

Article Practice

1. (a) — angry man is not liked even by (b)– idiot. There is a difference between (c) –educated and (d) –uneducated. An educated (e) –man should come forward to educate (f) — uneducated man. On the other hand (g) –rich man should have sympathy for (h) –poor man. Again there is a difference between (i) — rich and (j) –poor

2. Mobile phone is (a) –great invention of modern science. As (b) — consumers of mobile phone are increasing day by day. (c) –people are getting benefited. But it is unfortunate that mobile phone sometimes becomes (d)– cause of hazard, especially (e) –children are affected much. (f) — scientists believe that mobile phone causes brain tumors, genetic damage and many other (g) –incurable diseases. They believe that invisible and uncontrolled radioactivity of (h) — mobile phone causes irreparable damage to (i) –human body. They say that (j)– government should control radioactive sources.

3. The process of globalization obviously requires (a) –common language for international (b) –communication. For many different reasons, English has achieved (c) –prestige of being that (d)– language because it is (e) – international language. It is no longer (f) –unique possession of British or American or other native-speakers but (g) –language that belongs to (h) – world’s people. This phenomenon has led to (i) –bewildering variety of (j) – English around the world.

4. Newspaper plays (a) — important role in our society. It is (b) –most useful thing in our modern life. We cannot think of (c) –day without it. To read newspaper is (d) –good habit. (e) –more we read newspaper. (f) — more we can acquire knowledge. If we don’t read it, we shall be (g) — frogs in (h) — dark well. It is (i) –looking glass of (j) — modern world.

5. Every student wants to do better in (a) — examination. But it is not (b) – easy work. (c) –student has to do something for this. From (d) –very

beginning he must be serious. He should read (e) –texts again and again. He must not memorize (f) –answer without knowing the meaning. He must not make notes from (g) –common source. He should have a good (h) — command over English. By doing all these things (i) — student can hope to make a good (j) –result.

6. 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 the only aim in life of all (h) –students. (i) –educated man cannot support (j) –unfair means in the examination at all.

7. Once there lived (a) — poor cobbler. He had (b) — rich neighbour. (c) — neighbour was blessed with (d) — ill health. So he was (e) — angry man. He was always (f) — unhappy man. Once he used to think that (g) — richest man was (h) — happiest man in (i) — world. But his (j) — idea was not correct.

8. Today women are playing (a) — important role in all spheres of (b) — life. They are no longer confined within (c) — four walls of the kitchens. They have come out of their cocoons and are working hand in hand with (d) — men. They are joining (e) — wide range of professions and making a great (f) — contribution to the economy. Now, it has come to (g) — realization of all that it is not possible to develop the country keeping women, (h) — large section of (i) — population, in (j) — dark.

9. Mr. Karim is an English (a) — teacher. He is (b) — M.A. in English. He serves in (c) — ideal institution. He tries to lead (d) — honest life. He is (e) — most favourite teacher to the students. He speaks English like (f) — English. To speak (g) — truth he is friendly to (h) — students. He tries heart and soul to help (i) — students in every possible way. We want (j) — teacher like him.

10. ‘Communicative competence’ means the ability to use (a) — language in (b) — appropriate manner in different situations. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in (c) — language. (d) — first is acquisition which is similar to (e) — way people develop their ability in their

mother tongue. It's a natural subconscious process in which people are not usually aware of acquiring (f) — language. They are only aware of (g) — communication. So, acquisition is picking up (h) — language in (i) — instinctive way. It may be called (j) — implicit method of learning.

11. Literacy as (a) — skill was first institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after (b) — art of writing was invented. Education then was not for (c) — general people but (d) — privilege for (e) — chosen (f) — few who took on strategic roles in (g) — running of (h) — state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5th century BC. (i) — Greeks, however, sent only their (j) — male children to school.

12. (a) — idle man and (b) — active man cannot be equal. We know (c) — story of (d) — ant (e) — grasshopper. (f) — ant was industrious. On the other hand the grasshopper was really (g) — lazy. The ant knows that (h) — industrious shine. On (i) — contrary (j) — lazy suffer in life.

13. Industry is (a) — key to success. (b) — industrious can prosper in life. (c) — man who does not undertake (d) — hard work can never go (e) — long way in (f) — world. Many (g) — man is not conscious of (h) — importance of (i) — diligence for which they can't reap (j) — benefit of success.

14. (a) — 16th 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 sacrifice of our heroic sons. The day is (i) — public holiday. The day begins with gunshot. The national flag is hoisted on (j) — top of the each house.

15. Patriotism is (a) — noble virtue. It inspires (b) — man to shed the last drop of blood to defend (c) — freedom of his country. (d) — man without patriotism is no better than (e) — beast. A true patriot is honoured by (f) — all. He thinks for (g) — welfare of his country. On (h) — other hand, (i) — unpatriotic man thinks only of his own interest. Those who die for (j) [RTF bookmark start :]_GoBack [RTF bookmark end :]_ GoBack — country are true patriots.

16. Bangladesh is a land of (a) — scenic beauty, (b) — land, (c) — rivers and the forest are (d) — sources of this beauty. Geographically Bangladesh can be divided into four regions. In many places there is lot of amazing beautiful spots. For this reason, (e) — tourism business can flourish here, (f) — wild animals of (g) — Sundarbans are also (h) — great asset. Tourism can play (i) — vital role in national economy. But it is still in elementary stage. So, we have to cross (j) — long way.

17. (a) — morning walk is a good habit for all classes of people. It is (b) — simple exercise and good for health and (c) — mentality. In the morning, (d) — air is fresh and free from any kind of noise and pollution. This pure (e) — environment makes an effect on (f) — walker's health and mind when (g) — man enjoys (h) — beauties and solemnity of (i) — nature in (j) — morning.

18. There is a saying that sincerity is (a) — key to success. (b) — person can prosper in life by doing hard work. The man who does not follow (c) — rules of sincerity can never go (d) — long way in (e) — world. Many (f) — man is not conscious of (g) — importance of (h) — sincerity for which they don't have (i) — benefit of (j) — success. However, we should be sincere to our work if we want to achieve anything notable.

19. Bangladesh is (a) — overpopulated country. Population problem is (b) — burning question of Bangladesh. Though (c) — population of (d) — country is (e) — asset, it has already become (f) — great problem in our country because (g) — country cannot afford to give (h) — people the basic necessities of (i) — life equally to all. So we should try to make the equity among all by controlling (j) — population growth. **20.** Dowry means (a) — property or money brought by a bride to her husband. During the marriage ceremony (b) — section of greedy people claim much wealth or money from (c) — guardians of the brides. (d) — poor illiterate girls become (e) — victims of dowry. If (f) — guardians fail to fulfill (g) — demand of (h) — bridegroom the brides are maltreated. So, the poor cannot think of marriage of their daughters. It is (i) — social curse. This curse can be eliminated by changing the outlook of (j) — people specially the male members.

21. The college magazine plays an important role in (a) — college life. It is different from (b) — other regular journals as it is the product of young minds. (c) — editor of the college magazine is (d) — student who acts under

the supervisor of (e) — teacher. (f) — magazine is (g) — mouthpiece of the students of the college. (h) — budding writers find (i) — opportunity to express their thoughts and ideas. (j) — student feels proud and happy when he finds his article in print.

22. Here is (a) — story about (b) — English king. This king lived in England many years ago. His name was Alfred. Alfred was (c) — good king because he helped his people. You know England is (d) — land of the English people. But in those days, there were also people in England from (e) — other land, Denmark. They wanted to take away England from the English people. So there were fights between these two nations. In (f) — one fight Alfred fought all the day but in the end he had to run away. All (g) — day he walked and at night he slept under a big banyan tree. Next day he looked for a house. He found (h) — little house in the fields and went up to the door. (i) — old woman opened (j) — door and gave him shelter and food.

23. (a) — ant is (b) — industrious insect. No other insect is as industrious as (c) — ant. If we observe the life of (d) — successful man, we will find that he was (e) — industrious. The industrious are liked by all in (f) — world. On (g) — other hand, (h) — idle person is disliked by all. So, industry is (i) — must to prosper in (j) — life because we know industry is the key to success.

24. (a) — library is usually a room or a building where (b) — huge collection of books of various subjects are kept ready for the readers. (c) — students come here to pass their leisure hours by reading books, magazines, journals, etc. There is (d) — librarian who is in charge of (e) — library. His duty is to keep the books in (f) — library in (g) — perfect order. (h) — true function of (i) — school library is to supply the students (j) — good books that widen their knowledge.

25. Freedom is (a) — eternal desire of man. (b) — spirit of revolution emerges from this desire. This very spirit inspires (c) — man to achieve his freedom. We are the inhabitants of (d) — independent Bangladesh. But it was not free in (e) — past. Bangladesh lost her independence in (f) — different phases of (g) — history. At last, Bangladesh became free in 1971 from (h) — then Pakistan rulers after (j) — fierce fighting, Now, it is our duty to make (j) — Liberation War meaningful by realizing its importance on our national life.

Answers

1. (a) an (b) an/the (c) the (d) the (e) × (f) the (g) a (h) a (i) the (j) the
2. (a) a (b) the (c) × (d) the (e) the (f) × (g) × (h) the (i) the (j) the
3. (a) a (b) × (c) the (d) × (e) an (f) the (g) a (h) the (i) a (j) ×
4. (a) an (b) the (c) a (d) a (e) the (f) the (g) × (h) the (i) the (j) the
5. (a) the (b) an (c) a (d) the (e) the (f) the (g) a (h) × (i) a (j) ×
6. (a) an (b) the (c) a (d) × (e) the (f) an (g) a (h) the (i) an (j)
7. (a) a; (b) a; (c) the; (d) ×; (e) an; (f) an; (g) the; (h) the; (i) the; (j) ×
8. (a) an; (b) ×; (c) the; (d) ×; (e) a; (f) ×; (g) the; (h) a; (i) the; (j) the
9. (a) ×; (b) an; (c) an; (d) an; (e) the; (f) the; (g) the; (h) the; (i) the; (j) a
10. (a) ×; (b) an; (c) a; (d) the; (e) the; (f) a; (g) ×; (h) a; (i) an (j) the
11. (a) a; (b) the; (c) the; (d) a; (e) the; (f) ×; (g) the; (h) the; (i) the; (j) ×
12. (a) an; (b) an; (c) the; (d) an/the; (e) a/the; (f) the; (g) ×; (h) the; (i) the; (j) the
13. (a) the (b) the (c) the (d) × (e) a (f) the (g) a (h) the (i) × (j) the
14. (a) the (b) a (c) the (d) a (e) an (f) × (g) the (h) the (i) a (j) the
15. (a) a (b) a (c) the (d) a (e) a (f) a (g) the (h) the (i) an (j) the
16. (a) × (b) the (c) the (d) the (e) × (f) the (g) the (h) a (i) a (j) a
17. (a) × (b) a (c) × (d) the (e) × (f) the (g) a (h) the (i) × (j) the
18. (a) the (b) a (c) the (d) a (e) the (f) a (g) the (h) × (i) the (j) ×
19. (a) an (b) the (c) the (d) a (e) an (f) a (g) the (h) the (i) × (j) the
20. (a) × (b) a (c) the (d) The (e) the (f) × (g) the (h) the (i) a (j) the

21. (a) × (b) ×/the (c) The (d) a (e) a (f) The (g) a (h) The (i) an (j) A.

22. (a) a (b) an (c) a (d) the (e) the (f) × (g) × (h) a (i) An (j) the

23. (a) An (b) an (c) the (d) a (e) × (f) the (g) the (h) an (i) a (j) ×

24. (a) A (b) a (c) the (d) a (e) The (f) the (g) a (h) The (i) a (j) the

25. (a) the (b) The (c) × (d) an (e) the (f) × (g) the (h) the (i) a (j) the

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Rules of Sentence Connectors