

# Class Eight

# প্রাণালাল TEXT

## English 2nd Paper

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# উৎসর্গ

অ-আ, ক-খ, ইংরেজি বর্ণমালা কিংবা গণিতের নামতা গোনা যাঁর হাত ধরে প্রথম শেখা। যাঁর চোখে চোখ রেখে আমরা দেখেছি নিজকে জয়ের প্রথম স্বপ্ন। যাঁর নিরলস চেষ্টায় আমরা বুঝতে শুরু করেছি পরিবার, পরিবার থেকে সমাজ, সমাজ থেকে রাষ্ট্র আর রাষ্ট্র থেকে বিশ্বকে।

হ্যাঁ, বলছি জীবনের প্রথম শিক্ষকের কথা যাঁর ব্যয়িত শ্রম এবং ত্যাগের কারণেই আজকের আমরা...

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M Gmail



## পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতা-ই পারে পৃথিবীকে আরও সুন্দর করতে...

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Any other suggestion to improve the quality will be appreciated sincerely. At last, we pray to the Almighty Allah for your success.

Best regards

**Udvash** Academic Team



## Grammar

## Article

### Topic Analysis

প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী বন্ধুরা, তোমরা আরো অনেক আগে থেকেই Article এবং এর ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে জানো। এটা এমন একটা টপিক যেটা সামনের ক্লাসগুলোতেও তোমার প্রয়োজন পড়বে। Article এ ভালো করতে গেলে তোমাকে Noun সম্পর্কে বিশেষ করে countable এবং uncountable noun সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত জানতে হবে। তোমরা হয়তো জানো যে, article অবশ্যই countable noun কে কেন্দ্র করে ব্যবহার করা হয়। আচ্ছা, uncountable noun এর পূর্বে article এর ব্যবহার কখনো তোমাদের চোখে, পড়েছে কি? পড়ার তো কথা! কেননা, uncountable noun যদি prepositional phrase (preposition + noun) দ্বারা নির্দিষ্ট করে দেওয়া হয় সেক্ষেত্রে ঐ noun এর আগে article বসতে পারে। নিম্নের দুটি বাক্য লক্ষ্য করো:

\_\_\_ Honesty is the best policy.

\_\_\_ Honesty of the girl is known to all.

প্রথম কথা হলো ‘honesty’ noun টি uncountable তাই প্রথম গ্যাপে (×) হবে। তবে, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের ‘honesty’ noun uncountable হলেও prepositional phrase (of the girl) দ্বারা নির্দিষ্ট করে দেওয়ার কারণে (×) এর বদলে (the) হবে। আশা করি বিষয়টি খুব ভালোভাবে বুঝতে পেরেছো। এই বিষয়টি মাথায় রেখো। দেখো, Article তোমার কাছে অনেক সহজ মনে হবে।

### Uses of a, an and the

#### Uses of A:

##### Note

আমাদের একটা ভুল ধারণা আছে যে কোনো শব্দের শুরুতে vowel থাকলে ঐ শব্দের আগে an এবং consonant থাকলে a ব্যবহার করতে হবে। সত্যি বলতে এই ধারণা সম্পূর্ণ ভিত্তিহীন এবং অমূলক। একটি বিষয় খুব ভালো করে মনে রাখবে যে আমরা article (a বা an) letter দেখে ব্যবহার করি না বরং sound অনুযায়ী ব্যবহার করি।

- শব্দের শুরুতে যদি vowel বা vowels থাকে এবং তা যদি ‘ইউ’ (YOU) এর মতো উচ্চারিত হয়, তবে তার পূর্বে a বসে। যেমন -a ewe (YOU), a European (YOUROPEAN) etc.  
লক্ষ্য করে দেখো, শব্দগুলো উচ্চারণ করতে গেলে সর্বপ্রথম কিন্তু Y আসছে। আচ্ছা, Y কি vowel? নিশ্চয়ই না। এজন্য এরকম শব্দের আগে a হবে। এরকম আরো কিছু শব্দ হলো:  
a uniform, a university, a useful animal, a unique idea ইত্যাদি।
- তোমরা হয়তো শিখেছো One যুক্ত শব্দের পূর্বে a বসে। যেমন -a one-taka note, a one-eyed man ইত্যাদি। কিন্তু কেনো বলোতো? one কে উচ্চারণ করলে (WAN) হয় যার প্রথম শব্দ consonant এজন্য a হবে।

#### Uses of An

- শব্দের শুরুতে vowel sound (a, e i, o, u) থাকলে তার পূর্বে an বসে। যেমন- an apple, an egg, an ice-cream, an idle man, an orange, an orphan, an umbrella ইত্যাদি।
- তোমরা পড়েছো যদি শব্দের প্রথম অক্ষর h থাকে এবং তা উচ্চারিত না হলে তার পূর্বে an বসে। যেমন: an honest man, an hour, an heir, an honourable person ইত্যাদি। কিন্তু কেন? honest উচ্চারণ করলে কী হয় বলো তো? (onest) হয়। প্রথম অক্ষর তো vowel sound তাই না? এ কারণেই মূলত an হয়। বাকিগুলোর ক্ষেত্রেও একই কথা। কিন্তু যদি শব্দের শুরুর h -উচ্চারিত হয়, তখন a বসে। যেমন: a horse, a house ইত্যাদি।





03. সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দের (abbreviation) প্রথম অক্ষর vowel- এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে an বসে। যেমন: an M.A, an M.B.B.S, an F.C.P.S, an F.R.C.S., an M.P. ইত্যাদি। কিন্তু যদি consonant এর মতো উচ্চারিত হয় তখন a বসে। যেমন: a BBA, a BSc, a BA ইত্যাদি।

**Note:** M যদি AM এর মতো এবং F যদি AF এর মতো উচ্চারিত হয় তবে সেক্ষেত্রে ঐ M ও F এর পূর্বে an বসে।

### ➤ Other uses of Indefinite Article A & An:

01. প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী বন্ধুরা, মনে রাখবে নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে না বুঝিয়ে একটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় এমন noun-এর পূর্বে indefinite article (a/an) বসে।  
যেমন: He bought an ice-cream. I live in a tiny room.
02. Plural Noun-এর পূর্বে few, good many, lot of, great many, good deal ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হলে তাদের পূর্বে 'a' বসে।  
যেমন: There are a few apples on the table. He lived a great many years.
03. কিছু কিছু Phrase-এর পূর্বে a/an বসে।  
যেমন: In a body, in a hurry, in a nutshell, in a fix, in a temper, to take an interest.  
তোমরা এই phrase গুলো মুখস্থ রাখবে।
04. খুব মজার একটি নিয়ম: Many এবং such এর পরে singular common noun ব্যবহৃত হলে তার পূর্বে a/an বসে।  
যেমন: Many a boy was present in the meeting.

### ➤ Uses of Definite Article The:

তোমরা হয়তো জানো The কে definite article বলে। চলো আমরা the এর কিছু নিয়ম জেনে আসিঃ

01. জাতি ও সম্প্রদায়ের নামের পূর্বে The বসে।  
যেমন: The English, the rich, the poor, the pious, the Muslims.

**Note:** জাতি ও সম্প্রদায় Plural Common Noun হয় এবং তারপরে Plural Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
যেমন: The rich are not happy always.

02. যেসকল Noun দ্বারা বৃত্তি বা পেশা বোঝায় সেই Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন: He joined the army.
03. কোনো নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর গুণ বুঝাতে Abstract Noun-এর পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন: The courage of Richard is known to all.
04. Material Noun-এর পূর্বে the বসে না। তবে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট স্থানের বা নির্দিষ্ট প্রকারের পদার্থ বুঝালে Material Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন- The perfume of Saudi Arabia is famous.
05. Singular designation (পদবি/ উপাধি) -এর পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন: The President, The Prime Minister, The Headmaster.
06. কোন Common Noun-কে নির্দিষ্ট করা হলে তার পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন: The man who came here yesterday is my friend.  
The man in white dress is known to me.
07. Musical instruments-এর পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন: He plays the piano.
08. Adjective-যুক্ত কতিপয় Proper Noun বা Noun + of + Proper Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন: The National Zoo at Mirpur, The National Science Museum, The Fort of Lalbag.

### Omission of A/An (Zero Article)

01. Plural Noun-এর পূর্বে a/an বসে না। যেমন: Roses are beautiful. Horses are useful.  
তবে, নির্দিষ্ট করলে the বসে। যেমন: The roses of my garden are beautiful.





02. Uncountable Noun হিসেবে গণ্য advice, information, news, baggage, luggage ইত্যাদি এর পূর্বে a/an বসে না।  
যেমন: My teacher gave me good advice.  
The police failed to get correct information regarding the number.  
তবে, Uncountable Noun-এর সঙ্গে কিছু measure word (পরিমাপ করা যায় এমন শব্দ) যোগ করা হলে তাদের পূর্বে a/an বসে।  
যেমন: Give me a glass of water.
03. Abstract Noun-এর পূর্বে a/an বসে না।

**Omission of the (Zero Article)**

01. সাধারণত Proper, Abstract, Material ও Plural Common Noun-এর পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: (i) Dhaka is a populous city. (ii) Forgiveness is a great virtue.  
(iii) Iron is a useful metal. (iv) Cows give us milk.  
কিন্তু, Plural Common Noun এর পরে Prepositional phrase ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে।  
যেমন: (i) The women in the hall are all in red sharee.  
(ii) The flowers in his garden (not flowers in general) are fine.
02. ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: English is an international language.  
কিন্তু, ভাষার পরে Language শব্দটি থাকলে উক্ত ভাষার পূর্বে the ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
যেমন: The English language is very interesting to learn.  
তাহাড়া ভাষা দ্বারা কোন জাতি বোঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে। যেমন, He speaks English like the English.
03. দিন বা মাসের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: I went there on last Monday,  
January is the coldest month in Bangladesh.
04. রোগের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: Cholera has broken out in the village.  
ব্যতিক্রম: The gout, the measles, the mumps.
05. Allah or God-এর নামের পূর্বে article বসে না।  
যেমন: Allah has created this earth.
06. শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গ এবং পোশাক-পরিচ্ছদ ইত্যাদির পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: Raise your left hand. He took off his shirt.
07. খেলার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: He plays football.
08. Possessive Case-এর পরে কোনো Noun থাকলে তার পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: It is my book.
09. Phrase-এ ব্যবহৃত কোনো কোনো singular common noun-এর পূর্বে article বসে না।  
যেমন: He went there on foot. A beggar begs from door to door.
10. সম্বোধন পদরূপে ব্যবহৃত common noun-এর পূর্বে the বসে না।  
যেমন: Boys, you are the future leaders of the country.



### Practical Explanation Section

- ❑ Fill the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (x) where no article is used.

(a) ——— educated man is (b) ——— asset for an undeveloped country. He can teach (c) ——— ignorant (d) ——— important (e) ——— matter without facing obstructions. (f) ——— Education paves the way for enlightenment.

### Answers with Explanations

(a) An

**Explanation:** Educated শব্দের e একটি Vowel sound। এইজন্য An বসবে। এখানে The হয়নি কারণ সাধারণ একজন শিক্ষিত মানুষ সম্পর্কে বলা হয়েছে। পূর্বোল্লিখিত নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি নয়।

(b) an

**Explanation:** Asset শব্দের a একটি Vowel Sound তাই an হয়েছে।

(c) the

**Explanation:** Adjective দ্বারা কোন শ্রেণি বুঝালে তার পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন: The poor; The rich; The ignorant- গরীবরা; ধনীরা; অশিক্ষিতরা।

(d) an

**Explanation:** Important শব্দের I একটি vowel sound.

(f) ×

**Explanation:** Important matter এর মধ্যে Article বসানো যায় না। কারণ Adjective+Noun যেমন Good boy/ girl.

(f) ×

**Explanation:** Education একটি Uncountable Noun। A/an শুধু Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

### Board Questions

প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী বন্ধুরা, ২০২৫ সালে NCTB প্রদত্ত বইয়ের Sample Question অনুসারে Article অংশে ০৬ টি শূন্যস্থান বিশিষ্ট একটি অনুচ্ছেদ দেওয়া আছে। কিন্তু, পূর্বে JSC বোর্ড প্রশ্নে ১০ টি করে শূন্যস্থান থাকতো। আমরা বোর্ড প্রশ্ন অপরিবর্তনীয় রেখেছি। তোমরা এগুলো খুব ভালো করে বুঝে Practice করবে।

01. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is needed. [DB'19]

Once we went (a) \_\_\_\_\_ hunting in (b) \_\_\_\_\_ deep jungle. Many (c) \_\_\_\_\_ beast was moving to and fro. Suddenly we noticed (d) \_\_\_\_\_ ewe. It was looking at us. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ ewe had (f) \_\_\_\_\_ unique beauty. We could not kill (g) \_\_\_\_\_ ewe as it would be (h) \_\_\_\_\_ unkind deed. In fact, we are not rude by (i) \_\_\_\_\_ nature. We returned (j) \_\_\_\_\_ home happily for not killing any creature.

02. Fill in the blanks in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [RB'19]

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ ant is an industrious insect. Bees are also (b) \_\_\_\_\_ industrious. If we observe (c) \_\_\_\_\_ life of a successful man, we find that he is also (d) \_\_\_\_\_ industrious. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ industrious are always crowned with (f) \_\_\_\_\_ success. On the other hand, (g) \_\_\_\_\_ idle fail in life. So, industry is (h) \_\_\_\_\_ must to prosper in life. We should bear in mind that industry is (i) \_\_\_\_\_ key to success and laziness leads us to (j) \_\_\_\_\_ misfortune.







03. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [Ctg.B'19]

At present Bangladesh faces (a) \_\_\_ numbers of (b) \_\_\_ problem. Of all these problems (c) \_\_\_ population problem is (d) \_\_\_ most acute one. Population is undoubtedly (e) \_\_\_ great asset of (f) \_\_\_ country. But when (g) \_\_\_ country fails to feed and provide them with (h) \_\_\_ suitable jobs, they become (i) \_\_\_ burden. Similar is (j) \_\_\_ case with Bangladesh.

04. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [BB'19]

Teaching is (a) \_\_\_ noble profession. Mr. Salam is (b) \_\_\_ expert teacher. He is (c) \_\_\_ M.A in English. He serves in (d) \_\_\_ famous institution. He is very (e) \_\_\_ punctual and tries to lead (f) \_\_\_ honest life. He loves (g) \_\_\_ students like his own (h) \_\_\_ children. In fact, he is (i) \_\_\_ most favourite teacher to (j) \_\_\_ students.

05. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) for zero article. [SB'19]

(a) —16th of December is (b) — red-letter day in the history of Bangladesh. On this day, we achieved victory at (c) — cost of (d) — bloody battle. Bangladesh came into being as (e) — independent country. It occupied a place in the world (f) — map. Every year, we observe (g) — day with due solemnity. We remember (h) — supreme sacrifices of our heroic sons. The day is (i) — public holiday. The day begins with gunshots. The national flag is hoisted on (j) — top of important houses.

06. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [JB'19]

Idleness brings sufferings. (a) \_\_\_ idle man and (b) \_\_\_ active man cannot be equal. We know (c) \_\_\_ story of (d) \_\_\_ ant and (e) \_\_\_ grasshopper. (f) \_\_\_ ant was industrious. On (g) \_\_\_ other hand, the grasshopper was a lazy (h) \_\_\_ person. The ant knew that (i) \_\_\_ industrious shine. On the contrary, (j) \_\_\_ lazy one suffers in life.

07. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [CB'19]

Each and every student wants to make (a) \_\_\_ good result in (b) \_\_\_ examination. But it is not (c) \_\_\_ easy task. (d) \_\_\_ student has to do something which can lead him to (e) \_\_\_ success. From (f) \_\_\_ very beginning, he must be (g) \_\_\_ very serious. He should read (h) \_\_\_ texts again and again. He must not make (i) \_\_\_ notes from (j) \_\_\_ common source.

08. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [Din.B'19]

Early rising is (a) \_\_\_ good for all. It is (b) \_\_\_ very good habit for (c) \_\_\_ people who want to shine in (d) \_\_\_ life. (e) \_\_\_ early riser gets much time for (f) \_\_\_ day's work. (g) \_\_\_ student who rises early, gets huge time for (h) \_\_\_ his/her study. Such (i) \_\_\_ student never lags behind. So, we should form (j) \_\_\_ habit of rising early in the morning.

09. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is needed. [MB'19]

English is (a) \_\_\_ international language. It is spoken all over (b) \_\_\_ world. Today English is a must in order to get (c) \_\_\_ good job. Today who speak and write (d) \_\_\_ standard form of English are in great demand. So it helps (e) \_\_\_ man to get (f) \_\_\_ honourable job. It is (g) \_\_\_ official or semi-official language in many countries. (h) \_\_\_ official must have good command over English. Ours is an age of (i) \_\_\_ globalization. In order to keep pace with time a Bangladeshi has to know (j) \_\_\_ English.





10. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [DB'18]

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ aim of every student is to do better in (b) \_\_\_\_\_ examination. But it is not (c) \_\_\_\_\_ easy task. Regular study is (d) \_\_\_\_\_ must. It is (e) \_\_\_\_\_ unique quality of a good student. He should not cram (f) \_\_\_\_\_ answers without knowing the meaning. He should have a good command over (g) \_\_\_\_\_ English too. Besides, a student should form the habit of speaking (h) \_\_\_\_\_ truth. He should make (i) \_\_\_\_\_ best use of time. But the students who are (j) \_\_\_\_\_ idle will suffer in the long run.

11. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [RB'18]

Money cannot buy (a) \_\_\_\_\_ happiness. Money is (b) \_\_\_\_\_ must for our life. But it is not (c) \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to bring our happiness. Happiness is absolutely (d) \_\_\_\_\_ psychological thing. It is (e) \_\_\_\_\_ name of (f) \_\_\_\_\_ feeling. It means the contentment of mind. He who is (g) \_\_\_\_\_ satisfied with what he gets and content with his life is really (h) \_\_\_\_\_ happy man. On the other hand (i) \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy man finds no contentment with his things. Happiness is (j) \_\_\_\_\_ blessing of the Almighty.

12. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an, the). Put a cross (×) where no articles is used. [Ctg.B'18]

There once lived (a) \_\_\_\_\_ poor farmer. He was (b) \_\_\_\_\_ honest and hard-working. He never wastes (c) \_\_\_\_\_ hour time while working. He had (d) \_\_\_\_\_ few pieces of land, but he had to maintain (e) \_\_\_\_\_ large family. One day he found (f) \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella with a bag. In (g) \_\_\_\_\_ bag, he found a letter. He showed it to (h) \_\_\_\_\_ one-eyed learned man. The man told him that it was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ important letter of (j) \_\_\_\_\_ university.

13. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [BB'18]

Bangladesh is our motherland. It has thousands of villages where eighty percent of our people live. So, it is clear that (a) \_\_\_\_\_ welfare of the country depends upon (b) \_\_\_\_\_ development of these villages. There was (c) \_\_\_\_\_ time when the villagers were happy and self-supporting. They were (d) \_\_\_\_\_ simple, healthy, peace-loving, religious and hospitable. With the beginning of (e) \_\_\_\_\_ British rule the villages saw (f) \_\_\_\_\_ downfall. (g) \_\_\_\_\_ few cities sparing up after (h) \_\_\_\_\_ western fashion. Then (i) \_\_\_\_\_ educated and well-to-do people left the villages to enjoy (j) \_\_\_\_\_ modern facilities in those cities.

14. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (×) where no article is needed. [SB'18]

People do not eat (a) \_\_\_\_\_ same food all over the world. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ catting habits of the people of a country depend largely on its geographical position, climate and soil. That is to say (c) \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of food they get easily. For instance people in (d) \_\_\_\_\_ tropical countries eat a lot of fruits and vegetables. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ chief food of the people of Hawaii and Polynesia in (f) \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific are taro roots, bread, (g) \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and sea-food. They also eat (h) \_\_\_\_\_ lot of limes. The Indians of central America eat mostly fruits and (i) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. (j) \_\_\_\_\_ Eskimos live on meat.

15. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [JB'18]

Bangladesh is a land of rivers. It got freedom in 1971 through (a) \_\_\_\_\_ liberation war. It is located in (b) \_\_\_\_\_ South Asia. Dhaka is (c) \_\_\_\_\_ capital of Bangladesh. Dhaka is also known as (d) \_\_\_\_\_ city of mosques. Our main food is (e) \_\_\_\_\_ rice and fish. It is (f) \_\_\_\_\_ country of beauty. It is, in fact, (g) \_\_\_\_\_ large village. (h) \_\_\_\_\_ people of Bangladesh are very hospitable. There are many beautiful things here that attract (i) \_\_\_\_\_ travellers and tourists. The people of Bangladesh like to lead (j) \_\_\_\_\_ simple life.





16. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used. [CB'18]

James Norman Hall was (a) \_\_\_\_\_ American writer. He wrote (b) \_\_\_\_\_ story about (c) \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful piece of business that took place between him and a farmer. While living in (d) \_\_\_\_\_ Tahiti, he was short of (e) \_\_\_\_\_ money and rented (f) \_\_\_\_\_ one room house about 22 kilometers from (g) \_\_\_\_\_ town. He was doing (h) \_\_\_\_\_ interesting writing there. To save money, he wanted to make (i) \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable garden in front of his house. But (j) \_\_\_\_\_ land was full of ants and land-crabs. They foiled all his attempts.

17. Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) for zero article. [Din.B'18]

Bangladesh is (a) \_\_\_\_\_ world's most densely populated country. Our development efforts are frustrated because of (b) \_\_\_\_\_ enormous size of population. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ population explosion is (d) \_\_\_\_\_ constant threat to our environment and (e) \_\_\_\_\_ society. Population is growing at such (f) \_\_\_\_\_ high rate that (g) \_\_\_\_\_ environment may soon fail to supply (h) \_\_\_\_\_ people with their minimum necessities. It is indeed (i) \_\_\_\_\_ alarming situation. Something should be done to change (j) \_\_\_\_\_ situation.

**Answer**

- |     |         |         |            |            |         |         |            |         |            |            |
|-----|---------|---------|------------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|------------|------------|
| 01. | (a) a   | (b) a   | (c) a      | (d) a      | (e) The | (f) a   | (g) the    | (h) an  | (i) ×      | (j) ×      |
| 02. | (a) An  | (b) ×   | (c) the    | (d) ×      | (e) The | (f) ×   | (g) the    | (h) a   | (i) the    | (j) ×      |
| 03. | (a) ×   | (b) ×   | (c) the    | (d) the    | (e) a   | (f) a   | (g) a/ the | (h) ×   | (i) a      | (j) the    |
| 04. | (a) a   | (b) an  | (c) an     | (d) a      | (e) ×   | (f) an  | (g) ×/ the | (h) ×   | (i) the    | (j) the/ × |
| 05. | (a) The | (b) a   | (c) the    | (d) a      | (e) an  | (f) ×   | (g) the    | (h) the | (i) a      | (j) the/ × |
| 06. | (a) An  | (b) an  | (c) the    | (d) an     | (e) a   | (f) The | (g) the    | (h) ×   | (i) the    | (j) the    |
| 07. | (a) a   | (b) the | (c) an     | (d) A      | (e) ×   | (f) the | (g) ×      | (h) the | (i) the/ × | (j) a      |
| 08. | (a) ×   | (b) a   | (c) the    | (d) ×      | (e) An  | (f) the | (g) The    | (h) ×   | (i) a      | (j) the    |
| 09. | (a) an  | (b) the | (c) a      | (d) a      | (e) a   | (f) an  | (g) an     | (h) An  | (i) ×      | (j) ×      |
| 10. | (a) The | (b) the | (c) an     | (d) a      | (e) a   | (f) the | (g) ×      | (h) the | (i) the    | (j) ×      |
| 11. | (a) ×   | (b) a   | (c) ×      | (d) a      | (e) the | (f) a   | (g) ×      | (h) a   | (i) an     | (j) a/ the |
| 12. | (a) a;  | (b) ×;  | (c) an ;   | (d) a;     | (e) a;  | (f) an; | (g) the;   | (h) a;  | (i) an;    | (j) a.     |
| 13. | (a) the | (b) the | (c) a      | (d) ×      | (e) the | (f) a   | (g) A      | (h) ×   | (i) the    | (j) the    |
| 14. | (a) the | (b) The | (c) the/ × | (d) the/ × | (e) The | (f) the | (g) ×      | (h) a   | (i) ×      | (j) The.   |
| 15. | (a) a   | (b) ×   | (c) the    | (d) the    | (e) ×   | (f) a   | (g) a      | (h) The | (i) the    | (j) a      |
| 16. | (a) an  | (b) a   | (c) a/the  | (d) ×      | (e) ×   | (f) a   | (g) the    | (h) an  | (i) a      | (j) the    |
| 17. | (a) the | (b) the | (c) ×      | (d) a      | (e) ×   | (f) a   | (g) the    | (h) ×   | (i) an     | (j) the    |



More Questions for Practice

❖ Fill in the gaps of the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) for zero article.  
[From 01-17]

01. Our grandfather told us (a) \_\_\_\_ interesting story about a boy called Paulo. The boy lived in Brazil. One day he saw a strange bird in his (b) \_\_\_\_ garden. The bird gave Paulo a big bean. He planted (c) \_\_\_\_ bean. (d) \_\_\_\_ Years after their grew (e) \_\_\_\_ huge blue Banyan tree. The tree gave fruits only (f) \_\_\_\_ once in a year.
02. I am a student. I have a hobby. Gardening is my (a) \_\_\_\_ hobby. I have made (b) \_\_\_\_ garden in front of my reading room. I loose the soil of my (c) \_\_\_\_ garden with (d) \_\_\_\_ spade and weed out with (e) \_\_\_\_ hoe. I water plants regularly. (f) \_\_\_\_ plants grow up fast and give flowers.
03. To make (a) \_\_\_\_ journey by boat we hired (b) \_\_\_\_ big boat. (c) \_\_\_\_ boatman and the oarsmen were very nice. We had our (d) \_\_\_\_ breakfast early in the morning. (e) \_\_\_\_ sky was clear and (f) \_\_\_\_ weather was fine. Our boatman was a one-eyed man.
04. (a) \_\_\_\_ tiger is known as (b) \_\_\_\_ ferocious animal. The tiger kills to eat. It can kill (c) \_\_\_\_ deer in two or three (d) \_\_\_\_ minutes and a buffalo in five minutes. It always charges from the side or (e) \_\_\_\_ rear. The Royal Bengal Tiger is our national animal. It resides in (f) \_\_\_\_ Sundarbans.
05. (a) \_\_\_\_ infant often asks such an uncommon question that even an aged (b) \_\_\_\_ man fails to answer (c) \_\_\_\_ question. (d) \_\_\_\_ intelligent man thinks over the question. Asking (e) \_\_\_\_ questions is undoubtedly a good habit. But (f) \_\_\_\_ too much of this practice might be a bit disturbing to others.
06. (a) \_\_\_\_ ant is an industrious insect. No other insect is as industrious like (b) \_\_\_\_ ant. If we open the pages of history, we shall see that (c) \_\_\_\_ men who have become great in the world were industrious. Sometimes we can learn things from (d) \_\_\_\_ environment as well as from insects. (e) \_\_\_\_ Ants teach us to be industrious and hard working in our lives. An industrious man is bound to be (f) \_\_\_\_ successful in his life.
07. One of (a) \_\_\_\_ snake charmers was playing on the flute and (b) \_\_\_\_ other was beating the drum. As (c) \_\_\_\_ music grew louder and louder, more people joined (d) \_\_\_\_ crowd. Suddenly with one hand (e) \_\_\_\_ flutist jerked off the top of the basket in front of him. Then (f) \_\_\_\_ one-eyed frog fell of the basket.
08. Robi is (a) \_\_\_\_ street boy. He is an orphan. He lives in (b) \_\_\_\_ street of Dhaka city. One day he went to New Market. He saw (c) \_\_\_\_ fruit seller selling different kinds of (d) \_\_\_\_ fruits. There he found (e) \_\_\_\_ old man buying some apples. (f) \_\_\_\_ apples looked very fresh. So Robi also wanted to take a kg of it.
09. Eid-ul-Fitr is the biggest festival of (a) \_\_\_\_ Muslims. It comes at (b) \_\_\_\_ end of the holy (c) \_\_\_\_ month of Ramadan. It is (d) \_\_\_\_ occasion for thanks-giving to the Almighty. (e) \_\_\_\_ Muslims show gratitude to Allah by fasting for (f) \_\_\_\_ a one month.
10. During (a) \_\_\_\_ last autumn vacation, I got an opportunity to visit Bagerhat. It is (b) \_\_\_\_ historical place. I went to (c) \_\_\_\_ Mazar of Khan Jahan Ali. It is a one-storeyed building. It has (d) \_\_\_\_ beautiful dome. There (e) \_\_\_\_ is a small mosque nearby. I offered my prayers in the mosque. I stayed there for (f) \_\_\_\_ hour.
11. (a) \_\_\_\_ few days ago, I enjoyed an interesting football (b) \_\_\_\_ match. It was played between the top two teams (c) \_\_\_\_ Abahani and Mohammedan. On the day of the match I went to (d) \_\_\_\_ stadium quite early. I stood in (e) \_\_\_\_ line and bought a ticket. There were (f) \_\_\_\_ lot of spectators.





12. Last Sunday, I went to bed at 9 p.m. I had (a) \_\_\_\_ deep sleep. Suddenly, I woke up hearing (b) \_\_\_\_ hue and cry. I came out of my room. I saw that (c) \_\_\_\_ cottage was burning. People were rushing towards (d) \_\_\_\_ cottage. There were (e) \_\_\_\_ old woman and an infant in the cottage. Robi, who is a university student rushed to the ground and called (f) \_\_\_\_ Fire Service Office.
13. Patriotism is (a) \_\_\_\_ noble virtue. It inspires (b) \_\_\_\_ man to shed the last drop of his blood to defend (c) \_\_\_\_ freedom of his country. (d) \_\_\_\_ unpatriotic man is not better than (e) \_\_\_\_ beast. A true patriot is honoured by (f) \_\_\_\_ all.
14. Energy is (a) \_\_\_\_ life blood, so to say of a civilized society. The richer (b) \_\_\_\_ country in energy resources, (c) \_\_\_\_ greater is its progress and prosperity. Bangladesh is an undeveloped country. The reason is that it has (d) \_\_\_\_ poor energy resource. But, Bangladesh has got (e) \_\_\_\_ many other factors for being undeveloped. The population problem is one of them. When the population of a country cannot be transformed into (f) \_\_\_\_ effective manpower, it cannot be successful.
15. Rahim is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion he has managed to turn the wheels of (a) \_\_\_\_ fortune. He was (b) \_\_\_\_ unemployed youth before beginning agricultural work. He belonged to an impoverished (c) \_\_\_\_ family. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training program of Natore Horticulture Centre. (d) \_\_\_\_ officer in charge of the centre said that he was an energetic youth. He gave Rahim more and more (e) \_\_\_\_ projects. Rahim completed them in due time. He was one of (f) \_\_\_\_ most industrious trainees. Through his honest work, Rahim has earned not only money but also respect in the society.
16. One day (a) \_\_\_\_ crow saw a piece of meat. It took the meat in its mouth. It sat on the branch of (b) \_\_\_\_ tree to eat the piece of (c) \_\_\_\_ meat. A fox was looking for food. He came under the tree. Then he started convincing (d) \_\_\_\_ crow to sing (e) \_\_\_\_ song. The crow was flattered and started singing the song forgetting about (f) \_\_\_\_ piece of meat.
17. Ha-du-du is (a) \_\_\_\_ very popular game in Bangladesh. It is (b) \_\_\_\_ outdoor game. Ha-du-du requires (c) \_\_\_\_ small playground. The ground is divided into two equal (d) \_\_\_\_ parts. A line is drawn across (e) \_\_\_\_ middle of the field. It is (f) \_\_\_\_ national game of Bangladesh.

**Answer**

- |                 |         |           |         |         |           |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 01. (a) an      | (b) ×   | (c) the   | (d) ×   | (e) a   | (f) ×     |
| 02. (a) ×       | (b) a   | (c) ×     | (d) a   | (e) a   | (f) The   |
| 03. (a) a       | (b) a   | (c) The   | (d) ×   | (e) The | (f) the   |
| 04. (a) The / A | (b) a   | (c) a     | (d) ×   | (e) the | (f) ×/the |
| 05. (a) An      | (b) ×   | (c) the   | (d) An  | (e) ×   | (f) ×     |
| 06. (a) An/the  | (b) the | (c) the   | (d) the | (e) ×   | (f) ×     |
| 07. (a) the     | (b) the | (c) ×     | (d) the | (e) the | (f) a     |
| 08. (a) a       | (b) the | (c) a     | (d) ×   | (e) an  | (f) The   |
| 09. (a) the     | (b) the | (c) ×     | (d) an  | (e) The | (f) ×     |
| 10. (a) the     | (b) a   | (c) the   | (d) a   | (e) ×   | (f) an    |
| 11. (a) A       | (b) ×   | (c) ×     | (d) the | (e) the | (f) a     |
| 12. (a) A       | (b) a   | (c) a     | (d) the | (e) an  | (f) the   |
| 13. (a) a       | (b) a   | (c) the   | (d) An  | (e) a   | (f) ×     |
| 14. (a) the     | (b) the | (c) the   | (d) a   | (e) ×   | (f) an    |
| 15. (a) ×       | (b) an  | (c) ×     | (d) The | (e) ×   | (f) the   |
| 16. (a) a       | (b) a   | (c) ×/the | (d) the | (e) a   | (f) the   |
| 17. (a) a       | (b) an  | (c) a     | (d) ×   | (e) the | (f) the   |

