

# Class-8      1<sup>st</sup> Part

## Seen Passage

**Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit-7, Lesson-01)**

Thousands of years ago, the first pearl was probably discovered while human beings were searching for food at the sea shore. Throughout history, the pearl with its shine has been one of the most highly valued gems. Pearls have been mentioned many times in religious texts and mythologies from the earliest times. The ancient Egyptians valued pearls so much that they were buried with them. It is said that the famous queen of Egypt Cleopatra would dissolve a pearl in a glass and drink it as a sign of love and respect for the entire nation. The Greeks thought of pearls as a sign of wealth and social position. The beauty of pearls was associated with love and marriage. In ancient Rome, pearls were considered the greatest sign of wealth and social status. At that time the young women of noble families loved to wear beautiful pearl necklaces. The brave knights used to wear them in the battles for good luck.

### **Set 1**

1. **Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**
  - (a) **The first pearl was probably discovered. Here probably means —.**

i. definitely	ii. certainly	iii. of course	iv. likely
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  - (b) **Seashore is —.**

i. birth	ii. beech	iii. beach	iv. beseech
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  - (c) **Mentions means —.**

i. cite	ii. site	iii. sanction	iv. tension
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  - (d) **Dissolve means —.**

i. solve	ii. resolve	iii. boil	iv. consolidate
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  - (e) **The meaning of the word brave is as similar as —.**

i. slave	ii. timid	iii. grave	iv. valiant
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2. **Answer the following questions in your own words.**
  - (a) Who is Cleopatra and what is said about her in mythology?
  - (b) Who are the knights and what did they do with the pearls?
  - (c) Why has the pearl been valued so much?
  - (d) How did the Greeks and the Romans think of the pearls?
  - (e) In what sense, pearls have something to do with romance?
3. **Summarize the above passage in around 85 words.**

**Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit-7, Lesson-03)**

River gypsies are an ethnic group of people in Bangladesh. They are known as *bedey* to local people. The gypsies have their own lifestyle and culture. They live in groups and do not own any land. Therefore, they live a nomadic life, travelling from one place to another. These people roam across our rivers and waters from May to December in small country boats. These boats are their houses and these people are a part of our waters. In winter, many water bodies dry up. At that time they return to the mainland and live in make-shift tarpaulin tents on open river banks. You can see their men relaxing in the tents. Toddlers play with dogs or other pets in the dust. Women often idle away time by hair doing, picking off lice in twos or threes sitting in a row. Throughout the monsoon, they remain busy with fishing. They also dive for natural pearls in waters. Sometimes, they camp for a couple of weeks. Men catch snakes and entertain people with snake charming and sell herbal cures. Women go from door to door to sell bangles, cosmetics and other things. They also try to heal pains of old people often by sucking out blood from their body. Many villagers believe in the magical power of the gypsies. They can make an evil spirit leave someone's body by magic or special powers.

### **Set 1**

1. **Choose the best answer from the alternatives :**
  - a) **The term 'ethnic' is connected with—**

i. people	ii. plants	iii. animals	iv. fishes
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  - b) **The gypsies lead a ——— life.**

i. luxurious	ii. nomadic	iii. fashionable	iv. simple
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- c) **They are locally known as ———.**  
 i. jeley                      ii. kumar                      iii. snake charmer                      iv. bedey
- d) **'Monsoon' refers to the—**  
 i. summer                      ii. winter                      iii. autumn                      iv. rainy season
- e) **The gypsies have no —**  
 i. language                      ii. religion                      iii. land possession                      iv. culture

**2. Give short answers to the following questions :**

- (a) Who are river gypsies?  
 (b) What do river gypsies do for a living?  
 (c) Where do they return in winter?  
 (d) What do the village people believe about the river gypsies?  
 (e) How long do they stay on boats?

**3. Summarize the above text in around 85 words.**

**Set 2**

**1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**

- (a) **entertain**  
 i. annoy                      ii. mock                      iii. amuse                      iv. criticize
- (b) **heal**  
 i. cure                      ii. suffer                      iii. repair                      iv. rectify
- (c) **roam**  
 i. stay                      ii. settle                      iii. relax                      iv. wander
- (d) **suck**  
 i. utilize                      ii. sip                      iii. improve                      iv. idealize
- (e) **charming**  
 i. outstanding                      ii. awful                      iii. amuse                      iv. prevent

**2. Answer the following questions in your own words.**

- (a) Why do river gypsies live a nomadic life and how?  
 (b) How do women often idle away time?  
 (c) What happens to water bodies in winter?  
 (d) How can they drive away the evil spirit?  
 (e) What do river gypsy men do for a living?

**3. Summarize the above text in around 85 words.**

**Set 3**

**1. Guess the meaning of the following words.**

- (a) **ethnic**  
 i. plants                      ii. racial                      iii. animals                      iv. fishes
- (b) **heal**  
 i. increase                      ii. suffer                      iii. relieve                      iv. repair
- (c) **toddlers**  
 i. boys                      ii. girls                      iii. young                      iv. children
- (d) **nomadic**  
 i. travellers                      ii. unemployed                      iii. wandering                      iv. strangers
- (e) **Talisman**  
 i. keys                      ii. amulet                      iii. string                      iv. canvas

**2. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Who are river gypsies?  
 (b) What do river gypsy men do for their living?  
 (c) What are the gypsies' own lifestyle and culture?  
 (d) How can the gypsy women drive away the evil spirit?  
 (e) What do they do throughout the monsoon?

**3. Summarize the passage in around 50 words.**

**Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit–8, Lesson–01)**

A six-year-old boy from Bangladesh is hoping to become the world's youngest computer expert. Wasik Farhan-Roopkotha turned six in January 2012. He is hoping his skills will be recognised by Microsoft and Guinness World Records. Wasik started to show a talent for computers since early childhood. Before the age of four, he mastered playing video games and typing in

Microsoft Word. His mother Cynthia Farhan-Risha said, "I knew he was very different since his birth.

I couldn't believe my eyes when he began computing as a seven-month-old child." At his local primary school, Wasik was above the average level. So his parents decided that he should be taught at home. According to his mother, Wasik's English is still limited. However, he has a few words to say in Bengali. "I really enjoy playing on the computer and learning new skills," Wasik told say the BBC.

"My ambition is to be a computer expert at a big computer firm in the future"

Wasik is a computer-nerd. But he still enjoys mixing with other children, playing football and listening to music. However, computers are his main passion. Farhan-Risha hopes that Wasik will be mentioned in Guinness World Records. They have not yet listed anyone as the youngest computer programmer in the world. Guinness World Records said, "We do not monitor such a record in our database at the moment. But Wasik's family is welcome to make a claim on our website,"

### Set 1

1. **Guess the meaning of the following words and choose the correct meaning closest to the text :**

- |                    |                |                |                  |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a) <b>Average:</b> | i. exceptional | ii. remarkable | iii. extreme     | iv. medium      |
| b) <b>Talent:</b>  | i. inability   | ii. dullness   | iii. genius      | iv. weakness    |
| c) <b>Limited:</b> | i. restricted  | ii. prescind   | iii. pleasant    | iv. mandate     |
| d) <b>Skill:</b>   | i. denature    | ii. grande     | iii. incident    | iv. expertness  |
| e) <b>Welcome:</b> | i. appreciated | ii. rejected   | iii. discouraged | iv. undesirable |

2. **Answer the following questions :**

- How old will be Wasik in 2015?
- Why was he taught to teach at home?
- What are his enjoyments?
- Why do Guinness World Records welcome Wasik's family?
- What did Wasik master before the age of four?

3. **Summarize the above text in around 85 words.**

### Set 2

1. **Guess the meaning of the following words and choose the correct meaning closest to the text.**

- |                    |            |             |                |              |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| (a) <b>started</b> | i. stopped | ii. spoilt  | iii. began     | iv. startled |
| (b) <b>records</b> | i. song    | ii. disk    | iii. situation | iv. example  |
| (c) <b>local</b>   | i. urban   | ii. village | iii. upashahar | iv. district |
| (d) <b>hopes</b>   | i. expects | ii. thanks  | iii. thinks    | iv. rise     |
| (e) <b>make</b>    | i. ruin    | ii. destroy | iii. damage    | iv. build    |

2. **Answer the following questions.**

- How old was Wasik when he began computing?
- What is his ambition?
- Why did his parents decide to teach him at home?
- What does his mother hope?
- What does he enjoy?

3. **Summarize the text in section A in your own words (around 85 words).**

**Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit-8, Lesson-03)**

With only 2,500 taka in her pocket, Rona Begum began her small business. She also had a sewing machine from her sister. She attended a six-month vocational training run by the Department of Youth Development before that.

Rona's Utsab Tailors Training and Sales Center began in 1997.

Fifteen years later, she now owns a small production house of fashion garments. Traditional items, block print works and embroidery are done at her production house. "Despite serious trouble in my personal life, I worked very hard to survive," said Rona. She supported herself by working at three places. At a time she worked at a local diagnostic centre, at a private medical college, as well as at her own training and boutique center. She continued this till 2007.

"At first, I got almost no support from my family. Instead, I faced objections. But I'm happy now and busy with my business. The atmosphere at home has also changed." said Rona. Ms Rona has just started several more commercial projects with partners. She decided to expand business earlier. But she did not get support from any bank or financial institutions. Then she joined the Women Business Forum (WBF), Sylhet and things started to change. At present, she is the General Secretary of WBF, Sylhet.

In the last fifteen years, Rona received much appreciation and a number of awards. Along with other awards, she received Jatiya Juba Padak in 2012.

### Set 1

1. **Guess the meaning of the following words and choose the correct meaning closet to the text :**

i) **Business:**

a) profession                      b) commerce                      c) trade                      d) production

ii) **Traditional:**

a) hereditary                      b) historic                      c) remarkable                      d) habitual

iii) **Diagnostic:**

a) picking                      b) detecting                      c) discovering                      d) cornerwise

iv) **Atmosphere:**

a) climate                      b) character                      c) context                      d) surroundings

v) **Appreciation:**

a) recognition                      b) realization                      c) perception                      d) improvement

2. **Answer the following questions :**

- Why did Rona get appreciation and awards?
- How was vocational training helpful for Rona?
- How did Rona overcome problems in her personal life?
- Why did Rona leave other two jobs?
- What do you think the initiatives of Rona are examples for the poor? Why?

3. **Summarize the text in section A in your own words (around 85 words).**

### Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit-9, Lesson-01)

Human beings have invented many important things so far. They have brought great civilization to the world through these inventions. Do you know which invention is the greatest? It is 'the wheel'. A wheel is a circular object. It can rotate around its axis and help easy movement of things across a surface. The wheels are, in fact, everywhere. They are on our cars, trains, planes, wagons and so on.

Besides, they are on most factory and farm equipment. Fans, propellers, turbines are also other types of wheels. So the wheel is very important. We cannot imagine modern life without wheels. But do we know exactly who made the first wheel?

### Set 1

1. **Guess the meaning of the following words and choose the correct meaning closet to it.**

(a) **object**

i. think                      ii. thing                      iii. surrounding                      iv. matter

(b) **axis**

i. earth                      ii. orbit                      iii. moon                      iv. sun

(c) **across**

i. from one side to another after                      ii. beside                      iii. before                      iv.

(d) **equipment**

i. dress                      ii. tool                      iii. food                      iv. cloth

(e) **sort**

i. source                      ii. sample                      iii. tire                      iv. type

2. **Answer the following questions.**

- Why is the wheel greatest invention?
- What can we do with the help of wheel?

- (c) What are the different types of wheel?
- (d) How have human beings brought great civilization to the world?
- (e) What kind of object is a wheel?

**3. Summarize the passage in around 50 words.**

**Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit-9, Lesson-04)**

Human beings conquered the distance on earth by discovering wheels. They endeavored further. Then on December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers in America made the first experiment of flying in a plane. In the experiment, a machine carried a man and rose above by its own power. *The machine was called 'aka airplane'*. It flew naturally in a smooth speed, and finally landed without damage.

That was human being's first real tak-off. And now, they have got a supersonic speed. In a supersonic speed, something travels *faster* than sound! So *the sky's the limit* now! Modern aircraft companies are making revolutions in aviation technology. Boeing as well as Airbus is producing modern passenger airplanes. These planes fly very fast. Boeing 787 flies 950 km/h. However, Air bus 350 is expected to fly in a couple of years. Its speed will be 945 km/h. You find attractive ads on the websites of both Boeing and Airbus planes. Both have excellent features. But in speed, neither could beat the Concorde.

It is the world's *fastest* supersonic passenger aircraft. Its normal speed was 2,170 km/h. The Concorde was a joint project by France and Britain. It started passenger flight in 1976. Unfortunately, the Concorde fleet was grounded forever in 2003 after a major accident.

**Set 1**

**1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives :**

- (a) **The invention of wheels cannot help — the distance.**
  - i. conquer                      ii. conquering                      iii. conquered                      iv. increase
- (b) **They endeavored further. Here 'endeavor' means —.**
  - i. experienced                      ii. exercised                      iii. tried                      iv. failed
- (c) **The first experiment of flying in a plane was made by the —.**
  - i. Asians                      ii. Americans                      iii. Australians                      iv. Chinese
- (d) **Which one is the first plane of human beings?**
  - i. Boeing                      ii. Aka airplane                      iii. Boeing 787                      iv. The Concorde
- (e) **"Supersonic speed" means —.**
  - i. as fast as sound with sound                      ii. faster than sound                      iii. less fast than sound                      iv. not related

**2. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Who made the first successful experiment in flying an airplane?
- (b) What was the first flying machine called?
- (c) What do you mean by 'supersonic'?
- (d) What was world's fastest passenger airplane?
- (e) What is Concorde?

**3. Summarize the above text in around 85 words.**

**Set 2**

**1. Guess the meaning of the following words and choose the correct meaning closest to the text.**

- (a) **take off**
  - i. torn                      ii. adventure                      iii. journey                      iv. flying
- (b) **feature**
  - i. picture                      ii. characteristic                      iii. chart                      iv. row
- (c) **distance**
  - i. remoteness                      ii. shortness                      iii. smallness                      iv. greatness
- (d) **naturally**
  - i. artificially                      ii. whimsically                      iii. automatically                      iv. particularly
- (e) **smooth**
  - i. hard                      ii. easy                      iii. difficulty                      iv. harsh

**2. Answer to the following questions.**

- (a) What do Boeing and Airbus produce?
- (b) How many persons did "aka airplane" carry?
- (c) When did human beings first start to fly?

- (d) What is Concorde?  
 (e) 'The Sky's the limit' — What does this mean?

**3. Summarize the above text in around 85 words.**

**Set 3**

**1. Guess the meaning of the following words and choose the correct meaning closest to the text.**

- |                       |           |              |                |               |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>(a) conquer</b>    | i. lose   | ii. overcome | iii. go down   | iv. drop      |
| <b>(b) experiment</b> | i. test   | ii. practice | iii. implement | iv. use       |
| <b>(c) damage</b>     | i. repair | ii. mend     | iii. renovate  | iv. spoil     |
| <b>(d) travel</b>     | i. come   | ii. arrival  | iii. enjoy     | iv. move      |
| <b>(e) excellent</b>  | i. poor   | ii. ordinary | iii. normal    | iv. brilliant |

**2. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Who built the Concorde?  
 (b) What happened to it finally?  
 (c) What kind of aircraft is the Concorde?  
 (d) When is Airbus going to fly?  
 (e) How is the speed of Boeing?

**3. Summarize the above text in your own words (within 80 words).**

**Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit–9, Lesson–06)**

Communication of ideas is at the centre of civilisation. It needs written records. Most of our records in the modern age are on paper. Though writing was invented very early paper is a more modern invention. For long in history, people exchanged ideas through speaking and listening. Then there came the art of writing. But to record thoughts in writing was difficult. Writing materials were not available. People used the surface of stone, metal, wood, bark, leaves, etc. for writing. Those things were not easy to carry. Then for ages, people looked for easy writing materials. Finally, Paper was invented in China in 105 AD. Before the paper age, knowledge was very restricted. Can you think of that time? There were very few books in the world. Maybe, they were written on stone or on heavy wood plunks or on metal sheets. Suppose, one page was a heavy stone block. So think of a hundred-page book! In our age, you can carry the entire world of knowledge in digital form in our laptop bag. You can even carry a huge volume of paper encyclopedia. But who could produce and carry tons of heavy stone books and documents in those paperless days? In fact, paper has made publication and the spread of knowledge and information easy. So you can see how paper has changed our life.

**Set 1**

**1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**

- (a) **Paper has — to spread knowledge.**  
 i. helped                      ii. facilitated                      iii. hindered                      iv. hampered
- (b) **In the past, knowledge was very —.**  
 i. free                      ii. open                      iii. limited                      iv. available
- (c) **The invention of paper has changed our life —.**  
 i. slowly                      ii. drastically                      iii. gradually                      iv. by stages
- (d) **In earlier time it was — to record thought in writing.**  
 i. very easy                      ii. less time consuming                      iii. tough                      iv. boring
- (e) **Which one was an early writing material?**  
 i. Type writer                      ii. Metal sheet                      iii. Paper                      iv. Laptop

**2. Answer the following questions in your own words.**

- (a) Why was recording thought in writing difficult?  
 (b) What was the main problem with early writing materials?  
 (c) How did people look for easy writing materials?  
 (d) How did people transfer ideas before writing was invented?  
 (e) How has paper changed our life?

**3. Summarize the above text in your own words (within 80 words).**

**Read the text and answer the questions 1, 2 and 3. (Unit–7, Lesson–04)**

River gypsies in Bangladesh are having various problems. First, Bangladesh is getting urbanised very rapidly. Gypsy people are losing their customers in urban population. Hence, their income is threatened.

Secondly, 24,000 kilometres of previous water ways, has shrunk into only 6,000 kilometres in the country in dry seasons. Scientists believe that Bangladesh will be worst affected by global climate change. The unpredictable rain and drying out of rivers have made boat movement heavily restricted. Thirdly many river gypsies are changing their lifestyle in the context of changed reality. They are thinking of living permanently on land. The authority feels that river gypsies need help to survive in the mainstream population. Therefore, the government is offering voting rights, permanent housing and bank-loan facilities. However, changes do not come overnight. Traditionally, river gypsies are used to water life.

They have inherited from their forefathers necessary life skills to survive in waters. They have no education and training to adapt to mainstream modern society. So the authority feels the need to bring them under formal education network. But they have no permanent living place. Gypsy children are born and brought up on roaming boats. Therefore, they cannot go to conventional schools. And hence, mobile boat-schools are coming up for gypsy children. Some voluntary organizations are running special schools on boats to educate river gypsy children in some areas.

**Set 1**

**1. Choose the correct option.**

(a) Bangladesh is —— very rapidly.

- i. becoming poorer    ii. urbanizing    iii. developing    iv. shrinking

(b) What is the present status of the income of river gypsies?

- i. Increasing    ii. Moderate    iii. Threatened    iv. Extravagant

(c) Their lifestyle differs from —— population.

- i. local    ii. tribal    iii. mainstream    iv. gypsy

(d) What does 'unpredictable' mean?

- i. That can be said beforehand    ii. That can be seen from a distant place  
iii. Unforeseeable    iv. That can be known beforehand

(e) Who are running mobile boat schools?

- i. Government    ii. Foreigners  
iii. The water gypsies    iv. Some voluntary organizations

**2. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Why are gypsy people losing their customers?  
(b) What have heavily restricted their boat movement?  
(c) What have they inherited from their forefathers?  
(d) Why have they not got any formal education?  
(e) What is a mobile boat school?

**3. Summarize the above passage in around 60 words.**

**Unseen Passage**

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5.**

The greatest dramatist of English literature named Shakespeare was born and died at the same date. It was on the 23rd April. He was born on Stratford on Avon. This is why he is called the 'Bard of Avon'. He wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets. Spreads fame to his unrivalled knowledge of human nature and the sympathy and understanding with which he has painted almost every type and class of character.

This is a poem in which the poet's love of nature has found an eloquent expression as has as an undertone, his deep concern for the limitations of human society. In the rough weather nature has

no particular enmity towards man and it treats all equally. The forest is the place for one who is content with the small pleasures of life and has little ambition.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Who	Events	Where/ how many	Time/ what
Shakespeare	was born	(i) .....	on 23rd April
He	is called		(ii) .....
He	(iii) .....	154	Sonnets
He	wrote	(iv) .....	Plays
He	died		(v) .....

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- Shakespeare is mostly known for his Sonnets.
- He was born in England.
- He wrote 37 dramas.
- His name and fame is still unrivalled.
- He painted only tragic type of character in his plays.

③

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :**

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

John Keats was not only a deeply thoughtful poet but also the most studious and inspired artist among the romantics of the 19th century. He was born on October 31, 1795. He lost his father at the age of nine. At fifteen he lost his mother.

In 1811, John Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. During 1815-17, he continued his studies at the London hospitals but he did not like medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally, he returned to literature from surgery. He wrote several sonnets which, with all their maturities, did not attract much attention. It was followed in 1818 by the long narrative poem "Endymion" which received warm praise from his friends. He felt very depressed at the death of his brother Tom in the same year. Keats published one more volume, "Hyperion" and other poems in 1820.

Keats had a pre-mature death. He was suffering from consumption. As a last hope, in September 1820, he left England for Italy with his friend Joseph Severn. He died in Rome at the age of twenty-six and was buried in the old Protestant cemetery.

The first memorial to Keats was made in the Paris Church of Hampstead on July 16, 1994. In 1909, the house in which Keats died was opened as a "Keats-Shelley Memorial". The Keats Museum was opened in 1931.

The name of events	Place	Year
Became apprentice	(i) .....	
(ii) .....	London hospitals	
Writing Endymion		(iii) .....
Going to	Italy	(iv) .....
Death	(v) .....	

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- John Keats was a poet of the 18th century.
- When he was nine, his mother died.
- He was very shocked at the death of his brother.
- He left English for Italy in 1818.
- He died at the age of twenty-six.

④

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :**

Joynul Abedin was born at a village in Kishoreganj in 1914. His father Tamijuddin was a police officer. He did not like hard and fast rule of school and so he drew pictures secretly. He had a great interest in art. So at the age of 15 he went to Calcutta to see Art school. At the age of 19 he was admitted into Calcutta Government Art College. In 1938 he became first class first in the Art



College and in the same year he was awarded gold medal in All India Art Exhibition. He drew a lot of pictures of famine during the Second World war in 1943. His name and fame spread all over the world from then. In 1948 he founded the Dhaka Art Institution in Dhaka. He was appointed principal of this institution in 1949. This institution was shifted to the present Art institute building in 1956. By dint of his hard effort, within seven years this institution turned Charukala Mahabiddalova. He earned honorary doctorate in 1974 from Delhi University and in the same year he became National Professor of Bangladesh. He died on the 28th May in 1976 in Dhaka.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Who/ What	Event/ Activities	Where/ Institution	When
Joynul Abedin	was born	(i) .....	1914
He	admitted	Calcutta Art College	(ii) ....
He	(iii) .....	All India Art Exhibition	1938
He	founded	(iv) .....	1948
He	(v) .....	from Delhi University	1947

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- Joynul was very interested in music.
- He was admitted into Calcutta Government Art College in 1934.
- He earned Ph.D degree in 1974.
- Common people neglected in his art.
- His name and fame spread far and wide.

⑤

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :**

Lord Byron was an English poet who lived from 1788 to 1824. His father, Captain John Byron, dies only three years after his birth. At the age of ten, after the death of his grand uncle, he inherited the family title and estate.

Byron attended a number of schools for his education and received his M.A. degree from Cambridge in 1808.

Byron left England in 1816, never to return and travelled to Geneva. His first collection of poems 'Honours of Idleness' appeared in 1807. Byron avenged himself in 1809 with his satire 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'. He published first two parts of 'Child Harold' in March, 1812 which made him famous. The third part of 'Child Harold' was published in 1816 and fourth part 1818. In 1817 he complied and published an American Dictionary.

The first two parts of 'Don Juan' were published in 1819 and by 1823 the poem was published completely in six separate volumes. Apart from his literary career, in 1809 he took his seat in the House of Lords. In 1824 he formed 'Byron Brigade' and gave large sums of money to the insurgent Greeks. But before any serious military action against the Turkish, he died.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Educational position/event	Institution	Achievement/ Activity	Year
M.A	(i) .....	M.A degree	in 1809
Composer		(ii) .....	in 1807
Complied and published		an American Dictionary	(iii) ....
(iv) .....	in the House of Lords		in 1809
	(v) .....	formed	in 1824

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- Byron's grand uncle died after ten years of his birth.
- Byron left England in 1816 in order to return soon.
- In 1817 he assembled an American Dictionary.

- d) Byron Brigade was made in 1824 under his guidance.  
e) Lord Byron financed insurgent Greeks.

**6**

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :**

Every nation has its own parliament house. Like other nations of the world we also have a parliament house named Sangsad Bhaban. It is situated at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. It is a wonder of modern architecture and technology. It is one of the largest and most beautiful parliament buildings in the world. It was designed by Louis I Kahn, the famous American architect. This 155 feet high nine storied building is surrounded by an artificial lake called Crescent Lake. The structure has 1605 doors, 335 windows, 365 ventilators and corridors totaling to a bewildering length of 41.6 kilometres. The house has 354 seats of MPs, 56 for guests, 40 for press people and 430 for spectators. It has three party rooms in each of which can sit 153 people. The whole place is air-conditioned and includes all modern facilities.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Information about our parliament house			
Name of items	height	length	number
The Sangsad Bhaban	(i) .....		
The number of doors			(ii) .....
The length of corridors		(iii) .....	
(iv) .....			880
The number of party rooms			(v) .....

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- a) Our parliament house is located at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka.  
b) It is the largest and most spectacular parliament building in the world.  
c) It is surrounded by a natural lake.  
d) It is surrounded by a natural lake.  
e) The parliament house of Bangladesh contains all modern advantages.

**7**

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :**

The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art, Zainul Abedin, was born in Kishoregonj on 29 December, 1914. He was a great artist of Bangladesh. He is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches he showed the harsh famine of 1940 and its similar face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die from starvation. He depicted these extremely shocking pictures with human compassion. He produces a series of brush and ink drawings which later became iconic images of human sufferings. He was graduated from the Government Art College and became first class first. He is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. For his outstanding talent in art, he is referred to as 'Shilpacharya'. He founded the Folk Art Museum in Sonargaon and Zainul Abedin Shangrahashala in Mymensingh.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Who/ What	Event/ Information	Where/ What	When/ How
Zainul Abedin	was born	Kishoregonj	(i) .....
The famine	broke out	(ii) .....	1904's.
(iii) .....	is called	Shilpacharya	
(iv) .....	was founded	in Sonargaon	in his life time.
Series of sketches	(v) .....	iconic images	now a days.

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- a) Zainul Abedin was born in Kishoregonj on 29 December, 1912.
- b) He was a great teacher of art.
- c) A harsh famine took place in Bengal in 1942.
- d) He founded Shangrahasala in Mymensingh.
- e) He was a meritorious student.

⑧

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :**

The Nobel Prize is the world's most prestigious and important prize. It has been given since 1901. The prize is given to persons with outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, literature, medicine peace and economics. Economics was added to the list in 1969 for the first time. The Nobel Prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of dynamite. This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden on October 21, 1833 and he died in 1896. Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He earned a huge sum of money by selling dynamite. At the time of his death in 1896, Nobel left behind a huge amount of money. He also left a will indicating that the interest on this money should be given as prizes to persons for their outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. This prize was named as Nobel Prize. The first Nobel Prize was given to Roentgen on 10th December, 1901 for inventing X-ray.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Event	Place	Year/ time
Alfred Nobel was born	(i) .....	1833
(ii) .....		1969
Nobel received education	(iii) .....	
(iv) .....		at the time of his death
(v) .....	1896	

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- a) The Nobel Prize is one of the most esteemed prizes of the world.
- b) From the very beginning Nobel Prize has been given in six fields.
- c) Alfred Bernard hails from Russia.
- d) He invented dynamite for the welfare of mankind.
- e) He left behind a small amount of money.

⑨

**Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :**

The moon is the earth's nearest neighbour. When the moon is full, it looks very attractive. So, man has always dreamt of setting foot on it. The dream came true on July 20, 1969. Three American astronauts, Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins, set out for the moon in a spaceship. They travelled at a great speed. Just 76 hours later they were orbiting the moon. After a while two of the astronauts, Armstrong and Aldrin, left their spaceship in a lunar landing craft and prepared to land on the moon. Armstrong was the first to climb out and set down. As his left foot touched the rough surface of the moon, he said, "That's a small step for a man, one great leap for mankind."

Just after twenty minutes Aldrin followed Armstrong and stepped on the moon. Both astronauts explored the area surrounding the landing craft. Then they took pictures, set up scientific equipment and collected sixty pounds of rocks and moon soil. They also set up a television camera on the moon so that the whole world could watch.

While they were busy with these activities. Michael Collins was in the main ship moving around the moon. Armstrong and Aldrin spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the moon. then they boarded the landing craft and lifted off. They returned safely to the spaceship.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Who/ What	Activities	When/ Time
The spaceship	set out	(i) .....
(ii) .....	followed Armstrong	just after 20 minutes
Both of them	(iii) .....	on 20 July 1969
(iv) .....	was staying in the mainship	other two were busy with work
Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin	spent	(v) .....

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- Edwin Aldrin was the first man who touched the rough surface of the moon.
- Armstrong and Aldrin spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the moon.
- Michael Collins is the citizen of UK.
- The moon is very close to the earth.
- They set up television station on the moon.

**10**

**Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of the world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So arrangements were made at home for his proper education. In his thirteenth years, Rabindranath along with his father, went to visit the Himalayas. At the age of seventeen he was sent to London to study law. But he studied literature with Professor Henry Morely only for a few months and then returned home. Only at the age of eight he started composing poems. He wrote his poetic novel "Banaphul" at the returning from England, he began to write tirelessly in all branches of literature.

In 1911 he translated his poems of "The Gitanjali" into English which brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize in 1913.

One year after his awarding of the Nobel Prize, he was made a Knight by the British Government which he rejected as a protest against the atrocities of British Government at Jalianwalabagh. The University of Oxford honoured him with D. Lit. in 1940. Earlier in 1921, he laid the foundation of Viswa Bharati. At the age of eighty, Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Who/ what	Event/ activity	Where/ institute	When
Rabindranath Tagore	born	(i) .....	1861
He	visited	Himalayas	(ii) .....
He	(iii) .....	London	1878
He	(iv) .....		1911
Poems and essays	publication	journals	(v) .....

**5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- At the age of seventeen he was sent to the USA to study law.
- Banaphul is a drama written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Rabindranath Tagore began to write in all branches of literature after coming back from America.
- He translated his poems of "The Gitanjali" into English in 1911.
- Tagore was awarded Nobel prize in 1913.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

John Donne was born in 1573 in London. His father was a rich merchant. He had a name and fame in his circle. But he died in 1576. John was at first educated as Catholic. He entered Oxford in 1584 and left it in 1587. Then he studied at Cambridge for three years. He was removed to London in 1591. He then entered Lincoln's Inn to study law in 1592. When Donne came of age, he had a considerable fortune. Donne travelled Italy, Spain and on the continent between 1594 and 1596. He joined Essex Expedition to Cabiz in 1590. During this time he wrote several poems. His lyrical poetry was mainly the outcome of these years. In 1609 he began to compose his great prose work 'Pseudo Martyr'. It was printed in 1610. In 1611 he wrote a satirical prose piece.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

The name of the events	Place	Year
Donne entered	(i) .....	in 1584
(ii) .....	Lincoln's Inn	(iii) .....
Travelling	(iv) .....	between 1594 and 1596
(v) .....	Essex Expedition to Cabiz	

**5. Read the passage again and find out the true and false statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- a) John Donne had studied for four years.
- b) He was born in Oxford.
- c) He was a son of a rich merchant.
- d) John Donne's father was famous in his circle.
- e) His father died in 1573.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the questions (4-5):**

Hazrat Mohammad (Sm) is the last prophet of Allah and the leader of all prophets. He is the greatest of all men and teachers even born on earth. He was born in the famous Quraish tribe of Mecca in 570 A.D. In his early life he passed through many sufferings. From his boyhood he was thoughtful, honest and truthful. So he was called Al Amin. Then the Arabs were very fierce and had fallen on the evil ways of life. In 595 A.D. he married a widow named Khadija (Rz). The Arabs were very furious when they heard about the new religion named Islam. So for the sake of religion he sent many of his followers to Madina and then in 622 A.D. he himself went there. But the Arabs attacked Madina several times to kill him and to wipe out Islam. At last the Prophet (Sm) conquered Mecca in 630 A.D. But the Prophet (Sm) did not punish the Arabs. He passed away in 632 A.D. at the age of 63. But his teachings will remain as long as the world lasts.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Who/ Where	Event/ Activity	When
Hazrat Mohammad (Sm)	(i) .....	570 A.D.
Mecca	Conquered	(ii) .....
Hazrat Mohammad (Sm)	(iii) .....	632 A.D.
Hazrat Mohammad (Sm)	(iv) .....	in 622 A.D.
(v) .....	married	595 A.D.

**5. Read the passage again and write true or false beside the following statements. Give correct answer for the false statements :**

- a) The boyhood of the prophet (Sm) was very enjoyable.
- b) Nobody can be compared with Hazrat Mohammad (Sm).
- c) The Arabs eagerly accepted Islam.
- d) He sent his followers to Madina for their personal reason.

e) Hazrat Mohammad (Sm) was called Al-Amin for his truthfulness.

**Read the text and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Kazi Nazrul Islam is our national poet. He was also a musician and revolutionary. He was always against fascism and oppression. He came of a poor family in 1899, West Bengal, India. At his six, Nazrul was admitted at a local maktab to receive religious education. He lost his father at the age of five. After his father's death, he worked as a Muazzin at a local mosque. At the age of eleven, Nazrul showed his poetic genius. At the age of twelve, he fled from home to Asansol, Bihar and became a baker's boy. A Muslim sub-inspector of police took this extraordinary boy to his village home in Mymensingh. From there, Nazrul went back to Asansol and joined Darirampur High School. When Nazrul was a boy of class X, the First World War broke out and he joined the army at the age of nineteen. After the war, he returned from the battle field and then began to write poems. He composed nearly 4000 songs too. His famous poem 'Bidrohi' was published in 1920. He was put into jail for writing a poem called 'Agnibina'. But he did not stop writing. He wrote short stories, novels and essays. At the age of twenty-two, he edited the bi-weekly paper 'Dhumketu'. At the age of 43, he began suffering from an unknown disease, losing his voice and memory. He died in 1976.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

Who/ What	Even/ Activity	Where/ Place	When/ Time
Kazi Nazrul Islam	born	(i) .....	1899
He	(ii) .....		1904
He	showed his poetic genius		(iii) ....
A police officer	brought	(iv) .....	
Nazrul	started losing his voice		(v) .....

**5. Read the passage again and write true or false beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :**

- Kazi Nazrul Islam was very talented.
- Nazrul received his first education from a primary school.
- His father died in 1907.
- 'Bidrohi' is a renowned poem.
- Nazrul was the editor of 'Dhumketu.'

**14**

**Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Henry Wordsworth Longfellow was born in 1807 at Portland. He began publishing poetry when he was thirteen years old. After studying at Bowdoin College he travelled abroad to equip himself for the work of professor of Modern Language at his college, a post which he accepted in 1829. In 1836 he was appointed to a similar position at Harvard and more travelling followed. He resigned his professorship in 1854 to devote himself entirely to poetry of which he had already produced a large amount. The most notable of his works are The Pilgrimage, Beyond The Sea (1834-4835), Voices of the Night (1839), Evangeline (1847), The Song of Hiawatha (1855), The Countership of Miles Standish (1858), The Tales of Wayside (1863). H.W. Longfellow was a cheerful poet and composed over a variety of subjects. His lyrics are numerous, melodious and often marked by the feeling. He died in 1882.

**4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :**

The name of events	Place	Year
Studying	(i) .....	
Join as professor at Harvard		(ii) .....
(iii) .....		in 1854
(iv) .....		in 1839
Death		(v) .....

5. Read the passage again and write true or false beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :

- H. W. Longfellow was a novelist.
- His prominent work is The Song of Hiawatha.
- He died at the age of sixty-five.
- The Tales of Wayside was published at the age of 58.
- He was a professor before his death.

15

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5 :

George Washington was the first president of the USA. He was born in 1732 in Virginia. His family used to cultivate tobacco in their estate in Virginia.

When he was twenty years old, he took over these estates and lived a comfortable life. In 1752, France and Britain started war. Then he left his estates and joined the English forces. He soon made a good name for himself as a brilliant officer. In 1773, the unpleasant incident known as Boston Tea Party took place between the Americans and British. Thirteen colonies joined into a congress in 1774. In 1775, some English troops were attacked and a war broke. In 1776, the colonies formally declared themselves independent, peace treaty was signed between America and the Britain in 1783. When England and France made peace, he went to his home of Virginia to live happily. In 1789, Washington became the first president of the United States.

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :

Who/What	Event	Year	Place
George Washington	(i) .....	in 1732	in Virginia
France and British	started a war	in 1752	(ii) .....
Boston Tea Party	unpleasant incident	(iii) .....	in America and Britain
(iv) .....	declared independence	in 1776	in America
Washington	became first president	in 1789	(v) .....

5. Read the passage again and write true or false beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements :

- In his early life, Washington was a politician.
- He led a comfortable life before the war broke.
- When a war was started between France and Britain, he joined the American force.
- He was acknowledged as an obedient officer.
- He was the pioneer president of the USA.

16

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5 :

The first World Cup Cricket tournament was held in England in 1975. The second and third tournaments were also held in England in 1979 and 1983 respectively. In 1987 Pakistan and India were the host countries. In 1992 Pakistan won the trophy from Australia and New Zealand. The first Asian test final match was held in 1999 in Bangladesh. Bangladesh got championship in ICC 1997 in Malaysia. The World Cup Tournament of 2003 was held in South Africa. Mini World Cup competition was held in Bangladesh in 1998. Bangladesh is now the 10th test playing country and will participate in every World Cup Cricket tournament.

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage :

Who/What	Even	Time/ Place
First World Cup cricket	held	(i) .....
Pakistan and India	(ii) .....	1987

(iii) .....	won the trophy	1992
Asian test final match	held in Bangladesh	(iv) .....
(v) .....	got championship in ICC	1997

**5. Read the passage again and write true or false beside the following statements. Give answer for the false statements :**

- Bangladesh was the host country of the first World Cup Cricket tournament.
- The first three World Cup Cricket tournaments were arranged and held in England.
- Now Bangladesh is a permanent participator in every world cup cricket.
- Bangladesh was the host country of the Mini World Cut in 1998.
- Bangladesh won the ICC championship held in Malaysia.

## Without Clue

**1. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

An honest man is true to (a) \_\_\_\_\_ words. He does not deviate from the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of honesty. He knows that (c) \_\_\_\_\_ consist in honesty. So he does not (d) \_\_\_\_\_ victim to any greed. He has no ambition for (e) \_\_\_\_\_ things.

**Ans.** (a) his; (b) path; (c) virtue; (d) fall; (e) earthly.

**2. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Education (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the backbone of a nation. No nation can (b) \_\_\_\_\_ without it. It is the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ that removes the darkness of mind. It (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the power that (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the nation to the path of prosperity.

**Ans.** (a) is; (b) prosper; (c) spell; (d) possesses; (e) leads.

**3. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Our country abounds with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ resources. Gas is one of (b) \_\_\_\_\_ The development of our country (c) \_\_\_\_\_ largely on it. It is our (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to utilize this resource (e) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** (a) many; (b) them; (c) depends; (d) duty; (e) properly.

**4. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

A book is our best friend. By (a) \_\_\_\_\_ books we can know the previous history (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the world. It is also (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the living history of the world. It gives us innocent joy (d) \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be expected from our friends. Books are always ready to be by our (e) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** (a) reading; (b) of; (c) called; (d) which; (e) side.

**5. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Naturally everybody wants to succeed in (a) \_\_\_\_\_. Some one becomes successful by dint of (b) \_\_\_\_\_ and perseverance. Success can surely bring (c) \_\_\_\_\_. But failure makes a person feel (d) \_\_\_\_\_ sad In fact, industry is the (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to success.

**Ans.** (a) life; (b) hard work; (c) happiness; (d) extremely; (e) key.

**6. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Trees (a) \_\_\_\_\_ very useful to man. They (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the rich top soil from getting washed away by rain water and floods. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ provide us with food and (d) \_\_\_\_\_. We get (e) \_\_\_\_\_ from trees.

**Ans.** (a) are; (b) protect; (c) Trees; (d) shelter; (e) oxygen.

**7. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Truthfulness is a noble virtue. It is (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to be the noblest of all virtues. It denotes the man's (b) \_\_\_\_\_ of speaking the truth. This virtue (c) \_\_\_\_\_ a man nothing but it earns him a lot. For example it crowns a man with (d) \_\_\_\_\_ dignity. Besides, everybody believes him and shows him (e) \_\_\_\_\_ respect.

**Ans.** (a) considered; (b) habit; (c) pays; (d) honour; (e) due.

**8. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Bangladesh is one of the most over (a) \_\_\_\_\_ counties of the world. Her 9b) \_\_\_\_\_ area is smaller than most (c) \_\_\_\_\_ countries but she has a large (d) \_\_\_\_\_. She lost more than three (e) \_\_\_\_\_ people in the war of 1971.

**Ans.** (a) populated; (b) land; (c) other; (d) population; (e) million.

**9. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**



Freedom does not (a) — upon a nation, rather it has to be (b) — by (c) — struggle. Again, political independence and economic Independence must (d) — together to (e) — total independence possible.

**Ans.** (a) descend; (b) earned/achieved; (c) hard; (d) come; (e) make.

**10. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Once upon a time there (a) — a poor caretaker. He was very honest, sincere, (b) — and (c) —. His duty was to (d) — after a large mango (e) —.

**Ans.** (a) lived/was; (b) hard-working; (c) truthful; (d) look; (e) orchard.

**11. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

To be an independent country four components are mandatory. They are the land, population, (a) — and a geographical (b) —. Among these four components, (c) — is the most important. Without (d) — it, no nation can (e) — the sweet fruit of independence.

**Ans.** (a) sovereignty; (b) position/location; (c) sovereignty; (d) gaining; (e) enjoy.

**12. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Sadek was poor but he is intelligent and at the same (a) — studious. So poverty could not stand (b) — his way of success. He would always (c) — attentively. He never neglected his study. By studying much he succeeded in life in spite of (d) —. Like Sadek it is the duty of all students to study with great sincerity and thus they can be (e) —.

**Ans.** (a) time; (b) in; (c) study; (d) poverty; (e) successful.

**13. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

A fisherman is a person who earns his (a) — by catching and selling (b) —. Generally a fisherman (c) — by the rivers, big canals, marshy lands and seas. He works (d) — all day and all night. He is always (e) — in various activities.

**Ans.** (a) livelihood; (b) fish; (c) lives; (d) hard; (e) busy.

**14. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Paper is a very useful (a) —. We cannot do (b) — it. In the past paper was not in use in our (c) —. At first the people of China (d) — paper. The people of that (e) — used palm leaves instead of paper.

**Ans.** (a) thing; (b) without; (c) country; (d) invented; (e) time/country.

**15. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Nowadays we are not content with (a) — we have or earn. We want to become rich (b) —. But we must not (c) — that it is not easy for an honest man to be wealthy in a short time. Taking bribes or accumulating money in an illegal (d) —, a man may become rich. But doesn't it (e) — submitting to dishonesty?

**Ans.** (a) what; (b) overnight; (c) forget; (d) way; (e) mean.

**16. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Every nation of the world (a) — its own traditional games and sports. They are as (b) — for life as food and drink. A man eats and drinks to (c) — his hunger and to quench his (d) —. But he takes part in games and sports to build up his body and to (e) — up his mind.

**Ans.** (a) has; (b) necessary; (c) satisfy; (d) thirst; (e) build.

**17. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Corruption is one of the main (a) — of the developing countries like Bangladesh. It draws (b) — wheel of the economy. For this (c) — blame one another. In order to (d) — out of the paws of the (e) — of corruption, self-criticism, self-restraint, self-purification and above all patriotism is necessary.

**Ans.** (a) problems; (b) the; (c) we; (d) get; (e) evils.

**18. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

(a) — are our best friends. They are a great (b) — of food and vitamins, shelter and oxygen. They make the land (c) — (d) — keep the soil strong. (e) — save us from flood and many other natural calamities.

**Ans.** (a) Trees; (b) source; (c) fertile; (d) and; (e) They.

**19. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Discipline means doing any work according (a) — the general rules of conduct. All (b) — from their own position should maintain (c) —. To learn something well, the students (d) — be disciplined. The players should maintain (e) — too.

**Ans.** (a) to; (b) people; (c) discipline; (d) must/should; (e) discipline.

**20. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.**

Sports are not only a matter of entertainment but also an important aspect of the development of (a) — relationship when those are held internationally. The venue of such sports is a meeting place of people from (b) — countries. They develop mutual understanding and can come (c) — to each other. They can (d) — their views and opinions and listen to others. Thus they create a (e) — of brotherhood among them.  
**Ans.** (a) mutual; (b) different; (c) close; (d) exchange; (e) feeling/sense.

## With Clue

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

unique	patriot	affection	and	of	civilization
human	progress	loves	the	it	older

Patriotism is an inherent quality of (a) — being. It creates in man a (b) — love for his motherland, the land (c) — his birth. Patriotism is older than (d) —. A man who (e) — his country and does his own duty for (f) — progress of his country is called a (g) —. Even the ancient tribes had a great (h) — for the land where they lived (i) — sacrificed their lives to preserve (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) human; (b) unique; (c) of; (d) civilization; (e) loves; (f) the; (g) patriot; (h) affection; (i) and; (j) it.

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

oxygen	us	so	it	we	the
unhealthy	called	excellent	are	good	men

Nature has made an (a) — arrangement between trees and (b) —. As we breathe out, (c) — give out a gas (d) — carbon dioxide, which is (e) — for us, but plants (f) — nourished by it. On (g) — contrary, plants give out (h) —, which is (i) — for us. We take (j) — in as we breathe the fresh air.

**Ans.** (a) excellent; (b) men; (c) we; (d) called; (e) unhealthy; (f) are; (g) the; (h) oxygen; (i) good; (j) it.

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

properties	that	occur	originates	natural	thunder
unbearable	accompanied	loss	measures	destroy	society

A cyclone is undoubtedly a (a) — calamity. It may (b) — anytime and any place. The cyclone (c) — occurs in Bangladesh (d) — from the Bay of Bengal. (e) — and heavy showers are often (f) — with it. Before cyclone (g) — heat is felt for a few days. It is a great (h) — for human beings and (i) —. There are no preventive (j) — of it.

**Ans.** (a) natural; (b) occur; (c) may; (d) originates; (e) Thunder; (f) accompanied; (j) unbearable; (h) loss.; (i) society; (j) measures.

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

interests	think	society	around	kept	form
important	value	supply	way	devoted	different

Man is curious by nature. He wants to know what is happening (a) — the world. The newspaper is the best (b) — to meet this curiosity. This is why it plays an (c) — role in modern life. The primary object of a newspaper is to (d) — news. Modern newspapers have wide range of subjects to meet different (e) —, Greater space is (f) — to political and economical news because they are common (g) —. It's editorial and letter columns point out what is good or bad in the (h) —. They also help to (i) — public opinion. Without a newspaper we cannot even (j) — of our own life.

**Ans.** (a) around; (b) way; (c) important; (d) supply; (e) interest; (f) devoted; (g) form; (h) society; (i) value; (j) think.

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

not	happy	quickly	moment	stranger	Mayor
door	Germany	councilors	full	to	people

Once the town of Hamelin in (a) — faced a great problem. It became (b) — of rats. So, the people came (c) — the Town Hall. They asked the (d) — to do something about the rats (e) —. He called a meeting of the (f) —. Despite discussing the matter, they could (g) — find a way out. At that (h) — there was a knock on the (i) —. The Mayor said, 'Come in'. The (j) — entered the hall.

**Ans.** (a) Germany; (b) full; (c) to; (d) Mayor; (e) quickly; (f) councilors; (g) not; (h) moment; (i) door; (j) stranger.

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

now	this	was	known	has	for
with	technology	know	carry	never	limit

Man has an unquenchable thirst (a) — knowledge. In fact, he is (b) — satisfied with what he has (c) — and seen. He wants to (d) — more and more. (e) — curiosity to know more, coupled (f) — his bold spirit of adventure (g) — inspired him to undertake and (h) — our difficult and dangerous tasks. (i) — man has already achieved what (j) — once inconceivable.

**Ans.** (a) for; (b) never; (c) known; (d) know; (e) This; (f) with; (g) has; (h) carry; (i) Now; (j) was.

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

back	duties	opportunity	lost	once	one
some	well	away	fall	prosper	best

Time and tide wait for none. No (a) — can call it back. One get (c) — his lost time. Time (d) — lost is lost for ever. So, we should make the (e) — use of time. We should do our (f) — properly. If we put off our work for tomorrow, we may not get an (g) — to do it at all. There are (h) — people who idle (i) — their time for nothing. They cannot (j) — in life.

**Ans.** (a) one; (b) lost; (c) back; (d) once; (e) best; (f) duties; (g) opportunity; (h) some; (i) away; (j) prosper.

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

money	all	die	the	undertaken	destroy
pure	skin	by	long	relief	affected

Floods cause huge damages. They (a) — homes and crops. In the (b) — areas people suffer greatly. Death (c) — drowning is also common. When (d) — foods recede, diarrhoea, typhoid and (e) — diseases break out. Food and (f) — drinking water run short. People (g) — of starvation. Rehabilitation takes a (h) — time and a lot of (i) —. Massive relief work is to be (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) destroy; (b) affected; (c) by; (d) the; (e) skin; (f) pure; (g) die; (h) long; (i) money; (j) undertaken.

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

board	wires	for	world	network	opened
as	our	era	communication	messages	a

Internet is a new system (a) — speedy transmission of news, faxes, (b) — etc. Internet is now regarded (c) — a milestone in the modern (d) — of computer. Internet is practically (e) — device of network. Internet has (f) — a new era in our (g) — system. Our T & T (h) — has already introduced VSAT in (i) — country. Consequently telephone line with (j) — will no more be required. Now, cellular phone is being used.

**Ans.** (a) for; (b) messages; (c) as; (d) world; (e) a; (f) opened; (g) communication; (h) Board; (i) our; (j) wires.

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

the	food	diseases	protein	decay
live	grow	salts	important	kinds

Food is very (a) — in our daily life. We must eat to (b) —. To live well we have to know the types and work of the (c) —. We need (d) — classes of food which can give us heat and energy, help us (e) — and prevent (f) — of the body as well as protect the body from (g) —. In this regard, we have to eat six (h) — of food and they are carbohydrate, (i) — fat, vitamins, minerals (j) — and water.

**Ans.** (a) important; (b) live; (c) food; (d) the; (e) grow; (f) decay; (g) diseases; (h) kinds; (i) protein; (j) salts.

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

mild	preparedness	drought	belt	massive	have
prone	heavy	suffer	flood	excessive	

Bangladesh is situated in a natural disasters (a) — zone. It is also situated in the alive (b) — of earthquake. So, now and then we (c) — to (d) — from various calamities. Among these disasters (e) — is most common. We are to face of (f) — rain or (g) —. Every year at least ten times (h) — earthquakes attack us. But the zoologists have warned us that a (i) — earthquake may occur at anytime. So, sufficient (j) — is a must against this natural forces.

**Ans.** (a) prone; (b) belt; (c) have; (d) suffer; (e) drought; (f) heavy; (g) flood; (h) mild; (i) massive; (j) preparedness.

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

change	depend	blessed	become	universe	stage
ushered	anything	can	predominate	science	made

We live in the age of (a) ——. In every (b) — of our life, we (c) — on science which has (d) — us with many gifts. By dint of science man has (e) — the master of the whole (f) —. In every sphere in life, science has (g) — in a new era of hope and prosperity. Today we cannot think of (h) — rather than science. But still the modern science (i) — not change the basic attitude towards the problem of our life. Superstitions, false notion and baseless beliefs still (j) — over us.

**Ans.** (a) science; (b) stage; (c) depend; (d) blessed; (e) become; (f) universe; (g) ushered; (h) anything; (i) can; (j) predominate.

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

food	for	room	tribal	their	of
an	use	trees	help	made	underneath

Bamboo is (a) — essential building material for the (b) — people of Bangladesh. The Chakmas and the Marmas (c) — bamboo, wild grass and straw in building (d) — houses which are built on elevated bamboo or wooden platforms. Some houses are (e) — of mud. Most houses are on big (f) — which is used as a bedroom cum store (g) —. There is a machang in almost every house. The space (h) — the machang is used (i) — various purposes such as keeping livestock, storing (j) — etc.

**Ans.** (a) an; (b) tribal; (c) use; (d) their; (e) made; (f) room; (g) room; (h) underneath; (i) for; (j) food.

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

harm	specially	good	curriculum	necessary	about
diseases	healthy	exercise	everybody	helps	that

Physical education (a) — us to know when and how we can take (b) — and what types of games and sports can keep our body (c) —, strong and active. Physical education helps us to make our body free from various (d) —. It is sure (e) — life is a great burden to a sick and unhealthy person. So physical education is (f) — for all to keep (g) — health. The children and the young boys and girls (h) — the students should be taught (i) — physical education. So physical education should be included in the (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) helps; (b) exercise; (c) healthy; (d) diseases; (e) that; (f) necessary; (g) good; (h) specially; (i) about; (j) curriculum.

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

long	rule	regularly	a	playing	for
sound	in	them	proper	build	at

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

**Ans.** (a) in; (b) regularly; (c) sound; (d) a; (e) rule; (f) for; (g) playing; (h) long; (i) at; (j) them.

**1. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :**

Column A	Column B
a) The secret of success lies	i) every moment is valuable.
b) Many of us often forget that	ii) when we will die.
c) Life is short	iii) we have to do a lot of work.
d) We don't know	iv) but art is long.
e) In this short period	v) in the proper use of time.

**Ans.**

- (a+v) → The secret of success lies in the proper use of time.
- (b+i) → Many of us often forget that every moment is valuable.
- (c+iv) → Life is short but art is long.
- (d+ii) → We don't know when we will die.
- (e+iii) → In this short period we have to do a lot of works.

**2. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :**

Column A	Column B
----------	----------

i) Punctuality means coming	a) to form the habit of punctuality.
ii) It is really a	b) or doing something at the fixed time.
iii) It enables a man to	c) great virtue.
iv) It also teaches us how to	d) make the proper use of time
v) So, we all are required	e) be responsible and dutiful to prosper in life.

**Ans.**

- (i+b) → Punctuality means coming or doing something at the fixed time.  
(ii+c) → It is really a great virtue.  
(iii+d) → It enables a man to make the proper use of time.  
(iv+e) → It also teaches us how to be responsible and dutiful to prosper in life.  
(v+a) → So, we all are required to form the habit of punctuality.

3. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :

Column A	Column B
i) There is no denying the fact that	a) honesty and integrity.
ii) Without having honesty in us	b) ornament of human character.
iii) So it is imperative to achieve	c) our civilization can never reach the pinnacle of success.
iv) It has a	d) noble and sterling value.
v) It is just like an	e) honesty is the custodian of a good civilization.

**Ans.**

- (i+e) → There is no denying the fact that honesty is the custodian of a good civilization.  
(ii+c) → Without having honesty in us our civilization can never reach the pinnacle of success.  
(iii+a) → So it is imperative to achieve honesty and integrity.  
(iv+d) → It has a noble and sterling value.  
(v+b) → It is just like an ornament of human character.

4. The phrases in column A are the beginning of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :

Column A	Column B
i) Man cannot	a) prosperity for their self interest.
ii) He wants persons	b) live alone.
iii) But everybody with whom we mix and converse	c) with whom he can mix and converse freely.
iv) Some gather round us only in our	d) they desert us altogether.
v) But when we are in trouble,	e) is not a friend in the true sense of the term.

**Ans.**

- (i+b) → Man cannot live alone.  
(ii+c) → He wants persons with whom he can mix and converse freely.  
(iii+e) → But everybody with whom we mix and converse is not a friend in the true sense of the term.  
(iv+a) → Some gather round us only in our prosperity for their self interest.  
(v+d) → But when we are in trouble they desert us altogether.

5. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :

Column A	Column B
i) A flood is	a) by melting of snow and tidal bore.
ii) Heavy rainfall	b) a natural calamity.
iii) It is also caused	c) the main cause of flood in Bangladesh.
iv) It causes a lot of	d) good to our soil by scattering silt.
v) But it also does	e) damage to our lives and properties.

**Ans.**

- (i+b) → A flood is a natural calamity.  
(ii+c) → Heavy rainfall is the main cause of flood in Bangladesh.  
(iii+a) → It is also caused by melting of snow and tidal bore.  
(iv+e) → It causes a lot of damage to our lives and properties.  
(v+d) → But it also does good to our soil by scattering silt.

6. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :

Column A	Column B
----------	----------

i) There was once	a) fond of gold.
ii) He was extremely	b) this golden touch could make him the happiest man.
iii) He wanted more	c) though he had a lot of it.
iv) He wished for	d) the golden touch.
v) He thought that only	e) a king called Midas.

**Ans.**

(i+e) → There was once a king called Midas.

(ii+a) → He was extremely fond of gold.

(iii+c) → He wanted more though he had a lot of it.

(iv+d) → He wished for the golden touch.

(v+b) → He thought that only this golden touch could make him the happiest man.

7. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :

Column A	Column B
i) Deforestation means	a) rising rapidly.
ii) The effects of deforestation are	b) carbon-dioxide is increasing worldwide.
iii) Due to deforestation	c) serious damage to the soil.
iv) The sea level is	d) too many to describe.
v) It also causes	e) cutting down of trees in large number.

**Ans.**

(i+e) → Deforestation means cutting down of trees in large number.

(ii+d) → The effects of deforestation are too many to describe.

(iv+a) → The sea level is rising rapidly.

(v+c) → It also causes serious damage to the soil.

8. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in Column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences :

Column A	Column B
i) Early rising	a) gets enough time to perform his tasks.
ii) It makes	b) get up early from bed.
iii) It helps	c) is a good habit.
iv) An early riser	d) our health free from diseases.
v) We should	e) the persons who are not able to finish their works in time.

**Ans.**

(i+c) → Early rising is a good habit.

(ii+d) → it makes our health free from diseases.

(iii+e) → It helps the persons who are not able to finish their works in time.

(iv+a) → An early riser gets enough time to perform his tasks.

(v+b) → We should get up early from bed.

9. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Every student wants to do	(a) needs to know the good process of reading, writing and knowing
(ii) But most of them	(b) well in the examination
(iii) As a result, they can't	(c) do not know how to do it
(iv) To do well in the examination, a student	(d) to do well in the examination, but there are certain things to do well in the examination
(v) It is true that there is no magic	(e) achieve the good result that they desire

**Ans.** (i) + b; (ii) + c; (iii) + e; (iv) + a; (v) + d

10. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) The Headmaster asked	(a) 'you did very well'

(ii) Her mother taught to	(b) and gave her a seat
(iii) The Headmaster said	(c) two people in school
(iv) Mrs. Amin welcomed her	(d) read Bangla and English
(v) She knew	(e) her name and she answered

Ans. (i) + e; (ii) + d; (iii) + a; (iv) + b; (v) + c

11. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) There are some	(a) is in the rhythm and information
(ii) American has developed	(b) enhanced by changes of meaning
(iii) Differences are also	(c) differences between British and American
(iv) Such differences are	(d) new ways of speech
(v) The primary difference	(e) found in pronunciation and accents

Ans. (i) + c; (ii) + d; (iii) + e; (iv) + b; (v) + a

12. Match the phrases in column A and B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Florence did not	(a) studied how sick people were nursed back to health and strength
(ii) Instead of going to parties, she visited	(b) like easy and pleasant occupations of society
(iii) She was shocked by	(c) herself to the hard task of improving the hospitals
(iv) She went out to Germany and France and	(d) London hospitals and learned there all she could about nursing
(v) She returned to England and devoted	(e) the roughness and stupidity in the hospital

Ans. (i) + b; (ii) + d; (iii) + e; (iv) + a; (v) + c

13. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Lalon Shah was a	(a) known as Lalon Akhra in Cheuriya
(ii) His disciples mostly live	(b) from Kushtia railway station
(iii) He founded an institute	(c) in Bangladesh and West Bengal
(iv) It is about 2 km	(d) as the founder of the Baul music
(v) He is also regarded	(e) Bengali saint, mystic, social reformer etc.

Ans. (i) + e; (ii) + c; (iii) + a; (iv) + b; (v) + d

14. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Smoking is a	(a) the environment
(ii) It causes	(b) our lungs
(iii) It damages	(c) lose their appetite for food
(iv) People addicted to smoking	(d) dangerously bad habit
(v) Smoking also pollutes	(e) many fatal diseases

Ans. (i) + d; (ii) + e; (iii) + b; (iv) + c; (v) + a

15. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Mount Everest is	(a) India between Tibet and Nepal
(ii) It is in the north of	(b) fascinated climbers always
(iii) It was named after	(c) in the Himalayan Mountains
(iv) He was the first to	(d) George Everest, an Englishman
(v) Mount Everest has	(e) survey the Himalayas

Ans. (i) + c; (ii) + a; (iii) + d; (iv) + e; (v) + b

16. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) A dictionary is	(a) of a language and gives necessary information about them
(ii) It lists the words	(b) the synonyms and antonyms of a word
(iii) Example sentences are	(c) made by adding prefixes and suffixes to the root word
(iv) It also gives	(d) given in italics to make the meanings of the words clear
(v) We find words	(e) a collection of words of a particular language

Ans. (i) + e; (ii) + a; (iii) + d; (iv) + b; (v) + c

17. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Education is	(a) make the right choice to go ahead
(ii) It broadens	(b) is to enlighten the individual
(iii) It refines	(c) the process by which our mind develops through formal learning
(iv) Education helps to	(d) our sensibility
(v) The purpose of education	(e) our outlook

Ans. (i) + c; (ii) + e; (iii) + d; (iv) + a; (v) + b

18. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Nakshi Pitha is	(a) then rolled out
(ii) Dough is prepared	(b) for preparing varieties of Nakshi Pitha
(iii) The dough is	(c) by cooking unboiled rice
(iv) Designs of plants, creepers and flowers are picked out with	(d) an important women's folk art
(v) Women of greater Mymensingh are famous	(e) date thorns, haipins, needles, jute sticks etc.

Ans. (i) + d; (ii) + c; (iii) + a; (iv) + e; (v) + b

19. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) The secret of success lies	(a) every moment is valuable
(ii) Many of us often forget that	(b) when we will die
(iii) Life is short	(c) we have to do a lot of works
(iv) We don't know	(d) but art is long
(v) In this short period	(e) in the proper use of time

Ans. (i) + e; (ii) + a; (iii) + d; (iv) + b; (v) + c

20. The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) A wise man is one who is able to think clearly	(a) which will train us to use our knowledge wisely
(ii) Knowledge is very powerful	(b) much we know, we remain foolish
(iii) We need a special kind of education	(c) and then act in such a way that the best results follow
(iv) There has been a great increase in the scientific knowledge during the	(d) but knowledge by itself does not make a man wise
(v) Without wisdom, however	(e) present century but the wisdom of man has not increased at the same rate

Ans. (i) + c; (ii) + d; (iii) + a; (iv) + e; (v) + b



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Part

### Article

**1. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross for zero article.**

Yesterday while I was going to Comilla by (a) — bus, I saw (b) — elderly lady carrying (c) — huge bag and (d) — umbrella struggling to get on to (e) — bus. She would not let anyone carry her bag. I invited her to take (f) — seat next to mine. She took the seat and thanked me.

**2. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross for zero articles :**

Always speak (a) \_\_\_ truth. Never tell (b) \_\_\_ lie. Nobody believes (c) \_\_\_ liar. Even if he is (d) \_\_\_ truthful he is considered to be (e) \_\_\_ liar. Nobody in (f) \_\_\_ world is as unfortunate as he.

**3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (×) where an article is not needed :**

Each and every student wants to make a good result. But it is not (a) \_\_\_ easy task. (b) \_\_\_ student has to do something for this. From (c) \_\_\_ very beginning he must be very serious. He should read (d) \_\_\_ texts again and again. He must not make (e) \_\_\_ notes from (f) \_\_\_ common source.

**4. Fill in gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) for zero article :**

We live in an age of (a) \_\_\_ science. Newspaper is (b) \_\_\_ wonder of modern science. Newspaper is (c) \_\_\_ paper which carries news of (d) \_\_\_ whole world. It is such (e) \_\_\_ important thing that we cannot go (f) \_\_\_ single day without it.

**5. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) for zero article:**

A few days ago I enjoyed (a) \_\_\_ interesting football (b) \_\_\_ match. It was played between (c) \_\_\_ top two teams, Argentina and Germany. On (d) \_\_\_ day of the match, I went to (e) \_\_\_ Stadium quite early. I stood in the line and bought (f) \_\_\_ ticket.

**6. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate article. Put a cross for zero article:**

Mr. Karim is an English (a) \_\_\_ teacher. He is (b) \_\_\_ M.A. in English. He serves in (c) \_\_\_ famous institution. He tries to lead (d) \_\_\_ honest life. He is (e) \_\_\_ most favourite teacher (f) \_\_\_ to the student.

**7. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross for zero article : (Chittagong Board-2014)**

A true friend is (a) \_\_\_ asset. He stands by his friend in time of (b) \_\_\_ danger. Normally he is not (c) \_\_\_ greedy person. He always wishes for (d) \_\_\_ welfare of his friend. But it is (e) \_\_\_ matter of fact that (f) \_\_\_ ideal friend is very rare today.

**8. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross for zero article :**

(a) \_\_\_ ant is an industrious (b) \_\_\_ insect. No other insect is as industrious like (c) \_\_\_ ant. If we open (d) \_\_\_ pages of history, we shall see that (e) \_\_\_ men who have become great in (f) \_\_\_ world were industrious.

**9. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) for zero article :**

Dhaka is (a) \_\_\_ capital of Bangladesh. It is (b) \_\_\_ old city. People of different communities live in (c) \_\_\_ city. Their ways of life are (d) \_\_\_ quite different. So, their occupations are not (e) \_\_\_ same. Most of the people lead (f) \_\_\_ very hard life here.

**10. Fill in each gap with appropriate article to complete the following passage. Put a cross (×) mark for zero article. (Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)**

A library is (a) — collection of books of various kinds. (b) — word 'library' comes from the Latin word 'Libre' which means (c) — book. In the ordinary sense, we know, library means (d) — house where books are kept for use by the readers. It is (e) — important temple of wisdom. (f) — "British Library" is the biggest one in the world.

**11. Fill in each gap with appropriate article to complete the following passage. Put a cross (×) mark for zero article. (P. N. Govt. Girls' High School, Rajshahi)**

Patriotism is a noble (a) — virtue. It inspires a man to shed last drop of blood to defend (b) — freedom of his country. (c) — man without patriotism is not better than (d) — beast. A true patriot is honoured by all. He thinks for (e) — welfare of his country. On (f) — other hand, an unpatriotic man thinks only his own interest.

**12. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) mark for zero article. (Dinajpur Zilla School, Dinajpur)**

Self-control makes (a) — man morally sound and sober which is at (b) — root of all virtues. Without it a man becomes worse than (c) — animal for a time being. It forms (d) — primary basis of the individual character. (e) — exercise of self-discipline, self-respect and self-control makes a man pure and (f) — simple, good and great.

- 13. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) where an article is not needed. (Jessore Zilla School, Jessore)**

A few days ago I enjoyed (a) — interesting football (b) — match. It was played between (c) — top two teams, Abahani and Mohammedan. On (d) — day of the match I went to (e) — stadium quite early. I stood in the line and bought (f) — ticket.

- 14. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) for zero article. (Comilla Zilla School, Comilla)**

Though money is (a) — must for our life, it is not (b) — necessary to bring happiness. Happiness is absolutely (c) — psychological thing. It is (d) — name of (e) — feeling. Actually, it means (f) — contentment of the mind.

- 15. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) for zero article. (Chittagong Collegiate School, Chittagong)**

A gentleman had (a) — misfortune of frequently forgetting important matters. Once he arranged (b) — dinner on his birthday and invited his numerous friends and relatives. (c) — appointed day arrived. But the guests did not come. Half (d) — hour passed, but still they did not come. He felt (e) — uneasy, because he was (f) — host.

## **Narration**

- 1. Change the following passage into indirect speech.**

The patient said to the doctor, 'Last month my blood pressure was too high. Since then I have changed my food habits.' The doctor asked 'How?' 'I'm taking more fruits and vegetables, and very little fat in my diet. I'm having less sugar and salt now'.

- 2. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

“My sons, a great treasure lies hidden in the land there. I am going to leave it as I shall die soon,” said the old father. Being curious, the sons said, “How shall we find it?” “You must dig the land for it.” said the old man.

- 3. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

“Why don't you attend the classes?” the teacher said to the boy.

“You cannot expect good results unless you attend classes as I tell you.” “I am sorry sir, I have offended you,” said the boy. “Thank you,” said the teacher.

- 4. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

The teacher said to the boy, “Do you think that honesty is the best policy?” The boy said, “Yes, sir, I think so.” “Then learn to be honest from your boyhood,” said the teacher. “Thank you, sir,” said the boy.

- 5. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

“I came here yesterday from my town,” Fatema said. “Why did you come here?” I asked, “My mother sent me to you with this letter.” “How is your mother?”

- 6. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

“Why were you absent”, said the teacher. “The Headteacher is very angry with you. Go to him at once,” “I was seriously ill,” said Papia.

- 7. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

The old man said, “Can you give me some food? I have been starving for two days.” The maid said, “Why do you beg? Can't you work?”

- 8. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

The teacher said to Kamal, “Why are you talking in the class? You should behave yourself.” Kamal replied, “Sir, I am sorry. I am asking Jamal to lend me his pen. My pen has run out.” The teacher said, “Be attentive and listen to my lecture.”

- 9. Change the following passage into indirect speech :**

My friend said to me, “Why are you reading at this hour? It is time for prayer. Let us go out for a walk after saying prayer.” “Yes, I agree with you,” said I. “I have been suffering from fever for a long time,” said the student.

- 10. Change the following passage into indirect speech. (P. N. Govt. Girls' High School, Rajshahi)**

The teacher said to the student, "Have you prepared your lesson today?" "No sir," replied the student. "I was suffering from headache yesterday. I shall do my work tomorrow."

**11. Change the following passage into indirect speech. (Dinajpur Zilla School, Dinajpur)**

Father said to me, "How is your progress for the coming examination?" I said, "Not so bad." "Maintain regularity to achieve your goal," said he. "May Allah help you."

**12. Change the following passage into indirect speech. (Jessore Zilla School, Jessore)**

The traveller said to the peasant, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?" The peasant said, "Yes, I can. Do you want one in which you can spend the night?" The traveller said, "I don't wish to stay there, but I only want a meal."

**13. Change the following passage into indirect speech. (Comilla Zilla School, Comilla)**

"Good morning," said the tourist. "Do you have any room vacant?" "Yes sir." "Double or single?" "I want one single," said the tourist. The receptionist said, "We have a single room on the second floor."

**14. Change the following passage into indirect speech. (Chittagong Collegiate School, Chittagong)**

"My sons, listen to me, A great treasure lies hidden in the land there. I am going to leave it as I shall die soon." "How shall we find it?" said the sons. "You must dig the land for it," said the old man.

**15. Change the following passage into indirect speech. (Jalalabad Cantt. Public School & College, Sylhet)**

"Have you heard the name of Aesop?" asked the teacher. "No sir, who was he?" "Read the book attentively and you'll be able to know about him. How interesting and instructive his fables are!" said the teacher.

## **Transformation**

**1. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.**

(a) Rana is one of the meritorious boys in our class. (Make it a positive sentence.) (b) He is always attentive in the class. (Make it a negative sentence without changing meaning.) (c) He is never disobedient to his teachers. (Make it an affirmative sentence.) (d) No other boys in our class is as popular as Rana. (Make it a superlative sentence.) (e) A boy like him is always loved by all. (Make it an interrogative sentence.)

**2. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**

Bangladesh is a land of rivers. (a) The Padma is one of the biggest rivers in Bangladesh. (Comparative) (b) It is called the river of destruction (Active) (c) The river is very turbulent. (Negative) (d) Everybody knows this. (Interrogative) (e) Tourists from home and abroad visit its shore. (Passive)

**3. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**

(a) No other thing is as useful as computer. (Superlative)  
(b) Every student needs computer. (Negative)  
(c) A poor student cannot buy it. (Interrogative)  
(d) It is one of the greatest inventions of science. (Positive)  
(e) It was not invented overnight. (Active)

**4. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**

(a) Everybody works hard to gain his object. (Negative) (b) Life is nothing but a struggle. (Interrogative) (c) Who does not want to succeed in life? (Assertive) (d) Industry brings success. (Passive) (e) Industry is the most important secret for shining in life. (Positive)

**5. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**

(a) The bee is a very industrious insect (Negative).  
(b) Very few insects are as industrious as the bee (Comparative).  
(c) It flies from flower to flower to collect honey (Interrogative).  
(d) In winter, it does not remain active (Affirmative).  
(e) We should follow the life of a bee (Passive).

**6. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**

(a) Mr. Jamal is the wisest man in the village. (Comparative)  
(b) He is sincere. (Negative)  
(c) He leads a simple life. (Interrogative)  
(d) Nobody dislikes him (Affirmative)  
(e) We should follow him. (Passive)

**7. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**

(a) Akash is one of the most brilliant students in his class. (Make it comparative)  
(b) He is very attentive to his studies. (Make it Negative)  
(c) He is never late to go to school. (Make it affirmative)

- (d) He goes to school regularly. (Make it Interrogative)  
 (e) Who does not love him very much? (Make it Assertive)
- 8. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**  
 (a) Very few metals are as useful as iron. (Superlative)  
 (b) It is used for construction purpose. (Active)  
 (c) Bangladesh imports iron from other countries. (Interrogative)  
 (d) It is a heavy metal. (Negative)  
 (e) There is no building without iron. (Affirmative)
- 9. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :**  
 (a) Mr. Rahman is the oldest man in our village. (Make it positive) (b) But he is not inactive at all. (Make it affirmative without changing meaning) (c) He always gets up early. (Make it interrogative) (d) He is wiser than any other man in our area. (Make it superlative) (e) He is always respected by all. (Make it active)
- 10. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. (Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)**  
 "Oh my Lord, please don't kill the child," said the woman. "Let her have him," the king said. "Now everything is clear to me." Pointing to the woman, he said to the servant, "Give her the child. She is the mother of the baby."
- 11. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. (P. N. Govt. Girls' High School, Rajshahi)**  
 (a) The Jamuna is one of the biggest rivers (Comparative).  
 (b) During summer it becomes shrunken (Interrogative).  
 (c) It is very graceful during the rainy season (Exclamatory).  
 (d) However, doesn't the Jamuna cause floods and erosion at times? (Assertive)  
 (e) Then it does not look calm at all (Affirmative).
- 12. Change the sentences as directed in the brackets. (Dinajpur Zilla School, Dinajpur)**  
 (a) Pahela Boishakh is celebrated with traditional festivities across the country. (Active) (b) No other day is celebrated so gorgeously as the day. (Comparative) (c) In keeping with the age old tradition, traders and shopkeepers open halkhata. (Interrogative) (d) National dailies cannot but bring out special supplements on the day. (Affirmative) (e) The procession brought out by the teachers and students of the Institute of Fine Arts of Dhaka University is very colourful. (Exclamatory)
- 13. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. (Jessore Zilla School, Jessore)**  
 (a) There are many problems in Dhaka (Interrogative).  
 (b) It is more populous than any other city in the world (Positive).  
 (c) Day-to-day life in Dhaka is expensive (Negative).  
 (d) Price hike is one of the biggest problems to the people (Comparative).  
 (e) The government should take necessary measures to control price hike (Passive).
- 14. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. (Comilla Zilla School, Comilla)**  
 (a) Health is wealth (Interrogative). (b) A healthy poor man is happier than a sick moneyed man (Positive). (c) A healthy man is an asset to his family (Negative). (d) None should be indifferent to his health (Affirmative). (e) No other thing in the world is as valuable as health (Comparative).
- 15. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. (Chittagong Collegiate School, Chittagong)**  
 (a) Very few problems in Bangladesh are as great as illiteracy (make it Comparative). Most of our people cannot read or write. (b) So the literacy rate in Bangladesh is very poor (make it Negative). (c) It is so poor that we cannot imagine it (make it Affirmative). (d) It is the duty of the educated people to educate the illiterate (Interrogative). (e) Necessary steps have been taken to eradicate illiteracy (Active).

## **Punctuation**

- Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation.**  
 yesterday we all went to visit one of our uncles' house at shafipur we spent the day eating delicious food and roaming around it took us about five hours to come back due to heavy traffic.
- Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation:**  
 hello old lady said the princess what are you doing I am spinning a yarn around the spindle replied the old woman the princess curiously said how interesting it would be if you let me have a go.
- Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation :**  
 do you think it is easy to pass English said talha no said tabassum but why are you so careless of English i dont feel interest in the subject oh i see.
- Re-write the following passage using capitalization and punctuation :**  
 the park is beautiful but dirty everybody likes to go there so we should keep it neat and clean.

5. **Re-write the following passage using capitalization and punctuation:**  
the teacher said to kamal why are you talking in the class you should behave yourself kamal replied sir i am sorry i am asking rahim to lend me his pen.
6. **Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation :**  
shamim said to karim. I went to your house yesterday but did not find you where did you go.
7. **Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation :**  
have you finished reading the book said runa yes said rana the book is very interesting
8. **Re-write the following passage using capitalization and punctuation :**  
alexander the great was the king of macedonia he was the son of philip a mighty king of sparta he invaded india about 327 years before the birth of christ on the way he defeated porus and marched towards the panjab.
9. **Re-write the following passage using capitalization and punctuation :**  
one day a farmer took some sacks of wheat to a mill the mill was far away on the way the horse stumbled and one of the sacks fell on the ground.
10. **Fill in the gaps in the following text adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words in the brackets. (Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)**  
Many people believe in the (a) —— (exist) of ghosts. They believe that a ghost may be (b) —— (danger). It is an (c) —— (visible) being. It can (d) —— (danger) your life. But in reality there is nothing to be so. It is simply an (e) —— (imagine). They are only (f) —— (imagine) creations. Those who do not believe that there are ghosts in (g) —— (real) call the believers (h) —— (superstition).
11. **Rewrite the following passage by using capitalization and punctuation. (Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)**  
one day aladin was playing in the street all on a sudden a stranger came he said to aladin my boy are you the son of mustafa the tailor
12. **Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation. (Dinajpur Zilla School, Dinajpur)**  
a hawker said to me do you want any newspaper i have all types of newspaper i said i want an english newspaper
13. **Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation. (Jessore Zilla School, Jessore)**  
today is friday the students of class eight will go to the book fair their class teacher ms fatema begum will go with them the bus is waiting at the school gate the students are getting on the bus parents are waiting to see them off it is a fine day
14. **Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation. (Comilla Zilla School, Comilla)**  
what is the time by your watch he said its half past nine i replied i want to go to college he said
15. **Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation. (Chittagong Collegiate School, Chittagong)**  
why are you putting up the food in your pocket sir why don't you eat asked the nobleman i am doing the right thing my dress deserves these rich dishes replied sheikh saadi

## Suffix-Prefix

1. **Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text.**  
Ernest Hemingway, one of the famous American writers had a great (a) attract to war. He had wanted to become a soldier, but (b) fortune he couldn't because of his poor eyesight. Later, he became a war (c) correspond in the Spanish Civil War and World War II. Many of his books were about war. His most (d) success book is For Whom the Bell Tolls is about the Spanish War. Another novel, A Farewell to Arms, is also about the (e) use of war. This book also gained much (f) popular. However (g) like his writing, his personal life was full of misery. One of the reasons was his physical (h) sick for which he couldn't even receive the Nobel Prize he was awarded in person.  
[Adapted from 'New Headway Intermediate Students book by Ziz and John Soars. Pg. 27]
2. **Fill in the gaps in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text :**  
Bangladesh is small country but it has a large (a) populate. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot therefore afford to educate their (b) child. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or (c) simple do not go to school at all. Despite this situation we have far too many students to educate (d) compare to the number of institutions (e) avail. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to (f) finance and resource constraints, the (g) govern cannot find the requisite number of (h) education institution.

**3. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text :**

A good student is (a) mind to his studies. He is (b) respect to his (c) teach. He does not (d) honour anybody. He is free from (e) conduct. He is (f) study. He is not (g) sincere to his study. He maintains (h) punctual.

**4. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text :**

A railway porter is a hard working person. He is a day (a) labour. He loads and (b) load the goods of a goods train. Besides, he is very busy during the (c) arrive and (d) depart of trains. He is an (e) literate man. He does not want to receive the (f) fix amount of fee for carrying the luggage of the passengers. During the (g) festive he demands a very high charge for his (h) serve.

**5. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the box :**

Trees are (a) use to man in many ways. They are (b) company in our day to day life. It is (c) possible to build our homes, furniture etc. without trees. Trees save us from flood and (d) nature calamities. It (e) strength the soil. If we cut down trees at random, there will be ecological (f) balance. So tree (g) plant programme should be extended for a better. (h) happy and healthier life.

**6. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix of both with the root words underlined in the text. :**

An (a) healthy man leads a (b) pain life. He cannot enjoy (c) happy. He suffers both (d) physical and (e) mental. He passes his days with (f) tense. His life is very (g) sorrow. He is (h) active too.

**7. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text :**

An Ideal student is (a) care about his (b) responsible. He is a (c) follow of great men who became (d) success in (e) world life. He has (f) able to be (g) prosper because he is (h) merit.

**8. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding prefix, suffix or both with the root words underlined in the text :**

Our education remains (a) complete if we do not learn good manners. In our behaviour with others we must be (b) respect with others. We should never (c) behave with anybody because our (d) conduct may hurt others. We should not create any (e) necessary quarrel with others. The (f) important of good manners is (g) measurable. (h) Real a man of good manners is a gentleman.

**9. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text :**

A good student is (a) mind to his studies. He is (b) respect to his (c) teach. He does not (d) honour anybody. He is free from (e) conduct. He is (f) study. He is not (g) sincere to his study. He maintains (h) punctual.

**10. Rewrite the following passage using capitalization and punctuation. (Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)**

clean it very carefully hans said frankel im going to use this instrument to cast a very powerful spell exclaimed hans excitedly oh how interesting

**11. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text. (Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)**

(a) Electron mail is one of the many modern devices of (b) communicate. This is not only a quick, easy and (c) relative cheap way to keep in touch with family and friends. We need internet (d) connect for browsing email. We can also attach big files and send them to our desired persons. Thus it becomes very easy to transfer important files, documents, photos etc. instantly without (e) physical going to anywhere. It maintains our private, social and (f) office network in a (g) power and (h) effect way.

**12. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text. (Dinajpur Zilla School, Dinajpur)**

Good manners form an (a) import part of our education. Our education remains (b) complete unless we learn good manners. We must have a sense of respect for others and it is necessary for a (c) culture and (d) discipline society. The (e) import of good manners in life is great (f) deed. (g) Real a man of good manners is a gentleman. Every student must know the code of conduct for his/her (h) practice life.

**13. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text. (Jessore Zilla School, Jessore)**

(a) Honest is the best of all virtues. An honest man is always (b) truth. He is never (c) harm to anybody. Nobody is (d) satisfied with him. On the other hand, everybody (e) likes a (f) honest man. People remember an honest man (g) respectful even after his death. Without honesty peace and happiness is (h) possible.

**14. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text. (Comilla Zilla School, Comilla)**

Education develops our mind through (a) form learning. The mental and (b) intellect training is also provided by education. Again the purpose of education is to (c) light the individual. The (d) promote of the individual's capacity is also its purpose. Education (e) broad our mind and refines our (f) sense. So there are (g) vary advantages of education. You cannot find any (h) advantage of education.

**15. Fill in the gaps used in the following text by adding suffix, prefix or both with the root words underlined in the text. (Chittagong Collegiate School, Chittagong)**

There goes a wise saying, "A good company makes a man good while a bad one makes him bad." If anyone becomes (a) custome to good manners or behaves well, he can under no circumstances (b) behave towards anyone. So, moral (c) educate is all important. From their earliest years (d) child must be taught the (e) differ between right and wrong and trained to love and follow what is right and hate and avoid what is wrong. So training means the (f) form of character on right lines. Its object is to bring children up in such a way that they will grow up to be truth loving, honest, brave, pure minded and (g) selfish men and women. The home, (h) doubt, is the best school for moral education.