

9.

with	what	seek	who	to	desires
brings	have	for	rather	has	happiness

It is true that complete (a) — does not exist in worldly life. A man cannot (b) — all the things that he (c) — in life. It is better not to (d) — more and more of a thing. (e) — one should be satisfied (f) — what one gets. Contentment is the key (g) — happiness. One should not always think about (h) — he does not have. There are some people (i) — think that it is money that (j) — happiness in life.

[Ctg. B. 2016]

10.

many	many	one	accidents	city	roads
in	invention	safely	the	life	cope

Road accidents are daily occurrences (a) — modern city life. Every year (b) — people lose their lives and (c) — more are injured. Before the (d) — of automobiles people move from (e) — place to another slowly but (f) —. The real causes of road (g) — lie with the drivers, not with (h) — transports. In some cities, the (i) — are narrow. These can hardly (j) — with the increasing number of traffic.

[R. B. 2016]

11.

live	illiterate	native	can	vacation	flood
are	remove	as	from	in	of

Students should not separate themselves (a) — society. They can serve society (b) — many ways. Their service is (c) — great importance to society. During (d) — they should go to their (e) — village. They can educate the (f) — villagers. During a flood, they (g) — remove the sufferings of the (h) — affected people by raising funds. (i) — they live in society, they (j) — human beings. So, they are not isolated from society.

[S. B. 2016]

12.

duties	leads	himself	of	give	social
life	financial	society	others	do	for

Shyamol is a student (a) — class eight. His aim in (b) — is to become a (c) — worker. He knows that social (d) — are not done for (e) — gain or fame. It is (f) — self-satisfaction. He believes that he (g) — his life for (h) —, not for (i) —. Social work means to (j) — a helping hand to the needy and poor.

[D. B. 2016]

13.

kill	spend	boat	while	people	their
songs	land	area	role	popular	boatman

Bangladesh is predominantly a riverine (a) — and this structure plays an important (b) — in the life of its people. Bhatiially (c) — are river oriented and very (d) — in southeastern low lands of Bangladesh locally known as bhati (e) —. They are traditional (f) — songs. The (g) — of Mymensingh, Sylhet, Dhaka, Cumilla, Faridpur, Pabna and Barishal (h) — quite a lot of time in a specific style (i) — sailing down stream.

[Din. B. 2016]

7. Guests are (a) — (traditional) (b) — (welcome) in our country. Sometimes special (c) — (arrange) is made for their (d) — (entertain). Sometimes we feel embarrassed to entertain an (e) — (welcome) guest. Our people are very (f) — (friendly) and open-minded. They are very (g) — (co-operation) as well as (h) — (hospitality). To tell (i) — (frank), our people feel (j) — (comfortable).
8. Mobile phone is a (a) — (wonder) gift for us. It is a recent (b) — (invent) of modern science. It has become an (c) — (avoid) part of our life. (d) — (True) speaking, mobile phone is now part and parcel in our (e) — (day) life. Nowadays, there is (f) — (hard) any person who doesn't use mobile phone for essential (g) — (communicate). Our time and energy are (h) — (large) saved by the use of mobile phone. Mobile phone often becomes (i) — (harm) to our young generation. (j) — (Addict) to mobile phone leads the young generation to ruin.
9. (a) — (Truthful) is a great virtue. A truthful person is very (b) — (help) and pious. On the other hand, people always (c) — (like) a liar. A liar may be (d) — (success) in life but his success doesn't last for a long time. A truthful person may not be (e) — (wealth) but he leads a very (f) — (peace) life. He doesn't run after worldly (g) — (achieve) but he can (h) — (joy) true happiness in his life. So, we should be truthful in our practical life. An (i) — (truthful) person is hated by all. So, a person devoid of truthfulness is really (j) — (graced) in society.
10. Blood (a) — (donate) is a noble act. But many people are (b) — (willing) to donate blood because of their cheap (c) — (mental). Donating blood can save the life of a (d) — (die) patient. The government should (e) — (courage) people to donate blood (f) — (free). Otherwise, we will be (g) — (able) to save the lives of serious patients which is very (h) — (graceful). In the developed countries, people donate blood (i) — (willing). They treat blood donation as a sign of (j) — (devote) to their country.
11. (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). A (i) — (honest) man sinks into oblivion with his death. So, we all should avoid the path of (j) — (honesty) in our life.

5. (a) — discipline is seen in (b) — nature. Every morning (c) — sun rises in (d) — east, day follows (e) — night, birds sing and (f) — plants blossom. Everywhere in (g) — nature there is (h) — harmony. If there were no discipline in (i) — nature, there would be (j) — chaos everywhere.
6. Adopting unfair means in the examination is (a) — offence. It degrades (b) — standard of education. If the students of (c) — country do not acquire true (d) — education, there will be no development for (e) — country. (f) — examinee should read seriously so that he can cut (g) — good figure in the examination. To acquire true education should be (h) — only aim in the lives of all students. (i) — educated man cannot support adopting (j) — unfair means in the examination at all.
7. Globalisation is (a) — buzzword now. (b) — countries of (c) — world are now considered as (d) — neighbours of (e) — village. (f) — globalisation creates (g) — borderless market. But it has many (h) — harmful effects. It makes (i) — rich (j) — richer.
8. A student must take care of his (a) — health because (b) — sound mind lives in (c) — sound body. Good health is (d) — key to success. In order to enjoy good health, (e) — student must observe (f) — rules of health. (g) — unhealthy man may be (h) — possessor of vast (i) — wealth but he leads (j) — unhappy life.
9. Our life is (a) — sum total of hours, days and years. But all the days are not equally memorable to us. Most of (b) — days are forgotten with (c) — passage of time. Only (d) — few of these days remain ever fresh in our memory. My (e) — first day at school is such (f) — day. It is fresh in my mind even now. When I was (g) — boy of six, my father proposed that I should be admitted into (h) — school in (i) — class I. I felt (j) — both joy and delight.
10. Patriotism is a noble (a) — virtue. It inspires (b) —

6. A flower is a glowing gift of nature. (a) Everybody likes flowers. (Interrogative) They are symbol of love and beauty. (b) Flower is used on different occasions. (Active) (c) I love rose very much. (Passive) (d) It is a very beautiful flower. (Exclamatory) (e) It has both charm and commercial value. (Negative)
7. (a) Cricket is a very exciting game. (Make it exclamatory) (b) People of all ages enjoy this game. (Make it passive) (c) At present it is a very popular games in our country. (Make it interrogative) (d) Everybody likes a cricketer. (Make it negative) (e) Would that I could be a great cricketer! (Make it assertive)
8. Corruption is a curse. (a) Today corruption is a very familiar term in Bangladesh. (Make it negative without changing meaning) (b) Corruption is a very dreadful weapon to destroy a society. (Make it exclamatory) (c) It lies in every phase of our society. (Make it interrogative without changing meaning) (d) Some drastic steps have been taken against corruption. (Make it active) (e) We should create social awareness to resist corruption. (Make it passive)
9. Books are our best friends. (a) By reading books, we can enrich our minds. (Negative) (b) Books contain noble thoughts of great men. (Interrogative) (c) Some books give us immense pleasure. (Passive) (d) We are delighted by reading books. (Active) (e) Don't you know about e-books? (Assertive)
10. Cox's Bazar is the longest seabeach in the world. (a) It is called pleasure seekers' paradise. (Make it active) (b) Thousands of people visit Cox's Bazar every year. (Make it passive) (c) Winter is very enjoyable in Cox's Bazar. (Make it exclamatory) (d) The scenery of Cox's Bazar is very charming. (Make it an interrogative sentence) (e) The people of Cox's Bazar are friendly. (Make it a negative sentence without changing the meaning)
11. (a) My friend invited me to pay a visit to Cox's Bazar. (Interrogative) (b) I gladly accepted the invitation cordially. (Interrogative) (d) I was very glad to see the

- "Why do you beg? Can't you work?" "No, I am unable to work," said the old man. [Syl. B.-2014]
7. 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." [S. B.-2014]
  8. "Fahad, can you tell me what I am teaching?" the teacher asked. "I am sorry, I can't follow," replied Fahad. "You can't because you are not attentive. Be serious," the teacher said. [Syl. B.-2017]
  9. I said to my friend, "Where are you going on the summer vacation?" My friend said, "I have not yet decided. Let us go to my village home together." "I will think about it," I said. [B. B.-2017]
  10. The traveller said to the peasant, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?" The peasant said, "Yes, do you want one in which you can spend the night?" The traveller said, "I do not wish to stay there, but I only want a meal." [Din. B.-2015]
  11. Lubna said to me, "Have you finished reading the book I gave you yesterday?" "Yes, I have finished reading the book," I replied. "What an interesting book it is! I wish I could borrow the book earlier," I said. "Will you return the book to me today?" she asked. [C. B.-2015]
  12. 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. "May Allah grant you a long life," said the teacher to the boy. [Din. B.-2014]
  13. "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. [D. B.-2014]