

## Cloze Test without Clues

### Exam. Question No. 6

**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 (b) \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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

The most wonderful and the (a) — invention of modern science is computer. It is actually a technical (b) — of computing. It is capable of doing very (c) — works. It can solve the most complex mathematical problems. It can also perform many other things at once and without any (d) —. It works very swiftly and (e) —.

**Ans.** (a) useful; (b) device; (c) complicated/complex; (d) mistake; (e) accurately.

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

Honesty is a (a) — quality in a man's life. It helps a man to (b) — in life. An honest man is loved and (c) — by all. Nobody likes a (d) — man. A dishonest man (e) — in the long run.

**Ans.** (a) good; (b) prosper; (c) respected; (d) dishonest; (e) suffers.

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

Mobile phone is an important (a) — of communication and correspondence. People can communicate by using it with the shortest (b) — time. It saves our time and money. It has made our life easy, (c) — and comfortable. It has both positive and (d) — sides. Videos and audios are (e) — in the mobile phone.

**Ans.** (a) device; (b) possible; (c) fast; (d) negative; (e) stored.

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

Time is very valuable. Time which is lost once, is (a) — forever. There is a proverb that 'Time and tide (b) — for none'. It is time which does not have (c) — relative feeling. If it is not used properly, one (d) — suffer in the long run. On the other hand, (e) — can go a long way by being conscious of the value of time.

**Ans.** (a) lost; (b) wait; (c) a; (d) will; (e) one.

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

Time is highly valuable. Time waits for (a) —. Everyone of us should make proper use of time. The success of the man who makes (b) — use of time is certain. Those who (c) — time cannot succeed in life. All great men of (d) — world have made proper use of time. We should follow their (e) — if we really want to succeed in life.

**Ans.** (a) none; (b) proper; (c) waste; (d) the; (e) path.

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

Truthfulness is a noble virtue. It is (a) — to be the greatest of all virtues. It (b) — the habit of speaking the truth. It may not make one (c) — but gives peace in mind. Moreover truthfulness crowns a man with (d) —. So everybody believes him and shows him (e) — respect.

**Ans.** (a) considered; (b) is/means; (c) wealthy; (d) respect/honour/dignity; (e) due.

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

Independent Bangladesh is our (a) —. It is the duty of (b) — of us to build up our country. The student's role is (c) —. They have to bear in (d) — that they are responsible citizens of this country. Their (e) — is to keep away the country from corruption and work for the country.

**Ans.** (a) homeland/motherland/country; (b) all; (c) important/greater; (d) mind; (e) duty.

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

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

**Ans.** (a) lead/live; (b) works/duties; (c) laid; (d) make; (e) collect.

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

The name of our country is Bangladesh. The people of our country are (a) — loving. We (b) — in peaceful co-existence. We want to live (c) — and wish all well. 'Love for all and (d) — for none is our philosophy of life. We (e) — the people of the whole world as our relatives.

**Ans.** (a) peace; (b) live; (c) well; (d) malice; (e) treat.

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

Dhaka (a) — on the Buriganga. It is an old (b) —. The city is (c) —. People of different (d) — live in the city. Their occupation is not the (e) —.

**Ans.** (a) stands; (b) city; (c) big; (d) classes; (e) same.

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

A stitch in time saves nine. This is a very well-known (a) —. (b) — people don't care about anything. (c) — put off a job for tomorrow (d) — they are not sure whether tomorrow (e) — come.

**Ans.** (a) proverb; (b) Some/Many; (c) They; (d) but; (e) will.

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

If we cut trees at random, one day our country will (a) — into a desert. All living animals and birds will not find any (b) — or shelter to live in. They will be (c) —. There will be no rain and as a result our agriculture will face a great (d) —. The temperature will rise and it will cause the greenhouse (e) —. The country will be unsuitable for living.

**Ans.** (a) turn; (b) place; (c) destroyed/extinct; (d) crisis/problem; (e) effect.

## Rearrange Sentences

### Exam. Question No. 7

**1. Re-arrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) He had not much education.
- (b) He ascended the throne of Delhi at the age of 13.
- (c) His full name was Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar.
- (d) He was skilled in warfare.
- (e) Akbar was born in 1542 at Amorkot in Sindh.
- (f) He won the Second Panipath battle in 1556.
- (g) His father was Humayun.
- (h) It was the greatest victory in his life.
- (i) He ruled 50 years in India.
- (j) He was the grandson of Babur.

**Ans.** e, c, i, g, b, d, f, h, a, i.

**2. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) The woman said to him that they had been starving for three days.
- (b) He went there.
- (c) Hazrat Oman (R.) was the second Caliph of Islam.
- (d) He went to the royal treasury and brought food for them.
- (e) Hearing this his heart was filled with pity.
- (f) He asked the woman why the children were crying.
- (g) He found a woman and three children.
- (h) At night he used to walk alone in the streets of Medina.
- (i) One night while he was walking he heard the sound of crying coming out from a hut.
- (j) His pain was to see the condition of the people with his own eyes.

**Ans.** c, h, j, i, b, g, f, a, e, d.

**3. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) The first friend climbed up a tree.
- (b) Suddenly a bear came there.
- (c) Once upon a time two friends were passing by a forest.
- (d) The other could not climb up tree.
- (e) They were talking about their love for each other.
- (f) He did not find any way.
- (g) The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
- (h) He lay down on the ground and feigned death.
- (i) Then the bear went away.
- (j) He thought him to be dead.

**Ans.** c, e, b, a, d, f, h, g, j, i.

**4. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) He entered the kingdom of the prince and captured a large village.
- (b) Taimur disguised himself as a poor traveller.
- (c) He came with a large army to defend his province.
- (d) Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.
- (e) The prince heard the news.
- (f) Thus, he saved his life.
- (g) Taimur's soldiers were killed.
- (h) His soldiers surrounded the village on all sides and a terrible battle took place.
- (i) Once he attacked the province of a powerful prince.
- (j) The village was situated far away from the capital.

**Ans.** d, i, a, j, e, c, h, g, b, f.

**5. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) The king felt happy and proud.
- (b) But the guests admired Hatem Tai also.
- (c) Long ago there lived a great man named Hatem Tai in Yemen.
- (d) The guests attending the dinner admired the king.
- (e) Though he was not rich, he was very hospitable.
- (f) They admired him more than their king.
- (g) Being envious, one day the king gave a dinner in order to please people.
- (h) This made the king very angry.
- (i) So, the king planned to have him removed from the world.
- (j) For this people liked and admired the man much.

**Ans.** c, e, j, h, g, d, a, b, f, i.

**6. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) He rose to a high position in the army by his good work and courage.
- (b) Under him France was very powerful.
- (c) More than 170 years ago there lived in France one of the greatest soldiers called Napoleon Bonaparte.
- (d) When he was young, he joined the French Army as an ordinary soldier.
- (e) He was born in 1769.
- (f) He fought several wars with the neighbouring countries and won victories over them.
- (g) Yet the Frenchmen remember him with due respect.
- (h) He died in 1821.
- (i) In 1804 he proclaimed himself to be the Emperor.
- (j) He grew very powerful and soon became the greatest man in the country.

**Ans.** c, e, d, a, f, j, i, b, h, g.

**7. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) He is our pride.
- (b) Dr. Muhammad Yunus was born in 1940 in Chittagong.
- (c) In 1997, Professor Yunus organized the world's first Micro Credit Summit in Washington DC.
- (d) He is also the Managing Director of the Grameen Bank.
- (e) He received his primary education in Chittagong.
- (f) He is the founder of Grammen Bank.
- (g) He was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.
- (h) He was the Head of Economics Department of Chittagong University.
- (i) He received his Ph.D from Vanderbilt University in the USA.
- (j) He is the third of 14 children of his parents.

**Ans.** b, j, e, h, i, f, d, c, g, a.

**8. Re-arrange the following sentences in correct order :**

- (a) As he was a greedy person, he did not hear his wife.
- (b) He told his desire to his wife.
- (c) He was very greedy and selfish person.
- (d) His wife was a wise and clever woman.
- (e) Once a farmer had a wonderful goose.
- (f) She forbade her husband to do that.
- (g) It laid a golden egg everyday.
- (h) He wanted to cut the belly and get all the eggs at a time.
- (i) He cut the belly with a sharp knife and to nothing there.
- (j) He was not happy to get an egg daily.

**Ans.** e, g, c, j, h, b, d, f, a, i.

**9. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) There she became a teacher of a school in Calcutta.
- (b) Soon her activities for the service of mankind spread all over the world.
- (c) She was on her heels for her selfless services to mankind even at her old age.
- (d) As a recognition to her service, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
- (e) She was one of those people who dedicated their lives to the service of mankind.
- (f) When she was eighteen, she decided to be a nun and came to Calcutta.
- (g) She swore to dedicate her life for the cause of helpless and poor people.
- (h) She was born in Yugoslavia in 1919.
- (i) She was also given "Bharat Ratna Award" in the following year.
- (j) You have heard the name of Mother Teresa.

**Ans.** j, e, h, f, a, g, b, d, i, c.

**10. Rearrange the following statements in correct order and write a passage with them.**

- (a) They were shocked, because they were eating all their young plants.
- (b) They stood and looked at their garden.
- (c) About ten years ago Mr. Anis Ahmed and his wife came to live in Nurpur.
- (d) Early one morning, they were eating their breakfast and looking out of their window when they saw some cows and goats in their garden.
- (e) They built a house for themselves on a nice piece of land and made a garden around it.
- (f) They worked so hard that soon their flowers and vegetables were growing very well.
- (g) "How long have they been there?" Mrs. Ahmed asked.
- (h) They quickly ran out into the garden and chased the cows and goats away, but it was too late.
- (i) Then they planted seeds and seedlings in their garden.
- (j) "I don't know," Mr. Ahmed replied.

**Ans.** c, e, i, f, d, a, g, j, h, b.

**11. Rearrange the following statements in correct order.**

- (a) It can kill a deer in two or three minutes.
- (b) A tiger kills to eat and kills swiftly.
- (c) But they do not kill any animal that comes their way.
- (d) The victim does not have the slightest warning of the tiger's approach.
- (e) It always charges from the side.
- (f) Tigers are known as ferocious animals.
- (g) As the paws are cushioned, a big tiger can walk through the driest leaves without a single crackle.
- (h) Sometimes it charges from the rear too.
- (i) With a quick leap, it topples the victim instantly and breaks its neck.
- (j) It can kill a big animal like buffalo within five minutes.

**Ans.** f, a, j, b, c, e, h, i, g, d.

**12. Rearrange the following statements in correct order.**

- (a) The Mayor called a meeting of the councilors.
- (b) The people of the town came to the Town Hall.
- (c) At that moment there was a knock at the door.
- (d) They said to the Mayor to do something about rats.
- (e) The Mayor and the councilors talked about the problem.
- (f) A long time ago, the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced with a great problem.
- (g) The Mayor said, "Come in."
- (h) But they could not find a way out.
- (i) The stranger entered the hall.
- (j) It became full of rats.

**Ans.** f, j, b, d, a, e, h, c, g, i.

**13. Rearrange the following statements in correct order.**

- (a) He travelled for more than thirty years.
- (b) He boarded a ship for Chittagong.
- (c) Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him.
- (d) Ibn Batuta Became very pleased hearing it.
- (e) It took him about six months to reach Chittagong.
- (f) They said that they were sent by Shah Jalal to receive him.
- (g) From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.
- (h) You might have heard the name of Ibn Batuta.
- (i) He wrote down all that he saw.
- (j) He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him.

**Ans.** h, a, i, j, b, e, g, c, f, d.

**14. Rearrange the following statements in correct order.**

- (a) The first friend climbed up a tree.
- (b) Suddenly a bear came there.
- (c) Once upon a time two friends were passing by a forest.
- (d) The latter could not climb up a tree.
- (e) They were talking about their love for each other.
- (f) He did not find any way.
- (g) The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
- (h) He lay down on the ground and feigned death.
- (i) Then the bear went away.
- (j) He thought him to be dead.

**Ans.** c, e, b, a, d, f, h, g, j, i.

**15. Rearrange the following statements in correct order.**

- (a) He wanted to teach him a good lesson.
- (b) So one day he painted the word 'dumb' on a board.
- (c) So he thought how he could add to his income.
- (d) He could not earn much by begging.
- (e) Once there lived a beggar in a city.
- (f) One day an idea crossed of him.
- (g) He was very jealous of him.
- (h) Another beggar also lived in the city.
- (i) He hung it round his neck.
- (j) He thought that he would have more money if he pretended to be dumb.

**Ans.** e, d, c, f, j, b, i, h, g, a.

**16. Rearrange the following statements in correct order.**

- (a) The rain filled his heart with joy.
- (b) The father and the son drove their oxen to the field.
- (c) He and his son Mizan work together in the paddy field.

- (d) He has five acres of land.
- (e) Jamal is a farmer living in a village in Kalaroa, Satkhira.
- (f) One night Jamal woke up by the sound of heavy rain, falling on the thatched hut.
- (g) So, they became very worried.
- (h) Early in the morning, he woke his son up.
- (i) They ploughed some fields.
- (j) This year the rainy season was a little late.

**Ans.** e, d, c, j, g, f, a, h, b, i.

**17. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) The Mayor called a meeting of the councilors.
- (b) The people of the town came to the Town Hall.
- (c) At that moment there was a knock at the door.
- (d) They said to the Mayor to do something about the rats.
- (e) The Mayor and the councilors talked about the matter.
- (f) A long time ago, the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced with a great problem.
- (g) The Mayor said, "Come in."
- (h) But they could not find a way out.
- (i) The stranger entered the hall.
- (j) It became full of rats.

**Ans.** (f) → (j) → (b) → (d) → (a) → (e) → (h) → (c) → (g) → (i)

**18. Rearrange the following statements in correct order.**

- (a) He did not die a natural death.
- (b) He was born in 459 B.C. in Athens.
- (c) He would stop passers-by at different places in the street and asked them simple questions.
- (d) Socrates was the wisest philosopher and teacher of his time.
- (e) His mission was to spread knowledge among the people.
- (f) He wanted to educate people.
- (g) He was killed by the rulers of Athens.
- (h) He lived in Athens in Greece.
- (i) Athens was the home of sculpture.
- (j) Socrates would often go out in the streets of Athens.

**Ans.** d, b, h, i, j, c, e, f, a, g.

**19. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) One day he saw that the fence round the garden was broken.
- (b) He had a few acres of land.
- (c) But he did not plough them well.
- (d) So, he could not raise good crops.
- (e) He said to himself, "I shall repair the fence tomorrow.
- (f) As a result, he was always in want of food.
- (g) But he totally forgot it the next day.
- (h) Once there was an idle farmer in a village.
- (i) He did not sow seeds in time.
- (j) The farmer had a kitchen garden near his house.

**Ans.** h, b, c, i, d, f, j, a, e, g.

**20. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) He did not die a natural death.
- (b) He was born in 459 B.C in Athens.
- (c) He would stop passer-by at different places in the street and asked them simple questions.
- (d) Socrates was the wisest philosopher and teacher of his time.
- (e) His mission was to spread knowledge among the people.
- (f) He wanted to educate people.
- (g) He was killed by the rulers of Athens.
- (h) He lived in Athens in Greece.
- (i) Athens was the home of sculpture.
- (j) Socrates would often go out in the streets of Athens.

**Ans.** d, b, h, i, f, j, c, e, a, g.

**21. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) The Mayor called a meeting of the councillors.
- (b) The people of the town came to the Town Hall.
- (c) At the moment there was a knock at the door.

- (d) They said to the Mayor to do something about rats.
- (e) The Mayor and the councillors talked about the problem.
- (f) A long time ago the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced with a great problem.
- (g) The Mayor said, "Come in."
- (h) But they could not find the way out.
- (i) The stranger entered the hall.
- (j) It became full of rats.

**Ans.** f, j, b, d, a, e, h, c, g, i.

**22. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) A wise god granted his wish promptly.
- (b) He wished for golden touch.
- (c) He could hardly believe his eyes.
- (d) One day Midas was sleeping under an apple tree.
- (e) The apple turned into gold as soon as he touched it.
- (f) There was a king called Midas.
- (g) He picked up the apple.
- (h) He wanted more though he had a lot of it.
- (i) He was fond of gold.
- (j) A ripe apple fell beside him.

**Ans.** f, i, h, b, a, d, j, g, e, c.

**23. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) He entered the kingdom of the prince and captured a large village.
- (b) Taimur disguised himself as a poor traveler.
- (c) He came with a large army.
- (d) Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.
- (e) The prince heard the news.
- (f) Thus, he saved his life.
- (g) Taimur's soldiers were killed.
- (h) His soldiers surrounded the village on all sides and a terrible battle took place.
- (i) Once he attacked the province of a powerful prince.
- (j) The village was situated far away from the capital.

**Ans.** d, i, a, j, e, c, h, g, b, f.

**24. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) He travelled for more than thirty years.
- (b) He boarded a ship for Chittagong.
- (c) Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him.
- (d) Ibn Batuta became very pleased hearing it.
- (e) It took him about six months to reach Chittagong.
- (f) They said that they were sent by Shah Jalal to receive him.
- (g) From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.
- (h) You might have heard the name of Ibn Batuta.
- (i) He wrote down all that he saw.
- (j) He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him.

**Ans.** h, a, i, j, b, e, g, c, f, d.

**25. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) The Mayor called a meeting of the councillors.
- (b) The people of the town came to the Town Hall.
- (c) At that moment there was a knock at the door.
- (d) They said to the Mayor to do something about the rats.
- (e) The Mayor and the councillors talked about the problem.
- (f) A long time ago the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced with a great problem.
- (g) The Mayor said, "Come in."
- (h) But they could not find a way out.
- (i) The stranger entered the hall.
- (j) It became full of rats.

**Ans.** f, j, b, d, a, e, h, c, g, i.

**26. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) In 1914 when the First World War broke out, he wanted to join the army.
- (b) At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius.
- (c) On his return from the battlefield, he gave up his sword for the pen and began to write poems.

- (d) In 1972, he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet.
  - (e) His poems inspired our freedom fighters in the Liberation War of Bangladesh.
  - (f) At last at the age of 19, he joined the army as an ordinary soldier.
  - (g) He wrote a lot of poems, songs, short stories, gajals, novels etc. and travelled all branches of Bengali literature.
  - (h) Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 AD at Churulia.
  - (i) He died on the 29th August, 1976.
  - (j) His famous poem "Bidrohi" stirred the whole nation.
- Ans.** h, b, a, f, c, g, e, j, d, i.

**27. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) The angel took down his request and went away.
- (b) His name was Abu Ben Adhem.
- (c) Abu then requested him to write his name in the list as he loved mankind.
- (d) Once upon a time there lived an honest man.
- (e) The angel again appeared next night and showed him the list with his name at the top.
- (f) The angel was writing the names of those persons who loved God.
- (g) He asked the angel if his name was there.
- (h) Once he was sleeping peacefully.
- (i) In reply the angel said that his name was not there.
- (j) Suddenly he woke up and saw an angel.

**Ans.** d, b, h, j, f, g, i, c, a, e.

**28. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) A number of people applied for the job.
- (b) Once there lived a Sultan in a country.
- (c) They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.
- (d) Then he found the desired man.
- (e) When they all arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.
- (f) He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
- (g) All the applicants blushed and refused except one.
- (h) The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
- (i) So he asked for the wise counselor's advice.
- (j) Then he invited applications.

**Ans.** b, f, i, j, a, h, c, e, g, d.

**29. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- (b) He took shelter in a remote cave.
- (c) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- (d) But it did not give up hope.
- (e) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- (f) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (g) Once he was lying in the cave.
- (h) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- (i) Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland.
- (j) Enemies invaded his kingdom.

**Ans.** i, j, f, e, b, g, c, h, d, a.

**30. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) He became a cabin boy on a sailing ship.
- (b) He wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood.
- (c) He did not like the idea.
- (d) Once a storm arose in one of the voyages.
- (e) It drove the ship onto a sand bank.
- (f) Robinson Crusoe was born in England.
- (g) His father wanted him to study law.
- (h) His father did not want that he should go to sea.
- (i) One day he ran away from home.
- (j) He became a clever sailor in a few years.

**Ans.** f, b, h, g, c, i, a, j, d, e.

**31. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) Everyday he used to go fishing early in the morning.
- (b) Once upon a time there lived a fisherman who was old and poor.

- (c) But he never threw his net into the sea more than four times.
- (d) One morning he threw his net into the sea as usual.
- (e) He thought he had caught a large fish and so he felt very happy.
- (f) But a moment later he saw that he had no fish rather only a dead donkey.
- (g) He could barely support his wife and three children.
- (h) Then the fisherman became angry.
- (i) He was very disappointed.
- (j) He had just repaired his net and he noticed that the weight of the dead donkey had broken it in several places.

**Ans.** b, g, a, c, d, e, f, i, j, h.

**35. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) In 1938 he became first class first in the Art College.
- (b) So, he drew pictures secretly.
- (c) Joinul Abedin was born at a village in Kishoreganj in 1914.
- (d) He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.
- (e) He drew a lot of pictures of famine during 1943.
- (f) He is the pioneer of modern art in Bangladesh.
- (g) At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Govt. Art College.
- (h) He did not like the hard and fast rules of school.
- (i) Those pictures earned him a world wide fame.
- (j) At the age of fifteen he went to Kolkata.

**Ans.** c, f, h, b, j, g, a, e, i, d.

**42. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order.**

- (a) Solomon was puzzled for a time.
- (b) Everyone has heard the name of Solomon, the kind of the Jews, who was famous all over the world for his wealth and magnificence and especially for his wisdom.
- (c) Attracted by such reports, she came to test the king.
- (d) The Queen of Sheba had heard much about the grandeur of Solomon's court and the worldwide reputation of his learning and wisdom.
- (e) The Queen of Sheba was surprised and went away admiring the king's great wisdom.
- (f) He asked the windows to be opened.
- (g) She placed them before the king to take the natural one.
- (h) She brought with her two garlands of flowers : one natural and the other artificial.
- (i) The bees came in and settled on the natural flowers and thus solved the riddle of the Queen.
- (j) While pondering, he noticed some bees humming for honey in a withered rose.

**Ans.** b, d, c, h, g, a, j, f, i, e.

**43. The following sentences are in wrong order. Write them in correct sequence.**

- (a) One said, "I have lost my husband."
- (b) A poor woman once came to Buddha.
- (c) The sorrowful mother went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds but at every door she met with sad replies.
- (d) She returned with heavy heart to the great teacher and told him the result of her great search.
- (e) He told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
- (f) Another said, "Our youngest child died last year."
- (g) Then Buddha told her affectionately that she must not think much of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
- (h) The holy man was touched by the great sorrow of the woman.
- (i) She asked him whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
- (j) He told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.

**Ans.** b, i, h, e, j, c, a, f, d, g.

**Cloze Test with Clues**

**Exam. Question No. 8**

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.

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

hinder	still	increase	development	think	large
clear	by	responsible	participate	challenge	inability

(a) — to read and write is illiteracy. It (b) — all development work of the government. The literacy rate of Bangladesh is (c) — low. We have to (d) — the rate of literacy for the (e) — of the country. A country's whole development cannot be (f) — by keeping the (g) — number of people illiterate. Government alone cannot meet this (h) — without the (i) — of the literate community. It is the social (j) — of the literate people to assist the government for the eradication of illiteracy.

**Ans.** (a) Inability; (b) hinders; (c) still; (d) increase; (e) development; (f) thought; (g) large; (h) challenge; (i) participation; (j) responsibility.

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

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

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

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

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

clean	periods	live	on	these	an
tooth	pain	digestion	food	nature	daily

Healthy teeth are (a) — important part of bodily health. Healthy teeth enable us to chew our (b) — well, which is the start of good (c) —. Good teeth also help us speak. One of the main causes of (d) — decay today is the high quantity of sugar in the average (e) — diet. When remains of our food stay in the mouth of extended (f) —, a thin layer of sugar forms (g) — the teeth, which encourages increased activity by bacteria, leading to tooth decay, cavities, infections, retreating gums and severe (h) —. Keeping the mouth and the teeth (i) — especially after eating is the main way to avoid (j) — problems.

**Ans.** (a) an; (b) food; (c) digestion; (d) tooth; (e) daily; (f) periods; (g) on; (h) pain; (i) clean; (j) these.

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

disease	long	labour	invented	daily	food
science	work	by	on	work	over

Computer was not (a) — overnight. It took (b) — time and hard (c) — to invent computer. Many votaries of (d) — laboured hard and invented computer. Computer cannot (e) — itself. It works (f) — the basis of commands given (g) — the operator. It is used in our (h) — life for various purposes. It has lessened our (i) — loads and made our life easy. Today the doctors use computers to diagnose a (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) invented; (b) long; (c) labour; (d) science; (e) work; (f) on; (g) by; (h) daily; (i) work; (j) disease.

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

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

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

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

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

reduce	enough	problem	opinion	minimize	big	none	sign
warning	possible	there	present	their	fault lines	recurrent	

Experts are divided in (a) — opinions as regards earthquake (b) — in Bangladesh. Some think that (c) — occurrence of earthquakes in recent years is a (d) —. Others are of the (e) — that though there is the (f) — of a number of (g) — in the area covering Bangladesh, (h) — of them is active (i) — to cause serious earthquakes. Rajuk believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to (j) — the losses.

**Ans.** (a) their; (b) possibility; (c) recurrent; (d) warning; (e) opinion; (f) presence; (g) fault lines; (h) none; (i) enough; (j) minimize.

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

remove	field	limited	outcome	easily	be
fine	use	difficulties	made	education	result

Computer is an (a) — of modern science. Computers (b) — used in every (c) — of life. The use of computer has (d) — our work easy and (e) —. But we have (f) — scope to learn computer. As a (g) — these are creating numerous (h) —. We should (i) — the problem through real (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) outcome; (b) are; (c) field; (d) made; (e) fine; (f) limited; (g) result; (h) difficulties; (i) remove; (j) education.

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

speed	means	almost	influence	instead	consider
abode	sphere	contribution	greater	constant	ancient

The present age is counted and (a) — as the wonders of modern science. We live in the age and (b) — of science which is bringing change and (c) — in our daily life by the invention of mobile, internet, telephone, telex and so on. We can see the (d) — of science in all the stages and (e) — of life. Science is a (f) — companion of our daily life. We have made the impossible things possible by (g) — of science. The modern civilization is a (h) — of science. At present we can easily travel from one place to another. But in (i) — time journey was difficult and dangerous. Man has to spend a lot of time and money for travelling. But we should remember that science has to be explored for the (j) — of mankind.

**Ans.** (a) considered; (b) abode; (c) speed; (d) influence; (e) spheres; (f) constant; (g) means; (h) contribution; (i) ancient; (j) benefit.

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

many	rise	surely	cause	family	on
live	social	problem	many	problem	buy

Drug addiction is now a global (a) —. Frustration is the (b) — of this addiction. Unemployment (c) —, political cataclysm, lack of (d) — ties, lack of love, affection etc. give (e) — to frustration. Again, this addiction gives rise to (f) — crimes. When the addicted cannot afford to (g) — drugs, they commit

(h) — kinds of social crimes like hijacking, looting, plundering, killing, robbery etc. Drugs bear a terrible effect (i) — human body. They kill them slowly but (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) problem; (b) cause; (c) problem; (d) family; (e) rise; (f) social; (g) buy; (h) many; (i) on; (j) surely.

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

present	even	on	the	find	distance
too	interest	source	in	television	on

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

**Ans.** (a) the; (b) source; (c) present; (d) interest; (e) on; (f) even; (g) television; (h) too; (i) distance; (j) on.

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

educate	remove	discrimination	darkness	basic	compared
compare	respect	deprive	brought	education	succeed

Education is (a) — to light. So it (b) — our ignorance and gives the light of knowledge. In (c) — of imparting education there should be no (d) — between man and woman. Education is one of the (e) — human rights. So if we (f) — woman of the light of (g) —, almost half of our total population will remain in (h) —. No development programme can be (i) — about without the participation of women. So government is doing everything to (j) — women folk.

**Ans.** (a) compared; (b) removes; (c) respect; (d) discrimination; (e) basic; (f) deprive; (g) education; (h) darkness; (i) brought; (j) educate.

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

almost	useful	era	without	helps	knowledge
nations	mutual	necessity	essential	importance	becomes

English is an International Language. As a result the (a) — of English has increased. Different countries have to keep (b) — communication among them. The (c) — of learning is very great. Because it (d) — us to develop a good relationship with other (e) —. In this modern (f) — of communication it is not possible to advance (g) — it. English (h) — the language of the whole world. (i) — all books in science and technology have been written or translated into English. One can't think of higher studies without the (j) — of English.

**Ans.** (a) importance; (b) mutual; (c) necessity; (d) helps; (e) nations; (f) era; (g) without; (h) has become; (i) Almost; (j) knowledge.

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

attentive	step	knowledge	interest	derive	read
enhance	involve	read	pass	only	widen

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

**Ans.** (a) involves; (b) derive; (c) attentively; (d) only; (e) passing; (f) interest; (g) read; (h) widen; (i) knowledge; (j) to enhance.

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

addressing	hope	would	delivering	voice	sound
their	them	himself	added	was	welcomed

Shortly after taking off the passengers heard the (a) — of the captain. (b) — them as ladies and gentlemen, he said that their captain (c) — speaking. He said that on behalf of the crew and (d) — he (e) — them on board. He also (f) — that he (g) — they (h) — enjoy (i) — flight with (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) voice; (b) Addressing; (c) was; (d) himself; (e) welcomed; (f) added; (g) hoped; (h) would; (i) their; (j) them.

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

empty	pleased	an	time	the	waiting
-------	---------	----	------	-----	---------

area	airport	people	receive	full	for
------	---------	--------	---------	------	-----

Habiba went to the Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport to (a) — his father arriving from (b) — U.S.A. This was the first (c) — that he saw an (d) —. However, he was (e) —. He saw a lot of (f) —. The flight was late (g) — half (h) — hour. So, he bought a newspaper and went into the (i) — room but he did not find a seat (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) receive; (b) the; (c) time; (d) airport; (e) pleased; (f) people; (g) for; (h) an; (i) waiting; (j) empty.

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

is	raising	important	forward	be
elements	filth	healthy	air	pollution

Air and weather are two of the (a) — elements of the environment. These (b) — are often polluted in various ways. (c) — is polluted by smoke and water (d) — polluted by different kinds of wastes and (e) —. If we want to live a (f) — life, we should prevent (g) — of the environment. Total prevention may (h) — difficult, but we can certainly reduce pollution by (i) — awareness among people. All should come (j) — in this regard.

**Ans.** (a) important; (b) elements; (c) Air; (d) is; (e) filth; (f) healthy; (g) pollution; (h) be; (i) raising; (j) forward.

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

remains	disciplined	sense	show	conduct	form
much	nature	behavior	nothing	superiors	rich

Good manners (a) — an important part of our education. Our education (b) — incomplete if we don't learn good manners. In our (c) — with others we must (d) — proper respect for them. We should have a (e) — of fitness in our (f) — with others. We should show respect to our (g) —. It is necessary for a (h) — society. Good manners cost us (i) —. So, good manners should be a part of our (j) —.

**Ans.** (a) form; (b) remains; (c) behaviour; (d) show; (e) sense; (f) conduct; (g) superiors; (h) disciplined; (i) nothing; (j) nature.

**Matching Column A with Column B**

**Exam. Question No. 9**

**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, hairpins, 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

21. 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) Floods sweep	(a) in famine
(ii) Floods result	(b) on fields and make them alluvial
(iii) We know	(c) under control by constructing dams
(iv) Floods can be brought	(d) what floods often do to us
(v) Silts are scattered	(e) away all sorts of rubbishes

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

22. 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) Trees give us	(a) trees indiscriminately
(ii) They provide us with	(b) about natural disasters
(iii) But we cut down	(c) deforestation and take care of our environment

(iv) Consequently, we are bringing	(d) oxygen
(v) So we should check	(e) shade and shelter, fruits and so on

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

23. 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) People do not eat the same food	(a) on its geographical position, climate and soil
(ii) It varies from	(b) a lot of fruits and vegetables
(iii) The eating habits of the people of a country depend	(c) place to place
(iv) People in the tropical countries eat	(d) are taro roots, breadfruit and seafood
(v) The chief foods of the people of Hawaii and Polynesia	(e) all over the world

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

24. 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) Physical exercise means	(a) of all exercises
(ii) There lies a close connection	(b) regular physical exercise
(iii) One should take	(c) between body and mind
(iv) Physical exercise is essential	(d) the regular movement of the limbs of our body
(v) Walking is the best	(e) for our physical and mental health

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

25. 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 the	(a) basic human needs
(ii) It is one of the	(b) mind and refine our sensibility
(iii) It helps us distinguish	(c) backbone of a nation
(iv) It can enlighten our	(d) between right and wrong
(v) It broadens	(e) our outlook too

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

26. 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) Books are believed	(a) new knowledge and idea
(ii) They are always ready	(b) us laugh
(iii) Some books will give us	(c) us much pleasure
(iv) Some books will make	(d) men's best friends
(v) Again some books will give	(e) to stand beside us

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

27. 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) Illiteracy is still	(a) without education
(ii) The majority of our	(b) people are still illiterate
(iii) They fail to choose	(c) dominant in our country
(iv) They are backward	(d) to play in the campaign for the removal of illiteracy
(v) Every educated person has a role	(e) between right and wrong

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

28. 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 really educated mother plays a vital role	(a) her children will be educated
(ii) A child grows up always	(b) largely indebted to its educated mother
(iii) An educated mother knows well how to bring up	(c) in contact with its mother
(iv) So, if the mother is educated, naturally	(d) to build up an educated nation
(v) An educated nation is therefore	(e) and nurture her children to make them worthy citizens of their country

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

29. 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) Lutfur is a poor boy	(a) his own livelihood
(ii) He starts his day	(b) living in a slum
(iii) He has to maintain	(c) to school
(iv) He cannot go	(d) means of entertainment
(v) He has no	(e) in search of polythene bag and scrap paper

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

30. 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) Lutfur is a poor boy	(a) his own livelihood
(ii) He starts his day	(b) living in a slum
(iii) He has to maintain	(c) to school
(iv) He cannot go	(d) means of entertainment
(v) He has no	(e) searching for polythene bags, paper and other materials

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

31. 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) Pahela Baishakh is	(a) to start life with renewed hopes and inspiration
(ii) They day is a	(b) public significance
(iii) This day has a	(c) it forms a part of Bengalee culture and tradition
(iv) It is because	(d) special holiday
(v) It inspires people	(e) the first day of Bangla new year

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

32. 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) Friction between teenagers and parents	(a) control, the more they become rebellious
(ii) It can certainly be avoided	(b) and thoughts of the older generation
(iii) The more the parents try to	(c) is very common
(iv) Another source of friction is	(d) if parents are wise and tactful
(v) They are against the ways	(e) the difficult behavior of adolescents

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