

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR SSC EXAMINATION 2020

Gap filling activities with clues

Dear Students,

Today we will practise gap filling activities with clues of question number 1 of English Second Paper. Here to evaluate your aptitude, a text having 10 gaps will be provided. 5 marks will be allotted for these questions. So, let's practise.

1. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. You may need to change the forms of the words. You may need to use one word more than once.

 $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

must	the	mere	through	inherent	patriot	to	a	defend
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Patriotism is (a) _____ noble virtue. It is an (b) _____ instinct in human nature. It inspires a man to shed (c) _____ last drop of blood to (d) _____ the liberty and dignity of the country. But patriotism should not be (e) _____ a so-called slogan in the public meeting with a view (f) _____ frauding the people. It should be kept in (g) _____ core of our hearts and be projected (h) _____ our deeds. We must keep ourselves aloof from the fake (i) _____. Everybody should bear in mind that a pretender (j) _____ be defeated and none will sing in honour of him.

2.

by	in	destroy	to	with	wash	a	from
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Trees are very useful (a) _____ man. They prevent the rich top soil (b) _____ being (c) _____ away (d) _____ rain water and floods. We can see trees being planted and damaged. Trees provide life to (e) _____ place (f) _____ their colorful flowers, beautiful leaves and fruits. They provide shelter (g) _____ birds and animals. They take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. Man needs oxygen (h) _____ breathe. Actually without trees our life (i) _____ the world is impossible. So, we should plant more trees and must refrain from (j) _____ trees and forest.

3.

about	accurate	dominate	the	wonder	a	towards	energy	of	substitute
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The modern world is undoubtedly a world of computers. It has brought (a) _____ a great change in our way of life. It works as a (b) _____ for human brain. It has enabled us to perform any difficult work (c) _____ in a few seconds. In the field (d) _____ medical science, printing, education etc. computers are doing (e) _____ jobs. In (f) _____ western countries, computers (g) _____ every sphere of man's life. Our country is also gradually moving (h) _____ a computer culture. It saves both our time and (i) _____. If we make a constructive use of it, it can render (j) _____ great service to mankind.

4.

constructive	in	write	his	difficult	of
which	exceptional	and	or	their	to

Man is the supreme being (a) _____ all creatures. Man has courage by (b) _____ he can do anything destructive or (c) _____. In (d) _____ mind, there is the fascination of conquering anything (e) _____. Hillary and Tenzing were not also an (f) _____ to it. They were not daunted by difficulties (g) _____ dangers. All the dangers were overcome by them to conquer the highest peak (h) _____ the world. For (i) _____ courage and hardship, their names have been (j) _____ in history.

5.

asset	pretensions	precious	he	doom	theme
appreciate	choose	thin	love	thrill	faceless

Friendship is one of the most (a) _____ gifts of life. Friendship makes life (b) _____. Friendship is indeed, an (c) _____ in life. It can lead us to success or to (d) _____. It all depends on how we (e) _____ our friends. True friendship is a feeling of (f) _____, sharing and caring. It is a feeling that someone understands and (g) _____ you as you are, without any exaggeration, flattery and (h) _____. It gives a feeling that you are 'wanted' and that you are 'someone' and not a (i) _____ being in the crowd. A true friend stands by you through thick and (j) _____.

6.

without	drastic	after	famine	by	up
inversion	without	cause	the	untold	to

Natural calamity means natural (a) _____ which is (b) _____ by nature. Every year Bangladesh falls victim (c) _____ various natural calamities. They are flood, earthquakes and many other natural calamities. The effects of (d) _____ natural calamities beggar description. The people are affected and animals suffer (e) _____ sufferings. They cause (f) _____ damage to our lives and properties. Thousands of people and other animals remain (g) _____ food for many days. The (h) _____ effects are very serious. Many people die for the want of food and (i) _____ breaks out. The prices of all necessary things go (j) _____.

7.

impossible	pollute	an	by	the	of	with	to	in	scale
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Pollution is (a) _____ alarming issue of 21st century. (b) _____ world is becoming more and more polluted day (c) _____ day. The cities are filled (d) _____ fume and smoke. The water is polluted (e) _____ different kinds of wastes. Trees are being cut down on a large (f) _____. The deforestation is very harmful (g) _____ our existence. We must reduce (h) _____ for our own sake. Otherwise, it will be (i) _____ to survive in this world because (j) _____ pollution.

8.

become	engage	conspiracy	occur	out	to
level	the	those	an	for	a

There is a proverb regarding idleness that, "Idleness is the (a) _____ of the devil". Idleness brings destruction (b) _____ anyone. It is similar (c) _____ a destructive power because it can destroy everything. (d) _____ who are idle can never come (e) _____ successful in life because idleness closes the gate of their prosperity. The gate of one's prosperity can be opened when one works hard. (f) _____ idle brain is known as (g) _____ devil's workshop because many bad and harmful things or thoughts (h) _____ in an idle brain. We should always try our (i) _____ best to remove the idle thinking from our brain by (j) _____ it in constructive thoughts.

9.

sometimes	behave	however	code	the
in	courteous	but	will	modest

Civility means polite behaviour or (a) _____. It also means (b) _____ manner. It is a great virtue (c) _____ a man. To be well (d) _____ or good mannered we need not spend money or wealth. We have to have (e) _____ to attain civility. We have to follow some (f) _____ of conduct and learn norms of etiquette of (g) _____ society. It (h) _____ varies from

society to society. (i) _____ one has to form good manners in one's character from an early age. No expenditure (j) _____ consciousness is required.

10.

prepare	be	achieve	satisfy	require	result
inspire	curiosity	unquenchable	the	and	he

Man has an (a) _____ thirst for knowledge. He (b) _____ with what he has known (c) _____ seen. (d) _____ wants to know and see more and more. This (e) _____ to know more (f) _____ him to undertake and carry out hard and dangerous tasks which eventually (g) _____ in epoch-making discoveries and invention in (h) _____ field of science and technology. Man in the meantime (i) _____ what was once inconceivable. Man has already landed on the moon and (j) _____ for a journey to Mars.

11.

at	of	generous	a	charity	in	an	help	think
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Charity is (a) _____ inclination of heart to help others in distress and to (b) _____ good of others. Charity is (c) _____ noble human quality. It makes one's heart (d) _____. It is the feeling of sympathy (e) _____ other's wants. There are various ways (f) _____ practising charity. The practice of giving alms is (g) _____ act of charity. But it is not (h) _____ in all cases. Charity should be extended to (i) _____ the really needy. Charity should aim (j) _____ removing the sufferings of the poor.

12.

a	precious	great	wise	off	the	for	have	which
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Time is a very (a) _____ thing. Time (b) _____ is lost once is lost forever. There is (c) _____ proverb "Time and tide wait for none". It is time which does not (d) _____ the relative feelings. It does not wait (e) _____ anyone if it is not used (f) _____. It is really essential to realize (g) _____ importance of time in our life. Those who have become (h) _____ would make proper use of time. They never put (i) _____ their work for tomorrow. That's why they have contributed (j) _____ lot to the society.

Answer script:

1: (a) a; (b) inherent; (c) the; (d) defend; (e) merely; (f) to; (g) the; (h) through; (i) patriotism; (j) must.

2: (a) to; (b) from; (c) washed; (d) by; (e) a; (f) with; (g) to; (h) to; (i) in; (j) destroying.

3: (a) about; (b) substitute; (c) accurately; (d) of; (e) wonderful; (f) the; (g) dominate/are dominating; (h) towards; (i) energy; (j) a.

4: (a) of; (b) which; (c) constructive; (d) his; (e) difficult; (f) exception; (g) or; (h) of; (i) their; (j) written.

5: (a) precious; (b) thrilling; (c) asset; (d) doom; (e) choose; (f) love; (g) appreciates; (h) pretensions; (i) faceless; (j) thin.

6: (a) inversion; (b) caused; (c) to; (d) the; (e) untold; (f) drastic; (g) without; (h) after; (i) fame; (j) up.

7: (a) an; (b) The; (c) by; (d) with; (e) by; (f) scale; (g) to; (h) pollution; (i) impossible; (j) of.

8: (a) conspiracy; (b) for; (c) to; (d) Those; (e) out; (f) An; (g) the; (h) occur; (i) level; (j) engaging.

9: (a) modesty/courtesy; (b) modest/courteous; (c) in; (d) behaved; (e) willingness; (f) code; (g) the; (h) sometimes; (i) However; (j) but.

10: (a) unquenchable; (b) is not satisfied; (c) and; (d) He; (e) curiosity; (f) inspires; (g) results; (h) the; (i) has achieved; (j) is preparing.

11: (a) an; (b) think; (c) a; (d) generous; (e) in; (f) of (g) an; (h) charity; (i) help; (j) at.

12: (a) precious; (b) which; (c) a; (d) have; (e) for; (f) wisely; (g) the; (h) great; (i) off; (j) a.

Rearrange

Dear Students,

Today we will practise rearrange of question number 7 of English First Paper. To assess your aptitude in making story, eight sentences will be given. You will have to rearrange the sentences to make the whole story. 8 marks will be allotted for these questions. So, let's practise.

1. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

 $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) He fell fast asleep there but a great noise woke him up.
(b) It was crying for pain in his leg.
(c) Androcles was very much afraid and he felt sure that the beast would kill him.
(d) A lion had entered the cave roaring loudly.
(e) He went to the lion.
(f) Then he removed a thorn from the lion's paws.
(g) Soon he realized that the lion was not angry.
(h) Once Androcles fled away from his master's house and hid himself in a forest.

2.

a) He took part in the revolt against King Edward I of England for the independence of his country.
(b) But his army was defeated again and again.
(c) Robert Bruce was the King of Scotland.
(d) He led an expedition against England, overthrew the English army and secured the independence of Scotland.
(e) It fell down time and again but it did not give up its attempts. At its seventh attempt, it was successful in reaching the top.
(f) He noticed a spider trying to reach the top of the steep wall of the cave.
(g) Being defeated for six times, he lost all hopes and fled away to save his life. One day, he was lying in a cave in the forest.
(h) Bruce got back his hope at that incident, took courage and gathered his soldiers together.

3.

(a) He told her that if she could bring a handful of mustard seed from a house where nobody had died, her son would be alive again.
(b) She requested Buddha to bring her dead son back to life again.
(c) Buddha told her that death is inevitable to everybody and it was not possible to bring back her dead son's life.
(d) One day, a woman came to Buddha with her dead son.
(e) She returned to Buddha with a broken heart and told him everything.

(f) The sorrowful mother went from door to door but failed to collect the mustard seed.
(g) Buddha realized the emotion and sorrow of the mother.
(h) In every house, she saw that death had shown its cruel face.

4.

a) On the completion of his house educations, he was sent to school but did not like institutional education.
(b) In 1911, he translated his poems of the "Geetanjali" into English.
(c) He was made a Knight by the British Government in 1914, but he rejected it as a protest against the atrocities of the British Government.
(d) Rabindranath Tagore, one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature, was born into the renowned Tagore family in March 1861.
(e) He was sent to London to study law but he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley for a few months and then returned home.
(f) It brought him the highest honour in the form of Nobel Prize in 1913.
(g) At the age of eighty, he breathed his last.
(h) In his twentieth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to the Himalayas.

5.

(a) He showed extraordinary credit in every examination of the school.
(b) In 1953, he was appointed Chairman of Secondary Education Board.
(c) He has a great contribution to the scientific research of Bangladesh.
(d) At the age of six, he was admitted to a Purkania Madrasa and then to an English School.
(e) Dr. Kudrat-E-Khuda was born in Birbhum district of West Bengal in 1900.
(f) In 1925, he passed MSc in Chemistry from Kolkata University and in 1929, he passed DSc from Imperial College in England.
(g) He died on the 3rd November 1977.
(h) His father Hazrat Shah Abdul Mukit was a pious man and his mother Fashiha Khatun was also a pious woman.

6.

(a) He graduated from the Govt. School of Art in Kolkata.
(b) He is recognized as the most valuable painter of Bangladesh.
(c) He died of lungs cancer.
(d) Zainul Abedin was born in 1914 in Kishoregonj.
(e) Still now, he is referred with great respect as Shilpacharya in Bangladesh.
(f) He is also the pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art.
(g) He was also appointed a teacher there.
(h) He is highly admired for his 'Bengal Famine Sketches'.

7.

(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 the 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) He died on 29 August 1976.
(f) He wrote a lot of poems, short stories, gajals, novels, etc. and travelled all the branches of Bengali literature.
(g) Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 B.S (1899 AD) at Churulia in the district of Burdwan.
(h) At the age of 19, he joined the army as an ordinary soldier.

8.

(a) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.
(b) Alexander, the king of Macedonia, crossed the Khaibar Pass and reached India.
(c) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
(d) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply and allowed him to rule his country as before.
(e) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab which was ruled by a king named Porus.
(f) He was brought before Alexander.
(g) Porus bravely replied, 'Like a king'.
(h) But unfortunately, he was defeated and taken as a prisoner.

Answer Script

1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
h	a	d	c	g	b	e	f

2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	a	b	g	f	e	h	d

3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	b	g	a	f	h	e	c

4.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	a	h	e	b	f	c	g

5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	h	d	a	f	b	g	c

6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	a	g	b	f	h	c	e

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	b	a	h	c	f	d	e

8.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	e	c	h	f	a	g	d



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