ইংরেজি

অধ্যায়ভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন বিশ্লেষণ শুরুত্ব বুঝে অধ্যয়ন, নিত্য সবার প্রয়োজন

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সেন্ট্রালনলেজ ইংরেজি যেভাবে সাজানো:

- ♦ STEP-01: Concept ভিত্তিক আলোচনা
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ोभिटकत्र मारथ श्रम् विट्रमुसन + श्रातालाल छथा = ৯৫% कप्रत

আসপেক্ট সিরিজ পাঠ্যবইকে সহজ করার প্রয়াস

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CHAPTER OF PARTS OF SPEECH

Basics: Sentence-র অন্তর্গত প্রত্যেকটি Word-ই হল Parts of Speech যা ত্রিভায় "পদ" নামে পরিচিত। Sentence এ Word গুলির অবস্থান ও কাজের উপর ভিত্তি করে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Parts of Speech হয়ে থাকে। Example: He is an honest man.এই Sentence এর প্রত্যেকটি Word অর্থাৎ He, is, an, honest এবং man এরা প্রত্যেকে এক একটি Parts of Speech।

Kinds (প্রকারভেদ): বাক্যে অবস্থান ও কাজের উপর ভিত্তি করে Parts of Speech মোট ৮ প্রকার।

- 1. Noun (বিশেষ্য)
- 2. Pronoun (সর্বনাম)
- 3. Verb (किया)
- 4. Adjective (নাম বিশেষণ)
- 5. Adverb(ক্রিয়া / ভাব বিশেষণ)
- 6. Preposition (পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়)
- 7. Conjunction (সংযোজক অব্যয়)
- 8. Interjection (বিস্ময়সূচক/ অনম্বয়ী অব্যয়)

01. The number of Parts of Speech in English Grammar is-

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

02. কোনটি Parts of Speech নয়?

A. Noun

B. Gerund

C. Pronoun

D. Verb

03. Give the place to your betters.

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Adverb

D. Pronoun

04. All men are mortal.

A. Adjective

B. Adverb

C. Pronoun

D. Noun

Identification of Noun

কোনো শব্দের শেষে নিম্লোক্ত Suffix গুলো থাকলে সাধারণ তাকে Noun বলতে পারি। Ment, tion, sion, ssion, ness, dom, ence, ance, hood, ism, ship ইত্যাদি Suffix গুলো থাকলে সেটি সাধারণত Noun হয়।

Ex: Development, Improvement, Invention, Expression, Sadness, Kindness, Kingdom, Freedom, Clearance, Absence, Childhood, Capitalism, Criticism, Friendship ইত্যাদি।

Example:

01. The noun of 'Predict' is

A. Predictable

B. Predicting

D. Predicted

C. Prediction

02. The word 'Gravity' is -

A. a noun

B. an adverb

C. an adjective

D. a verb

Identification of Adjective

Noun বা Pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে Adjective। এক্ষেত্রে কিছু কিছু Suffix আছে যেগুলি দেখে Adjective চেনা যেতে পারে।

Adjective Identification	Example
-ic, -ry, -ed, -ful	Prolific, Necessary, Learned, Beautiful
-ive, -en, -ate, -al	Active, Golden, Fortunate, National
-ish, -ous, -shy, -able	Childish, Industrious, Fishy, Usable
-istic, -ian, -less, -ible	Artistic, Indian, Fearless, Sensible

উপরোক্ত Suffix গুলি কোনো শব্দের শেষে থাকলে সেটি সাধারণত Adjective হয়। Note: মনে রাখতে হবে: Noun + ly হলে Adjective হয় আর Adjective + ly হলে Adverb হয়।

Example:

01. The word 'homely' is -

A. noun C. adjective B. pronoun

D. verb

02. What part of speech is the word "quickly"? A. Noun

C. Adjective

B. Pronoun

D. Adverb

Identification of Adverb

Adverb সাধারণভাবে Noun, Pronoun ও Interjection বাদে বাকী সকল Parts of speech এমনকি Sentence/Clause কেও Modify করতে পারে। Verb কে Modify করলে ঐ Verb এর কেন, কোথায়, কখন, কিভাবে আর কতবার এর উত্তর হয়। Adjective এর সাথে-ly যোগ হয়ে Adverb গঠিত হয়। Example: Slowly, Quickly, Perfectly ইত্যাদি।

Attention!!: Noun + ly হলে Adjective হয়।

বেমন: Friendly, Motherly, Fatherly, Cowardly, Miserly, Timely ইত্যাদি।

Example:

0

0

0

01. The word 'extensively' is-

A. a noun

B. an adjective

C. an adverb

D. none of A, B and C

02. What is the correct part of speech of the underlined word? He was never the wiser for his experience.

A. Pronoun

B. Adjective

C. Adverb

D. Verb

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PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. The word 'maintenance' is a/an -

[DU-7Clg. 2023-24]

A. noun

B. verb

D. adverb C. adjective

Ans A Analysis Maintenance হলো একটি Noun. কোনো শব্দের শেষে tion, sion, ssion, ness, hood, ty, th, ance, ence থাকে তাহলে সেটি Noun হয়।

02. The word 'beauty' is a/an -

[DU-7Clg. 2022-23] .

A. verb

B. noun

C. adjective

D. adverb

Ans B Analysis Beauty (সৌন্দর্য) শব্দটি হলো noun; এর verb হলো beautify; adjective- beautiful এবং adverb- beautifully।

03. The word 'humane' is a/an -

[DU-7Clg. 2022-23]

A. noun

B. verb

C. adjective

D. adverb

Ans C Analysis Humane (মনুষ্যত্বপূর্ণ/ক্ষমাশীল) শব্দটি adjective।

04. Hearing in the case will be next week. The undrlined word is [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] a/an —

A. noun

B. adverb

C. adjective

D. verb

Ans A Analysis Hearing (v + ing) বাক্যে gerund রূপে বাক্যের subject হিসেবে বসেছে। সাধারণত, gerund বাক্যে noun এর কাজ করে।

^{**} ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES **

	The second secon	the state of the s		Commence of the Commence of the State of the	on a construction of the second of the second	MI
05.	The adverb form of 'base' is	[DU-7Clg. 2021-22	1 10.	Find out the adverb of the	e word 'awe'—	
	A. based	B. basis	- 113	A aweful	b. awesome	
	C. basic	D. basically		C. awefully	D. awefulness	
	Ans D Analysis Base (ও) হলো Noun। এর adverb হ	ব 11.	The correct noun of 'brea	k' i s—	(
	basically (মৌলিকভাবে) এবং Ad		122	A. breach	B. Droker	
0.0	land		,	C. breakable	D. breaking	
vo.	The verb form of 'civilizatio		1 12.	'Blood' শব্দটির Adjective ই	্ৰ-	
	A. civilize	B. civil		A. Blood	B. Bloody	
	C. civilized	D. civilian	-	C. Bloodshed	D. Bleeding	<u> </u>
) সভ্য করা, সুশীল করে গড়ে তোলা। এ	13	The adjective of the word	'climax' is—	C
	noun form civilization- সভ্যতা	I specified	13.	A. climatic	B. climatical	
07.	The word 'fast' is a/an-	[DU-7Clg. 2019-20	1	C. climatics	D 11	
	A. noun	B. adjective	14	The noun of 'Confidently'		•
	C. verb	D. adverb	14.	A. Confident	D C C1	11.
	Ans D Analysis Fast হলো :	adverb। যে word noun বা pronou	n .		D. Confide	
		এমনকি sentence কে modify করে তাবে	4	C. Confidential		0
٠,	adverb বলে।	The sentence of modify for the	15.	What is the verb of 'compa	P. compositive	
^^		•••	.	A. comparatively	B. comparative	
08	. The noun form of 'complete			C. competitive	D. compare	0
	A. completion	B. compile	16.	Which is the verb of the we		
	C. complication			A. Danger	B. Dangerous	
		(সম্পূর্ণ, adjective and verb) এর nou		C. Dangering		0
	হলো completion (সম্পূর্ণতা)।	* 32 * 2.5 1	17.	The noun form of 'evident'		
09	. The noun of the verb, 'Cont	inue' is— [DU-7Clg. 2017-18	ıl	A. evidentness	B. evidency	
	A. Continuation	B. Continuity		C. evidence	D. evidenture	0
	C. Continuance	D. All of the above	18.	The adjective of the word '	friend' is—	
	Ans D Analysis Continue *	ব্দিটির noun form হচ্ছে Continuation	.	A. friendly	B. befriend	
	Continuity, Continuance			C. friendfull	. D. none	0
0		Market Control of the	19.	What is the verb form of 'g		
	LQA IMPORTANT	DUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION		A. glad	B. glader	
01	The Word 'heartening' is a/	an	4	C. gladding		0
	A. Adverb	B. noun	20.	Choose the noun form of 'h		2A 25
	C. Verb	D. Adjective		A. hinderance	B. hindrance	
02	Which of the following is a r	D. Adjective		C. hinderanse		•
02.	A. widespread		21.	What is the noun of 'innoce		·
	C. deadliest			A. innocently		
02	Which one is an adjective?	D. None of the above	1 0	C. innocentful	D. innocentness	B
03.	A. organic	B. orgasm		Noun form of the word 'lon	g'?	
	C. organise	LOMBOUT CONTRACTOR OF PARTY OF	100	A. Length	B. Longer	
04	Which one is not an adjective	D. organically	1	C. Lenghier	D. Lengthen	۵
04.	A. Intelligent	B. Poor	23.	Which is the verb of the wo	rd 'memory'?	•
	C. Brevity		. 1	A. Memorise	B. Membrance	
05	Which one is the verb?	D. Cunning		C. Mind	D. Memory	۵
05.		D D	24.	Verb of 'number' is-	2. Memory	
	A. Openly	B. Reopen		A. Number	B. Enumerate	
06	C. Openness	D. Closely	1.25	C. Numerical	D. Numbering	ß
06.	The word 'slowly' is a/an—	graph and starting of	25.	Which one is the adjective of	of 'Omen'?	w w
	A. adjective	B. adverb		A. Ominous		
	C. verb	D. conjunction B		C. Omened	B. Ominably D. Omenable	0
07.	Which of the following is a n			What is the verb form of 'po	D. Omenable	•
	A. beautification	B. beautify	-3.	A. personed		
ماري	C. beautifully	D. beautious		C. personify	B. emperson	0
08.	Which word is both a noun a		27.	'Please' শব্দটির Noun হচ্ছে-	D. none of these	9
	A. believe	B. water		A. Pleased	D D1	
	C. advise	D. maker		C. Pleasing	B. Pleasure	6
	The noun of the word 'add' i	s—	28	Which word to the	D. Pleaseness	U
	A, adding	B. additive	20.	Which word is the verb of the A. reality		
	C. added	D. addition . D		C. reliable	B. realize D. really	ß

	G					
	A. Noun	B. verb	•	OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4:	C. Adjective	D. Adverb	0	01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
*:		ed after knowing her HSC result.		02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	A. an adjective C. a noun	B. a verb	A	03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	(4O)
١.	o. a noun	D. an interjection	•	the second of the second of	of the second state and the second second	and the second of the second of the second

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01. C | 02. C | 03. B | 04. C | 05. C | 06. C | 07. D | 08. C | 09. B | 10. C |

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A. Noun

C. Verb

46. Let us <u>winter</u> in Malaysia.

B. Pronoun

D. Adverb



NOUN

Noun এর বাংলা হল 'বিশেষ্য', যেকোন কিছুর নামই Noun। তাই যে Word দারা কোন কিছুর নাম (যেমন: ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান, দেশ ইত্যাদি) বোঝায় তাকে Noun বলে। এমনকি কোন গুণের নামও Noun হবে।

Ex: Sohel, Jinnia, Gold, Wood, Dhaka, Mymensingh, etc.

Example:

01. The word 'noun' is a-

A. pronoun

B. noun

C. adjective D. verb 02. The word 'adjective' is a/an-

A. pronoun

B. noun

C. adjective

D. verb

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Different Types of Noun

Kinds (প্রকারভেদ): Noun কে সাধারণত ৫ ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়:

i) Proper Noun

ii) Common Noun

iii) Collective Noun

iv) Material Noun

(v) Abstract Noun

Example:

01. 'Rasel' কোন প্রকারের Parts of Speech?

A. Pronoun

B. Noun

C. Conjunction

D. Preposition

02. Noun কত প্রকার?

A. 5 C. 4

B. 6

D.3

Proper Noun:

কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা স্থানের নির্দিষ্ট নামকে Proper Noun বলা হয়। অর্থাৎ অনেক স্থানের মধ্যে একটি নির্দিষ্ট স্থানের নাম Dhaka। এটি ঐ জায়গার নিজস্ব নাম। একইভাবে অনেক মানুষের মধ্যে কোন একজনের নাম Sohel হতে পারে যা তার নিজস্থ নাম। এগুলিই Proper Noun।

মনে রাখুন: Proper Noun গুলোর প্রথম অক্ষর Capital Letter এ হয়, এদের পূর্বে কোন Article বসে না বা এদেরকে Plural করা যায় না। তবে সাগর, মহাসাগর, উপসাগর, নদী, জাহাজ, এরোপ্লেন, সংবাদপত্র, বিখ্যাত অট্টালিকা, ধর্মগ্রন্থ বা পর্বতমালার নামের পূর্বে The বসে।

Ex: Bashar, Rahim, Rana, The Ittefaq (ইতেফাক), Bangladesh, Japan, Sohel, Rahim, Shamim, June ইত্যাদি।

Example:

01. Which of the following is proper noun?

A. Rabindranath

B. car (গাডি)

C. Fast (রোজা, উপবাস)

D. Rain (বৃষ্টি)

02. The Padma is a river. Choose the parts of speech of the underlined word.

A. Collective noun

B. Pronoun

C. Abstract noun

D. Proper noun

Common Noun:

যে Noun কোন একটি নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা স্থানকে না বুঝিয়ে একজাতীয় সকলকে বুঝায় তাকে Common Noun বা জাতি বাচক বিশেষ্য বলে। সাধারণভাবে সমগ্র জাতিকে নির্দেশ করতে Common Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে, জাতির একটি সদস্যকে নির্দেশ ব্রুতে a/an বসে আর কয়েকটি সদস্যকে নির্দেশ করতে Plural হয়।

Ex: Bank, Book, Boy, Child, Children, City, College, Doctor, Envelope, Fighter, Girl, Harbour, Infant, Island, Man, Month, Pirate, Pupils, Ring, River, Sailor, Soldier देशानि।

01. I recognized your voice. (আমি তোমার কণ্ঠস্বর চিনতে পেরেছিলাম

A. Common

B. Proper

C. Collective

D.Abstract

02. The poor are always unhappy. (গরীবেরা সবসময় poor' is....noun.

A. Plural Common

B. Plural proper

C. Collective

D. Material

Collective Noun:

যে সকল Noun কোন সমজাতীয় কিছু ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর সমষ্টিকে বেক্ত তাদেরকে Collective Noun বলে।

Ex: Family, Army, Audience, Cattle, Crowd, Class, Clergy Committee, Crew, Flock, Fleet, Gang, Group, Herd, Infantry, Jury, Library, Majority, Minority, Nation, Mob, Navy, Parliament, Public Pride, School, Team ইত্যাদি।

Example:

01. Choose the correct sentence.

A. The jury are arguing among themselves.

B. The jury is arguing among themselves.

C. The jury has argued among themselves.

D. The jury has been arguing among themselves.

02. Law enforcement officers and of more than sixty citizens' group are attempting to identify steps that can be taken to reduce crime in rural areas.

A. a pack

B. a cohort

C. an amount

D. a coalition

Material Noun:

যে সকল noun কে গণনা করা যায় না, কিন্তু পরিমাপ করা যায় তাকে Material Noun বলে। যেমন:- Wood, gold, iron, water, ice, sugar, petrol, paper ইত্যাদি।

Abstract Noun:

যে সকল Noun দারা দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা ও কাজের নাম বোঝায়, তাদেরকে Abstract Noun বলে এবং Suffix যুক্ত Noun সাধারণত Abstract Noun হয়। Ex: Agency, Childhood, Death, Friendship, Height, Honesty. Humility, Kindness, Length, Manhood, Poverty, Roguery, Studentship, Truth, Theft, Unity, Victory, Youth

Example:

01. Honesty is the best policy. Here 'Honesty' is a/an অথবা, এবানে Honesty শব্দটি-

A. Proper noun

B. Common noun

C. Collective noun

D. Abstract noun

02. 'Truth must prevail in the long run.' বাক্যে 'Truth' শব্দটি কোন প্রকারের noun?

A. Common noun

B. Proper noun

C. Abstract noun

D. Collective noun

Position of Noun

কোনো Sentence এর Subject হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন:

(i) Rani is a good girl.

(ii) Kindness is a great virtue.

Example:

01.is considered (v. মনে করা/ ধরে নেওয়া) as the best form of Government in developing countries.

A. Communal

B. Communistic

C. Being communistic

D. Communism

** ASPECT SERIES **

A. Noui	e best policy. Here "Honesty"	
A. Noui	e best policy. Here "Honesty" B. Adjective	Important Rule-06
C. Advero	D Propoun	Theof এর মাঝে একটি Word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun।
C-tonce U?	a object এর পজিশনে noun বসে।	ি কিন্তু একাধিক Word থাকলে:
Color Sentence on	(ii) Ually	> Adj. + N. > Adv. + Adj. + N.
কোনো oction	(ii) He likes <u>apples</u> .	
a Example:		Example:
at Everyone war	nts dignity. Here 'dignity' is a-	01. Theof Marlene Monroe charmed all.
A Noun	B. Pronoun	A. beautifully B. beautify
c Adjective	D. Adverb	C. beautiful D. beauty
one of the fer	male students tried her best to acquire	02. The month of the bear of t
A. confident	B. confidence	A. kindness B. kind
C. confidentia	d D. confiding	C. kinded D. making kind
Cound/ Infinitive	e/ Participle এর Object হিসেবে এদের পরে Noun ব	Countable & Uncountable Noun
Corund/Infin	nitve বাক্যের Subject এর পজিশনে বসলে এরা no	HC 2 I
विष् प्रतासाय करा। व	যমন: (i) To tell the truth is hard.	ত্য Noun কে সাধারণত গণনা করা যায় সেটি Countable Noun এবং যে No
Elaled didding of a lo	ovels is abvave interacting	কে গণনা করা যায় না, পরিমাপ করা যায় তাকে Uncountable Noun বলে।
(II) Reading IV	ovels is always interesting. s a good excersise.	Countable Noun Uncountable Noun
(m) Walking is	s a good excesse.	Contradic roun
	n the morning is good for health.	and set will at the Dice-
Example:	The second secon	C5 (41.1 431 413 1 Ex. DOOK
	needs a lot of knowledge of the environment	ent. books, Student students.
A. strategy	B. strategic	ii. Countable Noun এর পূর্বে ii. Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে
C. strategically		number (one, two, three) অর্থাৎ number (one, two, three)
02. To mean	we mean something accepted by all.	সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ বসে। Ex: Two অর্থাৎ সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ বসে না।
A. symbolic	B. symbolize	Books, Five Students. Ex: Two rices, Five Oils.
C. symbol	D. symbolically	ভ iii. Countable Noun এর পূর্বে iii. Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে
	Important Rule-04	Article বসে। Ex: A Book, The Article বসে না।
Democition Adie	ctive, Article, Possessive Adjective এর পরে এ	There is it Bitt II Decing and
	enve, Articie, Fossessive Aujective এর শরে এ নিশ্চিতভাবেই Noun হয়।	
	Massicas Vonu sa I	Countable Determiner: Few, A few, The few, Many, Number
Example:		ইত্যাদি Determiner গুলো Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসবে।
1. I walked for a	while.	Example:
A. verb	B. adverb	i di an Maria da Calabara da C
C. conjunction	D. Noun	10 01. We had — applicants this year than we had last year.
2. Our blessings	come from above. The underlined word is-	A. less B. fewer C. little D. small
A. verb	B. Adverb	02. We will need —— foods for the picnic.
		A. only few B. a few
C. Adjective	The state of the s	C. only a fittle D. only fittle
3. All spoke in h	B. Pronoun	Uncountable Determiner: Little, A little, The little, Much, Amou
A. Noun C. Adverb		of ইত্যাদি Determiner গুলো Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে বসবে।
C. Advern		বিদ্ৰ: All, Some, Any, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of ইত্যাদি Determin
	B. imaginative	গুলো Countable এবং Uncountable উভয় Noun এর পূর্বেই বসে।
4. She had no fai	R imaginalive	Early Annual Control of the Control
A. imagine		
A. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary	D. imagination	D Example:
 She had no fai A. imagine c. imaginary l'm afraid of 	D. imaginationin a battlefield.	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made —— difference
 A. She had no fait A. imagine C. imaginary I'm afraid of A. cruel 	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made —— difference preventing elephant poaching.
 She had no fai A. imagine c. imaginary l'm afraid of 	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made —— difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many
 4. She had no fain A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty 	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made —— difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of
 4. She had no fain A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty 	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made —— difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of C. Little D. The number of C. There was —— food in the fridge. In fact, it was near
A. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made —— difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of 02. There was —— food in the fridge. In fact, it was near empty.
A. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary S. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word পাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of 02. There was — food in the fridge. In fact, it was near empty. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
A. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty All, no as	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of 02. There was — food in the fridge. In fact, it was near empty. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few নিচের তালিকাটিতে কিছু Uncountable Noun দেওয়া আছে যেগুলি পরীম্ব
A. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty All, no as	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় right to do it. B. noun	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of O2. There was — food in the fridge. In fact, it was near empty. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few □ নিচের তালিকাটিতে কিছু Uncountable Noun দেওয়া আছে যেগুলি পরীম্ব
A. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty All, no as	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় right to do it. B. noun D. verb	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of Comparison of the fridge. In fact, it was near empty. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few Incompared for the fridge of the fact of the fridge. Incomparison of the fridge of the fact
A. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty All, no as	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় right to do it. B. noun D. verb	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of 02. There was — food in the fridge. In fact, it was near empty. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few নিচের তালিকাটিতে কিছু Uncountable Noun দেওয়া আছে যেগুলি পরীম্ব জন্য আপনার অবশ্যই জানা উচিত। Uncountable Noun কে Non-Countable Nountable Nountabl
A. She had no fair A. imagine C. imaginary J. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty J. no as as as as as a sample: 1. You have no r A. adjective C. adverb 2. He is no wron. A. adjective	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় right to do it. B. noun D. verb B. noun	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of C. Little D. The numbe
4. She had no fai A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty 4. no 43 73 446. 2. Example: 1. You have no range adjective C. adverb 2. He is no wrong A. adjective C. adverb C. adverb	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় right to do it. B. noun D. verb B. noun D. verb	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of C. Little D. The numbe
A. She had no fair A. imagine C. imaginary S. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty A. no sa sa sactor Example: 1. You have no r A. adjective C. adverb 2. He is no wron A. adjective C. adverb 3. But me no but	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় right to do it. B. noun D. verb B. noun D. verb	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of 02. There was — food in the fridge. In fact, it was near empty. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few নিচের তালিকাটিতে কিছু Uncountable Noun দেওয়া আছে যেগুলি পরীম্ব জন্য আপনার অবশ্যই জানা উচিত। Uncountable Noun কে Non-Countable Noun কে Non-Countable Noun কে Non-Countable Noun কে Non-Countable Noun কি Noun-Countable Noun কি Nou
A. She had no fair A. imagine C. imaginary 5. I'm afraid of A. cruel C. cruelty All, no as as as as as as a sample: 1. You have no r A. adjective C. adverb 2. He is no wron. A. adjective	D. imaginationin a battlefield. B cruelly D. a cruelty Important Rule-05 মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় right to do it. B. noun D. verb g. B. noun D. verb ts. B. adjective	01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference preventing elephant poaching. A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of C. Little D. The numbe

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0	Important Rule: Uncountab	le Noun কে Countable Noun করতে	10.		owd. Here the word 'crowd'	is a
		যেমন: A piece of, A loaf of, An ear		A. proper noun	B. common noun D. abstract noun	
		clap of, A gust of ইত্যাদি যোগ করে		C. collective noun		
	countable Noun করতে হয়।		11.	He gave me some good —		
(0)	Example:			A. advice	B. advises	
01.	Choose the correct sentence		1	C. advices	D. advising	
	A. I bought a soap yesterday.		12.	'Last year' Matt earned	l — his brother, who h	as bet
	B. I have bought a bar of soap	yesterday.	1	position.	D 4-1	
	C, I bought a bar of soap yeste			A. twice as much as	B. twice more than	
	D. A soap was bought yesterd			C. twice as many as	D. twice as more as	va d
02.	I bought for my labora	tory last week.	13.	Which of the following no		ns?
	A. two pieces of equipment	B. two equipment pieces	100	A. Happiness	B. Classroom	
	C. two equipments	D. two pieces of equipments		C. Whitepen	D. Obscurity	
5	DVA -		14.	'Travelers' cheques are us	setul when one is travelling	g becau
(3)		US YEARS' QUESTIONS		— people get advantages l A. some	B. few	elling.
01.	The plural form of 'it' is-	[DU-7Clg. 2023-24]	1	C. many	D. much	
	A. its	B. they	15.	I have - enemies, but the	v can do me — harm .	,
	C. those	D. these	1.0.	A. no, little	B. many, many	
	Ans 3 Analysis It হচ্ছে Sing	gular form। এটার plural হচ্ছে they.		C. little, much	D. a few, little	-
02	. The example of a collective	noun is— [DU-7Clg. 2017-18]	16.	I have no objection to w	The state of the s	art is a
	A. infantry	B. infant	10.	example of —.	The same of the sa	-10 13 2
	C. infancy	D. infact	3	A. an infinitive	B. a gerund	
		চ্ছে Collective noun. কারণ এটি দারা		C. a participle	D. a morpheme	
	সমষ্টিবাচক নাম বুঝায়।		17.	Be careful, there is a hive		h of th
0	TIOA TI INDOPTANT	QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION	- "	followings is a collective no		II OI ([
	I IMPORTANT	QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION		A. tree	B. there	
01	Although southern Californ	nia is densely populated, —— live		C. hive of bees	D. careful	0
	in the northern part of the		18.	Honesty is the best polic	y. Which of the following	gs is a
	A. a little people	B. only a few people		abstract noun?	india in	
	C. some of the people	D. many people B		A. best	B. honesty	
02.	traffic means tr	affic accidents, people should use		C. policy	D. the	0
	public transportation more.		19.	What type of noun the wor	d 'infancy' is?	
	A. more, less C. a few, less	B. fewer, fewer D. few, less		A. Common	B. Abstract	
02	The group has had ——ten		veta.	C. Material	D. Collective	B
05.	A. few	B. no few then	20.	He lost his all in speculation		
	C. no fewer than	D. not fewer than		A. Pronoun	B. Noun	
04.	- of what he said was ve		16	C. Adjective	D. Verb	G
7 5.5	A. Many	B. Much	21.	I'd like have — information		
	C. Few	D. A few		A. an	B. some	
05.	There are too many people	le looking for jobs in this		C. Piece	D. a piece of	O
	country.	varies and common and 15	22.	The underlined words "W	hat to object to is my ol	bject 0
	A. few	B. a few		study" is —	The state of the s	
	C. so few	D. too few	8	A. an adjective	B. a verb	•
06.	ten species of deer have		22	C. a noun	D. a verb and a noun	0
	A. As many	B. As many as	23.	We enjoyed our holiday. W		
	C. As much as	D. Much as		A. so C. such	B. such a	
07.	They have —— children.		24	'Gerund' is similar to —,	D. A and B	0
	A. no	B. none	24.	A. Noun	D. Adiadia.	
00	C. not	D. nothing	11.5	C. Verb	B. Adjective	•
Uð.		oy cricket is bigger than that of	25	Noun of the word 'break' is	D. Adverb	•
	thirty years ago. A. a great deal of	B. number of	23,	A. Breaking	B. Breach	
	C. many	D. the number of	fix	C. Breakful	D. Breakdown	0
00	있다. 그 이번 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	formation about pronunciation.	26	What kind of noun is "know		ply 20
UJ.	A. Most of	B. The most	20.	A. proper	B. material	
	C. Most	D. Almost the	13	C. abstract	D. common	0

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Mango	Mangoes
Zero	Zeroes	Echo	Echoes
Photo	Photos	Quarto	Quartos
Piano	Pianos	Canto	Cantos
Buffalo	Buffalos	Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Dynamo	Dynamos	Quango	Quangos

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Army	Armies	Body	Bodies
Baby	Babies	Country	Countries
Fly	Flies	Lady	Ladies
Monkey	Monkeys	Entry	Entries
Toy	Toys	Day	Days

⑤ ♣ Capsule কৃতি কৃতি লা Noun এর মাঝের Vowel পরিবর্তন করে Plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Tooth	Teeth
Woman	Women	Foot	Feet

্রি & Capsule ্র্রিকতগুলো Noun এর মাঝের Vowel এবং Consonant পরিবর্তন করে Plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Dormouse	Dormice	Louse	Lice

ি ে Capsule∦কতন্তলো Noun এর শেষে en, ren, ne যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

- (ত্ত) & Capsule Abuse, Advice, Alphabet, Information, Furniture, Knowledge, Poetry, Issue, Scenery, Bread ইত্যাদি Noun গুলো সর্বদাই Singular হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- তিক Capsule কিছু কিছু Noun আছে যাদের Singular ও Plural
 Form দেখতে একই রকম।

Deer, Sheep, Swine, Offspring, Pice (Pices ও হয়), Series, Corps, Species, Cannon, Canon, Public, Dozen, Score (দ্বোর-কুড়ি, বিশ), Hundred, Thousand ইত্যাদি।

(D) & Capsule / কিন্তু Dozen, Score, Hundred, Thousand এই সংখ্যান্তলোর Plural + of দারা এদের দিত্ব বোঝায়।

hundreds of times (শত শত বার), thousands of people (হাজার হাজার লোক) ইত্যাদি।

(ক্রেডule কতন্তলো Noun সবসময় Plural অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
Alms (ভিক্ষা), Amends (ক্ষতিপূরণ), Belongings (অধিকারভুক্ত জিনিসপত্র), Mumps (গলাফোলা রোগ), Measles (হাম), Scissors (কাঁচি), Trousers (পাজামা), Spectacles (চশমা), Aborigines (আদিম অধিবাসী), Ashes (ছাই., Environs (শহরতলী), Nuptials (বিবাহ), Proceeds (আয়), Bowels (নাড়িভুড়ি), Fetters (শৃঙ্খল), Poultry (থাস-মুরগী), Tidings (সংবাদ), Assets (সম্পদ), Savings (সঞ্চয়), Surroundings (পরিবেষ্টনি), Vitals (জীবনী শক্তি) প্রভৃতি। **(P) & Capsule** Pronoun এর Plural Form গুলো সুনির্দিষ্ট। গুধুমাত্র You এর Singular-Plural একই। Semantically "You" Singular, Plural উভয় কিন্তু Syntactically You সর্বদা Plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I cardina	We	Me	Us
It, He, She	They	Him	Them
Mine	Ours	Му	Our
That	Those	This	These

Latin Plurals

● Capsule Singular Number এর শেষে 'um' থাকলে Plural করার
সময় 'um' এর পরিবর্তে 'a' বসবে। তবে কখনও কখনও Singular
Number এর সঙ্গে 's' যোগ করেও Plural করা হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural'
Addendum	Addenda	Hilum	Hila
Agendum	Agenda	Memorandum	Memoranda Memorandums
Alluvium	Alluvia	Momentum	Momenta
Aquarium	Aquaria/Aqurar iums	Operculum	Opercula
Bacterium	Bacteria	. Optimum	Optima
Candelabrum	Candelabra	Referendum	Referenda
Corrigendum	Corrigenda	Medium	Media
Plectrum	Plectra	Curriculum	Curricula
Datum	Data	Ovum	Ova
Dictum	Dicta	Gymnasium	Gymasia/ Gymnasiums
Effluvium	Effluvia	Forum	Fora / Forums
Encomium	Encomia/ Encomiums	Symposium	Symposia
Erratum	Errata	Ultimatum	Ultimata/ Ultimatums
Exemplum	Exempla	Spectrum	Spectra
Flagellum	Flagella	Stratum	Strata
Cranium	Crania/Craniums	- 13 Day	distribution of a

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Criterion	Criteria	Phenomenon	Phenomena
(মানদ্ভ)		(সাধারণ ঘটনা)	1 Hellothena

Singular	Plural	Singuluar	Plural
Analysis (বিশ্লেষণ)	Analyses	Crisis (সংকট)	Crises
Axis (অক্ষ)	Axes	Diagnosis (রোগনির্ণয়)	Diagnoses
Basis (ভিত্তি)	Bases	Hypothesis (অনুমান)	Hypotheses
Oasis (মরুদ্যান)	Oases	Thesis (প্রবন্ধ)	Theses
Parenthesis (বন্ধনী)	Parentheses	Synopsis (সংক্ষিপ্তসার)	Synopses

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Ger Capsule Singular Noun এর শেষে 'us' থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'us' উঠে গিয়ে 'i' হবে অথবা 'us' এরপরে 'es' যোগ

Singular	ज्यान क्रांड हत्व।
Alumnus (প্রাক্তন ছাত্র)	Plural
Focus (কেন্দ্ৰ)	Alumni
Genius (প্রতিভা)	Foci/ Focuses
Radius (পরিধি)	Genii/Geniuses
Stimulus (উদ্দিপক)	Radii/Rediuses
Locus (সঠিক স্থান)	Stimuli
Syllabus (পাঠ্যসূচী)	Loci
Terminus (শেষপ্রান্ত)	Syllabi/ Syllabuses
Terminus (4 1 1415)	Termin/Terminuses

	E	recptions!	and the second
Genis (গণ)	Genera	Corpus (লেখা সস্কলন)	Corporal/Corpus

🛱 🗸 Capsule// Singular Noun এর শেষে 'u' পাক্সে Plural করার সময় এর সাথে 'x' অথবা 's' যোগ করতে হবে।

Singular	Plural	Singuluar	Plural
Bureau (দপ্তর)	Bureaux /Bureaus	Milicu (পারিপার্শ্বিকতা)	Milieux
Flambeau (মশাল)	Flambeaux /Flambeaus	Plateau (মালভূমি)	Plateaux/Pl ateaus
Bandeau (চুপেরফিতা)	Bandeaux	Adieu (বিদায়)	Adieux/Adi

6 Capsule Singular Number এর শেষে 'a' পাকলে এর সাথে 's' অথবা 'e' অথবা 'ta' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural
Alumna (কোন শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রাক্তন ছাত্রী)	Alumnae
Vertbara (কণেরুকা)	Vertbrae
Exanthema (রোগ বিশেষ)	Exanthemata
Agenda (আলোচ্য সূচি)	Agendas [এটি ব্যতিক্রম] [সাধারণত গ্রহণযোগ্য নয়]
Stigma (কলম্বের দাগ/চিহ্ন)	Stigmas/Stigmata
Dogma (ধর্মমত, মতবাদ)	Dogmas/Domata

🕡 🚱 Capsule// Singular Number এর শেষে 'ix'/ 'ex' থাকলে Plural ব্রুর সময় 'ix'/ 'ex' এর পরিবর্তে 'ic' বসবে অথবা এর সাথে 'es' যোগ করতে হবে।

Singular	Plural
Radix (উৎস)	Radices
Index (সূচক, নির্ঘণ্ট)	Indices (In Mathematics) Indexes (In books)
Vertex (नार्य)	Vertices
Appendix (পরিশিষ্ট)	Appendices (Medical Term) Appendixes (In books)

Plural from other languages

🕦 🗗 Capsule // Hebrew/French etc. হতে আগত Singular Number এর Plural Number অন্যভাবে হতে পারে।

ohim/ Seraphs
Mesdames
ditti/ Bandits
ubim/Cherubs
Aessieuurs

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Find the word which is plural form-[DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. Curriculum B. Alumnus C. Nucleus D. Syllabi Ans D Analysis Syllabi হতে plural form যার singular হতে Syllabus। Curriculum হচ্ছে Singular number यात्र plural হচ্ছে Curricula। Alumnus হড়ে Singular यात्र plural হড়ে Alumni।

Nucleus रटाइ Singular यात्र plural रटाइ Nuclei। 02. Find the word which is in singular form-[DU-7Clg. 2020-21] A. agenda B. data C. bacteria D. crisis

Ans D Analysis

C. Criteriones

C Muslai

07.

Singular	Plural
Agendum	Agenda
Datum	Data
Crisis	Crises
Bacterium	Bacteria

03. The singular form of 'alumni' is-[DU-7Clg. 2019-20] A. alumni B. alumnus C. alloy D. aluminium Ans : Analysis Alumni এর singular হবে alumnus (সকল কলেজ বা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের প্রাক্তন ছাত্র)।

OF TOA 7 // IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION

			-
01.	Errata is the plural form of	of ——.	
	A Deserte	D Ceratua	

A. Errata	B. Erratus	
C. Erratum	D. Erratuim	
	C L.L. L	

02. Data is the plural 1	orm of which one:	
A. Dative	B. Datu	
C. Datum	D. Datas	•

	03.	Which is the plura	l of 'Criterion'?		
1		A. Criterions	B. Criteria		

4.	The plural of	'analysis'	is ——.		
	A. analyses	10,012091	B. analysies		

D. Criterias

	C. analysess	D. analysis
05.	What is the plural f	orm of the word 'crisis'?
		D. Chining

A. Crises	D. CHSISS	
C. Crisises	D. None of them	•

ь.	The plural form of	'Nucleus' is ——.	
	A. Nucleuses	B. Nucleuausy	

C. Nuclei		D. Nucicis	•
The plural o	f 'stimulus' is	Tagas anglasig x	

A. stimuli		B. stimulusis	
C. stimula	¥1 ×	D. stimulii	•

08. The plural form of 'formula' is

A. formulas	B. formulae	
C.a+b	D. none	•

09. Which is the plural form of the word 'madam'? B. madames A. madams

	C. madem	D. mesdames	O
10.	Which one is singular?		
1	A. Agenda	B. Hypothesis	

D. mesdames

	C. Media	D. Syllabi	B
11	Which one is a sing	ular noun?	

ш	11. Which one is a sing	,uiui iiouiii	
11	A. crisis	B. media	
1	C pases	D. phenomena	•

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12. Identify the singular num	ther	. 150	করার প্রয়াস				
A. axis	B. data		William Inc	TO traces			আসপে
C. crises	D. phenomena		A The state of the first commence			The State of	Film.
13. Which one is plural?	D. phenomena		CHAPTER	₹ 02>	PROI	NOUN	
A. Actress	B. Princess				1 1(0)	MOOM	
C. Mistress		L	13	<i>4</i> 111111111111111111111111111111111111		ZZZZZZ	
14. Fox এর সঠিক Plural কোনটি?	D. Princesses	0 2	Kinds Pr	moun war	ট আট (০৮) প্রক		
A. Foxen			- 1	مسوسا ماطوهاا	ত আত (ob) প্ৰব	গর।	
C. foxs	B. Foxes		ypes Of Pro	onoun	The second second	E	
15. Which is the plural of calf	D. foxss	B 1.	Personal	: I,	you, they, he,	Example	
A. calfs		12.	Interrogativ		o? what? whi	ch? etc.	and the
C. calf	B. calffes		Distributive	: eac	ch neither oil	h	
16. Which of the following does	D. calves es not add 'ves' in the plural form B. roof	O 4.	Demonstrati	ive : this	s, these, that, the o, what, which	ose such it	ic.
A. wife	es not add 'ves' in the plural form	n? 6	Relative	: wh	o, what, whic	h etc	, so, the sam
C. wolf	2.1001		Reciprocal Reflexive	: eac	h other, one a	nother etc	
17. Echo এর সঠিক plural কোনটি	D. shelf	$\mathbf{G} \mid \stackrel{\prime}{8}$	Indefinite	: my	Self, vourself	hercalfat	
A. Echos				: one,	any, anyone, son	me, someone, r	nany all
C. Echoistic	B. Echoes	©	Example:				·
18. What is the plural of 'photo	D. Echoed	\mathbf{G} $01.$	Which is t	he reflexive	pronoun?	ir sidegga	
A. photoes		9	A. WIIO			body	
C. photographs	B. photos	02	C. that		D1:	10	
19. The plured for	D. none of these	B 02.	Nothing ca	n ruin him.	Here nothing	g is-	
19. The plural form of the word	d 'army' is—	٠	A. Noun C. Adjective		B. Pr	onoun	
C. armis	B. armyes	03	This is man	e Tr	D A		
20. Plural form of 'Goose' is:	D. armies	D 3.	A. personal	pen. That is	yours. Here	'this' and 't	hat' are-
A. Gooses	The object of the state of the			pronoun ative pronou	B. pos	ssessive proi	noun
C. Geese	B. Geeses	04	'None but	ative pronou			
J. Geese	D. Geses	a 04.	'none' is?	Allah can l	help us' —	– what kin	d of pron
PRIN		9	'none' is? A. reflexive	Allah can l	help us'		d of pron
PRIN	D. Geses	la l	A. reflexive		B. rec	iprocal	d of pron
PRIN 01. Which one is the singular?	ME TEST]	A. reflexive C. indefinite		B. rec	iprocal	
01. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria	ME TEST]	A. reflexive C. indefinite		B. rec	iprocal	
O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form?	C. crises D. curriculum	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of to 'neither' is-	he statemer	B. reconstants is true. In	iprocal nonstrative n this sente	nce the w
O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data	C. crises D. curriculum	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive	he statemer	B. reci D. den nts is true. In B. rela	iprocal nonstrative n this sente	nce the w
O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun?	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is-A. reflexive IC. emphatic	he statemen	B. reci D. den its is true. In B. rela D. disti	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronour	ence the w
O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun?	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive	he statemer pronoun pronoun	B. reci D. den its is true. In B. rela D. disti	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronour ributive pror Possessive	ence the w
PRIN O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases 4. Which one is plural?	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is-A. reflexive IC. emphatic	pronoun pronoun Objective	B. reci D. den nts is true. In B. rela D. dista Possessive Adjective	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronoun ributive pror Possessive Pronoun	ence the w
DRING O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is-A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective	he statemen	B. reci D. den nts is true. In B. rela D. distr Possessive Adjective my	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronour ributive pror Possessive Pronoun mine	Reflexiv
DRING O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes O5. Which of the following word	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular?	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We	pronoun pronoun Objective me Us	B. reci D. den nts is true. In B. rela D. dista Possessive Adjective	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronoun ributive pror Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive myself ourselve
DRING O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes O5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular? C. Roads D. D. D.	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You	pronoun pronoun Objective me	B. reci D. den nts is true. In B. rela D. distr Possessive Adjective my	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronour ributive pror Possessive Pronoun mine	Reflexive myself ourselve yourself
PRIN O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes O5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes O6. What is the singular form of	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular? C. Roads D. D. D.	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He	pronoun pronoun Objective me Us	B. reciple D. dents is true. In B. rela D. district Possessive Adjective my our your	nonstrative n this sente tive pronour ributive pron Possessive Pronoun mine ours yours	Reflexive ourselve yourselve
PRIN O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes O5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes O6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf B. Leav	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular? C. Roads D. Boxes 'Leaves'? C. Leaves D. Leace	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He She	pronoun pronoun Objective me Us you	B. reciple D. dents is true. In B. related D. district Possessive Adjective my our your his	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronour ributive pror Possessive Pronoun mine ours yours his	Reflexive myself ourselve yourselve himself
D1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria D2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data D3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases D4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes D5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes D6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf B. Leav D7. The correct plural of "advice"	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular? C. Roads D. Boxes 'Leaves'? C. Leaves D. Leace	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He She It	oronoun Objective me Us you him her it	B. reciple D. dents is true. In B. rela D. district Possessive Adjective my our your his her	nonstrative n this sente tive pronour ributive pron Possessive Pronoun mine ours yours	Reflexion myself ourselve yourselve himself herself
DRING O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes O5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes O6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf B. Leav O6. The correct plural of "advice A. advices B. much advice	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress D. News s is singular? C. Roads D. Boxes Leaves? C. Leave D. Leafe is- eC. no plural D. menu edui	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He She It They	oronoun Objective me Us you him her it them	B. reciple D. dents is true. In B. relate D. district Possessive Adjective my our your his her its	iprocal nonstrative n this sente tive pronoun ributive pror Possessive Pronoun mine ours yours his hers	Reflexion myself ourselve yourselve himself herself itself
DRING D1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria D2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data D3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases D4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes D5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes D6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf D6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf D7. The correct plural of "advice A. advices D8. B. much advice	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress D. News s is singular? C. Roads D. Boxes Leaves? C. Leave D. Leafe is- eC. no plural D. menu edui	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He She It They ubjective Pr	oronoun Objective me Us you him her it them	B. reciple D. dents is true. In B. relate D. district Possessive Adjective my our your his her its their	ributive pronour ributive pronoun mine ours yours his hers	Reflexion myself ourselve yourself herself itself themselve
DRING D1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria D2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data D3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases D4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes D5. Which of the following word: A. Physics B. Bushes D6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf B. Leav D7. The correct plural of "advice A. advice B. much advice A. advice B. much advice What is the plural of 'Machine."	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular? C. Roads C. Roads D. Boxes Leaves? C. Leave D. Leafe "is- eC. no plural D. many advices	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He She It They ubjective Pr	oronoun Objective me Us you him her it them	B. reciple D. dents is true. In B. relate D. district Possessive Adjective my our your his her its their	ributive pronour ributive pronoun mine ours yours his hers	Reflexion myself ourselve yourself herself itself themselve
DRING O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes O5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes O6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf B. Leav O7. The correct plural of "advice A. advics B. much advice B. What is the plural of 'Machine A. Machineries B. Machines	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular? C. Roads D. Boxes Leaves? C. Leave D. Leafe is- eC. no plural D. many advices nery? C. Machineryes D. None of the	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He She It They ubjective Pr	pronoun Objective me Us you him her it them onoun এর ব	B. reciple D. dents is true. In B. relate D. district Possessive Adjective my our your his her its	ributive pronour ributive pronoun mine ours yours his hers	Reflexive myself ourselve yourself herself itself themselve
DRING O1. Which one is the singular? A. agenda B. bacteria O2. Which one is singular form? A. Agenda B. Data O3. Which of the following is not A. Politics B. Oases O4. Which one is plural? A. Princess B. Princes O5. Which of the following word A. Physics B. Bushes O6. What is the singular form of A. Leaf B. Leav O7. The correct plural of "advice A. advice B. much advice A. advice B. much advice A. Machineries B. Machines O8. What is the plural of 'Machines O8. What is the following is always a which of the following is always and the plural of the following is always an	C. crises D. curriculum C. Phenomena D. Radius t a plural noun? C. Measleses D. Shingles C. Mattress S is singular? C. Roads D. Boxes Leaves? C. Leave D. Leafe is- eC. no plural D. many advices nery? C. Machineryes D. None of them ays singular	05.	A. reflexive C. indefinite Neither of t 'neither' is- A. reflexive C. emphatic Subjective I We You He She It They ubjective Pr Subject Pronoun T	one statement pronoun pronoun Objective Me Us you him her it them one one one of a position 전체	B. recipoted processive and processive and processive and pour your his her its their	rb এর আন্তে	Reflexive myself ourselve yourself herself itself themselves
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** ASPECT SERIES **

						ronoun among the followings.	
03.	Simon and — will go to the	ne conference.	Bit, reguee?"	03.	Find out the reflexive p	oronoun among the followings. B. Myself	
	A. I B. me	C. my	D. mine		A. Himself	D. None	•
04.	It was — who first raised A I B. himself	the issue in the			C. A + B	a snake permits it to eat an	d digest
		C. myself	D. me	1 04.	The jaw structure of	a snake permits	
05.	Which one is the correct? A. He is better than me	D Us is to	ger gill la ng G	7.4	animals much larger th	B. itself	
	C. He is better than I	B. He is bette	r than my		A. it	D. it has	B
	Which one is the correct sen	D. None of th	ie above	•	C. its	D. It has	stitution.
06.	A. He is taller than us	B. He is more	taller than 1	05.	According to the Fifth	Amendment to the U.S.Con	(10 7 TEX
	C. He is more taller than we	D. He is talle	aller than I	0			
	Objective Pronoun এর व्यवश्	a. The is talle	r ınan 1	U	no person should be	compelled to be a witness	
	i. Object এর position অর্থাৎ মূল		a letter the season of		В	Paul 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0
				104 1	<u>him own</u> .		FORKSON.
	ii. Let এবং Preposition এর পর	S Objective Pro	noun वस्त्र।		D		nall.
	iii. Infinitive এবং v + ing এর গ	বরে Objective Pi	ronoun বসে।	06.	. The house is very ni	ice but the compound is too sm	iaii.
(Q)	Example:			100	A. oneself	B. itself	B
01.	Since the Earth's crust is m	uch thicker un	der the contin	ents,	C. themselves	D. himself	_
	equipment would have to	be capable o	f drilling thre	ough 07.	I certainly esteem (উ	চ্চ ধারণা পোষণ করা) as a	a steady,
	100,000 feet of rock to inves			1500	reasonable kind of per	son.	
	A. beneath them	B. beneath th		10	A. me	B. mine	_
	C. beneath its	D. beneath th		◎	C. my	D. myself	0
02.	For this design was prep		nystery.		THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA		
	A. who	B. whom		_ 0			A STATE
	C. what	D. whose		B	i. Verb এর পূর্বে who ব্যব	12/9 29 1	
03.	He is a liar. Do you trust —	?	The herselfu		ii. Subject এর পূর্বে whon	n ব্যবহার হয়।	
	A. his B. him	C. her	D. he	B	iii. Who/Whom वाङ्गि	ক নির্দেশ করে এবং এদের পূর্বে	जव जमम
04.	My uncle decided to take —	— and my sist	er to the mark	et.	noun/pronoun থাকে।		
	A. I B. me	C. myself	D. mine	®	Polotive Pronoun ade A	Intecedent সব সময় পাশাপাশি বসে	1
05.	Every student in the classro	om understand	is the lecture-				
	A. except me	B. except I		_	One থাকলে One's ব্যবহার		
	C. excepting I	D. expecting	me		বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করতে Which	1/ That ব্যবহার করা হয়।	
06.	Choose the correct sentence		कुर्या हुए रहा है।		Example:		
	A. Let you and I go together		you go together		. This is the house —	I want to boy.	
	C. Let me and you go togethe	er		0	A. this	B. whom	
	D. Let you and me go togethe	er	enter extractive		C. which	D. those	0
	Possessive Adjective এর ব্যব	<u>হার:</u>	sexcadi a 632-7		. This is the man —— I	manufacture of the second of the second	
	i. Noun এবং শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যক্ষ	র নামের পূর্বে Posse	essive Adjective	464 02		B. what	
	ii. v + ing এর পূর্বে বসে।	त्त्रका स्टीक्स स्टब्स् इ.स.च्या			A. who	D. whom	0
_					C. that		_
01	Example: Choose the right pronoun in	n the blank. —	- boys want	to hit 03	. This is the pen —— I	want.	
VI.	it big.				Tr. time		
	A. me B. myself	C. My	D. I	©	C. which	D. those	•
02	Choose the correct option:	•	end a conti	04	. Charlie Chaplin was a	a comedian —— was best kno	wn for his
	A vourself R vour	C. vou're	D.you	(B)	work in silent movies.	REPORT LEADING TEMPORAL	
03	"Is this Rachel's computer:	?" "No, is	over there ne	xt to	A. who	B. which	
03.	the window.				C, whose	D. what	•
	A. her	B. hers		0.5		es next door has bought a car.	
	C. she	D. herself		B 05		B. whom	. N 44
04	Every day Alice comes to r	ne with her pe	t dog. Gradu	ally I	A. who	D. which	A
04.	become weak not to my pet	cat, rather to .			C. whose		_
	A. her	B. she		06		system, it is not the monarc	in Dut the
	C. hers	D. herself		0	prime minister	THE PARTY OF THE P	
	Reflexive Pronoun এর ব্যবহার	and the same of the same of the same of the			A. whom the real power	B. who has the real pow	_
	i. নিজের কাজ নিজে করা বোঝাও	Deflevive Pro	noun ব্যবহার কর	হয়।	C. whom has the real p	ower D. who the real power	B
_		Reliexive Fior	in a said the	0.	7. The Pilgrims were	102 English emigrants wh	om, after
(Q)	Example:	la la	inite to the order			respect, struck rate to 1007	A
1000	Control -, Sabah! Everyth	ing is fine, so d	on't start cryl	ng.	arriving on the Ma	y flower, become the first	European
01.							
	A. yourself B. you	C. me	D, herself		В	C	
	A. yourself B. you 'You must trust yourself'. V	C. me Vhich one is a r	reflexive prono	oun?		C	•
02.	A. yourself B. you 'You must trust yourself'. V	C. me Vhich one is a	reflexive prono	oun?	settlers in New Engla	C	

	i Verb od stá mban	sear action of and are seal than		02. 'None but Allah car	help us' What kind of pronou	n 'Non
	i. Verb এর পূর্বে whoev	/er ব্যবহার হয়।		is?		1.7
	ii. Subject এর পূর্বে who			A. Reflexive	B. Reciprocal	
	iii. Whoever/Whomeve	r এদের পূর্বে noun/pronoun থাকে ন	र्ग ।	C. Indefinite	D. Demonstrative	0
	This is not a matter	whoever (who) did this.		03. One of the — his a	ibility to lecture.	
1,000	It is not a major pur	suit whomever (whom) you calle	ed.	A. greater attribute of		
(&)	Example:	0.00		B. greatest attributes of		
01	. You can discuss the	issue with - you can so	lva vou	C. greatest attributes of		
	problem.	you can so	ive you	2. Greatest attribute of	a professor is	•
	A. who	B. whom		04. Find out the correct		
	C. whoever	D. whomever	0	A. One should not give		
02.	Give the clothes to -	needs them.	Mai .		e one's opinion unasked.	
	A. who	B. whomever			ver his opinion unasked.	
	C. whoever	D. whom		D. One should not give		G
03.	Choose the correct opt	ion.	G	05. A student should be c		
	A. Give the work the wh	ichever looks idle		C. him	B. one's	108
	B. Give the work to who	m looks idle			D. their	a)
	C. Give the work to who	moever looks idle		word-	ne. Name the pronoun of the und	ieriined
	D. Give the work to who	ever looks idlo	•	The state of the s	D Domonstrativo propou	<u> </u>
04.	Tickets are given to	Wants them	O	C. Relative pronoun	D. Distributive pronoun	
	A. who	wants them.		07. Choose the correct ser	D. Distributive proficult	0
	B. whoever				ho snatched my hand bag.	
	C. whom				ny hand bag who was short	
	D. whomever				ed my hand bag was short	
05	Tell me that.		ß	D. The boy was short w	ho was snatching my hand bag.	•
05.	A. whom told you	D 45-44-14		08. Choose the correct sen	tence.	12, 50
	C. who told you	B. that told you		A. It is I who is to blam		
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	D. told you	0	B. It is I who am to blan		
_	Sequence of Different P	ersons in Sentence:	CC	C. It is I who are to blan		
		বসলে সাধারণ বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে 231		D. It is me who are to bl	ame.	B
	লখতে হয় 2=2" Person, 3	= 3 rd Person, 1=1 st Person কিন্তু <u>স্</u> বী	কারোজি/	09. These are the policeme	n — caught the thief.	D. 10
	দোষ/ অভিযোগ মূলক বাক্যে 1	<u>23 নিয়ম প্রযোজ্</u> য।		A. which	B. that	
	Ex: You, he and I are inv	ited.কিন্ত, I, you and he are guilty	y	C. whom	D. who	0
	Example:		10/12/12/12 12/2	10. Choose the correct sens	tence.	
	Choose the correct sente	ence.	- 4	A. Give the work to which		
	A. I, you and he committee			B. Give the work to who	m looks idle.	
	B. You, he and I committee			C. Give the work to who		
	C. He, I and you committee			D. Give the work to who		•
	D. I, he and you committee			11. It was I he wanted		
02.	Choose the correct sente	nce	. •	A. who	B. whom	
	A. You, he and I am prese		50.00	C. which	D. that	B
	B. You, he and I are prese		5 30	12. Life is a succession o	f lessons — must be lived	to be
	C. I, you and he are presen			understood.	rob <u>la laborata</u>	
	D. He, I and you are present	t in the meeting	ß	A. then	B. which	<u>i</u>
03.	Choose the correct sente	nce	1 2 2 2	C. those	D. these	B
	A. I, you and he are to blan			13. The U.S congress restor	ed the Medal of Honor that was	s first
	B. He, you and I are to bla		5.37		woman name few of us	have
	C. I, you and he should ob	ev our teacher	-	heard. A. which	DL	1 9.
100	D. You and I are guilty	ey our teacher	•	C. whose	B. who	
toron-	MARINE SALVIE O				D. whom	•
Or	IQA I IMPORTAN	T QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION		nreservation of archaes	nong archaeologists today is	the
01	期海水的现在分词 不完成的		100 Feb.	development.	ological site, — are threatene	ed by
UI.	Your courage is as grea	t as any other person in defe	nding	A. of which many	P many of the	
	your country,		T'CB	C. many of which	B. many of them D. which many	•
	A. as great as any other per	son	1		ts is true. In this sentence the	•
	B. as great as any other per	sons	5 1	'neither' is-	is is true. In this sentence the	word
	c. great like other person		-	A. Reflexive pronoun	B Relative process	
-	D. as great as that of any of	her person	0	C Emphatic propoun	B. Relative pronoun	•
	ASPECT SERIES AA ASSES	SPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT		z. zp.iatic pronoun	D. Distributive pronoun	0

16. Neit	her of the two men war	ats — son educated.	1111	- (-11-11-1-	PRIME TEST	
At	NW.	B. his D. its	ATT		The second second second	
C. th	ch of the following sent		01. It is cor	rect to say	n Jr staved home.	
17. Wat	when of those mattresse	a gest comments	A. Habi	b and myse	off stayed home. tayed home.	
D N	when of those mattresses	is are feling comfortable.	C Mass	o and me s	ib stayed home.	
C N	either of those mattresse	s feels comparable.		b and I stay		
D N	wither of those mattresse	a have Ah A	02 Which	o and I suy ana le carr	ect? (মনির আর আমাকে G	য়তে দাও।)
en likes	nift the correct sentence	es nave ien comfortable.		Monir and I		
A T	he family members love	to each other	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	and Monir		
	he family members love		A COLUMN TO A COLU	Monir and r	- Control of the Cont	
CT	he family members love	between each other		Monir and I	•	
	he family members love		03 Choose	the corr	rect form of the w	ord to fill the gap
	ch one is the correct se		For	lid the boa	rd of directors vote?	
A T	he jury is giving its verd	ict today.	A. who	ard the bon	N. W. Miles States	
	he jury are giving its ver		B, whor	n		
	he juries is giving its ver		C. who			
	he juries are giving its v		D, whic			
	ody likes her; she talks	, ,			the classroom underst	ood the lecture
A. N		B. hers	A. excep			
	erself	D. self	B, excep	•		
		not used relative pronoun?	C. excep			
	like people who smile a		D. All			ayt care plan to
B. Ti	here is a programme ton	ight which you might like	05. They ca	illedor	the telephene.	
	hich book do you like?	19422 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A. we		B. they	
D. T	hose who want tickets ca	an get them from the office (C. hers		D, us	
		oom understood the lecture -	06. If you is	nsist, y	ou must pay my fare.	
	ceept Rahman	B, except hers	A. on m	e to come		
C. ex	cepting I	D, excepting he		y coming	and the Marie and	
		is are the ones we remember.		e coming		
A. w		B. whose		at I come		apati talan 1. 4
C. w	hom	D, who			re thee." What is the	meaning of the word
24. Whi	ch word is a reflexive p	oronoun?	Carrier and	n this line.	adamie suggette	
A. he		B. his	A. you		B. them	
C. hi	m	D. himself O	C. your		D. yours	
25. Each	of the workers has do	ne — job.			ect sentence.	
A. hi		B. their		,) you to go there.	
C, th		D. himself .			going there.	
26. None	e of those books belong	gs to me.(Which of the followings	1		u to go there.	
	indefinite pronoun?)		D. I insi		to go there.	arthograph mar M
A. th		B. none	The state of the s		ay that car looks, but.	price is more that
C. be		D. me	I can at	ford.	Hall - II - Garage and	
		up in the morning. (Which of the	A. its		B. it's	
	wings is an emphatic p		C. it has		D. it	
A. w		B. myself D. morning	The second secon	onta be cas	eful aboutduty.	
28 Who	nen It is the object form of t		A. his		B, her	
A. W		B. Which	C. their		D. one's	
C. w		D. Whose	OMR S	HEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	, Which and What are	D1 1111000	01. (A) (B		05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	emonstrative pronoun	B. Relative pronoun	02. (A) (B		06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	definite pronoun	D. Reflexive pronoun B	03. (A) (B		07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	ભ 🛈 છ
	tify the correct express				(ANS ANALYSIS)	Spar Invest cond
	s up to we students	B. it's up to us students			ANS ANALTSIS	
	s up to students us	D. it's up to students we	01. D 02. I	0 03. B 0	4. D 05. D 06. B 07.	A 08. B 09. A 10. D
1.2		and the off of the field of the state of the state of			10000100000 10000	

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CHAPTER 05 **ADJECTIVE**

Basics: যে Word বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun কে বিশেষায়িত (Qualify) করে অর্থাৎ Noun বা Pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, আকার, পরিমাণ, সংখ্যা প্রভৃতি প্রকাশ করে তাদের Adjective বলে। (An adjective is a word that used in a

sentence and qualifies/modifies a noun or pronoun)

Ex: Shamim is a good boy. He wears a blue shirt.

উপরের বাক্য দুটি লক্ষ্য করি। ১ম বাক্যে 'Boy' শব্দটি Noun এবং এর গুণ প্রকাশ করছে Good শব্দটি দারা। অর্থাৎ শামীম একজন বালক: কেমন বালক? ভাল বালক। সুতরাং বালকের একটি গুণ হল ভাল (Good) অনুরূপ ভাবে, ২য় বাক্যে সে নীল শার্ট পরিধান করে। 'Shirt' শব্দটি Noun এবং এর বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রকাশ করছে 'Blue' শব্দটি দারা। অর্থাৎ শার্টটি কেমন? নীল। সুতরাং 'Good' ও 'Blue' Adjective.

Example:

- 01. An adjective is a-
 - A. naming word
- B. modifying word
- C. qualifying word
- D. substituting word
- 02. 'Well is usually an adverb and so describes, but when it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe......
 - A. Adjectives, Verbs
- B. Nouns, Pronouns
- C. Adjectives, Nouns D. Verbs, Nouns
- O Linking Verb: .

be	become	remain	appear
stay	seem	feel	look
sound	taste	smell	grow

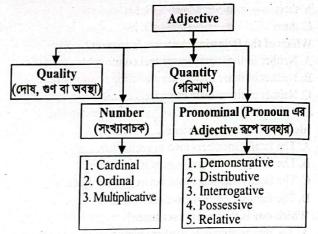
উপরোক্ত Linking Verb গুলো পরে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- O '-' Hyphen যুক্ত Adjective সবসময় Singular হয়।
- O Noun এর পূর্বে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Enough শব্দটি Adjective এর পরে বসে।

Example:

- situation was very serious. 01. The president said that the -
 - A. economical
- B. economic
- D. economics C. economy
- 02. The evolution of vertebrates suggests development from a very simple heart in fish to a --- in man.
 - A. four-chamber heart
 - B. four-chambers heart
 - C. four-chamber hearts
 - D. four-chamber's heart
- 03. As a safety precaution, all city cab drivers carry only enough — bill.
- money to make change for a -
 - A. ten-dollar
- B, the-dollars
- C. tens-dollars
- D. the ten-dollars
- to 04. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now put on desktops and into wrist watches.
 - A. small enough
- B. smaller than
- C. as small as
- D. so small
- 05. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is?
 - A. Gerund
- B. Verbal noun
- C. Participle
- D. Adjective
- 06. Identify the correct parts of speech of the word in Capital letter. I think yours is a BETTER plan.
 - A. Adjective
- B. Adverb
- C. Noun
- D. Verb

Difference kinds of Adectives:



- O Quality: এরা Noun/ Pronoun-এর দোষ, গুণ বা অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে।
 - i. Negative quality
- → Masud is a notorious rogue.
- ii. Positive quality
- → Himita is a nice actress.
- iii. Condition or Feature → Hill-tracts are not smooth at all. O Quantity: কোন নির্দিষ্ট (Specific) পরিমাণ না বুঝিয়ে অনির্দিষ্টভাবে পরিমাণ বুঝায়। যেমন: more, much, a little, whole, some, no, none, enough, sufficient, all, half etc.
- O Number: একটি নির্দিষ্ট (Specific) সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দAdjective এর কাজ করে। যেমন:

Cardinal

→ Normal Numbers

Examples. One, two, three etc.

→ Numbers expressing Position Ordinal

Examples. First, second, third etc.

Multiplicative → Numbers expressing Repetition

Examples. Single, double etc.

→ যে কোন Pronoun + Noun হলে, Pronoun টি **Pronominal**

Adjective হবে।

1. Possessive

: We love our country. My heart is no more

2. Relative

: She gave me which book I wanted.

3. Demonstrative: Wafi selected those bananas. That joke

was too nasty.

4. Distributive

: Each student goes to school on foot. Every boy has dormant potential in himself.

5. Interrogative : What color do you like? Which book do you want to buy?

01. Few students come to school today. Here 'few' is an adjective of-B. quantity A. quality

C. numeral

D. none

02. Which colour do you like best? Here the word 'Which' is a/an -A. Interrogative pronoun

B. Relative pronoun

C. Demonstrative pronoun

D. Interrogative adjective

03. Rahim is the third child of his family. Here third is-

- A. Cardinal numeral
- B. Ordinal numeral
- C. Multiplicative nimeral
- D. Indefinite numeral

• • ASPECT SERIES • • ASPECT S

OL	- Chryston	S TRARS' QUESTIONS	15.	The tiny print on the poster	is — small to read easily.	
A Comment	The man on duty is always re	eady to help you. The underline		A. so	B. much	0
	phrase is a	IND non	a	C. very	D. too	w
	A. Noun	B. adjective [DU-7Clg. 2023-2	16.	The word 'neutral' is -		
	C adverb	D. preposition	43	A. an adverb	B. a noun	_
	Ans Analysis & Phrase W	রা noun- কে modify করা হয়। সেটি		C. an adjective	D. a verb	0
	A district phrase () () On dur	phrase is the man কে modify করছে	事 17.	Which one is not adjective?		
	Adjecure	printed to the main to modify कराइ	1	A. Cute	B. Lute	
P	IQA I IMPORTANT Q	UESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION	7	C. Mute	D. Acute	Œ
- Australia	Vestive medifies	- TOPON	1 18.	He is quite - with my prog	ress.	
01.	An adjective modifies —	B. adverb		A. satify	B. satisfying	2,51
	A. noun			C. satisfied	D. satisfiction	•
	C. verb The two types of adjectives a	D. preposition	19.	Food supplies remain scare	ce. Here scarce is used as -	
02.	A. attributive and relative	ite.		A. Adjective	B. Adverb	
	B. predicative and collective			C. Noun	D. Participle	•
	C. attributive and predicative		20.	All his stories have always	amused me.	
	D. predicative and alternative			A. Noun	B. Adjective	
	Few students come to school	today. Here 'few' is an adjecti	9	C. Verb	D. Adverb	B
(r)	of-	to any trefe few is an adjective	ve 21.	Examinations are frighteni	ng.	
	A. quality	B. quantity		A. Verb	B. Adverb	
	C. numeral	D.	0	C. Adjective	D. Noun	•
14	Rahim is the third child of h		_		L. W. andrije	
644	A. Cardinal numeral	B. Ordinal numeral	22.	. He is the only son of his fat		
	C. Multiplicative	D	B	A. preposition	B. adjective	B
05.	Which pen have you bought	?		C. conjunction	D. adverb	U
	A. Numeral adjective	B. Pronominal adjective	23.	. Ethics — my favourite sub		
	C. Quantitative adjective		B	A. is	B. are	0
06.	Say the same thing twice.			C. both A & B	D. none	•
	A. Emphasizing	B. Descriptive	24	. Select the correct sentence:		
	C. Distributive	D. Indefinite Numeral		A. He feels better today		
07.	Every man is potential. Her	e 'every' is —		B. He feels comparatively be	effer today	
	A. noun	B. adjective		C. He feel better today		۵
	C. pronoun		$\mathbb{B} _{\mathbb{R}^2}$	D. He is feeling better today		•
08.	"I shall support <u>neither</u> par		25	A. Noun	The underlined word is a/an-	
	A. Descriptive	B. Distributive			B. Adverb	•
	C. Quantitative		B	C. Verb	D. Adjective	O
09.		est? Here word 'Which; is a/an-	- 26			is—.
	A. Interrogative pronoun	B. Relative Pronoun	6	A. an adverb	B. a noun	
10	C. Demonstrative Pronoun	. — . —	D	C. an adjective	D. a conjunction	•
10	. Choose the sentence which	shows possessive adjective:	27		less than <u>five</u> taka. Here 'five' i	is—.
	A. This is his car			A. a noun	B. an adjective	
	B. That book is mine C. It's a business of their's.			C. an adverb	D. a verb	, B
	D. This house is belongs to the	nam	A 28		lescribe how something smells	3?
11		nool boy. Here 'school' is a/an-		A. stinking	B. aromatic	•
_	A. noun	B. adverb		C. fragrant	D. salty	O
	C. adjective		O 29		s studying to be a doctor but	
12	. We were asked to write a —	D. pronoun		wants to be an architect.'	after red	
	A. five-hundred words	B. five hundred word		A. other	B, one	Targette
	C. five hundreds words		B	C. another	D. the other	O
13		ding could be a problem	- 120		has been an alarming increa	ase in
	firefighters.	and could be a prosent		the average temperature.I		
	A. ninety-story-tall	B. ninety-tall-story		A. Illative adjective	B. Possessive adjective	- 150 J
	C. ninety-stories-tall		•	C. Classifying adjective	D. Emphasising adjective	0
14	He actually wanted to ha	ve motherly affection from h			st to be proud of'. Here legen	dary'
	Here 'motherly' is			belongs to ——.	167. 188	
	A. an adjective	B. a noun		A. Adverb	B. noun	
	C. an adverb		•	C. pronoun	D. adjective	0
•	ASPECT SERVICE	D. None of them			T SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIE	ES ••

PRIME TEST

01. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now to put on desktops and into wristwatches.

A. small enough

B. smaller than

C. as small as

D. so small

02. Complete the following sentence: I took part in a

A. three-hours examinations

B. three hours examination

C. thrice hours examination

D. three-hour examination

03. He remained — inspite of the teacher's rebuke.

A. cool

B. joyfully

C. angrily

D. none

04. Anis completed —— degree in physics. Ahmed completed —— degree in Biology.

A. four-year

B. the four-year

C. a four-year

D. four-years

05. The assignment for Monday is to write a.....about your home town.

A. five-hundred-word composition

B. five-hundred-words composition

C. five-hundreds-words composition

D. five-hundreds-word composition

06. Choose the correct sentence:

A. Give me a ten-page book.

B. Give me ten-pages book.

C. Give me a ten pages book.

D. Give me a ten pages books.

07. The UN envoy came to Bangladesh on.....visit.

A. a three-day

B. a three-days

C. three-days

D. the three-day

08. We took a course on software development.

A. three-month

B. three months

C. thrice month

D. monthly three

09. Fill in the blank "I have -interest in the matter"

A. Not

B. Any

C. None

D. No

10. The audience is - last year concert.

A. larger than that of

B. large than that of

C. larges than that

D. largest than that

OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. A B O D	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	(AOE)

ANS ANALYSIS

					1				
01. A	02. D	03. A	04. C	05. A	06. A	07. A	08. A	09. D	10.A
-	100000	-						TOUR STATE	

CHAPTER 06

ADVERB

Basics: যে Word বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun এবং Interjection ভিন্ন অন্য সকল Parts of Speech কে বিশেষায়িত করে অর্থাৎ অবস্থা, উপায়, সময় প্রভৃতি প্রকাশ করে তাকে Adverb বলে। (An adverb is a word that used in a sentence and qualifies other parts of speech except noun, pronoun & interjection)।

Example:

I walk slowly- বাক্যটিতে slowly দ্বারা হাঁটার (Walk) প্রকৃতি বুঝানো হয়েছে। কিভাবে/ কেমন করে হাঁটে?-Slowly (ধীরে)। সুতরাং Slowly একটি Adverb। এরূপ শব্দের শেষে সাধারণত-ly থাকলে Adverb হতে পারে। তবে কিছু ব্যতিক্রম আছে।

☐ Uses of Adverb:

Adverb of manner (কিভাবে), Adverb of place (কোথায়) এবং Adverb of time (কখন) একত্রে বসলে নিচের sequence অনুযায়ী বসাতে হবে।

 $Manner \rightarrow Place \rightarrow Time$

Example:

01. The boy sang the song ——.

A. yesterday sweetly in his room

B. sweetly yesterday in his room

C. sweetly in his room yesterday

D. yesterday in his sweetly room

নিচের Adverb গুলো মূল Verb এর আগে বসে। অর্থাৎ এরা Auxiliary
 Verb এবং Main Verb এর মাঝে বসে।

Ex: Always, often, usually, generally, just, quite, already, almost, ever, never, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom etc.

Example:

01. Choose the appropriate alternative:

A. I already twice have read this book.

B. I have already read this book twice.

C. I have read already twice this book.

D. I twice have already read this book.

☐ Hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom এই Adverb গুলো নিজেরাই Negatives. আর এ কারণেই এদের সাথে কোনো প্রকার Negative Word

(no, not, never) কখনোই ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

Example:

01. My friend hardly works in the afternoon.

A. almost never

B. always

C. seriously

D. carefully

02. The correct translation of the sentence. 'এখানে কদাচিৎ বৃষ্টি হয়।'

(

A. Hardly is rains here

B. It rain hardly here D. Here rains hardly

C. It hardly rains hereClassification and Example:

Example **Types** A. Simple or Independent Adverbs She will come late. 1. Adverb of time (When? কখন?) 2. Adverb of place (Where? কোথায়?) I went there. Come either. We worked hard. 3. Adverb of manner (How? কিভাবে?) I slept soundly. I have met him once. 4. Adverb of frequency (How often? কতবার?) 5. Adverb of quantity or degree (How He is quite happy. much? কতটুকু?) He knows little.

** ASPECT SERIES **

OFWI	The state of the s					
Note	্ৰ মূলত ক্ৰিয়াকে কোথায় (Where?), কথন (When?), কিভাবে (Hov	v?), 10	. The correct translation of "	এখানে কখনো বৃষ্টি হয় नो।"	
(B)	(How?), কেন (Why?) ইত্যাদি প্র	লোর উত্তর সর্বদাই Adverb হয়।		A. It does not rain here		
			0 .	B. It never rains here		
0	Example:	hich of the following question		C. It rains never here		
01.	An advert usually answers w	B. where	nst	D. Never does it rains here		0
	A. when	D. all of these	O 11	. Which will complete the sen	tence correctly? 'So quickly	<i></i>
	C. how A modifier can be a/an-	B. an of these	w	he reached on time."	mann i v p-9 (\$45.66 \$	
02.	A modifier can be a an	B. adverb		A. would he run that	B. he ran that	
	A. adjective	D. A & B	0	C. did she run that	D. he ran as	•
	C. noun	tition, the Olympic flame bu	12	. The bird sings sweetly. Here		-
03.	throughout the games.	cition, the Olympic name of	11115 12	A. An adverb	B. A conjunction	
	A. in a continuous way	B. continuous		C. A verb	D. An adjective	0
	C. continuously	D. continual	@ 13			436
	Please doas your doctor sa		13	. —, but also it filters out h		
04.	A. exact	B. exacts		A. The atmosphere gives us a	in to breathe	
	C. exactly	D. none of them	•	B. Not only the atmosphere g	er ve sie to beatha	
05	Nasreen is a little younger			C. The atmosphere which give	es us air to breathe	O
05.	A. somewhat	B. almost		D. Not only does the atmosph	ere give us air to breatile	_
	C. slightly	D. just	D 14	. "The student speak softly"	the underlined word is ——	•
				A. adjective	B. adverb	•
Or	PREVIOU	S YEARS' QUESTIONS		C. verb	D. noun	0
2	The Call Annual Call	a ann an to the mender	15	. Fill in the gaps. Although he	was —, he smiled ——.	
01.	If we finish our work w	[DU-7Clg. 201	9-201	A. annoying, friendly	B. angry, friendly	•
	A. since	B. excellent		C. annoyed, in a friendly way	D. angry, in a friendly way	O
	C. nice	D. quickly	16	. Man can not live alone. The	word 'alone' used here as -	-
	Ans D Analysis Quickly			A. adverb	B. pronoun	-
-			7.74	C. adjective	D. preposition	•
0	IQA] / IMPORTANT O	DUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION	1 17	. They worked on without an	y noise. The underlined phra	ase is
01	Which of the followings does	s an adverb usually answer?				
U1.	A. when	B. where		A. conjunction phrase	B. adjective phrase	
	C. how	D. all of these	0	C. adverbial phrase	D. preposition phrase	0
02	The how has been treated by	adly'. Here the word 'badly' i	18	3. Only then — what she me	ant.	
02.	A. Intensifier	B. Adverb	1.0	A. I understand	B. did I understand	
	C. adjective	D. verb	(B)	C. I was understood	D. I had understood	B
03.	Identify the correct sentence	e.	10	. "I can't tell you how I did	it." Which part of speech is	s the
	A. She behaved with me in a	friendly way	1.7	underlined word?		
	B. She behaved with me frien	dly.	1	A. Adverb	B. Adjective	
	C. She behaved with me in fri	iendly way		C. Verb	D. Conjunction	0
	D. She behaved with me frien	idly with me friendly way	a	. She did it right.		
04.	His fever is —— to ignore.			A. Preposition	B. Adverb	
	A. too much high	B. much too high	B	C. Noun	D. Adjective	®
	C. so high	D. high to much		. it is best analyzed in Dr. Sax	ena's book.	
05.	It is now — expensive	to repair the damage which		A. adjective	B. adverb	
	been done.	B. too much		C. noun	D. verb	0
	A. very much	D. too	© 22	. Her mother - what to do	yet.	
	C. many	5, 100		A. not decided	B. decide	_
06.	The jacket costs —. A. too much	B. too many		C. hasn't decided	D. will decide	0
		D. expensive	a 23	. The dog was running behind	<u>l.</u> The underlined word is —	
-	C. many He didn't get the job because			A. an adverb	B. a preposition	_
07.	A. enough experienced	B. experienced enough		C. an adjective	D. a noun	0
	C. experience enough	D. experience although	(D) 24	. The weather was rather w		The
00	I — go out after dusk.			underlined word is used as a		
Ub.	A. hardly	B. lately		A. noun	B. adjective	•
	C. shortly	D. early	0	C. adverb	D. preposition	•
09	Find the correct centence?		25	5. He runs fast. The underline	d word is —.	
	A He hardly does not go ther	e B. He hardly goes there		A. an adverb	B. a verb	•
	C. He does not go there hardl	y D. Hardly he goes there	0	C. a conjunction	D. an adjective	0

PRIME TEST

01. The doctors have not been able to determine when lose her mental capacity.

A. did the woman begin

B. the woman began

C. began the woman

D. the woman was begun

02. Which of the following words is an adverb?

A. lonely

B. homely

C. lovely

D. quickly

03. Man cannot live alone. The word 'alone' is used here as-

A. Adverb

B. Pronoun

C. Adjective

D. Preposition

04. Passengers travel.....and safely in the new jumbo jets.

A. comfort

B. comfortable

C. comforting

D. comfortably

05. Choose the correct sentence:

A. Fortunately, the explosion killed only one person.

B. Only fortunately, the explosion killed only one person.

C. Fortunately, only the explosion killed one person.

D. Fortunately, the explosion killed person one only.

06. In the sentence 'I know better'. The word 'better' is-

A. Adjective

B. Noun

C. Adverb

D. Preposition

07. Although it cannot be proven, the expansion of the universe will slow down as it approaches a critical radius.

A. presumable

B. presumption

C. presumed

D. presumably

08. She lay ill, moving on her hard bed.

A. fever

B. scared

C. severally

D. scarcely

09. Today.....major new products to navigate without conducting elaborate research.

A. corporation hardly introduce ever

B. hardly does every corporation introduce

C. hardly every introduce corporations

D. corporations hardly ever introduce

10. So complicated.....that consumers who use a produce are seldom aware of where all its components come from.

A. today trade is international

B. today international trade is

C. is international trade today

D. international trade is today

OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. A B C D
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. A B C D	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	ଔହ

ANS ANALYSIS

01. B	02. D	03. A	04 D	05 A	06 C	07 D	no n	00 D	10.0
	02. 2	03.71	04. D	03. A	00. C	07.0	U8.D	09. B	10. C

CHAPTER 07

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

Basics: Comparison of Adjective & Adverb কে সাধারণত Degree a

হয়। Degree মূলত তিন প্রকার।

i. Positive Degree ii. Comparative Degree iii. Superlative Degree এক Syllable বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative করার জন্য 'er' এবং Superlative হ

জন্য 'est' যোগ করতে হয়।

Adjective/Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Soft	Softer	Softest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Grave	Graver	Gravest
Costly	Costlier	Costliest

🗖 কিন্তু দুই বা ততোধিক Syllable বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative হলে more এবং Superlative করতে হলে most যোগ করতে হয়।

Adjective/Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most Beautiful
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Diligent	more diligent	most diligent
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Careful	more careful	most careful
Active	more active	most active

🗖 কিছু কিছু Adjective ও Adverb আছে যানের Comparative ও Superlative এ ব্যতিক্রম দেখা যায়। তাদের মধ্যে গুরুতুপূর্ণ কয়েকটি নিচে দেওয়া হল:

Adjective/Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	Worse	Worst
Good	Better	Best
Little	Less, Littler	Least, Littlest
Many, Much	More	Most
Old	Older, Elder	Oldest, Eldest
Late	Later, Latter	Latest, Last
Hind	Hinder	Hindermost

Example:

01. apples are grown in Washington State.

A. Best

B. The most good

C. The best

D. The better

02. Which one is the superlative degree of 'bad'?

A. evil

B. worse C. worst

D. none

As as, So.....as:

As as Affirmative & Negative উভয় বাক্যে ব্যবহার হতে পারে। কিন্তু So....

as তথু Negative বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদের মাঝে Positive Degree ৰঙ্গে। Ex:

Jimmy is as tall as her mother.

Jimmy is not so tall as her mother.

Comparative: তথু দৃটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হলে Comparative Degree হবে এবং Comparative Degree তে than বসবে, than এর পরে Subjective বসবে r

Ex:

· Incorrect : Jack is better than him.

• Correct : Jack is better than he.

· Incorrect : He is faster than me.

· Correct : He is faster than I.

** ASPECT SERIES **

Example:	The + Comparative: Of the Two, of the Twin
Which one is the correct sentence?	Comparative Degree এর আগে The ব্যবহৃত হবে।
A. He is taller than we. B. He is more taller than I.	Example:
C. He is more taller than we. D. He is taller than I	01. Of the two schools, this one is
Microscopes make small things appears larger than	A better B the best
A. really are B. are really	C. the better D. good
C. are they really D. they really are	02. Tamal isof the two boys.
Latin Comparatives:	A the smarter B smarter
সাধারণত Comparative এর পরে Than বসে। তবে কিছু Comparative	C. smart D. the smartest
আছে যাদের পরে than না বসে to বসে।	03. Of the two girls, marry is
এরকম কিছু Word হল:	A. the prettiest B. prettiest
wier Senior, Inferior, Superior, Prefer, Interior, Exterior, Ulterior	C. prettier D. the prettier
Posterior, Major, Minor	☐ Multiple Numbers:
মনে রাখুন, এই শব্দগুলোর পরে Than না বসে to বসবে।	once, twice, thrice এগুলো থাকলে as much as ব্যবহার হবে। এবং one
	time, two times, three times থাকলে as many as ব্যবহৃত হবে।
Example:	
1. Choose the proper option to fill in the blank spaces. I prefer	01. We expect thirty people to come.
what I like even though it — not having much money. A to doing, mean B, doing, means	A. approximate B. more
A. to delle,	C as many as D more
C. to do, may D. doing, mean B	02. Bob found a job that paid twice he made working at the library.
2. Choose the correct sentence	A. so much as B. as much as
A. Death is preferable than dishonour.	C. as many as D. more than
B. Death is more preferable than dishonour.	03. The price was very reasonable; I would gladly have paid
C. Death is more preferable than dishonour.	
D. Death is preferable to dishonour.	D og much as
্র জার প্রদান করতে Positive Degree এর পূর্বে Very বসে। এবং	C. as many as D. more than
Comparative Degree এর পূর্বে Much বসে।	04. We didn't buy the car because they wanted twiceit was worth.
Ex:	A. so much as B. as much as
• I am wery happy now. • I am much better today.	C. as many as D. more than
• I was much interested. • It is very interesting.	☐ Superlative Degree:
♥ Example:	দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা হলে Superlative Degree
01. My house is comfortable than my father's.	হয়। Superlative Degree এর পূর্বে the বসে।
A. very B. much	
C. to D. much more	01. Which one is the superlative degree?
02. Choose the correct sentence.	A. Rose is the finest of all flowers.
A. The patient is very better today.	B. The rose is the finest of all flowers.
B. The patient is much better today.	C. The rose is finest of all flowers.
C. The patient is more better today.	D. The reas is the finest of all flower
D. The patient is more good today.	The state of the s
🛘 Double Comparative: যততত" অর্থে Double Comparative	A. The Nile is longest river in Africa.
ব্যবহৃত হবে। উভয় Clause এর শুরুতে The + comparative form থাকবে।	B. The Nile is longest river in the Africa.
Sequence: The + comparative +the + Comparative	C. Nile is longest river in Africa.
Ex:	D. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
The more you practice, the more you learn.	03. Of the four books, the green one is the
• The finer the weather become, the better the wind will be.	A. cheap B. cheaper
• The sooner, the better.	C. cheapest D. more cheaper
The more you work, the more you earn.	04. Tehseen was one
• The less one earns, the less one must pay in income taxes.	A. of the happy child of his class
• The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.	B. child who was the happiest of ass the classes
• The louder he shouted, the less he convinced anyone.	C. of the happiest child of the class
Example:	D. of the happiest children in the class
01. The higher is the content of carbon dioxide in the air,	The Fatreme, perfect, supreme, unique रेजामि Adjective छला निष्डर
A. more heat it retains B. than it retains more heat	Superlative এর অর্থ প্রদান করে। তাই এদের পূর্বে more, most, very বসে না।
C. it retains more heat D. the more heat it retains	Pvi

01. The higher is the content of carbon dioxide in the air, B. than it retains more heat A. more heat it retains O C. it retains more heat D. the more heat it retains

02. The more we looked at the piece of modern art, A. the less we liked it B. the more we liked it

C. we liked it less

D. it looked better

** ASPECT SERIES ** ASP

• Correct : This is perfect.

• Incorrect: This is the more perfect./ This is the most perfect.

(B)	Example:		113	The more electricity	, and a	blote
01.	Which sentence is correct?		13	The more electricity ye	/U UNC. materialists.	
	A. This is an unique case.		1	A. your bill will be high	er	
	B. This is a unique case.			B. will be higher your b		
	C. This is a very unique case.		100	C. the higher your bill w	ill be	
	D. This is the most unique case.	6 3 450		D. higher your bill will I	oe .	
02.	Which one of the following is not correct?	•	14.	Patrick is a fast runner	. I can't run as fast as	
	A. tallest B hygost		12.1	A. he	B. him	
	D. nugest	1900 A. S.	ł.	C. he can	D. A + C	
@E	C. largest D. biggest IQA IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR I	OCU ADMISSION	15.	A. most boring film	ing. It was —— I've ever see B. the more boring film	n,
01.	Rajshahi is into anni			C. the film more boring	D. the most boring film	
• • •	Rajshahi is — jute growing areas in Bar A. one of the larger B. one of lars	ıgladesh.	16.	George likes walking		
an s	0	gest		A. Every morning he wa	lks to work	
02	C. one of the largest D. largest	0		B. He walks to work ever	ry morning	
02.	Although they are smaller, chipmunks as	re most other	•	C. He walks every morni	ng to work	
	ground squirreis.			D. A + B	P.V.	
	A. alike B. like as		17.	Joe never phones me	<u> Saca</u> tion of payons surgery	
	C. same as D. like	0	5, 55	A. Always I have to phor	ne him	
03.	This encyclopedia costs —— the other one			B. I always have to phone	e him	
	A. twice more than B. twice as m	nuch as	1	C. I have always to phone	him	
	C. twice as much D twice as n	2000		D. I have to phone always	s him	
04.	. Which of the following sentences is correct	1?	18.	Lucy —. She left last	month	
	A. He is good today than before	nu n gas nghi ay		A. still doesn't work here	month.	
	B. He is better today			B. doesn't still work here		
	C. He is best today than yesterday			C. no more works here		
₩.	D. He is comparatively better today.	•	1	D. doesn't work here any i	mara	
05.	. Which one is correct?	•	19	she can't drive, sh	a has been be	
	A. The Nile is longest river in Africa		1	A. Even		
(J)	B. The Nile is longest river in the Africa			C. Even if	B. Even when	
	C. Nile is longest river in Africa	Mark Brown and			D. Even though	
	D. The Nile is the longest river in Africa	0	20.	Chinese.	emple was constructed by the	
06.	. Salman is one of the richest persons in th	e town. What does		A. eight-centuries-old	l deplete and the second	
	the sentence imply?			C. old-eight-centuries	B. eight-century's-old	
	A. No other man is as rich as Salman in the to	own	21.	The Continental United C	D. eight-century-old	
	B. No one in this town is rich			time zones.	States is — that there are fo	our
	C. Very few persons in the town are as rich as	s Salman		A. much big	D	
^=	D. Salman is very rich but others are also rich	n ©		C. so big	B. too big	
07.	. Lisa was carrying a — bag.	and the second			D. very big Martha's Vineyard isn't ——	. (
	A. black small plastic B. small and	black plastic		have a year-round tourist	seesen it has been in the	to
Λo	C. small black plastic D. plastic sm	all black		summer resort.	season, it has become a favor	rite
Uð.	. Maria's English is excellent. She speaks —			A. goodly enough	R good angust	
	A. perfectly English B. English pe			C. good as enough	B. good enough D. enough good	
00	C. perfect English D. B+C	0	23.	Tommy was one —.		
UY.	. He to find a job, but he had no luck.			A. of the happy childs of his	class	
	A. tried hard B. tried hard			of the happiest child in th	e class	
10	C. hardly tried D. hard tried	•	- (child who was the happie	st of all the class	
10.	 We haven't got — on holiday at the mon A. money enough to go 	ient.		D. of the happiest children in	n the class	0
	B. enough money to go	2 3 12 12 1 1 1	24.	John said that no other ca	r could go —	•
	C. money enough for going	at topod	4	A. so fast like his car	B, as fast like his car	
	D. enough money for going		. (C. as fast like the car of him	D as fast as his our	0
11	Sally is doing well at the moment. She has -	•	25.	Cuba is —— sugar-growii	ng areas in the world.	
11.		127.	1	A, one of the larger	B. one of largest	
		-	(C. one of the largest	D. largest	0
12	C. a pretty good job D. B + C	0	26.	There were two small room	ns in the beach house, —— ser	rved
14.	The exam was fairly —— I expected.	1	1	is a kitchen.		TA.
	A. more easy that B. more easy C. easier than D. easier as			A. the smaller of which	B. the smallest of which	
	C. easier than D. easier as ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT	•	(C. the smaller of them	D. smallest of that	0

0

0

27. Last year, matt earned his brother, who has a better

position. A. twice as much as

B. twice more than

C. twice as many as

D. twice as more as

28. The facilities of the older hospital A. is as good or better than the new hospital B. are as good or better that the new hospital C. are as good as or better than the new hospital

D, are as good as or better than those of the new hospital 29. This university's programs —— those of Harvard.

A. come second after B. are second only to

C. are first except D. are in second place from

30. The more she worked, A. the less she achieved

B. she achieved not enough C. she did not achieve enough D. she was achieving less

PRIME TEST

01. The Headmaster is the - person in the village.

B. better A. wise

C. wisest

D. best

02. Choose the correct sentence.

A. Perhaps, this the most unique solution to your problem.

B. Perhaps, this is a unique solution to your problem.

C. Perhaps, this offers the most unique solution to your problem

D. Perhaps, this offers the most unique solutions to your problem.

03. He is the taller - two.

A. of

B. of the

C. among

D. on

04. Computer has revolutionized office more than any machine of modern time.

A. has any machine

B. any other machine

C. other machine

D. none of these

05. She is beautiful but she is - her mother.

A. most beautiful

B. less beautiful

C. as beautiful

D. not so beautiful as

6. She is - than she looks. I thought she was much older.

A. taller

B. older

C. vounger

D. better.

07. Which one is correct?

A. He is as good as myself

B. He is as good as me

C. He is as good as I

D. He is as good as mine

08. I thought that — was the last one.

A. the most prettiest of all

B. prettiest one of all

C. the prettiest one from all

D. the prettiest one of all

09. This bag is — heavier — the other.

A. quite, then

B. slightly, than

C. more, than

D. as, like

10. It is the — city of the country.

A. most populous

B. more populous

C. most people

D most population

people	D. most p	
OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. A B C D	05 00 00 00	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	or a a a a	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. A B C D	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	അ0ജ

ANS ANALYSIS

02.B 03.B 04.B 05.D 06.C 07.C 08.D 09.B 10.A

VERB CHAPTER (08)

A verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing. (Verb হলো এমন শব্দ যা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়)- J. C. Nesfield.

A Verb is a word that tells or assets something about a person or thing. (Verb रत्ना अभन गन्न या कात्ना वाकि वा वह नमरत्न किष्टू वतन।) - Wren & Martin.

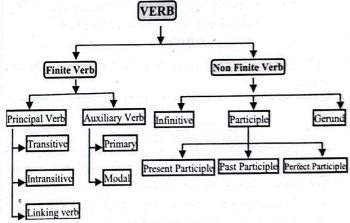
A verb is a word that denotes being, having or doing something. (Verb হলো এমন শব্দ যা কিছু হওয়া, থাকা বা করা বুঝায়।) - P. C. Das.

Identification of Verb

- Verb ঘারা কোন কাজ করা বোঝায়। সাধারণভাবে
 - de/em + Noun = Verb (Delight, Empower)
 - en/re + Adjective = Verb (Ensure, Renew)
 - Noun + -en/ify/ise (ize) = Verb (Strengthen, Magnify, Beautify, Sympathise, Regularize)
 - Adjective + -en/-ise (ize) = Verb(Shorten, sharpen, Deepen, Realize)
 - Be/Em= Befit, Bedevil, Befool, Befriend, Embody, Embattle

EXAMPLE

Substantiate	Beautify	Idolize	Economize
Dance	Outgrow	Paralyse	Heighten
Advise	Dream	Differentiate	Penetrate



Finite Verb

যে সকল Verb বাক্যের Expression বা ভাব সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে, তাদের Finite Verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া বলে। অন্যভাবে বলা যায়, Subject এর Number ও Person এবং Sentence এর Tense ভেদে যে-সকল Verb এর পরিবর্তন হয়, তাদের Finite Verb বলে।

EXAMPLE (i) He goes to school.

(ii) He went to school.

(iii) They go to school.

Principal Verb

The Verbs which are used independently without help from other verbs are called Principal Verbs or Main Verbs. যে verb-গুলি অন্য কোনো verb-এর সাহায্য ছাড়া স্বাধীনভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে principal verb বা main verb বা মুখ্য ক্রিয়া বলে।

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EXAMPLE (i) I read the book.

- (ii) He goes to school.
- (iii) He eats rice.
- (iv) He came to me.
- (v) She is a teacher.
- (vi) I have an umbrella.
- (vii) He does his work perfectly.
- (viii) She wills to have a prize.

Transitive Verb

কোনো ক্রিয়ার কর্ম সম্পাদনের জন্য যদি কর্তা ছাড়াও অন্য কাউকে বা অন্য কিছুকে প্রয়োজন হয়, তাহলৈ তাকে Transitive Verb বা সকর্মক ক্রিয়া বলে। অর্থাৎ বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে Verb এর পর Object এর প্রয়োজন হলে তাকে Transitive Verb বলে।

- EXAMPLE (i) Father gives me a car.
 - (ii) I did the work. (iii) I washed the car.

Transitive Verb চেনার উপায়

- (i) এ verb-छलां की वा कां कि पिरा श्रेश करता छे छे वा भाषा ।
 - (ii) এই verb-গুলোর অবশ্যই object থাকবে।
 - (iii) Object হিসেবে সবসময় Noun/Pronoun বসে।
 - (iv) এই verb-গুলোকে passive করা সম্ভব।

• I like does.

- The boys were kicking a ball.
- · They could hear a strange noise.
- The little girl was wearing a red jersey.
- Don't disturb Daddy.
- He's reading the newspaper.
- Why did you hit your little brother?
- I cut my finger when I was slicing the meat.
- Please put your shoes in the cupboard.

OBJECT

একটি Finite verb এর Action/Effect যার উপর আরোপিত হয় তাই

ক্রিয়াকে 'কাকে' বা 'কী' দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাই তাকে বলে Object বা कर्भ।

Classification of Object

Object দুই প্রকার: যথা: (i) Direct object & (ii) Indirect object.

- (i) Direct object (বস্তবাচক): What এর উত্তর (অর্থাৎ কর্তার কাজ যার উপর প্রথম/সরাসরি আরোপিত হবে তাই Direct Object)।
- (ii) Indirect object (ব্যক্তিবাচক): বাক্যে একাধিক object থাকলে what-এর উত্তর direct object আর whom-এর উত্তর indirect object।

- **EXAMPLE** (i) His father gave a book. me Ind. obj. Direct. obj.
 - (ii) He told us a secret. Ind. obj. Direct. obj.
 - (iii) The teacher asked him a question. Ind. obj. Direct. obj.

Intransitive Verb

কোনো ক্রিয়ার কর্ম সম্পাদনের জন্য যদি কর্তা ছাড়া আর কারো প্রয়োজন না হয়, তাহলে তাকে Intransitive Verb বা অকর্মক ক্রিয়া বলে। যে বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে Verb এর পর Object প্রয়োজন হয় না তাকে Intransitive Verb বলে ৷

- EXAMPLE (i) Fire burns.
- (ii) River flows.
- (iii) She sleeps.

Intransitive Verb চেনার উপায়

- (i) এই verb कि की वा कारक मिराय श्रम करा याय ना।
 - (ii) এই verb কে কখনও passive করা সম্ভব নয়।
 - (iii) এই verb এর পর preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে/ হবে।
 - (iv) এই verb এর সরাসরি কখনও adjective বা noun ব্যবহার করা যায় ন
 - (v) এই verb এর কোনো object নেই।

EXAMPLE (i) The baby was crying.

- (ii) I work for a large firm in Paris.
- (iii) They laughed uncontrollably.
- (iv) We talked for hours.
- (v) Any laughed.
- (vi) The baby cried.

Linking verb

Linking verb হল এমন কতকগুলো verb যেগুলো বাক্যে subject object complement-এর মধ্যবর্তী স্থানে বসে একটি link বা সংযোগ তৈ করে। Be verb গুলো যখন বাক্যে মূল verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তা সেগুলো Linking verb-এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়। Be verb ছাড়াও জন্মন Linking verb-গুলো হলো:

act	become	appear	remain
seem	taste	look	feel
sound	stay	smell	turn
keep	go	resemble	get

- (i) Bipul seems unhappy.
 - (ii) The house appeared empty.
 - (iii) She looks uncomfortable.
 - (iv) The animals became restless.
 - (v) The crowd went wild.
 - (vi) My mother is very keen on art.

Complement

বাক্যের Subject এবং Verb এর পরবর্তী noun বা adjective যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু হয় অর্থাৎ, একে অপরের পরিপূরক হয় তখন উক্ত adjective ব noun কে complement (Subject complement) বলে। একইভার Object এর পরবর্তী Noun ও Adjective যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বম্ভ হয় তবে উক্ত Noun এবং Adjective- complement (Object complement) হয়।

(I) EXAMPLE

- (i) Subha is a student.
- (ii) Subha likes ice-cream.
- (iii) Subha looks smart. (iv) I named my daughter Aiman.

Auxiliary Verb

An Auxiliary verb is one which helps a Principal verb to form a tense or mood or voice. Hence it is also called a Helping verb. Auxiliary Verb এমন একটি Verb যা ক্রিয়ার কারণ বা ভাব প্রকাশ করতে Principal Verb-কে সাহায্য করে। সেজন্য একে সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া ব Helping Verb-ও বলে।

- (i) She is writing a letter.
 - (ii) I have come to school.
 - (iii) He does not go to school.
 - (iv) She will sing a song.

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Classification of Auxiliary Verb

Primary Auxiliaries	Modal Auxiliaries	
Be: be, is, am, are, was, were, been, being	can, could, shall, should, will, would, may might	
have, has, had, having	must, need, dare, used (to)	
Have: do, does, did	ought (to).	

Factitive Verb

Factitive Verb-এর আরেক নাম Transitive verb of incomplete predication। যখন Transitive verb এর একটি object থাকা সক্তেও অতিরিক্ত word এর সাহায্য ছাড়া অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে না, তখন তাকে Factitive verb বলে ৷

- EXAMPLE (i) We called him a fool.
 - (ii) They elected him chairman.
 - (iii) We nominated him captain.

Cognate Verb

Intransitive verb যখন তার noun form বা সময়জাতীয় noun কে object হিসেবে গ্রহণ করে তাকে Cognate Verb বলে।

- EXAMPLE (i) I slept a sound sleep.
 - (ii) He has fought a good fight.
 - (iii) She dreamt a strange dream.
 - (iv) Dhira sang a sweet song.

Non-Finite Verb

যে Verb দারা Tense identification করা যায় না তাকে Non-Finite Verb বলা হয়। আমরা জানি Tense অনুযায়ী Verb এর রূপ পরিবর্তন হয় যাকে আমরা Finite Verb বলে থাকি কিন্তু Non-Finite Verb গুলো Tense ভেদে এর রূপের কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। Number এবং Person ভেদে এরা সবসময় একই থাকে।

Non-Finite Verb ৩ প্রকার:

- 1. Infinitive
- 2. Gerund
- 3. Participle.

Non-Finite Verb চেনার উপায়

- ১) Non-Finite Verb দ্বারা কখনো Tense identification করা যায় না। অর্থাৎ Verb টি কোন Tense এ রয়েছে তা বুঝা যায় না।
- ২) Non-Finite Verb এর আগে অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে কোন Subject থাকে না।
- ৩) এ Verb গুলো কখনো বাক্যে Main Verb হিসেবে বসে না।
- 8) এরা বাক্যের Subject, Object এবং Complement হিসেবে বসতে পারে।

- **EXAMPLE** 1. The crying baby woke him up.
 - 2. I will not let you go.
 - 3. Entering the room, he found the light quite dazzling.
 - 4. He refused to obey.
 - 5. He is fond of Hording money.

Infinitive

Verb এর Base form এর পূর্বে To বসলে তাকে Infinitive বলে। অর্থাৎ

To + V1 = Infinitive |

বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে 'তে' অর্থে ইংরেজিতে Infinitive ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন: যেতে, পেতে, দেখতে, কিনতে, ধরতে ইত্যাদি। এছাড়াও উদ্দেশ্য,

কারণ, ফলাফল, শর্ত ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে Infinitive বসে।

EXAMPLE to invite, to hold, to get, to watch, to buy etc.

Infinitive এর ব্যবহার

Infinitive	Example
Subject Object 1070	a) He <u>refused</u> <u>to obey</u> the orders. [Adverb] [এই বাক্যে 'to obey the orders' Adverb এর মত কাজ করেছে কারণ 'to obey' Verb

কোন Verb এর পূর্বে যখন 'To' বসে তখন এই To কে Infinitive marker বলা হয়। এর পরিচয় তখন Preposition নয় কারণ Preposition এর পর সবসময় Noun/Pronoun/Gerund বসে।

🚳 EXAMPLE i) I can't afford to buy a car. [এখানে To কে Infinitive marker বলা হয় কেননা To এর পর Verb এর Base form বসেছে।] .

ii) Smoking is injurious to health.

Infinitive যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative sentence এ রূপান্তর করতে To + V1 এর আগে Not বসাতে হবে। To এর পর Not বসে না।

(C) EXAMPLE

Incorrect: They tried to not find fault with us. Correct: They tried not to find fault with us.

Gerund

Gerund হলো [verb + ing] যা verb এবং noun হিসেবে কাজ করে। এজন্য একে Double parts of speech বলা হয়।

Gerund চেনার উপায়/ব্যবহার

- 1. Gerund Verb এর Subject হিসেবে বসতে পারে।
 - a) Hunting is not allowed in this country.
 - b) Copying is strictly prohibited in the exam.
- Gerund Transitive verb এর Object এবং Preposition এর Object হিসেবে বসতে পারে।
 - a) He contemplated marrying his cousin.
 - b) I like reading poetry.
- Gerund Verb এর complement হিসেবে বসতে পারে।

Note: Be verb এর পরে কী/what দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করে যদি answer পাওয়া যায় তাহলে ঐ answer টি Be verb এর complement হিসেবে Noun এর কাজ করেছে মনে করা হবে।

Example: My favourite activity is gardening.

- a) Seeing is believing.
- b) What I most detest is smoking.

ব্যাখ্যা: a) Seeing is what----Believing (দেখলেই বিশাস হয়)

b) I most detest is what --- Smoking

সুভারাং Believing, Smoking দুটি বাক্যে Gerund বা Noun হিসেবে কাজ করেছে।

Compound Noun: কিছু কিছু Compound Noun রয়েছে যারা Determiner + Gerund + Noun এর সাহায্যে গঠিত হয় যেমন:

Frying pan	Reading material
fencing-stick	Hunting whip
Writing-table	Reading room
	fencing-stick

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- a) Give him his walking stick.
- b) This is my reading room.
- c) Put aside your reading materials.
- d) Put your cloths in the washing machine.
- e) My mother fried fish with frying pan.

Participle

Participle হলো verb এর সেই form যা verb এবং Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে। এজন্য একে <u>Double parts of speech</u> বলা হয়। একে Verbal Adjective ও বলা হয়।

Participle ৩ প্রকার

- 1. Present Participle (Verb + ing)
 - Example: Crying baby, Walking shadow
- 2. Past Participle (V3) Example: cried, walked
- 3. Perfect Participle (Having + V3)
 - Example: Having rested, Having taken
- Present Participle: Verb এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত form যখন কোনো বাক্যে adjective-এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে Present Participle বলে। যেমন: I saw a flying bird.
- Past Participle: কোনো Verb-এর past participle form যখন বাক্যে verb হিসেবে কাজ না করে কোনো noun বা pronoun কে বর্ণনা করে তখন সেটি Part Participle বা Adjective বলে। যেমন: My written exam is very near.
- Perfect Participle: Having + verb এর past participle form যখন বাক্যে verb + ing-এর পরিবর্তে বসে তখন সেটি perfect participle. যেমন: Having gone there, I saw her.

Participle চিনার উপায়/ব্যবহার

1. Participle Phrase:

Participle দিয়ে কোন Phrase শুরু হলে তাকে Participle Phrase বলা হয়। Participle যখন বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে তখন ঐ Participle Phrase এর পরে অবশ্যই একটি কমা(,) দিতে হবে।

- a) Hearing the noise, the boy woke up.
- b) Having rested, the man continued his journey.

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে <u>Hearing the noise</u> এবং <u>Having rested</u> দৃটি Participle Phrase কেননা **Present participle** 'Hearing' "the boy (Noun)" এবং Perfect participle 'Having' "the man (Noun)" কে qualify করেছে এবং **Adjective** হিসেবে কাজ করেছে।

2. Be verb এর পরে Participle:

<u>Present Participle</u> এবং <u>Past participle</u> যখন Be verb এর পরে বলে Subject কে qualify করে তখন এরা Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

- a) Education is pressing need of our time.
- b) Education is enlightening. [Present participle]
- c) They are bored. [past Participle]

ব্যাখ্যা: উপরের তিনটি বাক্যে pressing, enlightening, bored যথাক্রমে Subject, Education, Education, They কে qualify করেছে এবং Participle ওলো Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করেছে।

3. <u>Determiner + Participle + Noun:</u>

Determiner এবং Noun এর মাঝে Participle বসে Noun কে qualify করলে তখন তাকে Participle Adjective বলা হয়।

Note: Option এ Participle ও Adjective উভয় থাকলে Answer হবে Adjective।

Present Past Participle + Noun

- a) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- b) A lying witness ought to be punished.
- c) He played a losing game.
- d) A burnt child dreads the fire.
- e) His tattered coat needs mending.
- f) The cracking door awakened the dog.
- g) A lost umbrella never returns.

More Example:

TOTO Dimenspers	The second secon	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAM
Shining star	Falling star	Barking do
rolling ball	sleeping man	floating flow
running bus	dancing car	flying bird
blooming flower	Crying baby	0.00

5. Noun/Pronoun কে qualify করতে Participle এর ব্যবহার

Participle, Noun এবং Pronoun এর পূর্বে বা পরে বসে Noun ও Pronoun কে qualify করে এবং সেটি Adjective হিসেবে কাছ করে। **Note: Option এ Participle ও Adjective উভর পাকসে Answer & Adjective।

- a) He kept me waiting. [Pronoun এর পরে Participle]
- b) I saw the storm approaching. [Noun 43 73]
- c) I saw the man walking on a rope. [Noun 43 73]
- d) Weather <u>permitting</u>, <u>We</u> will set out early. [Pronoun এর পূর্বে Participle]
- e) Winter <u>coming on, the grasshopper</u> had no food. [Noun এর পূর্বে Participle]

6. Linking Verb এ Participle এর ব্যবহার:

Linking Verb বেমন look, remain, be verb, become, feel, appear, seem, taste, go etc verb হলোর পরে Complement হিসেবে Verb হা Past participle বনে অথবা Adjective বনে তবে Past Participle বন্দি Adjective এর কাজ করে।

- a) She got frightened.
- b) He became worried about his safety.
- c) The man seems worried.
- d) They are bored.

ব্যাখ্যা: উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে Linking Verb এর পর Verb এর Pag participle বসেছে যা Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করেছে।

Gerund

 Verb + ing অংশটিকে যদি IT দ্বারা Replace ব্রুবে বাহ্যটির ক্র্ব সামগুস্যপূর্ণ থাকে তবে সেটি Gerund।

Example:

- a) The old man was tired of walking.(it)
- b) Giving is better than receiving.(it)

2. Compound Noun রয়েছে যারা Gerund + Noun এর সাহায্যে গঠিত হয়:

Walking stick	Frying pan	Reading material
Swimming pool	fencing-stick	Hunting whip
Washing machine	Writing-table	Reading room

কৌশল:-১

উপরের প্রত্যেকটি Compound Noun কে যদি a stick for walking, a pan for frying, a pool for swimming, a room for reading etc. এরপে প্রকাশ করে যদি Sense মিলে তাহলে সেটা Gerund হবে। বিশ্ব Present Participle এর ক্ষেত্রে এভাবে প্রকাশ করলে Sense মিলবে না।

কৌশল:-২

উপরের Word গুলো কে যদি এভাবে প্রকাশ করে- Room is reading, Stick is walking, Pool is swimming, Table is writing, Pan is frying যদি Sense না মিলে তাহলে সেটি Gerund হবে। কারণ Reading এর কাজ room করছে না, Writing কাজ table, Swimming এর কার্ছ pool করছে না, বরং অন্যের সাহয্যে কার্জটি সম্পাদন হচ্ছে এভাবে তার Sense ঠিক না থাকলে সেটি Gerund অন্যথায় Present Participle হবে। কেনি Present Participle এর ক্ষেত্রে এই কৌশলে Sense ঠিক থাকে।

- Gerund দারা কাজটি চলমান বা গতিশীলতাকে বুঝায় না।
 Example:
 - a) The old man was tired of walking (এখন ব্যক্তিটি হাঁটার কাজ করছে না)
 - b) He is fond of swimming. (এর দ্বারা সাঁতারের কাজ চলমান বুঝাচ্ছে না।)

Present Participle

Verb + ing जिल्ला यिन IT घाता Replace कता ना यात्र विवर Replace ফুরলে বাক্যটি সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ না থাকে । তবে সেটি Participle।

Example:

a) I saw the man running.(it)

b) A rolling (it) stone gathers no moss.

IIT ছারা Replace করা যাচ্ছে না।

More Example: Present Participle + Noun:

More Examp	
Shining star	Falling star
Barking dog	Swimming snake
rolling ball	sleeping man
floating flower	running bus
dancing car	flying bird

কৌশল:->

A star for shining, a star for falling, a dog for barking, a ball for rolling, a man for sleeping, এ এভাবে প্রকাশ করলে এদের Sense মিলছে না। সূতরাং এরা Present Participle। আর এভাবে যদি Sense মিলত তাহলে সেটা Gerund হত।

কৌশল:-২

উপরের Word গুলো কে এভাবে প্রকাশ করে- Star is shining, Star is falling, Dog is barking, Ball is rolling, Flower is floating, Bird is flying যদি Sense মিলে/ঠিক থাকে তাহলে এটি Present Participle হবে। কিন্তু Gerund এর ক্ষেত্রে এভাবে প্রকাশ করলে Sense ঠিক থাকবে না। দক্ষ করুন: Flying bird এর ক্ষেত্রে উড়ার কাজটি পাখি নিজে করছে অন্যের

o. Present Participle দারা কাজটি চলমান বা গতিশীলতাকে বুঝায় এবং কাজটি অসম্পূর্ণ রয়েছে বুঝায়।

Example:

- a) Loudly knocking at the gate, he demanded admission. (দড়জায় নক করা কাজটি তখনো চলমান ছিল)
- b) We met a girl carrying a basket of flowers. (ফুলের ঝুড়ি বহন করা অবস্থায় তার সাথে সাক্ষাৎ হয়)

Confusing Verb

Tra	nsitive Ver	b	
Raise- উঠানো, বৃদ্ধি করা	Raised	Raised	Raising
	Laid	Laid	Laying
Lay- কিছু রাখা বা ডিম পাড়া	Set	Set	Setting
Set- স্থাপন করা		Risen	Rising
Rise- উদিত হওয়া	Rose		Lying
Lie- মিখ্যা বলা	Lay	Lain	3
Sit- বসা	Sat	Sat	Sitting

Conjugation of Verb

মূল Verb (V1) কে তার Past Form (V2) ও Past Participle Form (V3) তে পরিবর্তনকে Conjugation of Verb বা রূপগত পরিবর্তনের নীতি বলে।

os mato ist conjugue	V ₂	V ₃
V_1	经济的共享基本的企业的基本企业	Abode
Abide (মেনে চলা)	Abode	Acted
Act (কাজ করা)	Acted	Arisen
Arise (801)	Arose	是一种的 / Part / P
Awake (জাগানো)	Awoke	Awoken
Bear (বহন করা)	Bore	Borne/ Born
Bear (প্রসব করা)	Bore .	ASPECT SE

V_1	V ₂	V_3
v । Beat (প্রহার করা)	Beat	Beaten
Become (হাওয়া)	Became	Become .
Befall (ঘটা)	Befell	Befallen
Beget (উৎপন্ন করা)	Begot	Begotten
	Began	Begun
Begin (ত্বৰু করা)		Beheld
Behold (দেখা)	Beheld	Belived
Believe (বিশ্বাস করা)	Belived	and the second second
Bend (বাঁকানো)	Bent	Bent
Best (পরাজিত করা)	Bested	Bested
Bid (আদেশ করা)	Bade	Bidden
Bind (বাঁধা)	Bound	Bound
Bite (বাইট-কামড়ানো)	Bit	Bitten, Bit
Blend (মিশানো)	Blended	Blended
Bless (আশীর্বাদ করা)	Blessed	Blessed
Bleed (রক্ত বের হওয়া)	Bled	Bled
personnel in the second second second	Blew	Blown
Blow (বাতাস বওয়া)	Broke	Broken
Break (ভাঙ্গা)	Bred	Bred
Breed (জন্ম দেয়া)		Brought
Bring (আনা)	Brought	Built
Build (তৈরি করা)	Built	STATE OF THE PARTY
Bury(কবর দেয়া)	Buried	Buried
Buy (ক্রয় করা)	Bought	Bought
Catch (ধরা)	Caught	Caught
Chew (চু-চিবানো)	Chewed	Chewed
Chide (তিরস্কার করা)	Chid	Chidden
Choose (পছন্দ করা)	Chose	Chosen
Clap (হাততালি দেয়া)	Clapped	Clapped
Cleave (চিরে ফেলা)	Clove/ Cleft	Cloven/ Cleft
Cling (লেগে থাকা)	Clung	Clung
Clothe (কাপড় পরা)	Clothed	
Come (আসা)	Came	Come Dared
Dare (সাহস করা)	Dared	Dealt
Deal (ব্যবহার করা)	Dealt Deliberated	Deliberated
Deliberate (বিবেচনা করা)	Died	Died
Die (মরা)	Dug	Dug
Dig (খনন করা)	Drew	Drawn
Draw (অঙ্কন করা)	Dreamt	Dreamt
Dream (স্থপ্ল দেখা)	Dream	Drunk
Drink (পান করা)	Drove	Driven
Drive (চালানো)	Dwelt	Dwelt
Dwell (বাস করা)	Dyed	Dyed
Dye (রং করা)	Ate	Eaten
Eat (খাওয়া)	Fell	Fallen
Fall (পড়ে যাওয়া)	Fed	Fed
Feed (খাওয়ানো)	Felt	Felt
Feel (অনুভব করা) Fell (পতন করা)	Felled	
	Fought	Felled
Fight (যুদ্ধ করা)	rought	Fought

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V ₁ Find (খোঁজ করা)	V ₂	V ₃
Fling (নিক্ষেপ করা)	Found	Found
Flee (প्रवायन कदा)	Flung	Flung
Flow (প্রবাহিত হওয়া)	Fled	Fled
Forbear (সহ্য করা)	Flowed	Flowed
Forbid (মান্য কর)	Forbore	Forborne
Foresee (ভবিষ্যৎ দেখা)	Forbade	Forbidden
Forget (ভূলে যাওয়া)	Foresaw	Foreseen
Forgive (ক্ষমা করা)	Forgot	Forgotten
Forsake (ত্যাগ করা)	Forgave	Forgiven
Found (স্থাপন কর)	Forsook	Forsaken
Freeze (জমে যাওয়া)	Founded	Founded
Fly (উড়ে চলা)	Froze	Frozen
	Flew	Flown.
Overflow (ছাপিয়ে যাওয়া) Get (পাওয়া)	Overflowed	Overflowed
	Got	Got
Grow (উৎপন্ন করা)	Grew	Grown
Hide (লুকিয়ে রাখা)	Hid	Hidden
Hold (ধরা)	Held	Held
Kneel (হাঁটু পেতে বসা)	Knelt	Knelt
Knit (বোনা)	Knit	Knit
Knock (কড়া নাড়া)	Knocked	The state of the s
Know (জানা/চেনা)	Knew	Knocked
Leap (লাফানো)	Leaped	Known
Lie (মিখ্যা বলা)	Lied	Leaped
Lead (নেতৃত্ব দেয়া)		Lied
_earn (শৈখা)	Led	Led
Lean (হেলান দেয়া)	Learned/Learnt	The state of the s
	Leaned	Leaned
Leave (ত্যাগ করা)	Left	Left
Lend (ধার দেয়া)	Lent	Lent
ight (আলো জ্বানানো)	Lighted	Lighted
.oad (বোঝাই করা)	Loaded	Loaded
Loose (ঢিলে করা)	Loosed	Loosed
Lose (হারিয়ে ফেলা)	Lost	Lost
ay (স্থাপন করা)	Laid	Laid
Live (ছিন্ন করা)	Rived	Riven
Ride (চড়া)	Rode	Ridden
Rid (মুক্ত করা)	Rid	Rid
ling (ঘন্টা বাজানো)	Rang	Rung
Rise (উদিত হওয়া)	Rose	Risen
Run (দৌড়ানো)	Ran	Run
See (দেখা)	Saw	Seen
Seek (খোঁজ করা)	Sought	Sought
Sew (সেলাই করা)	Sewed	Sewed, Sewn
Gell (বিক্রয় করা)	Sold	Sold
Send (পাঠানো)	Sent	Sent
Shake (নাড়া দেয়া)	Shook	Shaken
have (দাঁড়ি কাটা)		Shaved

V_1	V ₂	SIDICARE DIS
Spin (সুতা কাটা)	Spun	Spun V ₃
Shine (কিরণ দেয়া)	Shone	Shone
Shrink (সংকৃচিত করা)	Shrank	Shrunk
Shoot (গুলি করা)	Shot	Shot
Sing (গান করা)	Sang	Sung
Sink (ডুবে যাওয়া)	Sank	Sunk
Sit (বসা)	Sat	Sat
Slay (হত্যা করা)	Slew	Slain
Slide (পিছনে যাওয়া)	Slid	Slid
The state of the s	Slung	
Sling (নিক্ষেপ করা)	Slunk	Slunk
Slink (সরে পড়া)	Slipped	Slunk
Slip (পা পিছলানো)	Smelt	Slipped
Smell (ঘাণ নেয়া)		Smelt
Sow (বপণ করা)	Sowed	Sowed
Speak (কথা বলা)	Spoke	Spoken
Speed (দ্রুত করা)	Sped	Sped
Spell (বানান করা)	Spelt	Spelt
Spill (উপচে পড়া)	Spilt	Spilt
Shear (বিভক্ত করা)	Sheared	Shorn/Sheared
Spoil (নষ্ট কর)	Spoiled	Spoiled
Spring (লাফ দেয়া)	Sprang	Sprung
Stand (দাঁড়ানো)	Stood	Stood
Steal (চুরি করা)	Stole	Stolen
Stick (লেগে থাকা)	Stuck	Stuck
Sting (হুল ফোটানো)	Stung	Stung
Stink (দূর্গন্ধ ছড়ানো)	Stunk	Stunk
Stride (পা ফেলা)	Strode	Stridden
Strive (সংগ্রাম করা)	Strove	Striven
Swell (ফুলে ওঠা)	Swelled	Swelled
Swim (সাঁতার কাটা)	Swam	Swum
Swing (দোল খাওয়া)	Swung	Swung
Swear (শপথ নেয়া)	Swore	Sworn
Sweep (ঝাঁট দেওয়া)	Swept	Swept
Tear (ছিড়ে ফেলা)	Tore	Torn
Thrive (সমুদ্ধ হয়ে ওঠা)	Throv	Thriven
Throw (নিক্ষেপ করা)	Threw	Throw
Tread (পায়ে মাড়ানো)	Trod	Trodden
Understand (ব্ৰুতে পারা)	Understood	Understood
Uphold (তুলে ধরা)	Upheld	Upheld
Undertake (দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করা)	Undertook	Undertaken
Wake (জেগে ওঠা)	Woke	Woken
Wait (দেরি করা)	Waited	Waited
Wear (পরিধান করা)	Wore	Worn
Weave (বোনা)	Wove .	Woven
Weep (काँपा)	Wept	Wept
Welcome (স্বাগতম জানানো) Win (জিতে যাওয়া)	Welcomed	Welcomed
Wind (গুটানো)	Won	Won
	Wound	Wound
Withhold (প্রত্যাহার কর) Wring (মোচড়ানো)	Withheld	Withheld
MITTIE (CAIDAICAL)	Wrung	Wrung

.. ASPECT SERIES ..

	O Change	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	00
Bet (বাজী রাখা)	Bet	Bet	01.
pid (নিলাম ডাকা)	Bid	Bid	
Rurst (ফেটে পড়া)	Burst	Burst	
Cast (নিক্ষেপ করা)	Cast	Cast	02.
Cost (দাম লাগা)	Cost	Cost	
Cut (কাটা)	Cut	Cut	03
Hit (আঘাত করা)	Hit	Hit	0.0
Hurt (আঘাত করা)	Hurt	Hurt	04
Let (অনুমতি দেওয়া)	Let	Let	
Put (রাখা)	Put	Put	
Quit (ছেড়ে দেওয়া)	Quit	Quit	05
Read (পড়া)	Read	Read	06
Rid (মুক্ত করা)	Rid	Rid	00
Set (স্থাপন করা)	Set	Set	
Shed (ঝরানো)	Shed	Shed	
Shed (বন্ধ করা)	Shut	Shut	07
Spread (ছড়িয়ে পড়া)	Spread	Spread	
Spit (থুথু ফেলা)	Spit	Spit	
Spit (খুখু জের করে চাপানো)	Thurst	Thurst	08
Broadcast (সম্প্রচার করা)	Broadcast	Broadcast	00
Broadcast (কি এটার করা) Telecast (টিভিতে প্রচার করা)	Telecast	Telecost	
Beset (ঘেরাও করা)	Beset	Beset	09
1. The past form of the wo A. beat	ord 'beat' is — B. bit	[DU-7Cig. 2021-22]	k
C bite	D. bitten		11
Ans A Analysis Beat (চরা) এর past form beat	
এবং past participle form l	oeaten		12
7. Choose the correct sent	ence —	[DU-7Clg. 2021-22]	11
A. The sun rose and the f	og disappeared.	ar ⁷	
B. The sun having rose, t	he tog disappeared	cu.	1:
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen,	the fog disappeared	ed.	
Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি	nerfect partici	ple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ	,
having + v ₃ হবে।	period 1		
2. The past form of the wo	rd 'bear' is—	[DU-7Clg. 2020-21]	1 1
A. beared	B. bore		1
C. born	D. borne	Christian in the	
Ans : Analysis Bear-b	ore-born- বহন কঃ	া, সহ্য করা।	1
3. The verb form of the w	ord 'criticism' is	- [DU-7Clg. 2019-20	1
A. critical	B. critic		1
C. criticize	D. critique	সমালোচনা) হলো noun	
Ans C Analysis Critic	ism. (। शश्र- जारिक)	Tally liv liy	
এর verb হবে criticize (সম		[DU-7Clg. 2017-18	۱.
04. The verb form of the w	ord 'Iriend' is-	100-70-1g: 2017-10	" 1
A. enfriend B. befriend			
	v ×		1
C. to make friend			. 1

	O Change		⊕[IQA] / IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION /
3et (বাজী রাখা)	Bet	Bet	01 How gorund is formed?
হান (নিলাম ডাকা)	Bid	Bid	A Verb + ing B. Proposition + ing
Purst (एक पिष्)	Burst	Burst	C. Noun + ing D. Adjective + ing
ast (নিক্ষেপ করা)	Cast	Cast	O2. A 'Gerund' does the work of - A, a verb and a noun B. a verb and an adjective
ost (দাম লাগা)	Cost	Cost	C a verb and an adverb D, a verb and conjunction
ut (কাটা)	Cut	Cut	03 Deading is an excellent habit. Here the underlined word is a
lit (আঘাত করা)	Hit	1 Hit	A Varbal noun B Participle C, Verb
lurt (আঘাত করা)	Hurt	Hurt	04. He found parking is difficult. Here 'parking' used as
et (অনুমতি দেওয়া)	Let	Let	A. Past continuous B. Gerund
out (রাখা)	Put	Put	C Participle D. Flogressive tense
out (মেন্ড) Quit (ছেড়ে দেওয়া)	Quit	Quit	05. He started teaching Hamlet. Here 'teaching' is a —. A verb B, noun C, participle D, gerund
(ead (পড়া)	Read	Read	A. verb B. noun C. participle D. gerund O6. He avoided making the same mistakes again. The underlined
(cad (141) (id (মুক্ত করা)	Rid	Rid	word is a/an—.
cia (মুড ৭ মা) Sei (স্থাপন করা)	Set	Set	A. auxiliary verb B. object
	Shed	Shed	D gerund
Shed (ঝরানো) Shut (বন্ধ করা)	Shut	Shut	07. There is no credit in <u>earning</u> money illegally. The underlined
Ghut (৭ৰা ক্ষা) Spread (ছড়িয়ে পড়া)	Spread	Spread	word is ——.
•	Spit	Spit	The present parties of the present agent a
Spit (পুথু ফেলা)	Thurst	Thurst	C. verb O8. Giving is better than receiving. Here the 'receiving' is a/an -
Thurst (জোর করে চাপানো)	Broadcast	Broadcast	A common noun B. adjective
Broadcast (সম্প্রচার করা)			C. gerund D. present participle
Telecast (টিভিতে প্রচার করা)	Telecast	Telecost	09. My favorite activity is reading. Here 'reading' is a —
Beset (ঘেরাও করা)	Beset	Beset	A. Object B. Complement
PREV	IOUS YEARS'	QUESTIONS	C. Participle D. Verbai noun
4			10. 'The old man has walking stick.' the underlined is example of—. A participle B. gerund
. The past form of the wo	ord 'beat' is — B. bit	[DU-7Clg. 2021-22]	A. participle B. gerund C. Verbal noun D. adverbial
A. beat	D. bitten		11. 'I will not let you go.' In this sentence 'go' is a/an-
C. bite Ans A Analysis Beat (করা) এর past form beat	A, infinitive B. gerund
		,,	C. participle D. verbai flouri
এবং past participle form b		[DU-7Clg. 2021-22]	12. I loved to play chess when I was college. Here 'to play' is a/a
A. The sun rose and the f	og disappeared.		A. Participle B. noun
B. The sun having rose, the	be fog disannear	4	C. gerund D. infinitive
		ed.	C. gerand
C. When the sun rose, the	fog disappeared	ea.	13. Choose the correct sentence.
C. When the sun rose, the	e fog disappeared	ed. l. red.	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb.
C. When the sun rose, the	e fog disappeared	ed. l. red.	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb.
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি	e fog disappeared	ea. l. red. ple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ,	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun. C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb.
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে।	e fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici	ed. l. red.	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun. C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb. 14. Present participle performs the works of —.
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে।	e fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici	ea. l. red. ple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ,	 13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun. C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb. 14. Present participle performs the works of —. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে। The past form of the wo A. beared C. born	the fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici ord 'bear' is— B. bore D. borne	ed. l. red. ple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ, [DU-7Clg. 2020-21]	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb. 14. Present participle performs the works of —. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective C. verb & adverb D. verb & noun
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে। 2. The past form of the wo A. beared C. born	the fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici ord 'bear' is— B. bore D. borne	ed. l. red. ple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ, [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] রা, সহ্য করা।	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb. 14. Present participle performs the works of —. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective C. verb & adverb D. verb & noun 15. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is a —
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে। The past form of the wo A. beared C. born Ans B Analysis Bear-b	e fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici ord 'bear' is— B. bore D. borne pore-born- বহন ক ord 'criticism' is	ed. l. red. iple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ, IDU-7Clg. 2020-21] রা, সহ্য করা।	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb. 14. Present participle performs the works of —. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective C. verb & adverb D. verb & noun 15. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is a — A. verbal adjective B. gerund
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C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে । The past form of the wo A. beared C. born Ans B Analysis Bear-b The verb form of the wo A. critical	e fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici ord 'bear' is— B. bore D. borne pore-born- বহন ক ord 'criticism' is B. critic	ed. . red. ple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ, DU-7Clg. 2020-21 রা, সহ্য করা। s- DU-7Clg. 2019-20	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun. C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb. 14. Present participle performs the works of —. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective. C. verb & adverb D. verb & noun. 15. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is a —. A. verbal adjective B. gerund. C. verbal noun D. perfect participle. 16. The underlined words here-'I have doubts about the
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C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v3 হবে। The past form of the wo A. beared C. born Ans B Analysis Bear-b The verb form of the wo A. critical C. criticize Ans C Analysis Criticize And verb হবে criticize (সম The verb form of the wo	e fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici ord 'bear' is— B. bore D. borne ore-born- বহন কর ord 'criticism' is B. critic D. critique ism. (শিল্প- সাহিত্য	ed. . red. ple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ, DU-7Clg. 2020-21 রা, সহ্য করা। s- DU-7Clg. 2019-20	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun. C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective. C. verb & adverb D. verb & noun. 15. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is a — A. verbal adjective B. gerund. C. verbal noun D. perfect participle. 16. The underlined words here-'I have doubts about the happening at all' A. Gerund B. Participle C. Possessive case D. Verb. 17. Suddenly finding himself alone, he became frightened.
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C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে । 2. The past form of the wo A. beared C. born Ans B Analysis Bear-b 3. The verb form of the wo A. critical C. criticize Ans C Analysis Criticize 4. The verb form of the wo A. enfriend B. befriend C. to make friend	e fog disappeared the fog disappear perfect partici ord 'bear' is— B. bore D. borne ore-born- বহন কর ord 'criticism' is B. critic D. critique ism. (শিল্প- সাহিত্য	ed. - - iple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ, iple আকারে হবে অর্থাৎ, iple-7Cig. 2020-21 iai, সহ্য করা। iai, সহ্য করা।	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adverb. 14. Present participle performs the works of —. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective C. verb & adverb D. verb & noun 15. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is a — A. verbal adjective B. gerund C. verbal noun D. perfect participle 16. The underlined words here-'I have doubts about the happening at all' A. Gerund B. Participle C. Possessive case D. Verb 17. Suddenly finding himself alone, he became frightened. A. gerund B. past participle C. present participle D. adverb 18. Riding a horse he went to a distant place. Here riding is —.
C. When the sun rose, the D. The sun having risen, Ans D Analysis বাক্যটি having + v ₃ হবে । 2. The past form of the wood A. beared C. born Ans B Analysis Bear-b 3. The verb form of the wood A. critical C. criticize Ans C Analysis Criticize (প্ৰম verb হবে criticize (প্ৰম verb হবে criticize (প্ৰম verb form of the wood A. enfriend B. befriend	e fog disappeared the fog disappear the fog disappear perfect partici D. borne pore-born- বহন ক ord 'criticism' is B. critic D. critique ism (শিল্প- সাহিত্য নালোচনা করা)। ord 'friend' is—	ed. - 	13. Choose the correct sentence. A. A participle is a word which is partly a noun and partly an adverb. B. A participle is a word which is partly a pronoun and partly a noun. C. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. D. A participle is a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective. D. A participle performs the works of —. A. noun & adjective B. verb & adjective. C. verb & adverb D. verb & noun. 15. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is a —. A. verbal adjective B. gerund. C. verbal noun D. perfect participle. 16. The underlined words here-'I have doubts about the happening at all'. A. Gerund B. Participle. C. Possessive case D. Verb. 17. Suddenly finding himself alone, he became frightened. A. gerund B. past participle. C. present participle D. adverb.

19.	It was a very situ	uation		The state of the s		
	A. embarrassing	B. embarrass		Shand define our service of the service of		
	C. embarrassed	D. embarrassment	0	CHAPTER 09	CONJUNC	TIONS
20.	I needed something to	read in order not —.	W		77777777	
	A. to bole	B. to be boring				MIMITANIA
- 3	C. to be bored	D. to be boredem	0	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
21.	There were react	tions after the Bill was passed.	G		Important Rule-0	
	A. a mix	B. mix		⇒ <u>And & But:</u> সমজাত	ীয় অর্থবোধক দুটি বিষয়	কে যুক্ত করতে and es
	C. mixed	D. missed	•	বিপরীত বিষয়কে যুক্ত ক	রতে but ব্যবহৃত হয়।	त्यमन-
22.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	— to the party can't come.	0	Examples:		
	A. inviting	B. invited		→ He is honest — lead	ds a very simple lif	
	C. who invited			A. and	B. but	ε.
23.	Verbal noun is close to	D. they were invited	O	C. or	D. nor	
	A. Past Participle					
	C. Gerund	B. Adjective	10	→ He is honest — ove A. and	B. but	of others.
24		D. Present Participle	0	C. or		
- 1.	A. Gerund	ling this matter. Here 'regarding' i	a-	_	D. nor	
	C. Appositing	B. Preposition	4		Important Rule-02	
25		D. Conjunction	0	⇒ Otherwise: Otherwi	ise অর্থ অন্যথায় বা এক	টি কাজ না করুলে ভার 🛪
-5.	A. gerund	ealth. The word 'walking'is a.		ফল কি হতঃ এমন আশঙ্ক	প্রকাশ করতে otherw	ise ব্যবহাত হয়।
	C. Participle	B. phrase	1 25	Examples:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	180 0140 4X1
		D. Clause			the money I	
	III PI	RIME TEST		 My parents lent me the trip. 	the money, — 1 c	couldn't have afford
01.				A. and	B. but	
• • •	A. Bit	m of the word 'BITE' is-		C. otherwise	D. if	
	C. Beaten	B. Biten		The second secon	4.46	
02		D. Bitten	2 : 10		mportant Rule-03	
02.	A rone	een —. (Fill in the gap)	=	⇒ No sooner /Scarcely/	Hardly than /w	hen before: কোনো ভ
	A. rang C. rung	B. ranged	2.43	হতে না হতেই আরেকটি	কাজ হওয়া বোঝাতে ও	গুলো ব্যৱহাত হয়। লং
03		D. ringed		Structure হলো-		140 (3) 40
05.	A Einichia	Rahim will post it tomorrow.		No sooner + had +	Subject1 + nest	narticial.
	A. Finishing C. To finish	B. Finished		Subject2 + past form.	subjecti i past	participle — than
0.4	The girls and the	D. Finish		Scarcely + had + s	ubject1 + nast n	rticiple 1
04.	The girls water the plan			Dubject2 past 10fm.		
	C. adjective	B. verb	. 1	Hardly + had + subject + past form	ect1 + nast nartici	la whom/h.f.
		D. adverb		Subject2 + past form.	Past particip	mem before
	No man can — alone.		7,4	Examples:		
	A. lives B. live	C. living D. lived	1	The sounce mad he left.	— I came.	
00.	The invigilator made us	our identity card at the test center	r.	A. then	B. than	
	A. to snow	B. showing		C. when	D after	
	C. show	D. showed	-	rial dry had the train s	topped —	В
07.	Do you enjoy teaching?	" the underlined word is a —	. 16	A. before we got down	B. as we got	down
	A. noun B. partici	iple C. gerund D. pronoun		C. then we got down	D. than we g	got down
UO.	What is the verb form o			Im	portant Rule-04	Sor down
	A. Official	B. Officiate	J⇒	Not only But also	• ००के समा	
00	C. Officially	D. Officer		Not only But also	- अरूर गार्थ वक्ट	থাক বা বস্তুর একাধিক
07.	A Mississippi the following v	words can be used as a verb?		গুণ/দোষকে সমানভাবে বোৰ	ানোর জন্যে Not only	+ noun/ pronoun/
	A. Mister	B. Mistress	21	" Jecure auver D'Claus	hunt also thous	pronoun/ adjective/
	C. Mastery	D. Master	10	Semuse 11440 58	il	
10,	The past participle of 'S	poil' is —	-	Examples:		
	A. spoiled	B. spoilled	119	He is not only a liar but a	also a thief.	
A STATE OF THE PARTY.	C. spoilt	D. spell		Imn	ortant Rule-05	
	OMR SHEET 04. (7 ⇒	If/In Case Tata Garage	corrant Rule-05	
	. (A) (B) (C) (D) 05. (C)	$A \cap B \cap C \cap D = 09. A \cap B \cap C \cap D$	11	If/In Case: কোন বিষয়ের উ	সরে আগ্রম/ভবিষ্যৎ সম্ভা	বনা কিংবা কোন অনুমান
	. (A) (B) (C) (D) 06. (C)	A B C D 10. A B C D	1	ना भारत ।। यान्यक इसे। वर्ष	যাদকে কোন কাজের	শতর্কতা অবলম্বন করার
03.		9 B O O a O s	-11	पन्ध्य III Case वावश्रुक श्री		The Base Co
	- Agricus Sud	Cot (A)	1	Examples:		
	ANS	ANALYSIS)		→ I'll open the umbrel	la — it rains.	
01.D		D O C C		A. if	B. in case	and the first
. ASP] [C. unless	D. in case of	0
, Aur	SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . A	SPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES	++ ASPE	CT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASP	PECT SERIES ASPECT SERIE	S AA ASDECT OFFICE
					5. J.	SERIES OF

	→ I'll write down the pho	one number — I forget.	09. — most pe	onle consider i	he tomato i	vegetable, be	otanists
	A if D.	uniess	classify it as a	fruit	ine tomato i		
	C. Cross	in case D		Talas T	B. Despite	of	
	Import	ant Rule-06	C In spite		D Althous	zh	O
		se তরু হয় সেই clause-এ no/not ব্যবহৃত		ople like speal	king to forei	gners —— th	ey have
⇒	जा मा Unless (यपि ना) conju	nction টি Negative অর্থ প্রদান করে এবা	not been intro	duced.			7 950
	এর পরে present / future inc	definite tones		B. so	C. even if	D. for	.0
		serimite tense वावक्ष रहा।	11. I didn't buy	the car —— i	t completed	all the perfo	rmance
	Examples:	in the Summan B	1 A	lly.			
+	Football teams don't play	in the Supper Bowl championship	A. however		B. even the		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	either the national or the	B but the	C. despite		D. besides		·
	A. unless they win C. unless they will win	B. but they win	12. He'll end up i	n prison —	he's not care	eful.	
		D. but to have won	A. if		B. althoug	n	•
		ant Rule-07	C. despite		D. even as	amadi	
_	As though / As if / Since:		13. — you hav	e driver's lice	nse and two	major credi	t carus
-	Present indefinite/present	perfect tense + As if/ As though	that company	will not accep	t your appu	cation.	
	since + Past Indefinite tens	se । অথবা,	A. because	D. terus begin	B. unless		ß
	A Law Committee of the	if/ As though/ Since + Past Perfect	C. as	16.525	D. since	ther is good	11 .20
	Tense		14. The flight wil	take off ——	B. unless	tiner is good.	
	Examples:	Attibus a section to the control of	A. if	waish G	B. unless	. 1204	0
→	The man talks as if he knew	me.	C. until	ati bili shahari zarer	D. provide		77
→	She looked as if she'd had s		15. Bake the cake	s — they ar	B. when	touch.	
	DATE DEPUT	ALIG WELLIG OF DEPOSITONS	A. until		D. while		•
\bigcirc [PREVIO	DUS YEARS' QUESTIONS	C. as				III
01.	I could not go to the meeti	ng, so the went —.	AIIII	PRIN	IE TEST		
		[DU-7Clg. 2022-23]	01. I always take	an umbrella –	it rains.		
	A. instead	B. instead of	A in case	B. in case of	C. if	D. unless	
	C. however	D. despite	00 177	hundred dollar	rs — this to	pay for everyt	hing.
	Ans A Analysis কোনো কিছু	র পরিবর্তে বোঝাতে instead/ instead o	1 1 00 11/011	B. also	C. beside	D. beside	s
	ব্যবহার করা হয়। উল্লেখ্য, instead	of ব্যবহৃত হয় বাক্যের মাঝখানে এবং instead	03. I'll come to n	neet you at the	station in 1	ny car — you	do not
ġ.	ব্যবহৃত হয় বাক্যের শেষে।		have to walk			191 910	
0	TO THE THEORY AND THE AND	r question for DCU admission	A. because	B. so that	C. that	D. order	
	IQA J IMPORTANT	QUESTION FOR DCC ADMISSION	04. Geysers occu	r where mag	ma lies jus	st below the	earth's
01.	Which one is conjunction?	while personal states and states and states and states are states and states are states and states are states and states are states	surface, part	cularly in vol	canic region	s — Iceland	or New
	A. Very B. Run	C. Or D. Why	Zealand.				
02.	He ran fast — he could	not get the bus.	A. such as			mple D. e. g.	
	A. but	B. as	05. — the countr	y is undevelop	ed, it is beau	tiful.	
	C vet	D however					
		D. However	A. Although	B. But	C. It	D. Where	e
03.	He's going to work in Eng	D. However	A. Almough	B. But win but learn	C. It	D. Where	
03.	He's going to work in Eng	land, — he is learning English. B. if	06. He could not	win but learn	C. It	D. Where	
03.	He's going to work in Eng A. so	land, — he is learning English. B. if	06. He could not the word 'but	win but learn	C. It ed a lot, Wi	D. Where hich part of sp	peech is
	He's going to work in Eng A. so C. but	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv	win but learn ?? e B. an adverb	C. It ed a lot, W	D. Where hich part of sp	peech is junction
	He's going to work in Eng A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though ly —. B. because raining	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete	win but learn '? e B. an adverb the sentence,	C. It ed a lot, W	D. Where hich part of sp	peech is junction
	He's going to work in Eng A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though ly —. B. because raining	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple	win but learn ?? e B. an adverb the sentence,	C. It ed a lot, Wl C. verb 'Maruf like	D. Where hich part of sp	peech is junction
04.	A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C because it is raining	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though ly —. B. because raining D. because it was raining	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjective of. To complete not like apple A. as	win but learn ?? e B. an adverb the sentence, .' B. but	C. It ed a lot, W	D. Where hich part of sp D. A conj s orange, —	peech is junction
04.	A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining —————————————————————————————————	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though ly —. B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreign	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as	win but learn ?? e B. an adverb the sentence, .' B. but - done.	C. It ed a lot, Wl C. verb 'Maruf like C. after	D. Where hich part of sp D. A conj s orange, D. so	peech is junction
04.	A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreigner in greater numbers.	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than	win but learn ?? e B. an adverb the sentence, .' B. but - done. B. then	C. It ed a lot, Wl C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and	D. Where hich part of sp D. A conj s orange, —	peech is junction
04.	A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreigner in greater numbers. B. Why	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is as	win but learn ?? ee B. an adverb the sentence, .! B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive.	D. Where hich part of sp D. A conj s orange, D. so D. be	unction he does
04. 05.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreigner in greater numbers. B. Why D. Because	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv O7. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is as A. as well	win but learn ?? ee B. an adverb the sentence, .! B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well	D. Where hich part of sp D. A conj s orange, D. so D. be	unction he does
04. 05.	A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has minverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a teach	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreigner in greater numbers. B. Why	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is at A. as well 10. — small, the	win but learn ?? e B. an adverb the sentence, .' B. but -done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well e room is well for	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well urnished.	D. Where hich part of sp D. A conj s orange, — D. so D. be as D. well a	unction he does
04. 05.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a teac scruples.	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreign e in greater numbers. B. Why D. Because cher, he does not have any mora	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv O7. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is as A. as well	win but learn ?? ee B. an adverb the sentence, .! B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well e room is well f	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well furnished. C. Althou	D. Where hich part of sp D. A conj s orange, D. so D. be as D. well a	unction he does
04. 05.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a teac scruples. A. Although	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreignering reater numbers. B. Why D. Because cher, he does not have any mora	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is at A. as well 10. — small, the A. Despite	win but learn ?? ee B. an adverb the sentence, .' B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well eroom is well f B. If	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well furnished. C. Althoug	D. Where hich part of sponsor D. A conjust orange, D. so D. be as D. well a gh D. Unles	unction he does
04. 05. 06.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a tead scruples. A. Although C. In spite of	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreigne in greater numbers. B. Why D. Because cher, he does not have any mora B. Despite of D. Instead of	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is at A. as well 10. — small, the A. Despite	win but learn e B. an adverb the sentence, B. but done. B. then dictive — ex B. well room is well f B. If	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well furnished. C. Althou	D. Where hich part of sp. D. A conj s orange, — D. so D. be as D. well a gh D. Unles 08. (A) (B) (09. (A) (B) (C)	junction he does
04. 05. 06.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a tead scruples. A. Although C. In spite of — traffic in Chittagor	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreignering reater numbers. B. Why D. Because cher, he does not have any mora	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is at A. as well 10. — small, the A. Despite 01. A B C	win but learn e B. an adverb the sentence, B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well room is well f B. If	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well furnished. C. Althoug	D. Where hich part of sponsor D. A conjust orange, D. so D. be as D. well a gh D. Unles	junction he doe
04. 05.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a tead scruples. A. Although C. In spite of — traffic in Chittagor anything about it.	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreign e in greater numbers. B. Why D. Because cher, he does not have any mora B. Despite of D. Instead of ng is increasing, no one is doing	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is at A. as well 10. — small, the A. Despite 01. A B C C O2. A B C C	win but learn ?? ee B. an adverb the sentence, .! B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well e room is well f B. If 04. (A) (C) 0 05. (A) (C) 0 06. (A) (C)	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well furnished. C. Althous B O D B O D	D. Where hich part of sp. D. A conj s orange, — D. so D. be as D. well a gh D. Unles 08. (A) (B) (09. (A) (B) (C)	junction he does
04. 05. 06.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a tead scruples. A. Although C. In spite of — traffic in Chittagor anything about it. A. Although B. Since	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreignering in greater numbers. B. Why D. Because Cher, he does not have any mora B. Despite of D. Instead of Ing is increasing, no one is doing C. Because C. Because D. Which	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjective of. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is as A. as well 10. — small, the A. Despite OMR SHEEL 01. A B C (02. A B C (win but learn ?? ee B. an adverb the sentence, .! B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well e room is well f B. If 04. (A) (C) 0 05. (A) (C) 0 07. (A) (C)	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well urnished. C. Althous BOD BOD BOD COD	D. Where hich part of spart of	unction he does
04. 05. 06.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a teac scruples. A. Although C. In spite of — traffic in Chittagor anything about it. A. Although B. Since I could not sleep — very	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreign in greater numbers. B. Why D. Because cher, he does not have any mora B. Despite of D. Instead of ng is increasing, no one is doing C. Because C. Because C. Because D. Which	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjectiv 07. To complete not like apple A. as 08. Easier said — A. than 09. Smoking is at A. as well 10. — small, the A. Despite 01. A B C C O2. A B C C	win but learn ?? ee B. an adverb the sentence, .! B. but done. B. then ddictive — ex B. well e room is well f B. If 04. (A) (C) 0 05. (A) (C) 0 07. (A) (C)	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well furnished. C. Althous B O D B O D	D. Where hich part of spart of	unction he does
04. 05. 06.	He's going to work in Eng. A. so C. but It was difficult to see clear A. because the rain C. because it is raining — Bangladesh has mainverstors are coming here A. On account of C. As a result — his becoming a tead scruples. A. Although C. In spite of — traffic in Chittagor anything about it. A. Although B. Since	land, — he is learning English. B. if D. though B. because raining D. because it was raining any new growth sectors, foreignering in greater numbers. B. Why D. Because Cher, he does not have any mora B. Despite of D. Instead of Ing is increasing, no one is doing C. Because C. Because D. Which	06. He could not the word 'but A. An adjective O7. To complete not like apple A. as 108. Easier said — A. than 109. Smoking is at A. as well 10. — small, the A. Despite 110. — Small, the A. Despite	win but learn e B. an adverb the sentence, B. but done. B. then dictive — ex B. well room is well B. If 04. (A) 0 0 05. (A) 0 0 07. (A) 0 ANS AI	C. It ed a lot, Wi C. verb 'Maruf like C. after C. and pensive. C. as well urnished. C. Althous B O D B O D ALYSIS	D. Where hich part of sponsor D. A conjust orange, D. so D. be as D. well a gh D. Unles 08. A B (0) 09. A B (0) 10. A B (0)	unction he does

A. has been going

C. are gone

B. are going

D. have been going

C	HAPTER 10	TENSE	0 0 0	so far, since, for etc. বাকো	+ Ext. just now, yet, never, ever, lately, r পাৰুলে সেটি Present Perfect Tense ই lentence-এ বসে এবং 'yet' Interrog	NI I
	Present !	ndefinite Tense	No.	Negative Sentence-4 40		
		sometimes, everyday, daily, regularly, nally, generally etc. বাকো থাকলে সেটি		A. aren't have C. don't have	ll, we —— any problem so far. B. didn't have D. haven't had	0
•		স্পত সত্য বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense छ।	02.	he's finished.	linner but he says, he'll see you	ı when
9	Example:			A. is having	B. has had	
01.	Rabindranath's stories of A, had C, has	B. have D. have been	03.	C. was having Find out the wrong sen A. How long has Rahim	been unemployed?	Ø
02.	The sun —— in the east. A. rise	B. rises		B. How long do you kno C. She has been ill for qu	uite a long time.	
03.	C. rose Which is the example of p A. He had an Indian cow. B. The boy was scriously p	unished.	04.	D. My grandparents got The not yet been de A. extent of his injuries l B. extent of his injuries ha C. extent of his injuries ha	termined. has have	Ø
	C. The train left the station			D. extent of his injuries a		0
	D. None Habitual fact is expressed	Only in	0	Present Perfect Contin	uous Tense;	
04.	A. present perfect tense	only in-		भूषः S + have/has + beer		
	B. present indefinite tense		0	Example:		
	C. past perfect tense			He — at the Universi	ity of Dhaka since 2012.	
	D. past indefinite tense	0		A, studied	B. was studying	
		following sentence: Let it be done.		C. has been studying	D. none	G
	A. Present indefinite C. Present perfect	B. Past indefinite	02.	The baby —— since me A. cries	orning. B. has cried	
	D. Past perfect	۵		C. has been crying	D. have been crying	G
	Present Continuous Tens	and the first of the second of	03.		4 andhere since then.	
	সুব: S + am/is/are + V + ii			A. came, lived	B. came, were living	
	A STREET OF STREET STREET, STREET STREET, STRE	e, at this moment, at present, still, day		C. came, have been livin		•
		his week etc. বাক্যে থাকলে সেটি Present	04.	WeEnglish since of	ur childhood.	
	Continuous Tense হয়।			A. are learning	B. learn	
0	Example:			C. learned	D. have been leaning	0
		is hungry now.	05.	English since I was two	B. I've learned	
	A. is crying	B. cries		A. I'm learning C. I learn	D. I have been leaning	0
	C. is	D. are	0	Past Indefinite Tense:	D. I have been learning	w w
02.	He - a letter to his fat	her now.		भूबः S + V2 + Ext.		
	A. writes	B. write	0		, long ago, long since, last, once, it	is time
	C. is writing	D. wrote			ক্যে থাকলে সেটি Past Indefinite Tense	
		following sentences: It is interesting.			as soon as দারা যুক্ত হয়, তাহলে দুর্গি	
	A. Present indefinite	B. Present continuous		Past Indefinite Tense হয়		
	C. Present perfect	D. None of them	(0)	Talk to a construction of the construction of		
	future tense?	s in the future, even the verb is not	01	Example: Choose the correct sent	ance-	
	A. Maria is banana.	, PUIVI	01.	A. I had left my colleage		
	B. John is flying for Germa	ny next week.		B. I left my College yest		
	C. He is probably watching			C. I was left my College		
	D. She has gone for some s			D. I was leaving my Coll		0
	They to a concert ton		02.		ook few days ago. (Identify the to	ense)

.. ASPECT SERIES ..

A. Present indefinite

C. Past indefinite

B. Present perfect

D. Past perfect

(M)	han leaving in a	ন্দ্ৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ বিশ্ববি	गानस	গ্রত সহায়িকা (মানবিক বিভাগ)		100
03.	When I saw her reaving in a A. have asked	nurry, I her where she was going B. was asking	. 0	Past Perfect Continuous T	ense:	
	A. have have	D bad waking		74: S + had + been + V +		
	C. asked	t night?		The state of the s	53 9 5 3 May 20/2400 W Jones & Company	
04.	C. asked you go to the cinema las	B. Did	0	Example:		ceeded.
	A. Would	D. Were	01	. Hakim —— for a new roo	mmate before he finally suc B. will be looking	cccucu.
	C. Are	AS DOW OFFE	3	A. has been looking	D. has looked	0
05.	মৃতই দেখতে ছিল।)	ns now. (চার বছর বয়সে সে এখনক	A 02	C. had been looking	money as she could for the rainy	days.
	Mas character	D last	02	A. safe-keeping	B. savings	
	A. looks	B. look		C. save	D. saving	0
	C. looking	D. looked	0 0	the film of the control of the contr	D, saving	
0	Past Continuous Tense:	CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE		Braker and the second s		
	Man S+ was/were + V + Ing	+ Ext.		भूजः S + shall/will + V1 + I	At I work next year	coming
0	ু While এর পরে Past Contir	uous Tense रा।		word: Tomorrow, nex	t day, next week, next year,	001111112
0	ভতীতকালের দৃটি Clause যদি As	/While/when দারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে তাঞ		year etc. বাক্যে থাকলে সেটি F	uture indefinite Tense (x)	1
-	্ত্ৰাটিতে Past continuous এবং অ	পরটিতে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।				
	With the same of t	The machine Tense (4)	01	. Next August, Lata and Ta	nim —— for 10 years.	
0	Example:	The first of the second		A. are married	B. have been married	•
01	My uncle arrived while I -	— TV.		C. will have been married	D. will marry	O Luciaise
61.	A. was watched	B. had watched	02	. New programs will be ——	next week on Bangladesh Te	ievision.
	C. would watched	D. was watching	0	A. telecast	B. published D. broadcasted	•
47		the phone, somebody pushed		C. telecasted	D. broadcasted	•
(12.	letter under the door.	pusited	a 03	I (leave) tomorrow.	B. am left	
	A. are talking	B. talk		A. shall leaving C. shall leave	D. leave	0
	C. have talked .	D. were talking	0 04	When Imoney, I will h		
03		omeone dived in and rescued her.	04	A. may get	B. may be got	
0.5.	A. drowned	B. was drowning		C. will get	D. get	O
	C. will have been drowning		B 05	. Complete the sentence. I	will phone you when I th	e news.
04.		Ir. Rahim's story, because he wa	as	A. am getting	B. get	1 4
,	himself.			C. will get	D. will be getting	B
	A. repetitions	B. repeated		Future Continuous Tense		
	C. repeating	D. repeatedly	9	সূত্ৰ: S + shall/will + be + V		
05.	Saima was reading a book	waiting for the bus.	(O	t Basel Andrew Group and Andrew State of the		
	A. as though	B. when	01	. They will be —— for the	country.	
	C. while	D. as	9 0	A. working	B. work	
	Past Perfect Tense:	avists of transmission in A		C. worked	D. none	A
	भूब: S + had + V3 + Ext.	garganis, como estembat (8) e-	02	2. I shall be —— the book.		
	After এর পরে Past Perfect	Tense ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Before এর পূ	ৰে	A. read	B. to read	11 .03
	Past Perfect Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়			C. reading	D. none	. 0
100	Example:	Republican Child C. Berry Deviation (Co. Berry Deviation)	03		he following sentence: Wil	l he be
01	The doctor him med	ication for his illness after he ha	ıd	driving a car then?	D. Francisco and St. St. St.	
UI.	examined him.	leation for his a		A. Future indefinite	B. Future continuous	•
	A. prescribes	B. is prescribing		C. Future perfect	D. Future perfect continuous weather! Hopefully, when we	
	C. will prescribe	D. prescribed	$D \mid^{04}$	up tomorrow morning, th		NE WAK
02	The nations had died Whi	ch form of tense does the senten	ce	A. is shining	B. will be shining	
	represent?	Cli 101 m os	12 2	C. will be shine	D. will shining	Œ
	A. Present perfect	B. Past indefinite	_	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
	C. Past perfect	D. Future perfect	9		V2 F-4	
03.	Rahim his work by the time his friends arrived.			त्र्वः S + shall/will + have -		
	A. will finish	B. had finished		The state of the s	থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়	
	C. have finished	D. could finish	B			
04.	Our friends the day b	efore.	01	1. By 2030, I —— for this fi		
	A. having left	B. had left	2	A. will be worked	B. will work	
<u>I</u> SU	C. have been left	D. Had been re-	B	C. have worked	D. will have worked	C
05.	Select the annuantiate ant	ion for the blank space. When w	02		nty-first century, the compu	ter —
	arrived at the shop, we not	ced that someone into the place		a necessity in every home	D because	
	A. had broken	B. broke	0	A. became	B. becoming	•
	C. had been breaking	D. would break		C. has become	D. will have become	0

ACRECT SERIES .. ASPECT SERIES ..

03.	By 2028, I him for 15 ye A. will be knowing C. have known	B. will know	O 03	A. I knew she would not b. B. I thought he may go ab.	road	g. 2018.
04.	By this time next month, the A. would have C. will	B. will have	B	C. I was confident I can he D. I think he is being help Ans A Analysis প্ৰথম cla		m-0 5-
05.	He will have gone home. Che A. Future Perfect Tense	oose the correct form of tense. B. Future Indefinite		তাই পরের clause টি past হবে . Today people from all socia	र । al strata — cell phone. [DU-70	
	C. Future Continuous D. Future Perfect Continuous		•	A. have used C. are using	B. use D. Both 'B' and 'C'	(
0	<u>Future Perfect Continuous T</u> मृदः S + shall/will + have been		0	IQA DIPORTAN	NT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISS	ION
(3)	Example:		01.	. He promised that he — c	ome next Monday.	
	They — for me for three h	iours.		A. will	B. should	
	A. will have been wait	B. will have been waiting		C. can	D. would	0
	C. will have waiting		$\mathbf{B} \mid 02$. I never thought I —— yo		
02.	I football for two hours		-	A. will see	B. may see	
	A. shall have been playing	B. been have been playing	_	C. would see	D. might see	0
NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE	C. will have been played	D. will have been playing	A 03.	A. the day will never end	B. the day would never e	and .
U	Sequence of Tense:			C. the day never ends	D. the day never ended	
		nt/Future Tense-এ থাকে তাহলে sı	ıb- 04.	He did not know that the	earth (move) around the su	n.
	ordinate clause যেকোনো Ter			A. is move	B. moves	
		Tense-এ থাকে তাহলে sub-ordin	ate	C. moved	D. has moved	0
	clause অবশ্যই Past Tense-এ		05.	Galileo discovered that th	e earth —— the sun.	L
	ৰু দৃটি clause-এ একটি Future	e Indefinite থাকলে অপরটি Prese	ent	A. moved round	B. moves round	
- 153	Indefinite হয়।			C. had moved round	D. would move round	Œ
1000	🖝 When/ While যুক্ত দৃটি clar	use এর একটি Past Indefinite এ	বং 06.	He often newspapers but		
	অপরটি Past Continuous Ten	se হয়।		A. reads, read	B. read, read	
©	Example:			C. reads, reads	D. read, reads	•
01.	I asked him if he —— his less	sons.	07.		one of the greatest m	ian o
01.	A. has prepared	B. has been preparing		American history. A. was	B. is	
	C. had prepared		9	C. had been	D. will be	ß
02.	Neela her hand when sh		Service Services	I at six o'clock, but		·
	A. burn	B. is burning		A. get normally up -I somet		
	C. was burning	D. burnt	D	B. normally get up - sometime		
03.	We - TV when the telepho	one rang.		C. get normally up - sometime		
	A. watched	B. was watching		D. normally get up - I have		B
	C. are watching	D. were watching	09.		Complete the sentence wi	th the
		the news.		best option from the choic A. making noise	B. makes a noise	
	A. am getting	B. get		C. is making a noise	D. make a noise	B
	C. will get		B 10.		erb to fill up the gap : Dr. Rid	_
	He said that he —— be unable. A. will		1	busy. Hea patient right) E
	C. should	B. shall D. would	9 .	A. is seeing	B. had seen	
	C. should	D. Would		C. was seeing	D. sees	0
00	PREVIOUS	S YEARS' QUESTIONS	11.	Robert usuallyaway two	or three times a year.	
01	Ioin an appropriate word . I	Hardly had I reached home;		A. go	B. went	-
	began to rain.	[DU-7Clg. 2020-2	11	C. has gone	D. goes	C
	A. than	B. then	12.	Anglotea very often.		
		D. while		A. didn't drink	B. doesn't drink	
		$sub + v_3 + ext + when + sub + v_2 + ex$	+	C. haven't drink	D. none of them	Œ
02.	Find the correct present form		13.	I at 8 o'clock every mo		
		B. She lost her way		A. gets up	B. got up	6
	C 7 C	D. We seldom visit here		C. have got up	D. get up	U. U
		গটা, find-found-found-খুঁজে পাওয়	†	Shea bag when she goe		
	lose-lost-lost-হারানো।	Trans Ivana 2011		A. carries	B. has carried D. carried	6
		SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIE		C. carry		SERIES .

	Each of the Olympic ath A. were training C. has been training	B. have be	Cit daniel
	C. has been training	D. been tra	nining
34.	I to meet you ever	since I read you	r first novel.
	A hone	B, have no	peu
	C. have been hoping	D. am hop	ing .
35.	She - English literati	are for five year	
	A. studied	B. learnt	6
	C. crammed	D. practice	su .
36.	I a letter to my siste	B. write	
	A. wrote	D. am wri	ting (
	C. had written		
3/.	She (wear) lovely dress I A. weared	B. had wo	re
	C. worn	D. wore	pateon comic
10	When we got home last	night, he found	that somebody -
38.	into the flat.	ingire, ne round	ester4 A
	A. entered	B. has ent	ered
	C had entered	D. enters	Inspired A
10	By the time he arrives, v	ve our hon	nework.
٠,٠	A. finish	B. WHI IIII	1511
	C. finished		ve Illisticu
F	PE	IME TEST	
A			
01.	Rabindranath's stories of	B. have	ise change
	A. had	D. have ha	nd
	C. has		
02.	The newsalways bad in A. is B. was	C. are	D. were
02	We often a victim o	f circumstances	
03.	A. fallen B. felt	C. did fall	D. fall
04	I television every day		
	A. watches	B. am wat	
	C. watch	D. am wat	cn
05,	These grapessour.		D. taste
	A. tasting B. are tes	ting C. tasts	The Period of the Land
06.	I twenty kilometers	C. commu	ay. ite D. go
	A. make B. do		M Plans
07.	He up at 7 O'clock e A. got B. getting	C. get	D. gets
00	A. got B. getting I at six o'clock, but.	to be by five	na grandening
08.	A. get normally up - I son	netime have	man for any and a
	B. normally get up - some	etimes I have	
	C. get normally up - some	etimes I	
	D. normally get up - I have	e sometimes	
09.	Choose the correct optic	on:	Checkman 3 L
	A What means this word	? B. What c	loes mean this word?
	C What does this word n	nean? D. What i	s this word mean?
10.	Choose the right form o	f verb to fill up	the gap : Dr. Kidwa
	is busy. He a patient	right now.	
	A. is seeing	B. had see	an cock
	C. was seeing	D, sees	0000
		(A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	01. (A) (B) (C) (D) 05.	ABOD	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
		ABOD	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
1	02. (19 (3)		
		ABOD	(30 E)

01.B 02. A 03.D 04. C 05. D 06.C 07.D 08. B 09. C 10.D

0

❽

CHAPTER IN RIGHT FORM OF VERB

Rule-01: নিচের কতিপয় Verb রয়েছে যেগুলোর পরে আরেকটি Verb আসলে সেটি Gerund বা 'ing যুদ্ধ Verb' হয়।

avoid	hate	finish	postpone	understand
complete	keep	enjoy	prefer	start
consider	miss	dislike	mention	stop
admit	appreciate	deny	delay	discuss
practice	risk	regret	resent	tolerate

Example:

01.	Strauss	finished	- two	of	his	publish	ed compos	ditions
	before his tenth birthday.						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
•	A. writte	en B	write	C	to v	vrite	D writing	0

C. to write D.writing 02. He hates the phone and very often lets it -

A. attending, off B. answering, ring C. ringing, on

D. holding, rug 03. I regret - Marzina about the wedding.

A. tell B. to tell C. telling D. to telling

Rule-02: নিচের শব্দুগুলোর পর আরেকটি Verb আসলে সেটিকে Infinitive (to verb)-এ লিখতে হবে।

agree	appear	arrange	decide	demand
deserve -	hesitate	intend	learn	happen
expect	ask	promise	want	fail
manage	forget	need	attempt	claim
seem	threaten	offer	tend	wish
hope	pretend	able	anxious	boring
dangerous	difficult	common	eager	easy
good	hard	necessary	pleased	prepared
ready	strange	usual	199. 199.110	a constitution

Example:

01. One of the least effective ways of storing information is learning --- it.

A. how repeat B. repeating C. to repeat 0

02. Almost every one fails - on the first try.

A. in passing the driving test B. to pass his driver's test

C. to have passed his driver's test D. passing his driver's test 0

03. Anarchists believe that political institutions are not necessary people.

A. to have governing

B. that govern

C. governing D. to govern

Rule-03: নিচের verbal phrase গুলোর পর verb আসলে সব সময় Gerund (Verb + ing) হবে)।

count on	be better off.	keep on
get through	get used to	be used to
with a view to	look forward to	object to
confess to	Secome used to	accustomed to
put off	insist on	do not mind
would you mind	can't stand	acelt hale

Example:

01. Many modern architects insist on -- materials native to the region that will blend into the surrounding landscape.

B. to use C. the use D. using * ASPECT SERIES * ASPECT SERIE

your friend again? 02. Are you looking forward-

D. to saw A. seeing B. to see C. to seeing

03. Would you mind -- me your mobile number? A. give B. giving

C. to give Rule-04:

i. Know এর পরে how to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

ii. Lest থাকলে তারপর should ব্যবহৃত হয়।

iii. It is time, it is high time, I fancy, I wish একলোর পরে Pac Indefinite Tense रा

D. to have given

iv. While এর পরে Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

v. Wish এর পরে Auxiliary হিসেবে তথু were বসে।

vi. Be verb + likely থাকলে এরপরে to + V1 হয়।

Example:

O

0

0

01. I don't know how -– the problem. A. have tackle B. tackled

C. to tackle D. knowing

02. She is likely A. knowing

B. To know C. Know D. Know 03. He ran fast lest he --- miss the train.

A. can B. could C. should D. would

04. It is high time we the people conscious about our national interest.

A. should make B. made C. must make D. will make

05. I wish I —— a king. A. am B. is

Rule-05:

i. Present Indefinite + since + Past Indefinite.

ii. Present Perfect + since + Past Indefinite.

iii. Past Indefinite + Since + Past Perfect.

iv. No sooner + Past Perfect Tense + than + Past Indefinite.

C. was

y. Scarcely/hardly+Past Perfect Tense + when + Past Indefinite.

Example:

-since he settled in London.

A. Ten years has passed B. Ten years had passed

C. Ten years have passed D. Ten year had passed 02. It has been over three centuries - Shahjahan

Mahal. A. age, build

B. when, has built C. since, built D. years, dreat

03. No sooner had he got the notice — he changed his direction. C. before B. than D. after

04. No sooner had we-- at the station than the student stood up.

A. arrived B. arriving

C. arrive D. arrival 05. Choose the correct tense.

A. Scarcely had we started than it began to rain.

B. Scarcely had we started when it began to rain.

C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.

D. Scarcely had we been started but it began to rain.

Rule-06: Preposition এর পর Verb + ing হয়।

01. He worked instead of--. Which one is correct?

A. having played B. play

C. played D. playing

02. He gave up - football.

A. to play B. playing

O C. play

OFTE	COLUMN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE	Carlo - 17 - A460	regional arrange of supply their resource . As increased to the experience of	ngeret i 190 gan yezhoù al legelet bezoù a ar retat branzez et et trenetet a set i November e e et	
	Rule-07: Before এর পূর্বে Past perfect Tense হয়। এবং After পরে	09.	Why are you silent? Start (s	ing) a song— [DU-7Clg. 2 C. to sing D. sings	017-18]
-	Past Perfect Tense হয়। অপর Clause এ Past Indefinite Tense হয়।	1	A. Sing D. Singing	C. 10 bing	
-5010	The Committee of the Co	150	Ans : Analysis Start/stop +	verb + mg (or)	
		10.	There are people who can	in. (DU-7Clg. 2	017-181
		800	someone slip on a banana sk	C. to laugh D. laughed	
	a wa who had left before he arrived		A. laugh B. laughing	Id not halp + work + inc	তবে.
	C, we who had went before he arrived		Ans : Analysis Cannot/co	and not help + vero i me	5
03	- who went before he arrived	23	cannot/ could not but + verb	is base form	5 h. C
	Miraz — for a new room-mate before he finally succeeded.	O	IQA J IMPORTANT O	UESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION	N
02.4	A. had been looking B. has been looking	0	QA J I I I I I I I		CORP MAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
		02.	When water -, it turns into	ice.	
	C will be looking D. has looked	634	A. will freeze	B. freezes	•
03.	I came home after the rain	100	C. would freeze	D. froze	· · ·
	A. stopped B. stop	04.	We the car to Sylhet r	ext monthy because the jo	urney
C.	C. was stop	()	takes too long.	[: [: [: [: [:]]] [: [:]] [: [:]] [: [:]] [: [:]] [: [:]] [: [:]] [: [:]] [: [:]] [: [:]]	
0.4	Identify the correct sentence.		A. don't take	B. aren't taking	•
	A After it was repaired, it ran perfect again.		C. wouldn't take	D. take not	0
	B. After it was repaired, it ran perfactly again	05.	They their reports yet.	prior il benedi di 2721210 1216 12	
	C. After it was repaired, it had been ran perfect again		A. didn't write	B. have written	
	D. None of these are correct	63	C. wrote	D. haven't written	0
TOTAL TOTAL	PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS	06.	Have you ever in ice co	ol water?	
U L			A. Swimming B. swim	C. swum D. swam	•
01.	am looking forward — you. [DU-7Clg. 2022-23]	07.	Choose the correct sentecne.	Silver to a substitution of	1
	A. to meet B. to meeting C. meeting D. meet	11150	A. I am here since Monday	B. I have been here since Mo	
11	Ans B Analysis Look forward to, with a view to, be/get used		C. I am here form Monday	D. I was here since Monday	B
	to, would you mind. addicted to ইত্যাদির পর verb + ing হয়।	08.	After this performance I -	- Hamlet five times	
02.	I don't see Meena anywhere ; she — early. [DU-7Clg. 2021-22]	dis	A. have seen	B. had seen	_
	A. must left B. must have left		C. saw	D. will have seen	W
	C went D. may leave	09.	My parants —— in this hou	se since last year.	
	Ans B Analysis অতীত বা বর্তমানের কোনো যৌক্তিক সিদ্ধান্ত বা অনুমান		A. had been living	B. is living	•
	বোঝাতে must have ব্যবহৃত হয়। এরপর verb এর past participle বসে।	¥20	C. were living	D. have been living	O
in sec	অর্থাৎ মিনাকে কোথাও দেখা যাচেছ না, এর একটা যৌক্তিক সিদ্ধান্ত বা অনুমান	11.	As soon as I —— the bell rin	ging, I opended the door.	
	হচ্ছে সে অবশ্যই অনেক আগে চলে গেছে।		A. have heard	B. was hearing	•
	이 아이들은 그 아이를 살아가는 아이들이 살아가는 것이 되었다. 그 아이는 아이를 가지 않는데 하는데 나를 다 되었다. 그렇다	1	C. am heard	D. heard	0
03.	I wish I — the piano. [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] A. should play B. can play C. may play D. could play	12.	. While the man — in the field,	suddenly a dog came and —	him.
	Ans D Analysis wish এর পরবর্তী verb টি স্ব সময় past form হয়।		A. was, bit	B. was working, bit	_
	Use the right form of verb : She never (cat) anything in	CA.	C. were you doing	D. did you do	•
		13.	She caught them while they -	(16) ——- fied lodativ t	
	C have seting D sets		A. was talked	B. were talking	ß
	A. eat B. eating C. been eating D. eats Ans D Analysis Subject 3rd person singular number राज verb	0	C. did talked	D. is talking	w
		15.		hulna in the previous year.	.86
	এর সাথে s/es যোগ হয়। Chapse the correct sentence— [DU-7Cig. 2020-21]	15	A. had been working	B. has been working	•
	Choose the correct sentence	19 h	C. has worked	D. was working	
	2 11	16.	An intensive search was con	ducted by the detective to it	ocate
	C. He prefers milk tea D. He prefers milk at tea B. C. He prefers milk at tea B. G. He prefers milk at tea	. 1	those criminals, who —	B. had escaped	
	C. He prefer hink tea Ans A Analysis Prefer + noun + to + noun অর্থাৎ দুটি জিনিসের		A. have had escaped	D. have been escaping	0
	মার্চ্য বিষয়ের বিষয়ের বিষয়ের প্রকৃতিকে প্রকৃতিকে প্রকৃতিকে (প্রথমটি) অধিক পছন্দ করা অর্থে prefer to ব্যবহৃত হয়।	100	C. are escaping Hardly had we taken shelter		•
06.	The correct sentence is- [DU-7Clg. 2019-20]	17.	A. then the storm started	B. when the storm starts	31.
	A. She was working hard to standing first.		C. then the storm starts	D. when the storm started	0
	B. She works hard to standing first.	1.0	The meeting — after the C		J
	C. She is working hard to stand first.	18.		C. begins D. began	0
-	D. She is working hardly to stand first.				•
- 1	And Claretonic Work Hard & Cold Tischer 431 10 411	19.	I will phone you when I		
07.	Would you mind (to take) simply a cup of concer and	10	A. am getting	B. get D. will be getting	B
	correct form of verb would be-		C. will get		w
	taken D. taking	21.	By 2020, I —— for this farm		
	A. for taking B. to take C. taken Ans D Analysis Mind, worth etc word-এর পর verb + ing বসে। IDUATOR 2017-181	PH.	A. will be working	B. will work	•
		/ TI SO	C. have worked	D. will have worked	୍ଦ
08.	Ruba is looking forward to-				
08.	Ruba is looking forward to-	22.	exercise?	D. Howa A.	
08.	Ruba is looking forward to-	22.		B. How often you do D. How often are	•

43	A. turn	B, would turn	A. supposed to B. is supposed to
	C. turned	D. were turned	B. is supposed to
24.	It is time you —— for	나를 하는 것이 모든 살림에는 사람들이 가를 가게 하지만 하는 사람이 되었다고 있는 일이 가득했다.	41 Choose the winter forms
(24)		look C, had looked D, look	Honorable Prime-Minister with all her cabinet members the function just now.
25.	Stay at the accident sit	(강대) (24시) (2.1년) (12년) (2년) (2년) (2년) (2년) (2년) (2년) (2년)	the function just now.
	A. arrives	B. arrived	A. have attended B. attended
	C. to arrive	D.arriving	C. had attended D. has attended
26:	Many years have passe	ed since I my friend.	42. Lina called a repairer to fix her reading deal The
	A. had met	B, met	came and fixed it. We can say:
	C. meet	D. have been met	A. Lina fixed her reading desk
27.	Poly talks to her pet bi		B. Lina had her reading desk repaired
ST.	A. understanding	B. understands	C. Lina repaired her reading desk
	C. talk back	D. understood	D. Lina could not fix her reading desk.
28.	Identify the correct ser		you want to drive the car yourself An
0	A. She prefers dancing i		A. I would rather you drive
	B. She prefers to dance		B. I would rather you do not drive
	C. She prefers dancing t		C. I would rather you drove
	D. She prefers dance to		
20	. A friend of mine phone		44. I shall use Google maps in case I (to get) lost in this new city,
1,25	A. to invite	B. for inviting	A. will get B. shall get
	C. for invite	D. for to invite	C would get
20			45 Everything including the Gardin (4- balk - 1)
30	preparing an outline fi	ed the students —— the essay withou	A. are B. was C. were D. have
	A. to not write	B. not to write	The state of the s
	C. do not write	D. to no write	PRIME TEST
			of. It is time (do) the work.
31	 I want the letter — r A. delivered 	10W.	A. did B. doing C. does D. to do
		B. deliver	02. It is time I - my medicine.
-	C. has deliver	D. has been delivering	D. Have
34		– its wings.	03. It is high time we the people conscious about our nationa
	A. using	B. to use	interest.
0	C. to using	D. how to use • •	
33.		morning.	04. Choose the correct sentence:
	A. have read	B. read	A. I have known him since I joined the University. B. I know him since I joined the University.
4.	C. be reading	D. have been reading	C. I am knowing him since I joined the University.
34.	I cannot help ther		D. I have known him when I joined the University.
	A. to go	B. went	05. I him since we met a year ago.
-	C. going	D. have gone	A. didn't see B. was not seen C. hadn't seen D. haven't seen
35.	I am sorry — you las	•	06. It five days since he, missing.
170	A. do disturb	B. by disturbing	A. was, has been B. was, was
	C. disturbing	D. to have disturbed	C. has been, is D. has been, went
36.		r are excellent. She worked hard	The state of the s
		most appropriate to fill in the blank?	A. has been B. being C. have been D. been
	A. will	B. must have	08 since he settled in London.
	C. must	D. could have	A. Ten years have passed B. Ten years had passed
	Which of the following		C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed
	A. I saw them play socces		09. Which sentence is correct?
	B. I saw them to playing		A. He is as good as I B. He is as good as mine
	C. I saw them playing soc		C. He is as good as me D. He is as good me
	D. I saw they were playin		10. I saw a bird—in.
		ing at is gone, someone else ——— it.	A. to sit B. sitting C. sat D. is sitting
0 .	A. must have bought	B. must had bought	OMR SHEET 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) 08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
		D. must be buying	01. (A) (B) (C) (D) (09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
39.	Mita Ahmed, a Dhaka	resident, went shopping. She is 30,	02. (A) (B) (C) (D) (06. (A) (B) (C) (D) (10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
w.	and has lived at 23/2 co	llege road since 1992. Mita to	03. A B C D 07. A B C D R P P
	Rifat Ahmed for seven y	ears.	AMERICAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A
	A. has been married	B. married	ANS ANALYSIS
. (C. was married	D. is married	01. D 02.B 03.D 04. A 05. D 06. D 07. C 08.C 09. A 10.B
	PECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES	the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the se	ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SE

क्यालनलिं

CHAPTER 12 SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT	A. Either she or her sisters is responsible. B. Neither she nor her sisters is responsible. C. Neither she nor her sisters are responsible.
Subject যদি singular হয় তাহলে Verb হবে singular এবং subject যদি subject থাকি subject থাকি subject থাকি plural হয় তাহলে verb থব সংখ	B. Either the students or the teacher have to blame.
- reement plo	C. Either the students or the teacher has to blame.
Example:	D. Either the students or the teacher is to blame.
01. Subject- verb agreement B. number, person and gender	কিছু কিছু Noun যারা দেখতে plural এর মতো, অথচ Meaning Singular তালের
O1. Short A. person only C. number and person D. number only O2. The big room air-conditioned. B. are C. should D. do	Optics, News, Physics, Smanpox, Tondes,
02. The big rooman B. are C. should D. do	Electronics.
A. is B. are C. should D. do A doctorwith patients in the big room. B. to work G. is working D. work	Example:
A. working B. to work to the Working D. work	A. is B. are C. nad . D. nat
Everybody, Everyone, Dveryoning, Teo one, Troobay, Trouming, Anyone, Anybody, Anything etc. শব্দগুলোর পরে verb স্বসময় singular	C had D. nave
	A. is B. are C. had D. have 03. Complete the sentence: The newsalways bad now-a-days.
Example:	R are C. was
01. Everybody wants to go cinema but nobody — willing to pay for the tickets.	A. is B. are C. was Together with, along with, accompanied by, accompanied with, as well as and not ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো থাকলে এদের পূর্বের subject অনুযায়ী verb দিতে হবে।
A. is seeming B. seem	Example:
C seems D. are seem	01 Fariba and not I — considered to be guilty.
02. Nothing — under the house.	A am B. are C. Is
A, are B, was C, have D, none	02. He along with his friends — football.
03. Someone — going to class. B are C. were D.none	I D maye C. Diaveu
	O3. He as well as his students — completed his assignment. A has B are C. were D. have
স্থারণভাবে and ছারা একাধিত Noun যুক্ত হলে তা Plural- Subject হয়। ভিত্ত কংনও কখনও এই Conjunction 'and' ছারা দুটি Singular Noun যুক্ত হয়ে	A bas B are C. well
ৰিষ্ট কৰ্মনৰ এই Confinetion and আৰা মুখ্য Singular Young	Amount of time, money, distance, never organization ইত্যাদি verb গুলো স্বস্ময় singular হয়।
and tide, pen and paper ইত্যাদি। এরকম ক্ষেত্রে Sentence-এর Verb টি	organization Com Vers Control of the
	of Two thousand taka —— enough to buy a shirt.
Singular হয়।	A. be B. are C. being D. is
Example: unfield vinced a construction land to land the same and the same at t	22 The grapian Nights — still a great favourite.
01. Slow and steady the race. A. will win	A, are B. have C. were D. is D
D has won	03 No news — good news.
C. Wins 02. Jamal and I to school. (জামাল আর আমি হেটে ক্লুলে যায়।)	A is B are C. was D. were
A walking B. Walk	04. Fifty thousand dollars a big amount of money. A is B. are C. have D. were
C walks D. are walk	
03. The Headmaster and Secretary present at the last meeting. C have D. were	Fraction অথবা ভগ্নাংশ এর পরবর্তী Subject অনুযায়ী Verb হবে।
A in D was (liave D	Example: Mail and Marwyola add three sufferior and the sufferior
Preposition এরপরে কখনোই মূল subject হয় না। সবসময় Preposition এর	01. Three-fourths of the work — finished. A have been B, had been C, has been D, were
পূর্বে মূল subject হয় এবং সে পূর্বের subject অনুযায়ী verb বসাতে হবে।	A. have been B. had been C. has been D. were 02. One-third of the students — present in the class.
Example: Section of the Street of Alice of Section of S	A. do not B. remains C. are D. is
01. A basket of apples — fresh. D. were	03. Fifty percent of the land —— cultivated.
A. are. B. was C. have	A. are B. is C. were D. had B
02. The color of his eyes — blue.	The + Adjective + Plural Verb;
A is B are C. well	কোন Adjective এর পূর্বে The বসলে Adjective টি Plural Noun হিসেবে কাজ
03. The facilities at the library — among the best in the country. A. is B. are C. was D. has	করে। Verb-ও তাই Plural হবে।
A. is B. are C. was D. nas Either or, neither nor, not only but also, not but এনের পরে যে	(i) The honest <u>are</u> rewarded. (ii) The pious <u>are</u> for heaven.
Chier Stars Co. milion was all wash fare 274 1	Example:
subject থাকরে সেই subject অনুযায়ী verb দিতে হবে।	01. The virtuous (be) blessed. (ধার্মিকের সুখী।)
Example: O1. Either my shoes or your coat — always on the floor.	A. I have been B. are
A. is B. are C. were D. have	C. is D. none of these

100	and was a first or the first formations.		at any order to the party of Party of the second of the		- Pall A
02. The poorin rainy da	ays. (গরীবরা দূর্দিনে অনাহারে থাকে।)	02	. One of my best friends	The state of the s	The second second
A. starves	B. starve		a. is	B. are	A Property
C. If depend	D. stays	B	C. were	D. have	
	বতী Noun কে follow করে। পূর্ববতী	Noun 03	 Which of the following A. One of my friends are 	sentence is correct?	e ex
जन्याग्री Verb रश्र।	of the Indian Land and to day	11/11	B. One of my friend is a		
Example:	one added siline trainer will refer	1.5	C. One of my friends are		
at A roward has been an	nounced for the employees who	hard.	D. One of my friends is		
A have worked	B. has worked	1	One of the crucial		123.02
C will be work	D. have had worked		A. problems is	B. problems are	30.000
02. Everybody who a	fever must go home immediately	. Petal	C. problems were	D. problem is	J. Sanique.
A, have	B. had	05	. A number of students -		A. pa-recons
C. has	D. none	(6)	hockey fans.	Joined together to	TOT III a CIUD 10
03. It is I who - your	friend.	ar drawn i y	A. has	B. have	
A. is	B. were		C. is	D. are upo dive	
C, am	D. being	○ Se	veral, few, many, other, ot		
Each, every, either, neither	er, many a, infinitive, gerund এণ্ড	নার পরে			Comments of the Comments of th
verb স্বসময় singular হবে।	dreithe nam recommend		the second of th	professional commences	Section The
Example:		01	. Several of them —— co	B. was	
01. Neither of my two su	itcases — adequate.	10 1 100	C. are	D. being	
A. are	B. was	0.2	. Many workers —— co		their roots I
C. have	D. were	B 02	A. has	B. have	an't and zee
	oanyan tree — peace.	4500	B. has been	D. none	B
A. give	B. gives	03	3. Few people —— unable		— all coming.
C. giving	D. given	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A. are, is	B. is, are	william &
(i) The + noun + and + non			C. are, are	D. none	40 A @
(ii) The + noun + and + the		100		VIOUS YEARS' QUES	STIONS 7/
ত অর্থাৎ and ছারা যুক্ত উভয়	noun এর পূর্বেই যদি article (the) থা	F. FEET SECTION CO.		No. 2016 1923 1924 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927	STIUNG /
plural হয়। আর যদি একটি no	oun এর পূর্বে article (the) থাকে তাহলে	singular 01	l. One of the girls —— at	bsent yesterday.	DU-7Clg. 2023-24]
verb হয়।			A. were	B. are	
Example:		Section 1	C. was	D. be	
	secretary — present at the last m	eeting.	Ans C Analysis One o	of এর পরে Noun টি plura	ıl হয়। কি ন্ত verb
A. is	B. was	0.6 1 10	হবে singular.		
C. have	D. were	B 02	2. Choose the right form		
02. The professor and t	he student —— on that point.	102. 760	go) far.		DU-7Clg. 2023-24]
A. has agreed	B. agrees			B. are not go	
C. agreeing	D. agree	0	C. does not go		American C
03. Which of the follow	ing sentences is correct?	ELOT YOU	Ans C Analysis Amou		
A. The poet and nove		0.3	3. Choose the correct sent		DU-7Clg. 2022-23]
B. The poet and the r			A. Neither James nor Joh B. Neither James nor Joh		
C The poet and nove			C. Neither James nor Joh		
	elist and the playwright is dead.	@	D. Neither James nor Joh		
	Singular এর মতো, অথচ Meaning Pl		Ans A Analysis Neithe	er — nor, etiher — or, i	not only — but
	যমন: Cattle, Folk, Vermin, Clergy,		also এর ক্ষেত্রে দিতীয় subje	ct অনুযায়ী verb নির্ধারিত হয়	I THE PER P
	acy, Police, Peasantry, People, C	nitaren, 04	4. Two-thirds of the work		
Alphabet, Offspring.			A. have been	B. have	.5tp .A
Example:			C. has been	D. will have	ולוחי בפופר פ
A. are	most precious thing of the world.		Ans C Analysis Fraction	oh (ভগ্নাংশ) এর ক্ষেত্রে ভগ্নাং	শের পর যে noun
C. is	B. the	•	বা pronoun থাকে সেটা অনুয		লো uncountable
	D. was pair of এন্তলোর পরে Singular Verb ই		noun তাই এর verb singul	ar २८५ ।	
number of এর পরে Plural		0:	5. Use the right form of	verb : Once the yout	h (be) fond of
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	VEID 28 I		football.	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	DU-7Clg. 2021-22]
Example:	For exemple, the old the same	with 1 d	A. were	B. was D. are	PLATE N
	e — for a train at the station.		Q. is Ans A Analysis Adjection		ল সেটা plural
A. are waiting C. has waiting	B. is waiting	0	Common noun-रक निर्मन	করে এবং verb plural হয়।	
C. Has waiting	D. have been waited				· ASPECT SERIES · ·
A ASSECT SEDIES AA ASSECT SE	DIES ASDECT SEDIES ASDECT SERIES ASPE	CT SERIES AS	SPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES AS	SPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES .	ASPECT SERIES VV

A. have

13. No news -

C. was

meeting.

A. is

A. is

C. have

C. have been

-good news.

14. The Headmaster and secretary

B. has

B. are

D. were

B. was

D. were

D. has been

	C. was	D, were	the same that there are
	OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
1	01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05, (A) (B) (C) (D).	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	03: (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	03 O 80

ANS ANALYSIS

03.A | 04.A | 05.A | 06.C | 07.A | 08.B | **ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES **

C. feels

. ASPECT SERIES .

	C. am having
If যুক্ত বাক্য অথবা শর্তাধীন বাক্যকে Conditional Sentence বলা হয়।	D. have
। Kinds: Conditional Sentence মূলত 4 প্রকার।	2nd Conditional Sentences
01. Zero Conditional	হলে পরের Clause ডিতে wou
02. First Conditional	Example:
03. Second Conditional	01. If I wanted to marry, I co
04. Third Conditional	A. I could do it
Example:	B. I could have to do it C. I would have done it
01. Conditionals are of-	D. I would have to do it
A. two kinds B. four kinds	02. If Bobi got a warning for stu
C. three kinds D. four kinds	A 1
Zero Conditional Sentence: If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি Present indefinite	B. he should have studied
Tense হবে এবং অপর Clause টি Present Indefinite Tense হবে।	C. he should have study
Example:	D. he studied
01. Water boils — you heat it to 100° centigrade.	03. If American ate fewer
A. Unless B. Untill	general health better.
C. If D. Although	A. be
02. If children be healthy, they learn to walk at about algebrase	C. is 3rd Conditional Sentence: 16
months old.	
A. be healthy, they learn to walk at	এ হয়, তাহলে পরের অংশটিতে mi
B. is healthy, they learn to walk at	Example:
C. be healthy, they learns to walk at	01. We would have bought a r
D. are healthy, they learn to walk at	money. A. have had
U.S. II orange blossoms are exposed to very cold temporature	C. had had
they withered and died.	02. He arrested if he had
A. they withered and died	A. would have
B. they wither and died	C. must be
C. they withered and die	OPPOD PREVIO
D. they wither and die	PREVIO
04. If light strikes a rough surface, it diffused.	01. If I had enough money, I -
A. strikes a rough surface, it diffused B. strike a rough surface, it diffused	A. could help the poor
C. strikes a rough surface it diffuses	C. will-help my friend
D stroke a series to C is time	
05. If water freezes, it has become a solid.	Ans A Analysis 2nd cond
A. freezes, it has become a solid	Subject + would/could/migh
B. freeze, it has become a solid	02. If I — a king, I could — th
C. freezes, it becomes a solid	A. were, feed C. were, help
D. freeze, it become a solid	Ans C Analysis second co
🛘 First Conditional Sentence: If/Unless মুক্ত অংশটি Present indefinite	Clause & Past indefinite te
Tense হবে এবং অপর Clause টি Future Indefinite Tense হবে।	
	would/ could/ might + v1 হয়
Example:	OF IQA DIPORTANT
01. If services are increased, taxes ——.	
A. will probably go up	01. Conditional are kinds of -
B. probably go up	A. simple sentences
C. probably up	C. complex sentences
D. going up probably	02. If he has time, he us I
02. If water is heated to 212 degrees F, ——as steam.	A. visits
A. it will boil and escape	C. have gone
B. it is boiling and escaping	03. If it is winter, it (feel) cool.
C. it boil and escape	A. felt
D. it would boil and escape	C. feels

	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	appet c
03.	. I will come tomorrow if	I — time.
	B. will have	M. H.
	C. am having	
	D have	HALL STATE OF THE
u	2nd Constitution 1 Cons	150
	Z Conditional Sentence	e: If/Unless पुरु ज्या Past Indefin
	and acid Clause locs wo	uld, could, might + V, वत्न।
Q	LONG THE PARTY OF	
U.J.	If I wanted to marry, I c	ould have done it.
	B. I could have to do it	是自己,这个时间的一种的。 第二章
	C. I would have done it	Fills of course Is the
	D I would have to do it	
02.	If Bobi got a warning for s	tudying he should
	A. he could study	tudying, he should study for a long time
	B. he should have studied	Self design to read at march
	C. he should have study	
	D. he studied	
13.	If American ate fewer	foods with sugar and salt, the
	general health better	Salt, the
	A. be	B. will be
ר	C. is	D. would be
-	3" Conditional Sentence: 1	f/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি যদি Past Perfect Ten
A.	य रम्न, अर्द्धा गढम्म यहनाम्ह m	night/could/would + have + V, रा
Đ)	Example:	
1.	We would have bought a	new stereo system if we enong
1	money.	-
	A. have had C. had had	B. had
,		D. have
۷.	He — arrested if he had A. would have	tried to leave the country.
	C. must be	B. could be D. would have been
7		
JL		OUS YEARS' QUESTIONS
1.	If I had enough money, I	
	A. could help the poor	B. could have bought a car
	C. will-help my friend	D. bought a new phone
	Subject + would/sould/	nditional: If + Past indefinite
2.	Subject + would/could/mig	\mathbf{v}_1
•	If I — a king, I could — i A. were, feed	
	C. were, help	B. was, help
	•	D. be, assist
	Clause fit Past indefinite	conditional এর नियम अनुगायी if य
	would/sould/	ense হয় এবং অপর clause টি subject
	would/ could/ might + v ₁ ই	就 [
)[IQA] DIPORTAN	IT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION
	Conditional are kinds of	
	A. simple sentences	B. compound sentences
	C. complex sentences	D. none
	If he has time, he —— us	
	A. visits	B. would go
	C. have gone	D. was gone
o K	and a bound	D. was gone

B. would feel

one		TO ONE WILL AND THE PARTY OF TH	The state of the s
04.	If a ruby is heated, it — tem	B. would	19. If you —, you would have won. A. tried B. did try
	A. WIII	도 싶습니다.() - '' - '' - '' - '' - '' - '' - '' -	문의 경기 가격하는 경기 전에 가는 것도 있다고 있는 사람들이 되는 것이다. 그런 가게 되었다면 가게 되었다는 것이다고 있다면 가게 되는 것으로 하는 (모) 이다.
. 51	C. does	es ho	C. had tried D. have tried 20. If the parliamentary body —, the bill will be placed in the
05.	C. does He won't pass his exam unle	B. study	parliament.
	A studies		A approved B. had approved
	- ill childy	D. may study	
06.	If forests are destroyed, v	vild animals —— their natu	PRIME TEST
	inhabitation.	일반경하게 하는 것으로 가고 있는 그 일 하는 것으로 하는 것이다.	
	A. loses	B. lost	01. Which one is wrong sentence?
	C. will lose	D. will have lost	A. If he comes, I will go there
07.	If I a millionaire, I hel	p every worth cause.	B. If he came, I would have gone there
	A. be, should		C. If he came, I would go there. D. If he had come, I would have gone there
	B. was, could		02. If my father—me up, I will take the bus home.
	C. were, would		A doesn't pick B. don't pick
٠	D. on, may		D. didn't pick
08.	Choose the correct sentence	and seem well business.	03. If he has time, he us next Friday. Fill in the blank.
•	A if I had a camera, I would	have taken some	A. visit B. visited
	B. If I had a camera, I would	taken some photographs.	C. will visit D. will have visit
	C. If I had a camera, I would	take some photographs	o. will visit he us during the occasion.
	D. If I had a camera, I took so	ome photographs	A. visits
09.	It would be pleasant/better	if we —— where to go.	B. will
	A. know	B. known	C have visited
	C. knew	to the state of th	D. would visit
10.	If teaching - more, few	er teachers/ students would lea	05. We shall visit her if time.
tu	the profession.	"Deep in a short while". We show	A. we will have
	A. had paid	B. is paying	B. we had
	C naid	D. Hus pure	C. we have
11.	This could have worked if I	— been more cautious.	D. we don't have
11.	A. had	B. might	06. Choose the correct sentence.
	C have	D. Would	A. When there is chaos in society, the economy of the country
12	- better, the team wor	ald have been able to defeat	do not develop B. The economy of the country will not develop if there is chaose
	opponent.	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	B. The economy of the
	A. If it prepares	B. If prepares	in the society. C. Economic conditions does not improve when there is chaos in
	C D		
13	If he had tried to leave the	ne country, he — stopped at	the society D. The economy of the country will not be develop when there is
10	frontier.	and a cold That 나는 이번 이번 가게 되었다.	shoos in the society
	A. would have	B. may have	07. If he runs fast, he win the prize. Fill in the above blank.
•	C will have	D. Would have been	H WIII
14.	If Napoleon had not inva	ded Russia, he — the rest	D. could
	Europe.		08. If the parliamentary body, the bill will be placed in the
	A. had conquered	B. would conquered.	narliament.
	a 111 conquered	1) Conducted	B had approved
15	No one — in the accide	nt if all the passengers had be	C. approves D. has approved
	wearing safety belt.	그림까게 그렇게 들어 그림을 보고 세 그래요 나를 잃었다. 그렇게	09. He won't pass his exam unless he much harder
	A. would be hurt	B. had been hurt	A. studies B. study D. may study
	C. will be being hurt	D. Would have seen	C. Will study D. May study
16	. If you have a headache, sto	p—TV.	10. If there is a will, A there is a way B. there must be ways
	A. wathched	D. Water	A
	C. watching	D. to water	
17	. If I had known you were in	B. would go	OMR SHEET 04. (A) (B) (C) 08. (A) (B) (C) 0
	A. would have gone	D. Would go	01. (A) (B) (C) (D) (05. (A) (B) (C) (D) (09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
g.	C. went to strain in the strain in	D. Have Bone	02. A B C D 06. A B C D 10. A B C U
18	. What would have happened	. Con a soir free cult of a sign. A.	03. A B C D 07. A B C D Q D
	A. the bridge is broken	the Ti o work hard show to Ti d.	(ANS ANALYSIS)
	B. The bridge would breakC. the bridge had been broke	n waster dew Lactor vol. 13	
/	n 11 .l	and the second s	D 01. B 02. A 03. C 04. D 05. C 06. B 07. B 08. C 09. A 10. A
	D. the oringe had orone.	ASSECT SERIES AA ASSECT SER	ES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES .

VOICE CHANGE CHAPTER 14

☐ Voice ২ প্রকার:

i. Active Voice

ii. Passive Voice

Active থেকে Passive করার কিছু ভরুতুপূর্ণ নিয়ম: V3 হবে সবসময়।

- ii. Present Indefinite Tense এ Auxiliary হিসেবে am/is/are হবে।
- iii. Past Indefinite Tense এ Auxiliary হিসেবে was/were হবে।
- iv. যেকোনো Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে being হবে।
- v. যেকোনো Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে been হবে।
- vi. Modal Verb. এর ক্ষেত্রে be + v3 ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- vii. Voice Change করতে হলে object কে subject- হিসেবে আনতে হয় এবং subject কে object হিসেবে নিয়ে যেতে হয়।
- **Sequence:** Subject + Auxiliary Verb + V₃ + by + object.

Example:

01. The best passive form of the sentence: 'We don't like idle people.'

- A. We are not liked by idle people.
- B. Idle people are not like us.
- C. Idle people are not liked by us. -

D. Idle people are not of our liking.

Ans C

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2. The passive form of 'They were flying kites.' is

- A. Kites were flown by them.
 - B. Kites were being flown by them.
 - C. Kites were being flowing by them.
- D. Kites was being flown by them.

Ans B

☐ Voice Change According to Tense:

সকল General Rules এর সাথে তথুমাত্র বিভিন্ন Tense অনুসারে 'To be' Verb ভিন্ন হবে। বিভিন্ন Tense অনুসারে 'To be' Verb এর ভিন্নতা নিচের ছকে দেওয়া হল।

Name of The Tense		'To be' Verb Used in Passive Voice
	Indefinite	am/is/are
	Continuous	am being/is being/are being
Present	Perfect	have been/has been
ets.	Perfect Continuous	have been being/has been being
	Indefinite	was/were
100 h 5 / 6 h	Continuous	was being/were being
Past	Perfect	had been
ni bazi la	Perfect Continuous	had been being
	Indefinite	shall be/will be
	Continuous	shall be being/will be being
Future	Perfect	shall have been/will have been
77-1931	Perfect Continuous	shall have been being/will have been being

Examples:

Name of	The Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
n n	Indefinite	He does the sum.	The sum is done by him.
	Continuous	He is doing the sum.	The sum is being done by him.
Present	Perfect	He has done the sum.	The sum has been done by him.
i . u * A .wa j	Perfect Continuous	He has been doing the sum for three hours.	The sum has been

Name of	The Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
	Indefinite	He did the sum.	The sum was done
Past	Continuous	He was doing the sum.	The sum was being done by him
leri del	Perfect	He had done the sum before I came.	The sum had been done by him before he came.
Future	Indefinite	He will do the sum.	The sum will be done by him.
	Continuous	He will be doing the sum.	The sum will be being done by him.

N.B.: Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect & Future Perfect Continuous এর ব্যবহার এ খুব কম হওয়ায় তা এখানে আলোচনা করা হল

Imperative Sentence-এর Voice Change:

ii. Object কে subject করতে হরে i. প্রথমে let বসে। iii. Be বসে।

Example:

01. Passive form of 'Do the work' is

- A. The work should be done.
- B. Let the work be done.
- C. The work has to be done.
- D. Let the work to be done.

02. "Open the door softly" Which one of the following specifies the passive form to the sentence?

- A. Let the door opened sofly.
- B. Let the door be opened softly.
- C. Let the door is opened softly.
- D. Let the door open softly.

03. Tick the passive form of the sentence given below. Call in a nurse.

- A. Called a nurse in.
- B. Get a nurse called.
- C. Let be called a nurse.
- D. Let a nurse be called in.

04. Change the voice: Shut the door at once.

- A. The door be shut at once.
- B. Let the door be shut at once.
- C. Let the door shut at once.
- D. The door be shouted at once.

☐ Interrogative Sentence Voice Change: ্ত Who-যুক্ত Interrogative:

i. Who থাকলে by whom হবে।

ii: Tense जनुयायी Auxiliary Verb.

Example:

01. The passive form of 'Who gave you the pen? is -

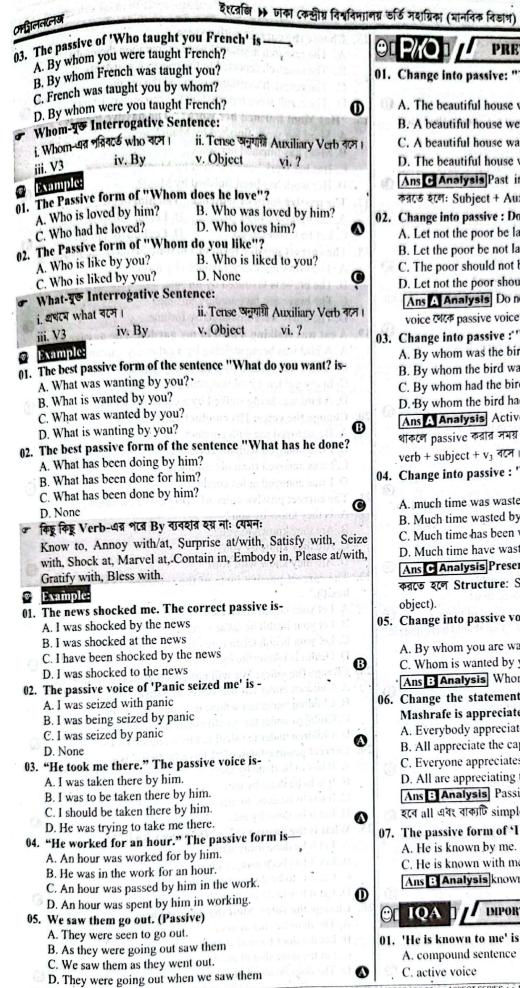
- A. By whom you were given the pen?
- B. Who were given you the pen?
- C. By whom were you given the pen?

D. By whom the pen was given to you? 02. Who has done the work? The correct passive form of the sentence is ——

- A. Who is the work done by?
- B. The work has done by whom?
- C. By whom I was called?
- D. By whom has the work been done? And half against cate of

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PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS 01. Change into passive: "They built a beautiful house." [DU-7Clg. 2023-24] A. The beautiful house were built by them B. A beautiful house were built by them C. A beautiful house was built by them D. The beautiful house was built by them Ans C Analysis Past indefinite tense এর Active থেকে Passive করতে হলে: Subject + Auxiliary verb + V1 + by + objective. 02. Change into passive : Do not laugh at the poor. A. Let not the poor be laughed at B. Let the poor be not laughed at C. The poor should not be laughed at D. Let not the poor should be laughed at Ans A Analysis Do not দ্বারা তরু হলে imperative sentence কে active voice থেকে passive voice করতে হলে- Let not + object + be + v₃। 03. Change into passive: 'Who killed the bird?' [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. By whom was the bird killed? B. By whom the bird was killed? C. By whom had the bird killed? D. By whom the bird had been killed? Ans A Analysis Active voice এর interrogative sentence এ who থাকলে passive করার সময় by whom প্রথমে বনে এবং এর পর auxiliary verb + subject + v3 বলে। 04. Change into passive: 'You have wasted much time'. [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] A. much time was wasted by you B. Much time wasted by you C. Much time has been wasted D. Much time have wasted Ans C Analysis Present perfect tense এর Active থেকে passive করতে হলে Structure: Subjet + have/has + been + v3 (+ by + 05. Change into passive voice: "Whom do you want?" [DU-7Clg. 2019-20] A. By whom you are wanted? B. Who is wanted by you? D. By whom are you wanted? C. Whom is wanted by you? 'Ans : Analysis Whom থাকার কারণে passive এ who আসবে। 06. Change the statement into active voice: "The captaincy of [DU-7Clg. 2018-19] Mashrafe is appreciated by all". A. Everybody appreciated the captaincy of Mashrafe. B. All appreciate the captaincy of Mashrafe. C. Everyone appreciates the captaincy of Mashrafe. D. All are appreciating the captaincy of Mashrafe. Ans B Analysis Passive এ object all আছে তাই active এ subject হবে all এবং বাক্যটি simple past এ হবে। [DU-7Clg. 2017-18] 07. The passive form of 'I know him.' is-B. He is known to me. A. He is known by me. D. He is known for me. C. He is known with me. Ans 3 Analysis known এর পরে Preposition হিসেবে সব সময় to বসে। IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION 'He is known to me' is an example of -B. complex sentece

D. passive voice

02	Chapal has made tea. Make is passive voice.	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	The state of the s	Continues and account a	व्यक्तिक व
	A. Tea is being made by Chapal.	15.	Choose the correct active	oice.	A. Stranger
	B. Tea has been made by Chapal.	D274	A. The research assistants v	ere preparation theresult	S
	C. Tea was being made by Chapal	1.0	B. The research reported to	the research assistante	
	D. Tea have been made by Chapal.	~	C. The research assistants re	ported the results	
03.	I had been doing the work for five days. Change the voice.	0	D. The result were reported	by the researchassistants.	
	A. I had been done the work five days. Change the voice.	16.	"Has Moni finished her wo	rk?" The passive form	is -
	B. The work had been done by me for five days	.	A. Moni her work finished b	y Moni?	90
	C. The work had been being done by me for five days		B. Moni has finished her wor	k?	
× 33	D. The work had been doing home by me for five days		C. Has her work been finishe	d by Moni?	
04	D. The work had been doing by me for five days.		D. Her work has been finishe		
04.	We shall be taking tea' বাকাটির Passive form হবে-	17.	The passive form of sentence	e "Tell him to go".	Carl
11.00	A. Tea will be being taken by us	10	A. Let him be told to go	B. Let his tell to be go	ne
	B. Tea shall have been taken by us.		C. Let he be told to go	D. Let him told to go	Off Worth in
	C. Tea should be being taken by us	18.	The correct passive form of	Fortune favours the bri	ave" :
	D. Tea should be taken by us.	A	A. The brave are being favour	ed by fortune.	-ve 18-
05.	He killed himself. What is the passive form?	100	B. The brave is favoured by for	ortune.	
18.0	A. Himself was killed by him B. Himself would be killed by him		C. The brave are favoured by		
	C. He was killed himself		D. The brave were favoured b		(Tar.) (S.)
	D. He was killed by himself	D 19.	A cat was stalking a bird in	ny garden. The passive	fo
06.	They married each other. The passive form is —	1	A. A bird was being stalking b	v a cat in my garden	TOTM:
	A. They were married by each other	F	3. A bird was stalked by a cat	in my garden	
	B. They got married		C. In my garden a bird was sta		**************************************
	C. They were married each other		D. A bird was being stalked by		
1	D. They had been married by each other	20 0	Change the voice: His conduction	a cat in my garden	U
07.	The correct passive voice of He pleases us is-	20. A	. He annoyed me with conduction	annoyed me.	100 0
	A. We are pleased by him	B	I was annoyed with his cond	ual in mod sviese tee	
	3. We were pleased with him		I was annoyed from his cond		(1) _ *
	We are pleased with him		-		en as
L .	D. We will be pleased by him		. I was annoyed at his conduc		0
08. C	hoose the correct passive voice: 'His behavior worried us.'	21. 1	he correct passive voice of " . Is they know by you?	Do you know them"?	
- A	. We were worried about his behavior			FUT YEAR TO LIKE YOU	
	. We were worried with his behavior		Are they known to you?	The factor of the Armer's	
	. We were worried by his behavior	D	Are they know by you?	of a street of the streets	
ע	. We have been worried by his behavior	22 TI	Are they know with you?		B
9. A	ctive voice of 'They were talked of by us' is —	22. 11	ne correct passive form of the	ie sentence. 'Take care	of your
	They were talked of B. Talked to us			ELII.	hearing 12
	We had been talk of D. We talked of them		Let your health taken care.	rada dan dang keterdi. Maranglad berbadi sala	ani. in
J. CI	noose the correct passive statement of "You should have done it."	B.	Let your health be taken care	of.	
	You should have done if.	D.	Let your health taken care of.	ng ang papalang nanggantik situ. Malanggan	1.0.
D.	It should have been done by you	22 Ch	Health is taken care by you.	THE EVEN AND SERVICE OF THE	B
D.	It should have done by you	23. Ch	ange the voice: We will not	admit children under te	en.
ט.	It would have been done by you	A.	Cilidren under ten will not be	admitted by us.	
. 0	bey your parents' The passive form is-	В.	Children under ten will be not	admitted by us.	
. R	Your parents were obeyed	C. (Children under ten would not	be admitted by us.	
C.	Your parents must be obeyed	D. 0	Children under ten shall not b	e admitted by us	•
D.	Your parents are to be obeyed	24. Col	rect passive form of "I have	e to do it." is -	
D.	Your parents should be obeyed.	A. I	t has to be done by me.	Carrier and and and good	
. 10	are requested to go there. Change the voice.	B. I	t is to be done by me.		r der de Les
C. (B. Go you there	C. I	t has to be done to me.	to state traver actor saw t	ridi -
	D. Reduested to go	D. I	et it be done by me.	A MAN MENER BY MINO 181	.
. 1 116	passive voice of 'Did Samira do the work' is —	25. Wh	at is the passive voice "Do a	way with it"?	1 U 95
A. V	Vas the work by Samira done?	A. L	et it he done away with.	There is not become a	
D. V	Vas the work done by Samira?	B. L	et it has been away with.	tal passon sed med pa-	0
D. II	the work done by Samira?	C. L	et it is to be done away with.	n ha erow miling pay off	. 6
D. W	/as not the work done by Samira?	D. L	et it has to do away with	and beauty the modern	Δ
The	passive voice of 'I found it easy to do ' is	26. Cha	nge the voice: Shut the door	ra ve casip like inolliky	
A. II	was found easy to do by me.	A. T	he door be shut at once.		W. Len
B. It	was found easy to be done by me	BL	et the door be shut at once.	they were seen to go an	A
C. It	was easy found to be done by me.	CL	et the door shut at once.	their group enoughly the	
1) No	one of these	D TI	ne door he chanted -4	which saw them as they we	B
	ERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES ••				

17. The passar	PRIME TEST
A Let him he told to go.	01. Choose the passive form of "Who will pay him"?
L. D. HILL W. L.V.	A. Who will be paid him
O. Let him tell to be gone. O. Let him tell to be gone. O. Let him tell to be gone.	B. Who would be paid him
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	C. Whom he will be paid
A Let a song be sung by her. B. Let a song be sang by her.	D. By whom will he be paid
none sing by liel. 17.121 2 sone crine by her	02. Change the voice, "It is the time to do your duty".
C. Let a soing saing by net. 20. "Did you eat the mango?" The passive form is —	A. Your duty should be done by you timely.
A. The mango was eaten by you?	B. It is time for your duty to be done.
B. Was the mango eaten by you?	C. Duty should be done timely.
C. By you was the mango eaten?	D. Your duty to be done timely.
at a she manon by voll ealen?	03. Change the voice- "Who planted this tree here"?
30. The best passive form of the sentence "What does he want?"	A. By whom the tree was planted here?
A. What was wanting by him?	B. The tree was planted here by whom?
B. What is wanted by him?	C. By whom was this tree planted here?
C. What was wanted by him?	D By whom had the tree been planted here?
a what is awanting by him?	04. The passive form of 'Are you doing the sums?' 15-
1). What is the passive form of 'Rice sells cheap.' is- (চাল সন্তার বিক্রি হয়।)	A. Do the sums being done by you?
A. Rice is cheap when it is sold	B. Are the sums being done by you
B. Rice is sold cheap	C. Are the sums being do by you
C. Rice is being sold cheap.	D Are the sums doing by you?
D. Rice is cheap when it is selling.	05. Make the sentence Passive: Who wrote this:
32. What is the active voice of -"It is known to me how it was	A. This is written by who?
done by him."	B. By whom was this written?
A I know how he has done. B. I knew how he has done.	C. Whom was this written?
C. I knew how he did it. D. I know how he did it.	D. By who was this written?
33. Change the voice of "Nobody knows him here."	06. Whom do you want? Make it passive.
A. He is known by nobody here.	A. Who is wanted by you?
B. Nobody knows him here.	B. By Whom yu are wanted? C. By whom are you wanted
C. He is not known here.	D. Whom is wanted by you?
D. He is not known to nobody here:	07. 'I saw the boy coming'. make the sentence passive.
D. He is not known to hobbusy here. 34. He decided to sell the house. (সে বাড়িট বিক্রি করার সিদ্ধান্ত নিল।)	A. I was seen by the boy coming
34. He decided to sell the house (41 may)	B. The boy was seen by me coming
A. It was decided by him to sell the house	C. The boy was seen coming by me
B. He decided that the house shall to sold.	D. The boy was seen to me coming
C. He decided that the house is sold.	08. The correct passive of: 'Who can do it'?
THE REMOBIL LIZE LICE HOUSE IS SETTING.	A. By whom can it be do?
35. He decided to sell the house. (Make it passive)	B. By whom can it be did?
A. He told that the house is sold. B. He wanted that the house should be sold.	C. By whom can it be done?
C. He decided that the house may be sold by him.	D. By whom could it be done?
C. He decided that the house may be sold to	09. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is-
D. He decided that the house should be sold.	. A. These doors must be shut by you
36. 'He died of fever.' -Passive form is-	B. Shut you must these doors
A. Fever caused his to die.	C. These doors you must shut
B. Fever caused him to death.	D. These doors must be shut
C. He was caused to die of fever.	10. Bring me a pen.
D. His death was caused with fever.	A. Let a pen be brought for me.
37. Change the voice: I have a red cat.	B. Let pen be brought to me.
A. A red cat is possessed by me.	C. Let me brought pen. D. Let a pen be brought me.
B. A red cat has been had by me.	
C. A red cat belongs to me by me.	OMR SHEET 04. (A) (B) (C) 08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
D. A red cat is to be had by me. 38. "Let us go, you and I." Which of the following is the correct	01. (A) (B) (C) (D) (05. (A) (B) (C) (D) (09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
passive of the sentence?	
A. Let's you and I are gone.	03. A B O D 07. A B O D 04. O S
B. Let's go then, should we?	(ANS ANALYSIS)
C Let you and I be gone	the state of the s
D. You and I should go now.	01. D 02. B 03. C 04. B 05. B 06. A 07. C 08. C 09.D 10. A



NARRATION

- Narration: Narration প্রধানত দুই প্রকার।
 - i. Direct Narration
 - ii. Indirect Narration

Narration Changing Rules with Tips &Tricks

- Direct Narration থেকে Indirect করতে যেগুলো পরিবর্তন করতে হবে-
 - Peroson পরিবর্তন: Reported Speech-এ যদি First Person থাকে তাহলে Reporting Verb এর Subject অনুযায়ী Person বসবে। Reported Speech এ যদি Secound Person থাকে তাহলে Reporting Verb এর Object অনুযায়ী Person বসবে। Reported Speech এ যদি Third Person থাকে তাহলে Reporting Verb এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না।
 - Tense এর পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।
 - Invirted Comma তুলে দিতে হবে।

	Tense পরিবর্তনের	CHART
Tense In Dir		Tense In Indirect Narration
1150 200	Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present	Continuous	Past Continuous
	Perfect	Past Perfect
	Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past	Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
2 - Kilometer	Perfect	Past Perfect
Future	All	Future (Should/Would)

Example:

Direct : He said, "I am going to school." এখানে Reporting Verb- Past Tense এবং Reported Speech- Present Continuous সুতরাং Indirect Narration এ Reported Speech- Past Continuous হবে। এবং যেহেতু Reported Speech এর "I" Subject "He" কে নির্দেশ করছে সুতরাং,

- Indirect: He said that he was going to school: : The farmer says, "I am busy."
- **Indirect**: The farmer says that he is busy.
- Assertive Sentence:
 - ♦ সকল Basic Rules প্রযোজ্য।
 - ♦ চিরন্তন সত্য বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে Reported Speech এর Tense এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।
- : The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."
- Indirect: The teacher said that the sun rises in the east. Direct : He said, "I walk a mile daily."
- Indirect: He said that he walks a mile daily.
- Reporting Verb টি Past Tense এ থাকলে সময় ও অবস্থান বাচক কিছু শব্দের পরিবর্তন হয়। যেমন:

Words in Direct Narration	Words in Indirect Narration	Words in Direct Narration	Words in Indirect Narration	
now	then	this	that	
ago	before	these	those	
today	that day	thus	that way	

Words in Words in Direct Indirect Narration		Words in Direct Narration	Words i Indirect Narratio	
tonight	that night	thus	Tarratio	
tomorrow	the next day	come	SO	
yesterday	the previous day	**It	go	
last night	the previous night	now a days	in those da	
here	there	a year ago	a vent a	
hence	thence	113 (60 EKV/ 007	a year befo	

Example:

Direct : The boy said, "I will do the work now" Indirect : The boy said that he would do the work then. Direct : He said, "I have never seen anything like it." Indirect : He said that he had never seen anything like it.

Object না থাকলে Reporting Verb- say এবং Object থাকলে tell হয়। Indirect Speech-এ said to him,- said to me ইডারি standard ইংরেজি নয়। এরূপ স্থলে told him, told me লেখা উচিত।

Example:

Direct : The boy said to me, "I will do the work now." Indirect: The boy told me that he would do the sum then.

সাধারনত Must, ought to, should এর মত Modal Auxiliary তুলির কোন পরিবর্তন হয়না। যদিও কখনও কখনও Must এর জায়গায় had to. has to, have to এবং should এর জায়গায় Subject-এর Person অনুসারে Would বসে।

Example:

Direct : He said, "We ought to go." Indirect : He said that they ought to go.

"We" দ্বারা মানব জাতি বুঝালে Indirect Narration এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

0 Example:

Direct : He said, "We should obey our god." Indirect : He said that we should obey our god.

'Editorial We' (সম্পাদকীয় We) Indirect Narration এ It এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Example:

Direct : The Observer says, "We draw the attention of the

government to this matter."

Indirect: The Observer says that it draws the attention of the government to this matter.

"We" দারা বজা ও শ্রোতা উভয়কে বুঝালে Indirect Narration এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example:

Direct : He said to me, "We are not responsible for it." Indirect: He told me that we were not responsible for it.

Come দারা জন্ম গ্রহন করা ও ফিরে আসা বুঝালে Come এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Example:

Direct' : Ali said, "I came of a noble family."

Indirect: Ali said that he came of a noble family.

Reported Speech এ Yes/No থাকলে Indirect করার সময় যথাকমে replied in the affirmative that এবং replied in negative that ব্যবহার করা হয়।

\odot Example:

Direct : Mithu said, "No, I have changed my decision." Indirect : Mithu replied in negative that he had changed his decision.

Direct speech এ Sir থাকলে Sir এর পরিবর্তে respectfully ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example:

Direct : "Yes, sir," she replied, "I have done my duty."

Indirect: She replied respectfully in the affirmative that she had done her duty.

** ASPECT SERIES **

Direct Speech d by Allah, by god, by my life ইত্যাদি शांकल @ Example: swearing by Allah/god ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

: "By Allah," he replied, "I will not leave this house." Direct

Indirect : Swearing by Allah, he replied that he would not leave that house.

Direct speech এ "Thank you" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting Verb এর Subject + thanked + Reporting Verb এর object इस । अर तका रेक्ट के एवं अर अर का का की को की अर कार्त और अर

are proper services and become

Example:

: He said to me, "Thank you." Direct

Indirect: He thanked me.

Direct speech এ "Goodbye" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting Verb এর Subject+Bade+Reporting Verb এর Object+ Goodbye হয়।

Example:

Direct : He said, "Goodbye my friends."

Indirect: He bade his friends goodbye.

☐ Direct speech 4 "Good morning/Good evening/Good night" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting Verb এর Subject + wished

+ Reporting Verb' এর Object+ Good morning/Good evening/Good night হয়।

Example: ibad

: I said to him, "Good morning." Direct

Indirect: I wished him good morning.

Interrogative Sentence:

i. Indirect Narration টি একটি Assertive Sentence হবে। ii. Reporting Verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে সাধারনত Ask/Asked হয়। iii. যদি Wh থাকে তাহলে Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে Wh বসাতে হয়। এবং যদি Auxiliary দিয়ে তরু হয় তাহলে If বা Whether বসাতে হয়।

Example:

: I said to him, "Is he a doctor?" Direct

Indirect: I asked him if/whether he was a doctor.

: He said to me, "What are you doing?"

Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.

Imperative Sentence:

i. আদেশ, হুকুম, উপদেশ এবং অনুরোধ বুঝালে Indirect Speech এ যথাক্রমে Ordered, Commanded, Advised, Requested ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে যদি পরিষ্কার ভাবে বোঝা না যায় সেক্ষেত্রে tell বা ask ব্যবহৃত হতে bade his inends with good wished পারে।

ii. Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে to বসাতে হয়।

Example:

: I said him, "Go home at once." Direct

Indirect: I told him to go home at once. : I said to him, "Let us go to play."

Indirect: I proposed him that we should go to play.

Direct : The Madam said to me, "Don't come here."

Indirect-1: The Madam ordered me not to go there.

Indirect-2: The Madam prohibited me to go there.

Optative Sentence:

i. Optative Sentence ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকাল্পা ইত্যাদি বুঝায়। তাই Indirect করার সময় Wished, Prayed ইত্যাদি Reporting Verb হয়। Sentence টি অবশ্যই Assertive Sentence হবে। এক্ষেত্রে Linker श्त्रितं That वटन ।

: I said to him, "May you be happy." Direct Indirect : I wished that he might be happy.

Direct : He said to me, "May Allah bless you." Indirect : He prayed that Allah might bless me. Direct : We said, "Long live our president."

Indirect: We wished that our president might live long.

Exclamatory Sentence:

i. আনন্দ বুঝালে Exclaim with joy , দুঃখ বুঝালে Exclaim with sorrow.

ii. Inverted Comma जूल मिरा that वरम ।

Example:

: He said to me, "Alas! I could not save you." Direct

: He exclaimed with grief/sorrow that he could not save me. Indirect

: The man said, "How fine the bird is!"

Indirect: The man exclaimed with joy that the bird was very fine.

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Change into indirect speech: He,said, "I met her long ago" [DU-7Clg. 2023-24]

A. He said that he had met her long ago

B. He said that he has met her long ago

C. He said that he has been met her long ago

D. He said that he used to meet her long ago

Ans A Analysis Assertive sentence এর Direct থেকে Indirect Narration করতে হলে "" কমা তুলে that বসাতে হয়। Tense ও Person পরিবর্তন করতে হয়। Past Indefinite থাকলে Past Perfect করতে হয়।

02. Change into indirect speech : My colleague said to me, "Without traffic it will take 15 minutes to go."-

[DU-7Clg. 2021-22]

A. My colleague told me that it would take 15 minutes to go without traffic.

B. My colleague asked me that it will take 15 minutes to go without traffic.

C. My colleague told me that it would be taking 15 minutes to go without traffic.

D. My colleague marned me that it would take 15 minutes to go without traffic.

Ans A Analysis Assertive sentence এর indirect speech এ said to এর পরিবর্তে told হয় এবং reporting verb past হওয়ায় reported speech ও past tense এ হবে।

03. Change into indirect speech : He said to me, "Can you help [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] me now?"

A. He asked me if I can help him now

B. He asked me if I could help him then

C. He aked me if I could help him now

D. He asked me whether I can help him now

Ans : Analysis Interrogative বাক্যের Direct speech- এ reporting verb past হলে এবং reported speech auxiliary verb ঘারা শুরু হলে, Indirect -এ reporting verb 'asked' হয় এবং reported speech-এর পূর্বে if whether বসে।

Mina said to me, "I was ill." Indirect speech of the sentence [DU-7Clg. 2019-20]

A. Mina told me that she has been ill.

B. Mina said to me that she was ill.

C. Mina told me that I had been ill.

D. Mina told me that she had been ill.

Ans D Analysis Affirmative sentence এর Narration এর পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে said এর পরিবর্তে told এবং inverted comma তুলে मित्रा that तत्म এवং tense ও person পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।

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170	6 পাঠ্যবইকে স	হজ কর	গার প্রয়াস - আসং	PHE PIE
05.	Change into indirect speech: She said, "I never eat anything for luncheon." A. She said that she never ate anything for luncheon B. She told that she had never eat anything for luncheon C. She said that she had ever eaten anything for luncheon D. She told that she never eats anything for luncheon D. She told that she never eats anything for luncheon Ans D Analysis Reporting verb অভ্যাসগত কর্ম হওয়ায় tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না। IQA IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION 'Munmun says that she did not go there.' (Make it direct) A. Munmun says, "I did not go there." B. Munmun says, "I do not go there." C. Munmun said, "I did not went there."	11.	She said to him, " I will call you as soon as possible." of the following is correct indirect speech? A. She told that she will call him as soon as possible B. She told him she called him as soon as possible. C. She told him that she would call him as soon as possible D. She told him she will call him as soon as possible The indirect form of "How dare you wake me up"? Troared a the mouse' is: A. The lion roared and said to the mouse why he wakes he B. The lion said to the mouse why is got him up. C. The lion questioned the mouse about its waking up. D. The lion roared and asked the mouse how it dared thim up. Change the speech: She asked me, "Are you a student A. She asked me that I was a student	Which was
10	D. Mummun says that I did not go there.	S. 1977	B. She asked me if I was a student	2
02	. You said to me, 'you do not do your duty.' Make indirect speech-		C. She asked me was I a student	
" 6	A. You told me that I do not my duty	12	D. She asked me if I am a student The indirect form of: He said to me, "Please wait	until
1.	B. You said to me that I do not do my duty		return" is—	MILLI
	C. You said to me that I do not do my duty D. You told me that I did not do my duty		A. He said to me wait till he returned	
0.3	3. He said, " I have been working since sunrise." Make it		B. He asked to me wait till he return	
03	indirect speech.		C. He asked me to wait till return.	
	A. He said that he has been working since sunrise		D. He requested me to wait till he returned. He said, 'Let me have some milk' Make it indirect.	
. 110-	B. He said that he has worked for sunrise.	13.	A. He said that he wanted some milk	
	C. He said that he had been working since sunrise		B. He prayed that he might have some milk	ni .
.940	D. He said that he is working since sunrise	L	C. He wished that he might have some milk	
04	 put the following into indirect speech: "when I got home, I found I had lost my umbrella," Laila said. 		D. He said that he might have stay alone.	0
proje	A. Laila said that when she had got home she found that she had lost her umbrella.		The mother said to her son, "May you pas examination." makes Indirect speech- A. The mother wished her son that he might pass the exam	
36.	B. Laila said that when he got home she found she had lost her umbrella.		B. The mother said to her son that he might pass the exami	
	C. Laila said thât when she got home she had found that she had lost her umbrella.		C. The mother wished that her son might pass the examin.D. The mother wished her son that he may pass the examination.	0
05.0	D. Laila said that when she had got home she found she lost her umbrella. B. S.		A. Nasima said that it is a very fine picture.	ch ea
05.	Soya said, "I walk a mile every day". Find out indirect narration-		B. Nasima exclaimed that it was a very fine picture. C. Nasima exclaimed that it is a very fine picture.	1
	A. Soya said that she walked a mile every day.		D. Nasima exclaimed that what a fine picture it was	•
	B. Soya said that she walks a mile every day.		He said, "Friends, goodbye." Indirect speech is —.	
	C. Soya said that I am walking a mile every day.		A. He told his friends goodbye	.aj
	D. Soya said that I walk a mile every day.		B. He bade his friends goodbye	
06.	The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun." Make it		C. He bade his friends with good wishes	
	A. The teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.		D. He said goodbye to his friends He said, "Thanks, my friends.". Make it indirect form i	. C
	B. The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.	1/. 1	A. He told friends thanks	9.0
	C. The teacher said that the earth has moved round the sun.		B. He thanked his friends.	3 -
	D. The teacher said that the earth had moved round the sun.		C. He said thanks to his friends	L
	He said, "I must go." What is the correct indirect speech of it?		D. He said to his friends thanks	C
	A. He said that he should go		By Allah' he replied, 'I will not leave this house."	L
	B. He told that he ought to go. C. He said that he ought to go.		A. Swearing by Allah, he replied that he will not leave the	
	D. He said that he had to go.		 Swearing by Allah, he replied that he won't leave the ho Swearing by Allah, he replied that he would not leave the ho 	

D. None of the above

C. I said to do it.

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D. I ordered to do it.

19. I said, "Do it." (Change narration)

A. I said that it should be done.

B. I said that let it be done.

08. Correct narration of the sentence- He said to me, "You

B. He said to me that I could not have done it that way.

A. He told me that I could not do it that way.

C. He told me that I could not do that thus

cannot do it thus"

D. None of the above

OF	The teacher said, "Thanks, my students." The indirect	414.01
20.	The tenent	orm
•		
	A. The teacher told his students thanks. B. The teacher said thanks to his students.	
	B. The teacher said thanks to his students. C. The teacher said to his friends students.	
		0
	D. The teacher said, "Man is mortal" make indirect narrati	on
21.	The teacher said that man is mortal. A. The teacher said that man was mortal.	on.
	A. The teacher said that man was mortal. B. The teacher said man was mortal.	
	The teacher said man was mortal.	
	D. All the above	0
15		1.80
22.	Kalpana said that she is ill. A. Kalpana said that she had been ill	
	t -no cold inal suc was iii.	46
	- Valgana said that she was not well.	0
11	which one is the correct form of indirect sentence -The	boy
13.	ald affet me do it.	
	The boy said that -	
	A he could do it	
	n he should do it	
	C he might be allowed to do it	
	D he should be allowed to do it	0
24.	The man said to the officer, "Please, help me." Indirect f	orm-
	A. The man told the officer to please help him.	
	B. The man requested the officer to help him.	
	C. The man said to the officer to please help him.	
	D. The man requested to the officer to help.	B
25.	He said to his master, "Forgive me, Sir.	
	A. He begged his master to forgave him	
	B. He begged his master to forgive him, Sir.	
	C. He begged his master to forgive him.	1
	D. He requested his master to forgive him.	0
26.	Anis said, "I must write a letter." make indirect narration	n-
	A. Anis said he must write a letter.	
	B. Anis said that he must write a letter.	
	C. Anis said he had to write a letter.	
	D. Anis said that he had to write a letter	0
27.	Change the narration: -We said, "Long live Bangladesh'	12.
	A. We wished that Bangladesh might live long.	
	B. We prayed that Bangladesh might live long.	
	C. We wished Bangladesh a long life.	
0	D. All the above	
28.	He said, "Let me have some milk." Make it indirect.	
	A. He said that he wanted some milk.	
	B. He prayed that he might have some milk.	
	C. He wished that he might have some milk.	
20	D. He said that he might have some milk.	0
29,	You said to me, "You are right." Indirect form is-	
	A. You told that you are right	
	B. You told me that I am right.	
	C. You told me that I was right.	•
20	5. I Oll fold me that you was might	0
30,	rut the following into indirect narration: "You had t	etter
	Hot leave your room unlooked? said my friends.	147)
	My friends warned me not to leave my room unlocked.	
	. My friends asked me not to loave my room unlocked.	
	My friends reminded me to look my room.	•
	D. My friends advised me to leave lock my room.	

PRIME TEST

01. Change the speech "I said, Do this"?

A. I said that this should be done B. I said to do this.

C. I said that it is to be done

D. I ordered to do that.

02. Change the speech - "Will you make coffee" he said.

A. He said whether I can make coffee

B. He asked me if I would make coffee

C. He said to me if I could make coffee

D. He ordered me to make coffee

03. My colleague said to me, "Please lend me some money". The indirect form of the sentence is-

A. My colleague requested me to lend him some money.

B. My colleague said to me that I lend him some money.

C. My colleague said to me that I should lend him some money.

D. My colleague told me that I might lend him some money.

04. He said to me "May Allah Bless you" Find the correct indirect narration.

A. He wished that Allah mighty bless him

B. He wished to me that Allah might bless me.

C. He wished that Allah might bless me

D. He prayed for me that Allah bless me.

05. Change the narration "Could I use your phone"? She said.

A. She said whether she can use my phone

B. She told that she want to use my phone

C. She asked if she wanted to use my phone

D. She requested me to allow to use my phone

06. Asha said that she would go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test.

A. Asha said, "I will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."

B. Asha said, "She will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."

C. She said, "Asha will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."

D. Asha said, "I will be going to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."

07. He said to me,"I am ready"

A. He told me that I am ready.

B. He told me that I will be ready.

C. He told me that had been ready.

D. He told me that he was ready.

08. Shamim said to me "Do you like pop music"

A. Shamim asked me if I liked pop music.

B. Shamim told me I liked pop music.

C. Shamim asked me did I liked pop music.

D. Shamim asked me whether I liked pop music.

09. He said "The sun gives us light"

A. He said that the sun gives them light

B. He said that the sun give to us light

C. He said that the sun give us light

D. He said that the sun gives us light

10. He asked me if I had done that work.

A. He said to me, 'Have not you done this work'?

B. He said to me, 'Did not you do that work'?

C. He said to me, 'Have not you done that work'?

D. He said to me, 'Did you do this work'?

04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	ଔହ
	05. A B C D 06. A B C D

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01. D | 02. B | 03. A | 04. C | 05. C | 06. A |

D. My friends advised me to leave lock my room. ASPECT SERIES + ASPECT SERIES + ASPECT SERIES • ASPECT SERIES

CHAPTER EMBEDDED QUESTION

Rule: WH word দারা কোন বাক্যে embedded question (বাক্যের মাঝে প্রম্ন) থাকলে, WH শব্দের পরে Subject + verb বসে। কারণ Sub-ordinate clause কখনোই interrogative হয় না, সর্বদাই assertive sentence এ হয়ে থাকে। তাই WH word বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে WH word এর পরে assertive sentence (sub + verb + ext.) वरम।

Embedded Question: Principal clause + WH word + Subject + Verb + extension (যদি থাকে)

- 01. তুমি জানো সে কে?- Do you know who he is? (Who is he নয়)
- 02. তুমি কি জানো সে কোখায়?- Do you know where he is? (Where is he নয়)
- 03. আমি জানি সে কোথায় থাকে/কোথায় বাস করে।- I know where he lives. (where does he live नग्न)
- 04. তিনি কবে আসিবেন জানো কি?- Do you know when he will come? (Will he come নয়)
- 05. তোমার নাম কী বল।- Tell me what your name is. (What is your
- 06. সে কি চায় বলতে পার?- Can you tell me what he wants? (What does he want नश)

Embedded Question এর নিম্নোক্ত গঠন তিনটি।- বাক্যের প্রথমে কেবলমাত্র Auxiliary verb থাকলেই বাক্যের শেষে প্রশ্লেবোধক চিহ্ন (?) ব্যবহার করা যাবে। অন্য সকল বাক্যের শেষে ফুলস্টপ (.) বসবে।

Structure-1: Auxiliary verb + subject + verb WH word + sub + verb + extension +?

e.g. Did you ask the man what his name was? তুমি কি লোকটিকে তার নাম কি জিজেস করেছিলে?

Do you know where he lives? তুমি কি জানো সে কোথায় থাকে/কোথায় বাস করে?

Structure-2: Subject + verb + WH word + Sub + verb + extension + (.) e.g. I don't understand what the person is talking about. লোকটা কি বলছে আমি কিছুই বুঝতে পারছি না।

Structure-3: Verb +--+ WH word + sub + verb + extension +(.)

e.g. Tell me why you went there. আমাকে বল তুমি সেখানে কেন গিয়েছিলে।

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- 01. Find the incorrect sentence. [DU-7Clg. 2018-19]
 - A. Have you ever met a person like Sakib?
 - B. When was this book published?
 - C. Are you being helped by anyone?
 - D. Do you know who is she?

Ans D Analysis Embedded question অনুযায়ী WH-word + subject + verb হবে।

IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION

- 01. Which of the following sentences is correct?
 - A. Do you know why you have done this?
 - B. Do you know why did you have done this?
 - C. Do you know why they have done this?
 - D. Why you had done this?

- 02. Which of the following sentences is correct?
 - A. I dont know where you come from.
 - B. I dont know where did you came from.
 - C. I dont know where you have come from.
 - D. I dont know from where did you come.
- 03. Why-- done this?
 - A. you have
- B. did you have
- C. have you
- D. you had
- 04. Select the correct sentence.
 - A. Where have you born?
- B. Where were you born?
- C. Where had you born?
- D. Where are you born?
- 05. Can you tell me why did you not speak the truth?
 - A. Why did you not speak
- B. that why did you not speak
- C. Why you did not speak
- D. why you not speak
- 06. Select the correct sentence.
 - A. Do you know who are you talking to?
 - B. Do you know you are talking to who?
 - C. Do you know you are talking to whom?
 - D. Do you know are you talking to whom?
- to her? 07. When-
 - A. you talked
- B. are you born
- C. did you talk
- D. did you talked
- -? Which of the following is fi 08. Can you tell me where best clause in the above sentence?
 - A. Does Mr. Ali live
- B. Mr. Ali does live
- C. Mr. Ali lives
- D. lives Mr. Ali
- 09. Which one of the following sentences is correct?
 - A. Do you know who the house belongs to?
 - B. Do you know whom does the house belong to?
 - C. Do you know to whom the house belongs to?
 - D. Do you know who the house belong to?
- 10. When --here?
 - A. have you get
- B. did you get
- C. you get
- D. had you get
- 11. Which sentence is correct?
 - A. Where did it happen?
 - B. Where it happended?
 - C. Where was it happened?
 - D. Where happended it?
- 12. What (to speak) to her about last night?
 - A. What have you spoken to her about last night?
 - B. What you spoke to her about last night?
 - C. What did you speak to her about last night?
 - D. Had you spoken to her about last night?
- 13. Can anybody tell me-
 - A. How tall does she look?
 - B. How tall she looks?
 - C. How tall is she look?
- D. How tall is she looking?
- 14. Which sentence is correct?
 - A. Can you tell what is his name?
 - B. Can you tell me what is his name?
 - C. Can you tell me what his name is?
 - D. Can you tell me what is his?
- 15. He asked me -
- B. When went I there
- C. when I went there D. When I gone
- 16. Find out the correct sentence.

A. when did I go there

- A. When have the programme start?
- B. When is the programme going to start?
- C. When the programme start?
- D. When the programme going to start?

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(3)

17. Choose the correct interrogative form.

- A. When did you born?
- B. When were you born?
- C. When are you born?
- D. When you born?
- 18. I don't know ...
 - A. when will he come
- B. when he came
- C. where does he go
- D. where did he go
- 19. Identify the correct sentence.
 - A. Which colour you prefer, the red or the blue?
 - B. Which colour do you prefer, the red or the blue?
 - C. Which colour you prefer, the red or blue?
 - D. Which colour you prefer more, the red or the blue?
- 20. When -
 - A. does he think the war will end B. does he think will the war end
 - C. he thinks the war will end D. he thinks will the war end

PRIME TEST

- 01. Choose the correct sentence.
 - A. Do you know where do they live?
 - B. Do you know where they live?
 - C. Do you know where does he lives?
 - D. Do you know does he lives where?
- 02. He asked me-
 - A. When I had gone there.
- B. When did I go there
- C. when I were there
- D. when I have gone there
- 03. Choose the correct sentence.
 - A. I know what does he want? B. I know what does he wants?
 - C. I know what does he want D. I know what he wants.
- 04. Choose the correct sentence.
 - A. He asked me why did I go there.
 - B. He asked me why have you gone there.
 - C. He asked me why I had done it.
 - D. He asked me why I had do it.
- 05. Write down the correct sentence-
 - A. Tell me why have you come here?
 - B. What time did you to bed last night?
 - C. Why you are angry with me?
 - D. When you passed your Diploma Examination?
- 06. We don't know how did the thief made an escape.
 - A. how the thief did make
- B. how the thief does make D. how was the thief made
- C. how the thief made 07. I wish you would tell me -
 - A. who is being lived next door B. who does live next door
- C. who lives next door
- D. who was living next door
- 08. Would you please tell us-
 - A. when the next bus comes
- B. when comes the next bus
- C, when does the next bus come D. when the next bus does come
- 09. I'd like to know-A. why did he leave
- B. why he left D. why did he left
- C. why have he left
- 10. Why ---- angry with me yesterday?
 - A. were you
- B. was you
- C. you were
- D. have you been
- 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) **OMR SHEET** 09. (A) (B) (C) (D) 05. (A) (B) (C) (D) 01. (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) 06. (A) (B) (C) (D) 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) 08 O 80 07. (A) (B) (C) (D) 03. (A) (B) (C) (D)

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01.B | 02.A | 03.D | 04.C | 05.B | 06.C | 07.C | 08.A | 09.B | 10.A

CHAPTER SENTENCE & TRANSFORMATION

- এক বা একাধিক word পাশাপাশি বসে যখন সম্পূর্ণরূপে মনের ভাব প্রকাশ করে তাকে Sentence বলে ।
- ☐ Kinds/ প্রকারতেশ:

অর্থের উপর তিত্তি করে Sentence 5 প্রকার। যথা:

- i. Assertive Sentence
- ii. Interrogative Sentence
- iii. Imperative Sentence
- iv. Optative Sentence
- v. Exclamatory Sentence
- Assertive Sentence (वर्षनाभूनक वाका): य Sentence এ कान किङ्त সাধারন ভাবে বর্ণনা বুঝায় তাকে Assertive Sentence বলে। সাধারণ ভাবে বৰ্ণনামূলক বাক্য হাঁ-বোধক বা না-বোধক হতে পারে। অর্থাৎ Assertive Sentence কৈ পুনরায় ২ ভাগে বিভক্ত করা যায়: Affirmative Sentence বা
- হাঁ-বোধক বাক্য এবং Negative Sentence বা না-বোধক বাক্য। Example: I play football. He writes a letter. He told a story.
- Interrogative Sentence (প্ৰশ্নসূচক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ কোন বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করা বুঝায় তাকে Interrogative Sentence বলে। ६
- Example: Do you play football? Does he write a letter?
- ☐ Imperative Sentence (আদেশমূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ আদেশ, নিষেধ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Imperative Sentence বলে। সাধারণত Imperative Sentence-এ ৫ ধরনের গঠন দেখা যায়। যথা:
 - · Do the work
- · Do not hate the poor.
- · Let him do the work.
- · Never tell a lie.
- · Please go there.
- Optative Sentence (প্রার্থনামূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকান্সা, ইচ্ছা ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Optative Sentence বলে।

May you be happy. Long live our country.

- Exclamatory Sentence (আকোসূচক বাব্দ): যে Sentence এ মনের আকস্মিক আবেগ, অনুভৃতি, দুঃখ্,কট্ট, আনন্দ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে তাকে Exclamatory Sentence বলে। সাধারণত Exclamatory sentence এ ও ধরনের গঠন দেখা যার। মেল: Alas! I am undone. What a nice flower it is!
- 🔾 গঠন জনুসারে Sentence ৩ প্রকার। যথা:
 - Simple Sentence
 - ii. Complex Sentence
 - iii. Compound Sentence
- 🔲 Simple Sentence (সরদ বাৰু): যে Sentence এ একটি মাত্র Subject এবং একটি মাত্র Finite Verb (সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া) থাকে তাকে Simple Sentence 3091

Example:

He plays football.

Because of illness he could not attend the meeting.

- 🛘 Complex Sentence (ছটিল বাক্য): যে Sentence এ একটি মাত্র Principal/Independent Clause এবং এক বা একাধিক Subordinate Clause থাকে তাকে Complex Sentence বলে। Subordinate Clause এর ভরুতে সাধারণত if, though, as, because, since, so that, that, until, till, unless, when, why, who, which, where, how, before, after, whether, while ইত্যাদি বঙ্গে।
- Example:

Although he is rich, he is honest.

I know that he would help me.

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🗖 Compound Sentence (যৌগিক বাক্য): যদি কোন Sentence এ এক বা একাধিক Principal Clause- and, but, or, yet, so, therefore ইডাদি Co-ordinationg Conjunction দারা যুক্ত থাকে তাকে Compound Sentence বলে।

Example:

He is rich but he is honest. Read or you will fail. I went there and found him reading.

Example:

01. A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete -

A. thought C. predicate B. paragraph

D. fragment

Ans A

02. 'All that glitters is not gold' a -

A. simple sentence

B. complex sentence

C. compound sentence

D. compound- complex sentence

Ans B

03. 'Do or die' is a -

A. Compound sentence

B. Simple sentence

C. Complex sentence

D. Not at all a sentence Ans A

04. An assertive sentence means:

A. we affirm what is said C. a simple statement

B. a negative form

D. comment or order

Ans C

05. The boy has a book. (What kind of sentence it is?)

A. Assertive C. Optative

B. Negative

D. Imperative

Ans A

Transformation of Sentence

Affirmative to Negative

🗅 Affirmative Sentence এ only বা alone থাকলে Negative করতে হলে ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে None but বসে এবং বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে Nothing But বসে। এবং কোনো সংখ্যা নির্দেশ করতে Not more/less than বসে।

Example:

Affir. : Only Rima can do this sum

: None but Rima can do this sum. Neg.

Affir. : Only the moon was visible.

Neg. : Nothing but the moon was visible.

Affir. : Only he can do the work. : None but he can do the work. Neg.

Affir. : Allah alone can help us. Neg. : None but Allah can help us.

Affir. : He has only a few toys.

Neg. : He has nothing but a few toys.

☐ Affirmative Sentence এ must থাকলে negetive করতে হলে can not but/ can not help বলে।

Ex:

: We must obey our parents. Affir.

: We cannot but obey our parents. / We cannot help Neg.

obeying our parents.

☐ As soon as + Sub₁ + PV₁+ Obj₁, Sub₂+PV₂+Obj₂+Ext. Structure যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিম্নোক্ত Structure অনুসরণ করতে হয়-No sooner had+Sub₁+PP of PV+Obj₁+than+ Sub₂ +PV₂ +Obj2+Ext.

Example:

Affir. : As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

: No soone had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

Superlative Degree যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিচে অনুসরণ করতে হয়।

No other+ Superlative Degree এর পরের অংশ + Verb + Positiv degree+ as+ Sub.

Example:

Affir. : He is the best boy in the class. Neg. : No other boy is as good as he.

Every থাকলে Negative করার সময় Every এর পরিবর্তে প্রথমে There no + Every এর পরের অংশ + but + Sentence এর বাকী অংশ বদে।

Example:

Affir.: Everyone hates liar.

Neg.: There is no one but hates a liar. Affir.: Every mother loves her child.

Neg.: There is no mother but loves her child.

Too.....to যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করার নিয়ম:

Structure in Affirmative: Sub.

Adjective/Adverb + to + Infinitive (Verb)

Structure in Negative: Sub. + Verb + so + Adjective/Adverb + tha + Sub. + cannot/ could not (Tense অনুসারে) + Infinitive (Verb.)

(**&**) Example:

Affir. : He is too weak to go.

: He is so weak that he cannot go.

🗖 As....as যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করার নিয়ম:

Structure in Affirmative: Sub.(Noun / Pronoun and Noun / Pronoun) + Verb + as + Adjective + as + Noun/Pronoun

Structure in Negative: Sub.(Noun / Pronoun and Noun / Pronoun) + Verb + not less+ Adjective + than + Noun/Pronoun

Example:

Affir.: Jim and Della were as good as Jeny.

Neg.: Jim and Della were not less good than Jeny.

Assertive to Interrogative

🛘 Assertive Sentence টি Affirmative হলে Interrogative Sentence টি Negative-Interrogative হবে। একই ভাবে Assertive Sentence Negative হলে Interrogative Sentence টি Affirmative Interrogative হবে। Interrogative Sentence টি সাধারন Yes/No Question এর নিয়ম অনুসারে গঠিত হবে।

Example:

Asser. : He is absent from the meeting. : Isn't he absent from meeting? Asser. : He is not a good student. Neg. : Is he a good student?

Assertive Sentence এ Never, nothing থাকৰে Sentence এ যথাক্রমে ever, anything হয়।

Example:

Asser. : I never drink a tea. : Do I ever drink a tea? Asser. : There was nothing to do. : Was there anything to do? Int.

Assertive Sentence 9 everybody/everyone/all Interrogative Sentence এদের পরিবর্তে প্রথমে Who বসে + don't doesn't/ didn't + PV এর Present Form + PV এর পরবর্তি অংশ +?

Example:

Asser. : Everybody wishes to be happy. : Who doesn't wish to be happy? Neg.

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ब्रालस ा २२८९१।ङ ▶ णको किसीय विश्वविদ्यान	ায় ভর্তি সহায়িকা (মানবিক বিভাগ)
Nobody/None/No one কৈ Interrogative করতে হলে এদের পরিবর্তে Who বসে এবং বাকী অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। অথবা সাধারণ নিয়মে Interrogative Sentence গঠন করে তথুমাত্র Nobody ও No one পরিবর্তে মুখাক্রমে anybody ও anyone হয়। Example: Asser.: No one can do this. Neg.: Who can do this? or, Can anyone do this? Assertive To Exclamatory মিজ Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an থাকে- Assertive Structure: Sub. + Verb + Determiner-a + Adverb/ Adjective +Complement Exclamatory Structure: What+ Determiner-a. + Adjective/ Adverb + Complement + Sub. + Verb! Exclamatory Form: What a beautiful garden it is! মিজ Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an না থাকে- Assertive Form: The garden is very beautiful. Assertive Structure: Subject + Verb + Adverb/ Adjective Exclamatory Form: How beautiful the garden is! Exclamatory Form: How beautiful the garden is! Exclamatory Sentence এ Alas, Hurrah ইত্যাদি Interjection থাকলে Assertive করতে এদের পরিবর্তে যথাক্রমে It is matter of sorrow that ও It is a matter of joy that হয় এবং অবশিষ্ট অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। Example: Excl.: Alas! I am undone. Asser.: It is a matter of sorrow that I am undone.	Move or die. (Simple) A. if you move, you will die C. Without moving you will die D. If you do not move, you will die Simple sentence-এ too + adj + to + verb থাকৰে না-বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করে বলে তার Complex এ So-that + negative clause-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। Compound-এ too বা so-এর ছলে verb এবং that-এর ছলে and বলে। মেমন- Example: 1. The complex sentence of 'He is too weak to walk'. is: A. He is so weak that he cannot walk. B. He is very weak to walk. C. He is so weak to walk. C. He is so weak to walk. D. He is to weak to walk. Simple Sentence-এ Noun Phrase থাকলে Complex Sentence-এ Noun Phrase-টি that/WH word মোগে সম্প্রসারিত হয়ে Noun Clause-এ পরিণত হয়। যেমন- Example: 1. I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence. A. I do not know what name his father's has C. I do not know what his father's name is. D. I do not know what his father's name is. D. I do not know that what his father's name is. Simple Sentence-টি যদি In + কোনো ঋতুর নাম এবং Main Clause-টি ঘদি Subject + Verb + Extension এই নিয়মে থাকে, তাহলে Complex Sentence-টি When + it + be verb (main clause-এর tense অনুযায়ী) + ঋতুর নাম + Main Clause এই নিয়মে পরিবর্তিত হবে। যেমন:- Example:
Assertive Form : I wish I were a king. Exclamatory : If I were a king! Assertive Form : I wish I had the wings of a bird. Exclamatory : Had I the wings of a bird! B: Assertive Sentence এ fullstop(.) হবে এবং Exclamatory Sentence এ অবশ্যই Note of exclamation(!) হবে।	01. 'In spring the cuckoo sings'. Make it complex. A. When it is spring, the cuckoo sings. B. The cuckoo sings in spring. C. The cuckoo sings only in spring D. When the spring comes, the cuckoo sings. Simple Sentence-টি যদি Subject + want/wish/like/desire/object + infinitive + extension এই নিয়মে থাকে তাহলে, complex Sentence-টি হবে Subject + want/wish/like/desire (অপরিবর্তিত থাকে) + that + object-টি
SIMPLE-COMPLEX-COMPOUND	Subject হয় + should + infinitive-এর verb থেকে বাকি অংশ। যেমন- Example:
যদি Simple Sentence এ Inspite of বা Despite থাকে তাহলে তা Complex Sentence-এ ব্লপান্তরের সময় Although এবং Compound sentence-এ ব্লপান্তরের সময় Though বা Although এবং Compound Sentence এ but ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-	 Ones he wish me to go? Which one is complex for this sentence? A. Does he want that I should go? B. Does he wish my going? C. Does he wish that I should go?
1. Though he is poor, he is happy. (simple) A. Despite his poverty, he is happy	02. He wants that I should go. (Make it simple) A. He wants my going B. He wants me to go
B. In spite of his being poor, he is unhappy. C. He is poor but happy D. In spite of his poorness, he is happy.	C. He wants that I must go D. He wnats that I might to. O3. Move and die. (Simple) A. If you move, you will die. B. By moving you will die. C. Without moving you will die
A. He tried and failed B. In spite of his trying hard, he failed C. He tried hard but failed.	D. If you do not move, you will die. 04. He died in the village where he was born. The simple form of the complex sentence is - A. He died in his village.
D. But for his trying hard, he failed Simple Sentence-এ By/In case of/ In the event of + Gerund থাকলে তার Complex-এর প্রথম অংশ If + affirmative clause হবে এবং	B. He was born in a village and died in the same village, C. He died in his native village D. He died in a village where his birth took place.
compound-এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর and সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। তবে Simple-এ Without + gerund থাকলে তার Complex-এর প্রথম অংশ Unless + affirmative অথবা If + negative	A. They cried out at the top of their voice. (Complex) A. They cried out so loudly that their voice weakened. B. They cried out as highly as they expected.

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clause হবে এবং তার Compound-এর প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং

তারপর or সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। যেমন-

D. They cried out as loudly as was possible.

পাঠ্যবইকে সহজ করার প্রয়াস IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS 01. None but one student was absent. Which is affirmative? 01. "In spite of being rich, she is hard working." The complex A. One student was absent form of this sentence is -[DU-7Clg. 2023-24] B. One student was always absent A. Since she is hard working, she is rich C. Only one student was absent B. Though she is rich, she is hard working D. Only one student was always absent C. She is hard working and rich 02. He has only a few books. D. If she is hard working she will be rich A. He does not but a few books B. He is nothing though a few books Ans B Analysis Inspite of/ Despite মুক্ত Simple sentence কে C. He has nothing but a few books complex করতে হলে Inspite of/ Despite এর পরিবর্তে though / D. He does not possess a few books although ব্যবহার করতে হবে। 03. He is only five. (Negative) 02. "May you be crowned with success"- the sentence type is: A. He is not less than five B. He is not only five [DU-7Clg. 2023-24] D. He is not aged five C. He is not above five A. imperative B. optative C. assertive D. exclamatory 04. I must do it. (Make it negative) Ans B Analysis কোনো কাজ দারা ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা বোঝায় তাহলে সেটি B. I should not do it A. I must not do it. optative বাক্য হয়। সাধারণত may দারা তরুর বাক্যটিও Optative D. I do not do it C. I cannot but do it 05. None can escape his fate. Choose the correct affirmative of 03. "A little learning is a dangerous thing"-Make it exclamatory. this sentence. [DU-7Clg. 2023-24] A. Everyone accept his fate A. How dangerous a little learning is! B. everyone can escape his fate B. What a dangerous thing a little learning is! C. Everyone must submit to his fate C. What dangerous this a little learning is! D. Everyone cannot escape his fate 06. Everybody should admit the truth. (Make it negative without D. How a dangerous thing little learning is! changing its meaning) Ans B Analysis" A little learning is a dangerous thing" all A. Nobody should admit the truth একটি Assertive sentence। এটির Exclamatory হলে What a B. Nobody should deny the truth dangerous thing a little learning is! C. Everybody should not admit the truth 04. 'He is idle but intelligent' – the complex form of the sentence is – D. Everybody should deny the truth. [DU-7Clg. 2022-23] 07. Every rose has a thorn. Make it negative. A. Although he is idle, he is intelligent B. Every rose has no thorn A. No rose has a thorn B. In spite of his idleness, he is intelligent C. There is no rose without thorn. D. None C. Due to his idleness, he is intelligent 08. We always honour our teacher. (Make it negative) D. The man who is idle, is intelligent A. We never honour our teacher Ans A Analysis Compound sentence-এ but থাকলে complex B. We never dishonour our teacher করার সময় subordinate clause এর ভরুতে Though/Although বসে। C. We should not dishonour our teacher [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] 05. Change into negative: I want only a pen. 0 D. We shall not honour our teacher A. I want gone but a pen B. I want nothing but a pen 09. He acted wisely. (Make it Negative) C. I do not want a pen A. He could not act wisely B. He did not act wisely D. I want nothing more than a pen. C. He did not but act wisely D. He did not act foolishly Ans B Analysis Affirmative sentence এ only + বস্তু থাকলে 10. As soon as the teacher enters the classroom, the students negative করা সময় only এর পরিবর্তে nothing but হয়। stand up. (Negative) 06. Make into negative: He always obeys his superiors. A. No sooner does the teacher enter the classroom than the [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] students stand up. A. He does not obey his superiors. B. No sooner the teacher enters the classroom than the students B. He is not obeying his superiors. C. He never disobeyes his superiors. C. No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the D. He never obey his superiors. students stood up. Ans C Analysis Affirmative- এ always থাকলে negative- এর D. The students stood up as the teacher entered the classroom. 11. Money is sweeter than honey. (Negative) রূপান্তরের সময় always'র পরিবর্তে never বসে। A. Honey is not so sweet as money 07. Make it simple: 'He left after I had come.'- [DU-7Clg. 2017-18] B. Nothing as sweet as money and honey A. He left after my arrival. B. He left ine after my arrival. C. Money is not so sweet as honey C. He left after my come. D. He left after coming. D. Honey is not sweeter than money Ans A Analysis complex থেকে simple করতে হলে conjunction টি 12. Choose the correct interrogative.

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08. 'You are requested to please your elders.' is an- [DU-7Clg. 2017-18]

A. Assertive sentence

C. Imperative sentence

B. Optative sentence

D. Both 'A' and 'C'

A. Will you go to the park?

B. You will go to the park?

C. Will go you to the park?

D. Go will you to the park?

PRIME TEST

01. Since the water was hot, I could not drink it. The correct simple sentence of the above complex sentence is -

A. The water was very hot, so I could not drink it.

B. The water being very hot, I could not drink it.

C. As the water being very hot, I could not drink it.

D. I could not drink the water because it was hot.

02. The man said this and went away. (Complex)

A. Saying this the man went away

B. Having said this the man went away

C. The man went away after he had said this

D. None of the above

03. Though he is rich, he is not happy. (Make it simple)

A. He is rich but not happy.

B. In spite of being a rich man, he is not happy

C. In spite of a rich man, he is not happy,

D. In spite of a rich man, he is happy.

04. The complex sentence of 'He is too weak to walk.' is:

A. He is so weak that he cannot walk

B. He is very weak to walk C. He is so weak to walk

D. He is to weak to walk

05. I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.

A. I do not know his father name.

B. I do not know what name his father's has.

C. I do not know what his father's name is

D. I do not know that what his father's name is

06. The correct complex sentence of - I know the reason of his silence is:

A. I know why he is silent.

B. I know what he silent for.

C. know why is he silent.

D. Why is he silent I know?

07. 'When the sun set we reached home.' It's simple form is.

A. The sun having set we reached home,

B. The sun set in we reached home.

C. The sun being set we reached home.

D. We reached home after setting the sun.

08. What is the simple form of the sentence. It is certain that he will come'?

A. He will certainly come

B. Surely he will come

C. His coming is more than certain.

D. There is a certainty in his coming.

09. Identify the correct transformation of 'Health is wealth' into a complex sentence.

A. Health and wealth are the same

B. It is health which is wealth

C. Health is wealthy

D. Health is a good wealth

10. 'In spite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is-

A. Though he was old he was young at heart.

B. He was too old to be young at heart.

C. He was old but young at heart.

D. All of the above

OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. A B C D
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. A B O D
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08 O 80

ANS ANALYSIS

01.B | 02.C | 03.B | 04.A | 05.C | 06.A | 07.A | 08.A | 09.B | 10.C

D. May I have the wings of a bird. **ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES ** ASPE

CHAPTER 18

USE OF ARTICLE

Basics: A, an এবং the কে Article বলে। A, an, The- Articles তলি Noun এর পূর্বে বসে সংখ্যা এবং নির্দিষ্টতা-অর্নিষ্টিতা নির্দেশ (Demonstration) করে বলে এদেরকে Demonstrative Adjective-ও বলা হয়। তবে এগুলিকে Determiner বলা অধিক যুক্তিযুক্ত।

Article দুই প্রকার। যথা:

- i) Indefinite article (A, An)
- ii) Definite Article (The)
- Indefinite Article: A এবং An কে Indefinite Article বলে। কারণ, তারা কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে না। তারা তথুমাত্র Singular Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে।
- Definite Article: The কে Definite Article বলে। কারা, কোন বিশেষ ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে, যা আমাদের জানা অথবা যা সম্পর্কে বলেছি, ঐ নির্দিষ্ট (Specific) ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝাতে The ব্যবহৃত হয় । Definite Article – Singular এবং Plural উভয় প্রকার Noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Example:

- 01. 'A' and 'An' are -
 - A. Definite articles

02. The definite article is-

B. Indefinite articles

C. Both

D. None

D. no article

A. a B. an C. the D. comma কোন Word এর প্রথমে Consonant থাকলে A বসে। Example: a word, a quarter, a B.A কিন্তু প্রথমে Consonant থাকলে ও উচ্চারণ যদি Vowel এর মত হলে An বন্দে। Abbreviation এর প্রথম অক্ষরটির উচ্চারণের গুরুতে Vowel/ Vowel Sound আস্লে তার পূর্বে An বসবে। Example: an L.L.B. যেহেতু L উচ্চারণ এল্ জ্বতে এ (a) তাই এর পূর্বে An বসেছে। সুতরাং A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X, দ্বারা হরু সকল Abbreviation (সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ) এর পূর্বে An বসবে।

Example:

an honest boy	an heir	an hour	an M.A.	a B.Ed.
an F.R.C.S.	an L.L.B.	an S.D.O.	an O.C.	an M.Ed.

Example

01. He is M.B.B.S.

B. a

02. Which of the following will have "a" before it?

A. F.R.C.S B. M.Ed C. B.Ed. D. L.M.F কোন Word এর প্রথমে Vowel (a, e, i, o, u) থাকলে An বসে। যেমন: An apple, An ass, An ugly (আগলি) bird কিন্তু প্রথমে Vowel বা Vowels থাকলেও উচ্চারণ you (ইউ) এর মত হলে a বসে।

C. the

a eulogy	a euphemism	a european	a usage	
a union	a university	a uniform	a unique	
a useful	a universal	a unanimous	a unit	

Example

01. He is European.

A. the B. an D. none of them

02. Gold is useful metal.

C. an D. the

শব্দের শুরুতে থাকা h এর উচ্চারণ 'হ' হলে তবে A বসে। কিন্তু শব্দের শুরুতে h থাকলেও যদি উচ্চারিত না হয় তাহলে an বসে।

a half	a horse	a heroic	a hero
an heir	an honours	a holiday	a holy
an honourary	an honourable	an hour	an honest

Example:

01. I'll be with you in

B. a quarter of an hour A. one quarter of an hour D. quarter of hour C. a quarter of one bour

02. He is heir (উত্তরাধিকারী) of the property.

D. none

O দারা শুরু সকল শব্দের পূর্বে An বসে। শুধু One এর পূর্বে

Example:

01. I saw one-eyed man.

A. a B. an

C. the D. none of them

02. Give me one take note

A. the C. an D. very

Superlative 'most' यथन जुनना ना तुबिएस कान विराय जवहा वा उर्पत चुन हो বোঝায় অর্থাৎ Very অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন 'most' এর পূর্বে the এর পরিবর্তে a বসে

01. He leads most unhappy life.

A. a B. the C. an D. all

02. 'He saw most wonderful sight'

A a C the D. none

কখনো কখনো Preposition অর্থে a ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন সেই a কে Disguised Preposition বলে।

Example:

0

01. The king went hunting.

A. the C. by D. no need

প্রথমবার কোন Noun উল্লেখ করলে তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। কিন্তু Noun এর উল্লেখ করলে The বসে।

Example:

01. The house has a beautiful garden. Let us sit in garden

A. a B. an D. no article সমগ্র জাতি বোঝাতে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে The বসে।

01. Do you prefer town or country?

A. the, the B. an, the C. an, an D. none

02. Choose the correct sentence:

A. The cow is an useful animal

B. A cow is an useful animal

C. The cow is a useful animal

D. A cow is useful animal প্রকৃতিতে যা একটিমাত্র আছে তার পূর্বে the বসে। অর্থাৎ একক বস্তু বেমন: চন্ত্র (Moon), সূর্য (Sun), আকাশ (Sky), পৃথিবী (Earth), বিশ্ব (World), দুনিরা (Universe), যেকোন দিকের নাম পূর্ব (East), পশ্চিম (West), উত্তর (North), দক্ষিণ (South) ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে the বসে।

Example:

01. Do you see blue sky? (তুমি কি নীল আকাশ দেখতেছ?)

A. a B. an C. one D. the

02. earth moves around the sun.

B. An

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D. The

জেন জাতীরতাবাচক শব্দ ছারা সে জাতির সকল লোকজনকে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে The	© IQA D IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION
कार लगार लाजात नार्यंत्र गुर्व the वर्ग किए जाना	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF
S Example:	01. A, An and The are B. Demonstrative Adverb
"The French' refers to -	A. Adverb C. Demonstrative Adjective D. Preposition
A the French people B, the French law and	02. Iron is — useful metal.
C the French manners D. the French society	A, on B, a C, an D, the
02. He speaks English likeEnglish.	03. Meter is — unit of length.
A the B. in C. a D into	A. the B. an C. a D. none
किन Norm होड़ा वान रचना युकान (वानव सकुछ वार्ष जो रचना नम्) जनन जाउ भारते	04. I saw — one-eyed man when I was walking on the roads
कि वहा । वा नियम कि कि विश्वासीय विष्वासीय विश्वासीय विष	A. a B. an
পেশা) the Church (মূলত উপাসনালয়, এখানে- যাজকের পেশা)	C. the D. none of them west than a H. O.
Example:	05. Which of the following will have 'a' before it?
01. He joined Army. A. in B. of C. in the D. the	A. F.R.C.S B. M.ED C. B.ED D. D. D. D.
A. in B. of C. in the D. the	06. He is — M.A. in English.
সংযুক্ত দেশের নাম (যেমন: the U.S.A (The United States of America., the	
U.K. (The United Kingdom) The U.A.E. (The United Arab Emirates)] এর পূর্বে the বসে। তবে একক কোন দেশ যেমন: India, England,	C the D one III
	A. an B. a C. the
Example:	08. It was — honour for me when I was made the secretary of
01. Last summer we visited	our association. A. the B. an C. a D. none B
A. Canada and United States B. Canada and the United States	09. An orange contains vitamin C. The sentence can be correctly
C. the Canada and the United States	rewritten as
D. the Canada and United States	A. The oranges contain vitamin C
বাদ্যমন্ত্র বাজানো বোঝাতে বাদ্যমন্ত্রের নামের পূর্বে the বসে। বাজানো বোঝাতে	B. Oranges contain vitamin C
'play on' ব্যবহৃত হলে কোন Article বসে না। আবার কারও বাদ্যযন্ত্র থাকা	C. Few oranges contain vitamin C
বোঝাতে বাদ্যযন্ত্রের নামের পূর্বে a/an বসে i	D. A few oranges contain vitamin C
Example: Set all the set of the s	10. You will receive — SMS, if you are eligible for —
01. I can play flute.	subject in E Unit.
A. an B. the C. no article D. a sinের নামের পূর্বে the বঙ্গে না। ব্যতিক্রম: The gout (গেটেবাত), the measles	A. no article, a B. a, a D. an a
(হাম), the mumps (কর্ণছাত্তির প্রদাহপূর্ণ ছোঁয়াচে রোগবিশেষ)। তবে অতি সাধারণ	C. all, no article
(राम), the mamps (रम्यार्थ यगार मुन दश्याद्ध दश्यात दश्यात ।	11. I'd like you to meet Cathy Parker, —— novelist. A. a. B. an
Ex: a headache, a cold and fever ইত্যাদি।	A. a B. an C. the D. none of these
Example:	12. — Mr. Karim has been arrested.
01AIDS virus infection is incurable.	A. A. B. An C. The D. None
A. an B. no article C. the D. a	13. I talked to — Dalai Lama.
খাবার সময় যেমন: Breakfast, Lunch প্রভৃতির পূর্বে The বসে না। যেমন: We	A. a B. an C. the D. none
have dinner as usual time. কিন্তু নিমন্ত্রণ বুঝালে The বসবে। যেমন: We took	14. He saw — most wonderful sight.
the dinner with his family.	A. a B. the C. an D. all
Example:	15. The king went —— hunting.
01. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?	A. the
A. the B. a C. a or the D. None	C. by
PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS	16. He made —— few mistakes.
	A. a B. an
01. In 1993, Nelson Mandela was awarded — nobel peace Prize [DU-7Clg. 2023-24]	C. the D. no article
La maintenant to calculate the same and the	17. The more, the merrier. Underlined 'the's are—.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article Ans A Analysis কোনো কিছু নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে তার পূর্বে article	A. Instrumental 'the' B. Familiar 'the' C. Defining 'the' D. Compreliains 'the'
হিসেবে the বসে।	18. There is always discrimination between — rich and —
O2. He pulled the the boy by — ear. [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] A. her B. one's C. an D. the	poor. A. no article B. a, a
Ans D Analysis Pull sb by the ear- কাউকে কান ধরে টেনে নেওয়া।	
03. Use appropriate articles: The man considered it quite —	C. an, an D. the, the 19. Choose the correct Sentence: (গরু একটি উপকারী জয়)
honour to find his name in — book. [DU-7Cig. 2018-19]	A. The cow is an useful animal
A. an. the B. a, the C. the, the D. a, a	P. A cour is an useful animal
Ans A Analysis Honour এর উচ্চারণ vowel এর মতো হওয়ায় এর	C. The cow is a useful animal
शूर्व an रूरत ।	D. A cow is useful animal.
A Consistent and the constant of the first figure of the constant of the const	D. A COW IS USEFUL SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES

20.	Choose the correct article	e: Miraz is —— finest young playe	THE REPORT OF	WELL STATE FOR THE STATE OF STATE OF
	A. a	B. the	CHAPTED 10	SENTENCE COMPLETION
	C. an			SENTENCE COMPLETION
21		D. none of these	11777	
21.		all human beings to know their		
63	position in —— universe. A. an		वरे अधारात निर्मिष्ठ	কোন Rules নেই। সকল গ্রামারের Rul
		B. a		প্রশ্নগুলো সমাধান করতে হয়। এজন্য শিক্ষারীত
100	C. this	D. the	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	15-4-27-51 - 17 / 1 - 17 / 17 8 1 - 17 17 25 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
	Kamal broke in the		সুবিধার্থে বিগত বছরের	व उपुगात अञ्चलका ७ अञ्चलकात नामा मुन्तत
	A. this leg	D. the leg	সাবলিল ভাষায় উপস্থাপ	(1) 字文 1 字文 (1) 字 (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2
	C. his leg	D. both	eliabel olalia octoli	in the source i
23.	He will leave for —— US	A	OF DVO 1	DUDUIGUE VEARCI OURCETONS
	A. the	B. an	Or EVICT	PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS
	C. a	D. no article	01. I spent - with	the patient. [DU-7Clg. 2023-2
24.	'The French' refers to -		A. some times	B. some time
0	A. the French people	B. the French language	C. sometimes	D. sometime
	C. the French manners	D. The French society	A Company of the San	
	Of two girls she is th	e better.		some time- কিছু সময়। time হঙ্গো uncountab
	A. a	B. an	noun তাই time এর	সাপে s/es যুক্ত হবে না। sometimes- মাঝে মাঝে।
	C. the	D. No article	02. I think it ra	in today. [DU-7Clg. 2023-2
	PRI	ME TEST	A. shall	B. no modal
01	The article 'the' is used-	a A political a College of the Section of the Secti	C. may	
UI.		reversites as	,	D. must
	C. has no use or meaning	ific B. to make things general	5.30	আমি মনে করি, আজ বৃষ্টি হতে পারে। কোনো কাজ হ
02	Use of meaning	D. to make a thing real	পারে এমন (সম্ভাবনা)	অর্থে may বনে।
02.	He is honours graduat		03. The mistake he m	nade was – [DU-7Clg. 2022-23
	C. the	B.a	A. fateful	B. fatalistic
03	This is heroic action.	D. no article	C. fate	D. fatal
05.	A. an	n	The second secon	Fatal (Adj) অর্থ মারাত্মক/সাংঘাতিক।
	C. the	B. a D. one		
04	Mr. Rahim is honorab		04. Diseases like cand	cer, kidney failure and heart problems car
04.	A. an	B. a	be attributed all to	ogether as — [DU-7Clg. 2021-22
	C. no article	D. the	A. fatal	B. contagious
05	The sun is star.	D. the	C. psychosomatic	
	A. the	B. a set and a lead of the set and a	Ans Analysis	Fatal- মৃত্যুঘটার এমন (cause to death)। Cancer
	C. an	D. becoming	Kidney failure, hea	art এর রোগসমূহ মানুষের মৃত্যু ঘটাতে পারে বলে এনে
	mars is planet.	D. becoming	্ৰ fatal disease বলা হয়	annotati Shirishing Shirish and har and
17	A. the,a	B. a,the		
	C. the, an	D. the, the	oo. Feace Movement	' is basically an — movement.
	I need visa to go abroa		A. anti-war	[DU-7Clg. 2018-19
	A. the	B. a	B. anti-environmen	Till till till till till till till till
	C. one	D. of a		T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T
08.	Bob Collins has recently become	ome minster in the new government.	C. anti-alliance	
	A. a	B. an	D. anti-pacifism	all and the same of the same
	C. the	D. None of these	Ans Analysis I	Peace movement মূলত যুদ্ধবিরোধী আন্দোলন।
09.	He lostfew books he ha			the state of the s
	A. the	В. а		PORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION /
	C. some	D. one	01. When something t	astes disgusting, it is —.
10.	Bangla is our mother t	ongue.	A. tasty	B. awful
	A. The	B. A	C. mouthwatering	
	C. No article	D. An		D. jaw-dropping B
12 19	OVE CUETE MA CO	, lum	A. encourage	s world with the people he loves.
	OMR SHEET 04. (A)	0000		
		B C O 09. A B C O	The state of the s	·
-		B (C) (D) 10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	C. shares	the appropriate entities The man to
03	6. (A) (B) (C) (D) 07. (A)	® (C) (D) (a) (D) (a)	D. growing	More ni yanan da bali na taman. (
	ANG	MAI VEIE	03. Take care of this le	etter, it's —.
	Declaration of the Control of the Co	MALYSIS)	A. urgent	B. round
01. /	A 02. A 03. B 04. A 05.I	3 06. A 07. B 08. A 09. A 10. C	C. becoming	D. questionable
• • ASI	PECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES AS	PECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES .	· ASPECT SERIES · · ASPECT SERIES	S ASPECT SERIES A. ASPECT SERIES

CHAPTER OF SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

Synonyms

Word Meaning Synonyms Absurd → অযৌক্তিক, হাস্যকর → Unreasonable, Illogical, **Abandon** → ত্যাগ করা, পরিত্যক্ত করা → Discard, drop, forsake, Abase → ছোট করা, হেয় করা → Lower, humiliate, dishonor Abash → লজ্জায় ফেলা, অপ্রস্তুত করা →Embarrass, perplex, ashamed Admire → উচু ধারণা রাখা → Respect, Praise Abate → হাস করা, ছোট করা → Subside, decrease, lessen, Abbreviate → সংক্ষিপ্ত করা → Shorten Abide → বাস করা, মেনে চলা → Dwell, accept, stay, live in. Abolish → লোপ করা → Annul, cancel, nullify perform. Adulterate → ভেজাল মিশানো → Contaminate, Pollute Ban (n) o নিষেধাজ্ঞা, বহিস্কৃত করা o Prohibition, proscription Brief (adj) → সংক্ষিপ্ত → Short, succinct, concise Bustle (n) → ব্যস্ততা, গভগোল → Hustle, hurry, hasten, agitation. Brutal → নিষ্ঠুর , পাশবিক → Cruel, Inhuman Brittle (adj) → তংকুর → Fragile, frail, tenuous, breakable $\mathbf{Candor} o$ অকপটতা, সরলতা o Frankness, Sincerity Cautious → সতর্ক , সতর্কতাপূর্ণ → Careful, Alert Calamity (n) → বিপর্যয়, দুঃখ → Mishap, misery, distress, disaster Charitable → দানশীল, সদয়, ক্ষমাশীল → Generous, Forgiving Catastrophe(n) o আকস্মিক দুর্ঘটনা o calamity, final outcome. $Copious (adj) \rightarrow$ প্রচ্র \rightarrow Plentiful, abundant, ample $\mathbf{Contaminate} o$ দৃষিত করা o Pollute, Adulterate Deliberate → সুচিন্তিত, সেচ্ছাকৃত → Preplanned, Intentional ${f Daunt}$ (Vt.) ightarrow নিরুৎসাহিত করা ightarrow Intimidate, appall, dismay \mathbf{Dearth} (n) \rightarrow দুম্প্রাপতা, অভাব \rightarrow Scarcity, wan, famine. $\mathbf{Debase} \ (\mathbf{Vt.}) o$ অবনত করা, খাদ মেশানো o Degrade, taint, adulterate. $\mathbf{Deter} o$ নিবৃত্ত করা, বাধা দেয়া o Prevent, Obstruct, stop $\mathbf{Decay}(\mathbf{n}) o$ ক্ষয়, পচন, অবনতি o Decline, collapse, downfall, $\mathbf{Ecstasy}$ (n) ightarrow উল্লাস, মোহাবিষ্ট অবস্থা ightarrow Delight, exaltation, rapture. Elegant (adj) → মার্জিভ, সুখ্রী → Charming, comely, refined. Embarrass (v.i) → অপমানিত হওয়া → Abash, entangle, fluster. Endure (v.t.&.v.i.) → সহ্য করা, স্থায়ী হওয়া \rightarrow tolerate, undergo. Enterprising (adj.) → দুঃসাহসী উদ্যোগী → Adventurous, daring. Enthusiasm (n.) → গভীর আগ্রহ → Earnestness, excitement. Erroneous (adj.) → বাস্ত → Faulty, improper, aberrant. Eternal (adj.) → সনাতন → Ceaseless, everlasting, infinite. Ethical (adj.) \rightarrow নৈতিক \rightarrow Chaste, honorable, moral. Execute (V.T) \rightarrow প্রাণদন্ড দেয়া \rightarrow Accomplish, achieve. Exemplary (adj.) -> দৃষ্টাভস্থানীয়, অনুকরণীয় -> Faultless, ideal. Exploit (n.) \rightarrow বীরত্বপূর্ণ কার্য \rightarrow Deed, accomplishment. Fascinating → আকর্ষণীয়/ মনোরম → Charming, Interesting. Faculty (n.) ightarrow মনোবৃত্তি, কার্য-ক্ষমতা, অনুষদ ightarrow Ability, talent. Flatter → তোষামোদ করা → Over-praise. Feeble (adj.) → দুর্বল, অযোগ্য → Delicate, exhausted, faint. Fickle (adj.) → চপল, অস্থির → Capricious, inconstant. Fluctuate (v.t.) → দোলায়মান হওয়া → Hesitate, oscillate, waver.

Fragile (adj.) → ভসুর → Breakable, brittle, feeble, frail. Funereal (adj.) → শোকাবহ, নিরানন → Mournful, dismal. Frugal (adj.) → মিতব্যয়ী → Economical, sparing, stingy, Gay (adj.) → প্রফুল্ল, লম্পট → Cheerful, joyful, merry, lewd. Greedy → প্রচন্ড অর্থলোভী → Money-hungry Gesture (n & v) → অঙ্গভঙ্গী → Emblem, omen, portent. Glamorous → মোহনীয়/ আকর্ষণীয় → Fascinating Glib (adj.) → পিচ্ছিল, বাকপট → Voluble, polished, sleck, Guile (n) → প্রতারনা → Hoax, cunning, decoitfulness. Hypocrisy → ভগ্রামী, কপটতা → Insincerity Humble → ন্ম, নিরহঙ্কার → Modest, Unassuming Haughty (adj.) → উদ্ধত, অহংকারী → Arrogant, disdainful, proud. Humorous → কৌতুকপূর্ণ → Funny, Amusing Humane (ad,j.) → দ্য়ালু → Compassionate, forbearing. lmitate (v) → অনুকরণ করা → Ape, counterfeit, duplicate, Illicit → অবৈধ, নিষিদ্ধ → Unlawful, Illegal, Imprudent (adj.) → অবিবেচক → Heedless, inconsiderate, Inanimate (adj.) → প্রাণহীন, নিন্তেজ → Defunct, departed, insensible Inception (n) → আরম্ভ → Commencement, origin, outset. Inevitable → অনিবার্য, অবশ্যমাবী → Inescapable, Ineluctable, Indecent (adj.) → অভদ্ৰ, অগ্লীল → Disgusting, lewd, obscene, Indigence (adj.) → দারিদ → Destitution, necessity, penury Indigenous (adj.) → দেশীয় → Aboriginal, endemic, inborn, Ingenous (adj.) \rightarrow সরল, নির্দোষ, আন্তরিক \rightarrow Candid, nive. Innate (adj.) → সহজাত → Congenital, inborn, inherent, Interpret (v.) → ব্যাখ্যা করা → Construe, decipher, decode, Jargon (v.) → অপভাষা → Dialect, dictioil, Phraseology; $Jaded \rightarrow$ ক্লান্ত \rightarrow Tired by excess or overuse. $\mathbf{Judicious} o \mathbf{Q}$ জিসম্পন্ন o Sensible, showing judgement. Kindle o উৎসাহিত করা o To set fire or ignite, excite, inspire.Kinetic \rightarrow গতি সম্পর্কীয় \rightarrow Relating to motion. Knack (n) → দক্ষতা, কৌশল → Adroitness, dexterity. Leniency (n) → উপশমকারীতা,Clemency, compassion, mildness. $Lazy \rightarrow$ শ্রমবিমুখ, অলস \rightarrow Idle, Indolent. Linger (v.i.) ightarrow বিলম্ব করা ightarrow Abide, delay, tarry, loiter $\operatorname{Lucid}\left(\operatorname{adj.}\right) o$ উজ্জল, স্বচ্ছ, স্পষ্ট o Limpid , transparent, distinct Massive
ightarrow বৃহদায়তন , প্রকান্ড
ightarrow Colossal, Gigantic.Monstrous → প্রকান্ত, বিরাট → Huge, Titanic, Colossal. Meek (adj.) → বিনয় → Domesticated, gentle, submissive. Monotonous (adj) → একথেয়ে → Burdensome, dilatory, dreary. $Mourn (v.) \rightarrow$ বিলাপ করা \rightarrow Bemoan, bewail, deplore, lament. Notorious → কুখাত → Infamous, Disreputable. Nadir → সর্বনিম্ন বিন্দু → Lowest point. Noxious → ক্ষৃতিকর → Harmful, unwholesome. Novice (n.) \rightarrow शिकार्थी \rightarrow Apprentice, beginner, dilettante. Obstacle → বাধা → Impediment. Obligation (n.) o বাধ্যবাধকতা o Accountability, compulsion.Obsolete (adj) ightarrow অপ্রচলিত ightarrow Antiquated, archaic, obsolescent. Perishable → পচনশীল, নশ্বর বস্তু → Subject to decay, Short-lived. Pacific (adj.) \rightarrow কান্তিরকর, শান্তিপ্রিয় \rightarrow Calm, dispassiorfate. Paltry (adj.) → জঘন্য, নীচ → Contemptible, worthless, vila. Prudence (adj.) → পরিনামদর্শিতা, মিতব্যয়িতা → Caution, vigilance. Quest (n.) → অনুসন্ধান. অন্বেষণ → Exploration, investigation, query.

** ASPECT SERIES **

Debase (Vt.) → Elevate, enhance, improve.

Word

Ouit (vt. & vi.) → ত্যাগ করা, মুক্ত করা → Abandon, relinquish. Quit () — বিদ্রোহী সুলন্ড, অবাধ্য → Mutinous, Disobedient. Rage (n & v.i.) → প্রচন্ত কোষ → Anger, exasperation, fury. Reluctant → অনিচ্ছুক → Loath, Averse. Ravage (va.) → ধ্বংস করা → Despoil, devastate, pillage. Regal (adj.) → बाजकीय → Dignified, imperial, majestic. Reknown (n.) → খ্যাতি, প্রতিষ্ঠা → Distinction, fame, luster. Revolve (v.i.) \rightarrow বৃত্তকারে আবর্তিত হওয়া \rightarrow Rotate, spin, twirl. Robust (adj.) → वनवान → Healthy, sound, strong. Ruthless (adj.) → নির্দয় → Barbarous, bestial, brutal. Stationary → ছির, নিশ্চল, অপরিবর্তনীয় → Motionless, Standing. Sacred (adj.) → পবিত্র, ধর্ম, বিষয়ক → Blessed, religions, divine. Salient (adj.) → প্রধান, স্পষ্ট → Prominent, noticeable. Shabby (adj.) → পুরাতন, ঘূণ্য, জীর্ণ → Destitute, needy, inferior. Tolerate → সহ্য করা, আপত্তি না করা → Endure, Bear, Allow. Tranquil (adj.) → শান্ত, স্থির → Calm, composed, dispassionate. Trivial (adj.) → vox → Frivolous, insignificant, paltry, Urbane (adj.) → সভ্য, ন্য → Accomplished, courteous, polite. Utter (adj.) → প্রকাশ করা, অবিমিশ্য → Complete, supreme, absolute. Vacillate → ইতন্তত/ ছিধা করা → Hesitate, Waver Vague (adj.) → অভ্যুষ্ট → Ambiguous, hazy, indistinct. voluntary → কেছা প্রদত্ত → Volunteered, Free will Vigorous (adj.) → বলবান, উৎসাহী → Active, energetic, spirited. Volatile (adj.) → চম্বল, পরিবর্তনশীল → tickle, changeable. Witty (adj.) → রসিক ও বুদ্ধিমান → Adroit, funny, talented. Wreck (v.) → ধ্বংস, ভুগ্নাবশেষ → Demolish. destro, devastate. $Zeal(n.) \rightarrow$ আবেগপূর্ব আগ্রহ \rightarrow Devotion, enthusiasm, fervency. Zenith (n.) → সর্বোচ্চ স্থান, শীর্ষে → Acme, apex, climax.

Antonyms

Antonyms

Absurd → Reasonable, Sensible,

Abase → Elevate, honor, praise, uplift

Abandon → Pursuit, quest

Abash → Dignify, exalt Admire → Have a low opinion of Abate → magnify, increase, enlarge, ameliorate Abbreviate → Enlarge Abide → disagree. Abolish → Produce, fabricate Adulterate → Purify, Clean Ban (n) → Unrestricted, induct, unprohibited. Brief (adj) → Loquacious, cloyucnt. prolix, copious. Bustle (n) → Inertia, inactivity. Brutal → Kind, Soft-hearted Brittle (adj) → Strong, wiry, enduring, resistible Candor → Diplomacy, Dishonesty Cautious → Careless, Inattentive Calamity (n) → Comfort, benediction. favor, bon. Charitable → (1) Miserly (2)Unkind Catastrophe (n) → Comfort, favor Copious (adj) → Scarce, deficient, scanty, rate. Contaminate → Purify Deliberate → Rash, Daunt (Vt.) → Inspire, animate, incite, instigate. Dearth (n) \rightarrow Abundance, plenty.

Deter → Assist, Aid Decay (n) → Growth, strength, force animation, robustness. Ecstasy (n) → Depression, melancholy. Elegant (adj) -> Hideous, homely, repulsive, unsightly. Embarrass (v.i) \rightarrow Encourage, relieve. Endorsement (n.) → Censure, reprimand, reproach. Endure (v.t.&.v.l.) → Falter, succumb, disperse, wane. Enterprising (adj.) → Cautious, hesitating, timid. Enthusiasm (n.) → Apathy, ennui, unconcern. Erroneous (adj.) → Correct, right, proper. Eternal (adj.) → Ephemeral, finite, temporal, transient. Ethical (adj.) → Libertine, licentious, sinful Execute (V.T) → Block, defeat, unaccomplished Exemplary (adj.) → Faulty, imperfect, deplorable. Exploit (n.) → Omission, defeat, failure. Exploit (v.) \rightarrow Ignore, neglect, waste. Fascinating → Boring, Dull Faculty (n.) → Impotence, inability, incapacity. Flatter → Censure Feeble (adj.) → Forceful, stout, strong, vigorous. Fickle (adj.) → Constant, stable, steadies. Fluctuate (v.t.) \rightarrow Adhere, persist, stick. Fragile (adj.) → Adhere, persist, stick. Funereal (adj.) \rightarrow Cheerful, gay. Frugal (adj.) → Extravagant, wasteful. Gay (adj.) → Depressed, glum, mournful, Sullen. Greedy → Generous, Benevolent Gesture (n & v) \rightarrow (n) Explication, (v) explicate. Glamorous → Unattractive, Dull Glib (adj.) → Blunt, harsh, rugged. Guile (n) \rightarrow Candor, honesty, sincerity. Hypocrisy → Candor, Sincerity Hackneyed (adj.) → Modern, momentous. Humble → Proud, Boastful Haughty (adj.) → Ashamed, humble. Humorous → Grave, Serious Humane (ad,j.) → Brutal, pitiless, unfeeling. imitate (v) → Altar, distort, diverge, Illicit → Licit, Legal Imprudent (adj.) \rightarrow Careful, meticulous. Inanimate (adj.) \rightarrow Alive, animate, living. Inception (n) \rightarrow Completion, consummation, termination. Inevitable → Preventable, Avoidable, Indecent (adj.) → Decent, modest, pure, refined. Indigence (adj.) → Abundance, affluence, plenty, wealth. Indigenous (adj.) → Outlandish, foreign. Innate (adj.) → Acquired, external, extraneous. Interpret (v.) → Confuse, distort, falsify, misconstrue. Jargon (v.) \rightarrow Clear, transparent, understandable. Jaded → Fresh, friendly Judicious → Insensible, apathetic Kindle → Discourage, inanimate Kinetic → Stagnant Knack (n) → Awkwardness, inability, ineptitude. Leniency (n) → Cruelty, retribution, vengeance. Lazy → Energetic, Active ** ASPECT SERIES **



190 Linger (v.i.) → Expedite, hasten. Lucid (adj.) → Ambiguous, obscure, vague. Massive → Minute, Diminutive. Monstrous → Tiny, Minute. Monotonous (adj) → Amusing, entertaining, exciting. Mourn (v.) → Carouse, celebrate, rejoice Notorious → Noble Nadir → Pinnacle, summit, zenith. Noxious → Friendly Novice $(n.) \rightarrow Adept$, expert, master. Obstacle → Help, Aid Obligation $(n.) \rightarrow Exemption$, freedom. Obsolete (adj) → Current, extant, modern, recent. Perishable → Durable, Lasting Pacific (adj.) → Excited, frantic, stormy, turbulent. Paltry (adj.) → Noble, significant. Prudence (adj.) → Abandon, carelessness, recklessness. Quest (n.) → Disregard, inactivity, inattention. Quit (vt. & vi.) → Continue, endure, persist, stay. Rebellious → Patriotic, Loyal, Obedient, Rage (n & v.i.) → Conciliation, forbearance, patience. Reluctant → Enthusiastic, Willing Ravage (va.) → Accumulate, conserve, economize, preserve. Regal (adj.) → Common, humble, plebian, proletarian. Renown (n.) → Disgrace, disrepute, obscurity. Revolve (v.i.) \rightarrow Proceed, stop, travel. Robust (adj.) → Delicate, frail, infirm. Ruthless (adj.) → Courteous, gentle, humane, kind. Stationary → Mobile, Moving, varying, Sacred (adj.) → Evil, profane, secular, worldly. Salient (adj.) → Inconspicuous, hidden, obscure. **Shabby (adj.)** \rightarrow Affluent, opulent, ample. **Tolerate** → forbid, Prohibit, Proscribe, **Tranquil (adj.)** → Excited, frantic, turbulent, wild. **Trivial (adj.)** \rightarrow Important, serious, weighty. Urbane (adj.) → Boorish, impertinent, rude. Utter (adj.) → Deficient, incomplete, lacking, faulty. Vacillate → Determined, Steadfast Vague (adj.) → Clear, explicit, lucid, specific. voluntary → Forced Vigorous (adj.) → Dull, insipid, stale, vapid. Volatile (ad j.) \rightarrow Depressed, despondent, sullen. Witty (adj.) → Awkward, clumsy. Wreck (v.) → Establish, preserve, construct.

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

Zeal (n.) → Apathy, indifference, unconcern, detachment.

Zenith (n.) \rightarrow base floor, lowest point, bottom.

01. The synonym of word 'Clear' is-[DU-7Clg. 2023-24] A. easy B. transparent C. tough D. close Ans B Analysis Clear-স্পষ্ট, transparent- বছে।

02. The antonym of "Stormy" is-A. cloudy

[DU-7Clg. 2023-24]

C. turbulent

B. calm D. hazy

Ans B Analysis Stormy - ঝড়ো/অশান্ত, Calm-শান্ত

03. The antonym of 'shallow' is -

B. thick A. light D. callous C. serious

Ans C Analysis Shallow (অগভার) এর antonyms হলো profound, deep ইত্যাদি।

04. Meaning of 'lucid' is -

B. confusing A. unclear C. clear D. incorrect

Ans C Analysis Lucid (স্পষ্ট/পরিফার) এর synonymous জালে হলো- clear, transparent, evident, obvious ইত্যাদি।

05. The synonym of the word 'Narcissism' is -B. dignity

A. self love D. power C. notable

Ans A Analysis Narcissism অর্থ আত্মমুতা বা আত্রপ্রেম, বার সকরে শব্দ self-love.

06. The antonym for the word 'inevitable' is -B. fearful A. vital

D. avoidable C. invisible

Ans D Analysis Inevitable (অপরিহার্য) এর antonyms are avoidable, escapable, preventable ইত্যাদি।

07. The word 'emancipation' means -[DU-7Clg. 2022-23] B. reconciliation A. association

D. liberation C. deviation

Ans D Analysis Emancipation অর্থ মুক্তি যার সমার্থক শব্দ liberation

08. The word 'gratify' can be replaced by the word -[DU-7Clg. 2022-23]

A. satisfy B. comfort

C. disturb D. beautify

Ans A Analysis Gratify (তৃপ্ত করা) এর synonymous words হলে satisfy, delight, please, enchant, thrill ইত্যাদি।

09. The synonym of the word 'confinement' is- [DU-7C12, 2021-22]

A. discrimination B. isolation C. delusion D. togetherness

Ans : Analysis Confinement শব্দের অর্থ বন্দীত্ব, ঘরের বাইরে বেতে পারার অবস্থা। এর সমার্থক শব্দ isolation (বিচ্ছিন্নকরণ)। Discrimination- বৈষম্য ; delusion- প্রতারণা; togetherness- একতা।

10. The word 'fierce' means-[DU-7Clg, 2020-21] A. fearful B. ferocious

C. timid D. modest

Ans B Analysis Fierce- নৃশংস, হিংশ্র (ferocious)। timid/fearful-ভাত।

11. The antonym of the word 'artificial' is -[DU-7Clg. 2020-21] A. offended B. normal

C. current D. natural

Ans D Analysis Artificial- কৃত্রিম, খাটি নয় এমন, অখাভাবিক। Natural অর্থ প্রাকৃতিক, অকৃত্রিম।

12. The synonym of the word "emancipation! is -

A. enachantment B. captivity C. enslavement D. liberation

Ans D Analysis Emancipation অর্থ মুক্তি, স্বাধীনতা (liberation)।

13. The word 'mobilize' means-'[DU-7Clg. 2019-20]

A. discourage B. inspire C. deceive D. donate

Ans × Analysis Mobilize- সচল করা। সঠিক উত্তর নেই।

14. 'He was disappointed in love.' The synonym of the underlined word is-[DU-7Clg. 2019-20]

A. optimistic B. proud C. frustrated D. engaged

Ans C Analysis Disappoint হতাশা হত্তরা (frustrate).

. ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIE

C. Optimistic ** ASPECT SERIES **

B. infidelity

B. Unruly

D. Fatuous

D. supportive

A. fixed

13, Doelle

C. discretion

A. Complex

A. Inflated

C. Limited

A. Lonely

C. Deserted

33. What is the antonym of 'Isolation'?

D. Determinate

B. Solitude.

D. Populous

34.	Antonym of the wo	ord of 'Jovial'	mon allowers with the	Sa Aila Tani	Take billion in
	C. Miserable	B. Happ	y	CHAPTER 2 APPROPRIATE PR	EPOSITIONS
35.	The Antonym of	D. Full	of beans	CHAPTER 2 APPROPRIATE	151 031110113
	The Antonym of 'CA. venerable		outonist 1 4 %		
	C. out-of-date	B. mode			***********
36	An antonym for 6	D. antiq	uated G	Abide by — মেনে চলা।	mathamata passi
	An antonym for 'o	Dostacles' (বাধা) is		Abide in, at— বাস করা।	A PARKET A
		B. impe	liments	Abide with — সঙ্গে বাস করা।	The Property
27	C. hurdles	D. suppo	orts (i	Abide with —	
31.	Antonym of 'Opti	The state of the s		Ability for — 7144)	
	A. Pessimist	B. Fund	amentalist	Abound in — প্রচুর পরিমানে থাকা।	
20	C. Idealist	D. Activ	ist 💮	Abound with — পূর্ণ থাকা।	
30.	Antonym of 'Oral	_	then it	Absent from — অনুপস্থিত ।	STREET FRANK
	A. vocal	B. battle		Absorbed in — মগ্ন থাকা।	
20	C. verbal	D. writte	n 1990 / (i		man and a self-T
39.	The antonym of the	e "Plaintiff" is—	Li, conscorti.	Accede to — রাজী হওয়া।	
	A. complaint	B. defen		Access to — প্রবেশাধিকার।	
40	C. sorrowful	D. witne	ss C	Access to — Julius 1	
40.	antonym of 'pure'	' is	suguloto D	Accessible to — ANICH THACKITO	reg by contamode
	A. Unpure	B. Non-	oure dended 02	Accommodate (one) with (a loan) — সংস্থাপ	। করা।
176	C. Impure	D. Purel	ess	Accommodate (oneself) to (circumstances) -	— মানিয়ে নেয়া।
A		PRIME TES		Accompanied by (a person) — সহযোগী হওয়া	to filed the sections
01.	Which is the syno	nym of "Adversary"		Accompanied with (a thing)— সাথে।	
	A. Buddy	B. Friend		Accused of — অভিযুক্ত।	
	C. Benefactor			Accustomed to — অভ্যন্ত।	To mysterias al-
02.		D. Oppor site word of adultera	ent de la	Acquainted with — পরিচিত।	
17	A. Consternation	balas (1 - B. Purific	ion.	Acquit (one) of — বেকসুর খালাস দেওয়া।	
	C. Rejuvenation	D. Norma			to atvavage of. J
03.	'Syntax' means.	and D. Norma	inzation	Adapted to (One's ability) — উপযোগী (কারো	
413	A. Manner of speed	ch R Senter	ce building	Adapted for (a purpose) — উপযোগী (কোন উদ	শ্যে সাধনের ক্ষেত্রে)।
	C. Supplementary		ronizing Act	Add to — যোগ করা। ি অনুনা স্বর্জন টি নি নাম্বর্জ	one of a test H A
04.	Delicate	D. Synch	Tomzing Act	Addicted to — আসক।	
	A. Fragile	B. Stable		Adept in — সুদক, कुशनी।	
	C. Obsolete	D. Thick		Adhere to — লেগে থাকা।	man my ment a
05.	The synonym of '			Adjacent to — সন্নিহিত।	
(73)	A. Good	B. Wise			
	C. Prudent	D. Capab	le	Adjourned to, for — মূলতবী।	and the second second of the second
06.	What does the wo	ord "Puzzle" mean?		Admit of (excuse) — শীকার বা লক্ষ্য করা।	
Q.	A. Perplex	B. Mad		Admit to/into (a place, Class etc) — কোন প্রতি	ষ্ঠানে ভর্তি হওয়া।
12.2	C. Pleased	D. Annoy	ed	Affection for, towards — স্নেহশীল হওয়া।	(1994E.2)
07.		the word "resembland	e" is-	Affectionate to towards द्वार्शीन।	TOP SEE SEPTIME J. D.
173	A. identify	B. similar		Affix to, on — नागाता।	
C. A.	C. describing	D. indiffe	rence	Afflicted with (a disease) — রোগে ভোগা।	
08.	The synonym for	'Typical' is-		Affected at — मूर्ननामञ्च	volum and send No
	A. Special	B. Comm	on	Afraid(of) — ভীতা	23007 A. **
	C. General	D. Excep	tional		7001
09.	The synonym of the	he word 'lucid' is-		The state of the s	emolate Trouble Si
130	A. cogent	B. compl	ex	Agree on (a point) — একমত হওয়া।	
1,36	C. continue	D. hard		Agree to (a proposal) — সমর্থন করা।	BLEET T
10.	The correct synon	ym or bigotry is-		Agree able to — উপযোগী।	rromange att. St
(8)	A. intolerance		nce	Aim at — শিকার করা/লক্ষ্য।	and the state
	C. mourning	D. egotisi		Akin to — সদৃশ।	and b
	OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	Alarmed at, by, for — শক্কিত।	и привода об Т.В
1	01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. A B C D	Alien (foreign) to — বেমানান।	
	2. A B O D	06. A B O D	10. A B C D	Alienated from — বিদেশী, পৃথক।	di a Americani di
	3. A B O D	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	(40 kg	Alliance or Allied with — মৈত্রী/জোট।	and the second second
U	3. W W W W	vi. (y (b) (c) (b)	(4 4 1)	Allied to (Something) — জোটবদ্ধ (বস্তু)	notes Established
		ANS ANALYSIS	out out it trove side.	Allot to — वर्णन कहा।	of the file
101	D D D D D	4.A 05. D 06.A 07. I	0 08.A 09. A 10. B	Aloof from — দূরে।	x deced to h
					Principal Des
A	SPECT SERIES . ASPECT SI	ERIES . ASPECT SERIES . AS	PECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES	ASPECT SERIES	and the second s

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Alternates with — অনুসরণ করে।
                                                                    Close with (verb) — গ্ৰহণ করা।
Alternative to — বিকল্প।
                                                                    Clue to — সমাধানের সূত্র।
Angry with /at (a person) — রাগান্বিত হওয়া(ব্যক্তির প্রতি)।
                                                                    Coincide with — সদৃশ হওয়া বা এক হওয়া।
Angry for (something) — বিক্ষুদ্ধ হওয়া (কোন কাজের কারণে)।
                                                                    Comment upon — মন্তব্য করা।
Angry at or about (a thing) — রাগাখিত হওয়া (কোন কিছর কোন)
                                                                    Commence with (work) — তক করা।
Annex to — লাগানো ৷
                                                                    Commit to — ঘটানো।
                                                                   Common to — সাধারণ।
Annoyed with (a person) — বিরক্ত (কোন ব্যক্তির প্রতি)।
                                                                   Compare to — তুলনা করা।
Annoyed for — বিরক্ত (কোন কারণে) (doing something)।
                                                                   Comply with — সমত হওয়া।
Annoyed at (a thing) — বিরক্ত (কোন কিছুর প্রতি)।
                                                                   Composed of — গঠিত।
Anxious about — উদিপ্ল।
                                                                   Conceal from — नुकाला।
Anxious for — অতি আঘুহী।
                                                                   Conceive of — ধারণা করা।
Apologise to (a person) for (rudeness) ——অপরাধ স্বীকার করা
                                                                   Concur with — একমত হওয়া।
Appeal to (a person) for (redress) — আবেদন।
                                                                   Condemn to, for — অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া।
Appeal against (a decision) — আপত্তি জানানা।
                                                                   Condole with (a person) on (his loss) — শোক প্রকাশ করা
Appetite for — ক্ষ্ধা বা পাওয়ার আকুলতা।
                                                                   Confession of (Weakness) — দোষ স্বীকার করা।
Apply to (a person)/for (a post) — আবেদন করা।
                                                                   Confide in — বিশ্বাস করা।
                                                                   Confide to — বিশ্বাসের সাথে বলা।
Ask (a thing) of (a person) - চাওয়া।
Ask (a person) for (a thing) — চাওয়া।
                                                                   Confident of — দৃ  বিশাসী।
Ask About, after — কিছু সম্পর্কে জানতে চাওয়া।
                                                                   Confined in (a room) — আবদ্ধ রাখা।
                                                                   Confined to (bed) — ব্যস্ত রাখা।
Aspiration for, after — উচ্চাশা।
                                                                   Conform with (a person) on (views) — একমত হওয়া।
Assent to — সম্মতি দেওয়া।
Assign to — কর্মাদির দায়িত দেওয়া।
                                                                   Conform to; (a rule) — মেনে চলা।
Associated With (a person) in (a business) — সংক্রিট
                                                                   Conformity with — অনুসারে।
Assure (one) of — নিকয়তা দেয়া/আৰম্ভ করা।
                                                                   Confuse with — তালগোল পাকানো।
                                                                   Congratulate (one) on (one's success) -
Astonished at — বিশ্বিত।
                                                                   Consist of — পঠিত।
Attach to - मर्युक कर्ता।
                                                                   Consist in — বিদ্যমান থাকা।
Attacked by (a person) — আক্রান্ত করা।
                                                                   Consistent with (agreeing to) — সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ।
Attribute (a loss) to (a person) — আরোপ করা।
                                                                   Contact with — সংস্পর্ন, সংস্রব।
Avail (take advantage of (oneself) of — সুযোগ নেয়া।
                                                                   Contemporary of — সমসাময়িক।
Available to — যথারীতি, বাস্তবে।
                                                                   Contrast with (verb) — रेक्नापृन्ग, रेक्नापृन्ग (पर्यान)
Avenge on — প্রতিশোধ নেওয়া।
                                                                   Contrary to — বিপরীত।
Aware of — অবহিত।
                                                                   Contribute to — দান করা।
Bar to - বাধা।
                                                                   Control of, over - निग्रज्ञन ।
Behave towards — ব্যবহার করা।
                                                                   Conversant with —— পুরোপুরি অবগত।
Believe in — বিশ্বাস করা।
                                                                   Converted, to into — ধর্মান্তরিত, পরিবর্তিত।
Belong to — অধিকারে থাকা।
                                                                   Convict of — অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া।
Beneficial to — উপকারী।
                                                                   Convince of — বিশ্বাস জম্মান।
Beware of — সতৰ্ক থাকা।
                                                                   Cope with — এটে উঠা।
Blind of, in (an eye) --- অন্ধ অবস্থা ।
                                                                   Disagree with (one)on(a point) — মতের গরমিল হওয়া
Blind to (consequences) — উদাসীন।
                                                                   Disgrace to — লজ্জার কারণ।
Boast of — দম্ভ করা।
                                                                   Dispense with — কাজের জবাব দেওয়া।
Born of — সম্ভান/বংশোদ্ভ।
                                                                   Dispose of (finish) — সমাপ্ত করা।
Born in — বেড়ে উঠা।
                                                                   Dispute with — মতপাৰ্থক্য থাকা।
Burst into (tears/laughter) — কান্না/হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া।
                                                                   Eager for, after, about — অগ্রহী।
Burst out (laughing/crying) — হঠাৎ কাদিতে/হাসিতে আরম্ভ করা।
                                                                   Easy of — অমায়ীক ব্যবহার।
Burst through — উকি মারা।
                                                                   Elicit from — গুণ্ডকিছু বের করা।
Call in, Call on — (ডাকা), (সাক্ষাত করা)
                                                                   Eligible for — যোগ্য।
Care for, about — অমহী হওয়া।
                                                                   Emerge from, into — বের হওয়া।
Care of — যতা নেওয়া।
                                                                   End in — ফল বয়ে আনে।
Careful of or about — যত্মশীল।
                                                                   Endowed with — তণসমূদ্ধ।
Careless of or about — অনুসহী।
                                                                   Entertained at (a party) — চিন্ত বিনোদিত।
Clear of (blame) — দূরে থাকা।
                                                                   Fire at, into upon — গুলি চালানো।
Close to (adj.) — সন্নিকট।
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Fond of, Fondness for — পছন্দ করা।
 Foreign to — সম্বন্ধহীন, অবান্তর।
 Full of: Filled with -991
 Grieve at, for, over — দুঃৰ প্ৰকাশ করা, শো
 Guess at — অনুমান করা।
 Guilty of — অপরাধী।
 Hang to, on, from — ঝুলানো।
 Hanker after — मानाग्रिङ रुख्या।
 Hatred of, for (a person), of (a thing) -
 Hear of or about from - শ্রবণ করা।
 (Pay) Heed to — মনোযোগ দেওয়া।
 Hostile to — বিরোধী।
 Hurtful (injurious) to — ক্ষতিকর।
 Identical with — একই রকম।
  Ignorant of - प्रस्त ।
  Immersed in (plunged) — গভীরভাবে জড়িত।
  Immune from, against, to - নিরাপদ।
  Implicated in — জড়িত।
  Impose on, upon — চাপিয়ে দেওয়া।
  Inherent in — হজাত।
  Innocent of — निर्माष।
  Inquire into (a matter)- অনুসন্ধান করা।
  Insensible to — অচেতন।
  Insist upon/on — জেদ করা।
  Irrelevant to (a subject) — অপ্রাসঙ্গিক।
  Irrespective of — গ্রাহ্য করে না এমন।
  Issue from — নিৰ্গত হওয়া।
   Jealous of — ই্বাপরায়ণ।
   Join (a thing) to (another) — সংযুক্ত হওয়া (বস্ত)।
   Join (one) with or to (another) — একত্র হওয়া (মানুষ)।
   Loyal to - অনুগত।
   Look for — খোজ করা, অনুসন্ধান করা।
   Marry (one person) to(another) - বিবাহে আবদ্ধ
   Mindful of — মনোযোগী।
   Mourn for (the dead) — শোক করা।
   Murmur at, against - मृन अमरखाव
   Natural to — সভাবিক।
   Necessity for — উপযোগীতা ৷
   Necessity of — প্রয়োজনীয়তা।
  Necessity to - প্রোজন।
  Obliged to, (a person) Obliged for (a thing) -
  Obstacle to — প্রতিবন্ধক।
  Occupied in (doing a thing) — ব্যাপত।
  Open to — খোলা।
  Opportunity of (doing) — সুযোগ।
 Opportunity for (action) — विद्राधी।
 Opposed to — বিরোধী।
 Opposite to — বিপরীত।
 Opposition to — বিরোধীতা।
Partial to - পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট।
Partiality for Passion for (strong enthusiasm)
Peculiar to — বৈশিষ্ট্যপূৰ্ণ।
Penetrate through, into, to - বিদীর্ণ করা।
Persist to — অটলভাবে চালিয়ে যাওয়া।
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व्यवस्थित Pity for — দয়াবান হওয়া (Pleased with a person for or against (some Pleased at (before a gerund) - সমষ্ট । Point out — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া। Point at --- তাক করা। Point to — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া। Poor (spirit) in — অভাবী। Popular with, for — জনপ্রিয়। Precaution against — পূর্ব সতর্কতা। Preside over, at — সভাপতিত্ব করা। Pretend to — মিখ্যা জাহির করা। Pretest for — কারণ/ওজর। Prevail on — যক্তিগ্রাহ্য করা। Prevail with — কার্যকর প্রমাণিত হওয়া। Prevail over or against — পেরিয়ে যাওয়া। Prevent (one) from (going) — বারণ করা Previous to — পূৰ্ববৰ্তী। Pride (n.) in - পর্ব। Proud of — গৰ্বিত। Prior to - পূর্বে । Yield to — বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা। Zealous for — উৎসাহী। Zest for — ক্লচি, উৎসাহ। PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS [DU-7Clg. 2023-24] 01. He has no control — — his employees. A. of B. in C. over D. on Ans G Analysis control এর সাথে Preposition over হবে। control over- নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা। 02. Choose the correct sentence-[DU-7Clg. 2023-24] A. she believes in ghosts B. She believes on ghost C. She believes of ghost D. She believes at ghosts Ans A Analysis Believe in- বিশ্বাস করা। 03. It was far - my means. [DU-7Clg. 2022-23] A. from B. to C. beyond D. by Ans C Analysis Far এর সাথে Preposition হিসেবে Beyond বনে Beyond অর্থ কারো সাধ্যের বাহিরে।

04. I am tired — the monotonous job. [DU-7Clg. 2022-23] A. on B. about C. for D. of Ans D Analysis Tired of অর্থ কোনোকিছতে বিরক্ত/বিষণ্ণ হয়ে ওঠা।

05. Choose the correct sentence -[DU-7Clg. 2022-23] A. He is an the committee B. He is on the committee C. He is with the committee D. He is at the committee Ans B Analysis কমিটির সদস্য বা কমিটিতে সদস্যপদ আছে এরকমট বুঝতে on the committee ব্যবহৃত হয়।

06. You are fully aware - the events. [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] B. with C. off D. of Ans D Analysis Be aware of sth- কোনোকিছু সম্পর্কে সতর্ক থাকা।

07. It has been drizzling - morning. [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. for B. from C. since D. in Ans C Analysis Point of time বা নির্দিষ্ট সময় হতে বোঝালে Present perfect continuous tense- এ since বসে ৷

08. The flood caused much damage - crops. A. to B. in C. at D. on Ans A Analysis কোনো কিছু ঘটানোর ক্ষেত্রে cause এর প্র preposition to হয়। বাক্যটির বাংলা অর্থ : বন্যা ফসলের ব্যাপক ক্ষতি করণ অর্থাৎ, বন্যার কারণে ফসলের ব্যাপক ক্ষতি হলো।

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	C. over * ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT	D. regarding	SERIES ASPECT SE	RIES A	SPECT SERIES ASPEC	CT SERIES ASP	ECT SERIES . ASPEC	SERIES . ASPECT SER	10. A
1.	A. for			0	01. A 02. B 03.	and the same of the same		D 08. B 09. A	10
11	A. by B. with 3. — Bangladesh, the general mo	vement of air is	from South to n	orth.		ANS	ANALYSIS		1000
	2. I caught him — the ear.	C. in	D. of	0	03. (A) (B) (C)	① 07. (3 B O D	@OD	ysi"
	A. on B. with	C. in	D. Uj		02. (A) (B) (C)	① 06. ($B \oplus O \oplus$	10. (A) (B) (C)	
11	 I walked to work but I came 	home — the t	D. by	0	01. (A) (B) (C)	① 05. (A B O D	09. (A) (B) (C)	
	A Company of the larger of the part of the larger	D. at, in	avi		OMR SHEE		A B O O	08. (A) (B) (C)	(D)
10	A. to, on	D. 10,		0 -	A. of	B. for	C. on	D. with	
10	A. on B. 10 The diagram I am referring — i	is giveh—page	three.	1	0. 'They were j		him'.	D midd	
	P. I went to Narshindi — Mond	C. WILLI	D. by		A. with, at	B. with, c		D. with, fo	r
	A by B. with	C. III	Section 1	0	9. I am offende		your condu		
08	3. Water boils — 100 degree Ce	C. in	D. at	O	A. to	B. of	C. in	D. about	
	A. in B. since	C. at			8. You should r	ot also be c	ovetous wea		
07	. My birthday is — November	/March.	D. on	•	A. in between	B. among	C. to	D. between	1
	C. at. in	D. at, within			A. for 7. He divided th				
	A. in, at	B. Within, at		6	6. Did you get a	n invitation B. to	C. about	D. at	
06	. He was born — a small villag	ge — Rajshahi	· 20	111	A. with				
	A within B into	C. in	D. to	100	5. Fill in the bla	nk. the pad B. for	ma abounds C. of	D. on	
05	. I opened the door and went -	- the room.	FTE THE PERMIT	0	A. on	B. for	C. in		
04.	A. with B. along	C. above	D. in	@ 0	4. I congratulat		your success.	D. of	
04	A. on B. at Sign your name — the dotted			-1	A. to	B. of	C. at	D. with	
U.S.		C. about	D. in	O 0.	3. He did not ta	ke part in a	ny activity sub	versive — the sta	ate.
n2	C. inside There were two people — the	· -	Territorial Link	1111	A in	B. on	C. at	D. by	
	A. on C. inside	D. around		B 02	2. I reached to	the destinati	onMonday	The state of the	
02.		B. in	James Stre		A. From	B. with	C. 10	D. III	
02	We often go for fishing — the	33		01	. Rimi was deb	arred a	ppearing at the	examination.	
	11. OCIOIC	D. by		OA	111		IME TEST		
UI.		B. with			C. activated				
01	Life is a tale told — an idiot.				C. activated		D. attribut		C
OC	IQA] / IMPORTANT QU	ESTION FOR DO	U ADMISSION	1 23	A. resolved		B. vitiated	A 50 TOT)	
	The state of the s	The state of the s		7	The quotation	n was erron	eously (স্থাবশত)	— to a British	poet.
	Ans D Analysis Lean against		700		A im	B into	C. at	D. for	U
	A. on B. by	C. with	D. against	24	He was astonish	ished — my	courage.		•
	Why are you leaning —— the			-18]	I was astonis	hed — his st			
	Ans C Analysis এটি Text book	k এর হুবহু লাইন	12 21525 · 635	mil i	C. from		D. against		Œ
	A. at B. on	C. with	D. by	23	A. with	a distribution	B. for	nder von Kolgu	39.6
	with grief'.		[DU-7Clg. 2018		They argued	and a second			
14.	'My brothers, I stand before	you — a l	eart overflow	ing	A. to	B. for	C. of	D. against	Œ
	Ans B Analysis নদীর এপার থেকে			22	. I have no apt			MARTINETON	
	A near B. across	C. along	D. on	21	A. by	B. at	C. with	D. to	Œ
	There is a bridge —— the rive	r.	[DU-7Clg. 2018	-19] 21	. How did you g	et an appoint		vard?	_
	বোঝাচ্ছে, সাল নয়।	t the state		31.0	A. from	B. for	C. with	D. to	Œ
	Ans Analysis oligi di Mag	TICAN ACT ON	तत्त्र । वादको लायि	JC4, 30	Lintend to an	nly — a lot	in the Accoun	ts Department,	196
	A. on B. in Ans A Analysis তারিখ বা দিনের	ত. বা মামের পর্যে :	ਾਹ, 10 ਹਨ। ਨਾਨਕਾ ਸ਼ਹਤਿਆ		A against	H tor	C. 10		V
	A on B. in C	C. at	D. to	19] 10	Select the cor	rect prepos	ition of I have	antipathy — him	1."
12.	Valentina Tereshkova was bor	n —— the 6 th	March 1937.	10)	A La	D for	C than	D, 01	. 0
		., .,	when he is		Can you sugg	est an alter	native — this p	roposal.	e 1101 Se e
Ŀ	Ans বা দোষের প্রতি অন্ধ।	Waste Whele	אויי אוערו -ט	18	. There is no al	lternative —	- training.		
Г	Ans A Analysis Blind of- দৃষ্টি			200	A. for	B. with	C. of	D. on	9
	A, to B, of C	C. with	D. in	17	. He was accus	ed — steali	ng his aunt's no	cklace.	a
11 T	the man is blind —— his son's	fault.	[DU-7Clg. 2019-	201	C. after		D. over	e perforationalis	Œ
17	Ans B Analysis At home in- A	গনো বিষয়ে দক্ষ।		11			B. across		•
. A	of B. in C	C. on	D.no prepositi	All San	. It is dangerou			And the second second	1000
10. H	le is at home — Mathematic	es.	[DU-7Clg. 2019-	1 27 1 2 1 4	A. on	B. in	C. over	D. with	0
I	Ans A Analysis Blessed with (s	sth) — আশীর্বাদ	পুষ্ট।	15	The university	will build a n	cw dormitory-	-campus.	
- 1		. in	D. from		A. by	B. in	C. with	D. at	Ø
Δ. Δ	angladesh is blessed — huge wa			411111	What is the ti	IIIC - VUUI	11 50 5 50 50		

CHAPTER 22

GROUP VERB

কোন কোন verb এর পর নির্দিষ্ট কিছু Preposition বা Adverb বসে verb এর অর্থের পরিবর্তন ঘটায়। Preposition বা Adverb যুক্ত ঐ সকল Verb কে Phrasal verb বা group verb বলে। যেমন:

Take- নেওয়া / গ্রহণ করা। কিন্তু Take off- খুলে ফেলা/ উড্ডয়ন করা। এখানে Take off- হলো Phrasal verb/Group verb. এটি একটি মুখন্ত টপিক। শুধু মুখন্ত করলে অনেক সময় মনে থাকে না তাই বেশি বেশি প্রশ্ন Practice এর পরামর্শ দেওয়া হলো।

Act on	affect (ক্ষতি করা, অনুসারে কাজ করা বা নির্ভর করা)	Such hard work will act upon my health. Ali acted on the writer's direction. Please, Sumaiya act on your prospective husband's ability.		
Act under	act in obedience to (আদেশ অনুসারে কাজ করা)	He acted under the orders of the Principal.		
Act up	act according to (অনুসারে কাজ করা)	Bahadur always acts up to my advice.		
Act for	act on behalf of (কারো হয়ে কিছু করা)	The Vice-Principal acts for the Principal in his absence.		
Ask for	pray for (চাওয়া)	He asked for a loan of ten thousand taka.		
Ask to	(কোন কিছু করার জন্য আদেশ)	He was asked me to finish the work.		
Bear away o off	win (জয় করে নেয়া)	He bore away (off) two prizes in the Annual sports		
Bear on	relate to (সম্পর্কিত)	His remark does not bear on this subject.		
Bear ou	t support (সমর্থন করা)	His evidence does not bear out the charge.		
Bear up	sustain (মনের জোর বজায় রাখা)	His patience bore him up in that crisis.		
Bear with	tolerate (সহ্য করা)	I cannot bear with such insult.		
Bear down	crushed by force ঠেলে ফেলে জয় করা	He bore down all opposition.		
	ff emit (নিৰ্গত)	The engine blows off carbon dioxide.		
Blow	extinguish (নিভানো	Blow out the lamp.		
Blow u	destroy by explosion (বিক্ষোরণের সাহায্যে উড়িয়ে দেওয়া)	The soldier blew up the bridge.		
Blow away	removed (উড়িয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া)	The wind blew away the dry leaves.		
Blow over	(दस्त्र याख्या)	A strom blew over the city.		
Blow down.	(ভৃমিসাৎ করা)	The strom blew down many trees.		

Break Iway	get away (ভেঙ্গে বের হয়ে আসা)	The thief broke away from the prison.
Break down	decline (ভেঙ্গে পড়া)	Your health broke down for hard working.
Break in on	interrupt (বাধা দেওয়া)	Anyone should not break in (on) our conversation.
Break into	enter by force (ভেঙ্গে প্রবেশ করা)	The thief broke into the house at midnight.
Break off	stop suddenly (হঠাৎ থেমে যাওয়া)	The teacher broke off in the middle of his speech.
Break out	spread suddenly (হঠাৎ ছড়িয়ে পড়া)	Diarrhoea broke out in the village.
Break through	get through by force (জোর করে সরিয়ে দেয়া)	The police broke through the enemy's line.
Break up	close (বন্ধ হওয়া)	Our school college breaks up at 4. p.m.
Break with	quarrel (ঝগড়া করা)	He has broken with his friend.
Break forth	(হঠাৎ প্ৰকাশ পাওয়া)	The tiger broke forth from the bush.
Bring about	cause to happen (ঘটানো)	He tried to bring about a quarrel between us.
Bring down	reduce (নিমুমুখী করা)	The good harvest brought down the price of commodities.
Bring forth	produce (উৎপাদন করা)	The timely rain brings forth good rice.
Bring in	yield (দেওয়া)	His property brings him in Tk. 7,000 a year.
Bring off	rescue (রক্ষা করা)	He brought off the passengers of the wrecked ship.
Bring out	publish (ছাপিয়ে প্রকাশ করা)	The publisher has brought out a new novel.
Bring through	cure (আরোগ্য লাভ করা)	The new medicine has brought the patient through.
Bring up	rear (প্রতিপালন করা)	He is brought up by her elder sister.
Bring on	(ঘটায়)	Smoking brings on various diseases
Burst into	express emotion (হঠাৎ আবেগ প্রকাশ করা)	He burst into tears to see him dead father.
Burst out	begin suddenly (ফেটে পড়া)	She burst out laughing.
Call at	visit (কোন জায়গায় গিয়ে দেখা করা)	He called at my office yesterday.
Call for	demand (চাওয়া)	The Teacher called for an explanation from me.
Call in	send for (ডেকে পাঠানো)	Please call in a doctor.
Call off	withdraw (প্রত্যাহার করা)	The workers called off their strike.
Call on/or upon	meet (কারো সহিত দেখা করা)	He called on (upon) me in my office

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Call out		He called out for help.	Come	be
Lab	mher (Alde	I cannot call up his name.	away Come	যা
Carry	remove (স্থানান্তরিত	The wounded man was carried away to hospital.	over Cry	(₹
Carry	cause death to (মৃত্যু	He was carry away by the current.	down Cry for	de
away Carry	ঘটানো) cause death to (মৃত্যু	Cholera has carried of one hundred	Cry out	sh
off Carry	घটाনো) continue (চালিয়ে	people this year. He will carry on the study.	Cry to	be
on	যাওয়া)	(10.150) (10.150)	Cry up	ex
Carry out	obey (মান্য করা)	You must carry out my order.	Cut down	re
Castaside	throw off (ছুঁড়ে ফেলা)	He cast aside (or cast away, or cast off) his old shoes.	Cut off	di क
Cast up	calculate (গণনা করা)	Please cast up the accounts for me.	100	to
Cast off	(ফেলে দেওয়া)	He has cost off his old shoes.	Cut in	su
Catch at	take the opportunity (সুযোগ নেয়া)	A drowning man catches at a straw.	Cut in	অং
Catch up		Bangladesh is trying to catch up with the advanced countries.	Cut off	se di
Clear	(পরিষ্কার হওয়া)	The clouds have cleared away.	Cut up	gr इर
Clear	(পরিস্কার করা)	The weather is clearing up.	Cut out	su (V
Come about	happen (ঘটা)	How did clouds have cleared away?	Cut into	ভ
Come	meet (দেখতে পাওয়া)	I came across the lame man on the way.	away	(f:
- 2MI	come up within the reach of (নাগাল পাওয়া)	The fox tried to come at the grapes but failed.	Die for	অ যা
Come by	get (পাওয়া)	How did you come by this picture?	Die out Die	(f-
Come down	decrease (কমে যাওয়া)	The price of rice has come down.	from	হ (ए
Come of	to be born (জন্মহন	He comes of a respectable Muslim family.	Die from	প
Come off	take place (সম্পন্ন হওয়া)	Our annual sports came off last Monday.		(건 지
Come out	be known (প্রকাশিত হওয়া)	The result will come out soon.	Die in.	অ যা
Come round	recover (আরোগ্য লাভ করা)	The patient will come round soon.	Die of	(E
Come to	amount to (পরিমাণ হওয়া)	His income comes to Tk. 5000/= a month.	Die through	(4
Come up	be equal to (সমান হওয়া)	His result did not come up to our expectation.	Die on	(ম বি
Come after	follow (অনুসরণ করা)	The night guard came after the thief with a big stick.	D's eff	य (
Come along	hurry (তাড়াতাড়ি করা)	Come along, it is getting late.	Die off	য

Come away	become detach (খুলে যাওয়া)	The handle of the umbrella came away.			
Come over	(কাউকে আচ্ছন্ন করা)	father death.			
Cry down	decry (নিন্দা করা)	considering the pros and cons of it.			
Cry for	demand (দাবি করা)	the prevention of cyclone.			
Cry out	shout (চিৎকার করা)	He carried out for help.			
Cry to	beg (প্রার্থনা করা)	for food.			
Cry up	extols (বাড়িয়ে বলা)	A businessman cries up his new goods.			
Cut down	reduce (কমানো)	Try to cut down your budget.			
Çut off	dislocate (বিচ্ছিন্ন করা)	away. A change came over him after his father death. Do not cry down anything without considering the pros and cons of it. They are crying for a master plan for the prevention of cyclone. He carried out for help. The beggars cried to the shopkeeper for food. A businessman cries up his new goods. Try to cut down your budget. The robbers cut off the telephone connection. He cut in the middle of our talk. He lives in a foreign country, cut off from his kith and kin, He was cut off in the prime of life) I was cut up by your remark. You are cut out for this job. Cut the apple into four pieces. The sound died away in the distance. He died for his contry. Dianosaurs died out million of years ago. Morality is dying out gradually. The soilder died from wounds/ injury. He died from overeating/ overwork/ fatigue. He died from sun stroke) My uncle died in harness (ক্র্যুর্ড) in Siearaleon. He died in sleep/ in peach/ in proverty/ The captain died in the dreadful battle He died of diarrhoea/ illness/ hunger/ heart failure. My uncle died through negligence of his sons. Finally the murderer died on			
Cut in	to take part suddenly (হঠাৎ অংশগ্ৰহণ করা)	He cut in the middle of our talk.			
Cut off separated (ञानामा),		He lives in a foreign country, cut off from his kith and kin, He was cut off in the prime of life)			
Cut up	grieved (মর্মাহত হওয়া)	I was cut up by your remark.			
Cut out	suitable (উপযুক্ত)	You are cut out for this job.			
Cut into	(টুকরো টুকরো করে ভাগ করা)	Cut the apple into four pieces.			
Die away	(মিলিয়ে যাওয়া)	The sound died away in the distance.			
Die for	(দেশের জন্য অথবা আত্মত্যাগ করে মারা যাওয়া)	He died for his contry.			
Die out	(বিলুপ্ত বা অদৃশ্য হওয়া)	ago. Morality is dying out gradually.			
Die from	(ক্ষত, যখম, আঘাত হতে মারা যাওয়া)	injury.			
Die from	(অতিরিক্ত কোন কাজের পরিণতিস্বরুপ মারা যাওয়া)	fatigue. He died from sun stroke)			
Die in.	(যুদ্ধে, দারিদ্রতায়, ঘুমের মধ্যে, শান্তিতে, কর্মরত অবস্থায় প্রভৃতিতে মারা যাওয়া)	Siearaleon. He died in sleep/ in peach/ in proverty. The captain died in the dreadful battle			
Die of	(অসুস্থতা, ক্ষুধা বা কোন রোগে মারা যাওয়া)	heart failure.			
Die through	(অবহেলায় মারা যাওয়া)	[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[
(ফাঁসিতে মারা যাওয়া, Die on বিশেষ দিনে মারা যাওয়া)		Finally the murderer died on scaffold. He died on a full moon da			
Die off	(একের পর এক মারা যাওয়া)	Cattle died off in the village. The sons of the widow died of.			

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Die by	(দুর্ঘটনা, আত্মহত্যা অ্থবা সহিংস কার্যের কারণে মারা যাওয়া)	He died by an accident. He died by suicide/ poison/ knife/ hanging. Thousands of men died by the			
Die down	become worker (দুর্বলতর হওয়া)	violence of the communal riots. The storm finally died down.			
Do away abolish (বন্ধ হওয়া বা		We should do away with our bad habits.			
Do for serve the purpose of (কাজে লাগা)		This cloth will do for a flag.			
Do off	contraction of do off = take off (খুলে ফেলা)	Do off your coat immediately.			
Do on	do on, i.e, put on (পরিধান করা)	Do on your coat now.			
Deal in	carry on business (ব্যবসা করা)	He deals in rice.			
Deal with	behave (ব্যবহার করা)	He deals with me very well.			
Draw away	divert (অন্যদিকে সরানো)	His attention was drawn away by the noise.			
Draw back	retreat (পিছিয়ে জাসা)	The police in now drawing back.			
Draw in	reduce (সংকুচিত করা)	Try to draw in your expenditure			
Draw off	pull of (টেনে ফেলা)	Try to draw in your expenditure. She drew off her gloves.			
Draw on	approach (কাছাকাছি হওয়া)	The festival is drawing on.			
Draw up	draft (খসড়া করা)	I drew up a petition.			
Drive away	turn out (বিভাড়িত করা)	He was driven away from the village			
Drop away	become fewer (সরে পড়া)	His friends dropped away one by one.			
Drop in	pay a causal visit (দেখা করা)	On my way back, I shall drop in for a cup of tea.			
Drop off	go away (সরে পড়া)	My friends dropped off one by one.			
Drop out	stop taking part in something (কোন বিষয়ে অংশগ্রহণে বিরত হওয়া)	Five of the runners dropped out.			
show disappointment (নৈরাশ্যের ভাব দেখানো)		His face fell at the news.			
Fall back upon	have resources to (শেষ অবলম্বন রূপে গ্রহণ করা), Fall in with, agree with (একমত হওয়া)	Monir cannot fall in with his views.			
Fall from		Not a word fell from his lips.			
Fall off	decline, কমে যাওয়া)	The quality of goods has fallen off.			

Fall on		না) The robbers fell on the passer b		
Fall ou	it quarrel,কলহ করা)	Do not fall out with your friend		
Fall throug	h fail (ব্যর্থ হওয়া)	All his plans fell through.		
Fall away	সরে পড়া	My fried fell away in my danger		
Find against	কারো বিরুদ্ধে রায় দেওয়া	The judge found against the thie		
Fill in	পুরণ করা	Fill in the gaps.		
Fill out	মোটা হওয়া	He is filling out fat day by day.		
Get at	reach (হাতের কাছে পাওয়া)	The books are locked up and I ca get at them.		
Get	escape (পলায়ন কর	The thief could not get away with necklace.		
Get by	pass (পাশ দিয়ে যাওয়া)	Please let me by.		
Get down	descend (নামা)	He got down from the train.		
Get into		I got into the train.		
Get off	escape (পালানো)	The thief got off safely.		
Get out	go out (বাইরে যাওয়			
Get ove	overcome (অতিক্রম করা)	He will soon get over the difficulti		
Get through	succeed (সাফল্য লাও করা)	He got through the examination.		
Get up	rise (শয্যা ত্যাগ করা)	He gets up at 5. A.m. everyday.		
Give away	make over (বিতরণ করা)	The prime minister gave away the prizes.		
Give in	yield (বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা)	At last the enemy gave in to the police.		
Give off	send out (নিঃসৃত করা)	The cooking coal gives off a lot a smoke.		
Give out	disclose (প্রকাশ করা)	He will never give out the truth.		
Give over	make over (হস্তান্তরিও করা)	He will give over charge tomorrow.		
Give up	abandon (পরিত্যাগ করা)	You should give up your bad habit		
Go	move about (ঘুরে বেড়ানো)	Bonny goes about canvassing his goods.		
Go after	follow (পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা)	The tiger went after the visitor.		
Go back on	আসা)	He won't go back on his word.		
Go Deyond	exceed (অতিক্রম করা)	Minhaz have gone beyond your limit		
Go by	act according to (অনুসারে চলা)	You have to go by rules.		
	be issued (বের হওয়া)	The order went for the public yesterday.		
	sit for (প্রতিযোগিতা করা)	He is going in for the admission test.		

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Go off	be fired off be thrown (ছুটে যাওয়া)	The gun went off by accident.	Lay off	dismiss temporary (সাময়িকভাবে কর্মচ্যুত	The workers were laid off for three months.
And the state of t	extinguish (নিডে	The light has gone out automatically.	-	করা) put (রাখা)	He laid his book on my table
-	যাওয়া) change (পরিবর্তন	He went over to the other party.	THE RESERVE	invest (चाँगित्ना)	He laid out a large amount of money in National Savings Certificates.
-	করা) • (amat)	OBANGE TO SEE SEE THE SEE	Lay up	be confined to bed	He was laid up with pneumonia
through		He has gone through the novel. He has gone through many	with Lay	(শয্যাশায়ী হওয়া) cover (ঢেকে দেওয়া)	He laid the floor with a carpet.
hrough		hardships. The cost of living has gone up.	with	made acquainted	I was let into her secret.
GU UP	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	He will not go with you in this	Let into	with (অবগত রাখা)	310610 (1102) Gerte
The second	agree (একমতে চলা)	matter. (1972) avours 310 Hu 3	Let off	punished leniently (বিনা শাস্তিতে যেতে	This being his first offence he was le
GO	live without (অভাবে কাটানো)	They have to go without from time to time.	Let Village	দেওয়া)	Piysah, look to your responsibility.
MILLIO-	put to death by	The state of the s	Look to	(মনযোগী হওয়া)	Mr. Sayem is looked up to by all the
Hang	put to death by hanging (ফাঁসি দেওয়া)	He was hanged for murder.	Look up	(গভীরভাবে শ্রদ্ধা করা)	family members of Reader Plus
TT 00	depend upon (নির্ভর করা)	What is the use of hanging on others for help?	Look on	(মনে করা)	Ali looks on that someday Piysah will do his duty actively.
a law stell	- The same of the same	He hung up his picture on the wall.	Look at	gaze (তাকানো)	He is looking at the picture
Hang up	put up, (ঝোলানো), delay (দেরি করানো)	The plan has been hanging up a long time	Look after	take care of (দেখান্ডনা করা)	Mother looks after her child
Hang	live (বাস করা), offer or promise, (বাড়িয়ে	Where do you hung out the previous days? He held out a helping hand to	Look down upon	hate (ঘৃণা করা)	Do not look down upon the poor.
out	দেওয়া বা প্রতিশ্রুতি দেওয়া)	me	Look for	search (ঝোজা)	Maksud is looking for a good job
Hang	postpone (মূলতবি রাখা)	The meeting has been hung over.	Look	expect, eagerly (সাগ্রহে প্রতীক্ষা করা)	They look forward to receiving your letter.
over Hang	listen attentively to মেনযোগ সহকারে	The students hung upon the teacher's	Look into		The police look into the matter.
upon	শোনা)	words. The train was held up for three hours.		punished leniently - (বিনা শান্তিতে যেতে	This being his first offence he was le off with a fine
Hold up	দেরি করা	Tanim kept at her mother in the	Det on	দেওয়া)	
Keep at/to	stick to (লেগে থাকা)	kitchen.	Look on or upon	consider (গণ্য করা)	I look on or upon him as my best colleague
Keep	remain at a distance from (দূরে থাকা বা	Keep yourself away from evil company.	Look	examine (পরীক্ষা করা)	I have looked over your documents.
away Keep off	রাখা) remain at a distance	Keep off the fire	Look through	inspect carefully (ভালোভাবে পরীক্ষা করা)	The auditor looked through the account.
	(দূরে রাখা) continue (বজায় রাখা)	Mr. Nahid always tries to keep on his reputation as a good tutor.	Look up	find out (খুঁজে বের	Look up the word in the dictionary.
Кеер ир	:4	Try to keep with the changing world	Look up	rise in price (দ্ৰব্যমূল্য	The price of goods is looking up now a day.
with Lay	keep apart (সরিয়ে	Try to lay aside something for your future	Make	chase (পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা)	The police made after the thief.
aside Lay	রাখা) place (পেশ করা)	He laid the facts before the	after Make	kill (হত্যা করা)	He made away with himself.
before Lay	sacrifice (বিসর্জন	He laid down his life for the sake of his country during the independence	Make for	move towards (কোন দিকে যাওয়া)	The ship made for London.
down	দেওয়া)	war. The potatoes were laid in for the off-	Make of	compose of (তৈরী	This ring is made of gold
Lay in	store (জমিয়ে রাখা)	SCASON. ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES **	[Lancas and a second	1 400	TOT SERIES A. ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES .

Make off	escape (পाणित्य याख्या)	The thief made off with luggage		
Make out	understand (বুঝতে পারা)	I can't make out his words.		
Make over	transfer (হস্তান্তর করা)	He has made over the charge to the secretary.		
Make up	complete (পরিপূর্ণ করা)	I still need taka one thousand to make up the loss.		
Make up one's mind	resolve (মনছির করা)	He made up his mind to go there		
Make up for	compensate (ক্ষতিপুরণ দেওয়া)	I must make up for the lost time		
Pass away	die (মারা যাওয়া)	The patient passed away yesterday.		
Pass by	pay no attention to (উপেন্সা করা)	He passed by these mistakes.		
Pass over	over look (উপেক্ষা করা)	We may pass over the unnecessary details.		
Pass through	to gather experience (অভিজ্ঞত সঞ্চয় করা)	He had to pass through many difficulties.		
Put forward	(উপছাপন করা)	Mr. Shohel put forward his method of writing the book to the publisher.		
Put away	leave (ছেড়ে দেওয়া)	He put away all ideas of being a doctor.		
Put by	lay by (সঞ্চয় করা বা সরিয়ে রাখা)	Put by something for your future		
Put down	suppress (দমিয়ে রাখা)	The king put down the revolt.		
Put off	take off (বুলে ফেলা)	Put off your shirt.		
Put off	postpone (ছগিত রাখা)	The meeting was put off.		
Put off	get rid off (मुक रुख्या)	You must put off your doubts.		
Put op	wear (পরিধান করা) pretend (ডান করা)	Put on your dress, He put on an air o innocence		
Put out	extinguish (নিভিয়ে দেওয়া)	He put out the lamp.		
Put up	hang up (টানানো)	The Principal put up a notice		
Put up with	tolerate (সহ্য করা)	I cannot put up with such insults.		
Pick at	find fault with (বুঁত ধরা)	Why do you always pick at him?		
Pick out	play (বাজানো)	He picked out Russian tune in the violin.		
Pick up	collect (সংগ্রহ করা)	Did you pick up the shirt from the laundry?		
Pick up	(তেজীভাব হওয়া)	Share prices have picked up in business.		
Pick up	+0x 110 -110 -431)	He feel ill but soon picked up health.		
Pick up		He asked me to pick me up on way to Dhaka.		

Pick up with	mcet (সাক্ষাৎ হওয়া)	Where did you pick up with that queer fellow.
Pull at	trying to remove টেনে সরানো)	The labourers are pulling at the heavy machine.
Pull apart	criticise unfavourably (নিন্দা করে বেড়ানো)	puning me apart.
Pull down	demolish (ভেবে ফেশা)	It is far easier to pull down than to build up.
Pull in	earning (রোজগার করা)	He is pulling in a lot of money, I suppose.
Pull off	remove (খুলে ফেলা)	The children pulled off the cover as soon as the packed was presented to them.
Pull through	overcome (বিপদ কাটিয়ে উঠা)	He is in great difficulties but he will pull through if we offer him a little help.
Pull together	work in harmony (মিলে মিশে কাজ করা)	They are pulling together nicely.
Pull up	reprimanded (তিরস্কৃত হওয়া)	He was pulled up for his insubordination.
Run after	chase (পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা)	The polices run after the thief.
Run away	flee (পानित्य याख्या)	The boys ran away on seeing the magician.
Run away with	steal (চুরি করে পালানো)	The thief ran away with all the valuables.
Run ínto	fall into (পতিত হওয়া), to be involved in	n ell (1795) : nm (eng. gm) 7865 : nm
Run on	continue (চলতে থাকা)	The troubles will run on for a few days.
Run out	become exhausted (শেব হওয়া)	His patience is running out.
Run over	knocked down (গাড়ি চাপা পড়া)	The man was run over by a car.
Run across	met by chance (হঠাৎ সাক্ষাৎ হওয়া)	I ran across my old friend in the street after a lapse of five years.
Run ngainst	fighting (যুদ্ধ করা)	He is running heavy odds.
Run at	attacked (আক্রমণ করা)	The dog ran at the hare.
Run Iown	disparages (নিন্দা করা)	He always runs down his rivals.
Run off	to flee (দৌড়ে পালানো)	The thief saw me and ran off.
	examine quickly (তাড়াতাড়ি পরীক্ষা করা)	I ran through the book in an hour.
	hoisted (উড়ানো)	The boys ran up a flag on the pole.
ee on	to bid good-bye (বিদায় জানাতে যাওয়া)	I went to the station to see my friend off.
	understand (বুঝে ফেলা)	I have seen through his plan.

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ନ୍ଧାलନ୍ଦ୍ର	Notice that the second	ইংরেজি 🕪 ঢাকা কেন্দ্রীয় বিশ্ববি
See after	নেওয়া)	Please see after my shop in my absence.
See over	করে ফেলা)	Please see over the machine.
Send for	summon (ডেকে পাঠানো)	Please send for a doctor.
Set about	begin (আরম্ভ করা)	He set about his work early in the morning.
Day on ERVO	reserve (পৃথক রাখা)	He set apart (aside) a part of his income for charity.
Set aside	ignore (অমান্য করা)	Let us set aside all formalities.
Set against	go against (বিরুদ্ধে যাওয়া)	Public opinion is setting against the proposal.
Set-back	stop progress of (আগ্রহ করা, বন্ধ করা পিছানো)	Public opinion is setting back the programme.
Set in	begin (তরু হওয়া)	We set in early in the morning.
Set out	start (যাত্রা করা)	Idrish set out for London.
Sit for	পরীক্ষা দেওয়া	I will sit for the BCS this year.
Sit up	বসে থাকা	Why did you sit up the whole night.
Stand against	বাধা দেয়া, বিরুদ্ধে দাড়ানো	Do not stand against the force of time.
Stand aside	সরে দাঁড়ানো	I will not stand aside from the contest.
Stand by	পাশে দাঁড়ানো	I stood by my old friend.
Stand for	বুঝানো	The letter 'X' stands for ten.
Stand off	দূরে থাকা	He stood off from the quarrel.
Stand up for	পক্ষ সমর্থন করা	You should stand up for your friend.
Take for	(মান্য করা, গণ্য করা)	The patient took the nurse for doctor
Take after	যত্ন নেওয়া	He takes after his father.
Take back	withdraw (ফিরিয়ে নেয়া)	I can not take back what I say.
Take down	(লিখে রাখা)	Please take down what I say.
Take off	(অনুকরণ করা, যাত্রা গুর করা)	The plane took off at 12 am. A new officer has taken over the
Take over	(দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করা)	office
Tell upon	(ক্ষতি করা)	Smoking tells upon your health.
Turn away	keep away (অন্যদিকে চলে যাওয়া)	He turned away in disguise
Turn down	reject (আগ্রহ করা)	He turned down our proposal.
Turn into	change into (পরিবর্তন করা)	Turn this passage into English. Turn off the switch.

Turn on	let it work (চালু করা)	Turn on the switch.
Turn out	drive out (বিতাড়িত	He was turned out from the school.
Turn to	engage (নিযুক্ত হওয়া)	I advised him to turn to the study of medicine
Turn up	appear (উপস্থিত হওয়া)	He has not turned up yet.

Turn up	appear (উপস্থিত হওয়া)	He has not turned up yet.	
Фг D) /	PRE	VIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS	
	eacher congratula	ated me — my success. [DU-7Clg. 2023-	-24
A. or		B. in	
Giralli 77		D. for	
C. at		ratulate এর সাথে Preposition হিসেবে	0
Ans	Analysis cong	Faturate 4. III	
বসে।	congratulated on-	allogged part of	th
		b con renigee the build-laced part	-18
sente	nce: 'We should <u>re</u>	educe our expenses. 15- 100 / 5.8-	
A. Cu	it of	B. Cut from	
C. Ci	ıt in	D. Cut down	
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2 Hodi	ied —— hanging.	[DU-7Clg. 2017.	-18
A. of		B. from	
		D. by	
1	- i Dia l	क्रांत्नारा प्रांता याख्या. die from- कि	নে
Ans	Analysis Die	by- দুর্ঘটনায় মারা যাওয়া, die from- কে বেগে মারা যাওয়া এবং die for- দেশের ই	जन.
-starct	sitat attent die of-	. तिर्ति माता याख्या धवर वाट गाउँ कार्या	জন,
- starch	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang	় রোগে মারা যাওয়া এবং die 1012 জেনের ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে।	জন,
কারণে মারা য	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang	় রোগে মারা যাওয়া এবং die 1012 জেনের ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে।	জন,
কারণে মারা য ্রা IQ	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang	েরোগে মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- ওবে। ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION	जन
কারণে মারা য ্ৰি [IQ 01. His p	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang MPORT ride has his	ুলান্ত মারা যাওৱা এবং die 101- ওবে । ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION	জন
কারণে মারা য (ক্রিটি IQ)	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang MPORT ride has his	ারোগে মারা যাওৱা এবং die 101- জাল arging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down	
কারণে মারা য ⊕ IQ 11. His p	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up	ারোগে মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জান মারা ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION Fruin. B. brought down D. brought around	ன-ர. ம
কারণে মারা য ⊕ IQ 11. His p	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up	a রোগে মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। **ANT OUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down D. brought around edition of his book.	
कांतर्भ भाता य () IQ () His p	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল har ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down D. brought around edition of his book. B. in	0
कांतर्भ भाता य । Les p A. bro C. bro 2. He bi A. on C. ou	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new t	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল har ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down D. brought around cedition of his book. B. in D. to	
कांतर्भ भाता य । Les p A. bro C. bro 2. He bi A. on C. ou	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new t	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল har ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down D. brought around cedition of his book. B. in D. to	0
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of ace and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second an	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new t unt brought him _ bught	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল hard ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down D. brought around edition of his book. B. in D. to B. up D. off	•
of ace and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second an	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new t unt brought him _ bught	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die 101- হাল ম ging এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down D. brought around edition of his book. B. in D. to B. up D. off ppropriate preposition. "The girl	•
कांतर्भ भाता य () IQ () His p A. bro C. bro () He bro A. on C. ou () His a A. gro C. ov () 4. Fill in	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT oride has his ought up ought about rought a new t unt brought him _ own er n the blank with a	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল and	•
of ace and a second and a secon	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new t unt brought him _ bown er n the blank with a tears"	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল and	6 6
This p A. bro C. bro C. ou A. gro C. ov 4. Fill in burst A. int C. wi	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new t unt brought him _ bown er n the blank with a tears" to th	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল and	0
This p A. brocc. brocc. brocc. ou A. on C. ou G. ov 4. Fill in burst A. int	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT ride has his bught up bught about rought a new t unt brought him _ bown er n the blank with a tears" to th	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল and	6 6
कांतर्भ भाता य ()1. His p A. bro C. bro ()2. He bi A. on C. ou ()3. His a A. gro C. ov ()4. Fill in burst A. int C. wi ()5. The v	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT IM	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল and	6 6
of ace and a second and a secon	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang IMPORT IM	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die 101- হাল ম ing এর কারনে মারা গেলে die by বসে। ANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION B. brought down D. brought around cedition of his book. B. in D. to B. up D. off ppropriate preposition. "The girl B. on D. out tears at the sad news.	6 6
कांतर्भ भाता य () 10 ()	মারা যাওয়া, die of- াওয়া; accident/hang A	and মারা যাওৱা এবং die loi- জাল and	B

the rolls.

D. call on

B. called on

** ASPECT SERIES **

C. call in 07. The teacher _

A. called in C. called up

10.	Which of the following pleriticize'?	rasal verbs means 'bla	me and	26. The girlher	B. resembles	
- 9	criticize (AUT	A. takes after	D. both a and b	
	A. come heavily on	B. fall down on	1.00	C. resembles to 27. Choose the correct		
	C. come down on	D. fall heavily on	0	A. I called on him a	this office	
11.	He is a very difficult person	he does not get any	yone.	A. I called on him a	fice	
	A. On with	B. in with		B. I called by his of C. I called with him	in his office	
	C. up with	D. out with	•	D. I called into his o	office at him.	
	At last the enemy			D. I called into his c 28. After flood cholera	in the country	
	A. gives up	B. gave in	01001	28. After flood choicia	B. breaks up	
	C. gave up	D. gave away	0	A. breaks out	D. break into	
13.	It's no long possible to get by	a dollar a day.		C. breaks down	The state of the s	
	A. on	B. at	2	29. A noble man never	B. cries for	
	C. with	D. for	•	A. runs for	D. thinks for	
14.	The rebels were forced to gi	vo in		C. hankers after		
	A. retreat	B. admit defeat	3	0. They turnedmy	B. out	
	C. withdraw			A. away		T ME
		D. move forward	0	C. off	D. down	
10.1.	Which word below can red	place the following phras	se 'went	III THE STATE OF T	PRIME TEST	
	A. Broke				and the second s	
	C. Shattered	B. Collapsed	The second secon		his mother. Here 'takes after'	means-
		D. Splintered	•	A. resemblance	B. go behind	• 16.
10.	I was advised to turn —— th	e money which I had found	d hidden	C. follow	D. take the same way	y
	behind the bushes.		0	2. We round — the m		
	A. in	B. aside		A. off	B. out	
	C. away	D. out	•	C. up	D. down	
17.	Turn the switch the m	nilk is boilee.	0	3. The Captain left the		
	A. down	B. out		A. turned down	B. turned up	
	C. off	D. on	•	C. turned bottom	D. turned over	
18.	When an aeroplane leaves t	he ground, it	0	4. I had to run to — th		200
	A. takes off	B. lifts off	e in	A. keep up	B. keep with	
	C. jumps off	D. files off	• •	C. keep up with	D. keep on	
19.	Hard labour-health.		0	5. The speaker was no	ot clear and I couldn't make	- what h
	A. tells upon	B. breaks upon		meant.	74.20	
	C. turns upon	D. break upon	•	A. out	B. for	
20.	He looksthe patient.			C. in	D. into	
	A. for	B. into	0	'To get along with' r A. to adjust		
	C. over	D. after	0	C. to interest	B. to accompany	
21.	Choose the correct sentence		_	7. Everybody should	D. to walk	
	A. I shall inform this to your	father		 Everybody should – A. look up 		
	B. I shall inform your father of	of this	100	C. look into	B. look after	
	C. I shall inform your father t	o this	08	8. The patient will com	D. look of	
	D. I shall inform this of your	father	0	A. in		
22.	He died-over exercise.			C. round	B. off	
	A. of	B. from	09	9. First impressions ar	D. by e important because /how you	t_ telally
	C. for	D. by	0	can be as important	as what you are	— initially
23.	Choose the correct sentence			- L. Come by	as what you say.	
	A. Do not look upon the poor	ed a contract	121	C. come out	B. come back	
	B. Do not look upon the poor		10	0. Airport authorities	D. come across advised passengers to —	- Jaions
	C. Do not look down upon the	poor.		looking people passi	ng through the international te	suspicion
	D. Do not look down into the	poor.	•	A. look for	B. look out for	er mina.
24.	Rafiq paid the fees cash		•	C. look after	D. look at	
	A. by	B. in		OMR SHEET		
	C. for	D. to	0	(1) (1) (2) (2)	04. (A) (B) (C) (D) 08. (A) (B)	00
25	Choose the correct sentence		U	~ · · · (D) (D) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D) (09. (A) (B)	00
	A. He resembles his father				06. (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. (A) (B)	00
	B. He resembles like his fathe	r	L	03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D) (R) (Q)	
	B. He resembles like instante					-
					3366	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
	C. He resembles as his father D. He resembles to his father spect series ASPECT SERIES ASPE		0 17	C.	ANS ANALYSIS 05.A 06.A 07.B 08.C 09	1111

CHAPTER 23 PHRASES & IDIOMS

At one's expense - with one's paying.

At one's end — to know something thoroughly .

At one's sweet will - when one pleases.

At one's end - quite puzzled.

At sixes and sevens — in disorder/confusion.

At the eleventh hour — at the last time.

All but -- nearly.

At a loss — puzzled.

At all - primarily.

At arm's length — at a distance.

At daggers drawn — at enmity.

At one's back and call - obedient.

A bolt from the blue — something quite un-expected.

Bad blood - ill-feeling, bitterness.

Bad egg — a worthless of dishonest person.

Bag and baggage — with all belongings.

Beat about the bush — to talk irrelevantly.

Beauty sleep — to sleep before midnight.

Bed of roses - life of ease.

Bed of thorns — a very uncomfortable situation.

Beggar description — to make words seem poor.

Better half - wife.

Bid adieu — to say good bye.

Big guns — powerful man.

Birds of a feather — people of the same sort.

Black and white - in writing.

Black sheep — scoundrels.

Blow one's trumpet —praising oneself.

Blue blood — aristocratic birth.

Bolt from the blue — complete surprise.

Bone of contention — subject of dispute.

Book worm — person who is very fond of reading books.

Break the ice — to begin to overcome formality.

Breathe one's last — to die.

Bring to book — to punish, ridicule.

Bring to light —to disclose.

Bring to mind — to remind

Bring to study — meditation.

Build castles in the air — day dream, a visionary project.

Burning question — hotly discussed, vital, urgent.

Bury the hatchet — to case fighting, make peace.

By fair means or four — by hook or by crook.

by fits and starts — irregularly, capriciously.

By hook or by crook — by one means or another.

By leaps and bounds — rapidly.

Beat black and blue — beat severely.

By and by --- soon.

By far — in all respects.

By and large — mostly.

Bird's eye view — a rough idea.

Call a spade a spade — to speak bluntly.

Call names — to abuse or insult.

Carry the day — to be victorious or successful.

Catch a tartar — to meet a very powerful opponent.

Cats and dogs — heavily.

Close fisted man — a great miser.

Coining money — earning large sums easily.

Come to nothing — to have no result.

Cooking the accounts — preparing the false accounts.

Crocodile tears — false sorrow.

Cry out — to protest against.

Cry wolf — to raise false alarms.

Crying need — demanding attention, very essential.

Cut and dry --- traditional.

Cut jokes — to make joke.

Catch red handed — catch with the stolen articles.

Cock and bull story — Absurd against.

Dark horse — unknown person.

Dead letter - no longer in force.

Dead against — bitterly against.

Dead of night - mid night.

End in a fiasco — to spoil.

End in smoke — fail.

Face the music — show no fear at a time of trial.

Fag end — inferior or useless remnant.

Fair play — justice.

Far and wide --- everywhere.

Fire and fury — violent excitement.

Flesh and blood — human nature.

Fool's paradise — in a state of carefree happiness.

For the sake of —because of.

Fresh blood — new or immature person.

For good — forever.

From hand to mouth — live by hard labour.

Gala day — victory day.

Get by heart — to memorize.

Get loose — to escape confinement.

Gift of the gab — a talent for speaking.

Give ear to - to listen to.

Go astray — to be out of the right path.

Go to law — to appeal to the law courts.

Green eyed monster - jealousy.

Hair breadth escape — a very narrow escape.

Hallmark — distinguishing characteristic.

Hard and fast - fixed.

Head and ears — complete.

** ASPECT SERIES **

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Heart and soul - with all energy.
        Hold water — be effective.
        Hold good — apply.
        Hue and cry — a noise.
        In /on the horns of a dilemma -
                                         in perplexity.
        In a nutshell — briefly.
       In black and white - in writing.
       In cold blood — deliberately.
       In full swing — very active
       In hot water — in trouble.
       In lieu of — in the place of.
       In the dark — in ignorance.
      In vogue — fashion.
      Jack of all trades - person who knows a bit of all
      Jaundiced eye - prejudiced eye.
      In black and white - In writing.
      Man of straw — a man of no substance
     Man of word — a trustworthy man.
     Null and void - rejected/invalid.
     Nip in the bud — destroy in the initial.
     Odds and ends — stray things; miscellaneous subjects.
     On and on — forwards without interruption.
     On the wane — declining.
     Open question — a question not yet decided.
    Out of pocket — a loser.
    Of the contrary — Just opposite.
    Out of the wood — free from dangers.
    Part and parcel — an essential portion.
    Pay the piper — to bear fault with one.
    Pin money — the personal allowance granted to a lady.
   Pros and cons — advantages and disadvantages.
   Rain cats and dogs — to rain in torrents.
   Read between the lines — look for hidden meanings.
   Red letter day - memorable day.
   Red tape - excessive official formality.
   Rhyme or reason — reason.
  See eye — to agree.
  Sell like hot cakes — to sales very fast.
  Shake in one's shoes — to tremble with fear.
 Sheet anchor — the main support, last refuge for safety.
 Show coach - a dull, stupid fellow.
 Sick of a thing - disgusted with a thing.
 Silver lining — something good in evil.
 Sleeping partner - silent partner.
Small fry — a person of minor importance.
Spare no pains — to leave no stone unturned.
Standing army — permanent army.
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Stone's throw — short distance.

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Take heart — to cheer oneself up. Take one to task — to rebuke or scold. Three 'R's - reading, writing, arithmetic. Throw cold water on — to discourage somebody. Tit for tat - like for like. White lie — lie considered to be harmless. PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS 01. I don't know how the landlady — the frequent complaint [DU-7Clg. 2022-2] of her tenant. B. comes up with A. makes herself D. comes on in C. put up with Ans C Analysis "Put up with" phrasal verb তির অর্থ সহ্য করা। 02. 'Once in a blue moon' means -[DU-7Clg. 2022-23] B. always A. very rarely D. in a moonlit night C. nearly Ans A Analysis Once in a blue moon অৰ্থ কদাচিৎ (very rarely) 03. 'To shed corcodile tears' means -[DU-7Clg. 2022-2] B. to shed tears of false affection A. to be honest C. to cry D. to be dishonest Ans B Analysis To shed crocodile tears এর অর্থ মায়া কাল্লা জ (to shed tears of false affection) | 04. The meaning of 'null and void' is — [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. useless B. useful C. valid D. invalid Ans D Analysis Null and void- আইন নিৰ্বল ও বাতিল (invalid)। 05. The meaning of 'in a nutshell' is -A. in brief B. likely C. in a fix D. in fulfillment Ans A Analysis In a nutshell- অর্থ সংক্ষিপ্তাকারে, সংক্ষেপে। 06. 'A bolt from the blue' refers to — [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] A. thunder shower B. heavenly feeling C. unexpected news D. an introvert person Ans C Analysis A bolt from the blue- অর্থ বিনা মেঘে বছ্রপাত অংগ অনাকাজ্ঞ্চিত কোনো সংবাদ। 07. The phrase 'In lieu of' is well-matched to-A. in place of B. at the point of C. by the side of D. at the close of Ans A Analysis In lieu of এর পরিবের্ত in place of ব্যবহার ক্র 08. The idiom 'by dint of' is well matched to-A. take care of B. as a result of C. by way of D. a range of Ans B Analysis By dint of- ফলে। As a result of- ফলে। 09. 'Blue blood' means-A. enmity B. close friend C. bluish blood D. aristrocracy Ans D Analysis Blue blood- অভিজাত্য (Aristocracy) !

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PRIME TEST

01. 'All at once' menas-

- A. Quickly
- B. Suddenly
- C. Slowly
- D. Gradually

02. The phrase 'Achilles' heel' means.

- A. A serious point
- B. A weak point
- C. A serious idea
- D. A permanent solution

03. At a loss means-

- A. Puzzled
- B. Defeated
- C. Loser
- D. Utterly lost

04. Abid felt at sea because......

- A. he was sick of his job
 - B. he was enjoying salling
 - C. it was his first day at university
 - D. he was out of his office

05. The idiom "Hit pay dirt" means-

- A. to achieve
- B. to repeat
- C. to trade off
- D. to pay money

06. "For good" means-

- A. For betterment
 - B. Permanently
 - C. For the time being
- D. For future prosperity

07. 'Of late' means-

- A. About lateness
- B. Recently
- C. Too late
- D. Delayed

08. His honesty cannot be-

- A. taken into account
- B. brought to light
- C. called in question
- D. ignoraed at all

09. 'Through thick and thin' means-

- A. under all condition
- B. to make thick and thin
- C. clear to understanding
- D. of great density

10. Candidates endeavour.....to pass the test.

- A. hard and fast
- B. hand to mouth
- C. tooth and nail
- D. hue and cry

OMR SHEET	04. A B C D	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. A B O D	05. A B C D	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. A B O D	06. A B O D	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. A B C D	(4OE)

ANS ANALYSIS

4	At D	02 D	00 .		4. C 05. A					
1	UI. B	02. B	03. A	1 04. C	05 A	AK D	07 D	00 C	00 4	10 6
7					40,71	VU. D	U/.D	1 VO. C	1 Uy. A	I IU. C

CHAPTER (24)

SPELLING

Abbreviate Accelerate		Accessory	Accidental		
Aggregate	Aggression	Alcohol	Alien		
Allowance	Authoritative	Abhorrence	Accommodat		
Accomplish	Alumni	Aluminum	Amateur		
Anachronism	Anaesthesia	Anniversary	Awkward		
Absence	Accumulate	Achievement	Acknowled		
Acquaintance	Anonymous	Apprehend	Appropriat		
Ascertain	Auxiliary	Abundance	Adequately		
Admittance	Adolescent	Adulteration	Aggravate		
Assassianation	Assessment	Attendence	Awful		
Bargain	Banquet	Belligerent	Beneficial		
Burglar	Bouquet	Bravery	Breathe		
Bureau	Brevity	Brilliant	Bulletin		
Bureaucracy	Bumpkin	Bungalow	Buoyant		
Cadaverous	Cafeteria	Саггіаде	Catalogue		
Colonel	Colossal	Column	Commemora		
Contemporary	Conveyance	Counselor	Catastrophe		
Category	Certain	Cessation	Commentar		
Committee	Compelled	Compulsory	Corruption		
Council	Courteous	Chrysanthemum	Chauvinism		
Chocolate	Cholera	Conceited	Condemn		
Connoisseur	Connotaion	Credential	Curriculum		
	Collaboration				
Cigarette Conscience		Colleague	Collision		
	Consciousness	Consensus	Conquer		
Decision	Deferred	Deficiency	Dehydration		
Discipline	Disease	Descend	Desert		
Desperate	Dessert	Dissipate	Dissonance		
Diagnosis Division	Diabetes	Diarrhoea	Dilemma		
	Dormitory	Dinosaur	Diphtheria		
Disappearance	Disastrous	Drunkenness	Dysentery		
Elephantiasis	Endeavour	Extraordinary	Envelope		
Embarrassing	Equilibrium	Exstasy	European		
Encouragement	Exemplary	Entrepreneur	Exaggerate		
Encyclopedia	Expedient	Enthusiastic	Exhaustion		
Exceed	Exhaust	Exhibition	Entirely		
Exercise	Extempore	Kernel	Jupiter		
Facsimile	Fascination	Fahrenheit	Fallacious		
Fallacy	Foreigner	Forfeit	Forfeiture		
Forty	Fragile	Fulfil/Fulfill	Furniture		
Gauge	Genius	Grammar	Grateful		
Grievance	Grievous	Guarantee	Guardian		
Hallucination	Heinous	Heterogeneous	Hierarchy		
Hindrance	Hoarse	Hostility	Humorous		
Hygiene	Hygienic	Hypocrisy			
Idiosyncrasy	Illiterate	Illuminate	Impressionabl		
Inaugurate	Incandescent	Intentional	Irresistible		
Immigrant	Indictment	Indispensable	Inevitable		
Influenza	Ingenious	Ingenuous	Inoculate		
Intercede	Irrelevent	Itinerary	Kaleidoscopio		
Jaundice	Jeopardize	Jewellery	Judicious		
Legitimate	Leisure	Lenient	Liaison		
License		-citient			

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Magnificent	Maintenance	Manageable	Manufacture	03. Choose the correct spelling. [DU-7Clg. 202
Mathematics	Millennium	Millionaire	Miniature	A aknowledgement B. acknowledgement
Minuscule	Minutes	Misogyny	Missile	C aknowlegment D, acknowlegdment
Missionary	Misspell	Mississippi	Mortgage	Ans : Analysis সঠিক বানান acknowledgement (প্রাপ্তি বানার)
Mosquito	Municipal	Muscle	Mustache	04. The correctly spelt word is-
Malicious	Mediocre	Miscellaneous	Mischievous	A. definition B. completion
Monetary	Mysterious	Nuclear	Numerous	C. decision D. migration
Neighbor/-bour	Neutron	Nevertheless		Ans A Analysis Definition- সংজ্ঞা। completion- স
	Obstacle	Occasion	Nuisance	decision- সিদ্ধান্ত, migration- অভিবাসী বা দেশান্তর হওয়া।
Obscene	Orchestra		Occurrence	05. Find the misspelt word. [DU-7Clg. 20
Octopus		Ordinarily	Outrageous	A. Seperate B. Parallel
Palatable	Pamphlet	Paralysis	Paralyze	C. Sense D. Successful
Parentheses	Parliament	Primitive	Pronounce	Ans A Analysis Separate- বিভক্ত/ পৃথক।
Peninsula	Peripheral	Permissive	Pernicious	
Perpendicular	Persuade	Pronunciation	Propoaganda	oo. I mu the correctly spen word
Phenomenal	Phenomenon	Physician	Placard	A. beginning B. conscious C. basically D. colleague
Pilgrimage	Plagiarism	Propagate	Prosperity	Ans D Analysis Colleague- সহক্ষী।
Pneumatics	Pneumonia	Possess	Possession	
Possessive	Prejudice	Protein	Psychology	07. The correctly spent word is
Quandary	Quantity	Quarantine	Questionnaire	A. Comittee B. Comitee C. Committee D. Comitie
Realistically	Recede	Receipt	Recession	
Recognition	Recommend	Reconciliation	Refrigerator	Ans C Analysis সঠিক বানান হচ্ছে Committee.
Rehearsal	Reign	Relief	Remembrance	OI IQA] / IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION
Reminiscence	Resemblance	Resistance	Restaurant	
Restaurateur	Reversal	Rheumatism	Rhyme	01. Identify the correctly spelled word.
Rhythm	Rhythmical	Royce	Ridiculous	A. Caesarean B. caesarean
Sacrifice	Sandwich	Salient	Satellite	C. ciserian D. Scissorian
Secretariat	Separate	Schedule	Scissors	02. Which of the following spellings is correct?
Semester	Septuagenarian	Sergeant	Shakespeare	A. Questionaire B. Secretariat
		Sieve	Sincerely	C. Succesful D. Dangerus
Shoulder	Seize		-	03. Which one is the correct spelling? A accesible B. accesible
Sleight	Somerset	Souvenir	Sophisticate	
Specimen	Spontaneous	Stationery	Strength	
Subtle	Subtract	Succeed	Sufficient	04. Identify the rightly spelled word. A arrain B. arraign
Suggestive	Supercilious	Supersede	Seppress	C. arrein D. arrign
Suspicious	Superstitious	Surveillance	Symbolic	2 T March 2010 100 100 110 110 110 110 110 110 11
Symmetrical	Symmetry	Synonymous		05. The — struck the groper. A. lightning B. lightening
Tariff	Taming	Taming	Technology	C. lightening D. light
Tuition	Transfiguration	Transitory	Translucent	06. Select the correctly spelt word.
Temperature	Typhoid	Therefore	Thorough	A. Apparent B. Apperent
Tsunami	Tobacco	Tyranny	Transferred	C. Aparrent D. Apparant
Transparency	Tremendous	Triumph	Tuberculosis	07. Find the correctly spelt word.
Unanimous	Unique	Utilitarian	Uxorious	A. sacrilegeous B. sacriligious
Vacuum	Vengeance	Voluptuous	Vicious	C. sacrilegious D. sacreligious
Vigilant	Versatile	Villain	Violence	08. Identify the correct word.
Visionary	Voluntary	- 76 - P.L. 5	N	A. insocient B. insocant
Welcome	Weird	Whale	Whisper	C. insouciant D. insociant
Wikileaks	Withdrawal	Withhold	man of the table 12.	09. Find out the word with incorrect spelling.
Yeoman	Yield	Zealous	Zoology	A. Privilege B. Mortgage
	and the second second	IC VEADE! OU	PETIONS	C. Dilemma D. Farvent
JULY OD	PREVIOU	IS YEARS' QU		10. Find the misspelt word.
l. Choose the	word with corre	ct spelling:	[DU-7Clg. 2023-24]	A. Monotonus B. Timorous
A. Hybrid	BACK STREET	B. Hybriyd		C. Outrageous D. Unfotunate
C. Hibrid		D. Hibread		11. The incorrectly spelt word is-
	lysis সঠিক বানান ই			A. peasant B. piteous
			[DU-7Clg. 2022-23]	C. pilgrimage D. pesimisstic
	correct spelling -	B. Sopisticatod		12. Which spelling is correct?
A. Sophistoc		D. Sopistocated	l serios :	
C. Sophistica	ated	A (Adi) অৰ্থ অত্যা	ধনিক।	a a
Ans C Ana	ysis Sophisticate	cu (Auj) 44 40)		C. Corrapsion D. Corruption

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Magnificent	Maintenance	Manageable	Mos-C	103 Chaosa the correct spalling [DU-7Clg. 2020-
Mathematics	. Millennium	Millionaire	Manufacture Miniature	A almovied correct spenning. B acknowledgement
Minuscule	Minutes	Misogyny	Missile	
Missionary	Misspell	Mississippi	Mortgage	1 - ant 19110 41714)
Mosquito	Municipal	Muscle	Mustache	I M. The correctly engly word is-
Malicious	Mediocre	Miscellaneous	Mischievous	A definition B. completion
Monetary	Mysterious	Nuclear	Numerous	C. decision D. migration সম্পূর্ণ Ans Analysis Definition- সংজ্ঞা। completion-
Neighbor/-bour	Neutron	Nevertheless	Nuisance	Ans A Analysis Definition- সংজ্ঞা। completion
Obscene	Obstacle	Occasion	Occurrence	decision- সিদ্ধান্ত, migration- অভিবাসী বা দেশান্তর হওয়া।
Octopus	Orchestra	Ordinarily	Outrageous	05 Find the missnelt word.
Palatable	Pamphlet	Paralysis	Paralyze	B. Parallel
Parentheses	Parliament	Primitive	Pronounce	C Sense D. Successiui
Peninsula	Peripheral	Permissive	Pernicious	Ans A Analysis Separate- বিভক্ত/ পৃথক। [DU-7Clg. 2018-
Perpendicular	Persuade	Pronunciation	Propoaganda	OC Find the correctly snelt word
Phenomenal	Phenomenon	Physician	Placard	A. beginning C. beginning D. colleague
Pilgrimage	Plagiarism	Propagate	Prosperity	C. basically D. colleague
Prigrimage	Pneumonia	Possess	Possession	Ans D Analysis Colleague- সহক্ষী। [DU-7Clg. 2017-
Possessive	Prejudice	Protein	Psychology	07. The correctly spelt word is-
	Quantity	Quarantine	Ouestionnaire	A. Comittee B. Comittee
Quandary	Recede	Receipt	Recession	C. Committee D. Committee.
Realistically		Reconciliation	Refrigerator	Ans C Analysis সঠিক বানান হচ্ছে Committee.
Recognition	Recommend	Reconciliation	Remembrance	O[IQA] IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION
Rehearsal	Reign		Restaurant	Q E
Reminiscence	Resemblance	Resistance Rheumatism	Restaurant	01. Identify the correctly spelled word. B. caesarean B. caesarean
Restaurateur	Reversal		Ridiculous	A. Caesalean
Rhythm	Rhythmical	Royce	Satellite	C. ciserian D. Scissorian O2. Which of the following spellings is correct?
Sacrifice	Sandwich	Salient	Scissors	02. Which of the following spennings is
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Shoulder	Seize	Sieve	Sophisticate	A accesible D. accioic
Sleight	Somerset	Souvenir	Strength	C accessible D. accecible
Specimen	Spontaneous	Stationery	Sufficient	04 Identify the rightly spelled word.
Subtle	Subtract	Succeed	Seppress	A arrain B. attaign
Suggestive	Supercilious	Supersede	Symbolic	C. arrein D. arrigu
Suspicious	Superstitious	Surveillance	Symbolic	05. The - struck the groper.
Symmetrical	Symmetry	Synonymous	Technology	A. lightning B. lightening D. light
Tariff	Taming	Taming	Translucent	C ligtening D. IIGH
Tuition	Transfiguration	Transitory	Thorough	06. Select the correctly spelt word. A Apparent B. Apperent
Temperature	Typhoid	Therefore	Transferred	A. Apparein
Tsunami	Tobacco	Tyranny	Tuberculosis	C. Aparrent D. Apparant 07. Find the correctly spelt word.
Transparency	Tremendous	Triumph Utilitarian	Uxorious	A. sacrifegeous B. sacriligious
Unanimous	Unique		Vicious	C. sacrilegious D. sacreligious
Vacuum	Vengeance	Voluptuous Villain	Violence	08. Identify the correct word.
Vigilant	Versatile	VIIIaiii	rol vavugi A. O	A insocient B. insocant
Visionary	Voluntary	Whale	Whisper	C insociant D. insociant
Welcome	Weird	Whale	A THE COURSE OF	09. Find out the word with incorrect spelling.
Wikileaks	Withdrawal	Zealous	Zoology	A. Privilege B. Mortgage
Yeoman	Wield		and the trans-	C. Dilemma D. Farvent
1 COMMI	PREVIAL	S YEARS' QUE	STIONS	10. Find the misspelt word.
	PREVIOU	ling.	[DU-7Clg. 2023-24]	A. Monotonus B. Timorous
Choose the w	yord with correc	B. Hybriyd	alexala okula 🤟	C. Outrageous D. Unfotunate
A. Hybrid		B. Hybriga		11. The incorrectly spelt word is-
	3 ESS ESS 201	D. Hibread		A. peasant B. piteous
C. HIDIIU	ysis সঠিক বানান হা	度 Hybrid.	[DU-7Clg. 2022-23]	C pilgrimage D. pesimisstic
Ans : Analy	orrect spelling –	Hilly statistic inc	[DO-1Cig. 2022 20]	12. Which spelling is correct?
Choose the co	Ollect sheme	B. Sopisticated		A. Corraption B. Corrupsion
A. Sophistoca	ted sis Sophisticated	D. Sopistocated	तिक ।	C. Corrapsion D. Corruption ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES ••
	PIL	- (১ এ:) বোহা ভাতাবি	"I" L	

208	পাঠ্যবইকে :	সহ
13. Which word is misspelled?		
A. Influence	B. Grief	
C. Prosparity	D. Necessary	
14. Which of these words is no	t correctly snelt?	,
A. pronouncation	B. spontaneous	
C. humorous	D. mysterious	•
15. The misspelled word is —	21 mysterious	,
A. Idiosyncrasy	B. Personnal	
C. Exhilarate		
16. Choose the correctly spelle	D. Chauffuer	,
A. Triason	B. Treason	
C. Treeason		
17. Choose the correctly spelled	D. Treasson	,
A. Intelligence		-
C. Intelligance	B. Inteligence	
18. Choose the word correctly	D. Intaligance	•
A. assumption		
C. assumpted	B. assumtion	
19. Which one is correct spellir	D. assumping)
A. Supereede		1
C. Superceed	B. Supersede	
20 Which ward is it	D. Supersedes B	1
20. Which word is incorrectly s A. Headache	spelt?	1
그런 그래요 하는 이 마음이 없는데 사람이 아래 아내를 하지 않는데 나를 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 없다.	B. Miser	1
C. Recommend	D. Resteurant	
PRI	ME TEST	7
01. Which one is correct?		1
	William anniana and a factors of	
A. Heterogenius	B. Heteroganius	
C. Heterogeneous	D. Heteroginious	
02. Choose the correct spelling		1
A. Fulfil B. Fullfil	C. Fulfill D. Fullfill	
03. Which spelling is correct?	in a subdivision of the	
A. Secretariate B. Secretarie		
04. Which one is correct spelling		
A. Eritation B. iritasion	C. Irritation D. Irratasion	1
05. The correct spelling is-	arone x	1
A. Humuros B. Humouriuo	ous C. Humorous D. Homoriouss	1
06. Identify the correct spelling	•	1
A. Equilebrium B. Equilibrium	m C. Equalibrium D. Equalbrium	1
0%. Choose the correct spelling.	was acute from the aut today. 180	1
A. boycot	B. cataloge	Ľ
C. bouguete	D. caterpillar	1
08. The correct spelling is-	viaco static status ett aug must " il-	(
A. collateral	B. collatral	0
C. collecteral	D. coltateral	0
9. Select the correct spelling.	-10077 Tostiny dai tostan) (No	0
A. Enduring	B. Frazile	0
C. Tenious	D. Breadable	1
0. Choose the correct spelling.	contribute at the special state of the	0
A. equalibriam	B. equilibrium	
C. equilibrium		0
	D. equalabrium	0

	1	Attacher and page 1951 A 1951
OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. A B O D	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	(ROE)
The second secon		The state of the s

ANS ANALYSIS

01. C 02. C 03. C 04. C 05.C 06. B 07. D 08. A

CHAPTER 25 TRANSLATIONS

- 🖭 One swallow does not make a summer, -- এক মাঘে শীত যায় না।
- O Death Keeps no time.--- মরণের সময় অসময় নেই।
- What is lotted cannot be blotted.--ভাগ্যে যা আছে তাই হবে। 0
 - ⊙ Too many cooks spoil the broth.----অধিক সন্ন্যাসীতে গাঁজন নষ্ট।
 - O To cast pearls before swine. --- উলুবনে মুক্তা ছাড়ানো।
- O Pride goes before destruction. --- অতি দর্পে হত লক্ষা।
 - O Hunger is the best sauce----ক্ষিদের বাড়া চাটনি নেই।
 - ⊙ To rob peter to pay Paul.----গরু মেরে জুতো দান।
 - O Let bygones be bygones.---গতস্য শোচনা নাস্তি।
- O To build castles in the air.----ছেঁড়া কাথায় তয়ে লাখ টাকার স্বপ্ন দেখা। D
 - O Grasp all, lose all.--- অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।
 - Many a little makes a mickle. ----দশের লাঠি একের বোঝা।
- O Ill got, ill spent.---- পাপের ধন প্রায়ন্টিত্তে যায়।
 - While in Rome do as the Romans do--যিখন দেশে যদাচার।
 - O Much ado about nothing-----বাহবারম্ভে লঘু ক্রিয়া।
 - Too much courtesy, too much craft.-অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ।
 - O Beggars cannot be choosers.--ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া।
 - O To add insult to injury-----মরার উপর খাড়ার ঘা।
 - ⊙ Silence gives consent.-----মৌনং সম্মতি লক্ষণং/ নীরবতাই সমতির
 - One sows, another reaps.--যার ধন তার ধন নয়, নেপোয় মারে দই।
 - O Fortune is fickle.----লফ্নী চঞ্চলা।
 - O The cat is out of the bag-----হাটে হাঁড়ি ভাঙ্গা।
 - O A little learning is a dangerous thing--অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ন্ধরী।
 - Empty vessels sound much—অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার/খালি কলসি বাজে বেশি।
 - O Cut your coat according to your cloth,--আয় বুঝে ব্যয় করা।
 - O The nearer the church, the further from god.--আলোর নিচে অন্ধকার।
 - Where there is a will, there is a way,--ইচ্ছে থাকলেই উপায় হয়।
 - Morning shows the day.-উঠিন্তি মুলো পত্তনেই চেনা যায়।
 - O To act on the spur of the moment--উঠল বাই, তো কটক যায়।
 - O It takes two to make a quarrel,--এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
 - ⊙ To blow hot and cold in the same breath.--এক মুখে দুই কথা।

 - What is sport to one is death to another.—কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
 - A hungry fox is an angry fox.--ক্ষ্ধার জ্বালায় মাথা ঠিক থাকে না।
 - Practice makes a man perfect—গাইতে গাইতে গায়েন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন।
 - ⊙ To count one's chickens before they are hatched.-গাছে কাঠাৰ, গৌকে
 - The devil will not listen to the scriptures.——চোরে না তনে ধর্মের কাহিনী।
 - O To add fuel to fire.----জ্বলন্ত আগুনে মৃতাহতি।
 - Strike the iron while it is hot----ঝোপ বুজে কোপ মারা।
- A guilty mind is always suspicious--ঠাকুর ঘরে কে? আমি কলা খাইনা।
- Half a loaf is better than no loaf---নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।
- A bad workman quarrels with his tools.-নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা
- ⊙ To cut off one's nose to spite one's face.---নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা।
- A pauper has nothing to lose— নেংটার নেই ,বাটপারের ভয়।

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- He runs with the hare and hunts with hounds--বরের ঘরে পিসী,কনের चद्रद्र यानी।
- O When the cat is away ,the mice will play---বামুন গেল ঘর,তো লাঙ্গল তুলে ধর।
- O Everybody's business is nobody's business—ভাগের মা গঙ্গা পায় না।
- A beggar can never be a bankrupt.
 —মাথা নেই যার মাথা ব্যথা।
- ⊙ While there is life, there is hope,--যতক্ষণ শ্বাস, ততক্ষণ আঁশ।
- As is the evil, so is the remedy.—বেমন বুনো ওল, তেমনি বাঘা তেঁতুল।
- ⊙ Who is to bell the cat?----মাও ধরে কে?
- O The wearer knows best where the shoe pinches.—যার জ্বালা, সেই জানে।
- ⊙ Faults are thick where love is thin.——যাকে দেখতে নারি তার চলন বাঁকা।
- As you sow, so you will reap.---- বেমন কর্ম, তেমন ফল।
- ⊙ All's well that ends well.--শেষ ভালো যার, সব ভালো তার।
- ⊙ Patience has its reward,----সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে।
- O A gain beyond expectation.---মেঘ না চাইতে জল।
- O Learning is a priceless treasure, -----বিদ্যা অমূল্য ধন।
- O A panting dog cannot be a hunting dog.--হাঁপাতে হাঁপাতে কাজ হয় না।
- O It is money that sets the world going round. —— টাকায় কি ना হয়।
- O To crush a butterfly on a wheel .- মশা মারতে কামান দাগা।
- O Two heads are better than one.—দশে মিলে করি কাজ, হারি জিতি নাহি লাজ।
- O To gain without spending.-----মাছের তেলে মাছ ভাজা।
- O Rumour has some element of truth in it.—-যা রটে তা কিছু বটে।
- O We lost more than we gained.——আমাদের লাভের চেয়ে লোকসান বেশি হল।
- O Start now, lest you should miss the train.----এখন বেরিয়ে পড়, না হলে खिन পাবে ना।
- O After meat comes mustard.-----নুন আনতে পান্তা ফুরায়।
- O Neither wealth nor honor lasts forever.——ধন বা মান চির দিনের জন্য নয়।
- Clouds rolled away.----মেঘ কেটে গেল।
- O After four days our examination will commence.---- আর চার দিন পরেই আমাদের পরীক্ষা আরম্ভ হবে।
- O The conduct of the boy could not please him.----ছেলেটির আচরণ তাকে সম্ভুষ্ট করতে পারলো না।
- Birds can fly in the sky, can't they?--পাধিরা আকাশে উড়তে পারে, নয় কি?
- Had I the wings of a bird!

 ———কত বড় পরিতাপের বিষয়!
- What a pity!----কত বড় পরিতাপের বিষিয়!
- Nazrul Islam is the Byron of Bangladesh.— নজরুল ইসলাম বাংলার বায়রন।
- Let's solve the problem.----চল আমরা সমস্যাটি সমাধান করি।
- O Nurjahan was an extraordinary beauty.——নুরজাহান অসাধারণ সুন্দরী ছিলেন।
- O Women should be give equal rights in the society.----সমাজে নারীদের সমান অধিকার দেওয়া উচিত।
- O Man should check the beast in him.——মানুষের পততু দমন করা উচিত।
- O I pulled the boy by the ear-----আমি বালকটিকে কান ধরে টান দিলাম।
- O The child has caught cold.-----শিশুটির সর্দি লেগেছে।
- O The boy was lost in the crowd.——জনতার মধ্যে ছেলেটি হারিয়ে গেল।
- Pen through the first line.——প্রথম লাইনটা কেটে দাও।
- O I like the poetry of Nazrul.----নজরুলের কবিতা আমার ভাল লাগে।
- When does the next bus leave?——পরের বাসটি কখন ছাড়বে?
- O Hardly had the rain stopped when they went out.--বৃষ্টি থামার সাথে সাথে তারা বাইরে গেল।
- It is likely to rain today.----মনে হয় বৃষ্টি হবে।
- O The man is about to die.---এখন কোন আশা নেই।
- O The baby is crying for its mother.----শিশুটি তার মায়ের কাছে কাঁদছে।

- ⊙ It is you who have broken my glass.----- তুমিই আমার গ্লাসটি ভেকেছ।
- O Don't speak ill of others.——অপরের নিন্দা করোনা।
- O He had completed his education before he got married.----বিয়ে হওয়ার পূর্বে তার লেখাপড়া শেষ হয়েছিল।
- We shall be traveling all night.----আমরা সারারাত পথ চলতে থাকবে।
- May he prosper in life.----সে জীবনে উন্নতি করুক।
- ⊙ If only I had known the answer yesterday! .----আমি যদি গতদিন শুধু উত্তরটা জানতাম!
- ⊙ He who has given us life will provide us food.----জীবন দিয়েছেন যিনি আহার দিবেন তিনি।
- ⊙ The tube is so hot that it cannot be held up.---- টিউবটি এড গরম যে ধরে রাখা যায় না।

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- 01. Translate into English: যতক্ষণ শ্বাস ততক্ষণ আশ- [DU-7Cig. 2023-24]
 - A. Look before you leap
 - B. A bad workman quarrels with his tools
 - C. All's well that ends well
 - D. While there is life, there is hope.

Ans D Analysis যতক্ষণ শ্বাস ততক্ষণ আশ-While there is life, there is hope.

02. Translate : পদ্মা সেতু দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার দিতীয় বৃহত্তম সেতু।

IDU-7Clg. 2021-22]

- A. Padma Bridge is the second large bridge in South Asia.
- B. Padma Bridge is the second largest bridge in South Asia.
- C. Padma Bridge is the second largest bridges of South Aisa.
- D. Padma Bridge is the second largest bridge of South Asia. Ans B Analysis দিতীয় বৃহত্তম the second largest এবং দক্ষিণ এশিয়া পদ্মা সেতুর অবস্থান বোঝাতে preposition in বসবে।
- 03. Translate : সচেতনতা কোভিড-১৯ এর প্রাদুর্ভাব কমাতে পারে। [DU-7Clg. 2020-21]

A. Awareness can reduce in COVID-19 outbreaks.

- B. Awareness can reduce COVID-19 outbreaks.
- C. Awareness to reduce is COVID-19 outbreaks.
- D. Awareness will reduce in COVID-19 outbreaks.
- 04. Choose the best English translation of "বাংলাদেশের ভবিষ্যৎ অত্যন্ত [DU-7Clg. 2019-20] উজ্জল।"
 - A. Bangladesh has a very bright future.
 - B. Bangladesh will be a prosperous country.
 - C. Bangladesh has a beautiful future.
 - D. The future of Bangladesh is great.

- 05. Choose the best English translation of 'সত্য ও সুন্দর এক ও অভিন্ন।' [DU-7Clg. 2018-19]
 - A. Truth and beauty is relevant.
 - B. Truth and beauty are pertinent.
 - C. Truth-beauty is not distinguishable.
 - D. Truth and beauty are the same.

Ans D Analysis The same- এক ও অভিন্ন। Truth and beauty are the same.

- 06. Translate into Bangla: The wearer knows best where the shoe pinches. [DU-7Clg. 2017-18]
 - A. জুতা পর, ব্যথা বোঝ।
- B. জুতার ব্যথা পা-ই জানে।
- C. যার জ্বালা তার ব্যথা।
- D. যার জ্বালা সেই জানে।

• ASPECT SERIES • ASPECT SERIE

TIQA I IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR DCU ADMISSION	12. It takes two to make a quarrel. এ বাক্যটির বাংলা অনুবাদ কি?
01. Which is the closest in meaning to "গাছে কঠাল গৌলে তেল"?	A. বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না
A Cut your cost according to since \$1019 (7110) (89)	B. এक मारघ शीত याग्र ना
A. Cut your coat according to your cloth. B. Hunger is the best sauce.	C. এক হাতে তালি বাজে না
C. To make a mountain out of a mole hill.	D. নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা
로 보면 전혀 보면 있다면 전에 있다면 한다면 보다 보면 있습니다. 그리고 있는데 보다 보다 보다 보다 보다 보다 되었다.	13. No man is an island' what does this proverb mean?
D. 10 count one's chicken before they are hatched. 102. 'অতি চালাকের গলায় দড়ি'- এর ইংরেজী রূপ কোনটি?	A. Everyone should always be prepared
A. Too much cunning overreaches itself.	B. It is best do everything on time
B. Too much craft overreaches themselves.	C. Everyone needs help from other people
C. To beat the hound and run with the hare.	D. Your own home is the most comfortable place to live in
D. Determined I. C. C.	14. 'গরু মেরে জুতা দান' এর সঠিক ইংরেজি-
D. Between two horns of dilemma. O3. What is the correct translation of the sentence 'ডিলকে ডাল করা'?	A. Penny wise pound foolish
A. To make a mountain out of a mole hill.	B. Good wine needs no bush
B. Make a small thing bigger.	C. To rob Peter to pay Paul
C. Mountain is bigger than hill.	D. Too much courtesy too much craft
D. Hill is not as big as mountain.	15. "সব ভালো যার শেষ ভালো" বাক্যটির ইংরেঞ্জি অনুবাদ হলো−
04. Choose the correct translation: 'উপুৰনে মুক্তা ছড়িও না।'	A. All is well that ends well
A. Do not help the bad people.	B. All are well ends well
B. Do not cast pearls before the swine.	C. All are well that end well D. All is well that end well
C. Do not advise the wicked people.	16. Which one of the following is a correct proverb?
D. Do not cast pearls in the forest.	A. Pen is mightier than a sword.
05. "অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু"	B. The pen is mithtier than sword.
A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.	C. A pen is mightier than sword
B. A friend in bad time is real friend.	D. The pen is mightier than the sword.
C. A friend in need is a good friend.	17. Choose the correct translation of the proverb: তোরে চো
D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.	মাসতুতো ভাই।
06. Birds of the same feather	A. Two thieves are cousins
A. flock together	B. Better late than never.
B. live together	C. Morning sows the day
C. fly together	D. Birds of the same feather flock together.
D. look beautiful	18. 'A bird is hand in worth two in the bush' means—.
07. "লোভে পাপ পাপে মৃত্যু"-এর ইংরেজি অনুবাদ কোনটি?	A. to feel restricted with less
A. Greed leads to sin and to death	B. to be content with one has
B. Greed leaded to sin add to death.	C. to have greed for more
C. Greed leading to sin and to death D. Greed leads to sin and death.	D. to capture and control
	19. Many man, many—
08. The correct Bengli translation of ' Blood is thicker than water ' is —	A. faces B. lives C. minds D. thoughts
A. রক্ত পানি করা ভার	
B. আপনার জন সতত আপন	20. A bad workman — with his tools. A. fights B. quarrels
	0.1
C. পর কখনো আপন হয় না	C. plays D. revolts 21. None but the brave — the fair.
D. রক্ত যেন জলের ধারা	A. likes B. deserves
9. The expression 'tit for tat' is synonymous with:	C. preserves D. loves B
A. call spade a spade	22. Always look before you —.
onto in time saves mile	A. lip B. leap
C. look befre you leap	C. lean D. jump
D. as you sow so you reap	23. A stitch in time saves —
The proverb blood is thicker than water means:	A. nine B. a lot
A. Two different things cannot mix B. Blood and water are two different things	C. much D. a few
C. Family relationships are stronger than any other	24. Many a little — a mickle.
D Blood is benefit at a stronger than any other	A. makes B. made
11. One swallow does not make a	C. make D. would make
D summer	25. Too many cooks — the broth.
C. autumn	A. spoiling B. spoil
D. ticaty	C. made D. brewed ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES ••



PRIME TEST

- ইংরেজি অনুবাদ কর- "তেলা মাপায় তেল দেওয়া।"
 - A. Applying Oil in oily head
 - B. Put more Oil in a head full of Oil
 - C. To carry coal to new castle
 - D. Well of get better attention
- 02. Translate into Bengali-But a mother's love endures through all?
 - A. কিন্তু মায়ের ভালবাসা সবার জন্য
 - B. কিন্তু মা সবার স্লেহে বেঁচে থাকে
 - C. কিন্তু মায়ের স্লেহ সবার ওপর টিকে থাকে
 - D. কিন্তু সবকিছুর মধ্যে মায়ের স্লেহ টিকে থাকে
- 03. ইংরেজী অনুবাদ কর "শেষ ভাল যার, সব ভাল তার"
 - A. All are well that end well
 - B. All's well that ends well
 - C. All wil wel that end well
 - D. all should well that end well
- OH. আমি কি যাই? এর ইংরেজি কোনটি?
 - A. What I go?
- B. Am I go?
- C. What do I go?
- D. Do I go?
- 05. All that glitters
 - A. are not golds
- B. are not a gold
- C. in not a gold
- D. is not gold
- 06. Do not bulid castle in the air- এর সঠিক অনুবাদ কী?
 - A. আকাশে প্রসাদ নির্মান কর না
 - B. বায়ুতে দালান গড়োনা
 - C. আকাশ কুসুম চিন্তা কর না
 - D. বায়ুতে ক্যাসল তৈরী কর না
- 07. মেরেটি নাচিতে নাচিতে চলিয়া গেল--- এর সঠিক অনুবাদ।
 - A. The girl danced away
 - B. The girl was dancing and went away
 - C. The girl went away dancing
 - D. The girl danced all the way
- 08. Don't build castle in the air এর সঠিক অর্থ কি?
 - A বাতাসে দালান নির্মাণ করোনা
 - B. বায়তে ইমারত নির্মাণের চিন্তা করোনা
 - C. আকাশে সৌধ গড়োনা
 - D. আহাশ কুসুম চিন্তা করোনা
- 09. Translate into English: বালকদের মধ্যে একজন
 - A. One of the boys blind
 - B. One of the boys are blind
 - C. One of the boys is blind
 - D. Only one boy is blind
- 10. The translation of আমরা না হেসে পারলাম
 - A: We can not to laugh
 - B. We could not but laugh
 - C. We laughted and did nothing else
 - D. we did nothing but laugh

	2000	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. A B C D
M. W. B. C. D.	03. (4) (9) (9)	10. A B C D
02. A B C D	06. A B C D	
	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	GR () EN
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. A G G	THE SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVI

ANS ANALYSIS

01. C 02. D 03. B 04. D 05. D 06. C 07. C 08.D 09.C 10. B

CHAPTER O COMPREHENSION

এই অধ্যায়ের নির্দিষ্ট কোন Rules নেই। সকল গ্রামারের Rules অনুযায়ী এই টপিকের প্রশ্নগুলো সমাধান করতে হয়। এজন্য শিক্ষার্থীদের সুবিধার্থে বিগত বছরের শুধুমাত্র প্রশ্নগুলো ও প্রশ্নগুলোর ব্যাখ্যা সুন্দর ও সাবলিল ভাষায় উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

Read the following passage and answer questions (01-05) [DU-7Clg. 2019-20] using information from it: The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listen to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

01. The word 'crimson' indicates-

A. bloody history	B. glorious past	all 1
11. Dioddy matery	- 1:	A
C. previous battle	D. history of conflict	. •

- 02. The year not mentioned in the passage is-
 - B. 1954 A. 1969 D. 1958
 - C. 1971
- 03. Ayub Khan wanted to make us slaves for-B. 6 years A. 4 years
 - O D. 10 years C. 8 years
- 04. The boys of Bengal were shot dead in the year-
 - B. 1958 A. 1954
 - D. 1968 C. 1966
- 05. 'We listen to him then.' Here 'him' refers to-
 - B. Ayub Khan A. Yahya Khan
 - D. Z. Bhutto C. Bangabandhu
 - Read the following passage and answer questions (06-10) [DU-7Clg. 2018-19] using information from it: Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh, Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are the main fish species found here. From the Kushiara there are frequent upstream movement of fish towrds the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki Haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon these mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish. The Haor is also a very important resting place for migratory
- waterfowls flying in from the north. 06. Hakaluki Haor is not a great source of-
 - A. Hilsha fish
- B. Migratory birds
- D. Carp fish C. Mother fisheries



** ASPECT SERIES **

07. 'l	Millions	of	fries'	means	a	large	quantity of-
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A. eggs

B. larvae

C. juvenile fish

D. fluids

08. Mother fisheries have been losing their shelter because of-

A. heavy rainfall

B. sand deposits

C. tidal wave D. had weather

Ans B Analysis Mother fisheries হারিয়ে যাচ্ছে sand deposits এর জন্য।

09. The phrase 'dewatering technique' is related to-

A. Evaporation strategy

B. intensive fishing

C. drainage system

D. birds sanctuary

Ans C Analysis Dewatering technique' টি drainage system এর সাথে সম্পর্কীত।

10. The urban culture - many rural people.

A. have influenced

B. has influenced

C. influenced

D. influence

Ans B Analysis বাক্যে নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের উল্লেখ না থাকরে সাধারণত present perfect tense হয়। Culture একটি uncount noun। যার পর verb এর singular form হয়।

■ Read the following passage and answer questions (11-14) using information from it: |DU-7Clg. 2017-18|

The educational institution, therefore which I have in mind, has primarily for its object the constant pursuit of truth, from which the imparting of truth naturally follows. It must not be a dead cage in which living minds are fed with food artificially prepared. It should be an open house, in which students and teachers are at one. They must live their complete life together, dominated by a common aspiration for truth and a need of sharing all the delights of culture. In former days the great master-craftsmen had students in their workshops where they cooperated in shaping things to perfection. That was the place where knowledge could become living-that knowledge which not only has its substance and law, but its atmosphere subtly informed by a creative personality. For intellectual knowledge also has its aspect of creative art, in which the man who explores truth expresses something which is human in him — his enthusiasm, his courage, his sacrifice, his honesty, and his skill. In merely academical teaching we find subjects, but not the man who pursues the subjects; therefore the vital part of education remains incomplete.

11. An ideal institution has been compared with-

A. dead cage

B. workshop

C. open house

D. training centre

12. Choose the most suitable title for the above passage:

- A. Intellectual knowledge
 - B. Creative Art
 - C. Academic Teaching
 - D. Object of an Educational Institution

13. An aspect of intellectual knowledge is related to-

- A. Creative personality
- B. Creative art
- C. Common aspiration
- D. Need of sharing

14. What did students do in their workshops?

- A. Studied hard
- B. Prepared artificial food
- C. Informed subtly
- D. Cooperated in shaping things

CHAPTER 27

TEXT BOOK

01. For your safety I must be Ans: vigil and agile

- 02. 'as fit as a fiddle' is an example of ——.
 Ans: simile
- 03. 'Of that erratic traffic'. Here, 'erratic' is a/an-Ans: Adjective
- 04. How many lines are in the poem 'The Traffic Police'?
 Ans: 18
- 05. Traffic police the poem, where does the traffic police stand? Ans: Amidst killer speeds
- 06. 'Thy sting is not so sharp' is an example of

 Ans: Personification
- 07. 'Sweet company' indicates ———
 Ans: The skylark
- 08. The little ones spend the day in ——.
 Ans: sighing and dismay
- 09. Cage is related to the ——.
 Ans: bird
- 10. The spring of a child is ———.
 Ans: youthful
- 11. I love to rise in a summer morn. Here 'I' indicates ——.
 Ans: The schoolboy
- 12. The last line of the poem 'The Schoolboy' is ——.
 Ans: When the blasts of winter appear?
- 13. In the poem 'the schoolboy' loss of innocence occurs in the

 Ans: last stanza, third stanza
- 14. 'A cruel eye outworn' refers to ——.

 Ans: strict supervision of the teacher
- 15. 'Mellowing year' means-Ans: adulthood
- 16. 'Sweet company' refers a company who is ——.
 Ans: pleasant and entertaining
- 17. 'A sudden strong movement of air' is called ——.
 Ans: Blast
- 18. Robert frost is a writer of ——.
 Ans: America
- 19. 'Love and friendship' is a ——.
 Ans: Song
- 'Love and friendship' has been taken from ——.
 Ans: As You like It
- 21. 'Thou art not so unkind' is an example of ——.
 Ans: Personification
- 22. The sister announced the time of ——.
 Ans: supper
- 'little-less-nothing' indicates the process of ——.
 Ans: The death of the boy.
- 24. Since they were not the one dead, turned to their affairs.

 This line indicates that the society is ——.
 - Ans: mechanical.

* ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES **

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Ans: Thursday

Ans: senators

** ASPECT SERIES **

75. Foyot's is a restaurant at which the --- eat.

Ans: bird

Ans: Barren

50. When dreams go, life becomes —— field.

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Ans: no 77. For the rest of the month the writer had — francs. Ans: eighty 78. A modest luncheon should not cost more than —— francs. Ans: fifteen 79. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks ——. Ans: I could manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at —. Ans: Foyot's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at Foyot's on Thursday at ——. Ans: half-past twelve 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more —, Ans: teeth 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was ——. Ans: startled 84. The prices were —— higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: a great deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered ——. Ans: generously 102. How many francs did the writer give the waiter? Ans: 3 103. 'Humorist' she cried gaily, jumping —— a cab. Ans: into 104. Today she weighs —— stone. Ans: twenty-one 105. How many characters are in the story 'The Luncheon'? Ans: 2 106. Who wrote 'The old Man at the Bridge'? Ans: by the side of the road 108. Across the river, there was a ——. Ans: Pontoon bridge 109. Why did the old man sit there without moving? Ans: because he was too tired to go any farther 110. The old man's native town was ——. Ans: San Carlos Ans: alst man	70.	The writer was too young to have learned to say —— to	20 - 2010 - 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 101
77. For the rest of the month the writer had — francs. Ans: fifteen 78. A modest kuncheon should not cost more than — francs. Ans: fifteen 79. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks — Ans: 1 could manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: Poyot's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: Poyot's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: half-past twelve 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more— Ans: tarled 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was— Ans: started 84. The prices were— higher than the writer had anticipated. 85. "Oth, don't say that the writer answered— Ans: a great deal 86. I wonder if they—— any Salmon. Ans: have 87. Salmon is a—— Ans: have 88. Caviare is actually—— Ans: sub y all means 90. The writer shose for himself a cheaper—— Ans: white wine 91. I never drink anything for luncheon,— Ans: white wine 92. Fright and amicabel flash is related to —— Ans: white wine 93. Bright and amicabel flash is related to —— Ans: champagne 95. The lady talked gaily about—— Ans: all 96. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them. Here 'them' indicates—— Ans: agrangus 97. 'Asparagus' is actually—— Ans: agrangus 97. 'Asparagus' is actually—— Ans: geardoust 98. No, I never eat anything for luncheon! This is an example of—— Ans: Burna 112. The old man was worying about—— Ans: moving 123. Food on an sat there without—— Ans: moving 124. The iden ann sat the work was—— Ans: moving 125. The clothes side of the road 186. Caviare' is actually—— Ans: actually—— Ans: to did man and amicabel flash is related to—— Ans: champagne 95. The lady talked gaily about—— Ans: did man and amicabel flash is related to—— Ans: actually—— Ans: actually—— Ans: actually———————————————————————————————————		woman.	Ans: Nose
Ans: eighty 78. A modest luncheon should not cost more than —— francs. Ans: first answer two weeks —— Ans: loud manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at —— Ans: froyot's on Thursday at —— . Ans: history and the writer wanted to meet with his friend at Foyot's on Thursday at —— . Ans: history answer the writer the impression of having more —— Ans: teeth 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more —— Ans: steeth 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was —— . Ans: started 84. The priese were —— higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: a great deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered —— . Ans: generously 86. I wonder if they —— any Salmon. Ans: say generously 87. Salmon is a —— . Ans: shalm shad —— . Ans: shall mans were shoring caviare —— . Ans: shall mans were shoring caviare —— . Ans: mutton chop 91. I never drink anything for luncheon, —— . Ans: mither do you 92. The lady never drinks anything for luncheon except —— . Ans: mither do you 93. Bright and amicable flash is related to —— . Ans: call 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only —— . Ans: ans: all 95. The lady talked gaily about —— . Ans: scall 96. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them. Here 'them' indicates —— . Ans: scall 97. 'Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: scell 119. The odd man was there without —— . Ans: mans aparagus 97. 'Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: scell 119. The odd man stathere without —— . Ans: sized 120. The odd man was worrying about —— . Ans: min of the spectacles is made by —— . Ans: sized 121. 'Spokes' is related to —— . Ans: scell 122. The odd man sat there without —— . Ans: sized 123. Gorge Oveel speen a part of his early life in —— . Ans: gard usay 124. Ans: He did not look like a shepherd nor a herdsman. 125. The clothes of the old man were —— . Ans: pool of look like a shepherd nor a herdsman. 126. The read of the road of		Ans: no	102. How many francs did the writer give the waiter?
78. A modest luncheon should not cost more than —— francs. Ans: fifteen 79. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks — . Ans: I could manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — . Ans: Foyot's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at Foyot's on Thursday at — . Ans: half-past twelve 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more — . Ans: startled 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was — . Ans: startled 84. The prices were —— higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: agreat deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered — . Ans: shave 86. I wonder if they —— any Salmon. Ans: shave 87. Salmon is a — . Ans: fish 88. Caviare' is actually —— . Ans: nsimiton chep 99. I never drink anything for luncheon, — . Ans: white wine 90. The writer shose for himself a cheaper —— . Ans: white wine 91. I never drink anything for luncheon except —— . Ans: white wine 92. Bright and amicable flash is related to —— . Ans: white wine 93. Bright and amicable flash is related to —— . Ans: changage 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only —— . Ans: changage 95. The lady talked gaily about —— . Ans: ans manage 97. Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: ans manages 98. "No, I never eat anything for luncheon' . Ans: shaparagus 99. "Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: shaparagus 90. "Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: shaparagus 91. "Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: shaparagus 92. "Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: shaparagus 93. "Rever eat anything for luncheon except —— . Ans: shaparagus 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only —— . Ans: shaparagus 95. The lady talked gaily about —— . Ans: shaparagus 96. The lady talked gaily about —— . Ans: shaparagus 97. "Asparagus' is actually —— . Ans: shaparagus 98. "No, I never eat asparagus', it is an example of —— . Ans: panic 100. "I never eat anything for luncheon'. This is an example of —— . Ans: panic 100. "I never eat anything for luncheon'. This is an example of —— . Ans: lind id do do man was —— . Ans: black dusty 120. "The lady man wa	77.	For the rest of the month the writer had — francs.	. 이 모네 그는 그 경화[44] 이 이 이 그는 그는 그는 사이를 보지 않는 것이 되었다면 하지만
78. A modest luncheon should not cost more than —— francs. Ans: fifteen 79. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks — . Ans: I could manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — . Ans: Foyot's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at Foyot's on Thursday at — . Ans: half-past twelve 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more — . Ans: startled 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was — . Ans: startled 84. The prices were —— higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: a great deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered — . Ans: shave 86. I wonder if they —— any Salmon. Ans: have 87. Salmon is a — . Ans: fish 88. Caviare' is actually —— . Ans: nsimiton chep 99. I never drink anything for luncheon, — . Ans: white wine 90. The writer shose for himself a cheaper — . Ans: white wine 91. I never drink anything for luncheon except — . Ans: white wine 92. Bright and amicable flash is related to — . Ans: changage 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only — . Ans: changage 95. The lady talked gaily about — . Ans: call 96. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them. Here 'them' indicates — . Ans: ansmangage 97. 'Asparagus' is actually — . Ans: ansmangage 98. 'No, I never eat anything for luncheon'. This is an example of — . Ans: panic 104. Today she weighs — stone. Ans: Emest Hemingaway 107. Where did the old Man at the Bridge'? Ans: Emost Hemingaway 107. Where did the old man with steel rimmed spectacles a very dusy clothes sit? Ans: Encor Hendingaway 107. Where did the old man with steel rimmed spectacles a very dusy clothes sit? Ans: Encor Hendingaway 107. Where did the old man with steel rimmed spectacles a very dusy clothes sit? Ans: Encor Hendingaway 107. Where did the old man was the — to leave the fown of San-Carlos. Ans: no family 119. The old man was the — to leave the fown of San-Carlos. Ans: no family 119. The old man was the — to leave the fown of San-Carlos. Ans: should man was the — to leave the fown of San-Carlos. Ans: no		Ans: eighty	103. 'Humorist' she cried gaily, jumping —— a cab.
Ans: fifteen 79. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks — Ans: Loud manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: Foyot's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: half-past twelve 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more— Ans: steeth 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was — Ans: startled 84. The prices were —— higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: a great deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered — Ans: gas of fish 86. I wonder if they —— any Salmon. Ans: shave 87. Salmon is a —— Ans: sish 88. Caviare is actually —— Ans: white wine 90. The writer shose for himself a cheaper —— Ans: white wine 91. I never drink anything for luncheon, —— Ans: white wine 92. The lady never drinks anything for luncheon except —— Ans: white wine 94. The doctor lef the lady to drink only —— Ans: ceth 94. The doctor left the lady to drink only —— Ans: ceth 95. The lady talked gaily about —— Ans: ceth 96. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them Here 'them' indicates —— Ans: compange 97. 'Asparagus' is actually —— Ans: soparagus 98. No, I never eat asparagus'. It is an example of —— Ans: Borma 123. George Orwell spent a part of his early life in —— Ans: Borma 124. Ans: He did not look like a shepherd nor a herdsman. 125. The clothes of the old man was —— Ans: spanic 99. The writer vas seized at —— Ans: panic 99. Why did the old man with the ewitter without maying a very dusty clothes sit? Ans: because he was too tired to go any farther 110. The old man's native town was —— Ans: for Carlos. Ans: four answer example of —— Ans: man in singular was the —— to leave the town of San-Carlos. Ans: four answer example of —— Ans: man in singular was the man was the —— to leave the town of San-Carlos. Ans: four answer example of —— Ans: man in singular was the man was the —— to leave the old man was four example of —— Ans: cord in the old man was the —— Ans: no family 117. How old was the old man was —— Ans: so family 118. Where dod	78.		
79. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks — Ans: I could manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: Foyot's on Thursday at — Ans: half-past twelve 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at Foyot's on Thursday at — Ans: necth 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was — Ans: startled 84. The prices were — higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: age at deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered — Ans: spate deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered — Ans: spate sat deal 86. I wonder if they — any Salmon. Ans: have 87. Salmon is a — Ans: fish 88. Caviare' is actually — Ans: ego of fish 89. The writer told the waiter to bring caviare — Ans: Neither do you 91. I never drink anything for luncheon, — Ans: white wine 92. The lady never drinks anything for luncheon except — Ans: white wine 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only — Ans: steeth 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only — Ans: teeth 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only — Ans: changagne 95. The lady talked gaily about — Ans: teeth 96. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them. Here 'them' indicates — Ans: capanic 97. 'Aparagus' is actually — Ans: sayparagus' 98. No, I never eat asparagus'. It is an example of — Ans: Burma 124. Ans: He did not look like a shepherd nor a herdsman. 125. The clothers of the old man was — Ans: Burma 126. The clother of the old man was — Ans: so daminals 126. The rim of the spectacles is made by — Ans: should be abepherd nor a herdsman. 125. The clothers of the old man was — Ans: gary dusty 127. Who, of course, will be all right' Ans: course, will be all right' Ans: course and the maintenance of the old man was — Ans: gary dusty 127. Who, of course, will be all	, 0.		104 Today she weighs —— stone.
Ans: I could manage well enough 80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: Foyot's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at — Ans: half-past twelve 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more— Ans: startled 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was— Ans: startled 84. The prices were—— higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: a great deal 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered—— Ans: fish 86. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered—— Ans: generously 86. I wonder if they—— any Salmon. Ans: fish 87. Salmon is a—— Ans: share 88. "Caviare' is actually—— Ans: by all means 90. The writer told the waiter to bring caviare—— Ans: white wing 91. I never drink anything for luncheon,—— Ans: white find oy 92. The lady never drinks anything for luncheon except—— Ans: white find ad a main and	70		
80. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at —. Ans: Foyor's 81. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at Foyot's on Thursday at —. Ans: half-past twelve 82. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more—. Ans: steeth 83. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was —. Ans: startled 84. The prices were —— higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: generously 85. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered —. Ans: generously 86. I wonder if they —— any Salmon. Ans: have 87. Salmon is a —— Ans: shave 88. Caviare' is actually —— Ans: separe of fish 89. The writer told the waiter to bring caviare —— Ans: muton chop 91. I never drinks anything for luncheon, —— Ans: neither do you 92. The lady never drinks anything for luncheon except —— Ans: teeth 93. Bright and amicable flash is related to —— Ans: teeth 94. The doctor let the lady to drink only —— Ans: champagne 95. The lady talked gaily about —— Ans: champague 96. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them. Here 'them' indicates —— Ans: rony 97. 'Asparagus' is actually —— Ans: asparagus 98. 'No, I never eat asparagus'. It is an example of —— Ans: rony 99. The writer was seized at —— Ans: rony 91. The writer was eated at —— Ans: rony 92. The writer was eated at —— Ans: rony 93. Bright and smicable flash is related to —— Ans: depth of the waiter to drink only —— Ans: depth of the spectacles and the bridge? 210. Who write 'the old man with steel rimmed spectacles a very dusty clothes of the road load. Ans: by by the side of the road load. Ans: both was the —— to leave the town of San-Carlos. Ans: beats was too tired to go any farther 110. The old man was the —— to leave the town of San-Carlos. Ans: how many pairs of pigeons were there? Ans: not carlos 111. The old man was the —— to leave the every ansied to the lady to d	19.		
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अधिनितितिष्यं look out for itself?	ায় ভাত সহায়িকা (মানবিক বিভাগ)
who can local	152. There arre about —— tigers in Sundarban.
Ans: cat	Ans: 500
A HOW Many Many	153. What is locally known as 'Sagar Kanna'?
Ans: 12	Ans: Kuakata
	154. English meaning of 'Ruposhi Bangla' is?
130.He looked at 1120.He looked at 1220.He looke	Ans: Beautiful Bangla
were advancing toward the Ebio;	155.Greek's god of sun was?
131. Who were Ans: The Fascists	Ans: Apollo
Ans: The Fascists Ans: The Fascists were advancing toward the —	156. Apollo was the son of ——.
Ans: Ebro	Ans: Jews
more has the right to the protection of the law	157.— his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals
133. Everyone haman rights violation.	were said to have been within bounds.
against	Ans: Because of
Ans: agams 134. 'Suffrage' means ——.	158.'He is like Rafi' is a ——.
Ans: universal right to vote	Ans: Simile
Ans: universal 25 135. Who is Ameriog?	159. You will find — you will need more than a sentence for
Ans: a street boy	some of them.
Ans: a succe doy	Ans: that
136.How old is Amerigo?	160. Hercules was the son of ——.
Ans: 13 years old	Ans: Jupitar
137. What Amerigo used to do?	161.Hercules tried to fight the lion with his club and arrows but
Ans: collecting trash, selling trash	this took him—.
138. Where is Amerigo's home?	Ans: nowhere
Ans: On the streets	162.I dreamt —— the whole night!
139. Why did he stop collecting and selling trash?	Ans: for
Ans: Because of serious infection	163. Some dreams are sweet or ——.
140.Many of Amerigo's friends work for	Ans: pleasant
Ans: 10-12 hours	164.'Shadowy' means ——.
141. What is very popular among the street boys in America?	Ans: Nebulous
Ans: shoe shining	165.Does dream have any relation —— reality?
142. Amerigo's friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often	Ans: with
suffer from ——.	166. The dream we have during the day time is called —.
Ans: serious diseases	Ans: reverie
143. When did the Mughals find their capital Jahangirnagar?	167. Sometimes we long —— something so passionately.
Ans: In 1610	Ans: for
144. What was the name of the Mughal's capital in Bangladesh?	168. Chances are that you've often found puzzling over the
Ans: Jahangirnagar	content of a dream.
145.Hakaluki haor was declared and Ecologically Critical Area	Ans: yourself
in —	169. Researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dream
Ans: April 1999	may seem ——.
146.Hakaluki haor was bounded — the Kushiara river.	Ans: baffling
	170. Because I have seen Bengal's face, I will seek ——.
Ans: by	Ans: no more
147.Hakaluki haor falls under —— administrative districts.	171. When does the poet wake up?
Ans: two	Ans: In darkness
148. 'Dewatering technique'. Here 'dewatering' is a/an ——.	172. To which does the poet gaze at?
Ans: adjective	Ans: the fig-tree
149. Where 'Barheaded Goose' is mostly seen?	173.Long long ago, Chand came in ——.
Ans: Hakaluki haor	Ans: in his honeycombed hoat
150. According to a new study, projected temperature increases	174 How did Rehula dance?
in China over the next century will likely seriously hinder	Ans: Like a desolate wagtail
bamboo. Here 'likely' is a/an	175.Orpheus was presented by his father with lyre and taught t
Ans: Adverb	play — it.
151. What is a panda's main food?	Ans: upon
Ans: bamboo	** ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES **

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176.Orpheus was the son of ——.	10
Ans: Apollo	
177. Who was Gazi Pir?	01
Ans: A Muslim saint	
178.He was credited —— many miracles. Ans: with	
179. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory	
animals were said to have been kept —— bounds. Ans: within	02
180. Who made Hercules undergo some difficult tasks? Ans: Eurystheus, His cousin	
181. Hercules's heroic acts are known as ———. Ans: Twelve labours of Hercules	
182.Hercules slain a terrible lion with his	
Ans: hands	0.
183. Who slain Hydra?	0.
Ans: Hercules	
184. Hercules acquired his reputation for his immense ——. Ans: strength	
185.Dreams — philosophers for thousands of years but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study.	. 1 114
Ans: have fascinated	
186. Some researchers suggest that dreams —— no real purpose. Ans: serve	0
187. Who wrote "The interpretation of dreams"? Ans: Sigmund Freud	
188.Dreams are a representation of —— desires, thoughts and motivations.	1 1 3
Ans: unconscious 189. William Wordsworth considered poets ——.	1
Ans: dreamers	0
190. William considered, poets have the ability to turn 'our wish, our power, our thought' into a —. Ans: deed	
191.Langeston Hughes was a/an —— poet, novelist, playwritht.	
Ans: American	11
192.Migration from Bangladesh to Britain started in —. Ans: 1930s	0.
193. Think and —— some features of poetry that distinguish it from prose.	
Ans: rote down	
194. Who is the author of 'The Old man at the Bridge'? Ans: Ernest Hemingway	
195.In which route is pontoon driven? Aus: River	
196.A person who cultivates in land, is called. Ans: Peasants	08
197.The old man sat there without ——. Ans: moving	
198. The first peace movement appeared in ——. Ans: 1815-1816	09
199. Peace organizations were —— in many countries.	
THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	

200."Reverend" is close to

Ans: addrable

চরার প্রয়াস আসপেস্ট সিরিত PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS What is the main driving force of adolescence? [DU-7Clg, 2023-24] B. hormonal process A. psychological process D. biological process C. growth process Ans D Analysis Biological Process is the main driving force of adolescence. জৈবিক প্রক্রিয়া হলো বয়ো:সন্ধিকালের মূল চালিকা শক্তি। 2. We need education with a view to-[DU-7Clg. 2023-24] A. change our lifestyle B. bring about changes in our behaviour C. changing our civic life D. having positivity in our behaviour Ans D Analysis With a view to এর পরবর্তী verb এর সবসময় ing যুক্ত হয়। [DU-7Clg. 2022-23] 3. John Keats was -B. a British poet A. an American poet D. an Italian philosopher C. a Russian playwright Ans B Analysis John Keats ছিলেন একজন প্রথিতযশা ব্রিটিশ কবি এবং তিনি ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের রোমান্টিক যুগের অন্যতম প্রধান কবি ছিলেন। [DU-7Clg. 2022-23] 4. 'The Luncheon' is a -C. short story D. novella B. poem A. novel Ans C Analysis "The Luncheon" হলো William Somerset Maugham এর লেখা একটি বিখ্যাত ছোট গল্প। 5. Nadine Gordimer said, "He is at the epicenter of our time." [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] Here 'He' refers to -B. Nelson Mandela A. F. W. de Klerk D. Martin Luther king C. Mahatma Gandhi Ans 🗄 Analysis দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার বিখ্যাত লেখক এবং রাজনৈতিক ব্যক্তিত Nadine Gordimer (1923-2014) त्नलमन म्यात्छना मम्प्रार्क वर्रलाइन "He is the epicenter of our time" I 6. In langston Hughes's poem "Dreams", 'life' is no compared with-[DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. a broken-winged bird B. a barren field D. freezing snow C. morning glow Ans C Analysis বিখ্যাত আমেরিকান কবি James Mercer langston Hughes (1901-1967) তার Dreams কবিতায় মানুষের life কে অনেক কিছুর সাথে তুলনা করেছেন। কিন্তু moming glow এর সাথে তুলনা করেননি। 7. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner is a poem by -[DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. William Wordsworth B. William Blake C. Robert Frost D. S. T. Coleridge Ans D Analysis রোমান্টিক যুগের বিখ্যাত কবি Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) এই একটি বিখ্যাত কবিতা "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"। এটি হলো Coleridge এর একটি দীর্ঘকবিতা বা long narrative poem যেখানে তিনি Suppermaturalism এর বর্ণনা দিয়েছেন। 8. Pandas are the victim of — [DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. Tsunami B. flood D. climate change C. soil erosion Ans D Analysis জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের victim যেসব প্রাণী তাদের মধ্যে

পান্তা অন্যতম।

9. Complete is sentence: There may come a time when he will cry for water and find it nowhere unless we -[DU-7Clg. 2021-22] A. take care of our rivers B. build dams

C. control our rivers D. control our environments Ans A Analysis Unless- যদি না। অর্থাৎ, আমরা যদি আমাদের নদীর যত্ন না নেই, তাহলে একদিন আমাদের পানির জন্য কষ্ট পেতে হবে।

** APPECT SERIES ** ASPECT SERIES **

अस्त्रीलन ल	ইংরেজি 🕪 ঢাকা কেন্দ্রীয় বিশ্ববিদ্য
to is locally know	wn as — . [DU-7Clg. 2020-21]
10. Kuakata nori	B. Sagar Kannya
A. Sagar I	D. Sagar Jahony
C. Sagar Rupa 11. Robert Frost is poet of	— [DU-7Clg. 2020-21]
1. Robert Frost is poet of	B. triand
A. UK	D IISA
C. Germany	D. USA Girl' was published in— [DU-7Clg. 2020-21] B. 1948
. The 'Dairy of Young G	iri was published in- [DU-7Clg. 2020-21]
A. 1947	
C. 1949	D. 1920
blow, thou win	iter wind, thou art not so unkind." is
torm till withing	[DU-/CIg. 2020-21]
william blake	B. John keats D. P. B Shelley
A. William shakespeare	D. P. B Shelley
L'-thelace of the D	oet w.b. reats is- IDU-7Clg 2019-201
4. The birthplace of the p	nd C. Scotland D. France
A. England B. Irola	কবি W.B Yacats (1865-1939) জন্মগ্ৰহণ
Ans : Analysis IIIsii	14 W.B Tacais (1803-1939) 61442
করেছিলেন Ireland এর San	dymount 4 1
r "I have a dream" in a s	statement of- [DU-7Clg. 2019-20]
Mahatma (tandhi	B. Martin Luther King Jr.
o william Shakespeare	D. Nelson Mandela
C. William System & Colo	করেছেন American civil right activis
Ans : Analysis	Time team of the right deut to
Martin Luther king Jr.	and the second of the second of the second
6. — is written by Emil	ly Dickinson. [DU-7Clg. 2019-20 & 2018-19]
A. To Daffodils	B. Oh Captain, My Captain
C. I Died For Beauty	D. Poem in October
Ans C Analysis I Die	ed for Beauty কবিতাটি লিখেছেন আমেরিকান
करि Emily Dickinson (18	330-1886)
	—/ Road the —— hundred."
7. "All Ill the valley of	[DU-7Clg. 2019-20]
A. Death, six	B. Life, six
C. Death, five	D. Life, five
C. Death, nvc	in the valley of Death/ Road the six
Ans Analysis All	the valley of Beath Road the sh
hundred, नारनां (नेया २०	য়ছে Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892) রচিত
"The Charge of the Ligh	it Brigade" কবিতা থেকে।
8. The name of the tree v	which is not mentioned in the poem "
Have Seen Bengal's Fa	ce." [DU-7Clg. 2019-20
A. Hizal B. Tama	· D D ·
Annalysis I Ha	ave Seen Bengal's Face কবিতায় হিজল
Ans Ganalysis 1 112	The Been Bengal & Tues
তমাল, বঢ এহ তিনাট গাছের	নাম উল্লেখ আছে। কিন্তু তালগাছের উল্লেখ নেই।
9. The next line of 'A min	d at peace with all below' is-
	DU-7Cig. 2018-19
A. So soft, so calm, yet e	
B. Of cloudless climes a	
C. A heart whose love is	
D. Meet in her aspect an	
And C Analysis The	লাইনের পরের লাইনটি হবে 'A heart whose

love is innocent!' বা Lord Byron (1788-1824) এর 'She walk in Beauty' (1814, written in iambic tetrameter) থেকে নেওয়া হয়েছে।

Ans A Analysis লাইণটি Wystan Hugh Auden (1907-1773), an

English-American poet, এর "September 1, 1939" কবিতা থেকে নেওয়া।

21. In the poem 'What is life', the response to the statement 'Life

B. October

B. face it

D. perform it

D. December

20. 'The unmentionable odour of death offends the -

A. September

C. November

is a duty' is-

C. accepted it

A. meet it

CHAPTER ◆28 FIGURE OF SPEECH

দৃটি ভিন্নধর্মী জিনিসের মধ্যে As বা like দ্বারা তুলনা বোঝালে তাকে Simile বলে। (The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as is known to be simile)

Example:

- (i) My heart is like a singing bird
- (ii) He is as cunning as a fox.
- (iii) I wandered lonely as a cloud.
- (iv) The soul was like a star dwelt apart.
- (v) Our soldiers are as brave as lions.

Metaphor

যদি কোন বাক্য দৃটি জিনিসের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝায় তাহলে Metaphor বনে। এর সাথে as, such, like থাকে না। [a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.]

Example:

- (i) Life is but a walking shadow.
- (ii) My brother was boiling mad.
- (iii) The assignment was a breeze.
- (iv) Revenge is a kind of wild justice
- (v) He is the only hope of his family

Irony

Irony এমন সব word বা sentence কে বুঝায় যা মুলত মুখে যা বলা হয় তা না বুঝিয়া বিপরীত অর্থ বুঝায়। [Irony is used to contradict what one says and what one does, or what one says and its literal meaning (sarcasm)]

Example:

The people of Bangladesh are not corrupted.

Imagery

Imagery হলো এমন কথা, লাইন বা বর্ণনা যা পাঠকের মনে তার বাস্তব চিত্র ফুটিয়ে তোলে [Imagery refers to the style of the writing in the novel, poem or literary work that describes visuals or lets the reader visualize what the story is. It creates or reflects a practical picture or image of the description in the sense of the reader.

Example:

- (i) She walks in beauty.
- (ii) The smiles that win, the tints that glow.
- (iii) One shade the more, one ray the less.
- (iv) How pure, how dear their dwelling place.
- (v) Softly lightens o'er here face.

Alliteration

The repetition of beginning consonant sound is called alliteration (যখন পরস্পর সম্পর্কযুক্ত বা পাশাপাশি স্থাপিত শব্দের ওরুতে একই বর্ণ বা একই ধরনের উচ্চারণ থাকে, তাকে অনুপ্রাস বলে)

Example:

- (i) Birds of the same feather flock together.
- (ii) She sells sea shells on the sea shore.
- (iii) Chompa is chewing a chewing gum of cherry by sitting on a charming chair.
- (iv) The shells that she sells that the sells are sea shells I'm sure.

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- night'.

[DU-7Clg. 2018-19]

[DU-7Clg. 2017-18]