

42. **A hard worker – put off his daily work for tomorrow.** [BSMRSTU (G) 18-19]  
 a) hard b) ever c) yet d) hardly Ans:d
43. **We – go out to a restaurant during the week because when we get home from work we were too tired.** [CU (D) 11-12]  
 a) nearly never b) hardly never c) hardly ever d) ever Ans:c
44. **Find the correct sentence.** (সে সেখানে কদাচিৎ যায়) [National Bank-10, Southeast Bank-12]  
 a) He hardly does not go there b) He hardly goes there  
 c) He does not go there hardly d) Hardly he goes there Ans:b

**Ever, Never:** কখনো অর্থে প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞেস করতে **adverb** রূপে **ever** ব্যবহৃত হয়। **never** হচ্ছে **ever** এর **negative form**। না-বোধক অর্থে অধিক জোর দিতে অর্থাৎ কখনো না অর্থে **adverb** রূপে **never** ব্যবহৃত হয়। **ever, never** সর্বদাই **principal verb** এর পূর্বে বসে। তবে **never** সর্বদাই **adverb** রূপে **Indefinite tense** এ **subject** এবং **principal verb** এর মাঝে বসে এবং **perfect tense** এ **auxiliary verb** এবং **principal verb** এর মাঝে বসে। [বিসিকের ১৩-১৬তম শ্রেণির কর্মচারী-১৯]

45. **Translate into English:** আপনি কখনো কুয়াকাটা গিয়েছেন?  
 a) Have you ever gone to Kuakata? b) Have you gone to Kuakata ever?  
 c) Have you ever been to Kuakata? d) Did you ever go to Kuakata? Ans:c

**been to** - কেউ কোনো স্থান কমপক্ষে একবার হলেও পরিদর্শন করে চলে এসেছে। তবে প্রশ্নে **been** না থাকলে **gone to** - কোনো স্থানে গিয়ে বর্তমানেও অবস্থান করছে এখনো ফিরে আসে নি। **gone** ব্যবহার করা যাবে।

46. **What is the correct translation of “তুমি কি কখনো রান্গামাটি গিয়েছ?”** [এলজিইডিতে সহকারী প্রকৌশলী-০৫]  
 a) Have you gone to Rangamati? b) Have you ever gone to Rangamati?  
 c) Have you yet gone to Rangamati? d) Have you still gone to Rangamati? Ans:b
47. **The correct translation of “এখানে কখনো বৃষ্টি হয় না।”** [NU (বিজ্ঞান) 11-12]  
 a) It does not rain here. b) It never rains here.  
 c) It rains never here. d) Never does it rains here. Ans:b

## Conjunction & Linkers

**Conjunction:** কোনো word দুটি sentence/clause/phrase/word কে যুক্ত করলে word টি **conjunction** হবে। e.g. and, or, but, yet, though, although, after, before, because, since, while, lest etc.

1. **A conjunction is a part of speech that – thoughts.** [ব্যাংকার্স রিফ্রুটমেন্ট কমিটি-৯৮, RU (LS) 08-09]  
 a) describes b) joins c) modifies d) scrutinizes Ans:b
2. **Which one is conjunction?** [RU 09-10, উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১৫, পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড অফিস সহায়ক-১৫]  
 a) the b) to c) up d) and Ans:d
3. **Which one is conjunction?** [IU 04-05, প্রাথমিক সহঃ শিক্ষক (যমুনা)-১২, RU (F1) 11-12, (I, চারুকলা) 15-16]  
 a) Very b) Run c) Or d) Why Ans:c
4. **নিচের কোনটি conjunction এর উদাহরণ?** [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (জবা)-০৯, বিমান বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্স (বিভিন্ন পদ)-২৩]  
 a) very b) our c) or d) for Ans:c
5. **Which one is dissimilar?** [পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা প্রশিক্ষণার্থী-১০, বাংলাদেশ ডাক বিভাগের পোস্টম্যান-২৩]  
 a) Though b) As c) Into d) But Ans:c

### Use of some Linkers

**And, but:** দুটি সমজাতীয় বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে **and** বসে। কিন্তু দুটি বিপরীত বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে **but** বসাতে হয়।

6. **The vegetable were fresh, – they were tasty.** [NU (বিজ্ঞান) 14-15]  
 a) since b) for c) because d) and Ans:d



7. **Dr. Mary Edwards Walker was a surgeon, soldier, – fighter for women's right.** [DU (A) 14-15] Ans:b  
 a) with b) and c) of d) also
8. **He failed the test many times – he did not stop trying.** [CU (D) 13-14] Ans:b  
 a) so b) but c) although d) as
9. **He ran fast – he could not get the bus.** The right word in the gap will be [JU (A) 13-14] Ans:a  
 a) but b) as c) yet d) however
10. **The work was tedious – I liked doing it most because it was the only thing I did with Daddy.** [BU (A,C) 12-13] Ans:d  
 a) and b) since c) because d) but
11. **The fibrous membranes surrounding organs in the human body are tough – add strength to the parts of the body they cover.** [CU (C) 11-12] Ans:b  
 a) moreover b) and c) since d) further

**Or:** কোনো কিছুর বিকল্প বোঝাতে or (বা, অথবা, কিংবা) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

12. **You may accept the job on offer – you may wait for a better job.** [চম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১২] Ans:c  
 a) till b) until c) or d) but

**So:** দ্বিতীয় clause টি প্রথম clause এর ফলশ্রুতি বোঝাতে দ্বিতীয় clause এর পূর্বে so (therefore, সে জন্য, সে কারণে, সুতরাং) বসে। My knee started hurting so I stopped running. I was tired so I went to bed.

13. **He's going to work in England, – he is learning English.** [CU (D) 13-14] Ans:a  
 a) so b) if c) but d) though
14. **She broke a cup, – she bought another one.** [CU (D) 11-12] Ans:b  
 a) because b) so c) and d) as if

১ম বাক্যের অর্থ: সে ইংল্যান্ডে কাজ করতে যাচ্ছে, সুতরাং/তাই সে ইংরেজি শিখছে।

২য় বাক্যের অর্থ: সে একটা কাপ ভেঙে ফেললো, সুতরাং/তাই আরেকটা কিনলো।

**Therefore:** সবেমাত্র বলা হয়েছে এমন বিষয়ের যুক্তিসাপেক্ষ ফলাফল উল্লেখ করতে therefore (সেজন্য, সুতরাং) ব্যবহৃত হয়। We were unable to get funding and therefore had to abandon the project.

He is only 17 and therefore not eligible to vote. তার বয়স মাত্র ১৭, সে কারণে সে ভোট দেয়ার যোগ্য নয়।

15. **2a equals 10 and – a equals 5.** (দুই a সমান ১০, - a সমান ৫) [DU (B) 00-01, BRUR (E) 14-15] Ans:c  
 a) eventually b) thus c) therefore d) thereby

**Because, Because of:** উভয়ই কারণ অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে phrase এর পূর্বে because of এবং clause এর পূর্বে because বসে। ■ ---- because +sub +verb/there +verb +sub+verb ■ because of +noun (phrase)

16. **– of his obstinacy, we could not reach any conclusion.** [DU (B) 13-14] Ans:d  
 a) Full b) Much c) Great deal d) Because

বাক্যের অর্থ: তার জেদের কারণে আমরা কোনো সিদ্ধান্তে/উপসংহারে পৌঁছাতে পারিনি।

17. **It was difficult to see clearly —.** [DU (B) 10-11] Ans:d  
 a) because the rain b) because raining  
 c) because it is raining d) because it was raining
18. **We were delayed — a traffic jam.** (যানজটের কারণে আমাদের দেরি হলো) [NU (মানবিক)12-13] Ans:b  
 a) because b) because there was  
 c) because of the d) because it is

Principal clause (We were delayed/it was difficult) দুটি past tense এ আছে তাই sub-ordinate clause দুটিও past tense এ হবে। তাই because there was/ because it was raining হবে।



19. When you encounter a new culture, many embarrassing situation occurs – a misunderstanding. [KU (A) 01-02, DU (C) 11-12] Ans:c  
 a) for b) because c) because of d) of e) to
20. She went home – she was tired. [CU (D) 13-14] Ans:c  
 a) so b) till c) because d) and
21. I had to go Dhaka – my sister's marriage. [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ে ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-০৬] Ans:d  
 a) because b) as c) due to d) because of
22. — Bangladesh has many new growth sectors, foreign investors are coming here in greater numbers. [DU (C) 11-12] Ans:e  
 a) On account of b) Why c) As a result d) Ever since e) Because

**For:** পূর্বের কোনো কিছুর ফলস্বরূপ কারণ বা জন্য অর্থে পূর্বের কাজের পূর্বে for ব্যবহৃত হয়।

23. He said he was sorry – what he had done. [সোশ্যাল ইসলামী ব্যাংক লি. (অফিসার)-০৪] Ans:b  
 a) because b) for c) about d) about

**In spite of/Despite:** কোনো কিছু সত্ত্বেও অর্থে in spite of বা despite (ডিস্পাইট) ব্যবহৃত হয় (despite এর পরে কখনোই of বসে না)। তবে এরা অবশ্যই noun বা noun phrase এর পূর্বে বসে।

24. — all his attempt to solve the problem, he failed. [Janata Bank (SO)-11, DU (C) 15-16] Ans:d  
 a) After b) Because c) Before d) Despite e) During
25. — his convincing argument, the project was not approved. [DU (B) 14-15] Ans:c  
 a) Although b) However c) Despite d) In spite
26. — his becoming a teacher, he does not have any moral scruples. [RU (B-Law) 12-13] Ans:c  
 a) Although b) Despite of c) In spite of d) Instead of
27. The bill was passed in the parliament — the objections. [CU (B) 09-10] Ans:d  
 The committee voted to ratify the amendment — the objections. [CU (E) 06-07]  
 a) in stead of b) in spite c) despite of d) despite e) in stead

বাক্যের অর্থ: অনেক আপত্তি সত্ত্বেও (সংসদে বিলটি পাস করা হলো/কমিটি সংশোধনীটি অনুমোদন করতে ভোট দিল।

**Although, though:** though বা although এর অর্থ যদিও, তথাপি, কিছু হওয়া সত্ত্বে। sentence এর দুটি clause এর কাজের বিপরীতমুখিতা বুঝাতে though বা although ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে এরা অবশ্যই clause এর পূর্বে বসে।

28. — the restaurant was small, the food was excellent. [NU (মানবিক) 14-15] Ans:d  
 a) Because b) Then c) So d) Although
29. — I didn't understand everything, I enjoyed the lecture. [BU (খ) 13-14] Ans:c  
 a) Even b) In spite c) Although d) As
30. — traffic in Chittagong is increasing, no one is doing anything about it. [CU (E) 03-04] Ans:a  
 — traffic in Dhaka is going up, no one is doing anything about it. [পুলিশ সহকারী রাসায়নিক পরীক্ষক -০২, জেলা প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অফিসার, পিটিআই এর সুপারিনটেনডেন্ট, সহ: সুপারিনটেনডেন্ট-০৫, JKKNUI (ক) 16-17]  
 a) Although b) Since c) Because d) Which
31. — glass is, for practical purpose, a solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid. [20<sup>th</sup> BCS] Ans:c  
 a) Because b) Since c) Although d) If
32. I could not sleep – very tired. [আইন মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী সচিব-০৫, 35<sup>th</sup> BCS (লিখিত), BSMRSTU (খ) 11-12] Ans:a  
 a) although I was b) in spite of c) despite d) despite I was
33. — penicillin continues to be used widely, some strains of bacteria have developed a resistance to the drug. [JnU (C) 14-15] Ans:b  
 a) Despite b) Although c) Due to d) Therefore







48. I will write down the phone number – I forget.

[DU (B) 07-08, IU (BBA) 13-14, পরিদর্শক (মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ অধিদপ্তর)-১৩]

- a) if                      b) unless                      c) even though                      d) in case

Ans:d

49. Give her a telephone number – she gets lost.

[DU (B) 03-04]

Give me a telephone number to ring – I get lost.

[BRDB এর পল্লী উন্নয়ন কর্মকর্তা ১৩]

- a) unless                      b) whether                      c) perhaps                      d) in case

Ans:d

**Provided (that):** শর্ত থাকে যে, এই শর্তে যে, যদি অর্থে provided (that) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

50. — you get father's permission I will take you fishing next week.

[BU (গ) 15-16]

- a) Although                      b) Provided                      c) As                      d) Unless

Ans:b

51. The flight will take off – that the weather is good.

[৭ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১১]

- a) if                      b) unless                      c) until                      d) provided

Ans:d

**Otherwise:** কোনো কিছু করা না হলে তার ফলাফল কি হত/হবে তা প্রকাশ করতে otherwise (অন্যথায়) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

52. Show your ticket, – you will not be allowed to enter.

[DU (D) 98-99, DU (B) 09-10]

- a) unless                      b) lest                      c) otherwise                      d) till

Ans:c

53. Walk quickly, — you will not get the bus.

[KU (প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যা স্কুল) 13-14]

- a) or                      b) else                      c) either                      d) otherwise

Ans:d

**Till/Until:** যতক্ষণ না, কোনো সময় পর্যন্ত অর্থে Till/until ব্যবহৃত হয়। শর্ত নির্দেশক অংশের পূর্বে Till/until বসে।

e.g. Stay here until I return. I lived with my parents till I was twenty.

54. Bake the cakes – they are firm to the touch.

[CU (C) 10-11]

- a) until                      b) when                      c) as                      d) while                      e) since

Ans:a

55. Wait – I come.

[সোশ্যাল ইসলামী ব্যাংক লি. (অফিসার)-০৪]

- a) till                      b) as                      c) before                      d) unless

Ans:a

**Yet:** যা বলা হয়েছে তার সাথে আশ্চর্যজনক তথ্য যুক্ত করতে yet (তৎসঙ্গে) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

e.g. His advice seems strange, yet I believe he is right.

56. She said she studied hard for the test; – she got a very low score.

[BU (C) 14-15]

- a) despite                      b) whereas                      c) only                      d) yet

Ans:d

57. Water is essential to life and we depend on it, – many people take water for granted.

[DU (A) 13-14, BU (D) 14-15]

- a) yet                      b) but also                      c) nonetheless                      d) furthermore

Ans:a

**Whereas/While:** বিপরীত ধারণা বুঝাতে পক্ষান্তরে/অন্যদিকে অর্থে Whereas/While ব্যবহৃত হয়।

e.g. He must be about sixty, whereas his wife looks about thirty.

58. A baby might show fear of an unfamiliar adult, – he is likely to smile and reach out to another infant. Fill in the gap-

[RU (B) 10-11, JnU (D) 10-11]

- a) if                      b) whenever                      c) so that                      d) whereas

Ans:d

**While:** যখন--ততক্ষণ, চলাকালীন অর্থে While ব্যবহৃত হয়। While এর পরে (sub +be verb) +verb+ing বসে।

59. I always visit my mother-in-law — I'm in Dhaka.

[BU (D) 14-15]

They met and fell in love – they were studying together at Cambridge.

- a) during                      b) while                      c) meanwhile                      d) when

Ans:b

60. I saw Babu — I was getting off the car.

[RU (D-বাণিজ্য) 15-16]

- a) because                      b) as                      c) while                      d) when

Ans:c

61. They arrived — we were watching TV.

[RU (D-অবাণিজ্য) 15-16]

- a) as soon as                      b) while                      c) so that                      d) because

Ans:b

MASTER



62. - I was walking along the riverside, I saw a water snake. [JnU(A) 11-12, মেরিন একাডেমি ১৫-১৬]  
 a) When b) Because c) As because d) While Ans:d
63. I read the book - you were drying your cloth. [CU (B) 09-10]  
 a) during b) whenever c) whence d) while e) during while Ans:d

**As:** ১. কারণ/যেহেতু (because) ২. সময় প্রকাশ (while), এবং ৩. যেভাবে/বেরূপ, মত (like) অর্থে as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Hold the pen upright as I do. (যেভাবে, মত) Please do exactly as your doctor says. (যেভাবে)  
 As the sun was shining, I decided to go out. (যেহেতু) As the day went on, the weather got worse. (সময়)

64. This is the way - he talks. Put the right word in the gap. [IU (D) 14-15]  
 a) as b) how c) by d) towards Ans:b
65. You can drive my car - you drive carefully. [BRUR (F) 12-13]  
 a) as b) as well c) as well as d) unless Ans:a

**As-as, so/as-as:** তুলনা করার ক্ষেত্রে হ্যাঁ-বোধক বাক্যে as.. as এবং না-বোধক বাক্যে so/as.. as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

66. Last week was - as this week. (গত সপ্তাহ এ সপ্তাহের মত গরম ছিল) [JnU (C) 11-12]  
 a) hot b) as hot c) very hot d) more hot Ans:b
67. Nothing seems so exciting - the first airplane ride. [RU (B-Law) 14-15, PUST (C) 14-15]  
 a) that b) for c) similar d) as Ans:d

**As long as:** যতক্ষণ-ততক্ষণ পর্যন্ত অর্থে as long as ব্যবহৃত হয়। I will help you as long as you are honest.

68. He can stay - he wants. (সে যতক্ষণ চাই ততক্ষণ থাকতে পারে) [CU (B) 09-10]  
 a) as longer as b) as lengthy as c) as long as d) as long e) long as Ans:c

**As much as:** যতখুশি পরিমাণ অর্থে as much as ব্যবহৃত হয়। He as much as admitted that it was his fault.

69. There is plenty of food. You can have - you like. [CU (A) 12-13]  
 a) as much as b) many more c) much more d) too much Ans:a

**Much as:** দুটি clause এর কাজের বিপরীতমুখিতা প্রকাশে although বা যদিও অর্থে much as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Much as I would like to stay, I really must go home. যদিও থাকতে চাই, কিন্তু আমাকে আসলে বাড়া যেতেই হবে।  
 Much as I would like to help you, I'm afraid I'm simply too busy at the moment.

70. - respect your point of view, I cannot agree. [DU (B) 13-14]  
 (আমি যদিও তোমার দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিকে সম্মান করি তবুও আমি রাজি হতে পারবো না)  
 a) Much as I b) As much as c) I also d) So much as I Ans:a

**Before, after:** অপেক্ষাকৃত আগে বা দুই সময়ের মধ্যে পূর্ববর্তী সময়ে অর্থে before এবং পরে অর্থে after ব্যবহৃত হয়।

71. Put your money somewhere safe - it gets stolen. [RU (E, জোড়) 14-15, (D-বাণিজ্য) 15-16]  
 a) before b) so quick as c) until d) because Ans:a
72. My father usually has a cup of hot milk - going to bed. [BU (A) 13-14]  
 a) before b) since c) prior d) by Ans:a
73. I take only five minutes to wake up - the alarm clock rings. [PUST (C) 14-15]  
 a) until b) after c) since d) till Ans:b

**Since:** Present Indefinite/Present Perfect + since (তখন থেকে/তারপর থেকে) + Past Indefinite  
 Past Indefinite Tense + since (তখন থেকে/তারপর থেকে) + Past Perfect Tense

74. 'Much water has flowed through the Ganges - I left you. [RU (F) 13-14]  
 a) after b) before c) when d) since Ans:d
75. They have been living in that house - they were children. [CU (D3) 16-17]  
 They've lived in that house - they were children. [CU (D) 11-12]  
 a) for b) during c) since d) until Ans:c



76. It is two years — I had a holiday. [CU (B) 09-10]  
 a) since                      b) when                      c) while                      d) whence                      e) from                      Ans:a
77. It has been over three centuries — Shahjahan — the Tajmahal. [DU (B) 07-08]  
 a) ago, build                      b) years, dreamt                      c) since, built                      d) when, has built                      Ans:c
78. They suffered much — tornado had hit their village. [31<sup>st</sup> BCS, ডাক অধিদপ্তরের হিসাব সহকারী-২২]  
 a) until                      b) since                      c) as if                      d) let alone                      Ans:b

**As if/As though:** যেন অর্থে as if/as though ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: সে এমনভাবে কথা বলে যেন সে সবকিছু জানে।

Present Indefinite + as if/as though + Past Indefinite (He speaks as if he knew everything)

Present Indefinite/Past Indefinite + as if/as though + Subject + were + extension

79. They treated me — I were a child. [DU (C) 08-09, Agrani Bank-10, Sonali Bank-14]  
 a) when                      b) like                      c) as                      d) as if                      e) if                      Ans:d
80. They are very kind to me. They treat me — their own son. [পূর্বালী ব্যাংক-১২, COU B 16-17]  
 a) like I am                      b) as if I were                      c) as if I am                      d) as if I are                      [JU (গ) 09-10] Ans:b
81. He looks — he hasn't slept all night. (তাকে এমন লাগছে যেন সে সারা রাত ঘুমায়নি) [CU (B) 05-06]  
 a) so                      b) so as                      c) so that                      d) as if                      e) as                      Ans:d

**So that, in order that:** কোনো কাজের ফল হিসেবে কিছু ঘটানো বা সম্ভব করা নির্দেশ করতে 'যাতে/যেন' অর্থে so that, in order that ব্যবহৃত হয়। e.g. Leave the keys out so that I remember to take them with me

82. He left the room — he could check his laughter. [CU (D1) 15-16]  
 a) because                      b) in order that                      c) so as                      d) in order to                      Ans:b
83. We eat — we may live. (আমার খাই যাতে আমরা বাঁচতে পারি) [১০ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১৪]  
 a) for                      b) because                      c) so that                      d) lest                      Ans:c
84. We have been working hard — we can win this year's challenge. [উপজেলা পোস্টমাস্টার-১০]  
 a) that                      b) because                      c) so that                      d) so                      Ans:c

**Now that:** কোনো কিছু ঘটে যাওয়ার পরে নতুন পরিস্থিতির ফলাফল হিসেবে কারণ ব্যাখ্যায় Now that ব্যবহৃত হয়। e.g. Now that he has been promoted, he is in seventh heaven (= extremely happy).

85. — the exams are over, we can plan for a tour. [দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়ের অডিটর-১৯]  
 — the exams are over, we can plan for a sight-seeing tour. [DU (A) 13-14]  
 a) Even now                      b) Now that                      c) Now and then                      d) Now or never                      Ans:b

**Still:** এতদসত্ত্বেও, তবুও, তারপরও অর্থে still ব্যবহৃত হয়। We knew we wouldn't win the game, but it was still exciting! (আমরা জানতাম আমরা খেলাটি জিতব না; কিন্তু তারপরও/তা সত্ত্বেও খেলাটি উত্তেজনাময় ছিল)

86. Although Rupak did not try very hard, he was — able to win the race. [BU (A) 14-15]  
 a) as a result                      b) despite                      c) still                      d) therefore                      Ans:c

**Lest:** lest এর অর্থ হচ্ছে "পাছে (কিছু ঘটে) এই ভয়ে" lest এর পরে subject থাকলে verb এর পূর্বে should বলে Structure: Sub + verb + --- +lest + Subject + should/might + base form + extension

87. He held my hand — I should fall. (আমি পড়ে যাই এই ভয়ে সে আমার হাত ধরল) [CU (G) 15-16]  
 a) last                      b) lest                      c) least                      d) at last                      e) at least                      Ans:b
88. Hurry up — you might be late for examination. [BU (খ, ঘ) 12-13 (গ) 15-16]  
 a) lest                      b) in order that                      c) yet                      d) provided                      Ans:a
89. Mediocre (মধ্যম মানের) students study hard — they should fail. [CU (D) 11-12]  
 a) so that                      b) unless                      c) lest                      d) least                      Ans:c
90. Walk fast — you should miss the train. [রূপালী ব্যাংক লি. (SO)-১০]  
 a) if                      b) lest                      c) because                      d) or                      e) since                      Ans:b



91. **Read attentively – you should fail in the examination.** [৯ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১৩, IU (G) 16-17]  
 a) or b) until c) lest d) till Ans:c

**Let alone:** অসম্ভব বলে কোনো কিছু 'চিন্তা করা যায় না' বা 'ভাবা যায় না' অর্থে let alone ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
 He cannot walk a mile, let alone ten miles. সে এক মাইল হাঁটতে পারে না, আর দশ মাইল তো ভাবাই যায় না।  
 I hardly have time to think these days, let alone relax. (আজকাল ভাবারই সময় পাই না, বিশ্রাম তো দূরের কথা)

92. **He cannot walk a mile, --- five miles.** [প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়ের সহকারী পরিচালক, --, সহ: কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামার ১৩]  
**We cannot afford a fan, – an air conditioner.** [BU (D) 12-13, (C) 15-16]  
 (আমরা একটি ফ্যানই কিনতে পারি না, এয়ার কন্ডিশনার কেনার কথাতো ভাবাই যায় না।)

a) what b) no question c) but d) let alone Ans:d

93. **A sizable number of our students cannot write Bengali correctly, -- .** [CU (B-8) 12-13]  
 (আমাদের বেশ বড় সংখ্যক ছাত্ররা বাংলাই সঠিকভাবে লিখতে পারে না, ইংরেজির কথাতো ভাবাই যায় না।)

a) nor English b) let alone English  
 c) neither English d) only English e) only English Ans:b

**Co-relatives:** Either-or, Neither-nor, Not only-but also, whether-or, not- but, No sooner –than, Hardly- before/when, Scarcely-when, Both-and ইত্যাদি co-relative গুলো জোড়া আকারে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

94. **Let me know – you will return or not.** (তুমি ফিরবে কিনা আমাকে জানিও) [CU (H) 11-12]  
 a) that b) since c) unless d) whether e) when Ans:d

95. **The players are – tired – nervous.** (খেলোয়াড়েরা হয় ক্লান্ত, না হয় নার্ভাস) [DU (B) 11-12]  
 a) but, very b) neither, or c) either, or d) either, nor Ans:c

96. **He is – punctual – efficient.** (সে সময়নিষ্ঠও নয়, সুদক্ষও নয়) [DU (B) 10-11]  
 a) neither, but b) very, but c) either, or d) neither, nor Ans:d

97. **His reply was not only prompt – complete.** [JnU (D)12-13, CU A 20-21]  
 a) as well as b) but c) but also d) neither Ans:c

98. **Either Rahim – his friends have done the work.** [KU (বিজ্ঞান,..ও প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যা স্কুল) 11-12]  
 a) nor b) and c) or d) as Ans:c

99. **– the police – the army could salvage the ten men trapped under a mine.** [BU (B)13-14]  
 a) Either- or b) Not, or c) Neither, nor d) Neither, or Ans:c

100. **Scarcely had he come – it started raining.** [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (ঢাবি)-০৭]  
 a) then b) at once c) when d) after that Ans:c

101. **No sooner had we sat down at the table – the phone rang.** [CU (D) 13-14]  
**No sooner had he left – I came.** (সে যেতে না যেতেই আমি আসলাম) [JKKNIU (ঘ) 16-17, মিডওয়াইফ-১৭]  
**No sooner had he entered the room – the light went out and everyone started talking loudly**  
**No sooner had I reached the station – the train left.** (স্টেশনে পৌঁছাতে না পৌঁছাতে ট্রেনটি ছেড়ে গেল)  
 [ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন অধিদপ্তরের প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা-০৬, জনশক্তি, কর্মসংস্থান ও প্রশিক্ষণ ব্যুরোর উপ-পরিচালক-০৭]

a) then b) than c) when d) while Ans:b

102. **Complete the sentence: Rakib speaks – English – Japanese.** [SUST (B/B1)11-12]  
 a) also, not only b) as well as, not only c) not only, but also  
 d) both, not also e) as well as, also Ans:c

103. **Hardly had he finished writing -----** [রাজশাহী কৃষি উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (সুপারভাইজার)-১৫]  
 a) than the bell rang b) when the bell rang  
 c) then the bell rang d) the bell rang Ans:b



104. **Hardly had the train stopped** —. (ট্রেনটি থামতে না থামতেই আমরা ট্রেন থেকে নামলাম)  
[জেলা দুর্নীতি দমন অফিসার-৯৪, BSMRUST D 12-13, স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ে উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১৭, JKKNIU D 18-19]
- a) then we got down  
b) when we got down  
c) as we got down  
d) than we got down
105. **Identify the correct sentence.** [DU (A) 09-10, BSMRSTU (E) 19-20]
- a) He washed neither his hand or his face.  
b) He washed neither his hand nor his face.  
c) He washed neither his hand or face. (সে তার হাত বা মুখ কোনোটাই ধোয় নি/ধৌত করেনি)  
d) He washed neither his hand and so neither his face.

### Your turn

106. **Maruf likes orange, - he does not like apple.** [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-১৯]
- a) after  
b) so  
c) as  
d) but
107. **Scarcely had the game started – the doorbell rang.** [সংস্কৃতি মন্ত্রণালয়ে উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৯]
- a) than  
b) if  
c) them  
d) when
108. **– the country is undeveloped, it is beautiful.** [সংস্কৃতি মন্ত্রণালয়ে উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৯]
- a) Although  
b) But  
c) If  
d) Where
109. **I will wait to call my manager — I hear from the client.** [NATP এর মাঠ সহকারী-১৯]
- a) by  
b) until  
c) since  
d) on
110. **The best conjunction to link is – for joining sentences:** [BBRT রূপালী ব্যাংক লি. (অফিসার)-১৯]
- i) I will keep continuing this job. ii) You like it or not.
- a) when  
b) since  
c) otherwise  
d) whether
111. **I visit the Taj Mahal – I go to Agra.** [দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়ের অডিটর-১৯]
- a) once  
b) wherever  
c) whenever  
d) when
112. **I reached the station – the train had left.** [দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়ে অফিস সহায়ক-১৯]
- a) than  
b) then  
c) before  
d) after
113. **– small, the room is well furnished.** [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা (মুক্তিযোদ্ধা কোটা)-১৮]
- a) Despite  
b) If  
c) Although  
d) Unless

Despite শব্দটি হচ্ছে preposition তাই এর পরে noun অথবা noun equivalent বসে।

কিন্তু small শব্দটি হচ্ছে adjective তাই এর পূর্বে বিপরীতাবস্থা বুঝাতে conjunction 'although/though' বসবে।

114. **Smoking is addictive – expensive.** [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ/অধিদপ্তর (ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা)-১৮]
- a) as well  
b) well  
c) as well as  
d) well as
115. **I was waiting for Ushoshi – she never came.** [সিনিয়র স্টাফ নার্স-১৮]
- a) but  
b) and  
c) while  
d) as
116. **– they met us nor we met them.** [জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (এস্টিমেটর)-১৮]
- a) Nor  
b) Neither  
c) If  
d) Either
117. **You can ask for help – you need it.** [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা (মুক্তিযোদ্ধা কোটা)-১৮]
- a) because  
b) whenever  
c) unless  
d) although
118. **They went – the rain.** [প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের মিলিটারি ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সার্ভিসেসের স্টেটরম্যান-১৮]
- a) Despite (ডিস্পাইট)  
b) In spite  
c) Under  
d) Avoiding
119. **– a child can understand it.** (শিশুও এটা বুঝতে পারে) [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা (মুক্তিযোদ্ধা কোটা)-১৮]
- a) Though  
b) Even  
c) Although  
d) Since
120. **Karim is tall — Rahim is taller.** [ডাক বিভাগের পোস্টাল অপারেটর-১৬, প্রাণীসম্পদ অধিদপ্তরে ল্যাব টেকনিশিয়ান-২৩]
- a) while  
b) so  
c) but  
d) as

MASTER



121. We cannot process the order – we get a copy of the purchase order. [8 ব্যংক (অফিসার)-১৯]  
 a) until b) that c) because d) when Ans:a
122. I always take an umbrella – it rains. [DPE সহকারী শিক্ষক-১৮]  
 a) in case b) unless c) in case of d) if Ans:a
123. Octopuses have not only large size – also well developed nervous system. [প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের মিলিটারি ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সার্ভিসেসের স্টোরম্যান-১৮]  
 a) but b) and c) are d) and have Ans:a
124. No sooner had we started out for Dhaka – it started to rain. [বিমান বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্স লি. গ্রাউন্ড সার্ভিস অ্যাসিস্টেন্ট-১৮]  
 a) than b) while c) when d) as Ans:a
125. – his being innocent of the crime, the judge sentenced him to one year imprisonment. [২ ব্যংক সমন্বিত পরীক্ষা (অফিসার)-১৮]  
 a) In spite of b) In case of c) On account of d) In the event of Ans:a
126. – some employers oppose the very existence of unions, many theorists stress the necessity of unions. [৮ ব্যংকের সমন্বিত পরীক্ষা (সিনিয়র অফিসার)-১৮]  
 a) Because b) Due to c) However d) Although Ans:d
127. They climbed the mountain – it was windy. [ICB এর ক্যাশিয়ার-১৮]  
 a) because b) so c) although d) nor Ans:c
128. Neither my brother – my sister owns a car. [ICB এর ক্যাশিয়ার-১৮]  
 a) nor b) and c) but d) so Ans:a
129. She was absent — her cold. [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী সাইফার অফিসার-১৭, দুদকের অফিস সহায়ক-১৯]  
 a) because of b) because c) in spite of d) despite Ans:a
130. Hurry up — you will be late. (জলদি কর না হলে দেরি হয়ে যাবে) [নার্সিং সেবা অধিদপ্তরের মিডওয়াইফ-১৭]  
 a) and b) but c) though d) or Ans:d
131. We hurried — we should miss the train [ডাক, টেলিযোগাযোগ ও তথ্যপ্রযুক্তি মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী প্রোগ্রামার-১৭]  
 The girl is running — she should miss the train. [এলজিআরডি মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১৭]  
 a) fast b) or c) unless d) lest Ans:d
132. The common man is — rich — famous. [রেলপথ মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৭]  
 a) but, and b) neither, nor c) either, or d) not only, but also Ans:b
133. Walk fast, — you will miss the match. [NSTU (C) 16-17]  
 a) therefore b) else c) and d) otherwise Ans:d
134. — she reached the exam hall than the door closed. [অগ্রনী ব্যংক লি. সিনিয়র অফিসার-১৭]  
 a) No sooner had b) As soon as c) As soon as d) No sooner Ans:a
135. He advised us — we could encourage the children. [পরিসংখ্যান কর্মকর্তা-১৭]  
 a) so that b) so c) that d) as Ans:a
136. — his parents allow him or not, John intends to go to the party. [সোনালী ব্যংক সহ ইঞ্জিনিয়ার-১৬]  
 a) Whether b) While c) Although d) Despite [JnU (C) 11-12] Ans:a
137. She did not buy it – the price was so high. [সহকারী থানা/উপজেলা শিক্ষা কর্মকর্তা (ATEO)-১৬]  
 a) although b) despite c) because d) because of Ans:c
138. Hardly had we reached school - [১২তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৫]  
 a) when the bell rang b) than the bell rang Ans:a  
 c) the bell rang d) after the bell ringing



139. The train was late. — I managed to arrive on time. [সার্কেল অ্যাডজুটেন্ট-১৫] Ans:c  
 a) On the contrary b) By contest c) Despite that d) Incidentally
140. The hybrid cars have — the features of a luxury car but also the efficiency of using less fuel than the normal cars. [কন্ট্রোলার জেনারেল ডিফেন্স ফাইন্যান্স কার্যালয়ের অডিটর-১৭] Ans:d  
 a) that b) all c) in addition d) not only
141. — the situation infuriated him, he did his best to hide his anger. [CGDFOএর অডিটর-১৭] Ans:b  
 a) Because b) Though c) against d) over
142. Though he is poor, — [১২তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৫] Ans:a  
 a) he is honest b) but he is honest  
 c) and he is honest d) but he was honest
143. He is working hard —. [১০ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (স্কুল/সমপর্যায়-২)-১৪] Ans:d  
 a) as he can shine in life b) that he can shine in life  
 c) to shining in life d) so that he can shine in life
144. It looks — she will start crying. [মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী পরিচালক-১৩] Ans:a  
 a) as if b) because c) until d) when
145. I walked fast — I should miss the train. [আইন সচিবালয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-১১] Ans:c  
 a) so b) that c) lest d) or
146. The young executive was not chosen for the project — his lack of qualification. [বাংলাদেশ ইনভেস্টমেন্ট কর্পোরেশন (অফিসার)-১১] Ans:e  
 a) despite(ডিস্পাইট) b) because c) although d) as e) for
147. Would you be so kind — to keep me informed? [আমদানি রপ্তানি অধিদপ্তর নির্বাহী অফিসার-০৭] Ans:c  
 a) that b) enough c) as d) much [MBSTU (A) 13-14]
- বিনীত অনুরোধ (polite request) বুঝাতে be so good/kind as to do অথবা, good/kind enough to do ব্যবহৃত হয়। Would you be so good as to/be good enough to close the door when you leave?
148. — a teacher in New England, Webster composed the dictionary of the American Language. [জাতীয় সংসদ সচিবালয়ের সহকারী পরিচালক-০৬] Ans:d  
 a) It was while b) When c) When was d) While
149. Kalim wanted to get married — he was tired of living alone. [সোশ্যাল ইসলামী ব্যাংক (অফিসার)-০৪] Ans:a  
 a) as b) for c) since d) because
150. — pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them. [JnU (D) 10-11, RU (Law) 10-11, ২ ব্যাংক সমন্বিত পরীক্ষা (অফিসার)-১৮, প্রবাসী কল্যাণ বাহক (EO)-১৯] Ans:c  
 a) Although b) However c) Because d) On account of
151. — rather tired after their long journey, they did not go to bed. [প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন এডমিনিস্ট্রেশন/পারসোনেল অফিসার-০৬] Ans:a  
 a) Although they were b) As they were  
 c) Because they were d) Since they were
152. I saw a blind man — I was walking along the road. [মাধ্যমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-০১] Ans:a  
 a) while b) at the time c) when d) before
153. Find the correct use of 'although'— [DU (B) 18-19] Ans:c  
 a) He likes music although he is always busy.  
 b) We decided to return, Although, it was raining.  
 c) Although he is young, he is very careful.  
 d) My grandfather is over 70, he is although active.



154. — the day went on, the weather got worse [পরবর্তি মঙ্গলপালের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা-০১]
- a) Just                      b) Since                      c) As                      d) If                      Ans:c
155. I will stay with you – there is a room free. [DU (D) 18-19]
- a) as much as              b) as many as              c) as long as              d) as important as              Ans:c
156. Succeeding in college is often a challenge for students, —, most colleges provide services designed to help. [DU (A) 18-19]
- a) moreover              b) in addition              c) therefore              d) as a result              Ans:c
157. The woman sees the cat out in the rain; —, the cat is gone by the time the woman goes out. [DU (A) 18-19]
- a) however              b) and              c) even if              d) after all              Ans:b
158. They like to keep their old houses rather than build new ones – it is very difficult and expensive to maintain them. [DU (A) 16-17]
- a) because              b) even though              c) on the contrary              d) for example              Ans:b
159. The referee blew the whistle to end the game – there were two minutes left. [DU (D) 16-17]
- a) therefore              b) although              c) sine              d) however              Ans:b
160. — the rain, the cricket match was not cancelled. [DU (B) 12-13]
- a) Due to              b) Although              c) Despite of              d) In spite of              Ans:d
161. I awake one morning — found myself famous. [DU (A) 05-06]
- a) when              b) and              c) but              d) then              Ans:b
162. Choose the correct conjunction. I was annoyed, — I kept quiet. [DU (A) 06-07]
- a) then              b) when              c) still              d) and              Ans:c (TG)
163. Mr. Ahmed was rich — he was not a happy man. [DU (A) 07-08]
- a) so              b) too              c) but              d) or              Ans:c
164. Farhana speaks English fluently; — she knows French. [DU (D) 17-18]
- a) however              b) since              c) although              d) moreover              Ans:d
165. — we approached the house, we heard the sound of music. [DU A 05-06, CU A 20-21]
- a) Then              b) Because              c) Though              d) When              Ans:d
166. The experts were looking for clues to determine — the fire started. [CU (G) 16-17]
- a) what              b) that              c) how              d) who              Ans:c
167. Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes — they both emit hot liquids from below the earth's surface. [RU (H) 13-14, JKKNIU (ক) 15-16 CU (C) 16-17]
- a) due to              b) because              c) in spite of              d) regardless of              Ans:b
168. I shall not go until I am invited. [BSMRSTU E 15-16, JKKNIU (ঘ) 16-17, RU (G, অ-বিজ্ঞান) 16-17]
- a) unless I am              b) till I am              c) once I am              d) if I am              Ans:a
169. No one knows what colour dinosaurs were – no sample of their skin has survived. [RU (D) 13-14]
- a) because of              b) because that              c) it is because              d) because              Ans:d
170. I would like to live in a place — is plenty of sunrise. [CU (D1) 15-16]
- a) where there              b) where              c) whenever              d) which              Ans:a
171. The date of the admission test was shifted — unavoidable reasons. [PUST (C) 13-14]
- a) because              b) On account              c) as result              d) because of              Ans:d
172. There is no doubt – we will win. [DU (D) 18-19 (বাতিল)]
- a) whether              b) what              c) if              d) that              Ans:d



173. He – the music, but also sings songs. (সে শুধু সুরই করে না, গানও গায়)  
 a) only composes      b) not composes only  
 c) composes not only      d) not only composes [CU (D) 07-08]  
 Ans:d
174. You know – I did it.  
 a) because      b) so      c) little      d) why [CU (D) 19-20]  
 Ans:d
175. – the candidate did not have very good grades, he managed to impress the board  
 with his wonderful art of communication.  
 a) Even      b) Since      c) Though (দৌ)      d) Despite (ডিস্পাইট) [RU (C1) 18-19]  
 Ans:d
176. Jamil is reading Shakespeare closely – he can get better marks in that course.  
 a) so that      b) for      c) because      d) while [RU (A) 18-19]  
 Ans:c
177. I shall wait for you – you do not return.  
 a) until      b) if      c) till      d) unless [RU A 18-19] Ans:a  
 [DU (অধিভুক্ত ৭ কলেজ, বিজ্ঞান) 18-19]
178. – she is blind, she paints very well.  
 a) Since      b) Because      c) Despite      d) Although [DU (অধিভুক্ত ৭ কলেজ, বাণিজ্য) 18-19]  
 Ans:c
179. The new teacher spoke so softly – we had to ask her to speak louder.  
 a) and      b) that      c) what      d) who [CU (A) 18-19]  
 Ans:d
180. I will not sing the song – you sing with me.  
 a) unless      b) because      c) lest      d) for [CU A 18-19]  
 Ans:b
181. Build up your career – you – repent. (তোমার ক্যারিয়ার গড়ো পাছে না আফসোস কর)  
 [CU A 18-19, বাংলাদেশ বেসামরিক বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষ (CAAB)-এর সিনিয়র অফিসার-২১]  
 a) lest, should      b) lest, must      c) or, should be      d) and, must  
 Ans:a
182. — a good student, he failed in the exam.  
 — the better team, we lost the game.  
 a) Despite being      b) Despite of being  
 c) In spite of      d) Despite the fact of [RU A2 19-20]  
 [BSMRSTU D 18-19]
183. The clock strikes – it is 12 o'clock.  
 a) when      b) during      c) while      d) before [BSMRSTU (E) 18-19]  
 Ans:a
184. We were expecting a beautiful weather at the beach, but it was so cold and rainy  
 that — getting a suntan, I caught a cold.  
 a) in case of      b) just as      c) instead of      d) no way [DU (A) 17-18]  
 Ans:c
185. You have to take the full course of your antibiotics — you feel better,  
 — your illness will simply return.  
 a) although, so that      b) unless, and      c) so that, or      d) even if, otherwise [DU (A) 17-18]  
 Ans:d
186. — your sincerest cooperation I would have failed.  
 a) For      b) Only for      c) But also      d) Due to      e) But for [CU (C) 17-18]  
 Ans:e
187. Monkeys have sometimes been compared to Chimpanzees — they both share social  
 behaviour.  
 a) despite      b) because      c) in regard to      d) as a result of [BSMRSTU (F) 17-18]  
 Ans:b
188. He speaks – he were a scientist. [SUST (A,মানবিক) 16-17, BSMRSTU G 17-18, JKKNIU C 18-19,  
 বেসামরিক বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষ (CAAB) এর অ্যারোডাম ফায়ার লিডার-২১, BREB এর সহকারী পরিচালক (অর্থ)-২৩]  
 a) as if      b) if      c) because      d) like      e) whether [MBSTU (D) 16-17]  
 Ans:a
189. I went to school — of the bad weather.  
 a) although      b) despite      c) even though      d) in spite [MBSTU (D) 16-17]  
 Ans:d

MASTER



190. Fungi do not absorb sunlight but use animals and plants, — living and dead, as their source of food. [CU (E) 04-05, CU (B) 17-18] Ans:d  
 a) besides b) beside c) together d) both
191. It is uncertain — computes should take the credit for what they can do. [RU A 16-17] Ans:c  
 a) what b) which c) whether d) while
192. Waste or rubbish is — we throw every day. [CU (D) 09-10] Ans:c  
 — happened to the tourist, is not uncommon. [CU (D3) 16-17] Ans:a  
 a) What b) While c) Which d) That
193. I tried to look happy — feeling miserable. [JU (B) 17-18] Ans:a  
 a) in spite of b) although c) however d) None of these
194. Which is the correct sentence given below? [আমি আম বা কলা কোনোটিই খায় না] [Dental 17-18] Ans:a  
 a) I eat neither mangoes nor bananas b) Neither I eat mangoes nor I eat bananas  
 c) I eat mangoes neither bananas eat d) I neither eat mangoes or bananas
195. We went out — the cold weather. [JU (B) 17-18] Ans:a  
 a) despite b) although c) besides d) None of these
196. When the weather got worse we had no choice — to go home. [JnU (B) 17-18] Ans:c  
 a) yet b) or c) but d) and
197. Do it right away — you will be scolded. [বাংলাদেশ মেরিন একাডেমি (বি) ১৬-১৭] Ans:b  
 a) for b) or c) but d) and
198. Some metals are malleable, — others are so brittle that they break easily when bent quickly. [CU (C<sub>1</sub>) 16-17] Ans:a  
 a) but b) like c) there d) which e) which
199. There are many reasons — people make friends. [BU (B) 14-15] Ans:a  
 a) why b) for c) as d) although
200. Ask him — he likes it. (তাকে জিজ্ঞেস কর সে এটা পছন্দ করে কি না) [BRUR (A) 14-15] Ans:a  
 a) if b) that c) though d) as
201. You should insure your bicycle — stolen. [JU (C3) 15-16] Ans:b  
 a) if it is b) in case it is c) if it will be d) in case it will be
202. — the invention of television, people spent more time reading. [JU (C2) 15-16] Ans:c  
 a) Nevertheless b) Because c) Before d) Since
203. I am reading in between the lines — I can understand the book well. [PUST (B) 15-16] Ans:c  
 a) for b) therefore c) so that d) because
204. He is widely respected — his principles. (সে তার নীতির কারণে ব্যাপক সম্মানিত) [JnU (B) 07-08] Ans:d  
 a) despite (ডিস্পাইট) b) including c) due d) because of
205. I cannot touch the roof — on a chair. (আমি চেয়ারে দাঁড়ালেও ছাদ ছুতে পারি না) [CU (F1) 16-17] Ans:a  
 a) even if I stand b) even I stand c) even stood d) if stood e) if even stand I
206. In spite of having merit, ----- [RU (E, জোড়) 15-16] Ans:b  
 a) she stood first in the examination b) she failed in the examination  
 c) she obtained brilliant result d) she get a suitable job
207. Swimming is a beneficial exercise, — aerobic activity and uses a number of muscle groups. [RU (B-Law) 15-16] Ans:b  
 a) not only because it provides b) because it both provides  
 c) for provision d) as resulting of providing



208. Stay on the bus ---- Birmingham, and then change for London.

[RU (D, বাণিজ্য) 15-16] Ans:a

- a) until b) to the c) before d) at

209. Get off the bus ---- it stops. (বাস থামামাত্রই বাস থেকে নামো)

[RU (D, বাণিজ্য) 15-16] Ans:d

- a) so fast b) so quick as c) so soon as d) as soon as

210. I did not raise my voice ----- .

[BSMRSTU (G) 15-16] Ans:a

- a) Despite my disagreement b) Despite of my disagreement c) Though disagreement d) Even disagreement

211. I stayed -- the Sheraton Hotel -- my first visit to Dhaka.

[CU (G) 15-16] Ans:d

- a) in, to b) to, while c) at, while d) at, during e) in, while

212. Which of the following would be the best cohesive word between the given sentence?

Yusuf underwent through strenuous hard work. He made his dream come true.

[BSMRSTU E 15-16] Ans:d

- a) However b) Afterwards c) As well as d) Hence

213. My friend has got a job. ----, it does not pay well.

[BU (D) 15-16] Ans:d

- a) Though b) Of course c) has been d) Unfortunately

214. People are getting selfish and self-centered in today's materialistic world, ---- they feel alienated.

[CU (D3) 15-16] Ans:a

- a) consequently b) but c) however d) despite

Consequently = a a result, ফলে, পরিণতিতে; Hence = from now, এখন থেকে, therefore, সেজন্য, সুতরাং  
Afterwards - পরে, পরবর্তীকালে; As well (as) = in addition (to), অধিকন্তু, এবং।

215. Which of the following will complete the sentence correctly?

[JnU (D) 16-17] Ans:b

— they are tropical birds, Parrots can live in temperate or even cold climate.

- a) Despite b) Even though c) Nevertheless d) In spite of

216. We have to cut down use of electricity — shortage of supply.

[CU (H-2) 12-13] Ans:c

- a) because b) because there c) because there is d) because there is

217. Which of the following words is not used as a linker?

[JnU (B) 10-11] Ans:c

- a) so b) namely c) budget d) too

218. He works very hard, — he is rich.

[CU (E) 02-03] Ans:a

- a) so b) although c) despite d) however

219. — a heavy downpour, there were more than fifty thousand fans at the football stadium.

[CU D1 15-16] Ans:a

- a) Despite b) In spite with c) Despite of d) Despite with

220. I will try to call you, — I get held up. (-----, — আমার দেরি হয়)

[RU (সমাজবিজ্ঞান) 06-07] Ans:d

- a) although b) when c) unless d) if

221. Those who prepare food know — to begin — it will be ready when it is wanted.

[NU(বাণিজ্য)10-11] Ans:a

- a) when, so that b) so that, when c) then, when d) so, so that

222. — he is twenty-five, he still at school.

[CU (খ) 05-06] Ans:c

- a) While b) Because c) Although d) Whatever

223. You will miss the train — you go to railway station in time.

[SUST (B) 16-17] Ans:c

- a) because b) till c) unless d) as long e) as soon as

224. Birds not only bring song, color, and activity to a garden — are vitally needed by plants.

[SOCIAL ISLAMI BANK LTD (PO)-17] Ans:a

- a) but also b) as well as c) and d) and they

MASTER



225. Smaller companies were merged into the parent company — creating a single organization. [SUST (A, মানবিক) 16-17]  
 a) as a consequence b) despite c) though d) in order to e) thereby Ans:e
226. A good number of students of Engineering Faculty are planning to go to England, — they are learning English. [CU (G) 16-17]  
 a) but b) although c) so d) since Ans:c
227. His sister works three jobs a day; — she doesn't earn much. [JU 17-18]  
 a) however b) moreover c) even as d) none of these Ans:a
228. — the student was not very intelligent; he spoke very well. [PUST (A1) 15-16]  
 a) Even b) Though c) In spite of d) Since Ans:b
229. — hard work and determination, he has made his dreams come true. [MBSTU A 14-15]  
 a) Though b) Through c) Without d) Because Ans:b

## INTERJECTION

যে সকল শব্দ দ্বারা মনের আকস্মিক ভাব বা আবেগ প্রকাশ করে, তাদেরকেই Interjection বলে। Interjection এর শেষে exclamation mark (!) থাকে অথবা কমা (,) দিয়ে আলাদা করা থাকে। যেমন: Ah! (আহ!), Alas! (হায়!), Bravo! (শাবাশ!), Excellent! (চমৎকার/শাবাশ!), Fie! (ধিক!), Hello! (ওহে!), Hurrah! (হুররে!), Hush! (হাশ! চুপ!), Heaven! (ঈশ্বর!) Oh! (ওহ!), Shame! (কি লজ্জা!/ছি! ছি!), Tut! Tut! (ছি! ছি!) ইত্যাদি।

কতিপয় Interjection phrase: Well done! (শাবাশ!) For shame! Oh dear!/Dear me! (হায় কপাল!, একি!), Oh my God! (হায় ভগবান!/হায় ঈশ্বর!), Ah me! Good gracious! Good heavens! ইত্যাদি।

e.g. Hello! What are you doing here?/How do you do?

Oh! What a nice view. (আহ! কী সুন্দর দৃশ্য); Oh! I got such a fright. (আহ! এমন একটা ভয় পেয়েছিলাম)

Hurrah/Hurray! Our team has won the game. (হুররে! আমাদের দল ট্রফি জিতেছে)

Hush! Don't make a noise. (চুপ! গোলমাল করো না); Fie! You are a liar. (ধিক! তুমি মিথ্যাবাদী)

Interjection দ্বারা কোনো sudden feeling/emotion প্রকাশ পায়। যেমন:

- Joy (আনন্দ, গভীর হর্ষ) : Hurrah/Hurray! [Hurrah! Today is holiday. (কি মজা, আজ আমাদের ছুটি)]
- Grief (প্রচণ্ড দুঃখ) : Alas! [Alas! He is no more/He is dead. (হায়! তিনি আর বেঁচে নেই)]
- Surprise (বিস্ময়) : Ah! Ha! What! [What! You don't mean to say so? Ah! Have they gone?]
- Approval (উৎসাহ, সমর্থন) : Bravo! [Bravo! You have saved a nice goal/You have done well.]

1. What part of speech expresses a mild or sudden burst of emotion?

[জাতীয় নিরাপত্তা গোয়েন্দা সংস্থা (NSI), কম্পিউটার অপারেটর-২১]

- a) Cojunction b) Adjective c) Interjection d) Preposition Ans:c

2. Interjections that express a sudden burst of emotion are followed by what kind of punctuation? [BSMRSTU (F) 18-19]

- a) Comma b) Semicolon c) Colon d) Exclamation Ans:d

3. Alas! I am undone. Here 'alas' is -

[জনশক্তি, কর্মসংস্থান ও প্রশিক্ষণ ব্যুরোর ইন্সট্রাক্টর-১৮]

My God! I am undone! 'My God' is -

[উপজেলা/থানা নির্বাচন অফিসার-০৮]

Heaven! It is an ecstatic moment of my life.

[SUST B 07-08]

Hurrah! We have won the game. The underlined word is -

[CU (E) 07-08]

- a) Noun b) Adverb c) Interjection d) Preposition Ans:c

4. 'Approval' may be expressed by the following interjection: [সোনালী ব্যাংক (সিনিয়র অফিসার)-১৮]

- a) Ha! b) Hush! c) Bravo! d) Hurrah! Ans:c