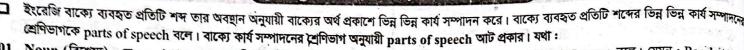


PARTS OF SPEECH



Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)



01. Noun (বিশেষ্য) : যে word দারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, জাতি, সমষ্টি, বস্তু, স্থান, কাল, ভাব, কর্ম বা গুণের নাম বোঝায় তাকে noun বলে। যেমন : Rasel, Army, Dhaka, Honey, Honesty, Idealism ইত্যাদি।

02. Pronoun (সর্বনাম): Noun এর পরিবর্তে যে word ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে pronoun বলে। যেমন: He, They, Myself, All, Who, Each other

03. Adjective (বিশেষণ): যে word ছারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে, তাকে adjective বলা হয়। মেন Good, Bad, Much, Little, One, Two ইত্যাদি।

04. Verb (ক্রিয়া) : যে word দারা কোনো কাজ করা বা হওয়া বোঝায় তাকে verb বলে। যেমন : Go, Eat, Sleep, Buy, Sell, Walk ইত্যাদি।

05. Adverb (ক্রিয়া বিশেষণ) : যে word বাক্যে noun বা pronoun ব্যতীত verb, adjective অথবা অন্য কোনো adverb কে বিশেষত করে তাকে adverb বন্ যেমন : Always, Almost, Rarely, Generally, There, Sometimes ইত্যাদি।

06. Preposition (পদাষয়ী অব্যয়): Pre অর্থ পূর্বে এবং position অর্থ অবস্থান। যে word বাক্যে noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত অন্য word ব্র সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে, তাকে preposition বলা হয়। যেমন: Around, Between, Behind, Before, From, Inside ইত্যাদি।

07. Conjunction (সংযোজক অব্যয়): যে word এক বা একাধিক word, phrase, clause এবং sentence কে যুক্ত করে তাকে conjunction বলে। যেমন: And If, But, Or, Before, Still ইত্যাদি।

08. Interjection (আবেগসূচক অব্যয়): যে word বাক্যে হর্ষ, বিষাদ, বিশায় প্রভৃতি আবেগ প্রকাশ করে তাকে interjection বলে। যেমন: Hurrah, Alas, Oh, Bravo, Ah ইত্যাদি।

Identification of Parts of Speech

🔲 নিম্নলিখিত suffix কোনো word এর শেষে যুক্ত থাকলে তা noun হয়।

Suffix	Noun	Suffix	Noun .	Suffix	Noun
-ation	Education, Information	-ist	Capitalist, Socialist	-sion	Confusion, Decision
-tion	Nation, Action	-ice	Service,	-ness	Happiness, Kindness
-ance	Importance, Assistance	-let	Booklet	-age	Breakage, Postage
-ancy	pregnancy, Consultancy	-ock	Bullock	-ment	Agreement, Payment
-ence	Adherence, Interference	-ure	Pleasure, Departure	-mony	Matrimony
-ery	Slavery, Creamery	-ity	Brutality, Equality	-er	driver, Writer
-ry	Dispensary, Ministry	-ty	Cruelty, Beauty	-dom	Boredom, Freedom
-al	Arrival, Approval	-hood	Brotherhood, Childhood	-or	actor, Director
-tude	Servitude	-cy	Accuracy	-ism	Capitalism, Socialism
-y	Victory, Privacy	-ship	Friendship, Membership	-ee	Employee, Trainee

Note Noun এর শেষে ce, cy, ity, hood, dom যুক্ত suffix বাদ দিশে adjective হয়। এবং noun এর শেষে যুক্ত tion, ment, ance, age যুক্ত suffix বাদ

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Verb
Importance	Important	Connection	Connect
Popularity	Popular	Enjoyment	Enjoy
Falsehood	False	Acceptance	Accept

কোনো word এর শেষে নিম্নদিখিত suffix যুক্ত থাকলে তা adjective।

Suffix	Adjective	Suffix	Adjective	Suffix	Adjective
-able/ible	Portable, Flexible	-ese	Chinese, Japanese	-ive	Active, Productive
	Homeless, Useless	-al	Brutal, Formal	-ish	British, Childish
-less	Cautious, Famous	-en	Broken, Golden	-ful	
-ous	Canadian, Malaysian	-ic	Classic, Poetic	4	Forgetful, Helpful
-ian -ly	Daily, Monthly	-y	Cloudy, Rainy		Bangladeshi, Iraqi

☑ Word এর শেষে নিম্নদিখিত suffix যুক্ত থাকলে তা verb ⊦

Suffix	Verb	Suffix	Verb
-ate	Complicate, Dominate	-ify	Beautify, Identify
-en	Harden, Shorten	-ise/ize	Economise, Industrialize

Note শব্দের শেষে verb গঠনে British English এ suffix হিসেবে ise এবং American English এ ize ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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(Ans(C

(Ans(C)

(Ans(B)

(Ans(D)

Ans B

PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKO Word এর শেষে নিম্নলিখিত suffix যুক্ত থাকলে তা adverb।

Suffix	Adverb		
-ly	Easily, Quickly	Suffix	Adverb
-ward (s)	Downwards, upwards	-wise	Anti- clockwise, Edgewise
Adjective 93	Call Suffer Comments	- ily	Luckily, easily

ffix হিসেবে ly যুক্ত হয়ে adverb গঠন হয়।

Same Word in Different Parts of Speech

্র নিম্নুলিখিত word **গুলো** noun এবং verb উভয় হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায় :

Cook Colour Arm Kiss Finger Harbour Shave	Play Copy Measure House Light Cough	Pay Hand Damage Doubt Smoke Watch	Bite Sleep Cut Brush Tear Sneeze Water	Work Look Fear Use Catch Cover	Answer Stand Break Dust Make Kick	Drink Climb Iron Laugh Draw Stomach	Smell Help Turn Place Steam Eye	Burn Fold Change Air Leave Lift	Swim Mark Thumb Hold Stop Start	Show Rain Want Step Rest Book	Call Fly Touch Rub Smile Shoe	
	ater the pla		Water	Act	Plant	Fall	Drive	Taste	Fight	Jump	Bend	

e plant (verb). (ii) The farmers are planting in the field (verb).

(iii) Water the plant (verb).

(iv) Bring me a glass of water (noun).

(v) The word 'massacre' is —— (both noun and verb).

(vi) I need a water bag (adjective)

🛮 নিম্নদিখিত word শুলো adjective এবং verb উভয় হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

an adverb

(B) predicting

(D) predicted

(B) grandsome

@ grand

(B) Mindly

(B) mistress

(D) Master

Mindwash

Dry	loose	clean	live	clear	cut	open	hurt	empty .	light	become	
wet	mean	free	right	wrong	7 7			complete			separate frequent
		Promision and	et de regional						-1		nequent

Part 2

© a noun

A predictable

© prediction

@ grandless

© grandeur

Mind

© Mindset

Mister

© Mastery

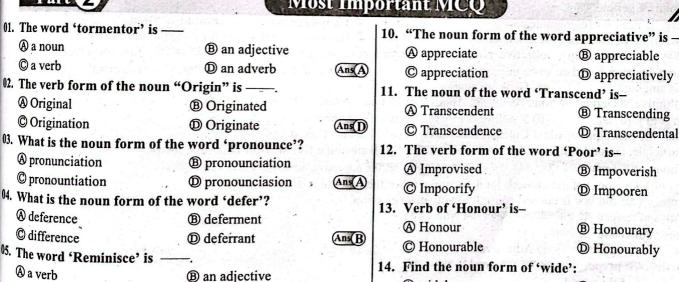
⁸. Verb of 'Mind' is –

9. Verb of 'Master' is-

6. The noun of 'predict' is

^{17.} The noun form of 'grand' is -

Most Important MCO



(Ans(A)

(Ans(C)

(Ans(C)

(Ans(A)

(Ans(D

 Honourably 14. Find the noun form of 'wide': B an adjective

(A) widely ® widen © wider @ width

15. The adjective of 'time' is

(A) temporal ® timous © timely 1 temperamental

16. The correct derivative of 'strike' is

(A) striking ® struck © stroke 1 strook

17. The correct derivative of 'thief' is A thieving (B) thieves

18. The word "propel" is a/an

(A) noun ® verb @ adjective

@ adverb

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At a glance (Most Important Information)

্রাক্তি Noun এর অবস্থান				
Position	Example			
বাক্যের Subject হিসেবে	Rasel is a good boy.			
বাক্যের Object হিসেবে	We like Rasel.			
Subject এর Complement হিসেবে	My sister is a doctor.			
preposition এর object হিসেবে	He went to market.			
Appositive হিসেবে	Mr. Khaleque, the principal of our college, is an honest man.			
Infinitive (to + verb) এবং Gerund (verb+ing) হিসেবে	To tell a lie is a great sin. Telling a lie is a great sin.			
Determiner (all, some, few, little, much, many, no, any, each every, several, one, two etc.) এর পরে	These girls. Some boys.			
Possessive Adjective (my, your, his, her, our, its, their, one's) এর পরে	His house. My pen. (in the set) if set to be the set to be			
Article (a, an, the) এর Immediate পরে	The man. A boy. work that you and or the said Advantage () the			
Adjective এর Immediate পরে	Good boy. Beautiful picture.			

Note Noun এর ছলে geru	ınd/noun phrase/noun clause এক noun	। এর স্থলাভিষিক্ত pronou	n ও বসতে পারে।	and a serial	7 50 S
	Some Rules	of Using Nou	n	ราชิ กระส	1,69
Rule-01 Preposition এর হয় এবং ঐ noun কে gerun	পরে noun বসে। এমনকি preposition এর	পর যদি কোনো verb-ও ^ব	মাসে তাহলেও ঐ v	erb এর সাথে (ing) যুক্ত হ	য়ে noun form
Ex: Language is used for	네. 집에 다양하다 가다면서 다른 사람들은 아니라 그 때마다 가장 사람이 되었다면서 하게 되었다면서 하게 되었다. 그리는 그리는 사람들이 되었다면서 다른 사람들이 되었다면서 다른 사람들이 되었다면서 그렇게 그렇게 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게 그렇게 되었다면서 그렇게	→ Language is	used for comn	nunication.	
Ex: He is wearing the sh	nirt for (go) to university.	He is wearin	g the shirt for g	oing to university.	
Rule-02 বাক্যে common	noun ও collective noun এর সাথে dete	rminer (a, an, the, thi	is, that etc.) বি	ন অথবা plural form হয়।	1947년 전 1945년 - 12일 - 기술의
시간에 가는 아는 아니는 아니는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이는 아이	pased on some information.	Or, We take de	ecisions based of	on some information.	
(ii) A girl is singing.	or, Girls are singing.	- I Gover	ব্ৰেহাৰ কৰা হয় ৷	Or something the control of	
	rund কে noun হিসেবে এবং Appositive বে	noun phrase RCACA	વાવરાય જયા રહ્યા		- P.Ou.s.
(i) To plan is to forecast	(ii) Reading poetry is my fav	vourite nooby.	Lagrantia di		
(III) Mr John, the princip	pal of Ideal College, is not only learn nd and Infinitive এর পর noun বসে। Ex	r. Ruilding a five et-	ar hotel is very	costly	district.
Participle, Gerus	nd and infinitive এর শর flour ৭০৭ চিন্ত un এর পূর্বে/ পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে কিন্তু স	a live sta	h এর পরে বসে । 7	ขมค	W. N. (6)
Rule-05 Enough -1410 no	not get enough food, it cannot make	the alucase it needs		Parents &	in anny O
(i) When your body does	boy is not old enough to vote in an el	ection.	Contolic neave	celli tra reveni i consi cell	ta Juli W. A
Dula 06 Parts of speech	এর ৮টি ভাগের প্রতিটির নাম Noun হয়।		Same Tale (%)		ar khill
Ex: The word "Adjective"					
Noun Adjective	B Adjective	© Verb	10.5, 20.00 (2.8)	@Adverb	(Ans(A)
nle-07 Article IR prepo	osition-এর মধ্যকার word টি Noun হয়।				Day Selv
x: This is the go of the w			ample of the		57 - 4 G
noun	adverb	© conjunction	Jahran - M	1 verb	AnsA
ile-08 Article, adjective	e, preposition, possessive এর পর একটি	মাত্র word থাকলে সেটা	Noun হয়। যেমন-	of 'thingty' had	obunidal o
x: I walked for a while.	The Parish the Article of the C		e garitainean in	. Slda	phaidh.
verb	® adverb	©noun	bu thom .	© conjunction	AnsC
: He gave me a beautif	ul ring. The underlined word is-			at Supremble until	med n.T.A
appositive .	. B noun	© non adjective	Significant II	adjective	Ans B
: Our blessings come fr	com <u>above</u> . The underlined word is		100		
Verb	(B) Noun	© Adjective	Burn T. W.	Adverb	Ans B
: We shall not see his lo	ok again. Here 'look' is a/an-			- 84 109124	110 0171
Adverb	(B) Noun	© Preposition	· Lunis 16	Adjective	Ans B
le-09 Adjective এর আগে	the বসালে তা plural common noun এ s	পরিণত হয় এবং verb pl	ural হয়।		- 1.6 X D
: The rich are not alway	s happy. Ex: The poor are not alwa	ys dishonest.		y all trains	To dray !
1 6	ত্যুবে মানি কোন মানুধ্ব কৈ ব্যৱহার করতে হয়	किरल को गुरुमा रहत			

Rule-10 Factitive object হিসেবে যদি কোন word কে ব্যবহার করতে হয় তাহলে তা noun হবে।

Ex: We made him captain.

Ex: They elected me chairperson.

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Classification of Noun

- D Noun প্রধানত দুই প্রকার: 01. Concrete Noun ও 02. Abstract Noun .
- 01. Concrete noun (ইন্সিম মাহ্য বিশেষ্য): যে noun এর বাহ্যিক বা দৈহিক উপস্থিতি আছে এবং যাকে ইন্সিয়ের স্বারা উপপন্ধি করা যায় তাকে Concrete Noun বলে Ex: Alim, boy, hen, book, flower tolling
- Concrete Noun কে চার ভাগে ভাগ করা বার : Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Material Noun.
 - Proper Noun (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে noun কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান প্রভৃতির নির্দিষ্ট নাম বুঝায় তাকে Proper Noun বঙ্গে।

Person	Amin, Rasel, Runi, Ruma	River	The Padma, The Jamuna, The Nil
Place	Dhaka, New York, London, Paris	Sea	The Mediterranean, The Red Sea
Organization	UNO, WTO, WHO.	Ocean	The Pacific, The Atlantic.

Note বাংলায় 'র' ব্যবহার করে জোর দিয়ে কথা বলা হয়। যেমন: করিমের , রহিমের ইত্যাদি। ইংরেজিতে এই 'র' কে proper noun এর ক্ষেত্রে' s ব্যবহার করা হয়। Ex: Karim's, John's এবং Common এর ক্ষেত্রে s' ব্যবহার করা হয়। বেনন: Eden Girls' College, Motijheel Boys' School ইত্যাদি।

🛘 Common Noun (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun দারা একই জাতীয় কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে নির্নিষ্ট করে না বুঝিয়ে ঐ জাতীয় সকলকে বোঝায় তাকেই Common Noun বলে।

Common Noun 4677	 Control of the Control of the Contro	The second secon	In I D. Courte
Person	Man, Woman, Boy, Girl etc.	Thing	Book, Pen, Car etc.
A Company of the Comp		Place	Village, Town, Country etc.
Animal	 Cow, Tiger, Dog etc.	Tiace	and an extend a or a region of the first state of

Note উল্লেখ্য Singular common noun এর পূর্বে অবশ্যই Article বলে। Ex: He is a graduate/student.

- 🛘 Collective Noun (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun একই জাতীত্ত কতকগুলি ব্যক্তি বা বহু পৃথকভাবে না বুঝিয়ে তাদের সমষ্টিকে বুঝার, তাকে Collective Noun বলে। বেমন : Army, Cattle, Court, Group, Jury, Man, Navy, Police, Team ইত্যাদি।
- 🛘 Noun of Multitude: Collective noun, single unit একই ধরনের বোঝালে সাধারণত verb singular হয়। কিন্তু, ভিন্নমত অধাৎ নিজেদের মধ্যে মতপার্থক্য বোঝালে সেটি Noun of Multitude এবং verb plural হত + Ex: The jury is from different States.
- Material Noun: যে Noun ত্বারা ওজন আছে কিন্তু গণনা করা বার না, এমন কিছুর নাম রোঝার তাকেই Material Noun বলে । Ex: gold, glass, salt, iron, silver, cloth, air, milk देशानि।
- 02. Abstract noun (গুণবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে noun কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বছর গুণ, অবস্থার নাম প্রকাশ করে তাকে abstract noun বলে। Abstract Noun চোখে দেখা যায় না, অনুভূতির সাহায্যে উপলব্ধি করতে হয়।

বার শা, অপুত্তি	A Match other ato
Action	Theft, cheat, journey, judgement, hatred, movement, laughter etc.
Quality	Honesty, prudence, wisdom, charity, hardness, kindness etc.
State	Boyhood, childhood, youth, sickness, death, poverty etc.

Important Rules of Countable and Uncountable Noun

mean has	विक नेन्द्र		Laborning	stream	progress	learning	honesty	news	wood
vegetables	money	patience	shopping		poverty	furniture	sugar	damage	peace
Japanese	leisure	butter	scenery	luggage	meat	water	ignorance	music	bread
homework	sand	oxygen	working	anger	poetry	iron .	homework	tea	ash
	milk	knowledge	happiness	grass			rice	luck	
advice	milk	fin	permission	courage	information	oil	псе	luck	

equipment music fun Ex: — is not only thing that tourist want to see.

C) The sceneries

D Scenery

Ans I

Rule-02 কিছু noun এর অর্থ একরকম হলেও একটি Count এবং অন্যটি Non-count noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। নিমে noun ধলো উল্লেখ করা হলো-

ule-02 किष्ट् noun धद्र अर्थ धक्द्रक्य र	- met noun	Count noun	Non-count noun
Count noun	Non-count noun	A man; Men	Mankind; man
Climate; Climates	Weather	A snowflake; Snowflakes	Snow
A human being; Human beings	Humanity	A sunbeam; Sunbeams	Sunlight; sunshine
A job; Jobs	Work Machinery	A traffic jam; Traffic jams	Traffic

Rule-D3 কিছু কিছু শব্দ দেখতে singular হলেও প্রকৃতপক্ষে এখনো plural এবং এদের পরবর্তী verb's plural হয়ে থাকে। Ex: cattle, people, children, police, public, aristocracy, gentry, nobility, clergy, peasantry (কৃষ্ক সম্প্রনার), poultry, perfumery (কৃষ্কি ব্রুত), artillery, vermin (ইনুরস্থলা), government, nobility, majority, mankind ইত্যানি।

Ex: The people <u>are</u> generally considered to be ignorant fellows. Rule-01 কিছু কিছু শব্দ দেখতে plural হলেও প্রকৃতপকে এগুলো singular এবং এদের পরবর্তী verbe singular হয়ে থাকে।

Ex: News, politics, economics, physics etc. Ex: The news was very much shocking to me.

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Plenty of +

a lot of

Ex: There's — dust on these books. Fetch me a duster.

CS CamScanner

(Ans(A)

	- STREET ATIONS . POYEOUT PUBLICATED	SE . RIVERLY PUBLICATIONS . HOVE	EVW N. 80100 AC A DAY	। मानविक विकास = ENGLISH स. म.	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	ORY PORKATEM
OT.	Few, a few, only a fe	w এর সাথে countable no	oun 307 1	ew ৰাৱা না ৰোধক (সেই কশসেই চলে) বোৰায়, a few দাৱা ব্যা বোৰ	ক (অঙ্ক করেক)
	त्वाकाय जनर only a few बोडो जन	वरप्रकरक निर्मिष्ठकारव रवाकाय				
	Ex : Choose the correct ser					
	@I have a little friends in B	langladesh		® I have little friends in Ba	ngladesh	
	O I have few friends in Ban	gladesh		D I have a few friend in Ba		ANCO
	Little, a little, only a	little अब मार्च uncounts	hla nava &	স । Little খারা না বোধক (নেই ক্লা	লই চলে) বোঝায়, a little যাবা	হ্যা বেংক (আ
	কিছ্য কোৰা এক only a little মান			St 1 Dittle dist in out to force the		
	The state of the s				to of Bangladesh	
	A little information	indie to researchers at	nd physicia	ns who study the indigenous li	ie of Bangiaucsii.	
	Little information	6.		(B) Few information		AND
		The organization planet		A few information		
	Ex : I still have — money in	n my pocket.		and the second second of		
	a little			® many		AndA
	O few			① a few		
	Few/ Little-वाद्र পूर्व या		जिर Few/	Little এর মাঝে a বসাতে ধরে।		
	Ex: — in the world export	diamonds.				
	Only little nations			Only few nations		And
	Only a little nations	NAME OF THE PARTY		Only a few nations		-
te	e-05: Countable noun-এর পু	र्द Many वत्म धवर unc	ountable no	un এর পূর্বে Much বসে। যেমন-		
	Ex : Do you have —— to d					
	A many work		.,	® much work		
	© many works			@ much works		(Ans B)
	Part 2	M	ost Imp	ortant MCQ		
1.	I like travelling to visit diff	ferent places of the wo	rld. In this	09. Liza had given me two:		
	sentence the verbal noun is			(A) pair of Jean	B pairs of jean	
	(a) travelling	® visit		© pair of jeans	D pairs of jeans	And
	© world	places	(Ans(A)	10. Hasan has read most of t		
2.	One and a half million peo	ple drive rickshaws f	or a living,	A poem	® play ® works	And
30.70	plus - hundred thousand w	ho own and repair the	m.	© drama 11. Identify the determiner in		
	& few	B a few	4-1. <u>1</u>	A bring	® me	
	© little	a little	Ans B	(C) that	D book	Anc
3.	Outside the bright prima	ry rainbow, - mu	ch fainter	12. I still have — money.		- pi -
	secondary rainbow may be	visible.		A few	Quite a few	
	⊗ so	® still		© Many	D A little	And
	© a	(D) as	Ans	13. I am in the process of col		tory. The
1.	There are passengers in	the compartment toda	ıy.	underlined word is a / an		
	& little	® less	-	(a) Verb	Adjective	(- 70)
. 1	© least	1 fewer	Ans(D)	© Adverb	Noun	(ill it take
5.	Choose the right part of spe	eech of the underlined	word: His	14. Which word is the determined time?"	niner in the sentence "	m it take
	answer was a decided no.		and the second of the second o	A will	® take	
(& adverb	adjective	(Ans(C)	© much	1 time	ARC
. 1	© noun	D verb	antic in the	15. The only error in	the sentence "One	of the
. 1	©ngun Which is an abstract noun	in the sentence 'Hon	esty is the	recommendation made b	y the committee was acc	cepted by
	best policy'?			the authorities" is-		
	8 best	® honesty	Ans B	A recommendation	® was	
. 1	policy	the lined word		© accepted by	(D) committee	An A
•	A herd of cattle is passing.	The underlined word		16. Honey is - sweet.		
	adverb	adjective abstract noun	And	(A) very	® too much	
,	© collective noun	W abstract noun		© much too	excessive	Am A
	Which word is correct?	(B) Informations		17. There are — dangerous		
- 1	Furnitures Sceneries	© Proceeds	And	(A) a very lot of	B very many of	
1		Or Proceeds	CARS III	© very much of	D a lot of	(Ans(D)



NUMBER



At a glance (Most Important Information)



Number

U Number অর্থ বচন বা সংখ্যার ধারণা। Number এর উৎপত্তি french word nombre ও Latin word numerus থেকে।

Number দুই প্রকার : (i) Singular Number, (ii) Plural Number

- 01. Singular Number (এক বচন) : যে noun দ্বারা কেবল একজন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বোঝায় তাকে singular number বলে। Ex: Book, brother, pen etc.
- 02. Plural Number (বহুবচন) : যে noun দারা একের অধিক ব্যক্তি, বন্ধু বা প্রাণীকে বোঝায় তাকে plural number বলে। Ex: Boys, men, pens etc.

Rules Regarding Singular to Plural

Rule-01 Singular Noun এর শেষে 's' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Cow	Cows	Hand	Hands	Cat	Cats
Boy	Boys	Eve	Eves	House	Houses
Girl	Girls	Tiger	Tigers	Desk	Desks

Rule-02 Singular noun এর শেষে s, ss, sh, x বা z থাকলে এবং শেষের 'ch' এর উচ্চারণ (চ) এর মতো হলে ঐ সব noun এর শেষে 'es' ঘোগ হরে plura

করতে হয়।

Singular ·	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses	Box	Boxes	Bush (ঝোপ)	Bushes
Class	Classes	Branch (শাখা)	Branches	Watch	Watches
Brush	Brushes	Inch	Inches	Match	Matches

Note Singular noun এর শেষের 'ch' এর উচ্চারণ (চ) এর মতো না হয়ে (ক) এর মতো হলে 'es' যোগ না হয়ে তথু 's' যোগ হয়ে plural হবে।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Stomach	Stomachs	Monarch (সম্রাট)	Monarchs
Patriarch (গৃহপতি)	Patriarchs	Matriarch (পরিবারের কর্তী)	Matriarchs

Rule-03. Singular noun এর শেষ বর্ণটি 'o' হলে এবং তার পূর্বের বর্ণটি consonant হলে ঐ noun এর শেষে 'es' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Mango	Mangoes	Negro	Negroes	Hero	Heroes
Potato.	Potatoes	Cargo .	Cargoes	Tomato	Tomatoes
Buffalo	Buffaloes	Volcano	Volcanoes	Oasis .	Oases

Note কিছু কিছু noun এর শেষে 'o' এবং 'o' এর পূর্বে consonant থাকা সত্ত্বেও সেগুলোর শেষে 's' যোগ করে plural হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Photo	Photos	Piano	Pianos	Memo	Memos
Solo	Solos	Canto	Cantos	Cello	Cellos

Note Singular Noun এর শেষে 'o' এবং 'o'এর পূর্বে vowel থাকলে শুধু 's' যোগ করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Bamboo	Bamboos
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Studio	Studios
Stereo	Stereos	Piano	Pianos

Rmc=04 Singular Noun এর শেষের বর্ণ y এবং y এর পূর্বে consonant থাকলে 'y' এর পরিবর্তে 'ies' যুক্ত করে plural করতে হয়।

Si	ngular and diff	I shan mal Plural maner	Singular		Plural
City		Cities of Toron contrag and	Body	113	Bodies
Baby	2677 B	Babies	Hobby	- 10	Hobbies
Army	D copy view	Armies - 12 to 9000 2	Lady Lines	Little with	Ladies

Note: কিন্তু y এর পূর্বে vowel হলে সেক্ষেত্রে singular noun এর শেষে শুধু 's' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Key	Keys	Boy	Boys par new track days
Donkey	Donkeys	Toy	Toys
Monkey	Monkeys	Day.	Days

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Calves Life Leaves Knife Wives Loaf Thieves Self প্রয়েছে এ ধরনের বিশেষ কয়েকটি শব্দের শেষে শুধু 's'	Lives Knives
Wives Knife Loaf	The state of the same of the s
Thinyon	1
পথে ief, oof, ff, eef, ife, fe রয়েছে এ ধরনের বিক্লোম ক্রমেন্ত	Loaves
हर रहा, तर रहा, तह वह बहुद्दा के स्वर्गन विकास कराने	Selves .
Singular प्रतिकृति में प्रतिकृति कर्मका मार्टिन कर्मका मार्टिन मार्च रहार्थ मार्च 's'	যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।
Plural	Singular Plural
Roofs Cliff	Cliffs

Oligular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Roof	Roofs	Cliff	Cliffs
Hoof	Hoofs	Reef	Reefs
Safe	Safes	Belief	Beliefs
Dwarf	Dwarfs	Chief	Chiefs
্রান্ত কিছু Noun এর মাঝের এ	ক বা একাধিক yowel বা consonan	4 80 7 7 7 7 1 1 7 7 7 7 7 7	To I was a second of the secon

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Foot	Feet
Voman	Women	Tooth	Teeth
Mouse	Mice	Goose	Geese
Louse	Lice	Continue to a contract of the	The second second

্যু কতগুলো noun বা word	এর শেষে en, ren, বা ne যোগ করে plura	॥ al করতে হয়।	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen.	Child	Children
Brother	Brethren	Cow	Kine

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Brother- in- law	Brothers-in- law	Book-shelf	Book-shelves
Son-in-law	Sons-in-law	Major-general	Major- generals
Washer-man	Washer-men	Poet- laureate	Poet- laureates
Passer-by	Passers-by	Forget-me-not	Forget-me-nots
Step-son Step-son	Step-sons	Man- servant	Men- servants
Maid-servant	Maid-servants	Lord- justice	Lords justices
Woman- servant	Woman- servants	Knight- templar	Knights- templars

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
Armchair	Armchairs	Bookcase	Bookcases	1 Land
Spoonful	Spoonsful	Handful	Handfuls	

Number of Some Important Foreign Nouns

Rucoll Singular Number এর শেষে um থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'um' এর পরিবর্তে 'a' বসে।

Singular Number 444 to	Plural	Singular	Plural
Agendum	Agenda	Ultimatum	Ultimata
Datum	Data	Bacterium	Bacteria
Medium	Media	Forum	Fora
	Referenda	Gymnasium	Gymnasia
Referendum Ovum	Ova	Optimum	Optima
Erratum	Errata	Symposium	Symposia
	Referenda	Exemplum	Exempla
Referendum Memorandum	Memoranda	Aquarium	Aquaria

12 Singular Number এর শে	Plural	Singular	Plural	
Singular		Radius	Radii	
Alumnus	Alumni	Syllabus	Syllabi	
ocus	Foci	Terminus	Termini	
enus	Geni	Locus	Loci	
ippopotamus	Hippopotami	Cactus	Cacti	
ucleus	Nuclei	Dall and hes make and the	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	

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Rule-03 Singular Number এর শেষে is থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'is' এর ছলে 'es' বসে।

Singular	Plural	1 0.			
Thesis		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	Theses	Basis	Bases	Parenthesis	Parentheses
Analysis	Analyses	Hypothesis	Hypotheses	Neurosis	Neuroses
Axis	Axes	Oasis	Oases	Synopsis	Synopses

Rule-04 Singular number এর শেষে ix/ex থাকলে plural করার সময় এদের পরিবর্তে 'ices/es' ভোগ করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Appendix Vertix	Appendices	Index	Indices
vertix	Vertices	Matrix	Matrices

Rule-05 Singular number এর শেষে 'on' থাকলে plural করার সময় এদের পরিবর্তে 'a' যোগ করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Criterion	Criteria
Rule-06 কিছ Latin শব্দের Singula	- 1070 Family 1 16 - F		

Singular এবং foreign plural form দুটিই হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Formula	Formulae/Formulas	Cactus	
Corpus	Corporal/Corpuses	Nucleus	Cactuses /Cacti
Bureau	Bureaus/Bureaux	Appendix	Nucleuses /Nuclei
Plateau	Plateaux/Plateaus	Index	Appendices/ Appendixes Indices/Indexes
Forum	Fora/Forums	Vertex	Vertices/Vertexes
Adieu '	. Adieux/Adieus	Matrix	Matrixes /Matrices
Cherub	Cherubium/Cherubs	Seraph	Seraphim/Seraphs
Bandit	Banditti/Bandits	Vertebra	Vertebrae/vertebrata
Ultimatum	Ultimata/Ultimatums	Tempo	Tempi /Tempos
Aquarium	Aquaria/Aquariums	Kibbutz	Kibbutzim/Kibbutzes
Alumnus	Alumni/Alumnae	Antenna	Antennae Antennae
Syllabus	Syllabi/Syllabuses	Fungus	Funguses /Fungi

Gender

🔲 যে শব্দ দারা noun বা pronoun এর পুরুষ বা দ্রী অথবা এদের উভয়টি কিংবা কোন অচেতন পদার্থকে বোঝায় তাকে gender বা লিঙ্গ বলে। Ex: boy, girl, child, book ইত্যাদি। Gender মূলত চার প্রকার। নিচে এদের সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ দেওয়া হলো।

Masculine কে Feminine করার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়মাবলি

01. সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্ন শব্দ ব্যবহার করে Masculine Gender কে Feminine করা যায় ।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	A Transfer of the state of the
Beau (বো) - সুন্দর পুরুষ	Belle (বেল) - সুন্দরী	Colt (বাচ্চা ঘোটক)	Feminine
Buck - (হরিণ)	Doe (ডো) – হরিণী		Filly (বাচ্চা ঘোটকী)
. ,		Drake (পাতিহাঁস)	Duck (পাতিহংসী)
Bachelor- (অবিবাহিত পুরুষ)	Maid/maiden/Spinster (অবিবাহিত নারী)	Drone (পুরুষ মৌমাছি)	Bee (খ্ৰী মৌমাছি)
Tailor (দর্জি)	Seamstress (মহিলা দৰ্জি)	Monk (সন্ন্যাসী)	
		("(")	Nun (সন্ন্যাসিনী)

02. Masculine Gender এর শব্দের শেষে 'ess' যুক্ত করে Feminine করতে হয়।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	
Author (লেখক)	Authoress (লেখিকা)	Baron (সম্ভ্রান্ত পুরুষ)	Feminine
Manager (ব্যবছাপক)	Manageress (ব্যবহাপিকা)	Peer (সহকর্মী/বীরপুরুষ)	Baroness (সম্ভ্রান্ত মহিলা)
Poet (কবি)	Poetess (মহিলা কবি)	Patron (পুরুষ পৃষ্ঠপোষক)	Peeress (বীরনারী)
Shepherd (রাখাল)	Shepherdess (রাখালী)	Giant (मानव)	Patroness
			Giantess (দানবী)

03. Masculine Noun এর শেষে যদি or, er, ro, ary থাকে তাহলে তাকে Feminine করার সময় o, e, a উঠে গিয়ে 'r' এর পর 'ess'

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	
Actor (অভিনেতা)	Actress (অভিনেত্রী)	Hunter (শিকারী)	Feminine Huntress
Director (পরিচালক)	Directress (পরিচালিকা)	Instructor (প্রশিক্ষক)	
Emperor (সম্রাট)	Empress (সম্রাজ্ঞী)	Inspector (পরিদর্শক)	Instructress Inspectress
Governor (শাসনকর্তা)	Governess (শাসনকত্রী) .	Benefactor (হিতকারী)	Benefactress
Votary (পুরুষ ভক্ত)	Votaress (মহিলা ভক্ত)	Conductor (তত্ত্বাবধায়ক)	Conductress

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্যাকা প্রায়াল বভালভাসাট ■ মানাবক বিভাগ ■ ENGLISH

PRESIDENT PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLI MASCUline Gender এর শেষে a, ine, ina, trix ইত্যাদি যুক্ত করে Feminine করা হয়। Feminine Masculine Feminine Masculine Administrator (প্রশাসক) Infanta Administratrix Infant (শিত) Josephine Alexander Joseph জোসেফ ,ব্যায়ামকারী) Alexandrina Czar, Tsar (রাশিয়ার সম্রাট) Wilhelmina William /Wilhelmena (উইলিয়াম) Czarina, Tsaritsa (সম্রাজ্ঞী) Signora Don (মহাশয়) Dona, Donna (মহাশয়া) Signor (বাবু) 05. Compound Noun এর Masculine অংশকে Feminine করে কিছু Gender পরিবর্তন করতে হয়। Feminine Masculine Masculine Feminine Milkmaid Billy-goat (পাঠা) Nanny-goat (ছাগী) Milkman (গোয়ালা) Fisherwoman Brother-in-law (শালা/দেবর) Fisherman (জেলে) Sister-in-law (ভাবী/ননদ/শালী) Gentlewoman Mankind (মানবজাতি) Gentleman (ভদুলোক) Womankind (নারীজাতি) কিছু Common Gender এর masculine ও feminine রূপ দেয়া হলো: Feminine Masculine Common noun Masculine Common noun **Feminine** Female Student Male student Student (ছাত্ৰ বা ছাত্ৰী) Deer (হরিণ) Hart/stag Roe/Hind Female Teacher Male Teacher Teacher (শিক্ষক বা শিক্ষিকা) Cock Hen Fowl (মোরগ) Wife Husband Spouse (দম্পতি) Boar Sow Pig (শৃকর) Maid servant Male-Servant Servant (চাকর) Oueen/Empress King/Emperor Monarch (সম্রাট) Note Advocate, Doctor, Ruler, Lawyer, housemaid, cousin, ass, bird, fool, rat, scholar, singer ইত্যাদি শব্দের কোনো দ্রীবাচক রূপ ব্যবহার হয় না, তাই এগুলো Common gender হিসেবে গণ্য হয়। ■ কতক্তলো Noun এর masculine ও feminine উভয় রূপ থাকা সত্ত্বেও common gender এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: bee, cow, dog, horse, duck etc. 07. কিছু Noun আছে যেগুলো সর্বদা Feminine এদের কোনো পুরুষবাচক শব্দ নেই। Coquette (খারাপ নারী) Blonde Drab Amazon (সোনালি চুল ও বর্ণ বিশিষ্ট নারী) (নােংরা মেয়ে) (পুরুষালী স্বভাবের নারী) Dowager (বৃত্তিভোগী নারী) Prude (কৃত্ৰিম লজ্জাবতী) Nurse (সেবিকা) Virgin (কুমারী) Brunette (কালো চুল ও কালোবর্ণের নারী) Flirt (প্রেমবিলাসী) Shrew (ঝগড়াটে মহিলা) Siren (সুকণ্ঠী গায়িকা) 08. কিছু Noun আছে যেগুলো সর্বদা Masculine এদের কোনো দ্রীবাচক শব্দ হয় না। Knight (নাইট, বীরযোদ্ধা) President (রাষ্ট্রপতি) Chairman (সভাপতি) Captain (অধিনায়ক) Parson (পাদ্রী) Squire (সম্ভ্রান্ত পুরুষ) Coward (কাপুরুষ) Judge (বিচারক) Most Important MCQ Part 13. What is the plural form of the 'louse'? 01. What is the singular form of 'Media'? D Licess (Ans(B) © Lices ® Lice Medium Mediom AnsC . (A) Louses Medien
 Mediam 14. Which word is plural? 02. What is the singular form of 'Agenda'? © datum D syllabus Ans(B) B Agendem C Agendiom D Agendae Ans A ® criteria (A) crisis 15. Which is the feminine form of 'Captain'? A Agendum 03. What is the plural form of 'Appendix'? ® Knight Appendixe B Appendixs C Appendics D Appendices Ans(D) (A) Coward 1 None of them © Czarina 04. What is the plural form of the word 'radius'? 16. Which of the following is plural? 1 radii (Ans(D) © radial B Vertex @ Memoranda D Agendum AnsC B raduim A radio (A) Formula 05. What is the masculine gender of 'duck'? 17. What is the feminine of 'Ram'? 1 drone AnsC © drake 1 Lumber © Lob ® Limb ® colt A cock A Ewe Whice one is the singular of 'leaves'? 18. What is the masculine gender of 'filly'? 1 leafe (Ans(B) @ leave D Buck (AnsC) C Colt B Bullock A leav B leaf A Ram 07. What one is the plural of the word 'syllabus'? 19. Opposite gender of 'Administrator' is -DB & C(Ans(D) © syllabuses (B) Administratess A Female Administrator (B) syllabi @ syllabub 8. Which one of the following is a common gender? Administrix . © Administratrix D governess (Ans(B) B cousin O mermaid 20. Which one is in feminine form? A bachelor ® Bull © Horse 09. Singular of 'Auspices' is-(A) Deer 1 None (Ans(A) @ Auspicis 21. Feminine gender of 'Man'- Auspicus A Auspice © Female ® Woman 10. Liza had given me two: ® Girl (A) Boy B pairs of jean 22. Which of the following is the Masculine gender of 'Deer'? A pair of jean (Ans(D) D pairs of jeans D buck (Ans(D) © doe (B) duck O pair of jeans (A) mate 11. Which one of the following is a common gender? 23. Which of the following is a plural? D queen (Ans(B) © emperor (B) Crises (A) king (A) News B sovereign 12. What is the plural number of 'ovum? (Ans(B) (D) Economics © Mathematics

(Ans(D)







যে word কোনো noun/pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবয়য়া, পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যার ধারণা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective বলে।

(i) Nasrin is considered a talented girl. (ii) She is very talented.

প্রিথম বাক্যে noun (girl) এর পূর্বে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে pronoun (she) এর পর talented শব্দটি বসে পরবর্তী girl এবং পূর্ববর্তী she সম্পর্কে গুণের ধারণা প্রকা করছে। তাই প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের talented শব্দটি একটি adjective ।]

বাক্যে প্রয়োগের অব্ছান অনুযায়ী adjective দুই প্রকার। যথা :

01. Attributive Adjective (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ)

02. Predicative Adjective (বিধেয় বিশেষণ)।

01. Attributive Adjective : Adjective যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে attributive adjective বলে। Ex: A black cat is on the table. Ex: I have bought a large suitcase.

02. Predicative Adjective: Adjective, linking verb এর পরে বসে পূর্ববর্তী noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ কর্ম তাকে predicative adjective বলে। Ex: Apples taste delicious. Ex: They are excellent.

Note Linking verb (be verb, become, feel, taste, smell, look, appear, turn, go, come, get, read, run) এর পর predicative adjective ব্যবহার হয়।

বাক্যে adjective এর কাজ ও ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী প্রধানত চার প্রকার। যথা:

01. Adjective of Quality (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ)

03. Adjective of Number (সংখ্যাবাচক বিশেষণ)

02. Adjective of Quantity (পরিমাণবাচক বিশেষণ)

04. Pronominal Adjective (সর্বনামবাচক বিশেষণ)

01. Adjective of Quality: যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ এবং অবছা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quality বলে।

Ex: Dhaka is an old city. Ex: He is an honest man.

Note Proper noun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টিকে বিশেষিত করলে তা proper adjective যা adjective of quality এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। Proper adjective সবসময় capital letter দিয়ে তক্ত হয়।

Ex: This is an English grammar book.

Ex: We went to American ambassy.

02. Adjective of Quantity: যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quantity বলে।

Ex: Joy have had enough exercise. Ex: He showed much patience.

Note Adjective of quantity সাধারণত material এবং abstract noun তথা uncountable noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

03. Adjective of Number : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর সংখ্যা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of number বলে। ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী adjective of number তিন প্রকার। যথা:

(i) Cardinal Numeral Adjective: যে word দারা কোনো noun এর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা বোঝায় তাকে cardinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. Ex: The hand has five fingers.

(ii) Ordinal Numeral Adjective: যে word দারা কোনো noun এর ক্রম বা অবস্থানবাচক স্থান বোঝায় তাকে ordinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth. Ex: Sunday is the first day of the week.

Note Ordinal numeral adjective এর পূর্বে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে the বসবে। Ex: He is the second boy of the class.

(iii) Multiplicative Numeral Adjective : যে word দারা কোনো noun এর পরিমাণগত মাত্রা (কতবার) বোঝায় তাকে multiplicative numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: Single, double, triple, fourfold, fivefold, sixfold, sevenfold. Ex: A few doctors take double fees from patients.

Cardinal, ordinal এক multiplicative numeral adjective এর পার্থক্য নিমুরপ:

Cardinal Numeral Adjective	Ordinal Numeral Adjective	Multiplicative Numeral Adjective	
One - এক	First - প্রথম	Single - মাত্র এক/একের বেশি নয়	
Two - দুই	Second — দ্বিতীয়	Double/Twofold - দ্বিশুণ	
Three - তিন	Third - তৃতীয়	Triple/Threefold - তিনগুণ	
Four - চার	Fourth - চতুর্থ	Quadruple/Fourfold - চারগুণ	
Five - MID	Fifth – পঞ্চম	Fivefold - পাঁচগুণ	

04. Pronominal Adjective : যে pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বঙ্গে ঐ noun কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে pronominal adjective বলে। যেমন: This, these, that, those, such, Each, every, either, neither ইত্যাদি

Ex: Every mother loves her child.

Ex: There are trees on either bank.

Pronominal adjective হিসেবে noun এর পূর্বে পাঁচ ধরনের pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেই অর্থে pronominal adjective পাঁচ প্রকার। যথা:

(i) Demonstrative Pronominal Adjective: Demonstrative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তা demonstrative pronominal adjective বলে। যেমন: This, these, that, those, such.

Ex: He has arranged this programme.

Ex: Don't be in such a hurry. Ex: Those mangoes are sour.

Note Singular noun এর পূর্বে this/that/such a এবং plural noun এর পূর্বে these/those ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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**** PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICA (ii) Distributive Pronominal Adjective: Distributive pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে distributive pronominal adjective বলে ৷ Ex: Each, every, either, neither Ex: Every mother loves her child.

Your Singular noun এর পূর্বে each, every, either, neither ব্যবহৃত হয়। এবং plural noun এর পূর্বেও every ব্যবহৃত হয়। সে ক্ষেত্রে every + cardinal number + plural noun हा। Ex: He works in home every two weeks.

বাক্যে pronoun ও adjective হিসেবে each, either, neither ব্যবহারের পার্থক্য নিম্নরপঃ

Pronoun हिरमत्व गुवरात	Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহার
Each/either/neither + of + noun/pronoun	Each/either/neither + noun
each of the boys was absent.	Each boy was absent.
Either/neither of them said/ told to me it.	There are two apples. You can take either/neither.

Note Every কখনো pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয় না। Every এর সাথে Noun যুক্ত হয় কিন্তু Every এর পর Preposition 'of' হয় না।

Corr: Everyman came to party. Inc: Every of man came to party.

(jii) Possessive Pronominal Adjective: Possessive pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun এর স্বত্তাধিকার নির্দেশ করলে তাকে possessive pronominal adjective (My, our, your, his, her, their, its) বলে।

Ex: This is my school.

Ex: We love our country. (iv) Interrogative Pronominal Adjective: WH word (what, which, whose etc.) কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বলে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে Interrogative pronominal adjective বলে। Ex: Which pen do you like best?

(v) Relative Pronominal Adjective: Relative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে relative pronominal adjective বলে। Ex: I don't know which pen he likes best.

্রাক্যে pronoun ও adjective হিসেবে what এবং which ব্যবহারের পার্থক্য নিমুর্নপঃ

ক্যে pronoun ও adjective থিপেণে What এবং Which ত্র্বিত্রর । Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহার	Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহার	ARGUAR
What/which + auxiliary verb + subject + verb?	What/which + noun + auxiliary verb + subject + verb	D. Carlotte
	What manner of man is he?	stora (c)
What are you doing here? Which is his book?	Which food do you like?	trond (2)

Comparison of Adjective

- 📵 বাক্যে দুন্ধন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী একং বন্তুর মধ্যে অথবা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী একং বন্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করতে adjective এর যে form ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে degree of comparison বলে। (i) Rahman is a good man - রহমান একজন ভালো মানুষ। (ii) Rahman is better than Kamal - রহমান কামালের চেয়ে ভালো।

 - (iii) Rahman is the **best** of all in the village রহমান এই গ্রামে সবার চেয়ে ভালো। প্রিথম বাক্যটিতে good দ্বারা রহমানের সাধারণ গুণ বোঝচ্ছে। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে better দ্বারা রহমান এবং কামালের মধ্যে গুণের তুলনা বোঝাচ্ছে। এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে apping arrelates with. 20 best দারা সকলের মধ্যে রহমানের গুণের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বোঝাচেছ।]
- বাব্যে adjective এর তুলনার ধরন অনুযায়ী degree of comparison তিন প্রকার।
 - 01. Positive Degree
 - 02. Comparative Degree
 - 03. Superlative Degree
- 11. Positive Degree: Adjective এর যে form দারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর সাধারণ গুণ প্রকাশ পায় তাকে positive degree বলে। Ex: He is a strong man.
- 02. Comparative Degree : Adjective এর যে form ঘারা দুজন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থার তুলনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে comparative degree বলে। Ex: He is stronger than his brother.
- 03. Superlative Degree : Adjective এর যে form দ্বারা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বন্তুর মধ্যে একজনের দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থার শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বা সর্বোচ্চ মাত্রার তুলনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে superlative degree বলে। Ex: He is the strongest of all.

Note Superlative degree এর পূর্বে সবসময় the বসে।

একের অধিক syllable বিশিষ্ট adjective এর পূর্বে more যোগ করে comparative degree এবং most যোগ করে superlative degree করতে হয়

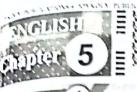
यरक्त्र वायक syllable ।वानाह adjective ना व	Comparative Degree (more)	Superlative Degree (most)
Positive Degree (×)	More comfortable	Most comfortable
Comfortable - আরামদায়ক	More courageous	Most courageous
Courageous - সাহসী	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Beautiful - সুন্দর/চমৎকার	More important	Most important
Important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Move difficult	Most difficult
Difficult - কঠিন	Whore difficult	ree তে পরিবর্তন করার নির্দিষ্ট কোনো নিয়ম নেই।

Irregular adjective: নিম্নলিখিত adjective গুলোকে comparative degree এবং superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার নির্দিষ্ট কোনো নিয়ম নেই।

Comparative Degree (x)	Superlative Degree (×)
HART COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TO T	Best
Serie so rather as the control of the particular series of	Worst
A G S C 9 12 14 38 5	Least
ASCLES CALMERS OF STREET	Most (quantity)
	Comparative Degree (×) Better Worse Less/Lesser More

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Positive Degree (x)		Compar	ative Degree (×)	Superlative Degree (x)	17.1
Many - অনেক/বহুসংখ্যক		More		Most (number)	
Late - বিলম্বিত		Later/Lat	ter	Latest/Last	
Old - ব্য়ন্ধ/বৃদ্ধ		Older/Elo	ler	Oldest/Eldest	
Fore - সমুখ		Former		Foremost/First	
Few - বেশি নয়/স্বল্প		Fewer		Fewest	
Note নিম্নলিখিত adverb গুলো গ	হলনার ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার হলে :		हित्सार काल करर ।	contract of the state of the st	
Positive Degree (x)	K1114 64 64 194614 461			Superlative Degree (x)	
Far - দূরবতী		Farther/F	ative Degree (×)	Farthest/Furthest	_
In - অভ্যন্তরে			urtner	Innermost/Inmost	
Out - বাহিরে	arcid ma decident	Inner	2001 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Utter most/Outmost	_
	And the late of a dis-	Outer		Uppermost	_
Up - উপরে	Mar Section of the Ar	Upper		Nearest/Next	_
Near - নিকটবতী		Nearer		Hindermost	_
Hind - পেছনের/পশ্চাৎস্থিত		Hinder		Hindermost	
Part 2 An elected member can to	The second secon	The same of the sa	1 12. Which of the fol	lowing is not an adjective? B Humble	
word is used as a/an-	(Dadanda		© Humid	① Humane	(In
(A) verb	® adverb	(Ans(D)		bandoned house. The underlined	Word
© conjunction	adjective	(Alls(D)	A Adverb	B Adjective	
It is the — city of the coun a most populous	® more populous		© Verb	D Noun	· (1
© most people	© most population	(Ans(A)		ve sentence'. The underlined wor	d is —
Jara has — records now :			(A) Adverb	Adjective	
A half as many as	B half as more	Carl Sec	© Verb	D Noun	An
© half as many		AnsC	15. His cooking is —	than I remember, and also tastier	
This dictionary costs — th		office the	A more spicy B	more spicier © spicier © spic	yer (An
A twice more than	B twice as much as	FUE 52	16. The adjective for		
© twice as much	① twice as many	(Ans(B)	@ confidential	® confidencial	
At the cafeteria Salina ate -	- sandwiches as Rubi	ina.	© confident	© confidant	(TH
A three times as much as	® three times as man			of the word 'contempt':	
C three times as much	three times as man	ny Ans(D)	(A) contempting		1
Find the parts of speech of	the underlined words:	Rasel is	© contemptible	© contemptable	(H
not only <u>talented</u> but also <u>h</u>			18. His brother is —		
adverb, noun	B adjective, noun		A younger than	B young as	
© verb, adjective	D adjective, adjective	e (Ans(D)	© younger	D very young	- Am
	in his family.	21 1/2 2	 Technology is not		
a everybody	® everyone		© beneficial	® benefited	Ans
anybody anybody	© someone	(Ans(C)		D beneficiary Here the word 'meritorious' is —.	-
A comedy is —— than an a			A an adjective	B a conjunction	
•	funnier funniest	(-A)	© an adverb	D a pronoun	And
O most funny		Ans(B)		g one of the — cities in Asia.	
alled, are — resistant to s			A more busy	B busy	
	so, as	all a march of	© busiest	nost busiest	And
and the second s	far more, than	(Ans(D)		ut she is — her mother.	_
here are three kinds of sol			A most beautiful	® less beautiful	
annular, and ——.	. compacts one is total	ii, another	© as beautiful	not so beautiful as	And
the another is partial	® the partial is other		23. I thought that -		
other is partial	the other is partial	(Ans(D)	A the most pretties		30
he Disney Amusement Pa	and the second s	Florida or	© the prettiest one	from all	
			24. All of the people a	the NAM conference are	1412
alifornia.			1 1	tomerence are	
alifornia. the largest than the ones in	B larger than the ones i		Mathematic teac	ners	rs





At a glance (Most Important Information)

হ word ছারা বাকো subject এর কোনো কার্য সম্পাদন করা, হওয়া, কলা, থাকা বোঝায় তাকে verb বলে। Verb ব্যতীত অন্য parts of speech छनि প্রোলাক্ত গঠনের জন্য অত্যাবশ্যক নয়। বাক্যে কার্য সম্পাদন ও গঠনের রূপ অনুযায়ী verb প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা: 1. Finite Verb

Finite Verb এবং Non-finite Verb এর বৈশিষ্ট্য অনুযায়ী verb এর শ্রেণিবিভাগ নিম্নরূপ :

Finite Verb

Subject এর number, person, tense, mood এবং voice অনুযায়ী যে verb এর রূপগত পরিবর্তন হয় তাকে finite verb বলে।

1. We go to college. 2. He goes to college.

ক্রুবিক প্রথম বাক্যের subject plural number হওয়ায় we এর পর verb হিসেবে go এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের subject singular number হওয়ায় he এর verb হিসেবে goes বসেছে। প্রথম এবং ছিতীয় বাক্যে subject এর number পরিবর্তনের সাথে সাথে verb (go) এর রূপ পরিবর্তন হয়েছে]

] Finite verb দুই প্ৰকার। যথা: Principal Verb এক Auxiliary Verb

Principal Verb: যে verb অন্য কোনো verb এর সাহায্য ছাড়া বাক্যে স্বাধীনভাবে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে তাকে principal verb বলে।

Principal verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা : (i) Transitive Verb

Ex: We play cricket. Ex: Man makes fire.

i) Transitive Verb : যে verb, object গ্রহণ ছাড়া বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে না তাকে transitive verb বল

Success Subject + transitive verb + indirect/direct object + ext.

Ex: He flies a kite.

Ex: We gave him a reward.

(ii) Intransitive Verb

Subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct object + ext. Ex: She has given me a kite.

Subject + transitive verb + direct object + to + indirect object + ext. Ex: They gave a pen to him.

Transitive verb এর পর সরাসরি direct object ব্যবহার করলে indirect object এর পূর্বে to যোগ করতে হয়।

(ii) Intransitive Verb: যে verb, object গ্রহণ ছাড়াই বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে তাকে intransitive verb বলে।

Sucreme Subject + intransitive verb + ext.

Ex: The girl sings.

Ex: Birds flv.

(iii) Linking Verb : যে verb বাক্যে subject এবং complement এর মধ্যে সংযোগ ছাপন করে তাকে linking বা copulative verb বটে

Strature Subject + linking verb + complement/adjective + ext.

Ex: Misu is a student.

Ex: He was meritorious.

📆 যে noun, subject এর পরিপূরক অর্থাৎ subject এবং object ঘারা একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় তাকে complement বলে।

ক্রিবিত verb ভলো linking verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Be	Become	Appear .	Feel	Get	Go	Grow	Keep	Look
Remain	Run	Smell	Seem	Taste	Turn	Prove	Stav	Sound

Auxiliary Verb : যে verb বাক্যে অন্য verb কে tense, mood, voice গঠনে সহায়তা করে তাকে auxiliary verb বলে। Auxiliary verb কে operation verb, helping verb এবং anomalous verb নামেও অভিহিত করা হয়।

Ex: I am reading a novel.

Ex: We should respect our parents.

Auxiliary verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা :

(i) Primary Auxiliary

(ii) Modal Auxiliary

(iii) Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary

(i) Primary Auxiliary: যে verb বাক্যে auxiliary অথবা principal verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে primary auxiliary verb বলে।

Ex: I have bought a car. (auxiliary verb)

Ex: I have a car. (principal verb)

Auxiliary verb জলো নিমুরপ:

Name of Auxiliary Verb	Auxiliary Verb
e verb	Am, Is, Are, Was, Were, Be, Being, Been
ave verb	Have, Has, Had
Do verh	Do, Does, Did

Anvil

Auxiliary Verb এर principal verb यत्र नायक निवास	Principal Verb		
She is writing a letter.	She is a student.		
We have bought a house.	We have a house.		
Do You work?	You do the work.		

(ii) Modal Auxiliary যে auxiliary verb সরাসরি verb এর base form গ্রহণ করে এর নিজয় mood প্রকাশ করে তাকে modal auxiliary verb বলে।

Ex: I can do the work alone. Ex: You must abide by the rules. TOTAL TOTAL MAN AND THE WORK AIONE. JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY P

Can/ Could Had Better	May/ Mi	obt	Shall/ Shou	ald.	Will/ Woul	d Mu	est.	D	
	Had Rat		Would Bet		Would Rath			Dai	
(iii) Danialan	A.				er Would Rather Need Ought to ary verb এর সাথে to যুক্ত থাকে এবং সরাসরি verb এর base form গ্রহণ ক				
Ex: We ough	t to help others.	rb বলে। Ex: The	y used to swi	im in the		যুক্ত থাকে এবং	সরাসরি v	erb এর base	form গ্ৰহণ ক
	modal auxiliary			The second		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			
Be to	Be going t		Used to		Ought to)	Be about	to	Have to
Modal auxili	ary একং periphra		auxiliary ve	rb এর পা		9 9	TO HIT	CHAPTER P	affiliately pile
	Modal Auxili					riphrastic r		uxiliary ve	rb
	valk early in the n	norning.			ised to walk		orning.		
We must be					ave to buy a				11
I may go to	college.	Service .	4 1 7 FB	I am	to go to colle	ge.	11 14 13	South St. Box	DE END E AND
		FE. 77, 19	No	n- Fir	ite Verb	THE PARTY			- A DASK
Infinitive: V Ex: She has of Participle: V Ex: We saw a Participle ve (i) Present 1 participle ver Ex: Zaker say	erb তিন প্রকার। যথা: erb এর base form come here to take Verb এর যে form এ a singing bird. rb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। Participle : Verb b বলে। Ex: I heard w a man running ticiple : Verb এর p	এর পূর্বে to যু it. কই সাথে ver । যথা: Prese এর base fo d a boy sing in the field. past particip	ক্ত হয়ে যে verb b এবং adjection nt participle orm এর সাথে ing. le form যখন ব) গঠিত হয় ve এর কাণ , Past pa ing যুক্ত য	তাকে infinitiv Ex: They y ল করে তাকে pa Ex: Lost he rticiple এবং P যয়ে যে verb এ	vill go to see rticiple verb ব ealth can hard erfect partic কই সাথে verb	লে। lly be rec iple. এবং adj	ective এর ক participle ve	urte filig avit, o e V seutant I II
Ex: I need a value (iii) Perfect Ex: Having to Gerund: Ve	Participle: Verb finished the work, rb এর base form এর	I went ther সাথে ing যুক্ত	e. হয়ে যে verb গ		ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having ং তা যদি একই য	verb গঠিত হয় ত g written an a দাথে verb এবং চ	চাকে perfe article, th noun এর ব	ct participle v ey submitted দাজ করে তাকে	verb বলে। l it.
Ex: I need a value (iii) Perfect Ex: Having to Gerund: Ve	Participle: Verb	I went ther সাথে ing যুক্ত	e. হয়ে যে verb গ nealth.	াঠিত হয় এব	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Havin ং তা যদি একই ফ Ex: Zaker	verb গঠিত হয় আ g written an a দাথে verb এবং i likes running	চাকে perfe article, th noun এর ব	ct participle v ey submitted দাজ করে তাকে	verb বলে। l it.
Ex: I need a value (iii) Perfect Ex: Having to Gerund: Ve	Participle: Verb finished the work, rb এর base form এর	I went ther সাথে ing যুক্ত	e. হয়ে যে verb গ nealth.	াঠিত হয় এব	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having ং তা যদি একই য	verb গঠিত হয় আ g written an a দাথে verb এবং i likes running	চাকে perfe article, th noun এর ব	ct participle v ey submitted দাজ করে তাকে	verb বলে। l it.
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Ex: I need a v (iii) Perfect Ex: Having t Gerund : Ve Ex: Swimmi যে transitive Factitive verb	Participle: Verb finished the work, rb এর base form এর ng is a good exerc verb এর object থা এ এর object কে fact	I went ther সাথে ing যুক্ত ise for our l কা সম্ভ্ৰেও এব itive object	e. চ হয়ে যে verb গ nealth. Othe Publication Othe The body sect co বলে। Ex: We	r Type Factiti mplemen e elected fact. ver	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having হং তা যদি একই হ Ex: Zaker l es of Verb at গ্ৰহণ ছাড়া বা b obj obj. co	verb গঠিত হয় ও g written an a nাথে verb এবং n likes running DS ক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ an	চাকে perfe article, th noun এর ব in the fie করতে প	ct participle v ey submitted চাজ করে তাকে eld.	verb বলে। d it. gerund বলে। f factitive verb
Ex: I need a v (iii) Perfect Ex: Having t Gerund : Ve Ex: Swimmi যে transitive Factitive verb	Participle : Verb finished the work, rb এর base form এর ng is a good exerc verb এর object থা এর object কে fact জলো factitive verb	I went ther সাথে ing যুক্ত ise for our l কা সত্ত্বেও এব itive object চ হিসেবে ব্যবহ	e. হয়ে যে verb গ nealth. Othe Pটি object co বলে। Ex: We so হয়।	r Type Factiti mplement elected fact. ver	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having হং তা যদি একই হ Ex: Zaker l es of Verb it গ্ৰহণ ছাড়া বা him chairm b obj obj. co	verb গঠিত হয় খ g written an a price verb এবং n likes running DS ক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ an m. Designate	চাকে perfe article, th noun এর ব in the fid করতে প	ct participle v ey submitted চাজ করে তাকে eld.	verb বলে। d it. gerund বলে। f factitive ver
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Ex: I need a v (iii) Perfect Ex: Having t Gerund : Ve Ex: Swimmi যে transitive Factitive verb নিম্নলিখিত verb Appoint Judge	Participle : Verb inished the work, rb এর base form এর ng is a good exerc verb এর object থা এর object কে fact তথ্য factitive verb Call Keep	I went ther সোথে ing যুক্ত ise for our l কা সক্ত্বেও এব itive object চ হিসেবে ব্যবহ Con Lab	e. হ হয়ে যে verb গ nealth. Othe Pিট object co বলে। Ex: We sider cl	r Type Factiti mplement e elected fact. ver Choose Make Cogna	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having হ তা যদি একই হ Ex: Zaker les of Verb at গ্ৰহণ ছাড়া বা b him chairm b obj obj. co	verb গঠিত হয় ও g written an a plical verb এবং n likes running DS ক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ an m. Designate Jame	চাকে perfe article, th noun এর ব in the fie করতে ও	ct participle vey submitted ey submitted eld. dica না, তাকে t, Imagine	erb বলে। d it. gerund বলে। f factitive verl
Ex: I need a v (iii) Perfect Ex: Having t Gerund : Ve Ex: Swimmi যে transitive Factitive verb নিম্নলিখিত verb Appoint Judge	Participle : Verb finished the work, rb এর base form এর ng is a good exerc verb এর object থা এর object কে fact তথ্য factitive verb	I went ther সোথে ing যুক্ত ise for our l কা সক্ত্বেও এব itive object চ হিসেবে ব্যবহ Con Lab	e. হ হয়ে যে verb গ nealth. Othe Pিট object co বলে। Ex: We sider cl	r Type Factiti mplement e elected fact. ver Choose Make Cogna	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having হ তা যদি একই হ Ex: Zaker les of Verb at গ্ৰহণ ছাড়া বা b him chairm b obj obj. co	verb গঠিত হয় ও g written an a plical verb এবং n likes running DS ক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ an m. Designate Jame	চাকে perfe article, th noun এর ব in the fie করতে ও	ct participle v ey submitted ey submitted eld. hica না, তাকে t, Imagine e	Perb বলে। d it. gerund বলে। Find Think sound sleep
Ex: I need a v (iii) Perfect Ex: Having f Gerund : Ve Ex: Swimmi যে transitive Factitive verb নিম্নলিখিত verb Appoint Judge	Participle : Verb inished the work, rb এর base form এর ng is a good exerc verb এর object থা এর object কে fact তথ্য factitive verb Call Keep	I went ther সোথে ing যুক্ত ise for our l কা সক্ত্বেও এব itive object ত হিসেবে ব্যব্থ	e. হ হয়ে যে verb গ nealth. Othe Pিট object co বলে। Ex: We sider cl	r Type Factiti mplement e elected fact. ver Choose Make Cogna	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having হং তা যদি একই হ Ex: Zaker es of Verb it গ্ৰহণ ছাড়া বা him chairm b obj obj. co e Ite Verb করে তাকে cogn	verb গঠিত হয় ও g written an a plical verb এবং n likes running DS ক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ an m. Designate Jame	চাকে perferricle, the noun এর ব in the field state of the state of th	ct participle vey submitted ey submitted ey submitted en করে তাকে eld. tt, Imagine e b <u>slept</u> a cog verb	Perb বলে। d it. gerund বলে। Find Think sound sleep
Ex: I need a v (iii) Perfect Ex: Having t Gerund : Ve Ex: Swimmi যে transitive Factitive verb Appoint Judge যে verb ব্যক্যের Cognate verb Cog Run	Participle : Verb inished the work, rb এর base form এর ng is a good exerc verb এর object থা এর object কে fact call Kcep অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে তার থেকে সৃষ্ট noun এর	I went ther সোথে ing যুক্ত ise for our l কা সক্ত্বেও এব itive object চ হিসেবে ব্যবহ	e. s হয়ে যে verb গ nealth. Othe PD object co বলে। Ex: We sider cl In কে object হি	r Type Factiti mplement e elected fact. ver Choose Make Cogna	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Havin হং তা যদি একই হ Ex: Zaker es of Verb য প্রহণ ছাড়া বা him chairm b obj obj. co e Ite Verb করে তাকে cogn	verb গঠিত হয় ও g written an a nাথে verb এবং n likes running DS ক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ an m. Designate lame	চাকে perferraticle, the noun এর ব in the field by the fi	ct participle vey submitted ey submitted t, Imagine ey b slept a cog verb	Perb বলে। d it. gerund বলে। Find Think sound sleep cog now
Ex: I need a v (iii) Perfect Ex: Having t Gerund : Ve Ex: Swimmi যে transitive Factitive verb নিম্নলিখিত verb Appoint Judge যে verb বাক্যের Cognate verb	Participle : Verb inished the work, rb এর base form এর ng is a good exerc verb এর object থা এর object কে fact call Kcep অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে তার থেকে সৃষ্ট noun এর	I went ther সোথে ing যুক্ত ise for our l কা সক্ত্বেও এব itive object ত হিসেবে ব্যব্থ	e. s হয়ে যে verb গ nealth. Othe PD object co বলে। Ex: We sider cl In কে object হি	r Type Factiti mplement e elected fact. ver Choose Make Cogna	ving যুক্ত হয়ে যে Ex: Having হং তা যদি একই হ Ex: Zaker es of Verb it গ্ৰহণ ছাড়া বা him chairm b obj obj. co e Ite Verb করে তাকে cogn	verb গঠিত হয় ও g written an a nাথে verb এবং n likes running DS ক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ an m. Designate lame	চাকে perferricle, the noun এর ব in the field of sales and sales are sales a	ct participle vey submitted ey submitted ey submitted en করে তাকে eld. tt, Imagine e b <u>slept</u> a cog verb	Perb বলে। d it. gerund বলে। Find Think sound sleep cog now

Perception Verb

হে verb ই প্রিফ্রাহা অনুভৃতির যারণা প্রকাশ করে ভাকে perception verb বলে। Ex: I saw a dog on the road. Ex: She feels very nervous. ছুল্পিডি verb ছলো perception verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

See Hear Imagine Smell Feel Notice Observe Taste Think

Reflexive Verb

হু verb এর subject ও reflexive object একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু হয় তাকে reflexive verb বলে। Ex: He killed himself. Ex: She fanned herself.

ভেলিখিত verb এর পর reflexive object ব্যবস্থত হয়।

The Langue Cold	Hurt2	Kill	Contraction between the contractions and the	-					4
Enjoy	-	Committee Commit	Market	Convince	Deny	Prove	Distinguish	Commit	Exert
Busy	Content	Pride	Avail	Encourage	Pay	Wear	Repeat	Suit	Assert

Group Verb

Preposition নিয়ে গঠিত কোনো verb যখন ভিন্ন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে group verb বলে। Ex: He gave up his bad habits.

Common verb এবং group verb এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য।

Common Verb	Group Verb	Common Verb	Group Verb
Give - प्लब्स	Give up - ত্যাগ করা	See - দেখা	See to - মনোযোগ দেওয়া
Laugh - যসা	Laugh at - উপহাস করা	Come - আসা	Come about (সংঘটিত হওয়া)

Causative Verb

হাকো subject নিজে verb সম্পাদন না করে যখন অন্যকে দিয়ে verb সম্পাদন করায় তখন ঐ verb কে causative verb বলে। Causative verb এর ক্ষেত্রে subject নিজে কাজ করে না, অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করায়।

1. I eat rice one of hauted avaid higher our ; A

2. I feed my son rice. ্রিপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যে rice খাওয়ার কাজটি বাক্যের subject (I) নিজেই করছে কিন্তু দিতীয় বাক্যে rice খাওয়ার কাজটি বাক্যের subject (I) নিজে না করে object (my son) কে দিয়ে করাচেছ। তাই দিতীয় বাক্যের verb (feed) টি একটি causative verb।]

কিছু causative verb এর ব্যবহার নিমু দেখানো হলো:

Let

Structure Subject + let + indirect object + v_1 + direct object + ext.

Ex: We let him declare the speech.

Ex: They will let me use your computer for project.

Structure Subject + let + direct object + v_1 + ext.

Ex: We let the speech declare.

Ex: They will let your computer use for project

Make

Structure Subject + make + indirect object + v_1 + direct object + ext.

Ex: Kamal made me do the work.

Ex: She makes you wash her car in the garage.

Structure Subject + make + direct object + v_1 + ext.

Ex: Kamal made the work do.

Ex: She makes her car wash in the garage.

Have

Structure Subject + have + indirect object + v_1 + direct object + ext.

Ex: I had the electrician repair my TV.

Ex: They have you write an application for job.

Structure Subject + have + direct object + v3 + ext.

Ex: I had my TV repaired.

Ex: They have an application written for job.

Vote Causative verb হিসেবে have এর পর direct (বস্তবাচক) object থাকলে এর পর verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Get

Structure Subject + get + indirect object + to + v_1 + direct object + ext.

Ex: Hasan gets him to paint the wall.

Ex: I got an architect to modify the plans.

Vale Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object থাকলে infinitve (to + v1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + get + direct object + v_3 + ext.

Ex: Hasan gets the wall painted.

Ex: I got the plans modified.

Vote Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর direct (বস্তুবাচক) object থাকলে এর পর verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Help

Structure Subject + help + indirect object + v_1 + direct object + ext.

Ex: I will help you clean the house.

Ex: My teacher helps me understand lesson.

Structure Subject + help + indirect object + to + v_1 + ext.

Ex: I will help you to clean the house.

Ex: My teacher helps me to understand lesson.

You Causative verb হিসেবে help এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object থাকলে verb এর base form অথবা infinitve (to + v1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

The Use of Modal Verb

- 🗲 Future indefinite tense এ I এবং We এর পর shall ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: I shall go there.
- কর্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে কোনো কিছু করা 'উচিং' বোঝাতে subject এর পর should ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You should meet her.
- 🕨 Lest পরবর্তী clause এ subject এর পর should ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: He hides the pen lest I should request to return it.
- 🗲 অতীতে কোনো কিছু করা 'উচিৎ ছিল' কিন্তু করা হয়নি বোঝাতে should have $+ {
 m v}_3$ ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You should have helped the poor.
- 🗲 কর্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমানে কোনো কাজ 'করতে থাকা উচিৎ' বোঝাতে should be $+ (v_1 + ing)$ ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You should be working now.

Will/Would

- 🕨 Future indefinite tense এ যে কোনো subject এর পর will ব্যবহার হয়। Ex: Anik will go there.
- 🕨 Will এর past form হিসেবে would ব্যবহার হয়। Ex: She said that she would visit me.
- 🗲 কোনো কিছুর জন্য কাউকে বিনয়ের সাথে আমন্ত্রণ করতে would ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Would you like to take breakfast?

Can/Could

- বর্তমানে কোনো কিছু করার সামর্থ্য প্রকাশে can ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: He can work hard.
- কোনো কিছু করার অনুমতি চাইতে can ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Can I go now?
- > কোনো কিছু করার অনুমতি দিতে can ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You can go now.
- অতীতে কোনো কিছু করার সামর্থ্য ছিল প্রকাশে can এর past form হিসেবে could ব্যবহৃত হয়।
 - Ex: My grandfather could speak in five languages.
- 🕨 অতীতে কোনো কিছু করার সামর্থ্য ছিল কিন্তু করা হয়নি বোঝাতে could have $+ v_3$ ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You could have helped the poor.

May/Might

- 🕨 বর্তমানে কোনো কিছু ঘটার সম্ভাবনা বা আশঙ্কা বোঝাতে may ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: It may rain today.
- 🗲 অতীতের কোনো কিছু ঘটার সম্ভাবনা বা আশঙ্কা বোঝাতে might ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Bangladesh might go under water within 200 years.
- 🗲 বর্তমানে চলমান কোনো কিছু ঘটার সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে might + be + (v1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: He might be watching television now.
- 🗲 অতীতের কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে হয়তো অবহিত বোঝাতে might have + y_3 ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You might have heared the name of Muhsin.

Must

কোনো কিছু করার বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝাতে must ব্যবহার হয়।

Ex: I must go now.

Note Should এর চেয়ে must অনেক বেশি জোরালো। বাধ্যবাধকতার ক্ষেত্রে must এবং কর্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে should ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- 🗲 অতীতে কোনো কাজ অবশ্যই ঘটেছিল বোঝাতে must have + v3 ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: The pen is out of ink. Shima must have used it.
- বর্তমানে চলমান কোনো কিছু অবশ্যই ঘটে থাকবে বোঝাতে must + be+ (v1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone.

Would Rather

≽ একটি বিষয়কে অন্যটির চেয়ে বেশি প্রাধান্য দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে would rather ...than ব্যবহার হয়।

Ex: I would rather die than beg.

Note: Than এর পূর্বে এবং পরে word, এর একই form বসে।

i. Present Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে:

Structure Sub + would rather + (verb in simple form)

Ex: Jim would rather go to class tomorrow than today.

ii. Present subjunctive হলে:

Structure Sub₁ + would rather that + Sub₂ + (verb in simple form) Ex : I would rather that you call me tomorrow. Note Would rather যুক্ত Sentence এ দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনার ক্ষেত্রে এদের মাঝে than বসে।

Had Better

> কোনো কিছু করা বরং ভালো বোঝাতে had better + v1 ব্যবহার হয়। Ex: You had better sleep now.

Need

- Need একটি semi-modal auxiliary verb। কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন বোঝাতে need + v1 ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: I need help you.
- > অতীতে কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন ছিল না অর্থে need not have + v3 ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You need not have gone there.

Be Going to

- > ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কাজ করার সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: We are going to open a bank account.
- ⊳ ভবিষ্যতে সম্পন্ন হবে এমন নিশ্চিত কাজের ধারনা প্রকাশ করতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: I am sure she is going to faint.

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Used to

ল্পতীত কাজের নিয়মিত এবং অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়। Structure Sub + used to + v_1 + ext.

বর্তমান কালের নিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে be verb + used to + v.ing বসে

Ex: I used to drink tea, but I drink coffee now.

Structure Sub + be verb + used to + v.ing+ ext.

Ex: Amir is used to swimming in the swimming pool in the morning. ত্রে Used to এর পরিবর্তে would ব্যবহার করা যায়। কিন্তু অনিয়মিত অভ্যাসের ক্ষেত্রে would ব্যবহার করা যায় না।

Be to + Base Verb

কোনো কাজের কর্তব্য ও আবশ্যকতা বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I am to look after my old parents. (duty)

কোনো কাজের আদেশ ও নির্দেশ বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

কোনো কিছু ঘটার অনুমান বোঝাতে were to + v1 ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I am to work hard to shine in life. (necessity)

Ex: The workers are to obey their manager.

Ex: If it were to rain, we would have to cancel the programme.

Most Important MCQ

13. I could not - laughing. A but (B) assist (D) though

@ was D be 02. The past participle form of the verb 'lie' is

done as directed.

A laid C lay

ol. Let the task -

(A) is

B lain (1) lying

® to be

(Ans(B)

(Ans(D)

03. 'People lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity' The present form of the underlined word is-

A laude

(B) led

@ lead 1 laud 04. What kind of verb is the word 'went' in the following sentence? The dog went mad.

A Transitive verb

B Causative verb

(Ans(A)

(Ans(C)

© Factitive verb (Ans(D) 05. In a liberal arts curriculum, it is assumed that graduates will — about English, languages, literature, history and the other social sciences.

(A) know

(B) know how

© knowledge 06. We gave -

(D) knowing

- a meal. A at the visitors

© the visitors

(B) for the visitors 1 to the visitors

07. The movie titled The English Patient heavily. @ affect B effected

@ affected

D have affected

'Ronaldo headed the ball'. Here 'headed' is used as a/an _____

A noun @ adjective

werb

(Ans(B) D participle

'He has a lot of influence in the community.' What is the verb form of the underlined word?

@influence © influent

(B) influential

(Ans(A) (D) inflow

10. We __ not hurry, we have got plenty of time. (A) may ® need © would

ll. My father -- live in Gazipur. A use to

(B) was use to

© used to D was used to

^{12.} Which would you – - have, ice or coffee? @ rather

© could

B prefer

1 better

(Ans(A)

(Ans(B)

C help

14. If you don't mind, I would rather not_

(B) going A to go

© gone

② go

15. Obviously, objectives occasionally — be modified or changed. A have to B must to C shouldn't D ought (Ans(A)

16. I feed you. Here feed is a-

A Causative Verb

© Modal D Intransitive Verb

17. I - rather go by bus. (A) will

© should

 would 1 might

18. It is very hot inside the room, I - go to open space.

Cognate Verb

A have to · (B) as soon as

later.

19. Identify the 'part of speech of the underlined word: He never made any mention of the matter that would matter

® verb A noun C adjective

@ adverb

20. The girl looks happy. Here 'look' is—. B an intransitive verb

1 a linking verb

(Ans(B)

21. You should dress for cold weather today. Here the underlined word is a B preposition

(A) conjunction @ verb

A a transitive verb

C an auxiliary verb

noun (

(Ans(C)

22. 'The man (loose) his tie.' A lose

® loosing

les min D loosed avail un

23. He was born in 1980. What kind of verb is it? A transitive ® intransitive

© linking

A gerund

© verbal noun

non-finite

24. Go and catch the falling star. Here the "falling" is-

 an adverb B a preposition @ an adjective 1 a verb

25. The word "Flying" in the sentence " Look at the flying bird" is a :

B participle

D gerundial infinitive

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ADVERB



☐ Ever - এখনও/ Never - কখনও না :

Ex: Have you ever seen a tiger?

At a glance (Most Important Information)

	ATTACA CARRY
100 mm 1 mm	

_	Use of Some Adver	rbs
	এ Before/Ago - আগে:	ONE ALDERSON OF SUPPLY STREET STREET
	Present perfect, past indefinite 1979 nest perfect tonce in hefere 1979 nest inde	finite tense এ ago ব্যবহৃত হয়।
	Ex: The others had gone there before us	y moved to London two years ago.
a .	☐ Hard - কঠোরভাবে/ hardly - কদাচিৎ:	· 联系的电影 "1年中本中的一直是这一种信息的最高效应的。"
	Hard শব্দটি adverb of manner যা verb এর পরে এবং hardly শব্দটি adverb of time	যা verb এর পূর্বে বসে।
	Ex: Jalal works hard in the field. Ex: She	hardly comes here.
	🗅 Late - দেরি করা/ Lately - সম্প্রতি :	termentalis done as directed.
	Past indefinite tense এ late এবং present perfect tense এ lately ব্যবহৃত হয়।	ad at @
5	Ex: The programme started late.	e you seen her lately.
	□ Very/ Much: Na region bloom being the gold Al	St. 1931, Allies atte to se to be adding a self-send all.
	Adverb/adjective এর postive degree এর পূর্বে very এবং adverb/adjective এর co	mparative degree এর পূর্বে much ব্যবহৃত হয়।
	Ex: Kajol is very happy to meet you.	is much stronger than her sister.
, i	Note Present participle এর পূর্বে very এবং past participle এর পূর্বে much বসে।	tesperal terms of the anderlined word is-
. &	Ex: The tour is very intersting.	pa feels much bored.
	Note Delighted, Directed, contented, tired, pleased শবগুলোর পূর্বে much এর পা	
377		m very fired today.
14		is very pleased to see you.
П	75 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	TOUR SAINE SAINE SAIN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
(8)	Good এবং well একই অর্থ প্রকাশ করে কিন্তু বাক্যে good শব্দটি adjective এবং well শব্দ	
2	- [Parties of Table Color (1997) (1997) (1997) (1998) (1997) (19	tells the story well.
u	□ Fast-দুত/First-প্রথম:	When social sciences.
10	্রাক্যে fast দারা adverb of manner এবং first দারা adverb of order নির্দেশ করে।	multimond () washing
3H	Ex: The bus run fast. 11 to 1929 to 1920 and the bus to Ex Sujor	n arrives first, then others.
	그 그 사용 중요한 아이들이 있다. 그는 이상이는 사용이 하면 사용이 아이들이 아이들이 아이들이 아이들이 아이들이 아이들이 살아지는 것이다. 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그를 그 그 그들이 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그를 그는 그를 그는 그를 그는 그를 그는 그를 그리고 그렇게	cem c avey 9
	অতীত সময় থেকে বর্তমান সময় পর্যন্ত কোনো কাজের ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে present perfe	ct tense এ verb এর পরে since এবং ever since বসে।
0	Ex: I left my son two years ago and has lived alone ever since.	No. 200 States of the Constant of the contract
	. (*) - 등등 목가 있는데 10일 등의 그는 자연하는데 하면 사람들이 작가를 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 그 때문에 다른데 하는데 하는데 다른데 다른데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는	And the state of t
	অতীত সময় নির্দেশ করতে past indefinite tense এ ago এবং back ব্যবহার হয়।	Datastia (B) effected
1		ey saw him a week ago/back.
	☐ Already - ইতোমধ্যে/Yet - এখন পর্যন্ত/ Still - এখন পর্যন্ত :	"untile headed the liell. Here 'headed' is
	Present perfect tense এর affirmative বাক্যে main verb এর পরে already বসে। Pr	resent perfect tense এর negative এবং interrogative বাকে
1	ব্যবাহার হয়। এবং নিয়মিত কোনো কাজ চলছে বোঝাতে affirmative বাক্যে main verb এ	ার পূর্বে still বসে। 🔍 🎱
1124	Ex: We have already finished our work. Ex: Mohadeb hasn't yet reache	d home. Ex: He still works in the field.
	Note Yet বাক্যে auxiliary এবং main verb এর মাঝে অথবা বাক্যের শেষে বসতে পারে।	Negative বাক্যে জোর দিতে still ব্যবহৃত হয়।
(1)	Ex: Do you have to support him yet?	in to a cliberated and the action of the court
	□ All/ Quite - সম্পূর্ণ/ পুরোপুরি : ১০৪ টি এই বি	Salvanio fainfluordial
	All এবং quite বাক্যে adjective এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ adjective কে বিশেষিত করে।	- not have we have not plenty of times
18	Ex: It is all right	two things are quite different.
		네트 그렇게 기획하다 가지 않다. 아이들이 다리 하는 것이 많아 보는 것이 없다.
19.	Adjective এর পূর্বে পছদের মাত্রা বোঝাতে fairly এবং অপছদের মাত্রা বোঝাতে rather ব	ক্ষে। —— প্ৰথম কৰিবলৈ —— প্ৰথম
		is rather an unpleasant man.
girtis.	The factors and the same same same same same same and the same same same same same same same sam	an unpicasant man.

Present perfect tense এর affirmative এবং interrogative বাক্যে auxiliary এবং main verb এর মাঝে ever বসে। এবং ever এর negative রূপ হিসেবে never বসে

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Ex: He has never gone to London.

Inversion of Adverb

কোনো sentence অথবা phrase এ যাভাবিক শব্দ বিন্যাসের পরিবর্তে শব্দের যে অবস্থানগত পরিবর্তন করা হয় তাকে inversion বলে। বাক্যে negative adverb ব্রধনা adverbial phrase কে অধিকতর জোর দেওয়ার জন্য ইংরেজি বাক্যের ছাজাবিক structure এর পরিবর্তে যে structure (negative adverb/adverbial phrase + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb) ব্যবহার করা হয় grammar এর পরিভাষায় তাকে inversion of adverb বলে i 2. Never have we caten it. (कथनदे चादैनि आमता वाणे ।) 1. We have never eaten it. (আমরা এটা কৰনো খাইনি।)

Inversion Order of Negative Adverb :

At no time, Barely, By no means, Hardly, In no way, Never, Never again, Never before, Nowhere, Not for a moment, Not one, Not once, Not only, No sooner, On one account, Rarely, Scarcely, Seldom ইত্যাদি negative adverb কলো sentence এর তক্তে থাকৰে তা inversion of adverb এর নিয়ম অনুসরন করে।

Structure Negative adverb + auxiliary verb + subject + verb + extention. Ex: Never had I seen so many people in a room. জ্য simple order এক inversion order এর পার্থক্য নিমুক্তপ:

Simple Order	Inversion Order
They seldom go to a tour.	Seldom do they go to a tour.
We knew little about it.	Little did we know about it.

Inversion sentence দেখতে অনেকটা interrogative -এর মতো কিন্তু উভয় sentence এর structure এক meaning সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্ন।

Structure Negative adverb/adverbial phrase + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extention. Ex: Never have you been to London.

Structure Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

1 verb

Ex: Have you never been to London?

(A) adverb



Part 2 Most Imp	ortant MCQ
 Which of the following sentences has an adverb in it? I was happy to see their cheerfulness. I could hear a cacophony of loud voices. He stayed unusually long. 	11. Find the parts of speech of the underlined words. Hena writes not only correctly but also neatly. (a) verb, verb (b) adverb, adverb (c) adverb, adverb (d) adverb, adjective (e) adverb, adjective (f) adverb is
① This was the only son of Ulysses. ② Which underlined word is an adverb? ③ This house is fine. ⑤ This shirt suits me fine.	12. In the sentence "I rather like the smell of petrol", rather is —. (a) pronoun (b) adverb (c) conjunction (c) adjective (d) Ans(B) 13. 'After ages shall ring his glory'. The underlined word is —.
© He had to pay a fine for being late. © The company was fined Taka ten thousand. Ans B 3. When a meteorite enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels —.	 Adjective Noun Pronoun Only after — in life.
© fastly © fastly © forme on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a/an Output Description: And A	Working hardly can one success succeed Work hard one can succeed Working hard can one succeed
© adjective © adverb (Ans(D) 65. Only after I — home, did I remember my doctor's	
appointment. A going C went D gone Ans(C) Ans(C) The more you read, the more you learn. Here 'more' is a/an-	16. Scarcely — from school when their tutor comes to teach them. (B) they come
© Adjective © Adverb © Conjunction 7. "Please come again." Here 'please' is-	15 Halan learned to read and write quite in her life
© Conjunction © Conjunction New York are your doing there? Here there is-	1111 - 1 - Eliza Abiat Abias man dangan
© an adverb © an adverb O a preposition O a preposition	© Only after entering the bank © Upon entering
Ans done in the admission test A good B bad C well 10. The word 'Obediently' is a/an —. A adverb B adjective	it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe —. ® noun, verb ® verb, adverb







Singular Subject- Verb Agreement

Rule-01 Singular count noun এবং un-count noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Society consists of many families.

Ex: A truth is always beautiful.

RinceD2 নিম্নলিখিত noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

	water -	wine	milk	rice	pasta	beef	pork	fruit	sugar	salt
1	cheese	butter	tea	honey	experience	luck	news	wisdom	knowledge	information
	help	assistance	courage .	bravery	satisfaction	cowardice	greedy	clarity *	honesty	attention

Ex: Furniture is the ornament of a house.

Ex: Knowledge is power.

Rulc-03 কিছু academic subject, book, disease and country এর নাম দেখতে plural মনে হলেও এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Subject	Mathematics/Maths (গণিতশান্তা), Physics (পদার্থবিদ্যা), Politics (রাজনীতি), Phonetics, Statistics (পরিসংখ্যান), Ethics (নীতিশান্তা), Economics (অর্থশান্তা), Athletics (শরীরচর্চা বিজ্ঞান), Optics (দৃষ্টি সম্বন্ধীয় বিদ্যা), Gymnastics (ব্যায়ান), Aerobatics (বিমান কসরৎ), Classics (মিক ও ল্যাটিন ভাষার সাহিত্য), Acoustics (শুতিবিজ্ঞান), Aerodynamics (বায়ুগতিবিজ্ঞান), Aeronautics (বিমান চালনা বিদ্যা), Electronics (ইলেকট্রনিক বিদ্যা), Genetics (বংশগতি বিষয়ক বিজ্ঞান), Linguistics (ভাষাবিজ্ঞান), Logistics (সরবরাহ বা যুদ্ধের বিভিন্ন বিদ্যা), Mechanics (বলবিদ্যা), Obstetrics (ধাত্রীবিদ্যা), Thermodynamics (তাপগতিবিদ্যা), Gallows (ফাঁসিকাষ্ঠা), Innings (ক্রিকেট খেলায় এক দলের ব্যাট করার পালা, ইনিংস)।
Book	Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels, The Canterbury Tales, Wuthering Heights, Pride and Prejudice
Disease	Diabetics, Mumps, Measles, Rabies, Draughts, Skittles, Rickets, Shingles, Allergies, Appendicitis, Brain tumours, Bowel polyps, Bronchitis
Country	The United States, The Netherlands, The United Arab Amirates, The Philipines, The Bahamas, Maldives, Seycheles, Solomon Islands
Games	Billiards, Bowls, Cards, Darts

Ex: Mathematics is not a difficult subject to me.

Ex: Ethics is a very difficult subject.

Rule-04 And যুক্ত নিমুলিখিত দুটি noun দ্বারা একক সত্তা বা ধারণা প্রকাশ করায় এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Slow and steady	Rice and curry	The Horse and Carriage	Crown and Glory	The Sum and Substances
Rise and Fall	Truth and Honesty	Bread and butter	Coming and Going	Tomatoes and Eggs on Noddle
	Screaming and Shouting	Bag and Baggage	Proctor and Gamble	Time and Tide

Note Fire and water, gold and silver এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহার হয়। কারণ and যুক্ত দুটি noun দারা ভিন্ন সত্ত্বা বা ধারণা প্রকাশ করে।

Ex: Fire and water do not agree. তবে time and tide singular এবং plural উভয় verb ই গ্রহণ করে।

Rule-05 And দারা যুক্ত দৃটি singular noun এর পূর্বে each এবং every থাকলে verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Each boy and each girl has got price in the competition.

Rule-06 নিম্নলিখিত pronoun এর পর of + plural noun থাকলে verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF				
One of	Each of	Every of	Either of	Neither of

Ex: One of my best friends is getting Ph. D today.

Ex: Either of them has invited me.

Rule-07 One and a half + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: One and a half students was present in here.

Ex: One and a half people is invited for the party.

Rule-08 Subject অংশে preposition থাকলে preposition এর পূর্বের তথা head word অনুযায়ী verb হবে।

A flock of bird/sheep A herd of cattle A shoal of fish/fishes A pride of lions A branch of flower

Ex: A herd of cattle is grazing on the field.

Ex: A pride of lions is moving in jungle.

Rule-09 দূরত্ব, সময়, ওজন, পরিমাপ, অর্থ এককের সমষ্টিবাচক noun দেখতে plural হলেও, এর পর vero এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয় Ex: 90 kg is a heavy weight.

Ex: Hundred miles is a long distance. Rule-10 যোগ, বিয়োগ, তণ, ভাগ যুক্ত phrasal word এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Two and two makes four. Ex: Twenty divided by ten is two.

Rule III Many a/an + singular noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Many a flower is born to bush unseen. Ex: Many a man has tried to complete the work. DYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

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Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

Rule-01 Plural count noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The computers were sold very cheap.

Ex: The players are playing in the field.

Rule-02 নিম্নলিখিত noun গুলো দেখতে singular হলেও এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবদ্ধত হয়।

The state of the s	D		The Verb of	plural form প্ৰস্থ	0 4311		Daling
Aristocracy	Peasantry	Gentry	Poultry	Perfumery	Public	People	Police
Majority	Vermin	Artillery	Clergy	Cattle	Folk	Mankind	

Ex: People are angry about it. Ex: Cattle are most important for us.

Rule-03 Adjective এর পূর্বে the যুক্ত হয়ে যে common noun হয় তা plural noun, এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The virtuous are always happy.

Ex: The poor suffer much in winter.

Rulc-04 নিম্নিখিত noun গুলোর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

races	pants	trousers	icans	drawers	chattles	assets	scissors	pyjamas
ectacles	pliers	binoculars	scales	tongs	glasses	aborigines	tights	bellows,
norts	shears	shoes	goggles	annals	ashes	bowels	alms	amends
etters	nuptials	proceeds	pincers	savings	tidings	belongings	vitals	valuable

Ex: Scissors are not found in this market.

Ex: Assets have a value for all.

Ruk-DS A great many/a good many/too many + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: A great many boys were absent in the class.

Ex: Too many books are brought for the students.

Singular & Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

rent-01 Introductory subject, here এবং there দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে verb এর পর singular noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Here are two boys.

Ex: There is a primary school in our village.

Rule-02 Compound subject হিসেবে একত্রে তিনটি person থাকলে, person এর স্বাভাবিক ক্রম অনুযায়ী second, third and first person (231) হয়। কিন্তু দোষ বা ভুল স্বীকারের ক্ষেত্রে person এর ক্রম first, second and third person (123) হয়। এবং verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You, he and I are present here.

Ex: I, you and he are guilty.

Rule Compound subject হিসেবে একত্রে দৃটি person থাকলে, second and first person, third and first person এবং second and third person হয়। এবং verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You and I are there.

Ex: He and I are there.

Ex: He and you are there.

Rule () And দারা যুক্ত দুটি singular noun একই ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে বোঝালে এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The Collector and Magistrate has arrived.

Ex: A black and white cat is mewing.

Singular noun দৃটি একই ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে and

পুরবর্তী noun এর পূর্বে কোনো article (a, an the) ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

নৈতি And দারা যুক্ত দৃটি singular noun একই ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে না বুৰিয়ে দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে বোঝালে এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The Collector and the Magistrate have arrived.

Ex: A black and a white cat are mewing.

Singular noun দুজন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে and

পরবর্তী noun এর পূর্বে article (a, an the) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Rule-06 The number of + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular form এক a number of + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবস্থত হয়।

Ex: The number of people is negligible.

Ex: A number of boys are present in the field.

Rule-07 No বাক্যে singular অথবা non-count noun নির্দেশ করলে এর পর verb এর singular form এবং plural noun নির্দেশ করলে এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: No example is relevant to this case.

Ex: No examples are relevant to this case.

Rine-08 None of + non-count noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং none of + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: None of the counterfeit money has been found.

Ex: None of the students have finished the exam yet.

None of + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular/plural form ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Ex: None of them are/is doing the work.

Ex: None of the students have/has a car.

Rule কি নিম্নলিখিত determiner এর পর non-count অথবা singular noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

All·	Any	More	Most	Some	No
					1

Ex: All water is in the jur.

Ex: Some sugar has been bought for tea.

Ex: All students have jointed their convocation.

Ex: Some plants are planted in the place.

Ex: No example is relevant to this case.

Ex: No examples are relevant to this case.

তির Any এবং no এর পর singular noun বসে।

Ex: Any person can come to the party.

Ex: No person can come to the party.

Rule-10 নিম্নলিখিত indefinite pronoun এর পর non-count noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

All of	Most of	Some of
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Ex: All of rice is imported from Thailand.

Ex: Some of milk is in the glass.

Ex: All of people are gathering here.

Ex: Some of them were present yesterday.

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						111//	
	01.	The young entrepreneur as well as her sales team members — praise.		Try hard lest you — fail. (A) might (B) should	© may	(n)	1.
		A deserve B deserves C has deserved D deserving (Ans(B)	13	in a home where two	o parante work	@ must	A.ng
	02.	Neither the teacher nor the students — to use this book again.		indeed.	b parents work	is a difficu	It ta
		(A wants (B) want (C) wanting (D) is wanting (Ans(B))		A Children brought up	(A) To bring u	n children	
	03.	Many a man — succumbed to such temptation.	2-4	© Bringing up children	(Children b	ringing	~
		A get B are C have D has Ans(D)	14	'Subject Verb agreement' 1	Cinidien b	iniging up	Ang
,	04.	The meeting — postponed due to bad weather.	17.	A person only	® number ne	reon and a	
				© number and person	O number on	1	
	05	Will (Ans(B)		Neither Rini nor Simi — c			Ang
	0.5.	Neither Sufia nor I — capable of solving the problem.		A are B is	Quere	M had	_
	06	atti (Ans(C))	No. 2 201 1	The Archien Nights still	© were	rite .	Ang
	00.	Each of the cricketers — training for months, even years.	10.	The Arabian Nights — stil	n a great lavour	M wore	_
	0.7	A have been B were C has been D been Ans C	17	Three-fourths of the work -	finished	were	Ang
	07.	At least one of the students —— full marks every time.	11.	A have been B had	O has been	(D) Wors	_
		A get B are getting O gets D have got Ang O		Which of the following sent			Ang
	08.	One of my best — getting Ph.D today.		One of my friends are a la			
	,	A friend are B friends are C friends is D friend is Ans(C)		B One of my friends is a law			W.
	09.	His speech as well as his manner — objectionable.	(© One of my friend is a lawy	yer		
		(A) did (B) is . (C) are (D) were (Ans(R))	36	D One of my friends are lawy	verc		
	10.	. Two-thirds of the city ——.		Feacher said, 'The earth		101 10 10 10	Ans
		A have been inundated B has been inundated		moves moves			X.
	1	© have inundated		has moved the form have			(-7
	11.		20 F	Fortune — the brave.	e moved	out of the	Ans
		A have B were is a second seco	- 0	A favoured	(R) had favour	A: Here are	1
	Tuit	© are B None of these Ans	(with favour	© favours		_
	Par					(J 77.5	Ans
	25		35.60		(2000)	9=5000	1
		ALLE CALL STORY	0	CHELLOS			
	(0	mood 8 la servicia PKLP		SITION			
	5.4					SE SE	t h

Abide by (মেনে চলা) - You should abide by your parents.

Abide with (সঙ্গে থাকা) - Runa abides with me.

Abound in (প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিদ্যমান থাকা) – Hilsha fish abounds in the Padma.

Abound with (কোন কিছু দ্বারা পূর্ণ) – Padma abounds with Hilsha.

Absorbed in (নিমগ্ন) - He is absorbed in story reading.

Absent from (অনুপন্থিত) – He was absent from last sunday.

Abstain from (বিরত থাকা) – Everyone should abstain from corruption.

Abhorrent to (पृणा) - Drinking is abhorrent to me.

Accuse of (অভিযোগ করা) – He was accused of theft.

Access to (নিকটে যাবার অধিকার) – We have easy access to our minister.

Accommodate to (খাপ খাওয়ানো) – You should accommodate yourself to any circumstance.

Afraid of (ভীত) - He is not afraid of anybody.

Agree with (ব্যক্তির সাথে রাজি হওয়া) – I agreed with him.

Agree to (কোনো প্রভাবে রাজি হওয়া) – I cannot agree to your proposal

Agree on (কোনো বিষয়ে রাজি হওয়া) – I can agree with you on this point.

Angry at, about (a thing) (রাগান্বিত) – He is angry at /about my failure.

Ambition for (উচ্চাকাষ্ট্রকা) – I have no ambition for fame.

Amenable to (অনুগত) – The lady is not amenable to reason.

Ambitious of (উচ্চাভিশাযী) – I am not ambitious of fame.

Amount to (পরিমাণ হওয়া) – What does the total amount to? Alternate with (পর্যায়ক্রমে ঘটা) – Light alternates with darkness.

Alternative to (পরিবর্তে, বিকল্প) — This question is alternative to that

Bare of (খালি/শ্ন্য) - The field is bare of trees.

Bark at (ঘেউ ঘেউ করা) – The dog always barks at a stranger.

Based on (ভিত্তির উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত) – His allegation was based on facts. Behave towards (ব্যবহার করা) – Behave kindly towards the poor.

Belong to (অধিকারী হওয়া) – This book belongs to me.

Bent upon/ on (সংকল্পবদ্ধ) - He is bent on taking revenge.

Bound for (গমনরত) - The ship is bound for London.

Bow to (নত হওয়া) – You should bow to your superiors.

Burdened with (ভারাক্রেন্ড) – Jim was burdened with a family.

Busy at (ব্যস্ত) - The student is busy at this desk.

Burst into (কানায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া) – Suddenly, he burst into tears.

Burst out (হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া) – They burst out into a laughte hearing my jokes.

Capable of (সক্ষা) – He is capable of solving the problem.

Care for (গ্ৰাহ্য করা) - He does not very care for anybody. Care of (যত্ৰ) – We should take care of our health.

Callous to (উদাসীন) – We should not be callous to the sufferings of the poor JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • KOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

্ৰ ঢাকা সেন্ট্ৰাল ইউনিভাৰ্গিটি = মানবিক বিভাগ = ENGLISH POPERATIONS - NOTKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Charge to (wild od) - He charged the price to me, (harke against (কাহানত বিকলে অভিযোগ) – He brought a charge against me, Commence on (SE (SEII) - Our examination will commence on Monday, Compensate for (किन्द्रन कडा) - He will compensate for the loss. Competent for (1979, 198) - He is competent for the post. Complain to (কারো কাছে অভিযোগ করা) The teacher complained to he principal against the unruly students. Comply with (সমত হওয়া) – He complied with my request. Composed of (180) - Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. Conceive of (bost oal) - I could not conceive of dishonesty in him. Ope with (अधिदय क्री) - I attempted to cope with the new environment. Cure for (প্রতিকার) - Napa is cure for headache. Consent to (সমতি) - He gave his consent to the marriage. Conspire with (বড়মা করা) - His enemies conspired with his soldiers to ruin him. Dawn on (প্ৰতিভাত হওয়া) - At last the truth dawned on him. neal in (ব্যবসা করা) - He deals in rice. Dull of (বোধশক্তিহীন) - The boy is dull of hearing. Dull at (কাঁচা) - He is dull at English.

Deal with (ব্যবহার করা) - He does not know how to deal with a person

Dwell in (বাস করা) - The manager dwells in a gorgeous flat. Dwell upon (আলোচনা করা) - The teacher dwelled upon the subject Diffident of (সংশ্রী) - A lazy boy is always diffident of success. Dependent on (निर्ध्तनीन) - Our family is dependent on me. Deprive of (বিষ্ণিত হওয়া) - He was deprived of the property. Deserve of (যোগ্য হওয়া) - His honesty is deserving of praise.

Despair of (ইতাশ ইওয়া) - A lazy boy always despairs of success in life. Expose to (অনাবৃত রাখা) – Don't expose the syrup to babies.

Expert at (5%) - The girl is expert at drawing.

Expert in (下本) - Mr. Jalil is expert in English. End in (ফলোদয় হওয়া) – All his attempts ended in smoke.

Envious of (ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ) — He is envious of my success.

Equal to (যোগ্য) – He was equal to the task.

Essential for (অত্যাবশ্যক) - Experience is essential for this job.

Essential to (অত্যাৰশ্যক) - Sound health is essential to success in life.

Excel in (牙季) - The boy excels in painting.

Exception to (ব্যতিক্রম) – There is an exception to every rule.

Exile from (নির্বাসিত) - The king was exiled from the country.

Faith in (বিশ্বাস) – I have faith in his honesty

Faith with (বিশ্বতা) – He has broken faith with me.

Falthful to (বিশ্ৰত) – The dog is a faithful animal to its master,

Failure of (সাফল্যহীনতা) - The failure of my younger brother in the examination astonished me.

False to (অবিশ্বাসী) – The boy is false to his teacher.

Fix to (লাগানো) – Fix the stamp to the envelope.

Fond of (প্রিয়) – I am fond of meat.

Fondness for (পছৰ) – I have fondness for sweets.

Foreign to (অভাত) – To tell a lie is foreign to an honest man.

Forgetful of (বিসরণশীল) – Man is forgetful of the past.

Free from (195) - Man is not free from cares and anxieties. Give in (মেন নেজ্যা) – The government gave in the demands of the oppositions.

Go down (ছবে যাওয়া) – The child went down in the pond.

Guard from (পাহারা দেয়া) – The watch guards our house from thieves. Guard against (সতর্ক থাকা) – We must guard against our mistakes. JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Guess at (অনুমান করা) – Wordsworth failed to guess at the reaper's song. Guilty of (দোষী) - The servant was guilty of theft.

Glad of (সমুষ্ট) - I am glad of your help.

Glance at (তাকালো) – I glanced at the building.

Glance over (চোখ বুলানো) - I glanced over the paper.

Glimpse of (এক পলক দেখা) - The crowd were waiting to have a glimpse of the leader.

Glory in (গৰ্ব অনুভব করা) – My parents glory in my success.

Good at (牙平) - Emran is good at cricket.

Grateful to/for (কৃতজ) - I am grateful to him for his kind help. Grasp at (আঁকড়িয়ে ধরা) – He grasped at the shadow and lost the thing. Hanker after (লালায়িত) - A saint does not hanker after riches.

Hatred of or for (301) - We should not have hatred of/for anybody.

Hard of (কানে কম শোনা) - Rumpa is hard of soft sound.

Heed to (মন দিয়ে শোনা) -- The sons did not pay heed to their father's advice. Hope of/for (আশা) - A coward has no hope of success in life.

Hopeful of (আশাবাদী) -- Kenta is hopeful of her success.

Hit upon (মতলব খাটানো) – We hit upon a plan.

Hostile of (বিরোধী) - The Pak armies were hostile to the Freedom Fighters. Hunt after or for (হন্যে হয়ে ফেরা) - Do not hunt after or for wealth. Heart of (মূল বিষয়) - We should discuss the heart of the matter. Introduce to (পরিচয় করা) – I introduced my friend to my parents. Intrude upon (অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা) - I don't want you to intrude

upon our discussion. Invest with (ভূষিত করা) – The captain was invested with new power. Involve in (লিপ্ত হওয়া) – The boy is involved in the affair.

Irrelevant to (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) – His remark is irrelevant to the subject.

Irrespective of (নির্বিচারে) - All are equal irrespective of caste and creed. Impute to (অন্যায়ভাবে দায়ী করা) — Do not impute to his motives.

Incapable of (অক্স) - She is incapable of doing such a thing.

Independent of (স্বাধীন) - She is independent of my help.

Indulge in (আসক্ত হওয়া) – Do not indulge in wine.

Indulge with (প্রথম সেয়া) - You indulged him with your support.

Immersed in (নিমজ্জিত) – One should not be immersed in debts. Impatient of (অধীর) – The workers are impatient of delay.

Impose upon (ধার্য করা) - The duty was imposed upon me.

Impress with (অভিভূত করা) – I was impressed with his stem sense of duty.

Incentive to (উৎসাহ দায়ক) – Bonus is incentive to workers.

Include in (অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা) - My name was included in the list.

Inclination to, for প্রেক্তা, ঝোক) — She has a deep inclination to or for music.

Incumbent on (কর্তব্য) – It is incumbent on us to help the poor.

Indebted to (খাণী) - I am greatly indebted to my teachers.

Indifferent to (উদাসীন) - Students should not be indifferent to their studies.

Jealous of (ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ) - He is jealous of my prosperity.

Jeer at (ঠাট্টা করা) - We should not jeer at the poor.

Jest at (তামাশা করা) - One should not jest at the poor.

Justification for (সমর্থন) - There is no justification for his saying so. Join to or with (সংযোগ করা) - The two families were joined with or

to each other by marriage.

Judge by (বিচার করা) - We should not judge anyone by appearance. Jump into (লাফ দেওয়া) – The man jumped into the car.

Key to (চাবিকাঠি) - Industry is the key to success. .

Kind to (প্রালু) - The rich should be kind to the poor.

Kind of (প্রকার) – What kind of paper is it?

Know about (জানা) - You do not know about the matter.

¹⁰ YKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

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Kill with (হত্যা করা) – I finally killed the fly with a rolled up newspaper.

Lack of (অভাব) - He has lack of money.

Lack in (অভাব হওয়া) – He lacks in courtesy.

Lame of (খোড়া) - The poor man is lame of one leg.

Lament for (অনুতাপ করা) – One should not lament for the past.

Laugh at (ঠাটা করা) - We should not laugh at the poor.

Lavish of (অমিতবায়ী) – He is lavish of money.

Level with (সমান করা) - Distinction between the rich and the poor should be leveled with. .

Liable to (দায়ী) - Man is liable to error.

Liable for (দায়ী) - Jerry was not liable for the breaking of the axe handle.

Live in (বাস করা) – Man lives in society.

Live on (খেয়ে জীবনধারণ করা) – The cow lives on grass.

Long for (প্রত্যাশা করা) - Man longs for peace and happiness.

Lost in (নষ্ট হওয়া) - The building was lost in a storm.

Lead to (নিয়ে যাভয়া) - The traditional method of rice cultivation leads to a yield of about 700kg of Amon Paddy.

Marry to (বিবাহিত) - Nurjahan was married to Jahangir.

Martyr to (শহীদ) - The freedom fighters were martyrs to the independence of Bangladesh.

Match for (তুলনীয়) - The girl is no match for the man.

Meditate on/upon (গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা) – One should not meditate upon the past actions.

Meet with (সমুখীন হওয়া) - The boy met with an accident.

Make up of (গঠিত) – The team is made up of eleven players.

Monument to (শৃতি ভাষ্ঠ্) - The monument to our left is a popular tourist attraction.

Natural to (যাভাবিক) – Death is natural to all.

Necessity for (আবশ্যকতা) – I have no necessity for the book.

Necessity to (প্রয়োজনীয়তা) – Rest is necessity to me now.

Necessary for (দরকারি) – Industry is necessary forsuccess.

Need of (প্রয়োজন) - I am badly in need of a seat in the hostel.

Neglectful of (অমনোযোগী) - Students should not be neglectful of their studies.

Negligent in (অমনোযোগী) - Students should not be negligent in their duties and responsibilities.

Noted for (খ্যাত) – Mohsin was noted for his kindness.

Open to (উনুক্ত) - The national zoo is open to all.

Opportunity for (সুযোগ) - I have missed an opportunity for going abroad.

Opportunity of (সুবিধা) - I have no opportunity of going abroad.

Opposition to (বিরোধিতা) – Students raised a strong opposition to the order of the principal.

Object to (আপত্তি করা) – I objected to his proposal.

Objection to/against (আপত্তি) - I have no objection to/against his proposal.

Oblige to/ for (বাধিত) - I am obliged to you for granting my prayer.

Obligatory on (বাধ্যতামূলক) – It is obligatory on sons to look after their old parents.

Oblivious of (বিস্ত) – Man is oblivious of the past.

Observant of (अर्थातक्क) - The teacher is observant of the students feeling.

Obstacle to (বাধা) - Poverty was obstacle to his success in life.

Occupied with (ব্যন্ত) - Mr. Khan is occupied with his books.

Occupied in (ব্যাপৃত) – He is occupied in writing a grammar.

Parallel to (সমান্তরাল) – This line is parallel to that.

Parody on/off (বিদ্লপাত্মক নকল) – The poem is a parody on a poem of Nazrul. Part from (কোনো ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া) – The writer parted from Jerry.

Part with (কোনো বন্থ ত্যাগ করা) – I cannot part with this pen.

Partial to (পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট) – We should not be partial to our relatives.

Partiality to/ for (পক্ষপাতিত্ব) – I have no partiality for my relatives

Passion for (ভাবাবেগ) – Sakila has deep passion for music.

Patient of (সহিষ্ণু) - The sick man is patient of his sufferings.

Patience with (থৈৰ) - The father lost all his patience with his son

Preside over (সভাপতিত্ব করা) – The principal presided over the meeting Pretend to (ভান করা) - Hamlet pretended to madness.

Prevent from (বিরত করা) – My father prevented me from going to cincing Previous to (পুর্ব) - Previous to that he was a typist.

Prey on (শিকার করা) - Cats prey on birds or insects.

Pride in (গর্ব করা) – He takes pride in his wealth.

Qualified for (উপযুক্ত) - He is qualified for the post.

Quarrel with (কাহারও সাথে ঝগড়া করা) – We should not quarrel with one another.

Quarrel about (কোনো বিষয়ে কলহ করা) - The two brother quarreled with each other about a piece of land

Quick at (চটপটে) – Jerry was quick at his works.

Relevant to (প্রাসঙ্গিক) - His remark was not relevant to the point.

Relieved of (মুক্ত) - The servant was relieved of his works. Rely on (নির্ভর করা) – The authoress relied on Jerry.

Remarkable for (বিখ্যাত) – Khan Jahan Ali is remarkable for his social work.

Remedy for (প্রতিকার) – There is no remedy for cancer.

Remind of (মনে করিয়ে দেয়া) - I reminded him of the accident.

Repent of (অনুতাপ করা) - The old sailor repented of his sin.

Repentance for (অনুতাপ) - The old man felt repentance for his sin. Replace by (ছানান্তরিত করা) – The bench was replaced by a new one.

Requisite for (প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস) - A Haji has to take many requisites for pilgrimage.

Resort to (গ্ৰহণ করা) – The authority resorted to force to put down anarchy. Respect for (ভক্তি) - Students should have respect for their teachers.

Respond to (জবাব দেয়া) - God cannot but respond to the call of a man. Responsible to (দায়ী) – We are responsible to Allah.

Restrict to (সীমাবদ্ধ) - Admission to Dhaka City College is restricted to only first division students.

Result of (ফল) -.The result of dishonesty is terrible.

Result from (উদ্ভূত হওয়া) – Misery results from vice.

Result in (ফলে পর্যবসিত হওয়া) – Vice results in misery.

Short of (অভাকান্ত) – The College is short of funds.

Sick of (ক্লান্ড) - Ulysess was sick of idle life.

Side with (পক্ষ গ্রহণ করা) – I sided with him.

Similar to (সমান) - Ignorance is similar to darkness.

Sin against (পাপ করা) – The old sailor sinned against God.

Slave to (পাস) — Man should not be slave to his passion.

Smile upon (প্রসন্ন হওয়া) – Fortune smiles upon the brave.

Smile at (বিদ্ৰুপ করা) — The rich should not smile at the poor.

Sure of (নিচিত) - I am sure of my success.

Suffer from (সহ্য করা) – The poor suffer from many troubles.

Suitable for (উপযুক্ত) – He is suitable for the post.

Suited to (উপযুক্ত) - His comment was suited to the occasion. Supply with (কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) – The Lilliputians supplied

Gulliver with meat. Supply to (কাউকে কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) – The Lilliputians supplied

meat to Gulliver. Taste of (বাদ) - I have had taste of bitter experience of life.

ঢাকা সেন্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি = মানবিক বিভাগ = ENGLISH াপ সেরাল ইউনিভার্সিট ■ হ PROCEY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS PYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Taste for (পছন) - I have no taste for music. Versed in (পক) - Sher-e Bangla was versed in politics. Thankful for, to (কৃতজ্ঞ) – We should be thankful to God. Vest in (অর্পা করা) – The power has been vested in the minister. Thirst for (বাসনা) – Man has unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Vest with (অপন করা) – The minister has been vested with power. rired with (ক্লান্ত) - I am tired with hard work. Vexed with (বিরক্ত) – Tareq was vexed with the rude behavior of rired of (বিরক্ত) – I am tired of his flattery. other students. Tolerant of (সহনশীল) – Poets are tolerant of other's criticism. Victim to (শিকার) – Bangladesh falls a victim to flood every year. Triumph over (জয়লাভ করা) – Truth triumphs over falsehood. Victim of (শিকার) – The poor man was a victim of the circumstances. True to (অটল) - I am true to my word. Vie with (প্রতিযোগিতা করা) – The sycophants vied with one another Trust to (নির্ভর করা) – I trusted the work to him. to appease the leader. Trust with (বিশ্বাস করা) — I trusted him with the money. Visit to (পরিদর্শন) – The Inspector went on a visit to the college. Trust in (বিশ্বাস করা) – We trust in Allah. Void of (বিরহিত) - His words are void of meaning. Take pity on (দয়া করা) - Take pity on the poor. Vote for (ভোট দেওয়া) – He voted for me. Tnion with (মিলন) – Generally a husband seeks union with his wife Valid for (বৈধ) - This passport will be valid for one year. after a petty quarrel. With a view to (General) - She came here with a view to looking me. Inite with (মিলন হওয়া) – Samson did not unite with his wife. Work for (চাকরি করা) – He works for a law firm. Trge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা) – The people urged upon the politician Wander about (ঘুরে বেড়ানো) – The boy wanders about in the streets. for donation. Wait for (অপেক্ষা করা) – They waited for us at the station. Use for (প্রয়োজন) - I have no use for the book. Wait upon (সেবা করা) – A nurse waits upon the patients. Use of (প্রয়োজন) – There in no use of buying the book. Want of (অভাব) – I have wanted of money. Used to (অভ্যন্ত) - Jerry was used to hard work. Wink at (দেখেও না দেখা) - Parents should not wink at their sons fault. Useful to (প্রয়োজনীয়) – Trees are useful to us in many ways. Wish for (বাসনা করা) – Man wishes for happiness. Under trial (বিচারাধীন) – The case is under trial. Wonder at (অবাক হওয়া) —The porter wondered at the beauty of the three girls. Unsure of (অনিচিত) — He was unsure of himself. Zealous for (উৎসাহী) – A slave is always zealous for freedom. Vain of (গবিত) - The lady is vain of her dress. Zest for (অনুরাগ) - Nita has zest for music. Vary from (পৃথক হওয়া) – Opinion varies from man to man. Zeal for (উৎসাহী) – Begum Rokeya had a great zeal for education. Part Most Important MCO 11. I bumped — one of my school friends at Shahbag yesterday. 15. I am accustomed — a simple life. ® with (A) with ® to C at D into © for (Ans(B) 02. That reminds me my last visit to a Mughal palace. 16. The post office is - the street from the grocery store. -A about (Ans(B) ® of C for (A) across B about © off 1 through (Ans(A) 03. Do you get wellyour sister? 17. We will stop at many attractions the way. D in, to (Ans(B) © into, with ® on, with A near B in front of © along O out of 4. Bangladesh is huge inland open water resources. 18. The kids are hiding — the tree. (B) submerged by @ equipped with (B) behind © off 1 toward (Ans(B) (Ans(D) © blessed by D blessed with 19. Your conduct admits no excuse. Shilpi insisted me — my going home. A to (B) for O of (D) at (Ans(C) Ans B (D) in A from ® on 20. They travelled to Savar 6. The gift was wrapped – blue paper. A on foot ® by walking (Ans(D) (A) by O of (B) around O on their feet D by foot (Ans(A) 07. I will take my driving test 21. There is no alternative — training. (Ans(A) (D) on © for (B) about ® for C than O of (Ans(A) I have reconciled myself -- never loving my job. 22. Many prefer donating money -— distributing clothes. (A) at (Ans(B) O on C after ® to (A) than ® but O to ⁰⁹. Pay attention -1 without (Ans(C) English grammar to use correct sentences. 23. The rich should not look down - the poor. (D) with (A) to (Ans(A) ® in (C) on 10. Monir is sitting — the desk — front of the door. B for © towards D upon (Ans(D) 24. Which of the following sentences is the correct one? (A) at, in Dat, at (Ans(A) B in, on C on, on ll. The Bullet Train travels A Paper is made of wood 200 miles an hour. (A) for B Paper is made from wood (Ans(C) O off ® in C at 12. Tina is renowned © Paper is made by wood her oratory. (A) with D Paper is made on wood (D) for (Ans(D) (Ans(B) 13. He was not conversant ® of 25. I am not good -- translation. the plan. O of (Ans(C (Ans(D) (D) in (A) by B about 4. She is planning to sit -26. Hurry up! We have to go five minutes.

(Ans(D)

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(A) in

(A) on

® in

© upon

(Ans(A)

(D) for

© by





At a glance (Most Important Information)



Some Important Conjunctions

Since প্রধানত দুটি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

কারণ বর্ণনা করা। তখন এটি 'যেহেতু' অর্থ প্রদান করে। Ex: Since we were late, we decided to go by taxi.

সময়ের ব্যান্তি (duration) প্রকাশ করা। এক্ষেত্রে since এর পূর্বে present indefinite বা perfect tense ব্যবহৃত হলে উহার পর past indefinite tense ক্ Ex: Some days have passed since my father died. (1) 16 bills I have an above not

Since এর পূর্বের অংশটি past indefinite tense হলে since এর পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়। এবং পূর্বের অংশটি present হলে পরেরটি past হা Ex: It was ten years since we had first met.

While প্রধানত দুটি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

সময় বোঝাতে দু'টি ঘটনার মধ্যে একটি ঘটার সময় যখন আরেকটি ঘটতে থাকে তখন ঘটমান বিষয়টির সাথে while বসে। While এর পূর্বের অংশ picco indefinite tense হলে while এর পরবর্তী অংশ present continuous tense এবং while এর পূর্বের অংশ past indefinite tense হলে while এর পর অংশ past continuous tense হয়।

Ex: Don't make a noise while your father is sleeping. Ex: I saw a blind man while I was walking along the road.

দুটি বিষয়ের মধ্যে contrast বা বৈপরীত্য/বৈসাদৃশ্য বোঝাতে।

Ex: While these things go up, other things come down. Ex: We loiter in winter while it is already spring.

ALTHOUGH

Although একটি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

দুটি বিষয়ের একটিকে ছাড় দিয়ে অপর্টির উপর গুরুতু দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে although (যদিও) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Although traffic in Dhaka City is increasing, no one is doing anything about it.

Ex: A solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid although glass is for all practical purposes.

As কয়েকটি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

কারণ বর্ণনা করতে। তখন এর অর্থ হয় 'যেহেতু'। Ex: As the sun was shining, I decided to go out.

সময় প্রকাশ করতে দৃটি ঘটনা যখন একই সাথে ঘটে তখন as ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: As the day went on, the weather got worse. Ex: Please do exactly as your doctor says.

AND/BUT

দূটি সমজাতীয় বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে and ব্যবহার হয়। কিন্তু দু'টি বিপরীত বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে but ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: He is honest and leads a very simple life. Ex: He is honest but overlooks dishonesty of others.

TILL/UNTIL

Till/until (যতক্ষণ না) শব্দ দুটির অর্থ একই। Until শব্দটি till এর চেয়ে অধিকতর formal। Till/until শব্দ দুটি negative অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় এ যুক্ত থাকে সেই clause এ কোনো negative word ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Ex: Do not leave until I come. Ex: I shall not be at peace till you promise me this.

AS SOON AS

No sooner... than এর বিকল্প হিসেবে as soon as (যেইমাত্র) ব্যবহার হয় এবং উভয় অংশে একই tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I opened the door as soon as I heard the bell. Ex: As soon as I arrived at the station, the train came.

NOT ONLY..... BUT ALSO

ব্যক্তি বা বন্তুর একাধিক গুণ/দোষকে গুরুত্বের সাথে তুলে ধরতে not only... but also ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: He ate not only pizza but also the cake. Ex: He is not only a liar but also a thief

Or (নতুবা) বিকল্প বা ফলাফলে অন্য কিছু ঘটতে পারে এমন আশঙ্কা প্রকাশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Work hard or you will fail in the examination. Ex: Do or die.

SO... THAT

So... that অর্থ 'এমনভাবে... যে'। Ex: I was so sleepy that I couldn't keep my eyes open

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IN CASE/IF

পূর্ব সতর্কতা অবলম্বন করার ক্ষেত্রে in case (যদি) এবং ভবিষ্যৎ সম্ভাবনা/অনুমান করতে if ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: I'll open the umbrella if it rains. Ex: I'll write down the phone number in case I forget.

UNLESS

Unless (যদি না) একটি negative word এর সাথে যুক্ত clause এ no/not ব্যবহার হয় না এবং future tense-ও ব্যবহার হয় না। কিন্তু কোনো সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকলে অর্থের ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় রাখতে future tense ব্যবহার হতে পারে।

Ex: Unless a check signed, it is invalid. Ex: Law can never be enforced unless fear supports it.

AS... AS/SO... AS

চুলনা বোঝাতে সাধারণত হাঁা বোধক বাক্যে as... as এবং না বোধক বাক্যে so... as বসে।

Ex: Tuhin is as beautiful as Rahul. Ex: She is beautiful but she is not so beautiful as her mother

AS IF/AS THOUGH

As if/ As though (যেন) এর পূর্বে present indefinite tense থাকলে পরের অংশে past indefinite tense হয়।

Ex: The man talks as if he knew me.

পূর্বে past indefinite tense থাকলে পরের অংশে past perfect tense হয়। Ex: She looked as if she'd had some bad news.

THE SAME... AS/THAT

একই জাতীয় ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়ের মধ্যে সাদৃশ্য বোঝাতে the same... as/that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: This is the same book as/that you wanted

Ex: This pant is the same that I wanted to buy.

Most Important MCQ

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	11111		37
			367

l. Hardly had he reached Dhaka his sister received him. B before A after 02. Succeeding in college often is a challenge for students colleges provide services designed to help students. A moreover B in addition © therefore D as a result (Ans(C

03. Find the correct use of 'although'—

A He likes music although he is always busy.

® We decided to return. Although, it was raining. © Although he is young, he is very careful.

D My grandfather is over 70, he is although active. (Ans(C)

4. I will stay with you — there is a room free. (B) as many as as much as

(1) as important as (Ans(C) © as long as

6. You have to take the full course of your antibiotics feel better -, your illness will simply return.

A although, so that . B even if, otherwise

D unless, and as an © so that, or

he is not tall, he could not be a basketball player. **®** However

Although © Because

Despite.

17. They like to keep their old houses rather than build new ones — it is very difficult and expensive to maintain them.

@ because On the contrary B even though

for example and Ans(A) The referee blew the whistle to end the game -

were two minutes left. (A) therefore ® since

C although D however Ans C all his attempts to solve the problem, he failed.

After © Because D Before B Despite . 10. I went to the market and purchased sweets and ate them.

The underlined word is a/an: Preposition

B Conjunction

D None of the above (Ans(B)

11. She couldn't qualify for the race — having trained very hard. B however

A in spite of @ although

@ regardless

ner, wet was he would zinke di

12. The children won't go to sleep ——— we leave a light on

outside their bedroom. B otherwise. © unless A except

- he can get better 13. Jamil is reading Shakespeare closely marks in that course. © because D while (Ans(A)

® for

14. Which one is conjunction?

® run

© or

1 why Ans(C)

15. No one knows what color dinosaurs were - no sample of their skin has survived.

A because of © it is because

A so that

B because that (D) because

- his becoming a teacher he does not have any moral scruples. Although B Despite of

© In spite of

(D) Instead of

17. —— living in the water, whales breathe air. (A) Despite B For

18. Wait here

© Though

D Now (Ans(A).

A while I come back

® till I come back

19. TV has numerous advantages.—, it has few disadvantages. (A) So B However In

© Notwithstanding

© Despite

20. I couldn't sleep last night - very tired.

A because of © despite

B despite of D because I was

21. Rihan walks as if he -- lame.

(A) is

(B) had been

D were (Ans(D)

22. We waited until the plane

(A) did not take off © had not taken off

(B) took off (D) had taken off

Chapter 10

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PHRASE & CLAUSE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)



Noun Clause

person	Noun Clause
u	ে সকল subordinate clause বাকো noun এর মতো কাজ করে তাকে noun clause বলে।
	Principal clause এর verb কে who, whom, what খারা প্রার্ করণে, উত্তরে যে subordinate clause পাওয়া যায় তা noun clause।
	Ex: 1 know where he lives.
	Smile See all of verb (know) and some today) when one many the enters were
	জিপরিউক বাকো verb (know) এর কাছে 'what' ছারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় where he lives যা noun clause । Where he lives বাকো দ (know) এর object হিসেবে বসেছে।]
-	বাকো noun clause এর ব্যবহার :
	Verb এর subject হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।
	Structure Noun clause + verb + extension

a) That he is a good man is known to all.

Verb এর object থিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + verb + noun clause.

a) Joy declared that he would finish the work.

b) What he said was unclear to us.

b) I know what his name is.

Subject এর complement হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + be verb + noun clause.

a) The important matter is how we can solve the problem. b) That is why I came early.

Note কোনো বাকো subject এর সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করার জন্য যে অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমূহ যুক্ত করা হয় ঐ অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্ট্রকে subject complement বল Noun clause যুখন subject এর complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তথন ঐ pour clause হি that a training and in the subject complement বল

Noun clause যবন subject এর complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ঐ noun clause টি that, what, why, how, where হারা তর হয়।
Ex: His problem was that he didn't practice a lot.

Object এর complement হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + verb + object (ব্যক্তি) + noun clause.

a) I told him what he wanted to know.

b) He shows me whatever I like.

Your কোনো বাক্যে object এর সম্পূণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করার জন্য object এর সাথে যে অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমূহ যুক্ত করা হয় ঐ অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমীকৈ object complement বলে।

Noun clause যখন object এর complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ঐ noun clause টি that, what, why, how, wherever, if বারা তর আ

Ex: You may call your husband whatever you wish.

> Noun এর apposition হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়। তু

Structure Noun + noun clause + verb + extension.

Or, Subject + verb + noun + noun clause.

a) The fact that he is a thief is known to all.

b) I had the suspicion that he will not come.

Note কোনো noun সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দেওয়ার জন্য যে শব্দ বা শব্দসমূহ যুক্ত করা হয় তাকে apposition বলে।

Noun clause যখন বাক্যে noun এর apposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ঐ noun clause টি that ছারা তরু হয়।

Ex: The theme that people have moral and social responsibilities is important in folktales.

🔲 Truth, fact, belief, statement, report, word, news, rumour, explanation শব্দতশোর পর সাধারণত apposition হিসেবে noun clause স্থাব্যত হয়

Preposition এর object হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Preposition + noun clause.

a) Joya is satisfied with what she achieved in life.

b) It depends on how it is done.

🔲 নিম্ন শিবিত transitive verb এর পরে সাধারণত noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Believe, suggest, demand, deny, admit, propose, expect, notice, promise, remember, hope, know, wish, understand, see, confess imagine, declare, learn, hear, think, demonstrate, explain, wonder, discuss, regret, enquire.

Discuss, wonder, ask, enquire এই verb গুলোৱ পর কোনো noun clause ব্যবহৃত হলে noun clause টি why, where, how, if খারা তর হয়।

Ex: I wonder why they will come

Ex: They asked if I had taken tea.

Deny, believe, wish, suggest, demand, expect, hope, regret, promise, imagine, fear, think এই verb গুলোর পর কোনো noun clause ব্যক্ত

Ex: All audiences expected that the guest was present. Or, We believe that honesty is the best policy.

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Neun clause এর পূর্বে যে সকল linking words/clause marker ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Linking words	Examples				
During	That he is good boy is known to all.	Linking words	Examples		
That	Do you know whose book it is?	Who	I know who he is.		
	What he said is true.	Whom	I can guess whom you want to see.		
What	I do not know a l	Which	Can you tell which one is Ram's		
Where	I do not know where he was born.	When	Kamal know when he will come.		
Why	Why he left the place is a mystery.	How	I can tell how he stole your watch.		
Whatever	I earn whatever I can.	If/Whether	She asked me if/whether I would stay or not.		

Principal clause এর verb এর ঠিক পূর্বে বা পরে এবং preposition এর পরে যে subordinate clause টি থাকে তাই noun clause ।

Nominal 'That' Clause

That clause যদি কোনো sentence এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে nominal that clause ব

Smeture That + subject + verb + extension + verb + extension.

Ex: That vitamin C prevents colds is well known.

Ex: That we need to move is sure.

Characteristics of nominal that clause:

> নিজৰ subject এবং verb থাকা সত্ত্বেও sentence এ main verb এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

> Nominal that clause এ দুটি verb থাকে। > Nominal that clause এর দ্বিতীয় verb টি singular form এ হয়।

Embedded Question

কো principal clause এর সাথে sub-ordinate clause যুক্ত হয়ে পরোক্ষভাবে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য অথবা sub-ordinate clause এর পূর্বে interrogative sentence যুক্ত হয়ে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য গঠন করলে তাকে embedded question বলে।

(i) You know what his name is. (ii) Do you know what his name is?

প্রুম বাকো principal clause (you know) এর সাথে sub-ordinate clause (what his name is) যুক্ত হয়ে পরোক্ষভাবে প্রশ্ন করছে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে sub-ordinate clause (what his name is) এর পূর্বে interrogative sentence (do you know) যুক্ত হয়ে প্রশ্ন করছে, তাই বাক্যের এ গঠন রীতি embedded question ।]

Characteristics of embedded question:

I don't know why he did it. (i) rincipal clause sub-ordinate clause

where he comes from? (ii) interrogative sentence sub-ordinate clause

Embedded question এ দুটি অংশ থাকে প্রথম অংশ principal clause এবং দ্বিতীয় অংশ sub-ordinate clause।

Embedded question টি assertive হবে না কি interrogative হবে তা নির্ভর করে principal clause এর উপর।

Principal clause টি assertive sentence হলে embedded question এর শেষে full stop (.) বসে।

Principal clause টি interrogative sentence হলে embedded question এর শেষে question mark (?) বসে।

Embedded question এর দুটি clause ভিন্ন tense হতে পারে।

Embedded question এ clause marker হিসেবে if, who, whom, when, why, what, how, whose + noun, what + noun, how many,

how much, how long, how often ব্যবহৃত হয়।

ৰাক্যের চকুতে assertive sentence পাকলে embedded question এর structure নিম্নরূপ :

Structure Subject + verb + WH- word + subject + verb.

Er: He asked me why I was late. Ex: Tell me what your name is.

এবং embedded question এর গঠনগত পার্থক্য।

Direct Question	Embedded Question		
Auxiliary verb + subject + verb + extension?	Subject + verb + extension + WH- word + subject + verb.		
What did he say?	You tell me what he said.		
Could you help me?	I wonder if you could help me.		

ালের চক্রতে interrogative sentence থাকলে embedded question এর structure নিম্নরূপ :

Mructure Auxiliary verb + subject + verb + WH- word + subject + verb?

Ex: Do you know where he lives?

Ex: Can they tell you what time the movie starts?

tion এর গঠনগত পার্থক্য:

det question de embedded question da le	Embedded Question
Auxiliary verb + subject + verb + extension +?	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
- "ulai v Vern I cultipact I Vern T Calculator	Do you know what time she left?
Where does he live?	Do they know where he lives?

WH- word এর পর যদি subject এর পরিবর্তে verb থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে embedded question এর নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য নয়।

Ex: I don't know who has done it. Ex: I bought a pen which was black.

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চাপা সেন্দ্রান ইডানভাসিটি ভাত পরীক্ষার সবেত্তিম প্রাধান্ত ব বতে দ প্রসংবাহিত্ত বিশ্বাসাধ ভাত পরাক্ষার সবেত্তিম প্রাধান্ত ব বতে দ প্রসংবাহিত্ত বিশ্বাসাধন Adjective Clause □ যে সকল subordinate clause বাক্যে noun/pronoun এর পরে বসে ঐ noun/pronoun কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে adjective clause বলে। Rela pronoun দিয়ে তক্ত হয় বলে adjective clause কে relative clause-ও বলে। ক্রনার উপায়: Subordinate clause এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত noun/pronoun কে how, which, which kind, which type, what sort দারা প্রশ্ন করনে, ১৯

subordinate clause পাওয়া যায় তা adjective clause।

Ex: The man who came here is my brother. ভিপরোক্ত বাক্যে the man এর কাছে 'which' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় who came here তা adjective clause । Who came here বাক্যে the কে বিশেষিত করছে।]

🔲 কোনো noun এর পর relative pronoun হিসেবে who, which, that, whom, whose, of which এবং relative adverb হিসেবে why, where, 🖟 how, as দারা adjective clause জরু হয়।

🗖 বাক্যে adjective clause এর ব্যবহার

Subject এর বিশেষণ হিসেবে adjective clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

a) The boy who came here is my brother.

b) The news that he will come is known to

Possessive হিসেবে adjective clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

a) The boy whose father is a doctor came here.

b) He has a house whose color is white.

Adjective clause এর পূর্বে যে সকল linking words/clause marker ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Linking words	Example
Who	The boy who came here is my brother.
Whom	The boy whom you know is my brother
Whose ·	The boy whose father is a doctor came here.
Which/that	The house which/that is in garden belongs to me. A second at the month of the parties to apply the second at the s
Where	T-11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Vhen	Tell him the time when he will come.
Why.	I know the reason why she said so.
low	I know the way how he did it.

Adjective clause এ clause marker হিসেবে who, which, that ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে—

Relative clause	ব্যক্তিবাচক	বম্ভবাচক .
Subject	who/that	which/that
Object Sale parameter due	whom/that	which/that
Possessive	whose miss and provided provided in the state of the stat	of which

Note Adjective clause সর্বদা noun এর পর বসে। Ex: The lady who ate many items was greedy.

Adverbial Clause

🔲 যে subordinate clause বাক্যে principal clause এর সময়, ছান, উদ্দেশ্য, ফলাফল, কারণ, প্রণালী, শর্ত, বৈপরীত্য প্রকাশ করে, তাকে Adverbial Clause বলে। চনার উপায় Principal clause কে when, how, why দারা প্রশ্ন করলে, উত্তরে যে subordinate clause পাওয়া যায় তা adverb clause । Ex: When he was four, his mother died.

ভিপরিউক্ত বাক্যে his mother died এর কাছে 'when' ঘারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় when he was four যা adverb clause। Where he lives ^{বার্গ}

নিম্ন দিখিত linking words/clause markers ধারা adverb clause ওক হয়।

Name of adverb clause	The state of the s
Adverbial clause of time	after before ere gines till ciliate markers
Adverbial clause of place	after, before, ere, since, till, until, when, while where, whence, whenever
Adverbial clause of cause	as because since d
Adverbial clause of result	as, because, since, that that, sothat, suchthat
Adverbial clause of purpose	that in order that
Adverbial clause of comparison	that, in order that, so that, lest
Adverbial clause of condition	asas, soas, suchas, than
Adverbial clause of contrast	if, whether, in case, unless, on condition, provided (that), supposing that
Adverbial clause of extent	as far as so for
Adverbial clause of manner	as far as, so far as, soas
Adverbial clause of concession	as, as if
x: If it rains, I will stay at home. The i	whoever, whatever, whichever, however, whether, even if

x: If it rains, I will stay at home. The underlined clause is a/an:

Ex: As I trust myself, I don't need to write a number on it. In this sentence, the underlined words are B adjective clause

D principal clause

Ex: 'Strike while the iron is hot' is an example of-JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS •

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A noun clause

none of the above

Adjective clause

Part

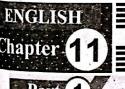
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— by the door is the bank manager. The tall gentleman who standing B is standing C stands D standing And suspended for misbehaviour, the student After requested reconsideration. A having been ® having O have (D) was (Ans(A) 13. What surprised me the most was how -- and reacted exactly like you, said the banker to me. A did he look B does he look @he looked D could he look (Ans(C) 4. I don't remember -A what is her name B her name is what O what her name is D is what her name the exams are over, we can plan for a sight-seeing tour. (Ans(C) @ Even now ® Now that O Now and then Now or never (Ans(B) 16. The most important chemical catalyst on the planet is - carbon dioxide and water react to form chlorophyll, carbohydrates. B which is present A whose presence (1) in the presence of which (Ans(1)) @ presenting 7. I have read the book you lent me. (A) whom (B) what © whose that (Ans(D) that life began billions of years ago in the water. A In the belief B It is believed @ The belief Believing (Ans B) 19. While going to class, A the dog bit me B I was bitten by a dog © a dog bite me D a dog bit me (Ans(B) 10. — Nannu is a good cricketer is known to all. C Therefore D That (Ans(D) ® Which 11. The question is how he will respond. The underlined part of the sentence is-B An adjective clause An adverb clause O A noun clause D A prepositional clause © conjunctional phrase ENGLISH

in a home where two parents work is a difficult task indeed. (Correctly complete the sentence) A Children brought up (B) To bring up children C Bringing up children D Children bringing up 13. - appears larger on the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion. (B) The moon which A The moon C That the moon Does the moon Ans C - begin their existence as ice crystals over most of the earth seems likely. B If raindrops A Raindrop D That raindrops Ans D © What if raindrops 15. Where he lives is a mystery. The underlined clause is a/an-D adjective (Ans(A) © principle adverbial A noun 16. Nobody knows when he will come. The underlined clause is-B adverbial clause adjective clause D adverbial phrase (Ans C) © noun clause 17. Do you know -(A) who he is and what his name is (B) who is he and what is his name O who he is and what is his name O who is he and what his name is 18. The receptionist asked me-? A what was my name and where did I come from B) what my name was and where did I come from O what was my name and where I came from D what my name was and where I came from (Ans(D) 19. Sitting happily, the chicken laid eggs. The underlined part is a/an B subordinate clause A noun clause D coordinate clause © independent clause (Ams B) 20. 'To win a prize is my ambition.' The underlined part of the sentence is a/an-A adjective phrase ® noun phrase

adverb phrase

(Ans B)



At a glance (Most Important Information)

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCE

Affirmative to Negative

Rule_1: Affirmative sentence এ only/alone যদি ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে only/alone এর পরিবর্তে none but এবং বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে nothing but বসে।

Neg: None but Asif can help us. Affir: Only Asif can help us.

Neg: Nothing but computer can solve this problem. Affir: Only computer can solve this problem.

Rule—2: Only/alone সংখ্যা নির্দেশ করলে only/alone এর পরিবর্তে not more than/not less than ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Neg: Rysha is not more than twelve.

Affir: Rysha is only twelve. Neg: I have not less than two brothers.

Affir: I have only two brothers. kule_3: Must যুক্ত sentence কে negative করার জন্য must এর পরিবর্তে cannot but / cannot help বসে।

Neg: You cannot but obey your parents. Affir: You must obey your parents.

Neg: Fahmida cannot help doing her lessons. Affir: Fahmida must do her lessons. Vote Cannot help এর পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Rule-4: All / Every + noun যুক্ত sentence কে negative করার জন্য there is no + noun + but + বাকি অংশ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Neg: There is no person but likes flower.

Affir: Every person likes flower. Affir: Every mother loves her child. Neg: There is no mother but loves her child. Or, No mother hates her child

Vote Every এর পরিবর্তে no বসালে affirmative word টির opposite form বসাতে হয়। ROLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JO

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JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Rule—5: As soon as কে negative করতে হলে as soon as এর পরিবর্তে no sooner had + subject + v3 + বাকি অংশ + than + দ্বিতীয় বাক্য বসে।

Affir: As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.

Neg: No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stood up.

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

Neg: No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away

Assertive to Interrogative

🗖 Assertive Sentence কে Interrogative sentence এ রূপান্তর করার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হয় :

- 🗲 অর্থের পরিবর্তন না ঘটিয়ে Assertive কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb সর্বদাই বাক্যের শুক্লতে বসবে।
- 🕨 Auxiliary verb না থাকলে বাক্যের শুক্রতে Tense ও person অনুযায়ী do /did /does বসবে তবে simple present tense এর ক্ষেত্রে do /does 🗞 simple past এর ক্ষেত্রে did ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Simple tense এ I, we, you, they subject হিসেবে থাকলে বাক্যের শুরুতে do এবং He, she, it subject হিসেবে থাকলে বাক্যের শুরুতে does বসে।

Rule-1: Auxiliary verb যুক্ত assertive sentence এর অর্থের পরিবর্তন না ঘটিয়ে বাক্যের ওকতে — To be verb + n't + subject + বাকি অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) করে ।

Asser: He is absent from the class.

Interr: Isn't he absent from the class?

Rule—2: না বোধক Assertive sentence কে interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে negative word টি উঠে যায় এবং auxiliary verb বাক্যের প্রথমে বসে।

Asser: He is not strong enough to do these.

Interr: Is he strong enough to do these?

Asser: He was not irresponsible.

Interr: Was he irresponsible? Rule-3: সাহায্যকারী verb বিহীন Simple Tense এর assertive sentence কে interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে -

Structure-01 Don't/Doesn't + subject + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) ।

Asser: They play football.

Interr: Don't they play football?

Asser: They played a chorus.

Interr: Didn't they play a chorus?

Note Subject 3rd person singular number হলে doesn't হয়।

Structure-02 Didn't + subject + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?)। Asser: Tapan played cricket.

Interr: Didn't Tapan play cricket?

Rule-4: Assertive sentence এ never এর পরিবর্তে ever এবং nothing এর পরিবর্তে anything বসিয়ে interrogative করতে হয়

Asser: Paul never goes to club.

Interr: Does Paul ever go to club?

Asser: There was nothing to do.

Interr: Was there anything to do?

Rule-5: All/Everyone/Everybody কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে who + don't/didn't/doesn't + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বুস।

Asser: Everybody wants to be happy.

Interr: Who doesn't want to be happy?

Asser: Everyone hates a liar.

Interr: Who doesn't hate a liar?

Rule-6: Nobody/none/no one কে Interrogative করার জন্য এদের পরিবর্তে who + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

Interr: Who could ever count my love for you?

Asser: Nobody could ever count my love for you.

Or, Could anybody ever count my love for you?

Rule-7: Every + noun যুক্ত assertive sentence কে interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে is there any + noun + who doesn't + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

Asser: Every man hates war.

Interr: Is there any man who doesn't hate war?

Note কিন্তু must এর ক্ষেত্রে doesn't না বসে will not বসে।

Asser: Every man must die.

Interr: Is there any man who will not die?

Assertive to Imperative

Rule-1: 1st person ও 3rd person যুক্ত assertive sentence এ not থাকলে Imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে, Let + subject এর objective form + not + verb এর পরবর্তী অংশ হবে।

Assertive	Imperative
We should not laugh at the poor.	Let us not laugh at the poor.
Nila does not tell a lie.	Let not Nila tell a lie.

Rule-2: Never যুক্ত assertive কে imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে - never + verb এর base form + verb এর পরবর্তী অংশ।

Assertive	Imperativé
You should never hate the beggar.	Never hate the beggar.
You should never tell a lie.	Never tell a lie.

Rule—3: Assertive কে Imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে, verb এর present form + verb পরবর্তী অংশ।

Assertive	Imperative
You read this history book.	Read this history book.
You speak the truth.	Speak the truth.

Rule—1: Assertive sentence এর subject 1st person এবং 3rd person হলে imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে, let + subject এর objective form + প্রদর্ verb পরবর্তী অংশ।

Asser: He plays a guitar.

Imper: Let him play a guitar.

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PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOL Negative assertive sentence কে imperative করার কেত্রে, don't / do not + verb এর present form + verb পরবর্তা অংশ।

Asser: You should not do the work. Asser: You don't go out.

Imper: Don't do the work.

Imper: Don't go out.

Imper: Don't go out.
The Imperative sentence কে Assertive করার ক্ষেত্রে Imperative sentence টিকে passive voice এ রূপান্তরিত করপেই হয়। Imper: Go home at once.

Asser: You are asked to go home at once. Asser: You are requested to do the work.

Imper: Please do the work.

Assertive to Exclamatory

Rule 1: Assertive sentence এ Adjective এর পূর্বে a/an থাকলে what এবং Adjective এর পূর্বে a/an না থাকলে how বসিয়ে Exclamatory করতে হয়।

Asser: It is a very beautiful garden. Asser: The garden is very beautiful.

Excla: What a beautiful garden it is! Excla: How beautiful the garden is!

Rice Wish যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory তে পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে wish উঠে যায় এবং তরুতে if /had বলে।

Asser: I wish I had the wings of a bird. Asser: I wish I were a king .

Excla: Had I the wings of a bird! Or, If I had the wings of a bird!

Excla: If I were a king!

Very/great যুক্ত assertive sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে what/how বসিয়ে + adjective + sub + verb + exclamatory sign (!) বসিয়ে Exclamatory sentence করতে হয়।

Asser: The picture is very beautiful.

Excla: How beautiful the picture is!

যেসব Assertive sentence এ subject এর পরে sorrow, rejoice, surprise, wonder ইত্যাদি verb থাকলে exclamatory sentence এ পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে অর্থানুসারে hurrah!, ah!, oh!, alas!, fie!, bravo! বসে এবং that উঠে গিয়ে পরের অংশ বসে। বাক্যের শেষে full stop (.) বসে

Asser: We rejoice that we have won the game.

Excla: Hurrah! we have won the game

Transformation of Simple, Complex, Compound

Simple	Complex	Compound	Simple	Complex	Compound
To / in order to (তে/উদ্দেশ্য/জন্য)	so that	and	Tooto (এতবনা)	sothat	veryand
Despite / in spite of (সত্ত্বেও)	although/though	but	Present participle (পরপর কাজ)	when	and
Present participle (কারণ)	as /since	and	Because of (কারণ)	as / since	and
By + gerund (দ্বারা)	if	and	Without + gerund (ব্যতীত)	unless/if + not	or
In case of + not (তেমনটি ঘটলে, ক্ষেত্রে)	unless / if +	or	Adjective + noun (noun phrase)	Relative pronoun	and
In , on, at, during (সময়)	when	and	Besides (ছাড়াও)		notonly, butalso

Example:

. Simple	Complex	Compound	
He is too honest to tell a lie.	He is so honest that he cannot tell a lie.	He is very honest and he cannot tell a lie.	

Sentence পরিবর্তনের আগে subject, object, ও possessive case এর পরিবর্তিত রূপ জেনে রাখা প্রয়োজন :

Subject	Object	Possessive	Subject	Object	Possessive
I	me	· my	We	· us	our
You	you	you	He	him	his
She	her	her	They	them	their
JIE T4	it	its	The man	him	his

Simple to Complex

Rule-1: Present participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Structure When + subject + verb + object + subject (2nd clause) + ext.

Simple: Closing the door, I went back to work.

Complex: When I closed the door, I went back to work.

Rule-2: Subject + Present participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Structure Subject + who + verb + ext.

Simple: The boy playing in the field is my friend.

Complex: The boy who is playing in the field is my friend.

Rule 3: Subject + Present participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Structure Subject (1st clause) + which + be verb + ext.

Complex: I saw a bird which was flying. Simple: I saw a bird flying.

Rule-4: Subject + Past-participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Structure Subject + which + be verb + Past participle + ext.

Complex: The watch which was stolen was found. Simple: The stolen watch was found.

Subject + verb + object + past participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Subject + verb + object + which + be verb + Past participle + ext. Complex: They broke the wall which was constructed yesterday.

Simple. They broke the wall constructed yesterday. PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY

Simple: Without working hard, you will not prosper in life.

Compound: Work hard or you will not prosper in life .

Rule-5: And + be verb (have, has, had) युक compound sentence क simple sentence.

Compound: Tulshi went to the garden and saw a red rose. Simple: Going to the garden Tulsi saw a red rose 1204 + 120 du 2

Compound to Complex partial partial series + drov ad + doidw + toojdas

Simple: The stolen watch was found as some sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম: explored was found sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Subject + verb + and এর পরিবর্তে ? all clares + sentence sentenc Structure
Since + subject + verb + and এর পরিবর্তে 2nd clause + ext.

(১) ১ বিলেশ্য বিলেশ্য

Compound: He was poor and could not buy a good shirt. Complex: Since he was poor, he could not buy a good shirt.

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Simple: I saw a bird flying.







t a glance (Most Important Information)



Tense অর্থ সময়। কোনো কাজ সম্পাদনের সময়কে tense বলে। Verb এর রূপ পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমেই Sentence এর action সম্পদ্ধ হওয়ার সময় সদ্বন্ধে ধারণা পাওয়া যায় Tense প্রধানত তিন প্রকার। যথা : (i) Present Tense; (ii) Past Tense (iii) Future Tense । প্রত্যেক প্রকার Tense কে আবার চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়

The Present Tense

-	থে verb এর কাজ বর্তমান সময়ে সংঘটিত হয় বোঝায় তাকে Present Tense বলে। Ex: I read a book.	
	Present Tense এর প্রকারভেদ : Present Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে । যথা :	

- - (i) Present indefinite Tense

(ii) Present Continuous Tense

(iii) Present Perfect Tense

(iv) Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense

- যে Tense দারা বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করা বোঝায় এবং অভ্যাসগত কাজ বা চিরন্তন সত্য বোঝায় তাকে Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense বলে। Ex: He reads a book.
- 🔲 Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে subject (কর্তা) third person singular number হলে মূল verb এ শেষে 's/es' যোগ করতে হয়।

Structure Active Sense: Subject + verb (verb + s/es) + object + extension. Ex: I go to school regularly.

Passive Sense: Subject + am/is/are + Past participle + extension. Ex: The terrorist was arrested.

- 🛘 Present Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার: (i) চিরন্তন সভ্য (universal truth) অর্থে: The sun rises in the east.
 - (ii) অভ্যাসগত (Habitual fact) অর্থে: He goes to bed at ten o'clock everyday.
 - (iii) সাধারণ ভবিষ্যত অর্থে: Durgapuja begins in the next month.
 - (iv) সাধারণত Sentence-এ নিমের Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

Always, often, how often, very often, never, occasionally, usually, generally, frequently, regularly, every + time (every + day/week/ morning), sometimes, on Mondays, twice, in Summer etc.

Ex: He goes to school everyday.

- (v) কোনো লেখক বা বক্তার বক্তব্য উদ্ধৃতির ক্ষেত্রে: Shakespeare says, Life is a tale told by an idiot.
- (vi) First Conditional sentence এর কেত্রে: If he wants, I will help him.

Present Continuous Tense

- 🔲 যে Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানকালে কোন কাজ চলছে বা নিকট ভবিষ্যতে চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Present Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: I am reading a book.
- 🔲 Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর person ও number অনুসারে am, is, are বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure Active Sense: Subject + am/is/are + মূল verb সাথে ing + extension. Ex: I am reading a book now.

Passive Sense: Subject + am/is/are + being + Past participle form of verb + extension. Ex: The work is being done at the moment ☐ Present Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার:

- - ≽ সাধারণ ভবিষ্যতকালের অর্থে : I am leaving tomorrow.(come/go, verb ছাড়া অন্য সকল verb এর সাথে ভবিষ্যতের সময়ের উল্লেখ করতে হয়)।
 - > অতীতে শুরু হয়ে বর্তমানেও কিছু সময় চলে অর্থে : Arnob is working for examination.
 - > পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা বোঝাতে: The population of Bangladesh is increasing rapidly.
 - ➤ Today, this season, this year. ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে: He often goes to school by us but today he is going by train.
 - সব সময়, ক্রমাগত, আজীবন চলছে বোঝাতে: I am going to America forever.
 - 🗲 নিকটতম ভবিষ্যত: Navid is coming tomorrow.
 - ➤ সাধারণত Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Continuous Tense হয়:

Now at this moment at this time at present

নিচের verb গুলো সাধারণত continuous form এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না:

see, hear, smell, notice, recognize, appear, look, seem, want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, think, suppose, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, imagine, mean, mind, understand, own, possess, belong to, contain, believe, agree

তবে বিশেষ কোন অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে এগুলোর continuous form হয়।

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Present Perfect Tense

- ্র বিশেশ হারা কোন কাজ শেষ হয়েছে কিন্তু তার ফল বর্তমানে বিদ্যমান তাকে Present Perfect Tense বলে। Ex: I have done the work.
- 1 Identification : Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have/ has বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Active Sense: Sub + have/has + past participle + ext. Ex: He has completed his work.
 - Passive Sense: Subject + have/has + been + past participle + ext. Ex: The work has been completed by him.
- Present Perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার :
- > বতীত ঘটনার ফল এখনও বর্তমানে বিদ্যমান অর্থে: Moulana Bhashani has done a lot for our country.
- > ত্রতীতে কোন কাজ সংঘটিত হয়েছে এবং বর্তমানেও ঘটতে পারে অর্থে: I have seen wolves in that forest.
- > অভাস্যত কর্ম (habitual fact): They have always answered my letter.
- > সন্ত্রতি গত কোনো কাজের বর্ণনায় : I have already done the work.
- > জনেক সময়, নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since যুক্ত বাক্যে: He has got a bad headache since an hour.
- > Sentence-এ It's the (first / second) time এমন উল্লেখ থাকলে Present perfect tense হয় ৷ Ex : This is the second time this has happened.
- > সাধারণত Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Perfect Tense হয়:

Adverb: Just, just now, already, yet, never, ever, lately, recently এই Adverbial phrase: so far, up to now, up to the present

Ex: They have just done the work.

> চিটপত্ৰে present perfect Tense হয়: I am sorry I have not written before.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- । বে Tense দারা কোন কাজ পূর্বে শুক্র হয়ে বর্তমানে চলছে বোঝায় তাকে Present Perfect Continuous Tense বলে।
 Ex: I have been reading for two hours.
- Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have been/has been বনে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়। বাক্যে since, for, how long, ever since; যাবৎ, ধরে, থেকে, হতে ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect Continuous tense হয়।

Structure

Active Sense: Subject + have been/has been + ing verb + object/complement. Ex: He has been playing football for 30 minutes.

Passive Sense: Subject + have/has + been + being + past participle + ext. Ex: Football has been being played by him.

- D Present Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার:
 - > দীর্ঘ সময় বোঝালে for এবং নিদিষ্ট সময় বোঝালে since হয়: I have been reading since morning.
 - 🕨 পুনঃপুন কার্য অর্থে : I have been writing letters since breakfast.
 - 🕨 ছিতিশীল অর্থ জ্ঞাপক word যেমন : stay, sit, stand, wait, study, lie, learn, rest, live, sleep, rain, work, teach এই শব্দুলো অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে
 Present Perfect Continuous Tense হয়।
 - সাধারণত নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since এবং অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি (duration of time) বোঝাতে for ব্যবহৃত হয়। Present perfect এবং Present Perfect Continuous Tense-এর মধ্যে বর্তমান মিল দেখা যায়, তাই Modern English Grammar-এ Present Perfect Continuous tense-কে Present Perfect হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়(for / since উল্লেখ থাকলেও)।
 - Ex: It has been raining for three days (duration of time, অনির্দিষ্ট সময়). Ex: It has been raining since Monday (Monday থেকে, নির্দিষ্ট সময়)।

The Past Tense

ৰে verb এর কাজ অতীত সময়ে সংঘটিত হয়েছে বোঝায় তাকে Past Tense বলে। Ex: I saw him.

Past Tense এর প্রকারভেদ : Past Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে । যথা :

(i) Past Indefinite Tense

- (ii) Past Continuous Tense
- (iii) Past Perfect Tense
- (iv) Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Past indefinite Tense

- ্বি Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ অতীতে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল এবং তার ফল বর্তমানে আর নেই বোঝায় তাকে Past indefinite Tense বলে। Ex: I did the work.
- Identification: Subject এর পর মূল verb এর past form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Active Sense: Subject + Past Verb + extension. Ex: I went home yesterday.
 - Passive Sense: Subject + was/were + Past participle + extension. Ex: I was advised to get the visa in advance.
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🔲 Identification: Subject এর পর had been বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure Active Sense: Subject + had been + ing form of verb + ext/ object/ complement. Ex: He had been playing football.

Passive Sense: Subject + had + been + being + past participle form of the verb + ext. Ex: Football had been being played by him.

🔲 Past Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

(i) অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে, আগে সম্পন্ন হওয়া কাজটি দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলছিল অর্থে: Ex: I had been reading when he came.

(ii) Past perfect Continuous Tense এর Repeated action বোঝাতে: He had been trying to get her on the phone.

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The Future Tense ্য verb এর কাজ ভবিষ্যত কালে সংঘটিত হবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Tense বলে। Ex: She will sing a song. 01. The number of COVID-19 p ্রা Future Tense এর প্রকারভেদ : Future Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে । যথাঃ (A) have overwhelmed (i) Future Indefinite Tense (iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense . (ii) Future Continuous Tense (iii) Future Perfect Tense (2) are overwhelming Future Indefinite Tense য়ে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যত কালে ঘটবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Indefinite Tense বলে। Ex: He will come back. Identification : Subject এর পরে person ও number অনুসারে shall বা will বলে এবং মূল verb এর present form ব্যবহাড হয়ণ বাকো তেলিকালেডি, next, next week/ year, coming, ensuing, in the year/ days to come থাকলে Future Indefinite Tense হয়। admission test! Structure Active Sense: Subject + shall/ will + base form + extension. Ex: He will go to America tomorrow. (A) try Passive Sense: Subject + shall/will be + past participle + extension. Ex: The Padma bridge will be completed within ten years. n Future Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার : > Future habitual actions ভবিষ্যতকালের অভ্যাস বোঝালে : Spring will come. > Emotion, thinking, possessing, প্রভৃতি শব্দ গুলো অনেক সময় continuous form না হয়ে Future Indefinite Tense হয়। Ex: He will be here at six. 🕨 ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনার ঘোষণা ,আবহাওয়ার পূর্বভাস, খবরের কাগজে এবং সংবাদ প্রচারে প্রকাশ অর্থে: The fog will hold tomorrow. ২০০১ হা nomus . 100 > কোনো কিছু নিয়মিত বা অভ্যাসগত নয় বরং মাঝে মাঝে ঘটে এমন অর্থে: At time he will read for hours > কোন Sentence এর একটি অংশ যদি Future Indefinite tense হয়, তাহলে অন্য অংশটি Present Indefinite Tense হবে। অর্থাৎ, একটি sentence এ দৃটি অংশ Future रहा ना here it here still flerke avi . र । Future Continuous Tense 🛘 যে Tense দারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যত কালে কিছু সময় ধরে চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: I shall be doing the work □ Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে shall be বা will be বসে এবং মূল verb এর পেষে ing যোগ হয় চলা এবা বল ১০০ Structure Active Sense: Subject + shall/will + be + ing werb + extension. Ex: I shall be waiting for you. Passive Sense: Subject + shall/will + be + being + V₃+ extension Ex: The work is being done at the moment. (C) he leaves 🛘 Future Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার : ▶ ভবিষাতের পরো সময় ধরে চলবে অর্থে: I shall be reading all morning. Q was never been > পরিকল্পনা বা নির্ধারিত ব্যবস্থা অনুযায়ী ভবিষ্যতে কাজ চলবে অর্থে: He will be reading late every night next month. Future Perfect Tense © have never been northing. 08. 11 — raining since the month of the rest of the second of the seco সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয় । Ex : I shall have written the letter by that time. 🛘 Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে Shall have/will have বসে এবং মূল Verb এর past participle form হয় 🕬 🔾 Sentence এ By the time / By this time, by next month/day/ year ইত্যাদি থাকলে:future perfect tense হয়-। guivirb size io llike ad T. 20 Mucture: Active Sense: Subject + shall/ will + have + v3 + extension. Ex: He will have played football as worth year - doing . Passive Sense: Subject + shall/ will + have been + v₃ + extension. Ex: Football will have been played by him @in, worked . Puture Perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার: D would be, is hurt © will be, were hurt ➤ ভবিষ্যতের সম্ভাবনা বা অনুমান বোঝাতে : ExcoYou will have reached the letter. ▶ সময় নিদেশক অর্থে: by, by then, by that time, by;the 10th প্রভৃতি শব্দ থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়। ame and an enter when the state of the second state of the Ex: By the end of the next week he will have been in London for five years guitirw ad lliw ® Sentence এ By 4 future time থাকৰে sentence ট Future Perfect Tonse [will have + yerh (Past participle form)] আন্ত্ৰান্ত আৰু Ex: By the pear 2030, researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer. Or, Researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer by Sentence এ Before + present / future tense থাকলে পরের অংশটি

Future Perfect Tense আ Ex Before 2020, I will have graduated.

(মিন্দ্রের আংশটি

মিন্দ্রের মিন্দ্রের আংশটি

মিন্দ্রের মিন্দ্রের মিন্দ্রের মিন্দ্রের মিন্দর মিন্দ্রের মিন্দর মি 13. Before the Angles and Faring Ross and I shall have been will have been reading the book for the ball have been reading the book for the ball have been reading the book for the ball have been reading the bal Mucture Active Sense is Subject to Ebally will + have been + heing + V. + ext. Ex: Football will have been being played by him Passive Sense: Subject + shall /will + have been + being + V₃ + ext. Ex: Football will have been being played by him.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense (13) 100/2 8 100/2 1 By क time expression जर्थ। Ex: By the end of the week, he will have been living here for five years. LOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS JOYKOLY P

228 ঢাকা সেন্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্গিটি ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল টেস্ট JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . HOLKO Part Most Important MCO 01. The number of COVID-19 related deaths - the world. 14. I came here after the rain -----A have overwhelmed (A) stopped (B) stop (B) has overwhelmed @ was stop D had stopp 1 © are overwhelming 15. Ever since I stopped working, I _____ to save mone; nas been overwhelmed (Ans(B) at home. 02. Don't make so much noise, Shibli to study for his A have tried/having being cooked admission test! (B) am trying/cooking (A) try (B) tries O have tried/cook C tried 1 is trying (Ars(D) D have been trying/cooking 03. By this time next year, I all my exams. A will taken B have taken A that he will visit you @ will have taken 1 took AngC (B) him to visit you 04. Sumon is not here, he is out - his uncle. O that he visited you (A) visited B is visiting that he would visit you (D) visits (C) visiting (Ans(C - late three times this week. 05. The train -(A) come (A) is (B) has been © comes (Ans(B) (D) is being C have been 06. By the time they arrive (A) pardons B he'll leave A he'll have left © apologizes (Ans(A) D he left @ he leaves 07. I ---- to a foreign country. B am never gone · A burnt A was never been Ans(C @ will burn @ am never been (C) have never been 08. It - raining since the morning. (B) had been raining allowed to actively -- in the field. A has been (Ans A) (D) were @ was (A) is, working. 09. The skill of safe driving - necessary to avoid collisions, B) was, work many thousands of people annually. which -@ was, working (B) was, will hurt A is, hurt D in, worked (Ans(A) @ would be, is hurt © will be, were hurt 21. What you (to do) last night? 10. I - a letter when he came to my house. (A) you did (B) will be writing A was writing C had you done (Ans A) 1 wrote @ am writing 11. When you phoned, I - a shower. it was-B was having A am having (A) demonstrated D had been (Ans (B) O had @ experimented 12. When dams are built, thousands of people ---(B) was displaced A were displaced

(Ans D)

1 are displaced

(B) come

1 did come

13. Before the Angles and the Saxons - to English, the

© is displaced

(A) coming

C came

Iberians had lived there.

16. Did you expect --- ? Complete the sentence with a clause 17. We shall finish the work before he - back (B) will come D would come 18. I shall forgive him if he - to me for his misconduct. (B) commits D punishes Ans C 19. Deela -her hand when she was cooking dinner. B is burning D was burning Ans A 20. Although she - apart of the exavation team, she was not (B) did you do D did you 22. Man did not know that the earth moves round the sun until (B) discovered D invented 23. My uncle arrived while I - the dinner. (B) had eooked (A) would gook (D) was cooking @ cook 24. As the sun - , I decided to go out. (B) shine A has shone Ansl D was shining DOXKOLY PUBLICATIONS . MOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . LOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .



Part

glance (Most Important Information)

ত্ৰ কোন পৰীকাৰ Right forms of Verb অত্যন্ত তকতুপুৰ্ণ। নিমে Right forms of Verb এব কিছু important Rules দেয়া হল। Arms Verb-জলার পর আরেকটি Verb আসলে, ভার পূর্বে to হবে।

agree hope	care offer	hesitate seem	need arrange	refuse decide	appear intend	choose plan
tend	ask	demand	learn	prepare	threaten dare	advise
promise	manage happen	pretend claim	guarantee fail	afford expect	pledge	wait
premi	forget	plan Paristra t	recolve	want	undertake	vow

Ex: He forget (do) the work. - He forgot to do the work.

🔀 নিম্মেক্ত Verb-জলোর পর আরেকটি Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing হবে।

admit delay stop miss	complete enjoy mention recommend resume	deny finish recall tolerate escape	appreciate practice suggest postpone imagine	consider risk mention Acknowledge resist	discuss keep regret begin hate	avoid quit understand omit endure
prevent pardon	· start	resent	involve	urge	save	

Ex: He avoids (to go) there. \rightarrow He avoids going there.

Ex: He enjoys (to fish). → He enjoys fishing.

race well and পর আরেকটি Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing হবে।

approve of forget about look forward to insist on adjunct to	can't help get through with a view to think of give up	be better off confess to count on think about capable of	can't mind object to design of accustomed to be used to
get used to	Go on		

Ex: He gave up (to smoke) \rightarrow He gave up smoking.

missita Mind, worth, would you mind, without এবং preposition-এর পর Verb থাকলে, Verb-এর ing form হবে।

Ex: I don't mind (to have) a cup of tea. → I don't mind having a cup of tea.

Ex: Without (read), you cannot pass in the examination. Without reading, you cannot pass in the examination.

Ex: I don't know about (compute). \rightarrow 1 don't know about computing.

me05: While-এর পর সরাসরি verb থাকলে ing হবে, কিন্তু সরাসরি verb না থেকে subject থাকলে continuous tense হয়। Ex: While walking to school, I saw a red cow grazing on the field. Ex: While I was reading in my room, I heard a big sound.

Mic-06: It is no good, it is no use, it is not worth, waste of time/ money ইত্যাদির পর v + ing ব্যবহার করা হয়। Ex: It is no good waiting for him.

Rule-Dz- Sec, hear, watch, notice, observe প্রভৃতি Verb-এর পর সাধারণত verb + ing হয় or verb-এর base form হয়। Ex: I saw him go there . I watched him come out of the room.

Note: বাক্যে ing-যুক্ত verb হবে তখন, যখন কাজটি চলছে বুঝায়: I heard him saying this. (আমি তনেছিলাম সে একথা বলতেছিল।) Ex: I saw a

man walking on a rope.

Rule-08: Modal auxiliary need, dare এবং let-এর পর verb-এর base form হয়।

Ex:1. He let me (to go) there. -- He let me go there.

2. I need not (to go) there. - I need not go there.

3. I should (gone) there→ I should go there.

4. I daren't (worry) → I daren't worry.

Note: Main verb হলে don't / doesn't + need + infinitive হয়: You don't need (main verb) to mention it.

Rule-09: Main verb-এর পূর্বে am to, is to, are to, was to, were to , has to, have to, able to, used to, will have to পাকলে main verb-টি

base form-এ হবে।

Ex:1. He is to (go) there. \rightarrow He is to go there.

2. I am to (plays) now. → I am to play now.

3. He used to (went) there. - He used to go there.

Rule-10: It is time, It is high time, wish, fancy প্রভৃতি এর পরে Verb থাকলে to + verb হয়, কিন্ত subject পাকলে verb এর Past form হয়।

Ex : 1. It is high time he (change) his behavior. \rightarrow It is high time he changed his behavior.

2. I wish I (be) a child again. I wish I were a child again.

→ I fancy to meet her. 3. I fancy (meet) her.

Note: উল্লেখ্য, unreal conditional-এর ক্ষেত্রে wish-এর পর be verb হিসেবে সবসময় were বসে।

Ex: If I were you, I would not do such work.

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Part

At a glance (Most Important Information)



Voice অর্থ বাচ্য। ক্রিয়া প্রকাশের ভঙ্গিমাকেই voice বা বাচ্য বলে। Voice প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা : (i) Active voice (কর্ত্বাচ্চ); (ii) Passive voice (কর্মবাচ্য)। তবে Quasi passive voice (কর্মকর্ত্বাচ্য) নামক আরো এক প্রকার voice রয়েছে।

(i) Active voice (কর্ত্বাচ্য) : যে বাক্যে কর্তা তার নিজেই নিজের ত্রিন্যা সম্পন্ন করে অর্থাৎ, Active (সক্রিয়) থাকে তাকে Active voice বঙ্গে। Structure: Sub + verb + object. Ex: I eat rice. drov + grand + (one stand) drov od a mood o su

(ii) Passive voice (কর্মবাচ্য): যে বাক্যে কর্তা নিজে নিজের ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন করে না অর্থাৎ, Active (সক্রিয়) পাকে না বরং কোনভাবে কাছতি তার উপর আস বৰ্তায় তখন তাকে Passive voice বলে।

Structure: Object + be verb + \ yer verb \ an past participle form + by + subject. Ex: Rice is eaten by me. Active থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তনের প্রাথমিক নিয়ম :

Active voice এর subject টি passive voice এর object হয়। Active voice এর object টি personal pronoun আৰু passive voice এ subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: They থাকলে them হয়, she থাকলে her হয়।

Active voice এর object টি passive voice এর subject হয়। Ex: them থাকলে They হয়, her থাকলে she হয়।

মূল verb এর past participle হয় এবং subject ও tense অনুসারে auxiliary verb/be verb হয়।

মূল verb এর past participle/V3 এর পর সাধারণত by বসে। তবে preposition এর ব্যবহার অনুসারে to, with, at, in, about ইত্যালি preposition-ও ব্যবহার

Object চেনার উপায় ও তার ব্যবহার :

(i) Active voice এ মূল verb এর পর object থাকে। Ex: Tima writes a letter. ব্যাখ্যা : উপরের বাক্যে Tima শব্দটি noun এরপর write শব্দটি মূল verb এবং A letter শব্দটি object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।]

(ii) যে সকল Active voice এ পাশাপাশি দৃটি object থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে প্রথম object টিকে subject হিসেবে ধরে passive voice করতে হর।

Active Tollar A	Passive Passive		
mi i i i i Tara Taraliah	We are taught English by the teacher.		
iii) যে Active voice এ দুটি object থাকে এবং যে object এর পূর্বে	f preposition থাকে সে object তি passive voice এ subject হিঃ বিধ		
iii) যে Active voice এ দুটি object থাকে এবং যে object এর পূর্বে Active	প preposition থাকে সে object টি passive voice এ subject হিসেরে ব্যবহার হয় না Passive The unnecessary things were done for me by him.		

Person ব্যবহারের নিয়ম:

Active voice থেকে passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় Active voice এর subjective case টি passive voice এ objective case এ পরিপত করতে হয়। আবার Passive voice থেকে Active voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় passive voice এর objective case টি Active voice এর subjective case এ Structure Object Br subjective form + have has + verb 43 max

রণত করতে হয় barra entrico	Passive voice an Object	Active voice अ subject	Passive voice 43 Object
Active voice as subject	COLOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	She .	Her
nyle:	Me IIa	You make a	You
We mid yd aethau a	Him	They	Them

ব্যবহার :	The first pressive Passive (6 1910 2010)
is a first of the second of th	am/is/are + verb पत्र past participle
verb es base torm	am/is/are + being + verb as past participle
am/is/are + verb এর base form + mg	has/have + been + verb अ past participle
has/have + verb es past participie	has/have + been + being + verb 43 past participle
has/nave been + verb	was/were + verb এর past participle
verb 43 past form	was/were + being + verb এর past participle
was/were + verb as base form + mg	had + been + verb এর past participle
had + verb এর past participle	had been + being + verb as past participle
had been + verb da base form + mg	shall be/will be + verb a past participle
shall/will + verb as base form	shall be being /will be being + verb as past participle
shall be/will be + verb an base form + mg	shall have been/will have been + verb 43 past participle
shall have /will have + verb da past participle	
shall have been/will have been + verb us	ing arith shad all hear your live all
	verb এর base form am/is/are + verb এর base form + ing has/have + verb এর past participle has/have been + verb এর base form + ing verb এর past form was/were + verb এর base form + ing had + verb এর past participle had been + verb এর base form + ing shall/will + verb এর base form shall be/will be + verb এর base form + ing shall have /will have + verb এর past participle shall have been/will have been + verb এর

Note: যদিও আধুনিক grammar এ future perfect continuous tense এর সাধারণত passive voice হয় না।

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Active to Passive

According to Tense

(i)	Present	Indefinite	Tense এর	ক্ষেত্ৰে	voice	পরিবর্তনের	निग्रम :	
-----	---------	------------	----------	----------	-------	------------	----------	--

Structure Active voice এর object-টির subjective form + be verb (am/is/are) + verb এর past participle form + Appropria preposition (by/to/with/ at/in/on/about) + এর subject-টির passive এর objective form.

	The second secon
Active	Passive
l eat rice.	Rice is eaten by me.

(ii) Present Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object তির subjective form + be verb (am/is/are) + being + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposite (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject তির objective form.

Active	Passive
I am writing a letter.	A letter is being written by me.

(iii) Present Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object টির subjective form + have/has + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/a) on/about) + subject টির objective form.

Active	Passive
He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.
The has written a fetter.	

(iv) Past Indefinite Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Structure Object এর subjective form + was/were + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/ in/m about) + subject টির objective form.

Active	Passive
Rony wrote a letter.	A letter was written by Rony.

(v) Past Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Structure Object টির subjective form + was/were + being + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

Active	Passive
He was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by him.
He was writing a fetter.	

(vi) Past Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Structure Object টির subjective form + have/has + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/withat in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

Active	Passive
He had written a letter.	A letter had been written by him.
He had written a fetter.	and the second s

(vii)Future Indefinite Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object টির subjective form + shall/will be + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

/with/at/in/on/about) + subject 10% objective form.	Passive
Active	11 111 10 1 1
He will write a letter.	A letter will be written by him.

(viii) Future Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object টির subjective form + shall/will be + being + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

Active	Passive
We shall be taking tea.	Tea will be being taken by us
We shall be taking ica.	The state of the s

(ix) Future Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Structure Object এর subjective form + shall/will + have been + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject এর objective form.

Active	Passive
He will have read the book.	The book will have been read by him.

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According to Auxiliary Verb

Modal Auxiliary-এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object এর subjective form + modal auxiliary verb (may/ might, can/ could, will/ would, shall/ should, must, ought to,

going to) + be + verb এর past participle form + preposition (by/ to/ of/ with) + subject এর objective form.

Active

You must do the work

Rule-02 Be going to এর passive এ going এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয়না।

Structure Object + be verb + going to + be + verb and past participle + by + subject.

Active Active

He is going to open a bank account.

A bank account is going to be opened by him

Rule 13 Active voice এ (am to/is to/are to/have to/has to) ইত্যাদি থাকলে passive voice এর ক্ষেত্র :

Structure Object + (am to/is to/ are to/ have to/ has to/) + be + verb এর past participle + by + subject.

Active Passive

I have to do it. It has to be done by me.

The work must be done by you.

মাধ্যে সাহায্যকারী verb বিহীন active voice কে passive এ রূপান্তর:

Structure Object এর subject + (am/is/are/ was/ were) + verb এর past participle + by + subject এর object.

Active	Passive
BBC broadcast the breaking news.	The breaking news was broadcast by BBC.
We don't like idle people	Idle people are not liked by us.

Voice Change of Imperative Sentence

Rule-01 Do not দিয়ে শুক্র হওয়া Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Let not + object এর subjective form + be + verb এর past participle form.

Active	Passive
Do not hate the poor.	Let not the poor be hated.
Do not look down upon the poor	Let not the poor be looked down upon.
Do not do it.	Let it not be done.

নোল্ডি ভুগাত মূল verb দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

Structure Let + object as subjective form + be + verb as past participle form.

Active	Passive
Open the door.	Let the door be opened.
Eat the cake.	Let the cake be eaten.
Always speak the truth.	Let the truth be spoken always.

থা-03 বাক্যের ভরতে Let + ব্যক্তিবাচক object (me/us/you/ them/her/him) যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ

Structure Let + object এর subjective form + be + verb এর past participle form + preposition (by/ to/ with/at/in/on/about) +

subject an objective form.

he Active bonnais eventures le	Charles a now manner of Passive Laboratory manner of the Passive
Let me write a letter.	Let a letter be written by me.
Let me do the work.	Let the work be done by me.
Let her sing a song.	Let a song be sung by her.
ang a song.	

ৰেণ্ডার ভরতে Never যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

Structure Let + not + object ba subjective form + be + verb as past participle form.

Active	Passive
Never tell a lie.	Let not a lie ever be told.
Never catch the Jatka	Let not the Jatka ever be caught.

Voice Change of Interrogative Sentence

বাক্যের ভরতে Auxiliary verb (am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had) যুক্ত interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive

Structure Auxiliary verb + object of subjective form + been + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject of objective form.

Active	Passive
Has he done it?	Has it been done by him?

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২৩০ চাকা সেট্রাল ইউনিভাসিটি ভর্তি	শরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল টেস্ট
Rule-02 বাক্যের ভরতে who যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active N	নরাস্থার স্থোপ্তম অপ্লব্যাহক ও মডেল চেস্ট ions - joykoly publications - joykoly publicatio
Structure By whom + auxiliary verb + subject + be + 3/7 y	erb 43 past participle form + ? har posto The goalfland labour
Active	Passive
Who will help you?	By whom will you be helped?
Who killed the bird?	By whom was the bird killed?
Rule-03 বাকোর ভরতে whom যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active	
structure who + auxiliary verb + object log subjective for	orm + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/ চ
with/at/in/on/about) + subject 104 objective form.	[structure] Object 1: be verb + point to 1: be - verb etc past piiriteip
Active	Passive
Whom did you call? I get hates to ad at union at squeezes altered a	Who was called by you?
Note: Have, has, had থাকলে been বসবে আর যদি verb এর সাথে in	g शांदक जांदरन being तेंत्रांचे Ledior and of sites man 2 and 7 5 1137 विकास
b of a past participle who source the section is the desired and the section is the section of the section is the section of t	Structure Object + (am swisse are tof have tof has to) = he + ver
Whom has he beaten?	Who has been beaten by him?
Whom is he teaching English? and or result!	Who is being taught English by him?
Rule-04 তরতে what যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active voice প্র	াকে Passive voice করার সময়: ১ ০০/০০ প্রধানত লাক্ষা ব্যহম বির্ভাগ বির্ভাগ
Structure What + anvillage with + work 107 next participle	form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject
	99894
তির objective form +?. গুলালের বিশ্ব প্রতিষ্ঠা Active প্রতিষ্ঠা প্রতিষ্ঠা বিশ্ব বিশ্ব প্রতিষ্ঠা বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব ব	Passive hard and republication of the re-
What do you want? Ton one oldood old	the state of the s
	The Control of the Co
Quasi Pa	assive Voice and analy
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ক্র্যাল ক্রোলো নাকের এক অণুশের ক্রিয়া কর্তা নিজে সম্পন্ন করে আবার বাকি জ্ব
Quasi passive voice (444 9410). Quasi nosciva voice sue 10 77	Structure Let not + object 48 subjective form + be + verb 48 pe
किसी छात्र अनेत्र बदन वर्णास अपने अदिन Quast passive voice नदनन	
Honey tastes sweet and room and ton to d	Honey is sweet when it is tasted. and fon our
Honey tastes sweet an application and topical topical	and the second second second to the old the
Rule-01 Quasi passive যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive voice এ পরিবৰ্ত	Do not do it.
Structure Subjective form + be verb + verb এর পরবর্তী অংশ +	when it + be verb + verb as past participle form.
Active	Passive
Rice sells cheap.	anite A
Rule-02 Complement বিহীন Quasi-passive verb এর passive করার মে	Open the door.
Structure Subject + be verb + being + verb 43 past participle	Earthe cake
Active to appear and the last	
The house is building	ud had/mailt \nov\su\am The house is being built.
a spiny svissa granice and sound and since (and sound voide de	TO DESIGN THE STATE OF THE STAT
Most limit	portant MCQ ovinsidue F2 poido + 15.1
+ preposition (by/ to/ by 116)	
11. "Whom do you want?" Change into passive.	05. Clothing made by Bangladeshi workers are by million
Drivibon you are wanted? Wie (B) By whom are you wanted?	of consumers around the world.
(D) Who is wanted by you?	Let me write a letternow (B)
Gran of voice . He did not give up the fight	© dressed
La truck hadly brillsed. The volume of the state	to. But was then making teat which is the passive to
or Galadid not give up by him even mough he was badily bluster.	etterd हता Never हैंड Imperative ?soners zwoive
God to be had not give up by him even though he was badly ordised.	Structure Let + not + negt red edgem, gried away Bern &crue
© The fight was not given up by him even though he was	® Tea was made by her then
hadly bruiged blot of year all a ton tell	Tea were being made by her
The fight was not giving up by him even though he was	Tea was being made by her state and do leave to the last a
(Ang C)	07. Choose the passive form of the statement : She does not li
	har actinoted much a
The art of cooking — in ancient India. Harrison average in	pin eating too much o
3. The art of cooking — in ancient India. (a) is perfected (b) will perfect (c) and (c) and (c) and (c) are the cooking — in ancient India.	A She does not like to have eaten too much.
3. The art of cooking — in ancient India. (a) is perfected (b) was perfected (c) were perfected (d) was perfected (e) was perfected	B Eating too much is not liked by her.
(a) Ans D Ans D Ans D Ans D Ans D Ans D	She does not like to have eaten too much. Eating too much is not liked by her. Too much eating in not to be liked by her.
(a) The art of cooking — in ancient India. (b) Will perfect (c) Were perfected (d) Was perfected (e) Was perfected (f) Was perfected (h)	 A She does not like to have eaten too much. B Eating too much is not liked by her. C Too much eating in not to be liked by her. D Eating is not liked much too by her.
(a) The art of cooking — in ancient India. (b) is perfected (c) were perfected (d) was perfected (e) was perfected (e) was perfected (f) was perfected (h) Was perfected (h) Was English spoke well by him? (g) Was English spoken well by him?	 A She does not like to have eaten too much. B Eating too much is not liked by her. C Too much eating in not to be liked by her. D Eating is not liked much too by her. O8. The submarine dipped to avoid by the enemy plane.
Ans D A is perfected Were perfected Was perfected Was perfected Was perfected Was perfected Was perfected Was perfected Ans D Ans D Was English spoke well by him? B Was English spoken well by him? C Is English spoken well by him?	 A She does not like to have eaten too much. B Eating too much is not liked by her. C Too much eating in not to be liked by her. D Eating is not liked much too by her. O8. The submarine dipped to avoid by the enemy plane. A see B being seen
Ans D (a) Is perfected (b) was perfected (c) were perfected (d) was perfected (e) was perfected (f) was perfected (h) wa	 A She does not like to have eaten too much. B Eating too much is not liked by her. C Too much eating in not to be liked by her. D Eating is not liked much too by her. O8. The submarine dipped to avoid by the enemy plane.

ৰক্টিতে Inverted comma এর পূর্ববর্তী অংশ The teacher said to the student, হলো Reporting verb এবং What is your future plan? হলো Reported Speech. 7 Isri

Indirect Narration: বক্তার কথা সরাসরি প্রকাশিত না হয়ে যখন পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশ পায় তখন তাকে Indirect Narration বলে।

Ex: Sunita said to her brother that the sun rises in the east. 100

pover sat Narration Change কুরার সময় নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়খলো মনে রাখতে হবে

Sentence চেনার উপায়: Subject প্রথমে থাকলে Structure: Subject + be verb + extension. Ex: I am a student Assertive Sentence WH Question (What, who, why, when, where, how, whom, whose, which) /Auxiliary verb প্রথমে থাকলে। Structure: WH Question + Auxiliary verb + extension? Interrogative Sentence ওকতে verb থাকলে। Imperative sentence Structure: Don't/Never, please, kindly, let + present form + extension. May প্রথমে থাকলে এবং Wish, desire, prayer etc. বোঝালে। Structure: May + subject + be verb + extension. Optative Sentence Ex: Long live our president. Ex: May you live long Surprise, pain, delight, anger, disgust ইত্যাদি বোঝালে। Alas/Hurrah/ Bravo/ What a/an/ How etc.+ extension. **Exclamatory Sentence** Ex: What a nice technique it is! Ex: Alas! I am done.

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Hence

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202 ANXOLY PUBLICATIONS - ANXOLY PUBLICATION 02. Person এর পরিবর্তন :

(i) Reported Speech এই অফাড First person স্বাদা Reporting verb এর subject এর person অনুধারী পরিবর্তিত হয়

Direct: He said to me," I had done my duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that he had done his duty.

(ii) Reported Speech এর অক্ষাত Second Person সর্বনা Reporting verb এর Object অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct: He said to me, "You have done your duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that, I had done my duty.

(iii) Reported Speech এর স্ফর্শন্ত Third person এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: I said to you, "He has done his duty" Indirect: I said to told you that he had done his duty.

Note We ছারা মানবজাতি বুঝালে first person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও indirect speech এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: The teacher said "We are mortal." Indirect: The teacher said that we are mortal.

1st Person অনুবারী:

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
The same and the same are an area of the	Me	My
We	Us	Our

d Person অনুযায়ী:

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
You	You	Your

3rd Person जन्यारी :

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
He	him	his
She	her	her
They	them	their
	its	its

03. Verb ও tense এর পরিবর্তন : Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় tense ও auxiliary verb এর পরিবর্তন করতে হয় :

Auxiliary verb অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন	
Am, is, are	Was, were
Was, were	Had been
Have, has	Had
Had	Had been
Tense অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন	
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect Persect Const Const Contract Constant Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect

04. Words/phrases পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম : কিছু কিছু words/phrases আছে যেজদো Direct থেকে Indirect করার পর পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	
This	That	This day	That day	
	Those	Today	That day	
These	There	Tonight	That night	
Here	Thence	Tomorrow	The next/following day	
Hence .	Thither	Yesterday	The previous day	
Hither	Then	Last night	The previous night	
Now	Go	Last month	The previous month	
Come	Before	Last year	The previous year	
rigo a		Good morning	Wish good morning	
Thus So	That is why	Next week	The following week	
	The following year	Next month	The following month	
Next year The following year It That/ It		. The day after tomorrow	In two days time	
The day before yesterday	Two days before	The state of the s		

Note তবে এ পরিবর্তন বিপরীত ক্রমে হবে না। অর্থাৎ Direct Speech এ go থাকলে Indirect Speech এ come হবে না।

05. Modal verb এর পরিবর্তন :

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Will, Shall	Would, should
Can, may	Could, might
Must	had to

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Narration of Assertive Sentence

Assertive sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে tell/told + object (যদি থাকে + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + verb + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

subject + say/said ----tell/told + object (यमि शास्क) + that+ subject + verb + extension.

Direct: He said, "I do it."

Indirect: He said that he did it.

Rule 11 Direct speech এ Reporting verb টি present বা Future tense এ থাকলে indirect speech এ শুধু person পরিবর্তন হয় কিন্তু verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। Direct: The farmer says, "I am busy"

Indirect: The farmer says that he is busy.

pirect: The farmer will say, 'I am busy' Indirect: The farmer will say that he is busy.

Direct speech এ বক্তার বক্তব্যটি যদি Habitual (অভ্যাসগত) বা Eternal truth (চিন্নস্তন সত্য) হয় তাহলে tense এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। pirect: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east." Indirect: The teacher said /told that the sun rises in the east.

Direct speech এ it থাকলে indirect speech এ it হয়। অর্থাৎ indirect speech এ it এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না ।

Direct: He said , "I shall do it."

Indirect: He said that he would do it.

We ছারা যখন সমগ্র মানবজাতিকে বোঝায় তখন we 1st person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও indirect speech এ কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না ।

Direct: The teacher said, "We are mortal." Indirect: The teacher said/told that we are mortal.

Must এর পরিবর্তে had to হয়, কিন্তু First person এ must যখন কোন ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের দ্বারা বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝায় তখন indirect speech এ must এর পরিবর্তে would have to হয়।

Direct: He said, "We must leave the house if the rent is increased."

Indirect: He said that they would have to leave the house if the rent was increased.

Narration of Interrogative sentence

Interrogative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে ask/asked/ enquire of demanded of /wondered/ want to know + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে if/whether বসে (তবে wh question যেমন: who, what, where, why, how থাকে, তাহলে if/ whether না হয়ে তার পরিবর্তে wh question হয়) + Reported speech এর subject + verb + extension (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

nucture Subject + say/said ----ask/asked/enquire of + object (যদি থাকে) + if/ whether (wh question যথা: who, what ,where, why, how ----

যদি থাকে) + subject + verb + extension.

Indirect: I asked (enquired of) the boy if he had gone to school. Direct: I said to the boy, "Did you go to school?"

lalc-01 Direct speech এ should থাকলে indirect speech এ would হয়। কিন্তু, কর্তব্য বা উচিত বোঝালে should এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না ।

Direct: The girl said, "Shall I go out for shopping?"

Indirect: The girl asked if she would go out for shopping. Indirect: Partho asked me if he should wait for an hour.

Direct: Partho said to me, "Shall I wait for you an hour?" Rule-02 'Who' যখন subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন who পরে verb বসে এবং বাকী অংশ Narration এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী হয়।

Direct: "Who was the first man to fly in the space?", the examiner asked the boy.

Indirect: The examiner asked the boy who was the first man to fly in the space.

Narration of Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে request/requested, order/ordered, advise/advised, command + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে to (না বোধক বাক্য বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে not to/forbid/prohibit হয়) + Reported speech এর subject + verb + extension (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

অcture Subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে request--- requested/ order--- ordered/advise--- advised/command + object (যদি থাকে) + to/not

to/forbid/prohibit + subject + verb + extension. Direct: The teacher said to me, "Don't come here."

Indirect: The teacher ordered me not to go there.

Direct: Father said to me, "Go home at once."

Indirect: Father ordered me to go home at once. Imperative narration এ must, would, could, এই সকল modal Auxiliary verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। আবার could বা would

interrogative form হলেও অনেক সময় এগুলো imperative ভাব প্রকাশ করে।

Indirect: He requested me to help him to do the sum.

Direct: He said to me, "Would you help me to do the sum?" Imperative sentence এর direct speech এ please থাকলে indirect speech এ এর পরিবর্তে kindly এবং sir এর পরিবর্তে Respectfully ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Direct: The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, lend me your book please."

Indirect: The boy requested the teacher respectfully to lend him his book. Imperative sentence দিয়ে যখন আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ, এর অর্থ পরিষ্কার ভাবে বোঝা যায় না তখন Reporting verb হিসেবে ask/ tell---asked/

told ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Indirect: Nafis asked Romel to go away.

Direct: Nafis said to Romel, "Go away." আৰু কানো কছু নিষেধ/ বারন করা বোঝাতে Forbade বঙ্গে, এর সাথে কোনো প্রকার negative word (not/no ইত্যাদি) বসে না।

Direct: Mother said to me, "Don't run in the sun."

Indirect: Mother forbade me to run in the sun.

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Let দারা শুরু হলে

Let এর পর singular থাকলে:

Structure Said এর পরিবর্তে told + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে conjunction হিসেবে that বসে + subject এর পর might/ might be allowed to বসে + person ও tense পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Direct: Robiul said to me, "Let me learn English."

Indirect: Robiul told me that he might learn English.

Let এর পর plural থাকলে:

Structure Said এর পরিবর্তে + proposed/ suggested to + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে conjunction হিসেবে that বসে + subject এর পর should + verb থেকে বাকি অংশ বসে। (subject হিসেবে we/they) হবে।

Direct: Razu said to me, "Let us go out for a walk."

Indirect: Razu proposed to me that we should go out for a walk

Narration of Optative Sentence

Optative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে wish/ wished /pray/prayed + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + may/might + verb + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ) ।

Structure Subject + say/ said এর পরিবর্তে wish/wished, pray/prayed + object (যদি থাকে) + subject + may/might + verb + extension. Direct: I said to him," May you be happy." Indirect: I wished that he might be happy.

Narration of Exclamatory Sentence

Exclamatory sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে আনন্দ বোঝালে--exclaim/ exclaimed with joy/, দুঃখ বোঝালে - exclaim/exclaimed with sorrow/, বিষয় বোঝালে --- exclaim/exclaimed in wonder + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + verb + (very/great-- How/what যদি থাকে) + adjective + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ) ।

Structure Subject + say/said পরিবর্তে exclaim/exclaimed in/with + joy/sorrow/wonder + object (যদি থাকে) + that + subject + verb +

(How/what-- very/great) + adjective + extension. Direct: The man said, "Alas! I am undone."

Indirect: The man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

Rule-01 Direct speech এ good bye + my friends যুক্ত narration কে indirect speech এ পরিণত করার সময় subject + said এর জায়গায় bade + good bye + inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে to + বাকি অংশ।

Direct: He said, "Good bye, my friends."

Indirect: He bade his friends good bye.

Rule-02 Direct speech এ Fie! থাকলে indirect narration এ say/said to পরিবর্তে exclaimed that it was shameful + inverted কমা উঠিয়ে দিয়ে that + subject + বাকি অংশ ।

Direct: The old man said to him, "Fie' you are such a coward."

Indirect: The old man exclaimed that it was shameful that he was such a coward.

Rule-03 Direct speech এ poor fellow! থাকলে indirect narration এ say/said পরিবর্তে pitied the man and exclaimed + inverted কমা উঠিয়ে দিয়ে that + subject + বাকি অংশ ।

Direct: He said, "poor fellow! How changed you are."

Indirect: He pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed.

Rule-04 Direct speech এ How/What থাকে এবং তা দিয়ে যদি আতিশয্য বোঝায় তাহলে indirect speech করার সময় How/what এর পরিবর্তে very/much/great ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Direct: Arnob said, "What a fine bird it is."

Indirect: Arnob exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine bird

Part

Most Important MCO



- 01. The correct reported form of the sentence: He said to me, 'You will get the result of your COVID-19 test tomorrow.
 - A He told me that I would get the result of my COVID-19 test the next day.
 - B He said I would get the result of my COVID-19 test tomorrow.
 - © He told me that I get the result of my COVID-19 test the next day.
 - The He told me that I will be getting the result of my COVID-19
- 02. Change into reported form: She said to me, 'Why don't you come on Monday?'
 - A She told me to not go on Monday.
 - B She said me why did not she go on Monday.
 - © She asked me why I did not go on Monday.
 - D She asked me not to go that day.

- 03. He said, 'Let me have some milk'.
 - A He said that he wanted some milk
 - B He prayed that he might have some milk
 - © He wished that he might have some milk
 - D He said that he might have some milk.

(Ans(C)

(Ans(C)

- 04. Mother said to me, "Do not tell a lie." Change into indirect narration.
 - A Mother frightened me not to tell a lie.
 - B Mother suggested me to not tell a lie.
 - © Mother advised me not to tell a lie.
 - 1 Mother warned me to not to tell a lie.

- 05. Correct indirect speech of the sentence: Shumi said, "I was suffering from fever."
 - A Shumi said that she was suffering from fever.
 - B Shumi said that she had suffering from fever.
 - © Shumi said that she had been suffering from fever.
 - D Shumi said that she was being suffered from fever.
- (Ans(C) 06. Correct narration of the sentence: He said to me, "You cannot do it thus".
 - (a) He told me that I could not do it that way
 - B He said to me that I could not have done it that way
 - © He told me that I could not do that thus
 - D None of the above.

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cricket match on television last night?" Miran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night. ® Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night. © Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television the last night. ® Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the last night. 08. Change the narration. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow." David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow. David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day. O David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow. David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day. 19. Change into indirect speech: He said, "Be quite and listen to my words". A He urged them to be quite and listen to his words. B) He urged them and said be quite and listen to his words. @ He urged they should be quite and listen to his words. D He said you should be quite and listen to his words. 10. Choose the correct indirect speech: She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?" A She asked me if I was happy in my new job. B She asked me if I have been happy in my new job. © She asked me whether I am happy in my new job. D She asked me if I had been happy in my new job. 11. Smiti said, "You help my brother"- The indirect form of this sentence is: A Smiti said that I helped her brother ® Smiti said to me that I helped her brother © Smiti said that I helps her brother (Ans B D Smiti says that I helped her brother 12. He said, "Ugh! I have hated it". The indirect form of the speech is: 1 He exclaimed with disgust that he had been hated it. ® He exclaimed with disgust that he had hated it. © He exclaimed with sorrow that he had hated it. (Ans(B) D He exclaimed with disgust that I had hated it. 13. He said to me, "Do you like music?". The indirect form of this sentence is-A He said if I like music. B He asked me do I like music. © He asked to me if I like music. D He asked me if I liked music. 14. 'He asked if anybody was present there to help.' Make it direct-A He said, "Is there anybody present to help me?" B He said, "If you can kindly help me, please." © He said, "Would anybody please help me.?"

D He said, "Is there anybody present to help him?"

The father forbade his sons to quarrel.

The father forbade his sons not to quarrel. The father requested his sons not to quarrel.

The father told his sons not too quarrel.

form of the sentence is

15. The father said to his sons, "Don't quarrel." The indirect

তাপা সেন্ধান ইউনিভার্সিটি মানবিক বিভাগ = ENGLISH

change the narration: Kiran asked me. "Did your publications - joykoly publications - Change the narration: Kiran asked me, "Did you see the lower match on television last night?"

16. The teacher said to Imran, "Do you like to read poetry?" The indirect form of the sentence is -The teacher asked Imran if he liked poetry reading. B The teacher asked Imran if he would like to read poetry. The teacher asked Imran if he liked to read poetry. The teacher told Imran if he liked to read poetry. 17. The man said, 'Honesty is the best policy'. The indirect form of the reported speech is: The man said honesty was the best policy. B The man says that honesty was the best policy. The man says that honesty is the best policy. The man said that honesty the best policy. 18. He said, "Where are my glasses?" Its indirect form is: A He asked where are my glasses. B He asked where were his glasses. © He asked where his glasses were. D He asked where his glasses had been. 19. He said to me, "I know who killed the tiger." The correct indirect speech is: A He said to me that he knows who killed the tiger B He told me that he had known who killed the tiger © He told me that he knew who killed the tiger D He told me that he knew who had killed the tiger Ans D 20. The boy said, "I am hungry." The indirect speech is: A The boy said that he is hungry. ® The boy said that he had been hungry. © The boy said that he was hungry. D The boy says that he is hungry. 21. The indirect speech of 'Are you alone, my son?' asked a soft voice close behind me. - is: A soft voice asked that what I was doing there alone. B A soft voice said to me are you alone son. © A soft voice from my back asked if I was alone. O A soft voice behind me asked if I was alone. 22. The indirect form of speech of He said, "Let me come in" is: A He prayed that he might come in. ® He requested that he might be allowed to come in @ He cried that he might be come in D He was surprised that he was allowed to come in 23. He swore by God that he would help me. The direct form of this sentence is-A He said to me, "God that will help you." B He said to me, "Please God help him." © He said, "By God! I shall help you." D He said to me, "May God help you." ® He said, "By God! Shall I help you." 24. Which one is the correct indirect narration? "Why have you beaten my dog"? He said to me. A He demanded me why had I beaten his dog. B He asked me why I have had beaten his dog. @ He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog.

D He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog. 25. Choose the correct Narration of the sentence- He said, "I shall go as soon as possible".

A He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.

B He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.

© He said that he would go as soon as possible.

 None of the above. 1 ne tather told his sons not too quarter.

10 Tather told his sons not too quarter.

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ঢাকা সেন্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল টেস্ট



At a glance (Most Important Information)

Tug question অর্থ উচ্ছির সঙ্গে সংযোজিত প্রশ্ন। অর্থাৎ পূর্ববর্তী কোনো statement এর সত্যতা যাচাই অথবা সমর্থন পাওয়ার জন্য ঐ statement এর সাথে যে মুক্ত question সংযোজন করা হয় তাকে tag question বলে।

Firoz is a good teacher.

Firoz is a good teacher

tag question

প্ৰথম বাকা 'Firoz is a good teacher' একটি সাধারণ affirmative statement । বিতীয় বাক্যে statement (Firoz is a good teacher) এর সত্যতা যাচাই ৰ সৰ্যান্ত জন্য এর সাথে 'isn't he?' সংযোজন করা হয়েছে। Statement এর সাথে এ সংযোজিত অংশটুকুই (isn't he) হলো tag question।]

I Tag Question এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:

- *Tile question এ দুটি অংশ থাকে, প্রথম অংশ statement (affirmative/negative) এবং দিতীয় অংশ tag question।
- "Stutement এর পর অর্থাৎ tag question এর পূর্বে comma (,) এবং tag question এর পর question mark (?) বসে।
- "Statement এর subject হিসেবে noun বা pronoun যাই থাক না কেন tag question এর subject সর্বদা pronoun form হয়।
- *Tag question টি negative হলে auxiliary verb এর contracted form বসে।
- "Statement এর tense অনুধারী tag question এর tense হয়।
- Affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি negative হয়।
- Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি affirmative হয়।

Affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিমুদ্ধপ :

Subject + affirmative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এর contracted form + pronoun +?

Ex: Mohadev is a writer of physics, isn't he?

Ex: He lives at Shankhari bazar, doesn't he?

Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিমুরপ :

Subject + negative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এর contracted form + pronoun +?

Er: Mohadev is not a writer of physics, is he?

Ex: He does not live at Shankhari bazar, does he?

Be verb es contracted form:

Onoun Noun	Long form	Contracted form	
The Later of Control of the Control	am not	aren't/ain't	
you they (plural noun)	are not	aren't	
	is not	isn't	
SDE II (cim)	was not	wasn't	
You'they (plural noun)	were not	weren't	

esent tense d ain't (am not), aren't, isn't এক past tense d wasn't, weren't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Present tense এ haven't, hasn't এবং past tense এ hadn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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Pronoun/ Noun / We/you/they (plural noun)	Long form	Contracted form	
He/she/it (singular noun)	do not	don't	
	does not	doesn't	
/we/you/he/she/it/they (singular/plural noun)	did not	didn't	

Note Present tense এ don't, doesn't এবং past tense এ didn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Modal verb এর contracted form:

Pronoun/ Noun	Long form	Contracted form
	can not	can't
	could not	couldn't
	dare not	daren't
	may not	mayn't
	must not	mustn't
wel your bir a list of the	might not	mightn't
we/ you/ he/ she/ it/ they/	need not	needn't
singular/ plural noun	ought not to	oughtn't
	shall not	shan't
	should not	shouldn't
	used not to	usedn't
	will not	won't
	would not	wouldn't

Note Iএবং We এর পর shall/will বসে।

Tag Question of Assertive Sentence

Rule-01: I, You, He, She, They, It- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবেও I, You, He, She, They, It বলে।

Ex: You'll remember to call me, won't you? Ex: I don't need some books, do I?

Rule-02: ব্যক্তিবাচক proper noun- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He/ She এবং অন্যক্ষেত্রে It বসে।

Ex: English is an international language, isn't it? Ex: Jabed is a good boy, isn't he?

Rule-03: ব্যক্তিবাচক singular common noun- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He/She এবং plural হলে They বসে।

Ex: The student is not talented, is he?

Ex: Women are deprived in Bangladesh, aren't they?

Rule-04: বছবাচক singular common noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural হলে They বসে।

Ex: The companies offer their appointment, don't they? Ex: The house is not white, is it?

Rule-05: Collective noun এর পর singular verb থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural verb থাকলে They বসে।

Ex: The cattle are grazing in the field, aren't they?

□ কিছ শুকুতুপূৰ্ণ collective noun:

Ex: The team is strong, isn't it?

Army	Audience	Bundle	Cavalry	Class	Committee	Crowd	Elite
Fleet	Flight	Flock	Gang	Gentry	Group	Herd	Infantry
Iury	Library	Majority	Mass	Navy	Shower	Stack	Team

Rule-06: Material noun statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Gold is precious metal, isn't it?

Ex: Water is not dirty, is it?

🔲 কিছু শুকুতুপূৰ্ণ material noun:

Coal	Coffee	Copper	Diamond	Deodorand .	Deserts	Forests	Gold
Hair	Harricane	Iron	Islands	Juice	Leather	Mercury	Milk
Oil	Paint	Perfume	Planets	Salt	Soap	Water	Wood

Rule-07: Abstract noun statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Education is the backbone of nation, isn't it? Ex: Kindness is a great virtue, isn't it?

🔲 কিছ গুরুতুপূর্ণ abstract noun:

Beauty	Bravery	Courage	Deceit	Energy	Enmity	Fear	Failure
Honesty	Happiness	Intelligence	Justice	Love	Loyalty	Misery	Peace
Patriotism	Reality	Satisfaction	Success	Doubt	Friendship	Kindness	Pleasure

Rule-08: Gerund (v1 + ing) statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Walking is good for health, isn't it?

Ex: Swimming is not easy exercise, is it?

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Ex: The river is full of water, isn't it?

Ex: The moon shines at night, doesn't it? আ-24: Allah, statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He বসে।

Ex: Allah is almighty, isn't He?

Ex: Allah help us, don't He? Vote Allah এর pronoun form , He অবশ্যই capital letter দারা শুরু হবে।

Tag Question of Imperative Sentence

Verb দারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এ subject হিসেবে You বসে। Ex: Don't forget me, will you?

Ex: Open the book, won't you? Let's (Let us) দারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে We বসে।

Ex: Let's go to play cricket, shall we? Ex: Let's do the work, shall we?

Let him/Let her/Let them দারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে You বসে। Ex: Let them work in the field, will you?

Ex: Let him go home, will you?

Affirmative statement হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will/Won't ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Help the poor, will you/won't you?

Ex: Open the book, will you/won't you? Subject (you) এর সম্মতির উপর জোর দেওয়া হলে won't you ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Negative statement হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Don't go home today, will you? Ex: Don't forget me, will you? Mon't forget me, will you?

Imperative statement এ বিনয় বা ভদ্ৰতা প্ৰকাশ পেলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Could/Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Close the door would you?

Ex: Close the door, would you?

Ex: Help me, could you? Telp me, could you?

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	PUBLICATIONS . JUTKOLY PUBLICATIONS .	SOYKOLY PUBLICA	TIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY P	UBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS	Olar.
Rule- 07: Let's (Let us)) ছারা imperative statement তর	F इतन tag qu	পরীক্ষার সর্বোক্তম প্রশ্নব্যাহক ও মডেল টে mons - xoykoty publications - xoykoty p estion এর verb হিসেবে Shall ব্যব	হত হয়।	OAKOTA MABRICALIS
EX: Let's do the w	rork, shall we?		Ex: Let's go to play cr	icket, shall we?	
Ex: Let them read	let Let them and imperative si	tatement 🖼	হলে tag question এর verb হিসে		
ear ext them read		Charleso Darres	Ex: Let him go home,	will you?	
	Tag Question	of Exclan	natory Sentence		
Rule-01: Exclamatory	statement এর subject, বন্ধবাচক	singular no	un व्यवा it रतन tag question व	subject হিসেবে It একং plural	noun राज T
The second secon	er or courty in its., ion the.		Ex: now beautiful the i	llowers are:, aren't they?	
Rule-02: Exclamatory st	atement এর subject ব্যক্তিবাচক si	ngular noun	হলে tag question এর subject হিসে	ৰে He/She এক plural noun য	They 37
Ex: what a tremedo	ous job Keya did!, didn't she?		Ex: How cruel they wer	re!, weren't they?	
Rule-03: Exclamatory s	tatement এর subject উহ্য থাকে	f tag question	on এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।		
Ex: What a big surp	prise (it is!), isn't it?		Ex: How beautiful (it is	!), isn't it?	
Rule-04: Exclamatory s	tatement 4 be verb (am, is,	are, was, we	ere) এক have, has, had থাকলে	tag question এর verb হিসে	ৰ aren't, iss'
wash t, weren t 440	haven't, hasn't, hadn't वावका	ত হয়।			,
	journey it is!, isn't it?			a I had enjoyed!, hadn't I'	?
Rule-05: Exclamatory st	atement এ main verb থাকলে ta	g question d	ার verb হিসেবে Don't/ Does/ Di	dn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।	
Ex: How sweetly Sh	namim sings!, doesn't he?			ay they showed!, didn't th	ey?
Part 2		Most Im	portant MCQ	· 中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国中国	////
01. They haven't visited	AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, AND ADDRESS OF THE		11. Nothing bad happene	nd?	"
are they	® were they		A did it	® does it	
© haven't they	D have they	Ans I		(D) had they	(3)
02. Germany has won t		(const.)	12. Don't make any noise		Am
A has it	B hasn't it		A should you	® will you	
© did it	(D) does it	Ans B	. 그렇게 하는 이번 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	© could you	An B
03. It seems strange, —			13. Everybody was presen	강화 전하는 기업자의 경우 이렇게 주먹하는데 나는 없는	-
@ isn't	® doesn't		A wasn't it	® didn't it	
© shouldn't	D hasn't	Ans		D wasn't he	Anc
04. The universities have			14. None is happy in this		
aren't they	B hasn't they		A are they?	B is one?	011 10
© haven't they	weren't they	AnsC	© is it?	© isn't it?	Ana
05. They have tried but f			15. Tomorrow, instead of		and the second s
A haven't they	® aren't they		going to Dhaka,		
© don't they	@ didn't they	AnsA	A ain't I	B aren't I	
06. The team is disqualifi	ed, —— ?		© won't I	(D) am I	(Ans(A)
A isn't it	® wasn't		16. They had to provide	some evidence to the co	the state of the s
C hasn't it	O doesn't it	f (Ans(A)	him of the accusation -		
07. She could have been n	nore discreet, —		A wouldn't they	B hadn't he	
A didn't she?	® can't she		© didn't they	D hadn't they	AnsC
© won't she	D couldn't she?	(Ans(D)	17. The weather is better t		
08. For the boys, the task	was quite easy, —?		A hasn't it	B isn't it	
A weren't they	® didn't they		© does it	(1) is it	An B
© wasn't it	D isn't it	AnsC	18. There has not been a g	reat response to the sale,	?
09. You are expected to do	better -		(A) does there	B has there	
A are you not	® are not you?		© hasn't there	hasn't it	Ans B
© aren't you?	D don't you?	AnsC	19. She has sound knowled A hasn't she	B doesn't she	
10. Let's sit in the garden,-			© hadn't she	© both A & B	AnsD
A will we?	B can we?	0.00	20. You still want to meet h	im, —?	g with
© should we?	© shall we?	Ans(D)	@ won't you	® don't you	
	THE PERSON NAMED IN STREET		© do you	will you	Ans B



At a glance (Most Important Information)

Parts of Speech Related Rules

adell Let এর পর pronoun পাকলে pronoun এর objective form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: Let you and he be witness.

Corr: Let you and him be witness.

Rule-02 সাধারণত Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে article বনে ना।

Inc: The rice is our staple food.

Corr: Rice is our staple food.

(ale-03 Uncountable কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝালে the বসে। Inc: Rice of Dinajpur is famous.

Corr: The rice of Dinajpur is famous.

Wie-04 Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে little/a little এবং countable noun এর পূর্বে few / a few ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: I have a few money.

Corr: I have a little money.

Relative pronoun এর পূর্ববর্তী noun (antecedent) অনুবালী verb হয়। Inc: It is I who is to blame.

Corr: It is I who am to blame.

Role-06 Comparative বাব্যে than এর পর noun/pronoun এর subjective form যবহৃত হয়। Inc: I am older than him.

Corr: I am older than he.

Rule-07 Superlative degree এর পর relative pronoun that ব্যবহৃত হর।

Inc: He is the best scholar whom I have seen.

Corr: He is the best scholar that I have seen

Rule-08 Demonstrative pronoun (this, that, these, those) এর possessive case হয় না।

Inc: There is no likehood of that's coming to pass. Corr: There is no likehood of that coming to pass.

Rule-09 Gerund এর আগে যদি একসাথে একটি noun ও personal pronoun থাকে, তাহলে তাদের possessive case হয় না।

Inc: I insist on Saiful's and reading this useful book.

Corr: I insist on Saiful and your reading this useful book.

Rule-10 Appoint, make, select, call, name, nominate, elect এই verb গুলার পর as বুসে না।

Inc: We made him as captain.

Corr: We made him captain.

Rule-11 Too + adjective + infinitive বুক বাক্য দিয়ে সাধারণত negative অর্থ প্রকাশ পায়।

Corr: He is too weak to walk.

Inc: He is very weak to walk.

Rule-12 Headache এর পূর্বে article হিসেবে a ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: I have headache.

Corr: I have a headache.

Rule-13 Such এর পর কোনো noun থাকলে such এর পর a/an বসে।

Inc: It was such cold morning.

Corr: It was such a cold morning.

Rule-14 School, church, mosque, hospital, college প্রভৃতি শব্দ দিয়ে যদি গমন করা বোঝায় তাহলে এগুলোর পূর্বে article বসে না। Corr: They go to church every Sunday.

Inc: They go to the church every Sunday.

Rule-15 Scenery, advice, equipment, food, furniture শবস্তলো uncountable noun হওরায় এদের plural form হয় না। Inc: The scenery of cox's Bazar are charming.

Corr: The scenery of cox's Bazar is charming.

Rule-16 Ed যুক্ত participle তথু ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে প্রবোজ্য হলেও ing –যুক্ত participle ব্যক্তি ও বস্তু উভয়ক্ষেত্রেই প্রবোজ্য। যেমন: The movie is interesting

^{or} The man is interesting or The man is interested in doing math. (কখনও The movie is interested বলা যায় না)।

Inc: The story is interested. Corr: The story is interesting.

Tense Related Rules

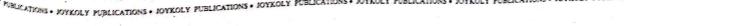
To have (have, has, had), to be এবং having এর পর verb থাকলে, verb এর past participle form (v₃) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: I wanted the notice to be hang on the wall.

Corr: I wanted the notice to be hung on the wall.

Inc: Having finish her meals, she went to school.

Corr: Having finished her meals, she went to school.



ত্তি সেন্দ্রীল ইউনিভার্সিটি ভাত পরাক্ষার সংবাজন আন্বান্ত ত্ত্ত । তেত্ত । ত্ত্ত । তেত্ত । তেতে । তেত্ত । তেত্ত । তেত্ত । তেত্ত । তেত্ত । তেতে । তে

Rule-18 সাধারণত modal auxiliary verb গুলোর পর verb এর base form (v1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

would rather Had better May/ might Shall/should Will/would

Inc: Mamun can to write poetry. Inc: They must done the work.

Corr: Mamun can write poetry. Corr: They must do the work.

Rule-19 নিম্নলিখিত periphrastic modal auxiliary verb খলোর পর verb এর base form (v1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Am to	Is to	Are to	Was to	.Were to	Have to	Has to	Shall/will have
Ought to	Used to	Am able to	Is able to	Are able to	Was able to	Were able to	Am going to
Is going to	Are going to	Was going to	Were going to	Am about to	Is about to	Are about to	Was about to

Inc: I am to met the secretary.

Corr: I am to meet the secretary.

Ex: She is able to solving complicated math.

Corr: She is able to solve complicated math.

Rule-20 নিম্নলিখিত phrase গুলোর পর verb এর ing form (verb + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

am better off	is better off	are better off	was better off	were better off
am used to	is used to	are used to	was used to	were used to
feel like	look forward to	would you mind	get used to	can't mind
get through	object to	design of	think of	accustomed to
give up	Go on	insist on	think about	confess to
approve of	forget about	count on	adjunct to	capable of

Inc: You are better off to take a taxi.

Corr: You are better off taking a taxi.

Inc: He is used to work late.

Corr: He is used to working late.

Inc: He gave up to smoke.

Corr: He gave up smoking.

Inc: I don't know about to compute.

Corr: I don't know about computing.

Rule-21 Have/has/had যখন Causative verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এদের পর indirect object (ব্যক্তিবাচক) থাকলে পরবর্তীতে ব্যবহৃত verb base form (v1) এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু direct (বন্তবাচক) object থাকলে verb এর past participle form হয়।

Inc: The teacher had us to write a test.

Corr: The teacher had us write a test.

Inc: I had my car wash.

Corr: I had my car washed.

Rule-22 Mind, worth, busy, past, without এবং যে কোনো preposition (in, on, at, to, of, for, from, over...) এর পর verb থাকলে, এর ing

form (v₁ + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Corr: I don't mind having a cup of tea.

Inc: I don't mind to have a cup of tea. Inc: Without to read, you cannot pass in the exam.

Corr: Without reading, you cannot pass in the exam.

Rule-23 নিম্নলিখিত phrase এর পর আরেকটি verb ব্যবহৃত হলে, verb এর ing form (v1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

It is no good	It is no use	It is worth have a militarian all control
It is not worth	It is waste of money (v ₁)	It is waste of time

Inc: It is no good to wait for him.

Corr: It is no good waiting for him. Corr: It is waste of time coming here.

Inc: It is waste of time come here.

Rule-24 Lest থাকলে should হয় এবং না বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করায় no/not বাদ যায়।

Inc: Be careful lest you do not touch the electric wire.

Corr: Be careful lest you should touch the electric wire.

Rule-25 Wish/fancy এর পর verb এর past form হয়।

Inc: I wish I can fly.

Corr: I wish I could fly.

Rule-26 Can't help/couldn't help/can't bear এর পর verb সাথে ing হয়। তবে can't but এর পর verb এর base form হয়।

Inc: I could not help to laugh.

Corr: I could not help laughing:

Rule-27 Admit, appreciate, tolerate, avoid, consider, mind, miss, complete, finish, understand, risk, delay, deny, prevent, remember, practice, forgive, keep, recollect, suggest এর পর verb থাকলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

Inc: Please stop to write.

Corr: Please stop writing.

Rule-28 As if/as though এর পর verb এর past form বসে এবং Be verb হিসেবে স্বসময় were বসে।

Inc: He orders me about as if I am his servant.

Corr: He orders me about as if I were his servant.

Rule-29 Unless একটি negative word, তাই এর সাথে যুক্ত clause-এ অতিরিক্ত negative word যুক্ত হয় না।

Inc: Unless you do not work hard, you succeed.

Corr: Unless you work hard, you cannot succeed.

Preposition Related Rules

Rule-30 দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে on এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে at হয়।

Inc: Come in nine o'clock on Friday.

Corr: Come at nine o'clock on Friday.

Rule-31 দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে last/next থাকলে এর পূর্বে preposition হয় না।

Inc: He came here on last Friday.

Corr: He came here last Friday.

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াণা পেন্দ্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি ■ মানবিক বিভাগ ■ ENGLISH

REAL PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICAT ঢাকা সেম্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি 🗷 মানবিক বিভাগ 🗷 ENGLISH সিঠিক সময় (কাঁটায় কাঁটায়) বোঝাতে on time ব্যবহৃত হয়। Inc: The train is running in time . Corr: The train is running on time. ভবিষ্যতকালে সময় অতিক্রাস্ত বোঝালে in বসে। Inc: We will return after a few minutes. Corr: We will return in a few minutes. Prefer এর পর than এর পরিবর্তে to বসে এবং to এর উভয় পাশে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। Inc: I prefer flying than travelling by train. Corr: I prefer flying to travelling by train. Relative pronoun, that এর সাথে/পূর্বে Preposition যুক্ত হয় না। তবে whom/which এর পূর্বে Preposition বলে। Inc. This is the man in that I have no confidence. Corr: This is the man in whom I have no confidence. Me-36 Avail of, absent from, pride on এর preposition এর পূর্বে reflexive pronoun হয়। Inc: He absented from the meeting. Corr: He absented himself from the meeting. Rule-37 Discuss, resign, resemble, investigate, violate, order, join, meet শব্দগুলোর পর preposition বলে না। Inc: Karim resigned from his post. Corr: Karim resigned his post. Rule-38 রোগে মারা যাওয়া-Die of, কোন কারণে মারা যাওয়া – die from, দুর্ঘটনায় মারা যাওয়া – die by, দেশের জন্য মারা যাওয়া বোঝাতে – die for ব্যবহৃত হয়। Inc: My uncle died from cancer. Corr: My uncle died of cancer. Rule 39 টেবিল, ডেক্ক ইত্যাদিতে বসা বোঝাতে sit at হয়, তবে sit on a chair/ bench/ sofa ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। Corr: I sat down at my desk to have a look on the files. Inc: I sat down on my desk to have a look on the files. Rule-40 লেখার মাধ্যম বোঝালে Write in ink হলেও write with pen হয়। Corr: We write with pen. Inc: We write in pen. Rulc-41 পরীক্ষা দেওয়া অর্থে take an exam/sit for exam এবং পরীক্ষা নেওয়া অর্থে give an exam ব্যবহৃত হয়। Corr: Rahul is taking his IELTS exam this year. Inc: Rahul is giving his IELTS exam this year. Rulc-42 Wait for someone/something--কারো জন্য অপেক্ষা করা, তবে await + someone ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পর preposition বসে না। Corr: We await the proposals with impatience. Inc: We await for the proposals with impatience. Rulc-13 গঠিত হওয়া অর্থে consist এর পর preposition of বসলেও comprise এর পর preposition বসেনা । Corr: Women comprise 49 percent of the total population. Inc: Women comprise of 49 percent of the total population. Rule 44 কোনো ব্যবহৃত পণ্যে বা দ্রব্যে উপাদান দৃশমান হলে made of, দৃশ্যমান না হলে made from হয়। যেমন: The table is made of wood (from wood হবে না)। Corr: The bread is made from wheat. Inc: The bread is made of wheat. Rule-45 Jealous of, ঈর্ষাদ্বিত অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলেও Zealous for, আগ্রহী অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Corr: I was jealous of Mary's new bicycle. Inc: I was jealous to Mary's new bicycle. Subject-Verb Agreement Related Rules Rulc-46 Academic subject, book, magazine, newspaper, movie, organization, games, disease and country এর নামের পর verb এর Ex: The Arabian Nights is a popular book. singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়। Rule-47 Introductory subject, here এবং there দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে verb এর পর singular noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun পাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: There is a primary school in our village. Rule-48 সাধারণত None of + non-count noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহার হয় এবং none of + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Note তবে আধুনিক grammar-এ None of + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular/plural form ব্যবহার পরিলক্ষিত হয়। Ex: None of the students have/has a car.

Ex: None of them are/is doing the work.

Rule-49 কোনো sentence এর subject one হলে পরবর্তী possessive pronoun টি one's হয়।

Corr: One should be careful about one's duty.

Rule-50 One of the/each of the/either of the/ neither of the এর পরবর্তী noun টি plural হয় কিন্তু verb-টি singular হয়।

Inc: One of the criminals have been arrested.

বোঝালে verb এর singular form এবং সমষ্টির ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ভাগ বোঝালে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

51 নিম্প্রসিথত	e criminals have been collective noun দ্বারা স	ষ্টির unit বোঝালে ve	erb es singular to	Family	School	Committee
Army	Community	Audience	The second secon	Society	Corporation	Government
Crew	Company	Class	Senate	Council	Group	Cabinet
Team	Crowd	Majority	Navy	Firm	Panel	Troupe
Jury	Department	Faculty	Staff Ex:	The council has ap	proved its plan.	A STATE HOW THE

Ex: The jury is thinking of the opinion.

Ex: The council have disapproved their plan.

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SYNONYM & ANTONYM



Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

SYNONYM	S	Y	N	O	N	Y	M	
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WORD	SYNONYMS
Abhor - ঘৃণা বা অবজ্ঞা করা	hate, dislike, detest, nauseate, despise
whicet- मुमनाधक, त्नाठनाय	contemptible, miserable, wretched
Lalish - উচ্ছেদ করা	nullify, eradicate, remove
hrogate- বাতিল করা, রদ করা	repeal, countermand, annul revoke, nullify, cancel
petain- বিরত থাকা	refrain, desist, forbear, avoid, shun
₂₀₁₉₁ - মামুলি, গতানুগতিক	commonplace, over-used, ordinary, hackneyed,
_{anefit} - সুবিধা, উপকার, সুফল	profit, boon, advantage, utility, interest, aid
etrav- প্রতরণা করা, বিশ্বাস ভঙ্গ করা	entrap, beguile, corrupt, dupe, dishonour, deceive
ewilder- হতভম্ব করা, বিভ্রান্ত করা	confuse, confound, embarrass, perplex, dazzle, befuddle
eyond- দূরে, উর্দ্ধে, নাগালের বাহিরে	across, farther, yonder, past, more, above
anable- সক্ষম, যোগ্য, সমর্থ	able, adept, competent, efficient, experienced
asual- আকন্মিক, নৈমিত্তিক	incidental, occasional, uncertain, fortuitous, accidental, unexpected
Censorious- সমালোচনা মুখর	critical
ensure- সমালোচনা করা	blame, criticize
harlatan- জ্ঞানীভান করা	quack, pretender to knowledge
haos- विगृष्ट्येना	confusion, disorder, abyss
irculate- সম্প্রচার করা, ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া	brodcast, publicize, spread, abroad
laim- দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	require, challenge
larity- স্পষ্টতা	comprehensibility, clearness, lucidity, simplicity
Colloquial- কথোপকথনে ব্যবহৃত/ কথ্য ভাষা	pertaining to conversational or comfort speech
Commemorate- সম্মান জানানো	honour the memory of
Complementary- পুরক	serving to complete something
Composure- আত্মসংবরণ	mental calmness
Comprehensive- সমন্বিত	thorough, inclusive
ondone- ক্ষমা করা/এড়িয়ে যাওয়া	overlook, forgive, give tacit approval, excuse
onflagration - ব্যাপক অন্তিন	great fire
The state of the s	sunrise, guess
onjecture- অনুমান করা	argue, discuss, moot
ebate - তৰ্ক, বিতৰ্ক	betra, dupe, entrap, cheat, trick
eccive- ঠকানো, প্রতারণা করা।	denseness, thickness, tightness
ensity - ঘনত্ব	disappear, go, escape, quit
epart - প্রহান করা, ছান ত্যাগ করা	dismantle, bulldoze, pull down, destroy, break down
emolish - ভেঙ্গে ফেলা; ধ্বংস করা	apparatus, design, plan, tool, instrument, invention,
evice - কৌশল, উপায়, যন্ত্ৰ	deficient, empty, vacant
evoid - বঞ্চিত, ফাঁকা, শ্ন্য	absorb, understand, grasp, summarize,
^{igest} - হজম করা, আত্মীভূত করা	
bullient -উচ্ছসিত	overflowing with enthusiasm, showing excitement
clipse- গ্ৰহণ	celestial, lunar
dify- নৈতিক বা সাম্প্রিক টেন্ডি সাধন কবা	instruct, correct morally
100 - Dellar	overjoyed, in high spirits
legy- cette - Company	poem or song expressing lamentation
regant. Although	glorious, glamorous, jolly
Element- উপাদান	material, particle

LY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYK

নিভার্সিটি ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল টেস্ট YKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS delight, exhilaration, cheerfulness, glee, merriment, joyfulness
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
merry, lively, jolly
bold, brave, courageous, daring
overbright, flashy, garish
munificence, charity, magnanimity
hearty, affable, cordial, jovial, jolly, cheerful
apropos, relevant, pertinent, apposite suitable, appropriate
like a glacier, extremely cold
customary, usual, common, routine traditional, familiar,
cruel, raucous, unpleasant, strident, hard, discordant
swift, quick, rash
arrogant, boastful, snobbish
obstruct
sturdy, robust, able to stand inclement weather
vigorous, strong, robust, sound, hale, hearty
helpless, inefficient, unqualified, inadequate, unable, unfit
bent, predisposed, willing, prone
enlarge, augment, mushroom, heighten, magnify, expand
foul, lewd, indelicate, impure, unchaste, indecorous
active, diligent, assiduous, busy, energetic, hardworking, laborious
incorrect, inaccurate, loose
disgrace, ignominy, humiliation, insult, degradation, dishonour
wide, countless, fathomless, vast, limitless, uncountable
advise, approse, notify, teach, instract
ready, clever, inventive, adept, sincere, dexterous
beginning, opening, formative, first, inaugural, introductory
destructive, detrimental, harmful, insulting, mischievous
bias, inequality, oppression, disparity, prejudice
said or done in jest
absolve, perform, defend, clear, explain, substantiate
young, youthful, adolescent, childish, immature, babyish
nteager, sharp, acute, ardent, earnest, deep, pointed, pungent
Murder, slay, assassinate, butcher, put to death, massacre
category, benevolent, variety, sort
benevolent, gently, humanely, kindheartedly
concealed, hidden, dormant, invisible, secret, inherent
merriment, glee, mirth, chuckling, giggling, hilarity
legal, fair, rightful, legal, allowed
guide, director, trainer, boss, conductor, principal
apprentice, student, pupil, beginner
many, various, multiple, diverse
excellent, splendid, remarkable, Spectacular, magnificent, glorious,
preoccupation with physical comforts and things
wind or turn in its course
interested in money or gain
capricious, changing, fickle
normally, logically, certainly, realistically, genuinely, obviously
poor, penniless, impoverished
impartial, disinterested, unprejudiced

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Notion - জল্পনা, ধারণা, বিশাস	conception, thought, opinion, supposition
Notorious - কুখ্যাত, কুপ্ৰসিদ্ধ	infamous, disreputable, wicked, disgraceful
Odious- Felt	hateful, vile
Offend- রাগানো, প্ররোচিত করা, ক্ষুব্ধ করা	anger,vex, irritate, excite, provoke, impel
Omit - বাদ দেওয়া; অন্তর্ভুক্ত না করা	drop, leave out, eliminate, overlook, exclude, neglect
00ze - চুইয়ে পড়া	drip, drizzle, drop, fall
Opportunity- সুযোগ	chance, advantage, occaison, convenience
Pacify - শান্ত করা , প্রশমিত করা	lull, appease, mitigate, allay, assuage, compose
Paltry - তুচ্ছ; নগণ্য; অবজ্ঞা করা যায় এমন	puny, insignificant, trifling, petty, worthless, contemptible
Paramount- সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ, প্রধান, সর্বোচ্চ	overriding, principal, chief, supreme
Partial- আংশিক, অসম্পূর্ণ, পক্ষপাতপূর্ণ	limited, incomplete, favouring, imperfect, baised, inequitable
Partner- অংশীদার; খেলার জুড়ি; সঙ্গী	sharer, associate, confederate, sharerassociate, confederate
Paternal- পিতৃসুলভ, পৈতৃক	careful, patronising, fatherly, kind-hearted
Panacea - সর্বরোগের ওষুধ	cure-all
Patience - ধৈৰ্য, সহিষ্ণুতা	sufferance, forbearance, calmness, passiveness
Quagmire- জলভরা খানাখন্দ, ফাঁদ	soft, wet, boggy land, complex
Quandary- উভয় সংকট	dilemma, be in a fix
Querulous- কলহপ্রিয়	fretful, whining.
Quiet - শান্ত, নীরব, নম্র, গোপন	still, latent, clandestine, calm, pacified, secret, silent, dormant
Rash- হঠকারী, অপরিণামদর্শী	reckless, incautious, hasty, foolhardy, precipitate
RATE- গণ্য করা, মূল্যায়ন করা	reckon, compute, assess, adjudge, estimate, price
Ready- প্রস্তুত , তৎপর	set, quick, speedy, alert, willing, prepared
Recluse - সন্মাসী	hermit, loner.
Rectify - সংশোধন/গুদ্ধ করা	set right, correct.
Scarce - দুৰ্শভ, দুম্প্রাপ্য	unusual, rare, precious, unique, peculiar
Scarcity- দুস্থাপ্যতা, অভাব	want, deficiency, shortage, dearth, famine, poverty
Scold - তিরন্ধার করা, বকা দেওয়া	censure, reprove, admonish, rebuke, chide, reprimand
Tedious - ক্লান্তিকর , নীরস	dull
Tenacit - দৃঢ়তা	firmness, persistence
Temerity হঠকারিতা	insolence
Underworld- অপরাধজগৎ, পাতাল	criminal world, underground, hell, hades, abyss
Unfair- অসৎ, অন্যায়, পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট	unjust, inequitable, dishonest, wrongful, partial, dishonourable
Union- মিলন, ঐক্য	concert, combination, league, alliance, junction, coalition,
Unite- একত্রিত করা, ঐক্যবদ্ধ হওয়া	blend, join, knit, combine
Unprecedented - নজিরবিহীন/ অদ্ভত	novel, unparalleled
Unruly- অবাধ্য	disobedient everbitant foolish
Unreasonable- Wanter Wares	ridiculous, absurd, irrational, exorbitant, foolish rare, extraordinary, exceptional, peculiar, uncommon, remarkable
्वाधार्थ - विश्वास्त्रातिक विश्वास्त्र	empty, unemployed, expressionless
'acant - Mai when their	aimless, rootless, floating, drifting, vagrant
"\$400nd- wastra	hazy, indistinct, imprecise, dim, ambiguous, evasive
alle district	binding, powerful, defensible, cogent, logical, efficacious
	valuable, fertile, prosperous, ample, rich, affluent
Well of C	rich, wealthy, affluent
Wild, ব্ৰহ্ম	untamed
Whole	entire
Whole - সম্পূর্ণ, অক্ষত, গোটা, আন্ত Yellowish - হালকা হলদে Yield- উৎপল্প সংস্থা	golden, xanthous, fair, blonde
Yield- উৎপন্ন হওয়া/করা, ত্যাগ করা	abandon, concede, surrender, supply, submit, accede

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<u>কার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল টেস্ট</u> JOYKOLY PI

Yell- তীব্রন্থরে গর্জন করা বা চিৎকার করা Yen- তীব্র আকাচ্খা	shout, scream
Yoke- জোয়ালের প্রতীক	craving, desire, hunger, thirst
Zeal- উৎসাহ, উদ্দীপনা	string, couple
Zenith- ह्फ़ा, जर्दाक्र विन्मू, निश्रंत	zest, eagerness, passion, ardour, devotion, dedication
Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিল	
Zealous- উৎসাহী, উদ্দীপনাময়	1 1 simong winding fwisty, curved,
Zero- শূন্য, অনম্ভিত্ব	ardent devoted, eager, earnest, entitusiastes,
Zodiac- রাশিচক্র	nil, bottom, love, cipher, naught, nothing
Tourse- All-low	cycle, wheel, ring, group

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WORD	ANTONYMS		
Amenable - অনুগত	stubborn, disobedient		
Anarchy - নৈরাজ্য	peace, order		
Antithesis- বৈপরীত্য	similarity, analogy		
Annihilate- সম্পূর্ণরূপে ধ্বংস করা	establish, support, promote		
Apparent- সুস্পষ্ট	hidden, obscure, secret, covert, latent		
Apex - শौर्यविन्तृ	bottom		
Apostate- স্বপক্ষত্যাগী			
Apathy – অনীহা	loyalist, staunch		
Blame- দোষারোপ করা	care, interest		
Bottom- তলা; গর্তের নিমতম বিন্দু	thank, praise, approve, commend		
Clandestine- গোপন	top, zenith, peak		
Claim- দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	overt		
Coarse- মোটা, সুল, অমার্জিত	waive, drop, yield, forgo		
Conducive- সহায়ক, উপকারী	polished, delicate, modest, fine, refined, choice preventive, injurious, counteractive		
Conjecture- অনুমান, ধরণা	calculation, computation, proof, deduction, evidence, inference		
Defamation- কুৎসা, কেলেংকারী, অপবাদ	The state of the s		
Definite- নির্দিষ্ট, সুনির্ধারিত	glory, honour, respect indefinite, vague, obscure		
Delight- আনন্দ; উল্লাস; হর্ষ	misery, distress, discomfort		
Demolish- ভেঙ্গে ফেলা, ধ্বংস করা	45 ST 4-18995		
Demur- আপত্তি করা	construct, build, establish, found		
Describe- বৰ্ণনা করা	suppress, misrepresent, conceal		
Exact - সঠিক	approximate		
Exclude-বাতিল করা	admit		
Frugal - মিতবায়ী	thriftless, prodigal		
Fundamental- মৌলিক, প্রারম্ভিক	secondary, redundant, incidental		
Flexible- नमनीय	rigid		
Glory- গৌরব, মহিমা, অহংকারের বিষয়	cloud, dishonour, ignominy		
Govern- পরিচালনা করা, শাসন করা	misrule, mismanage, misgovern		
Impolite- অশিষ্ট, অভদ্রোচিত	courtly, urbane, gentlemanly		
Impressive- হৃদয়খাহী; চিন্তাকর্ষক	dry, jejune, vapid		
Inconsistent- অসামঞ্জন্য	constant, consistant		
Indicate- নির্দেশ করা, জানানো, ধারণা দেওয়া	negate, misindicate, misdirect		
Kill- হত্যা করা, মৃত্যু হওয়া	fashion create produce		
Kindle- জ্বালানো, উদ্দীপ্ত কর	fashion, create, produce, cause, originate		
Latent- শুকায়িত, ভঙ্জ, সুপ্ত	extinguish, satisfy, quench, satiate, postpone		
Lazy- অলস, শ্রমবিমুখ	active, clear, patent, manifest visible at :		
Lean- কৃষ, রোগা, অপ্রচুর	active, smart, agile, up and doing dire		
Merit- উৎকর্ষ, भूना	fat, brawny, plump, rich, fleshy, robust fault, weakness, flaw, error		

L
JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

अधीत- नव्रभ, किथिन	wild, ferocious, blood, thirsty, fierce, brutish, savage		
Mislead- বিপথে চাপিত করা	pilot, steer, direct, lead, guide		
Native - CHIN	foreign, extraneous, alien, extrinsic		
Nebulous- क्यानाष्ट्रज्ञ, त्यचाष्ट्रज	clear		
Seglect- खर्दर्श, जगञ्	care, mindful-to, attention, heed, observation, adventure		
Nervous- ভীত, নার্ভাস	brave, courageous, valiant, bold, undaunted, doughty		
Naminal- नाममाज	actual, real, essential, true, important, substantial		
Navious- অনিষ্টকর, ক্ষতিকর, অপকারী	good, wholesome, healthful, nutritious		
Oblivious- অচেতন, বিশৃত	attentive, conscious, aware, observant		
Obsolete- সেকেলে , অপ্রচলিত	current, up todate, modern, new		
Obtain- পাওয়া,অর্জন করা	lose, miss, spend, fail, disappear		
Obvious- স্পষ্টত প্রতীয়মান, পরিষার	hidden, covert, veiled, masked, secret		
Officious- কর্তৃপরায়ণ, গায়ে পড়ে সাহায্য করতে আসার মত	modest, backward, unofficious, negligent, retiring		
plea- অনুরোধ, অনুনয়, অজুহাত	charge, accusation, indictment, action, impeachment		
	limited, insufficient, scarce, skimpy, scanty, sparing		
Plentiful- প্রচুর	impossible, impracticable, unachievable, inconceivable		
Possible- সম্ভবপর, সাধ্য	cheap, ordinary, vile, worthless, base, valueless, inexpensive		
Precious- দামী, মূল্যবান	delayed, reasonable, overdue, late		
Premature- অকালিক, অপ্রাপ্তকাল	secondary, inferior, subordinate		
Principal- প্রধান; মুখ্য	placid, hearty, cordial, friendly, mild, amiable, meek, affable		
Quarrelsome- ঝগড়াটে, কলহপ্রিয়	slow, calm, calculated, listless		
Quick- দ্রুতগামী, চটপটে	scarcely, incompletely, partly, partially, limitedly, hardly		
Quite- সম্পূৰ্বভাবে, মোটামুটি	lazy, tardy, slow, sluggish, leisurely		
Rapid - দ্ৰত, বেগবান	aversion, unwillingness, tardiness, reluctance, disinclination		
Readiness- প্রম্নতি, তৎপরতা	loyalty, devotion, patriotism, faithfulness, nationalism		
Rebellion - বিদ্রোহ	advance, proceed		
Recede- পিছিয়েযাওয়া, অপসৃত হওয়া, নিরম্ভ হওয়া	coarse, crude, uncouth, vulgar, brutish, uncultured		
Refined- বিভদ্ধ, পরিমার্জিত, শোভিত	ruffle, dismantle, confuse, derange		
Gettle- মীমাংসা করা, বন্দোবন্ত করা, ছির করা	wise, shrewd, astute, discerning, deep, intelligent		
ballow- অগভীর	wise, snrewd, astute, discerning, deep, memgen		
Signify- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হওয়া, জানানো	veil, mask, cover, cloak, dissemble		
limilarity- সাদৃশ্য , মিশ	difference, contrast, dissimilarity, contrariety, contradiction		
orrowful- पुरवी	glad, cheerful, merry, happy, lucky		
empt - প্রশুক্ক করা	discourage, repel, dissuade, prevent		
endency- প্রবণতা	aversion, dislike, distate		
heory- তত্ত্ব, মতবাদ	practice, reality, actuality, happening		
nreasonable- অন্যায্য , অসকত	right, moderate, sound, judicious, fair, reasonable		
phold- তুলে ধরা, সমর্থন করা	drop, destroy, betray		
alid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ	unconvincing, invalid, feeble, weak, lame, illogical		
arious- বিভিন্ন	similar, identical, same		
eto- নিষিদ্ধ করা, প্রত্যাখ্যান করা	accept, approve, sanction		
Vasteful- অপচয়ী, অপব্যয়ী	prudent, frugal, miserly, economical		
eak - मूर्वम	tough, stout, sturdy, strong, hardy, energetic		
ealth- जम्मम	want, destitution, insufficiency		
Velloff- विख्वान; चष्ट्रण	poor, badly off, insolvent, pauper		
Vicked- মন্দ ,খারাপ , ভ্রান্ত , অসৎ	upright, virtuous, moral		
vild- वन्म, विज्ञान, वार्क, जगर १।।d- वन्म, विज्ञान, व्यव्य	gentle, timid, harmless, domestic		
ellowish - হালকা হলদে	dark, black, brown		
eal - উৎসাহ, উদ্দীপনা	laziness, coolness, indifference		
enith- हुज़, अर्साक विन्यू	depth, nadir, bottom, lowest-point		
ंष्टु-Zag- जॉकावॉका, সর্পিन	straight, level, upright, steep		

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14. The opposite word of 'Repulsive' is -

15. The opposite word of 'Profusion' is -

(A) Alluring

© Refulgent

Aspersion

© Scarcity

® Effulgent

B Aversion

(D) Confusion

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Meck

YKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICA	ঢাকা সেন্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি ATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY P	ভর্তি পরীক্ষ	ার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল টেস্ট	ATTORIC - POWER V BITTLE CATTORIC - VALVE -	
Part 2	Mos	t Impe	ortant MCQ	ATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOL	Y PUBLICATIONS
. The synonym of 'incom	patible' is		16. What kind of man is qui	ite the opposite type of 'supe	rcilioneta
(A) disqualified	(B) incomprehensible		Affable	(B) Disdainful	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
© unsuitable	(1) incompetent	(Ans(C)	© Haughty	Wicked	(
2. — is not a synonym of the word 'snarl'.			17. The synonym of 'hypot	F TO THE STATE	And
(A) Confusion	® Intricacy		Principal Control of the Control of	B proposed	
© Disarray	Disentangle	Ans(D)	A actual	① unquestionable	
3. The expression 'in defiance' means—			© speculative	The second secon	(An C
(A) protesting	(B) defining		18. A synonym for 'compas	The second of th	
© agreeing	(D) nodding	(Ans(A)	(A) indifference	® cruelty	
4. The synonym of 'Intre		<u> </u>	© yearning	(D) heartlessness	Ans
A fearless	® coward	Andres : 18	19. Which one is the correct	The second section is the second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the second section in 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 sectio	VIGO I
© indifferent	© unmindful	(Ans(A)	Overabundance	® Pedestal	
05. What is the synonym	그 많은 하는 그를 잃어버려면 하는 것 같아.		© Flexible	Pacify	AusA
Space	(B) Asylum		20. The synonym of the wor	rd 'Germinate' is –	
© Prison	© Village	(Ans(D)	(A) Decay	® Produce	
06. What is the meaning			© Breed	Sprout	Ans
(A) Cool	® Frightening		21. The synonym of the wo	ord 'Recuperate' is -	with the
© Relaxing	(D) Warming	(Ans(B)	Rehabilitate	® Reimburse	
07. A word similar to 'di		H C C.	© Recover	Relocate	AnsC
A Predicament	B Delay		22. The synonym of the wo	ord 'Augury' is -	
© Difficulty	Delayed message	Ans(A,C)	(A) Prophecy	® Intention	
08. What is the antonym	of the word 'adverse'?		© Astronomy	© Future	AnsA
(A) Unseemly	Misplaced		23. The synonym of the wo	ord 'Delectable' is -	
© Favorable	1 Inapt	Ans(C)	(A) Noble	B Enjoyable	
09. Identify the correct s	synonym of the word 'hypothe	tical'–	© Delicious	Sumptuous	AnsC
(A) assumed	(B) definite		24. The word 'permissive'	a a real trades destricts of	
© practical	© clinical	AnsA	(A) humble	® law-abiding	
10. He is intimidated by	his boss. The underlined wor	d means:	© liberal	© submissive	AnsC
(A) frightened	® promoted		25 The work 'succumb' m	the section of	English all
© disliked	(1) encouraged	Ans	A achieve	® submit	
11. What is the right sy			© win	© conquer	(Ans B)
A Flexible	® Unfriendly	(TO			1,12
© Нарру	① Indifferent	Ans B	(A) beauty	® glamor	Size V
12. The opposite word		. Augusti	© appearance	(D) divine presence	AnsC
A Hindmost	® Disposed	(Ans(C		s is closest in meaning to	
© Unimportant	Mature Maunt' is	Canal C	provided? "Wary"	o to cluscat in meaning to	Var
13. The opposite word (A) Permeate	® Repel		A calm	® curved	
© Include	© Attract	(Ans(B		© cautious	AnsD
S Incided				-	

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Ans A

AnsC

28. What is the meaning of the word "carousing"?

29. Which of these words is closest in meaning to the word "Gracious"?

® sinking

® singing

B clever

D present

(A) overindulging

© dancing

(A) pretty

© pleasant

(Ans(A)

ENGLISH



Part

At a glance (Most Important Information)



Spelling এর বাংলা প্রতিশব্দ হলো বানান। American এবং British বানানের নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ইংরেজি শব্দের বানানে পার্থক্য দেখা যায়। তাই ইংরেজি শব্দ তক্ষ চাবে ন্বার্থতে ও উচ্চোরণ করতে ইংরেজি শব্দের বানানের নিয়ম জানা খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

Correct Spelling



Mono syllable ছারা গঠিত একটি vowel বিশিষ্ট word এর সাথে suffix যোগ করলে শেষের consonant টি double হয় :

Ex: Hit + ing = Hitting, Knit + ed = Knitted, Run + er = Runner etc.

Note: Word এর শেষে double vowel অথবা double consonant থাকলে word এর শেষের বর্ণটি double হয় না। Ex: Keep + ing = Keeping (two wwel), Help + ed = Helped (two consonant), Love + er = Lover (ending in a vowel)

🔃 Word এর শেষে 'L' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে ' LL' হয়।

Ex: Appal + ed = Appalled, Quarrel + ing = quarrelling, Duel + ist = Duellist, Dial + ed = Dialled, Repel + ent = Repellent, Refuel + ed = Refuelled, Cruel + ly = Cruelly, Signal + ed = Signalled, Model + ing = Modelling etc.

Di এবং Tri syllable বিশিষ্ট word যদি একটি vowel দ্বারা গঠিত হয় এবং এদের শেষের অক্ষরটি consonant হলে suffix যোগ করার পর consonant টি double হয় ।

Ex: Acquit + ed = Acquitted, Begin + er = Beginner, Deter + ed = Deterred, Recur + ing = Recurring,

Note: উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের syllable এর উপর জোর দিতে হয়। কিন্তু প্রথম syllable এর উপর জোর দিয়ে উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের consonant টি double হয় না।

Ex: Murmur + ed = Murmured, Answer + er = Answerer, Orbit + ing = Orbiting etc.

ি 🖳 Suffix 'full' যখন কোনো word এর সাথে যুক্ত হয় তখন দিতীয় 'l' বাদ যায়। Ex: Beauty + full = Beautiful, Skill + full = Skilful, Use + full = Useful, Full + fill = Fulfil etc.

Note: Adverbial form এর ক্ষেত্রে double 'll' হয়। Beautiful + y = Beautifully, Useful + y = Usefully

আৰু 05 শব্দের শেষে 'Y' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'Y' এর ছলে 'I' হয়। Ex: Carry + ed = Carried, Happy + ly = Happily, Sunny + er = Sunnier.

Note: 'Y', 'A' vowel কে অনুসরণ করলে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। এবং suffix 'ing' এর ক্ষেত্রে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Ex: Play + er = Player, Carry + ing = Carrying, Hurry + ing = Hurrying etc.

lale-06 Word এর শেষে 'e' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'e' উঠে যায়। Ex: Love + ing = Loving, Move + able = Movable etc.

Note: Dye and singe এর ক্ষেত্রে পরিবর্তন হয় না। Ex: Dye + ing = Dyeing, Singe + ing = Singeing

luic-07 Suffix এর প্রথম অক্ষর consonant হলে suffix এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Ex: Engage + ment = Engagement, Hope + ful = Hopeful, Immediate + ly = Immediately, Fortunate + ly = Fortunately etc.

Note: কিছু suffix able/ible/ly এছাড়াও ate/ment এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e'উঠে যায়।

Ex: True + ly = Truly, Due +ly = Duly, Argue + ment = Argument, Judge + ment = Judgement, Comforte + able = Comfortable/comfortably, Fortune + ate = Fortunate/fortunately etc.

আe-08 শব্দের শেষে 'ee' থাকলে suffix পূর্ববতী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Agree > agreed > agreeing > agreement.

lale-09 'C' সাধারনত দুই ধরনের sound (শব্দ) তৈরি করে, 'C' (K-ক) এবং (S-স)।

C(K-क) = Cat, Cow, Cloud, Crown, Camel, Cornflour. C (S-न) = Century, Cycle, Cent, Citation Cyclone, Cycloid.

আৰু 10 ইংরেজিতে এমন কিছু word আছে যাদের উচ্চারণ 's' হলেও লেখার ক্ষেত্রে 'c' হয়। Ex: Criticize, Eroticize, Classicize, Ethicize, Fanaticize, Graecize, Historicize, Laicize.

Most Important MCQ



l,	Spot the correct spelling-	
	(a) comittee	® c
	© commitee	D C
•		-

Synonymus

ommitey ommittee

(Ans(D)

12. Choose the correctly spelled word.

Hippopotamous

AnsC Antonymus

© Hypocrisy 3. Choose the correct spelling from the following —

 Antegen Antijen

O Antigen

Antygen

4. Which one is the incorrect spelling? deportation

(B) depriciation

AnsC

(Ans(B)

05. Choose the correct spelling from the following. (B) Asurrance A Assurance Assurrence C Assurrance

06. The correct spelling is -

(B) Concientious (A) Conscientious @ Conscientous C Conscintous

07. Which word is correctly spelt?

(A) Accommodation C Liabillity

B Recieve D Passionnate

(Ans (A)

(Ans(A)

(Ans(A)

08. MILLENIUM

(B) millenium @ milenium © millennium

(Ans(C) @ millenium

 denomination © denunciation RAYROLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .



GROUP VE



At a glance (Most Important Information)

Most Important Phrasal Verbs

Act

- Act against (বিরুদ্ধে কাজ করা) -He acted against the interest of
- Act from (উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে কাজ করা) –We should act from a sense of duty.
- Act the role of (ভূমিকায় অভিনয় করা)- He acted the role of Shajahan.
- Act on or upon (affect, ক্ষতি করা) Such hard work will act upon your health.
- Act under (আদেশ অনুসারে কাজ করা) He acted under the orders of the Principal.
- Act up to (অনুসারে কাজ করা) He always acts up to my advice.
- Act for (কারো পক্ষে কাজ করা) He acted for me during my absence.

Ask down (কাউকে আমাল জানানো) - He asked me down to talk with him.

Bear

- Bear away or off (জয় করিয়া লওয়া) He bore away (off) four prizes in the annual sports.
- Bear on (সম্পর্কিত হওয়া) His remark does not bear on this subject.
- Bear out (সমর্থন করা) His evidence does not bear out the change.
- Bear up (মনের জোর বজায় রাখা)- His patience born him up in the crisis.
- Bear with (ঝগড়া করা) I cannot bear with such insult.

Blow

- Blow down (উপভূরে ফেলা) Many trees were blown down by the storm.
- Blow away (উড়িয়ে নেওয়া) The strong wind blew away all dry leaves
- Blow off (নিৰ্গত হওয়া) The engine blows off carbon-di-oxide
- Blow out (নেভানো) Blow out the lamp.
- Blow over (থেমে যাওয়া) The storm has blown over.
- Blow up (বিক্ষোরণের সাহায্যে উড়াইয়া দেওয়া)– The soldiers blew 🖤 the bridge.

Bring

- Bring about (ঘটানো) He tried to bring about a quarrel with them
- Bring down (নিমুখী করা) The good harvest brought down the price of fice
- Bring forth (উৎপাদন করা) The timely rain brings forth good crops
- Bring in (উপন্থাপন করা)- The members of parliament brought in
- Bring off (রক্ষা করা) He brought off the passengers from the robbers
- Bring on (घंठाय) Headaches are often brought on by stress.
- Bring out (ছাপাইয়া প্রকাশ করা) -- The publisher has brought out a new book
- Bring up (লালন পালন করা) He was brought up by his aunt.

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্বিত্ত কাল্য round (অলো হল্ডা) —The patient was brought round by here! Bing round (অলো হওয়া) —The patient was brought round by her

realment.
Bring to (জ্ঞান ফিরানো)— Hearing the result, the guard fainted but was brought to.

but was brought to book (তির্কার করা)— He has brought to book for his misconduct.

Bring to light (প্রকাশ করা)- The book was brought to light on 16th December.

Bring forth (উৎপাদন করা)— The timely rain brings forth good crops.

Break

Break away (ভাঙ্গিয়া বাহির হইয়া আসা) – The convict broke away from the prison.

Break down (ভাঙ্গিয়া পড়া বা দুর্বল হইয়া পড়া) – His health broke down for hard work.

Break in /on (বাধা দেওয়া)— You should not break in (on) our conversation. Break into (ভাঙ্গিয়া প্রবেশ করা) – The robber broke into the house at midnight.

Break off (হঠাৎ থামিয়া যাওয়া)— The speaker broke off in the middle of his speech.

Break out (হঠাৎ ছড়িয়ে পড়া)— Cholera has broken out in the village. Break through (বলপূর্বক ব্যুহ ভেদ) – The soldiers broke through the enemy's line.

Break up (বন্ধ হওয়া) - Our school breaks up at 4 pm. Break with (সম্পর্ক ছেদ করা) – Sudip has broken with his wife.

Burst

Burst into (কানায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া) — She bursts into tears to see her dead father. Burst out (ফাৎ হাসতে আরম্ভ করা) — Sumon bursts out laughing.

Call at (কোন জায়গায় গিয়ে সাক্ষাৎ করা) – He called at my office yesterday.

Call for (চাওয়া) – He called for an explanation from me.

Call forth (কাজে লাগানো) — You are to call forth your own resources. Call in (ডাকিয়া পাঠানো) — Please call in a doctor.

^{Call} off (উঠাইয়া লওয়া) — The strike was called off.

^{Call} out (তলব করা) – The army was called out to restore law and order for the city.

Call over (ভাকা) – The teacher is calling over the rolls.

^{Call} up (শরণ করা) — I can't call up your name.

^{Call on} (কারো সাথে দেখা করা) – He called on me at my house.

^{Call} upon (সাক্ষাৎ করা) – He will call upon me tomorrow.

Carry

^{Carry} away (সরানো/বহন করা) – The patient was carried away to the hospital.

^{Carry} off (জয় লাভ করা) – He carried off all the prizes.

^{Carry} on (চালাইয়া যাওয়া) – He will carry on the business.

Carry out (মান্য করা) – You must carry out my orders.

^{Carry} through (সফল হওয়া) – His sincère work will carry him through. Carry with (এক মত হওয়া) – He carried the audience with him.

Carry the day (জয় লাভ করা) – We carrying the day in our liberation war.

Cast out (পরিত্যাগ করা) — As he is my friend, I shall not cast him out. Cast about (কোনো কিছুর সন্ধানে যোরা)— He is casting about a opportunity. Cast aside/ away/ off (দুরে রাখা বা ত্যাগ করা) — He cast aside his ^{Cast into} (রূপ দেওয়া)— The gold is cast into a ring.

- Cut down (কমানো) Try to cut down your budget.
- Cut off (বিচ্ফিন্ন করা) The robbers cut off the telephone connection.
- Cut out (বাদ দেওয়া) I shall cut out tea from the menu.
- Cut up (মর্মাহত হওয়া) I was cut up by my friend's remark.
- Cut in (অংশ নেওয়া) They cut in the middle of our talk.
- Cut out (পরাজিত করানো) —I was cut him out in the competition.

Come

- Come about (সংঘটিত হওয়া) How did the accident come about?
- Come across (দেখতে পাজ্যা) I came across the lame man on the way.
- Come by (কিছু খুঁজে পাওয়া) How did you come by your mobile?
- Come down (কমে যাওয়া) The price of rice has come down.
- Come of (জন্মহণ করা) Shahjada came of a noble family.
- Come off (ঘটা) The marriage ceremony of my sister comes off tomorrow.
- Come out (প্ৰকাশিত হওয়া) The result will come out soon.
- Come down with (রোগে আক্রান্ত হওয়া) He has come down with swine flue.
- Come round (আরোগ্য লাভ করা) My father will come round soon. .
- Come after (কাউকে অনুসরণ করা) He came after me all the way.
- Come apart (টুকরা টুকরা হওয়া) Soviet Union came apart in 1990.
- Come away (খুলে যাওয়া)-The handle of axe came away.
- Come along (আসা) Come along with me.
- Come at (আক্রমণ করা) –kabir come at with sharp knife.
- Come forward (এগিয়ে আসা)-I come forward and saved the child.
- Come on (ণ্ডক হওয়া).—The festival came on yesterday.
- Come over (উত্তীৰ্ণ হওয়া)— He came over many difficulties.•
- Come in (প্রবেশ করা) May I come in sir?
- Come round (রোগমুক্ত হওয়া) He was come round soon.
- Come upon (হঠাৎ দেখা পাওয়া)- I come upon him a Parse of gold on the way.

Draw

- Draw back (সরে যাওয়া) A woman cannot draw back from her word.
- Draw off (পিছু হটা) The enemy drew off.
- Draw on (কাছে আসা) Our examination is drawing on.
- Draw out (আকৰ্ণণ করা) -His miseries draw out other attention.
- Draw to (আকৃষ্ট হওয়া) He draws to his village.
- Draw up (সাজানো) The forces were draw up.

Die

- Die down (প্রাণ হারানো) A storm is expected to night, but the wind and rain should die down by morning.
- Die off (একে একে মারা যাওয়া) The veterans of world war II are now old and gradually dying off.
- Die for (দেশের জন্য মরা) -The Bengalians are dying for their country.
- Die of (রোগে মারা যাওয়া) Most of the villagers died of cholera.
- Die from (কোনো কারণে মারা যাওয়া) He died from over eating.
- Die by (দুর্ঘটনায় মারা যাওয়া) -Santush died by car accident. Die out (বিশুপ্ত হওয়া) - Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.
- Die away (মিলিয়ে/যাওয়া) The sound of his footsteps gradually

- হকৈ৪

 ঢাকা সেন্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মতেন তেনে

 joykoly publications joyk Die in harness (কর্মরত অবস্থায় মারা যাওয়া) – I fear of dying in harness before I become a soldier.
- Die hard (আমৃত/একনিষ্ঠ) Had a lovely lunch, even the big mac die hard teens enjoyed it.
- Die off (তৃষ্ণার্ত) I had a shower and dried myself off.

Dry

- Dry out (তকানো) -They dried the fruit out in the sun.
- Dry up (শোষণ করা) The lake dried up because of the water extraction for cotton farming.

- Deal in (ব্যক্সা করা) He deals in rice.
- Deal on (আলোচনা করা) Let us not deal on our past mistakes.
- Deal with (ব্যবহার করা) He dealt with me very well.

Fall

- Fall among (মধ্যে আসিয়া পড়া) He fell among the thieves.
- Fall apart (ভেড়ে পড়া)– He fall apart heard the news.
- Fall at (নিরাশ হওয়া) His face fell at the news.
- Fall back (পিছু হটা) At last the enemy had fallen back.
- Fall behind (পিছাইয়া পড়া) He has fallen behind the progress.
- Fall down (ভূপাতিত হওয়া)- The picture that you hung up last night fell down this morning.
- Fall in with (একমত হওয়া) I can't fall in with his views.
- Fall off (কমিয়া যাওয়া) The quality of goods has fallen off.
- Fall on (আক্রমণ করা) The robbers fell on the passers by.
- Fall out (কলহ করা/ কিছু পড়ে যাওয়া) Don't fall out with your friend.
- Fall through (ব্যর্থ হওয়া) His plan fell through for want of money.

Get

- Get along (খাপ খাওয়া) She is getting along well with her classmates.
- Get at (নাগালে পাওয়া) The clock is locked up and I cannot get at it.
- Get away with (পার পাওয়া) The thief could not get away with the watch.
- Get up (শয্যা ত্যাগ করা) He gets up at 5 am everyday.
- Get by (যোগান দেওয়া) He only earns just enough to get by.
- Get down (নামা) He got down from the train.
- Get in (ধ্ববেশ করা) You can't get in the office without prior permission.
- Get into (উঠা) He got into the train.
- Get on (অহাসর হওয়া) How are you getting on with your studies?
- Get out (বাহির হওয়া) Get out of the class.
- Get over (অতিক্রম করা) He will soon get over the difficulties.
- Get through (সাফল্য লাভ করা) He got through the examination.

Give

- Give away (বিতরণ করা) The chairman gave away the prize to the wining team.
- Give in (পরাজয় দ্বীকার করা) The Pakistani soldier gave in after a terrible fight.
- Give out (প্ৰকাশ করা) He will never give out the secret of his success.
- Give over (বন্ধ হওয়া) The rain will soon give over.
- Give up (পরিত্যাগ করা) They are trying to give up their bad habits.

Go

- Go away (প্রহান করা) He has gone away with all his belongings.
- Go after (পেছনে লাগা) The dog went after the thief.
- Go against (বিরুদ্ধে যাওয়া) This goes against the interest of the people.

- Go beyond (অতিক্রম করা) You have gone beyond your limit
- Go on (চালাইয়া যাওয়া) Go on with your studies.
- Go through (পড়া) He has gone through the book.
- Go with (একমতে চলা) He will not go with us in this matter
- Go about (চেষ্টা করা) Go about your business.
- Go abroad (বিদেশ যাওয়া) He went abroad last year.
- Go ahead (সামনে যাওয়া) Go ahead and you will gain your goal
- Go back (ফিরে যাওয়া) Go back to your country.
- Go by (মানিয়া চলা) Go by the advice of your father.
- Go down (অন্তমিত হওয়া) The sun has gone down.
- Go for (বিবেচিত হওয়া) He goes in our country for a vast scholar,
- Go into (তদন্ত করা) The police will go into the matter.
- Go in for (সমর্থন করা) -The public will go in for the chairman opinion Go off (বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া) – All the grenades went off simultaneously,
- Go on (চালিয়ে যাওয়াं) He is going on well with.
- Go out (নিভে যাওয়া) -Went out the lamp.
- Go out (বাইরে যাওয়া) -- Don't go out in the rain.

Hand

- Hand on (সঁপে দেওয়া) Hand on the Package to my father.
- Hand over (হস্তান্তর করা) The man handed over a book to him.

Hang

- Hang about (আশেপাশে ঘুরে বেড়ানো) Rina always hangs abo her grandmother.
- Hang back (ইতন্তত করা) Do not hang back to tell the truth.
- Hang down (বাঁকানো) Father hung down his head in shame fo his son's misconduct.
- Hang for (ফাঁসি দেওয়া) He was hanged for murder.
- Hang on (নির্ভর করা) I do not like to hang on you.
- Hang up (প্রদর্শন করা)—The students hung out flags to welcome the preside
- Hang up (ঝুলানো) Hang up your coat.

Hold

- Hold in (সংযত করা) Please hold in your temper.
- Hold on (লেগে থাকা) He held on to his work despite many difficulties.
- Hold out (বাড়ানো) He held out his hand to help me.
- Hold over (ছগিত রাখা)—This item has been held over till the meeting.
- Hold up (দেরি করা) The train held up for two hours.
- Hold with (একমত হওয়া) I do not hold with you this matter.
- Hold to (লেগে থাকা) I can hold to my plan.
- Hold out (প্রতিরোধ অব্যাহত রাখা) The enemy could not hold o against our determined assaults.
- Hold out on (প্রত্যাখান করা) How long will you hold out on me?

Keep

- Keep at (লাগিয়া থাকা) The girl kept at her mother in the kitchen.
- Keep away (দূরে থাকা) Keep yourself away from evil company.
- Keep down (সংযত রাখা) He could not keep down his anger. Keep in with (বন্ধুত্ব বজায় রেখে চলা) — I can't keep in with you any longer.
- Keep off (দূরে থাকা) Keep off from the fire.
- Keep on (চালিয়ে যাওয়া) I can't keep on walking for a long time Keep to (লাগিয়া থাকা) – Be careful to keep your promise.
- Keep up (বজায় রাখা) He always tries to keep up his reputation

Lay aside (সরিয়ে রাখা) - Try to lay aside some thing for your old age. Lay by (সঞ্জয় করা) – You must lay by something for the future. Lay down (বিশ্বজন দেওয়া) — He laid down his life for the country. Lay out (খাটালো) – He laid out a large amount of money in the bank. Lay with (চেকে দেওয়া) – He laid the flowers with a carpet.

Look

Look at (তাকানো) – He is looking at the moon. Look after (দেখাতনা করা) – Mother looks after the child. Look down upon (ঘূণা করা) – Don't look down upon the poor. Look for (খোজা) - He is looking for a job. Look into (তদন্ত করা) – I asked him to look into the case. Look through (পরীক্ষা করা) – The auditor looked through the account. Look up (খুঁজে বের করা) – Please look up the word in the dictionary. Look over (পরীক্ষা করা) - Mr. Milon is busy to look over the papers. Look on / upon (গণ্য করা) - I look on/ upon him as my best friend. Look forward (সমহেপ্রতীক্ষা) — I am looking forward to my friend's visit.

Make Make away (হত্যা করা) - He made away with himself. Make off (পলাইয়া যাওয়া) - The thief made off with ornaments.

Look up to (সম্মান করা) - He looks up to his teacher.

- Make up (পরিপূরণ করা) I still need taka one hundred to make up for the loss.
- Make up one's mind (মনছির করা) He made up his mind to go there.
- Make out (বুঝতে পারা) I can't make out what are you saying.
- Make after (পিছনে ছুটা) -The tiger made after the deer. Make for (দ্রুত বেগে ধাবিত হওয়া) – The ship made for the port.
- Make of (গঠিত) -The ring is made of white gold.
- Make up one's mind (মনছির করা) He made up his mind to go there.

Move

- Move around (পুনঃপুন জায়গা পরিবর্তন করা) My dad was in the army, so we moved around a lot.
- Move in (নতুন জায়গায় স্থানান্তরিত হওয়া/নতুন বাড়িতে ওঠা) We are moving in next week.
- Move on (অন্য ছান/অবছানে সরে যাওয়া) I have lived in this town
- long enough It's time to move on. Move along (কাজ চলমান থাকা) – Construction of the bridge is moving along.

Pass

- Pass away (মারা যাওয়া) The patient passed away peacefully.
- Pass on (আগাইয়া যাওয়া) He passes on from this to that.
- Pass over (উপেক্ষা করা We may pass over the unnecessary details
- Pass through (অভিজ্ঞতা সক্ষয় করা) He had to pass through many difficulties. Pass for (পরিগণিত হওয়া) — In a short time, he passed for a rich
 - man in the locality. Pass off (সমাপ্ত করা) —The wedding ceremony passed of calmly.

Put

- Put away (ছেড়ে দেওয়া) He puts away all ideas of being a doctor. Put down (দমিয়ে রাখা) – The king puts down the public for today. Put off (ছণিত রাখা) — The meeting was put off.
- Put on (পরিধান করা) Put on your dress.

- Put out (নিভানো) Please put out the lamp.
- Put up with (সত্য করা) I cannot put up with your remarks.
- Put by (সঞ্চয় করা) We should put by something for the future.
- Put forth (অঙ্গুরিত করা) Tress put forth new leaves in spring.
- Put in (দাখিল করা) He has put in his claim before the court.
- Put through (সম্পন্ন করা) The work was put through with great difficulty.
- Put up (আঁটিয়ে দেওয়া) Put up the notice on the notice board.
- Put about (তজৰ ছড়ালো) Hc does not believe the stories that are being put about.
- Put back (আগের জায়গায় রাখা/প্রত্যাবর্তন করা) The ship put back to the port.
- Put into (ভিড়ালো/লোঙর করা) The ship put into Chittagong port.
- Put aside (সরিয়ে রাখা/জনানো) I put aside a little every month for a deposit on a house.

Run

- Run after (ধাওয়া করা) The villagers run after on seeing the robbers.
- Run away (পালিয়ে যাওয়া) The man ran away from the meeting.
- Run away with (চুরি করে পালিয়ে যাওয়া) The thief runs away with vegetables.
- Run on (চলিতে থাকা) The sports will run on for a few days.
- Run over (চাপা পড়া) The old man was run over by a car.
- Run across (হঠাৎ দেখা হওয়া) I ran across my friend at the book fair.
- Run down (মানসিক চাপে দুৰ্বল) Why are you looking so much run down?
- Run into (ঋণগ্ৰন্ত /ঋণে জর্জরিত) The man run into debt.
- Run off (দৌড়ে পালানো) The thief ran off at the sight of the police.
- Run out (শেষ হওয়া) Time is running out.
- Run through (তাড়াতাড়ি পরীক্ষা করা) The examiner ran through the answer scripts.

See

- See off (বিদায় জানানো) I went to the station to see my friend off.
- See through (ব্ৰুঝ ফেলা বা আন্দাজ করা) I have seen through his canning plan.
- See in (উপলব্ধি করা) Her teacher saw something special in her.
- See into (তদন্ত করা) The police see into the murder.
- See out (তরু থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত দেখা) He saw the project out to its very end.

Set

- Set about (আরম্ভ করা) He set about his work early in the morning.
- Set down (লিপিবদ্ধ করা) He is setting down a long story.
- Set in (তরু হওয়া) The exam has set in.
- Set out/off (যাত্রা করা) He set out for London.
- Set up (প্রতিষ্ঠা করা) The villagers have set up a school.
- Set aside (অগ্রাহ্য করা) I like to set aside all formalities.
- Set forth (যাত্রা করা) We set forth in a bright morning.
- Set to (আরম্ভ করা) Let us set to our journey.
- Set off (যাত্রা করা) We set off for America.
- Set back (দূরে সরানো/পিছানো) A war would inevitably set back the process of reform.
- Set on/ upon (প্ররোচনা দেওয়া) He was set upon/on by a vicious dog. KOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JO

- Take by (ধরা) He took the man by his neck.
- Take back (ফিরাইয়া নেওয়া) She will not take back her words.
- Take down (লিখিত নেওয়া) Take down the note in short.
- Take off (খুলে ফেলা) Take off your coat.
- Take out (তোলা) He took out his aching teeth.
- Take through (শিখতে সাহায্য করা) The director took us through the play scene by scene.
- Take into (বিকেচনা করা বা ভরুগা করা) You can take into my confidence.
- Take after (সদৃশ্য হওয়া) The boy has taken after his father.
- Take for (মনে করা) I took him for a businessman.
- Take in (প্রতারিত হওয়া) Once he was taken in by his neighbour.
- Take on (অহণ করা) I have decided to take on the extra job.
- Take over (মুহ্দা করা) –The officer will take over the charge tomorrow.
- Take to (অভ্যম্ভ) He has taken to gambling.
- Take up (তুলে লওয়া) He took up my pen and began to write.
- Take up with (গভীরভাবে আবিষ্ট) He is taken up with his lesson.

Turn

- Turn against (শত্ৰু হইয়া উঠা) They soon turned against us.
- Turn away (অন্যদিকে চলিয়া যাওয়া) He turned away in disguise
- Turn down (অগ্নাহ্য করা) He turned down our proposal,
- Turn into (পরিবর্তন করা) Turn this passage into English.
- Turn off (বন্ধ করা) Turn off the switch.
- Turn on (চালু রাখা) Turn on the switch.
- Turn out (বিতাড়িত করা) He was turned out from the school
- Turn on (চালু করা) Turn on the Computer.
- Turn aside (বিচ্নত হওয়া) -No one should turn aside from the path of truth
- Turn over (উन्টात्ना) Please turn over the page 99.
- Turn round (ফিরানো) Turn one's chair round to the window.
- Turn up (উপছিত হওয়া) I doubt whether he will turn up at the meeting
- Turn up (ওঠানো) -Turn up one's shirt sleeves.

Part

Most Important MCQ

Ans(C)

(Ans(A)

(Ans(A)



(Ans(D)

(Ans(A)

(Ans C

- 01. Kalam found it hard to get up from bed after the alarm clock - at six a.m. B threw out © went off D took out AnsC A sent out
- 02. The building is made ---- bricks.
 - (A) with ® of
 - O on 1 from (Ans(B)
- 03. My mother has been in hospital, I wonder if she
- (A) is getting on B gets on
 - C has got across 1 is getting away (Ans(A)
- 04. Marrying daughters at an early age is a standard practice in many rural families in Bangladesh. (A) with ® off (Ans(B)
- 05. My nephew chicken pox this weekend.
 - A came round with B came along with
 - © came down with @ came over with
- (Ans(C) 06. I could not figure — what the teacher was talking A into, on
- B by, on © out, about On, about
- 07. His health has because of hard labour.
- A broken up B broken into © broken out Dbroken down (Ans(D)
- 08. Let us not your past mistakes.
 - A dwell on ® dwell
 - © dwell at D dwell about
- 09. His aunt brought him A grown ® up
- © over D away Aus B 10. Would you - my dog for me this weekend?
 - A look B look after
- C look for D look off (Aus(B) 11. I couldn't keep -
- with him in the race. ® up © against
- (Ans(B) 12. The government has stepped -- measures to curb swine flu. (A) in ® up O out O on (Ans(B)
- 13. The fire brigade struggled to ... the fire.
 - A put up B put in © put out D put into AnsC
- 14. Go -— these stairs until you reach the top floor. (A) up (B) through (D) in
- 15. Can you put me for the weekend?

- A In ® up © away O down (Ans(B) 16. They all ran after the farmer's wife, who cut - their tails
- with a knife. (A) on B off © in
- O out 17. The Chairman is ill and we'll have to the meeting for a few days.
- A put on B put of © put away D put off And 18. The evening — to be the most unforgettable evening of my life.
 - A turned out B looked around © passed away D fell back on
- 19. The cat a rat.
- A run down ® run into © run at D run out (AnsC) 20. She --- both the candles in one breath.
 - (A) put up E put away © put down
- D put out 21. The gun - while he was cleaning it.
 - A went off
 - B came out © put up D ran over
- 22. She died because they did not immediately a doctor. B call for © call at @ call in (Ans(D)
- 23. The student could not answer the question, so he-A gave off
 - B gave into © gave up
- D gave away 24. They went to the airport to see the visiting team—.
- ® away © off
- 25. It was warm, so I -D goner (AnsC) - my sweater. A put on
- B put away © put down 26. Students were instructed to use internet -
- information about the Chittagong Hill Tracts for the class
 - A to look after © to look up
 - B to look over
- 27. A burglar my house when I was away on vacation and stole some of my electronic goods. A broke off
 - © broke open
- B broke into



Part

a glance (Most Important Information)



ABC (primary knowledge, the rudiments- প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান) He does not know even the ABC of commerce.

A bed of roses (happy life or time- পুলাবাটা) The Earth is not a bed of roses.

A black sheep (insignificant or unworthy person of a family- কুলাপার) There is a black sheep in our club.

A host in oneself (alone person but worth of many- সম্পদশালী একাকী ব্যক্তি) He is a host in himself and does not need help.

A man of letters (learned or educated and respected person- পণ্ডিত ব্যক্তি) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a man of letters.

, A man of parts (a virtuous or an expert person- ত্লাৰিত ব্যক্তি) Her husband is a man of parts.

, A man of word (a man who keeps his word or promise at any cost- এক কথার মানুষ) My uncle is a man of word.

, Above all (chiefly, more than anything else- সর্বোপরি) Sheik Farid was above all a saint.

, Above board (open, beyond reproach- সন্দেহের অতীত) His dealings are fair and above board.

, Acid test (final test- অমি পরীক্ষা) Everyone must succeed in the acid test of the time he lives in.

Add fuel to the flame (aggressive something) This news will only add fuel to the flame of the misunderstanding.

All and sundry (everyone- সকলকেই) He invited all and sundry to his father's funeral.

ı All at once (suddenly- সহসা/ হঠাৎ) All at once I saw a crowd, a host of golden daffodils.

। All but (almost, nearly- প্রায়) My friend is all but ruined.

। All hands (স্ব্ৰা) I see misery on all hands.

All in (tired- 3788) I was all in after the meeting.

। Apple of discord (subject of quarrel- বিবাদের বিষয়) This plot of land is the apple of discord between the two families.

Apple of one's eye (one's favourite person or thing) Biva is the apple of her mother's eye.

As it were (so to say- বেন) The moon is as it were the lamp of the earth.

Back out (to retreat, to break a promise-প্রতিশৃতি ভাঙা) He backed out at the last moment.

Back up (to support-সমর্থন করা) He is backing up the case.

Bad blood (ill feeling, enmity- শক্তা) There is a bad blood among the teachers of this school.

Bad book (diprive of facilities- অনুমূহ বৃদ্ধিত) The secretary has fallen in the bad book of the manager.

Bare word (Word without witness- মুখের কথা) He believed your bare word and now he has been played false with.

[।] Be on one's last legs (about to fall-পতন হওয়ার মুখে) At present this bank is on its last legs.

Bear the brunt (to suffer to withstand the worst part of something- চাপ সহ্য করা) Many people could not bear the brunt of poverty during the famine and died.

Beat about the bush (to talk in a irrelevant superficial way- বাজে বকা) Don't beat about the bush but speak to the point.

Beat black and blue (to beat severely-চরমভাবে প্রহার করা) They beat the thief black and blue.

Beat the air (doing something without fruitful result- নিক্ল চেষ্টা) He beat the air to convince the man that he was not a thief, but the man did not believe him.

Because of or On account of (for-কারণে বা জন্যে) He succeeded in life because of his perseverance.

Bee line (easy way or straight way- সোজা পথ) Our school is one mile away from here on the bee line.

Before long (soon- অতি শীঘা) His business will flop down before long because he is not a good manager.

Beggar description (to be indescribable- অবর্ণনীয়) The horrors of modern war is beggar description.

Below the belt (unfair- অন্যায়ভাবে আঘাত করা) Never punish your younger brothers and sisters below the belt.

Beside the mark or the point (irrelevant- অপ্রাস্থাস্থাক) What you say is beside the mark.

Between the cup and the lip (between hope and reality- ষগ্ন ও বাতবতার মাঝে) There is a great gap between the cup and the lip. Between the devil and the deep sea (don't know what to do or in great agony- কঠিন অবছা) Being attacked on both sides, the enemy

was put between the devil and the deep sea. Between two fires (faced with having to choose between two courses of action though both equally risky or undesirable-

Now the old man is between two fires.

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JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS •

- Call attention (দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা) He called my attention to the matter.
- Call in question (to doubt- সন্দেহ) His honesty cannot be called in question.
- Call into play (to bring into action- কার্যকর করা) Adversity calls into play the best qualities of man.
- Call name (গালাগালি করা) He called me names.
- Call over (তির্ভূত হওয়া) He was called over the coals for neglect of duty.
- Call own (নিজেদের বলে দাবি করতে পারা) They have nothing that they can call their own.
- Call to account (to call for an explanation- কৈফিয়ৎ দাবি) He was called to account by his boss.
- Call to mind (to remember- শরণ করা) I cannot call to mind what you told me on the way.
- Calling a spade a spade (অপ্রীতিকর কথা খোলাখুলি বলা) I am not afraid of calling a spade a spade.
- Came to a head (চরম অবছায় পৌছানো) The situation has come to a head.
- Carry coals to New Castle (to do something which is redundant or duplicative- তেলা মাথায় তেল দেখ্যা) This policy of the government will give opportunities only to the rich even the government is now carrying coal to New Castle.
- Carry into effect (to execute- কাজে পরিণত করা) This plan was carried into effect.
- Carry the day (to win- জয়লাভ করা) He joined the debate and carried the day.
- Carry weight (to exert influence- তক্ষত্বপূৰ্ণ) The advice of the president always carries weight with the Ministry.
- Cat's paw (a person who is solely influenced by another person- অন্যের ধারা প্রভাবিত হওয়া) Many poor people of our country are the cat's paw to the rich.
- Catch a tartar (fight against a tough guy-শক্তিশালী মানুষের পাল্লায় পড়া) He caught a tartar when he invested much money in partnership business with that rogue.
- Cats and dogs (rain falling in torrents- মুখাধারে) It has been raining cats and dogs since morning.

D

- Dark horse (a person whose capacities are unknown- অপ্রকাশিত গুণাবলি) Our new captain is a dark horse.
- Dead letter (a law or custom which is out of date- অকেজো) This law became a dead letter long ago.
- Die in harness (to die while doing one's duty- কর্তব্যরত অবছায় মারা যাওয়া) Sir Thomas Moore, the English general died in harness.
- Dog in the manger policy (unnecessarily obstructing others-অথপা অন্যদেরকে বাধা দেওয়া) He always follows a dog in the manger policy.
- Drive into a corner (to put into a difficult situation- দুঃসময়ে পড়া) The police drove the man into a corner.
- Drug in the market (commodity for sale for which there is no demand- চাহিদা কম আছে এমন) These goods are drug in the market now.

E

- Eat humble pie (to act very humbly especially when one is shown to be worng- অপমানিত হওয়া) The manager had to eat humble pi before his employees.
- Eat into vitals (to decay life- আয়ু ক্ষয়) Constant anxiety ate into his vitals.
- Eat one's words (to withdraw one's words- কারো কথা প্রত্যাহার করা) You should eat your words in the presence of your friends.
- End in smoke (to become useless- ফলপুসু না হওয়া) All his efforts ended in smoke.
- Ever and anon (every now and then- মাঝে মাঝে) The cowboy shouted ever and anon.
- Every other day (on alternate days- একদিন পর পর) The doctor comes to see my ailing mother every other day.
- Eve for an eye (দাঁতের বদলে দাঁত, উপযুক্ত প্রতিশোধ) I shall have an eye for an eye.
- Eye to eye (এক্সত হওয়া) I do not see eye to eye with you on this point.
- Eye wash (লোকদেখানো) All his actions are were eye wash.
- Eye sore (万季河) I am an eye sore to him.

F

- Face to face (সামনাসামনি) The two parties met face to face to discuss the matter.
- Fair and square (honest and just- পুরোপরি সঠিক) He was fair and square in all his dealings.
- Fair weather friend (false friend- সুসময়ের বন্ধু) Never trust a fair weather friend.
- Fall a prey to (to fall a victim to- ভোগান্তি) The deer fall a prey to the lion.
- Fall flat (not to be effective- ফলপ্রসু না হওয়া) His lecture falls flat on the audience.
- Fall foul of (to quarrel- ঝাড়া করা) He is in the habit of falling foul of every body.
- Fall in with (to agree with- কারো সাথে রাজি হওয়া) I cannot fall in with your views.
- Fall short of (be inadequate- অপর্যান্ত) Your work fall short of our expectation.
- Far and away (in every sense- প্রতিক্ষেত্রেই) Rabindranath is far and away the greatest poet of the world.
- Far and near or, Far and wide (all around- স্ব্ৰ) The news has spreaded far and wide.

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS •

চাকা সেন্দ্রীল ইউনিভার্সিটি

মানবিক বিভাগ

ENGLISH

publications - Joykoly Publications Few and far between (at wide intervals- কণাচিৎ) In this part of the country houses are few and far between.

Fight shy of (to avoid- अफ़्रिस योजना) Why do you try to fight shy of your teacher?

Fire and fury (violent passion- আস্ক্রিক্তা) The language of the speaker was full of fire and fury.

First and foremost (of the greatest importance- সৰ্বপ্ৰথম বা প্ৰধান) First and foremost duty of a student is to read. Fish out of water (a person in an uncomfortable position- ব্বিতকর পরিছিতিতে পড়া) He feels like a fish out of water.

Flesh and blood (human nature- রক্ত মাংলের শরীর) These are things which flesh and blood cannot bear.

Gain a ground (to make progress- উন্নতি লাভ করা) The bilateral talk between India and Bangladesh over sharing of Ganga water gained a ground at last.

Gain ground (to progress- উন্নতির নিকে) If you have talent in you, you are sure to gain ground in the long run.

Gala day (a day of festivity- আনন্দের দিন) The 26th of march is a gala day for all Bangladeshis.

Get clear of (সঙ্গ পরিত্যাগ করা) Try to get clear of their society.

Get rid of (is to drop/ give up- মুক্ত হওয়া) Get rid of this habit.

Gift of the gab (a talent for speaking- বাগ্মিতা) A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.

- Give ear (কর্ণপাত করা) Please give ear to my prayer.

। Give oneself air (to pretend- ভান করা) I found that an ugly old woman was giving herself airs.

। Give up the ghost (die- মৃত্যু হওয়া) The patient gave up the ghost in the hospital.

■ Go hard (will be to one's disadvantage- কারো অসুবিধা হওয়া) It will go hard with him if you don't help him.

■ Go to the dogs (অধ্ঃপাতে যাওয়া) He has gone to the dogs.

■ Go well (দিন বেশ ভাল যাবে) Be industrious and the world will go well with you.

Н.

■ Hand to hand (face to face fight- সরাসরি যুদ্ধ) The two groups of workers had a hand to hand fight and many were injured.

■ Hang fire (to remain undecided- অমীমাংসিত) The matter was hanging fire for some time.

Hang in the balance (to be in suspense- অমীমাংসিত অবহা) The fate of the prisoner is still hanging in the balance.

Hang together (to be consistant with- একমত না হওয়া) The two statements of the accused do not hang together.

■ Hard and fast (specific, fixed- বাধাৰরা) There is no hard and fast rule in this matter.

■ Hard pressed (বিষম বিপন্ন) We were hard pressed for meeting his demand.

■ Hard times (times of difficulty- দুৱসময়) Poet Madhusudan was then passing through very hard times.

■ Hard up (greatly in need of something usually money- দুঃসময়) He is hard up now; he can not lend you money.

■ Haves and have-nots (rich and poor- সুবিধা ও অসুবিধা) Law does not differentiate between the haves and have-nots.

■ Head and tail (not a jat of sense- মাথামুছ) I couldn't make head and tail of what he said.

■ Head to foot (মাপা থেকে পা পর্যন্ত) He was searched from head to foot.

Heads together (একত্তে পরামর্শ করা) The brothers put their heads together.

Heart and soul (earnestly- স্বান্তকরণে) Alam is trying heart and soul to win the prize.

Henpeck husband (a husband who obeys his wife too much- খ্রী-পরায়ণ স্বামী) A henpeck husband does not seem to be a capable person.

Here and there (everywhere- সর্বএ) Now-a-days, thieves are here and there in the country.

In a body (as a group- স্বাই মিলে) We all should work in a body for the amelioration of our country.

In a fix (in a difficult situation- হতবুদ্ধি) I am in a fix and I am in need of your help.

In a nutshell (in short- সংক্রে) Our teacher told us the story in a nut shell.

In accordance with (according to-অনুসারে) My friend acted in accordance with your advice.

In cold blood (deliberately- ঠাভা মাধায়) The man was murdered in cold blood.

In favor of (to support someone, to work for someone- কারো পক্ষে) They canvassed in favor of my brother.

In good stead (be of specialized- অন্যতম) My father's advice will stand you in good stead at all times.

In lieu of (in stead of- পরিবর্তে) Mamun took up English in lieu of Bengali.

In order to (for the purpose of doing something- General) We went there in order to meet the man.

In regard to (about- সমস্কে) He had nothing to say in regard to this matter.

In respect of (in point of- विचया) I am senior to him in respect of service.

In search of (seeking or hunting something- খোজ করা) The primitive man spent most of the time wandering in search of food.

In season and out of season (at all times- যখন তখন) Beggars disturb householders in season and out of season. OLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOY DOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . DOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

Jack of all trades (someone who can do several different jobs instead of specializing in one- সৰ কাজের কাজি) The precious boy is a jack of all trades and master of none.

K

Keep body and soul together (to keep alive- কায়কেশে জীবন ধারণ করা) This blind beggar has no means to keep body and soul together

- Keep the wolf from the door (to keep off starvation- জীবিকা নির্বাহ করতে না পারা) Jean Val jean faced great difficulties in keeping the wolf from the door.
- Kith and kin (relatives- আত্মীয় জন) The orphan was taken no care of by his kith and kin.
- Know no bounds (to be boundless- সীমাহীন হওয়া) Kamal suffering after his father's death knew no bounds.

L

- Laughing stock (an object of ridicule- যাসির পাঅ) A fool is a laughing stock to others.
- Lay heads together (to confer closely- পরামর্শ করা) They will lay their heads together to hit upon a new plan.
- Lead a cat and dog life (lead a life of quarrels- সব সময় ঝগড়া করা) The two brothers are leading a cat and dog life.
- Long and short (the simple fact- আসল কথা) The long and short of it is that I do not want to deal with your firm any more.

M

- Maiden speech (first speech of a new member in a public body- প্রথম বন্ধৃতা) That was his maiden speech.
- Make a clean breast of (to confess- ক্রটি খীকার) The convict made a clean breast of the whole affair.
- Make a living (to earn a livelihood for oneself- কারো জন্য অনু সংখ্যান) He makes his living by earning an honest penny.
- Make a stand (স্চভাবে মোকাকেলা করা) You should not lose heart but make a stand against the odds.
- Make mess of (গোলমাল পাকানো) He is making a mess of his practice.
- Make nothing of (কিছুই না বুঝা) I can make nothing of what he says.
- Make way (রাজা করে দেয়া) The crewed make way for the leader.
- Man in the moon (impossible or invisible thing- অসম্ভব বন্তু) What about you? You are seen to have become a man in the moon now-a-days.

< N

- Naked eye (খালি চোখ) That planet cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- Narrow escape (narrowly saved from an accident- দারুণ বেঁচে যাওয়া) He had a narrow escape from the accident.
- Neck and crop (completely- আপাদমন্তক) The intruder was turned out neck and crop.
- Now and then (occasionally- মাঝে মাঝে) My friends come here now and then.

0

- Odds and ends (strange things- টুকি-টাকি) Your brain is filled with all sorts of odds and ends.
- Of course (naturally- অব-টই) Kamal succeeded in life and was of course praised by all.
- Of no avail (of no use- 341) My effort was of no avail.
- Of one's on account of (without being asked- (बाक्स्या) She could not come to class on account of her illness.
- On the alert (watchful and attentive- সতর্ক) Be on the alert when you sleep alone in this room.
- On the brink of or, on the verge of (very near to- খুব নিকটে) The gentle man is on the brink of ruin
- On the contrary (on the orther hand, rather than- প্রকাষ্ট্রে) I do not hate you, on the contrary I like you.
- On the eve of (just before- তার আগেই) Mr. Dulal went to Dhaka on the eve of the puja vacation.
- On the look out for (looking for খোজে) Salam is on the look out for a job.

P

- Palmy days (days of prosperity- উন্নতির সময়) Friends flock around us in our palmy days.
- Past master (expert- ዓም) He is a past master in the art of oratory.
- Penny wise and pound foolish (careful in little things but extravagant in large amount- বছা আঁটুনি ফসকা গেরো) A penny wise and pound foolish government officer is an enemy to the country.
- Pin money (daily expenditure given by a husband to his wife- ত্রীকে প্রদন্ত হাত হাত হাত । She saved all her pin money and bought a nice present for her husband.
- Play to the gallery (to seek popular praise- প্রাম্পিত হওয়া) He was a great platform speaker because he knew the art of playing to the gallery.
- Play tricks (প্রতারণা করা) He played tricks with me.
- Point blank (directly, bluntly- সরাসরি) We asked him point blank.

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Q

- Qualified for (আ) He is qualified for the post.
- Quick at, of (五) He is quick at figures.
- Quarrel with (ক্লাহ করা) Do not quarrel with your parents.

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gag day (a funny and charming day of college life- निका क्षेत्रक जनमध्य निन) I remember many a rag day of my college life. ged handed (caught or arrested on the spot- बार्ड नाट का) The robbers were caught red handed by the public. Red-letter day (a memorable day- पर्योह निन) The 26th march is a red-letter day to the people of Bangladesh. Real and branch (completely- and branch) The evil practice of untouch ability must be destroyed root and branch. Run cold (तक ठांडा खन्न लान) My blood ran cold when I saw the sight. Run oneself out of breath (দম কুরিয়ে সেল) He ran himself out of breath and could not more any further.

Salt of the earth (persons with very high qualities- জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তিকা) Man like Vedyasagar and Lincon were the salt of the earth. Save face (সমান বকা করা) I tried hard to save my face but failed.

Scape goat (the man who is to blame though he doesn't know anything- একজনের দোষ অন্যের উপর চাপানো) He is very obedient; that does not mean that you should make a scape goat of him.

See the light (to understand something clearly at last- জন এবা করা) A human being has seen the light tonight in the hospital.

Set store (মৃশ্যবান মনে করা) I set store by your help.

Sit on the fence (to remain neutral) The man who sits on the fence is very often misunderstood.

Slow coach (a person who is slow in action- অলস ব্যক্তি) You should not depend on a slow coach like him in such an urgent matter.

So to say or so to speak (by the by- ব্লতে কি) The head clerk is so to say all in this office.

I Take a fancy to (to like- পছল করা) I took a fancy to his stick.

। Take heart (to be encouraged- সাহস সঞ্চয় করা) Mukul took heart at his teacher's words.

। Take to one's heels (to escape- পালানো) The robbers took to their heels at the sight of the police.

। Talk big (to boast- অবধা গর্ব করা) He talks big about himself.

■ Tell upon (to affect- ক্ষতি করা) His sleeplessness will tell upon his health.

া Ten to one (very likely- কম সম্ভাবনা) Ten to one, this girl will pass in the examination.

। Through and through (completely- পুরোপুরি) He is wet through and through.

■ To a fault (excessively- অতিরিক্ত ভাবে) She is generous to a fault.

■ To be hard (কঠোর হওয়া) I have to be hard on him as he was talking too much of liberty.

I To keep up appearance (বাহ্য ঠাট বজার রাখা) Don't spend so much to keep up appearance.

Under a cloud (to be suspected of something- হতোদ্যম) Now he is in under a cloud.

Up and doing (to be active and occupied- তৎপর হওয়া) Be up and doing if you want to succeed in life.

Up to the eyes (আকণ্ঠ নিময়) He is up to the eyes in debt.

Unite with (একর হওয়া) Be united with your friends.

Union with (মিশন) Rahim seeks union with him.

Urge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা) He urged upon the chairman for the sanction.

Used to (অভ্যন্ত) He used to play football.

Useful to (উপকারী) This book is useful to us

Watery grave (to drown and die- সলিল সমাধি) The prince met with a watery grave.

Wild goose chase (a worthless hunt or chase, a futile pursuit- গুড়াম) All the night they looked for the thief who took to his heels

unwatched, and thus they made only a wild goose chase. With a view to (in order to with the intention of doing something- Screet) He went there with a view to find job.

With one voice (unitedly, jointly- এক বাকো) All accepted my proposal with one voice.

Yield to (নতি খীকার করা) The rebels yielded to the king.

Zeal for (প্ৰকৃষ্ উৎসাহ) He has a zeal for social work.

Zealous for (আই) He is zealous for improvement.

Zealous in (আমহী) Be zealous in a good cause

Zest for (অনুরাগ) She has no zest for music KURACLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

	Part 2	M	ost Imp	ortant MCQ		
01	. 'Cul-de-sac' means -			17. 'Maiden speech' means	The state of the s	"
	(A) impasse	(B) turmoil		First speech	1 Late speech	
	© a dark street	(D) a curve	Ans		① Last speech	144
02.	'Over and out'- what doe	s the phrase mean?		© Early speech	W Last speech	May
	(a) End of message	® End of story		18. "Eat one's word" means	THE ALLESS AND SECTION	
	© End of poetry	D End of passage	Ans(B)	⊕ Cry	Apologize	
03.	The idiom 'Let the cat ou	t of the bag' means		© Scholar	1 wordless	And
	A to help the poor	to be to		19. What do you mean by "E	ye to Eye"?	III las ed
	B to solve someone's prob	lem		A Face to Face	Success of their files of these as	
	© to reveal secrets			® Disagreement		
	to throw somebody out o	f the house	Ans			
04.	'A piece of cake' means -			© Agreed		
	A something that is very ea	sy		© Concentration		And
	A slice of cake			20. What do you mean by "By	Degrees"?	
	© An inexperienced person			Perfectly	Quickly	
0.5	A valueless act		Ans	© Slowly	@ Randomly	anto
05.	If I thought I could —— it	, I wouldn't pay my taxe	es at all.	21. Unemployment is gettin	1101	
	(A) get away with	® put up with			g out of hand. The	undenne
06	© do away with	© grow out of it	Ans	phrase means-	the second second second	
00.	The expression 'bring to be A rebuke	B to follow		A had	(B) difficult	
	© to imitate			© impossible to control	beyond capacity	And
07	What is the meaning of the	to gaze	Ans(A)	22. To bridge the gap means:	DE PERSON - 1 PERSON T	444
07.	A close to my heart	B core of my heart	y neart ?	A to stand a bridge between	n gaps	
	© lower part of my heart	© close to my liver	Ans B	B to remove difference and		
	The idiom 'let things slide'		(Alla D)	The following the second secon	datawa maketi kasa	
	A ignore	® lose gradually		© to fill up the gap		
	© reveal a secret	D set free	(Ans(A)	① to conceal		Ans
	The expression 'to look afte			23. "A man of letters" means.		
	A to take care	® to follow		A a learned man	in the state of th	
	© to imitate	① to gaze	(Ans(A)	® a man who writes letters		
	At a low ebb' means —.	0.08		© one who reads letters	estampling of our finishes	
	A Increasing	Decreasing	Art. a.d.	© postmaster	ann a bh i salaige (buil)	0-1
	© Still	Invalid	Ans B	'N ^^() - 로디에 하는 맛이 되어났다는 스위에 다 4 나라고		And
	Leave no stone unturned."			24. 'The golden mean' refers t		
		Rare stone		A a course of action that is	not extreme	
		try every possible means	Ans(D)	® the best way	e de la como de la compania	
	he phrase "by all means" n			© an easy way	All and a state of the state of the	
	neaningful	(B) uncertainty		(D) an opportunity		AndA
	by hook or crook	(D) certainly	AnsC			Carry C
	Lend me your ears" means	 .		25. 'One fine morning' is		
	let me cheek your ears	B let me whisper into y	our ears	a clause	a sentence	ringe E
	listen to me	© come close to me	AnsC	© an idiom	a phrase	And
14. T	he phrase 'in high spirits' n	neans ——.		26. 'To pass away' means	stand out that making	
	tensed	® cheerful		A to go away	® to overtake	
(worried	1 vibrant	Ans B	© to die	Pinter of the Pinter's dealers are	And
15. 'to	o hit the roof means				① to succeed	VIII C
Q	to climb very high	B to be very angry	· Library	27. The phrase 'call a spade a	spade' means:	
(to do something dangerous	1 to be very happy	Ans B	Speak directly	Spark indirectly	a telesia
	To pick holes' means-			© Speak bluntly	Speak frankly	And
æ	To find some reason to qua	rrel		28. "At wits' end" means	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	of Service 1
	To destroy something		1	Ø very witty	64.1.4.4	
-	To criticize someone	The same of		© bewildered	® delighted	4
C					(D) patient	

TRANSLATION PROVERB



Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

_{Translation} অর্থ অনুবাদ। এক ভাষা থেকে অন্য ভাষায় রূপান্তর বা ভাষান্তর কে translation বলে।

Kinds of Translation : Translation কে দুইভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা :

01. Literal translation (আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ) 02. Faither

02. Faithful rendering/transcreation (ভাবানুবাদ)

Translation এর ক্ষেত্রে আক্ষরিক অনুবাদের থেকে ভাবানুবাদ অধিক গ্রহণযোগ্য।

Some Important Translations

বোদ হোক বা বৃষ্টি তোমাদের পথের নিরাপত্তায় বেহালার মতো সদা সতর্ক আমার দৃষ্টি – Be it sunny or rainy, for your safety I must be vigil and agile, on the middle, standing erect as fit as a fiddle.

ক্তৃ ছলনা সিংহভাগ, প্রেম কেবল বোকামি –Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly.

ন হাঁটলে পরে সৌন্দর্য ঝরে – She walks in beauty.

বালা ভাষার রয়েছে এক গৌরবময় ঐতিহ্য —Bengali language has a glorious tradition.

ফালে প্র্যা খাছ্যের পক্ষে ভালো – Early rising is beneficial to health.

ন্ম কি ইংরেজি বলা পছন্দ করো না? – Don't you like speaking English?

ছ্ব-ছাত্রীদের দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতন হতে হবে – Students both boys and girls must be conscious of their responsibility.

তিনি বার বার তার ঘড়ির দিকে তাকাচ্ছিলেন — He was looking at his watch frequently.

অসূত্র মানুষ সকলের বোঝাস্বরূপ - A sick man is a liability to all.

সে তার বন্ধকে বিদায় জানাল – He said good-bye to his friend.

ৰাগান সুগন্ধিময় - The garden is full of scent.

মাক্রের দৃশ্য দেখা যায় নদীর অপর তীরের প্রাসাদ থেকে — The most charming view, perhaps is obtained from the palace on the opposite bank of the river.

এখন রাত, সবাই ঘুমিয়ে আছে – It is night, everybody is asleep.

মং হওয়া বেশ কঠিন – It is very difficult to be great.

জ্পানকে সূর্যোদয়ের দেশ বলা হয় – Japan is called the country of rising sun.

জ্ঞান মহাসাগরের চেয়েও বিশালতর — Knowledge is vaster than an ocean.

ভালো বই হচ্ছে জ্ঞান বিজ্ঞানের ভাণ্ডার – Good books are store house of knowledge and wisdom.

ৰ মানুষ কখনো বই খোলে না তার মন হচ্ছে শূন্য মন – The man who never opens a book has an empty mind.

ত্বন বাজে প্রায় ছ'টা – It was about six O'clock.

এ জীবনে কষ্ট ছাড়া কেষ্ট মেলে না – In this life, there are no gains without pains.

আমি চিঠি লিখছি — I continue my letter.

থৌনন হচ্ছে জীবনের সোনালি সময় —Youth is the golden season of life.

থৌননকাল জীবনের বীজ বপনের সময় – Youth is the seed time of life.

জ্বনের প্রতি মানুষের অতৃপ্ত তৃষ্ণা — Man has an unquenchable thirst for knowledge.

ক্ষ্-বান্ধৰ ছাড়া কেউ সুখী হতে পাৱে না – No person can be happy without friends.

্ৰ পৃথিবীতে কিছুই অকেজো নয় — Nothing is useless in the world.

'জ্হ জনগণ, আমি যা বলি তা মনোযোগ সহকারে শোনো" – 'O people listen attentively to what I say.'

স্থানির সাম্প্রিক পরিবেশ আমাদের জীবন ও জীবনযাত্রা কে প্রভাবিত করে– Our total environment influences our life and our way of living.

^{ত্ৰ}ন ছিলো প্ৰায় মধ্যৱাত — It was about mid-night.

^থ পৃথিবীতে পিতামাতাই আমাদের জীবনের উৎস – Parents are the source of our life on the earth.

শ্রীরিক শ্রম আমাদের খাবার হজম করতে সাহায্য করে – Physical labour helps us to digest what we eat.

দীরিদ্রতা আমাদের দেশে একটি বড় সমস্যা – Poverty is a great problem in our country.

মান্ধ নিজেই তার ভাগ্যের নির্মাতা -- Man is the maker of his own fortune/ Man is the architect of his own life.

শ্বকিছু যথাসময়ে করাটাই আমাদের উদ্দেশ্য হওয়া উচিত – Everything at right time should be our motto.

ইান্দের স্বাস্থ্য বিধি মেনে চলা উচিত – Students should observe the laws of health.

ৰ্মবিমুখ ব্যক্তি জীবনে উন্নতি করতে পারে না – The person who is a verse to labour can not succeed in life.

THE HUBBLICATIONS . MOYERLY PUBLICATIONS . MO

১৬৪ ১০১৪০১ মাজা সেন্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নবাহক ও মডেল টেস্ট

তি প্রত্যাল কর্তাল করিব ব্যালার করেব ব্যালার করেব ব্যালার ব্যালার করেব ব্যালার ব্য

- ➤ ছাত্রদের রয়েছে যৌবন ও কর্মশক্তি Students have youth and energy.
- ▶ এটি ব্যয়বহুলও It is expensive too.
- ➤ জীবনের প্রতিটি মুহ্র্ত ঠিকভাবে কাজে লাগানো উচিত Every moment of life should be used properly.
- সময় অর্থের চেয়েও মৃল্যবান Time is more valuable than money.
- ▶ পৃথিবী আয়নার মতো The world is like a looking glass/mirror.
- ➤ মাতৃত্বেহ কখনো নিঃশেষ হয় না The love of mother is never exhausted.
- শ্রমণ শিক্ষার অঙ্গ Travelling is a part of education.
- শ্রমণের মাধ্যমে শিক্ষা আনন্দদায়ক It's always interesting to learn by travel.
- 🕨 আমাদের সত্য কথা বলার মতো সৎ সাহস থাকা উচিত We should bear the courage to say the right thing.
- 🕨 মাতৃভূমির স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করা প্রতিটি নাগরিকের পবিত্র দায়িত্ব It is the sacred duty of every citizen to preserve the independence of motherland
- ➤ কর্মই জীবন Work is life.
- ➤ তিনি আমাদের প্রেরণার উৎস He is the source of our inspiration.
- আমাদের জীবন সংক্ষিপ্ত কিছু আমাদের অনেক কিছু করার আছে Our life is short but we have to do many things.
- সময়ের অপচয় মানে জীবনের অপচয় To kill time is to shorten life.
- কত বড় পরিতাপের বিষয়! What a pity!
- ▶ জনতার মধ্যে ছেলেটি হারিয়ে গেল The boy was lost in the crowd.
- > পরের বাসটি কখন ছাড়বে? When does the next bus leave?
- ▶ শিভটি তার মায়ের জন্য কাঁদছে The baby is crying for its mother.
- > মেয়েটি আনন্দের হাসি হেসেছিলো The girl laughed merry laugh.
- ▶ বিয়ে হওয়ার পূর্বে তার লেখাপড়া শেষ হয়েছিলো He had completed his education before he got married.
- সারা রাত আমরা পথ চলবো We shall be travelling all night.
- > ধন বা মান চিরদিনের জন্য নয় Neither wealth nor honour lasts forever.
- মঘ কেটে গেল Clouds rolled away.
- ▶ বাংলা উর্বর ও কৃষিপ্রধান দেশ Bengal is a fertile and agricultural country.
- আর চারদিন পরেই আমাদের পরীক্ষা আরম্ভ হবে After four days our examination will commence.
- > সে আমার কাছ থেকে বিদায় নিল He took leave of me.
- > সে আড়াইটার গাড়িতে গিয়েছিলো– He went by the 2:30 train.
- > আমি এখান থেকে কিভাবে এয়ারপোর্টে যাবো? How do I get to the airport from here?
- বিশ মিনিটের মতো About twenty minutes.
- > কীবোর্ড থেকে দূরে Away from keyboard.
- ➤ তারপর আমরা দেখবো After that, we'll be looking at.
- > আইনের দৃষ্টিতে সবাই সমান All are equal in the eyes of law.
- সবচেয়ে ভালোটা হোক তোমার, এই কামনা রইল I pray all the best to you.
- > শিশু স্তন্যপান করে An infant sucks it's mother's breast.
- শিশু স্তন্যপান করে An infant sucks it is mount
 এবং তোমার কি অবছা? And how about you?
- এবং তোমার কি অবহার And so on.
- > ঠিক ঠিক উত্তর দাও Answer to the point.
- > আর কিছু লাগবে? Anything else?
- > নতুন কোনো খবর আছে? Anything new going on?
- ৯ ভূমি কাল যাচ্ছ তো? Are you going tomorrow, isn't it?
- > তুমি কি বাজারের দিকে যাচছ? Are you going towards market?
- 🔊 তুমি কি উপছাপনায় দক্ষ? -Are you good at presentation?
- স্থাপনি কি এখানে আপনার পরিবারের সাথে এসেছেন? Are you here with your family?
- > তুমি কি ফেসবুকে আলাপচারিতায় মন্ন?—Are you into Facebook chatting?
- > আপনি কি নির্দিষ্ট কিছু খুঁজছেন?—Are you looking for anything in particular?
- > আপনি কি এখানে ছুটি কাটাতে এসেছেন? —Are you on vacation here?
- স্থাপনি অর্ডার করতে চান এখন? Are you ready to order now?
- ▶ সত্যকথা বলতে কি, আমি খুব ব্যস্ত As a matter of fact, I'm very busy.

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তার শাড়ি পরা সুন্দর- It is beautiful the way she wears saree. > তুমি কি বইখানা পড়ে শেষ করেছো?- Have you finished reading the book?

> সে ইংরেজিতে ভালো- He is good at English. > তিনি কদাচিৎ মিখ্যা বলেন- He seldom tells a lie.

› কে বা সুখী হতে চায় না?- Who does not wish to be happy?

আমার খুব মাথা ধরেছে- I have a bad headache.

এই বইখানি সুমি খুঁজেছে- Shumi is looking for this book.

তোমার উপদেশে আমার উপকার হলো- I was profited by your advice.

ঝলাদেশ একটি নদীবহুল দেশ- Bangladesh is a riverine country.

আমি না হেসে পারলাম না- I could not but laugh.

গত এক সপ্তাহ যাবৎ সে অসুছ্- He has been ill for a week.

তোমার ঘড়িতে কি এখন ১১টা বাজে?- Is it eleven by your watch?

মে কেউ ভাববে সে পাগল ছিলো- Anybody would think he was a mad.

মূল দেখতে সুন্দর- Flowers are beautiful to look at.

তার বৃদ্ধি বড়ো মোটা- He is a blockhead.

তৃমি কি কখনো ঢাকা গিয়েছো?- Have you ever been to Dhaka?

^{দুধে} প্রচুর পরিমাণ প্রোটিন, ভিটামিন ও খনিজ পদার্থ রয়েছে- Milk is rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals.

^{পাট} বাংলাদেশের অর্থকরী ফসল- Jute is the cash crop of Bangladesh.

^আমরা ছোটবেলা থেকে ইংরেজি শিখছি- We have been learning English since our childhood.

ত্মমি চা পানে অভ্যন্ত নই- I am not habituated to take tea.

কি পরিতাপের বিষয়!- What is a pity!

শ্দীটি পাহাড়ের দিকে প্রবাহিত হচ্ছে- The river is flowing towards the hill.

ছেলেটি দেখতে তার পিতার মতো- The boy resembles his father.

পে কেবল ঘুমাতো আর কিছুই করতো না- Hé did nothing but sleep.

নিউটন বছর বছর জন্মে না- Newton is not born every year.

পাষাঢ় ও শ্রাবণ মাসে প্রবল বৃষ্টিপাত হয়- Heavy rainfall occurs during Ashar & Shrabon.

খামরা তিন ভাই বোন- We are three brothers and sisters.

PROLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . J

্ঢাকা সেন্ট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল টেস্ট

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- > সে সাঁতার দিয়ে নদী পার হলো- He swam across the river.
- তার কোনো বন্ধু নেই বললেই চলে- He has few friends.
- সকালে পাখিরা কিচির মিচির করে- Birds twitter at dawn.
- মানবজাতি এখন সংকটাপন্ন- Mankind is at stake now.
- আকাশ মেঘে আবৃত- The sky is covered with clouds.
- 🕨 .ছত্রটি কেটে দাও- Pen through the line.
- > সময়ের সদ্মবহার করা উচিত- One should make the best of one's time.
- এ বিধানটি আরো তিন মাস চালু থাকবে- This act will remain for three months more.
- ▶ তার মজার গল্পটা স্তনে ছেলেরা প্রায় হাসতে হাসতে লুটোপুটি খাচ্ছে- Listening to his comic story, the boys were rolling with laughter.
- > আজকের সাংঘর্ষিক রাজনীতি আমাদের সামাজিক-রাজনৈতিক এবং অর্থনৈতিক-সাংস্কৃতিক অবস্থার ওপর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলছে- The confrontational politics of the day is exerting a negative impact on our socio-political and ecocultural condition.
- বিচারক অপরাধীকে তিরন্ধার করলেন- The judge took the criminal to task.
- > ত্রশ্বর্য দীর্ঘদিন থাকে না- Riches do not last long.
- 🕨 সে তার ভাইয়ের মতো লম্বা নয়- He is not as tall as his brother.
- 🕨 আমি ১৯৮৫ সালের ১ জানুয়ারি জনুত্রহণ করেছি- I was born on January 01, 1985.
- > তুমি ররং তাকে এখানে পাঠাও- You rather send him here.
- > তারা ঘোর বিবাদমান অবস্থায় ছিল- They were at daggers drawn.
- > সে আমাকে গাল দিল- He called me names.
- 🔊 জামাল খুব অল্প কথার মানুষ- Jamal is a man of few words.
- 🕨 এক কাপ চা পেলে মন্দ হতো না- I wouldn't mind a cup of tea.
- 🕨 তার নিরপেক্ষতা এবং সততা নিয়ে বিতর্ক নেই- His neutrality and honesty is above controversy.
- > সারাজীবন আমি এই মুহূর্তটির জন্য অপেক্ষা করেছি- I have waited my whole life for this moment.
- ≽ মুদাক্ষীতি বাড়তে থাকায় টাকার দাম কমছে- As inflation is rising, the value of the taka is decreasing.
- > তুমি তাকে কতটা বুদ্ধিমান মনে কর?- How much intelligent do you think he is?
- > আকাশে মেঘ জমেছে- Clouds have gathered in the sky.
- মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্রধর্মী লেখক- Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.
- ≽ অন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ- It is easy to find fault with others.
- > বইটি কেমন কাটছে?- How is the book selling?
- > পৃষ্টিকর খাদ্য ষাস্থ্যের জন্য ভালো- Nutritious food is good for health.
- > কি করে অঙ্কটি করতে হয় তা তিনি আমাকে দেখালেন- He showed me how to do the sum.
- > সে অত্যন্ত ধূর্ত মানুষ- He is a shrewd man.
- > রাজশাহীতে প্রচর আম জনো- Mangoes grow in plenty in Rajshahi.
- > টাইটানিক জাহাজখানা ডুবেই গেল- Down into water went the Titanic.
- সমাজবিরোধীরা এখনো ধরাছোঁয়ার বাইরে- The anti-socials are still at large.
- এই বছর খুব শীত পড়েছে- It is very cold this year.
- ▶ চিঠিটা ডাকে ফেলতে ভুলে যেও না- Do not forget to mail the letter.
- ≽ কথাটি তনে সুমন অনেকক্ষণ ভাবলো- Sumon thought for a long time after hearing the words.
- > মানুষ কোথা থেকে এল, সে যাবেই বা কোথায়?- Where is man's past, Where is his future?
- > গ্রামখানি মেঘে ঢাকা- The village is covered by the clouds.
- > আমার বাবার একটি কলম ছিল- My father had a pen.
- 🗲 সে বইখানা টেবিলের ওপর সজোরে ছুড়ে মারল- He slammed the book on the table.
- > অমানুষদেরকে বের করে দাও- Exterminate all the brutes.
- > আমাদের লাভের চেয়ে লোকসান বেশি হলো- We cost more than we gained.
- > শোনা কথায় বিশ্বাস করিও না- Do not believe in hearsay.
- 🗲 নিন্তন্ধতা গভীর ধ্যানের জন্য উপযোগী- Silence conduces to profound meditation.
- ➤ হাজার বছর ধরে আমি পথ হাঁটিতেছি পৃথিবীর পথে- I have been travelling the way of the world for thousand years.
- 🕨 ক্ষুধার রাজ্যে পৃথিবী গদ্যময়- The world is prosaic in the state of hunger.
- > বাধীনতা যুদ্ধে আমারও অংশগ্রহণ ছিল- I also took part in our freedom fighting.

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

তাৰ লোকাল কৰিছিল মানাবক বিভাগ = ENGLISH

ত্তি সমূত্য প্ৰায়েল কৰিছিল আইতে পারে- Sakib can size well _{সা}কিব সুন্দর গান গাইতে পারে- Sakib can sing well. দেখতে দেখতে দশটি বছর পেরিয়ে গেল- Ten years have been passed in twinkling of eye. তিনি কেমন শোক?- What is he like? তারা সারা সন্ধ্যা প্রায় কথা বলেনি- They hardly spoke all evening. সে টেলিভিশন দেখতে দেখতে তয়েছিল- He lay watching television. যার জ্বাদা সেই বোঝে- The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches. হখন সময় হয় তাকে এটা জানতে দিও- Let him know it when you can. মেয়েটি হাসতে হাসতে ঘরে ঢুকন্দ- The girl entered the room laughing. হ্ঠাৎ সে কাঁদতে তরু করল- Suddenly she began to weep. তিনি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগদান করেন- He joined the war of liberation. আমি ছোটবেলা থেকে সংগীত শিখেছি- I have been learning music since my childhood. কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম ১৮৯৯ সালে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন- Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899. আমি গান শিখতে চাই- I want to learn music. তাকে সাহায্য করা হয়েছিল- He was helped. আমি চাৰুকলা বিভাগে ভৰ্তি হতে চাই- I want to take admission at the department of Fine Arts. আবহাওয়া উষ্ণতর হচ্ছে- The weather is getting warmer. সে আমার ব্যবহারে ক্ষুদ্ধ- He is angry at my behavior. মেয়েটি তার মায়ের মতো- The girl takes after her mother. আমরা দেশের ডাকে জীবন দিতে প্রস্তুত আছি- We are ready to lay down our lives at country's call. তিনি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগদান করেন- He joined the war of liberation. আমি তোমাকে খাওয়াই- I feed you. আমি তাকে অনেক দিন থেকে চিনি- I have known him for a long time. তুমি কি আজ আসবে?- Will you come today? সভাপতি সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন- The president declared the meeting end. শনিবার হতে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছিল- It had been raining since Saturday. মাসুমা না কেঁদে পারল না- Masuma could not but cry. 'অপরের নিন্দা করিও না'- Do not speak ill of others. তিনি এলএলবি নহেন একজন বিএসসি- He is not an LLB but a Bsc. আজ কোনো ক্লাস হবে না- There will be no class today. আমি কখনো উটপাখি দেখিনি- I have never seen an ostrich. তার সাথে আমার সুসম্পর্ক নেই- I am not in good terms with him. আমি যদি পড়তাম তাহলে ভালো রেজান্ট করতাম- If I read, I would make good result. অপমানের চেয়ে মৃত্যু শ্রেয়- Death is preferable to dishonour. আমি কাজটি করিয়েছি- I have got the work done. আমার বই নাই বললে চলে- I have few books. বাংলাদেশের মানুষ আবহাওয়ার মতোই পরিবর্তনশীল- People of Bangladesh are as variable as its weather. দাঁড়াও, আমি এখনি আসছি- Wait, I am coming now. তিনি গ্রামের মাথা- He is the leader of the village. এবারের সংগ্রাম মুক্তির সংগ্রাম- Fight this time is the fight for liberation. মেয়েটি নাচতেও পারে না , গান গাইতেও পারে না- The girl can neither dance nor sing. দিনাজপুরে প্রচুর লিচু জন্মে- Litchis grow in plenty in Dinajpur. পরীক্ষা খুবই নিকটবর্তী- The examination is knocking at the door. A আমার যদি পাখির মতো ডানা থাকত!- If I had the wings of a bird. / Had I the wings of a bird ! মানুষ বায়ু ছাড়া বাঁচতে পারে না- Man cannot live without air. A আকাশে মেঘ জমেছে- Cloud have gathered in the sky. আজকের ছাত্ররা আগামী দিনে জাতিকে নেতৃত্ব দেবে- Students of today will lead the nation tomorrow. তিনি ভালো খেতে পারেন- He had a good appetite. গত সপ্তাহে আমার কোনো অবসর ছিল না- I have been on the go for last week. গরিবেরা দিন আনে দিন খায়- The poor live from hand to mouth. JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

- চাকা সেন্দ্রাল ইউনিভাাসাট ভাত পরাক্ষার সবোত্তম প্রাধার্থে ও গভেশ তেন joykoly publications মেয়েটি হাসিতে হাসিতে আমার দিকে আসিল- The girl came to me laughing.
- অতি আদরে ছেলেটি গোল্লায় গেছে- Too much indulgence has spoiled the boy. P
- মহিলাটি জানত না তার স্বামী বাড়িতে নেই- The woman did not know that her husband was not at home. A
- সে অঙ্কে কাঁচা- He is weak in Mathematics.
- আমি যদি তার মতো হতে পারতাম- I wish I were he! A D
- সে স্প্যানিশ ও ফরাসি ভাষায় কথা বলে- She speaks Spanish and French. A
- সে অবাস্থ্যিত, অপরিচিত এবং কপর্দকহীন অবস্থায় মারা গেল- He died unloved, unknown and penniless. D
- সেই কনকনে শীতে আমি কাঁপিতে লাগিলাম-্ I began to tremble in that biting cold. D
- তুমি কি লোকটিকে তার নাম কী জিজ্ঞেস করেছিলে?- Did you ask the man what his name was? Q.
- রাম ও শ্যাম দুজনেই এটা জানে- Both Ram, as well as Shyam, know it. A
- এটি কিভাবে করতে হয় তা আমি জানি- I know how to do it. A
- সে এতক্ষণে বাড়ি পৌছে থাকবে- He will have reached home by this time. A
- স্মার্টফোন একসময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে- Smartphones will lose their popularity someday. D
- আমি আম পছন্দ করি- I like mangoes.
- তারা সাগরের কাছে একটি কৃটিরে বাস করত- They lived in a hut close to the sea. À
- ঔষধটি তোমাকে ভালো করে দেবে- The medicine will pull you round.
- তিনি রাগে গরগর করছেন- He is bursting into anger. A
- আমি তার কথা শুনে স্তম্ভিত হয়ে গিয়েছিলাম- I was stunned to hear his words. D
- যেতে পারি, কিন্তু যাব কেন? I can go, but why should I? D
- তোমার সঙ্গে যেতে পারলে বেশ হতো- I wish I could accompany you. D
- আমি যদি আকাশে উড়তে পারতাম- I wish I could fly in the sky.
- দুই একদিনের মধ্যে পরীক্ষা শুরু হবে- The examination will begin in a day or two. D
- ক্ষুধা লাগলে বাঘে ধান খায়- Hunger is the best sauce.
- কায়ক্রেশে জীবন ধারণ করা দুরূহ- It is difficult to keep body and soul together.
- মহাশূন্যে বসবাস করা সম্ভব কিনা তা নিয়ে দীর্ঘদিন ধরে গবেষণা চলছে- Research has been continued for a long time whether it is possible to live in space. D
- সে তোমার ছোটো ভাই , তাই না?- He is your younger brother, isn't he? D
- সম্পদের পিছনে দৌড়াইও না- Do not run after money. D
- আমাদের উচিৎ মাতৃভাষা সর্বন্তরে ব্যবহার করা- We should use our mother tongue in very sphere of life. A
- যাইব কিনা, সেই হইল কথা- Whether I shall go or not is the question.
- তার মাথায় একটু ছিট আছে- He must have a bee in his bonnet. A
- আপনি কি দয়া করে একটি বই ধার দিবেন? Will you please lend me a book?
- আমার যদি পাখির মতো ডানা থাকত!- Had I the wings of a bird!
- এই কথা তনে তিনি চটে উঠলেন- On hearing that, he flew into a rage. P
- এই মাত্র পাঁচটা বাজল- It has just struck five. D
- তাকে অনেক দিন অন্তর ওমুধ খেতে হয়- He has to take medicine on alternate days. P
- তারা এবার উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক পরীক্ষা দিয়েছে- They took HSC examination this year. D
- মানুষ যত পায় তত চায়- The more men get, the more they want. D
- মানবজাতি আজ সংকটাপন্ন- Mankind is at stake now.
- তোমরা কি কখনো সুন্দরবনে গিয়েছ? Have you ever been to the Sundarbans? A
- যে ছেলেটিকে কাল আমার সঙ্গে দেখেছিলে, সে আমার বড়ো ভাই- The boy whom you saw with me yesterday is my elder brother. D
- এ বিষয়ে মতভেদ আছে- Opinions differs in this subject. D
- একবিংশ শতান্দীতে মনে হচ্ছে অনেক চমকপ্রদ সংবাদ ঘটনা ঘটবে- It seems that a lot of thrilling phenomena will take place in twentieth century. P
- তথ্যবিপ্লব পৃথিবীকে আরো ছোটো করে আনছে- Information revolution makes the world smaller.
- ইউরোপে বিশ্বায়নের বিরুদ্ধে বিক্ষোভ প্রদর্শিত হয়েছে- In Europe, a demonstration has been made against globalization.
- দারিদ্র্য দূরীকরণে দ্রুত শিল্পায়ন অপরিহার্য- Quick Industrialization is essential for poverty alleviation.
- নৈতিক শিক্ষার ওপর জোর দেওয়া উচিৎ- Moral education should be emphasized. D
- তার বাড়ি যশোরে- He/she comes from Jessore. D
- তুমি কি কখনো জাতীয় শৃতিসৌধে গিয়েছ? Have you ever been to the National memorial?
- নিজের কাজে মন দাও- Mind your own business.

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ভূমি কি কখনো বিদেশ গিয়েছ? Have you ever been abroad?

গ্লান্য যেমন চায় তেমনি পায়- As man wants so does he get.

মানুৰ ব্যাপারে বিশেষ কিছু জানি না- I do not know much about this matter.

দৃশ্যটি কি চমৎকার !- How nice the scenery is!

আমি আজ জ্বর জ্বর বোধ করছি- I feel feverish today.

কি গোলমালই যে তুমি কর!- What a noise you make!

আমি চোরটির পিছু তাড়া করেছিলাম- I chased the thief.

সে ভালো ইংরেজি বলে- He speaks English well.

ৰ্ড হতে কে না চায়? Who does not want to be great?

এখন অনেক রাত- It is very late at night now.

মুটুরা দুই ভাই- Montu has a brother.

ক্ষমা খণীয়- To forgive is divine.

ন্দেশপ্রীতি একটি মহৎ গুণ- Patriotism is a noble virtue.

বসে আর ভালো লাগে না- Sitting idle does not seem well.

মখন খুশি আস- Come as you like.

তুমি, সে ও আমি পরম্পর বন্ধু- You, he and I are friends.

এমন দেশটি কোথাও খুঁজে পাবে নাকো তুমি- Nowhere will you find such a country.

গাছঙলো দিন দিন লম্বা হচ্ছে- The trees are growing taller day by day.

মাজ্লানা ভাসানীর নাম কে না ওনেছে?- Who has not heard the name of Mawlana Bhashani?

তার দোষ অম্বীকার করল- He denied his guilt.

ঝম করিয়া বৃষ্টি আসিল- The rain came down with torrents.

সে চারটার আগে ফিরল না- He did not get back by four o'clock.

শহরে অনেক ধনী লোক আছেন- There are many rich man in the town.

সে খুব ধূর্ত, তাই নয় কি?- He is very cunning, isn't he?

এটি একটি ধূমপানমুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়- This is a smoking free University.

সে ঘোলা জলে মাছ শিকার করতে চেয়েছিল- He wanted to fish in the troubled water.

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পৌছতে এক ঘণ্টা সময় লাগবে -It will take an hour to go to the University.

আমি ইঞ্জিনিয়ার হতে চাই- I want to be an engineer.

স্পাং করে চাবুক পড়ল- Smack went the whip.

শবজান্তা কিন্তু কোনোটিতে ওল্ডাদ নয়- Jack of all trades, master of none.

আমি তাকে দুবছর যাবৎ চিনি- I have known her for two years.

তিনি এখানে আসা মাত্ৰই তাহাকে অভিনন্দন জানানো হবে- He will be welcomed as soon as he comes here.

জার্মানিরা ফরাসিদের আক্রমণ করেছিল- The German attacked the French.

স্কালে পাথিরা কিচিরমিচির করে- Birds twitter at dawn.

তিনি পাকা কথা দিয়েছেন- She has given her final word.

আমি তাকে দিয়ে চুল কাটাই- I have him cut my hair.

Some Important Proverbs

A bad workman quarrels with his tools— নাচতে না জানলে উঠোন বাঁকা।

A beggar can never be a bankrupt- মাথা নেই তার মাথা ব্যথা।

A beggar has nothing to lose— ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।

A bolt from the blue- বিনা মেঘে বৃদ্ধপাত।

A burnt child dreads the fire- ঘরপোড়া গরু সিদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভয়

^{শায়/} চুন খেলে গাল পোড়ে; দই দেখলে ভয় করে

^{A carpet} knight– তালপাতার সিপাই।

^{A cat} has nine lives – কই মাছের প্রাণ বড় শব্জ।

A cat loves fish, but she is loath to wet her feet - ধরি মাছ না ছুই পানি।

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A dog is a lion in his lane- যে বনে বাঘ নেই সেই বনে শেয়ালই রাজা/

- A fool cannot be silent- বোকা চুপ করে থাকতে পারে না।
- A fool laughs when other laughs- বোকা হাসে অন্যের হাসি দেখে।
- A fool to others to himself a sage- গাঁরে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল।
- A friend in need is a friend indeed- অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু।
- A full purse never lacks friends- সুসময়ে অনেকেই বন্ধ বটে।
- A Greek meeting a Greek- সেয়ানে সেয়ানে কোলাকুলি/চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।
- A guilty mind is always suspicious চোরের মন পুলিশ পুলিশ।
- A horse is known by his ears, the liberal, by his gifts- বোড়া চিনে কানে আর দাতা চিনে দানে।

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- A host in himself- একাই একশো।
- A hungry fox is an angry fox- পেটে গেলে, পিঠে সয়।

- তিকা সেট্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও মডেল তেন্দ A hungry bite sees a death of some publications of so A hungry kite sees a dead horse a far— ভাগাড়ে গরু মরে, শকুনির
- A husband with two wives can never be happy— দুই ন্ত্রী যার, দুঃখ তার।
- A jest derive hard, loses its point— লেবু কচলালে তেতো হয়।
- A succession of festivities all the year round- বার মাসে তের পার্বণ
- A light purse is a hearty curse– ট্যাক খালি ত মুখ বালি।
- A little learning is a dangerous thing- অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ংকরী।
- A mad man and an animal have no difference- পাগলে কি না বলে ছাগলে কি না খায়।
- A man is known by the company- সঙ্গী দ্বারা মানুষ চেনা যায়।
- A pauper has nothing to lose- ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।
- A pet lamb wakes a errors raw— ছেলেকেলায় আদর দিলে বড় হলে বাগ মানে না।
- A pet lamp makes a cross ram— কাঁচায় না নোয়ালে বাঁশ, পাকলে করে ঠাস ঠাস
- A primrose on a dunghill- গোবরে পদ্মফুল।
- A prophet is not honoured in his own country- গেঁয়ো যোগী ভিখ্ পায় না।
- A rigmarole— ধান ভানতে শিবের গীত।
- A rogue is deaf to all good- চোর না তনে ধর্মের কাহিনি।
- A rotten sheep infects the flock- অসৎ সংসর্গে স্বভাব নষ্ট।
- A she male conceives only to die— পিপীলিকার পাখা গজায় মরিবারের তরে।
- A snake with a large hood but without xenon- বিষ নেই তার কুলোপনা চক্কর।
- A son may be bad but the mother never— কুপুত্র যদ্যপি হয় কুমাতা কখনও নয়।
- Again beyond expectation মেঘ না চাইতে বৃষ্টি।
- All are blaming 'nobody'- যত দোষ নন্দ ঘোষ।
- All are not saints that go to church- পৈতে থাকলেই বামুন হয় না।
- All covet, all lost- অতি লোভে তাঁতি নষ্ট।
- All criminals turn preacher when under the gallows- ঝড়ের সময় সবাই ধার্মিক।
- All depends upon merit– খেলতে জানলে কালাকড়ি দিয়েও খেলা যায়।
- All feet tread not in one shoe- নানা মুনির নানা মত।
- All his geese are swans- নিজেরটা সবাই বড় দেখে।
- All is fair in love and war- প্রেমে ও যুদ্ধে সবই বৈধ।
- All our sweetest hours fly fastest- সুখের সময়গুলো দুত চলে যায়।
- All seems yellow to the jaundiced eye- পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট লোকের নিকট সবই দুষ্ট।
- All that glitters is not gold- চকচক করলেই সোনা হয় না।
- All that is old is not bad- পুরোনো চাল ভাতে বাড়ে।
- All thieves are cousins- চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।
- All types of work from the highest to the lowest- জুতো সেলাই থেকে চণ্ডীপাঠ।
- All weeds grow apace- আগাছার বাড় বেশি।
- Allah helps those who help themselves- আল্লাহ তাদেরই সাহায্য করেন যে নিজেদের সাহায্য করে।
- All's well that ends well- শেষ রক্ষাই রক্ষা / ওস্তাদের মার শেষ রাতে / সব ভালো যার শেষ ভালো তার।
- Ambition has no rest- আকাজ্ফার শেষ নেই।
- An angel's face with a devil's mind- মুখে মধু অন্তরে বিষ।
- An ass that is a common property is always the saddled-ভাগের মা গঙ্গায় পায় না।

- DLY PUBLICATIONS JOYKOLT PUBLICATIONS An empty vessel sounds much- অসারের তর্জন-গর্জন সার/খালি ক্লান্সি বাজে বেশি ।
 - An Ethiopian will not change his skin- কয়লা ধুইলেও ময়লা যায় না।
- An interested witness is no witness- তঁড়ির সাক্ষী মাতাল।
- An Rationed will spare nothing- চিল পড়িলে কুটা লইবে।
- An unlucky fellow will have luck nowhere- অভাগা মেদিকে চাৰ সাগর তকায়ে যায়।
- Any food is good enough when there is a famine- আকালে কিনা খায়
- Appearances are deceptive- কানা ছেলের নাম পদ্মলোচন।
- Apple of Sodom– দিল্লিকা লাড্ডু।
- As is the evil, so is the remedy- যেমন কুকুর তেমন মুখর।
- As many men, so many minds- নানা মূনির নানা মত।
- As the boy, so the man- ঘুমিয়ে আছে শিশুর পিতা সব শিশুরই অস্তরে।
- As the spring is the best, the tree is inclined- অকালে না নোয়ালে বাঁশ, পাকলে করে ঠাস ঠাস।
- As the wind blows; you must set your sail— ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মার।
- As you have appeared on the stage, you not be shy- নাচতে নেমে ঘোমটা টানা।
- As you sow, so you reap- যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল।

- Bachelor's wife and maid's children are always well taught-মাথা নেই তার মাথা ব্যথা।
- Bad news runs fast/apace- দুঃসংবাদ বাতাসের আগে ছড়ায়।
- Barking dogs seldom bite- যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না / পচা আদার ঝাল বেশি।
- Beat about the bush- অন্ধকারে ঢিল মারা।
- Before you marry, be sure of a house where in to tarry- विता করতে কড়ি আর ঘর বাঁধতে দড়ি।
- Beggars must not be choosers ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া।
- Beggars on horseback will ride to the devil— গরিবের ঘোড়া রোগ।
- Better alone than in bad company কুসঙ্গে থাকার চেয়ে একা থাকা ভালো।
- Better an empty house than a bad tenant- দুষ্ট গরু অপেক্ষা শ্ৰ
- Between Scylla and Charybdis / Between two fires জলে কৃমির, ভাঙ্গায় বাঘ/ উভয় সংকট_ি
- Between the devil and the deep sea পানিতে কুমির, ডাঙ্গায় বাঘ।
- Birds of a feather (or, of the same feather) flock together- किंद्रि চোরে মাসতৃত ভাই।
- Black will take no other hue- কয়লা ধূলেও ময়লা যায় না।
- Blessed is the man who is known by his own name- वनाये
- Blessings are not valued till they are gone- দাঁত থাকতে দাঁতের মর্যাদা বুঝা যায় না
- Blood is thicker than water- রক্তের টান।
- Brave actions never need a trumpet- ধর্মের ঢাক আপনি বাজে।
- Bread problem is the toughest of problems— অনুচিন্তা চমৎকার।
- Bright gem in a dark cave- আঁধার ঘরের মানিক।
- Brothers will part- ভাই ভাই ঠাই ঠাই।
- Build castles in the air- আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা।
- Burnt child dreads the fire- ঘর পোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ডরায়।
- Busy amount nothing— কাজও নাই কামাইও নাই।

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

Call no man happy till he dies- মরার আগে কেউ সুখী নয়। Call spade a spade— স্পষ্ট কথা বল। Carry coal to Newcastle— তেলে মাথায় তেল দেওয়া। Cast pearls before swine— উলু বনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো / বানরের গলায় মুক্তার মালা দেওয়া Charity begins at home— আগে ঘর তবে পর। Cheap goods are dear in long run- সম্ভার তিন অবস্থা। Child is father to the man— উঠম্ভি মুলো পত্তনেই চেনা যায় Child's play thing- ছেলের হাতে মোয়া। Civility costs nothing- ভদ্র হতে পয়সা লাগে না। Console a person after undoing him- গোড়া কেটে ডগায় জল দেওয়া। Cut off one's nose to spite ones face— নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা Cut your coat according to your cloth- আয় বুঝে ব্যয় কর।

Danger often comes where danger is feared- যেখানে বাঘের ভয় সেখানেই সন্ধ্যা হয়। Dangers do not come alone-বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না। David and Jonathan— অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধুদ্বয়। Day and night are alike to a blindman- অন্ধের কিবা রাত্রি কিবা দিন। Death keeps no calendar- মৃত্যু বলে কয়ে আসে না।

Delays are dangerous- শুভস্য শীঘ্রম।

Devil would not listen to the scripture— চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনি। Diamond cuts diamond- রতনে রতন চেনে।

Diligence is the mother of good luck- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যের প্রসৃতি। Do not speak an unpleasant truth- অপ্রিয় সত্য কথা বলতে নেই।

Do or die- মন্ত্রের সাধন কিংবা শরীর পতন/ মারো নয় মরো। Don't exchange substance for shadow- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত

পরিত্যাগ করিও না। Don't teach your grandmother to suck egg- মার সামনে মামা বাড়ির

Don't live beyond your means- আয়ের অধিক ব্যয় করিও না। Drops of water make the ocean- বিন্দু বিন্দু জলে সিন্ধু হয়।

Empty vessels sound much- খালি কলস বাজে বেশি/ অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার/ ফোঁপরা ঢেঁকির শব্দ বেশি। Every cloud has a silver lining- মন্দের মধ্যেও মঙ্গল নিহিত থাকে।

Every effect must have a cause - সব কিছুর পিছেই কারণ থাকে। Every shoe fits not every foot- অনভ্যাসের ফোঁটা কপালে চড়চড় করে। Every sin carries its own punishment- পাপ ছাড়ে না বাপকে। Everybody's business is nobody's business- ভাগের মা গঙ্গা পায় না। Everyman is for himself- চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।

Example is better than precept- উপদেশ অপেক্ষা দৃষ্টান্ত ভালো। Experience teaches us caution- ন্যাড়া একবারই বেলতলা যায়।

Faith will move mountains- বিশ্বাস পাহাড়কেও টলায়। Familiarity breeds contempt- বেশি মাখামাখি করলে মান থাকে না। Fate rules everywhere- ভাগ্যং ফলতি সর্বত্র। Faults are thick where love is thin- যাকে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা।

- ্থান পোয়াল হড়ানভাাগটি মানবিক বিভাগ ENGLISH

 Source Publications Joykoly Publicati Fine words butter no parsnips- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজে না।
 - Flattery is the food of fools- তোষামোদে বোকা মজে।
 - Fools praise fools- মুর্থই মুর্থের কদর করে।
 - Fools rush in where angels fear to tread- মোগল-পাঠান হন্দ হলো ফারসি পড়ে তাঁতি/হাতি ঘোড়া গেল তল, ভেড়া বলে কত জল।
 - Fortune favours the brave- বীর ভোগ্যা বসুন্ধরা/ ভাগ্যবানের বোঝা ভগবানে বয়।
 - From the frying pan to the fire- কেঁচো খুড়তে সাপ।

- Give him an inch, and he will take a mile- বসতে দিলে ভতে চায়।
- Given the one, the other will follow- কান টানলে মাথা আসে।
- God helps those who help themselves— স্বাবলম্বী লোকদের ঈশ্বর সাহায্য করে।
- Good value for ready money- চেনা বামুনের পৈতার দরকার হয় না।
- Grapes are sour- পান না তাই খান না।
- Grasp all, lose all- অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।
- Great boast, small roast- ফ্যান দিয়ে ভাত খায়, গল্প করে দই।

H

- Half a loaf is better than no loaf- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।
- Handsome is that handsome does- রূপে কালো, গুণে আলো।
- Harm watch, harm catch- ভয় করলে ভয় আপনি এসে পড়ে / পরের মন্দ করতে গেলে নিজের মন্দ আগে হয়।
- He laughs best, who laughs last- কাজ সেরে বলি, শত্রু মেরে হাসি।
- He has gone to dogs- সে অধঃপাতে গেছে।
- He runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds- সাপ হয়ে কাটে ওঝা হয়ে ঝাড়ে।
- He who has nothing to spare must not keep a dog- আপনি খতে ঠাঁই পায় না শঙ্করাকে ডাকে।
- He who spits against the wind spits against his own face- আকাশের দিকে থুথু ফেললে আপনার গায়েই লাগে 1
- Heart alone buys heart— কেবল মন দিয়েই মন জয় করা যায়।
- Hide in a superficial way- শাক দিয়ে মাছ ঢাকা।
- High winds blow on high hills- উঁচু গাছেই বেশি ঝড় লাগে।
- Honesty is the best policy- সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পদ্ম।
- Honour is love- সম্মান হলো নীরব প্রেম।
- Hunger is the best sauce- ক্ষ্ধা থাকলে নুন দিয়েও খাওয়া যায়/ ক্ষ্ধা পেলে বাঘেও ধান খায়।

- Ill got, ill spent- পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়।
- Ill news runs apace- দুঃসংবাদ বাতাসের আগে ছড়ায়।
- Indolence is the mother of poverty- অলসদের অন্ন হয় না।
- Industry is the mother of success- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যের প্রসৃতি।
- It is all for the best- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।
- It is just the beginning of the trouble- এই তো কলির শুরু।
- It takes two to make a quarrel- এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
- It's a cunning part to play the fool well- ভালোভাবে বোকা সাজতে গেলে বুদ্ধিমান হতে হয়।

KOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JO

- Keep the shop and the shop will keep thee- যাকে রাখ সেই রাখে।
- Knowledge is power- জ্ঞানই বল !
- Knowledge rules the world- জ্ঞানই রাজতু করে ।

- Lend your money and lose your friend- টাকায় বন্ধুত্ব নষ্ট হয়।
- Leopard cannot change its spots- বভাব যায় না মরলে।
- Let bygones be bygones- গতস্য শোচনা নান্তি।
- Life is but a walking shadow- জীবন চলমান ছায়া ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়।
- Like father, like son- যেমন বাপ তেমনি ব্যাটা।
- Little birds may peck a dead lion- হাতি আড় হলে চামচিকেও লাখি মারে।
- Look before you leap- দেখে খনে পা বাড়াও / ভাবিয়া করিও কাজ।
- Love conquers all- প্রেম সব জয় করে।
- Love is blind- প্ৰেম অন্ধ।

- Make a mountain of a molehill- তিলকে তাল করা।
- Make hay while the sun shines- ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা।
- Many a little makes a mickle- দশের লাঠি, একের বোঝা / রাই কুড়িয়ে কেল।
- Many men, many minds- নানা মুনির নানা মত / যার লাঠি তার মাটি।
- Might is right- জোর যার মূলুক তার।
- Misfortune never comes alone / Misfortune come in battalions-বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।
- Money begets money- টাকায় টাকা আনে।
- Money is the root cause of all unhappiness/ Money is the root of all evils- অর্থই অনর্থের মূল।
- Money makes everything- টাকায় কি না হয়।
- Morning shows the day- উঠন্ত मुंला পত্তনেই চেনা याय ।
- Much cry, little water- যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না।
- Murderer will out- খুন তার প্রমাণ রেখে যায়।

- Necessity is the mother of invention- প্রয়োজনই আবিষ্কারের প্রসৃতি।
- Necessity knows no law- অভাবে স্বভাব নষ্ট / আতুরে নিয়মে নান্তি।
- Nero fiddles while Rome burns- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ ।
- Never fall out with your bread and butter- যার নুন খাও তার গুণ গাও।
- New lords, new laws- নতুন নেতা, নতুন নীতি।
- No man is born wise- কেউই জ্ঞানী হয়ে জন্মায় না।
- No pains, no gains- দুঃখ বিনা সুখ লাভ হয় কি মহীতে? / কষ্ট না করলে क्षेष्ट याल ना।
- None can control a woman's tongue- অবলার মুখই বল।
- None but the brave deserve the fair- বীরভোগ্যা বসুন্ধরা।
- Nothing can come out of nothing- कात्रण विना कार्य इय ना।
- Nothing like force- ঠেলার নাম বাবাজি।
- Nothing succeeds like success- জলেই জল বাধে।
- No smoking without fire- সব গুজবেই ভিত্তি আছে।
- Nunky pays- লাগে টাকা দেবে গৌরী সেন।

- Of the times, Of the manners- সেই রামও নেই, সেই অযোধ্যাও নেই।
- Oil your own machine- নিজের চরকায় তেল দাও।
- Old habits die hard- পুরোনো অভ্যাস যেতে চায় না।
- One can't change one's nature- নিজের আচরণ নিজে বদলানো যায় না।
- One doth the scathe, another hath the scorn- উদোর পিঙি বুদোর ঘাড়ে।
- One is not so soon healed at hurt- গড়তে যত সময় লাগে, ভাসতে তঃ সময় লাগে না
- One lie leads to another- এক মিথ্যা ঢাকতে অন্য মিথ্যার অশ্রেয় নিতে হয়।
- One must submit to the inevitable- কপালের ভোগ ভুগতেই হয়।
- One nail drives another- काँगे फिर्य काँगे राजना।
- One raven will not pluck another's eye- কাকের মাংস কাকে খায় না।
- One sows, another reaps- এক পুরুষে করে ধন আরেক পুরুষ খায়।
- One swallow does not make a summer- এক মাঘে শীত যায় না।
- One poison is antidote to another poison কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা
- One's own things are the best নিজের জিনিস সকলেই ভালো দেখে।
- Out of sight, out of mind- চোখের আড়াল হলেই মনের আড়াল হয়।

- Pain is forgotten where gain follows- পেটে গেলে পিঠে সয়।
- Pair of devoted friends- অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধুদয়।
- Patience has its reward/ Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet - সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে।
- Penny wise pound foolish- বজ্র আঁটুনি ফন্ধা গেরো / সন্তার তিন অবস্থা।
- Physician, heal thyself- কামলা, আপনি সামলা।
- Pitch your aims high- মারিত গণ্ডার , লটিত ভাণ্ডার ।
- Practice makes a man perfect- গাইতে গাইতে গায়েন , বাজাতে বাজাতে বারোন।
- Pride goes before a fall/ destruction- অতি দৰ্পে হত লক্ষা।

Quit not certainty for hope- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত পরিত্যাগ করিও না।

- Riches have wings- লক্ষ্মী চঞ্চলা।
- Rob peter to pay Paul- গরু মেরে জুতা দান।
- Rome was not built in a day- কোনো বৃহৎ কার্য রাতারাতি সম্পন্ন হয় না

- Safe bind, safe find- সাবধানের মার নেই।
- Saucepan should not call the kettle black- ওল বলে, মান কচু! তুমি নাক লাগ/চালুন বলে ছুঁচ তোমার পেছনে কেন ছাঁাদা।
- Self-help is the best help- নিজের বলই শ্রেষ্ঠ বল।
- Self-preservation is the first law of nature- আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম / চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।
- Silence gives consent মৌনতা সম্মতির লক্ষণ।

MYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

- Slow of work but quick to eat- কাজে কুঁড়ে ভোজনে দেড়ে। Some have the hop, some stick in the gap-কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
- Something is better than nothing- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো। Soon ripe, soon rotten- ইচড়ে পাকলে গোল্লায় যায়।
- Speak plain and spare neon- স্পষ্ট স্পষ্ট কথা বল।
- Still waters run deep- গভীর জল ধীরে বয়।
- Strike the iron while it is hot- ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা।
- Strike while the iron is hot- সুবিধা হারালে আর পাওয়া যায় না।
- Sue a beggar and get a louse- ছুঁটো মেরে হাত গন্ধ।
- Suffering is the test of virtue- বিপদের দিনেই গুণ প্রকাশ পায়।

- The ass of a king is still but an ass- গাধা গাধাই, হোক সে রাজার গাধা। The ruins of greatness are great- হাতি বাঁচলেও লাখ টাকা মরলেও লাখ টাকা
- The boot is on the wrong leg- উদোর পিণ্ডি বুদোর ঘাড়ে।
- The cat is out of the bag- হাটে হাঁড়ি ভেঙে দিল।
- . The cobbler must stick to his last- আদার ব্যাপারীর জাহাজের খবর।
- The devil will not listen to the scriptures- চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনি।
- The eyes are the window of the soul- চোখ হলো মনের জানালা।
- The grapes are sour- আঙ্গুর ফল টক।
- The guilty mind needs no accuser- দোষী নিজেই নিজের সাক্ষী।
- The indolent can never thrive- কুঁড়ের অনু হয় না।
- The more laws, the more offenders- বজ্র আঁটুনি ফন্ধা গেরো।
- The shoes on the other leg- সময় এখন প্রতিকৃলে।
- The more they get, the more they want- যত পায় তত চায়।
- The needy should not be lavish of their giffs- আপনি ভতে ঠাই পায় না শঙ্করাকে ডাকে।
- The spoilt child of a rich parent— আলালের ঘরের দুলাল।
- The very ruins of greatness are great- মরা হাতি লাখ টাকা।
- The wages of sin is death- পাপে মৃত্যু আনে।
- The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches- যার জ্বালা সেই জানে।
- There is no unmixed goods- চাঁদেও কলঙ্ক আছে।
- There's many a slip between the cup and the lip- না আঁচালে বিশ্বাস নাই।
- They that touch petal will be defiled— আকাশের দিকে থুথু ফেললে আপনার গায়েই লাগে।
- Think before you act- দেখে গুনে পা বাড়াও।
- Think twice before you take a risk- ভেবে চিন্তে সিদ্ধান্ত নিন।
- Time and tide waits for none- সময় কারো জন্য অপেক্ষা করে না।
- Time once lost cannot be regained- সময় একবার বয়ে গেলে আর ফেরত আসে না।
- Tit for tat- ইট মারলে পাটকেল খেতে হয়।
- To rob peter to pay paul- গরু মেরে জুতা দান।
- To a biased mind everything is in fault- পক্ষপাতদৃষ্ট লোকের নিকট সবই দৃষ্ট।
- To add fuel to fire- কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটে দেওয়া।
- To add insult to injury- কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটে দেয়া / মড়ার উপর খাঁড়ার ঘা।
- To be abashed- থোঁতা মুখ ভোঁতা হওয়া।
- To be forewarned is to be forearmed- সাবধানের মার নেই। OVER TO OCCUPY - SEE SECTIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLI

- চাকা সেন্দ্রাল ইউনিভার্সিটি = মানবিক বিভাগ = ENGLISH

 NYKOLY PUBLICATIONS JOYKOLY PUBLIC To be spoiled in early youth- কাঁচা বাঁশে দুণে ধরা।
 - To be up and doing- আদাজল খেয়ে লাগা।
 - To beat black and blue- উত্তম মধ্যম দেয়া (মারপিট করা)।
 - To blow hot and cold in the same breath- এক মূৰে দু রকম কৰা।
 - To bring on calamity by one's own imprudence- খাল কেটে কুমির খানা।
 - To build castles in the air- ছেঁড়া চাটাইয়ে তয়ে লাখ টাকার হপ্ন দেখা।
 - To carry coal to new castle- তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া।
 - To cast pearls before swine- উলুবনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো।
 - To cherish a serpent in one's bosom- দুধকলা দিয়ে কালসাপ পোষা।
 - To count one's chickens before they are hatched- কালনেমির লক্ষা ভাগ /গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁফে তেল।
 - To cry in the wilderness- অরণ্যে রোদন (বৃথা চেষ্টা)।
 - To cut off one's nose to spite one's face- নিজের নাক কেটে পরের
 - To dig one's own grave— আপনার পায়ে আপনি কুড়াল মারা।
 - To do a great injury- পাকা ধানে মই দেওয়া।
 - To do or die- মূদ্রের সাধন কিংবা শরীর পাতন।
 - To err is human– মানুষ মাত্ৰই ভুল।
 - To fall between two stools- একুল ওকুল দুকুল গেল।
 - To gain without spending- মাছের তেলে মাছ ভাজা।
 - To graph everything— আপন কোলে ঝোল টানা।
 - To kill the goose that lays golden eggs- অতি লোভে তাঁতি নষ্ট।
 - To kill two birds with one stone- রখও দেখা, কলাও বেচা।
 - To leave one in the lurch- গাছে তুলে মই কেড়ে নেওয়া।
 - To lock the stable-door when the steed is stolen- চোর পালালে বৃদ্ধি বাড়ে।
 - To make a cat's paw of a person- পরের মাথায় কাঁঠাল ভাঙা।
 - To make sure of something without risking anything- ধরি মাছ না ছুঁই পানি।
 - To play with fire- আগুন নিয়ে খেলা।
 - To pocket an insult- কিল খেয়ে কিল চুরি করা/ অপমান হজম করা।
 - To pour water on a drowned mouse- মরার ওপর খাঁড়ার ঘা।
 - To reap the double advantage গাছেরও খাওয়া , তলারও কুড়ানো।
 - To run with the hare and hunt with the hound-বরের পিসি কনের মাসি।
 - To sound the trumpet before victory- গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁকে তেল।
 - To take a hammer to spread a pest- মশা মারতে কামান দাগা।
 - To the good the world appears to be good- যে নিজে ভালো, তার দুনিয়ার সকলকেই ভালো লাগে।
 - To the pure all things are pure- আপন ভালোতো জগৎ ভালো।
 - To wash one's dirty linen in public- হাটের মাঝে হাড়ি ভাঙা।
 - Too many cooks spoil the broth- অধিক সন্ন্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট।
 - To make a mountain out of a molehill তিলকে তাল করা।
 - Too much courtesy, too much craft- অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ।
 - Too much cunning overreaches itself- অতি চালাকের গলায় দড়ি।
 - Truth will out- সত্য কখনো চাপা থাকে না।

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United we stand, divided we fall/ Unity is strength, disruption is ruin- একতায় উত্থান, বিভেদে পতন।

- Virtue always triumphs- যতো ধর্মন্ততো জয় / যথা ধর্ম তথা জয়।
- Virtue thrives best in adversity- বিপদের মধ্যে গুণের পরীক্ষা হয়।
- Virtue proclaims itself- ধর্মের কল বাতাসে নড়ে।
- Vows made in storms are forgotten in calm- কাজের সময় কাজী, কাজ ফুরালে পাজি।

- Waste not, want not- অপচয় করো না , অভাব হবে না / অপচয়ে অভাব ঘটে।
- We never know the worth of water till the well is dry- দাঁত থাকতে দাঁতের মর্যাদা বোঝা যায় না।
- We shall catch larks when the sky falls- সাত মণ তেলও পুড়বে না, রাধাও নাচবে না।
- Wishes never fill the bag- তথু কথায় পেট ভরে না

- What can't be cured must be endured- কপালের ভোগ ভুগতেই হয়।
- What God wills is for good- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।
- What god wills no frost can kill- রাখে আল্লাহ মারে কে?
- What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose-রোগের এক ওমুধ নয়।
- What is sport to one is death to another/ What is sport to the cat is death to the rat- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
- When the cat is away, the mice will play- বামুন গেল ঘর, লাঙল তুনে ধ্ব
- When the danger is gone, God is forgotten- কাজের সময় ক্রি কাজ ফুরালে পাজি।
- Where there is a will, there is a way- ইচ্ছা থাকলেই উপায় হয়।
- Where there is smoke, there is fire- কারণ বিনা কার্য হয় না।
- While in Rome, do as Romans do- যশ্মিন দেশে যদাচার।
- While there is life, there is hope- যতক্ষণ শ্বাস, ততক্ষণ আৰু।
- Who is to bell the cat?- মেও ধরে কে?/ ঘটাটা বাঁধবে কে?

ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে আমাদের আশাবাদী হওয়া উচিত।

A We should be hopeful about our future

Our future must be hopeful about us.

A Everyone should always be prepared

© Everyone needs help from other people

B It is best to do everything on time

A It is easy to find fault of others.

B It is easy to find out fault of others.

© It is easy to find fault with others.

D It is easy to find out faults of others.

08. 'No man is an island' what does this proverb mean?

① Your own home is the most comfortable place to live in

(D) স্থপতি

B Our future is hopeful no doubt.

We must feel our future is good

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's car- আমড়া গাছে আম হয় না

07. The correct translation of the following sentence is: आयान

Most Important MCQ



(Ans A

- 01. The correct translation of "সমাজ বিরোধীরা এখনো ধরা ছোঁয়ার বাইরে।"
 - A the anti-socials are still at large.
 - B The anti-socials are still now at large
 - © The anti-socials are at large
 - The anti-socials are till at large

- 02. Translate the sentence into English: "কোনো কাজই কাজের দিক থেকে উঁচ বা নিচ নয়।"
 - A No work is superior or inferior from its value.
 - B No work is better or worse as itself.
 - O No work is superior or inferior in itself.
 - D No work is better and worse as itself.
- (Ans(A)
- 03. The correct translation of "সার্টফোন এক সময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে।"
 - A Smartphones will lose their popularity someday
 - ® Smartphones will lose their popularity sometime
 - © Smartphones will lose their popularity once upon a time
 - Once upon a time smartphones will lose their popularity (Ans(A)
- 04. Translate into Bangla. "Everyone wants peace and like the principles of non-violence". [B: 17-18]
 - (A) "সবাই শান্তি এবং অহিংসা পছন্দ করে।"
 - B) "সকলেই শান্তি এবং অহিংসার পথ চায়।"
 - © "সকলেই শান্তি চায় এবং অহিংসার নীতি পছন্দ করে।
 - D "সকলেই শান্তিকামী এবং অহিংসা নীতির সাধক।".
- - 11. I have few books-এর অর্থ কী?

10. Architect-এর সঠিক বাংলা কোনটি?

09. অন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ।

(A) কারুশিল্পী

(C) নিৰ্মাতা

- A) আমার অল্প কিছ বই আছে।
- ® আমার কোনো বই নাই বললেই চলে।
- © আমার কিছু বই আছে।
- আমার বই আছে তবে অল্প
- 12. Translate into English 'এ বছর দেশে নজিরবিহীন বন্যা হয়েছে'-
 - A This year the country has witnessed a deluge.
 - B This year the country has witnessed a great flood.
 - © This year the country has witnessed an unprecedented flood.
 - This year the country has witnessed a record making flood.
- (B) Our teacher detained us for being late.
- A Our teacher expelled us for being late.
- Our teacher punished us for being late.
- Our teacher told us off for being late.
- (Ans(D) 06. The correct translation of ভালুকটি তোমার কানে কানে কী বললো?' is

05. The appropriate translation of the following sentence শিক্ষক

A What did the bear say to you?

আমাদের দেরী করার জন্য বকলেন is:

- B) What did the bear tell to your ear?
- © What did the bear whisper to you?
- (D) What did the bear whisper to your ear?

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णका अञ्चल	ইউনিভার্সিটি = ম
BUCATIONS . Torquish Doler (1920) Total alaka Torke	DLY PUBLICATIONS .
franslate into English of the Chapal resembles to his fathar.	
chanal resembles to his fathar.	
© Chapal look like his father. © Chapal look like his father.	
© Chapal seems like his father.	1,04
© Chapal resembles his father. © Chapal resembles his father.	(And Care
	(Ans(D)
Translate into Engangement of The train is bound towards Dhaka.	
The train is bound to Dhaka	
train is bound to Dhaka.	system - L
train is pound for Dilaka.	1 10
The train is bounded for Dhaka.	AnsC
ক্লাভে হাড়ে বদ্মাৰ । (I ranslate into English)	
o He is rogue in bones.	
He is rogue to the backbone.	P 1
He is rogue through bones.	
he is rogue from bone to bone.	(Ans(B)
প্রালাটি গরম যেন আন্তন। (Translate into English)	
A The cup is hot as fire.	
® The cup is so hot as fire.	
O The cup is hot like fire.	JPR.LI
1) The cup is as hot as fire.	(Ans(D)

B golden

D positive

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS 18. সে কোন কাজের নয়। Correct translation is –

A He cannot do anything.

B He cannot do any work.

© He is good for nothing.

D He is not good for anything.

(Ans(C)

19. লোকটি গতকাল নিহত হয়েছে। The correct translation is -

A The man killed yesterday

B The man was killed yesterday.

© The man has been killed yesterday.

The man had been killed yesterday.

20. মেয়েটি দেখতে তার মায়ের মত। Correct translation is

A The girl is like her mother.

® The girl looks as her mother.

© The girl takes after her mother.

1 The girl looks after her mother.

21. Choose the correct translation of the sentence হোসেন ছিলেন একজন বিচিত্রধর্মী লেখক'।

Mir Musharrof Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.

® Mir Musharrof Hussain was a versatile writer.

© Mir Musharrof Hussain was a wonderful writer. Mir Musharrof Hussain wrote descriptively.

(Ans(B

a silver

O bright

Every cloud has a - lining.



At a glance (Most Important Information)

Main Sentence	One word	অৰ্থ
A book containing information on all subjects -	Appendix	পরিশিষ্ট
A book written about one's own life –	Autobiography	আত্মজীবনী
A book containing names and addresses of the persons –	Directory	নাম ঠিকানা নির্দেশিকা
A book containing information of all subjects –	Encyclopaedia	বিশ্বকোষ
A bull market –	Rising	উর্ধ্বগামী
Able to tell interesting stories –	Raconteur	গল্পকথক
A collection of written texts –	Corpus	কোনো বিষয়ের লেখা সংকলন
A cure for all diseases—	Panacea	সর্বরোগ নিরাময়কারী
A composition that imitates or misrepresents somebody's style	Charade	ভনিতা 🗓 ଜନ୍ମ ଅନୁକ୍ର ଅନୁକ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁକ୍ର
Adottor description and Adotto	Ophthalmologist	চক্ষু বিশেষজ্ঞ
A doctor who treats eye diseases –	Misogynist	नातीविष्वयी
A hater of women —	Library	গ্রন্থাগার
A house for keeping books –	Pen	খোঁয়াড়
A house or shelter for a confined cow—	Bill of fare	রেম্ভোরার খাবারের তালিকা
A list of dishes at a restaurant is –	Referee	মধ্যস্থতাকারী
A man who controls a game of football –	Courier	বার্তাবাহক
A messenger sent in great haste —	Manuscript	পাণ্ডুলিপি
A paper written by hand –		যাদুঘর পরিচালক
A person in charge of Museum –	Curator	
person between the age of 80-89 years -	Octogenarian	অশীতিপর
A person whose age is in the sixties is called a/an –	Sexagenarian	ষাটের কোঠায়

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y publications • Joykoly publications • Joyk	One word	TIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKO
A person between the age of 70-79 years –	Septuagenarian	সন্তরোর্ধ
A person who studies the scientific development of language-	Philologist	ভাষাবিদ
A person who undertakes a journey to a holy place-	Pilgrim	তীর্থযাত্রী
A person speaking many languages –	Polyglot	বহুভাষিক
A person who was before another person –		পূর্বসূরী
A person died for a noble cause-	Predecessor	শৃহিদ
A person living in a foreign country –	Martyr	ভিন্ন দেশি, বিদেশি
A person looking only to the bright side of things –	Alien, foreigner	আশাবাদী
A person of charity –	Optimist	লোকহিতৈষী
A person who collects stamps –	Philanthropist	ডাকটিকিট সংগ্রাহক
A person who eats human flesh –	Philatelist	নরমাংসভোজী
A person who foretells things by the stars –	Cannibal	নরমাংসভোজা জ্যোতিষী
A person who is always dissatisfied –	Astrologer	অসম্ভূষ্ট
A person who is uninterested in intellectual pursuits –	Malcontent	সংকীৰ্ণমনা ব্যক্তি
A person who knows many languages-	Philistine	ভাষাবিদ
A person who makes earthen pots (মাটির পাত্র) —	Linguist	441 = (1) 460 (4) (2)
	Potter	কুমার দেশান্তরী
A person leaving his native country to settle in another –	Emigrant	অভিবাসী
A person who has come to live permanently in a country from his own –	Immigrant	নিরাপদ বিনিয়োগ
Industrial shares considered to be a safe investment are –	Blue chips	অবিচক্ষন
It was indiscreet action on their part –	imprudent	সর্বভুক
Living on all	Omnivorous	মাংসাশী
Living on flesh —	Carnivorous	মানবপ্রেম
Love for mankind –	Philanthropy	বিপরীতকামী
Love or attraction for the opposite sex –	Heterosexsual Homosexual	সমকামী
Love or attraction for the same sex –	A STATE OF THE STA	
Longing for something past –	Nostalgia Homicide	্ গৃহকাতরতা নরহত্যা
Murder of a man –	Infanticide	শিশু হত্যা
Murder of an infant –	Suicide	আত্মহত্যা
Murder of one's own self –	Matricide	মাতৃহত্যা
Murderer of a mother –	Patricide	পিতৃহত্যা
Murderer of a father –	Genocide	গণহত্যা
Murderer of whole nation –	Ambassador	রাষ্ট্রদূত
One who is a diplomat of a Govt. in other country –	Almighty/Omnipotent	সর্বশক্তিমান
One who is all-powerful –		স্ব-াজ্মান স্ব্তবিরাজমান
One who is present all over everywhere –	Omnipresent	সর্বজ্ঞ
One who knows or sees everything –	Omniscient Usurer	the state of the second second
One who lends money at a very high interest –		সুদখোর
One who lives on alms –	Beggar Pessimist	ভিক্ষুক
One who looks at the dark side of things – One who makes furniture –	Carpenter	নৈরাশ্যবাদী ছুতোর, কাঠ মিন্ত্রি

Sounds of Different Animals

Name of anaimal	Sound	Name of anaimal	Sound
Asses	bray	Goats	bleat
Bulls	bellow	Jackles	howl
Cattle	low/moo	Parrots	talk
Cocks	crow	Swans	cry 's I at a Cay restal

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Name of ana	imal		ound	SUCATIONS	মানবিক বিজ্ঞাপ = ENGLISH • ১০১x০১১ Publications • ১০১x০১১ Publi	CATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICA	ATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS
1,4		coo			Name of anaimal		Sound
Dores		bark			Swallos	twitter	
Dog		trumpet			Tiger	growl	
Elephant		buzz			Lions	roar	- FM -500 HI
Flies Frogs		croak			Monkey Oceans	chatter	
Peacocks		scream			Owls	roar	
Pigs		grunt	danal	I de R	Geese	crackle	
100			Name	of anin	nal Kids/Baby)	Clackie	
Fry (মাছের ছানা)	Kitten	(বিড়াল ছানা)	Colt (অশ্ব				
Kid (ছাগল ছানা)		le (ব্যাঙাচি)	Foal (সং		Cub (নেকড়ে) calf (গরু/হাতি/তিমির বাচ্চা)	Pullet (বাচ্চা মুর	114
Part 2	7		Mos	t Imp	ortant MCQ		
A 'cardiologist' is	a doctor	who treats —					
		B heart patie			11. A person who is indiffer		
(a) cancer					Stoic	® Psychia	
© leprosy	nietie = 3-	D dengue fe		(Ans(B)	© Sadist	Aristocr	rat (Ans A)
An Ophthalmolog	gist is a do			F-10 - 12 (F)	12. The people who carry	a coffin at a funer	al are called —
A bones .		® nerves		<u> </u>	Undertakers	· ® Pallbear	ers
© eyes		nose and t	hroat	AnsC	© Supporters	Mourne	rs Ans B
A strict vegetaria					13. In English grammar,	— deals with	the meaning of the
A rarely eats anim		S			sentences and words.		Lordond of
® sometimes eats	eggs				Syntax	® morpho	ology
© never eats any animal products			© Semantics	(D) Etymolo	ogy AnsC		
never eats prote	ein			AnsC	14. What kind of dream is		
One who draws n	naps is cal	led a ——.			Sweet dream during s		
(A) compositor		® cartograph	ner		© day dream	(D) hallucin	the state of the s
© apothecary		© curator		(Ans(B)	15. A person who looks or		
The meaning of the	he word 'r	octurnal' is —	•		A person who looks of A pessimist	® optimis	to the second se
A sleepy in the aft						그리는 얼굴이 많이 하는 것을 하는 것	
® occurring or act		t		The	© cynic	© anarchi	
© sleepless during					16. An animal story with		and the fall that the fall of the fall of
© passive during r				(Ans(B)	(A) fable	® tale	
Substitution of an		nt or vulgar evr	ression is		© parable	(D) allegory	
A euphemism	anhicasai	B alliteration		election.	17. The original inhabitar	The state of the s	
© aliusion				(And A)	(A) citizens	® natives	
"Relating		© eponym		(Ans(A)	© aborigines	: © country	men AnsC
"Relating to in	mproving	human live	s and r	eaucing	18. Life history of a perso	n written by anot	her is called —.
proverty" refers t	to				(A) autobiography	® memoir	r
A humanism		® humanity			© biography	(D) elegy	AnsC
© humanitarian		(1) humanizin	ıg	Ans	19. 'Geriatrics' is the bra		
"An organization	that peo	ple give mone	y to so t	hey can	diseases and care of –		
other people	" is a —			3 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Anewly-weds	® old wo	men
& chariot		® clarity	111	Company a	© newborn babies	© old pe	
© concern		(D) charity		Ans			
One who abandor	ns his relig	ious faith is ca	lled –	7-1-1	20. Time after twilight an	반경하는 병하는 이 등 분명하는 점을 되는	
Postale	-	® profane		5 55 5	Evening	® Dawn	The Court of the C
O Drostat		the second second second second second	26 Marian	(Ans(A)	.© Dusk	© Eclipse	the second second and the second seco
A hater of lengant	edge and l	earning' is call	led -		21. When one is 'pragma		
A Bibliophile	cage and I	Misogynis		aicheit h	(A) wasteful	® produc	tive
© Philologist		© Misogyins	nemiati.		© practical	① fussy	Ans

© practical

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LITERATURE



At a glance (Most Important Information)



Periods of English Literature

The Anglo-Saxon Period

☐ The old English Period = 450-1066

The Middle English Period

☐ Middle English Period = 1066- 1500.

1340
1400
1485
-

The Renaissance Period

☐ The Renaissance Period = 1500-1660.

Period	Duration	Period	Duration
Preparation for Renaissance	1500- 1558	The Commonwealth Period	1649-1660
The Elizabethan Age	.1558- 1603	The Shakespearean Age	1590-1616
The Jacobean Age	1603-1625	The Puritan Age	1620-1660
The Caroline Age	1625- 1649		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSONS

☐ The Neoclassical Period = 1660-1798.

Period	Duration
The Restoration Period	1660-1700
The Augustan Period or, The Age of Pope	1700- 1745
The Age of Sensibility	1745-1798

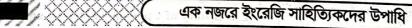
- The Romantic Period = 1798-1832
- The Victorian Period = 1832-1901.

The Modern Period

☐ The Modern Period = 1901 -1939.

Period		Day
The Edwardian Period	1901-1910	Duration
The Georgian Period	1910- 1936	easily hearstalling in larger than

☐ The Postmodern Period = 1939 --



Title	Name	Title	STATE OF THE PARTY
Father of English	Geoffrey Chaucer	Father of the Sonnet	Name
Founder of English Prose	Alfred the Great	The First Country of the Eight Character of t	Petrarch
Father of English Prose	William Tyndale	The First Compiler of Dictionary	Sir Thomas Wy
Father of English Tragedy	Christopher Marlowe	Well known for dramatic Monologue	Samuel Johnson
Father of Revenge Tragedy	Thomas Kyd	Poet of Poets	Robert Brownin
Father of English Novel	Henry Fielding	Bard Of Avon	Edmund Spenser
Father of English Essay	Francis Bacon	Mock- Heroic Poet	William Shakes
Father of short story	Edger Allen Poe	Poet of Nature	Alexander Pope
Father of Metaphysical Poetry	John Donne	Poet of Supernaturalism	William Wordsw
Master of English Satire	Jonathan Swift	Poet of Beauty	S.T Coleridge
Father of Modern English Literature	G.B. Shaw	Rebel Poet	John Keats
Father of Romanticism	Wordsworth and Coleridge	Representative of Victorian Age	Lord Byron
Father of Science Fiction	Jules Verne	Anti-romantic Novelist of Romantic Period	
PUBLICATIONS - IONIVOLA PUBLICATIONS - IONIVOLA	DUDLIGHTIONS TOWNS IN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Trovelist of Romantic Poris J	Yana Austen

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তাব্দা পেন্ধাল ইউনিভার্সিটি = মানবিক বিভাগ = ENGLISH

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Some Important Literary Terms

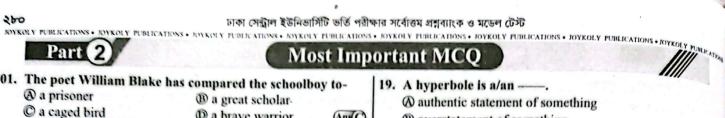
Literary Terms Definition Example An allegory is a story or verse with double meanings. Allegory (রূপক) Animal Farm by George Orwell, Faerie Queene by Edmund Spenser. Alliteration (অনুপ্রাস) Alliteration is the repetition of initial sounds. velvet, fulfil. Analogy is the comparison of two pairs which have the Her hair is the night, As busy as bee. Analogy (সাদৃশ্য) same relationship. Ballad (গাথা) A ballad is a song that tells a story. The Second Coming by W.B. Yeats Smith, John Jacob Jingleheimer, and Cindy A list of books, essays and monographs on a subject, or a Bibliography (গ্রন্থপুঞ্জি) Lu.Wu Xia and the Art of Scooter Maintenance. New York: Springer, 2008. Blank verse (অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ) Poetry consisting of iambic pentameter lines without The moon takes its bath in lovely silver rhyme at the end. dust. Canto (সর্গ) A subdivision of an epic or narrative poem. Catastrophy (ধ্বংস/বিপর্যয়) The tragic end of dramatic events. Chorus is a group of performers in a play who comment Chorus (বৃন্দগীতি) the action. "Singing he was, or fluting all the day Couplet (শ্লোক) Two lines of verse rhyming together. He was as fresh as is the month of May" A piece of writing that tells a story and is performed on a "Oedipus Rex" by Sophocles. Drama (নাটক) stage. (Comedy, Tragedy, Farce, Melodrama) "My last Duchess" by Robert Browning. Monologue Dramatic A 1 A literary work in which a single speaker expresses his thoughts and feelings to a silent listener. (নাটকীয় স্বগতোক্তি) "In memory of W.B. Yeats" by W.H An Elegy is a poem of lamentation, composed of; death, Elegy (শোকগাথা) war, love and similar themes. Auden "The Iliad" by Homer An Epic is a long narrative poem, on a grand scale, about Epic (মহাকাব্য) the deeds of warriors and heroes. "The Fox and The Crow" by Aesop, A short story that usually is about animals and that is Fable (উপকথা) "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift. intended to teach a lesson. A lyric poem or song in praise of a god or hero. Hymn (প্রশংসা সঙ্গীত) Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. I have a million things to do today. Hyperbole (অতিরঞ্জন) Each of two or more words having the Homophones Air: heir, some: sum, Suite: sweet. pronunciation but different meaning, origins, or spelling. (সমোচ্চারিত ভিন্নার্থক শব্দ) Each of two or more words having the same spelling or Left (verb): left (noun), wound (injury): Homonym (সমস্বর) pronunciation but different meanings and origins. wound (wrap around) The expression of one's meaning by using language that A very fine friend you are to forsake me in normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or my trouble. Irony(বক্ৰাঘাত) empathic effect. A form of light verse. Limerick (কৌতুকপূর্ণ ছড়া) An implicit comparison between two different things. The man is a mad dog. Metaphor (রূপক) An ancient story about gods and goddesses and their The greek myth, The Roman Myth Myth (পুরাণ কথা) mysterious forces. Myths are collectively called mythology. Ramayan, Agamemnon, Mahabharat. Mythology (পুরাণ তত্ত্ব) A poem in which a person expresses a strong feeling of Ode on Solitude by Alexander pope. love or respect for someone or something. Ode (গাথা কবিতা) Lighting danced across the sky, The representation of an abstract quality in human form. Personification Opportunity was knocking at her door. (ব্যক্তিরূপে প্রকাশ) "Aeneid" by Virgil, "To my dear and The study or science of versification. Loving Husband" by Anne Bradstreet. Prosody (ছন্দবিজ্ঞান) In "The Hunger Games", Katniss is the The leading character of actor in a play. protagonist. Protagonist (প্রধান চরিত্র) An explicit comparison between two different things. He is as dangerous as a tiger. A dramatic technique of speaking alone on the stage. Simile (উপমা) "To be or not be? that is the question" by Hamlet. Soliloquy (স্বগতোক্তি) "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" The ordinary sonnet consists of fourteen lines. by William Shakespeare. Sonnet (চতুৰ্দশপদী কবিতা) The imitation of an action that is serious and also, as "Macbeth" by Shakespeare, A Doll's having magnitude, complete in itself. House by Henrick Ibsen. Tragedy (বিয়োগান্তক নাটক)

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Wi Wit is a form of intelligent humour, the ability to say

or write things that are clever and usually funny.

Wit (রসময় ও চাতুর্যপূর্ণ)



0	1. The nest William Plake			1		1111	
	 The poet William Blake I	B a great scholar	oy to-	19.	A hyperbole is a/an		
	© a caged bird	a great scholar a brave warrior	ande		@ authentic statement of	_	
0	2. 'Orpheus' parents were-	& a brave warrior	(Ans(C	1	® overstatement of some		
	Apollo and Muse Callio	pe B Jupiter and Athena			© understatement of som		
	C Hercules and Athena	Venus and Apollo	Ans		hesitant statement of so		And
0.	3. Mina's lovely voice was m	usic to our ears' is an eva-	mple of	20.	A simile involves an —		9
	@ metaphor	® metonym	imple of –		(A) implicit comparison	B illicit comparison	
	© simile	(D) symbol	Ans	1	© explicit comparison	elaborate compari	son 🔊
0-	4. 'Jaws of death' is an exan	nple of—	Carlo.	21.	"September on Jessore I	koad" is a	9
	Metaphor	® simile		4	@ poem '	® travel story	
	© personification	Symbol	Ans		© historical facts	① prose	AR
05	5. Who wrote White Teeth?			22.	Author of the poem 'patr		
	Tony Morrison	® Zadie Smith		-	Robert Frost	® Robert Herrick	
	© June Jordan	 D Carol Ann Duffy 	Ans B	22	© Robert Browning	D Lord Byron	And
06	. What is the theme of the p	oem?		23.	Who among the following A Keats		
	A. Though old things lose va	alue to many, old things are	precious		© Milton	B ShelleyWordsworth	_
	B I hough the couple age, t	hey should take care of each	ch other	-	Which of the following ha		An
	C Love is more precious th	an life		1-4.	A He is as good as his bro		
07	D Passion evolves but stays	s forever	Ans		B The boy takes after his f		
07	. What is a metaphor?				© He sang like a cuckoo.	aunor.	
	Implicit comparison	B Explicit comparisor	1	35,05	① He is the star of the fam	ilv	
ne	© Implicit contrast	Explicit contrast	(Ans(A)		Shakespeare's Macbeth'	•	And
UO	Who wrote Kite Runner? A Kahlil Gibran	87 : 11:11			A Low comedy	·B Tragedy	
	© Monica Ali	® Zia Haider Rahman			© Comedy	D Satire	(1)
no	. What is the tone of the spe	© Khalid Hosseini	Ans(D)		Dr. Faustus is a ——.	e battie	Am
. 07	A somber	B sarcastic			A drama	® poem	,
	© ironical	© optimistic	(1-10)		© short story	© essay	(1-1
10.	. Who wrote I know Why the		AnsA		Who is author of "Animal		An
	Erica Jong	B June Jordan	elego g		M. H. Abrams	George Orwell	
	© Maya Angelou	Sylvia Plath	AnsC		© E. M. Forster	© R.K. Narayan	(1-1)
11.	Who does the word "You"		· ····································	1	Who wrote the short story	'The Ant and the Cross	And I
	A the speaker's partner	® the reader		in the	A Guy de Maupassant	W. Somerset Maugh	ham
	© a fisherman	the speaker's friend	(Ans(A)		© J. K. Rowlings	© O' Henry	And
12.	What is the tone of the spea				Alexander Pope's 'Essay o	n Man' is a _	(m)
	(A) somber	® sarcastic		. (a novel	® treatise	
	© comic	O optimistic	(Ans(A)		short story	© poem	And I
13.	What is the point of compar				Francis Bacon is an illustr	ious —	
	A disliking for each	B beauty in both			A essayist	® dramatist	
	C charm in both	D liking for each	(Ans(A)	. (novelist on the second	© journalist	Am
14.	Who does speak in a poem?		Cont. Day	31. '	Sweet are the uses of adver-		
	The poet himself	B The poetic persona		Q	D Julius Caesar	® Macbeth	
	© The poetic orator	The poetic disguise	(Ans(A)		Comedy of Errors	As you Like It	Am
15.	Who wrote The Color Purpl	e?		32. Y	Who wrote the picaresque	novel titled 'Tom Jones'	?
	Alice Walker	® Maya Angelou	-14		Samuel Richardson	Horace Walpole	
. (© Mario Puzo	Willa Cather	Ans A		Henry Fielding	Laurence Sterne	And
16.	Renaissance first came to —				Who is the author of 'Jane	Eyre'?	
. (A Italy	® England	rodita i l		Charlotte Bronte	B Emily Bronte	_
	© France	© Germany	Ans(A)		Jane Austen	Mary Shelley	AnsA
	The pet name of 'William' is				He prayeth best, who love	th best.'- Who said it?.	
(A) Tony	® Steve			John Milton	® John Donne	
	© Bill	① Ted	Ans	0	Derd Byron	S. T. Coleridge	An D
18. S	Shakespeare was an English				he story of 'Moby Dick' c	entres on —	
-	Poet.	® Novelist.D Poet and dramatist.		·Ø	a mermaid	® a whale	An B
Œ			(Ans(D)				A DESTRU