

Question Type : 4

Gap Filling with Clues

- 1. Fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary.** (বাক্য থেকে শব্দ নিয়ে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ কর। এখানে প্রয়োজনের চেয়ে বেশি শব্দ রয়েছে।)

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

on	cars	very	stones	storms	full	forces	clean	man	exists	made	tragedy
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The world is (a) — of uncountable natural and man (b) — objects. Natural objects are (c) —, trees, air and water. (d) — made objects are houses, (e) —, clothes and chemicals. Natural (f) — are cyclones, earthquakes, volcanoes, (g) — and ocean currents. Life (h) — on different conditions. It is (i) — important to keep the environment (j) —.

Ans. (a) full; (b) made; (c) stones; (d) Man; (e) cars; (f) forces; (g) storms; (h) exists; (i) very; (j) clean.

- 2. Fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary.**

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

will	they	birds	rise	result	one	rain	effect	habitat	great	desert	beautify
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If we cut trees at random, (a) — day our country will turn into a (b) —. All living animals and (c) — will not find any (d) — or shelter to live in. (e) — will be destroyed. There will be no (f) — and as a (g) — our agriculture will face a (h) — crisis. The temperature will (i) — and will cause green house (j) —. The country will be unsuitable for living.

Ans. (a) one; (b) desert; (c) birds; (d) habitat; (e) They; (f) rain; (g) result; (h) great; (i) rise; (j) effect.

- 3. Fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary:**

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

conduct	binds	certain	wild	times	would
like	they	vanish	little	became	with

It is neighbourly feeling that (a) — society together. In very old (b) —, however, people did not think (c) — this. They were then savages (d) — better than beasts and fought (e) — one another. But gradually men (f) — civilized. They saw that if (g) — behaved in this way, society (h) — be destroyed. So, they made (i) — rules to properly guide their (j) —. Today the situation is totally changed.

Ans. (a) binds; (b) times; (c) like; (d) little; (e) with; (f) became; (g) they; (h) would; (i) certain; (j) conduct.

- 4. Fill in the gap using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary.**

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

of	right	should	and	real
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generation	valiant	regret	neglected	sacrificed
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Our freedom fighters are the (a) — heroes of our country. We (b) — remember them as they (c) — their lives for motherland. But it is a matter of great (d) — that the most (e) — them are (f) — and our young (g) — does not know about their (h) — struggle. Still today many of them have not been found out (i) — established. Some of them lead very poor life. So the govt. should take proper step and give them (j) — honour.

Ans. (a) real; (b) should; (c) sacrificed; (d) regret; (e) of; (f) neglected; (g) generation; (h) valiant; (i) and; (j) right.

5. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

into	should	endure	absolutely	coming	feelings
than	where	anything	described	troubles	bring

When a child is born, it is (a) — helpless. It is the parents who affectionately (b) — it up to grow (c) — an adult. The (d) — and sufferings they (e) — for us can never be (f) — in words. There is none dearer to us (g) — our father and mother. In this way, we (h) — obey our parents and not do (i) — that may wound their (j) —.

Ans. (a) absolutely; (b) bring; (c) into; (d) troubles; (e) endure; (f) described; (g) than; (h) should; (i) anything; (j) feelings.

6. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary: $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

influence	details	rapid	manners	grows	continually
nation	habit	loose	food	way	differs

Culture (a) — in a geographical boundary. All faith and beliefs, habits and (b) —, rituals and regulations, language, dresses, food (c) —, superstition, art and crafts, inventions, technology (d) — the culture of a (e) —. In short, it is a people's whole (f) — of life. Culture (g) — in their (h) — from one part of the world to another and it changes (i) —. The change may be slow or (j) —.

Ans. (a) grows; (b) manners; (c) habit; (d) influence; (e) nation; (f) way; (g) differs; (h) details; (i) continually; (j) rapid.

7. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

recent	collecting	held	ancient	spreads	old
enlarge	visited	permit	crowded	displayed	had

Amongst all the exhibitions, the book fairs are of (a) — origin. They are frequently (b) — in towns and cities now. Last year I (c) — Ekushey Boi Mela in Bangla Academy premises. There were a number of stalls and thousands of books (d) —. It was a great opportunity of (e) — a varied choice of books. Book

lovers (f) — there. I was tempted to buy a lot of books but my purse didn't (g) — me. So I bought a few books and (h) — a lot of catalogues. However a book fair (i) — the message that books are the best friends. Books (j) — our vision and make our life meaningful.

Ans. (a) recent; (b) held; (c) visited; (d) were displayed; (e) collecting; (f) crowded; (g) permit; (h) had; (i) spreads; (j) enlarge.

8. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

oxygen	natural	useful	disaster	sake	enough
carbon dioxide	down	moment	so	balance	destroy

Trees are (a) — to us in many (b) —. They give us (c) — without which we can't live a single (d) —. They also take (e) — from animals and thus keep ecological (f) —. Trees also help to prevent us from (g) — calamities. If we cut (h) — trees at random, our country will face (i) — which we may not overcome. So we must plant trees for our own (j) —.

Ans. (a) useful; (b) ways; (c) oxygen; (d) moment; (e) carbondioxide; (f) balance; (g) natural; (h) down; (i) disaster; (j) sake.

9. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

globe	a	foods	called	found	inexpensive
healthy	they	on	an	expensive	studying

Research around the world points to (a) — recipe for well-being. Eat simple (b) — not elite treats. Nutritionists have been (c) — International Super foods-dishes from around the (d) — that may hold the key to (e) — eating. In many countries they have (f) —, the healthiest diet is the simple, (g) — diet that people give up as (h) — move into prosperity. This diet is often (i) — the peasant diet. It's usually based (j) — grains, fruits and vegetables and small amounts of meat, fish or eggs.

Ans. (a) a; (b) foods; (c) studying; (d) globe; (e) healthy; (f) found; (g) inexpensive; (h) they; (i) called; (j) on.

10. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

on	too	from	modern	through	television
even	subjects	the	distant	before	good

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

Ans. (a) the; (b) form; (c) modern; (d) subjects; (e) through; (f) even; (g) television; (h) too; (i) distant; (j) on.

11. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

little	recent	river	remove	irrigate	verify
causes	easy	prevent	great	close	behind

Crops need water. Farmers must (a) — their fields if there is very (b) — rain at any time. But irrigation is not (c) — if there is no river (d) — to the crops. Canals can carry (e) — water to the fields. Sometimes much water (f) — flood. A dam may (g) — the difficulties of irrigation. A (h) — lake can be built (i) — the dam. Dams are not (j) — invention.

Ans. (a) irrigate; (b) little; (c) easy; (d) close; (e) river; (f) causes; (g) remove; (h) great; (i) behind; (j) recent.

12. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

the	popular	a	cultivated	but	purity
blooms	gives	by	creation	for	withers

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

Ans. (a) creation; (b) purity; (c) gives; (d) but; (e) the; (f) blooms; (g) withers; (h) cultivated; (i) by; (j) popular.

13. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

independence	meeting	must	confident	interest	in
mock	not	patriotism	instinct	deeds	to

Patriotism is a noble virtue. It is an (a) — in human nature. It inspires a man (b) — shed every drop of blood to defend the (c) — and dignity of the country. But patriotism should (d) — be merely a so-called slogan in the public (e) — to fraud the people. It should be cherished (f) — the core of heart and materialized in our (g) —. We should keep ourselves above from the fake (h) —. Everybody should bear in mind that a pretender (i) — be defeated. Nobody will remember or honour a (j) — patriot.

Ans. (a) instinct; (b) to; (c) interest; (d) not; (e) meeting; (f) in; (g) deeds; (h) patriotism; (i) must; (j) mock.

14. Fill in the gaps using the clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

cures	remedies	useful	herbs	antidote	malpractices
different	changing	Egypt	ancient	made	in

People around the world slowly (a) — their attitude towards medicine. More and more they are turning to natural (b) —. Natural cures are (c) — of natural things, most of the (d) — and plants. History says that natural or herbal (e) — are nothing new. People used them all along in (f) — ages. Herbal medicines were used in (g) — civilizations like India, China, Greece, (h) — and Rome. Some ancient treatment is still (i) — practice today. But in our society there are still some (j) — in the name of treatment.

Ans. (a) changing; (b) remedies; (c) made; (d) herbs; (e) cures; (f) different; (g) ancient; (h) Egypt; (i) in; (j) malpractices.

15. Fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

Bangladesh	or	any	depends	more	homeland
heart	need	by	sky	the	nothing

We should love our homeland. (a) — is sweeter than homeland because (b) — native is badly attached to (c) — soil, air, water, wind and (d) — of the homeland since his (e) — her birth. We are Bangladeshi (f) — birth. As a citizen of (g) — we need to love our (h) — from the core of our (i) —. The prosperity of our country (j) — on our feelings of patriotism.

Ans. (a) Nothing; (b) any; (c) the; (d) sky; (e) or; (f) by; (g) Bangladesh; (h) homeland; (i) heart; (j) depends.

16. Fill in the gaps with using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

Bengal	declared	historic	renamed	got	started
English	established	directed	called	with	brought

The (a) — Barisal Zilla School was founded by Mr. N.W. Garret on December 23, 1829 (b) — only 8 students. The then name of the school was 'Barisal (c) — School'. The first Headmaster of this school was Mr. John Smith and the first teacher from (d) — was Babu Tanuram Lahiri. From 1853 to 1891 this school was (e) — under Government management as 'Barisal Zilla School'. In 1891 it was (f) — as a Non-Government school and was (g) — 'Barisal English school'. In 1906 it was once again (h) — under govt. management and once again (i) — the name "Barisal Zilla School". Mr. Barton founded the current main school building. In 1991 the school (j) — two shifts: morning and day.

Ans. (a) historic; (b) with; (c) English; (d) Bengal; (e) directed; (f) declared; (g) renamed; (h) brought; (i) got; (j) started.

17. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

damage	floods	deforestation	habitat	repair	forest land
causes	protection	insecurity	sediment	effect	cut

The most common causes of (a) — are cutting and burning the (b) —. Though the forest lands are (c) — and burnt for the sake of agriculture and (d) —, it has a negative (e) — on environment. The removal of trees (f) — the birds and other animals living on them to leave the place. It also causes serious (g) — to the soil as trees give (h) — to soil as well. In the end, the soil gets (i) — in the river bed and causes frequent (j) —.

Ans. (a) deforestation; (b) forest land; (c) cut; (d) habitat; (e) effect; (f) causes; (g) damage; (h) protection; (i) sediment; (j) floods.

18. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary.

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

brush	spread	cut	pot	put	should
rod	invite	feet	meal	breakfast	and

Dirty clothes (a) — bad smell and (b) — germs. We should (c) — on socks (d) — shoes to protect our (e) — from dust and germs. We (f) — wash our hands before (g) — and after using the toilet. We have to (h) — our teeth after (i) — and supper. We must also (j) — our nails regularly.

Ans. (a) spread; (b) invite; (c) put; (d) and; (e) feet; (f) should; (g) meal; (h) brush; (i) breakfast; (j) cut.

19. Fill in the gaps using the clues from the box. There are more words than necessary.

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

cures	remedies	useful	herbs	antidote	malpractices
different	changing	Egypt	ancient	made	in

People around the world slowly (a) — their attitude towards medicine. More and more they are turning to natural (b) —. Natural cures are (c) — of natural things, most of (d) — and plants. History says that natural or herbal (e) — are nothing new. People used them all along in (f) — ages. Herbal medicines were used in (g) — civilizations like India, China, Greece, (h) — and Rome. Some ancient treatment is still (i) — practice today. But in our society there are still some (j) — in the name of treatment.

Ans. (a) changing; (b) cures/remedies; (c) made; (d) herbs; (e) cures; (f) different; (g) ancient; (h) Egypt; (i) in; (j) malpractices.

20. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary.

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

talents	useful	but	in	and	has
with	mentally	society	can	also	is

Proper education provides a learner (a) — opportunity to improve all his (b) —. Its aim is to make perfect development (c) — so that he can be (d) — to himself and to the (e) —. An educated man is self-reliant. (f) — he can also assist others (g) — attaining this great virtue. He (h) — supposed to be well-mannered, kind

(i) — sympathetic. So a man who (j) — acquired knowledge and skill only for his material development, cannot be called a truly educated man.

Ans. (a) with; (b) talents; (c) mentally; (d) useful; (e) society; (f) But; (g) in; (h) is; (i) and; (j) has.

21. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. 0.5 × 10 = 5

burn	greenhouse	warm	environment	traffic	surround
trap	grow	pollution	rain	manufacture	keep

(a) — effect is the gradual (b) — of the air (c) — the earth as a result of heat being (d) — by (e) — pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and (f) — down of tropical (g) — forests, by (h) — that clogs up city streets, by the rapid (i) — of industry, the use of CFC in packaging and (j) — commercial products.

Ans. (a) Greenhouse; (b) pollution; (c) surrounding (d) trapped; (e) environment; (f) burning (g) rain; (h) traffic; (i) growth; (j) manufacturing.

22. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. 0.5 × 10 = 5

earth	easily	travel	advantage	with	found
resources	prepared	simple	generously	some	fertile

Nature has given her (a) — to us more (b) — than many other countries of the world. Think about our soil. It is soft and (c) —. Our farmers who have only (d) — hand made tools can (e) — dig, plough and prepare the soil (f) — them. Whereas (g) — which is dry and rocky cannot be so easily dug, ploughed and (h) —. We have (i) — great natural (j) — too. We can use most of our lands.

Ans. (a) resources; (b) generously; (c) fertile; (d) simple; (e) easily; (f) with; (g) earth; (h) prepared; (i) some; (j) advantage.

23. Fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary : 0.5 × 10 = 5

<u>which</u>	<u>with</u>	<u>because</u>	<u>festival</u>	<u>them</u>	<u>things</u>
<u>food</u>	<u>on</u>	<u>lot</u>	<u>from</u>	<u>living</u>	<u>make</u>

Food habit of people differs (a) — country to country because of geographical position, climate and soil. People (b) — in the tropical countries eat a (c) — of fruits and vegetables. The people of Hawaii and Polynesia in the pacific live (d) — taro roots, bread, fruit and sea food. The chief (e) — of the Indians of central America are fruit and vegetables because they get these (f) — available. The Eskimos eat meat and fish (g) — it is too difficult for (h) — to grow vegetables in the regions (i) — are covered (j) — ice.

Ans. (a) from; (b) living; (c) lot; (d) on; (e) food; (f) things; (g) because; (h) them; (i) which; (j) with.

24. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. 0.5 × 10 = 5

give	find	help	teach	be	our
english	from	the	and	off	for

A number of languages (a) — taught in (b) — universities. Among them (c) — is (d) — compulsorily (e) — class 1 to 14. It is (f) — only language that can (g) — you (h) — a job both at home (i) — abroad. That is why, much importance has been (j) — on learning English during the recent years.

Ans. (a) are; (b) our; (c) English; (d) taught; (e) from; (f) the; (g) help; (h) find; (i) and; (j) given.

25. Fill in the gaps using clues from the box. There are more words than necessary. 0.5 × 10 = 5

marks	same	examination	benefit	memorizing	source
way	take	examiner	would	answers	scripts

Most students learn (a) — by note taking them from a common (b) —. I think this is again a wrong (c) — of preparing for an (d) —. For one thing it's no good (e) — things without understanding or thinking about them. You become a parrot. Another reason is that examiners get bored when they find almost the same answers in all the (f) —. You can't blame them if they don't give you good (g) —. If you were an (h) —, you (i) — do the (j) — thing.

Ans. (a) answers; (b) source; (c) way; (d) examination; (e) memorizing; (f) scripts; (g) marks; (h) examiner; (i) would; (j) same.