

# ENGLISH SUGGESTION

## Topic-01: One Word Substitution

A Unit ও 3টি অংশে।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit ও 5-৬টি করে অংশে।

1. A person who looks on the bright side of things is called \_\_\_\_\_. [CU B1 Unit 2021-22]

- A. pessimist B. optimist  
C. cynic D. anarchist

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : যে ব্যক্তি কোনো কিছুর ভালো দিক দেখে তাকে optimist (আশাবাদী) বলে। আর যে শুধু খারাপ দিক দেখে তাকে pessimist (নৈরাশ্যবাদী) বলে। যে ব্যক্তি বিশ্বাস করেন যে মানুষেরা স্বার্থবাদী তিনি cynic (অসূর্যক)। যিনি নৈরাজ্যবাদ বা নৈরাজ্যকে সমর্থন করেন তাকে anarchist (নৈরাজ্যবাদী) বলে।

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft | Astronaut     |
| A person who draws or produces maps               | Cartographer  |
| A person who writes beautiful writing             | Calligrapher  |
| A person who compiles dictionaries                | Lexicographer |
| A person who speaks more than one language        | Polyglot      |
| A person who is mentally ill                      | Lunatic       |
| One who collect coins as hobby                    | Numismatist   |

2. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge is called \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. Dictionary B. Anthology  
C. Encyclopedia D. Directory

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : জানের সব শাখার তথ্য সংক্ষেপে যে বইয়ে থাকে তাকে বিশ্বকোষ বা বলে। The book containing words and their meanings – Dictionary (অভিধান). A published collection of poems or another pieces of writing – Anthology (সাহিত্য সংকলন).

A book or website listing individuals or organizations with details – Directory (নির্দেশক).

3. One who loves and serves mankind is called \_\_\_\_\_. [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. an optimist B. a misanthropist  
C. a pantheist D. a philanthropist

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : One who loves and serves mankind is called a 'philanthropist' (মানবপ্রেমিক)।

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| One who speaks less                        | Reticent (স্বল্পভাষী)          |
| A person who knows everything              | Omniscient (সর্বজ্ঞ)           |
| One who is unable to pay his debts         | Insolvent/bankrupt (দেউলিয়ার) |
| A handwriting that cannot be read          | Illegible (অস্পষ্ট)            |
| One who knows many languages               | Polyglot (বহুভাষী)             |
| One who looks on the bright side of things | Optimist (আশাবাদী)             |

4. A place where money is coined is known as \_\_\_\_\_. [CU C Unit 2018-19]

- A. vault B. mint C. coinage  
D. counter E. desk

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : A place where money is coined – mint

A place for keeping motor cars – Garage

A place for keeping Aeroplanes – Hangar

A place where treasures of art & curiosities are kept – Museum

5. The person who compiles a dictionary is called \_\_\_\_\_. [CU C Unit 2018-19, CU A Unit 2011-12]

- A. an author B. a writer  
C. a stenographer D. a lexicographer  
E. an operator

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : Cartographer (মানচিত্রকার) – one who draws maps.

Cobbler (ফুটি) – one who mends shoes

Plumber (প্রাচীর) – one who mends water pipes.

Sculptor (ভাস্কর) – one who carves one stone

Architect (স্থাপতি) – one who plans and draws the design of building

Hawker (ফেরিওয়াল) – one who travels for selling articles.

Lexicographer (অভিধান রচয়িতা) – A person who writes/compiles dictionary.

Linguist (বহুভাষাবিদ) – A person who is skilled in foreign language.

Polyglot (বহু ভাষাভাষী) – A person who knows many languages.

Playwright (নাট্যকারী) – A person who writes plays.

6. One who eats everything is called \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2013-14]

- A) omnipresent B) omnipotent  
C) omniscient D) omnibus  
E) omnivorous

Ans : E. ব্যাখ্যা :

Omnipotent = One who is all powerfull

Omniscient = One who is all knowing

Omnipresent = One who is present all over

Omnibus = A book containing all the published work of an author

Omnivorous = One who eats everything

7. A person unable to pay his debts is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2016-17]

- A. solvent B. rich  
C. miser D. bankrupt E. poor

Ans: D

8. A person who writes about his own life writes \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2010-11]

- A) Autobiography B) Biography  
C) Chronical D) Diary E) Journal

Ans: A

9. A process involving too much official formality is called \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2014-15]

- A. Nepotism B. Diplomacy  
C. Red-tapism D. Bureaucracy  
E. Aristocracy

Ans: C

10. Misanthropist is a person who \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2014-15]

- A. flirts with ladies B. hates mankind  
C. loves mankind D. Believes in God  
E. has narrow views

Ans: B

11. A teller works in a \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. factory B. bank  
C. restaurant D. hospital

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : Teller হচ্ছেন ব্যাংকের এমন একজন কর্মী যিনি গ্রাহকদের নগদ টাকা গ্রহণ এবং প্রদান করেন।

| Person                                | One word substitution |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Someone with a beautiful handwriting  | Calligrapher          |
| The one who makes maps or charts      | Cartographer          |
| Someone who is the keeper of a museum | Curator               |
| Someone who walks on foot             | Pedestrian            |
| A person who grows or sells flowers   | Florist               |
| Someone who is reserved and shy       | Introvert             |

12. A person who draws maps is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. lexicographer B. geologist  
C. topographer D. cartographer

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : যিনি ম্যাপ আঁকেন তাকে Cartographer (মানচিত্রকার) বলে। এভাবে যিনি অভিধান সংকলন করেন তাকে Lexicographer (অভিধান রচয়িতা) বলে। যিনি ছমি নিয়ে গবেষণা করেন Geologist (ভূবিজ্ঞানী) বলে। যিনি স্থান বিবরণ বিষয়ে নিপুণ তাকে Topographer (বিবরণ লেখক) বলে।

13. 'Ergophobia' is the fear of \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. work B. anxiety C. cats D. marriage

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : কাজের ভয়ে Ergophobia (fear of work) বলে। আরও কিছু ভয়ের নাম:

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Algophobia    | Fear of pain    |
| Atychiphobia  | Fear of failure |
| Bibliophobia  | Fear of books   |
| Hemophobia    | Fear of blood   |
| Pathophobia   | Fear of disease |
| Verminophobia | Fear of germs   |
| Zoophobia     | Fear of animals |

### Some More Important Substitutions

1. Audience – a number of people listening to a lecture
2. Altruist – one, who considers the happiness and well-being of others first
3. Atheist – a person who does not believe in God
4. Anthropologist – one, who studies the evolution of mankind
5. Autocracy – government by one person
6. Autobiography – the life history of a person written by himself
7. Amputate – to cut off a part of a person's body which is infected
8. Arsenal – a place for ammunition and weapons
9. Archives – a place where government or public records are kept

10. Amateur – a man who does a thing for pleasure and not as a profession
11. Aristocracy – government by the nobles
12. Aquatic – animals/plants etc which live in water
13. Amphibian – animals which live both on land and sea
14. Ambidexter – one, who can use either hand with ease
15. Alimony – allowance paid to wife on legal separation
16. Anthology – a collection of poems
17. Abdication – voluntary giving up of throne in favour of someone
18. Arbitrator – a person, appointed by two parties to solve a dispute
19. Astronomer – a person, who studies stars, planets and other heavenly bodies
20. Astrologer – a person who studies the influence of heavenly bodies on human beings
21. Anthology – a collection of poems
22. Axiom – a statement which is accepted as true without proof
23. Agenda – a list of headings of the business to be transacted at a meeting
24. Anarchist – one, who is out to destroy all governance, law and order
25. Almanac – an annual calendar with positions of stars
26. Bigamy – the practice of having two wives or husbands at a time
27. Bibliophile – a lover and collector of books
28. Bouquet – a collection of flowers
29. Bureaucracy – government by the officials
30. Belligerent – a person, nation that is involved in war
31. Biennial – an event which happens once in two years
32. Blasphemy – the act of speaking disrespectfully about sacred things
33. Crèche – a nursery where children are cared for while their parents are at work
34. Cosmopolitan – a person who regards whole world as his country
35. Chauffeur – one, who is employed to drive a motor car
36. Curator – a person in charge of a museum
37. Carnivorous – one, who lives on flesh
38. Cannibal – one, who feeds on human flesh
39. Contemporaries – belonging to or living at the same time
40. Cloak room – a place for luggage at railway station
41. Cynosure – centre of attraction
42. Connoisseur – a critical judge of any art and craft
43. Crusade – a religious war
44. Choreographer – one, who teaches dancing
45. Cerographer – a person, who is bad in spellings
46. Calligraphist – a person, who writes beautiful handwriting
47. Cynic – one, who sneers at the aims and beliefs of his fellow men
48. Convalescent – one, who is recovering health
49. Cavalry – soldiers, who fight on horse back
50. Cardiologist – a person, who is specialist in heart diseases
51. Cartographer – one, who draws maps
52. Dormitory – the sleeping rooms with several beds especially in a college or institution
53. Drawn – a game that results neither in victory nor in defeat
54. Elegy – a poem of lamentation
55. Epitaph – words which are inscribed on the grave or the tomb in the memory of the buried
56. Ephemeral – lasting one day
57. Effeminate – a person who is womanish
58. Emigrant – a person who leaves his own country and goes to live in another
59. Edible – fit to be eaten
60. Egotism – practice of talking too much about oneself
61. Encyclopedia – a book that contains information on various

## subjects

62. Epicure = one, who is devoted to the pleasure of eating and drinking
63. Florist = one, who deals in flowers
64. Fastidious = one, who is very selective in one's taste
65. Fanatic or bigot = one, who is filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in religious matters
66. Fatal = causing death
67. Fatalist = one, who believes in fate
68. Facsimile = an exact copy of handwriting, printing etc
69. Fauna = the animals of a certain region
70. Flora = the plants of a particular region
71. Fratricide = murder of brother
72. Fugitive = one, who runs away from justice or the law
73. Fragile = easily broken
74. Feminist = one, who works for the welfare of the women
75. Granary = a place for grains
76. Genocide = murder of race
77. Gregarious = animals which live in flocks
78. Hangar = a place for housing aero planes
79. Hive = a place for bees
80. Horticulture = the art of cultivating and managing gardens
81. Homicide = murder of man
82. Hearse = a vehicle which is used to carry a dead body
83. Hedonist = one, who believes that pleasure is the chief good (sensual)
84. Horizon = a line at which the earth and the sky seem to meet
85. Honorary = holding office without any remuneration
86. Heretic = one, who acts against religion
87. Herbivorous = one, who lives on herbs
88. Insolvent/Bankrupt = a person who is unable to pay his debts
89. Inaudible = a sound that cannot be heard
90. Inaccessible = that cannot be easily approached
91. Incurable = incapable of being corrected
92. Irreparable = incapable of being repaired
93. Illegible = incapable of being read
94. Inevitable = incapable of being avoided
95. Impracticable = incapable of being practised
96. Immigrant = a person who comes to one country from another in order to settle there
97. Invincible = one, too strong to be overcome
98. Indelible = that cannot be erased
99. Incognito = travelling under another name than one's own
100. Indefatigable = one, who does not tire easily
101. Infallible = one, who is free from all mistakes and failures
102. Invigilator = one, who supervises in the examination hall
103. Itinerant = one, who journeys from place to place
104. Infirmary = a home or room used for ill or injured people
105. Infanticide = murder of an infant
106. Infantry = soldiers, who fight on foot
107. Inflammable = liable to catch fire easily
108. Interregnum = a period of interval between two reigns or governments
109. Kennel = a place for dogs
110. Lunatic asylum = a home for lunatics
111. Lexicographer = one, who compiles a dictionary
112. Loquacious = one, who talks continuously
113. Linguist = one, who is skilled in foreign languages
114. Lapidist = one, who cuts precious stones
115. Misanthrope = a hater of mankind
116. Misogamist = one, who hates marriage
117. Mortuary = a place, where dead bodies are kept for post mortem
118. Mercenary = working only for the sake of money
119. Matricide = murder of mother
120. Martyr = one, who dies for a noble cause
121. Maiden speech = the first speech delivered by a person
122. Mint = a place where coins are made
123. Misogynist = a hater of womankind
124. Morgue = a place, where dead bodies are kept for identification
125. Mammals = animals which give milk
126. Monogamy = the practice of marrying one at a time
127. Missionary = a person, who is sent to propagate religion
128. Numismatics = the study of coins
129. Namesake = a person having same name as another
130. Nostalgia = a strong desire to return home, home sickness
131. Novice or Tyro = one, new to anything, inexperienced
132. Narcotic = a medicine for producing sleep
133. Optimist = a person who looks at the brighter side of things
134. Orphan = one, who has lost parents
135. Omnipresent = one, who is present everywhere
136. Omnipotent = one, who is all powerful
137. Omniscient = one, who knows everything
138. Opaque = that which cannot be seen through
139. Obituary = an account in the newspaper of the funeral of the one deceased
140. Orphanage = a home for orphans
141. Obstetrician = one, who is skilled in midwifery
142. Ostler = one, who looks after horses at an inn
143. Omnivorous = one, who eats everything
144. Pessimist = a person who looks at the darker side of things
145. Potable = fit to drink
146. Post mortem = an examination of dead body
147. Philanthropist = a lover of mankind
148. Patricide = murder of father
149. Philatelist = one, who collects stamps
150. Plagiarism = literary theft or passing off an author's original work as one's own
151. Polygamy = the practice of marrying more than one wife at a time
152. Polyandry = the practice of marrying more than one husband at a time
153. Philogynist = a lover of womankind
154. Plebiscite = (a decision made by) votes of all qualified citizens
155. Philanderer = one, who amuses himself by love making
156. Philistine = one who does not care for art and literature
157. Plutocracy = government by the rich
158. Pseudonym = an imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise
159. Posthumous = a child born after the death of his father or the book published after the death of the writer
160. Panacea = a remedy for all diseases
161. Pediatrician = a person, who is specialist in child diseases
162. Platitude = ordinary remarks often repeated
163. Pedant = one, who makes a vain display of his knowledge
164. Polyglot = one, who speaks many languages
165. Paleography = the study of ancient writing
166. Posse = a number of policemen called to quell a riot
167. Parole = pledge given by a prisoner for temporary release, not to escape
168. Pedestrian = one, who goes on foot
169. Portable = that can be carried easily
170. Quarantine = an act of separation from other persons to avoid infection
171. Rhetoric = the art of elegant speech or writing
172. Regicide = murder of King or Queen
173. Sacrilege = violating or profaning religious things/places
174. Sculptor = one, who cuts in stones
175. Suicide = murder of oneself
176. Stable = a place for horses
177. Somnambulist = a person, who walks in sleep
178. Somniloquist = a person, who talks in sleep

179. Souvenir – a thing kept as a reminder of a person, place or event  
 180. Swan song – the last work (literary) of a writer  
 181. Sot, Toper – one, who is a habitual drunkard  
 182. Sinecure – a job with high salary but little responsibility  
 183. Stoic – a person, who is indifferent to pleasure and pain and has control over his passions  
 184. Sanatorium – a place for the sick to recover health  
 185. Soricide – murder of sister  
 186. Triennial – an event which happens once in three years  
 187. Truant – a person/student who absents himself from class or duty without permission  
 188. Teetotaler – one, who does not take any intoxicating drink  
 189. Transparent – that which can be seen through  
 190. Theocracy – government by religious principles  
 191. Uxorious – one extremely fond of one's wife  
 192. Utopia – an imaginary perfect social and political system  
 193. Uxoricide – murder of wife  
 194. Verbatim – repetition of speech or writing word for word  
 195. Volunteer – one, who offers one's services  
 196. Virgin – a woman who has no sexual experience  
 197. Versatile – interested in and clever at many different things  
 198. Veteran – one, who has a long experience of any occupation  
 199. Venial – a fault that may be forgiven  
 200. Wardrobe – a place for clothes

## Topic-02: Parallelism

A Unit এ ০-১টি আসবে।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১-৩টি করে আসবে।

এই টপিক থেকে বিভিন্নভাবে প্রশ্ন হতে পারে। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো ভালভাবে পড়ো, তাহলে যেভাবেই প্রশ্ন আসুক উত্তর করতে পারবে।

1. On Sundays I usually go fishing or \_\_\_\_\_ something interesting. [ CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A) doing B) did  
C) have done D) do

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : parallelism অনুযায়ী doing সঠিক। and, or, but, comma এর আগে ও পরে verb এর একই form বসবে। এখানে or এর আগে verb টি ing যুক্ত হওয়ায় or এর পরের verb টিও ing যুক্ত হবে।

More parallelism: drinking or eating, playing or walking, watched or listened, to go or to eat etc.

2. Insects provide many beneficial services, such as \_\_\_\_\_, breaking down deadwood, and pollinating plants. [ CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A) they conditions soils B) to  
condition soil  
C) conditioning the soil D) soil  
conditioned

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : parallelism অনুযায়ী conditioning সঠিক। and, or, but, comma এর আগে ও পরে verb এর একই form বসবে। এখানে such এর পরের সব verb একই form এ বসবে। এখানে পরের সব verb এ ing থাকায় প্রথম verb + ing হবে।

3. The examination <sup>will test</sup> A your ability <sup>to understand</sup> B spoken English <sup>C</sup>, to read non-technical language, and <sup>D</sup> writing <sup>E</sup> correctly.

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : Parallelism এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী বাক্যের সকল verb একই form থাকবে। to understand, to read এর পর অংশন D তে to write হবে।

4. The leaves of the yucca are usually point A stiff, and narrow B, with C sawlike or fibrous D edges E

Ans: A. ব্যাখ্যা : প্রশ্নটি Parallelism থেকে করা হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ Sentence-এর অন্তর্গত ব্যবহৃত word গুলো একই হতে হবে। ১ম word-টি verb হলে comma (,) বা and এর পরবর্তী word-গুলো Verb হবে। \*তদ্রূপ: Adjective হলে বাকীগুলোও Adjective হবে, noun হলে অবশিষ্টগুলোও noun হবে। প্রশ্নে stiff (শক্ত) ও narrow (সরু) হলো adjective. তাই Point (noun) এর Adjective form, Pointed (তীক্ষ্ণ, সূচালো) হবে। \*তদ্রূপ: He is a lawyer (noun), a politician (noun) and a teacher (noun).

5. Sharing A corporate stocks with employees B can be effective way to promote C harmonious D, efficiency and equitability E in the workplace.

Ans: C. ব্যাখ্যা : Parallelism এর নিয়মানুযায়ী (D), (E)-তে প্রদত্ত word দুটি noun হওয়ায় (C)-তে harmony (noun) হবে।

## Topic-03: Degree

A Unit এ ০-১টি আসবে।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১টি করে আসবে।

1. The younger you are, \_\_\_\_\_ it is to learn.  
A. the easy B. the easier. C. the assist  
D. easier E. more easy

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : যত-তত, ত্রাস-বৃদ্ধি বুঝতে Double Comparative হয়। এক্ষেত্রে বাক্যের গঠন হয় : The comparative.....the comparative. তাই Fill in the gaps এ easy এর Comparative form 'the easier' হবে। তদ্রূপ: (i) The sonner, the better. (ii) The greater the demand, the higher the price.

2. They were singing..... they could.  
A. as well than B. best than  
C. as better than D. as well as E. as good as

Ans: D. ব্যাখ্যা : Positive Degree'র ক্ষেত্রে as + adj + as হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। গান ভাল গাওয়া অর্থে well শব্দটি বসে। তাহলে এখানে well, adverb। প্রশ্নটি Positive degree'র একটি উদাহরণ তাই সঠিক উত্তর (D)। উল্লেখ্য : as এর পর কখনও শব্দ comparative কিংবা Superlative form এবং than বসতে পারে।

না, তাই (B) (C) সতর্ক। (A)-তে well এর পর than এর ব্যবহার grammatically সতর্ক।

3. The dress is..... as one I had before.

- A. much the same B. very same  
C. plenty the same D. very similar  
E. similar

Ans: A. ব্যাখ্যা : much the same. কারণ, আমরা জানি, একই জাতীয় যাকি, বস্ত্র বা বিষয়ের মধ্যে সাদৃশ্য দেখাতে the same----- as / that বসে। আমাদের আলোচ্য প্রদত্তে কিছু তা-ই বলা হয়েছে- এই জামাটি অনেকটা আমার আগের জামার মতোই। সুতরাং সঠিক উত্তর (A). আরেকটি বিষয়- very বসে positive degree-তে এবং much বসে comparative degree-তে।

4. The area where a microchip is manufactured must be the most cleanest. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা: cleanest = superlative. তাই most দরকার নেই।

5. The younger you are, the more easier it is to learn. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা: easier = comparative. তাই more দরকার নেই।

6. There were two small rooms in the beach house, \_\_\_\_\_ served as a kitchen. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. the smaller of which B. the smaller of them  
C. the smallest of that D. the smallest of which

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা: দুইয়ের তুলনার Comparative হয়। দুটি বস্তু হলে Them হয় না। ফলে অপশন B, C, D বাদ পড়ে।

### Topic-04: : Conditional

A Unit এ ০-১টি প্রশ্নের।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১টি করে প্রশ্নের।

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I would not have helped such an ungrateful man. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. Though he did not deserve any help at all  
B. Had I been in your place  
C. If he had shown due respect to me  
D. Had I asked him for his help

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : এখানে third conditional এর নিয়ম হবে।

Structure1: If + Past perfect + Sub + could have/would have /might have + V3 + Ext.

Example: If you had gone there, I would have joined the meeting.

Structure2: Had + Sub + V3 + Ext. + Sub + could have/would have /might have + V3 + Ext.

Example: Had I been in your place, I would not have helped such an ungrateful man. এর অর্থ হলে, 'আমি যদি তোমার জায়গায় হতাম, এমন অকৃতজ্ঞ মানুষকে সাহায্য করতাম না।'

2. \_\_\_\_\_, I wouldn't have succeeded. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. Hadn't you cooperated me  
B. Had you cooperated with me  
C. Hadn't you cooperated with me  
D. Hadn't you cooperate with me

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : এটি Third Conditional এর উদাহরণ।  
Had + Sub + V.P.P + ..... + Sub + Could have/would have/might have + V.P.P + Ext.

যেমন : Had she studied hard, she would have succeeded.  
Hadn't you cooperated with me, I wouldn't have succeeded.

3. He would go mad if he \_\_\_\_\_ that.

- A. hears B. would hear C. has heard  
D. was hearing E. heard

Ans : E. ব্যাখ্যা : 2<sup>nd</sup> conditional এর উদাহরণ যার গঠন:

(i) If + Past + would / could / might + verb এর present form  
(ii) Sub + could /would / might + V-present form + if + past + Ext.

প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নটি ২য় Structure অনুযায়ী গঠিত হয়েছে। তাই সঠিক উত্তর (E)  
\*\*উদাহরণ: (i) If dinner were ready, I would eat now. (ii) If you worked hard, you might succeed. \*\*2<sup>nd</sup> conditional-এর আরেকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ form (গঠন) আছে, যা ইচ্ছা, আকাঙ্ক্ষা, অব্যক্ত রকম, সম্ভাবনার অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। এখানে If + Sub (any person) + were--- বসে। যেমন: (i) If I were you, I would handle the situation carefully. (ii) If he were sick, he would stay home today.

4. If weather forecasters \_\_\_\_\_ warnings of storms on time telecommunications companies \_\_\_\_\_ to take steps to protect their satellites. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. could have provided / had been able  
B. could provide / would be able  
C. can provide / would have been able  
D. could be providing / will be able

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা: 2<sup>nd</sup> Conditional

5. If a ruby is heated, it..... temporarily lose its colour. [CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. would B. will C. does D. had E. is

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা: এটি First conditional এর একটি উদাহরণ। এর গঠন হলে: If + present + future অর্থাৎ If যুক্ত clause present indefinite হলে Result clause টি future indefinite হলে। প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নে বলা হয়েছে যে, যদি ruby (a precious metal-খনি) কে heat দেয়া হয় তবে এর রং কিছুটা হারাবে অর্থাৎ ভবিষ্যতের অর্থ প্রকাশ করেছে। তাই সঠিক উত্তর (B) will.

6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a car, you should get it \_\_\_\_\_ regularly. [CU A Unit 2021-22]

- A. owned/to service  
B. had owned/being serviced  
C. will own/servicing  
D. own/serviced

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : 1<sup>st</sup> conditional অনুযায়ী প্রথম শূন্যস্থানে simple present হবে এবং ২য় শূন্যস্থানে Causative verb এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী get এর পর বহুবচক object থাকার past participle হবে।

7. Had she known about it, she \_\_\_\_\_ have stayed forever. [CU A Unit 2021-22]  
A. would B. might C. may D. should

Ans : A. কাশা : এটি Third Conditional এর উদাহরণ।

8. — a better tenant, she — out the house by now, [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. Could the owner find / could rent  
B. Has the owner found / would have rent  
C. Had the owner found / would have rented  
D. Did the owner find / could rented

Ans : C. কাশা : Third Conditional.

9. If he \_\_\_\_\_ hard, he would have succeeded. [CU B1 Unit 2020-21]

- A. worked B. had worked  
C. has worked D. works

Ans : B. কাশা : Third conditional এর নিয়ম (if + past perfect থাকলে পরের অংশে would have + past participle) অনুযায়ী had worked হবে।

10. Raihan would certainly have attended the proceedings \_\_\_\_\_. [CU C Unit 2014-15]

- A. if he didn't get a flat tire  
B. if the flat tire hadn't happened  
C. had he not had a flat tire  
D. had the tire not flattered itself  
E. if the tire hadn't flattered

Ans : E. কাশা : if the tire hadn't flattered. এখানে 3rd conditional সম্পর্কিত। যার গঠন: If + past perfect + would/could/might have + V.p.p. + Ext. অর্থাৎ If-clause-টি Past perfect tense হলে অপর clause-টিতে (result clause) would/could/might have + V.p.p. বসবে। \*উদাঃ: (i) Had I been in your shoes (তোমার অবস্থানে), I would have accepted the offer. (ii) If he had studied more, he would have been able to pass the admission test.

11. \_\_\_\_\_, she would have succeeded. [CU C Unit 2021-22]

- A. If she studied hard  
B. If she didn't study hard  
C. Had she studied hard  
D. Hadn't she studied hard  
E. Had she study hard

Ans : C. কাশা : এটি Third Conditional এর উদাহরণ।  
Had + Sub + V.P.P + ..... + Sub + Could have/would have/ might have + V.P.P + Ext.  
যেমন : Had she studied hard, she would have succeeded.

## Topic-05: Grammar Rules

A Unit এ ২-৫টি আলাদে।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ৫-১০টি করে আলাদে।

এই টপিক থেকে বিভিন্নভাবে প্রশ্ন হতে পারে। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো ভালভাবে পড়ো, তাহলে যেভাবেই প্রশ্ন আসুক উত্তর করতে পারবে।

1. Each \_\_\_\_\_ of the nurses \_\_\_\_\_ report \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ operating room \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ name is \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans : B কাশা : reports হবে।

One of  
Each of  
Either of  
None of  
Everyone of

+ Noun/pronoun (plural) হবে  
+ Verb (singular) + poss. adjective হবে।

2. Rajshahi relies heavily on income from fruit crops, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) and so is Dinajpur  
B) and so are other districts  
C) and so is Chittagong  
D) and so does Dinajpur

Ans: D কাশা: and, comma এর আগের অংশ affirmative হলে, এর পরে so+auxiliary+sub বা sub+aux+too হবে। এদের and এর আগে present form থাকায় এর পরে অর্থাৎ does হবে।

More Example: I love flower, so does my mother.

I love flower and my mother does too.

3. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_taller. [CU A Unit 2021-22]

- A. would be B. could be  
C. had been D. were

Ans : D. কাশা : I wish দ্বারা আবদ্ধ (unreal) ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা লোকাল subject এর পরে was এর পরিবর্তে were ব্যবহৃত হয়।

4. I wish I..... my home work last night. [CU C Unit 2010-11]

- A. did B. had done C. was doing  
D. do E. done

Ans : B. কাশা : আবছার ইচ্ছা, কল্পনা, আকাংক্ষা প্রকাশ করতে I wish এর পর সাধারণত verb এর past form যেমন (i) I wish I sang a song (ii) I wish, I were rich. কিন্তু sentence-এ যদি অতীত সময় নির্দেশক শব্দ (yesterday, last night, the previous day, last week/ month/ year, the day before) থাকে তবে এক্ষেত্রে sentence টি Past perfect হবে। যেমন: (i) I wish, I had washed the clothes yesterday, (ii) We wish, we had had more time last night। এখানেই প্রদত্ত বাক্যটির ক্ষেত্রেও ২য় নিয়মটির প্রয়োগ হয়েছে।

5. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ I shut the door when the telephone rang.

- A) have B) did  
C) could D) had

Ans : D. কাশা :

Hardly + had + sub + V3 + when + past indefinite tense  
Scarcely had + sub + V3 + when + past indefinite  
No sooner had + sub + V3 + than + past indefinite  
\*উদাঃ: (i) Hardly had we reached the airport when the plane took off. (ii) Only rarely has an accident occurred. [Source: CLIFF'S Toefl Proactive Test-5, Part-B, Question-37]

6. No sooner had I left \_\_\_\_\_ I came. [CU A Unit 2020-21]

- A. where    B. after    C. before    D. than

**Ans : D. शीघ्रतः : No sooner ..... than**

7. You had better — the work today. [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. finish      B. finished  
C. to finish      D. finishing

**Ans : A.** वाक्य : You had better finish the work today. Had better ଏହା verb ଏହା base form ବା । Had better rather, dare, need, ought to ଭଳି । Had better, would rather, dare, need, ought to ଭଳି । Had better ଏହା base form ବା ।

**Example:** *You had better phone Julie.*

***I would rather cook than wash the dishes.***

**They ought to have more parks in the city centre.**

8. I eat all this food. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. would rather not to      B. 'd rather not  
C. 'd not rather      D. rather not to

**Ans : B.** चा॒र्याः would + rather + not + VI र॒यः ।

12. Seema had better \_\_\_\_\_ if she does not want to miss the train.

- A) hurry B) to hurry C) hurrying D) hurried

**Ans : A.** **सामाना :** had better, would rather, have to, has to, had to, used to, ought to **एतत्तु** **अत्र** **एष** **base form** **वर्तते** !

9. After the assassination attempt (তৎকালে), president Reagan's doctor suggested that he ..... a short rest at Camp David. [CU C Unit 2010-11]

- A. will take      B. would take a  
C. take      D. took      E. taken

**Ans :** C. ব্যাখ্যা: এটি Subjunctive এর একটি উদাহরণ। সহজভাবে বলা যায়- subjunctive -এ that যুক্ত subject এর পর verb এর সবসময় base form (s, es বিহীন) বসে। Subjunctive হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত শব্দগুলোর মধ্যে suggest একটি। আই সঠিক উত্তর (C) take। উল্লেখ্যঃ Subjunctive এ ব্যবহৃত শব্দগুলো noun, past participle adjective যাই হোকনা কেন that এরপর verb সবসময়ই simple form হবে। আর that যদি না থাকে তাহলে infinitive বসবে। \*দেখনাঃ doctor advised the patient to stop smoking.

**Subjunctive words:** important, advise, insist, ask, demand, require, suggest, urgent, obligatory, necessary, mandatory, etc.

10. The teacher suggested that her student —  
experience with ESP. [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. write a composition on his
- B. to write composition about the
- C. wrote some compositions of his
- D. had written any composition for his

**Ans : A.** क्राष्ठा : Structure : Subject + Subjunctive verbs + that + subject + verb अ base form + ext. Subjunctive verbs : Advise, Suggest, Ask, Demand, Require, Prefer, Propose, Urge.

11. The manager recommended that \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2017-18]

- A) the employee should give two days' leave
- B) the employee be given two days' leave
- C) the employee be given two day's leave
- D) the employee should give two days' leave

Ans: C . कर्णः Subjunctive

12. It is important that  $\frac{\text{he speaks}}{A \quad B}$  with  $\frac{\text{the Dean}}{C}$  before  $\frac{\text{leaving}}{D}$  for his vacation. [CU D Unit 2020-21]

- It is important that  $\frac{\text{he speaks}}{A \quad B}$  with  $\frac{\text{the Dean}}{C}$  before  $\frac{\text{leaving}}{D}$  for his vacation. [CU D Unit 2020-21]

**Ans : B.** **आज्ञा:** Important = Subjunctive. Subjunctive + verb + base form. **जो** speaks **करा** speak **करा** । **आज्ञा** Subjunctive = Mandatory, required, urgent, proposed, necessary, suggested, recommended.

**13. We recommend that —** [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. the miscreant should punish  
B. the miscreant be punished  
C. the miscreant should've punished  
D. the miscreant must punish

**Ans : B.** काल्पाः Subjunctive: recommend, demand, command, prefer, require, propose, move, urgent, ask, advise, suggest, urge एवञ्जलर पत्र थल शकल-

1. sub + be + V3
2. sub + V1 रखा।

14. The doctor suggested that his mother \_\_\_\_\_ taking the medicine immediately. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. stopped      B. stop  
C. stops      D. had stopped

**Ans : B. यथाः Subjunctive**

15. Three-fourths of the assignment.....

- A. are finished  
B. is finish  
C. has been finished  
D. have been finished  
E. has been finish

**Ans :** C. **वाक्शा:** Fraction এর পক্ষে noun singular রক্ত verb singular রক্ত। একালে three-fourths এর পর noun assignment singular তাই পরবর্তী verb টি ও singular রক্ত। তাই fill in the gap এ has been finished ই perfect.

16. Two-thirds of the city [CU C Unit 2016-17]

- A) have been inundated      B) has been inundated  
C) have inundated      D) has inundated

**Ans :** B. वाक्पाः Fraction एवं पद singular एवं verb singular हत ।

17. Three-fourths of the assignment \_\_\_\_\_. [CU B

- A. is finish  
 B. have finished  
 C. has been finished  
 D. have been finished

**Ans :** C. **वाक्याः** Fraction एवं शब्द. noun singular स्त्री verb singular स्त्री ।

18. The families were told to evacuate their houses immediately —. [B Unit 2021-22]

- A. at the time when the water begins to go up
- B. when the water began to rise
- C. when up was going the water
- D. in the time when the water raised

**Ans : B.** কাখা : Complex sentence টি কে শিপিং ক্লাসের subordinate clause হয়। প্রাচীর relative pronoun (who, which, whom, that, when) + subject + finite verb + object থাকে। এই নিয়ম অনুযায়ী অপশন B সঠিক।

**Example :** *They were told to stand up when the teacher enters into the classroom*

19. I don't know the time \_\_\_\_, [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. at which the accident happened
- B. the accident happened
- C. when the accident happened
- D. when the accident had happened

**Ans : A.** কাখা : Time এর পর কোন বাক্য নেই। এতে রাফা দোম দেখা দেয়। তাই অপশন C ও D হয় না। এখান clause দুটি কে যুক্ত করতে relative pronoun দর। তাই অপশন A সঠিক।

20. The hammer \_\_\_\_ can pull out nails. [CU C Unit 2014-15]

- A. that I'm looking
- B. for which I'm looking for
- C. for what I'm looking
- D. for which I'm looking
- E. I'm looking for

**Ans : E.** কাখা : I'm looking for. বাক্য সংশ্লিষ্ট ও সুন্দর করতে কখনো কখনো Relative pronoun (who, which, that, etc.) উই বাক্য হয়। তাই 'A' ভুল। Relative pronoun হিসেবে for which / what বসে না। তাই B, C, D incorrect.

21. Culture influences the way \_\_\_\_ [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. the world views
- B. is the view of the world
- C. that we view the world
- D. the world is viewing

**Ans : C.** কাখা : Complex sentence এর নিয়ম অনুসারে subordinate clause এর পর একটি পূর্ণ বাক্য হবে যা relative pronoun দ্বারা যুক্ত হবে। Relative pronoun (who, which, that) + subject + verb + object এই নিয়ম অনুযায়ী অপশন C সঠিক।

22. It was not until she had arrived home \_\_\_\_ remembered her appointment with the doctor. [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. when she B. that she
- C. and she D. She

**Ans : B.** কাখা : Complex sentence এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী এখানে relative pronoun হিসেবে that বসবে। এরপর subject বসবে।

23. We human tend to forget \_\_\_\_ we have come as a species in a relatively short period of time. [CU A Unit 2017-18]

- A) what close B) how far
- C) that far D) so close

**Ans : B.** কাখা : relative pronoun হিসেবে how বসবে।

24. Mary won't be going to the conference, and \_\_\_\_, [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. neither will her colleagues
- B. will neither her colleagues
- C. would her colleagues either
- D. won't her colleagues either

**Ans : A.** কাখা : কানেকশন শাফিৎ যাক না, ডান সাংবাদিকতা যাক না। তাই neither হয়। Neither পরে দুইটি বাক্য দেওয়াটাই নয় এমন কাখা।

Neither + auxiliary verb (positive) + object.  
Neither + will + her colleagues.

25. He showed us two apartments but we liked \_\_\_\_ of them. [CU A Unit 2021-22]

- A. both B. neither C. either D. two

**Ans : B.** কাখা : এখানে but থাকার কারণে আমরা বিপরীতের প্রকাশ দেবো, তাই neither যোগ হবে। we এর পর didn't হয় either বাক্যে কিছু বসে একই হবে।

26. Neither of the stakeholders was happy with the new regulations, \_\_\_\_? [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. were they B. weren't they
- C. did they D. didn't they

**Ans : A.** কাখা : Neither of the + plural noun = negative plural subject. তাই were they হয়।

27. Neither of the two candidates who had applied \_\_\_\_

- A for admission to the Business Faculty were
- B C
- D E

eligible for scholarship. [CU C Unit 2013-14]

**Ans : E.** কাখা : Neither of the + pl. sub + singular verb- এভাবে বসে।  
\*ভূতপ : Neither of the two friends is to be trusted.

28. My neighbour didn't hesitate to cooperate with the pandemic affected people and \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2020-21]

- A. So I did B. So did I
- C. Neither did I D. I didn't neither

**Ans : C.** কাখা : Agreement এর নিয়ম অনুসারে (Neither + Auxiverb + Sub) [এই নিয়ম থেকে CU কে বন্ধের প্রশ্ন এসেছে]

29. Neither he himself nor the spectators \_\_\_\_ satisfied with his answers to the questions. [B Unit 2020-21]

- A. is B. were C. has been D. was

**Ans : B.** কাখা :

Neither + singular noun + nor + plural noun + plural verb]

Ex: *Neither the teacher nor the students were in the classroom this morning.*

Neither + singular noun + nor + singular noun + singular verb

Ex: *Neither Leila nor Nancy is going to write the report.*

30. They can neither read nor write, \_\_\_\_ comprehend such concepts. [CU D Unit 2020-21]

- A. nor they can B. nor can them
- C. neither they can D. nor can they

**Ans : D.** কাখা :

31. Shaila is not a traitor \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2020-21]

- A. and so am I B. but am I
- C. and neither I am D. and neither am I

**Ans : C.** কাখা : not ..... neither + subject + verb.

32. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, how much are stable enough to hatch life on their planets? [CU C Unit 2021-22]
- Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : Stars Countable Nouns. তাই Option B তে Much এর জায়গায় Many হবে।

| With Countable Nouns    | With Un Countable Nouns |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Many                    | Much                    |
| Any                     | Any                     |
| Some                    | Some                    |
| Few                     | Little                  |
| A large/great number of | A large amount of       |
| These, Those            | This, That              |

33. My cousin earns twice \_\_\_\_\_. [CU B Unit 2020-21]
- A. as much as I B. as soon as  
C. as much as me D. as many as I
- Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : Earnings = uncountable. তাই as much as হবে। as much as + subject pronoun (I, We, He) হয়।

34. I did not have \_\_\_\_\_ luggage, just two small bags. [CU A Unit 2020-21]
- A. little B. many C. much D. few

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : much হবে কারণ luggage uncountable noun. countable হবে many বলে।

35. 'May I have some spaghetti?' 'I really like eating \_\_\_\_\_. ' [CU A Unit 2021-22]
- A. spaghetti B. the spaghetti  
C. a spaghetti D. an spaghetti

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : The indefinite should not be used with uncountable nouns. Spaghetti is an uncountable noun because it is made up of small pieces.

36. My uncle earns \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2021-22]
- A. twice more than my father  
B. twice as many as my father  
C. twice as much as my father.  
D. twice as my father

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : কাজে পরিমাণের সাথে তুলনা করতে 'as many as' হয়। Uncountable noun যেমন: water, sand, equipment, air, luck, money ইত্যাদি এর ক্ষেত্রে 'as much as' হয়। তাই টাকার ক্ষেত্রে 'as much as' হবে। আর কাজে পরিমাণে তুলনা বোঝাতে 'twice as much as' হয়। বাক্যটির অর্থ করলে দাঁড়ায় 'আমার আদেল আমার বাবার চেয়ে দ্বিগুণ বেতনভোগ করে'।

37. Last year, Iqbal earned \_\_\_\_\_ his brother who has a better position. [CU B Unit 2021-22]
- A. twice as much as B. twice more than  
C. twice as many as D. twice as more as

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : পরিমাণ উল্লেখ করে তুলনা করতে as much as ব্যবহার করা হয়। As much as শুধু uncountable noun এর সাথেই ব্যবহার করা হয়। Twice as much as বলতে কাজের পরিমাণে দ্বিগুণ বোঝায়। এখানে বলা হয়েছে 'ইকবাল তার ভাইয়ের

চেতন দ্বিগুণ বেতনভোগ করেছে'।

Example : He had twice as much money as I earn.  
My brother eats twice as much as I do.

38. Neera \_\_\_\_\_ in Chittagong for twelve years before she \_\_\_\_\_ to Dhaka. [B Unit 2021-22]
- A. has lived, move  
B. had been living, moved  
C. had live, moved  
D. had lived, moves

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : Before শব্দ যুক্ত দুটি sentence এর প্রথমটি past perfect tense হয় এবং পরেরটি past indefinite tense হয়। তবে অতীতে কোনো কাজ দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে বা নির্দিষ্ট সময় কিংবা অনিদিষ্ট সময় ধরে চলাক্তি বোঝাতে past perfect continuous tense হবে। এখানে নিরা ঢাকা যাওয়ার আগে ১২ বছর ধরে চট্টগ্রামে ছিলো। দীর্ঘ সময় থাকার কারণে এর আগে past perfect continuous tense হবে আর পরে past indefinite tense হবে। অতএব বাক্যটি হবে, Neera had been living in Chittagong for twelve years before she moved to Dhaka.

39. The naughty boy talks as if he \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2020-21]
- A. knows everything B. know everything  
C. knew everything D. had known everything

Ans : C ব্যাখ্যা : Present tense + as if + past tense.

40. We \_\_\_\_\_ on time for the meeting the day before yesterday. [CU A Unit 2021-22]
- A. arrive barely B. barely arrived  
C. have arrived barely D. could arrivedbarely

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : অতীতকাল বোঝাতে past indefinite tense ব্যবহৃত হয় তাই arrived বসবে। barely একটি adverb বলা ভা verb এর আগের verb কে modify করবে। barely অর্থ 'কেনমতো'।

41. Automobile-production in the US \_\_\_\_\_. [CU B Unit 2021-22]
- A. have taken slumps and rises in recent years  
B. has been rather erratic recently  
C. has been erratically lately  
D. are going up and down all the time

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : 'Automobile-production in the US' এটি একটি singular subject. তাই এর পরে singular verb বসবে। বাক্যটির অর্থ করলে দাঁড়ায় 'যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে মোটরগাড়ি উৎপাদন সম্প্রতি অধিক অনিয়মিত হয়ে গেছে'। Recently, already, yet, ever, lately, just, just now, till, so far ইত্যাদি এরসঙ্গে present perfect tense হয়। তাই অপশন B এর sentence টি সঠিক।

42. Usually I \_\_\_\_\_ cash for things because I \_\_\_\_\_ using credit cards. [CU D Unit 2021-22]
- A. pay... don't like  
B. have paid... didn't like in  
C. am paid... am not like  
D. am paying... haven't like

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : Usually এর কারণে প্রথমটি present tense হবে। I am paying... haven't like

**Ans : A.** কারণ : কারণ because এর সাথে ও পর একই tense হবে। Because এর সাথে যাক 'usually' একটি present indefinite tense হবে। কারণ যাক usually, sometimes, often, occasionally, every time, now and then, always, seldom, daily, regularly- একটি present indefinite tense হয়। তাই এখন যোগ্যতম verb এর present form হিসেবে 'pay' করবে। আরও থাকবে এখন যাক অনুযায়ী verb এর present form হিসেবে 'don't like' হবে।

43. Can you tell me how far \_\_\_\_\_ from the library? I have no idea how \_\_\_\_\_ long take to get there on foot. [B Unit 2021-22]

A. the museum is, it will B. is the museum, will it  
C. is the museum, it will D. the museum is, will it

**Ans : A.** কাশা : How far + subject + verb এই নিয়ম অনুযায়ী এখন যোগ্যতম the museum is করবে।  
How long + subject + verb অনুযায়ী দ্বিতীয় যোগ্যতম it will করবে।

**Example:** I don't know how it works.  
We went there where they suggested.

44. Driving recklessly, \_\_\_\_\_. [C Unit 2021-22]

A. an accident occurred  
B. an accident was occurred  
C. the driver caused an accident  
D. the driver occurred an accident  
E. an accident has been occurred

**Ans : C.** কাশা : Dangling Modifier. একক modifier অর্থাৎ যার কথা কত বলা হয়েছে, পরবর্তীতে তাই Subject হিসেবে আসবে হয়। Option D তে the driver আর কিছু দৃষ্টি না ঘটে তাই caused হবে।

45. \_\_\_\_\_ two months at sea, he came back healthier than ever. [C Unit 2021-22]

A. Having spent B. Being spent  
C. Spending D. Having been spent

**Ans : A.** কাশা : Dangling Modifier :  
Perfect participle: Having + V3 ----, subject + V2.  
Ex: Having taken meal, he went to the college.

46. Having been served lunch, \_\_\_\_\_. [C Unit 2021-22]

A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee  
B. the committee members discussed the problem  
C. it was discussed by the committee members the problem  
D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee

**Ans : B.** কাশা : Dangling Modifier : কথা এর আগের এখন যে নানকজট নিজা অজানানা করবে। কমান পরের এখন একই নানকজট দ্বারা হবে হলে।

47. My father did not believe me \_\_\_\_\_. [C Unit 2021-22]

A. and so was my elder sister because she couldn't pass the exam either  
B. whether I have passed the exam or not  
C. why I was unhappy with this  
D. nor did my mother upon hearing my story

**Ans : D.** কাশা : Negative verb + nor + positive verb এর পরে যোগ্যতম "My father did not believe me nor did my mother upon hearing my story" - এই যোগ্যতম যাক।  
**Example:** She is not the best student in her class nor is she the worst

48. The boy doesn't tell a lie. \_\_\_\_\_. [C Unit 2020-21]

A. nor does he cheat people  
B. he doesn't cheat people  
C. nor he cheats people  
D. neither he cheats people

**Ans : A.** কাশা :  
Negative form + nor + positive form.  
Ex: The man does not go to mosque, nor does he go to madrasa.

49. Usually I \_\_\_\_\_ cash for things because I \_\_\_\_\_ using credit cards. [C Unit 2021-22]

A. pay... don't like  
B. have paid... didn't like in  
C. am paid... am not like  
D. am paying... haven't like

**Ans : A.** কাশা : কারণ because এর আগে ও পরে একই tense হবে। Because এর আগের যাক 'usually' একটি present indefinite tense হবে। কারণ যাক usually, sometimes, often, occasionally, every time, now and then, always, seldom, daily, regularly- একটি present indefinite tense হয়। তাই এখন যোগ্যতম verb এর present form হিসেবে 'pay' করবে। আরও থাকবে এখন যাক অনুযায়ী verb এর present form হিসেবে 'don't like' হবে।

50. The facilities of the new Covid hospital \_\_\_\_\_. [C Unit 2020-21]

A. is as good or better than the old hospital  
B. are as good or better than the old hospital  
C. are as good as or better than those of the old hospital  
D. are as good or better than those of the old hospital

**Ans : C.** কাশা : facilities - বহুবচন plural বসায় একটি are বসবে।

51. Last week was \_\_\_\_\_ as this week. [C Unit 2020-21]

A. very hot B. hot C. as hot D. more hot

**Ans : C.** কাশা : as hot as, as soon as, as early as etc হয়।

52. How much a man earns is as important as \_\_\_\_\_. [C Unit 2021-22]

A. when does he do so B. how well he spends it  
C. how does he do it D. where does he earn

**Ans : B.** কাশা : 'How well he spends it' - এটি একটি embedded question। Embedded question

এর সঠিক রচনা:

Sub + verb + WH word + sub + verb + ext.

Example: Do you know where he lives?

Example: I called him when he was running.

এখানে sub + verb এর WH word এর পরে।

53. The correct Question is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2020-21]

- A. Do you know where does he live?
- B. Do you know where he lives?
- C. Do you know where lives he?
- D. Do you know where does he lives?

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : এটি Embedded question থেকে এগিয়ে।

54. My mother asked me where had I gone and what I had been doing so long a period of time.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

[CU C Unit 2017-18]

Ans: A. ব্যাখ্যা: এটি where Embedded question এর Example Embedded এর structure এর-

• sub + verb (phrase) + question word + sub + verb

Ex: My mother asked me where I had gone.

55. Television viewers claim that the number of scenes depicting alcohol consumption have increased dramatically over the last decade.

[CU D Unit 2021-22]

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : এখানে অপশন C ভুল। Have এর হয়ে has হবে। কারণ 'the number of singular verb গ্রহণ করে আর 'a number of plural verb গ্রহণ করে।

Example: The number of people we need to hire is thirteen.

Example: A number of people have written their opinions on this book.

56. Wait here \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. while I come back
- B. till I come back
- B. until I have come back
- D. unless I come

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : এ ধরনের বাক্য till/until বসে। যেহেতু till/until এর পরে present indefinite tense হয়, তাই অপশন B সঠিক।

Example: Wait until the rain stops.

57. It was not until she arrived in class \_\_\_\_\_ realized she had forgotten her book. [CU A Unit 2020-21]

- A. that she
- B. when she
- C. she
- D. and she

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : Until এর পর Conjunction 'that' বসে।

58. By whom \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2020-21]

- A. the glass was broken
- B. did the glasses break
- C. was the glass broken
- D. was the glass break

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : By whom দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে পরবর্তীতে

auxiliary verb + Subj. (Active and obj) + ৩য় Verb এর past participle form + Ext পরে। Sentence in Passive form এ গড়বে।

59. The man whom I \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ the Dean of our faculty. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. was talking, were
- B. can talk, were
- C. was talking, was
- D. were talking, was

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা: Sentence Middle Position এ whom + noun; who + verb ধরা।

Ex1: The person whom I was talking with was the Dean of our faculty.

Ex2: The person who was talking was the Dean of our faculty.

60. She wanted to have \_\_\_\_\_ of the two pieces of cake. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

- A. smaller than bigger
- B. smallest
- C. the small
- D. the smaller

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা: the + comparative + two nouns/pronouns.

Example: She wanted to have the smaller of the two pieces of cake.

61. You will have to choose \_\_\_\_\_ the two evils. [CU C Unit 2021-22]

- A. the less of
- B. the lesser of
- C. the less than
- D. lesser than
- E. less of

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : নির্দিষ্ট জিনিষের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে Comparative from এর পরে।

62. Of the two office clerks, one is experienced and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the others are not.
- B. another is inexperienced.
- C. the other is not.
- D. other lacks experience.

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : দু'জনের মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝাতে ২য় জন বা শেষ জনকে নির্দেশ করতে the other ব্যবহৃত হয়। অর্থাৎ Consecutive number (পর্যায়ক্রমিক সংখ্যা) এর দুটির মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝাতে the other বসাতে অবশিষ্ট জনকে বুঝানো হয়। এই ধরনে অন্যকে another কে সঠিক উত্তর মনে করে। এজন্য সতর্ক থাকতে হবে। the other বাক্য একজনকে বোঝায় বিপরীত is হবে, are হবে না। [Source : CLIFF'S TOEFL, Practise Test-4, Part-A, Question-15]

63. He is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ you in the party. [CU D Unit 2019-20]

- A. to meet
- B. to meeting
- C. meeting
- D. to have met you

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : get accustomed to/be accustomed to/ with a view to/look forward to/object to/confess to এর পরে verb+ing হয়।

বিশেষ: এ টিপিক থেকে চব্বিটে প্রায় প্রতিবছরই প্রশ্ন থাকে।

64. The father, along with his family and some neighbours, \_\_\_\_\_ a cleaning campaign. [CU A Unit 2021-22]

- A. is going to start
- B. are going to start
- C. was going to start
- D. have going to start

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : As well as/together with, in addition to, along with, including to, accompanied by, accompanied with, and not থাকলে first subject থাকলে number ও person অনুযায়ী verb বসবে।

65. I look forward to — [CU C Unit 2020-21]

- A. hear from you soon
- B. heard from you soon
- C. have heard from you soon
- D. hearing from you soon
- E. to be heard from you soon

Ans D. কাশা : Dedicate to

Look forward to  
With a view to  
Accustomed to } + verb + ing হয়।

66. Mrs. Raihana ——— her daughter that she — in England for six months in 1992. [CU A Unit 2021-22]

- A. has told/has lived
- B. told/had lived
- C. had told/ had been living
- D. tells/has been living

Ans : B. কাশা : কোন কাজ অতীত কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময় সংঘটিত হচ্ছিল লেখাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। for six months একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় বলে এটি পড়ার clause টি 'Past Perfect Tense' structure follow করবে।

67. She ——— dinner by the time we arrived. [CU C Unit 2014-15]

- A) finishing
- B) finished
- C) had finished
- D) has finished

Ans : C. কাশা : had বলে past perfect tense এর ক্ষেত্রে যখন অতীতের দুটি ঘটনার মধ্যে যেটি পূর্বে ঘটে। এখানে আমরা আসার আগে ডিনার সম্পন্ন হওয়া লেখালাগ পূর্বের clause এ had বলেছে। দ্বিতীয় clause টি past indefinite tense এ থাকার প্রথম clause টি past perfect tense হয়েছে।

68. Usually I ——— cash for things because I ——— using credit cards. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. pay... don't like
- B. have paid... didn't like in
- C. am paid... am not like
- D. am paying... haven't like

Ans : A. কাশা : এখানে because এর আগে ও পরে একই tense হবে। Because এর আগের বাক্য 'usually' থাকায় present indefinite tense হবে। কারণ বাক্যে usually, sometimes, often, occasionally, every time, now and then, always, seldom, daily, regularly- থাকলে present indefinite tense হয়। তাই প্রথম শূন্যস্থানে verb এর present form হিসেবে 'pay' বসবে। পড়ার বাক্যও প্রথম বাক্য অনুযায়ী verb এর present form হিসেবে 'don't like' হবে।

69. Nasima hasn't begun working on her PhD ——— working on her master's. [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. still because she is yet
- B. yet because she is still
- C. still while she is already
- D. yet as a result she is still

Ans : B. কাশা : বাক্যের শুরুতে present perfect tense আছে তাই yet বসবে। এরপর পড়ার বাক্যটি সম্পূর্ণ করতে মাঝখানে connector হিসেবে because বসবে। তারপর আরেকটি পূর্ণ বাক্য হবে। যেহেতু working আছে তাই present continuous tense হবে। Still বলতে এখনো চলছে এমন লেখায়। তাই yet because

she is still অপসারি শব্দ। Yet, just, just now, just already, lately শব্দগুণা থাকলে present perfect tense। Now, at this moment, at this time, at present শব্দগুণা থাকলে present continuous tense হবে।

70. By this time next year, Kanta ——— her examination. [CU B Unit 2021-22]

- A. will have taken
- B. shall have taken
- C. will have taken
- D. should have taken

Ans : C. কাশা : By this time এর next year থাকলে future perfect tense হবে। এটি ভবিষ্যৎকালের কোনো সময়ের যশ কাজ করলে বুঝায় বা অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করিয়ে দেবে। I shall have/will have + verb এর past participle হবে।

71. Shakib had Maruf ——— the car. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. wash
- B. to wash
- C. washed
- D. would wash

Ans: A কাশা: এখানে make, causative verb (প্রদানকরক হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। Make এর পর verb এর base form বা Causative verb হচ্ছে যে verb শুনে দিয়ে নিজের জন্য কাজ না শুনার জন্য কাজ করানো বুঝায় বা অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করিয়ে দেবে। যেসব verb এর causative verb হয় না সেসব verb এর make করার জন্য make, get, let, have, help এই পাঁচটি verb বসে।

Structure1: Subject + have (in any tense) + object (a person) + base form of verb + . . . .

Example : Shakib had Maruf wash the car.

Structure2: Subject + have (any tense) + object (a thing) + past participle form of verb + . . . .

Example : Shakib had his car washed with only 10 TL.

72. I will make your dreams..... true. [CU C Unit 2021-22]

- A. seem
- B. grow
- C. come
- D. turn
- E. look

Ans:C কাশা: এখানে make, causative verb (প্রদানকরক হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। Make এর পর verb এর present form come true মানে সভা/বক্তব্য রূপরেখা, অর্থাৎ sentence তির করা দাওয়া- 'আমি তোমার স্বপ্নকে বাস্তবে রূপ দেব। তাই সঠিক উত্তর (C) অপভ্রংশলার অর্থ- (A) seem (যেন হওয়া) (B) grow (জন্মানো) (D) turn (ঘুরানো, পাঁচালো) এরপর into বসে- যা sentence এর অন্তর্গত সমাধিস্থান। তাই এগুলো অসঙ্গত।

73. The manager ——— the salesperson ——— the conference. [B Unit 2021-22]

- A. made, attend
- B. made, to attend
- C. make, attend
- D. makes, to attend

Ans : A. কাশা : এখানে make হচ্ছে causative verb। Make এরপর verb এর base form বসে। অপশন C সঠিক কারণ subject third person singular number হলে verb এর সাথে s বা es হয়। তাই অপশন A সঠিক। Causative verb হচ্ছে যে verb শুনে দিয়ে নিজের জন্য কাজ না করে অন্যের জন্য কাজ করানো বুঝায় বা অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করিয়ে দেবে। যেসব verb এর causative verb হয় না সেসব verb causative করার জন্য make, get, let, have, help এই verb ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example : I make him do the work.  
I get him to write a letter.

74. Incentives \_\_\_\_\_ to increase our productivity.

- A) make us want B) make us to want  
C) making us want D) make us wanting.

Ans : A. কাশা : এখানে make, causative verb (কারণক ক্রিয়া) হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। Make এর পরে verb এর base form যাবে।

Causative verb হচ্ছে যে verb অন্য কিংবা নিজের জন্য কাজ না করে বরং অন্যের জন্য কাজ করানোর ব্যাপার। অন্যকে কিংবা কাজ করিয়ে দেয়া হয়।। যেসব verb এর causative verb হয় না সেসব verb এর causative করার জন্য make, get, let, have, help এই কতিপি verb ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example : I make him do the work.

I get him (person) to write a letter.

I get the car (something animal or things) repaired.

75. They've been living in that house \_\_\_\_\_ they were children.

- A. until B. since  
C. when D. for

Ans : B. কাশা : point of time এর ক্ষেত্রে since হয়। আর Bigining of time তোলাতে Since বনে।

আর duration of time এর ক্ষেত্রে for হয়। উক্ত sentence এ যেহেতু Bigining of time আছে তাই since হবে।

76. I have lived in Cumilla\_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 2021-22]

- A. since 5 years B. 5 years ago  
C. for 5 years D. for 5 years ago

Ans : C. কাশা : Present perfect tense এ extension হিসেবে একটি সময়কাল ( A certain period of time) নির্দেশ করতে "for" ব্যবহৃত হয়। এখানে "5 years" একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়কাল, এর পূর্বে for ব্যবহৃত হবে।

77. Jekyll Island has been \_\_\_\_\_ of Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ parks in 1954. [CU C Unit 2014-15]

- A B  
C D E

Ans: D-তে since. নির্দিষ্ট সময় বুঝাতে since এবং অনিদিষ্ট বা ব্যাপক সময় বুঝাতে for বনে। যেমন have been here since 1980. (or) for the last five years.

78. The leader, together with his supporters \_\_\_\_\_ going to the party office today. Then he and his people \_\_\_\_\_ likely to visit the flood affected people. [B Unit 2021-22]

- A. are, is B. is, is C. are, are D. is, are

Ans : D. কাশা :

As well as, together with, in addition to, along with Subj, + including to, accompanied by, verb. + subj, + accompanied with, and not verb.

এ জাতীয় শব্দগুলোর আগের subject অনুযায়ী verb বনে। অনান্যিক and ধারা যুক্ত দুটি noun বা pronoun যদি ভিন্ন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে বা ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিকে বোঝায় তাহলে plural verb হবে। Example : Sabab as well as his friends comes here regularly.

Example : Mina and Raju are going to school.

79. Mr Khan \_\_\_\_\_ along with his colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C

planning \_\_\_\_\_ to attend \_\_\_\_\_ the festival. [CU C Unit 2021-22]

Ans : C. কাশা : অনেক সময় বড় Sentence-এ অনেক Subject থাকে, আসলে Subject তের মধ্যে কিছু expression থাকতে হবে, কাশা expression এর আগেই subject য়, Expression তেরা হয়- Together with, Accompanied by, Accompanied with, as well as, along with ইত্যাদি। কাজে Subject Mr Khan বড় Option (C) তে is হবে।

80. He \_\_\_\_\_ music, but also sings song. [CU C Unit 2015-16]

- A) only composes song B) not composes only  
C) composes not only D) not only composes

Ans : D. কাশা : not only—but also, parallel structure follow করে অর্থ এক সময়কালীক শব্দের আসে বনে।

কাজ : (i) Mary is not only a singer but also a dancer.  
(ii) Mamun is not only talented but also handsome.  
[Source : CLIFFS TOEFL, Practice Test-6, Part-B, Question-35]

81. X-ray \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ important \_\_\_\_\_ applications \_\_\_\_\_, not only \_\_\_\_\_ in medicine \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ industry. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

Ans : C. কাশা : নিম্ন অনুযায়ী:

|                  |   |                       |   |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Subj+V+not only+ | noun<br>adj.<br>adv.<br>prepositional<br>phrase | +But<br>adv.<br>also+ | noun<br>adj.<br>adv.<br>prepositional<br>phrase |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|---|

Example: They visited not only Feni but also Dhaka.

82. William Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ not only \_\_\_\_\_ prolific \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_\_ interesting. [CU B Unit 2020-21]

Ans : C. কাশা : not only—but also হবে।

83. My mother is so poor \_\_\_\_\_ . [CU D Unit 2021-22]

A. to send me to school  
B. because she will not work  
C. to get a job  
D. that she cannot buy food

Ans : D. কাশা : So.....that: এখানে মাতার গরীব হওয়ার ফলাফল বনে। নিম্ন অনুযায়ী, so + adj/adv + that এর পর ফলাফল হবে। বাক্যের অর্থ কখনো হবে, 'আমার মা এতই গরীব যে সে খাবার কিনতে পারে না'।

84. Very few \_\_\_\_\_ long distances. [CU D Unit 2020-21]

A. are used to walk B. use to walk  
C. are used to walking D. walks

Ans : C. কাখ্যা : অতীতে কোনো অজানা স্থান, এখন নাই- এই অর্থ used to বসে। এর পর verb এর base form বসে। আবার অজানা স্থান বর্ণনা করতে be/get used to এর পর verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়। অর্থঃ Structure: used to + verb base form এর Structure: be/ get used to + verb + ing. Example: I used to go to museum. I am not used to travelling by bus.

85. Ancient civilizations such as the Phoenicians and the Mesopotamians..... goods rather than use money. [CU C Unit 2010-11]

- A. use to trade B. is used to trade  
C. used to trade D. was used to trade  
E. are used to trade

Ans : C. এটি modal auxiliary এর উদাহরণ। অতীতে কোনো অজানা স্থান, এখন নাই- এই অর্থ used to বসে। এর পর verb এর base form বসে। আবার অজানা স্থান বর্ণনা করতে be/get used to এর পর verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়। অর্থঃ (i) used to + verb base form এর (ii) be/ get used to + verb + ing (A) হবে না কারণ, কোনো use to ব্যবহৃত হয় না (B), (D), (E) সবগুলো be used to + v-ing - হবে।

86. Despite \_\_\_\_\_ hard, he failed in the examination.

- A) he studied B) he has studied  
C) study D) studying

Ans : D. কাখ্যা : Sentence এর শুরুতে Though, Although, but, Despite, inspite of থাকলে Fill in the gaps-এ এমন একটি শব্দ বসাবে, যেটি Sentence এর পরবর্তী অংশগুলোর reverse (বিপরীত) হবে। অর্থঃ Despite, in spite of, though, although, but ইত্যাদি সাধারণত দুটি বিপরীত অর্থ সম্পন্ন অংশকে যোগ করে। আবার, in spite of, despite, because of থাকলে verb+ing হয়। because of + {noun phrase} "সত্ত্বেও" অর্থ বুঝাতে Despite/inspite of বসে এবং এদের পর Sub বসে না।

Despite/inspite of + Noun phrase.

87. I did not recognize him \_\_\_\_\_, he said we had met before. [CU C Unit 2020-21]

- A. unless B. however C. despite  
D. that E. although

Ans : E. কাখ্যা : দুটি Clause এ বিপরীত অর্থ বিন্যাস থাকলে though/although হয়।

88. \_\_\_\_\_ some member's objections, I think we must go ahead with the original plan. [CU A Unit 2020-21]

- A. Although B. Not with standing  
C. Though D. In spite

Ans : B কাখ্যা : Not with standing : in spite of (অ সত্ত্বেও)। এটি সঙ্গল বাক্য তাই এটি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

## Topic-06: Parts of Speech

A Unit এ ১টি আসবে।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১টি করে আসবে।

1. The verb from the word 'social' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) society B) socialize  
C) sociology D) societal

Ans : B. কাখ্যা :

| Noun       | Adjective | Verb        |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| society,   | social    | socialize   |
| sociology  |           |             |
| nation     | national  | nationalize |
| confidence | confident |             |
| strength   | strong    | strengthen  |

2. He bought a \_\_\_\_\_ suit for her sister. [CU A Unit 2021-22]

- A. fabulous British woollen  
B. British woollen fabulous  
C. woollen fabulous British  
D. woollen British fabulous

Ans : A. কাখ্যা : এখানে 'fabulous' একটি Subjective opinion, 'British' একটি Origin এর 'woollen' একটি Material adjective। তাই উপযুক্ত ক্রমানুসার fabulous British woollen হবে।

3. Babu is meritorious. Here the word "meritorious"

- [CU A Unit 2018-19]  
A) a noun B) a conjunction  
C) an adjective D) a pronoun

Ans : C. কাখ্যা :

4. Unless you work hard, you will not succeed. Here, Unless is used as \_\_\_\_\_. [CU A Unit 11-12]

- A) conjunction B) noun C) pronoun  
D) adjective E) interjection

Ans : A. কাখ্যা:conjunction: but, and, or, either, neither, if, unless. Connect two clause of a sentence.

5. What part of speech is appendage? . [CU C Unit 2006-07]

- A. noun B. adjective C. adverb  
D. pronoun E. verb

Ans : A. কাখ্যা: Appendage-Noun, Appendaged-Adjective.

6. The boy is fond of playing cricket. Here the underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. participle B. verbal noun  
C. gerund D. irregular verb

Ans : C. কাখ্যা :  
Fond of একটি verb phrase। এরপর gerund হয়। Example: He gave up smoking. He looks forward to meeting you. এমন আরও কিছু verb phrase হচ্ছে :

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| approve of  | give up         |
| insist on   | go on           |
| get through | object to       |
| capable of  | design of       |
| think about | look forward to |

## Topic-07: Group Verb

A Unit ৭ স্ট্রি অংশের।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit ৭ ২-৩টি করে ব্যাকরণ।

1. First impressions are important because how you initially can be as important as how you do later on. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A) come by B) come back  
C) come out D) come across

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা :

|                |                        |             |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| come by        | গাওয়া।                | come across | হঠাৎ সাক্ষাৎ গাওয়া।   |
| come back      | ফেরত আসা               | come about  | বিহীন করা।             |
| come out       | প্রকাশিত হওয়া         | come after  | কথার মাঝে দুকে যাওয়া। |
| come at        | নাগাল গাওয়া।          | come to     | পরিস্রাণ হওয়া।        |
| come down      | করে যাওয়া।            | come of     | জন্মগ্রহণ করা।         |
| come down with | কম গরুর ভর লেগে হওয়া। | come off    | সম্পন্ন করা।           |
| come down on   | ব্যাপক সমালোচনা করা।   | come round  | আরোগ্য লাভ করা।        |
| come over      | প্রভাবিত হওয়া।        | come up     | সম্মান হওয়া।          |

2. John — some interesting points at the last meeting. I was particularly interested in his thoughts on HR.

- A. brought off B. brought up  
C. brought out D. brought on

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা: Group Verb:

Bring about - ঘটানো  
Bring off - রক্ষা করা/উদ্ধার করা  
Bring down - কমানো  
Bring out - প্রকাশ করা  
Bring on - অশীতিবর্ষ কিছু ঘটানো  
Bring in - ঢাকওয়া  
Bring up - প্রতিপালন করা

3. If you are to save money, it is wise to \_\_\_\_\_ clothing rather than food.

- A) cut up B) cut out  
C) cut down D) cut down on

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা :

|             |                       |          |                        |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| cut down on | ছোট করা।              | cut down | কেটে কেনো।             |
| cut out     | কেটে আলাদা টুকরা করা। | cut off  | বিচ্ছিন্ন করা।         |
| cut up      | স্নাইহত হওয়া।        | cut in   | কথার মাঝে দুকে যাওয়া। |

4. It can be very difficult for young couples to \_\_\_\_\_ their marriage when there are young children involved. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A) break up B) break away  
C) break out D) break off

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা :

Break away = To move away or leave something

Break down = To divide something into separate parts  
Break into = To begin working successfully in a new business or area

Break in on = To interrupt or interject a conversation  
Break in = To enter somewhere by force, illegally  
Break off = To separate something/ To stop talking  
Break out = To escape from a place or situation  
Break up = When a business or personal relationship ends

5. Students were instructed to use the Internet to look \_\_\_\_\_ some information about Australia for the class project.

- A) after B) over C) into D) up

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা :

|                  |                    |                |                       |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| look up/look for | — খোঁজা।           | look at        | — তাকানো।             |
| look out         | — সতর্ক থাকা।      | look over      | — পরীক্ষা করা।        |
| look up to       | — সম্মান করা।      | look back      | — অতীতের কথা মনে করা। |
| look into        | — পরীক্ষা/ডাঙ করা। | look down upon | — কড়ি করা।           |

6. Let's go to the movie when you get \_\_\_\_\_ studying.

- A) out B) through C) from D) up

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা :

|             |                  |          |                          |
|-------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Get through | উত্তীর্ণ হওয়া   | Get off  | যানবাহন থেকে নেমে যাওয়া |
| Get from    | থেকে             | Get on   | যানবাহনে ওঠা             |
| Get up      | জোড়া ওঠা        | Get at   | নাগাল গাওয়া             |
| Get out     | বের হয়ে যাওয়া  | Get away | পলায়ন করা               |
| Get by      | পাশ দিয়ে যাওয়া | Get over | ত্রাণ/বিপদ মুক্ত হওয়া   |

7. I count \_\_\_\_\_ your help in this respect.

- A) upon B) for  
C) after D) with

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা :

Count upon/on = নির্ভর করা। Count for = গণনা করা।  
Count after = স্মরণ নেই Count with = স্মরণ নেই

8. His speech \_\_\_\_\_ upon the audience.

- A) fell through B) fell flat  
C) fell short D) fell out

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : fell flat = not succeed (প্রত্যাশা ব্যর্থ হওয়া)

fell through = to fail (ব্যর্থ হওয়া)  
fell out = detached and drop out (বিছিন্ন হওয়া)  
fell short = be inadequate (পরিস্রাণ কম হওয়া)  
flat শব্দের পর preposition হিসেবে upon বেশি উপযুক্ত।

9. Susan works so hard that no one in the office can \_\_\_\_\_ her. [Cu D Unit 2021-22]

- A. put up with B. go without  
C. get along with D. keep up with

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : Keep up with অর্থ 'কাতো সাথে অথবা কোনো কিছুর সাথে সমান বেগে অগ্রসর হওয়া'; 'সমানভাবে চলা'। এটি একটি phrasal verb। এমন আরও কয়েকটি phrasal verb দেওয়া হলো:

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| Run over | চাপা দেওয়া       |
| Get off  | নামা (বাস, ট্রেন) |

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Walking along | গাশাশি হাটা  |
| Hand on       | হাতের করা    |
| Tear up       | ছিঁড়ে দেয়া |
| Fall apart    | বিচ্ছিন্ন    |

10. How are you — with your new job? Do you like it? [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. looking for B. getting along  
C. waiting for D. taking over

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : Get along with অর্থ সাফল্যে নেওয়া, ভাল বিচারে চলা। নতুন কাজের সাথে ভাল বিচারে চলা বুঝাতে Getting along হবে। আরও কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ group verb দেওয়া হলো :

|                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Burst into crying | কাঁদাম ভেঙে পড়া      |
| Drive away        | অন্যদিকে নিয়ে যাওয়া |
| Look down upon    | ঘৃণা করা              |
| Hand in           | হাজির করা             |
| Look for          | খোঁজাখুঁজি করা        |
| Pay back          | দাঁদ দেওয়া           |
| Wait for          | অপেক্ষমান             |
| Take over         | দখল নেওয়া            |

11. The gun — while he was cleaning it. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. went off B. came out  
C. put up D. ran over

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : Went off অর্থ প্রস্থান করা, ছুটে যাওয়া। বন্দুকটি ছুটে গেল যখন সে পরিষ্কার করছিল। come out অর্থ বেরিয়ে আসা, put up অর্থ পোশ করা, run over অর্থ চাপা দেওয়া।

12. She died because they did not immediately — a doctor. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. call up B. call for C. call at D. call in

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : Call in অর্থ ভেতরে আসা। এটি একটি phrasal verb। আরও কিছু phrasal verb দেওয়া হলো:

|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| Call up    | স্মরণ করা         |
| Call for   | ভালব করা          |
| Call at    | দেখা করা          |
| Act for    | পক্ষে কাজ করা     |
| Break out  | প্রাদুর্ভাব হওয়া |
| Call over  | নাম ডাকা          |
| Come round | রোগমুক্ত হওয়া    |

13. Find the correct sentence —.

- A. Ratan failed to carry out his studies for poverty.  
B. Ratan has failed to carry away his studies for poverty.  
C. Ratan failed to carry on his studies for poverty.  
D. Ratan has failed to carry about his studies for poverty.  
E. Ratan failed to carry off his studies for poverty.

Ans C. ব্যাখ্যা :

Carry out (মান্য/পালন করা), Carry away (সরাতে/বহন করা), Carry off (জয়লাভ করা/মুত্তা হওয়া)-এগুলোর কোনোটিই ব্যাকের অর্থের সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ নয়। তাই A, B, E incorrect. Carry about বলা group verb নই। Carry on অর্থ “চালিয়ে যাওয়া” (to continue) বাক্যটির অর্থ-“দারিদ্র্যের কারণে সে তার পড়াশুনা চালিয়ে যেতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছিল।

14. It took quite a while — all our luggage. [CU, D-Unit: 2018-19]

- A. fall out B. keep out  
C. sort out D. put out

Ans: C. গাশাশি: fall out — বিগড়িত হওয়া। keep out — রক্ষিত রাখা। sort out — ঠিকি হওয়া put out — নিষ্করণ দেয়া

15. I'm not very keen — seeing her.

- A. on B. at C. during D. to

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : 'Keen on' অর্থ চাওয়া, আগ্রহ করা, ইচ্ছা করা। এটি একটি group verb। আরও কিছু group verb দেওয়া হলো:

|             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Break out   | ছড়িয়ে পড়া      |
| Call forth  | কাজে আগ্রহ করা    |
| Get through | সাপেক্ষা পাড় করা |
| Go beyond   | অতিক্রম করা       |
| Keep off    | দূরে থাকা         |
| See through | বুঝে ফেলা         |

16. The doctor asked me to — my shirt. [CU C Unit 2006-07]

- A. put off B. take out  
C. take off D. put out  
E. put about

Ans: C. take off. Phrasal verb 'take off' অর্থ খুলে ফেলা। put off-স্থগিত রাখা, take out-তোলা, put out-নিষ্করণ ফেলা।

17. The students, especially the brighter ones are going to — their term papers on Wednesday. [CU Bi Unit 2020-21]

- A. turn in B. turn on  
C. turn up D. turn off

Ans: A ব্যাখ্যা: Turn down — প্রত্যাখ্যান করা

Turn out — নেতৃত্ব নেওয়া  
Turn into — পরিবর্তন করা  
Turn on — চালু করা  
Turn up — চালা  
Turn off — বন্ধ করা  
Turn in — হাজির করা/উপস্থাপন করা

18. She has been given a topic to write —. [CU Bi Unit 2021-22]

- A. about B. over  
C. on D. upon

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : কোনো নির্দিষ্ট বিষয় নিয়ে লিখা বোঝাতে 'write about' হবে।

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| Come over | উদ্ভূত হওয়া   |
| Get over  | অতিক্রম করা    |
| Take away | ফিরিয়ে নেওয়া |
| Pass on   | অগ্রসর হওয়া   |
| Keep from | দূরে থাকা      |

## Topic-08 : Tag Question

A Unit এ ১টি প্রশ্নের।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১টি করে প্রশ্নের।

1. Tomorrow, instead of going to Sylhet with my boss, I am going to Dhaka, ———? [CU, D-Unit: 2021-22]

A. ain't I B. aren't I C. won't I D. am I

**Ans : A.** ব্যাখ্যা : Tag question এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী শেষ বাক্যের verb এর দিকে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে। এখানে শেষ বাক্য subject 'I' এর পর be verb 'am' আছে। 'I am' কে tag question করার ক্ষেত্রে 'amn't I' এর বদলে 'aren't I' ব্যবহার করা হয়। এটিকে উচ্চারণে আরও সহজ করার জন্য ব্যবহার করা হয় 'ain't I'। তাই সঠিক উত্তর হবে 'ain't I'।

2. They had to provide some evidence to the court to clear him of the accusation, ———? [CU, D-Unit: 2021-22]

A. wouldn't they B. hadn't he  
C. didn't they D. hadn't they

**Ans : D.** ব্যাখ্যা : এখানে একটিই পূর্ণাঙ্গ বাক্য। তাই এই বাক্যের auxiliary verb 'had' অনুযায়ী tag question হবে। যদেহু verb টি positive তাই not বদলে। এরপর subject 'they' বদলে উত্তর হবে 'hadn't they'।

Example: The bus stops over there, isn't it?  
Example: They could here me, couldn't they?

3. There has not been a great response to the sale, ———?

A. does there B. has there  
C. hasn't there D. hasn't it

**Ans : B.** ব্যাখ্যা : Negative sentence এর tag question positive হবে।

4. Come and see me tomorrow, ———? [CU, B1-Unit: 2020-21]

A. don't you B. won't you  
C. will you D. do you

**Ans : C** ব্যাখ্যা: tag question: প্রকৃত verb থাকলে will you হয়।

5. It was definitely ——— that you meant, ———? [CU, A-Unit: 2021-22]

A. his father/ wasn't B. right/ wasn't it  
C. wrong/didn't you D. whom/didn't you

**Ans : B.** ব্যাখ্যা : Complex sentence এর tag question করার ক্ষেত্রে যে sentence এর principle/main clause এর subject এবং verb অনুসারে tag করতে হয়। Subordinate clause এর tag হয় না।

6. I am your well-wisher ..... ? [CU, C-Unit: 2015-16]

A. amn't I B. am not I C. am I not  
D. ain't I E. aren't I

**Ans : E.** ব্যাখ্যা: Sentence এ am থাকলে এবং উক্ত sentence টি tag question করার সময় Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে aren't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

## Topic-09 : Synonyms, Antonyms and Word Meaning

A Unit এ ১-২টি প্রশ্নের।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ২-৩টি করে প্রশ্নের।

1. The synonym of "sluggish" is —. [CU, A-Unit: 2020-21]

A. dull B. animated C. slow D. boring

**Ans : C.** Explanation: Sluggish: slow, inactive, inert, indolent.  
Antonyms: Quick, Hurried, Active.

2. Queer- [CU, A-Unit: 2013-14]

A. integrated B. orderly C. abnormal D. odd

**Ans : D:** Explanation: Queer-অদ্ভুত, integrated-সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ, abnormal-অস্বাভাবিক, odd-অদ্ভুত, orderly-সুনিয়ন্ত্রিত।

3. Pick the word that is synonymous with 'authoritarian'- [CU, B-Unit: 2013-14]

A. autocratic B. senior  
C. elderly D. potential

**Ans : A:** Explanation: Authoritarian/autocratic-কর্তৃত্বপ্রিয়, senior-বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠ, elderly-বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠ, potential-সম্ভাবনাময়।

4. The synonym of 'Enigmatic' is —. [CU, B-Unit: 2021-22]

A. Complicated B. Illusive  
C. Perfect D. Puzzling

**Ans : D.** ব্যাখ্যা : Enigmatic অর্থ বিজ্ঞিতকর। Puzzling অর্থ গোলাগোল, বিবজ্ঞিতকর।

| Words                   | Synonyms           |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Loath (অনিচ্ছুক)        | Reluctant, averse  |
| Homogenous (সমস্বকৃতি)  | Uniform, all alike |
| Gracious (বিনয়ী)       | Courteous          |
| Penury (দারিদ্র্য)      | Poverty, Indigence |
| Meticulous (বুত্ববৃত্ত) | Fussy, fatidious   |

5. Rebecca put only marginal efforts into her science project. The word 'marginal' means- [CU, C Unit: 2013-14]

A. repetitious B. aggravating  
C. barely good enough D. quiet and timid  
E. excellent

**Ans : C:** Explanation: Marginal/ barely good enough-খারাপ পর্যন্ত, repetitious-পুনরাবৃত্তিকর, aggravating-বিবজ্ঞিত, quiet and timid-শান্ত ও ভীক, excellent-সম্প্রদায়ক।

6. The synonym of 'emancipate' is —. [CU, A-Unit: 2020-21]

A. neglect B. bondage  
C. to set free from restraint or bondage  
D. to bondage

**Ans : C.** Explanation: emancipate: set free, specially from legal, social, or political restriction.  
Antonyms: Bind, Enslave, Subdue, disqualify.

7. The synonym of 'colloquial' is-  
[CU, A-Unit: 2013-14]

- A. practical B. conversation  
C. traditional D. contemporary  
E. international

Ans: B: Explanation: Colloquial-সাধারণ গাথিত, practical-ব্যবহারিক, traditional-প্রাচীন, contemporary-সাময়িক, international-আন্তর্জাতিক।

8. The synonym of 'homogenous' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, A-Unit: 2020-21]

- A. heterogeneous B. dissimilar  
C. Unlike D. Similar

Ans: D. Explanation: homogenous: of the same kind

[CU-A unit (2012-13) এটি এরোশি]

9. What is the meaning of the word 'Impasse'? [CU, F-Unit:2013-14]

- A. insoluble difficulty B. hardship  
C. impression D. obstacle E. hardness

Ans: A: Explanation: Impasse-অসম্ভাব্য, insoluble difficulty-অসম্ভাব্য, hardship-সুখের কষ্ট, impression-অপেক্ষ, obstacle-সাম, hardness-কঠোরতা।

10. 'High-handed' means \_\_\_\_\_. [CU E Unit 2011-12]

- A. supercilious B. cavalier  
C. decadent D. lolly E. insolent

Ans: E: Explanation: High-hand-দারিদ্র, supercilious-উন্নতিক, cavalier-অসম্ভাব্য, decadent-অধঃপতিত, lolly-উচ্চ, insolent-দারিদ্র।

11. 'Sanction' means \_\_\_\_\_. [CU BBA 2011-12]

- A. Verify B. Play  
C. Prohibit D. Authorization

Ans: D: Explanation: Sanction-অনুমোদন, verify-যাচাই, play-ক্রীড়া, prohibit-অপত্তি করা, authorization-অনুমোদন।

12. Which of the following is similar meaning to 'corpulent'? [CU D Unit 2011-12]

- A. ugly B. fat C. well-dressed D. unhealthy

Ans: B: Explanation: Corpulent-চর্মে, ugly-কুৎসিত, fat-চর্মে, well-dressed-সুশোভিত, unhealthy-অস্বাস্থ্যকর।

13. The synonym of 'legendary' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU H Unit 2011-12]

- A. romantic B. unknown  
C. fictitious D. famous

Ans: C: Explanation: Legendary-কাহিনিক, romantic-রোমান্স, unknown-অপরিচিত, fictitious-কাহিনিক, famous-বিখ্যাত।

14. Which of the following is similar in meaning to 'retract'? [CU D Unit 2011-12]

- A. repeat B. change  
C. translate D. take back

Ans: D: Explanation: Retract-অন্যকার করা, repeat-পুনরাবৃত্তি, change-পরিবর্তন, translate-অনুবাদ, take back-প্রত্যাহার করা।

15. What is the synonym of 'defile'? [CU BBA 2011-12]

- A. certain B. describe C. dirty D. final

Ans: C: Explanation: Defile-দূষণ করা, certain-নিশ্চয়, describe-বর্ণনা করা, dirty-দূষিত, final-শেষ।

16. The word that best expresses the meaning of 'Barbarian' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. arrogant B. uncivilized  
C. impolite D. unkind

Ans: B. Barbarian অর্থ অসভ্য, বর্বর। Uncivilized অর্থ অসভ্য। Arrogant অর্থ উদ্ধত। Impolite অর্থ অসভ্য। Unkind অর্থ নির্দয়। আরও কিছু শব্দের synonym দেওয়া হল।

| Word      | Synonym    | Word     | Synonym     |
|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| Mandatory | Obligatory | Proviso  | Stipulation |
| Indigent  | Destitute  | Venerate | Respect     |
| Amicable  | Friendly   | Separate | Isolated    |
| Pragmatic | Practical  | Handy    | Useful      |
| Condone   | Disregard  | Quer     | Odd         |

17. The synonym of the word 'dreariness' is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_. [CU C Unit 2009-10]

- A. faded B. interesting  
C. cheerful D. strong E. dull

Ans: E. Explanation: Dreary-বিস্ময়, faded-বিস্ময়, interesting-আনন্দ, cheerful-আনন্দিত, strong-শক্ত, dull-নিম্নতম।

18. 'Procrastinate' [CU C Unit 2009-10]

- A. to produce offspring B. show interest in  
C. delay D. disappear E. deny

Ans: C. Explanation: Procrastinate-গড়িয়ে দি, produce offspring-সন্তান জন্মানা, show interest in-আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করা, disappear-অদৃশ্য, deny-অন্যকার করা।

19. 'Evanescence' [CU C Unit 2009-10]

- A. mild B. brightly lit  
C. religious in nature D. short-lived  
E. lasting

Ans: C. Explanation: Evanescence-কালস্থায়ী, mild-হালকা, brightly lit-আজগত যত্ন, religious in nature-ধর্মবিশ্বাস, short-lived-সংক্ষিপ্ত জীবন।

20. 'Perfidious' [CU C Unit 2009-10]

- A. marked by foul odour B. treacherous  
C. wandering D. mechanical  
E. trustworthy

Ans: B. Explanation: Perfidious-বিশ্বাসঘাতক, mark by foul odour-বর্ষা গন্ধ, treacherous-বিশ্বাসঘাতক, wandering-বিচরণ, mechanical-যান্ত্রিক, trustworthy-বিশ্বাস

21. The synonym of the word 'agree' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU Unit 2009-10]

- A. horizontal B. straight  
C. inclined D. prone E. erect

Ans: C. Explanation: Agree-একমত হওয়া, horizontal-অনুভূমিক, straight-সোজা, inclined-ইচ্ছক, prone-অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গ, erect-খাড়া।

22. The meaning of the word 'supportive' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2009-10]

- A. active B. hostile C. helpful D. aggressive

Ans: C. Explanation: Supportive-সহায়ক, active-কর্মী, hostile-প্রতিকূল, helpful-সহায়ক, aggressive-আক্রমণাত্মক।

23. The synonym of 'Ambiguous' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU 2009-10]  
A. clear B. hurry  
C. obscure D. aspiration E. transparent  
Ans: C. Explanation: Ambiguous-অস্পষ্ট, clear-স্বচ্ছ, hurry-উত্তীর্ণতা, obscure-অস্পষ্ট, aspiration-আশা।
24. Which one is the synonym of 'wealth' ? [CU J Unit 2009-10]  
A. riches B. economic C. property D. money  
E. estate  
Ans: A. Explanation: Wealth-সম্পদ, riches-সম্পদ, economic-অর্থনৈতিক, property-সম্পত্তি, money-আর্থ, estate-অবসিদ্ধি।
25. The antonym of the word 'frugal' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, A-Unit: 2019-20]  
A. economical B. spendthrift  
C. meticulous D. economic  
Ans: B. Explanation: Frugal-নিজস্ব/ economical, spendthrift-অপব্যয়ী, meticulous-সম্পূর্ণ, economic-অর্থনৈতিক।
26. The antonym of 'spendthrift' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, B1-Unit: 2019-20]  
A. extravagant B. lavish C. opulent D. frugal  
Ans: D. Explanation: Spendthrift-অপব্যয়ী, extravagant, lavish-বরফ, opulent-ধনবান, frugal-নিজস্ব।
27. The antonym of 'feasible' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, D-Unit: 2019-20]  
A. constant B. possible  
C. impractical E. theoretical  
Ans: C. Explanation: Feasible-কার্যকর, constant-স্থায়, possible-সম্ভব, impractical-অকার্যকর, theoretical-তত্ত্বীয়।
28. The antonym of 'GREGARIOUS' is- [CU, D-Unit, 2018-19]  
A. horrendous B. anticipatory  
C. anti-social D. glorious  
Ans: C. Explanation: Gregarious-সমাজিয়, horrendous-অস্বাভাবিক, anticipatory-আগাম, anti-social-অসামাজিক, glorious-গৌরবান্বিত।
29. The antonym of "INDIFFERENCE" is- [CU, D-Unit, 2018-19]  
A. concern B. ardor  
C. compassion D. anxiety  
Ans: A. Explanation: Indifference-উদাসীন, concern-উদ্বেগ, ardor-কামনা, compassion-সমবেদনা, anxiety-উদ্বেগ।
30. The antonym of 'opaque' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, A-Unit: 2017-18, CU A Unit 2020-21]  
A. obscure B. dark C. hazy D. transparent  
Ans: D. Explanation: Opaque-অস্বচ্ছ, obscure-অস্পষ্ট, dark-অন্ধকার, hazy-অস্পষ্ট, transparent-স্বচ্ছ।
31. The opposite of 'commendable' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, A-Unit: 2017-18]  
A. laudable B. deplorable  
C. creditable D. deserving  
Ans: B. Explanation: Commendable-প্রশংসনীয়,
32. Inadmissible-অসম্মত, deplorable-দেয়নীয়, creditable-নিশ্চিত, deserving-উত্তম।  
The antonym of 'obsolete' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, D-Unit: 2017-18]  
A. decayed B. medieval  
C. modern D. antique  
Ans: C. Explanation: Obsolete-অবসিদ্ধ, decayed-জীর্ণ, medieval-সাম্রাজ্যিক, modern-আধুনিক, antique-অবসিদ্ধ।
33. The antonym of the word 'amnesty' is- [CU, D-Unit: 2013-14]  
A. leniency B. detention  
C. absolution D. connivance  
Ans: B. Explanation: Amnesty-সম্মতি, constant-স্থায়, detention-আটক, absolution-আত্মসমর্পণ, connivance-সহযোগিতা।
34. Antonym of the word 'meticulous' is- [CU, B-Unit: 2014-15]  
A. meritorious B. careless  
C. ordinary D. careful E. brave  
Ans: B. Explanation: Meticulous-অতি সতর্ক, meritorious-দেয়নীয়, careless-সহজ, ordinary-সাধারণ, careful-সতর্ক, brave-সাহসী।
35. The antonym of a 'philanthropist' is- [CU (B)-Unit: 2014-15]  
A. a selfless lover B. a misanthropic  
C. a patriot D. a misogynist  
Ans: B. Explanation: Philanthropist-মানবজয়িক, a selfless lover-আত্মত্যাগিক, a misanthrope-মানববিদ্বেষী, a patriot-দেশপ্রেমী, a misogynist-নারীবিরোধী।
36. The antonym of 'feasible' . [CU, D-Unit: 2013-14]  
A. Constant B. Possible  
C. Impractical D. Theoretical  
Ans: C. Explanation: Feasible-কার্যকর, constant-অবিচ্ছিন্ন, possible-সম্ভব, impractical-অসম্মত, theoretical-তত্ত্বীয়, describing-বর্ণনা।
37. The antonym of 'robust' is [CU, F-Unit: 2013-14]  
A. weak B. pleasant  
C. quiet D. vigorous E. obvious  
Ans: A. Explanation: Robust-বলিষ্ঠ, weak-দুর্বল, pleasant-আনন্দজনক, quiet-শান্ত, vigorous-শক্তিশালী, obvious-স্পষ্ট।
38. The antonym of 'omniscient' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU B Unit 2011-12]  
A. unscientific B. insensible  
C. ignorant D. unscholarly E. illiterate  
Ans: C. Explanation: Omniscient-সর্বজ্ঞ, unscientific-অবৈজ্ঞানিক, insensible-অকেন্দ্র, ignorant-অজ্ঞ, unscholarly-অবৈদ্যমান, illiterate-অসাক্ষর।
39. What is the antonym of 'migrate'? [CU C Unit 2011-12]  
A. relieve B. mitigate  
C. stay D. improve E. moderate  
Ans: C. Explanation: Migrate-সেলামত, stay-থাকা, relieve-উপশম, mitigate-প্রশমিত, improve-উন্নতি, moderate-মধ্যপন্থী।

40.

The opposite of 'avid' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU D Unit 2011-12]

- A. independent B. inquisitive  
C. request humbly D. indifferent

Ans: D. Explanation: Avid-সম্মতি, independent-স্বাধীন, inquisitive-সংশয়ী, request humbly-বিসীতজ্ঞতা, indifferent-ঔষধীন।

41. The opposite of 'presumptuous' is \_\_\_\_\_, [CU

D Unit 2011-12]

- A. certain B. humble  
C. sustain D. persist

Ans: B. Explanation: Presumptuous-ত্যাগত্ব, certain-নিশ্চি, humble-স্ব, sustain-বজায় রাখা, persist-বিন।

42. The antonym of 'noble' is \_\_\_\_\_, [CU D Unit

2011-12]

- A. unable B. enoble  
C. non-noble D. ignoble E. waste

Ans: D. Explanation: Noble-সমানজনক, unable-অক্ষম, enoble-সহন, non-noble-সরিজ্ঞ, ignoble-নীচ, waste-অপচয় করা।

43. The novel offer of job was 'alluring'. [CU, C-

Unit: 2017-18]

- A. frustrating B. encouraging  
C. pessimistic D. optimistic E. tempting

Ans: B. Explanation: Alluring-লোভনীয়, frustrating-হতাশাজনক, encouraging-উদ্বীপক, pessimistic-হতাশাবাদী, optimistic-আশাবাদী, tempting-স্বভাত লোভনীয়।

44. The clerk said that a chart had been 'appended'

to the report. [CU, C-Unit: 2017-18]

- A. returned B. removed  
C. joined D. shortened E. changed

Ans: C. Explanation: Appended-যোগ করা, returned-ফেরত আনা, removed-দূর করা, joined-যোগ করা, shortened-ছোট করা, changed-পরিবর্তন করা।

45. 'Affluent' people have an obligation to care for

their neighbors. Substitute the underlined word.

[JU D Unit 11-12]

- A. Large B. Hard working  
C. Religious D. Wealthy

Ans: D. Explanation: Compassion-সমবেদনা, affluent-সমৃদ্ধশালী, large-বড়, hard working-কঠোর পরিশ্রমী, religious-ধর্মীয়, wealthy-সমৃদ্ধশালী।

46.

The president's 'compassion' for the refugees caused him to admit a very large number of them. [CU B Unit 11-12]

- A. friendship B. respect  
C. pity D. hostility E. hatred

Ans: C. Explanation: Compassion-সমবেদনা, friendship-বন্ধুত্ব, respect-সন্মান, pity-সমবেদনা, hostility-শত্রুতা, hatred-ঘৃণা।

47. Rain 'lessens' in the fall throughout most of the

Appalachian Mountain region. [CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. pours B. abates  
C. accumulates D. evaporates

Ans: B. Explanation: lessen-হ্রাস করা, pour-একা আনা, abate-কমানা, accumulate-জমা করা, evaporate-বাপে

48.

Pipes may be painted to keep them from getting 'oxidized'. CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. misplaced B. soaked  
C. frozen D. broken E. rusty

Ans: E. Explanation: Oxidized-রিজ, misplaced-ত্রুত, rusty-রস, soaked-সিক্ত, frozen-জমা, broken-গাট, rusty-রস।

49.

Martin Luther King 'detested' injustice. [CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. abhorred B. recognized  
C. confronted D. suffered E. protested

Ans: A. Explanation: Detested-গাট, abhorred-গাট, recognized-স্বীকৃত, confronted-মুখোমুখি, suffered-অসহ্য, protested-প্রতিবাদ।

50.

Perhaps the customer has 'overlooked' his monthly statement and not paid the bill. [CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. paused B. confused  
C. neglected D. not received E. received

Ans: C. Explanation: Overlooked-উপেক্ষিত, paused-থামা, confused-বিজ্ঞত, neglected-উপেক্ষিত, not received-অগ্রহীত, received-গ্রহীত।

51.

She discarded the 'cores' after Nellie had baked the apple pie. [CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. peels B. seeds  
C. centers D. cartons E. wastes

Ans: C. Explanation: Cores-শুগুন, peels-সস, seeds-বীজ, centers-শুগুন, cartons-শুগুন, wastes-অপচয় করা।

52.

We were caught in a 'deluge' while returning from our vacation. [CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. hailstorm B. downpour  
C. sandstorm D. blizzard E. lasting

Ans: B. Explanation: Deluge-ধবল বর্ষণ, hailstorm-শিলা বৃষ্টি, downpour-ধবল বর্ষণ, sandstorm-বালুঝড়, blizzard-ধবল হুয়ার ঝড়, lasting-দীর্ঘস্থায়ী।

53.

Egyptian authorities trying to prevent the historical movements from 'succumbing' to the ravages of time. [CU C Unit 2011-12]

- A. sustaining B. devaluating  
C. yielding D. enduring E. lasting

Ans: C. Explanation: Succumbing-সিঁট, sustaining-স্বীকৃত, devaluating-মূল হ্রাস করা, yielding-নতিস্বীকার, enduring-স্থায়ী, lasting-দীর্ঘস্থায়ী।

54.

Which pair of words is synonymous? [DU B Unit: 2011-12]

- A. waste, trash B. reduce, rubbish  
C. recycle, destroy D. conserve, consume

Ans: A. Explanation: Waste-অবর্জনা আর চার অবর্জনা, reduce-হ্রাস করা আর rubbish-লোফা, recycle-পুনঃউৎপাদন, আর destroy-ধ্বংস করা আর conserve-সংরক্ষণ করা আর consume-ভোগ করা।

55.

Tranquil [DU C Unit: 2011-12]

- A. Insolent B. Angry  
C. Hostile D. Sagacious E. Calm

Ans: E. Explanation: 'Tromp-ant', Insolent-উদ্ধত, angry-সম্পী, hostile-শত্রু, sagacious-বুদ্ধিমান, calm-শান্ত।

56. Despise IDU C Unit 2011-12  
A. Command B. Infuriate  
C. Abhor D. Facilitate E. Fluctuate

Ans: C. Explanation: despise-স্বা করা, command-নির্দেশ করা, infuriate-ক্রোধ, Abhor-স্বা করা, Facilitate-সহজতর করা, fluctuate-অস্থির করা।

57. What is literacy? IDU, C-Unit: 2011-12  
A. reading literature  
B. ability to speak and write  
C. ability to read and write  
D. reading letters

Ans: C. Explanation: Literacy-সাক্ষরতা, ability to read and write.

58. 'Niche' means- IDU, A-Unit: 2011-12  
A. surface B. centre C. edge D. hollow  
Ans: D. Explanation: Niche-উপযুক্ত স্থান, surface-উপরিভাগ, centre-কেন্দ্র, edge-শীর্ষ, hollow-গর্ত।

59. The bank charger an exorbitant rate of interest. IDU, C-Unit:2011-12  
A. marvelous B. excessive  
C. moderate D. increasing  
Ans: B. Explanation: exorbitant-মাত্রাতিরিক্ত, marvelous-সম্বন্ধকর, excessive-অতিরিক্ত, moderat-সংযমী, increasing-বৃদ্ধি।

60. Autograpy- IDU, C-Unit: 2011-12  
A. graph paper B. out of graph  
C. writing about D. graphical thing  
Ans: C. Explanation: Autograpy-স্বাক্ষর, graph paper-চিত্রলেখ কাগজ।

61. Furtive- IDU, C-Unit: 2011-12  
A. Gallant B. Guiltible  
C. Haughty D. Secret  
Ans: D. Explanation: Furtive-গুহ্য/চোরা, gallant-দুরাশ্রয়িক, guiltible-অভিসার, haught-নিজ, secret-গোপন।

62. The white blood cell count in one's body may "fluctuate" by 50 percent during a day. IDU, C-Unit:2011-12  
A. undulate B. multiply C. diminish D. vary  
Ans: D. Explanation: Fluctuate-ভারতম্য ঘটি, undulate-তরুঁ খেলালে, multiply-সংখ্যাবৃদ্ধি করা, diminish-কমানো, vary-ভিন্ন।

63. Shabby- IDU, D-Unit:2011-12  
A. smart B. fair C. unsmart D. honorable  
Ans: C. Explanation: Shabby-জীর্ণ, smart-বুদ্ধিমান, fair-ন্যূন, unsmart-Aচরিত্র, honorable-সম্মানিত।

64. Auspicious- IDU, C-Unit:2011-12  
A. supernatural B. suspicious  
C. fortunate D. fearful.  
Ans: C. Explanation: Auspicious-সুবিধাজনক, supernatural-অপার্নি, suspicious-সন্দেহজনক, fortunate-সুবিধাজনক, fearful-

65. 'Manifest'- IDU, BBA (IBA)-Unit: 2011-12  
A. Discernible B. Enjoyable  
C. Invisble D. plentuous E. Imperceptible

Ans: A. Explanation: manifest-প্রকাশ, discernible-আবিষ্কারযোগ্য, enjoyable-উপভোগ্য, invisible-অদৃশ্য, plentuous-অধিক, imperceptible-অস্পর্শ।

66. 'Blight' - IDU, BBA (IBA)-Unit:2011-12  
A. Damage B. disdain  
C. Moderate D. Painful

Ans: A. Explanation: Blight-ক্ষয়, damage-ক্ষতি, disdain-অবজ্ঞা, moderate-সংযমী, painful-দেবনা দারক, pivotal-প্রধান বিষয়ক।

67. 'Profusion'- IDU, BBA (IBA)-Unit:2011-12  
A. Proliferate B. Glut  
C. Infusion D. Fabrication E. Insulation  
Ans: B. Explanation: profusion-অতিব্যাপ্তি, proliferate-দ্রুত বৃদ্ধির লাভ করা, glut-অতিরিক্তের অতিরিক্ত, infusion-পরিপূর্ত, fabrication-নির্মাণ, insulation-অচ্ছন্ন।

68. The synonym of "brittle" is \_\_\_\_\_. IDU A Unit 2011-12  
A. soft B. tough C. strong D. fragile  
Ans: D. Explanation: brittle-ভঙ্গুর, soft-নরম, tough-কঠিন, strong-শক্তিশালী, fragile-ভঙ্গুর।

69. 'Contaminate' means: IDU C Unit:2011-12  
A. purify B. pollute  
C. corruption D. think

Ans: B. Explanation: contaminate-দূষিত করা, purify-বিশুদ্ধ করা, pollute-দূষিত করা, corruption-দুর্নীতি, think-চিন্তা করা।

70. Similar meaning to the word 'sordid'. IDU EMBA 2011  
A. Squalid B. Eccentric  
C. Succinct D. Limpid E. Steady  
Ans: A. Explanation: Sordid-লোথ, squalid-লোথ, eccentric-অদ্ভুত স্বভাব, succinct-সংক্ষিপ্ত, limpid-পরিষ্কার, steady-স্থির।

71. What is the antonym of the word 'Vicious'? IRU, D-Unit: 20158-19  
A. Gentle B. Healthy  
C. Helpful D. Dangerous  
Ans: A. Explanation: Vicious-পাপচারণ, gentle-অদ, healthy-স্বাস্থ্যবান, helpful-সহায়ক এবং dangerous-বিপদজনক।

72. The antonym of 'Plaintiff' is- IRU, E-Unit: 2018-19  
A. defendant B. complainant  
C. sorrowful D. witness  
Ans: A. Explanation: Plaintiff-অভিযোগ, defendant-আসামী, complainant-বাদী, witness-সাক্ষী।

73. What is the antonym of the word 'Autocratic'?
- IRU, B-Unit: 2018-19]
- A. Authentic B. Democratic  
C. Bureaucratic D. Despotic
- Ans: B. Explanation: Autocratic-দৈত্যবাদী, authentic-শ্রুতি, bureaucratic-আমলাভিত্তিক এবং despotic-দৈত্যবাদী।
74. What is the antonym of the word 'censure'?
- IRU, B-Unit: 2018-19]
- A. Criticize B. Ensure  
C. Commend D. Blame
- Ans: C. Explanation: Censure-অঙ্গনা করা, commend-প্রশংসা করা, criticize-সমালোচনা করা, ensure-নিশ্চিত করা এবং blame-দোষারোপ করা।
75. The antonym of 'GREGARIOUS' is- [CU, D-Unit, 2018-19]
- A. horrendous B. anticipatory  
C. anti-social D. glorious
- Ans: C. Explanation: Gregarious-দলব্ধি, horrendous-অসহ্য, anticipatory-আগাম, anti-social-অসামাজিক, glorious-শৌর্যবাহিত।
76. The antonym of "INDIFFERENCE" is- [CU, D-Unit, 2018-19]
- A. concern B. ardour  
C. compassion D. anxiety
- Ans: A. Explanation: Indifference-উদাসীন, concern-উদ্বেগ, ardour-চাঞ্চল্য, compassion-সমবেদন, anxiety-উদ্বেগ।
77. An antonym for 'morbid' is \_\_\_\_.
- [NSRU, A-Unit, 2018-19]
- A. oust B. include C. defeat D. hygienic
- Ans: D. Explanation: Morbid-অস্বাস্থ্যকর, oust-দেখান করা, include-অন্তর্ভুক্ত, defeat-পরাজয়, hygienic-স্বাস্থ্যকর।
78. Antonym of ANOMALY is \_\_\_\_.
- [BUST, D-Unit 2018-19]
- A. Recurrence B. Aberration  
C. Recapitulation D. Consistency
- Ans: D. Explanation: Anomaly-ব্যতিক্রম, recurrence-অবৃত্তি, aberration-ঋণাল, recapitulation-অনুচিত, consistency-স্থতা/এক।
79. An antonym of 'altruism' is- [JUST, C-Unit, 2018-19]
- A. honesty B. philanthropy  
C. tolerance D. selfishness
- Ans: D. Explanation: Altruism-পারস্পরিক সহায়তা, honesty-সত্যতা, philanthropy-মানবকল্যাণ, tolerance-সহ্য, selfishness-স্বার্থপরতা।
80. What is the antonym for 'opacity'?
- [JKKNU, A-Unit: 2018-19]
- A. opaqueness B. density  
C. transparency D. obscurity
- Ans: C. Explanation: Opacity-অস্বচ্ছতা, opaqueness-অস্বচ্ছতা, density-ঘনত্ব, transparency-স্বচ্ছতা এবং obscurity-দূরবর্তী।
81. What is the antonym of 'Obscure'?
- [JKKNU, B-Unit: 2018-19]
- A. Implicit B. Obnoxious  
C. Refreshing D. Dull

82. What is the antonym of 'Honorary'?
- [JKKNU, D-Unit: 2018-19]
- A. official B. honorable  
C. salaried D. literary
- Ans: C. Explanation: Honorary-অনৈসর্গিক, salaried-সমন্বিত, official-আনুষ্ঠানিক কর্মকর্তা, honorable-সম্মানিত এবং literary-সাহিত্যিক।
83. 'Homogeneous' is- [JNU, C-Unit, 2017-18]
- A. Unattainable B. Diversified  
C. Obsequious D. Glorious
- Ans: B. Explanation: Homogeneous-সমানোক্ত, unattainable-অসাধ্য, diversified-বিভিন্ন, obsequious-কট্টকর, glorious-উজ্জ্বল।
84. Intricate: [JNU, C-Unit, 2017-18]
- A. Complicated B. Opaque  
C. Sophisticated D. Simple
- Ans: D. Explanation: Intricate-জটিল, complicated-জটিল, opaque-অস্পষ্ট, sophisticated-জটিল, simple-সরল।
85. Articulate: [JNU, C-Unit: 2017-18]
- A. Friendship B. Clearly  
C. Eloquent D. Mumble
- Ans: D. Explanation: Articulate-স্পষ্ট, friendship-বন্ধুত্ব, clearly-স্পষ্টভাবে, enunciate-বিস্তৃত করা, mumble-অস্পষ্ট।
86. Find the antonym of 'earnest'.
- [JU, B-Unit, 2017-18]
- A. ardent B. serious  
C. flippant D. sincere
- Ans: C. Explanation: Earnest-আন্তরিক, ardent-আগন্তুক, serious-আন্তরিক, flippant-সহজ, sincere-আন্তরিক।
87. Antonym of 'beauty' is \_\_\_\_.
- [RU, I-Unit: 2017-18]
- A. profitable B. vindicate  
C. repulsive D. splendour
- Ans: C. Explanation: Beauty-সৌন্দর্য, profitable-লাভজনক, vindicate-দাবি করা, repulsive-বীভৎস, splendour-জাঁকজমক।
88. Antonym of 'create' is \_\_\_\_.
- [RU, I-Unit: 2017-18]
- A. dismantle B. destroy  
C. incapacity D. deform
- Ans: B. Explanation: Create-সৃষ্টি করা, dismantle-নিহারন করা, destroy-ধ্বংস করা, incapacity-অসমর্থতা, deform-বিকৃত করা।
89. The antonym of 'opaque' is \_\_\_\_.
- [CU, A-Unit: 2017-18]
- A. obscure B. dark C. hazy D. transparent
- Ans: D. Explanation: Opaque-অস্বচ্ছ, obscure-অস্পষ্ট, dark-অন্ধকার, hazy-অস্পষ্ট, transparent-স্বচ্ছ।
90. The opposite of 'commendable' is \_\_\_\_.
- [CU, A-Unit: 2017-18]
- A. laudable B. deplorable  
C. creditable D. deserving
- Ans: B. Explanation: Commendable-শংসনীয়, laudable-শংসনীয়, deplorable-দোষণীয়, creditable-শংসনীয়

91. **বিশেষণ, deserving-উৎসর্গ।**  
The antonym of 'obsolete' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CU, D-Unit: 2017-18]  
A. decayed B. medieval  
C. modern D. antique  
Ans: C. Explanation: Obsolete-অসংগত, decayed-বীর্ণ, medieval-ঐতিহাসিক, modern-সাময়িক, antique-অসংগত।
92. The antonym of 'fictitious' is: [RU, J-Unit: 2017-18]  
A. Artificial B. Superficial  
C. Genuine D. Imaginary  
Ans: C. Explanation: Fictitious-বিশ্বাস, artificial-কৃত্রিম, কল্পিত।
93. What is the antonym of the word "obfuscate"? [JNU, D-Unit, 2017-18]  
A. clarify B. languish  
C. cloud D. reproach  
Ans: A. Explanation: Obfuscate-বিস্তারিত করা, Clarify-স্পষ্ট করা, languish-শক্তিহীনতা, cloud-মেঘ, reproach-অভিযোগ।
94. Which is the antonym of 'Animosity'? [JU, B-Unit: 2016-17]  
A. Love B. Pretension  
C. Malice D. Affection  
Ans: A. Explanation: Animosity-দ্বেষ, love-ভাষাভাষা, odium-বুণা, pretension-শক্তিহীনতা, affection-ভাল বা অস্বাভাবিক আচরণ, malice-বিদ্বেষ।
95. Which one is the antonym of 'Hirsute'? [JU, E-Unit: 2016-17]  
A. shaggy B. bald C. erudite D. glorious  
Ans: B. Explanation: Hirsute-জোমলা, bald-জোমহীন, shaggy-জোমলা, erudite-পণ্ডিত, glorious-গৌরব-প্রসিক্ত।
96. The antonym of PRECISE is: [JU, G-Unit: 2016-17, KU: 2016-17]  
A. INDECENT B. VAGUE  
C. INCORRECT D. INDISTINCT  
Ans: C. Explanation: Precise-স্বাভাবিক, indecent-অশ্লীল, vague-অস্পষ্ট, অস্বীকৃত, incorrect-অসঙ্গত, ভালা ভালা, indistinct-অস্পষ্ট।
97. The antonym of REPEL is: [JU, G-Unit: 2016-17]  
A. ATTEND B. CONCRETE  
C. CONTINUE D. ATTRACTH  
Ans: D. Explanation: Repel-বিকর্ষণ করা, attend-আকর্ষণ করা, attract-আকর্ষণ, concrete-মুঠ বা বাস্তব, continue-অবিরত।
98. The antonym of the word 'repulsive' is- [JU, H-Unit: 2016-17]  
A. refulgent B. effulgent  
C. alluring D. meek  
Ans: C. Explanation: Repulsive-বিরক্তকর বুলি, alluring-মুগ্ধকর, refulgent-লেনীলগাম, effulgent-শীতল, meek-স্ব।
99. The antonym of 'Recovering' is- [JU, D-Unit: 2016-17]  
A. Loss B. Repose

- C. Exploration D. Confession  
Ans: A. Explanation: Recovering-প্রসারিত, loss-ক্ষতি, repose-শ্রীশ্রী প্রাপ্ত করা, exploration-প্রসারিতকরণ, confession-স্বীকার।
100. Find the correct antonym: orthodox. [JU A Unit: 2016-17]  
A. Renown B. Trepidation  
C. Unconventionality D. Inquisitiveness  
Ans: B. Explanation: Orthodox-ঐতিহাসিক, renown-প্রশংসা, trepidation-কণ্ঠস্ব, unconventionality-অস্বাভাবিকতা, inquisitiveness-কৌতূহল।
- Topic-10 : Analogy (DU + CU + Others)**  
A Unit এ ০-১টি প্রশ্ন।  
B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১-২টি প্রশ্ন।  
D UNIT IQ ত ০-১টি প্রশ্ন।
1. BRUSH : PAINTING [DU, C-Unit, 2018-19]  
A. Piano : Sonata B. Body : Dance  
C. Typewriter : Novel D. Chisel : Sculpture  
Ans: D. Explanation: Brush দিয়ে Painting করা হয় এবং Chisel (কাঁচি) দিয়ে Sculpture তৈরি করা হয়।
2. DOG : LEASH [DU, C-Unit, 2018-19]  
A. Belt : Buckle B. Cow : Tether  
C. Binl : Cage D. Bicycle : Chain  
Ans: B. Explanation: Dog কে Leash (শিকল) দিয়ে বাধা হয় আর Cow কে Tether (দড়ি) দিয়ে বাধা হয়।
3. SAW : CARPENTER [DU, C-Unit, 2017-18]  
A. Scissors : Barber B. Painter : Color  
C. Cloth : Tailor D. Wagon : Farmer  
Ans: A. Explanation: Carpenter এর কাজের যন্ত্র Saw (করাচ) আর Barber এর কাজের যন্ত্র Scissors।
4. EGG : OMELET [DU, C-Unit, 2017-18]  
A. Rice : Curry B. Flour : Cake  
C. Fish : Water D. Banana : Ice cream  
Ans: B. Explanation: Egg দিয়ে Omelet তৈরি হয়। আর Flour দিয়ে Cake তৈরি হয়।
5. Heart : Human [DU, B-Unit, 2014-15]  
A. Wall : Brick B. Hand : Child  
C. Kitchen : House D. Engine : Car  
Ans: D. Explanation: Heart বা অন্তর ছাড়া Human বা মানুষ যেমন অস্তিত্ব নেই Engine- ছাড়া, Car-অস্তিত্ব। Wall- দেওয়ান; Brick- ইট; Hand- হাত; Child- শিশু; Kitchen- রান্নাঘর; House- বাড়ি।
6. Expiate : Guilt [DU, C-Unit, 2011-12]  
A. Canvass : Support B. Adorn : Appearance  
C. Testify : Conviction D. Correct : Error  
Ans: D. Explanation: Expiate- অপরাধের ক্ষমা; Guilt-প্রায়শ্চিত্ত করা; canvass-পূর্ণ আবেদন করা; Support-সমর্থন; adorn-অলঙ্কৃত করা; Appearance-দৃষ্টিগোচরতা; Testify-সাক্ষী হওয়া; Conviction-দণ্ডদেশ্য; Correct-সঠিক; Preach-ধর্ম প্রচার করা; Conversion-ধর্মান্তরীকরণ।

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| 7.  | Play : Acts<br>A. Essay : Topics<br>C. Novel : Chapter   | IDU, C-Unit, 2011-12 (Rejected)<br>B. Game : Athletes<br>D. Poem : Rhymes   |
| 8.  | Caution : Accident<br>(Rejected)<br>A. Radar : Collision<br>C. Worry : Disaster<br>E. Carelessness : Plan  | IDU, C-Unit : 2011-12<br>B. Policeman : Criminal<br>D. Sanitation : Filth<br>Plan-পরিকল্পনা।  |
| 9.  | CANDLE : TALLOW<br>A. Banana : Peel<br>C. Furniture : Polish<br>E. Temple : Preacher   | IDU, C-Unit-2010-11<br>B. Statue : Bronze<br>D. Fire : Ashes  |
| 10. | MASTER (মাস্টার) : SERVANT (সেবান্ট)<br>Unit : 2010-11<br>A. Judge : Jury<br>B. Capital : Labor<br>C. Monarch (রাজা) : Subject (প্রজা)<br>D. Landlord : Tenant E. Serf (ভূমিহীন) : Peasant (কৃষক)  | IDU, C-<br>Tallow; Statue তৈরির মূল উপাদান হলো Bronze.<br>Ans: B. Explanation: Candle-তৈরির মূল উপাদান হলো Tallow; Statue তৈরির মূল উপাদান হলো Bronze.  |
| 11. | ITINERARY (পথ পরিকল্পনা) : TRIP (ভ্রমণ)<br>Unit : 2009-10<br>A. Lottery : Chance<br>C. Agenda (আলোচ্য সূচী) : Meeting<br>D. Railroad : Transportation<br>E. University : Education   | IDU, C-<br>Ans: C. Explanation: Master এর অধীনে Servant থাকে; Monarch এর অধীনে Subject থাকে।  |
| 12. | LIMERICK (কৌতুকপূর্ণ পঞ্চপদী ছড়া) : POEM<br>C-Unit, 2009-10<br>A. Motif (মূল বিষয়) : Symphony (সুর)<br>B. Prologue (নোটকের প্রস্তাবনা) : Play<br>C. Catch (সমরত সঙ্গীত) : Song<br>D. Sequence (পর্যায়ক্রম বা পর্ব) : Sonnet<br>E. Epigraph (উপন্যাসের প্রারম্ভিক) : Novel | IDU, C-<br>Ans: C. Explanation: LIMERICK এক ধরনের POEM; Catch এক ধরনের Song.  |
| 13. | SINGER (গায়ক) : CHORUS (গায়ক দল)<br>Unit, 2008-09<br>A. Architect (স্থপতি) : Blueprint (নকশা)<br>B. Author (লেখক) : Publisher (প্রকাশক)<br>C. Actor (অভিনেতা) : Cast (অভিনেতাদের দল)<br>D. Teacher (শিক্ষক) : Student (শিক্ষার্থী)<br>E. Driver (চালক) : Teacher           | IDU, C-<br>Ans: C. Explanation: Singer-গায়ক; Acts-অভিনয়; Essay-প্রবন্ধ; Topics-বিষয়; Game-খেলা; Athletics-কৌশল; Novel-উপন্যাস; Chapter-অধ্যায়; Poem-কবিতা; Rhymes-ধ্বনি; Carelessness-অসতর্কতা; Plan-পরিকল্পনা। |

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| 14. | WORDS (শব্দ) : WRITTEN (লিখিত)<br>Unit, 2008-09<br>A. Honor (সম্মান) : Thief (চোর)<br>B. Mortar (কোঁ, গুলিবার হাতি) : Bricklayer (কোঁকর)<br>C. Child : Teacher<br>D. Batter (ঘড়নর মড়) : Baker (কোঁকর)<br>E. Laws : Policeman  | IDU, C-<br>Ans: D. Explanation: WORDS এবং WRITTEN এর কাছের উপসর্গ, আর Batter এবং Baker এর কাছের উপসর্গ।  |
| 15. | PILOT : FERRY (পেরা পেরানর মড়);<br>C-Unit, 2007-08<br>A. Plumber (নলের দিগ্গী) : Pipe (নল)<br>B. Physician (চিকিৎসক) : Heal (শিঙ্গানর মড়)<br>C. Carpetbagger (জা রাজনৈতিক লোভ সুবিদার পেরা পেরা মড়)<br>D. Teacher : Chalk E. Author : Book   | IDU, C-<br>Ans: B. Explanation: Pilot , Ferry মড়, Physician, Heal মড়।  |
| 16. | CREST (ক্রেস্ট এর ছড়া) : WAVE (ক্রেস্ট);<br>Unit, 2005-06<br>A. Crown (কোঁক) : Tree<br>B. Basin : Water<br>C. Mountain (পর্বত) : Range (পর্বত স্রোতি)<br>D. Sand (বালি) : Dune (বালির স্থাপন)<br>E. River : Bed (নদীর ভলন)   | IDU, C-<br>Ans: A. Explanation: WAVE এর কোঁক বিন্দুকে CREST বল, আর Tree এর কোঁক বিন্দুকে Crown বল।   |
| 17. | PROponent (সমর্থক) : THEORY (মতবাদ, তত্ত্ব);<br>IDU, C-Unit, 2005-06<br>A. Nonbeliever (নাথিক) : Sin (অপরাধ)<br>B. Traitor (বিশ্বাস ভাতক) : Country<br>C. Adherent (একনিষ্ঠ সমর্থক) : Belief (বিশ্বাস)<br>D. Attorney (সরকারি আইনজীবী) : Law (আইন)<br>E. Scientist : Hypothesis (প্রস্তাব)                                  | IDU, C-<br>Ans: C. Explanation: PROponent তার THEORY তে অটল থাকে; Adherent তার Belief এ অটল থাকে।  |
| 18. | DISCHARGED (দায়িত্ব থেকে অব্যাহতি দেয়া হয়েছে এমন);<br>SOLDIER (সৈনিক) : IDU, C-Unit : 2005-06<br>A. Fired (বহিষ্কার) : Canon (পাদ্রী মতলি)<br>B. Graduated (পাসকৃত) : Student<br>C. Appointed (নিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত) : Judge (কিারক)<br>D. Transferred : Employee (চাকুরিজীবী)<br>E. Docked (রেভন কমিয়ে দেয়া) : Salary (বেতন) | IDU, C-<br>Ans: B. Explanation: Soldier তার দায়িত্ব থেকে Discharged হয়। আর Student তার নির্দিষ্ট পড়াভনা করছে Graduated হয়।   |
| 19. | WEALTH (সম্পদ) : LUXURIES (বিশাল বহন)<br>IDU, C-Unit: 2003-04<br>A. Story : Moral (নীতি বাক্য)<br>B. Sandwich (এক ধরনের রুটি) : Bread<br>C. Enemies : Friends<br>D. Crying : Sympathy (সহানুভূতি)<br>E. Ticket : Admission (প্রবেশ)   | IDU, C-<br>Ans: C. Explanation: Wealth-সম্পদ; Discharge-অব্যাহতি; Soldier-সৈনিক; Discharged-অব্যাহতি দেয়া হয়েছে এমন; Student-ছাত্র; Graduated-পাসকৃত; Appointed-নিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত; Judge-কিারক; Transferred-চলানো; Employee-চাকুরিজীবী; Docked-রেভন কমিয়ে দেয়া; Salary-বেতন; Wealth-সম্পদ; Luxuries-বিশাল বহন; Story-কথন; Moral-নীতি বাক্য; Sandwich-এক ধরনের রুটি; Bread-রুটি; Enemies-বিরোধী; Friends-বান্ধব; Crying-রোদন; Sympathy-সহানুভূতি; Ticket-টিকেট; Admission-প্রবেশ। |

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| <p>Ans: E. Explanation: Luxuries এর অর্থ WEALTH।<br/>         admission Admission এর অর্থ Ticket প্রদান।</p> <p>20. DEGREE : TEMPERATURE (আনশাধা) : JU, G-Unit, 2003-04</p> <p>A. Mass (মাস) : Energy<br/>         B. Pathum (পাথিম) : Volume(আয়তন)<br/>         C. Ounce (আউন্স মাত্রা) : Weight (ভর)<br/>         D. Time : Length E. Light : Heat</p> <p>Ans: C. Explanation: Temperature পরিমাপের একক হ'ল Degree; Weight পরিমাপের একক হ'ল Ounce।</p> | <p>Ans: D. Explanation: Vindictive-শত্রুতাবোধ। পরোক্ষ, Mercy-মমতা, Avaricious-অগ্রসারী, Greed-লোভ, Modest-মোদী, Dignity-সম্মান, Skeptical-শিফাশী, Trustfulness-প্রত্যাশিত।</p> <p>27. Choose the analogous pair of - Musician Orchestra [RU, D-Unit: 2016-17]</p> <p>A. Mechanic : Car<br/>         B. songwriter : Lyrics<br/>         C. Desk : Office<br/>         D. Player : Team</p> <p>Ans: B. Explanation: Musician-গায়ক চিত্রায়ণ, Orchestra-ওরকেস্ট্রা, Mechanic-মেকানিক, Car-গাড়ি, Songwriter-গীতিকার, Lyrics-গীতি, Desk-দেখান, Office-অফিস, Player-লেগার, Team-দল।</p> |
| <p>21. FORECAST : FUTURE : REGRET? JU, G-Unit: 2017-18]</p> <p>A. Present B. Alone C. Past D. Sins</p> <p>Ans: C. Explanation: Forecast(অভিযাশী) কলা হ'ল Future happening -এর কারণ এবং Regret(অনুতাপ) কলা হ'ল Past Action এর জন্য।</p>  | <p>28. Choose the analogous pair of- Passenger : Airplane [RU, D-Unit: 2016-17]</p> <p>A. Sailor : Submarine<br/>         B. Audience : Theater<br/>         C. Birds : Nest<br/>         D. Students: Classroom</p> <p>Ans: A. Explanation: Passenger-যাত্রী, Airplane-উড়োজাহাজ, Sailor-নাবিক, Submarine-ভূগোপাধার, Audience-জোড়বন্দ, Theater-অভিনয় মঞ্চ, Birds-পাখি, Nest-পাখির বাসা, Students-ছাত্র-ছাত্রী, Classroom-জমিরক।</p>   |
| <p>22. QUARTZ : RADIO :: GYPSUM:? JU, G-Unit: 2017-18]</p> <p>A. Glass B. Porcelain<br/>         C. Cement D. Powder</p> <p>Ans: C. Explanation: Quartz হ'ল Radio-তৈরির উপাদান, একই ভাবে Gypsum হ'ল Cement তৈরির উপাদান। Glass-কাঁচ, Porcelain-চীনা মাটির বাসন, Powder-ডুজ।</p>   | <p>29. IF Feel : Touch, Then- 17]</p> <p>A. See : Look B. Tickle : Hurt<br/>         C. Silk : Expensive D. Giggle : Laugh</p> <p>Ans: A. Explanation: Feel-অনুভব করা, Touch-স্পর্শ করা, See-দেখা, Look-লোভ, Tickle-খুঁড়খুঁড়ি, Hurt-আঘাত, Silk-লসন, Expensive-বাসবহন, Giggle-খিলখিল হাসি, Laugh-হাসা।</p>  |
| <p>23. Verdict : Conviction :: Discharge : ? JU, F-Unit : 2017-18]</p> <p>A. Condemnation B. Acquittal<br/>         C. Sentence D. Jail</p> <p>Ans: D. Explanation: Verdict (রায়) কাউকে দেয়ী সারাজকরণ (Conviction) করে, একই ভাবে Discharge (খালি করা) কাউকে জেল (Jail) থেকে মুক্তি প্রদান করে। Condemnation-নিষা: Acquittal-খালি।</p>   | <p>30. Unemployed : Worker - [CU, E-Unit: 2016-17]</p> <p>A. Unknown : Artist B. Fallow : Field<br/>         C. Renovated : House<br/>         D. Observant : Spectator<br/>         E. Unconscious : Sleeper</p> <p>Ans: B. Explanation: Unemployed-দেহকার, Worker-শ্রমিক, Unknown-অজ্ঞাত, Artist-চিত্রকার, Fallow-পতিত, Field-মাঠ, Renovated-পুনঃসংস্কার, House-বাড়ি, Observant-পর্যবেক্ষণী, Spectator-দর্শক, Unconscious-অজ্ঞান, Sleeper-শ্রয়ান।</p>  |
| <p>24. Fire : Ashes [RU, H-Unit: 2017-158]</p> <p>A. Accident : Delay<br/>         B. Water : Waves<br/>         C. Event : Memories<br/>         D. Wood : Splinters</p> <p>Ans: D. Explanation: Fire-আগুন, Ashes-ছাই, Accident-দুর্ঘটনা, Delay-বিলম্ব, Water-পানি, Waves-তরঙ্গ, Event-ঘটনা, Memories-স্মৃতি, Wood-কাঠ, Splinters-উপদান।</p>   | <p>31. PAIN : SEDATIVE [CU, B-Unit : 2016-17]</p> <p>A. Comfort : Stimulant<br/>         B. Grief : Consolation<br/>         C. Invisible : Strong<br/>         D. Noxious : Escape</p> <p>Ans: B. Explanation: Pain-ব্যথা, Sedative-দেহনাশনক, Comfort-আরাম, Stimulant-উত্তেজক, Grief-দোক, Consolation-সান্তনা, Trance-সমাদী, Narcotic-দেহনাশনক, Ache-দেহনা, Extraction-নির্গমন।</p>   |
| <p>25. EXHAUSTING : REJUVENATING [JNU, B-Unit: 2016-17]</p> <p>A. Pitiful : Miserable<br/>         B. Cruel : Ruthless<br/>         C. Disturbing : Soothing<br/>         D. Vexing : Irritating</p> <p>Ans: C. Explanation: Exhausting-ক্লান্তিকর, Rejuvenating-আয়তন, Pitiful-দুঃখদায়ক, Miserable -দুঃখী, Cruel-নিষ্ঠুর, Ruthless-নিষ্ঠুর, Disturbing-ব্যস্তনাশন, Soothing-শান্তন, Vexing-অন্যতরজনক, Irritating-অন্যতর।</p>                            | <p>32. Fragile : Break [KU: 2016-17]</p> <p>A. Erratic : Control<br/>         B. Inflammable : Burn<br/>         C. Invisible : Strong<br/>         D. Noxious : Escape</p>  |
| <p>26. Choose the correct analogy. Vindictive : Mercy [JNU, D-Unit: 2016-17]</p> <p>A. Avaricious : Greed<br/>         B. Insightful : Hope<br/>         C. Modest : Dignity<br/>         D. Skeptical : Trustfulness</p>   |  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Ans: B. Explanation: Fragile-ସ୍ବଳ, Break-ହେବ ଫେଲ, Erratic-ଅନିଚ୍ଛିତ, Control-ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ, Inflammable-ସାହ, Burn-ଜୋଜାଳ, Invisible-ଅଦୃଶ୍ୟ, Strong-ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ, Noxious-ଅସାହ୍ୟକାରୀ, Escape-ଆହାଡ଼ି ।                      |  |
| 33. Captive : Free [IU, C-Unit : 2016-17]  |  |
| A. Belladonna : Poisonous drug<br>B. Enlarge : Reduce<br>C. Look : Gaze D. Buy : Purchase  |  |
| Ans: B. Explanation: Captive-ବନ୍ଦୀ, Free-ସ୍ବତ୍ତ୍ୱ, Belladonna-ବିନକାଟୋନି, Poisonous drug-ବିଷାକ୍ତ ଡେସ୍, ବୁଝାବୁଝିବୁଝି, Enlarge-ମଧ୍ୟମାନିତ କରା, Reduce-କମାଜା, Look-ଦେଖ, Gaze-ସାବଣୀ କରା, Buy-କେନା, Purchase-କ୍ରୟ କରା । |  |
| 34. CAUTION : ACCIDENT :: ? : ? [BRU, B-Unit : 2016-17]  |  |
| A. Radar : Collision<br>B. Policy : Criminal<br>C. Worry : Disaster<br>D. Sanitation : Health  |  |
| Ans : A. Explanation: Caution-ସାବଧାନତା, Accident-ନୂହନ, Radar-ରାଡାର, Collision-ମହର୍ଷ, ଧକ୍କା: Policy-ନୀତି, Criminal-ଅପରାଧୀ, Worry-ଚିନ୍ତା, Disaster-ବ୍ୟର୍ଥା, Sanitation-ସାହ୍ୟାବିଧାନ, Health-ସାହ୍ୟ ।                 |  |
| 35. Bravery : Timidity [IU, C-Unit : 2016-17]  |  |
| A. Bad : Harsh<br>C. Admire : Despise<br>B. Awake : Sensitive<br>D. Advisor : Warm   |  |
| Ans: C. Explanation: Bravery-ଶୀର୍ଷ, Timidity-ଭୀରତା, Bad-ସାରାଂ, Harsh-କଟକଣ, Awake-ଜାଗ୍ରତ, Sensitive-ନରବନନୀଳ, Admire-ଆଦରଣ କରା, Despise-ଅବଜା କରା, Advisor-ଓପେନଶ, Warm-ଓଷ୍ଣ ।  |  |
| 36. GRAIN : SILO [BRU, B-Unit : 2016-17]   |  |
| A. Seed : Plant<br>C. Furlong : Mile D. Water : Bucket   |  |
| Ans: D. Explanation: Grain-ଧାନ, Silo-ରିଆମାରି, Seed-ବୀଜ, Plant-ଓଡ଼ିନ, Druggist-ଡ୍ରଗ୍ ରିକେଜ, Doctor-ଡକ୍ଟର, Furlong-ମିଲିଅର, Mile-ମାଇଲ, Water-ପାଣି, Bucket-ବାଜି ।  |  |
| 37. Astronomy : Stars :: Biology : ? [BRU, B-Unit : 2016-17]   |  |
| A. Oceans<br>B. Plants<br>C. Planets<br>D. Earth   |  |
| Ans: B. Explanation: Astronomy-ଜ୍ୟୋତିର୍ବିଦ୍ୟା, Stars-ତାରକା, Biology-ଜୀବବିଦ୍ୟା, Oceans-ସାଗରମାଗ, Plants-ଓଡ଼ିନ, Planets-କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର, Earth-ପୃଥିବୀ ।   |  |
| 38. Seed : Fruit :: Pearl : ? [BRU, B-Unit : 2016-17]  |  |
| A. Necklace<br>C. Shell<br>B. Snail<br>D. Casket   |  |
| Ans: A. Explanation: Seed-ବୀଜ, Fruit-ଫଳ, Pearl-ମୁତା: Necklace-ମାଳାର ହାର, Snail-ମାଲୁକ, Shell-ଦେଶାଳ, Casket-ସ୍ବରାଜ୍ଜ ।   |  |
| 39. Words : Writer [BRU, C-Unit : 2016-17]   |  |
| A. Laws : Policeman<br>B. Butter : Baker<br>C. Chalk : Black board<br>D. Joy : Emotion   |  |
| Ans: B. Explanation: Words-ଶବ୍ଦମାଳ, Writer-ଲେଖକ, Laws-ଆଇନ, Policeman-ମାଡ଼ି ଚଳକ, Butter-ମାଷ୍ଟନ, Baker-  |  |

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| ନୀତି ହିତାମିତ ସାହକାରକ, Chalk-କ, ଲେଖନୀ: Black board-କାଜା ବୋର୍ଡ, Joy-ଆନନ୍ଦ, Emotion-ଆତ୍ମା ।   |                                      |
| 40. Criminal : Offence :: Judge : ? [RU, B-Unit : 2014-15]   |                                      |
| A. Jail<br>C. Fine<br>B. Execution<br>D. Judgement   |                                      |
| Ans: D. Explanation: Criminal-ଅପରାଧୀ, Offence-ଅପରାଧ, Judge-ବିଚାରକ, Judgement-ବିଚାରକ, Jail-କାରାଗାର, Execution-କାଟି, Fine-ମୁଦ୍ରା ।   |                                      |
| 41. Farmers : Harvest :: Students : .....? [RU, A-Unit : 2014-15]  |                                      |
| A. Degree<br>C. Job<br>B. Certificate<br>D. Knowledge  |                                      |
| Ans: D. Explanation: Farmers-କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର, Harvest-କଟାଣ, ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର କର, Students-ଶିକ୍ଷା-ଶ୍ରୀ Knowledge-ଜ୍ଞାନ ଆୟତ୍ତ କର; Degree-ଡିଗ୍ରି, Certificate-ମନମାସ, Job-କାମ ।   |                                      |
| 42. Birds : Feather :: Fish  | [JU, F-Unit : 2013-14]               |
| A. Scale<br>B. Tail<br>C. Back<br>D. Wing  |                                      |
| Ans: A. Explanation: Bird-ପକ୍ଷୀ, Feather-ମାଝିର ମାଝ, Fish-ମାଛ, Scale-ମାଛ: Tail-ତେଜ, Back-ପିଛ, Wing-କେନା ।   |                                      |
| 43. Trophy : Contestant [JU, B <sub>2</sub> -Unit : 2013-14]   |                                      |
| A. Baton : Runner<br>C. Loan : Cashier<br>B. Honors : Student<br>D. Book : Bibliography  |                                      |
| Ans: B. Explanation: Trophy-ବିଜୟ ସ୍ମାରକ, ଟ୍ରଫି ଟ୍ରଫି, Contestant-କ୍ଷତିଯୋଗୀ, Baton-ସ୍ବରାଜ୍ଜ ଲାଠି ବିଳାସ, Runner-ଚାର୍ତ୍ତବାରକ, Honors-ମାନ୍ୟ, Student-ଛାତ୍ର; Loan-କ, Cashier-କୋଷାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ, Book-ବହି; Bibliography-ବହିମାଳି । |                                      |
| 44. ILLUSIVE : CAPTURE:  | [JU, E <sub>1</sub> -Unit : 2013-14] |
| A. Headstrong : Control<br>C. Abdicate : Support<br>B. Altruism : Taciturn<br>D. Fatal : Ardent  |                                      |
| Ans: A. Explanation: Illusive-ଅସାଧ୍ୟ, Capture-ଗ୍ରହଣ କରା, Headstrong-ହେଡ଼ବେଜ, Control-ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ, Altruism-ଅବିରତତା, Taciturn-ଅଜ୍ଞାତାସୀ, Abdicate-ମରିତାମ କରା, Support-ମହର୍ଷକ, Fatal-ସାରାତ୍ମକ, Ardent-ଜ୍ଞାତ ।            |                                      |
| 45. CONTINENT : ISLAND :   | [JU, E <sub>1</sub> -Unit : 2013-14] |
| A. Ocean : Lake<br>C. Productive : Land<br>B. River : Canal<br>D. Ardent : Smell   |                                      |
| Ans: A. Explanation: Continent-ମହାଦେଶ, Island-ଦ୍ୱୀପ; Ocean-ମାଗ, Lake-ହ୍ରଦ, River-ନଳୀ, Canal-ସାଳ, Productive-ଓଷ୍ଣମାନ, Land-ଜମି, Ardent-ଜ୍ଞାତ, Smell-ମନ୍ଦ ।  |                                      |
| 46. FOOD : MENU [RU, H-Unit: 2013-14]  |                                      |
| A. Accounting : Inventory<br>B. Index : Foreword<br>C. Silverware : Spoon<br>D. Merchandise : Catalogue  |                                      |
| Ans: D. Explanation: Food-ଖାଦ୍ୟ : Menu-ଖାଦ୍ୟ ତାଲିକା, Accounting-ହିସାବରଖ, Inventory-ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନତା, Index-ସୂଚକ, Foreword-ଭୂମିକା, Silverware-କାଟାଗାସ, Spoon-ଖାଦ୍ୟ, Merchandise-ମହାଦେଶ, Catalogue-ମାଗ ତାଲିକା ।             |                                      |
| 47. Tooth : Gum: Hair: ? [RU, A-Unit : 2013-14]  |                                      |
| A. Dimple<br>C. Cheek<br>B. Scalp<br>D. Elbow  |                                      |

Ans : B. Explanation: Tooth-দাঁত, Gum-গাম্বল, Hair-বাল, Mangle-চীং, Scalp-শিরশ, Check-চেক, Elbow-কোণ।

48. Entrepreneur : Profit [RU, B-Unit : 2013-14]

- A. Artist : Imitation  
B. Labourer : Wages  
C. Financier : Mortgage  
D. Arbitrator : Complaints

Ans : B. Explanation: Entrepreneur-উদ্যোক্তা, Profit-ফল, Labourer-শ্রমিক বা শ্রমজীবি, Wages-মাহিয়ারিক, Artist-শিল্পী, Imitation-অনুলিপি, Financier-বণিকজীবি, Mortgage-বন্ধ, Arbitrator-স্বাক্ষরকারী, Complaints-অভিযোগ।

49. Entrepreneur : Profits :: Labourer : ? [RU, A-Unit : 2013-14]

- A. Wages  
B. Employees  
C. Complaints  
D. Trade union

Ans : A. Explanation: Entrepreneur-উদ্যোক্তা, Profits-ফল, Labourer-শ্রমিক, Wages-বেতন, Employees-কর্মকর্তা, Complaints-অভিযোগ, Trade union-বরসামগীক ঐক্য।

50. Antenna : Signal :: [CU, B-Unit : 2013-14]

- A. Telegram : Sender  
B. Stem : Flower  
C. Story : Reporter  
D. Net : Fish

Ans : D. Explanation: Antenna-এন্টিনা, Signal-সংকেত, Telegram-দূরবার্তা, Sender-প্রেরক, Stem-বৃক্ষের কাণ্ড, Flower-ফুল, Story-গল্প, Reporter-অভিবেদক, Net-জাল, Fish-মাছ।

## Topic-11 : Spelling

A Unit এ সঠি আসবে।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১-২টি করে আসবে।

1. Identify the correctly spelled word —. [CU, B-Unit : 2021-22]

- A. meticultus  
B. meticultas  
C. metuculous  
D. meticulous

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : Meticulous বানানটি সঠিক। আরও কয়েকটি ভুলত্বপূর্ণ বানান :

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| Colonel   | Bouquet     |
| Pneumonia | Cigarette   |
| Ominous   | Gymnasium   |
| Bungalow  | Renaissance |
| Gazetteer | Etiquette   |

2. Which of the following is correctly spelled? [CU, B-Unit : 2021-22]

- A. Parliament  
B. Parlament  
C. Parliament  
D. Parliament

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : Parliament শব্দটি সঠিক। আরও কিছু শব্দের বানান দেওয়া হলো :

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Desulory — শৃঙ্খলাহীন | Endeavour   |
| Fatuous — বোকা        | Exorbitant  |
| Microscopic           | Linguistics |
| Hygiene               | Bureaucracy |
| Personnel             | Tenacious   |

3. The correctly spell word is —, [CU, B-Unit : 2021-22]

- A. affdelevit  
B. affdevit  
C. affidevit  
D. affidavlit

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : সঠিক বানানটি হলো 'affidavit'। আরও কিছু ভুলত্বপূর্ণ বানান দেওয়া হলো :

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| Assessment | Colleague    |
| Diabetes   | Entrepreneur |
| Fictitious | Countious    |
| Cemetery   | Hierarchy    |
| Parallel   | Committee    |

4. Choose the misspelt word- [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. Transparency  
B. Curricularum  
C. Triumph  
D. Influenja

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : ভুলত্বপূর্ণ বানান হলো :

|            |              |              |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Assessment | Colleague    | Influenza    |
| Diabetes   | Entrepreneur | Curriculum   |
| Diatrioa   | Courteous    | Triumph      |
| Cemetery   | Hierarchy    | Transparency |
| Lieutenant | Committee    | Bureaucracy  |

5. Which one is correct spelling? [CU A Unit 2016-17]

- A. Indispansable  
B. Indispensible  
C. Indespensible  
D. Indispensible  
E. Indispinsible

Ans : D

6. Which spelling is correct? [CU B1 Unit 2020-21]

- A. Guarante  
B. Guarantee  
C. Guarantee  
D. Gurantee

Ans : B

7. Which of these words is misspelt? [CU D Unit 2019-20]

- A) committee  
B) concieve  
C) recommendation  
D) academy

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : সঠিক বানান হবে conceive (ধারণ করা)।

## Topic-12 : Phrase and Idioms

A Unit এ সঠি আসবে।

B, D, C, B1, D1 Unit এ ১-৩টি করে আসবে।

1. "Lean and mean" means —. [CU D Unit 2021-22]

- A. to destroy something  
B. to create something  
C. using only what is necessary  
D. very weak person

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : 'Lean and mean' বলতে বোঝায় যত্নপূর্ণ প্রয়োজন তত্বপূর্ণ ব্যবহার করা। আরও কিছু ভুলত্বপূর্ণ idioms and phrases এর দৃষ্টান্ত :

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Under his thumb          | কারো নিয়ন্ত্রণে থাকা                |
| To play ducks and drakes | বোকার মতো কাজ করা                    |
| Bark up the wrong tree   | ভুল মানুষকে অভিযুক্ত করা             |
| Cock and bull story      | একটি বানানো গল্প যা বিশ্বাসযোগ্য নয় |
| Out of the blue          | অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত কিছু ঘটনা               |
| At home                  | আরামপ্রদ                             |

## 2. Her honesty — | CU D Unit 2021-22|

- A. called in question  
B. was called in question  
C. was calling in question  
D. was doubt in question

Ans : B. ব্যাখ্যা : Call in question অর্থ সন্দেহ করা, প্রশ্ন তোলা। এটি একটি idiom and phrase। তার সত্যতা নিয়ে প্রশ্ন তোলা হয়নি। এই ব্যক্তি সত্যতা নিয়ে প্রশ্ন তোলা হয়নি, তাই ব্যক্তি passive voice হবে। Passive voice এর নিম্ন subject + be verb + V3 অব্যয়ী 'was called in question' অব্যয়ী সঠিক।

## 3. "To cry for the moon" is — | CU D Unit 2021-22|

- A. to be moonstruck  
B. to be a romantic person  
C. to lament for the beauty of the moon  
D. to want something that is impossible to get

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : 'To cry for the moon' অর্থ অসম্ভব কিছু চাওয়া। এটি একটি idiom and phrase।

## 4. As a neophyte he had to put up with the inconveniences. [ CU C Unit 2017-18]

- A. adapt B. adopt  
C. adept D. endure  
E. overcome

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : Put up with - অর্থ সহ্য করা (tolerate, Endure) • Truth and Nail - উঠ পড় লাগা, ভীষাভরে।

- Bring to book - ভঙ্গনা করা (Rebuke)
- Out and out - ব্যাপ্তি (Thoroughly)
- Null and void - বাতিল (Invalid)
- Salt of life - মূল্যবান জিনিস (Valuable things)

## 5. "To take a leap in the dark" means- |CU D Unit 2021-22|

- A. to take risk  
B. to do a task secretly  
C. to do a difficult thing without any idea of the result  
D. to hazard oneself

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : To take a leap in the dark- ফলাফল কি হবে তা না জেনে কোনো কঠিন কাজ করা। আরও কিছু idioms and phrases দেওয়া হলো:

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A bolt from the blue | সম্পূর্ণ অপ্রত্যাশিত |
| A rainy day          | দুর্দিন              |
| Apple of discord     | বিবাদেয় বিষয়       |
| But me no buts       | কিছু করেো না         |
| Call in question     | সন্দেহ করা           |
| Hard nut to crack    | কঠিন সমস্যা          |
| In a nutshell        | সংক্ষেপে             |

## 6. Choose the correct sentence: | CU B Unit 2021-22|

- A. He is over ears and head in debts.  
B. He is over ear and heads in debt.  
C. He is over heads and ears in debt.  
D. He is over head and ears in debt.

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা : Over head and ears অর্থ পুরোপুরি স্বেচ্ছা যাওয়া। He is over head and ears in debt অর্থ - সে পুরোপুরি ঋণে জর্জরিত। তাই ব্যক্তি সঠিক। গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কিছু idiom and phrases দেওয়া হলো:

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| At a loss           | হতবুদ্ধি    |
| Cock and bull story | অসম্ভব গল্প |

| Dend letter        | অর্থ লিখায়     |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Ever and anon      | সাময়িক সাময়িক |
| lue and cry        | সোহাগে          |
| Sinke in the grass | ওসতক            |
| Up and doing       | উঠ পড় লাগা     |

## 7. The expressin "take into account" means — | CU A Unit 2020-21|

- A. counting numbers B. to consider  
C. to access D. to think seriously

Ans : B ব্যাখ্যা : take into account means to consider.

## 8. "Please come to the point. Don't —" | CU A Unit 2018-19|

- A. beat about the bush  
B. Bite about the bush  
C. built a castle in the air  
D. cut me to the quick

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : built a castle in the air = আকাশ কুসুম বজনা। beat about the bush = অঙ্কুর বিনো।

## 9. Receiving 'hush money' is a crime. Here 'hush money' refers to — | CU A Unit 2018-19|

- A. quiet money  
B. quite money  
C. money given/taken as bribe  
D. silent money

Ans : C. ব্যাখ্যা : hush money/speed money = money given/taken as bribe = ঘুসুর টাকা।

## 10. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, students left their hostel —. | CU D Unit 2020-21|

- A. bag and baggage B. with bag and baggage  
C. for bag and baggage D. by bag and baggage

Ans : A. ব্যাখ্যা : bag and baggage এর সাথে Preposition বসে না।

## 11. The phrase "man of letters" means: | CU B Unit 2020-21|

- A. a person who likes philosophical ideas  
B. a man appointed by a letter  
C. a man who issues letters  
D. a person well-versed in many subjects

Ans : D. ব্যাখ্যা :

## More Phrase and Idioms

1. In high spirits – In a cheerful mood.
  2. Struck several bad patches – Had many professional difficulties.
  3. A chip off the old block – Very similar to his father.
  4. Bitten off more than one can chew – To take up a task which one may not be able to accomplish due to lack of ability.
  5. The bare bones – The main point.
  6. Takes no prisoners – To kill the enemy rather than seize them as prisoners.
- NOTE: Generally 'takes no prisoners' is associated with war, but we can use it in other situations too.
7. Pandora's box – To do something that causes a lot of new problems that one did not expect.
  8. Beat a dead horse – To waste time doing

- something that has already been attempted.
9. Left to his own devices – To allow you to decide for yourself what you do.
  10. Shoestring budgets – Characterized by a small amount of money.
  11. In the same boat – Experiencing the same situation or condition.
  12. Keep one's word – To do what you promise to do/To uphold one's promise.
  13. Knocked over – To push or strike someone or something/To steal something.
  14. To catch a tartar – To deal with someone or something that proves unexpectedly troublesome or powerful.
  15. To lose face – To do something which makes other people stop respecting you.
  16. The rank and file – The ordinary members of an organization and not its leaders.
  17. Once in a blue moon – Something that happens very rarely.
  18. Beating around the bush – Avoiding the topic.
  19. Chip on your shoulder – When someone is upset about something that happened a while ago.
  20. A piece of cake – Something that is easy to understand or do.
  21. Blessing in disguise – Something good or useful that did not initially seem that way.
  22. Come hell or high water – Possible obstacles in your path.
  23. Taste of your own medicine – When someone receives the same treatment, usually negative, that he/she gives to others.
  24. Golden handshake – A big amount of money given to a person when he/she leaves a company or retires.
  25. Apple of one's eye – Being cherished more than others are.
  26. Feeling a bit under weather – Feeling slightly ill.
  27. Mean business – Being serious/ dedicated.
  28. The best of both worlds – The benefit of widely different situations, enjoyed at the same time.
  29. Hear it on grapevine – To hear rumors about something or someone.
  30. Can't judge a book by its cover – Can't judge something primarily by it's appearance/ Don't judge someone based on how the person looks like.
  31. The icing on the cake – Something that turns good into great.
  32. Jump the bandwagon – To join a popular activity or trend.
  33. Cost an arm and a leg – Be very expensive.
  34. The ball is in your court – When it is up to you to take the next step or decision.
  35. It takes two to tango – Actions or communications need more than one person.

36. Last straw – The final problem in a series of problems.
  37. Break the ice – To initiate a social conversation or interaction.
  38. A bird's eye view – A view from a very high place that allows seeing a very large area.
  39. Be on cloud nine – Be very happy.
  40. Eat humble pie – To apologize humbly.
  41. To show the white feather – To act like a coward
  42. To play fast and loose – To act in an unreliable way/Act carelessly or irresponsibly
  43. Wear one's heart on one's sleeve – To make your feelings and opinions obvious to other people.
  44. To make a long face – To look depressed.
  45. In apple pie order – Perfectly methodical arrangement/Very well organized.
  46. To strain every nerve – To try extremely hard to do something.
  47. To have an axe to grind – To have a selfish interest to serve.
  48. To draw the line – To set limits/To separate one thing from another.
  49. Beat around the bush – To avoid talking about an embarrassing subject as you are worried about upsetting the person you are talking to.
  50. A wild goose chase – An absurdly hopeless enterprise/ Wasting time looking for something that you are not going to find.
  51. A litmus test – An experiment that seeks to determine the state of one important factor/ A method that helps to know if something is correct.
  52. To cry wolf – To cry or complain about something when nothing is really wrong.
  53. To be hard up – To be short of money.
  54. To take to one's heels – To run very fast.
  55. Cry over spilt milk – Complaining about a loss or failure from the past.
  56. At the drop of a hat – Willingness to do something instantly.
  57. Afraid of one's own shadow – To become easily frightened.
  58. A house of cards – A poor plan or organization that is very weak and can be easily destroyed.
  59. Black and Blue – Full of bruises (Black marks caused by being hit).
  60. To be in the doldrums – To feel sad and lack of energy to do something.
  61. Be on cloud nine – Be very happy
  62. Fool's paradise – False sense of happiness or success.
  63. Give cold shoulder – To ignore
  64. Get a raw deal – not to be treated as well as others.
  65. Hit the nail on the head – to do the correct thing
  66. Hand to mouth – Live on only basic necessities.
  67. Hit the bull's eye – To be exactly right about something or to achieve the best result possible.
- [ Hit the bull's eye also mean to hit the very center of a circular target. For example; The Bowman hits the bull's eye three times in a row.]

69. To let the cat out of the bag – To reveal the secret somebody or by mistake.  
 69. Make a fool – To show dislike or disappointment through facial expression.  
 70. Don't put all your eggs in one basket – Do not put all your resources in one place.  
 71. To be a good Samaritan – To be kind and compassionate to someone in distress.  
 72. To put in a backbit – To say in a few words. To make something worse.  
 73. To pour oil on troubled waters – To do or say something in order to make people stop arguing and become calmer.  
 74. To move heaven and earth – To do everything possible to achieve the result.  
 75. Bear the palm – to win.  
 NOTE: Palm leaves were formerly used as symbols of victory.  
 76. To egg someone on – To urge someone to do something that is usually negative.  
 77. On the spur of the moment – Suddenly, without any planning.  
 78. A man of straw – A person or idea that is weak and easy to defeat.  
 79. Cut the mustard – To succeed/ To come up to expectations.  
 80. To fish in troubled waters – Involving oneself in a difficult situation in the hope of gaining some personal advantage.  
 81. The green-eyed monster – The feeling of being jealous.  
 82. End in smoke – No concrete or positive result.  
 83. To get into hot water – To get into trouble.  
 84. To bury the hatchet – To forget about arguments and disagreements with someone.  
 85. To wet one's whistle – To take a drink, especially an alcoholic drink.  
 86. Cloak and dagger – Involving or characterized by secrecy or mystery.  
 87. A bread and butter letter – A thank you letter/ A letter or note to follow up on a visit.  
 88. Thick and thin – Including both good times and bad times.  
 89. Cool one's heels – To wait for something to happen.  
 90. Take fancy – Suddenly start to like something or someone.  
 91. Take to task – To scold someone.  
 92. The worse for wear – In a poor condition.  
 93. A lion's share – The biggest part of something.  
 94. To turn one's back on – To deny or reject or abandon.  
 95. To bite the dust – To break/fail/die/give out.  
 96. Bolt from the blue – A sudden and unexpected event.  
 97. To draw a blank – To fail to remember something/ To get no response.  
 98. To go against the tide – To do the opposite of what other people are doing.  
 99. To pick a hole in my coat – To find a mistake in something someone has done or said.  
 100. On tenterhooks  
 Example – People were on tenterhooks when the possibility of an earthquake was announced.

101. An apple of discord – A source of contention or quarrel.  
 102. The apple of one's eye – Very dear.  
 103. Apple pie order – Neat and clean.  
 104. A black sheep – An odd person.  
 105. A cack and bull story – A false story.  
 106. A chicken hearted fellow – A cowardly person.  
 107. A coy in the wilderness – A useless attempt.  
 108. A fool's paradise – An imaginarily happiness.  
 109. Crossed the taws – False teeth.  
 110. Fair play – Honest method.  
 111. A gala day – An important day.  
 112. A herculean task – A hard or difficult job.  
 113. Hush money – Bribe.  
 114. Red tapism – Excessive official formality.  
 115. A snake in the grass – A hidden enemy.  
 116. Birds of the same feather – Persons of same taste and liking.  
 117. Bag and baggage – With all belongings.  
 118. A bolt from the blue – An unexpected misfortune.  
 119. Castles in the air – Imaginary dreams or plans.  
 120. A cat and dog life – A quarrelsome life.  
 121. The milk of human kindness – Full of kindness.  
 122. Birds of the same feather – Persons of same taste and liking.  
 123. By fits and starts – Irregularly.  
 124. Kith and kin – Blood relation.  
 125. Latin and Greek – Unintelligible.  
 126. Null and void – Illegal.  
 127. In black and white – In writing.  
 128. Blow hot and cold – The change according to the situation.  
 129. One the spur of the moment – At once.  
 130. Off and on – Occasionally.  
 131. Out and out – Completely.  
 132. In vogue – In fashion.  
 133. Between the devil and the deep sea – Between two dangers.  
 134. To be at a loss – To be confused.  
 135. To beat about the bush – To tell something in a roundabout way.  
 136. To bell the cat – To take up a dangerous task.  
 137. To break the ice – To break silence or to begin a conversation.  
 138. A fish out of water – To be in a difficult situation.  
 139. To be on the horns of a dilemma – To be in doubt.  
 140. Cry for the moon – Desire for what is impossible.  
 141. Come to light – Revealed.  
 142. Cry over spilt milk – Regret for a past loss.  
 143. Catch red handed – Catch while committing the act.  
 144. Die in harness – Die while working.  
 145. End in smoke – Fail.  
 146. New broom sweeps clean – A new employee words with zeal.  
 147. The salt of the earth – The best people of the earth.  
 148. Lotus eater – A person who lives in a world of dreams.  
 149. Viva voce – Oral test.  
 150. Alumni – Ex-students of college.

## Topic-13 : Singular - Plural

1. Which of the following is in plural form? (T1 C Unit 2010-11)

- A. analysis                      B. radius                      C. datum  
D. media                      E. none

Ans: D. Media। মূলত 'medium' এর plural form হল Media। এখানে plural -কে বলা হয় Foreign plural। অন্য কিছু word এর ক্রান্তকাল হলো।

| Singular | Plural   | Singular | Plural   |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Aorta    | Aortas   | Basis    | Bases    |
| Axis     | Axes     | Datum    | Data     |
| Analysis | Analyses | Erratum  | Errata   |
| Agendum  | Agenda   | Focus    | Foci     |
| Alumnus  | Alumni   | Formula  | Formulas |

2. Identify the word in the singular form: (T1 A Unit 2013-14)

- A) index                      B) data  
C) agenda                      D) criteria                      E) stadium

Ans: A। Ego;  
Singular – Plural  
index – indices  
stadium – stadiums  
agendum – agenda  
criteria – criteria

| Singular   | Plural     |
|------------|------------|
| radius     | radii      |
| thesis     | theses     |
| hypothesis | hypotheses |
| agendum    | agenda     |
| medium     | media      |
| datum      | data       |
| appendix   | appendices |
| alumnus    | alumni     |
| basis      | bases      |
| formula    | formulae   |
| phenomenon | phenomena  |
| spectrum   | spectrums  |
| deer       | deer       |
| sheep      | sheep      |
| hero       | heroes     |
| echo       | echoes     |
| it         | they       |
| calf       | calves     |
| wolf       | wolves     |
| mouse      | mice       |
| leaf       | leaves     |
| ox         | oxen       |
| oasis      | oases      |
| memorandum | memoranda  |
| syllabus   | syllabi    |
| crisis     | crises     |
| die        | dice       |

## Topic-14 : Important Words

শিক্ষা পদ্যের (সং/শব্দ)

- Crew(জাহাজের দল)  
Clique(গোপনীয় গোষ্ঠী)  
Clique(গোপনীয় গোষ্ঠী)  
Clique(গোপনীয় গোষ্ঠী)  
Crew(জাহাজের দল)  
Facility(সুবিধা)  
Orchestra(বাদ্যযন্ত্র দল)  
Phalanx(অপেক্ষাকৃত দল)  
Range(অবতরণী)  
Regiment(সৈন্যদল)  
Team(কর্মী/সম্প্রদায়ের দল)  
Troop(সৈন্যদল)  
Troupe(গায়ক/নর্তকের দল)

বিভিন্ন পদ্যের অভিধান (সং/শব্দ)

- Alliance(কন্যাশ্রম)  
Anthology(কবিতা সংকলন)  
Archipelago(দ্বীপপুঞ্জ)  
Armada(যুদ্ধজাহাজের দল)  
Colony(অন্য/দ্বীপের শ্রমিক, জনগণ)  
Constellation(নক্ষত্রপুঞ্জ)  
Convoy(সামরিক বাণী/জাহাজের দল)  
Fleet(জাহাজের দল)  
Galaxy(নিখাট সৌর বা সিস্টেমের শ্রমিক)  
Slack(শ্রম/সামরিক বাণী)

বিভিন্ন শব্দার্থের অর্থের শ্রমিক

- Accomplice(সহকারী)  
Angler(মাছ ধরার শ্রমিক)  
Assassin(হত্যাকাণ্ডকারী)  
Auditor(নিরীক্ষক)  
Charlatan(ভ্রম প্রদর্শক)  
Chauvinist(ভ্রম প্রদর্শক)  
Conductor(রেলপথের পরিচালক)  
Connoisseur(জ্ঞান সম্পর্কিত)  
Correspondent(সংবাদকর্মী)  
Curator(সমগ্রের তত্ত্বাবধায়ক)  
Detective(গোয়েন্দা)  
Dramatist(নাট্যকার)  
Gourmet(খাদ্যের বিশেষজ্ঞ)  
Epicure(খাদ্যের বিশেষজ্ঞ)  
Exile(নির্বাসিত শ্রমিক)  
Foel(শত্রু)  
Gambler(অসহকারী)  
Heckler(মাছ ধরার শ্রমিক)  
Heir(উত্তরাধিকারী)  
Hermite(নির্বাসিত শ্রমিক)  
Moron(অসহকারী)  
Mountebank(যাত্রা ভ্রম প্রদর্শক)  
Pawbroker(বন্দী-কারবারকারী)  
Pilgrim(ভ্রম প্রদর্শক)  
Predecessor(কোন পদে পূর্ববর্তী শ্রমিক)  
Recluse (নির্বাসিত শ্রমিক)  
Successor(পূর্ববর্তী পদে অধিকারী শ্রমিক)  
Teller(ব্যাংক টাকা লেনদেনের ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মচারী)  
Tenant(ভাড়াটিয়া)

## বিভিন্ন শেখা শব্দসমূহ বিভিন্ন শেখার শব্দ

Archaeologist (প্রত্নতত্ত্ববিদ)  
Architect (স্থপতি)  
Aviator (বিমান চালক)  
Cartographer (মানচিত্র তৈরীকারী)  
Dentist (মুখ চিকিৎসক)  
Journalist (সংবাদিক)  
Legislator (আইন প্রণেতা)  
Lexicographer (অভিধান রচয়িতা)  
Linguist (ভাষাবিদ)  
Reporter (সংবাদিক)  
Sculptor (ভাস্কর)  
Surgeon (শল্য চিকিৎসক)

## বিভিন্ন ধরনের টেকনিকাল (কারিগরী)

Mason (রাজমিস্ত্রি)  
Butcher (কসাই)  
Carpenter (কাঠ মিস্ত্রি)  
Chef (প্রধান বারুই/পাচক)  
Cobbler (জুতা)  
Electrician (বিদ্যুৎ মিস্ত্রি)  
Hairdresser (কেশবিন্যাস সাহায্য পেশা)  
Jockey (ঘোড়া দৌড়ের পেশাদার ঘোড়সওয়ার)  
Potter (মাটির পাত্র প্রস্তুতকারী)  
Scavenger (রাস্তার বাতুদার)  
Seamster (পুরুষ দর্জি)  
Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি)  
Stenographer (শ্রুতিগ্রাহক লেখক)

## বনবাসের/রাখার/তৈরির জায়গা

Aerie (নিকারি পাখি যেমন-হীল-এর বাসা)  
Apiary (মৌমাছি পালার স্থান)  
Archives (সরকারি নথিপত্র সংরক্ষণাগার)  
Aviary (পাখির বড় খাঁচা)  
Barn (জোনাঘর/শস্যাগার)  
Burrow (মাটির গর্ত যেখানে পশু থাকে)  
Coop (মুরগি রাখার হাড়ি/খাঁচা)  
Den (হিংস জন্তুর বাসগৃহ)  
Hangar (বিমান রাখার জন্য আচ্ছাদিত স্থান)  
Reservoir (পানি সংরক্ষণাগার)  
Sanctuary (বন্য পশু-পাখি সংরক্ষণ স্থান; অভয়ারণ্য)  
Silo (শস্য সংরক্ষণের ঘর)  
Stable (ঘোড়ার আশ্রয়ন)  
Sty (সুগন্ধের খোয়াড়)

## বিভিন্ন বিজ্ঞান

Anthropology (নৃ-বিজ্ঞান)  
Archaeology (প্রত্নতত্ত্ববিদ্যা)  
Astronomy (জ্যোতির্বিদ্যা)  
Biology (জীববিদ্যা)  
Botany (উদ্ভিদবিদ্যা)  
Calligraphy (মুদ্রার হস্তশিল্পবিদ্যা)  
Cardiology (হৃদযন্ত্রবিজ্ঞান)  
Geology (ভূতত্ত্ববিদ্যা)  
Horticultural (উদ্যানপালন সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা)  
Ichthyology (মৎস্যবিজ্ঞান)  
Numismatics (মুদ্রা/পদকসংক্রান্তবিদ্যা)

Olfactory (গ্রন্থ শব্দকোষ)  
Omnithology (পক্ষীবিজ্ঞান)  
Pharmacology (ঔষধসংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা)  
Psychology (মনোবিজ্ঞান)

## বৈজ্ঞানিক যন্ত্রের নাম এবং তার কাজ

Ammeter (বিদ্যুৎ প্রবাহ মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Barometer (বায়ুচাপ মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Chronometer (সময় মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Geiger counter (রেডিয়েশন মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Gyrometer (অন্যভাবে মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Manometer (গ্যাসের চাপ মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Micrometer (ছোট বস্তু মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Odometer (অবশেষে অতিক্রান্ত দূরত্ব মাপার যন্ত্র)  
Periscope (ভূবাহায্যের তির্যক হইতে যে যন্ত্রের সাহায্যে পানির উপরে দৃশ্য দেখা যায়)  
Seismograph (ভূমিকম্প নির্ণয়/পরিমাপের যন্ত্র)  
Speedometer (গাড়ির বেগ মাপার যন্ত্র)

## জীবজন্তুর দশ

Bevy (মহিলা/পাখী প্রভৃতির দল)  
Flock (পশু/পাখীর ঝাঁক)  
Gaggle (রাজহংসীর ঝাঁক)  
Pack (লোকদের ঝাঁক)  
Poultry (হাঁস-মুরগীর ঝাঁক)  
Pride (সিংহের ঝাঁক)  
School (মাছের ঝাঁক)  
Shoal (মাছের ঝাঁক)  
Swarm (মৌমাছি/পতঙ্গের ঝাঁক)  
Herd (পশুদল)

## বিভিন্ন জীবের জী-পুরুষ

Buck (পুরুষ হরিণ/ছাগল/বরদাশ)  
Doe (হারিণী)  
Drake (পুং পাতি হান)  
Gander (পুং রাজহান)  
Rooster (পুংপালিত মোরগ)  
Sow (জী পুরুষ)  
Stag (পুং হরিণ)  
Vixen (জী নিয়াল)

## বিভিন্ন পশুর গোত্র

Beef (গরুর গোত্র)  
Mutton (ভেড়ার গোত্র)  
Veal (বাহুরের গোত্র)  
Venison (হারিণের গোত্র)

## বিভিন্ন জীব-জন্তুর বাচ্চা/শাবক

Calf (গরু, হাতি, ভিমির বাচ্চা)  
Caterpillar (আপোকা)  
Colt (অশ শাবক, বাচ্চা ঘোড়া)  
Cub (লোকলে/বাঘ/সিংহের বাচ্চা)  
Duckling (হাঁসের বাচ্চা)  
Fawn (হারিণ শাবক)  
Foal (অশ/গর্দভ শাবক)  
Gosling (হংস শাবক)  
Lamp (ভেড়ার বাচ্চা)  
Pullet (বাচ্চা মুরগি)  
Puppy (কুকুর ছানা)  
Tadpole (বাজাচি)  
Pup (যে কোন প্রাণীর বাচ্চা)