangamati Govt Mahila College-'08 ⇨ Comilla Cantonment College-'08 ⇨ Dulahazra College, Cox's Bazar-'08.

Women in our society have always been considered subservient to (a) —. The majority of house-wives are mostly (b) —, usually by husband. Women most often have no say to (c) —. Their (d) — is considered unnecessary even in such important issues as the number of (e) — they would like to have, education of their children, (f) — of their sons and daughters, issues of finance and property or even second marriage of their (g) —. In many households they are beaten up by the husbands or maltreated by the (h) —, but their miseries go unnoticed. Because women lack (i) — of their rights and do not know how and where to seek (j) —.

Word Meaning : consider subservient - দাস/ দাসী গণ্য করা; majority - বেশির ভাগ; usually - বস্তুত; most often - প্রায়ই; unnecessary - অপ্রয়োজনীয়; important issue - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়; finance - অর্থ; property - সম্পদ; second marriage - দ্বিতীয় বিবাহ; household - গৃহস্থালি; beat - প্হার করা; maltreat - খারাপ আচরণ করা; miseries go unnoticed - দুর্দশা দৃশ্যমান হয় না; lack - অভাব ঘটা; right - অধিকার; seek - অন্বেষণ করা।

112. Govt. Commerce College, Chittagong-'05 ⇨ Rangpur Govt. College-'04 ⇨ Birsrestha Nur Mohammad Rifles Public College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Chandpur Govt College-'08.

It is not easy to measure the (a) — of time. In fact, time is extremely (b) — because we have only a (c) — time at our disposal. We are familiar with the (d) —, 'Time and tide wait for none'. Time once (e) — is lost forever. We should therefore make the (f) — use of time by learning something new and useful everyday. It is (g) — that there is a time for work just as there is a time for recreation. But we should not (h) — our time (i) —. We should (j) — our spare time for the good of others.

Word Meaning : measure - মাপা; in fact - বস্তুত; extremely - ভীষণভাবে; disposal - নিয়ন্ত্রণ; time and tide - সময় এবং নদীর স্রোত; lose - হারিয়ে যাওয়া; forever - চিরতরে; use of time - সময়ের ব্যবহার; useful - উপকারি; time for work - কাজের জন্য সময়; recreation - বিনোদন; spare time - অবসর সময়।

113. BAF Shaheen College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Nawabganj Govt. College, Chapainawabganj-'08 ⇨ Govt. Women's College, Pabna-'08 ⇨ Dinajpur Govt. College-'07 ⇨ Khulna Govt. Girls' College-'07 ⇨ Cantonment College, Jessore-'05 ⇨ Rajshahi Cadet College-'04.

Iron is the (a) — useful of all (b) —. From a pin or a needle to the biggest instrument man (c) — iron. Modern civilization largely (d) — on the use of iron. The (e) — of high-rise buildings is next to impossible (f) — iron. Modern industries would have been impossible if (g) — were no iron. Though iron is (h) — in all countries of the (i) —, it is not (j) — everywhere.

Word Meaning : iron - লোহা; useful - প্রয়োজনীয়, দরকারি; a pin or a needle - পিন অথবা সুচ; biggest instrument - সবচেয়ে বড় যন্ত্র; modern civilization - আধুনিক সঙ্গঠন; largely - অনেকাংশে; high rise building - উঁচু দালান কোঠা; impossible - অসম্ভব; modern industries - আধুনিক শিখ কারখানা; everywhere - সবখানে।

114. Shamsul Hoque Khan School & College, Dhaka-'14; Pioneer Govt. Girls' College, Khulna-'14; Govt Haji Mohammad Mohsin College, Chittagong-'10 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Jessore-'08 ⇨ SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka-'06 ⇨ Dhaka College-'05 ⇨ Madan Mohan College, Sylhet-'07.

Rockets are expensive as it can be used only (a) —. Scientists have therefore developed a (b) — spacecraft called a space shuttle which take (c) — like a rocket but does not get (d) — as it comes back to earth. It can also be used to launch satellite into space, retrieve them from space if any repairing is needed and can carry 7-8 scientists (e) — space. It does not (f) — under water like the space module of a (g) — but runs (h) — on a runway like a plane. When it is time for the next launching new (i) — tank is fitted in it. In this way scientists can save the huge (j) — of building a new rocket every time they need one.

Word Meaning : expensive - দামী; scientist - বিজ্ঞানী; develop - উন্নতি করা; spacecraft - মহাশূন্য যান; launch - উৎক্ষেপণ করা; retrieve - উদ্ধার করা; repair - মেরামত করা; need - দরকার; module - নভোযানের স্বতন্ত্র ও স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ একক; runway - যেখানে নভোযান অবতরণ করে; tank - তরল পদার্থ রাখার বড় পান্ট; save - সঞ্চয় করা; huge - পূর; new rocket - নতুন রকেট।

115. Bhola Govt. College-'14; Bogra Cantonment Public School & College-'11, '03 ⇨ Jalalbad Cantonment Public School & College, Sylhet-'11 ⇨ Amtali Degree College, Bagura-'09 ⇨ Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College-'05.

Bangladesh (a) — in the active earthquake (b) —. It is a (c) — natural disaster. It has occurred in the country (d) — times during recent years. If a (e) — earthquake occurs in Dhaka city (f) — will happen is unthinkable. So, experts are paying more (g) — to the issue of earthquakes in (h) — times. People should be (i) — and careful about earthquake in the capital city to (j) — the loss if it occurs.

Word Meaning : active earthquake - সক্রিয় ভূমিকম্পপ্রবণ; natural - প্রাকৃতিক; disaster - দুর্যোগ; occur - সংঘটিত হওয়া; recent years - সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলো; city - শহর; unthinkable - অচিন্তনীয়; expert - বিশেষজ্ঞ; pay - দেওয়া; issue of earthquake - ভূমিকম্পের বিষয়; careful - সতর্ক; loss - ক্ষতি; occur - ঘটা/ ঘটনা ঘটা।

116. Satkhira Govt. College-'05 ⇨ Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka-'02 ⇨ Chittagong College-'08.

There lived a happy cobbler who (a) — his days in working and singing from morning till (b) —. One day his neighbour, a rich banker, asked him, "How (c) — do you earn a year?" The cobbler replied, "How much a year, sir? I never count in that way living as I do from (d) — to mouth, but somehow each day brings its meal and I am (e) —". The banker said, "I'll have resolved to place you above the fear of want. Take these hundred rupees, (f) — them carefully and use them in (g) — of need. The cobbler (h) — never seen so much (i) — at a time in his (j) — before. He hurried home and buried his treasure in the earth, but alas! he buried his happiness with it too.

Word Meaning : cobbler - মুচি; neighbour - প্রতিবেশি; rich banker - ধনী ব্রাহ্মণ; earn - আয় করা; reply - প্রতিউত্তর করা; count - গণনা করা; in that way - সেভাবে; resolve - সমাধান করা; fear of want - দারিদ্রের ভয়; rupee - রুপি (মুদ্রা); carefully - সতর্কতার সাথে; at a time - এক সাথে; hurry - দ্রুতবেগে; bury - পুতে রাখা; treasure - ধন দৌলত; earth - মাটি; happiness - আনন্দ, সুখ।

117. Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girl's College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Kumudini Govt. College, Tangail-'05.

Man is (a) —. To everybody death comes sooner or (b) —. But it matters (c) — if a man lives a few years more or less than another. Our life is not (d) — by months or years. It is truly measured by our (e) — and deeds. The people who live only for their own (f) —, die unhonoured and are not remembered after their (g) —. But those who sacrifice their (h) — to the service of (i) —, live in the hearts of men after their death. Though they do not live in the midst of living men, they are remembered for (j) — by all.

Word Meaning : death - মৃত্যু; sooner - আগে; a few years - কয়েক বছর; more or less - বেশি বা কম; life - জীবন; truly - প্রকৃতই; measure - পরিমাপ করা; deed - কর্ম; die - মৃত্যুবরণ করা; unhonour - অসম্মান; remember - মনে করা; sacrifice - ত্যাগ স্বীকার করা; service - সেবা; in the hearts of men - মানুষের হৃদয়ে; midst - মাঝে।

118. Chittagong Govt. Women's College-'13, '04 ⇨ Pirojpur Govt. Women's College-'08 ⇨ Patuakhali Govt. College-'03.

E-mail is an (a) — medium of communication but it is (b) — from telex. In telex an operator (c) — the printed messages to individuals while in e-mail the messages are (d) — by users in their individual electronic mail-boxes. E-mail (e) — the use of paper. Different organisations can (f) — memos and reports electronically without using paper. As a result, it is able to (g) — office efficiency. E-mail (h) — privacy as it is delivered to an individual's mail box. E-mail has (i) — modern communication. Because of being cheap and speedy it has attained (j) — all over the world.

Word Meaning : medium - মাধ্যম; operator - চালক; user - ব্যবহারকারী; individual - ব্যক্তি; organisation - সংগঠন; memo - স্মারকলিপি/প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক যোগাযোগ সম্পর্কিত অনানুষ্ঠানিক লিপি; as a result - ফলস্বরূপ; efficiency - দক্ষতা; privacy - গোপনীয়তা; cheap - সস্তা; speedy - দ্রুত; attain - অর্জন করা।

119. Begum Badrunnessa Govt. Girls' College, Dhaka-'07; BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'04 ⇨ Jhenidah Cadet College-'03.

Education is the most essential element in our life. To lead a happy life in this world the first thing we need, is knowledge. The world is (a) — together day by day and it is not very easy to (b) — a happy life. Not only a good job but also a handsome salary is (c) — to enjoy a standard living. For that (d) — is a must. But the number of (e) — people in our country is very few. The number of educated people is not (f) — as expected due to various reasons. In most of the schools the (g) — of education is very low. In these schools the teachers are not (h) —, most of them are (i) — and some are plainly lazy. So, students do not (j) — proper knowledge from them.

Word Meaning : essential element - অপরিহার্য উপাদান; lead happy life - সুখী জীবন যাপন করা; handsome - আকর্ষণীয়; standard living - মানসম্মত জীবনযাপন; educated people - শিক্ষিত লোকজন; expected - প্রত্যাশিত; lazy - অলস; plainly - স্পষ্টভাবে; proper - উপযুক্ত; due to - কারণবশত; salary - বেতন।

120. Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-'11 ⇨ Ispahani Public School & College, Chittagong-'10 ⇨ Adamjee Cantt. College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Kumudini Govt. College, Tangail-'04 ⇨ Udayan Uchha Madhamic Biddalaya, Dhaka-'03.

Most of our students cannot write out their examination papers (a) —. As they cannot understand the questions (b) —, they often beat about the bush and cram their answers with (c) — and unnecessary details. Sometimes they also fail to (d) — their answers neatly, clearly and systematically. Although the teacher suggests that their answers should be (e) — and precise, they often (f) — them unnecessarily. Where size does not matter at all, they have a silly (g) — that the more they write, the more will be their marks. The (h) — is just the opposite, their long answers generally become (i) —. Such answers always earn poor marks. In order to (j) — expected marks, what all of you should do is to understand the questions well and answer them just to the point.

Word Meaning : understand - বুঝতে পারা; cram - না বুঝে মুখস্থ করা; unnecessary - অপয়োজনীয়; detail - সবিস্তারে বর্ণনা করা; neatly - পরিচ্ছন্নভাবে; systematically - যথাক্রমে; suggest - পরামর্শ দেয়া; precise - নির্ভুল/যথাযথ; silly - বোকাটে; opposite - বিপরীত; beat about the bush - মূল বিষয় না লিখে অবান্তর কথা লেখা।

121. Adamjee Cantt. College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Sylhet Cadet College-'04 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Jessore-'02.

Rivers are very important sources which provide the protein need of our food. The rivers are the (a) — place of a huge quantity of fishes. We export it after (b) — our need. By exporting it we (c) — a huge foreign exchange every year. But the (d) — of fish is decreasing day by day. As water has been polluted in various ways, the living places of fishes are (e) —. People (f) — fishes to eat. As fish is the (g) — wealth of our country, we should be (h) — about this asset. Otherwise Bangladesh will have to (i) — a great difficulty of the (j) — of food in future.

Word Meaning : source - উৎস; provide - সরবরাহ করা; huge - বৃহৎ; quantity - পরিমাণ; export - রপ্তানি করা; foreign exchange - বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা; decrease - কমে যাওয়া; day by day - দিন দিন; wealth - সম্পদ; asset - সম্পদ; difficulty - জটিলতা, প্রতিবে কতা।

122. *Rajshahi Cadet College-'09* ✎ *Dr. Abdur Razzak Municipal College, Jessore-'09* ✎ *Sylhet Govt. Women's College-'09* ✎ *Rajshahi Cadet College-'06* ✎ *Cox's Bazar Govt. College-'07*.

Hope (a) — in the human breast constantly. There is no life without (b) —. Every man is (c) — of cherishing hope. There is no (d) — that all men live under the magic spell of hope. A poor man (e) — of mere solvency and the rich man of increasing riches. But (f) — castle in the air is a hopeless prospect. To the old, hope gives (g) — in the hour of (h) —. A man who has failed in every attempt of life (i) — to live in hope of happy days. But building castle in the air is more (j) — than building home in the sand.

Word Meaning : constantly - ক্রমাগত, অবিরত; cherish - সযত্নে লালন করা; magic spell - জাদুমন্ত্র; solvency - স্বচ্ছলতা; castle - পাসাদ; hopeless - আশাহীন; prospect - পূতাশা; attempt - কোনোকিছু করার চেষ্টা; sand - বালি।

123. *Dhaka College-'06* ✎ *Narsingdi Govt. College-'07* ✎ *Rajbari Govt. College, Rajbari-'08*.

Poverty is a familiar word in our country. Many people (a) — below the poverty level drag a miserable existence. They regard poverty as a (b) —. They blame their own (c) — for their miseries. It is true that an idle inactive person is bound to (d) — poor. But many active and energetic people also (e) — poor. Therefore the poor are not wholly (f) — for their poverty. They are rather the victims (g) — circumstances. Every citizen of our country has to be given the (h) — of education. Besides this, our population growth must be kept (i) — control. We have a long way to go in our (j) — against poverty.

Word Meaning : familiar - সুপরিচিত; below - নিচে; poverty level - দারিদ্র সীমা; drag - টেনে টেনে চলা; miserable - শোচনীয়; existence - অস্তিত্ব; blame - দোষারোপ করা; idle - অলস; inactive - অকর্মা; energetic - উদ্রমী; victim - শিকার; circumstance - পরিস্থিতি।

124. *Major General Mahmudul Hasan Adarsha College, tangail-'06* ✎ *Bhawal Badore Alam Govt. College, Gazipur-'08* ✎ *Ashulia College, Savar-'08*.

In order to increase the enrollment of students in schools, government should take some practical (a) —. Government should ensure certain (b) — so that parents may become (c) — to send their children to school. Government will have to (d) — more money to ensure that more schools are (e) —, academic instruments and textbooks are supplied properly and timely. The number of teachers should also be (f) — and in order to increase their skills government should (g) — more and more training (h) — for the teachers. Students politics should (i) — be forbidden so that political clash cannot be the issue of the (j) — down of educational institutions.

Word Meaning : increase - বৃদ্ধি করা; enrollment - তালিকাভুক্তি; practical - প্রবহারিক; ensure - নিশ্চিত করা; academic instrument - শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানের যন্ত্রপাতি; textbook - পাঠ্য বই; skill - দৃতা; student politics - ছাত্র রাজনীতি; forbid - নিষিদ্ধ করা; political clash - রাজনৈতিক বিরোধ; issue - পরিণাম।

125. *Sylhet Commerce College-'09* ✎ *Ghatail Cantonment Public School & College, Tangail-'06* ✎ *Dhaka College-'07*.

Micro-credit institutions, in addition to providing (a) — emphasise on the need to (b) — skills and raise consciousness among the rural (c) —. It is estimated that they have (d) — employment for about 54000 people. At present we observe a (e) — effect on socio-economic variables (f) — children's schooling, children's nutrition, family (g) — and women development. In fact micro-credit (h) — are doing a lot to reduce (i) — and hunger and better the miserable (j) — of the poor people of our country.

Word Meaning : micro credit - ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ; provide - সংস্থান করা; emphasise - জোর দেয়া; raise - জাগৃত করা; consciousness - সচেতনতা; rural - গ্রামীণ; estimate - আনুমানিক হিসাব করা; observe - লক্ষ্য করা; effect - প্রভাব; socio-economic - আর্থ-সামাজিক; schooling - লেখাপড়া; nutrition - পুষ্টি; reduce - কমানো; hunger - ক্ষুধা।

126. *Ghatail Cantt. Public School & College, Tangail-'09* ✎ *Dinajpur Govt. College-'06* ✎ *Gurudayal Govt College, Kishoreganj-'07* ✎ *IBN Taimiya School & College, Comilla-'07*.

Bangladesh is the most densely (a) — country in the (b) —. Every year more than two million people are being added to our (c) —. The problem is now out of (d) —. But this can be (e) — if the government and the people are firmly determined to control birth and grow more (f) — at the same (g) —. No improvement is (h) — unless this problem is solved. Therefore, all the people of Bangladesh and the government should join hands to meet the crisis (i) — at this moment before it is too (j) —.

Word Meaning : dense - ঘন; add - যুক্ত করা; firmly - দৃঢ়ভাবে; determine - দৃঢ় সংকল্প করা; improvement - উন্নতি; solve - সমাধান করা; join - যোগ দেওয়া; crisis - সংকট।

127. *Narsingdi Model College-'08* ✎ *Govt. BMC Women's College, Naogaon-'07* ✎ *Govt. Barisal College-'06*.

Both e-mail and telex are (a) — communications. Even then they are not of the (b) — type. There are some (c) — between the two systems. Telex communication is terminal to terminal, but e-mail is user to user. Only telephone is (d) — for operating telex. Both telephone and computer are necessary for operating (e) —. Telex message is sent to the (f) — of users but e-mail message is sent only to (g) —. (h) — is used in telex but e-mail has reduced the (i) — of papers in the office because it has no (j) — of papers.

Word Meaning : communication - যোগাযোগ; terminal - বৈদ্যুতিক বর্তনীর সংযোগস্থল; user - প্রবহারকারী; operate - পরিচালনা করা; reduce - কমানো।

128. Rajshahi Cadet College-'11 ⇨ Rajshahi Cadet College-'05 ⇨ Jhenidah Cadet College-'07.

There are various cultures all over the world. Cultures vary from individual to individual; society to society and country to country. Our Bangladeshi culture is (a) — old culture. But it is (b) — changed day (c) — day because (d) — the influence of other cultures. Today short dress is (e) — by women and men wear the dress in (f) — pattern. But we the Bangladeshis specially in the cities are no (g) — surprised at this. In the (h) — of music and eating habit, our culture is also being changed. Many of us (i) — light food items in the dinner. In the case of marriage, nowadays women have the (j) — to choose their bridegroom that was not possible in the past.

Word Meaning : various - বিভিন্ন; culture - সংস্কৃতি; vary - পরিবর্তিত হওয়া; society - সমাজ; influence - প্রভাব; wear - পরিধান করা; pattern - নকশা; habit - অভ্যাস; marriage - বিবাহ; bridegroom - বর।

129. Comilla Cadet College-'05 ⇨ Cantt. Public School & College, Saydpur, Nilphamari-'08.

One of the main (a) — of malnutrition in Bangladesh is our (b) — of knowledge of nutrition. Again, the poor and (c) — people in our country generally think that good and nutritive food means (d) — food. They do not know that whatever (e) — they get could be (f) — if they can select the food items (g) — to make it a balanced one. (h) — eating food, we should bear in mind that we do not (i) — to satisfy hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to preserve our (j) —.

Word Meaning : malnutrition - অপুষ্টি; nutrition - পুষ্টি; generally - সাধারণত; nutritive - খাদ্য হিসেবে গ্রহণযোগ্য; bear in mind - স্মরণ রাখা; satisfy - পরিতৃপ্ত করা; hunger - ক্ষুধা; belly - পেট; preserve - রক্ষা করা।

130. Rangpur Cadet College-'13.

Globalisation has become a buzzword in the new (a) — of international relations, basically, it is a process of (b) — trade and commerce all over the world by creating a (c) — market. But it has had a far (d) — effect on many aspects of life. With the (e) — of high-tech communication media and rapid (f) — facilities, the world has come (g) — . We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the (h) — corner of the world and travel to any country in the shorter (i) — time. Countries of the world are like (j) — in a village.

Word Meaning : globalization - বিশ্বায়ন; buzzword - বহুল প্রচলিত শব্দ; international - আন্তর্জাতিক; relation - সম্পর্ক; basically - মূলত; process - প্রক্রিয়া; trade - রপ্তানি বাণিজ্য; commerce - বাণিজ্য; effect - প্রভাব; many aspects - অনেক দিক; rapid - দ্রুত; instant - তাৎক্ষণিক; travel - ভ্রমণ করা।

131. Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka-'13.

The British have a (a) — for keeping their (b) — private and for being (c) — in their public (d) —. There are some (e) — things that people from (f) — notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. (g) — meeting, people do not (h) — and often (i) — shake hands on a first (j) —.

Word Meaning : private - প্রক্তিগত; public - সর্বজনীন; notice - দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা; behaviour - আচরণ; public transport - গণ পরিবহন; usually - সাধারণত; passenger - যাত্রী; meeting - সমাবেশ/ সন্মিলন; shake hand - করমর্দন করা।

132. Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka-'13.

Everybody desires success in life but a few attain it. One of the main (a) — that can be attributed to this failure is that we (b) — take risks. Life is full of troubles and difficulties. They are to be (c) — if we want success in life. We should bear the courage to (d) — against the misfortunes of life. Our first attempt may not bring us any fruitful result but we should keep in mind that failure is the pillar of success. It is (e) — which inspires a man to struggle hard. If we (f) — our eyes at the explorers of land and sea, we will see that they have (g) — their lives. A man (h) — courage cannot take any risk and (i) — nothing. But risks should be taken carefully, otherwise it will (j) — to disaster.

Word Meaning : desire - কামনা; success - সাফল্য; attain - অর্জন করা; attribute - আরোপ করা; failure - ব্যর্থতা; risk - ঝুঁকি; trouble - বিপদ, অশান্তি; courage - মনোবল/ সাহস; misfortune - দুর্ভাগ্য; attempt - কোনোকিছু করার চেষ্টা; fruitful - সফলদায়ক; struggle - সংগ্রাম করা; explorer - তথ্য আহরণের উদ্দেশ্যে ভ্রমণকারী ব্যক্তি; disaster - আকস্মিক বিপর্যয়।

133. Govt. Yasin College, Faridpur-'13.

There are two schools of experts (a) — earthquakes. One school is of the view that the (b) — of quakes in recent years should be taken as a (c) — for major earthquake. Another school, however, believes that the concern should not be (d) —, because although there are a number of (e) — lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is (f) — enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools (g) — out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be (h) — with it. The RAJUK believes that an earthquake (i) — building code should be developed to (j) — the losses.

Word Meaning : expert - বিশেষজ্ঞ; earthquake - ভূমিকম্প; view - মতামত; recent - সাম্প্রতিক; major - বড় মাপের; believe - বিশ্বাস করা; concern - উদ্বেগ; geographical area - ভৌগোলিক অঞ্চল; comprise - অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; threat - আশঙ্কা; danger - বিপদ; loss - ক্ষতি।

134. Govt. Shah Sultan College, Bogra-13.

Dr. Zoha was (a) — in Bakuia in West Bengal. He passed (b) — Matriculation and Intermediate examinations (c) — 1948 and 1950 respectively (d) — distinction. He (e) — his Honours and M. A degrees in Chemistry in 1953 and 1954 (f) — Dhaka University. He did his Ph. D and D. I. C (g) — Imperial College, London. Dr. Zoha (h) — Rajshahi University as a lecturer on 23 February 1961. He took up the (i) — of Proctor on 16 April 1958. He spoke English, Hindi and Urdu very (j) —.

Word Meaning : pass - উত্তীর্ণ হওয়া; respectively - যথাক্রমে; distinction - স্বাতন্ত্র্য; lecturer - প্ৰভাষক; Proctor - প্রক্টর (বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা)।

135. Khulna Govt. Girls' College-13.

(a) — the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming (b) — The major challenge for the country is to (c) — the current level of agricultural (d) —. The task is (e) — especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of (f) — land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human (g) — as well as the building of (h) — such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river (i) — and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the (j) — of agricultural land.

Word Meaning : ever - অনবরত; grow - বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; population - জনসংখ্যা; major - প্রধান; current - সাম্প্রতিক; agricultural - কৃষিবিষয়ক; task - কাজ; annual - বার্ষিক; excessive - অতিরিক্ত; pressure - চাপ; contribute - অংশগ্ৰহণ করা।

136. Khulna Collegiate Girls' School-13.

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

Word Meaning : investment - বিনিয়োগ; contribute - সাহায্য করা/ অবদান রাখা; impact - প্রভাব; schooling - লেখাপড়া; educated mother - শি্ষিত মা; realise - উপলব্ধি করা; integrated approach - সম্মিলিত উদ্যোগ; community - সম্প্রদায়; tremendous - পূচফট; waste - অপচয়; resource - সম্পদ।

137. Satkhira Govt. Mohila College-13.

Unemployment means to go (a) — a job. It is getting more (b) — in Bangladesh day (c) — day. By establishing more industries in the country, (d) — problem can be (e) — to a great extent. However, we should bear in (f) — that (g) — attempts will (h) — in smoke (i) — our population can be kept (j) — control.

Word Meaning : unemployment - বেকারত্ব; establish - স্থাপন করা; to a great extent - ব্লাপক মাত্রায়; attempt - চেষ্টা; bear - রাখা; control - নিয়ন্ত্রণ।

138. Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-13.

There are a good number of (a) — why students in Bangladesh fail in English. That English is a foreign (b) — is the main reason. In other words students have no good feelings (c) — English. Very few of them are earnest in (d) — English. What the students seek is to (e) — the stairs of (f) —. To most of them, learning is unpleasant and (g) — is fearful. Secondly, teaching a foreign language becomes very (h) — when learners are not mentally keen (i) — the subject. In that situation, a teacher of English can hardly (j) — out a technique suitable to all.

Word Meaning : foreign - বিদেশী; feeling - অনুভূতি; earnest - উৎসুক; seek - খোঁজ করা; unpleasant - অপ্ৰীতিকর; fearful - ভয়ঙ্কর; learner - শি্ষার্থী; mentally - মানসিকভাবে; keen - আগ্ৰহী; hardly - নামে মাত্র; technique - কৌশল।

139. Chittagong Govt. College-13.

The most (a) — event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an (b) — nation. Prior to that, it experienced British (c) — rule until 1947, followed by an (d) — existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have (e) — our land and tidal waves from the sea have (f) — away thousands of lives. (g) — has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of (h) —. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost (i) — since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and (j) —, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Word Meaning : event - ঘটনা; century - শতাব্দী; prior to - পূর্বে; experience - অভিজ্ঞতালভ করা; rule - শাসন; existence - অস্তিত্ব; tragedy - শোকাবহ ঘটনা; flood - বন্যা; tidal wave - সমুদ্রের বিশাল ঢেউ; spectre - আতঙ্ক; rapid - বেগবান; turbulent - অশান্ত; independence - স্বাধীনতা; terrorism - সন্ত্রাসবাদ; adversely - প্রতিকূলভাবে; affect - প্রভাব ফেলা।

140. Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong-13.

Climate change is one of the most complex challenges of this century which (a) — most of the countries of the world. With the (b) — of the planet and change in climatic patterns, densely populated countries with long coastal belts like ours are most (c) —. This global warming will cause the rise of sea level and (d) — coastal areas. People will be homeless and become (e) — refugees. These are the reasons for which our Prime Minister has demanded a special (f) — fund for the (g) — of these refugees. It is really alarming that Bangladesh may be the worst victim of climate change. Its huge people living along the coastal line are poverty stricken and (h) —. Besides, all our development activities (i) — to income generation may be (j) — affected by this climate change.

Word Meaning : climate - জলবায়ু; complex - জটিল; century - শতাব্দী; densely populated - ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ; coastal area - উপকূলবর্তী অঞ্চল; global warming - বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণতা; sea level - সমুদ্রপৃষ্ঠ; homeless - গৃহহীন; refugee - শরণার্থী; demand - দাবি করা; worst - সবচেয়ে খারাপ।

141. Jalalabad Cantt. Public School & College, Sylhet-13.

To have a good health, everyday has to maintain some (a) — of health. For everyone it is essential to (b) — a good health. Whenever we (c) — weak, we are to go to a doctor. Every doctor will (d) — us to take physical exercise because it is an (e) — medicine for many of the diseases. Regular exercise is (f) — for us in many ways. It helps our (g) — and nerves to work properly. It helps us to (h) — more deeply and the blood (i) — to all the parts of the body. If anybody takes regular exercise, he should take rest properly and sleep as well, and he should (j) — proper food regularly.

Word Meaning : maintain - চালিয়ে যাওয়া; weak - দুর্বল; physical exercise - শারীরিক ক্রিয়াম; disease - রোগ; regular - নিয়মিত; nerve - ত্রাণ; deeply - গভীরভাবে; rest - বিশ্রাম।

142. M.C. College, Sylhet-13.

Feeding the ever (a) — population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming (b) —. The major (c) — for the country is to (d) — the current level of agricultural production. The task is daunting, especially when the country (e) — about 80 thousand hectares of (f) — land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human (g) — as well as the (h) — of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses (i) — to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total numbers of farm holdings have increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has (j) — greatly.

Word Meaning : feed - খাওয়ানো; major - প্রধান; task - কাজ; daunting - কঠিন; excessive - অতিরিক্ত; pressure - চাপ; infrastructure - অবকাঠামো; erosion - ঝড়; diminish - হ্রাস পাওয়া; greatly - ভীষণভাবে।

143. Sylhet Commerce College-13.

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 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 temperature may have (i) — as much as 4° centigrade. This could raise sea-levels and thereby (j) — costal areas and farmlands.

Word Meaning : pollution - দূষণ; recent - সাম্প্রতিক; undergo - কোনো কিছু ভিতর দিয়ে যাওয়া; significant - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; provide - সরবরাহ করা; temperature - তাপমাত্রা; raise - বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; farmland - কৃষিজমি।

144. Change is the (a) — of nature. Change is life, culture and civilization. (b) — is the arrest of development. It is (c) — but decay. Everything noble in the world is always (d) —. Motionless life is (e) —. It is boring. If there is no (f) —, our life will be (g) — and (h) —. In fact, nature demands change for the (i) — of human being. For this reason, nothing remains (j) —.

Word Meaning : nature - প্রকৃতি; culture - সংস্কৃতি; civilization - সভ্যতা; arrest - অন্তরায়; decay - ক্ষয় হওয়া; noble - মহান; motionless - গতিহীন; boring - বিরক্তিকর; remain - থাকা।

145. Life of our forefathers was (a) — with some noble social values. These social values (b) — them to be honest, sincere, responsible and sympathetic. They promoted to do (c) — deeds and to (d) — against any wrong (e) —. However, with the (f) — of time, people's behaviours and manners have been (g) —. They have (h) — self-centred, dishonest, faithless and corrupted. They only think of their personal (i) — and can do any ignoble acts to earn (j) — and fame. So it's time to save the social values.

Word Meaning : forefather - পূর্বপুরুষ; noble - মহান; sincere - আন্তরিক; sympathetic - সহানুভূতিশীল; promote - অগ্রগতি সাধনে সহায়তা করা; deed - কাজ; behaviour - আচরণ; manner - আদবকায়দা; self-centred - আত্মকেন্দ্রিক; faithless - অবিশ্বাস; corrupted - দুর্নীতিগ্ৰস্ত; ignoble - জঘন্য; fame - খ্যাতি।

146. On the (a) — of March 25, 1971 the Pakistani Army (b) — their orgy of blood. They (c) — with all their military (d) —. They (e) — the helpless people of our country. (f) — the freedom fighters started (g) — counter attacks. The war (h) — for long nine months. Millions of people (i) — their lives in the war. Finally, the cowards (j) — to the freedom fighters.

Word Meaning : orgy - বন্য আনন্দোৎসব; helpless - অসহায়; freedom fighter - মুক্তিযোদ্ধা; counterattack - পাত্তা আক্রমণ; long - দীর্ঘ; coward - কাপুরুষ।

147. Newspapers play an (a) — role in our social and national life. They (b) — public mind and help to (c) — public opinion. They (d) — the sufferings of the people and (e) — for redress. Indeed, the press is so (f) — that it can (g) — or unmake governments. That's why, whenever government (h) — tyrannical, it tries to (i) — the press and destroy its freedom. A democratic government, on the other hand, feels the (j) — of the people through the honest criticism of the press.

Word Meaning : national - জাতীয়; public opinion - জনমত; suffering - দুঃখ, কষ্ট; redress - সংশোধন করা; press - সংবাদপত্র; unmake - ধ্বংস করা; tyrannical - স্বৈরশাসকসুলভ; destroy - ধ্বংস করা; democratic government - গণতান্ত্রিক সরকার; criticism - সমালোচনা।

148. There is a beautiful garden (a) — the Taj Mahal and a long pool that (b) — out in front of the building. The pool (c) — the beauty of the Taj Mahal by (d) — its view. One can (e) — the beauty of the Taj well when it (f) — in the pool water. (g) — come to see this (h) — architectural building because it (i) — a different look at different times. Most people like it (j) — on moonlit night.

Word Meaning : pool - স্রোতহীন, বৃদ্ধ জলাশয়; in front of - সামনে; view - দৃশ্য; architectural - স্থাপত্যশিল্প বিষয়ক; moonlit night - চাঁদনী রাত।

149. The National Memorial at Savar (a) — nation's (b) — for the martyrs of the Liberation War. This (c) — is 150 feet (d) —. The actual (e) — is to build a complex covering an (f) — of 126 acres. It (g) — a mosque, a library and a museum. This complex gives a clear (h) — to all oppressors that the (i) — of freedom need not be very big and that oppression will always be (j) —.

Word Meaning : memorial - স্মৃতিসৌধ; martyr - শহীদ; Liberation War - মুক্তিযুদ্ধ; actual - প্রকৃত; complex - জটিল গঠন; mosque - মসজিদ; museum - জাদুঘর; oppressor - অত্যাচারী শাসক; freedom - স্বাধীনতা; oppression - নিপীড়ন।

150. Happiness means the (a) — of our heart, soul and mind. It helps us to sleep a sound sleep with (b) — dreams. It is the (c) — of satisfaction and gratification. Happiness lies at the root of our (d) — activities. A man can be happy by (e) — what he has. If a man hankers after more, the (f) — to achieve more destroys his (g) — of mind. In the real sense of the (h) —, no man can get happiness without being (i) — and (j) —.

Word Meaning : happiness - সুখ; soul - আত্মা; mind - মন; sound sleep - গভীর ঘুম; dream - স্বপ্ন; satisfaction - সন্তুষ্টি; gratification - বাসনা পূরণ; root - মূল; hanker - কোনো কিছুর জন্য অত্যন্ত লালায়িত হওয়া; achieve - অর্জন করা; destroy - ধ্বংস করা।

151. In his lifetime, Shakespeare wrote (a) — plays. He composed tragic, comic and (b) — plays. Of all his plays, *Hamlet* is called his masterpiece and *Tempest* the (c) —. It was (d) — in 1612. Then he retired as a (e) — and (f) — man. He wanted to live the (g) — life of a (h) — gentleman. And he made no (i) — to collect or (j) — his works.

Word Meaning : lifetime - জীবদ্দশা; play - নাটক; compose - রচনা করা; tragic - বিয়োগান্তক; comic - হাস্যরসাত্মক; masterpiece - শ্রেষ্ঠ রচনা; retire - অবসর নেওয়া; gentleman - ভদ্রলোক; collect - সংগ্রহ করা; tragic-comic - হাস্যকরুণ রসাত্মক।

152. Jasimuddin was at the same time a (a) —, a song writer, prose writer, (b) — collector and radio personality. He is known as (c) —. He (d) — the Bengali rural life through his (e) —. He completed his MA (f) — the University of Calcutta and joined the University of (g) — as a lecturer. But he later (h) — the University teaching (i) — and joined the (j) — of Information and Broadcasting.

Word Meaning : prose writer - গদ্যলেখক; collector - সংগ্রহকারী রসিক; personality - রসিকত্ব; rural life - গ্রাম্য জীবন; lecturer - প্ৰভাষক; later - পরবর্তীতে; broadcasting - সম্প্রচার।

153. Albert Einstein was a (a) — by birth. His father was a (b) — and the family moved to (c) — after the failure of the business. He studied in a nearby (d) — school in Aarau. He graduated from a Swiss Learning Institute and then taught (e) — and (f) — in a secondary school. He obtained a post at the Swiss (g) — office in Bern. He did his Ph.D. at the University of (h) —. He won the Nobel Prize in (i) — in 1922. He is still considered as the world's (j) — scientist.

Word Meaning : failure - ব্যর্থতা; institute - সংগঠন; secondary school - মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়; obtain - অর্জন করা; consider - গণ্য করা; scientist - বিজ্ঞানী।

154. Humayun Ahmed reached the (a) — of his fame with the (b) — of *Nondito Noroke* in 1972. It remains one of his most (c) — works. It won (d) — from literary critics like Dr. Ahmed Sharif. He wrote over 100 fiction and (e) — books. All those books were (f) — sellers in Bangladesh. After his death, "The Times of India" wrote Humayun was a (g) — of Bangladeshi literary culture. They also made the comment that his contribution single handedly shifted the (h) — of Bangla literature from (i) — to Dhaka. And it needed no war or (j) —.

Word Meaning : fame - ক্রাতি; critic - সমালোচক; fiction - কাথনিক গথ; comment - মন্তব্য; contribution - অংশগৃহণ; shift - পরিবর্তন; literary culture - সাহিত্য সংস্কৃতি।

155. Nobel Prize is the most (a) — award in the world. It is given for (b) — contributions in six fields physics, (c) —, physiology or (d) —, literature, (e) — and economics. This prize was (f) — by Alfred Nobel, who invented (g) —. This explosive is used for breaking (h) —, digging petrol (i) — and in (j) —.

Word Meaning : contribution - অংশগৃহণ; field - ক্ষেত্র; physiology - শারীরবৃত্ত; economics - অর্থনীতি; invent - উদ্ভাবন করা; explosive - বিস্ফোরক; break - ভেঙে ফেলা; digging - খনন কার্য।

156. Kazi Nazrul Islam is known as the (a) — poet in Bangla literature. His life was marked by (b) — and (c) —. He was admitted to a local (d) — school. But he did not like the (e) — discipline of school life. He disturbed the villagers with his (f) — nature. He also became a (g) — and well acquainted with Islamic (h) —. He later became a (i) — against all oppressions and injustice through his (j) — works.

Word Meaning : marked - লক্ষ্য; admit - ভর্তি হওয়া; local - স্থানীয়; discipline - শৃঙ্খলা; disturb - বিশৃঙ্খলা করা; villager - গ্রামবাসী; acquaint - পরিচিতি; against - বিপক্ষে; oppression - নিপীড়ন; injustice - অত্যাচার।

157. Tagore was one of the (a) — poets of the world. He was also a novelist, a (b) —, a composer, a (c) — and a (d) —. In 1913, he became the first (e) — to win the Nobel Prize. He got it for his translation of a collection of his Bangla (f) — songs, which were compiled and titled as (g) —. He is also hailed as a great contributor to make a bridge between the Eastern and the (h) — culture. He is also recognized as the (i) — creative artist of South (j) —.

Word Meaning : novelist - উপন্যাসিক; composer - রচনাকারী; translation - অনুবাদ; collection - সংগ্রহ; compile - সংকলন করা; title - নামকরণ করা; hail - প্রশংসা করা; bridge - সেতু; Eastern - প্রাচ্যদেশ সম্পর্কীয়; recognize - স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া; creative - সৃজনশীল; artist - শিল্পী।

158. As a poet, Shamsur Rahman was deeply (a) — in his own tradition. He built his literary (b) — against the (c) — of the 30's poets. He developed the (d) — and added new (e) — to it. From the late sixties, he began to have a major impact on the (f) — scene. He brought new (g) — in Bangla poetry. He expressed his (h) — about people's (i) — rights. His poems also expose moral (j) — of people.

Word Meaning : deeply - গভীরভাবে; own tradition - নিজস্ব ঐতিহ্য; literary - সাহিত্য বিষয়ক; add - যুক্ত করা; impact - প্রভাব; scene - দৃশ্য; express - প্রকাশ করা; expose - অনাবৃত করা; moral - নীতিবিষয়ক।

159. There are some (a) —, some (b) — objects around us. The natural objects are stones, (c) —, air and (d) —. Houses, (e) —, clothes and (f) — are some man-made things. Among the forces, cyclones, (g) —, volcanoes, (h) — and ocean currents are natural. (i) — is a man-made force. Both natural and man-made forces and conditions make up our (j) —.

Word Meaning : natural object - প্রাকৃতিক বস্তু; manmade - মনুষ্যসৃষ্ট; around us - আমাদের আশেপাশে; force - শক্তি; cyclone - ঘূর্ণিঝড়; volcano - আগ্নেয়গিরি; ocean current - সমুদ্রপ্রবাহ; natural - প্রাকৃতিক; condition - অবস্থা।

160. In his early professional life, Fazlul Haq took up (a) — service. But he had (b) — spirit that made him (c) — his post. Then he (d) — the Calcutta High Court Bar. He (e) — with Nawab Sir Salimullah Bahadur. He also played an (f) — role in founding the All (g) — Muslim League. Besides, he worked for the Indian National (h) — as well. From 1936 to 1943 he was the (i) — Minister of (j) —.

Word Meaning : early - শুরুর দিকে; professional life - পেশাগত জীবন; service - চাকুরি; spirit - মনোভাব; post - পদ; role - ভূমিকা; found - প্রতিষ্ঠা করা; minister - মন্ত্রী।

161. Illiteracy is a (a) — and the root cause of (b) — which frustrates all development efforts of the government and the (c) —. Unless it is eradicated, no (d) — effort can be successful. (e) — of illiteracy in Bangladesh is a (f) — task. No individual (g) — or organization or even government can solve this problem (h) —. It is a (i) — responsibility of all (j) — people.

Word Meaning : illiteracy - নিরক্ষরতা; root cause - মূল কারণ; frustrate - ক্লান্ত করা; effort - প্রচেষ্টা; eradicate - সমাধি টানা; successful - সফল; task - কাজ; individual - স্বতন্ত্র ব্যক্তি; organization - সংগঠন; solve - সমাধান করা; responsibility - দায়িত্ব।

162. Suruj Jan lost her husband and her (a) — to diseases associated with (b) — and poverty. She is left with the (c) — and the (d) —. Rivers make people like Suruj Jan (e) — and (f) — them to live in poverty. This country is buffeted by (g) — and river (h) —. The (i) — and the waves hit the (j) — repeatedly.

Word Meaning : disease - অসুখ; associate - জড়িত করা; poverty - দারিদ্র্য; buffet - আঘাত পাওয়া; wave - ঢেউ; hit - আঘাত করা; repeatedly - বারবার।

163. Looking back towards the (a) —, we realize that life was not (b) — than the present time. Men struggled (c) — in destructive or (d) — way. Great (e) — served this purpose. They used their (f) — for the sake of (g) —. We are (h) — to them. History (i) —, but man hardly understands how it (j) —.

Word Meaning : look back - পেছনে ফিরে দেখা; toward - দিকে; realize - উপলব্ধি করা; present time - বর্তমান সময়; struggle - সংগ্রাম করা; destructive - ধ্বংসাত্মক; serve - কাজ করা; purpose - উদ্দেশ্য; for the sake of - জল্প ; hardly - নামেমাত্র ।

164. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was a (a) — writer, feminist and (b) — worker in the early 20th century. She is most remembered for her work on (c) — equality. She believed that (a) — should have the same rights and opportunities as men in the (e) —. So she (f) — for their cause (g) — her life. She had great love for her (h) —. She (i) — and English from her (j) — brother Ibrahim.

Word Meaning : writer - লেখক; feminist - নারীবাদী; remembered - স্মরণীয়; equality - সমতা; right - অধিকার; opportunity - সুযোগ সুবিধা; cause - কারণ; great love - গভীর ভালোবাসা ।

165. The writer envisions a time when she will (a) — sixty. She dreams to be surrounded by (b) — and grandchildren. She likes to sit in a (c) — and overlook a beautiful (d) — that she will have. The writer dreams the garden to be a (e) — of colours. She has a dream to visit the Latin (f) — countries. She further dreams to have a (g) — girl as her (h) —. She wants to play a game of (i) — and (j) — movies.

Word Meaning : envision - কল্পনা করা; dream - স্বপ্ন দেখা; surround - পরিবেষ্টিত থাকা; grandchildren - নাতি নাতনী; overlook - দেখাশুনা করা; visit - দর্শন করা; further - তাছাড়া ।

166. Facebook is a (a) — of photos and basic information of its users. It also includes their (b) — and information of their (c) —. There are various (d) — of facebook. Facebook is the most (e) — and most largely used social (f) — service. It has over one (g) — active users. It expands (h) — among people around the world. It was first (i)—by Mark Zucker Berg along with his roommates and classmates of (j) —University.

Word Meaning : basic information - প্রাথমিক তথ্য; user - ব্যবহারকারী; include - অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; various - বিভিন্ন; largely - অনেকাংশে; active - সক্রিয়; expand - সম্প্রসারণ করা; along with - সহ; roommate - একই ঘরের বাসিন্দা; classmate - সহপাঠী ।

167. A reason why people at school read books is to please their (a) —. The teacher has suggested some books to be (b) — and (c) —. That's why many (d) — get anxious to (e) — the book and please their teacher reading it. Two or three of them may (f) — like it. They may also be (g) — to their teacher for putting it in their (h) —. But most of them will not (i) — like it. That does (j) — to the students.




Word Meaning : please - সন্তুষ্ট করা; suggest - পরামর্শ দেয়া; anxious - উদ্বেগ; teacher - শ্রী ক; reason - কারণ ।

168. Human beings die for (a) — reasons. They are (b) — to decay and (c) —. AIDS, (d) —, heart failure and (e) — are some fatal diseases. The (f) — that causes AIDS, destroys many of the (g) — so that they cannot do their (h) — job. Then the victim dies from various (i) —. Most AIDS victims die of (j) —.

Word Meaning : decay - ক্ষয় হওয়া; heart failure - হৃদস্পন্দন বন্ধ হওয়া; fatal disease - মারাত্মক অসুখ; destroy - ধ্বংস করা; victim - শিকার; die of - রোগে মারা যাওয়া ।

169. The Pahela Baishakh is (a) — with traditional (b) —. It is a (c) — holiday. Traders and (d) — open halkhata. They also offer (e) — to their (f) — and clients. (g) — organizations draw up (h) — programmes to celebrate the day. The first (i) — begins at Ramna (j) —.

Word Meaning : traditional - ঐতিহ্যবাহী; holiday - ছুটির দিন; trader - ব্যবসায়ী; offer - নিবেদন করা; client - খরিদদার; organization - সংগঠন; draw up - আয়োজন করা; programme - কর্মসূচী; celebrate - উদ্যাপন করা ।

170. Barisal Cadet College-10  Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Barisal-10  RAJUK Uttara Model College, Dhaka-06  Gulshan Model School & College, Dhaka-08

Though labour is sacred, child labour is a (a) —. But in our country many children are engaged in different types of (b) — labour. But child labour should be (c) — by making (d) —. Education should be made (e) — for the children. Poor parents should be paid (f) — to supplement the income and be asked to send their children to schools. Children (g) — from poor families should be given free books and other necessary things. On the other hand, a law should be enforced against (h) — towards them. People in general should be more humane (i) —in their treatment towards the working (j) —.

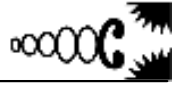
Word Meaning : labour - শ্রম; sacred - পবিত্র; child labour - শিশুশ্রম; engage - নিয়োগ করা; supplement - ঘাটতি পূরণ করা; income - আয়; free books - বিনামূল্যে বই; necessary things - প্রয়োজনীয় বস্তু; on the other hand - অপরপক্ষে; enforce - আরোপ করা; against - বিরুদ্ধে; people in general - সাধারণ জনগণ; more humane - আরো মানবিক; treatment - আচরণ ।

171. Brain drain is a tendency among our (a) — and (b) — people. It is that they leave the country in search of good (c) —. Doctors, (d) —, teachers and skilled (e) — leave our country everywhere. Some (f) — students go abroad for higher (g) —. If they serve their own country, the country will develop (h) —. It is a great (i) — of the country because the country misses their (j) —.

Word Meaning : brain drain - মেধা পাচার; tendency - প্রবণতা; search - খোঁজা; skilled - দক্ষ; leave - ত্যাগ করা; abroad - বিদেশ; serve - সেবা করা; develop - উন্নতি করা; miss - বর্জিত হওয়া ।



Cloze Test Without Clues ■ Textual



172. JB '17

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 (e) —? Does it lie in the (f) — 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) —.

[Unit-14; Lesson-01]

Word Meaning : Appreciate- তরিফ করা; Beauty- সৌন্দর্য; Define- নির্ধারণ করা; Look around- আশেপাশে তাকানো; Sights- দৃশ্য, নজর; Run into- পতিত হওয়া; strangers- অপরিচিত; Lie- থাকা/বাস করা; Dependent- নির্ভরশীল; joy- আনন্দ; sense- অনুভূতি; opinion- অভিমত; beholder- দর্শক; thinkers- চিন্তাশীল ব্যক্তি; arise- উদ্ভূত হওয়া; arts- শিল্পকলা; undisputed- অবিতর্কিত, অবিসংবাদিত।

173. Nelson Mandela was an undisputed leader for the South African black people. He was the embody of the (a) — of the black South Africans. He was in (b) — for almost three decades. The years Mandela spent (c) — bars made him the world's most celebrated political (d) —. He was a leader of mythic stature for (e) — of people of black South Africans and other (f) — people of the world. Charged with capital offences (g) — the Rivonia Trial, his speech from the dock (h) — his political testimony. Although his life he fought (i) — the rights of the people who were deprived (j) —. He was against the domination of both the white and black South Africans. He only dreamt of a society where all persons would live in harmony.

[Unit-1; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : undisputed - অবিসংবাদিত; leader - নেতা; embody - বাস্তবরূপ দান করা; decade - দশক; celebrated - প্রসিদ্ধ; mythic stature - কিংবদন্তীতুল্য ভাবমূর্তি; offence - অপরাধ; speech - ভাষণ; political testimony - রাজনৈতিক প্রামাণিক স্মৃতি; deprive - বঞ্চিত হওয়া; dream of - স্বপ্ন দেখা; harmony - ঐকতান।

174. The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We (a) — blood in 1952, even though we were the (b) — in the elections of 1954, we could not (c) — a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared (d) — Law to enslave us for the next ten years. (e) — 1966 we launched the six point movement but (f) — boys were shot dead. When Ayub Khan fell (g) — the movement of 1969, Yahya Khan assured that (h) — would give us a constitution. He assured of (i) — democracy. After then elections had taken place. Bangabandhu (j) — President Yahya Khan and requested him to hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January. But Yahya Khan didn't listen to him, instead he listened to Mr. Bhutto.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : repeatedly - বার বার; crimson - রক্তিম; enslave - ক্রীতদাসে পরিণত করা; launch - আরম্ভ করা; assure - আশ্বস্ত করা; constitution - সংবিধান; session - অধিবেশন; assembly - আইনসভা; declare - ঘোষণা করা; six point movement - ছয় দফা আন্দোলন।

175. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the founding father of Bangladesh. He came of a (a) — Muslim family of Tungipara under Gopalganj district. (b) — his student life he took part in (c) — political movements like the Language Movement and (d) — Liberation Movement. Many events of the past (e) — to his 7 March memorable speech which (f) — very illustrious. Through his speech he inspired (g) — people of Bangladesh to get ready for (h) — war. Being inspired by his speech the (i) — nation got united for getting freedom. Thus, (j) — speech has become a part of our history.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : founding father - প্রতিদাতা জনক; take part - অংশগ্রহণ করা; political movement - রাজনৈতিক আন্দোলন; event - ঘটনা; memorable speech - মনোরম ভাষণ; illustrious - প্রসিদ্ধ; inspire - অনুপ্রাণিত করা; united - সংঘবদ্ধ/ঐক্যবদ্ধ; language movement - ভাষা আন্দোলন; district - জেলা।

176. Valentina Tereshkova is a retired Russian cosmonaut and politician. She came of a (a) — family of Central Russia. Her father (b) — a tractor driver and her mother (c) — in a textile plant. Valentina began (d) — at the age of eight but (e) — school in 1953. But she continued (f) — education through distance learning. She was (g) — in parachuting at her tender age. (h) — took training in skydiving at the (i) — Aero club. In 1962, she was (j) — for the Project Vostok-6. She experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight.

[Unit-1; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : retired - অবসরপ্রাপ্ত; cosmonaut - নভোচারী; textile plant - বস্ত্রশিল্পের কারখানা; distance learning - দূরশিক্ষণ; tender age - অল্প বয়স; training - প্রশিক্ষণ; experience - অনুভব করা; nausea - বমি বমি ভাব/বিতৃষ্ণাবোধ; discomfort - অস্বস্তি; flight - উড়ান।

177. Kalpana Chawla was an Indo- American astronaut. She was the first woman of Indian (a) — in space. Kalpana joined NASA in 1988. Her (b) — is an inspiration to women all over the (c) —. She was an ordinary woman but with her (d) — courage and work she became a source of (e) — to women all over the world. Kalpana Chawla (f) — her second voyage to space in 2003. After (g) — 16 day scientific mission in space, the spacecraft (h) — disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the (i) — atmosphere and all the astronauts of Columbia died (j) — 16 minutes before landing. [Unit-1; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : astronaut - নভোচারী; space - মহাশূন্য; inspiration - অনুপ্রেরণা; ordinary - সাধারণ; courage - মনোবল; source - উৎস; voyage - দীর্ঘ যাত্রা; scientific mission - বৈজ্ঞানিক অভিযান; spacecraft - মহাকাশযান; disintegrate - নানা অংশে বিভক্ত হওয়া; re-entry - পুনঃপ্রবেশ; atmosphere - বায়ুমণ্ডল।

178. Driving is not a very easy task. Maintaining traffic rules on the road (a) — on the highways is very important. One who (b) — has to think about a lot of things (c) — a moment. He has to be very conscious (d) — every single moment. The condition in traffic changes (e) —. So he has to face many unexpected situations (f) — the road. He must always be ready to (g) — unexpected behaviour from any vehicle or pedestrian. He (h) — to keep his head cool while driving (i) — it is one of the preconditions to (j) — safely and successfully. Finally, while driving one must not think a road as a racing circuit. [Unit-2; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : traffic rule - ট্রাফিক আইন; highway - রাজপথ; moment - মুহূর্ত; conscious - সচেতন; unexpected - অপূর্বাশিত; situation - পরিস্থিতি; behaviour - আচরণ; vehicle - যানবাহন; pedestrian - পথচারী; safely - নিরাপদে; successfully - সফলভাবে; racing circuit - প্রতিযোগিতার স্থান; pre condition - পূর্বশর্ত।

179. A traffic policeman is a very familiar figure in the city and town areas. We can find him in the (a) —. His main duty is to maintain traffic. We (b) — him on his duty even in the rough (c) —. Whether it is very hot or cold or (d) —, he never stops performing his duty. He encounters (e) — unbearable noisy environment every day. In spite of these odd (f) —, he tries his best to make sure our (g) — safe and sound. Sometimes he comes forward to (h) — school students, old people, women and patients to (i) — the road. We should show due respect to (j) —. [Unit-2; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : familiar - সুপরিচিত; figure - রূপকিত; rough - বুরু; perform - সম্পন্ন করা; duty - কর্তব্য; encounter - মুখোমুখি হওয়া; unbearable - অসহনীয়; noisy - কোলাহলপূর্ণ; odd - অস্বাভাবিক; safe and sound - নিরাপদে ও স্বাস্থ্যবশত।

180. It is found that the levels of pesticides used in around half of the vegetables and more than a quarter of fruits sold in the capital's market are unsafe. A (a) — published in Dhaka Tribune says that nearly 40% of 82 (b) — of milk, milk products, fish fruits and vegetables contain banned (c) — such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor. It is found (d) — the amounts of pesticide used in these samples were found (e) — be 3 to 20 times greater than the limit. 50% (f) — and 35% fruits were to be founded contaminated. The team (g) — found that nearly 30% of the samples contained traces of (h) — which is fatal if swallowed or inhaled. The lead contained (i) — the samples is at 20 to 50 times above the (j) — limit. BSTI conducted the survey. The survey found arsenic and chromium above safety limits. [Unit-3; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : level - মাত্রা; pesticide - কীটনাশক; used - ব্যবহৃত; quarter - এক চতুর্থাংশ; unsafe - অনিরাপদ; published - প্রকাশিত; product - পণ্য; banned - নিষিদ্ধ; sample - নমুনা; contaminated - দূষিত; fatal - মারাত্মক/ধ্বংসাত্মক; swallow - গলাধঃকরণ করা; conduct - পরিচালিত করা; survey - জরিপ; above - উপরে; safety limit - নিরাপদ সীমা।

181. [Noakhali Government College, Noakhali- '16]

Nowadays foods are often (a) —. In hotels and restaurants stale and rotten (b) — are mixed with fresh food and served (c) — the customers. Fish and vegetables are adulterated (d) — putting on them chemicals and other (e) — in order to make them look fresh. Bakery (f) — confectionary products are also prepared by using (g) — substances and thus they get adulterated. Almost all kinds of foods and food articles are adulterated by dishonest and greedy businessmen and shop (h) —. Adulterated foods are a serious health (i) —, Food adulteration has also become an (j) — problem in our country now.

[Unit-3; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : stale- বাসি; rotten- পচা; fresh- সতেজ; adulterated- দূষিত; serve- পরিবেশন করা হয়; chemicals- রাসায়নিক দ্রব্য; fresh- সতেজ; substances- বস্তু; greedy- লোভী; businessmen- ব্রহ্মবাসী; serious- বিপজ্জনক; problem- সমস্যা।

182. [Birshreshtha Noor Mohammad Public College, Dhaka- '16]

"The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" relates the experience of a sailor (a) — from a long sea (b) —. The mariner stops a man who is on the way to a (c) — ceremony and begins to (d) — the story. The mariner's tale begins (e) — his ship departing on its journey. Despite initial good fortune, the ship is (f) — south by a storm (g) — eventually reaches the Antarctic waters. An albatross appears and leads them out of the ice jam where they had been stuck, but suddenly the mariner shoots the bird. The

crew gets (h) — with the mariner, believing the albatross brought south (i) — that led them out of Antarctic. However, the sailors (j) — their minds when the weather becomes warmer and mist disappears.

[Unit-3; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : experience- অভিজ্ঞতা; journey- ভ্রমণ; wedding ceremony- বিবাহ উৎসব; narrate- বর্ণনা করা; eventually- ঘটনাক্রমে; angry- রাগান্বিত; mariner- নাবিক; change- পরিবর্তন করা; wind- বাতাস; initial- প্রাথমিক।

183. Adolescence means the teenage years between 13 and 19. Adolescents (a) — different both from young children and adults. (b) —, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding (c) — concepts. They don't even understand the relationship (d) —behaviour and consequences, nor they have the (e) — to take decisions over health issues. It (f) — make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and (g) — risk behaviours. Laws and customs may also (h) — adolescents. These issues often restrict adolescents' access (i) — reproductive health information and services. Parents, community (j) — social institutions should intervene effectively when problems arise.

[Unit-5; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : adolescence - কৈশোর; teenage - ১৩ থেকে ১৯ বছর বয়সি; adult - পূর্ণ বয়স্ক; capable - স্ম ম/ সমর্থ; understand - বুঝতে পারা; concept - ধারণা; relationship - সম্পর্ক; behaviour - আচরণ/ রূ বহার; consequence - ফলাফল/ পরিণাম; exploitation - শোষণ; risk - ঝুঁকি; laws and customs - আইন ও রীতিনীতি; issue - ব্যাপার/ আলোচ্য বিষয়; often - প্রায়ই; restrict - সীমাবদ্ধ করা; information - তথ্য; service - সেবা; community - গোত্র/ সম্প্রদায়; institution - প্রতিষ্ঠান/ সংগঠন; intervene - হস্তক্ষেপ করা; effectively - কার্যকরীভাবে; arise - উঠে আসা।

184. Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. (a) — adolescence, transition from childhood to adulthood takes place. (b) — shapes the future of girl's and boys' lives. (c) — girls are victim of inequality and subordination within (d) — family and society. It leads to widespread practice (e) — child marriage. They are also marginalised or excluded (f) — health, education and economic opportunities. And they are (g) — to violence and sexual abuse. In fact, young (h) — have a right to quality education, decent work (i) — comprehensive health services. Government should focus on the (j) — of the adolescents.

[Unit-5; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : adolescent - কিশোর/ কিশোরী/ কৈশোরপ্রাপ্ত; constitute - গঠন করা; core - ভিত; transition - এক ধাপ হতে অন্য ধাপে পদার্পন; inequality - অসমতা; subordination - অধীনতা; marginalise - অবহেলা করা/ হেয় করা; opportunity - সুযোগ; violence - হিংস্রতা; abuse - অপব্যবহার; comprehensive - সমন্বিত; government - সরকার; widespread - রূ পক; quality - মানসম্মত; decent - উপযুক্ত/ শোভন।

185. The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is not good. After (a) — pulled out of school, the adolescent girls often (b) — their mobility, their friends and social status. The (c) — of this mobility curtails their economic and non-formal (d) — opportunities. They even lack information about health issues. (e) — study reveals that only about three in five (f) — have even heard of contraception. Most of the (g) — girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent (h) — is also high in Bangladesh. However, the condition (i) — adolescent boys in our country is not good (j) — somewhat better than the girls. The boys, who don't go to school or unemployed, are unaware of the social and health issues.

[Unit-5; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : adolescent - কৈশোরপ্রাপ্ত/ কিশোর-কিশোরী; mobility - গতিশীলতা; social status - সামাজিক অবস্থা; curtail - সংকোচন করা; contraception - গর্ভনিরোধ; undernourished - অপুষ্টি/ অপরিপূর্ণ; anemia - রক্তহীনতা; lack - অভাব ঘটা; reveal - প্রকাশ করা; somewhat - কিছুটা; unemployed - বেকার/ চাকরিবিহীন; unaware - অসচেতন।

186. Shilpi was being pressurized for having children by her in-laws. She took Rashid, her (a) —, to discuss pregnancy with a counselor. Rashid agreed to (b) — having children for five years despite pressures from his (c) — and neighbours to produce an offspring. The couple met (d) —a female health care provider, who informed them about (e) — various family planning options available. Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours (f) — to pressurize the newlyweds. Deeply rooted cultural practice and (g) — caused a rift between the couple, and their family (h) — and criticized them. But at last Shilpi's mother-in-law and (i) — came to understand the harmful effects of early pregnancy (j) — mother and child.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4]

Word Meaning : pressurize - চাপ দেওয়া; pregnancy - গর্ভধারণ/ গর্ভাবস্থা; counselor - পরামর্শদাতা/ উপদেষ্টা; neighbour - প্রতিবেশি; offspring - সন্তানসন্ততি; available - লভ্য/ প্ৰাপ্য সঙ্গ; newlyweds - নবদম্পতি; cultural - সাংস্কৃতিক; practice - অনুশীলন; rift - ফাটল; understand - বুঝতে পারা; harmful - ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ।

187. In Bangladesh, tertiary education faces many deep-rooted challenges. There are 35 public and 79 private universities in our country. These institutions are (a) — with various types of problems. Every year a (b) — number of students struggle hard to get admitted (c) — public universities. But due to limited number of (d) — in public universities, students' hard struggle ends in (e) —. Between public and private universities, a student chooses (f) — universities. Public universities offer more subjects than private (g) —. Offering low tuition fees is one of the (h) — reasons behind this choice. On the

other hand, (i) — universities offer less number of subjects. They also (j) — high tuition fees for which students of middle class family hardly intend to get admitted into a private university. [Unit-6; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : Tertiary education - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পর্যায়ে শিক্ষা; private - বেসরকারি; struggle - সংগ্রাম করা; admit - ভর্তি হওয়া; limited - সীমিত; choose - নির্বাচন করা/ বাছাই করা; middle class family - মধ্য বিত্ত পরিবার; intend - ইচ্ছা করা/ অভিপ্রেতি করা; various - বিভিন্ন; offer - প্রস্তাব করা/ নিবেদন করা; offering - প্রদান/ প্রস্তাব।

188. [Dhaka Residential Model School & College, Dhaka- '16]

Good manners do not (a) — us anything, but what they bring (b) — in return is beyond measure. To be polite and gentle (c) — others one does not have to (d) — money, but the love and honour that such manners bring us cannot (e) — bought in a market. Good manners are often a matter (f) — habit. They are (g) — habit formed through training (h) — tradition. But (i) — reality such manners are also a matter of principle. For it is out of consideration and respect for others (j) — good manners are born. [Unit-4; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : cost- দাম হওয়া; spend- ব্যয় করা; manner- আচরণ, রীতি; habit- অভ্যাস; training- অনুশীলন; tradition- ঐতিহ্য; reality- প্রকৃতপক্ষে; principle- আচরণনীতি; consideration- বিবেচনা; measure- পরিমাপ।

189. Bangladesh has a rich folk music. It (a) — both religious and secular songs. Bangladeshi culture has a (b) — tradition of folk music. Folk music may be described (c) — that type of ancient music which springs from the (d) — of a community. It is the heart of Bangladeshi (e) — . Folk music is simple in words and structure. It (f) — classified into several subgenres. Baul, Bhatiyali, Bhawaiya are some (g) — them. Baul sangeet is full of mysticism. Lalon Fakir (h) — considered to be the greatest of all bauls. The (i) — song 'Bhatiyali' is the music of boatmen and fishermen. (j) — is the song of northern region. 'Gariyal Bhai' is a popular Bhawaiya song. [Unit-14; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : folk music - লোক সংগীত; religious - ধর্মীয়; secular - জাগতিক; culture - সংস্কৃতি; tradition - প্ৰথা; ancient - প্রাচীন/ আদিম; community - সম্প্রদায়; structure - গঠন/ গঠনপ্রণালী; classified - শ্রেণীবদ্ধ করা; mysticism - মরমিবাদ/ ভাববাদ; consider - বিবেচনা করা; music of boatmen - মাঝিমাল্লার গান; region - এলাকা/ অঞ্চল; popular - জনপ্রিয়।

190. Bangladeshi folk music has a great variety. (a) — varieties of folk songs have come from (b) — variation. Besides, the culture and lifestyle of (c) — tribes of our country have influenced folk (d) — . Folk songs may be sung individually or (e) — chorus. Chorus is the group of people (f) — sing and dance together. Kabigan, Leto, Alkap (g) — gambhira etc are performed in chorus. Some (h) — cross religious boundaries and some do not. (i) — are also some folk songs on which (j) — can only participate. Bratagan and Meyeli Git are such kind of songs. [Unit-14; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : variation - বৈচিত্র্য; variety - বিচিত্র; come from - আসা; culture - সংস্কৃতি; besides - তাছাড়া; lifestyle - জীবনধারা; tribe - আদিবাসী; influence - প্রভাব বিস্তার করা; individually - স্বতন্ত্রভাবে; chorus - দলগতভাবে; group of people - একদল লোক; together - একসাথে; perform - পরিবেশন করা; Cross - অতিক্রম; religious - ধর্মীয়; boundary - সীমানা; participate - অংশগ্রহণ করা; bratagan - এক ধরনের লোক সংগীত।

191. Craftwork is an applied form of art. There are (a) — kinds of craftworks such as wood craft, (b) — , pottery, embroidery etc. Wood craft is (c) — artistic work which is designed on wood (d) — made by woods. It includes all kinds (e) — designs, statues, shapes etc. Many people in (f) — country are engaged in producing wooden goods. (g) — products are made for both aesthetic beauty (h) — practical use. This artistic work is a (i) — of our social and cultural heritage. In (j) — spheres of our life, we use these products. [Unit-14; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : craftwork - শিল্পকর্ম; applied form - ব্যবহারিক রূপ; art - শিল্প; include - অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; wood craft - কাঠের শিল্প; pottery - মৃৎশিল্প; embroidery - নকশাকর্ম; artistic work - শিল্প কর্ম; design - নকশা; engage - নিয়োগ করা; produce - উৎপাদন করা; wooden goods - কাঠের তৈরি মালপত্র; product - পণ্য; aesthetic beauty - নান্দনিক সৌন্দর্য; practical use - বাস্তব রীতি; social - সামাজিক; cultural heritage - সংস্কৃতিক ঐতিহ্য; spheres - ক্ষেত্র।

192. Craftwork has a great appeal to the people of all walks of life. It is called (a) — object because it keeps with the changing tastes and (b) — . But certain forms, shapes, styles and aesthetic preferences change (c) — over time. Mechanical and mass production have a very (d) — impact on handmade crafts. Though mechanically produced products are (e) — goods but they do not have their aesthetic (f) — . Handmade crafts have to compete on price and design (g) — modern mechanical products. To revive handmade crafts, craftsmen (h) — be trained better. Government should help them financially. Great (i) — work should be done to catch the attraction of (j) — international buyers. [Unit-14; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : great appeal - বিশেষ আবেদন; all walks of life - জীবনের সর্বক্ষেত্রে; object - বস্তু; changing - পরিবর্তনশীল; taste - রুচি; certain - সুনির্দিষ্ট; aesthetic preference - নান্দনিক অভিরুচি; mass production - বাল্পিক উৎপাদন; impact - প্রভাব; handmade crafts - হস্তশিল্প; mechanically produced - মেশিনে/ যান্ত্রিকভাবে তৈরিকৃত; goods - পণ্য সামগ্রী; compete - প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করা; revive - পুনর্জীবিত করা; financially - অর্থনৈতিকভাবে; catch - ধরা; attraction - আকর্ষণ; international buyer - আন্তর্জাতিক ক্রেতা।

193. [Cantonment College, Jessore- '16]

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 (a) — drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being (b) — from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a (c) — to dig wells in the neighbourhood of Rakhaine (d) — for fresh water supply. Kuakata is one of the (e) — spots which allow a visitor to (f) — both the sunrise and the sunset from the (g) —. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most (h) — beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes (i) — into the Bay and bathing there is as (j) — as is swimming or diving.

[Unit-8; Lesson-5]

Word Meaning : coast- উপকূল; sunrise- সূর্যোদয়; sunset- সূর্যাস্ত; typical- বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক; beach- সৈকত; natural- প্রাকৃতিক; setting- দৃশ্য; sandy- বালুময়; well- কূপ; supply- সরবরাহ; origin- উৎপত্তিস্থল; allow- প্ৰদান করা।

194. [Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur- '16]

In our country women are the worst sufferers. Social prejudices and customs tend to (a) — their position. When a female child is born, it is not regarded as a happy (b) —. She is not welcomed with the deep warmth of (c) —. Instead of being delighted the male members think that she has come to add to their (d) —. Even the mother of the female child is not welcomed cordially for giving (e) — a female child. Rather she is held in great (f) —. Obviously there are many reasons behind this social (g) —. First of all she is regarded as a (h) — to be got rid of as soon as possible. The thinking of her marriage drive her parents mad for our evil (i) — system. Her parents try to find a husband for her even before she attains physical and mental (j) —.

[Unit-5; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : sufferer- কষ্টভোগকারী; prejudice- কুসংস্কার; custom- প্ৰথা; cordially- আন্তরিকভাবে; obviously- সিংসন্দেহে; delighted- আনন্দিত; rather- বরং; degrade- মর্যাদা লাঘব করা; voice- অল্পায়, পাপ; growth- বৃদ্ধি।

195. [Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong - '16]

Folk music (a) — of songs and music of a community that are (b) — by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard music styles. Bangladesh has a heritage of rich folk music (c) — includes both religious and (d) — songs. Folk music can be described as that type of ancient music which (e) — from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of (f) — uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Any mode or form (g) — by the combination of tune, voice and dance may (h) — described as music. Thus, the (i) — of folk song, folk dance and folk tune is called folk music. For (j) —. Baul songs are a combination of tune, music and dance.

[Unit-14; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : sophisticated- অত্যাধুনিক; heritage- ঐতিহ্য; combination- সমন্বয়; ancient- প্রাচীন; modern- আধুনিক; popular- জনপ্রিয়; musical- সঙ্গীত সম্পর্কিত; rules- নিয়ম, কানুন; tune- সুর; include- অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; dance- নাচ; describe- বর্ণনা করা।

196. [Comilla Residential College, Comilla- '16]

Everybody (a) — beauty of anything. Though we can (b) — beauty in our (c) — such as in nature, in the laughter of child, it (d) — not easy to (e) — beauty. We (f) — that ugliness is (g) — of beauty and ugliness is (h) — to anyone. But it is a (i) — of our life and (j) — as much a place in our life.

[Unit-14; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : admire- প্রশংসা করা; beauty- সৌন্দর্য; discover- আবিষ্কার করা; ugliness- অসুন্দরতা; laughter- হাসি।

197. [Jhalokathi Govt. Women's College, Jhalokathi- '16]

Conflict can be defined as (a) — of value and ideas among other and the most (b) — form of conflict is (c) — clashes that results in lot of deaths and (d) —. There can be conflict within us, which is called (e) — conflict. The conflict between or among persons is called (f) — conflict. (g) — of economic resources is also a cause of conflict and it is known as (h) — conflict. Conflict is a very (i) — phenomenon, but sometimes it takes (j) — forms.

[Unit-12; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : conflict- সংঘর্ষ; define- সংজ্ঞায়িত করা; value- গুণ; idea- পরিকল্পনা; clash- সংঘর্ষ; economic- অর্থনৈতিক; resources- সম্পদ; death- মৃত্যু; phenomenon- ঘটনা; interpersonal- আন্তব্যক্তিগত; cause- কারণ।

198. [Chittagong College, Chittagong- '16]

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun. Iron-rich surface of the planet (a) — it a reddish appearance (b) — which it is commonly referred to (c) — the Red planet. It was (d) — by the Romans in honour (e) — their god of war. Martian air (f) — more than 95% of carbon dioxide (g) — very little oxygen. The average (h) — is - 63 degrees Celsius. Scientists are (i) — for extraterrestrial life on Mars, but (j) — signs of life have yet been found.

[Unit-13; Lesson-4]

Word Meaning : Mars- মঙ্গলগ্রহ; planet- গ্রহ; iron-rich- আয়রন সমৃদ্ধ; surface- উপরিভাগ; reddish- লালচে; appearance- আবির্ভাব; average- গড়; temperature- তাপমাত্রা; extraterrestrial- পৃথিবী বহির্ভূত; sign- চিহ্ন; commonly- সাধারণত; life- জীবন।

199. [Chittagong Cantonment Public College, Chittagong- '16]

Nanotechnology has the (a) — to revolutionize several fields, but its greatest contribution may very well be in (b) —. The applications of nanotechnology in medicine are (c) — endless. Molecules could be (d) — to stick to and destroy cancer cells, and only cancer cells. Advanced drug (e) — techniques could be used to deliver drugs to (f) — parts of the body and (g) — side effects. Microscopic (h) — could be used to perform ultra-delicate (i) — to repair damaged tissues, or to hunt down and destroy certain cells, like cancer cells or (j) —.

[Unit-13; Lesson-4]

Word Meaning : revolutionize- বিপ্লব ঘটানো; contribution- অবদান; endless- সীমাহীন; molecule- অণু; potential- সম্ভাব্য; destroy- ধ্বংস করা; deliver- বিতরণ করা; microscopic- আণুবীর্ষিক; repair- মেরামত করা; ultra-delicate- অতি সূক্ষ্ম; damaged- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত; eliminate- বর্জন করা।

200. [National Ideal College, Khilgaon, Dhaka- '16]

Rabindranath Tagore was a vast, varied and (a) — writer. There is no branch of Bengali literature where we do not see his consummate (b) — of writing. He has axed against the age old (c) — of the then Hindu society. He has taken his mighty pen and raised his voice where he has seen (d) — being trampled down because he knows that humanity is above all things. Haimonti is a short story which bears the (e) — to his vigorous expression of humanity. We see that Haimonti, an innocent girl with the purity and simplicity of a mountain stream became the (f) — of heartrending criticism and inhuman torture in her father-in-law's house for (g) — He has dissected the (h) — of dowry system of the Hindu society to which the Hindu girls become the scape goats on the altar of sacrifice. To Apu's parents dowry was (i) — to humanity. They cared little that their (j) — ruined a girl little by little.

[Unit-6; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : versatile- বহুমুখী; consummate- নিখুঁত; axe- হস্ত করা; mighty- শক্তিশালী; vigorous- বলিষ্ঠ, তেজস্বী; criticism- সমালোচনা; heartrending- মর্মভেদী; torture- অত্যাচার; dissect- বিশ্লেষণ করে সত্যাসত্য যাচাই করা; ruined- ধ্বংস করেছিল।

201. [Dania University College, Dhaka- '16]

Beauty is easy to (a) — but (b) — to define. As we look around, we (c) — beauty in pleasurable objects and sights-in nature, in the (d) — of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an (e) — objective identity? It is (f) —, or is it dependent on our sense (g) —? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder? We ask (h) —. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not (i) — by its presence, but by its (j) — as well.

[Unit-14; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : beauty- সৌন্দর্য; appreciate- উপলব্ধি করা; define- নিরূপণ করা; pleasurable- আনন্দকর; stranger- অপরিচিত ব্রহ্মা; identity- পরিচয়, স্বরূপ; beholder- দর্শক; difficulty- কঠিনতা; manifest- ইঙ্গিত দেয়া; presence- উপস্থিতি।

202. [Chowmuhany Govt. SA College, Noakhali- '16]

The first Internet was (a) — in 1969 and the public only had access to the World Wide Web starting (b) — 1993. Today, just 22 years (c) —, the web has revolutionized the (d) — of information, created a (e) — multi-trillion dollar (f) — phenomenon, played a (g) — in revolutions, and has interconnected (h) — of the globe. It has also made it (i) — for people all over the planet to (j) — out and touch someone.

[Unit-13; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : access- প্রবেশাধিকার; revolutionized- বিপ্লব ঘটিয়েছিল; information- তথ্য; phenomenon- নিদর্শন; interconnected- আন্তঃসম্পর্কিত; globe- বিশ্ব; planet- গৃহ; touch- স্পর্শ করা/ সংস্পর্শে আসা।

203. [Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka- '16]

Kuakata is truly a (a) — beach and it is (b) — as a sanctuary for the (c) — winter birds. Fishing boats (d) — in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails. The lines of coconut tree contribute to (e) — the beauty of Kuakata. The (f) — culture of the Rakhaine community indicate the (g) — old tradition and cultural (h) — of this area. Kuakata is also (i) — a remarkable place for the Hindus and the Buddhists. Each year the place is (j) — by thousands of devotees.

[Unit-8; Lesson-5]

Word Meaning : truly- সত্যিকারভাবে; sanctuary- তীর্থস্থান; beach- সমুদ্র তীর; contribute- অবদান রাখা; culture- সংস্কৃতি; community- সম্প্রদায়; indicate- সূচিত করা; tradition- ঐতিহ্য; remarkable- উল্লেখযোগ্য; devotee- যে ব্যক্তি কোনো কিছুতে নিয়োজিত করে।

204. [Al-Amin Academy School & College, Chandpur- '16]

Conflict comes (a) —; the clashing of (b) — and ideas (c) — a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be (d) — if left (e) —. However, it shouldn't be (f) — as something that can only (g) — negative things to transpire. It is a way to (h) — up with more meaningful realization that can (i) — be helpful to the (j) — involved.

[Unit-12; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : conflict- সংঘর্ষ; clashing- সংঘর্ষ; idea- ধারণা, পরিকল্পনা; experience- অভিজ্ঞতা; however- অবশ্যই; meaningful- অর্থবহ; realization- অনুভব; helpful- সহায়ক; involved- জড়িত; transpire- প্রকাশিত হওয়া।

205. Nanomedicine is the preservation and improvement of human health using molecular tools and molecular knowledge of the human body. It is the medical (a) — for nanotechnology. Nanotechnology can bring revolution in (b) — fields. The impacts of the application of (c) — in the field of medicine can be (d) —. To destroy cancer cells, Molecules can be (e) —. Nanotechnology can provide the possibility of delivering (f) — to specific cells of the body. By (g) — this technology overall drug consumption and side (h) — may be lowered significantly. Nanomedicine may be (i) — as a part of tissue engineering to (j) — reproduce or repair damaged tissue. Nanorobots can be used to repair or detect infections or damages.

[Unit-13; Lesson-4]

Word Meaning : preservation - সংরক্ষণ; improvement - উন্নয়ন; human health - মানব স্বাস্থ্য; molecular tools - আণবিক যন্ত্রপাতি; molecular knowledge - আণবিক জ্ঞান; revolution - বিপ্লব; impact - প্রভাব; application - প্রয়োগ; cell - কোষ; molecule - অণু; destroy - ধ্বংস করা; possibility - সম্ভাবনা; specific - সুনির্দিষ্ট; overall - সার্বিক; drug consumption - ঔষধ সেবন; as a part - অংশ হিসাবে; reproduce - পুনরায় উৎপাদন করা; damaged tissue - ত্রিগুণিত কলা; detect - সনাক্ত করা; infections - সংক্রমণ; damage - ক্ষতি।

206. The emperor commanded all the subjects to break the smaller end of their eggs. Many people could not (a) — this law. As a result, many (b) — were forced to leave the country. (c) — sought shelter in the neighbouring island, (d) —. The Emperor of Blefuscu gave them (e) — and a war broke out between (f) — two countries. According to their rebellions, (g) — had been six histories on that (h) —. The result was that an Emperor (i) — his life and another lost his (j) — and nearly eleven thousand persons were killed. Many hundred large volumes have been published upon this controversy.

[Unit-15; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : emperor - সম্রাট; command - নির্দেশ দেওয়া; subject - প্রজা; smaller end - ছোট পাশ; law - আইন; as a result - ফলে; force - বাধ্য করা; leave - ত্যাগ করা; seek - খোঁজা; neighbouring island - প্রতিবেশী দ্বীপ; break out - সংঘটিত হওয়া; according to - অনুসারে; rebellion - বিদ্রোহ; nearly - প্রায়; person - ব্যক্তি; large volume - বড় খণ্ড বিশেষ; controversy - বিরোধ।

207. The King's garden is very old. It has pleasant walks, lawns. The seed (a) — of the garden are of various sizes. In (b) — it is impossible to grow Indian fruits and (c) — due to cold weather. So a special kind (d) — house is built for this purpose. Three sides (e) — this house are made of brick but the (f) — one which faces the south is made of (g) —. It prevents the cold air to enter but (h) — in the sun's rays. In the cold season (i) — are hit to keep the house warm. The (j) — along the walks in the king's garden are tastefully arranged.

[Unit-15; Lesson-4]

Word Meaning : grow - উৎপাদন করা, জন্মানো; pleasant walks - মনোরম হাঁটার পথ; lawns - বাগান অথবা বনের মধ্যকার উন্মুক্ত জায়গা; seed bed - বীজতলা; various size - বিভিন্ন আকারের; impossible - অসম্ভব; due to - কারণবশত; cold weather - ঠাণ্ডা আবহাওয়া; special kind - বিশেষ ধরণ; purpose - উদ্দেশ্য; made of brick - ইটের তৈরি; prevent - প্রতিরোধ করা; sun ray - সূর্য রশ্মি; cold season - শীত ঋতু; warm - গরম; tastefully - রুচিসম্মতভাবে; arrange - সাজানো।

208. Rabindranath Tagore is a famous poet and educator. His (a) — of education is different from the (b) — system of education. According to him (c) — is an educational institution where students (d) — to get higher degrees. It should (e) — be made into mechanical organizations for (f) — and distributing knowledge. He termed the (g) — institution of India as India's alms (h) — of knowledge. The consequence is that (i) — are getting a community of qualified (j) — not a cultured community.

[Unit-6; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : famous - বিখ্যাত; educator - শিক্ষক; system - পদ্ধতি; according to - অনুসারে; educational institution - শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান; higher - উচ্চতর; mechanical organisation - যান্ত্রিক প্রতিষ্ঠান; distribute - ভাগ করা; knowledge - জ্ঞান; alms - ত্রি; consequence - ফলাফল; qualified - যোগ্যতাসম্পন্ন; cultured community - সংস্কৃতিবান সম্প্রদায়।

209. The object of an educational institution should be the constant pursuit of truth. (a) — should not be like a dead cage in which (b) — minds fed with food artificially prepared. The educational institution (c) — be an open house in which students and teachers (d) — at one. They should have a common aspiration for (e) — and need to share all the delights of culture. (f) — former days, the great master craftsmen had students in (g) — workshops who would cooperate in shaping things to perfection. (h) — was a place where knowledge does not have its (i) — and low but a creative personality subtly informed its (j) —. Creative art is the aspect of intellectual knowledge which explores the truth and expresses something which is human in him.

[Unit-6; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : object - উদ্দেশ্য; constant - অপরিবর্তনীয়; pursuit - অনুসরণ; dead cage - ভাঙ্গা খাঁচা; artificially - কৃত্রিমভাবে; prepared - প্রস্তুতকৃত; open house - উন্মুক্ত প্রতিষ্ঠান; common - সাধারণ; aspiration - আকাঙ্ক্ষা; delight - আনন্দ; culture - সংস্কৃতি; former - পূর্ববর্তী; co-operate - সহযোগিতা করা; perfection - উৎকর্ষ; creative personality - সৃজনশীল ব্যক্তিত্ব; subtly - সুসূক্ষ্মভাবে; intellectual knowledge - বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক জ্ঞান; explore - পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খভাবে পরীক্ষা করা; express - প্রকাশ করা।

210. There are 35 public and 79 private universities in our country. The (a) — of private university emerged in 1990s. But in case (b) — higher education, public universities are the first choices for (c) — of the students. This is because the public universities (d) — a wide range of subjects in various disciplines. Another (e) — to choose the public university is that many seminars (f) — and conferences are held there. Moreover, the best minds (g) — attracted to teaching profession. There is also ample scope (h) — national and international exposures. Public universities offer residential and (i) — facilities at low cost. One of the most important (j) — is that to study in a private university a student has to pay a huge amount of tuition fees.

[Unit-6; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : private - বেসরকারী; emerge - আবির্ভূত হওয়া; higher education - উচ্চ শিক্ষা; first choice - প্রথম পছন্দ; a wide range of - বহুবিস্তৃত; conference - আলোচনা সভা; held - অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়া; moreover - অধিকন্তু; attract - আকর্ষণ করা; teaching profession - শিক্ষকতা পেশা; ample - পূর; exposure - পরিচিতি, প্রকাশ; residential - আবাসিক; facility - সুযোগ সুবিধা; at low cost - স্বল্পমূল্যে; huge amount - পূর পরিমাণ; tuition fee - পড়াশুনার খরচ।

211. At present there are 35 public universities in Bangladesh. All of these universities are (a) — financed autonomous entities. In 1990s private sectors came forward to establish (b) — university in Bangladesh. Now 79 private universities are operating mostly (c) — Dhaka and few others are in other big cities. There (d) — 1400 colleges also for offering tertiary education and they are (e) — to the NU. But still Bangladesh is struggling to keep (f) — with demand for higher education. Students face so many problems (g) — their desired university. Public universities offer limited number of seats. (h) — there being a large number of competitors, students has to (i) — a tough competition to get them admitted there. Moreover a (j) — amount of tuition fees in private universities is allowing the problem to grow more.

[Unit-6; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : at present - বর্তমানে; public university - পাবলিক (সরকারি) বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়; all of these - এগুলোর সবগুলো; financed - আর্থিক সাহায্য পায়; autonomous entity - স্বায়তন্ত্র সত্তা; come forward - এগিয়ে আসা; sector - খণ্ড; operate - চালানো, পরিচালনা করা; struggle - সংগ্রাম করা; demand - চাহিদা; face - মুখোমুখি হওয়া; desired - প্রত্যাশিত; limited number of - অল্প সংখ্যক; large number of - বহু সংখ্যক; competitor - প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বি; tough competition - কঠিন প্রতিযোগিতা; admit - ভর্তি হওয়া; moreover - অধিকন্তু; allow - অনুমতি দেওয়া।

212. The 21st century is a very competitive age. It is also the age of a (a) — economy. As a result, higher education has to do a (b) — of contribution for the development of the fast growing business (c) —. Many modern educationists believe that the learners of this century (d) — be prepared with some skills in addition to their subject (e) —. They will think critically and make the best use of (f) —. They must have the capability to solve complex and multi-disciplinary (g) —. They have to be creative. They must have the ability (h) — think unconventionally. Today many of the fastest growing jobs and (i) — rely on workers' creative capacity. These skills of the learners (j) — help them to face the challenges of 21st century.

[Unit-6; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : century - শতাব্দী; competitive age - প্রতিযোগিতামূলক যুগ; economy - অর্থনীতি; as a result - ফলে; contribution - অবদান; development - উন্নয়ন; fast growing business - দ্রুত বর্ধনশীল ব্যবসা; modern - আধুনিক; educationist - শ্রী বিদ; skill - দক্ষতা; in addition to - উপরন্তু; critically - সমালোচনার দৃষ্টিতে; capability - সামর্থ্য; complex - জটিল; multi-disciplinary - বহু বিষয় সম্বন্ধ; creative - সৃজনশীল; unconventionally - অগতানুগতিকভাবে; fastest growing job - দ্রুত বর্ধনশীল চাকুরি; rely on - ভরসা করা; capacity - সক্ষমতা; challenge - মোকাবিলা/চ্যালেঞ্জ।

213. Etiquette means a set of behaviours in a society. There (a) — difference between etiquette and manners. Whereas etiquette (b) — regarded as the correct way of behaviour, (c) — don't refer to that. Manner means that behaviour (d) — is considered to be polite in a particular (e) — or culture. Manners may be both good (f) — bad. Suppose, in our country, offering something (g) — left hand is considered to be bad (h) — which, obviously, isn't bad in the western (i) —. This cultural difference varies from country to (j) —, society to society, community to community. That's why this difference can make you puzzled.

[Unit-4; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : etiquette - শিষ্টাচার; a set of behaviour - এক প্রস্থ আচরণ; difference - পার্থক্য; regard - বিবেচনা করা; correct way - সঠিক উপায়; manner - আচার আচরণ; consider - বিবেচনা করা; polite - মার্জিত; particular - বিশেষ, স্বতন্ত্র; obviously - স্পষ্টতরূপে; cultural difference - সাংস্কৃতিক পার্থক্য; vary - পৃথক হওয়া; community to community - সম্প্রদায় থেকে সম্প্রদায়ে; puzzled - হতবুদ্ধি।

214. A 13 year old street boy named Amerigo lives on the street. He is (a) —. He is detached from his parents because they do not live (b) —. He wants to live with them but both of them denied (c) — him with them. They are not careful about their child. Even (d) — could not get any financial support from them. He collects garbage (e) — sells it to a vendor. Once he got serious infection and (f) — the work following the doctor's advice. Once he had worked for (g) — ice cream shop. He sold the ice cream but in return (h) — shop owner gave him something to eat and let him sleep (i) — his hut at night. There are thousands of Amerigo around the (j) —. They live a very miserable life. They are deprived of their fundamental rights.

[Unit-7; Lesson-4]

Word Meaning : detached - বিচ্ছিন্ন/ আলাদা; deny - অস্বীকার করা; careful - সতর্ক; financial - আর্থিক; support - সমর্থন/ যোগান/ সাহায্য; collect - সংগ্রহ করা; garbage - পরিত্যক্ত জিনিস; vendor - পরিত্যক্ত জিনিসের ব্যবসায়ী; serious - মারাত্মক; infection - সংক্রমণ; advice - উপদেশ; in return - বিনিময়ে; owner - মালিক; thousands - হাজার হাজার; miserable - করুণ/ দুর্দশাগ্রস্ত; deprived - বঞ্চিত; fundamental - মৌলিক; right - অধিকার।

215. Dream is a series of thoughts, images and sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep. Dream is a (a) — of unconscious wishes, thoughts and imaginations. It (b) — be sweet or horrible. When we dream (c) — pleasant, we call it a sweet dream. (d) — when we dream something extremely bad, we (e) — it a nightmare. Dream is meaningless, if (f) — is a day-dream. But dream has also (g) — real purpose if it is related to (h) —, emotional and physical well-being. The main benefit (i) — dream is that it produces new thoughts (j) — ideas in brain and helps to clean up clutter from mind.

[Unit-10; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : dream - স্বপ্ন; thought - চিন্তা; sensation - সংবেদন; unconscious - অসচেতন/ অবচেতন; imagination - কল্পনা; horrible - ভয়ানক/ বীভৎস; pleasant - মনোজ্ঞ/ আনন্দদায়ক; extremely - অতি/ পুরোপুরি; nightmare - দুঃস্বপ্ন; meaningless - অর্থহীন; real - সত্যিকার; purpose - উদ্দেশ্য; emotional - আবেগপ্রবণ; benefit - উপকারিতা/ লাভ; brain - মস্তিষ্ক; clutter - এলোমেলো অবস্থা।

216. As a human being we all are born free. We have our (a) — thoughts and belief. No one should (b) — our rights. Declaration of human rights (c) — been set up for the preservation (d) — human rights. It makes us conscious (e) — our rights. Now we can easily (f) — whether our rights are being violated (g) — not. The rights described here are (h) — standard for all people. The aim (i) — the declaration is to preserve the (j) — of human. Every person is asked to support these rights.

[Unit-7; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : human being - মানব/ মানুষ; thought - চিন্তা; belief - বিশ্বাস; declaration - ঘোষণা; human rights - মানবাধিকার; preservation - সংরক্ষণ; conscious - সচেতন; easily - সহজভাবে; violated - ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত/ বাধাগ্রস্ত; described - বর্ণিত; standard - মানসম্মত; preserve - পালন করা/ লালন করা/ সংরক্ষণ করা।

217. Education is one of the basic human rights. (a) — education is a must for every human being. It (b) — us to be aware of our human rights. Without (c) — education we will deprive ourselves. We can learn about (d) — basic human rights through education. Education makes a man (e) — with the rights of his own and others. A (f) — can learn about the rights what he is supposed (g) — get. He can also learn how much he is (h) — deprived of. It makes a man self-dependent. Education teaches (i) — man not to violate the rights of others. It (j) — to fostering peace, democracy and economic growth as well as improving health and reducing poverty.

[Unit-7; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : basic - মৌলিক/ প্রাথমিক; human rights - মানবাধিকার; aware - সচেতন; deprive - বঞ্চিত করা; ourselves - নিজেদের; self-dependent - স্বনির্ভর; violate - লঙ্ঘন করা; foster - বজায় রাখা; peace - শান্তি; democracy - গণতন্ত্র; economic - অর্থনৈতিক; growth - বৃদ্ধি; improve - উন্নতি সাধন করা; reduce - হ্রাস করা।

218. Once the river Buriganga had a glorious past. It was a (a) — of the mighty Ganges. The Mughals were marveled at the tide (b) — of the Buriganga. But now its water is polluted. Perpetual stench fills (c) — air around it. The city of Dhaka discharges about 4500 tons (d) — waste everyday into the Buriganga. Again according to the department of the (e) —, 20,000 tons of tannery wastes are released into it every day. (f) — nine industrial areas are found out as sources of river pollution. (g) — case is not for the Buriganga alone. It is same (h) — almost every water body of the country. The problem is man (i) —. To get rid of future problem, we should take care of (j) — rivers. Otherwise, there may come a time when we will cry 'water' 'water' but find it nowhere.

[Unit-8; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : glorious - গৌরবময়; mighty - শক্তিশালী/ বিশাল; marvel - বিম্বিত হওয়া; tide - স্রোত/ প্রবাহ; polluted - দূষিত; perpetual - স্থায়ী/ অবিরাম; stench - দুর্গন্ধ; fill - পূর্ণ করা; discharge - নির্গত করা/ নিষ্ক্ষেপ করা; waste - বর্জ্য; department - বিভাগ/ শাখা; tannery - চামড়া প্রক্রিয়া করার কারখানা; release - খালাস করা/ ছুঁড়ে ফেলা; industrial - শিল্পজাত/ কারখানাজাত; source - উৎস; pollution - দূষণ; alone - শুধু; rid - পরিত্যাগ; otherwise - অন্যথায়; nowhere - কোথাও না।

219. Hakaluki Haor is a complicated ecosystem. It has (a) — interconnected beels and jalmahals. There are more than 238 interconnecting beels and (b) —. The haor is an important source of fisheries resources of Bangladesh. The (c) — fish species can be found here. The downstream fishing

communities depend on (d) — produced by mother fisheries. There are upstream movements of fish frequently towards (e) — and tributaries of Hakaluki. Providing shelter for mother fisheries is being disturbed (f) — to lack of capacity of the beels. For the migratory birds, the (g) — is a good resting place. The haor is a temporary home for (h) — other species of waterfowls. It works as a huge amount of food (i) — for the waterfowls. The haor has also a tremendous impact on our (j) —.

[Unit-8; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : complicated - জটিল; ecosystem - মানুষ ও অল্পাল্প প্রাণীর মিলন ক্রিয়া; interconnected - পরস্পর সংযুক্ত; interconnection - পারস্পরিক সংযোগ; source - উৎস; fisheries - মৎস্য; resource - সম্পদ; species - প্রজাতি; downstream - ভাটি; community - সম্প্রদায়; depend - নির্ভর করা; upstream - স্রোতের প্রতিকূলে/ উজানে; tributary - উপনদী/ শাখানদী; providing - সরবরাহ; shelter - আশ্রয়; lack - ঘাটতি; capacity - ধারণা মতা; migratory - পরিযায়ী/ যাযাবর; migratory bird - অতিথি পাখি; temporary - অস্থায়ী; waterfowl - জলচর পাখি; huge - বিশাল; tremendous - ভীষণ/ অসাধারণ; impact - প্রভাব।

220. Giant panda is very charismatic. It is a (a) — loved species. But it is one of the rarest and most (b) — bear in the world. Pandas are mainly found in China. Due (c) — temperature rise in China over the next century, Panda will seriously (d) — endangered because of depletion of bamboo habitat which provides food for (e) —. Bamboo makes up 99% of their diet. Only shifting to new (f) — at higher elevations will likely to save them. But delayed conservation (g) — may result in further human habitats and activities in the bamboo (h) — reducing them to a great extent. Climate change models are a (i) — solution to the preservation of three bamboo species convening one fourth (j) — the total remaining panda habitat.

[Unit-8; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : giant - বিশালাকৃতি/ খুব বড় ধরনের; charismatic - বৈচিত্র্য পূর্ণ/ বৈচিত্র্য ময়; species - প্রজাতি; rare - বিরল; mainly - প্রধানত; temperature - তাপমাত্রা; seriously - মাঝারিভাবে; endanger - বিপন্ন করা; depletion - নিঃশেষকরণ; habitat - আবাস; provide - সরবরাহ করা; diet - খাদ্য/ খাবার/ আহার; shifting - বদল/ স্থানান্তর; elevation - টিলা/ উচ্চ স্থান; conservation - সংরক্ষণ; to a great extent - বিপুল পরিমাণে; climate - জলবায়ু; solution - সমাধান; remain - অবশিষ্ট।

221. Pandas are one of the most beloved animal species on Earth. (a) — pandas are mainly found in China. Giant pandas are classified as the (b) — endangered animals. One of the main reasons that pandas have become endangered (c) — habitat destruction. As the population in China continues to grow, pandas' habitats (d) — taken over by development, pushing them into smaller and less livable areas. (e) — are also on the threat of extinction for the devastating effects of (f) — change. Many pandas in the world currently living in the nature reserves (g) — be protected from human encroachment. When those reserves will be unsuitable for (h) — production of bamboo, their main food, due to temperature rise, Pandas will (i) — face threat of extinction. To protect this beautiful species people should come (j) —.

[Unit-8; Lesson-3]

Word Meaning : beloved - প্রিয়/ পছন্দনীয়; animal - প্রাণী; species - প্রজাতি; classified - শ্রেণিবদ্ধ; endangered - বিপন্ন; habitat - আবাস; destruction - ধ্বংস; population - লোকজন/ জনগণ; development - উন্নয়ন; livable - বাসযোগ্য; threat - হুমকি/ ঝুঁকি; extinction - ধ্বংস/ বিনাশ; devastating - বিধ্বংসী; effects - প্রভাব; currently - বর্তমানে/ সম্ভ্রতি; protect - রক্ষা করা; encroachment - আক্রমণ; reserves - মজুদ/ অস্বিত্ত্ব; unsuitable - অনুপযুক্ত; production - উৎপাদন।

222. The Sundarbans is shared by Bangladesh and India. It is a (a) — mangrove forest. The forest is the only (b) — for the Royal Bengal tigers. These Tigers (c) — only found in the mangroves of the (d) — shared by Bangladesh and India. But this (e) — is disappearing fast due to erosion, rising (f) — levels and storm surges. Thus it poses (g) — question mark over the future of the (h) — Bengal tiger, an endangered species. Rapid deterioration (i) — causing as much as 200 metres of (j) — vegetation rich coast to disappear annually. If this continues, the tiger population in the Sundarbans will be at stake.

[Unit-8; Lesson-4]

Word Meaning : shared - বিভক্ত; mangrove - উষ্ণমণ্ডলীয় বৃক্ষ; forest - বনভূমি; disappear - অদৃশ্য/ বিলীন হওয়া; fast - দ্রুত; due to - কারণে; erosion - ক্ষয়; storm surges - ঝড়-জলোচ্ছ্বাস; question mark - প্রশ্নচিহ্ন/ প্রশ্নের সম্মুখীন; endangered - বিপন্ন; species - প্রজাতি; rapid - দ্রুত/ বেগবান; deterioration - ক্ষয়/ পতন; vegetation - গাছপালা/ উদ্ভিদজগৎ; coast - উপকূল; disappear - অদৃশ্য/ বিলীন হওয়া; annually - প্রতি বছর; tiger population - বাঘের সংখ্যা; at stake - বিপন্ন।

- 223.** Kuakata is known for its panoramic sea beach. The natural beauty of Kuakata is really eye (a) —. It has wide sandy beach, blue sky, huge (b) — of sea water and green forest. A truly (c) — beach Kuakata is a sanctuary for migratory winter (d) —. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal (e) — colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of (f) — trees which add to the vibrant colours Kuakata. (g) — is also known as a holy place for (h) — Hindus and Buddhists. The festivals Rash Purnima and (i) — Purnima are celebrated each year by thousands of (j) — who come here. On these two days, pilgrims take bath and go to the traditional fairs for enjoyment. [Unit-8; Lesson-5]

Word Meaning : panoramic - মনোরম; natural - প্রাকৃতিক; beauty - সৌন্দর্য; sandy - বালুময়; huge - বিশাল; sanctuary - আশ্রয়স্থল; migratory - অতিথি/যাযাবর; fishing boat - মাছ ধরা নৌকা; play - চালনা করা/নিয়মিত চলাচল করা; Bay of Bengal - বঙ্গোপসাগর; colourful sails - রং বেরঙের পাল; vibrant - রোমাঞ্চকর; holy - পবিত্র; festival - উৎসব; celebrate - উদযাপন করা; pilgrim - তীর্থযাত্রী; traditional - ঐতিহ্যগত/চিরাচরিত; fair - মেলা; enjoyment - বিনোদন।

- 224.** Conflict can be defined as clash of value and ideas. It refers to some form of (a) —, disagreement or discord arising within a group. (b) — other and the most serious form of (c) — is an armed clash that results in (d) — of death and casualties. There can be (e) — within us, which is called intrapersonal conflict. (f) — conflict between or among persons is called (g) — conflict. Constraints of economic resources are also (h) — cause of conflict and it is known (i) — resource conflict. Conflict is a very natural (j) —, but sometimes it takes serious forms. [Unit-12; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : conflict - দ্বন্দ্ব/সংঘাত; define - সংজ্ঞায়িত করা; clash - বিবাদ; disagreement - দ্বিমত/মতবিরোধ; armed - সশস্ত্র; casualties - আহত রক্ত; intrapersonal - অভ্যন্তরীণ রক্তগত; constrain - বৃদ্ধ করা; economic - অর্থনৈতিক; resource - সম্পদ; serious - মারাত্মক।

- 225.** Economic conflict is related to resources as the resources of the planet are limited. (a) — conflict is concerned with varied preferences and (b) —. Power conflict is seen while different groups (c) — in a clash concerning what influence they (d) — make on social setting. Interpersonal conflict occurs (e) — two individuals. Intrapersonal conflict occurs within an (f) —. Intragroup conflict happens among individuals within a (g) —. And intergroup conflict takes place when a (h) — arises among different teams within an organization. (i) — are very natural in human life. The (j) — of thoughts and ideas is a common part in every one's life. [Unit-12; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : economic - অর্থনৈতিক; conflict - দ্বন্দ্ব; related - জড়িত/সম্পৃক্ত; resource - সম্পদ; limited - সীমাবদ্ধ; varied - বিভিন্ন; preference - পু পাত; clash - বিবাদ; social - সামাজিক; interpersonal - পারস্পরিক; individual - রক্ত; intrapersonal - রক্তগত; intragroup - অন্তর্দলীয়; intergroup - আন্তর্দলীয়; organization - প্রতিষ্ঠান; thought - চিন্তা; idea - ধারণা; common - প্রচলিত/সাধারণ।

- 226.** Diaspora refers to the movement of population from its original homeland. These (a) — do not live in their country of origin. (b) — live in a new land and maintain their (c) — there. Sometimes these people were forced to leave (d) — country or sometimes they wanted to leave on (e) — own decision. The world has seen many diasporas. (f) — has a long and ancient history. In ancient (g) — the Jewish people were forced to leave their (h) —. The movement of the Aryans from Central Europe (i) — the Indian sub-continent occurred thousands of years ago. (j) — event is also an important example of diaspora. [Unit-11; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : diaspora - অভিবাসী; refer - বোঝানো/নির্দেশ করা; movement - স্থান পরিবর্তন/বদলি; original - আসল/প্রকৃত; homeland - জন্মভূমি/মাতৃভূমি; origin - আদি; maintain - বজায় রাখা/নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা; force - জোর করা; own - নিজ; ancient - প্রাচীন; Jewish people - ইহুদী জনগোষ্ঠী; Aryans - আর্য সম্প্রদায়; central - মধ্য/মধ্যপ্রদেশ; sub-continent - উপমহাদেশ; occur - ঘটা; event - ঘটনা; important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; example - দৃষ্টান্ত/উদাহরণ।

- 227.** Peace movements aim to establish peace in a particular society, country or in whole world. A peace movement is (a) — a movement which is against all kinds of war. (b) — is primarily characterized by a belief that human beings (c) — not wage war on each other or engage in (d) — conflicts on various issues. In the United States, the (e) — peace movement was formed in 1815 named the New York Peace Society. (f) — society turned to a very active organization holding meetings (g) —. The society also produced literature and spread from Gibraltar (h) — Malta. It expressed the horror of war and anti-war (i) —. The same thing did the Massachusetts Peace Society. It (j) — noteworthy that the founder of the New York Peace Society is an American theologian named David Low Dodge. [Unit-12; Lesson-5]

Word Meaning : peace - শান্তি; movement - আন্দোলন; aim - উদ্দেশ্য; to establish - প্রতিষ্ঠা করা; particular - নির্দিষ্ট; primarily - প্রাথমিকভাবে/ প্রথম দিকে; characterized - বৈশিষ্ট্যমণ্ডিত/ চরিত্রায়িত; belief - বিশ্বাস; wage war - যুদ্ধে লিপ্ত হওয়া; engage - যুক্ত করা; turn - পরিণত করা; active - সক্রিয়; organization - প্রতিষ্ঠান/ সংগঠন; meetings - আলোচনা সভা/ সম্মেলন; produce - সৃষ্টি করা; spread - বিস্তার করা; Gibraltar - জিব্রাল্টার প্ৰাণালী; Malta - মাল্টা প্ৰাণালী; express - প্রকাশ করা; Massachusetts - যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের একটি অঙ্গরাজ্যের নাম; noteworthy - লক্ষ্যনীয়; founder - প্রতিষ্ঠাতা; theologian - ধর্মতত্ত্ববিদ।

228. As human beings, we like to forget what we achieved in a relatively short period of time. We have (a) — our house in the 1870s. Cars were not available before 100 years (b) —. It was Charles Lindbergh who made the first trans-Atlantic flight in 1927. Dr Barney Clark (c) — the first person implanted with an artificial heart named Jarvik-7. We hope (d) — one day more advanced versions of artificial organs will allow us to (e) — longer. The personal computer is really a wonderful invention of modern science. (f) — machine has made our life so easy. Personal computer allows us to (g) — to the internet, do the word processing, play games and many more. Without (h) —, internet wouldn't have such a big impact on our life. Another scientific (i) — is the cell phone. Now one can do almost everything in a (j) — phone that one can do in a computer. Today people from all strata use mobile phone.

[Unit-13; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : human being - মানব/ মানুষ; forget - ভুলে যাওয়া; achieve - অর্জন করা; relatively - তুলনামূলকভাবে; short period of time - স্বল্প সময়ে; available - লব্ধ; implant - প্রতিস্থাপন করা; artificial - কৃত্রিম; advanced - অগ্গসর/ অগ্গামী; organs - অঙ্গ-পুত্র জা; longer - দীর্ঘতর সময়; wonderful - চমৎকার; invention - আবিষ্কার; modern - আধুনিক; allow - সুযোগ দেওয়া; impact - প্রভাব; scientific - বৈজ্ঞানিক; cell phone - মোবাইলফোন; almost - প্রায়; strata - স্তর/ক্ষেত্র।

229. The first invented satellite is Telstar. It (a) — its journey on 10 July 1962. Telstar incorporated many (b) — such as the transistor and the 3,600 solar panels. (c) — satellite has the capacity to carry 600 voice calls (d) — one black and white TV channel from an egg (e) — orbit. Today satellites are used for GPS, TV, radio, (f) — tracking, military surveillance, space exploration and global communications. Human (g) — always dreamt of walking on the moon. Neil Armstrong (h) — the first person to land on the moon in 1969. (i) — Internet was first invented in 1969 and public can (j) — to internet starting in 1993. People all over the world now can reach out and touch someone through Internet.

[Unit-13; Lesson-1]

Word Meaning : invented - আবিষ্কৃত; satellite - উপগ্রহ; incorporate - একত্রিত করা/ সংযবদ্ধ করা; solar - সৌর; capacity - ধারণ ক্ষমতা; orbit - কক্ষ পথ; tracking - অনুসরণ; military - সামরিক; surveillance - পাহারা/ সন্দেহভাজন ব্যক্তির উপর কড়া নজরদারি; space exploration - মহাকাশ অভিযান; global - বৈশ্বিক/ বিশ্বব্যাপী/ সর্বজনীন; communication - যোগাযোগ; dream - স্বপ্ন দেখা; public - জনসাধারণ/ সর্বসাধারণ; touch - সন্ধান পাওয়া/ সংস্পর্শে আসা।

230. Leprosy is a long term infection. It is a (a) — disease. It causes severe, disfiguring skin sores and nerve damage in the (b) — and legs. This disease has been around since ancient times. Every year (c) — 2,50,000 new patients of leprosy are identified. There are some undetected too. (d) — prevails in Asia, Africa and South America. Sometimes it becomes hard for (e) — doctors to detect the disease as symptoms may take several years to (f) —. Even symptoms can take as long as 20 years to appear. The (g) — include progressive and permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes. (h) — also appears with a stigma. The individual attracted by it live in (i) — unlike most other diseases. The good news is that leprosy control has (j) — significantly due to national and sub-national campaigns in most endemic countries.

[Unit-13; Lesson-2]

Word Meaning : leprosy - কুষ্ঠরোগ; long term - দীর্ঘমেয়াদী/ দীর্ঘকালীন; infection - সংক্রমণ; disease - রোগ/রোগি; severe - মারাত্মক/ তীব্র; disfiguring - বিকৃত আকারের; skin - ত্বক/ চামড়া; sore - ক্ষত/ ঘা/ ফোড়া; nerve - ত্রাণ; damage - ধ্বংস/ ক্ষতি/ ক্ষয়; ancient - প্রাচীন/ আদিম; identified - চিহ্নিত; identify - চিহ্নিত করা; undetected - অচিহ্নিত/ অলক্ষিত; prevail - প্রাদুর্ভূত হওয়া; become - হয়ে আসা; hard - কঠিন; symptom - লক্ষণ; several - কয়েক/ অনেক; even - এমনকি; appear - দৃষ্টিগোচর হওয়া/ প্রতীয়মান হওয়া; include - অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; progressive - অগ্গতিশীল; permanent - স্থায়ী; skin - ত্বক/ চামড়া; limb - অবয়ব/ দেহের অঙ্গ বা প্রত্যঙ্গ; stigma - গর্ভমুণ্ড/ শরীরের কালশিটে ক্ষতচিহ্ন; individual - ব্যক্তি; attract - দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা; control - নিয়ন্ত্রণ; significantly - উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে; national - জাতীয়; sub-national - উপজাতীয়; campaign - প্রচারাভিযান; endemic - জাতিগত/ আভ্যন্তরীণ।

- 231.** Can leprosy be finally eradicated? It's a big (a) — among the people of the world. As symptoms of leprosy (b) — take several years to appear, it is hard to diagnose (c) — infectious disease at an early stage. Leprosy results in isolation (d) — most other diseases. IDRI, a non-profit organization, applies innovative science (e) — develop advanced products for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of (f) — disease. IDRI is trying to eliminate leprosy. The workers of IDRI (g) — been carrying on research work for several years. They have (h) — out two ways of attacking leprosy. The first way is (i) — diagnose it correctly before clinical symptoms begin to appear. The (j) — one is to develop a vaccine that would be used on a targeted basis. **[Unit-13; Lesson-2]**

Word Meaning : leprosy - কুষ্ঠরোগ; finally - অবশেষে; eradicated - নির্মূল/ উৎপাটিত; symptom - লক্ষণ; several - কয়েকটি/ বিভিন্ন; appear - দৃষ্টিগোচর হওয়া/ চোখে পড়া/ দেখা দেওয়া; hard - কঠিন; diagnose - রোগ নির্ণয় করা; infectious - সংক্রামক; early stage - প্রাথমিক অবস্থা/ শুরুর অবস্থা; isolation - বিচ্ছিন্নতা/ পৃথককরণ; non-profit - অলাভজনক; organization - প্রতিষ্ঠান; apply - প্রয়োগ করা; innovative - উদ্ভাবনী; advanced - অগ্গামী; product - পণ্য/উৎপাদন; diagnosis - রোগ নির্ণয়; prevention - প্রতিরোধ; treatment - চিকিৎসা; eliminate - নির্মূল করা; diagnose - রোগ নির্ণয় করা/ রোগ ধরা; correctly - যথাযথভাবে; symptom - লক্ষণ; vaccine - টীকা; targeted basis - লক্ষ্য বস্তু।

- 232.** Cancer is one of the deadliest diseases of the modern era. Modern (a) — is still yet to come up with a cure. (b) — cancer is similar to the common cold in the (c) — of varieties, millions of people die of it due to (d) — types of slightly different cancer. Researchers are trying their (e) — to find out alternative way how to cure the (f) — diseases like cancer. They are on the edge of (g) —. Recently a wide assortment of drugs, chemicals, stem cells, (h) — modified viruses and even arsenic have all been proposed (i) — cancer cures. We can hope for more remedy for (j) — cures so that we can ensure a better life for everyone. **[Unit-13; Lesson-3]**

Word Meaning : deadly - সাংঘাতিক/ মারাত্মক/ প্রাণঘাতী; era - যুগ; cure - নিরাময়/ আরোগ্য; slightly - সামান্য মাত্রায়; researcher - গবেষক; alternative - বিকল্প; on the edge - প্রান্তসীমায়; recently - সম্প্রতি; assortment - রকমারি সমাবেশ; chemical - রাসায়নিক পদার্থ; cell - কোষ; modified - পরিবর্তিত/ রূপান্তরিত; proposed - প্রস্তাবিত; remedy - প্রতিকার; ensure - নিশ্চিত করা।

- 233.** In last 50 years we have got great scientific achievements. (a) — is making things possible which were once (b) — imagination. With the blessing of science we (c) — solve many technical problems through computer. Scientists (d) — invented many version of computer day by (e) —. Now we are waiting for DNA computer. DNA (f) — is a nanocomputer that uses DNA to (g) — information and perform complex calculations. DNA is (h) — in that sense that it efficiently stores (i) — in a limited space. But this computer (j) — now in the condition of infancy. Its prototype version is MAYA-II and it shows the concept only. **[Unit-13; Lesson-3]**

Word Meaning : scientific - বৈজ্ঞানিক; achievement - অর্জন; imagination - কল্পনা; technical - যান্ত্রিক; scientist - বিজ্ঞানী; invent - আবিষ্কার করা; information - তথ্য/ সংবাদ; complex - জটিল; calculation - হিসাব/ গাণিতিক সমাধান; efficiently - দক্ষতার সাথে; store - জমা করা; limited - সীমাবদ্ধ; space - পরিসর; condition - অবস্থা; infancy - প্রাথমিক অবস্থা; prototype - আদিরূপ; concept - ধারণা।

- 234.** Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. Beauty is in (a) — pleasurable object. Beauty can be found in nature, in the (b) — of a child, in the kindness of a stranger. Everybody (c) — beauty of anything. Beauty is a part of our life. (d) — we can discover beauty in our surroundings, it is not (e) — to define beauty. We know that ugliness is opposite to (f) — and ugliness is not desirable to anyone. But it is (g) — of the biggest truths of human life that ugliness too (h) — a part of our life. Can we ignore ugliness? It (i) — also a big question that if beauty is an important (j) — of art, can art ignore ugliness? Poets and artist have incorporated both beauty and ugliness in their works. **[Unit-14; Lesson-1]**

Word Meaning : beauty - সৌন্দর্য; appreciate - তরিফ করা; define - সংজ্ঞায়িত করা; pleasurable - আনন্দদায়ক/ সুখাবহ; kindness - দয়া; stranger - আগন্তুক; discover - আবিষ্কার করা; surroundings - চারদিকে/ চারপাশে; ugliness - কদর্যতা; ignore - অস্বীকার করা; artist - শিল্পী; incorporate - একত্রেীভূত করা।

- 235.** [Sonar Bangla College, Comilla- '16]

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there (a) — four or five such (b) — of growth where they (c) — certain things : infancy, early (d) —, later childhood and adolescence. (e) — 18 and over are (f) — adults in our society. (g) — course, there are some (h) — will try to act (i) — than their years. But (j) — the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status. **[Unit-5; Lesson-1]**

Word Meaning : several- কতিপয়; stages- পর্যায়, ক্রম, অবস্থা; infancy- শৈশব; adolescence- বয়ঃসন্ধি ; adult- পূর্ণ বয়স্ক; economic- অর্থনৈতিক; social- সামাজিক; status- পদমর্যাদা; irrespective- নিরপেক্ষভাবে; act- কাজ করা।