



## Cloze Test with Clues (Non-Textual)



### [Question No. 04]

**Cloze Test সম্পর্কে কিছু কথা :** Cloze Test এর ক্ষেত্রে ১ম Sentence-এ কোনো শূন্যস্থান থাকবে না। ২য় Sentence থেকে প্রতি ৫ম/ ৬ম/ ৭ম/ ৮ম word-টি Gap হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হবে। Proper noun শূন্যস্থান হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যাবে না। ১ম Gap টি যত word পর থাকে পরবর্তী Gap গুলো ও শূন্যস্থানের পর থেকে ঠিক সমান সংখ্যক word পরপর হবে। অর্থাৎ ১ম Gap টি যদি ৬ম Word এর থাকে, তাহলে প্রতিটি Gap হবে ৬ষ্ঠ word-এ।

There should be no gap in the first sentence. From the second sentence, delete every 5th/ 6th/ 7th/ 8th word indiscriminately except proper nouns. .... While answering the question, an examinee does not need to reproduce the text in the answer script, Writing the missing word with the corresponding question number is enough. [NCTB]

**Cloze Test এর উত্তর করার নিয়ম :** উত্তর করার সময় পরীক্ষার্থীকে সম্পূর্ণ passage লিখতে হবে না। প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত নম্বর ব্যবহার করে শুধু শূন্যস্থানের word গুলো লিখলেই হবে।

**Cloze test এর ওপর দক্ষতা বাড়ানোর কৌশল :**

Cloze test প্রশ্নের উত্তর করার ক্ষেত্রে তোমাদের কয়েকটি বিষয়ে নজর দিতে হবে। Sentence গুলো বারবার পড়ে অর্থের সাথে মিল রেখে একটি শব্দ বসাতে হবে। তাছাড়া শব্দটিকে বসানোর সময় Parts of speech লক্ষ রাখতে হবে। সর্বোপরি Tense, Subject verb agreement, Voice সম্পর্কে ভালো ধারণা থাকতে হবে। যাহোক এই অংশে সফলতার জন্য কিছু Tips দেয়া হলো।

নিচের Tips এর মধ্যে কিছু Grammatical Terms আছে। সেগুলো আগে জেনে নাও।

**Doer/ Agent :** Verb এর কাজ যে Noun বা Pronoun সম্পাদন করে তাকে doer বা agent বলে।

**Active :** বাক্যের Subject যদি Doer হয় তখন Verb টি Active Voice এ হবে।

**Passive :** বাক্যের subject যদি doer না হয় তখন verb টি passive voice-এ হবে।

**Modal :** যে Helping verb মূল verb এর mood প্রকাশ করে তাকে Modal Auxiliary বলে। যথা : Can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must ইত্যাদি। এ সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত জানতে বইটির Modal Verb Lesson টি দেখ।

**Determiner :** যে শব্দসমূহ কোনো noun এর সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ বা নির্দিষ্টতা প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে determiner বলে। যথা : a, an, the, no, any, some, many, few, much, his, her, your, their, my, our ইত্যাদি।

**Infinitive :** To + verb এর মূল form কে infinitive বলে। কখনো কখনো To উই থাকতে পারে।

**Gerund :** Ing যুক্ত verb যদি noun হিসেবে কাজ করে তখন তাকে Gerund বলে। মনে রাখবে verb এর মূল form এর সাথে ing যোগ করা হয়।

**Linking verb :** যে verb এর পর subject কে বর্ণনাকারী noun/ adjective থাকে তাকে Linking verb বলে। যেমন : be, look, seem, taste ইত্যাদি।

1. (i) am/is/are/was/were এরপর যদি Gap থাকে এবং Subject টি যদি Doer হয়, তবে ing যুক্ত একটি Verb বসবে :

**Example :**

We are (destroy) — forests. **Ans :** destroying

I am (do) — the work. **Ans :** doing

He is (milk) — the cow. **Ans :** milking

He was (kick) — the ball. **Ans :** kicking

They were (pluck) — flowers. **Ans :** plucking

He is — (try) his best to do well in the exam. **Ans :** trying

We were — (have) good time there. **Ans :** having

Topu is — (go) abroad soon. **Ans :** going

They are — (supply) food and first aid treatment to the villagers. **Ans :** supplying

I am — (draw) a picture of a moonlit night. **Ans :** drawing

(ii) am/is/are/was/were এর পর যদি Gap থাকে এবং Subject টি যদি Doer না হয়, তবে একটি Past Participle Verb বসবে :

**Example :**

Injured students were (keep) — untreated. **Ans :** kept

I am (declare) — captain. **Ans :** declared

Honey is (taste) — sweet. **Ans :** tasted

She was (get up) — as an Indian Princess. **Ans :** got up

The full story was never (make) — public. **Ans :** made

In the past, women were — (confine) in the four walls of their house. **Ans :** confined

He was — (award) best player of the year. **Ans :** awarded

Climbers were — (fascinate) by Mount Everest. **Ans :** fascinated

It is — (accompany) by thunders and heavy shower. **Ans :** accompanied

Computer was not — (invent) overnight. **Ans :** invented

**Practice-1**

(i) I am (walk) — the child. (ii) He was (make) — king. (iii) A gift was (send) — to me. (iv) He is (help) — me. (v) Nothing is (gain) — without labour. (vi) Indiscipline is not (encourage) —. (vii) They are (play) — football. (viii) I am (consider) — honest. (ix) I was (oblige) — to go. (x) They are (fly) — kites.

**Answers :** (i) walking (ii) made (iii) sent (iv) helping (v) gained (vi) encouraged (vii) playing (viii) considered (ix) obliged (x) flying

2. (i) To বা Modal Auxiliary এর পর যদি Gap থাকে এবং Subject টি যদি Doer হয়, তবে একটি Base Form এর Verb বসবে :

**Example :**

We should (raise) — consciousness. **Ans :** raise

He can (speak) — three languages. **Ans :** speak

We must (find) — a job. **Ans :** find

You ought to (stop) — smoking. **Ans :** stop

It may (rain) — today. **Ans :** rain

I advise you to — (take) an appointment of a doctor. **Ans :** take

We should (consider) — the frequent earthquake as a major threat. **Ans :** consider

They can — (make) a good result by following my advice. **Ans :** make

You must — (take care) of your ailing father. **Ans :** take care

- (ii) To বা Modal Auxiliary এর পর যদি Gap থাকে এবং Subject টি যদি Doer না হয়, তবে be + verb-এর Past Participle Form বসবে :

**Example :**

Forests should not (destroy) —. **Ans :** be destroyed

Early marriage should (ban) —. **Ans :** be banned

A house is going to (build) —. **Ans :** be built.

They must not (tell) —. **Ans :** be told

The DVD can (rent) — from our local store. **Ans :** be rented

Internet should — (use) in a proper way. **Ans :** be used

Dowry system must — (ban) from our society. **Ans :** be banned

The losses can — (minimize) by taking proper steps. **Ans :** be minimized

They should — (train) well. **Ans :** be trained

It can — (call) the slimest mobile phone ever. **Ans :** be called

**Practice-2**

(i) It might (rain) today. (ii) It would (do) immediately. (iii) Discipline should (encourage). (iv) It can (do) in ten minutes. (v) One should (keep) one's promise. (vi) We must (listen) to our teachers. (vii) He can (do) the work. (viii) He may not (come) here. (ix) He used to (walk) early in the morning. (x) Trees should not (cut) —.

**Answers :** (i) rain (ii) be done (iii) be encouraged (iv) be done (v) keep (vi) listen (vii) do (viii) come (ix) walk (x) be cut

3. (i) মূল Verb থাকার পরও Noun/ Pronoun এর সাথে কোনো Gap থাকলে এবং ঐ Noun/ Pronoun টি যদি Doer হয়, তবে ing যুক্ত একটি Verb বসতে পারে :

**Example :**

People (live) — in town face many problems. **Ans :** living

People (eat) — nutritious food can maintain a sound health. **Ans :** eating

People (drink) — unsafe water always suffer from various diseases. **Ans :** drinking

Children (live) — in footpaths are often maltreated. **Ans :** living

Women (work) — in garments face a lot of problems. **Ans :** working

He (look) — to my eyes confessed the truth. **Ans :** looking

Himel (take) — some money went out hurriedly. **Ans :** taking

People (live) — under the open sky lead a miserable life. **Ans :** living

The mother (see) — her son after a long time burst into tears. **Ans :** seeing

The man (enter) — his room saw the thief. **Ans :** entering

- (ii) মূল Verb থাকার পরও Noun/Pronoun এর সাথে কোনো Gap থাকলে এবং ঐ Noun/ Pronoun টি যদি Doer না হয়, তবে একটি Past Participle Verb বসতে পারে :

(Break) — families are increasing day by day. **Ans :** Broken

মনে রাখবে উদ্দেশ্য বুঝলে to যোগে verb লিখতে হবে।

**Example :**

He bought some land (cultivate) — vegetables. **Ans.** to cultivate

(Spoil) — ballot papers must be identified. **Ans :** Spoilt

(Propose) — law has been under discussion. **Ans :** Proposed

(Decide) — matter shall be implemented. **Ans** : Decided

(Choose) — items must be brought. **Ans** : Chosen

I went to market (buy) — a shirt. **Ans** : to buy

(Discuss) — problems should be solved without any delay. **Ans** : Discussed

(Unidentify) — objects were captured in camera. **Ans** : Unidentified

They sold the house (stay) — in London. **Ans** : to stay

Police arrested him — (know) the truth. **Ans** : to know

(Affect) — people were given immediate treatment. **Ans** : Affected

- (iii) দুটি বাক্যাংশের মধ্যে Subject বিহীন অংশের শুরুতে Gap থাকলে এবং যদি মূল অংশের Subject ঐ Verb এর Doer হয়, তবে **ing** যুক্ত একটি Verb বসবে :

**Example :**

(Go) to market, I bought a shirt. **Ans** : Going

(See) the police, the thief ran away. **Ans** : Seeing

(Eat) rice, they went home. **Ans** : Eating

(Walk) along the street, I met a friend. **Ans** : Walking

(Turn) to the left, you will find the place you want. **Ans** : Turning

(Take) — a Ph.D degree, he joined a university. **Ans** : Taking

(Buy) — some mangoes, the man left the shop. **Ans** : Buying

(Make) — no mistakes, he completed the first round of the game. **Ans** : Making

(Cut) — down the trees, we are endangering our own lives. **Ans** : Cutting

(Leave) — all the relations behind, he started living in England. **Ans** : Leaving

- (iv) দুটি বাক্যাংশের মধ্যে Subject বিহীন অংশের শুরুতে Gap থাকলে এবং যদি মূল অংশের Subject ঐ Verb এর Doer না হয়, তবে Past Participle Verb বসবে :

**Example :**

(Beat) by teacher the boy complained to the headmaster. **Ans** : Beaten

(Deceive) by his friends, he lost all hope. **Ans** : Deceived

(Blind) by a dust storm, they lost their way. **Ans** : Blinded

(Drive) by hunger, he stole a piece of bread. **Ans** : Driven

(Inspire) by his parents, he did it successfully. **Ans** : Inspired

(Protect) — by the tent, we went to sleep. **Ans** : Protected

(Print) — on the very first page, the document was extremely valuable. **Ans** : Printed

(Encourage) — by the teachers, we started our school garden. **Ans** : Encouraged

(Threaten) — by the gangsters, he asked for help to the police. **Ans** : Threatened

(Guide) — by the teachers, we enjoyed our picnic a lot. **Ans** : Guided

### Practice-3

(i) (Do) it, I went there. (ii) (Discourage) by his parents, he left the job. (iii) (Reject) by his family, he became mad. (iv) (Hear) the noise she ran to the window. (v) (Jump) over the fence, the thief escaped. (vi) (Govern) by them, he became insane. (vii) (Enter) the room, I found the light quite dazzling. (viii) I went there (purchase) a pen. (ix) (Invite) guests have already arrived. (x) (Freeze) milk does not get sour.

**Answers :** (i) Doing (ii) Discouraged (iii) Rejected (iv) Hearing (v) Jumping (vi) Governed (vii) Entering (viii) to purchase (ix) Invited (x) Frozen

4. be + adj/ noun এর পর Gap থাকলে to + verb-এর base form বসবে।

**Example :**

I am happy (receive) — your letter. **Ans**: to receive

Raiyan is interested (study) — abroad. **Ans** : to study

He was satisfied (get) — the money. **Ans** : to get

Adib was not eager (work hard) —. **Ans** : to work hard

Sara was overwhelmed (see) — his elder brother after a long time. **Ans** : to see

5. Preposition এর পর যদি Gap এবং এরপর Object থাকে তবে **ing** যুক্ত একটি Verb বসবে :

**Example :**

Without (learn) — English, we cannot go abroad.

Preposition                  object

**Ans:** learning

By (plant) — more trees, we can save our own lives. **Ans** : planting

Without (take) — medicine in time, you won't get well soon. **Ans** : taking

After (hit) — a massive six, Tamim touched his three figures. **Ans** : hitting

6. Preposition/Determiner এর পর বা Subject বা Object এর ঘরে যদি Gap থাকে এবং যদি অন্য কোনো শব্দ না থাকে তবে একটি Noun বসবে :

**Example :**

Television is a common source of (amuse) — **Ans** : amusement

(Pollute) — is increasing day by day. **Ans**: Pollution

People did not believe his (predict). **Ans** : prediction

He was appointed as the — (supervisor) of the company. **Ans** : supervisor

Opposition party called for a strike to show their (disagree) — to the new bill. **Ans** : disagreement

মনে রাখবে এই শব্দটি যদি Verb হয় এবং তাকে Noun করা না গেলে Infinitive বা Gerund করতে হবে।

**Example :**

(Walk) — is a good exercise.

**Ans** : Walking/ to Walk.

(Cope) — with the people of developed countries, we must learn English. **Ans** : To cope

**Practice-4**

(i) Before — (leave) for London, I met my ailing father. (ii) (Starve) — compelled him to beg for alms. (iii) He was excited — (take) the opportunity. (iv) Without (attend) — school regularly, you won't be allowed to sit for the exam. (v) (Make) — the best use of time, they changed their lot. (vi) By (donate) — some money, we can help the flood affected people. (vii) The boy escape from the school to avoid — (punish). (viii) (Travel) — in ancient time was not easy. (ix) We elected him as the chairman of the club after a long process of (select) —. (x) (Cook) — various types of dishes is her favourite hobby.

**Answers** : (i) leaving (ii) starvation (iii) to take (iv) attending (v) Making (vi) donating (vii) punishment (viii) Travelling (ix) selection (x) Cooking

7. Get/Remain এর পর যদি Gap থাকে তবে Past Participle verb বসবে।

**Example :**

Knowing his result, Sourav remaind (seat) motionless in the class. **Ans** : seated

I got the work — (do) by 5 p.m. **Ans** : done

8. Gap এর উভয় পাশে Determiner বা Preposition থাকলে একটি Noun বসবে :

**Example :**

The (destroy) — of forests should be controlled. **Ans**: destruction.

The — (construct) of the proposed bridge has been postponed. **Ans** : construction

9. Adjective এর পর Gap থাকলে একটি Noun বসবে :

**Example :**

It causes ecological (imbalanced) —. **Ans**: imbalance

It created tremendous — (pressurize). **Ans** : pressure

10. (i) So/Too/Adverb এর পর Gap থাকলে একটি Adjective বসবে :

**Example :**

I am too (weakness) — to walk. **Ans**. weak

He was too (intelligent) — to do the work. **Ans** : intelligent

(ii) Than এর পূর্বে Gap থাকলে Comparative adjective বসবে।

**Example :**

Rahim is (good) — than Karim. **Ans** : better

Shakib is — (versatile) than any other spin bowler. **Ans** : more versatile

11. Linking Verb এর পর Gap থাকলে Adjective বসবে।

**Example :**

We become (addiction) — to television. **Ans** : addicted

Aashiq always feels (sleep) —. **Ans** : sleepy

Sylvia appears — (satisfy). **Ans** : satisfied

12. Determiner ও Noun এর মাঝে Gap থাকলে একটি Adjective বসবে :

**Example :**

Many — people gathered at Shahbagh. **Ans** : young

The — players were awarded. **Ans** : best

**Practice-5**

(i) The (create) — of the universe has always been a mystery to the scientists. (ii) The (eliminate) — of him from the chairman position has raised a storm in a tea cup. (iii) The load is too — (heavier) to lift. (iv) Titumir was — (brave) than most other warriors. (v) The flowers looked — (wilt). (vi) The — (enthusiasm) entrepreneur will be provided with monetary help. (vii) They are too — (consciousness) to take the decision. (viii) The Taj Mahal is — (magnificent) than any other building. (ix) Calling for strike was not an acceptable — (decide) to the ruling party. (x) We staged the drama in — (collaborate) with our teachers.

**Answers** : (i) creation (ii) elimination (iii) heavy (iv) braver (v) wilted (vi) enthusiastic (vii) conscious (viii) more magnificent (ix) decision (x) collaboration

13. Auxiliary Verb ও মূল Verb এর মাঝে Gap থাকলে একটি Adverb বসবে :  
The number of blue whales has (drastic) — reduced. **Ans** : drastically
14. একটি বাক্যাংশের Sentence এর শুরুতে Gap থাকলে একটি Adverb বসবে :  
(General) —, children are influenced by mother. **Ans** : Generally
15. Intransitive Verb এর পর Gap থাকলে একটি Adverb বসবে :  
British eating habits have changed (significant) —. **Ans** : significantly
16. Transitive Verb + Object এর পর কোনো Gap থাকলে একটি Adverb বসবে :  
We learn our mother tongue (natural) —. **Ans**: naturally  
মনে রাখবে passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে মূল verb এরপর adverb বসে।

### Practice-6

- (i) (Normal) —, people remain busy in finding fault with others. (ii) She rejected his proposal — (complete). (iii) (Solemn) — the minister addressed her congregation. (iv) She has come (recent). (v) (Clear) —, he has no excuse for such behaviour. (vi) The plane flew — (direct) above our head. (vii) You ate the chocolate cake — (greedy). (viii) The town grew — (quick) after 1897. (ix) He waited — (patient) for his mother to arrive. (x) She agreed to re-type the letter (quick) —.
- Answers** : (i) Normally (ii) difficult to remember (iii) solemnly (iv) recently (v) clearly (vi) directly (vii) greedily (viii) quickly (ix) patiently (x) quickly
17. দুটি বাক্যাংশের Sentence এর শুরুতে বা মাঝে Gap থাকলে একটি Conjunction বসবে।  
— he is poor, he is honest. **Ans** : Though  
I could not come — I was ill. **Ans** : because
18. কোনো Phrase এর Adjective এর পূর্বে Gap থাকলে Adverb বসবে।  
I am (high) — proud of your success. **Ans**: highly
19. বাক্যাংশে কোনো Verb না থাকলে Gap এ একটি Verb বসবে এবং Tense অনুসারে পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।  
মনে রাখবে, Subject টি *doer* হলে শুধু Tense গত পরিবর্তন হবে। তবে Subject টি *doer* না হলে Tense অনুযায়ী অতিরিক্ত একটি be verb + মূল Verb এর Past Participle হবে।  
Tense সম্পর্কে ধারণা অর্জনের জন্য এই বইয়ের Tense Chapter টি দেখ।
20. And দিয়ে সমজাতীয় Parts of Speech যুক্ত করা হয়।  
Rahim is honest and —. **Ans**. sincere

### Practice-7

- (i) I found it (extreme) — difficult to talk to her. (ii) This is a useful rule, — difficult to apply. (iii) — he loved playing cricket, he refused to give up his dream of becoming a cricketer. (iv) Eradication of illiteracy is (undoubted) — a gigantic task. (v) Illiteracy — (hinder) all kinds of development activities. (vi) Adib was serious and — (enthusiasm) regarding the new project. (vii) The man has enough money — doesn't want to help his poor brother. (viii) I was (great) — shocked hearing the news. (ix) Usually a village market — (divide) into three sections. (x) English — (learn) to communicate with the foreign people.
- Answers** : (i) extremely (ii) but (iii) Because/As/Since (iv) undoubtedly (v) hinders (vi) enthusiastic (vii) but (viii) greatly (ix) is divided (x) must be learnt

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

01. DB '17 [Dhaka Commerce College, Dhaka-'16; Govt. Fazilatunnesa Mohila College, Bhola-'16]

Recur	Safe	Opine	Aware	Develop	Precaution
Minimize	Lie	Compulsory	Straight	Loss	Possibility

It's a matter of great concern that Bangladesh (a) — in the active earthquake zone. Most of the Bangladeshi are fully (b) — of its severity. Experts are alarmed by the (c) — of quakes during recent years. But they give no (d) — answer to the question of (e) — about the buildings of Dhaka city. Since there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts call for taking adequate (g) — measures to (h) — losses. Rajuk (i) — that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : recur- পুনরাবৃত্তি হওয়া; earthquake- ভূমিকম্প; opine- মতামত পোষণ করা; zone- বলয়; precaution- সতর্কতা; compulsory- বাধ্যতামূলক; concern- উদ্বেগ; straight- সরাসরিতাবে; severity- প্ৰবলতা; measures- ব্যবস্থা; adequate- পর্যাপ্ত ; code- নিয়মাবলি; resistant- প্রতিরোধী; lie- থাকা; aware- সচেতন।

02. DtinajB '17

who	health	choice	be	develop	enable
able	ability	importance	face	which	know

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being. It is (a) — for the (b) — of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (c) — of health. If they (d) — educated, they could live a (e) — and planned life.

Education teaches us how to live well. It (f) — us to make the right (g) — in life. It enhances our (h) — to perform our duties properly and (i) — our everyday problems. In fact, it is education (j) — brings positive changes in our life.

**Word Meaning** : enable- সৃষ্টি করা; bring- আনয়ন করা; face- মুখোমুখি হওয়া; basic- মৌলিক; choice- নির্বাচন; planned- পরিকল্পিত; in fact- আসলে; enhance- বৃদ্ধি করা; positive- প্রকৃত/ ইতিবাচক; ability- দক্ষতা।

### 03. CB '17

eloquent	darkness	awareness	learn	intellectual	attain
enlighten	choice	sensibility	purpose	human	parochialism

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal (a) — at an institution. It is mental and (b) — training. It provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges to (c) — success. Moreover, the purpose of education is to (d) — an individual. The aim of education is also to train individuals to make right (e) —. It ennoble our mind and refines our (f) —. It broadens our outlook and removes (g) —. It helps us to be (h) — of rights and responsibilities. Education furnishes us with an (i) — in expressing truth. Therefore, it is compared to light which dispels the (j) — of ignorance.

**Word Meaning** : eloquent- বাক্য বাগীশ; intellectual- বুদ্ধিজীবী; attain- অর্জন করা; enlighten- আলোকিত করা; sensibility- অনুভবশক্তি; parochialism- সংকীর্ণতা; formal- আনুষ্ঠানিক; individual- ব্যক্তি; ennoble- উন্নত করা; refine- পরিশোধন করা; broaden- উদার করা; furnish- সজ্জিত করা; dispel- দূরীভূত করা; compare- তুলনা করা।

### 04. CtgB '17

victorious	champion	recapitulate	take	birth
attack	independence	surrender	oppression	
historical	division	significant		

The most (a) — event for Bangladesh is her (b) — as an (c) — nation on March 26, 1971. It is a red letter day in the (d) — of Bangladesh. After the (e) — of Sub Continent, we got Pakistan. But the Pakistanees began to (f) — our people. At first, they (g) — our language. We shall never forget the language movement of 1952. The language movement led to the mass upsurge of 1969. As a result, the war of liberation (h) — place in 1971. After nine months struggle, the Pakistanees were compelled to (i) — and we won (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : victorious- বিজয়সূচক; recapitulate- আলোচনা করা; বিতর্ক; surrender- আত্মসমর্পণ; oppression- নিপীড়ন; red letter day- স্মরণীয় দিবস; upsurge- অদ্ভুত উত্থান; compel- বাধ্য করা; historical- ঐতিহাসিক; struggle- সংগ্রাম; movement- আন্দোলন।

### 05. SB '17 [Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat-'16]

Cheat	tell	story	completely	think	rescue
make	face	care	matter	promise	treat

Keeping promise given to anyone is a must though it takes much perseverance to keep promise honesty. Since keeping promise is a (a) — of remembrance, we should be (b) — whenever we make promises. While (c) — an unavoidable danger, people usually (d) — any promise only to be (e) — from the situation without perfect (f) —. After being rescued most people (g) — forget the promises given. A (h) — about the pied piper of Germany (i) — how the piper was deliberately (j) — by the mayor, who has made promises to give piper one thousand guilders for his work.

**Word Meaning** : rescue- উদ্ধার; matter- ব্যাপার; treat- আচরণ করা; ব্যবস্থা করা; perseverance- অধ্যবসায়; remembrance- স্মরণ; unavoidable- অনিবার্য; deliberately- ভেবেচিন্তে; guilders- হল্যান্ডের মুদ্রাবিশেষ; cheat- প্রতারণা; completely- সম্পূর্ণরূপে।

### 06. BB '17

all	necessary	budget	use	rise	begins
follow	answer	have	through	careful	carefully

Student should be strategic about their examination. It is (a) — for an examinee to (b) — some instructions. He should go (c) — the whole question before he (d) — to write. He must make a (e) — of his time so that he can (f) — enough time to answer (g) — questions. He must write his answer (h) —. He should be (i) — about his handwriting. He can (j) — double spacing if his handwriting is tiny or very large.

**Word Meaning** : budget- বাজেট/ভাগ করা; rise- উত্থান, বৃদ্ধি; strategic- সুকৌশলী; examinee- পড়িার্থী; tiny- অতি ক্ষুদ্র; necessary- প্রয়োজনীয়; through- সারা; মারফত; spacing- লিখা বর্ধান; enough- পর্যাপ্ত।

07. **DB '16** [BIAM Model School & College, Bogra-'16; Patiya Govt. College, Chittagong-'13; Birshrestha Noor Mohammad Public School & College, Dhaka-'12 Adamjee Cantt. College, Dhaka-'12 Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girls' College, Dhaka-'11 Residential Model College, Dhaka-'10 Ispahani Public School & College, Chittagong-'10 Adamjee Cantt College, Dhaka-'09.

accelerate	gain	isolated	disastrous	exist	explore	revolution
globe	noble	come	add	former	communication	successful

We have got many positive things during the last century. We have (a) — tremendous advancement in the field of science. For example, man has (b) — landed on the moon. He is going to (c) — other planets. We have achieved (d) — success in the field of information technology. Now we can (e) — to any part of the world in a second. The world has become a (f) — village. No nation is (g) — from other countries. One country (h) — to help other countries during the time of (i) —. Science has certainly (j) — the process of globalisation.

**Word Meaning** : positive- ইতিবাচক; tremendous- অসাধারণ; advancement- অগ্গতি; planet- গ্রহ; information technology- তথ্য প্রযুক্তি; globalisation- বিশ্বায়ন; accelerate- ত্বরান্বিত করা, গতিবৃদ্ধি করা; disastrous- বিপর্যয়কারী; explore- আবিষ্কারের উদ্দেশ্যে ভ্রমণ করা; revolution- বিপ্লব; communication- যোগাযোগ; process- প্রক্রিয়া।

08. **RB '16**

in	be	on	has	for	were
nuclear	need	at	extended	sharing	joint

Nazneen lives in an (a) — family. She (b) — a first year college student. Her annual exams are knocking (c) — the door. So, she (d) — to study a lot. But conditions in her family are not suitable (e) — her study. As the family in which she lives is an extended family, she does not (f) — a room of her own. She is to (g) — her room with her younger brothers and sisters and, at times, with her cousin. Besides being an extended family, there is so much noise and confusions (h) — it. Under these adverse situations she can hardly concentrate (i) — her studies. Now she wishes she (j) — in a nuclear family.

**Word Meaning** : nuclear- একক; extended- যৌথ; suitable- উপযুক্ত; share- ভাগাভাগি করা; besides- অধিকন্তু; noise- চোঁচামেচি, হৈচৈ; confusion- গোলমাল, বিভ্রান্তি; adverse- প্রতিকূল; situation- অবস্থা; concentrate- মনোনিবেশ করা; joint family- যৌথ/ একানুবর্তি পরিবার।

09. **DinajB '16; CtgB '04** ■ [Principal Kazi Faruky School & College, Raipur, Lakshmipur-'16; Comilla Victoria Govt. College-'13; Vigarunnisa Noon College, Dhaka-'11 Rajendrapur Cantt. Public School & College, Gazipur-'11 Comilla Shikkha Board Model College-'11 Govt. Asheq Mahmud College, Jamalpur-'10 Khalilur Rahman College, Mollahat, Bagerhat-'10 Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'10 Purnan Bazar Degree Comilla, Chandpur-'10 Pabna Cadet College-'09 Govt. BMC Women's College, Naogaon-'09 Salimganj Degree College, Brahmanbaria-'09 Govt. Barisal College-'09.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : destruction- ধ্বংস; natural- প্রাকৃতিক; wealth- সম্পদ; ultimately- শেষ পর্যন্ত/ অবশেষে; as a consequence- পরিণামে; global- বৈশ্বিক; overwhelming- মারাত্মক; recklessly- বেপরোয়াভাবে; pollution- দূষণ; warming- উষ্ণায়ন; anticipation- ধারণা, পূর্বাভাস; alarming- উদ্বেগজনক; imperative- আবশ্যিক; extinction- বিলোপসাধন; catastrophe- বিপর্যয়; habitat- আবাসস্থল।

10. **JB '16, '09** ■ [Govt. Shaheed Bulbul College, Pabna-'16; Agrabad Mohila College, Chittagong-'14; M.C. Academy, Gopalganj- 12 The Buds Residential Model School & College, Srimangal, Moulvibazar-'10]

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

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

**Word Meaning** : survive- টিকে থাকা, বেঁচে থাকা; surroundings- পরিবেশ; escape- পালিয়ে যাওয়া, এড়িয়ে যাওয়া; method- পদ্ধতি; protective colouring- রক্ষণাকারী রঙ; tree toad- গেছোব্যাঙ; trunk- বৃক্ষকাণ্ড; similarly- একইরূপে; butterfly- পূজাপতি; leaf- গাছের পাতা; move- চলাফেরা/ নড়াচড়া করা।

11. **CB '16** Khulna Govt. Girls' College-'13; Shaheed Smriti Degree College, Pirojpur-'13; Jhenidah Cadet College, Jhenidah-'10 ➤ BN School & College, Chittagong-'09.

count	enter	change	establish	opt	acknowledge	presence
work	reliance	education	recognized	social	unnecessary	cocoons

One very conspicuous (a) — in our society is the (b) — of working women outside home. Of course it has to be (c) — that women have always worked within the household but this (d) — is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies have not been (e) — either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to (f) — an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are (g) — the outside workforce. They are joining in a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only (h) — women who are (i) — to work but women with little or no education have come out of their (j) — to earn and become self-reliant.

**Word Meaning** : conspicuous- সুস্পষ্ট; count- বিবেচনা করা, গণ্য করা, গণনা করা; unfortunate- দুর্ভাগ্য জনক; agricultural society- কৃষিভিত্তিক সমাজ; economic necessity- অর্থনৈতিক প্রয়োজনীয়তা; urge- তীব্রপ্রয়োজন; identity- পরিচিতি; profession- পেশা; cocoon- বস্ত্রগৃহ; opt- বেছে নেওয়া; acknowledge- স্বীকার করা; reliance- বিশ্বাস/নির্ভরতা।

12. **CtgB '16, '12; DinajB '12; CB '07; SB-06** ■ Barisal Cadet College, Barisal-'14; BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'14; Rabita Model College, Rangamati-'14; Moqbular Rahman Govt. College, Panchagarh-'14; Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'13; Police Line School & College, Rangpur-'13; Comilla Residential College-'13; Biswanath Degree College, Sylhet-'13; Joypurhat Govt. College, Joypurhat-'12 ➤ Muminunnesa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh-'12 ➤ Govt. Haraganga College, Munsinganj-'11 ➤ Amrita Lal Day College, Barisal-'11 ➤ B.N. School & College, Khulna-'10.

drink	eat	available	nutrition	satisfy	happen	lack
need	heart	balanced	knowledge	preserve	mind	for

While (a) — food, we should bear in (b) — that we do not eat just to (c) — hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d) — our health. For good health, a man (e) — good food. Sometimes it so (f) — that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g) — of science, health and (h) —. They do not know how to select a (i) — diet from the many foods that are (j) — to them.

**Word Meaning** : hunger- ক্ষুধা; belly- পেট; midst- মধ্যে; plenty- প্রাচুর্য; available- পামি সঙ্গ; nutrition- পুষ্টি; balanced- সুসম; preserve- রক্ষা করা; good health- সুস্বাস্থ্য; diet- খাবার/খাদ্য; select- বাছাইকরা/নির্বাচন করা।

13. **SB '16**

have	experts	biology	told	in	live	sixty
cause	regard	expectancy	expect	warn	at	ninety

At an international conference (a) — Dublin on population trends yesterday, (b) — discussed new techniques of (c) — engineering that will soon increase the average life (d) — to 150 years. However, they (e) — that would lead to the problems that (f) — already been (g) — by the tendency to live longer. Only a few years ago, in Britain and other parts of the world, people were (h) — as "old" when they reached the age of sixty or seventy, and rarely lived beyond eighty or (i) —. Now, however, several people (j) — up to 120 years.

**Word Meaning** : international- আন্তর্জাতিক; conference- আলোচনা সভা; population trend- জনসংখ্যার গতিধারা; increase- বৃদ্ধি করা বা পাওয়া; technique- কলাকৌশল; tendency- প্রবণতা; expert- অভিজ্ঞ; biology- জীববিজ্ঞান; expectancy- প্রত্যাশা; warn- সতর্ক করা; discuss- আলোচনা করা; average life- গড় আয়ু।

14. **BB '16**

be	malnutrition	brave	teenage	thatched	strong
land	beg	work	occasion	feeble	marriage

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a (a) — farmer. With great effort they (b) — their daughters off by the time they reached (c) —. The sons also started (d) — with their father as day labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they (e) — about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first they used to send money to their parents (f) — but after getting married, they stopped sending money. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and (g) —. Years of (h) — and deprivation have made them look older. All they are left with now is their broken little (i) — house. Out of desperation, Ayesha Begum has started (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : effort- চেষ্টা; day labourer- দিনমজুর; nearby- নিকটবর্তী; deprivation- বঞ্চিতা; desperation- হতাশা; malnutrition- অপুষ্টি; teenage- কৈশোর; thatched house- খড় ও পাতার ছাউনি দেওয়া ঘর; occasion- উপলক্ষ; feeble- দুর্বল।



## 15. DB '15

power	violence	slow	control	voice	through
confine	peace	handicap	sound	limit	gradually

Stephen gradually started losing (a) — over the muscles of his body as he (b) — became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been (c) — to a wheelchair with no (d) — to control his body except for some (e) — movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only (f) — a computer with a (g) — synthesizer that converts his message into (h) —. But such a tremendous physical (i) — has not managed to dishearten or (j) — him down.

**Word Meaning** : muscle- মাংসপেশী; victim- শিকার; wheelchair- চাকাওয়ালা চেয়ার; except- ব্ল তীত; movement- নড়াচড়া; synthesizer- সংযোগসাপক; convert- পরিবর্তন করা; message- বার্তা; confine- আবদ্ধ করা; dishearten- হতাশ করা; violence- সহিংসতা, হিংস্রতা; control- পরিচালনা করা; gradually- ধীরে ধীরে; peace- শান্তি।

16. RB' 15, CtgB '10 ■ Ideal Commerce College, Dhaka-'14,'13; Chittagong Cantonment Public College-'13; Shmsul Haq Khan School & College, Dhaka-'12 ⇨ Agricultural University College, Mymensingh-'11 ⇨ Bogra Cantonment Public School & College-'11 ⇨ Sylhet Govt. College-'11 ⇨ Pirojpur Govt. Women's College, Pirojpur-'11.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : illiteracy- নিরু রতা; problem- সমস্যা; task- কাজ; of the hour- বর্তমান সময়ের; balanced development- সুসম উন্নয়ন; otherwise- অল্প থায়; automatically- স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে; nerve- ত্রায়ু; topmost- সর্বোচ্চ; priority- অগ্রগত ত; solve- সমাধান করা; ensure- নিশ্চয়তা দেওয়া; in vain- বৃথা; paramount- অল্প তম পূধান; originate- উদ্ভূত হওয়া/সূত্রপাত হওয়া; upliftment- উন্নয়ন; harass- হয়রান/রাস্ত করা।

17. DtnajB '15 ■ Daud Public School & College, Jessore-'16; IBN Taimiya School & College, Comilla-'16; Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-'13; Ullapara Science College, Sirajganj-'09 ⇨ Dinajpur Govt. College-'08 ⇨ Jhenidah Cadet College-'07 ⇨ Govt. Commerce College, Chittagong-'07 ⇨ Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girls' College, Dhaka-'04 ⇨ Kumudini Govt. College Tangail-'04 ⇨ Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-'03.

earn	merely	chain	from	surplus	rightful	arise
world	raise	and	dominate	descend	free	fall

Liberty does not (a) — upon a people; a people must (b) — themselves to it. It is a fruit that must be (c) — before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign (d) — is an outworn idea. It is not (e) — the government that should be free, but people themselves should be free. And no (f) — has any real value for the common men or women unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom (g) — ignorance. This is the main task which confronts us if we are to take our (h) — place in the modern (i) —. So, we must go forward at a double pace bending all our resources (j) — energies to this great purpose.

**Word Meaning** : liberty- স্বাধীনতা; enjoy- উপভোগ করা; freedom- স্বাধীনতা; foreign- বিদেশী; dominate- শাসন করা; ignorance- অজ্ঞতা; confront- সম্মুখীন হওয়া/ করা; double pace- দ্বিগুন গতি; bend- প্রয়োগ করা; resource- সম্পদ; energy- শক্তি; purpose- উদ্দেশ্য; merely- কেবলমাত্র; chain- শৃঙ্খলা; rightful- স্পষ্ট; descend upon- আকস্মিকভাবে আবির্ভূত হওয়া; raise- উত্তোলন করা।

## 18. JB '15

martyrdom	lock	intellect	prevail	killing	enforce
clash	shoot	conspire	spirit	violate	fail

One who lays down one's life for upholding the cause of the motherland, occupies the glorious position of a (a) —. Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is such a proud son of our beloved motherland. He was the first (b) — who embraced martyrdom during the preliberation period of Bangladesh. After the (c) — of the trumped-up Agartala (d) — case, Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed in prison by the Ayub Khan Govt. on February 1969. Following the brutal killing, a flame of protest ablazed throughout the then East Pakistan. A volatile situation also (e) — in the Rajshahi city where section 144 was (f) — to prevent the agitating students from taking part in any protest. But the students of Rajshahi University were (g) — and bold enough to bring out a vigorous procession (h) — section 144 that subsequently led them to be (i) — in a clash with the police and the armed forces. The armed forces started to take up their positions against the students. Dr. Zoha came forward to save the students and ultimately, he was (j) — dead.

**Word Meaning** : lay down- উৎসর্গ করা; uphold- উত্তোলন করা; glorious- গৌরবময়; beloved- প্রিয়; embrace- আলিঙ্গন করা; martyrdom- শাহাদাত; preliberation period- স্বাধীনতা পূর্ব সময়; trumped up- (মিথ্যা ঘটনা) সাজানো conspire- ষড়যন্ত্র করা; prison- কারাগার; brutal- নৃশংস; flame- শিখা; ablaze- জ্বলে ওঠা; volatile- অস্থিতিশীল; prevent- বাধা দেওয়া; agitating- উত্তেজিত; bring out- বের করা; vigorous- বলিদ; procession- মিছিল; subsequently- পরবর্তীকালে; clash- সংঘর্ষ; intellect- মেধা; prevail- বিরাজ করা; enforce- আরোপ করা।

19. **CB '15** ■ [Chittagong Cantonment Public College, Chittagong-'16; Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka-13]

requiring	provide	interesting	importance	extinction	habitat
enthusiast	factors	ecology	worship	season	doing

Bird-watching has been a favourite pastime for many nature-lovers. In the past, some birds (a) — as messengers of the gods. Bird watching these days is (b) — for the fun of finding out more about our feathered friends. In recent years, birds have become the barometers of (c) — changes around us. Bird-watchers have made (d) — contributions towards (e) — information about which birds have vanished from which areas or become (f) — altogether. They even are trying to find out the factors which are having bad effects on their (g) —. Bird-watching (h) — a lot of perseverance and might cover days, months or years, through summer or winter, heat or rain to observe (i) — habits of birds. Real (j) — have even gone to remote islands to observe birds. Bird-watching is quite well known in many countries of the world.

**Word Meaning** : pastime- অবসর বিনোদন; nature lover- প্রকৃতি প্রেমিক; feathered friend- পাখি; messenger- দূত; barometer- ব্যারোমিটার; contribution- অবদান; vanish- অদৃশ্য হওয়া; perseverance- অধ্যবসায়; remote- দূরবর্তী; wellknown- সুপরিচিত; provide- যোগান দেওয়া; importance- গুরুত্ব; extinction- ধ্বংস; enthusiastic- উৎসাহী; ecology- বাস্তুবিদ্যা; worship- পূজা করা।

20. **CtgB '15, '07** ■ Trishal Mohila Degree College, Mymensingh-'13; Royal Media College, Mymensingh-'13; Hazi Lalmia City College, Gopalganj-'13; Cantt. Public School & College, Khulna- '12 ➤ Ahammad Uddin Shah Shishu Niketan School & College, Gaibandha-'11 ➤ Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'11 ➤ Hajiganj Model College, Chandpur-'11.

communication	personal	easily	store	improve	time	transmitted
simultaneously	electronic	sent	mode	actually	base	established

E-mail means (a) — mail. It is an electronic (b) — of communication. E-mail (c) — is user to user but telex communication is terminal to terminal. Telephone connection often takes a lot of time to be (d) — because both the caller and the called must be present (e) —. But e-mail is a computer (f) — system and the messages that are (g) — via the computer become (h) — in the mail box of an individual's (i) — computer without the need of his being (j) — present. Thus, e-mail saves both time and money.

**Word Meaning** : communication- যোগাযোগ; connection- সংযোগ; computer based- কম্পিউটারভিত্তিক; system- পদ্ধতি; personal- ব্যক্তিগত; store- জমা হওয়া/করা; transmit- প্রেরণ/সম্ভারিত করা; simultaneously- যুগপৎভাবে; electronic- বৈদ্যুতিক; actually- প্রকৃতপক্ষে; establish- স্থাপন করা।

21. **SB' 15, CB '11** ■ Noapara Model Degree College, Jessore-'16; Govt. City College, Chittagong-'14; Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Govt. Mohila College, Gopalganj-'13; Akij Collegiate School, Jessore-'13; Satkhira Govt. Mohila College-'13; Viqarunnisa Noon School & College- '12 ➤ Barisal Cadet College-'11 ➤ B.A.F. Shaheen College, Dhaka-'11 ➤ Jessore Cantonment College-'11 ➤ Lohagara Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Narail-'11.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : essential- প্রয়োজনীয়/ আবশ্যিক; investment- বিনিয়োগ; schooling- শিক্ষা; educated- শিক্ষিত; contribute- অবদান রাখা; look after- দেখাশুনা করা; nutrition- পুষ্টি; on the other hand- অপরপক্ষে; failure- ব্যর্থতা; human resource- মানব সম্পদ; waste- অপচয়; community- সম্প্রদায়; welfare- মঙ্গল।

22. **BB' 15, JB '03** ■ Rajshahi College, Rajshahi-'14; Tejgaon College, Dhaka-'10 ➤ Police Line School & College, Rangpur-'09 ➤ Haji Mohammad Muhsin College, Chittagong-'08 ➤ BEPZA Public School and College-'08 ➤ Govt. HSS College, Magura-'07.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : tiresome- বিরক্তিকর; drudgery- পরিশ্রম; advantage- সুবিধা; permanent- স্থায়ী; lofty- চমৎকার, বৈশিষ্ট্য পূর্ণ; pleasure- আনন্দ; comfort- আরাম/ বিলাস; inspiration- অনুপ্রেরণা; worthy of the time- সময়োপযোগী; appeal- আবেদন; learner- শ্রীার্থী; over and over again- বারবার; thoroughly- সম্পূর্ণরূপে; explain- ব্রাঞ্জা করা; enrich- সমৃদ্ধশালী করা; possession- অধিকার।

23. **DB '14; BB '09; CtgB '08** ■ Sreemangal Govt. College-13; Dania College, Dhaka-12 ⇨ Govt. Mujibur Rahman Women's College, Bogra-11 ⇨ Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-09 ⇨ Bogra Public School & College-08.

with	improve	not	mean	maintain	raise	avoid
take	easily	than	keep	depend	upon	stop

Overeating (a) — taking too much food (b) — one needs. We eat (c) — to overload our stomach but to (d) — a sound health. A sound health (e) — on eating habit to some extent. Overeating tells (f) — our health. By (g) — awareness of the people, the/ this habit of overeating can be (h) —. With a view to (i) — our body fit, we should (j) — taking too much food.

**Word Meaning** : overeating- অতিভোজন; overload- অতিরিক্ত বোঝাইকরা; stomach- পাকস্থলী; to some extent- কিছু পরিমাণে; awareness- সচেতনতা/ সতর্কতা; with a view to- উদ্দেশ্যে; maintain- বজায় রাখা; avoid- এড়িয়ে চলা; depend- নির্ভর করা; stop- বন্ধ করা।

24. **RB '14; DinajB '10; BB '08; DB '03** ■ Military Collegiate School & College, Khulna-16; Shachindra College, Habiganj-16; Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi-14; Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College-13; Juranpur Adarsha University College, Comilla-13; Govt. Shah Sultan College, Bogra-11 ⇨ Armed Police Battalion Public School & College, Bogra-11 ⇨ Mongla College, Bagerhat-11 ⇨ Sylhet Commerce College, Sylhet-11 ⇨ Dhaka Imperial College, Jahanabad, Khulna-09.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : useful- উপকারী; mountain- পর্বত; slope- ঢাল; shade- ছায়া; colourful- রঙিন; shelter- আশ্রয়; timber- কাঠ; gum- আঠা; add- যোগকরা; breathe- শ্বাস প্রশ্বাস নেওয়া; produce- উৎপাদন করা; protect- রক্ষা করা; provide- যোগান দেওয়া; preserve- রক্ষা করা; around- চারিদিকে।

25. **DinajB '14; CB '10; BB '10; RB '09; SB '03** ■ Faujdarhat Cadet College, Chittagong-16; Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-14, Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-12 ⇨ Fultala Degree Girls College, Khulna-12 ⇨ Ghatail Cantt Public School & College, Tangail-11 ⇨ Khalilur Rahman College, Bagerhat-11 ⇨ Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-09 ⇨ Cox's Bazar City College-09.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : astrologer- জ্যোতিষী; famous- বিখ্যাত; call on- আমন্ত্রণ করা; স্মৃতি রাখা; remove- সরিয়ে নেওয়া; wit- বুদ্ধি; pale- বিষন্ন; wretch- জঘন্য নীচ ব্যক্তি; furious- ক্রোধান্বিত; execution- মৃত্যুদণ্ড কার্যকরীকরণ; unpleasant- অপিয়; expire- মারা যাওয়া; declare- ঘোষণা করা; spoil- নষ্ট করা।

## 26. JB '14

but	get	economy	effective	informative	make	goods
depend	merit	available	best	competitive	unless	low

In the present world, advertisement is the most (a) — and recognised means of (b) — people know about the products and (c) — of a company. With the introduction of open market (d) —, production system has become very (e) —. But only producing quality goods is not the last thing to do. (f) — people know about the products, goods will not sell on its own (g) —. Advertisement will serve that purpose of informing people of the quality, price and (h) — of goods or products concerned. Even effective advertisement will motivate people to buy goods of even (i) — quality. So advertisement has got both persuasive and (j) — quality.

**Word Meaning** : advertisement- বিজ্ঞাপন; recognised- স্বীকৃত; introduction- সূচনা; open market- মুক্ত বাজার; production- উৎপাদন; system- পদ্ধতি; quality- মানসম্মত; effective- কার্যকর/ ফলপ্ৰসূ; motivate- উদ্বেগ করা; persuasive- আকর্ষণীয়; informative- তথ্যবহুল; competitive- প্রতিযোগিতাপূর্ণ।

## 27. CB '14 ■ [Jalalabad Cantonment Public School &amp; College, Sylhet-'16; Akij Collegiate School, Navaron, Jessore-14]

civilization	ignorant	quack	school	more	programme	teach
development	awareness	work	hard	people	home	modern

It is a great tragedy that after many years of independence, illiteracy still remains one of the greatest problems in Bangladesh. It is one of the serious threats to progress and (a) — that our country has to face. Illiteracy keeps people (b) — and superstitious. It is a strong obstacle in the way of (c) —. There are still many people who do not believe in (d) — medicine. They prefer to go to the village (e) — who gives them charms and promises to work miracles. They refuse to take part in any family planning (f) —. They think that the more children they have, the (g) — bread earners there will be. They are not educated themselves nor do they want to send their children to (h) —. We must try to grow (i) — among our countrymen about the need of education. We who are fortunate enough to attend school should (j) — those who do not have this facility.

**Word Meaning** : tragedy- বিয়োগান্তক ঘটনা; independence- স্বাধীনতা; serious- গুরুতর; threat- হুমকি; superstitious- কুসংস্কারাচ্ছন্ন; obstacle- বাধা; promise- প্রতিশ্রুতি দেওয়া; miracle- অলৌকিক ঘটনা; refuse- প্ৰত্যাখ্যান করা; fortunate- ভাগ্যবান; civilization- সভ্যতা; ignorant- অজ্ঞ; quack- হাতুরে ডাক্তার।

## 28. CtgB '14 [Syed Shah Mostafa College, Moulvibazar-'16]

control	keep	remain	talk	consider	trait
embrace	make	behave	friendly	praiseworthy	regard

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

**Word Meaning** : emotion- আবেগ; obvious- পরিস্কার; public transport- গণপরিবহন; usually- সচরাচর; passenger- যাত্রী; shake hand- করমর্দন করা; audience- শ্রোতা; quiet- শান্ত; performance- মঞ্চাভিনয়, প্রদর্শনী; unfriendliness- অববুজগত; conversation- কথাবার্তা/ আলোচনা; control- দমন করা; trait- চারিত্রিক বৈশিষ্ট্য; embrace- আলিঙ্গন করা; praiseworthy- প্রশংসনীয়; regard- বিবেচনা করা।

## 29. SB '14 ■ Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet-'16; Feni Girls' Cadet College, Feni-'16; Motijheel Model School &amp; college, Dhaka-'16; Lutfor Rahman Matin Mohila Degree College, Tangail-'16; Viqarunnisa School and College, Dhaka-'14.

experts	fertilizers	although	increase	chemical	believe
environment	alarm	severely	suffer	greater	afflict

Many diseases are rising at an (a) — rate, which experts believe is due to (b) — pollution of the (c) —. Pollution appears to be (d) — in urban areas (e) — rural societies too are (f) — by increased use of (g) — fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people appear to suffer from many more (h) — and (i) — more (j) — than country people.

**Word Meaning** : pollution- দূষণ; urban- শহুরে; rural- গ্রাম্য; fertilizer- সার; insecticide- কীটনাশক; nevertheless- তথাপি; chemical- রাসায়নিক; believe- বিশ্বাস করা; environment- পরিবেশ; alarming rate- ভয়ংকর হারে; severely- মারাত্মকভাবে; afflict- পীড়া দেওয়া।

30. **BB '14; CB '13** ■ Moulvibazar Govt. Women's College, Moulvibazar-'14; Chandranath College, Netrakona '13; Pirojpur Govt. Women's College-'13.

mankind	endanger	be	save	concern	mean	affect
protection	destroy	species	perish	spoil	change	extinct

All species are important for maintaining ecological balance. If one is lost, the whole natural environment gets (a) —. We should (b) — our wildlife to protect the environment from being (c) —. Many countries are now taking action to protect their (d) — wildlife. Mankind must develop a (e) — for wild creatures and must ensure that they will not (f) —. (g) — wild creatures means destroying ourselves. It is high time we (h) — them. Love for animals (i) — love for (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : species- প্রজাতি; ecological- বাস্তুবিদ্যা সম্পর্কিত; balance- ভারসাম্য; wildlife- বন্য জীবন; mankind- মানবজাতি; creature- প্রাণী; ensure- নিশ্চিত করা; destroy- ধ্বংস করা; endanger- বিপদগ্স্ত করা; concern- উদ্ভিগ্ন; affect- তি করা; protection- সংরক্ষণ; perish- লোপ পাওয়া; spoil- নষ্ট করা; extinct- বিলুপ্ত হওয়া, ধ্বংস করা।

31. **DB '13** ■ Muminunnissa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh-13

lock	join	spread	violate	wound	take
term	injure	kill	enforce	martyr	consider

Shaheed Doctor Shamsuzzoha is (a) — to be the first intellectual who attained (b) — during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the (c) — of Sergeant Zohurul Hoque in prison by the autocratic Ayub Khan government, a flame of protest (d) — throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, 1969 Section 144 was (e) — on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had (f) — the protest, took out a procession in (g) — of Section 144 and were (h) — in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were (i) —. On hearing this, Doctor Zoha a professor of chemistry and proctor of the University, rushed to the spot and took the (j) — students to hospital.

**Word Meaning** : intellectual- বুদ্ধিজীবী; autocratic- স্বৈরাচারী; erstwhile- তৎকালীন; residence- বাসস্থান; rush to the spot- ঘটনাস্থলে দৌড়ে পৌঁছানো; violate- অমান্য করা; injured- আহত করা; martyr- শহীদ; were locked- জড়িয়ে পড়া; spread- বিস্তৃত।

32. **RB '13** ■ [Qadirabad Cantonment Sapper College, Natore-'16; Comilla Shikkha Board Model College-13]

fundamentally	atmosphere	deplete	fall	accumulate	eventual
endanger	give	inundate	primary	grow	coal

Scientists have recently reported that polar ice caps are melting. This is due to rise in (a) — temperatures known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'. Carbon dioxide is (b) — responsible for temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon dioxide is (c) — off when coal and oil are burnt. This gas is (d) — in the air and the ice caps in the North and South poles are melting. This may (e) — lead to a rise in the sea levels which could (f) — many areas of the globe. The 'Greenhouse Effect' is just one of the many (g) — changes which are taking place in the environment. Tropical rain forests, which took fifty million years (h) — are being (i) — at the rate of fourteen acres per minute. The total area of the world's deserts is increasing every year. Many species of animals and plants are (j) — with the threat of extinction.

**Word Meaning** : recently- সম্প্রতি; polar- মেরু অঞ্চলের; melt- গলে যাওয়া; temperature- তাপমাত্রা; responsible- দায়ী; environment- পরিবেশ; tropical- গীষ্মকালীয়; desert- মরুভূমি; threat- হুমকি; extinction- বিলুপ্তি/ধ্বংস; deplete- খালি করা; accumulate- জমা হওয়া।

33. **DinajB '13**

tremendously	expansion	Enter	Universities	subscribe	awards	high
traditional	students	course	rewards	contribute	much	

Higher education in Britain has experienced a dramatic (a) —. One in three young people now (b) — higher education compared to one in six in 1989. The number of graduates also has increased (c) —. There are some (d) — in Britain which offer (e) — in a wide range of subjects including (f) — arts subjects as well as science and technology. Over 90% (g) — receive government (h) — covering tuition fees and a maintenance grant. Parents also (i) — the amount depending on their income. The overseas students have to pay very (j) — tuition fees.

**Word Meaning** : experience- অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করা; dramatic- নাটকীয়; increase- বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; maintenance- সংরক্ষণ; overseas student- বিদেশী ছাত্র; tremendously- ব্যাপকহারে; expansion- বিস্তার/প্রসারণ; subscribe- চাঁদা দেওয়া; award- পুরস্কার; traditional- ঐতিহ্যগত।

34. **JB '13**

activate	general	face	freely	water	remain	be
troublesome	because	which	log	drainage	intensify	part

We (a) — fall into jam on the roads and streets. Sometimes, specially in rainy season water (b) — stagnant on the road even for 2/3 days (c) — causes a serious traffic jam. Water remains (d) — on the road from 1 to 1.5 feet. The rain gets (e) — with dust, mud etc. Most of the time the (f) — system is not active and it becomes (g) — for the passerby. The pedestrians (h) — a lot of problems as they can't move (i) —. The drainage system should be (j) — and city authorities should be careful in this respect.

**Word Meaning** : specially- বিশেষভাবে; stagnant- নিশ্চল; dust- ধুলাবালি; passerby- পথিক/ পথচারী; pedestrian- পথিক; drainage system- নিষ্কাশন প্রক্রিয়া; authority- কর্তৃপক্ষ; activate- সচল করা; troublesome- পীড়াদায়ক; intensify- তীব্র করা।

35. **CtgB '13; DB '12; JB '04** ■ Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka-'14; Rajshahi Govt. Women's College-'13; Chandpur Govt. Girls' College-'13; Rangpur Cadet College-'12; Bangladesh College- University Teachers' Association, Barisal-'12 ⇨ Cantonment Public School & College, Mymensingh-'11 ⇨ Hajigonj Model College', Chandpur-'10 ⇨ Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'09 ⇨ Noakhali Govt. College-'09 ⇨ Chandur Govt. Womens College-'08 ⇨ Bogra Cantonment Public School and College-'08.

even	distance	watch	information	become	source
run	show	enjoy	vary	see	numerous

Television has (a) — the most common and widespread (b) — of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of (c) — interest is telecast on (d) — channels. Almost every middle class and (e) — working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only (f) — but also highly educative. For example, television is used for (g) — learning. Courses (h) — by the Open University are (i) — on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery and the National Geographic channels telecast highly (j) — programmes.

**Word Meaning** : entertainment- বিনোদন; educative- শি মূলক; widespread- বিস্তৃত; information- তথ্য; source- উৎস, উপায়, পন্থা; vary- ভিন্ন হওয়া বা করা; numerous- অসংখ্য; enjoy- উপভোগ করা; telecast- টেলিভিশনে অনুষ্ঠান প্রচার করা।

36. **SB '13** ■ Ghatail Cantt. School & College, Tangail-'16; BAF Shaheen College, Shamsheernagar, Moulvibazar-'16; Birshrestha Noor Mohammad Public College, Dhaka-'14.

caprice	leisure	neglect	street	scrutiny	credit
want	opinion	employment	reject	friends	money

Literally and truly, one cannot get on well in the world without (a) —. To be in (b) — of it, is to pass through life with little (c) — or pleasure; it is to be despised; it is not to be asked out to dinner, or noticed in the (d) —; it is not to have your (e) — consulted or else (f) — with contempt, it is to be (g) — by strangers and neglected by (h) —, it is to forego (i) —, freedom, ease of body and mind, to be dependent on the good will and (j) — of others.

**Word Meaning** : literally- অক্ষরে অক্ষরে; pleasure- আনন্দ; despise- অবজ্ঞা করা; contempt- ঘৃণা; stranger- আগন্তুক; neglect- অবহেলা করা; forego- বর্জন করা; dependent- নির্ভরশীল; caprice- খেয়ালখুশি; leisure- অবকাশ; scrutiny- নিরীক্ষা; reject- বাতিল করা।

37. **BB '13** ■ Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet-'16; Comilla Shikkha Board Model College, Comilla-'14; Govt Zia Mohila College, Feni-'14; Mohanagar Ideal School & College, Dhaka-'13.

aware	mother	usual	develop	use	spontaneous	acquisition
ability	natural	acquire	learning	fact	competent	communication

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. They are aware only of the (e) — that they are (f) — the language for (g) —. It is a (h) —, subconscious process in which users are not (i) — of acquiring a language. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : competence- সামর্থ্য; appropriately- যথাযথভাবে; circumstance- অবস্থা; aware- সচেতন; subconscious- অবচেতন; process- পদ্ধতি; acquiring- অর্জন; spontaneous- স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত; competent- উপযুক্ত; communication- যোগাযোগ; refer- নির্দেশ করা; various- বিভিন্ন; similar- অনুরূপ।

38. **RB '12** ■ Jhalokathi Govt. Womens' College, Jhalokathi-'16; Dania University College, Dhaka-'14; Thakurgaon Govt. Women's College-'13; Barisal Cadet College-'12 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'12 ⇨ Ahammad Uddin Shah Shishu Niketan School & College, Gaibanda-'12.

bring	need	spend	give	include	fail
go	organize	boost	close	development	proper

If all the children in Bangladesh (a) — to school, the country would get rid of the curse of illiteracy. To (b) — up education, the government should spend more money. Subsidies must be (c) — in the education sector. Teachers are (d) — to be trained for good teaching. The poor students can (e) — under 'Food for Education' program. We should take care that no institution is (f) — down due to

political clashes. More co-curricular activities are to be (g) — to enable the students to (h) — their non-academic skills—like debate, creative thinking and (i) — events etc. It is our social responsibility to educate our children and the (j) — of which will lead to a catastrophe.

**Word Meaning** : get rid of- মুক্তি পাওয়া; curse- অভিশাপ; illiteracy- নিরু রতা; subsidy- অর্থ সাহায্য, ভর্তুকি; clash- সংঘর্ষ; co-curricular- সহ পাঠ্যক্রম; creative- সৃজনশীল; catastrophe- বিপর্যয়; organize- সংগঠিত করা; boost- উন্নতি সাধন করা; development- উন্নয়ন; proper- সঠিক; enable- সৃ ম করা; non-academic- অপ্রাতিদানিক।

**39. JB '12 ■ [Rajshahi Govt. City College, Rajshahi-'16; Cantonment Public School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamari-14]**

purpose	item	communication	require	speaks	tradition	four
foreign	variety	international	base	imply	communicative	skill

English is called an (a) — language. In almost all countries, there are people who can (b) — English. No other language than English serves the (c) — of a common language through which people can (d) — with one another across the national border. We should learn English for a great (e) — of purposes. English is a skill (f) — subject. We should therefore learn the (g) — skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learning English does not (h) — one to know or learn definitions of grammar (i) —. Traditional grammar has little or no place in learning English through the (j) — approach.

**Word Meaning** : national border- জাতীয় সীমানা; listening- শুন্য; definition- সংজ্ঞা; purpose- উদ্দেশ্য; require- প্রয়োজন হওয়া; variety- বৈচিত্র্য; international- আন্তর্জাতিক; base- ভিত্তি; imply- ইঙ্গিত করা; skill- দৃ তা।

**40. CB '12; SB '10 ■ Nageswari Degree College, Kurigram-'13; Chittagong Metropolitan Commerce College-'13; Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibazar-'12 ■ Bogra Cantt. Public School & College, Bogra-'10.**

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

Education is one of the basic (a) — of a human being. It is (b) — for the (c) — of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (d) — of health. If they were (e) —, they could live a (f) — and planned life. (g) — teaches us how to live well. It (h) — us to make the right (i) — in life. It enhances our (j) — to face our everyday problems.

**Word Meaning** : basic- মৌলিক; illiterate- নিরু র; planned- পরিকল্পিত; enhance- বৃদ্ধি করা; problem- সমস্যা; choice- পছন্দ; importance- গুরুত্ব; protect- রু া করা; ability- সামর্থ্য; enable- সৃ ম করা; face- মুখোমুখি হওয়া।

**41. SB '12 ■ Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur-'16; Mia Jinnah Alom Degree College, Jhenidah-'14; Govt. Yasin College, Faridpur-'09 ■ Agrabad Mahila College, Chittagong-'09 ■ Govt. Shah Sultan College, Bogra-'07.**

read	use	tips	see	dots	print
although	touch	develop	bear	way	call

(a) — blind people cannot (b) —, their sense of (c) — becomes far more (d) — than that of most sighted people. This ability was put to use by brilliant man (e) — Louis Braille. In the early 19th century, he invented a (f) — of writing which (g) — his name. The Braille system reproduces the letters of the alphabet by a series of (h) — in certain positions, which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i) — of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book and can work out the letters and numbers (j) — there.

**Word Meaning** : sighted people- দৃষ্টিসম্পন্ন লোক; brilliant- মেধাবী; century- শতাব্দী; invent- আবিষ্কার করা; reproduce- পুনরায় উৎপাদন করা; tip- আগা; print- ছাপ; touch- স্পর্শ করা।

**42. BB '12**

spend	commit	when	unbearable	nature	earn	gender
world	depend	suicide	married	very	cost	because

It is very (a) — that man loves his life most of all things and he wants to live or survive a bit longer at any (b) —. However, every year thousands of people (c) — suicide in Bangladesh. It is seen that most of the people committing suicide are those (d) — women who (e) — on their husbands for their living. But why do they commit suicide when people love their lives most? Most probably, they decide to kill themselves (f) — they feel entirely helpless and meaningless to live. The bitterness and sufferings of life become totally (g) —. However, the incident of suicide among the self-reliant women is (h) — rare. So, can't we say that the unfortunate women would not have committed (i) — if they had been self-reliant and had an independent way of (j) — their livelihood without being dependent on their husbands?

**Word Meaning** : suicide- আত্মহত্যা; probably- সম্ভবত; entirely- সম্পূর্ণরূপে; meaningless- অর্থহীন; bitterness- তিক্ততা; incident- ঘটনা; self-reliant- স্বনির্ভর; unbearable- অসহনীয়; at any cost- যে কোন মূল্যে।

43. **DB '11 ■** Shahpur Madhugram College, Dumuria, Khulna-'14; Joupurhat Girls' Cadet College-'13; Bakalia Shaid N.M.M.J College, Chittagong-'13; South Asian College, Chittagong-'13; Notre Dame College, Dhaka-'11.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : dictionary- অভিধান; language- ভাষা; division- বিভাজন; pronunciation- উচ্চারণ; origin- উৎস; meaning- অর্থ; describe- বর্ণনা করা; visible thing- দৃশ্যমান বস্তু; spelling- বানান; syllable- শব্দাংশ; neglect- অবহেলা করা; synonym- সমার্থক; antonym- বিপরীতার্থক।

44. **RB'11, SB '09, '05 ■** Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat-'14; Poura Mohila College, Kishoreganj-'13; Savar College, Savar-'12; Faujdarhat Cadet College-'11 Lalmatia Mohila College, Dhaka-'10 Kazi Mohammed Shafiqul Islam University College, Brahmanbaria-'10 Tibunnesa Khanam Academy Degree College, Juri, Moulvibazar-'10 Firoz Mia Degree College, Brahmanbaria-'09.

joyful	eager	remain	want	gift	flood	invite
amity	elders	favourite	festive	delightful	shy	

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) —. They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. Whole day they (d) — to spend times in joys. Usually a child on her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) — close to her presents. It becomes a (f) — day, if she is presented anything very (g) — to 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** : festival- উৎসব; usually- সচরাচর; remain- থাকা; expect- আশা করা; joyful- আনন্দমুখর; eager- উৎসুক; invite- নিমন্ত্রণ করা; amity- সৌহার্দ; favourite- প্রিয়; festive- উৎসবমুখর; delightful- আনন্দময়।

45. **DinajB '11 ■** Govt. Shah Sultan College, Bogra-'13; Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-11

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

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

**Word Meaning** : dramatic gesture- নাটকীয় ইশারা/ ইজিত/ পদক্ষেপ; copper- তামা; statue- মূর্তি; donate- দান করা; grateful- কৃতজ্ঞ; concrete pedestal- কংক্রিটের তৈরি স্তম্ভের ভিত্তি; impressive- আকর্ষণীয়; monument- কীর্তিস্তম্ভ; harbour- পোতাশ্রয়; democracy- গণতন্ত্র; massive- বিশাল; spectacular- জমকালো; permanent- স্থায়ী; symbol- প্রতীক; construction- নির্মাণ।

46. **JB '11 ■** Sylhet Commerce College-'13; BAF Shaheen College, Dhaka-12

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

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

**Word Meaning** : shape- আকার; design- নকশা; aspiration- আকাঙ্ক্ষা; nationalism- জাতীয়তা; painting movement- চিত্রকর্মের আন্দোলন; remarkable- অসামান্য; identity- পরিচিতি; pioneer- পথিকৃৎ; concept- ধারণা; the then- তৎকালীন।



47. **CtgB '11, SB '07** ■ Cantonment Public School & College, BUSMS, Dinajpur-'16; Western College, Dhaka-'13; Motijheel Model High School & College, Dhaka-'12 ✎ Ideal College, Central Road, Dhaka-'11 ✎ Ibn Taimiya School & College, Comilla-'11 ✎ Police Lines School & College, Rangpur-'10 ✎ Cambrian College, Gulshan, Dhaka-'09.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : pollution- দূষণ; millions of people- লু লু লোক; in the recent years- সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে; alarming- ভয়ংকর; undergo- মধ্য দিয়ে যাওয়া; significant- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; report- সংবাদ/ তথ্য; temperature- তাপমাত্রা; climatologist- জলবায়ুবিদ; raise- উত্তোলন করা; coastal- উপকূলীয়; farmland- কৃষিক্ষেত্র; catastrophically- আকস্মিকভাবে; gradual- ক্রমান্বয়ে সংঘটিত; unnecessarily- অপ্রয়োজনীয়ভাবে; prediction- পূর্বাভাস; evidence- স্মৃতি পমাণ; destroy- ধ্বংস করা; severely- মারাত্মকভাবে।

48. **SB '11** ■ Rajdhani Ideal College, Rampura, Dhaka-'16; New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-'16; Kushiara College, Sylhet-'14; Mongla College, Bagerhat-'13; Cantt. College, Comilla-'12 ✎ SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka-'11.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : medium- মধ্যম; expression- প্রকাশ; feeling- অনুভূতি; wake up- ঘুম থেকে উঠা; dream- স্বপ্ন; dislike- অপছন্দ করা; integral- অবিচ্ছেদ্য; perceive- উপলব্ধি করা; moment- মুহূর্ত; important- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; during waking hours- জাগ্রত সময়ে।

49. **BB '11**

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

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

**Word Meaning** : increased- বর্ধিত; pollution- দূষণ; pollute- দূষিত করা; urban area- শহরাঞ্চল; chemical fertilizer- রাসায়নিক সার; insecticide- কীটনাশক; rural society- গ্রাম সমাজ; alarming rate- বিপজ্জনক হারে; severe- মারাত্মক; differ- ভিন্নরূপে হওয়া।

50. **DB '10** ■ Naogaon Govt. College, Naogaon-'14; Cantt. Public School & College, Rangpur-'13, '07; Bangladesh Mohila Samitee School & College, Chittagong-'13; Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College-'11 ✎ B.A.F Shaheen College, Chittagong-'10 ✎ Bangladesh College- University Teachers' Association, Barisal-'10.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : micro-credit- ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ; institution- প্রতিষ্ঠান; impact- প্রভাব; recognition- স্বীকৃতি; lend- ধার দেওয়া; especially- বিশেষভাবে; skill- দক্ষতা; consciousness- সচেতনতা; create- সৃষ্টি করা; opportunity- সুযোগ; positive- ইতিবাচক; economic- অর্থনৈতিক; poverty- দারিদ্র্য; employ- নিয়োগ দেওয়া; employment- নিয়োগ; emphasize- জোর দেওয়া।

51. **RB '10; DB '09** ■ Sonargaon Kazi Fazlul Haq Women's University Colleges, Dhaka-'14; Dinajpur Govt. College-'13; Govt. M.M. City College, Khulna-'13; Barisal Model School & College-'12 ⇨ Birshrestha Munshi Abdur Rouf Public College, Dhaka-'12 ⇨ Cantt. Pub College, Chittagong-'12 ⇨ Govt. Women's College, Comilla-'11 ⇨ Ideal Commerce College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Kazi Mohammed Shafiqul Islam University College, Brahmanbaria-'11 ⇨ Universal College, Sylhet-'11 ⇨ Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-'10 ⇨ M.C. College, Sylhet-'10.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : investment- বিনিয়োগ; income- আয়; potential- সম্ভাব্য; realise- অনুধাবন করা; generally- সাধারণত; integrated- অভিন্ন; approach- অভিগমন; community- সম্প্রদায়; waste- অপচয়; human resource- মানব সম্পদ; achievement- অর্জন।

52. **JB '10** ■ BN School & College, Khulna-'16; Khulna Collegiate Girls' School-'13; Moulvibazar Govt. College-'13; Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barisal-'13, '11; Safiuddin Sarker Academy & College, Gazipur-'12 ⇨ The Buds Residential Model College, Moulvibazar-'12 ⇨ Cantt. Public School & College, BUSMS, Parbatipur, Dinajpur-'12 ⇨ Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College-'11 ⇨ Bangladesh College-University Teachers' Association, Barisal-'11 ⇨ Naogaon Govt. College, Naogaon-'10.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : the chosen few- কিছু সংখ্যক নির্বাচিত; influence- প্রভাব; traditional- ঐতিহ্যগত; strategy- কৌশল; privilege- বিশেষ অধিকার; conquer- জয় করা; widespread- বহুবিস্তৃত; state- রাষ্ট্র; religion- ধর্ম।

53. **DinajB '09** ■ Cantonment Public School and College, Rangpur-'14; Mirkadim Hazi Amzad Ali Degree College, Munsiganj-'13; Ibn Taimiya School & College, Comilla-'13; Comilla Cadet College-'13; Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'13; Govt. Asheq Mahmud College, Jamalpur-'11 ⇨ Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Satkhira-'11 ⇨ Firoz Miah Degree College, Brahmanbaria-'11 ⇨ Al-Hera Academy School & College, Pabna-'10 ⇨ Noapara Model Degree College, Jessore-'10 ⇨ Anrita Lal Dey College, Barisal-'13, '10 ⇨ Bangladesh College University Shikhak Samity, Barisal-'09 ⇨ Adda Degree College, Borura-'09.

attitude	amply	predetermined	ordered	fate	poor
outlook	belief	undergo	hold	ordained	sorrows

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

**Word Meaning** : conservative- বৃণশীল; outlook- দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি; predetermined- পূর্বনির্ধারিত; ordained- স্থিরকৃত; belief- বিশ্বাস; accept- গ্রহণ করা; suffering- কষ্ট; overcome- দমন করা; attitude- মনোভাব; amply- ভালোভাবে।

54. **CB '09**

growth	wife	income	cost	day to day	ability	pretty
okay	intend	astonish	share	expensive	rented	

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

**Word Meaning** : salary- বেতন; expense- ব্যয়, খরচ; expensive- ব্যয়বহুল; rent- ভাড়া নেওয়া; look after- দেখাশুনা করা; income- আয়; in a fix- দ্বিধাগ্রস্ত; growth- বিকাশ; day to day- দৈনন্দিন; pretty- পূরুর; intend- ইচ্ছা করা।

55. **CtgB '09, '05** ■ Mirzapur Cadet College-'13; Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh-'13; Kushtia Govt Girl's College-'13; Khulna Public College-'12 ⇨ Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh-'11 ⇨ Rangpur Cadet College-'09 ⇨ Ghorashal Musa Bin Hakim Degree College, Narsingdi-'09 ⇨ Brahmanbaria Govt. College-'09 ⇨ Major General Mahmudul Hasan Adarsha College, Tangail-'09.

carry	provide	get	essential	adopt	enhance	protect
define	needs	enable	yardstick	shelter	aware	perform

Education is one of the basic (a) — of a human being and is (b) — for every kind of development. It (c) — us to make right choices in life. It (d) — our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) — the environment and (f) — out our social responsibilities. It (g) — us with an enlightened (h) — about things. But education has to be (i) — . It is not merely (j) — degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

**Word Meaning** : enhance- বৃদ্ধি করা; store- মজুদ করা; social- সামাজিক; responsibility- দায়িত্ব; enlightened- আলোকিত; lasting- স্থায়ী; humane- মানবিক; protect- রক্ষা করা; define- সংজ্ঞা দেওয়া; yardstick- মাপকাঠি; shelter- আশ্রয়; perform- কোন কাজ সম্পাদন করা, গান পরিবেশন করা, ক্রীড়ানেপুন্ন প্ৰদর্শন করা।

56. **DB '08** ■ Govt. Hazi Mohammad Mohsin College, Chittagong-12 ⇨ Faujdarhat Cadet College, Faujdarhat-10 ⇨ Ibn Taimiya School & College, Comilla-08 ⇨ Sayed Masud Rumi College, Kushtia-08

friendly	beautiful	slow pace	getting on	library	charming
easy	probably	impression	simply	residence	difference

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

**Word Meaning** : whole- সারা/ সম্পূর্ণ; promise- প্রতিজ্ঞা করা; at home- স্বাভাবিক/ স্বাচ্ছন্দ; imagine- কল্পনা করা; wonderful- আশ্চর্যজনক; helpful- সহযোগিতাপূর্ণ; comfort- আরাম; friendly- বন্ধুত্বাপন্ন; slow pace- ধীরগতি; charming- চমৎকার; stay- অবস্থান করা।

57. **RB '08; BB '04** ■ Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh-'14; SOS Herman Gmeiner College, Dhaka-'14; Sylhet Cadet College-'13; Rajdhani Ideal School & College, Rampura, Dhaka-'13; Noakhali Govt. Girls' College-'13; Feni Govt. College-'13; Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Rajshahi Govt. Women's College, Rajshahi-'11 ⇨ B.A.F. Shaheen College, Chittagong-'11 ⇨ Govt. Haraganga College, Munshiganj-'10 ⇨ Dinajpur Govt. Women's College, Dinajpur-'10 ⇨ Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-'10 ⇨ Brahmanbaria Govt. Mohila College, Brahmanbaria-'10 ⇨ Govt. Haraganga College, Munshiganj-'09 ⇨ Birshrestha Munshi Abdur Rouf Rifles College, Dhaka-'09.

embrace	introduce	make	remain	noticing	friend
reputation	noticeable	keep	usual	interpret	control

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

**Word Meaning** : reputation- প্রসিদ্ধি; emotion- আবেগ/ অনুভূতি; private- গোপনীয়; obvious- পরিষ্কার; behaviour- আচরণ; transport- পরিবহন; on meeting- সাক্ষাৎকারের সময়; shake hand- করমর্দন করা; audience- শ্রোতা; trait- চারিত্রিক বৈশিষ্ট্য; conversation- আলাপচারিতা; embrace- কোলাকুলি করা; introduction- পরিচয়; noticeable- লক্ষ্যণীয়; usual- প্রথাগত/ স্বাভাবিক; interpret- ব্যাখ্যা করা।

58. **JB '08** ■ Haji Kashem Ali College, Mymensingh-'13; Cambrian College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Barisal-'11 ⇨ Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'10 ⇨ Al-Hera Academy School & College, Bera, Pabna-'09 ⇨ Ibn Taimiya School & College, Comilla-'09 ⇨ Jalalabad Cantt Public School & College, Sylhet-'09.

prediction	global	bring	extinction	undergo	action	waste
unnecessary	pollute	avoid	temperatures	suitable	rise	cruelly

The disposal of various kinds of (a) — is seriously polluting the environment. The world's climate is (b) — a significant change. (c) — warming is the cause of the increase of heat in the atmosphere. The

climatologists (d) — that it will be difficult to find a (e) — place to live in. Every year millions of people all over the world die (f) — as a result of (g) — . These unfortunate and (h) — deaths are (i) — about by four specific factors. We should take determined (j) — to control these problems.

**Word Meaning** : disposal- অপসারণ; seriously- মারাত্মকভাবে; climate- জলবায়ু; significant- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; atmosphere- বায়ুমণ্ডল; unfortunate- দুর্ভাগ্য জনক; specific- নির্দিষ্ট; determined- দৃঢ় প্রতিজ্ঞ; prediction- ভবিষ্যৎবাণী; global- বৈশ্বিক; cruelly- নিষ্ঠুরভাবে; suitable- উপযুক্ত; avoid- এড়িয়ে চলা।

59. **CB '08; DB '07; CtgB '03** ■ Mohanagar Ideal College, Dhaka-'14; Sarder Asmat Ali Mohila Degree College, Narsingdi-'13; Kazi Nazrul Islam Degree College, Jessore-'11 ⇨ Pabna Cadet College-'11 ⇨ Victoria Govt. College, Comilla-'11 ⇨ Brahmanbaria Govt. College-'11 ⇨ Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat-'10 ⇨ Agricultural University College, Mymensingh-'09 ⇨ Govt. Mujibar Rahman Women's College, Bogra-'09 ⇨ Jalalabad University College, Sylhet-'09 ⇨ Dania College, Dhaka-'09.

device	trained	about	perform	essential	great	abacus
fairly	large	special	recent	sense	refers	called

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

**Word Meaning** : recent- সাম্প্রতিক; invention- আবিষ্কার; benefit- উপকার করা; bring about- ঘটানো; revolutionary change- বৈপ্লবিক পরিবর্তন; calculation- গণনা; electronic machine- বৈদ্যুতিক যন্ত্র; process- প্রক্রিয়াজাত করা; mass of information- বিশাল তথ্য; complete- শেষ করা; device- যন্ত্র; trained- প্রশিক্ষিত।

60. **SB '08** ■ Dohar Nawabganj College, Dhaka-'14; Pabna Cadet College-'13; New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-'13; National Ideal College, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ National Ideal College, Khilgaon, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Shamsul Haque Khan School & College, Demra, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Ishpahani Public School & College, Comilla-'08 ⇨ Bangladesh College, University Shikha Samitey, Barisal-'08.

available	prevail	both	find	neat	collection	look
submit	take	looking	be	caters	appeal	

A library serves as the best source of knowledge (a) — for the students and the teachers. It is a large (b) — of books. Among these there are books on courses that are taught in different classes. There (c) — books on extracurricular subjects also. In the library newspapers and periodicals are also (d) — . The library (e) — to the tastes of different people. Books are arranged in shelves (f) — . There are library assistants who are also helpful for the readers. One head librarian (g) — after the library. So the readers do not have any problem in (h) — out the right book. There is also a reading room where silence (i) — . One can also take books from the library for reading at home by (j) — library cards to the librarian.

**Word Meaning** : extracurricular- পাঠ্যক্রমবহির্ভূত; library- পাঠাগার; periodical- সাময়িকপত্র; cater- চাহিদা পূরণ করা; taste- রুচি; arrange- সাজানো; shelf- তাক; silence- নীরবতা; prevail- বিরাজ করা; collection- সংগ্রহ; submit- পেশ করা; appeal- আবেদন।

61. **RB '07** ■ Shamsul Hoque Khan School & College, Dhaka-'16; Altaf Golondaz Degree College, Gaforgaon-'14; Birshrestha Noor Mohammad Public School & College, Dhaka-'13; Chaumuhani Govt. S.A. College-'13; Fenchuganj Degree College, Sylhet-'13; Govt. P.C College, Bagerhat-'13; Govt. Barisal College, Barisal-'12 ⇨ Muminunnisa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh-'11 ⇨ Govt. Barisal College, Barisal-'11 ⇨ Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-'10 ⇨ Safiuddin Sarker Academy & College, Gazipur-'10 ⇨ B.A.F Shaheen College, Jessore-'10 ⇨ Chittagong College, Chittagong-'10 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College-'09 ⇨ Singia Adarsha Degree College, Jessore-'09.

exceptional	economic	popular	common	outstanding	up
colourful	influence	passenger	useful	illustrated	have

The development of railway in the 19th century has (a) — a profound (b) — on social and (c) — development in many parts of the world. This process is (d) — in 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** : profound- গূঢ়; fashion- কায়দা; toy train- খেলনা গাড়ি; wagon- রেলের মালগাড়ি; slow speed- ধীর গতি; exceptional- অস্বাভাবিক; outstanding- অসাধারণ; colourful- রঙিন; influence- প্রভাব; illustrate- ব্যাখ্যা করা।

62. **JB '07** ■ Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'16; Haji Lalmia City University College, Gopalganj-'12 ⇨ Govt. Akbar Ali College, Sirajganj-'11 ⇨ Govt. Haji Mohammad Muhsin College, Chittagong-'11 ⇨ Ahammad Uddin Shah Shishu Niketan School & College, Gaibandha-'09 ⇨ Barisal Govt. Women's College-'09 ⇨ Govt. Swarupkathi College, Pirojpur-'09.

think	distress	seem	develop	neighbour	familiar
make	ensure	get	mutual	communicate	treat

As the world's communication system is (a) — day by day, the world seems to be (b) — smaller. For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c) — with the people of other countries within a moment. Now, the world (d) — to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e) — understanding and co-operation, we can (f) — our world a better place. We should never (g) — others as enemies but as friends. As a friend we should (h) — immediate help to other countries in their (i) — and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : communication system- যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা; mutual- পারস্পরিক; understanding- মতের আপস নিষ্পত্তি; cooperation- সহযোগিতা; immediate- তাৎক্ষণিক; distress- দুর্দশা; neighbour- প্রতিবেশী; familiar- পরিচিত; ensure- নিশ্চিত করা; treat- আচরণ করা।

63. **BB '07** ■ Shamsul Hoque Khan School & College, Dhaka-'14; Shaheed President Ziaur Rahman Degree College, Dhaka-'13; Ullapara Science College, Sirajganj-'13; Shachindra Degree College, Habiganj-'13; SOS Hermann Greiner College-'12 ⇨ Pirojpur Govt Girls' College, Pirojpur-'12 ⇨ Uttara High School & College, Dhaka-'12 ⇨ Al-Hera Academy School & College, Bera, Pabna-'11 ⇨ Dinajpur Govt. Women's College, Dinajpur-'11 ⇨ Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-'11 ⇨ Satkhira Day-Night College-'11 ⇨ Bheramara College, Kushtia-'11 ⇨ Jalalabad Cantonment Public School & College, Sylhet-'11 ⇨ Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet-'11 ⇨ Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur-'10 ⇨ Ideal Commerce College, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Adarsha Degree College, Sreenagar, Munshiganj-'10 ⇨ Cantt. Public School & College, BUSMS, Parbatipur, Dinajpur-'10.

husband	consider	dominated	happy	law	healthy
protect	education	issue	beat up	save	subservient

Women in our society have always been considered (a) — to men. The majority of houses are being (b) — usually by (c) — and women most often have no say in opinion. Their opinion is (d) — unnecessary even in such important (e) — as the number of things they would like to have. In many households they are (f) — by the husbands. To (g) — their rights, the Govt. has introduced law. But (h) — sometimes can't (i) — them. So what is more needed for them is the proper (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : have been considered- বিবেচিত হয়েছে; subservient- অধীন; opinion- মতামত; unnecessary- অপ্রয়োজনীয়; household- গৃহকাজ; introduce- প্রবর্তন করা; dominated- শাসিত; beat up- প্হার করা; save- বঁচা করা; issue- প্সঙ্গ; sometimes- মাঝে মাঝে।

64. **DB '06** [Gov't. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'16]

shortage	evil	rapid	starve	slow	primitive
method	crops	good	food	illiterate	acutely

Of the fast increasing population most of them are poor and (a) — . They do not realize the (b) — consequences of having so many children. They do not know that they are creating the existing food problem more serious and more (c) — . There is always (d) — of food. Again the mouths to be fed are multiplying too (e) — for food production to keep pace with. The threats of famine and mass (f) — now loom larger than ever before because the population is increasing in geometrical progress. While the food production is increasing in arithmetical progress and the agriculture of our country is still (g) — . They cannot apply scientific (h) — of cultivation in their lands. So the production of food (i) — is very low. Thus the increasing population adds to (j) — problem.

**Word Meaning** : fast increasing population- দ্রুত ক্রমবর্ধমান জনসংখ্যা; consequence- ফলাফল; existing- বিদ্যমান; to keep pace- তাল মিলানো; threat- হুমকি; famine- দুর্ভিক্ষ; illiteracy- নিরক্ষরতা; loom- আবছাভাবে আবির্ভূত হওয়া; geometrical- জ্যামিতিক; arithmetical- গাণিতিক; apply- প্রয়োগ করা; shortage- ঘাটতি; starve- না খেয়ে থাকা; primitive- আদিম; acutely- তীক্ষ্ণভাবে।

65. **RB '06** ■ Ramgonj Model University College, Lakshmipur-'13.

indebt	touch	know	age	nation	understand
nurture	future	move	mother	grow	educate

Napoleon Bonaparte said, "Give me an educated (a) — and I will give you an educated (b) —." From this saying we can (c) — the great role of mother in building up an educated nation. Because a child usually (d) — up in contact with its mother and from its childhood he/ she develops his/ her talent. If the mother is (e) —, she will be able to teach her children. In another sense, her children naturally will learn from what she says and does. Because a child, up to a certain (f) — is always in (g) — of its

mother. So, he/ she will follow everything that is said and done by his/ her mother. Besides, an educated mother (h) — how to bring up and (i) — her children well. So, it is universally true that an educated nation is largely (j) — to its mother.

**Word Meaning** : role- ভূমিকা; grow up- বেড়ে উঠা; in contact- সংস্পর্শে; talent- মেধা; naturally- স্বাভাবিকভাবে; bring up- লালন পালন করা; universally true- চিরন্তন সত্য; indebted- ঋণী; nurture- পুষ্টিপালন করা; educated mother- শিষ্টাচার মা।

66. **JB '06** ■ Ramgonj Model University College, Lakshmipur-14

eat	kind	food	increase	protein	grow
call	come	which	use	other	source

The ocean has always been a good (a) — of food for man. But only one percent of mankind's food (b) — from the sea and most of it is fish. Besides fish, we eat prawns, shrimps, lobsters and whales, (c) — are commonly (d) — fish but are scientifically classified otherwise. There are about 20 thousand (e) — of fish in the sea. We (f) — only a few kinds. We should try to eat some (g) — kinds too. In order to (h) — the sea's yield of fish, we can start fish farming in the sea. In China, sea weeds are now (i) — for use both as food and as fertilizer. We, too, can take similar measures and make the best (j) — of our water resources.

**Word Meaning** : ocean- মহাসাগর; source- উৎস; mankind- মানবজাতি; prawn- চিংড়ি; shrimp- বাগদা চিংড়ি; lobster- গলদা চিংড়ি; whale- তিমি; scientifically- বিজ্ঞানসম্মতভাবে; classify- শ্রেণিভুক্ত করা; yield of fish- প্রাকৃতিকরীতিতে মৎস্য উৎপাদন; sea weed- সামুদ্রিক আগাছা।

67. **CB '06** n Govt. Zia Mohila College, Feni-13

think	see	receive	shabby	appear	astonish
indifferent	way	invite	get	rich	gorgeous

Einstein was very simple in his (a) — of life. He was (b) — to his fame. Once the queen of Belgium (c) — him to Brussels. When he (d) — down from the train, he could not (e) — that there were actually many (f) — dressed officials to (g) — him at the station. The officers also expected somebody who would (h) — to be (i) — and aristocratic. They never imagined that this (j) — man would be Einstein.

**Word Meaning** : way- পথালী; indifferent- উদাসীন; fame- বশ/ খ্যাতি; get down- অবতরণ করা; actually- বাস্তবিক পক্ষে; gorgeously- জাঁকজমকপূর্ণ; official- কর্মকর্তা; gorgeous- জমকালো; aristocratic- আভিজাত্যপূর্ণ; shabby- মলিনবেশ।

68. **CtgB '06** n Rajshahi Cadet College-13

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

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

**Word Meaning** : active- সক্রিয়; earthquake zone- ভূমিকম্প অঞ্চল; recurrence- পুনঃপুনঃ ঘটা; direct answer- সরাসরি উত্তর; safety- নিরাপত্তা; adequate- পর্যাপ্ত; precautionary- আগাম হুশিয়ারী; reduce- কমানো; resistant- প্রতিরোধক; building code- দালান নির্মাণ নীতিমালা।

69. **BB '06**

mentally	educated	genius	help	development	equip	useful
sympathetic	wise	improve	provides	assist	self-reliant	called

Proper education (a) — a learner with opportunities to (b) — all his latent talents. Its aim is to (c) — him physically and (d) — so that he can be (e) — to himself and to the society. An educated man is (f) — , but he also (g) — others in attaining self-reliance. He is supposed to be well-mannered, kind and (h) — . So a man who has acquired knowledge and skill only for his material development cannot be (i) — a truly (j) — man.

**Word Meaning** : latent- সূচ্য; talent- মেধা/ প্ৰতিভা; physically- দৈহিকভাবে; mentally- মানসিকভাবে; self reliant- স্বাবলম্বী; well mannered- ভালো আদব কায়দা বিশিষ্ট; sympathetic- সহানুভূতি সম্পন্ন; acquire- অর্জন করা; material development- পার্থিব উন্নয়ন; genius- প্ৰতিভা; assist- সাহায্য করা; equipped with- সজ্জিত করা।

70. **DB '05** ■ Dohar Nawabganj College, Dhaka-13; Noorjahan Memorial Women's Degree College, Sylhet-13; Chandpur Govt. College-13; Moulavi Shamsul Karim College, Feni-13; Ispahani Public School & College, Chittagong-13; Jalalabad Cantt Public School & College, Sylhet-12 ↗ Lalmatia Mohila College, Dhaka-11 ↗ Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barisal-10 ↗ Ghatail Cantt Public School & College, Tangail-09 ↗ Brindaban Govt. College, Habiganj-09.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : densely- ঘনরূপে; unemployed- বেকার; ensure- নিশ্চিত করা; self employment- আত্মকর্মসংস্থান; possible- সম্ভব; solution- সমাধান; facility- সুযোগ সুবিধা; training- প্রশিক্ষণ; vocation- পেশা; employment- চাকুরি; manpower- জনশক্তি; recreation- বিনোদন; source- উৎস।

71. **RB '05** ■ Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur-'14; Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girls' College, Dhaka-'13; Naturn Kohela College, Tangail-'13; Quadirabad Cantonment Sapper College, Natore-'11 ⇨ Dinajpur Govt. College, Dinajpur-'11 ⇨ Satkhira Day-Night College, Satkhira-'10 ⇨ BEPZA Public School & College, Chittagong-'10 ⇨ Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibazar-'10 ⇨ Quadirabad Cantt Sapper College, Natore-'09.

incinerators	refabricated	waste	manage	extent	utilize
environment	non-burnable	of	some	rubbish	

We cannot altogether get rid of our (a) — but a proper management of it can certainly reduce its quantity. If we think of burning, burying, recycling and thus (b) — our waste, we can to a large (c) — save our (d) — . Our garbage consists (e) — various kinds of things. Some are burnable, (f) — are (g) — . In some countries waste is destroyed by (h) — . The non-burnable waste is melted and (i) — . Some rubbish is not (j) — at all.

**Word Meaning** : management- ব্যবস্থাপনা; proper- উপযুক্ত; rubbish- আবর্জনা; reduce- কমানো; quantity- পরিমাণ; burning- পোড়ানো; burying- মাটিতে গোথে রাখা/ কবরস্থ করা; recycling- পুনর্ব্যবহারোপযোগী করা; waste- বর্জ্য; garbage- জঞ্জাল; burnable- দহনযোগ্য; is melted- গলানো হয়; refabricated- পুনরায় উৎপাদন করা; incinerator- দহনযন্ত্র; non-burnable- অদহনযোগ্য।

72. **JB '05** ■ National Ideal College, Dhaka-12 ⇨ Govt. Yasin College, Faridpur-09 ⇨ Agrabad Mahila College, Chittagong-09 ⇨ Govt. Shah Sultan College, Bogra-07

sense	dots	see	read	man	using
tips	although	ability	letters	way	mails

(a) — blind people cannot (b) — , their (c) — of touch becomes far more developed than that of most sighted people. This (d) — was put to use by a brilliant (e) — called Louis Braille. In the early nineteenth century, he invented a (f) — of writing with bearing his name. The Braille system reproduces the (g) — of the alphabet by a series of (h) — in certain positions, which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i) — of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book, and can work out the printed letters and numbers. In this way, he reads the book (j) — his sense of touch.

**Word Meaning** : braille system- ব্রেইল পদ্ধতি; reproduce- পুনরায় উৎপাদিত হওয়া; printed letters and numbers- ছাপানো বর্ণ ও সংখ্যা; sense of touch- স্পর্শেন্দ্রিয়; although- যদিও; ability- সামর্থ্য; mails- ডাকব্যবস্থা; century- শতক; brilliant- মেধাবী; more developed- অধিকতর উন্নত।

73. **CB '05** ■ Safiuddin Sarker Academy & College, Gazipur-'11 ⇨ Cant. Public School & College, BUSMS, Parbatipur, Dinajpur-'11 ⇨ Agricultural University College, Mymensingh-'10 ⇨ Govt. Haraganga College, Munshiganj-'08 ⇨ Govt. Sundarban Adarsha College-'08 ⇨ Govt. Suhrawardy College, Pirojpur-'08.

constrains	unusually	huge	education	progress	academic	standard
increase	available	affect	troubled	requisite	need	facilities

Bangladesh has a (a) — population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to (b) — , compared to the number of institutions (c) — . Bangladesh (d) — more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the (e) — number of students. But owing to financial and resource (f) — , the government cannot fund the (g) — number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is overcrowded and class size is (h) — large. As (i) — in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a (j) — education.

**Word Meaning** : population- জনসংখ্যা; educational institution- শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান; compared to- তুলনামূলকভাবে; financial- আর্থিক; resource- সম্পদ; overcrowded- অতিরিক্ত ভিড়; constrain- সীমাবদ্ধ করা; unusually- অস্বাভাবিকভাবে; academic- প্রাতিদানিক; standard- মান; requisite- প্রয়োজনীয়।

74. **BB '05** ■ Cantonment College, Jessore-'06 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College, Dhaka-'05.

educate	recreation	religion	original	though	taken	consider
aim	facilities	concern	look	broadcast	sent	question

Television, a source of much knowledge, pleasure, and information and a widely used media of mass communication, is now being (a) — at from a different point of view. Is the TV really doing good, especially to the youngsters of our new generation? It is an important (b) — both to ask and to answer indeed. Looked from an (c) — point of view, the TV is to be (d) — one of the most effective means of

educating both the students and the public as a whole. Again, it has almost become the most effective and popular means of people's (e) —. Films, dramas, songs, dances, comedy series—all these are very attractive packages of programmes. As a means of communication TV is, (f) — not the most important, yet the most effective and useful means of communication up to this point. We must say that the TV is doing good to our youngsters by educating them and by giving them recreational (g) —. But as far as the satellite TV is (h) —, we cannot say this for certainty. The commercial package programmes (i) — by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j) — beliefs.

**Word Meaning** : youngster- তরুণ; generation- প্রজন্ম; effective means- কার্যকর উপায়; as a whole- সামগ্রিকভাবে; attractive- আকর্ষণীয়; recreational- বিনোদনমূলক; certainty- নিশ্চিত; commercial- ব্ল বসায়িক; satellite- উপগ্রহ; detrimental- তিকর; pernicious- ধ্বংসকর; threatening- হুমকিস্বরূপ; original- মৌলিক; broadcast- সম্প্রচার করা।

75. **DB '04** ■ Singair (Degree) College, Manikgonj-'14; Mymensingh Girls Cadet College-'12 ⇨ Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal-'12 ⇨ Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi ⇨ Ideal Commerce College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Cantonment College, Comilla Cantonment-'09 ⇨ The Buds Residential Model College, Moulvibazar-'08 ⇨ Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Satkhira-'08 ⇨ Chittagong Public School & College-'08 ⇨ Jhalakathi Govt. College-'08.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : outstanding- অসাধারণ; literature- সাহিত্য; prestigious- মর্যাদাকর; recipient- প্রাপক/ গৃহিতা; winner- বিজয়ী; institute- প্রবর্তন করা; science of destruction- ধ্বংস বিজ্ঞান; invention- আবিষ্কার; contribute- অবদান রাখা; research- গবেষণা; material- পার্থিব; promote- উন্নত করা।

76. **RB '04** ■ Dr. Abdur Rajjak Municipal College, Jessore-11

discuss	go	happy	gossip	cook	chores	trouble
experience	bother	household	please	visit	neighbour	use

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

**Word Meaning** : housewife- গৃহিণী; experienced cook- অভিজ্ঞ রাঁধুনি; gossip- গথগুজব করা; household chore- গৃহস্থালীর কাজ; personal matter- ব্যক্তিগত ব্যাপার; discuss- আলোচনা করা; trouble- কষ্ট; bother- উদ্ভিগ্ন হওয়া; neighbour- প্রতিবেশী।

77. **CB '04** ■ Mirzapur Cadet College-'12 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College-'12 ⇨ New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-'10 ⇨ Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College-'09 ⇨ Jhalakati Govt. Mohila College-'08 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'08.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : drive- গাড়ি চালানো; experience- অভিজ্ঞতা; driver- গাড়িচালক; foreigner- বিদেশী; lane changing- লেন পরিবর্তন; distressing- কষ্টকর; defy- অমান্য করা; rule- আইন; traffic signal- যান চলাচলের সংকেত; zigzag- আঁকাবাঁকা; push- ধাক্কা দেওয়া; space- জায়গা; conscious- সচেতন; frequent- ঘন ঘন; occur- ঘটা।

78. **SB '04** ■ Rajshahi Govt. Women's College, Rajshahi-'14; Willes Little Flower School & College, Dhaka-'12 ⇨ Brahmanbaria Govt. Women's College-'11 ⇨ Sreemongal Govt. College Moulvibazar-'11 ⇨ Viqarunnisa Noon College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Kumudini Govt. College, Tangail-'09 ⇨ Begum Badrunnessa Govt. Mahila College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Luxmipur Govt. College-'08 ⇨ Maherpur Govt. College-'08 ⇨ Firoz Miah Degree College, Brahmanbaria-'08 ⇨ Nasirabad College, Mymensingh-'08 ⇨ Govt. Zia Mohila College Feni-'08.



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

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

**Word Meaning** : textual- মূলপাঠ সংক্রান্ত; message- সংবাদ; although- যদিও; difference- পার্থক্য; electronic mail communication- বৈদ্যুতিক ডাক যোগাযোগ; destined- পূর্বনির্ধারিত; printed form- ছাপার আকারে; is delivered- বিলি করা হয়; nature- প্রকৃত; individual- ব্রহ্মস্বত্ব।

79. **RB '03** ■ Satkhira Govt. College, Satkhira-'12 ⇨ Police Lines School & College, Kushtia-'09 ⇨ Govt Syed Hatem Ali College, Barisal-'09 ⇨ Cantonment Public School & College, Jessore-'04 ⇨ Govt. Hatem Ali College, Barisal-'04.

veil	knock	looking	saw	sweet	live	beautiful
trade	against	thinking	indeed	perfect	perfection	dress

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

**Word Meaning** : bachelor- অবিবাহিত পুরুষ; porter- কুলি; leaning- ঠেঁশ দিয়ে; idly- অলসভাবে; cloak- আলখাল্লা/বোরকা; gold embroidered mantle- সোনার কারুকাজ খচিত আলখাল্লা; veil- ঘোমটা; beneath- নিচে; lineament- মুখাবয়ব; lucky day- সৌভাগ্যের দিন; knock- দরজায় টোকা দেওয়া; trade- ব্রহ্মবসা; perfection- উৎকর্ষ।

80. **CB '03** ■ Bogra Cantonment Public School & college, Bogra-'16; National Ideal College, Dhaka-'14; Feni Girls' Cadet College-'13; Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'13; Khalilur Rahman Women's College, Chittagong-'13; Sunamganj Govt. College-'13; Pabna Cadet College-'12 ⇨ Police Lines School & College, Rangpur-'11 ⇨ Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet-'10 ⇨ SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Rajendrapur Cantt. Public School & College, Gazipur-'10.

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

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

**Word Meaning** : self employment- আত্মকর্মসংস্থান; opportunity- সুযোগ; own effort- স্বচেষ্টা; organization- সংস্থা; congenial render help- সাহায্য সহযোগিতা করা; livestock- গৃহপালিত পশুসকল; rearing- পালন; poultry- হাঁস মুরগীর খামার; create- সৃষ্টি করা; various- বিভিন্ন।

81. **BB '03** ■ Ghatail Cantt. Public School & College, Tangail-05

go	have	find	lose	die	are	take	bound
prefer	enjoy	be	dead	preference	way	consider	

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

**Word Meaning** : amusement- হাস্য কৌতুক; entertainment- বিনোদন; snake charming- সাপের খেলা; puppet show- পুতুল নাচ; popular- জনপ্রিয়; gradually- আস্তে আস্তে; appeal- আবেদন; existence- অস্তিত্ব; concert- ঐকতান বাদন; take place- ঘটনা; bad aspect- খারাপ দিক; prefer- অধিকতর পছন্দ করা; enjoy- উপভোগ করা; consider- বিবেচনা করা।

82. **Mirkadim Hazi Amjad Ali University College, Munshigonj-'16; Comilla Cantonment College, Comilla-'11** ⇨ Feni Girls' Cadet College, Feni-'10 ⇨ Milestone College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ RAJUK Uttara Model College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Shaheed Ziaur Rahman College, Jamalpur-'08 ⇨ BAF Shaheen College, Dhaka-'07.

reluctantly	activities	economical	credit	backbones	progress
particularly	interests	unemployed	dull	mainstream	

Banks are the (a) — of any civilized nation. Banking activity is the true index of commercial and industrial (b) — of a country. It supplies blood in the financial (c) — of the nation by mobilizing savings and creating (d) — facilities for the economic development of the country. But unfortunately, our (e) — banks only look after the (f) — of upper class people. They are (g) — to give loan to common rural people. But some non-conventional banks specially Grameen Bank have come forward to provide loan to the poor, (h) — to poor rural women. They have created jobs for many educated (i) — youths. Taking loans from the bank, the poor women have improved their (j) — condition.

**Word Meaning** : civilized- সড়; index- সূচক; financial- অর্থনৈতিক; mobilize- একত্রিত করা; savings- সঞ্চয়; loan- ঋণ; rural- গ্রামী; conventional- গতানুগতিক/ রীতিমাত্তিক; improve- উন্নত করা; reluctantly- অনিচ্ছুকভাবে; mainstream- প্রধান ধারা।

83. *Collectorate Public College, Nilphamari-'12* ⇨ *Notre Dame College, Dhaka-'10* ⇨ *Mymensingh Girl's Cadet College, Mymensingh-'08.*

Greeks	invented	institutionalised	general	widespread	privilege
knowledge	eventful	male	dull	developed	

Literacy as a skill was first (a) — in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was (b) —. Education then was not for the (c) — people but a (d) — for those few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more (e) — in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks however, sent only their (f) — children to school. When Rome was conquered by the (g) — the Romans under Greek influence (h) — a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire (i) — about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as (j) — as the history of man.

**Word Meaning** : literacy- স্ম রতা; was institutionalized- প্ৰতিদানে পরিণত করা হয়েছিল; strategic- কৌশলগত; influence- প্ৰভাব; acquire- অর্জন করা; warfare- যুদ্ধবিষয়ক; widespread- সুবিস্তৃত; privilege- বিশেষ সুবিধা; eventful- ঘটনাবহুল; dull- নির্বোধ; developed- উন্নত।

84. *Kushtia Govt. College-'13; Amanullah Degree College, Barisal-'13; Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'12* ⇨ *Govt. Commerce College, Chittagong-'11* ⇨ *Sylhet Govt. Women's College-'11* ⇨ *Holy Cross College, Dhaka-'10* ⇨ *Ghatail Cantonment Public School & College, Tangail-'10* ⇨ *New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-'09.*

huge	opposite	small	problems	solve	effective
wonderful	expensive	legislation	surrounding	call	situate

A parliament is the house where the (a) — make and change laws for the nation. In the parliament, the party in power and the (b) — debate to make new law or change or nullify the old one. The Parliament House, in Bangladesh is (c) — the Jatiya Sangsad. It is (d) — at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. Our Parliament House is a (e) — of modern architecture and technology. It is a very (f) — house. The (g) — area of the House covers a large area. So, this place should be the centre of (h) — major problems of the country. If all the members of the Parliament act (i) — for the welfare of the country, the main purpose of this House will be fulfilled and the (j) — cost of the public money will be utilized properly.

**Word Meaning** : parliament- সংসদ; legislator- আইন সভার সদস্য; debate- বিতর্ক করা; nullify- বাতিল করা; architecture- স্থাপত্যশিল্প; technology- প্ৰযুক্তি; wonderful- বিস্ময়কর; effectively- কার্যকরভাবে; welfare- কল্যাণ; expensive- ব্যয়বহুল; huge- প্রকাণ্ড; legislation- আইন প্রণয়ন।

85. *Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet- '14; Vigarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka-'13, 10* ⇨ *Kazi Nazrul Islam Degree College, Jessore-'10* ⇨ *Comilla Cadet College-'09* ⇨ *Cantt Public School & College, Jahanabad, Khulna-'08.*

awareness	use	decibel	increasing	expose	pollution
limit	harsh	serious	developed	sound	45

The loudness of sound is measured by a unit called a (a) —. According to UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is (b) — decibels. The vibration of sound at a tolerable and pleasant level, is simply called (c) —. But when it is sharp and (d) — to the ears it becomes noise. (e) — harm can be caused to people if they are regularly (f) — to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. The growth of urban population and the (g) — use of machines in our everyday life badly affect the level of sound around us. Many (h) — countries are trying to control sound (i) — by careful town planning and developing public (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : loudness of sound- শব্দ/ ধ্বনির উচ্চতা; measure- পরিমাপ করা; normal- স্বাভাবিক; tolerance- সহনশীলতা; vibration- কম্পন; sharp- ত্রী ; exposed to- প্রকাশিত হয়; regularly- নিয়মিতভাবে; exceed- অতিক্রম করা; urban population- শহুরে জনসংখ্যা; planning- পরিকল্পনা; public awareness- জন সচেতনতা; harsh- কর্কশ; serious- মারাত্মক/ ভীষণ।

86. Khalilur Rahman College, Mirzapur, Tangail-'13; Hajigonj Model College, Chandpur-'13; Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogra-'11 ⇨ Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Res. Model College, Dhaka-'06 ⇨ Cantt. Public School & College, Mymensingh-'06.

devote	sphere	single	unimportant	organise	function
group	importance	followers	leadership	goal	primary

A leader leads a (a) — of people, large or small. Leadership is necessary in every (b) — of life. No institution or organization, political party or government can (c) — without a leader. The activities of the followers are (d) — by the leader to reach (e) —. It goes without saying that a good leader plays a valuable role in his organization. Among the qualities of leadership top (f) — may be given to (g) — to a cause. A leader believes in a cause which is (h) — for the good of his institution or party. He inspires his (i) — to devote themselves to that cause and fight for it under his (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : leader- নেতা; leadership- নেতৃত্ব; political party- রাজনৈতিক দল; follower- অনুসারী; it goes without saying- বলাবাহুল্য; quality- গুণ; believe- বিশ্বাস করা; inspire- অনুপ্রাণিত করা; devote- নিয়োজিত করা; sphere- ঞ্চ; organise- আয়োজন করা; goal- লক্ষ্য; primary- প্রাথমিক।

87. RAJUK Uttara Model College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Cambrian College, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Savar Cantonment Public School & College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-'09 ⇨ Govt. City College, Chittagong-'09 ⇨ Govt. MM Ali College, Kagmari, Tangail-'09.

behave	intrusion	global	view	bring	traditional
sketch	constantly	connect	encroach	engulf	steady

Although globalisation is mainly (a) — with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer (b) — from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now (c) — into other spheres too. Satellite television channels and the internet are (d) — all sorts of different customs and (e) — into our home. Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are (f) — getting integrated with local cultures. Different cultures are (g) — interacting. As an independent nation, we have our own (h) — social values, beliefs and attitudes. But in the (i) — process, many foreign customs are intruding on them. The (j) — culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural identity.

**Word Meaning** : globalisation- বিশ্বায়ন; mainly- প্রধানত; connected- জড়িত; trade- বাণিজ্য; international relation- আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক; perspective- দৃশ্যপট; custom- রীতিনীতি; influence- প্রভাব; interact- পরস্পরের উপর ক্রিয়া করা; intrude into- বলপূর্বক প্রবেশ করা; behave- আচরণ করা; sketch- নকশা; constantly- অনবরত; encroach- অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা; engulf- সম্পূর্ণরূপে গ্রাস করা।

88. Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka-'12 ⇨ Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'12 ⇨ Bangamata Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib Women's College-'12 ⇨ Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka-'11 ⇨ Tejgaon College, Dhaka ⇨ M.C. College, Sylhet-'11 ⇨ Dhaka Commerce College, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Ideal College, Dhaka-'09.

burn	towards	real	because	pinpoint	light
present	gravity	stars	begin	space	energy

Black holes are produced by huge (a) —. They are called black holes not (b) — there are real holes in (c) — but because they cannot be seen as there is no (d) — coming out of them. When after (e) — for billions of years stars reach the end of their lives, their (f) — does not disappear. The burning core becomes very small like a (g) — but its weight is as much as a star. It also has tremendous (h) — and this gravity pulls (i) — everything that comes near it. Although black holes cannot be seen through telescopes, their (j) — can be identified. They are like gigantic magnets in space.

**Word Meaning** : burning- পুজ্জ্বলন; disappear- অদৃশ্য হওয়া; burning core- জ্বলন্ত অন্তঃস্থল; weight- ওজন; tremendous- ভয়ংকর; gravity- অভিকর্ষ; can be identified- শনাক্ত করা যেতে পারে; gigantic- প্রকাণ্ড/বিশাল; magnet- চুম্বক; energy- শক্তি; space- মহাশূন্য।

89. Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'10 ⇨ Rajshahi Cadet College-'08 ⇨ Pirojpur Govt. Womens College-'08 ⇨ Adhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-'08 ⇨ Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'07.

soon	become	deliver	convert	confine	use
show	gradual	soar	limit	slowly	follow

As his reputation as a scientist (a) — higher and higher, fate (b) — with less rewarding things. Stephen (c) — started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually (d) — a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty he has been (e) — to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some (f) — movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesizer that (g) — his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or (h) — him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, (i) — his computer to carry out research work as well as (j) — lectures.

**Word Meaning** : reputation- যশ/প্রতিষ্ঠা; soar- অনেক উঁচুতে উঠা; fate- ভাগ্য; lose control- নিয়ন্ত্রণ হারানো; muscles- মাংসপেশীসমূহ; gradually- আস্তে আস্তে; victim- শিকার; physical- দৈহিক; handicap- প্রতিবন্ধকতা; dishearten- হতাশ করা; slow down- মন্থর করা; deliver lecture- বক্তৃতা দেওয়া; relentless worker- অবিশ্রান্ত কর্মী; convert- রূপান্তরিত করা।

90. *Armed Police Battalion Public School & College, Bogra-10* ⇨ *Hamidpur Al-Hera Degree College, Jessore-09*

take	depend	proper	can	process	did
more	ride	through	rule	riding	result

Of the two friends, Raghib was (a) — practical. He (b) — not read a book, but (c) — out his bicycle on the street and tried to (d) — it. As a (e) —, he succeeded to learn how to ride a bicycle. On the other hand, Adeeb (f) — on bookish knowledge, so he failed to learn riding in (g) — time. The (h) — of learning a language is like (i) — a bicycle. Likewise, one can learn a language (j) — mistakes and this is the way of learning it.

**Word Meaning** : practical- প্রবাহিক; succeed- কৃতকার্য হওয়া; on the other hand- অপরপক্ষে; depend- নির্ভর করা; bookish knowledge- কেতাবী জ্ঞান; likewise- অনুরূপভাবে; through- মাধ্যমে; mistake- ভুল।

91. *Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Barisal-10* ⇨ *Jhenidah Cadet College, Jhenidah-08*

exchanged	affairs	facsimile	fax	business	purposes
transmit	timely	texts	way	picture	print

Fax is a modern (a) — of telecommunication. Any document (b) — through (c) — is called fax. Through facsimile a fax machine can (d) — and receive any important (e) — matter within a short (f) —. It can also transmit and receive graphics, drawings, pictures, handwritten (g) — etc. It is generally used for (h) — and official (i) —. It can also be used for personal (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : affair- প্রাপার/ বিষয়; document- দলিল/ প্রমাণ; transit- প্রেরণ/ সম্ভারিত করা; receive- গ্রহণ করা; drawing- অঙ্কন; picture- ছবি; handwritten text- হাতে লেখা পাঠ্যবস্তু; generally- সাধারণত; business- প্রবাস; official- অফিস সংক্রান্ত; exchange- বিনিময় করা; purpose- উদ্দেশ্য; timely- যথাসময়ে।

92. *Hamidpur Al-Hera College, Jessore-12* ⇨ *Scholars Home, Sylhet-10* ⇨ *Holy Cross College, Dhaka-08*

pride	despite	declare	oppressive	moreover	victory
independance	however	produced	stable	life	malnutrition

Bangladesh gained independence from the (a) — regime of the Pakistani rulers in the last century. But the (b) — of the people has often been shaped by tragedy. Poverty, (c) —, rapid population growth, illiteracy, (d) — political condition etc. are adversely affecting our country. (e) — these negative aspects, we have certain achievements to be (f) — of. The 21st of February, our Language Day has been (g) — the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO. Again, 16th December, our (h) — Day is a day to be cherished by the whole nation. (i) —, in the field of literature, art and culture we have (j) — great poets, novelists, and artists.

**Word Meaning** : independence- স্বাধীনতা; gain- অর্জন করা; regime- শাসন ব্যবস্থা; tragedy- বিয়োগান্তক; poverty- দারিদ্র্য; adversely- প্রতিকূলভাবে; negative- নেতিবাচক; achievement- কৃতিত্ব/ অর্জন; international mother language day- আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস; cherish- লালন পালন করা; novelist- উপন্যাসিক; pride- গর্ব/ অহংকার; despite- সত্ত্বেও; declare- ঘোষণা করা; oppressive- নিপীড়নমূলক; stable- দৃঢ়।

93. *BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-04* ⇨ *Sylhet Govt. Women's College-03*

industrial	materials	environment	air	produce	water
make	element	become	emit	domestic	smoke

Our environment is (a) — polluted in many ways. The world is producing a large amount of (b) — waste and highly poisonous (c) — waste every year. The disposal of waste (d) — is polluting the environment to a great extent. The most important (e) — of our environment is air. It is polluted by smoke. Smoke is (f) — in many ways. We (g) — fires for many purposes. Fires produce (h) —. Mills, factories, buses, trucks and cars also (i) — a lot of smoke. The (j) — is polluted by all these types of smoke.

**Word Meaning** : produce- উৎপাদন করা; waste- বর্জ্য; industrial- শিল্প সংক্রান্ত; poisonous- বিষাক্ত; disposal- অপসারণ; great extent- বহুল পরিমাণে; smoke- ধোঁয়া; purpose- উদ্দেশ্য; material- বস্তু; element- উপাদান; emit- নির্গত করা; domestic- গৃহস্থালি।

94. *Chittagong College, Chittagong-11* ⇨ *Nawabganj Govt. College, Chapainawabganj-08* ⇨ *Nawabganj Govt. College-08* ⇨ *Dinajpur Govt. College-07*

artistic	growth	normal	pot	container	small
carefully	soil	covered	large	remain	

There are several differences between Bonsai and (a) — pot planting. Firstly it is the art of (b) — trees and other plants in a small (c) —. It is considered an (d) — form. Secondly a Bonsai tree is (e) — shaped to (f) — small. Thirdly it does not need (g) — pot. Fourthly it does not need much of (h) —. Fifthly a Bonsai (i) — has holes in the bottom which are (j) — with small nets so that the soil does not flow out with the water. But for pot planting all these things are not followed.

**Word Meaning** : normal- স্বাভাবিক; pot planting- পাত্রে রোপন; is shaped- আকার দেওয়া হয়; carefully- সাবধানে; hole- গর্ত; bottom- তলানি; flow out- গড়িয়ে যাওয়া; artistic- শৈল্পিক; container- পাত্র; cover- ঢেকে রাখা।

95. Chittagong Urea Fertilizer College, Chittagong-'12 ⇨ Dr. M. Fazlul Haque Girl's Degree College, Kushtia-'10 ⇨ Dhaka Residential Model College-'09 ⇨ Cox's Bazar Govt. College, Cox's Bazar-'08 ⇨ Govt. Bangla College, Dhaka-'07.

healthy	work	rights	education	proper	notice
commonly	sad	for	deprive	feel	also

Child labour has become a (a) — sight in Bangladesh. I have (b) — many young children working for a living around us. I (c) — for them and the sight of these (d) — pains me. The thought of my failure to do anything for them (e) — me. I think these young working children are being (f) — of their fundamental (g) —. They do not get (h) — food and clothes, they do not live in a (i) — environment, they do not possess good health and they are being deprived of (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : childlabour- শিশুশ্রম; for a living- জীবন যাপনের জন্য; pain- কষ্ট/ পীড়া দেওয়া; failure- ব্যর্থতা; fundamental- মৌলিক; deprived of- বঞ্চিত; healthy- স্বাস্থ্যকর; right- অধিকার; notice- লক্ষ্য করা; commonly- সাধারণভাবে।

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

experiment	vibration	amazing	expensive	creation	authentic
detonation	mathematical	beneath	unrevealed	physics	dimension

Big Bang is an (a) — theory given by Stephen Hawking. It deals with the (b) — of the whole universe. It is thought that the universe has been created by a gigantic (c) —. Nevertheless, there was only (d) — proof of this theory. So the theory was not fully (e) —. Of late an (f) — on this theory has begun in a laboratory. The laboratory is situated 300 feet (g) — the earth's surface. It may take 30 days to complete the test. It is the world's greatest and most (h) — testing. It will add a new (i) — to the field of (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : theory- তত্ত্ব; universe- বিশ্ব; gigantic- প্রকাণ্ড; of late- সম্প্রতি; laboratory- গবেষণাগার; earth's surface- পৃথিবীর উপরিভাগ; complete- শেষ করা; test- পরীক্ষা; vibration- স্পন্দন; amazing- চমককার; expensive- দ্রব্যমূল্য; authentic- খাঁটি; detonation- বিস্ফোরণ; mathematical- গাণিতিক; beneath- নিচে; unrevealed- অপ্রকাশিত।

97. Rupdia Shaheed Smriti Degree College, Jessore-'11 ⇨ Kazi Mohammad Shafiqul Islam University College, Brahmanbaria-'09 ⇨ Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Barisal-'09 ⇨ Notre Dame College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur-'08 ⇨ Sylhet Commerce College-'08 ⇨ Mirpur Girl's Ideal Laboratory Institute, Dhaka-'07.

rules	school	boys	recurrence	event	exaggerate
quakes	experts	associated	area	thought	enough

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the (a) — of an earthquake? There are two schools of (b) — regarding earthquakes. One school of engineers and geologists is of the view that the (c) — of (d) — in recent years should be taken as a signal of a coming major earthquake. Another (e) — comprising similar categories of experts, believes that the concern should not be (f) —, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical (g) — comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active (h) — to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools (i) — out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be (j) — with it.

**Word Meaning** : earthquake- ভূমিকম্প; engineer- প্রকৌশলী; geologist- ভূতত্ত্ববিদ; signal- সংকেত; comprising- গঠিত; category- শ্রেণি; expert- অভিজ্ঞ; concern- উদ্বেগ; fault line- ভূটিপূর্ণরেখা; geographical- ভৌগোলিক; active- সচল; threat- আতঙ্ক; possibility- সম্ভাবনা; recurrence- পুনরাবৃত্তি; exaggerate- অতিরঞ্জিত করা।

98. Hajigonj Model College, Chandpur-'12 ⇨ Motijheel Model High School & College, Dhaka-'08 ⇨ Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-'08 ⇨ Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College-'07 ⇨ Gaibandah Govt. College-'07 ⇨ Pirojpur Govt. Women's College-'07.

education	satirical	plays	theatre	threat	playwright	invention
instrumental	famous	own	classic	forms	play	director

Wole Soyinka is a Nigerian (a) — who wrote his plays and poems in English. He was (b) — in developing Nigerian theatres. He was born in Abeokuta in 1934. He received his higher (c) — from the University of Ibadan and at the University of Leeds in England. His (d) — *The Invention* was produced in London where he studied the (e) —. To investigate drama (f) — of his own country, Soyinka came back to Ibadan in 1960. Another of his (g) — *A Dance of Forests* was performed at Nigerian's independence celebration in 1961. In 1969, he became the (h) — of the school of Drama at Ibadan University. His other plays are *The Lion and the Jewel* and *The Road*. *The Lion and the Jewel* is a (i) — comedy in which the imposition of modern civilization on Africa is seen as a (j) — to individuality. His novel *The Interpreters* was published in 1964. He also published *Idanre and Other Poems*.

**Word Meaning** : playwright- নাট্যকার; developing- উন্নয়নশীল; invention- আবিষ্কার; investigate- অনুসন্ধান করা; classic comedy- সর্বোচ্চ মানসম্মত মিলনান্তক নাটক; civilization- সভ্যতা; satirical- রসজাতক; theatre- নাট্যমঞ্চ; instrumental- বাদ্যযন্ত্রবিষয়ক; director- পরিচালক।

99. Comilla Govt. College-'08 ⇨ Kurigram Govt. Women's College-'08 ⇨ Govt. Bangabandhu College, Gopalganj-'07.

effect	calamities	natural	random	country	turn
rain	desert	food	crisis	living	destroy

If we cut trees at (a) —, one day the country will turn into a great (b) —. All living animals and birds will not find any (c) — or shelter to (d) — in. They will be (e) —. There will be no (f) — and as a result our agriculture will face a great (g) —. The temperature will rise and it will cause green house (h) —. The country will be unsuitable for living and various natural (i) — like flood, drought, storm, etc. will visit our (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : at random- নির্বিচারে; desert- মরুভূমি; will turn into- পরিণত হবে; shelter- আশ্রয়; distroy- ধ্বংস হওয়া; agriculture- কৃষি; great crisis- বিরাট সংকটকাল; unsuitable- অনুপযোগী; various- বিভিন্ন; drought- অনাবৃষ্টি; storm- ঝড়; calamity- দুর্যোগ।

100. Adarsha Govt. Women's College, Chuadanga-09 ⇨ Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur-07

great	uneducated	time	interested	join	except
sounds	reputation	prestigious	educated	small	fame

Stephen Hawking was born in 1942 in an (a) — family in the United States of America. He is considered to be the (b) — physicist after Einstein. He did his PhD in Cambridge by the (c) — he was 26 years old. He is equally (d) — both in physics and mathematics from his boyhood. His book "A brief History of Time : From the Big Bang to The Present Times" made him (e) — and established his (f) — as a great scientist. At the age of only 32 he received the (g) — Albert Einstein Award for theoretical physics. In 1979 he (h) — Cambridge University as Lucasian professor of mathematics. But this great scientist was confined to the wheelchair in 1972 with no power to control his body (i) — his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesizer that converts his messages into (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : physicist- পদার্থবিদ; equally- সমানভাবে; interested- আগ্রহী; scientist- বিজ্ঞানী; prestigious- মর্যাদাকর; theoretical- তত্ত্ব; through a computer- কম্পিউটারের সাহায্যে; convert- রূপান্তরিত করা; reputation- যশ।

101. Dinajpur Govt. Women's College-'07 ⇨ Govt. Shaheed Bulbul College, Pabna-'05 ⇨ Hamidpur Al-Hera Degree College, Jessore-'04.

enough	sports	wives	involve	spend	perform
crowd	holiday	practice	popular	lots	emphasis

The Chinese put a lot of (a) — on the unity of the family. In the cities, the parks are often (b) — with families spending their time together. There are (c) — of nice, clean parks for people to spend their time. Sometimes musicians and acrobats (d) — in the open air to entertain people who are present there. In the evening many families (e) — their free time by watching television. The Japanese love to take part in (f) — in their free time. Baseball, golf and martial arts such as judo and karate are specially (g) — with men. Most students do not have much free time but during their (h) —, they join English clubs or art clubs. They also love skateboarding which (i) — riding on a flat piece of wood that has wheels under it. A lot of (j) — is needed to keep your balance on the board as it moves.

**Word Meaning** : emphasis- গুরুত্ব; unity of family- পরিবারের ঐক্য; musician- সুরকার; acrobat- কসরতবাজ; entertain- আশ্রয় করা; free time- অবসর সময়; skateboarding- স্কেটবোর্ড ব্যবহারের খেলা; flat- সমতল; balance- ভারসাম্য; popular- জনপ্রিয়; involve- জড়িত হওয়া; perform- সম্পাদন করা; practice- অনুশীলন/ চর্চা।

102. Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka-'09 ⇨ Narayanganj University College-'09 ⇨ Cantt. College, Jessore-'08 ⇨ Lohagara Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Narail-'08 ⇨ Hamidpur Al-Hera Degree College, Jessore-'07.

knowledge	flexibility	break	decoration	prize	geometrical	artist
forming	crease	original	practice	size	cut	soft

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

**Word Meaning** : craft- শিল্প; fold- ভাঁজ করা; pasting- আঠা দিয়ে আটকানো; orient- প্রাচ্যের দেশ; for centuries- শতাব্দীর পর শতাব্দী; sophisticated- পরিশীলিত; ceremony- উৎসব; insect- পোকামাকড়; figure- নকশা; imitate- অনুকরণ করা; flexibility- নমনীয়তা; decoration- অলংকরণ/ সাজানো; geometrical- জ্যামিতিক; crease- ভাঁজের দাগ; size- আকার।

103. Rangpur Cadet College-'11 ⇨ Ghatail Cantt. Public School & College-'08 ⇨ Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Satkhira-'06.

co-operation	of	upon	out	with	from	cause
and	useful	being	happen	for	attaining	creation

The aim (a) — education is to make a man fully equipped to be (b) — to himself (c) — to the society. It is to develop the whole human body, mind and soul. Education aims at providing a child with opportunities to bring (d) — all the talents that he possesses. A truly educated person should be self-reliant (e) — regard to his personal needs. He should also help others in (f) — self-reliance. He should be well-mannered, thoughtful, creative, kind and (g) —. It is by cultivating these virtues that a human (h) — transcends all limitations of life imposed (i) — him becomes the most dignified (j) — of God.

**Word Meaning** : equipped- সজ্জিত; opportunities- সুযোগ সুবিধা; bring out- প্রকাশ করা; talent- মেধা; self-reliant- আত্মবিশ্বাসী; personal need- ব্যক্তিগত প্রয়োজন; in attaining- অর্জনে; well mannered- সদাচরণ বিশিষ্ট; thoughtful- চিন্তাশীল; creative- সৃজনশীল; by cultivating- বিকাশ সাধন করে; virtues- গুণাবলি; transcend- সীমা ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া; limitation- সীমাবদ্ধতা; impose- আরোপ করা; dignified- সম্মানিত।

104. Sylhet Cadet College-12 ✦ Notre Dame College, Dhaka-06 ✦ IBN Taimiya School & College, Comilla-07 ✦ Chandpur Govt. College-07.

lacked	soft	bring up	bread-winners	masculine	protector
Bangladesh	protection	feminine	preparing	mother	

What is the role of men and women in our society? The common answer would be that a man is the guide, (a) —, and provider for his wife and children. A woman's role is that of wife, (b) — and homemaker. It was a common early belief that men should be the (c) — and women should be busy at home (d) — food. In addition, women would give birth to and (e) — children. A woman had to be (f) —, which meant she had to be (g) —, weak, submissive and dependent on men for her care and (h) —. More than anything else, it was held that women (i) — competency and efficiency. But women have proved this otherwise throughout the world, including (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : role- ভূমিকা; guide- পথ প্রদর্শক; provider- পুতিপালক; homemaker- গৃহকর্মী; belief- বিশ্বাস; give birth to- জন্ম দেয়া/ প্রসব করা; submissive- অনুগত; dependent- নির্ভরশীল; competency- পর্যাপ্ততা; efficiency- যোগ্যতা; throughout the world- বিশ্বব্যাপী; bring up- লালন পালন করা; bread winner- পরিবারের সেই সদস্য যার উপার্জনে সংসার চলে; protector- রক্ষাকারী; feminine- মেয়েলি।

105. Sylhet Commerce College-09 ✦ Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong-08 ✦ BNM Rines Public School & College-06 ✦ SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka-06.

establishment	hoodwink	preserve	fairness	undemocratic	imperialism
representatives	formation	educate	press	grab	elect

Though democracy is a very good (a) — of government, it is not easy to (b) — a democratic government. Interested sections often try to (c) — power for themselves. They often (d) — the people. So we should always be careful to (e) — democracy. For this there should be regular (f) — in the country. The elections should be free and (g) —. To choose right (h) — in the election, people should be (i) — and conscious. There should be a free (j) — in the country.

**Word Meaning** : democracy- গণতন্ত্র; democratic government- গণতান্ত্রিক সরকার; careful- সতর্ক; preserve- রক্ষা করা; elect- নির্বাচন করা; fair- সুদ; representative- প্রতিনিধি; choose- বাছাই করা; conscious- সচেতন; establishment- প্রতিষ্ঠান; hoodwink- বিভ্রান্ত করা; undemocratic- অগণতান্ত্রিক; imperialism- সাম্রাজ্যবাদ; grab- জোর করে দখল করা।

106. Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet-16; Chittagong College-09 ✦ Rangpur Cadet College-08 ✦ Pabna Cadet College-06 ✦ Thakurgaon Govt. College-07.

appropriately	circumstances	similar	aware	ability	spontaneously	communicate
subconscious	acquisition	lasting	develop	refer	ride	exactly

Communicative competence (a) — to the (b) — to use a language (c) — in different (d) —. There are two ways of (e) — communicative competence in a language. The first is (f) — which is (g) — to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, (h) — process in which users are not usually (i) — of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : usually- সচরাচর; acquire- অর্জন করা; aware- সচেতন; appropriately- যথাযথভাবে/ সঠিকভাবে; circumstances- অবস্থা; spontaneously- স্বতঃস্ফূর্তভাবে; subconscious- অবচেতন; refer- উল্লেখ করা।

107. Chittagong College-08 ✦ Mymensingh Girl's Cadet College-06 ✦ Lalmatia Mohila Mohavidyalaya, Dhaka-05 ✦ Govt. Commerce College, Chittagong-04.

public	temper	excuse	private	cool	irritation
pay	thunder	amuse	poured	furious	beast

Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a (a) — than human being. He had a wife who used to lose her (b) — on the slightest (c) — and tried her utmost to (d) — Socrates. One day the woman became more (e) — than ever and began to insult Socrates. Socrates went out and sat on the door step of his house looking out on the (f) — street. The wife finding that Socrates was not (g) — the least

heed to her, went up to him and (h) — much water over him. The passers-by in the street were much (i) — in the incident and Socrates joined with them in their laughter and quietly remarked, "I was expecting this; after (j) — comes rain".

**Word Meaning** : believe- বিশ্বাস করা; angryman- রাগান্বিত লোক; lose temper- মেজাজ বিগড়াইয়া যাওয়া; slightest- তুচ্ছতম; try one's utmost- সর্বাত্মক চেষ্টা করা; irritate- উত্তেজিত করা; insult- অপমান করা; pay the least heed- আদৌ কর্ণপাত না করা; amused- পুলকিত; incident- ঘটনা; laughter- হাসি; quietly- নিরবে; remark- মন্তব্য করা; expect- আশা করা; public street- জনগণের রাস্তা।

108. *Abhyapak Abdul Majid College, Comilla-'07; BAF Shaheen College, Dhaka-'06.*

undertake	illiterate	send	educate	serious	frustrates	backbone
progress	complete	courage	enlighten	national	prerequisite	training

Education is the (a) — of a nation. A nation cannot make (b) — if a large section of her people remain (c) —. Illiteracy is a curse. It (d) — all the development works of a country. Illiteracy has become a (e) — problem in our country. Again, primary (f) — is the foundation of basic education. Without giving basic education to our children, we cannot be an (g) — nation. So, everybody should (h) — his children to primary school. Our government has (i) — some steps to wipe out (j) —. That is why, the government has made the primary education free and compulsory for all.

**Word Meaning** : backbone- মেরুদণ্ড; illiterate- অশিক্ষিত; illiteracy- অশিক্ষা; curse- অভিশাপ; frustrate- রুগ্ন/পতিত করা; primary education- প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা; foundation- ভিত্তি; basic education- মৌলিক শিক্ষা; wipe out- দূর করা/মুছে ফেলা; compulsory- বাধ্যতামূলক; undertake- দায়িত্বগ্রহণ করা; serious- ভয়ানক; courage- সাহস; enlighten- আলোকিত করা; prerequisite- পূর্বাবস্থা; training- প্রশিক্ষণ।

109. *Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam College, Mymensingh-'09; Kumudini Govt. College, Tangail-'06.*

be	past	but also	how	wrong	when	whereas
make	ago	multitude	been	before	been	recognize

The history of civilization shows (a) — man always has to choose between making the right and (b) — use of the discoveries of science. This has never (c) — more true than in our own age. In a brief period amazing discoveries have been (d) — and applied to practical purposes. It would be ungrateful not to (e) — how immense are the boons which science has given to mankind. It has brought within the reach (f) — of benefits and advantages which only a short time (g) — were the privilege's of the few. It has shown how malnutrition, hunger and disease can (h) — overcome. It has not only lengthened life, (i) — it has deepened its quality. Field of knowledge, experience and recreation open in the (j) — only to a few have been thrown open to millions.

**Word Meaning** : right and wrong use- ভালোমন্দ ব্যবহার; discoveries of science- বিজ্ঞানের আবিষ্কারসমূহ; amazing- বিস্ময়কর; ungrateful- অকৃতজ্ঞ; immense- ব্লপক; boon- আশীর্বাদ; malnutrition- অপুষ্টি; hunger- বৃথা; lengthen- দীর্ঘায়িত করা; deepen- গভীরতর করা; experience- অভিজ্ঞতা; recreation- বিনোদন; multitude- বিপুল সংখ্যা; recognize- শনাক্ত করা।

110. *Kabi Nazrul College, Dhaka-'08; Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girl's College, Dhaka-'08; Chittagong University College-'06.*

use	know	captives	better	next	thought	give
Pharaohs	ever	believed	deserts	help	graves	

The pyramids are the tombs of the kings of ancient Egypt. The kings were called (a) —. The pyramids are the biggest stone building (b) — made. About 4000 men were (c) — to build each pyramid. They had simple tools of wood and copper. But no one (d) — how they cut heavy blocks of stone and moved it. Perhaps, thousands of slaves and (e) — were forced to do it. The Egyptians (f) — that when a man dies his spirit goes to the Land of Death. The Land of Death was like (g) — on earth but much better. So when a person died, the Egyptians (h) — food, drink, clothes, jewellery and even chariots in the tomb. This was to (i) — the spirit of the dead person in the (j) — world.

**Word Meaning** : tomb- কবর/স্মৃতিসৌধ; ancient- প্রাচীন; stone building- পাথরের তৈরি দালান; tool- যন্ত্রপাতি; copper- তামা; heavy blocks of stone- পাথরের ভারী খণ্ড; slave- ক্রীতদাস; captive- বন্দী; were forced- বাধ্য করা হতো; egyptian- মিশরীয়/মিশরের অধিবাসী; spirit- আত্মা; jewellery- অলংকার; chariot- রথ; desert- মরুভূমি।

111. *Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College-'12; Bhawal Badre Alam Govt. College, Gazipur-'08; Sheikh Amanullah Degree College, Satkhira-'08; Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal-'06.*

build	dig	be	fund	history	well
store	found	religion	suburbs	welfare	suitable

Though Bangladesh is a small country, it has three World Heritage Sites. The (a) — Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat (b) — one of them. It is situated in the (c) — of the city of Bagerhat. The mosque was (d) — during the 15th century. Khan Jahan Ali was the (e) — of it. He was a great (f) — leader. He did many works for the (g) — of his people. He made a big lake tank (h) — for (i) — water. Today his mausoleum (j) — found beside the tank.



**Word Meaning** : world heritage site- বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্য বাহী স্থান; suburbs- শহরতলি; founder- প্রতিদাতা; religious- ধর্মীয়; welfare- কল্যাণ; tank- দীঘি; for storing water- পানি সংরক্ষণের জন্য; mausoleum- সমাধিসৌধ; suitable- উপযোগী; religion- ধর্ম।

112. Govt Yasin College, Faridpur-07 ➡ Kushtia Govt. University College-07 ➡ Kushtia Govt. Women's College-07 ➡ Cantt. Public School & College, Mymensingh-05 ➡ Chittagong College-04.

high	undertake	identifiable	ranges	stretch	under	defending
curious	excellent	fortify	earthly	touch	construct	unique

The Great Wall of China is the largest defence (a) — and the greatest building enterprise ever (b) — by man. This is a (c) — wall (d) — from the Gulf of Chihli to Kansu province. The (e) — of this wall (f) — from 20 to fifty feet. It is the only (g) — structure which is (h) — from the moon. The first emperor of China got this wall (i) — with a view to (j) — China from the attack of the Huns.

**Word Meaning** : defence fortification- প্রতিরক্ষা দুর্গকরণ; enterprise- সাহসী উদ্যোগ; gulf- উপসাগর; province- প্রদেশ; structure- কাঠামো; with a view to- উদ্দেশ্যে; defend- রক্ষা করা; identifiable- সনাক্তকরণযোগ্য; stretching- বিস্তৃত; curious- উৎসাহী; fortify- দুর্গসরা সুরক্ষিত করা; construct- নির্মাণ করা; construction- নির্মাণ; unique- অস্বাভাবিক/অনন্য।

113. Ashulia College, Dhaka-08 ➡ Bangladesh College Teachers Association, Satkhira-05 ➡ Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-03.

branch	backwardness	science	source	knowledge	important	high
informative	available	pace	plant	smashing	book	gifting

The (a) — of English can't be described in words because it's an international language. We need to learn English for our (b) — education. It's the store-house of all (c) — of all books. All the books on higher education of every (d) — of knowledge are written in English. If we want to earn vast knowledge and higher education in any branch, we are to take the help from those (e) —. All that is the best in European and American thought is (f) — through English. If this source is dried up, we shall go (g) —. Again modern science which is advancing by leaps and bounds is a (h) — of science. Today more than 80% of all the (i) — in the world's computers is in English. So if we don't know English, we will fail to keep (j) — with the progressive force of the world.

**Word Meaning** : importance- গুরুত্ব; described in word- ভাষায় প্রকাশ করা; store house- ভান্ডার; branch of knowledge- জ্ঞানের শাখা প্রশাখা; vast knowledge- প্রভূত জ্ঞান; source- উৎস; by leaps and bounds- খুব দ্রুত; keep pace with- তাল মিলিয়ে চলা; progressive force- উন্নতিশীল শক্তি; backwardness- পশ্চাদপদতা; informative- তথ্যবহুল; smashing- আকর্ষণীয়; gift- উপহার।

114. Cantt. Public School & College, Sayedpur-08 ➡ Mymensingh Girl's Cadet College-05 ➡ Bogra Cantonment Public School & College-03.

spreading	danger	sweep	cause	takes place	fall
intentional	natural	devices	prevent	carelessness	practically

Prairie fire is a (a) — disaster. It is a (b) — to the people living in the areas where the fire (c) —. Fire (d) — over the Prairies any time. It is (e) — by lightning, (f) — greenhorns, sparks from the railroads and (g) — malice. People adopt a number of (h) — to (i) — the fire from (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : natural disaster- প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ; take place- সংগঠিত হওয়া; lightning- বিদ্যুৎচমক; spark- স্ফুলিঙ্গ; malice- ঈর্ষা; spreading- বিস্তৃতি; intentional- ইচ্ছাকৃত; device- পদ্ধতি; carelessness- অসতর্কতা; practically- ব্যবহারিকভাবে; greenhorn- অনভিজ্ঞ ও সহজে প্রভাবিত হওয়া।

115. Scholars Home, Sylhet-11 ➡ NS Govt. College, Natore-08 ➡ Sreemongal Govt. College, Moulvibazar-06 ➡ Dhaka Imperial College-04.

professions	universal	friendship	enemy	brilliant	experience
personal	acquainted	boundary	culture	broadens	professionals

Education promotes (a) — brotherhood. Since education (b) — a person's mentality and outlook, he comes out of the (c) — of his own country. He gets (d) — with the tradition and (e) — of other countries of the world. Besides, the (f) — students of the developing countries go to the developed countries for higher education and make (g) — with the students of those countries. Again, the engineers, scientists, doctors and men of other (h) — of the developed countries with their vast varied rich (i) — come to the developing countries and train the (j) — of the developing countries.

**Word Meaning** : promote- উৎসাহিত করা/উন্নত করা; universal- সর্বজনীন; broaden- প্রসারিত করা; mentality- মানসিকতা; outlook- দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি; boundary- সীমানা; get acquainted- পরিচিত হওয়া; tradition- ঐতিহ্য; brilliant- মেধাবী; developing country- উন্নয়নশীল দেশ; engineer- প্রকৌশলী; profession- পেশা; experience- অভিজ্ঞতা; personal- ব্যক্তিগত; culture- সংস্কৃতি।

116. Jhalokathi Govt. College, Jhalokathi-'16; Syed Masud Rumi College-'08 ↗ Rajshahi New Govt. Degree College-'07 ↗ Meherpur Govt. College-'07 ↗ T&T Mohila Degree College Dhaka-'04 ↗ Jhenidah Cadet College-'04 ↗ Victoria Govt. College, Comilla-'04.

globalisation	quicken	change	smaller	reach	short
widened	brought	sectors	thirsty	time	plays

Information technology has (a) — the process of (b) —. In the field of Information Technology internet (c) — a vital role. It has made the world (d) — and brought the world within our (e) —. It can transmit information within a short (f) —. It has also brought a great (g) — in banking and financial (h) —. It has (i) —our knowledge and made us more (j) —for the unknown.

**Word Meaning** : information technology- তথ্য প্রযুক্তি; quicken- ত্বরান্বিত করা; globalisation- বিশ্বায়ন; vital role- উল্লেখযোগ্য ভূমিকা; transmit- সম্প্রচার করা; thirsty- তৃষ্ণার্ত; widen- বিস্তৃত করা।

117. Jessore Govt. City College-'09 ↗ Cantt. Public School & College, Rangpur-'04 ↗ Madan Mohan University College, Sylhet-'03.

provide	essential	exist	comfort	rescue	recurrence
save	plant	worst	happy	ecology	destroy

Tree is one of the most (a) — components of our ecology. If no forest (b) — there will be no man to live on earth. Trees (c) — us with oxygen without which there will be no tract of life on earth. Trees also provide us with fuel and furniture to make our life (d) — on earth. But man is (e) — forest by cutting down trees. Only the destruction of forests can cause a serious (f) — imbalance. The recent (g) — of natural disaster all over the world may be the effect of ecological imbalance created by deforestation. We know that Bangladesh is the (h) — victim of natural disaster. So we need to (i) — more and more trees to (j) — our country as well as the whole world.

**Word Meaning** : most essential component- সবচেয়ে প্রয়োজনীয় উপাদান; ecology- বাস্তুবিদ্যা; exist- বিদ্যমান থাকা; tract of life- জীবনের অস্তিত্ব; fuel- জ্বালানী; destroy- ধ্বংস করা; destruction- ধ্বংস; serious ecological imbalance- মারাত্মক পরিবেশদূষণ সংক্রান্ত ভারসাম্যহীনতা; deforestation- বননিধন; worst victim- নিকৃষ্টতম শিকার; natural disaster- প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ; comfort- আরাম; rescue- উদ্ধার করা।

118. Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Satkhira-'03 ↗ Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'02.

neighbouring	carelessly	position	several	ordinarily	great
powerful	careful	hard	be	need	special

About one hundred and fifty years ago, there lived in France one of the (a) — soldiers called Napoleon. When he was young, he entered the French army as an (b) — soldier. He rose quickly to a high (c) — in the army by his good work and courage. He grew very (d) — and soon became the greatest man in the country. He fought (e) — wars against the (f) — countries and won victories over them. France under him was very powerful. He chose the officers who worked very (g) — with him. He worked very hard and made them work (h) —. He was hard to them when there was (i) — to be so. But he was kind to them when there was no need to (j) —hard.

**Word Meaning** : powerful- শক্তিশালী; soldier- সৈনিক; ordinary- সাধারণ; entered the French army- ফরাসী সেনাবাহিনীতে যোগদান করেন; quickly- দ্রুত; courage- সাহস; neighbouring country- প্রতিবেশী দেশ; won victory- জয়লাভ করেন; carelessly- অসতর্কভাবে; careful- সতর্ক; special- বিশেষ।

119. Bangladesh College Teachers' Association-'12 ↗ Gaibandha Govt. College-'09 ↗ Dhaka Residential Model College-'07 ↗ New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-'06.

attractive	employed	responsible	cottage	hard work	subterfuge	extra
orphanage	responsibility	weather	fault	sudden	soul	rare

Jerry was a boy of (a) — qualities. He was an orphan boy of twelve in the (b) — of the Carolina mountains. The most (c) — quality is his integrity. He was very (d) — and did not like (e) —. When the axe handle broke, he took the (f) — of his own fault. He was a boy of great (g) —. Though he was (h) — only to chop wood, he did many (i) — jobs for the authoress. He put some dry wood in the cubby hole so that she might use them in case of (j) — wet weather.

**Word Meaning** : rare qualities- বিরল গুণাবলি; orphan boy- এতিম বালক; attractive- আকর্ষণীয়; integrity- সাধুতা; responsible- দায়িত্বশীল; subterfuge- ছলচাতুরী; responsibility- দায়িত্ব; fault- ত্রুটি; extra- অতিরিক্ত; authoress- লেখিকা; cubby hole- বস্তু প্রকোষ্ঠ; wet weather- আর্দ্র আবহাওয়া; employ- নিয়োগ দেওয়া; cottage- কুটির; orphanage- এতিমখানা।

120. Cantonment College, Jessore-'09 ↗ Govt. City College, Rajshahi-'04 ↗ Lalmatia Mohila College, Dhaka-'03

wounded	sufferings	parties	and	stupid	foolish	sad
sing	devote	broke	broken	hurt	learn	sick

Florence Nightingale did not like easy (a) — pleasant occupations of society. Instead of going out to (b) —, she visited London Hospitals and studied how (c) — people were nursed back to health and strength. She was shocked by the roughness and (d) —in those hospitals. She went out to Germany

and France and (e) — there all she could about nursing. She returned to England and (f) — herself to the hard task of improving the hospitals. Just then the Crimean War (g) — out. English soldiers went out (h) — to their death. But dreadful stories came because of (i) — men being left to die. Everybody felt that something heroic must be done to put a stop to the (j) — of the brave soldiers.

**Word Meaning** : easy and pleasant occupation- সহজ ও মনোরম পেশা; instead of- পরিবর্তে; nurse- শিশুশ্রম করা; was shocked- মর্মাহত হয়েছিলেন; roughness- রুঢ়তা; devoted herself- নিজেকে নিয়োজিত করলেন; improving- উন্নয়ন; breakout- প্রাদুর্ভাব হওয়া; sing to death- মৃত্যুকে আলিঙ্গান করা; dreadful- ভীতিজনক; heroic- বীরত্বপূর্ণ; put a stop- বন্ধ করা; wounded- আহত; stupid- নির্বোধ; sick- অসুস্থ।

121.

attractive	interest	amusing	strange	magnificent	live
swift	destroy	ferocious	among	belong	fascinate

The wildlife is very (a) —. Here you get different animals in different characteristics. Tiger is a (b) —, powerful and courageous animal. It (c) — to the cat family. The Royal Bengal Tiger is like a big and (d) — cat. Another wild animal is spotted leopard. It is (e) — and courageous. It is often compared with the tiger in courage. There are many wild animals which are expert in climbing. (f) — them monkey is the most (g) —. There are some Lajjaboti Banor (h) — deep in the jungles. But it is a matter of great regret that people are (i) — the wild animals to fulfill their evil (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : attractive- আকর্ষণীয়; amusing- মজার; strange- অদ্ভুত; magnificent- চমৎকার; swift- দ্রুত; destroy- ধ্বংস করা; ferocious- হিংস্র; fascinate- মুগ্ধ করা; wildlife- বন্য প্রাণিকুল; spotted- দাগযুক্ত; leopard- চিতাবাঘ; expert- দৃ ; fulfill- পূরণ করা; evil- খারাপ; interest- স্বার্থ।

122. Singra Damdama Pilot School &amp; College, Natore-13

intelligibility	reach	that	prestige	other	reach
native-speaker	different	unique	obvious	common	outnumber

The process of globalisation (a) — requires a (b) — language for international communication. For many (c) — reasons, English has achieved the (d) — of being that language. As a result, it has crossed national borders to (e) — people who speak (f) — languages. It is no longer the (g) — possession of British or American or other (h) — people, but a language (i) — belongs to the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English far (j) — its monolingual native speakers.

**Word Meaning** : international communication- আন্তর্জাতিক যোগাযোগ; prestige- সম্মান; has achieved- অর্জন করেছে; as a result- ফলে; national border- জাতীয় সীমানা; unique possession- একমাত্র অধিকার; in fact- প্রকৃতপক্ষে; bilingual- দ্বিভাষিক; multilingual- বহুভাষিক; outnumber- সংখ্যায় ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া; intelligibility- বোধগম্যতা; native speaker- দেশীয় বক্তা।

123. Chittagong Govt. Women's College-13

adequacy	an	factory	kill	staircase	incident
constant	emergency	because	for	sufficient	garments

Newspaper in Bangladesh have (a) — drawn our attention to the (b) — safety measures provided by most (c) — factories. They lack (d) — space, wide (e) —, and (f) — exits. In addition, most of the garment (g) — do not have any training (h) — fire safety. At least 104 garment employees were (i) — in fire related (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : has drawn our attention- আমাদের মনোযোগ আকর্ষণ করেছে; safety measure- নিরাপত্তামূলক পদক্ষেপ; garments factory- পোশাক কারখানা; sufficient- পর্যাপ্ত; space- জায়গা; staircase- সিঁড়ি; emergency- জরুরি অবস্থা; exit- প্রস্থান; fire safety- অগ্নি নিরাপত্তা; adequacy- পর্যাপ্ততা; constant- স্থির।

124. Jalalabad Cantonment Public School &amp; College, Sylhet-13.

emerge	famed	outspoken	foremost	column	significant
prestigious	revolutionary	articulate	spanning	reactionary	humanism

Shamsur Rahman was unquestionably one of the (a) — Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varied urban issues, romanticism, politics, liberal (c) — and personal alienation. Among his (d) — works are 'Roudro Korotite', 'Biddhastha Nilima', 'Bondi Shibir Theke' and so others. Besides poetry, he contributed essays, stories, translations and (e) —. Though career (f) — over six decades, he wrote numerous poems and published over 100 books. He received many (g) — awards in his lifetime. The poet became an (h) — liberal intellectual in 1990s against all kinds of religious fundamentalism and (i) — politics in our country. He (j) — on the literary scene in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Word Meaning** : unquestionable- প্রশ্নাতীত; outstandingly- বিশিষ্টভাবে; romanticism- রোমান্টিকতা; liberal- উদার; contribute- অবদান রাখা; translation- অনুবাদ; decade- যুগ; numerous- অসংখ্য; prestigious- মর্যাদাপূর্ণ; award- পুরস্কার; in his lifetime- তাঁর জীবদ্দশায়; religious fundamentalism- ধর্মীয় মৌলবাদ; emerge- আবির্ভূত হওয়া; significant- উল্লেখযোগ্য; reactionary- প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল।

125. *M.C. College, Sylhet-13.*

found	function	declaration	monastery	discover	outstanding
artist	influence	far away	perfect	single	renown

The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur was (a) — in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. It is the largest (b) — Buddhist (c) — in the Indian subcontinent and is also known as the Somapur Mahavihara, the great monastery. It was a (d) — intellectual centre from the 7<sup>th</sup> century until the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Its layout is (e) — adapted to its religious (f) —. This monastery-city represents a unique (g) — achievement which has (h) — Buddhist architecture as (i) — as Cambodia. It was (j) — a World Heritage Site in 1985 at the 9<sup>th</sup> session of the 21 member international committee.

**Word Meaning** : sub-continent- উপমহাদেশ; monastery- আশ্রম; intellectual- বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক; centre- কেন্দ্র; layout- নকশা; adapt- খাপ খাওয়ানো; represent- প্রতিনিধিত্ব করা; architecture- স্থাপত্যশিল্প; declaration- ঘোষণা; outstanding- অসামান্য; influence- প্রভাব; perfect- নিখুঁত; renowned- বিখ্যাত।

126. *Suja Memorial College, Shamsheernagar, Sylhet-13.*

made	live	ways	constitute	behaviour	vary	conduct
cultural	improper	considered	friendly	occasion	objects	during

A society's culture is made up of its ideas and mode of behaviour. Language, music, ideas about bad and good (a) — of playing and working, tools and other (b) — used by people (c) — the culture of a society. Patterns of behaviour (d) — from individual to individual, class to class and country to country. These differences are called (e) — differences. What is an appropriate (f) — in one culture may be considered very (g) — in another culture. Standing very close to each other (h) — conversation is considered (i) — in Latin America and Arab countries. But it is (j) — inappropriate in British and American societies.

**Word Meaning** : culture- সংস্কৃতি/ কৃষ্টি; made up of- গঠিত; mode of behaviour- আচরণের ধরন; pattern- আদর্শরীতি; difference- পার্থক্য; appropriate- উপযুক্ত; conversation- আলাপচারিতা; improper- অনুপযুক্ত; inappropriate- অযোগ্য; conduct- আচরণ।

127. *Patuakhali Govt. College-13.*

capability	value	dutiful	make	go	important	punctuality
achieve	aware	sincere	helps	think	know	key

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

**Word Meaning** : sincerity- আন্তরিকতা; sincere- আন্তরিক; importance of sincerity- আন্তরিকতার গুরুত্ব; a good use- সফল ব্যবহার; modesty- বিনয়; capability- সামর্থ্য; dutiful- কর্তব্য পরায়ণ; punctuality- সময়ানুবর্তিতা; achieve- অর্জন করা।

128. *Barisal Cadet College-13.*

matter	different	benefit	ways	personally	which
used	receive	possible	world	correspondence	cheaper

We are (a) — from a fax in different (b) —. It is (c) — for transmitting and (d) — any kind of printed (e) — within a very short time which is not (f) — in any other telecommunications. It plays an important role for (g) — in the (h) — of business, trade and commerce. It is also used for many different types of (i) — and official correspondence. It is (j) — than using telephone.

**Word Meaning** : matter- বিষয়; benefit- উপকার; personally- ব্যক্তিগতভাবে; correspondence- চিঠিপত্রের আদানপ্রদান; transmit- প্রেরণ/ সঞ্চারিত করা; printed- ছাপানো; telecommunication- টেলিযোগাযোগ; trade and commerce- বাণিজ্য; official- অফিস সংক্রান্ত; cheaper- অধিকতর সস্তা; possible- সম্ভবপর।

## 129.

get	great	rely	meaningless	types	romantic
root	dull	be	dynamic	law	change

Change (a) — essential for all (b) — of progress. Without (c) — life becomes dull and boring. Our life (d) — diversity and pleasure in change. Nothing (e) — in the world is static. Everything noble in the world is (f) —. Evolution and revolution is the (g) — of nature, and it is the (h) — of all progress. If there is no change, our life will be dull and (i) —. However the secret of a nation's strength (j) — mainly on its capacity for change and readjustment.

**Word Meaning** : change- পরিবর্তন; progress- উন্নতি; dull- নিশ্চল; boring- একঘেয়েমি; diversity- বৈচিত্র্য; static- স্থির; dynamic- বিপ্লব; secret- গোপন তথ্য; readjustment- পুনর্বিন্যাস; meaningless- অর্থহীন।

130.

maintain	hold	fellow-feelings	live	refer	respect
be	involved	activities	leave	motto	attitude

Social values (a) — to customs, beliefs, behavioural patterns and (b) — of a particular social community. In the past, people (c) — very much strict about (d) — social values. 'Honesty is the best policy' was the (e) — of the day. The dishonest criminals were (f) — in great contempt. But today, youngsters do not (g) — the elders, people have no (h) —, they are getting involved with bribery, corruption and many other anti-social (i) —. We should preserve our past social values to make a better world for (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : maintain- বজায় রাখা; fellow-feeling- সহানুভূতি; involved- সম্পৃক্ত; activities- কার্যক্রম; motto- মূলমন্ত্র; values- মূল্যবোধ; custom- প্ৰথা; belief- বিশ্বাস; behavioural- আচরণগত; pattern- ধরন/রকম; community- সম্প্রদায়; strict- দৃঢ়; policy- নীতি/পন্থা; contempt- ঘৃণা; bribery- ঘুষগ্রহণ।

131.

right	freedom	fight	took	pride	proud
respect	take	sacrifice	be	honoured	times

The people who (a) — part in the war of independence are called freedom fighters. They (b) — in all lands and in all (c) —. Freedom is the birth (d) — of man and it (e) — the sweetest above everything. Our freedom fighters (f) — for long nine months and many of them (g) — their lives to bring (h) — for our nation. They are our (i) —. We all should show proper (j) — to them.

**Word Meaning** : right- অধিকার; freedom- মুক্তি; birth right- জন্মগত অধিকার; sacrifice- উৎসর্গ করা; respect- শ্রদ্ধা; honoured- সম্মানিত; pride- অহংকার; sweetest- মধুরতম; proper- যথাযোগ্য; war of independence- মুক্তিযুদ্ধ; freedom fighter- মুক্তিযোদ্ধা।

132.

need	win	evil	impress	luxury	take
be	won	have	decide	live	smart

Antonio and Bassanio (a) — two friends. They (b) — in Venice. Bassanio was a (c) — young man. He liked to lead a (d) — life. This is why, he was always in (e) — of money. Once he fell in love with Portia, a lady of great beauty, wisdom and wealth. He wanted to (f) — her for his wife. He needed some money to (g) — Portia. He asked Antonio to lend him three thousand ducats. But Antonio (h) — such a great sum at the moment. So Antonio (i) — to borrow the money from Shylock, a money lender, offering his ships as a security. Shylock had an (j) — plan and offered the money to them with a condition.

**Word Meaning** : evil- দুষ্কৃত/অসৎ; impress- মুগ্ধ করা; luxury- বিলাসিতা; decide- সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া; smart- সপ্ততিভ/চটপটে; beauty- সৌন্দর্য; wisdom- প্রজ্ঞা; wealth- সম্পদ/বিত্ত; ducat- ইতালীয় মুদ্রা; sum- অর্থ; borrow- ধার করা; money lender- মহাজন; offer- গচ্ছিত রাখা; security- নিরাপত্তা; condition- শর্ত।

133.

useful	modern	live	age	read	wonders
be	read	vital	storehouse	role	help

We live in an (a) — of science. We can see the (b) — of science in every sphere of life. Newspaper (c) — one of the wonders of modern science. It is a (d) — of knowledge. It plays a (e) — role in modern civilization. It (f) — us to acquire general knowledge. Though it is not always an unmixed blessing yet it is the most (g) — thing in modern life. (h) — newspaper is a good habit. If we (i) — newspaper, we will be like a frog in a narrow well. It is a looking glass of the (j) — world.

**Word Meaning** : age- যুগ; sphere- ক্ষেত্র; wonder- বিস্ময়; storehouse- ভাণ্ডার; useful- কার্যকর; role- ভূমিকা; civilization- সভ্যতা; acquire- অর্জন করা; general knowledge- সাধারণ জ্ঞান; unmixed- অবিমিশ্র; blessing- আশীর্বাদ; a frog in a narrow well- কুপমভূক।

134.

assume	while	think	gleam	noon	reflection
be	see	sunset	then	say	make

The Taj Mahal has always (a) — favourite to the beauty loving people. Some people (b) — that it is most beautiful at (c) —. At this time, the marble (d) — the colour of the sunset. The building and its (e) — in the pool water (f) — like pink jewels. Others like it best at (g) — when the bright sun (h) — the marble shine pure white. But the others (i) — it should be (j) — at moonlit night.

**Word Meaning** : favourite- প্রিয়; beauty loving- সৌন্দর্যপ্রেমী; assume- ধারণ করা; sunset- সূর্যাস্ত; gleam- আলোর দ্বীতি ছড়ানো; reflection- প্রতিফলন; marble- মর্মর পাথর; pool- জলাশয়; pink- বেগুনী; jewel- রত্ন; shine- ঝকঝক করা।

135.

lay down	dignity	small	cover	who	huge
warn	ordinary	magnificent	preserve	enable	memory

Our National Memorial at Savar is a (a) — monument founded in (b) — of our valiant freedom fighters (c) — fought for our liberation and (d) — their lives. Their mission was to (e) — us to stand upright in honour and (f) — with other nations of the world. There is a plan to build a (g) — complex in several stages of development. The whole complex (h) — an area of 126 acres which will include a mosque, a library and a museum. The relics of the Liberation War (i) — in the museum will remind its visitors the supreme sacrifices of our valiant freedom fighters. It will simultaneously give all a (j) — that the oppressors will always be defeated.

**Word Meaning** : dignity- সম্মান/ মর্যাদা; huge- বিশাল; warn- সতর্কবাণী দেওয়া; ordinary- সাধারণ; magnificent- বিশাল; preserve- সংরক্ষণ করা; enable- সমর্থ করে তোলা; memory- স্মৃতি; memorial- স্মৃতিসৌধ; valiant- সাহসী; mission- উদ্দেশ্য/ লক্ষ্য; stand upright in honour- সম্মানে মাথা উঁচু করে দাঁড়ানো; include- অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা; relic- ধ্বংসাবশেষ; remind- স্মরণ করিয়ে দেওয়া।

136.

enjoy	peace	one	lot	relative	coin
bring	be	thatched	money	crown	vary

Happiness is a (a) — term. A person with a (b) — living in a palace may not (c) — happy. A day labourer may (d) — happiness living in a (e) — hut. Again happiness (f) — from person to person. (g) — may be happy finding a (h) —. A businessman may be unhappy getting (i) — of money. Complete happiness or (j) — of mind is a blessing of Allah.

**Word Meaning** : enjoy- উপভোগ করা; relative- আপেক্ষিক; term- কথা/ শব্দ; coin- মুদ্রা/ পয়সা; thatched- শুকনো খড় দিয়ে তৈরি; vary- ভিন্ন হওয়া; crown- মুকুট; palace- প্রাসাদ; businessman- ব্রহ্মবসায়ী; blessing- আশীর্বাদ।

137.

became	swan song	theatre	contributed	imagined	literature
business	older	fell	comfortable	little	tomb

Shakespeare is one of the greatest poets and dramatists of English (a) —. Very (b) — is known about him. It is (c) — that Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon. His father was a successful (d) — man. He left school as his father (e) — in poverty. He married Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter who was (f) — than he. By 1592 he (g) — a well-known actor and playwright. In 1594, he joined the Globe (h) — company. He (i) — thirty seven plays to the world. Of all his plays *Tempest* is said to be his (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : swan song- সর্বশেষ সৃষ্টি/ রচনা; theatre- নাট্য শালা; contribute- উপহার দেওয়া; imagine- কল্পনা করা; comfortable- আরামপূর্ণ; literature- সাহিত্য; tomb- সমাধিসৌধ; poverty- দারিদ্র্য; older- বয়সে বড়; playwright- নাট্যকার; company- সংস্থা।

138.

symposiums	chief	social	moral	virtue	judicial
acute	motivate	deny	respective	affects	sins

(a) — moral degradation is a crucial problem of mankind which (b) — the peaceful and meaningful living of human beings. In society, morality is the (c) — source of development of the heavenly qualities like love, affection etc. None can (d) — the fact that morality is the best virtue of mankind. Without attaching the essence of morality, a durable democratic, socio-economic, administrative and (e) — institution can never be dreamt of. (f) — ills and (g) — occur mainly due to human activities devoid of moral awareness. Seminars and (h) — at different levels should be arranged to encourage and (i) — people to accelerate the moral uplift from their (j) — faculties.

**Word Meaning** : moral- নৈতিক; degradation- অবনয়; symposium- আলোচনা সভা; judicial- বিচারিক; crucial- মারাত্মক; acute- তীব্র; motivate- প্ররোচিত করা; deny- অস্বীকার করা; morality- নৈতিকতা; attach- যোগ করা; essence- নির্ধারিত; durable- টেকসই; accelerate- ত্বরান্বিত করা; uplift- উন্নয়ন; respective- নিজ নিজ।

139.

contain	pride	bring	development	receive	contribute
lead	be	obtain	founder	give	winner

It is a matter of (a) — for us that we have three Bangalee Nobel Prize (b) —. The first one is Rabindranath Tagore who (c) — Nobel Prize in 1913 for his great (d) — in literature. The second one is Amartya Kumar Sen, an Indian philosopher and economist. He was (e) — this name by Rabindranath Tagore which means divine. Amartya Kumar (f) — a First Class First B.A (Hons) in Economics from Presidency College, Kolkata. His great determination in economics (g) — him towards Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998. The third one is Dr. Muhammad Yunus who got the Nobel Prize in 2006 in peace. He was the (h) — of Grameen Bank and worked for the (i) — of the poor people, that is why he was awarded in peace. His founding Grameen Bank has also (j) — him a lot of awards besides Nobel Prize.

**Word Meaning** : pride- অহংকার/ গর্ব; winner- বিজয়ী; receive- গ্রহণ করা; contribution- অবদান; divine- স্বর্গীয়; obtain- অর্জন করা; determination- দৃঢ় সংকল্প; lead- পরিচালিত করা; peace- শান্তি; founder- প্রতিষ্ঠাতা; development- উন্নয়ন; bring- আনা।

140.

celebrity	early	Deputy Director	memoirs	1969	to
folk	collector	music	joined	Rakhali	through

Jasimuddin is better known (a) — us as Pollikobi. He was also a folklore (b) — and a radio (c) —. He depicted the Bengali rural life (d) — his poems. He received his (e) — education at Faridpur Welfare School. In 1944 he (f) — the Department of Information and Broadcasting and retired from there as (g) —. He collected more than 10,000 (h) — songs. He wrote many poems, dramas, novels, (i) — etc. He received D.Lit from Rabindra Bharati University in India in (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : celebrity- প্ৰসিদ্ধ ব্যক্তি; memoir- স্মৃতিচারণমূলক রচনা; folklore- লোকশিখা; collector- সংগ্রাহক; depict- চিত্রায়িত/ বর্ণনা করা; rural- গ্রামীণ; receive- গ্রহণ করা; information- তথ্য; broadcasting- সম্প্রচার; retire- অবসরগ্রহণ করা; welfare- কল্যাণমূলক।

141.

graduated	assistant	become	greatest	associate	manufacturer
technology	engineer	scientist	regard	went	failure

Albert Einstein was a (a) —. His father was a businessman and (b) — of electronic parts. For the (c) — of business, his family (d) — to Milan in Italy. Einstein (e) — from the Swiss Federal Institute of (f) —. Then he (g) — a teacher and gradually lecturer and (h) — Professor. He is still (i) — as the world's (j) — scientist.

**Word Meaning** : graduate- ব্রাতক হওয়া; assistant- সহকারী; associate- সহযোগী; manufacturer- নির্মাণকারী; technology- প্রযুক্তি; gradually- ক্রমান্বয়ে; lecturer- প্রভাষক; professor- অধ্যাপক; regard- গণ্য / সম্মানিত করা; Swiss- সুইজারল্যান্ড; institute- প্রতিষ্ঠান।

142.

narrow	phenomenon	townships	present	provincial	lift-up
quickly	urbanization	estimated	change	developed	pastoral

Bangladesh is changing herself (a) — from a rural to an urban existence. It is (b) — that her urban population will rise by 15 million by 2015. This means that the process of (c) — is accelerating. During the Liberation War period, Dhaka was a sleepy (d) — city of about a million people. But at (e) — her population is over 15 million. Even smaller (f) — are experiencing a similar migration to them from the (g) — areas. Urbanization is a common (h) — in the developing countries. It marks a (i) — in socio-economic development. It is also contributing in a similar manner but only in the (j) — sense to the developing countries.

**Word Meaning** : narrow- সংকীর্ণ; phenomenon- বিষয়; provincial- প্রাদেশিক; township- প্রশাসনিক উপবিভাগ; urbanization- নগরায়ন; estimate- ধারণা করা; pastoral- পল্লী; process- প্রক্রিয়া; accelerate- ত্বরান্বিত হওয়া; migration- এক স্থান থেকে অন্য স্থানে গমন; socio-economic- আর্থ-সামাজিক; contribute- অবদান রাখা; sleepy- নিম্নতরঙ্গ/ নিরব; lift-up- উন্নয়ন।

143.

described	publication	won	top seller	buried	but also
critic	earned	not only	culture	was born	identified

Humayun Ahmed (a) — on 13th November in 1948. He was (b) — an author and dramatist, (c) — a screen writer and film maker. The (d) — of his novel *Nondito Noroke* (e) — him fame. As a result, he (f) — admiration from literary critics like Dr. Ahmed Sharif. The Times of India (g) — Humayun Ahmed as a custodian of Bangladeshi literary culture. His writing style was (h) — as magic realism. His books have ranked the (i) — at the Ekushey Book Fair. After his death in New York, he was (j) — in Nuhash Palli.

**Word Meaning** : describe- বর্ণনা করা; critic- সমালোচক; bury- সমাহিত করা; identify- শনাক্ত করা; author- লেখক; screen writer- চিত্রনাট্য লেখক; fame- খ্যাতি; admiration- প্রশংসা; custodian- রক্ষক; literary culture- সাহিত্য চর্চা; writing style- রচনা শৈলী; magic realism- জাদু বাস্তবতা।

144.

responsible	rate	minimum	within	controlled	facing
latrines	shortage	unemployment	limit	developing	face

Bangladesh is (a) — several problems because of her over-growing people. Environment pollution, (b) — of food, clothes, accommodation etc are some of them. Our population is growing at such a high (c) — that the environment may soon fail to supply the people with their (d) — necessities. As a result, the people may (e) — danger and destruction. The increasing number of vehicles is (f) — for traffic

jam. (g) — is responsible for drug addiction and terrorism among the youths. People's making (h) — on the bank of rivers and canals pollutes the environment. It is high time we (i) — the growth of population. We should take immediate measures to keep our population (j) — a limit.

**Word Meaning** : over-growing- অতিরিক্ত মাত্রায় বর্ধিষ্ণু; accommodation- বাসস্থান; fail- ভ্রম হওয়া; danger- বিপদ; destruction- ধ্বংস; vehicle- যানবাহন; drug addiction- মাদকাসক্তি; terrorism- সন্ত্রাসবাদ; youth- যুবসম্প্রদায়; bank- তীর; canal- খাল; immediate- তাৎক্ষণিক; measure- পদক্ষেপ।

145.

initiated	with	inhabitant	added	honour	wars
respect	interest	literature	destruction	priceless	experimentation

Nobel Prize is the greatest prestigious award of (a) — in the world. The prize is given to persons (b) — most outstanding contributions in six fields. Economics was (c) — in the list in 1969 for the first time. The prize was (d) — by the inventor of the science of (e) —. He was an (f) — of Sweden, but he studied in Russia. Nobel became famous all over the world for his (g) — discovery. He left a will indicating that the (h) — on this money should be given as prizes to persons for their outstanding contribution to physics, chemistry, medicine (i) — and peace. Rontgen won the first Nobel Prize for his outstanding (j) — in X-ray.

**Word Meaning** : initiate- সূত্রপাত করা; inhabitant- অধিবাসী; priceless- অমূল্য; honour- সম্মান; experimentation- পরীক্ষণ; prestigious- মর্যাদাপূর্ণ; outstanding- অসাধারণ; contribution- অবদান; inventor- উদ্ভাবক; discovery- আবিষ্কার; indicate- নির্দেশ করা; destruction- ধ্বংস; interest- সুদ।

146.

pioneered	attacked	influenced	bigotry	literary	struggle
poverty	literature	hard and fast	about	childish	through

Kazi Nazrul Islam, the National poet of Bangladesh, is well known as the Rebel poet in Bengali (a) —. Born in a poor family he had to (b) — hard against poverty. He did not like the (c) — rule of the school. He always troubled the villagers with his (d) — wicked deeds. At this time he was acquainted with Islamic music which (e) — his later literary works greatly. He (f) — the British Raj in India and preached revolution (g) — his poetic works. He opposed all (h) — including religions and gender. He (i) — new forms such as Bengali ghazals. Nazrul wrote and composed (j) — 4000 songs collectively known as Nazrul geeti.

**Word Meaning** : pioneer- অগ্রগামী হওয়া; hard and fast- বাঁধাধরা; bigotry- গোঁড়ামি; childish- চপল; rebel poet- বিদ্রোহী কবি; rule- নিয়ম-শৃঙ্খলা; wicked deed- দুর্কৃতকাণ্ড; acquainted with- পরিচিত; preach- প্রচার করা; revolution- বিপ্লব; poetic- কাবিত্ব; religion- ধর্ম; compose- রচনা করা; collectively- সম্মিলিতভাবে।

147.

but also	humanist	accused	initiating	fame	literature
pleaded	coming back	translating	devoted	not only	man

Rabindranath Tagore was a (a) — of versatile 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 (f) — the British Government and (g) — for the independence of India from Britain. He 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 (j) — from England, he began to write timelessly in all branches of literature.

**Word Meaning** : plead- ওকালতি করা; humanist- মানবতাবাদী; accuse- অভিযুক্ত করা; translate- অনুবাদ; initiate- পরিচিতি করা; devoted- একান্তভাবে নিয়োজিত করা; versatile- বহুমুখী; genius- প্রতিভাবান ব্যক্তি; novelist- উপন্যাসিক; playwright- নাট্যকার; painter- চিত্রশিল্পী; philosopher- দার্শনিক; influential- প্রভাবশালী; vice-versa- বিপরীতভাবে।

148.

get	express	birth	begin	favour
live	impact	popular	breath	thought

The date of (a) — of Shamsur Rahman is 24th October 1929. His parents (b) — in the village of Paratali in Narsingdi district. He (c) — his matriculation degree from Pogos School in 1945 and Intermediate from Dhaka College. At the age of eighteen, he (d) — to write poetry. Shamsur Rahman has a great (e) — on Bangla poetry. He expressed his (f) — about the democratic rights of the people of his time. He earned (g) — among the general mass by expressing their emotion about the country. In his poems, he (h) — the social prejudices, religious deceptions and moral eccentricity of people. He spoke in (i) — of liberation. Shamsur Rahman (j) — his last in 2006.

**Word Meaning** : express- প্রকাশ করা; impact- প্রভাব; breathe- নিশ্বাস ত্যাগ করা; democratic right- গণতান্ত্রিক অধিকার; general mass- সাধারণ জনগণ; emotion- আবেগ; prejudice- কুসংস্কার; deception- প্রতারণা; eccentricity- বিচ্যুতি; moral- নৈতিক।



149.

man made	natural	relationships	circles	environment	natural
including	forces	pollutes	world	balanced	forces

(a) — is the sum total of all surroundings of a living being (b) — natural and man made objects, forces and conditions. We live in a (c) — full of different things. There are many objects (d) — us. Houses, cars, chemicals are (e) — objects. Cyclones and earthquakes are natural (f) —. Climate and altitude are (g) — conditions. There are (h) — between the elements of human environment. There are many such (i) — in our environment. Man (j) — the environment by many unwise acts.

**Word Meaning** : man made- মানব সৃষ্টি; circle- বৃত্ত; relationship- সম্পর্ক; force- শক্তি; sum total- সমষ্টি; surroundings- পরিবেশ; natural- প্রাকৃতিক; condition- অবস্থা; object- বস্তু; chemical- রাসায়নিক; cyclone- সাইক্লোন; earthquake- ভূমিকম্প; climate- জলবায়ু; altitude- সমুদ্রপৃষ্ঠ থেকে উচ্চতা; human environment- মানব পরিবেশ; unwise- অবিবেচনাপ্রসূত; act- কাজ।

150.

Pathshala	stood	both	joined	Sher-e-Bangla	at
Entrance	with	historic	B.Sc exam	1892	independent

A.K. Fazlul Haq, popularly known as (a) — was born (b) — village Chakhar in Barisal. He received his primary education in a village (c) —. He passed the (d) — examination from the Barisal Zilla School and (e) — first in the Dhaka Division. Then he went to Calcutta for higher education and passed the B.Sc examination in (f) —. He passed the B.L. examination (g) — honours. After completing his education he (h) — Rajendra College as a Professor of Mathematics. He worked (i) — for the Muslim League and the Congress. In 1940 he joined the (j) — Muslim League Congress at Lahore.

**Word Meaning** : pathshala- পাঠশালা; Entrance- এন্ট্রান্স পরীক্ষা; historic- ঐতিহাসিক; join- যোগদান করা; independent- স্বাধীন; popularly- লোকগোচর রূপে; known- পরিচিত; receive- গ্রহণ করা; higher education- উচ্চ শিক্ষা; complete- শেষ করা; professor- অধ্যাপক; Muslim League Congress- মুসলিম লীগের সম্মেলন।

151.

development	literate	social	indicate	populous	society
impossible	removal	single handed	palatial	illiteracy	vast

The number of the people of a country, its (a) — buildings and monuments does not (b) — whether the country is rich or poor, developed or underdeveloped. Bangladesh is a poor but (c) — country. It is beset with many problems. (d) — is one of them. It is a (e) — curse as it hinders all (f) — works of the country. Without the (g) — of illiteracy no development can attain success. But eradication of illiteracy in a country like Bangladesh with so (h) — population is an (i) — task. The government cannot solve this problem (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : development- উন্নয়ন; literate- শিষ্টিত; indicate- নির্দেশ করা; populous- জনবহুল; single handed- একাকী; palatial- জমকালো; monument- স্মৃতিসৌধ; underdeveloped- অনুন্নত; beset with- জর্জরিত; hinder- বাধিত করা; illiteracy- নিরুপিত; attain- অর্জন করা; eradication- হ্রাস; task- কাজ; solve- সমাধান করা।

152.

in	work	brutal	name	of	bury
see	will	destroy	preserve	exist	desert

The Egyptian kings were buried in great buildings or tombs (a) — pyramids as they believed that after death they would go to another world. And there they (b) — need many things as they would use in this world. That is why their precious treasures were (c) — with them. These pyramids still (d) — today which were built in a (e) — and made (f) — stone. In pyramids there are secret (g) — followed by secret doors leading to a secret chamber. And in that secret chamber dead bodies were (h) — known as mummy. These pyramids were built by poor slaves and finally they were killed (i) — after finishing their (j) —.

**Word Meaning** : bury- সমাধিস্থ করা; tomb- সমাধি সৌধ; precious- মূল্যবান; treasure- সম্পদ; still- অদ্বাবধি; desert- মরুভূমি; secret- গোপন; passage- পথ, রাস্তা; preserve- সংরক্ষণ করা; slave- ক্রীতদাস; brutally- নির্মমভাবে; finish- শেষ করা।

153.

learn	out	title	leave	write	take
begin	beyond	popular	publish	famous	relate

You have heard the name of Hason Raja. He is well-known as 'Pagla Hason Raja' (a) — by himself. He had a tension-free youth having enough riches, comfort or pleasures. But he did not (b) — formal education completely. At one stage of his life, he found everything (c) — with life meaningless. That is why he (d) — to think about the Creator, life, death and mankind, after (e) — his luxurious life style. He wrote about a thousand of songs and poems. He (f) — these writings in a volume. Some of these songs were (g) — in Hindi language. He is not only (h) — in Bangladesh but in the areas (i) — Bangladesh. To (j) — more about him we have to read and listen to his songs.

**Word Meaning** : well-known- সুপরিচিত; title- নামকরণ করা; tension-free- চিন্তামুক্ত; comfort- আরাম; pleasure- আনন্দ; formal- আনুষ্ঠানিক; completely- সম্পূর্ণরূপে; related- সম্পর্কিত; meaningless- অর্থহীন; luxurious- বিলাসবহুল; publish- প্রকাশ করা; popular- জনপ্রিয়।

154.

primarily	1880	set up	renowned	started	eldest
influence	memory	highly	conservative	fruitful	on behalf of

Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was a (a) — writer, a (b) — Muslim feminist in undivided Bengal. She is most famous for her efforts (c) — gender equality and other social issues. He was born in village Pairabondh in (d) —. Her father was a (e) — educated landlord. Her (f) — brother Ibrahim taught her English and Bangla. Her husband was the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur. He encouraged her to set aside money to start a school (g) — for the Muslim women. Rokeya (h) — a high school in Bhagalpur in (i) — of her husband. She (j) — her literary career in 1902 with a Bangla story entitled 'Pipasa'.

**Word Meaning** : primarily- প্রাথমিকভাবে; set up- স্থাপন করা; renowned- বিখ্যাত; influence- প্রভাব; conservative- বৃণশীল; on behalf of- পক্ষে; fruitful- ফলপ্ৰসূ; feminist- নারীবাদী; undivided- অবিভক্ত; effort- প্রচেষ্টা; gender equality- লিঙ্গ সমতা; social issue- সামাজিক বিষয়বস্তু; landlord- জমিদার; Deputy Magistrate- ডেপুটি ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট; encourage- উৎসাহিত করা; set aside- ভবিষ্যতের জন্য আলাদা করে রাখা; literary career- সাহিত্যিক জীবন।

155.

bring	colourful	travel	charming	join	travelling
passage	join	always	across	think	dream

This (a) — is about a woman. She (b) — imagines about her future life. She (c) — she would have a garden full of (d) — flowers and most of the plants have been planted by her. (e) — is also another (f) — of the speaker. She would have (g) — and visited most parts of the world. She sees herself (h) — the games of children. The different events such as walking (i) — the countryside with her husband and watching an occasional movie will (j) — joy to their family.

**Word Meaning** : bring- আনা; colourful- রঙিন; travel-ক্রমণ করা; charming- মনোমুগ্ধকর; join- যোগদান করা; passage- অনুচ্ছেদ; across- আড়াআড়িভাবে; dream- স্বপ্ন; imagine- কল্পনা করা; watch- দেখা; occasional- অনিয়মিত/ মাঝে মাঝে।

156. [Holy Cross College, Dhaka-'16]

misused	family	popular	invented	users	within
using	spreads	makes	expanding	addicted	over

Facebook is a (a) — social networking service. It is (b) — friendship and relation all (c) — the world. Mark Zucher Berg first (d) — facebook. (e) — a very short time it gained much popularity. Now it has over one billion active users. It (f) — love and shares sorrows. But sometimes it is (g) —. Students are spending much time in (h) — facebook which is very alarming for the future generation. Adults are also getting (i) — to it which is causing many problems in their (j) — life. So we should be aware of using facebook.

**Word Meaning** : misuse- অপব্যবহার করা; popular- জনপ্রিয়; invent- আবিষ্কার করা; user- ব্যবহারকারী; addicted- আসক্ত; expand- বৃদ্ধি করা; spread- বিস্তার করা; alarming- বিপদাশঙ্কাপূর্ণ; problem- সমস্যা; aware- সচেতন।

157.

spends	leaving	immigration	valuable	search	certainly
country	causes	so	extend	particular	deprived

The (a) — of highly trained or qualified people from a (b) — country is called brain drain. Brain drain (c) — countries to lose (d) — professionals. Every year a good number of talented people are (e) — our country in (f) — of better living. This has (g) — a great impact on our economy. The country is (h) — of the services of these talented people though it (i) — a huge sum of money to educate them. There are other losses too. (j) — necessary steps should be taken to stop this tendency.

**Word Meaning** : spend- ব্যয় করা; leave- ত্যাগ করা; immigration- অভিবাসন; valuable- মূল্যবান; search- খোঁজা; certainly- নিশ্চিতভাবে; cause- ঘটনা; extend- প্রসারিত করা; particular- বিশেষ; deprived- বঞ্চিত; brain drain- মেধা পাচার; a huge sum- বিশাল পরিমাণ; tendency- প্রবণতা।

158.

lose	please	suffer	select	books	keep
cannot	attitude	that	injudicious	reason	harmful

Book is our best friend (a) — works like a living person. But many students (b) — enjoy reading books because of (c) — selection of books by the teachers. So they (d) — interest in (e) —. But the (f) — of their reading books is to (g) — their teachers. Such kind of negative (h) — to reading books is very (i) — for them. They (j) — for their teacher's fault.

**Word Meaning** : lose- হারানো; please- সন্তুষ্ট করা; suffer- কষ্ট ভোগ করা; select- বাছাই করা; injudicious- বিবেচনাহীন; reason- কারণ; harmful- তিকর; negative- নেতিবাচক; attitude- মনোভাব; fault- দোষ-ত্রুটি।

159.

body	defenses	minor	antibody	virus	disease
diseases	minor	prevent	fatal	which	increases

(a) — are common to human life. Some diseases are (b) —, some are fatal. Our (c) — have some antibodies (d) — produce defenses for diseases. Without these (e) —, infections (f) — in human body. When human body fails to (g) —, it's called immune deficiency. Immune deficiency diseases result in frequent illness. AIDS is no doubt a (h) — disease. (i) —, causing AIDS, destroys the defenses of victim's body and makes his immune system inactive. Thus, when victim catches (j) — diseases, it becomes fatal due to lack of immune system and the victim dies.

**Word Meaning** : body- দেহ; defense- প্রতিরক্ষা; minor- গৌণ; antibody- রক্তে উৎপন্ন পদার্থবিশেষ যা ক্ষতিকর জীবাণু ইত্যাদিকে প্রতিরোধ বা ধ্বংস করে; fatal- প্রাণঘাতী; increase- বেড়ে যাওয়া; prevent- প্রতিরোধ করা; immune system- রোগ প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা; deficiency- অভাব; frequent- ঘন ঘন; virus- ভাইরাস; destroy- ধ্বংস করা; inactive- নিষ্ক্রিয়; victim- আক্রান্ত রোগী।

160.

enjoy	festival	celebrated	national	different	programmes
celebrate	people	classical	wear	colourful	on

Pahela Baishakh is Bangalee's biggest (a) —. (b) — this day the whole country (c) — a festive look. It is not only (d) — in Bangladesh but also some in other parts of the world like West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Jharkhand and Orissa of India. (e) — of Bangladesh enjoy (f) — holiday on this day. People all over the country (g) — fairs and festivals. (h) — organizations arrange different types of entertaining (i) —. People from all walks of life wear (j) — Bengali dresses.

**Word Meaning** : enjoy- উপভোগ করা; festival- উৎসব; celebrate- উদযাপন করা; national- জাতীয়; programme- অনুদান; wear- পরিধান করা; colourful- রঙিন; holiday- ছুটির দিন; different- বিভিন্ন; organization- সংস্থা; arrange- আয়োজন করা; dress- পোষাক।

161.

identified	influenced	renovated	in	announced	institutions
architecturally	unusual	destroyed	gave	recognised	have

Not only in Bangladesh but also (a) — Indian sub-continent, the Somapura Mahavihara is the best known Buddhist Vihara. It is a (b) — World Heritage Site. UNESCO (c) — it as a World Heritage Site in 1985. It was (d) — that the Vihara was built by the second Pala king, Dharmapala. After being (e) — by fire the Vihara was (f) — after a century by Vipulashrimitra. It was a famous (g) — for the monks of ancient Bengal and in Southern Asia. (h) — it was unusual. Its (i) — style (j) — that of Burma, Java and Combodia.

**Word Meaning** : identified- চিহ্নিত; renovated- সংস্কারকৃত; announce- ঘোষণা করা; institution- প্রতিষ্ঠান; architecturally- স্থাপত্যভাবে; recognised- স্বীকৃত; destroyed- ধ্বংসপ্রাপ্ত; institution- প্রতিষ্ঠান; monk- সন্ন্যাসী; unusual- মৌলিক; influence- প্রভাবিত করা।

162.

taking	purpose	in	nowadays	think	ultimately
mould	as well	are	participation	have	made

(a) — like men, women are working (b) —. They (c) — half of our total population. We cannot (d) — of any development without keeping them (e) — dark. No nation can read progress in their development work without the (f) — of women. For this (g) — women should be educated. (h) — education women can come forward and work hand in hand with men. An educated mother can (i) — his children's future better than an uneducated mother. So (j) — country's future depends on an educated mother.

**Word Meaning** : nowadays- আজকাল; as well- ও; progress- উন্নতি; participation- অংশগ্রহণ; purpose- উদ্দেশ্য; come forward- সামনে এগিয়ে আসা; mould- গড়ে তোলা; ultimately- চূড়ান্তভাবে; think- কথনা করা; development- উন্নতি; educated- শিখিত; uneducated- অশিক্ষিত; future- ভবিষ্যৎ।

163.

ready	by	answer	plays	time	before
day	think	elaborate	budget	try	examinee

Examination skill (a) — an important role in the examination. An (b) — should check and double check his/ her exam dates and times. He/she should make his/her necessary things (c) — before the examination (d) —. He/she should not (e) — his/her answers (f) — writing unnecessary things. He/she should (g) — to (h) — all the questions. He/she should read the whole question paper (i) — starting to write. He/she has to (j) — about the time and make a budget of it.

**Word Meaning** : ready- প্রস্তুত; elaborate- বিস্তৃত করা; skill- দক্ষতা; play- ভূমিকা রাখা; examinee- পরীক্ষার্থী; check- পরীক্ষা করে দেখা; necessary- প্রয়োজনীয়; budget- ভাগ করা; try- চেষ্টা করা; answer- উত্তর দেয়া; before- পূর্বে।



## Cloze Test with Clues (Textual) (সংকেত ব্যবহার করে শব্দ্যস্থান পূরণ)



164. [RB- '17; Notre Dame College, Dhaka- '16; Comilla Residential College, Comilla- '16; Cantonment College, Comilla- '16; Noakhali Govt. College, Noakhali- '16; chourmuhany Govt. S.A. college, Noakhali- '16]

call	among	define	deaths	cause	interpersonal
nature	serious	within	economic	armed	aggressive

Conflict can be (a) — as clash of value and ideas among other things, and the most serious form of conflict is (b) — clashes that results in lots of (c) — and casualties. There can be conflict (d) — us, which is (e) — intrapersonal conflict. The conflict between or (f) — persons is called (g) — conflict. Constraint of resources is also a (h) — of conflict and it is known as (i) — conflict. Conflict is a very common phenomenon, but sometimes it takes (j) — forms.

[Unit-12; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : define- নির্ধারণ করা; interpersonal- আন্তঃব্যক্তিগত; within- মধ্যে; economic- অর্থনৈতিক; armed- অস্ত্রধারী; aggressive- আক্রমণাত্মক; conflict- দ্বন্দ্ব; clash- বিবাদ; casualties- হতাহত; constraint- অবরোধ; phenomenon- ঘটমান বিষয়; forms- আকার; among- মধ্যে; resources- সম্পদ।

165. [JB- '17]

poisonous	of	preserve	greatest	be	more
refresh	stern	by	production	contamination	health

Food adulteration is one of the (a) — problems in the recent time in our country. Different food and food products, vegetables, fruits and fishes are being (b) — (c) — the unscrupulous and profit monger businessmen and green grocers. However, we, the general people (d) — the victims (e) — all sorts of pangs and serious diseases. The businessmen use (f) — chemicals such as DDT, Aldrin, Heptachlor just to make their products (g) — attractive or to (h) — them for a long time. So it is time the authority concerned took (i) — steps to stop such food adulteration. Proper monitoring, supervision, and public awareness should be compulsory from (j) — level to consumers.

[Unit-3; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : poisonous- বিষাক্ত; preserve- তাজা রাখা; refresh- সতেজ করা; stern- কঠোর; contamination- কলুষিতকরণ; unscrupulous- বিবেকহীন; monger- কারবারী; grocers- মুদি; victims- শিকার; pangs- নাভিশ্বাস; supervision- কার্যদর্শন; compulsory- বাধ্যতামূলক; consumer- ভোক্তা; adulteration- ভেজাল; awareness- সচেতনতা।

166. [Milestone College, Dhaka- '16]

brand	support	move	study	apartheid	isolate
leave	imprison	advocacy	regime	move	oppress

Mandela, the South African leader (a) — for armed resistance to (b) —. (c) — his country, he travelled the continent and Europe, (d) — guerilla warfare and building (e) — for the African National Congress. He (f) — a terrorist by his enemies and was sentenced to life (g) — in 1964. He (h) — from millions of his countrymen as they suffered (i) —, violence and forced resettlement under the apartheid (j) —.

[Unit-1; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : brand- কলঙ্কচিহ্নিত; support- সমর্থন করা; apartheid- বর্ণবৈষম্য; isolate- বিচ্ছিন্ন করা; imprison- কারাবদ্ধ করা; advocacy- ওকালতি; regime- শাসন ব্যবস্থা; oppress- পীড়িত করা; resistance- প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা; guerilla warfare- গেরিলাযুদ্ধ; terrorist- সন্ত্রাসবাদী; violence- সহিংসতা; resettlement- নতুন দেশে পুনরায় স্থায়ীভাবে বসবাসের ব্যবস্থা করা।

167. [Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal- '16]

and	President	in	as	after	during
politician	started	since	program	with	pass

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born on the 17th March, 1920 at Tungipara in the district of Gopalganj. He is called the Father of the Nation (a) — Bangladesh gained independence under his leadership. He (b) — his primary education in the village. He (c) — Matriculation from Gopalganj Mission School in 1942 (d) — passed B.A. Examination from Kolkata Islamia College (e) — 1947. Sheikh Mujib was involved in politics (f) — his student life. He got in touch (g) — some great politicians in those days. As (h) — of Awami League, he declared the 6-point (i) — for the autonomy of Bangladesh in 1966. (j) — the victory of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at first took over as the Prime Minister and thereafter as the President.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : during- ঝুপিয়া; politician- রাজনীতিবিদ; gain- অর্জন করা; independence- স্বাধীনতা; leadership- নেতৃত্ব; declare- ঘোষণা দেয়া; involve- জড়িত হওয়া; autonomy- স্বায়ত্তশাসন; started- শুরু করেছিল; victory- বিজয়; district- জেলা; passed- পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হয়েছিল।

## 168. [Ispahani Public School &amp; College, Comilla-'16]

of	through	on	Bangladesh	in	make
the	Bengal	speech	of	then	told

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the undisputed leader of Bangladesh. He delivered an illustrious and epoch-making speech (a) — 7 March in 1971. He made his (b) — in the presence of a mammoth gathering (c) — people at Suhrawardi Udyan (the then Race Course Maidan). Many events of (d) — past led him to deliver the speech. (e) — his speech he mentioned the history of (f) — as a history of oppression and deprivation. (g) — his speech he inspired the people of (h) — to get ready for Liberation War. He (i) — the people to fight against the rulers (j) — West Pakistan. He declared the independence of Bangladesh indirectly.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : speech - ভাষণ; undisputed - অবিসংবাদিত; illustrious - বিজ্ঞাত; epoch-making - যুগান্তকারী; presence - উপস্থিতি; mammoth - বিশাল; mention - উল্লেখ করা; oppression - নিপীড়ন; deprivation - বঞ্চনা; inspire - উৎসাহিত করা; declare - ঘোষণা করা।

## 169.

later	age	skydiving	to	supreme	on
in	launch	cosmonaut	earth	but	days

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village in Central Russia. She was very expert in her (a) — which helped her to become a (b) —. On June 16, 1963, Tereshkova successfully (c) — the spacecraft Vostok-6. She orbited the (d) — 48 times and spent almost three (e) — in space. Tereshkova received a doctorate (f) — Engineering from Zhukovsky Air Force Academy. (g) —, she turned to politics of the (h) — Soviet. Still she desires to travel (i) — the Mars at her very old (j) —. On her seventieth birthday, she was invited by the Russian Prime Minister, Vladimir Putin.

[Unit-1; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : later - পরবর্তীতে; supreme - সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ; launch - যাত্রারম্ভ করা; cosmonaut - নভোচারী; expert - বিশেষজ্ঞ; successfully - সাফল্যের সাথে; orbit - কক্ষপথক্রমণ করা; spend - অতিবাহিত করা।

## 170. [Bangladesh Mohila Samity School &amp; College, Chittagong- '16]

engineering	academic	space	did	early	receive
remembered	history	graduation	civilization	flew	degree

The name of Chawla will be (a) — in the history of human (b) —. She is the first indian born woman to fly in the (c) —. Chawla had a very sound (d) — background. She had her (e) — education at Tagore Baal Niketan Senior Secondary School. After that she received her (f) — in Aeronautical Engineering. After that, She (g) — to America to (h) — her Master's degree in Aerospace. Later She (i) — her PhD in Aerospace (j) — in 1988.

[Unit-1; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : space- মহাশূন্য; history- ইতিহাস; civilization- সভ্যতা; academic- শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান সম্পর্কিত; engineering- প্রকৌশল; received- গ্রহণ করেছিল; flew- উড়ে গিয়েছিল; graduation- ত্রাতক; early- প্রাথমিক; aeronautical- বিমানচালন বিদ্যা সম্পর্কিত; remember- স্মরণ করা।

## 171. [Piropur Govt. Women's College- '16]

food	detrimental	preserve	stop	bring	impact
sale	involve	enforce	strict	concern	contaminate

Food adulteration is a great problem in Bangladesh. It has become a matter of great (a) — for the consumers. A recent survey has found that samples of various food items (b) — with highly poisonous chemicals. These items are (c) — to health. Almost every person of (d) — sector from root level to the top level are (e) — in adulteration of food. People use pesticides to (f) — food for a long time. Besides they also (g) — stale foods. This evil practice has a negative (h) — on our health. We should be aware about food adulteration. The government should take necessary steps to (i) — food adulteration. The dishonest businessmen should be (j) — to book for adulterating food.

[Unit-3; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : detrimental- ক্ষতিকর; preserve- সংরক্ষণ করা; impact- প্রভাব; involve- জড়িত করা; contaminate- দূষিত করা; concern- উদ্বেগ হওয়া; survey- জরিপ; pesticide- কীটনাশক; bring to book- দোষের জন্য শাস্তি দেওয়া।

## 172.

and	made	died	space	first	with
she	education	second	and	graduation	take off

Kalpna Chawla was the first Indian woman to travel to the space. This South Indian lady successfully completed her (a) — in Aero-space Engineering from both India (b) — the USA. She started working for NASA (c) — a view to be an astronaut. She (d) — her first space mission in 1997 (e) — in 1988 she began working at the NASA, where (f) — did Computational Fluid Dynamics research on Vertical (g) — and Landing concepts. She made her second (h) — mission in 2003. Due to misfortune she (i) — along with her fellow astronauts in the (j) — voyage. Kalpana showed enormous courage to take a second attempt to go to the outer space despite knowing the risk.

[Unit-1; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : space - মহাশূন্য; take off - উড়ান করা; successfully - সাফল্যের সাথে; astronaut - নভোচারী; mission - অভিযান; research - গবেষণা; concept - ধারণা; misfortune - দুর্ভাগ্য; voyage - যাত্রা; enormous - ভীষণ; courage - সাহস; attempt - প্রচেষ্টা।

173.

the	is	cope	eagerness	and	think
or	a	head	about	these	the

The importance of maintaining traffic rules is great. The drivers have to think (a) — many things while driving on (b) — roads. Driving in traffic in (c) — roads, highways and racing circuit (d) — not same. They have to (e) — with different situations either good (f) — rough. They must keep their (g) — cool. They must have the (h) — and experience of maintaining all (i) — regarding traffic. The positive attitude (j) — concentration while driving is the most important factor. [Unit-2; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : eagerness - আগ্রহ; racing circuit - মোটর রেসের পৃথক পথ; situation - অবস্থা; experience - অভিজ্ঞতা; positive attitude - ইতিবাচক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বা মনোভাব; concentration - মনোযোগ।

174.

compared	The	always	open	now	But
though	human	naturally	as	sophisticated	that

During driving a car one has to think a lot of things at a moment. He must have to be conscious (a) — . He has to keep his eyes (b) — looking ahead. A human brain is (c) — to a CPU of a computer. (d) — there are some differences between them. (e) — difference is that human brain works (f) — but a CPU is programmed so (g) — it can perform following it. The (h) — brain is also called as a (i) — machine. Some drivers consider the road (j) — racing circuits and drive recklessly. [Unit-2; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : compare - তুলনা করা; sophisticated - অত্যাধুনিক; at a moment - একই সময়ে; conscious - সচেতন; difference - পার্থক্য; consider - বিবেচনা করা; recklessly - বেপরোয়াভাবে।

175.

many	or	country	miss	time	city
so	and	jam	of	in	to

Dhaka is one of the most densely populated cities in the world. The city is full of (a) — problems. Traffic jam is one (b) — them. The dwellers of the (c) — suffer much because of traffic (d) —. They cannot reach their offices (e) — workplace in time. Students fail (f) — attend their classes and often (g) — the lecture of their teachers. (h) — they cut a sorry figure (i) — the exam. It is high (j) —, the authority took proper steps to minimize this problem. [Unit-2; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : densely - নিবিড়ভাবে, ঘনরূপে; populated - জনবহুল, জনাকীর্ণ; dweller - বাসিন্দা; suffer - ভোগ করা; cut a sorry figure - খারাপ ফলাফল করা; authority - কর্তৃপক্ষ; proper step - উপযুক্ত পদক্ষেপ; minimize - কমানো।

176.

roads	possible	complete	or	a	common
the	lights	insufficient	pull	other	of

The traffic problem in Bangladesh is very difficult to solve. But it is not impossible. It may be (a) — at a high cost. About 15 lac people (b) — rickshaws to earn their livelihood. Another few thousands (c) — people own and repair the rickshaws. Besides, the (d) — of our cities and towns are narrow and (e) —. Moreover, many of the bus companies are owned (f) — linked to political parties or powerful trade unions. (g) — obvious solution is to separate the rickshaws from (h) — vehicles and give each of them lanes and (i) — according to their top speed. Moreover consciousness of (j) — people is also mandatory. [Unit-2; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : common - সাধারণ; insufficient - অপূর্ণ; difficult - কঠিন; impossible - অসম্ভব; livelihood - জীবিকা; repair - মেরামত করা; narrow - অপ্রশস্ত; separate - আলাদা করা; vehicle - যানবাহন; mandatory - বাধ্যতামূলক।

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

attraction	thank	expect	say	be	insolvent
through	praise	express	overlook	entertainment	pass

Twenty years ago the writer was living in an apartment in Paris (a) — a cemetery. At that time a lady wrote a letter (b) — one of his books. The writer answered (c) — her. Within a very short time the writer received from her another letter (d) — that she was passing (e) — Paris. And would like to have a chat with him. She also requested to give her little luncheon at Foyot's. (f) — flattered the writer agreed to (g) — the lady at Foyot's in spite of his financial (h) —. The lady was neither young nor (i) — according to the writer's (j) —. [Unit-3; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : attraction- আকর্ষণ; expect- প্রত্যাশা করা; insolvent- অসচ্ছল; praise- প্রশংসা; express- প্রকাশ করা; entertainment- বিনোদন; pass- অতিক্রম করা; chat- আলাপ; agreed- সম্মত হল; thank- ধন্যবাদ দেয়া; requested- অনুরোধ করেছিল; flatter- তোষামোদ করা; financial- অর্থনৈতিক।

178.

vehicles	roads	safety	return	will	ear
much	because	can	many	has	journey

A traffic police is a very familiar figure in cities and towns. We see him on the (a) —. The weather is uncertain. None (b) — predict properly how the day (c) — be. In any weather, he (d) — to do his duty. His (e) — hurts and his head aches (f) — of the sound of the (g) —. He always cares for our (h) — on the roads. He faces (i) — unfavourable situations to ensure our (j) — or movement. So, we should respect them.

[Unit-2; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : safety - নিরাপত্তা; weather - আবহাওয়া; uncertain - অনিশ্চিত; predict - ভবিষ্যৎ সঙ্গী করা; properly - সঠিকভাবে, উপযুক্তভাবে; unfavourable - প্রতিকূল; situation - অবস্থা; ensure - নিশ্চিত করা; movement - চলাচল; respect - সম্মান করা।

179. [Cantonment Public School &amp; College, Rangpur- '16]

possibly	always	polite	specially	at home	quite
social	effect	presence	certainly	according to	such

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home (a) — your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be (b) — in company and keep (c) — while others, especially your elders, spoke. (d) —, you at times grudged (e) — schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, (f) — you know that you can't (g) — behave the way you want (h) — in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the (i) — of our behavior on others, even if we are (j) — and dealing with our family members.

[Unit-4; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : possibly- যথাসম্ভব; polite- নম্র; specially- বিশেষভাবে; at home- দ্ব; effect- ফলাফল; presence- উপস্থিতি; certainly- নিশ্চিতভাবে; according- অনুসারে; tradition- ঐতিহ্য; protested- প্রতিবাদ করেছিল; behavior- আচরণ; social- সামাজিক; consider- বিবেচনা করা; member- সদস্য।

180.

shrimps	of	mixing	chromate	members	The
that	in	times	were	food	than

In Bangladesh, we are accustomed to eating adulterated food. A recent survey conducted by NFSL found (a) — around half of the vegetables and more (b) — a quarter of fruits contain unsafe levels (c) — pesticides. The team was comprising of 15 (d) —. The amounts of pesticide in these samples (e) — found to be harmful. Turmeric powder contains (f) — which is fatal if we swallow it. (g) — samples contained lead at 20 to 50 (h) — above safety limit. Coriander, mango and fresh (i) — were identified contaminated with adulteration. Poultry feed (j) — the country had also been identified contaminated. They are found contaminated with traces of antibiotics.

[Unit-3; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : shrimp - চিংড়ি; accustomed - অভ্যস্ত; recent - সাম্প্রতিক; contain - থাকা; harmful - তিকর; turmeric powder - হলুদ গুঁড়া; fatal - প্রাণনাশক; swallow- গিলে ফেলা; identified - চিহ্নিত; safety limit - নিরাপত্তা সীমা; trace - চিহ্ন।

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

people	lemonade	volunteers	connecticut	weekend	ultimately
turn	create	difference	sponsors	view	neuroblastoma

Alexandra 'Alex' Scott was born in (a) — in 1996, and was diagnosed with (b) —, a type of childhood cancer, shortly before she turned one. In 2000, just after (c) — four, she informed her mother that she wanted to start a (d) — stand to raise money for doctors to help children. Her first lemonade stand raised 2,000 dollars and led to the (e) — of the Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation. Alex continued her lemonade stands throughout her life, (f) — raising over one million dollars toward cancer research. She passed away in August 2004 at the age of eight. Today, Alex's Lemonade Stand (g) — a national fundraising (h) — in the United States which is popularly known as Lemonade Days. Each year, as many as 10,000 (i) — at more than 2,000 Alex's Lemonade stands make a (j) — for children with cancer.

[Unit-5; Lesson-5]

**Word Meaning** : lemonade- লেবুর শরবত; volunteer- স্বেচ্ছা শ্রমিক; different- ভিন্নতা; connecticut USA- এর একটি শহরের নাম; weekend- সাতাহিক ছুটি; ultimate- অবশেষে; sponsor- উদ্যোক্তা; neuroblastoma- শিশুদের এক প্রকার ক্যান্সার; shortly- শীঘ্র; difference- ভিন্নতা।

182.

winter	luncheon	mind	was	in	give
interval	seen	money	woman	writer	flattered

The writer saw her at the play and answered to her beckoning. He met her at the time of (a) — and took a seat beside her. It (b) — twenty years ago since the writer had (c) — her last. The writer used to live (d) — a tiny apartment and earned barely enough (e) — to keep body and soul together. The (f) — wrote a letter of admiration to the (g) —. The woman asked him if he would (h) — inviting her at Foyot's for lunch. Being (i) —, the writer agreed to offer her a (j) — at Foyot's restaurant. [Unit-3; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : interval - বিরতি; beckoning - ইশারা; a tiny apartment - ছোট কক্ষ; barely - কদাচিৎ; keep body and soul together - কোনো রকমে প্রাণধারণ করা; admiration - প্রশংসা; agree - সন্তুষ্ট হওয়া, রাজি হওয়া।

183.

anticipate	eat	intention	question	champagne	the
was	capacity	the	the	food	then

The writer was surprised to see the bill of fare. The prices of food items were beyond his (a) —. The woman at first wanted to eat salmon. (b) — waiter asked the woman if she wanted to (c) — anything else while the salmon was being cooked. (d) — the woman wanted to eat a little caviar. (e) — writer chose the mutton chop for himself which (f) — the cheapest dish on the menu. When the (g) — of drink came, the woman wanted to drink (h) —. The woman took the writer to task when (i) — mutton chop arrived. Again, the woman expressed her (j) — to eat asparagus. [Unit-3; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : anticipate - প্রত্যাশা করা; intention - উদ্দেশ্য; capacity - স্ফূর্তি; surprised - বিস্মিত; caviar - সামুদ্রিক মাছের ডিম; cheapest - সবচেয়ে সস্তা; mutton chop - খাসির মাংসের চপ/ বড়া; express - প্রকাশ করা।

184.

and	behaviours	the	risk	appearance	influences
transition	of	characterised	time	to	considerable

Adolescence describes the teenage years between 13 and 19. It is a period of life when (a) — from childhood to adulthood takes place and (b) — and lifestyle are shaped. WHO identifies adolescence (c) — be a period which shapes the future (d) — girls' and boys' lives. Adolescence is a (e) — of tremendous growth, potential as well as (f) — risk during which social contexts exert powerful (g) —. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh. (h) — situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is (i) — by inequality and subordination within the family (j) — society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from society. [Unit-5; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : appearance - দৃষ্টিগোচরতা; influence - প্রভাব; considerable - বিবেচনাযোগ্য; adolescence - বয়ঃসন্ধি কাল; describe - বর্ণনা করা; teenage - কৈশোর; lifestyle - জীবনরীতি; identify - চিহ্নিত করা; tremendous - সুমহৎ, প্রচণ্ড; situation - অবস্থা; inequality - অসমতা; subordination - দাসত্ব; widespread - বহুবিস্তৃত; practice - রীতি; marginalization - হেয়করণ, তুচ্ছকরণ; exclusion - বর্জন।

185.

bride	even	uninformed	must	always	house
it	birth	parents	maternal	to	dowry

After marriage, a girl usually drops out of school. She begins to work in in-laws' (a) — where she is marginalized. In Bangladesh, (b) — is still prevalent. This dowry demand (c) — continues after wedding and the bride's (d) — have to pay dowry or she (e) — suffer indescribable torture. She becomes victim (f) — all forms of abuse. An adolescent (g) — has risks during pregnancy and child (h) —. Most brides and their relatives are (i) — of reproductive health and contraception. The (j) — mortality rate for adolescents is threatening. [Unit-5; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : bride - কনে; maternal - মাতা সম্পর্কিত; dowry - যৌতুক; drop out of school - স্কুল থেকে বারে পড়া; prevalent - প্রচলিত; demand - দাবি, চাহিদা; wedding - বিয়ে; indescribable torture - অবর্ণনীয় নির্যাতন; victim - শিকার; abuse - গালাগালি; pregnancy - গর্ভাবস্থা; reproductive - পুনরুৎপাদনশীল; contraception - গর্ভনিরোধ; mortality rate - মৃত্যুহার; threatening - ভয়ানক।

186.

and	information	having	offspring	health
all	family	heard	continued	to

After marriage, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group. The group provides adolescent girls with (a) — regarding early marriage and pregnancy. Shilpi (b) — about the risks. She invited Rashid (c) — discuss pregnancy with a counselor. Hearing (d) — those matters, Rashid agreed to delay (e) —



children for five years. His parents (f) — neighbours pressurized them to produce an (g) —. The couple met with a female (h) — care provider, who informed them of (i) — planning. Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours (j) — to pressurize the newlywed couple. Cultural practices and traditions caused a rift between Shilpi and Rashid.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4]

**Word Meaning** : local - আত্রালিক; discuss - আলোচনা করা; counselor - উপদেষ্টা; agree - সম্মত হওয়া, রাজি হওয়া; delay - বিলম্ব করা, দেরি করা; pressurize - জোর প্রদান করা, চাপ সৃষ্টি করা; couple - দম্পতি; tradition - ঐতিহ্য; rift - দূরত্ব

187.

to	experience	it	and	tended	special
a	start	tiny	benefit	to	large

The idea of Katie's Krops began with a nine year old school girl and a 40 pound cabbage. In 2008 Katie Stagliano brought a (a) — cabbage seedling home from school. She (b) — to her cabbage and cared for (c) —. The cabbage grew to 40 pounds (d) — it was really amazing. It was (e) — special cabbage and she donated it (f) — a soup kitchen where it helped (g) — feed 275 people. Moved by the (h) — of seeing how many people could (i) — from such production, Katie decided to (j) — vegetable gardens and donate the harvest to help people in need. Now Katie has numerous gardens and donated thousands of pounds of fresh vegetables to organizations that help people in need.

[Unit-5; Lesson-5]

**Word Meaning** : benefit - সুবিধা; large - বিশাল; amazing - বিস্ময়কর; donate - দান করা; decide - সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া; numerous - অসংখ্য।

188.

have	secular	of	are	kind	songs
composed	song	so	life.	tune	our

Bangladesh has a long heritage of folk music. Our folk music includes religious and (a) — songs. Our country is criss-crossed with (b) — many rivers. These rivers mostly dominate (c) — folk songs. Most of the folk (d) — are based on different issues. They (e) — great variety. These songs are also (f) — on social inequality and poverty. Folk (g) — reflect our national, cultural, social, religious (h) — They also reflect the natural beauty (i) — the country. Bhatiyali songs are one (j) — of mystical songs which have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Last of all folk music varies from region to region.

[Unit-14; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : secular - পার্থিব, ইহজাগতিক; heritage - ঐতিহ্য; folk music - লোকসংগীত; religious - ধর্মীয়; dominate - প্রভাবিত করা; inequality - অসমতা; reflect - প্রতিফলিত করা।

189.

influence	design	is	craftworks	a	and
it	mainly	way	qualities	naturally	its

Craftwork refers to the making of things, especially decorative objects, by hands as a profession or a leisure activity. A craftwork is a dynamic object which (a) — our way of life. A craftwork is (b) — handmade. It is one kind of art. (c) — reflects its creator's imagination. It represents a (d) — of life and a cultural flavour. As (e) — result changes of lifestyle have impacts on (f) — and their productions. Craftworks have some applied (g) —. It usually doesn't bear the distinctive style of (h) — maker but retains a personal touch. It (i) — shaped by the signature of individual creativity (j) — community aesthetics, interaction functions and human values.

[Unit-14; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : craftwork- শিল্পকর্ম; especially- বিশেষভাবে; decorative- শোভাবর্ধক; leisure- অবসর; dynamic- প্রাণবন্ত; represent- প্রতিনিধিত্ব করা; flavour- বিশেষ গুণ বা বৈশিষ্ট্য; lifestyle- জীবনধারা; impact- প্রভাব; distinctive- স্বাতন্ত্র্য সূচক; design- নকশা; creativity- সৃজনশীলতা।

190.

power	presence	animals	and	may	is
kantha	decoration	traditional	the	wonderful	one

We all are familiar with the name of "Nakshikantha". It is an embroidered quilt. It is (a) — kind of crafts. It reflects the imaginative (b) — of the rural folk of Bangladesh. Nakshikantha (c) — a social and cultural product which reflects (d) — desire and imagination of the maker. The (e) — motifs represent the artistic ingenuity and the (f) — of the maker in it. The motifs (g) — include flowers and leaves, birds and fish, (h) — etc. There are some other motifs like solar, moon and wheel motifs. The tactile feeling (i) — the intimate nature makes the work of (j) — animate. Sometimes sorrows and happiness of the maker or rural people reflect on kantha.

[Unit-14; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : decoration- অলংকরণ; traditional- ঐতিহ্যবাহী; wonderful- বিস্ময়কর; embroidered- নকশা করা; motif- শিল্পকর্মের প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্য; represent- সুস্পষ্ট করা; artistic ingenuity- শৈল্পিক উদ্ভাবনকৌশলতা; intimate- গভীর, প্রাণবন্ত; animate- প্রাণবন্ত; reflect- প্রতিফলিত হওয়া।

191.

tradition	demand	being	day	of	great
county	crafts	rural	due	products	value

Hand-made crafts and mechanical products are totally opposite to one another. The hand-made (a) — bears the testimony of our (b) —. It always retains its aesthetic (c) —. On the other hand mechanical (d) — only emphasize on the market (e) —. Producers don't think about aesthetic. (f) — to industrial development the production (g) — the mechanical products is increasing (h) — by day. Personal and emotional touch is (i) — lost. It is a matter of (j) — regret that handmade crafts are disappearing day by day.

[Unit-14; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : tradition- ঐতিহ্য; demand- চাহিদা; rural- গ্রামীণ; due- যথাযথ; value- গুণ; mechanical- যান্ত্রিক; hand-made- হাতে তৈরি; craft- কারুকর্ম; retain- বজায় রাখা; aesthetic- নান্দনিক; value- গুণ; industrial development- শৈল্পিক অগ্রগতি; regret- অনুশোচনা; disappear- অদৃশ্য হওয়া।

192. [Dinajpur Govt. Women's College- '16]

migratory	sandy	combine	fish	colourful	festival	watch
beauty	attractive	coconut	unique	pleasant	coat	natural

Kuakata is one of the (a) — spots which allow a visitor to (b) — both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most (c) — beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical (d) — setting. This (e) — beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as (f) — as is swimming or diving. Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for (g) — winter birds. (h) — boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with (i) — sails, surfing waves and the lines of (j) — trees add to the vibrant colours of Kuakata.

[Unit-8; Lesson-5]

**Word Meaning** : migratory- ক্রমশীল; sandy- বালুময়; combine- সংযুক্ত করা; festival- উৎসব; beach- সমুদ্র সৈকত; typical- বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক; sanctuary- আশ্রয়স্থান; vibrant- স্পন্দমান; watch- দেখা; beauty- সৌন্দর্য; attractive- আকর্ষণীয়; unique- অসাধারণ; pleasant- আনন্দময়; natural- প্রাকৃতিক।

193.

learnt	had	Colombia	of	that	India
in	on	through	she	being	from

Elizabeth, a young English woman, travelled to Myanmar by a ship. She spent thirty pounds immediately (a) — summer frocks and sailed on. (b) — formed an impression about India (c) — other passengers' conversation. She also (d) — a few Hindustani phrases. She (e) — imagined to have a lot (f) — enjoyment in India. She thought (g) — the way people lived in (h) — was almost as nice as (i) — rich. They sailed to Colombo (j) — the green grassy waters. They stepped into a shaman and rowed towards the sun-bright quays. After a week they reached Rangoon.

[Unit-15; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : spend- ব্যয় করা; impression- ধারণা; passenger - যাত্রী; conversation- আলাপ আলোচনা; imagine- কল্পনা করা; enjoyment- ফুর্তি; immediately- তৎক্ষণিকভাবে; step- পা ফেলা; row- দাঁড় টানা; sun-bright quays- রৌদ্রোজ্জ্বল জেটি।

194.

he	some	come	describe	not	high
freedom	during	rebel	wit	the	also

About two weeks after Gulliver obtained his liberty, a government official named Reldresal came to see him. Gulliver allowed him to (a) — for his qualities and personal merits. Reldresal (b) — had done many good offices to him (c) — his solicitations at court. During their conversation (d) — said that without his support Gulliver might (e) — have gained his freedom. He also claimed (f) — merit in his freedom. He appreciated Gulliver's (g) —. He told Gulliver that two forces one (h) — group and one foreign empire were threatening (i) — kingdom. These two groups were Tramecksan wearing (j) — heels on their shoes and Slamecksan wearing low heels on their shoes.

[Unit-15; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : describe- বর্ণনা করা; high- উঁচু; freedom- স্বাধীনতা; rebel- বিদ্রোহী; wit- বুদ্ধি; obtain- অর্জন করা; solicitation- সনির্বন্ধ অনুরোধ; appreciate- প্রশংসা করা; foreign- বৈদেশিক; empire- সাম্রাজ্য; threaten- হুমকি দেয়া; kingdom- রাজ্য।

195.

walks	for	call	and	of	noticed
the	identified	trees	shapes	be	are

The exterior of the king's palace is neither magnificent nor beautiful. It can be easily (a) — as the multi-storeyed residence of a merchant (b) — Benares. All the mansions in the city (c) — of this kind, but the queen's palace (d) — very handsome. The king's garden, lying outside (e) — city, is very old. It

has pleasant (f) —, lawns and neatly arranged beds of various (g) —. A special kind of house is built (h) — growing Indian fruits and flowers. It is (i) — glasshouse. European weather doesn't allow Indian fruits (j) — vegetables to grow in the open. So glasshouse technique is applied here to grow them. [Unit-15; Lesson-4]

**Word Meaning** : exterior- বহির্ভাগ; magnificent- চমৎকার; noticed- দৃশ্যমান; merchant- বণিক; mansion- বৃহৎ অশালিকা; handsome- আকর্ষণীয়; pleasant- সুখকর; identified- চিহ্নিত; glasshouse- কাঁচঘর; technique- কৌশল; apply- প্রয়োগ করা; grow- জন্মানো।

196.

frame	make	the	the	a	have
doors	be	houses	can	windows	polished

There are many differences between the Indian and the English houses. Brick buildings in India (a) — rooms with high ceiling and large doors and (b) —. As a result, a soothing current of air (c) —easily enter the building during hot weather. There (d) — extreme cold, frost and snow in Europe. So (e) — buildings in Europe have low ceilings and small (f) — and windows. The frame of the roof is (g) — with wooden beams and planks that looked like (h) — slanting thatched roofs of huts in India. The (i) — is then covered with tiles of fired clay. (j) — are as tall as seven, eight or nine storeys. [Unit-15; Lesson-4]

**Word Meaning** : frame- কাঠামো; polished- মসৃণ; ceiling- ছাদ; soothing- তৃপ্তিদায়ক; extreme- তীব্র; frost- হিম; snow- তুষার; wooden- কাঠের তৈরি; beam- কড়িকাঠ; plank- তক্তা; slant- বেকে যাওয়া; thatched- শুকনো খড়ের তৈরি; tile- টালি; fired- পোড়া; clay- কাদা।

197. [Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka- '16; Chuadanga Govt. College, Chuadanga-'16]

who	or	increasing	collective	settled
own	decades	scholars	diaspora	because

The term (a) — is used to refer to people (b) — have left their homelands and (c) — in other parts of the world, either (d) — they were forced to do so (e) — because they wanted to leave on their (f) —. The word is (g) — used for such people as a (h) — group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but (i) — have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent (j) —. [Unit-11; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : collective- সমবায়; settled- মীমাংসা করেছিল; decade- দশক; scholar- পণ্ডিত; diaspora- অভিবাসী; community- সম্প্রদায়; homeland- মাতৃভূমি; own- অধিকার থাকা; leave- ত্যাগ করা; phenomenon- (ফেনোমেনন) বিষয়ক ঘটনা।

198.

pressure	But	a	the	higher	are
admission	them	increasing	being	admission	want

After passing higher secondary examination every student wants to get a standard form of higher education. The (a) — number of higher secondary examination passed students puts (b) —on higher educational institutions. Most of the students (c) — to get themselves admitted in a public university. (d) — the number of public universities is limited. As (e) — result, many of the students fail to get (f) — there. Only about twelve percent of graduates enter (g) — educational institution. More than 80 percent of them (h) — admitted to NU affiliated colleges and rest of (i) —in private universities. Nowadays, many private universities are (j) — set up. We have a good number of private universities. But they are very expensive. Moreover public universities offer a wide range of subjects while private universities lack this facility. [Unit-6; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : standard- মানসম্মত; pressure- চাপ; admission- ভর্তি; increase- বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; limited- সীমাবদ্ধ; graduate- স্নাতক; educational institution- শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠান; expensive- ব্যয়বহুল; wide range of- ব্রূপক সংগ্রহ; facility- সুবিধা; as a result- ফলস্বরূপ।

199.

who	have	of	especially	elders	feel
we	beings	on	usually	are	want

In our childhood, we are made aware of good behaviours. Our family members, (a) — our parents and teachers do this job. We (b) — told to be polite while talking to our (c) —. But at a certain period we become grudging (d) — these. But a time comes when we everyone (e) — the necessity of good manners. We are social (f) — and there are rules of behaviour that we (g) — to follow. We cannot do everything that we (h) — to do. We have to think about others. (i) — have to consider the effect of our deeds (j) — others. [Unit-4; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : especially- বিশেষভাবে; elder- বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠ; childhood- শৈশব; behaviour- আচরণ-র বহা; job- কাজ; polite- বিনয়ী/ মার্জিত; usually- সাধারণত; grudging- আক্রোশপূর্ণ; rules- নিয়ম-কানুন; consider- বিবেচনা করা; effect- প্রভাব; deed- কাজ।

200.

education	human	education	friendship	of	further
rights	be	fundamental	higher	government	training

Everyone has the right to education. (a) — shall be free, at least in the elementary and (b) — stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional (c) — shall be made generally available and higher education shall (d) — equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. (e) — should direct education to the full development of the (f) — personality and to the strengthening of respect for human (g) — and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and (h) — among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall (i) — the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance (j) — peace.

[Unit-7; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : fundamental- মৌলিক; elementary- প্রাথমিক; stage- পর্যায়; compulsory- বাধ্যতামূলক; technical- কৌশলগত; professional- পেশাদারী; available- সহজলভ্য; equally- সমানভাবে; accessible- উন্মুক্ত; basis- ভিত্তি; merit- মেধা; personality- ব্যক্তিত্ব; understanding- সমঝোতা; tolerance- সহনশীলতা; maintenance- রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ।

201.

know	another	orphan	to	and	she
with	away	alone	odd	an	that

Amerigo is a boy of 13 years old. He lives on the street. He is (a) —. His mother divorced his father and got married to (b) — man. Amerigo wants to go to his mother but (c) — refused to take him. Amerigo's father also lives far (d) — from him. He told him to send some money so (e) — he could buy a bus ticket and go (f) — him. But his father hasn't replied. He is living (g) — uncertain life. He doesn't get enough food. He doesn't (h) — where to sleep next night. He has to do (i) — jobs for living. Sometimes he has to collect trash (j) — sell it to a vendor. Sometimes he sells ice cream but doesn't get any money in return. He does such kind of jobs that has no life guaranty.

[Unit-7; Lesson-4]

**Word Meaning** : orphan- অনাথ/ এতিম; street- রাস্তা; divorce- বিবাহ বিচ্ছেদ; refuse- অস্বীকার করা; reply- জবাব দেওয়া; uncertain- অনিশ্চিত; trash- আবর্জনা; vendor- র বাসায়ী; return- প্রত্যাগমন, ফেরত দান; guaranty- নিশ্চয়তা।

202. [Barisal Govt. Women's College, Barisal-16]

some	interesting	However	do	differ	derive
dream	short	generally	dream	short	whole

All of us know what a dream is. (a) — we dream in our sleep. Dreams may appear to be (b) — or long lasting. Sometimes we say, I dreamt for the (c) — night! But do we really dream for the whole night? (d) — dreams are sweet or pleasant. Some are horrible. When we (e) — something extremely bad, we call it a nightmare. This is (f) — that dreams have no colour. They are soft, shadowy and (g) — lasting. Do you know how the words reverie and hallucination (h) — from dream? Do you know any day-dreamer? What do they (i) — ? Does dream have any relation with reality? Do we always (j) — during our sleep? The dream we have in the day time is called day-dream. Sometimes we long for something so passionately. We call that a dream as well.

[Unit-10; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : dream- স্বপ্ন; interesting- মজার; lasting- স্থায়ী; really- বাস্তবিকপক্ষে; pleasant- মনোরম; horrible- ভীতিকর; extremely- চূড়ান্তভাবে; nightmare- দুঃস্বপ্ন; shadowy- ছায়াময়; hallucination- দৃষ্টিভ্রম; day-dreamer - যে দিবাস্বপ্ন দেখে; passionately- আবেগে সহকারে।

203.

of	never	that	always	as	you
vivid	to	frightening	basic	include	dream

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years. It has been (a) — an interesting thing. Recently dreams have been subjected (b) — empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that (c) — have often found yourself puzzling over the content (d) — a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you (e) — at all. First, let's start by answering a (f) — question: What is a dream? A dream can (g) — any of the images, thoughts and emotions (h) — are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily (i) — or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or (j) — images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

[Unit-10; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : fascinate- আকৃষ্ট করা; philosopher- দার্শনিক; recently- সম্প্রতি; subjected to- সাপেক্ষে; empirical research- বাস্তব গবেষণা; puzzling- বিভ্রান্তিকর; content- বিষয়বস্তু; image- প্রতিমূর্তি; emotion- আবেগ; extraordinarily- অসাধারণভাবে; vague- অস্পষ্ট; vivid- সক্রিয়/ জীবন্ত; understandable - বোধগম্য; confusing- বিভ্রান্তিকর; frightening- ভীতিকর।

204.

understand	rivers	is	these	one	and
past	know	our	poisonous	most	and

The other name of water is life. We (a) — very well that we cannot live without it. As most of (b) — body is made up of water, its importance cannot be denied. (c) — of the sources of water in our country is the rivers. (d) — are everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture. But unfortunately (e) — rivers are not in good condition. A few are already dead (f) — several are going through the pangs of death. The river Buriganga (g) — an example of a dying river. The river's water is polluted (h) — perpetual stench fills the air around it. Its water has become (i) —. But the truth is that once the river had a glorious (j) —. It supplied water and supported trade and commerce.

[Unit-8; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : deny- অস্বীকার করা; sources of water- পানির উৎসসমূহ; literature- সাহিত্য; unfortunately- দুর্ভাগ্যবশত; pangs of death- মৃত্যুর তীব্র বেদনা; dying river- মুমূর্ষু নদী; example- উদাহরণ; pollute- দূষিত হওয়া; perpetual - অন্তহীন; stench- দুর্গন্ধ; glorious - গৌরবময়; poisonous- বিষাক্ত।

205.

government	of	richest	the	haor	day
beels	to	both	winter	shelter	than

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. Hakaluki haor is one of the (a) — wetlands of the country. Being a complex ecosystem, it contains more (b) — 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The haor is a blending of (c) — natural beauty and economic benefits for near about 190,000 people. The (d) — of Bangladesh declared the haor as an Ecologically Critical Area. Hakaluki (e) — is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Various types (f) — fish are available here. The beels of Hakaluki haor provide winter (g) — for the mother fisheries. It is also a resting place for (h) — migratory birds. But the haor is losing its beauty and capacity (i) — by day. Government as well as common people should come forward (j) — protect this beautiful water resource.

[Unit-8; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : blessed - আশীর্বাদপূর্ণ; inland- অভ্যন্তরীণ; open water resource- উন্মুক্ত পানি সম্পদ; wetland- আর্দ্রভূমি; complex- জটিল; interconnect- আন্তঃসংযোগ সাধন করা; ecological - পরিবেশ দূষণসংক্রান্ত; shelter- আশ্রয়; mother fishery- মা মাছ; resting place- বিশ্রামস্থল; migratory bird- অতিথি পাখি; protect- রক্ষা করা।

206. [Cantonment College, Jessore- '16]

contribution	maintain	credentials	play	humanitarian	starting
settlement	collective	peace	enshrine	security	problem

Peacekeeping by the United Nations is a role (a) — by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The United Nations Charter gives the United Nations Security Council the power and responsibility to take (b) — action to maintain international peace and security. Bangladesh is one of the highest peacekeeper (c) — countries in the world. She is dedicated and committed to the principles (d) — in the United Nations Charter, the peaceful (e) — of international disputes and to the (f) — of global peace and security. Footprints of Bangladeshi peacekeepers are now evident in almost all the (g) — areas of the world, (h) — from Haiti to East Timor; from Lebanon to DR Congo. Today, Bangladeshi peacekeepers have already earned the (i) — of a 'Role Model' in global peacekeeping due to their professionalism, commitment, impartiality, integrity and (j) — attitude.

[Unit-12; Lesson-5]

**Word Meaning** : contribution- অবদান; maintain- বজায় রাখা; credential- প্ৰশংসাপত্র; humanitarian- মানবিক; settlement- মীমাংসা; collective- সমবায়; peace- শান্তি; enshrine- মন্দির-মসজিদ ইত্যাদি পবিত্র স্থানে রাখা; security- নিরাপত্তা; problem- সমস্যা; responsibility- দায়িত্ব; peacekeeper- শান্তিরক্ষী; evident- প্রমাণিত হওয়া; professionalism- পেশাদারিত্ব; commitment- অঙ্গীকার; impartiality- নিরপেক্ষতা; integrity- শুদ্ধতা।

207.

Bengal	big	study	Sundarbans	the	largest
the	mangrove	seriously	only	is	wild

The Sundarbans mangrove forest is one of the largest such forests in the world. The (a) — forest is shared by both Bangladesh and India. (b) — forest is a shelter for various types of (c) — life. It is the largest reserves for the (d) — Tiger. But a study reports that there are (e) — 500 tigers remain in this mangrove forest. The (f) — also finds that the forest is being damaged (g) — by erosion, rising sea and storm surges. Hence, (h) — life of tigers is at stake. The Sundarbans (i) — a critical tiger habitat. We must save this (j) — mangrove forest to save the majestic animal from being extinct.

[Unit-8; Lesson-4]

**Word Meaning** : mangrove forest- উষ্ণমণ্ডলীয় বনাঞ্চল; largest reserves- বৃহত্তম সংরক্ষিত এলাকা; damaged- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত; erosion- নদী য; storm surge- ঝড়ের উচ্ছ্বাস; at stake- বিপন্ন; critical- সংকটময়; tiger habitat- বাঘের বাসস্থান; majestic- রাজকীয়; extinct- বিলুপ্ত; seriously- মারাত্মকভাবে/ভীষণভাবে; study- সমীক্ষা।

208. Kurigram Govt. Women's College-16; Kurigram, Cox's Bazar Govt. college, Cox's Bazar-16; Rajshahi Cadet College-09 Sylhet Govt. Women's College-09 Gulshan Model School & College, Dhaka-08

plenty of	expanse	collect	touch	nature	originate
sandy	dominates	colourful	having	tourism	

Kuakata, locally known as Sagor-Kannya (daughter of the sea) is a rare scenic beauty. The name Kuakata has (a) — from kua (well) dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhine settlers in quest of (b) — water. It (c) — the unending expanse of (d) — beauty (e) — excellent combination of (f) — waves of the Bay of Bengal. It has (g) — beach, blue sky and unending rows of plantation. Forests, boat plying in the Bay of Bengal with (h) — sails, fishing, towering cliffs, everything here (i) — visitor's heart. A comprehensive plan may make it a nice (j) — spot.

[Unit-8; Lesson-5]

**Word Meaning** : locally- স্থানীয়ভাবে; rare scenic beauty- অসাধারণ নৈসর্গিক শোভা/ সৌন্দর্য; settler- উপনিবেশিক; in quest of- খোঁজে; unending expanse- অসীম বিস্তৃতি; excellent combination- চমৎকার সংযোগ; sandy beach- বালুকাময় সৈকত; colourful sail- রঙিন পাল; towering cliff- সমুদ্রের উপর ঝুকিয়া পড়া পাহাড়ের খাড়া দিক; tourism- পর্যটন; plenty of- প্রচুর পরিমাণে; originate- শুরু/ উদ্ভব হওয়া।

- 209.

slopes	virgin	surfing	the	beach	allow
boats	at	sunset	flows	the	pleasant

Kuakata is one of the unique spots of Bangladesh. It (a) — its visitors to watch both the sunrise and the (b) — from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of (c) — world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach (d) — Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach (e) — gently into the Bay and bathing there is as (f) — as is swimming or diving. Kuakata is truly a (g) — beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing (h) — plying in the Bay of Bengal with colorful sails, (i) — waves and the lines of coconut trees add to (j) — vibrant colours of Kuakata.

[Unit-8; Lesson-5]

**Word Meaning** : perhaps- সম্ভবত; attractive- আকর্ষণীয়; typical- বিশেষ; natural setting- প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশ; dive- বাঁপ দেওয়া; sanctuary- আশ্রয়স্থল; winter bird- শীতকালীন পাখি; vibrant- রোমাঞ্চিত কর।

- 210.

peace	which	movement	violence	the	peace
on	a	world	intends	violent	ending

Peace movement means anti-war movement. Peace movement aims at the (a) — of a particular war or all wars. It (b) — to bring peace in the world. A peace (c) — has some ideals such as the ending of (d) — particular war or all wars and minimize inter-human (e) — in a particular place. A peace movement emphasizes (f) — banning of guns, pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, (g) — camps etc to achieve its goal. In today's (h) — there are so many organizations that involve in (i) — movement. But the organizations have a common goal (j) — is sustainability of peace.

[Unit-12; Lesson-5]

**Word Meaning** : peace movement- শান্তি আন্দোলন; anti-war- যুদ্ধবিরোধী; particular- নির্দিষ্ট; ideal- আদর্শ; minimize- কমানো; violence- সংঘর্ষ; emphasize- গুরুত্ব দেওয়া; ban- নিষিদ্ধ ঘোষণা করা; pacifism- শান্তিবাদ; non-violent- অহিংস; resistance- প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা; diplomacy- কূটনীতি; sustainability- স্থিতিশীলতা।

- 211.

the	properties	major	establish	utopian	conflict
peace	for	the	today	ensure	appeared

Peace and conflict are the two sides of the same coin. (a) — establishment of peace in the world is one of the (b) — challenges for the world leaders. To save people's lives and (c) — and whole environment from the destructive force of war and (d) —, there is no alternative to peace. We are not for (e) — world, the world is for us. To have the world (f) —, people need to have patience. World peace is not a (g) — dream. It is within our control. In 1815-1816 to (h) — peace, the first peace movement, New York Peace Society (i) —. Afterwards, many organizations were set up to promote peace in (j) — world. The United Nations was one of major organizations of them.

[Unit-12; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : conflict- দ্বন্দ্ব/ সংঘাত; property- সম্পত্তি; environment- পরিবেশ; destructive- ধ্বংসাত্মক; alternative- বিকল্প; patience- ধৈর্য; utopian - অসম্ভব/ অবাস্তব; set up- স্থাপন করা; promote- অগ্রগতি সাধনে সহায়তা করা; ensure- নিশ্চিত করা।

- 212.

first	was	executives	invent	internet	who
a	seattle	data	got	from	available

People do not like to remember about how far they have come as a species in a relatively short period of time. In 1870s we first (a) — electricity to light the house. Cars have become (b) — 100 years ago. Charles Lindbergh was the first (c) — made the trans-Atlantic flight in 1927. A (d) — based dentist named Dr. Barney Clark was the (e) — person to implant with an artificial heart. It (f) — named after Robert Jarvik who designed it. People (g) — all social strata from street vendors to business (h) — now use cell phones. The personal computer is (i) — wonderful machine that allows us to access the (j) —, do word processing, use a calculator, watch TV, play games and do a host of other things.

[Unit-13; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : remember- স্মরণ করা; relatively short period of time- অপেক্ষাকৃত অল্প সময়; flight- বিমান ক্রমণ; dentist- দন্ত চিকিৎসক; implant- প্রতিস্থাপন করা; artificial heart- কৃত্রিম হৃৎপিণ্ড; design- নকশা করা; vendor- বিক্রেতা; access- প্রবেশ করা; executive- নির্বাহী/সম্পাদনকারী; invent- আবিষ্কার করা।

213.

scientists	be	ears	it	on	is
used	infection	limbs	out	disease	has

Leprosy has been a serious disease over the years. (a) — is a great challenge for medical science. It (b) — a permanent damaging power to the skin, nerves, (c) — and eyes. But the latest news is that (d) — have now the opportunity to cure leprosy. IDRI (e) — working on the disease in two ways. It (f) — also trying to develop a test to find (g) — the potential people being infected. To eliminate this (h) —, some world's renowned pharmaceutical giants donate the currently (i) — antibiotics. Global technology also has a tremendous impact (j) — eliminating leprosy.

[Unit-13; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : infection- সংক্রমণ; limb- অঙ্গ; leprosy- কুষ্ঠরোগ; medical science- চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞান; permanent- স্থায়ী; damaging- তিকর; skin- ত্বক; nerve- ত্রাণু; potential- সম্ভাব্য; eliminate- নির্মূল করা; pharmaceutical- ঔষধ প্রস্তুতসংক্রান্ত; antibiotic- জীবাণুনাশক।

214.

no	Martian	field	much	of	there
prove	change	medicine	cold	would	be

Exploring Mars would not be as easy as landing on the moon was. It would be (a) — more difficult because the journey to Mars (b) — be about a hundred times longer. Moreover (c) — might be new problems such as the (d) — weather. Nanotechnology has the potential to bring (e) — in several fields and especially in the (f) — of medicine. Advanced drug delivery techniques could (g) — used to deliver drugs to specific parts (h) — the body without side effects. Nanomedicine may (i) — to be the biggest achievement in modern (j) —.

[Unit-13; Lesson-4]

**Word Meaning** : explore- অভিযান করা; Mars- মঙ্গল গ্রহ; potential- সম্ভাবনা; advanced- অগ্গসর; drug- ঔষধ; delivery- সরবরাহ; technique- কৌশল; side effect- পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া; nanotechnology- ন্যানো প্রযুক্তি; nanomedicine- ন্যানো মেডিসিন।

215.

becomes	but	represents	truth	poem	quoted
on	famous	died	of	line	with

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty". This is a (a) — quotation of John Keats. He (b) — it in his famous "Ode (c) — a Grecian Urn". In this (d) — he wanted to tie truth (e) — beauty. Sometimes truth becomes unpleasant (f) — at a higher level it (g) — beautiful. A poem named "I (h) — for beauty" by Emily Dickinson (i) — the relation between beauty and (j) —. Art and poetry in every language finds similarity between beauty and truth. It is beauty which is appreciated divinely.

[Unit-14; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : quote- উদ্ধৃতি করা; Grecian- গ্রিক; urn- সমাধি; similarity- সাদৃশ্য; appreciated- প্রশংসিত; divine- স্বর্গীয়; represent- প্রতিনিধিত্ব করা; unpleasant- অপ্ৰীতিকর; art- শিল্প; beauty- সৌন্দর্য; truth- সত্য।

216.

laughter	can	natural	perception	truth	universal
place	pleasurable	away	be	part	is

It is difficult to define beauty. Beauty is in every (a) — object. It may be in nature, in the (b) — of children, in the kindness of strangers. Beauty (c) — everywhere which is appreciated divinely. It may be (d) — or not. It depends on one's view and (e) —. Beauty is a part of our life. But (f) — you imagine that ugliness too can be a (g) — of our life? Actually ugliness has as much (h) — in our life as beauty. We cannot drive (i) — ugliness fully from our life. Sometimes an unpleasant (j) — becomes beautiful at a higher level. However, a beautiful thing remains true forever.

[Unit-14; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : laughter- হাসি; perception- ধারণা; universal- বিশ্বজনীন; pleasurable- প্রীতিকর; stranger- আগন্তুক; appreciate- প্রশংসা করা; view- দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি; drive- তাড়ানো; unpleasant- অপ্ৰীতিকর; object- বস্তু; define- সংজ্ঞা দেওয়া; kindness- দয়া।

217.

it	large	music	rich	famous	fine
rural	form	our	music	structure	a

Bangladesh is a country of music. It has a (a) — culture. Bangladeshi culture is enriched with folk music. Folk (b) — is the heart of Bangladeshi music. Folk music is (c) — combination of folk dance, folk song and folk tune. (d) — is an ancient type of music having a particular (e) — of expression. Folk music is simple in

words and (f) —. Usually this type of music represents the life of (g) — rural people. It is closely related to the nature, (h) — environment and human life. Baul, Bhatiyali, Bhawaiya are some (i) — kind of folk music of our country. The Baul (j) — known as Baul sangeet is full of mysticism. [Unit-14; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : structure- গঠন; enriched- সমৃদ্ধ; folk music- লোকসঙ্গীত; heart- বদয়; combination- সমন্বয়; tune- সুর; particular- বিশেষ; expression- বহিঃপ্রকাশ; represent- প্রতিনিধিত্বজ্ঞাপন; environment- পরিবেশ; mysticism- মরমিবাদ।

218.

pesticides	formalin	food	findings	that	food
markets	adulterated	it	poisonous	threatening	human

In Bangladesh adulteration in food is very common nowadays. It has taken a (a) — shape. Almost every food available in market is (b) —. Milk, milk products, vegetables, fruits, fish highly contain (c) — such as DDT which is very dangerous for (d) — health. The dishonest businessmen mix formalin with the (e) — stuffs. This poisonous chemical is so harmful that (f) — can even kill a man. These chemicals in (g) — items were found out by a team of FAO (h) — recently has run a survey in various kitchen (i) — in Dhaka city. The report said that the (j) — were shocking for the whole country. [Unit-3; Lesson-1]

**Word Meaning** : pesticide- কীটনাশক; formalin- ৬ তিকর ঔষধ; adulterated- ভেজাল; poisonous- বিষাক্ত; threatening- হুমকিস্বরূপ; shape- রূপ; food stuff- খাদ্য দ্রব্য; chemical- রাসায়নিক; survey- জরিপ; report- প্রতিবেদন; shocking- বেদনাদায়ক।

219. [Notre Dame College, Dhaka- '16]

varied	integral	pertain	result	pave	goal
involve	entity	attempt	disagree	oppose	idea

Conflicts can be described as a (a) — among groups or individuals. This is generally fueled by the (b) — of one party to another in an (c) — to reach a (d) — different from other party. The elements (e) — in the conflict have (f) — sets of principles and values, thus (g) — the way to conflict. Conflicts simply (h) — to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, (i) — in an antagonistic state. However, conflict is an (j) — part of life. [Unit-12; Lesson-2]

**Word Meaning** : integral- অবিচ্ছেদ্য; varied- পার্থক্য হওয়া; pertain- অধিকারভুক্ত হওয়া; result- ফলাফল; pave- পাকা করে বাধানো; goal- উদ্দেশ্য, লক্ষ্য; involve- জড়িত হওয়া বা করা; entity- সম্পূর্ণতা, অখণ্ডতা; attempt- প্রচেষ্টা; disagree- অসম্মতি হওয়া; oppose- বিরোধীতা করা; idea- ধারণা; conflict- দ্বন্দ্ব; antagonistic- শত্রুতাবাপন্ন।

220. [Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong '16]

visit	travel	be	follow	materialise	great
pioneers	dream	step	mission	refresh	violent

Man had always (a) — of making a (b) — to the moon. Neil Armstrong was the first person (c) — the dream. He (d) — on the moon in 1969. Buzz Aldrin was his (e) — They are considered to be (f) — in the history of space (g) —. (h) — inspired from their accomplishment, people (i) — their effort. This adventure had a (j) — impact in the world of science and technology. [Unit-13; Lesson-4]

**Word Meaning** : visit- দেখতে যাওয়া/ পরিদর্শন করা; travel-ক্রমণ করা; follow- অনুসরণ করা; materialise- বাস্তবায়ন করা; great- ব্লাপক/ বিশাল; pioneer- পথ প্রদর্শক; dream- স্বপ্ন; step- পদক্ষেপ; mission- জীবনের উদ্দেশ্য; refresh- সতেজ; violent- সহিংস; effort- চেষ্টা; adventure- দুঃসাহসিক অভিযান।

221. [Scholarshome, Sylhet- '16]

sign	generate	imply	apply	interact	distinguish	remain
apt	determine	present	buy	extract	appreciate	imagine

A craftwork is an (a) — form of art, a social and cultural product reflecting the inclusive nature of folk (b) —. A craftwork, which usually doesn't bear the (c) — of its maker, retains a personal touch. When we look at a thirty year old *nakshikantha* we wonder at its motifs and designs that point to the artistic ingenuity and the (d) — of the maker in it. The fact that we don't know her name or any other details about her doesn't take anything away from our (e) — of the artist. Indeed, the intimate nature of the *kantha* and tactile feeling it (f) — animate the work and make it very inviting. A craftwork is shaped by the (g) — of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It (h) — by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market. But even when the market is an important factor, community aesthetics remains the factor (i) — the form and content of the craftwork. The exquisite terracotta dolls from Dinajpur dating back to early 1940s that form a part of the Bangladesh National Museum's collection mostly (j) — from village fairs by some patron. [Unit-14; Lesson-3]

**Word Meaning** : sign- প্রতীক/চিহ্ন; generate- উৎপাদন করা; imply- ইঙ্গিত করা, সূচিত করা; apply- প্রয়োগ করা; interact- মিথস্ক্রিয়া করা; distinguish- পার্থক্য করা; extract- নির্যাস; appreciate- সঠিকভাবে মূল্যায়ন করা; imagine- কল্পনা করা; ingenuity- উদ্ভাবনক্ষমতা; exquisite- অপরূপ সুন্দর; terracotta- পোড়ামাটি।