

## 01

## English

### Topic Discussion

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

A. comprehensive  
C. Comprehension

B. Comprehend  
D. Comprehensively



13. Find out the noun?

- A. undertaker  
C. understand

- B. underhand  
D. underdeveloped

A

14. The word 'species' is a/an-

- A. adjective

- B. noun

- C. verb

- D. adverb

B

15. The adjective of the word 'mother' is-

- A. motherly

- B. motherhood

- C. mother-in-law

- D. mothering

A

### PRIME TEST

01. Which of the following words has been formed with a prefix?

- A. amoral

- B. authentic

- C. amnesia

- D. aspersions

02. The verb of the word 'short' is —.

- A. enshort

- B. shorten

- C. shorted

- D. shorting

03. What is the verb of the word 'Shortly'?

- A. Short

- B. Shorter

- C. Shorten

- D. Shortness

04. What is the adjective of the word 'Heart'?

- A. Heart

- B. Hearten

- C. Heartening

- D. Heartful

05. What is the verb of the word 'Ability'?

- A. Ableness

- B. Able

- C. Ably

- D. Enable

06. Which is the noun of the word 'beautiful'?

- A. Beauty

- B. Beautify

- C. Beauteous

- D. Beautifully

07. Which is the noun form of the word 'laugh'?

- A. laughing

- B. laughable

- C. laughter

- D. laughingly

08. What is the verb form of the word 'ability'?

- A. capable

- B. inability

- C. enable

- D. unable

09. Verb of 'Number' is —

- A. number

- B. enumerate

- C. numbering

- D. numerical

10. Which word is not used as a verb?

- A. Lose

- B. Rise

- C. Loose

- D. Flood

11. What is the 'noun' form of the word 'beneficial'?

- A. beneficialness

- B. benefit

- C. beneficent

- D. beneficiary

12. Which one of the following is not a noun?

- A. Childhood

- B. Purity

- C. Loneliness

- D. Fairly

13. Which of the following words is a noun?

- A. ordain

- B. imprimate

- C. pontificate

- D. ricochet

14. What is the noun of the word 'conclude'?

- A. Concluded

- B. conclusion

- C. Conclusively

- D. Conclusive

15. What kind of noun is 'Class'?

- A. Common

- B. Proper

- C. Collective

- D. Metarial

16. He is an eyesore to me— এই বাক্যে Eyesore শব্দটি কোন Phrase?

- A. Preposition

- B. Adjective

- C. Adverb

- D. Noun

17. What is the adjective form of the word 'home'?

- A. Homlike

- B. Homeful

- C. Homely

- D. Homege

18. Which of the following English word will be an appropriate adjective for the Bangla word —

- A. Salient

- B. signalize

- C. arrdst

- D. obviousness

19. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence: Sports medicine experts agree that ice should be applied immediately when an athlete suffers an injury to — leg.

- A. an

- B. his

- C. its

- D. the

20. What is the adjective form of the word 'benefit'?

- A. Beneficially

- B. Beneficial

- C. Beneficiary

- D. Beneficent

### Answer Sheet

01.	A	02.	B	03.	C	04.	C	05.	D
06.	A	07.	C	08.	C	09.	B	10.	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	B	14.	B	15.	C
16.	D	17.	C	18.	A	19.	B	20.	B

### Chapter

02

### Noun

### English

### Topic Discussion

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

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

### Example:

01. The word 'noun' is a-

- A. pronoun

- B. noun

- C. adjective

- D. verb

B

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

- A. pronoun

- B. noun

- C. adjective

- D. verb

B

### Different Types of Noun

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

- i) Proper Noun

- ii) Common Noun

- iii) Collective Noun

- iv) Material Noun

- (v) Abstract Noun

### Example:

01. 'Rasel' কোন প্রকারের Parts of Speech?

- A. Pronoun

- B. Noun

- C. Conjunction

- D. Preposition

B

02. Noun কত প্রকার?

- A. 5

- B. 6

- C. 4

- D. 3

A

### Proper Noun:

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

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

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

### Example:

01. Which of the following is proper noun?

- A. Rabindranath

- B. car (গাড়ি)

- C. Fast (রোজা, উপবাস)

- D. Rain (বৃষ্টি)

A

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

- A. Collective noun

- B. Pronoun

- C. Abstract noun

- D. Proper noun

D

### Common Noun:

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

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



**Example**

01. I recognized your voice. (আমি তোমার কণ্ঠস্বর চিনতে পেরেছিলাম)  
A. Common B. Proper C. Collective D. Abstract
02. The poor are always unhappy. (গরীবেরা সবসময় অসুখী) 'The poor' is.....noun.  
A. Plural Common B. Plural proper  
C. Collective D. Material

**Collective Noun:**

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

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

**Example**

01. Choose the correct sentence.  
A. The jury are arguing among themselves.  
B. The jury is arguing among themselves.  
C. The jury has argued among themselves.  
D. The jury has been arguing among themselves.
02. Law enforcement officers and ..... of more than sixty citizens' group are attempting to identify steps that can be taken to reduce crime in rural areas.  
A. a pack B. a cohort C. an amount D. a coalition

**Material Noun:**

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

**Abstract Noun:**

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

**Example**

01. Honesty is the best policy. Here 'Honesty' is a/an অথবা, এখানে Honesty শব্দটি-  
A. Proper noun B. Common noun  
C. Collective noun D. Abstract noun
02. 'Truth must prevail in the long run.' বাক্যে 'Truth' শব্দটি কোন প্রকারের noun?  
A. Common noun B. Proper noun  
C. Abstract noun D. Collective noun

**Position of Noun**

কোনো Sentence এর Subject হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন:

- (i) Rani is a good girl.  
(ii) Kindness is a great virtue.

**Example**

01. ....is considered (v. মনে করা/ ধরে নেওয়া) as the best form of Government in developing countries.  
A. Communal B. Communistic  
C. Being communistic D. Communism
02. Honesty is the best policy. Here "Honesty"  
A. Noun B. Adjective C. Adverb D. Pronoun

কোনো Sentence এর object এর পরিচয় দেয়।

- যেমন: (i) I eat rice. (ii) He likes apples.

**Example**

01. Everyone wants dignity. Here 'dignity' is a  
A. Noun B. Pronoun C. Adjective D. Adverb
02. One of the female students tried her best to acquire.....  
A. confident B. confidence C. confidential D. confiding

Gerund/ Infinitive/ Participle এর Object হিসেবে এদের পরে বিধি থাকে।

এবং Gerund/Infinitive থাকলে Subject এর পরিচয় দেয়।  
যেমন: (i) To tell the truth is hard.  
(ii) Reading Novels is always interesting.  
(iii) Walking is a good exercise.  
(iv) To walk in the morning is good for health.

**Example**

01. Developing.....needs a lot of knowledge of the environment.  
A. strategy B. strategic  
C. strategically D. the strategy
02. To mean.....we mean something accepted by all.  
A. symbolic B. symbolize  
C. symbol D. symbolically

**Important Rule-04**

Preposition, Adjective, Article, Possessive Adjective এর পরে একই মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিতভাবেই Noun হয়।

**Example**

01. I walked for a while.  
A. verb B. adverb C. conjunction D. Noun
02. Our blessings come from above. The underlined word is ---  
A. verb B. Adverb C. Adjective D. Noun
03. All spoke in his favor.  
A. Noun B. Pronoun C. Adverb D. Conjunction
04. She had no faith in.....  
A. imagine B. imaginative  
C. imaginary D. imagination
05. I'm afraid of.....in a battlefield.  
A. cruel B. cruelly C. cruelty D. a cruelty

**Important Rule-05**

All, no এর পর একটিমাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example**

01. You have no right to do it.  
A. adjective B. noun C. adverb D. verb
02. He is no wrong.  
A. adjective B. noun C. adverb D. verb
03. But me no buts.  
A. verb B. adjective C. noun D. Adverb

**Important Rule-06**

The.....of এর মাঝে একটি Word হলে অবশ্যই Noun।

কিন্তু একাধিক Word থাকলে:

- > Adj. + N. > Adv. + Adj. + N.

**Example**

01. The.....of Marlene Monroe charmed all.  
A. beautifully B. beautify C. beautiful D. beauty
02. The.....of Mohsin will be remembered for ever.  
A. kindness B. kind  
C. kinded D. making kind



## Countable & Uncountable Noun

যে Noun কে সাধারণত গণনা করা যায় সেটি Countable Noun এবং যে Noun কে গণনা করা যায় না, পরিমাপ করা যায় তাকে Uncountable Noun বলে।

Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
i. Countable Noun এর সাথে 's'/'es' যোগ করা যায়। Ex: Book - books; Student - students.	i. Uncountable Noun s/es যোগ করা যায় না। Ex: Rice-Rices; Oil-Oils.
ii. Countable Noun এর পূর্বে number (one, two, three) অর্থাৎ সংখ্যাচক শব্দ বসে। Ex: Two Books, Five Students.	ii. Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে number (one, two, three) অর্থাৎ সংখ্যাচক শব্দ বসে না। Ex: Two-rices, Five-Oils.
iii. Countable Noun এর পূর্বে Article বসে। Ex: A Book, The Students.	iii. Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। Ex: A-rice, The-oils.

**Countable Determiner:** Few, A few, The few, Many, Number of ইত্যাদি Determiner শুধু Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসবে।

### Example:

01. We had — applicants this year than we had last year.  
A. less B. fewer C. little D. small **B**
02. We will need — foods for the picnic.  
A. only few B. a few C. only a little D. only little **B**

**Uncountable Determiner:** Little, A little, The little, Much, Amount of ইত্যাদি Determiner শুধু Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে বসবে।  
বিদ্র: All, Some, Any, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of ইত্যাদি Determiner শুধু Countable এবং Uncountable উভয় Noun এর পূর্বেই বসে।

### Example:

01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made — difference in preventing elephant poaching.  
A. A few B. Many C. Little D. The number of **C**
02. There was — food in the fridge. In fact, it was nearly empty.  
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few **A**

নিচের তালিকাটিতে কিছু Uncountable Noun দেওয়া আছে যেগুলি পরীক্ষার জন্য আপনার অবশ্যই জানা উচিত। Uncountable Noun কে Non-Count Noun-ও বলা হয়।

Sand	Soap	Music	Poverty	Homework
News	Mumps	Airs	Money	Measles
Information	Politics	Meat	Food	Advertising
Economics	Poetry	Scenery	Traffic	Work
Furniture	Business	Luggage	Machinery	Economics

**Important Rule:** Uncountable Noun কে Countable Noun করতে হলে কিছু Phrase যোগ করতে হয়। যেমন: A piece of, A loaf of, An ear of, A bar of, A bolt of, A clap of, A gust of ইত্যাদি যোগ করে Uncountable Noun করতে হয়।

### Example:

01. Choose the correct sentence.  
A. I bought a soap yesterday.  
B. I have bought a bar of soap yesterday.  
C. I bought a bar of soap yesterday. D. A soap was bought yesterday. **C**
02. I bought — for my laboratory last week.  
A. two pieces of equipment B. two equipment pieces  
C. two equipments D. two pieces of equipments **A**

## একই রকম অর্থের Countable & Uncountable Noun

Countable Form	Uncountable Form	Countable Form	Uncountable Form
a climate/ climates	weather	a poem/ poems	poetry
a laugh/ laughs	laughter	an advance/ advances	progress
a human being/ human beings	humanity	an experiment/ experiments	research
a job/ jobs	work	a traffic jam/ traffic jams	traffic
a machine/ machines	machinery	a sun beam/ sun beams	sunlight/ sunshine
a man/ men	mankind, man	a person/ persons	people (used a countable)

## Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. The word, 'round' in the sentence, "Let's play another round", functions as — [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. a noun B. a pronoun C. a preposition D. an adverb **A**
02. Select the appropriate determiner to fill in the gap in the sentence —. The glass on the table contains ... water. [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. a little B. a few C. many D. several **A**
03. Choose the correct sentence: [NU- Business: 2005-06]  
A. There are some milks in the fridge  
B. There is some milk in the fridge  
C. There are little milks in the fridge  
D. There are many milks in the fridge **B**
04. We didn't spend — money. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. much B. many C. few D. only a few **B**
05. After the invention of the computer — publishers prefer hand-written manuscripts. [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. many B. most C. almost D. few **D**
06. Choose the correct sentence? [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. I have many works to do B. I have many work to do  
C. I have a lot of work to do D. I have great deal works to do **A**

## IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. There has been a sharp rise in the prices. The underlined word is —  
A. an object B. a verb C. a noun D. a determiner **C**
02. The word 'productivity' is an/a —  
A. noun B. adverb C. adjective D. verb **A**
03. Do you have — to do this afternoon? If not, I'd like to take you to a movie.  
A. many work B. much work C. many works D. much works **B**
04. The word 'reproduction' is —  
A. an adjective B. a verb C. an adverb D. a noun **D**
05. I need — soap to wash my dress with.  
A. any B. a piece of C. a D. much **B**
06. — can be grown on arid land.  
A. Only little crop B. Only a little crops  
C. Only few crop D. Only a few crops **D**
07. In order to improve farming methods, we need —  
A. machine B. machinery C. a machinery D. machineries **B**
08. Noun of the word 'remove' is —  
A. removing B. remove C. removal D. evolvment **C**
09. What is the noun of the verb 'know'?  
A. known B. knowledge  
C. knowledgeable D. knowledgeable **B**
10. What is the noun of the word 'cook'?  
A. cooker B. cookie C. cook D. cooking **C**







03. Simon and — will go to the conference.  
A. I B. me C. my D. mine (A)
04. It was — who first raised the issue in the meeting.  
A. I B. himself C. myself D. me (A)
05. Which one is the correct? —  
A. He is better than me B. He is better than my  
C. He is better than I D. None of the above (C)
06. Which one is the correct sentence?  
A. He is taller than us B. He is more taller than I  
C. He is more taller than we D. He is taller than I (D)

**Objective Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:-**

- Object এর position অর্থাৎ মূল verb এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।
- Let এবং Preposition এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।
- Infinitive এবং v + ing এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।

**Example:**

01. Since the Earth's crust is much thicker under the continents, equipment would have to be capable of drilling through 100,000 feet of rock to investigate the mantle.....  
A. beneath them B. beneath their  
C. beneath its D. beneath they (A)
02. For..... this design was prepared is still a mystery.  
A. who B. whom C. what D. whose (B)
03. He is a liar. Do you trust —?  
A. his B. him C. her D. he (B)
04. My uncle decided to take — and my sister to the market.  
A. I B. me C. myself D. mine (B)
05. Every student in the classroom understands the lecture-  
A. except me B. except I  
C. excepting I D. expecting me (A)
06. Choose the correct sentence.  
A. Let you and I go together B. Let I and you go together  
C. Let me and you go together D. Let you and me go together (D)

**Possessive Adjective এর ব্যবহার:**

- Noun এবং শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গের নামের পূর্বে Possessive Adjective বসে।
- v + ing এর পূর্বে বসে।

**Example:**

01. Choose the right pronoun in the blank. — boys want to hit it big.  
A. me B. myself C. My D. I (C)
02. Choose the correct option: Take — time.  
A. yourself B. your C. you're D. you (B)
03. "Is this Rachel's computer?" "No, ..... is over there next to the window.  
A. her B. hers C. she D. herself (B)
04. Every day Alice comes to me with her pet dog. Gradually I become weak not to my pet cat, rather to ....  
A. her B. she C. hers D. herself (C)

**Reflexive Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:**

- নিজের কাজ নিজে করা বোঝাতে Reflexive Pronoun ব্যবহার করা হয়।

**Example:**

01. Control —, Sabah! Everything is fine, so don't start crying.  
A. yourself B. you C. me D. herself (A)
02. "You must trust yourself". Which one is a reflexive pronoun?  
A. you B. yourself C. must D. none (B)
03. Find out the reflexive pronoun among the followings.  
A. Himself B. Myself C. A + B D. None (C)

04. The jaw structure of a snake permits it to eat and digest animals much larger than....  
A. it B. itself C. its D. it has (B)
05. According to the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, no person should be compelled to be a witness against him own.  
A C D (D)
06. The house .... is very nice but the compound is too small.  
A. oneself B. itself C. themselves D. himself (B)
07. I certainly esteem (উচ্চ ধারণা পোষণ করা) ..... as a steady, reasonable kind of person.  
A. me B. mine C. my D. myself (B)

**Possessive Pronoun বা Double Possessive এর ব্যবহার**

- Noun এর পুনরাবৃত্তি দূর করার জন্য Double Possessive বসে। যেমন:

- His plan is better than my plan (Noun-এর পুনরাবৃত্তি হয়েছে।)
- His plan is better than mine. (Noun-এর পুনরাবৃত্তি দূর করতে Double Possessive বসেছে।)

► Note-1 এখানে 'plan' noun টি দু'বার রয়েছে। দ্বিতীয়বারের 'plan' noun টি পুনরাবৃত্তি দূর করার জন্য Double possessive 'mine' ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। যেমন-

- Our buildings are much more taller than their building  
Or, Our buildings are much more taller than theirs.
- Her eyes are finer than the eyes of Moushumi.  
Or, Her eyes are finer than Moushumi's.

► Note-2: ব্যক্তিবাচক Noun + of এর পর Double Possessive বসে। যেমন-

- He is a friend of mine.
- How is that brother of yours?

01. My dog is smarter than .....  
A. their B. theirs C. your D. her (B)

**Relative Pronoun এর ব্যবহার**

**Who/Whom এর ব্যবহার:**

- Verb এর পূর্বে who ব্যবহার হয়।
- Subject এর পূর্বে whom ব্যবহার হয়।
- Who/Whom ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে এবং এদের পূর্বে সব সময় noun/pronoun থাকে।

- Relative Pronoun এবং Antecedent সব সময় পাশাপাশি বসে।
- One থাকলে One's ব্যবহার করা হয়।
- বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করতে Which/ That ব্যবহার করা হয়।

**Example:**

01. This is the house — I want to buy.  
A. this B. whom C. which D. those (C)
02. This is the man — I saw yesterday.  
A. who B. what C. that D. whom (D)
03. This is the pen — I want.  
A. this B. whom C. which D. those (C)
04. Charlie Chaplin was a comedian — was best known for his work in silent movies.  
A. who B. which C. whose D. what (A)
05. The old man — lives next door has bought a car.  
A. who B. whom C. whose D. which (A)
06. In a parliamentary system, it is not the monarch but the prime minister.....  
A. whom the real power B. who has the real power  
C. whom has the real power D. who the real power (B)
07. The Pilgrims were 102 English emigrants whom, after arriving on the May flower, become the first European settlers in New England.  
A B C D (A)



### Whoever/Whomever?:

- Verb এর পূর্বে whoever ব্যবহার হয়।
- Subject এর পূর্বে whomever ব্যবহার হয়।
- Whoever/Whomever এদের পূর্বে noun/pronoun থাকে না।  
This is not a matter *whoever* (who) did this.  
It is not a major pursuit *whomever* (whom) you called.

### Example:

- You can discuss the issue with — you can solve your problem.  
A. who B. whom C. whoever D. Whomever **D**
- Give the clothes to — needs them.  
A. who B. whomever C. whoever D. whom **C**
- Choose the correct option.  
A. Give the work the whichever looks idle  
B. Give the work to whom looks idle  
C. Give the work to whomever looks idle  
D. Give the work to whoever looks idle **D**
- Tickets are given to.....wants them.  
A. who B. whoever C. whom D. whomever **B**
- Tell me ..... that.  
A. whom told you B. that told you  
C. who told you D. told you **C**

### Sequence of Different Persons in Sentence:

একাধিক Pronoun পাশাপাশি বসলে সাধারণ বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে 231 সিরিয়ালে লিখতে হয় 2=2<sup>nd</sup> Person, 3=3<sup>rd</sup> Person, 1=1<sup>st</sup> Person কিন্তু স্বীকারোক্তি/দোষ/ অভিযোগ মূলক বাক্যে 123 নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।

Ex: You, he and I are invited.  
I, you and he are guilty.

### Example:

- Choose the correct sentence.  
A. I, you and he committed the crime  
B. You, he and I committed the crime  
C. He, I and you committed the crime  
D. I, he and you committed the crime **A**
- Choose the correct sentence.  
A. You, he and I am guilty B. You, he and I are guilty  
C. I, you and he are guilty D. He, I and you are guilty **C**
- Choose the correct sentence.  
A. I, you and he are to blame  
B. He, you and I are to blame  
C. I, you and he should obey our teacher  
D. You and I are guilty **A**

### Real Test PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- Choose the correct option: She insisted — her own bag.  
[NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. to carry B. on carrying  
C. that she would carry D. that she carry **B**
- Choose the appropriate option: [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
If you insist —, you must pay my fare.  
A. on me to come B. on my coming  
C. on me coming D. on that I come **B**
- Which one is the correct sentence? [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. The man was tall who stole my bag  
B. The man stole my bag who is tall  
C. The man stole my bag who was tall  
D. The man who stole my bag was tall **D**

- Complete this sentence correctly: Blue-green algae are found — there is ample moisture.  
[NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. wherever B. every where  
C. ever there D. there ever

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

- The people ..... cheated on the examination had to leave the room.  
A. who B. which C. what D. that **A**
- One should respect — teachers.  
A. his B. one's C. own D. their **B**
- among you are from Class XII?  
A. Which B. Who C. Whom D. Whose **B**
- The first half of the game belonged to us, the second half to —.  
A. them B. they C. their D. those **A**
- Leap year — have 366 days; contain an extra day in February.  
A. that B. when C. where D. which **D**
- Nazrul, — is our national poet, was also a soldier.  
A. whom B. who C. he D. what **B**
- Control —, Sabah! Everything is fine, so don't start crying.  
A. yourself B. you C. me D. herse **A**
- A snake can eat and digest animals much larger than —.  
A. it B. itself C. its D. it has **B**
- "One must follow — conscience".  
A. individual's B. one's C. right D. personal **B**
- That's the gentleman — I spoke about the job.  
A. whom B. to who C. of whom D. to whom **D**
- Everyone of you should do — duty.  
A. his B. their C. your D. one's **A**
- Charlie Chaplin was a comedian ..... was best known for his work in silent movies.  
A. who B. which C. whose D. that **A**
- Although Margaret Mead had several assistants during her long investigations of Samoa, the bulk of the research was done by ..... alone.  
A. herself B. she C. her D. hers **C**
- My uncle decided to take — and my sister to the market.  
A. I B. me C. mine D. myself **B**
- That knife is terribly sharp. Don't cut —.  
A. himself B. herself C. ourselves D. yourself **D**
- The Italian dramatist and poet Ugo Betti was a judge who gained literary recognition late in ..... life.  
A. him B. their C. his D. them **C**
- Double stars orbit ....  
A. each to the other B. each other  
C. each other one D. other each one **B**
- boys want to hit it big.  
A. Them B. We C. Us D. Theirs **B**
- Every student in the classroom understands the lecture —.  
A. except me B. expect I  
C. expecting I D. excepting me **A**
- I don't know — dress it is.  
A. what B. who C. who's D. whose **D**

### PRIME TEST

- Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun?  
A. such B. either  
C. that D. any **B**
- I have read the book — you lent me.  
A. that B. whom C. whose D. what **C**



03. One should be careful about \_\_\_\_\_ duty.  
 A his B her C one's D the
04. The children studied in a class room \_\_\_\_\_ windows were never opened.  
 A that B which C where D whose
05. Which of the following sentences is correct?  
 A That shirt which he bought is blue in colour.  
 B The shirt that which he bought is blue in colour.  
 C Which shirt he bought is blue in colour.  
 D The shirt which he bought is blue in colour.
06. Who, Which, What are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Demonstrative pronoun B Relative pronoun  
 C Reflexive Pronoun D Indefinite pronoun
07. 'Who's that? In this sentence 'that' is a/an.....  
 A pronoun B conjunction C adjective D adverb
08. Pick the correct part to fill in the gap of the following sentence: Each of the sons followed \_\_\_\_\_ father's trade.  
 A their B her C whose D his
09. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
 A whom told you B that told you  
 C who told you D told you
10. My uncle has three sons, \_\_\_\_\_ work in the same office.-  
 Which of the following is the best form of pronoun in the above sentence?  
 A All of them B Who all  
 C they all D all of whom
11. Choose the correct sentence-  
 A Let he and you be witnesses B Let you and him be witnesses  
 C Let you and he be witnesses D Let you and he be witnesses
12. When Suhashi entered.....the room everybody stopped talking.  
 A into B in  
 C to D no preposition required
13. 'Call me if you have any problems regarding your work.'  
 Here 'regarding' is a/an-  
 A gerund B apposition  
 C preposition D conjunction
14. I should appreciate it if you could complete this work \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.  
 A till B until C upto D by
15. He divided the money — the two children.  
 A over B in between C among D between
16. Which 'but' is a preposition?  
 A It is but right to admit our faults.  
 B What can we do but sit and wait?  
 C We tried hard, but did not succeed  
 D There is no one but likes him.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ among you are from Class XII?  
 A Who B Which C Whom D Whose
18. Leap years, — have 366 days, contain an extra day in February.  
 A that B when C where D which
19. Nazrul, — is our national poet, was also a soldier.  
 A whom B who C he D what
20. There is really no difference between you and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A I B we C them D me

### Answer Sheet

01.	B	02.	A	03.	C	04.	D	05.	D
06.	B	07.	A	08.	D	09.	C	10.	D
11.	B	12.	D	13.	C	14.	D	15.	D
16.	B	17.	A	18.	D	19.	B	20.	D

## Chapter

04

## Adjective

English

### Topic Discussion

**Basics:** যে Word বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun কে বিশেষিত করে অর্থাৎ Noun বা Pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, আকার, পরিমাণ, সংখ্যা প্রভৃতি প্রকাশ করে তাদের Adjective বলে। (An adjective is a word that used in a sentence and qualifies/modifies a noun or pronoun)

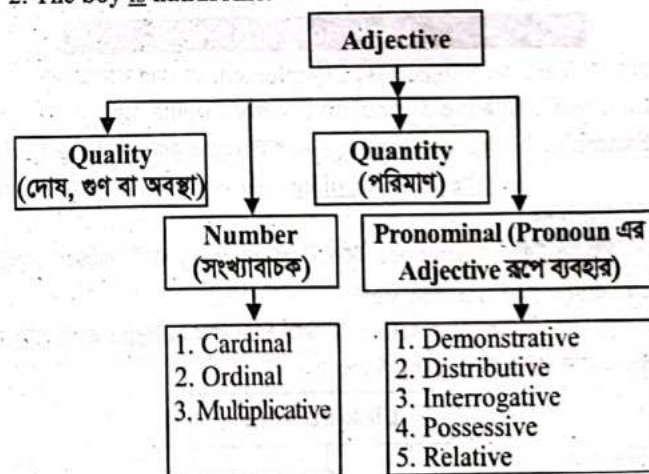
Ex: Shamim is a good boy.

He wears a blue shirt.

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

### Example:

01. An adjective is a-  
 A. naming word B. modifying word  
 C. qualifying word D. substituting word
02. 'Well is usually an adverb and so describes ....., but when it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe.....  
 A. Adjectives, Verbs B. Nouns, Pronouns  
 C. Adjectives, Nouns D. Verbs, Nouns
- Adjective প্রধান দু'প্রকার। যথা:
1. Attributive Adjective
  2. Predicative Adjective
- Adjective টি সরাসরি Noun এর পূর্বে বসলে তাকে Attributive Adjective বলে। যেমন-
1. A beautiful flower drew my attention.
  2. Wafi dared get down from that moving bus.
- Adjective টি verb এরপরে বসলে তাকে Predicative Adjective বলে। যেমন-
1. The girl is very intelligent.
  2. The boy is handsome.



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



- **Number:** একটি নির্দিষ্ট (Specific) সংখ্যককে শব্দ Adjective এর কাজ করে। (যেমন: Cardinal → Normal Numbers  
Examples. One, two, three etc.  
Ordinal → Numbers expressing Position  
Examples. First, second, third etc.  
Multiplicative → Numbers expressing Repetition  
Examples. Single, double etc.)

- Pronominal** → যে কোন Pronoun + Noun হলে, Pronoun টি Adjective হয়।  
: We love our country. My heart is no more in me.
- Relative** : She gave me which book I wanted.
- Demonstrative** : Wafi selected those bananas. That joke was too nasty.
- Distributive** : Each student goes to school on foot.
- Interrogative** : Every boy has dormant potential in himself.  
: What color do you like? Which book do you want to buy?

01. Few students come to school today. Here 'few' is an adjective of-  
A. quality B. quantity  
C. numeral D. none
02. Which colour do you like best? Here the word 'which' is a/an -  
A. Interrogative pronoun B. Relative pronoun  
C. Demonstrative pronoun D. Interrogative adjective
03. Rahim is the third child of his family. Here third is-  
A. Cardinal numeral B. Ordinal numeral  
C. Multiplicative numeral D. Indefinite numeral

### Usage of Adjective

- **Rule-1:** Adjective + Noun অর্থাৎ Noun-এর আগে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: He is a good boy. This is an honorary degree. I saw that historical document.

01. Much more information is required to make a ---- decision.  
A. finance B. financially  
C. to finance D. financial
02. Kamal is the most intelligent boy in the class.  
A. Adverb B. Noun  
C. Adjective D. Pronoun

### Linking Verb

- যে সকল Verb এর Subject এবং Complement কে যোগ করে তাদের Linking/Copulative/ Cumulative Verb/ Copula বলে।

Example: 1. She went crazy. → এখানে went একটি linking Verb।  
2. She went to college. → এখানে went একটি linking Verb নয়।

► **Explanation** ১ম sentence টিতে She এবং crazy একটি ব্যক্তিকে বোঝাচ্ছে। তাই এখানে went টি linking Verb।  
অথচ ২য় sentence টিতে She এবং college একই ব্যক্তি নয়। তাই এখানে went টি linking Verb না।

### Linking Verb

Be (am, is, are, was, were)	become	appear	remain
seem	taste	look	feel
sound	stay	smell	turn
keep	go	resemble	get

- **Rule-1:** Subject + Linking Verb + Adjective+ ext. অর্থাৎ Linking Verb এরপরে একটি word হলে তা অবশ্যই Adjective হবে।  
Example: 1. He remains silent. (adj), 2. Honey tastes sweet (adj), 3. Wafi looks happy. (adj).

- **Rule-2:** Subject + linking Verb + Adverb + Adjective অর্থাৎ Linking Verb এরপরে দুইটি word হলে প্রথমটি Adverb এবং দ্বিতীয়টি Adjective হবে।

Example: 1. He remains very silent. (adv + adj),

2. Honey tastes very sweet. (adv + adj),

3. Wafi looks very happy. (adv + adj).

- **Note:** Linking Verb-কে modify করে Adjective কিন্তু Adjective কে modify করে Adverb.

- **ব্যতিক্রম:** Linking Verb-এর পর যদি Preposition বা Object থাকে তাহলে Adverb হয় (Adjective হয়না)।  
যেমন: 1. He looks after carefully. 2. I tasted the mango hungrily.

Example: Linking Verb/ Copulative Verb

1. Our neighbors appeared (relaxed/ relaxedly) after their vacation.
2. The music sounded too (noisy/ noisily) to be classical.
3. Your name sounds (terrible/ terribly).
4. The pianist plays (good / well).
5. The food in the restaurant always tastes (good/ well).
6. The campers remained (calm/ calmly) despite the thunderstorm.
7. They became (sick/ sickly) after eating the contaminated food.
8. Professor Michael looked at (quick/ quickly) the students' sketches.
9. Peter was working (diligent/ diligently) on the project.
10. Paul protested (vehement, vehemently) about the new proposal.

Answer keys:

1. relaxed 2. noisy 3. terrible
4. well 5. good. 6. calm
7. sick 8. quickly 9. diligently
10. vehemently

01. The meal tasted.....

- A. goodly B. good C. betterly D. better

02. The music sounds.... and soothing.

- A. sweetly B. sweet C. sweets D. sweeted

### Noun Functioning as Adjective

► Noun এখন Adjective এর মত কাজ করে।

একটি Noun পাশাপাশি বিশেষণ শব্দটি Noun হয় এবং পূর্ববর্তের Adjective-এর কাজ করে।  
যেহেতু, পূর্বের Noun শুধু Adjective হয়ে যায়, তাই এদের সাথে 's' বা 'es' লেগে করা যায় না।

Example: 1. Rapa is a village girl.

Adjective noun

2. Ehtesham is a young university english lecturer

adjective adjective adjective noun

Exercises:

1. **Incorrect** : May I borrow some notebooks paper?  
**Correct** : May I borrow some notebook paper?

2. **Incorrect** : I forgot their telephone's number.  
**Correct** : I forgot their telephone number.

01. This is a nice computer table. The word computer ther functioning as-  
A. An adverb B. A verb  
C. A noun D. An adjective

02. Bangladesh team scores 250 runs. In the sentence Bangladesh is used as-  
A. Relative Pronoun- B. Noun  
C. Adjective D. Reciprocal Pronoun



## Hyphenated Adjective

- সংখ্যা এবং Noun মিলে Adjective হলে উভয়ের মাঝে হাইফেন (-) দিতে হবে। একে Hyphenated Adjective বলে।  
 ■ এখানেও হাইফেন (-) এর পরবর্তী Adjective (যা আসলে Noun ছিল) এর সাথে 's' বা 'es' দেওয়া যায় না। শেষ Noun-টি plural হতে পারে।  
 Example: 1. This book contains ten pages. কিন্তু,  
 2. This ten - page book book is interesting. (not pages) (এই দশ

Adjective noun

পৃষ্ঠার বইটি চমৎকার)

3. Five-village boys are present there.

### Exercises:

1. Incorrect : They have a four-months-old baby.  
Correct : They have a four-month-old baby.
  2. Incorrect : Can you make change for a twenty-dollars bill?  
Correct : Can you make change for a twenty-dollar bill?
01. I have to write a.....this weekend.  
 A. one- thousand-word paper  
 B. one-thousands-word paper  
 C. one-thousand-words paper  
 D. one-thousand-word papers
02. Can you make change for a .....?  
 A. twenty-dollar bill  
 B. twenty-dollar bills  
 C. twenty-dollars bill  
 D. twenty dollars bill

## Enough এর ব্যবহার

- Enough শব্দটি Noun এর পূর্বে বসে, তখন Enough একটি Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে। অর্থাৎ Enough + Noun.

Example: 1. I have enough money.  
 2. We have enough time.  
 3. We have enough tickets.

কিন্তু Enough শব্দটি Adj/Adv এর পরে বসে, তখন Enough একটি Adv হিসেবে কাজ করে। অর্থাৎ Adj/ Adv + Enough.

Example: 1. He is good enough.  
 2. It is early enough.  
 3. I have cold enough.

### Exercises:

1. Incorrect : That excuse isn't enough good.  
Correct : That excuse isn't good enough.
  2. Incorrect : He should be as strong enough to get out of bed in a few days.  
Correct : He should be strong enough to get out of bed in a few days.
01. Billy isn't.... to enlist in the army.  
 A. as old enough  
 B. old as enough  
 C. old enough  
 D. enough old
02. Virginia doesn't have .....to make a decision.  
 A. information enough  
 B. as enough information  
 C. enough information  
 D. enough informations

## Too.....to এর ব্যবহার

- i. too — to + Verb (Base Form) ( too..... to বসলে Sentence এর অর্থ negative হয়।)

- ii. too — for + person/ thing + to + verb (Base Form)

অর্থাৎ, too এর পর verb থাকলে to ব্যবহৃত হবে কিন্তু too এর পর ব্রিটিশ বা বস্তু থাকলে for ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Example: 1. The tea is too hot to drink.  
 2. The man is too young to go retire.  
 3. This shirt is too big for me.

### Exercises:

1. Incorrect : Wafi is such a young to retire.  
Correct : Wafi is too young to retire.
2. Incorrect : This brand is too expensive for buy.  
Correct : This brand is too expensive to buy.

01. He is ..... weak to walk.

- A. very B. quiet C. quite D. too

## So/ Such ..... that (Cause-and-Result)

- Rule-1: কারণ এবং ফলাফল বুঝাতে So ..... that ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে, that clause ফলাফল বুঝায় এবং পূর্বের অংশ কারণ বুঝায়।

Structure: Subject + verb + so + {adjective/adverb} +  
 cause

that + subject + verb  
 effect

অর্থাৎ So এর পর Adjective কিংবা Adverb হবে।

Example: The bag is So heavy that I can't carry.

### Exercises:

1. Incorrect : He is so slow-as he never gets to class on time.  
Correct : He is so slow that he never gets to class on time.
2. Incorrect : This suitcase is as heavy that I can hardly carry it.  
Correct : This suitcase is heavy that I can hardly carry it.

- Rule-2: মনে রাখতে হবে-

Subject + Verb + So + Adjective + a/ an + Noun + that..... কিন্তু

Subject + Verb + such + a/an + Adjective + Noun + that.

Example: It was such a hot day that we decided to stay indoors.  
 Or, It was so hot a day that we decided to stay indoors.

### Exercises:

- Incorrect : It was so interesting book that the couldn't put if down.  
 Correct : It was such an interesting book that he couldn't put it down.  
 Or, It was so interesting a book that he couldn't put

## Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. An adjective modifies — [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
 A. noun  
 B. adverb  
 C. verb  
 D. preposition
02. The adjective of the word 'friend' is — [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
 A. friendship  
 B. befriend  
 C. friendly  
 D. friendliness
03. The adjective of the word 'decision' is — [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
 A. decide  
 B. decisiveness  
 C. decisive  
 D. decisively
04. The adjective of the word 'brother' is — [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
 A. brotherly  
 B. brother-in-law  
 C. brotherhood  
 D. brethren
05. The adjective of the word 'mother' is- [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
 A. motherly  
 B. motherhood  
 C. mothering  
 D. mother-in-law
06. The underlined word of the sentence "The college teacher is popular among his students" is- [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
 A. a noun  
 B. an adjective  
 C. an adverb  
 D. a verb
07. He is — deaf to hear what we say. [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
 A. too  
 B. enough  
 C. so  
 D. not

## IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. The Taj is.....  
 A. so a majestic building that we simply marvel at it  
 B. so majestic a building that we simply marvel at it  
 C. so majestic building that we simply marvel at it  
 D. a so majestic a building that we simply marvel at it







Chapter

05

Article

English

## Topic Discussion

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

Article দুই প্রকার। যথা:

- Indefinite article (A, An)
- Definite Article (The)

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

**Example:**

- 'A' and 'An' are -  
A. Definite articles B. Indefinite articles  
C. Both D. None **B**
- The definite article is -  
A. a B. an C. the D. comma **C**

কোন Word এর প্রথমে Consonant থাকলে A বসে। **Example:** a word, a quarter, a B.A কিন্তু প্রথমে Consonant থাকলে ও উচ্চারণ যদি Vowel এর মত হলে An বসে। Abbreviation এর প্রথম অক্ষরটির উচ্চারণের শুরুতে Vowel/ Vowel Sound আসলে তার পূর্বে An বসবে। **Example:** an L.L.B. যেহেতু L উচ্চারণ এল শুরুতে এ (a) তাই এর পূর্বে An বসেছে। সুতরাং A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X, দ্বারা শুরু সকল Abbreviation (সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ) এর পূর্বে An বসবে।

**Example:**

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

**Example:**

- He is ..... M.B.B.S.  
A. an B. a C. the D. no article **A**
- Which of the following will have "a" before it?  
A. F.R.C.S B. M.Ed C. B.Ed. D. L.M.F **C**

কোন Word এর প্রথমে Vowel (a, e, i, o, u) থাকলে An বসে। যেমন: An apple, An ass, An ugly (আগলি) bird কিন্তু প্রথমে Vowel বা Vowels থাকলেও উচ্চারণ you (ইউ) এর মত হলে a বসে।

Eulogy	Euphemism	European	Usage
Union	University	Uniform	Unique
Useful	Universal	Unanimous	Unit

**Example:**

- He is ..... European.  
A. the B. an C. a D. none of them **C**
- Gold is ..... useful metal.  
A. on B. a C. an D. the **B**

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

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

**Example:**

- I'll be with you in .....  
A. one quarter of an hour B. a quarter of an hour  
C. a quarter of one hour D. quarter of hour **B**
- He is ..... heir (উত্তরাধিকারী) of the property.  
A. an B. the C. a D. none **A**

O দ্বারা শুরু সকল শব্দের পূর্বে An বসে। শুধু One এর পূর্বে A বসে।

**Example:**

- I saw ..... one-eyed man.  
A. a B. an C. the D. none of them **A**
- Give me ..... one take note  
A. the B. a C. an D. very **B**

Superlative 'most' যখন তুলনা না বুঝিয়ে কোন বিশেষ অবস্থা বা জগের খুব বেশী পরিমাণ বোঝায় অর্থাৎ Very অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন 'most' এর পূর্বে the এর পরিবর্তে a বসে।

**Example:**

- He leads ..... most unhappy life.  
A. a B. the C. an D. all **A**
- 'He saw ..... most wonderful sight'  
A. a B. an C. the D. none **A**

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

**Example:**

- The king went ..... hunting.  
A. the B. a C. by D. no need **B**

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

**Example:**

- The house has a beautiful garden. Let us sit in ..... garden  
A. a B. an C. the D. no article **C**

সমগ্র জাতি বোঝাতে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে The বসে।

**Example:**

- Do you prefer ..... town or.....country?  
A. the, the B. an, the C. an, an D. none **A**
- Choose the correct sentence:  
A. The cow is an useful animal B. A cow is an useful animal  
C. The cow is a useful animal D. A cow is useful animal **C**

প্রকৃতিতে যা একটিমাত্র আছে তার পূর্বে the বসে। অর্থাৎ একক বস্তু যেমন: চন্দ্র (Moon), সূর্য (Sun), আকাশ (Sky), পৃথিবী (Earth), বিশ্ব (World), দুনিয়া (Universe)], যেকোন দিকের নাম পূর্ব (East), পশ্চিম (West), উত্তর (North), দক্ষিণ (South) ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে the বসে।

**Example:**

- Do you see ..... blue sky? (তুমি কি নীল আকাশ দেখতেছ?)  
A. a B. an C. one D. the **D**
- ..... earth moves around the sun.  
A. this B. An C. an D. The **D**

কোন জাতীয়তাবাদক শব্দ দ্বারা সে জাতির সকল লোকজনকে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে The বসে। কিন্তু জাতীয়তাবাদক শব্দ দ্বারা সে জাতির ভাষার নাম বুঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে না। অর্থাৎ জাতীয় নামের পূর্বে the বসে কিন্তু ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।



**Example:**

01. An adverb usually answers which of the following questions?  
A. when B. where C. how D. all of these **D**
02. A modifier can be a/an-  
A. adjective B. adverb C. noun D. A & B **D**
03. A symbol of Ancient competition, the Olympic flame burns ..... throughout the games.  
A. in a continuous way B. continuous  
C. continuously D. continual **C**

**'ly' যুক্ত Adjective এর ব্যবহার**

- আমরা জানি, Adjective + ly = Adverb হয়। যেমন- cold → coldly, quick → quickly etc.
- ly যুক্ত word দেখলেই Adverb মনে করা উচিত নয়, কারণ Noun + ly = Adjective হয়। যেমন: friend → friendly, mother → motherly. অনুরূপভাবে, fatherly, motherly, sisterly, brotherly, cowardly, friendly, lively, likely, lonely, deadly, ugly, silly, costly etc.
- উপরোক্ত শব্দ গুলোর সাথে 'ly' যুক্ত থাকা সত্ত্বেও এরা Adverb নয়। এগুলো Adjective.
- এগুলোকে Adverb বানাতে হলে- In a + ly- যুক্ত Adjective + way অথবা, In a + ly- যুক্ত Adjective + manner.
- Example:** Friendly এর Adverb হলো- in a friendly way. Motherly এর Adverb হলো- in a motherly way. etc

**Exercises:**

**Inc :** Although he felt very angry, he smiled friendly.

**Cor :** Although he felt very angry, he smiled in a friendly way/ manner.

**Inc :** Monir behaved cowardly.

**Cor :** Monir behaved in a cowardly manner/way.

**01. Choose the correct Sentence.**

- A. He acted in a cowardly manner.  
B. He acted coward manner  
C. He acted in a cowardly  
D. He acted in coward manner **A**

**Already/Yet**

- Already/Yet এর ব্যবহার:** Already সাধারণত Positive sentence এ Auxiliary Verb এবং Principal Verb এর মাঝে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Subject + [ has/ have ] + already + Verb in past participle + ext.

**EXAMPLE**

1. We have already written our reports.  
2. Arman has already read the entire book.  
3. Rifat has already recorded the results of the experiment.

- **Already** সাধারণত Negative Sentence এ Auxiliary Verb এবং Principal Verb এর মাঝে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Subject + { has / have } + not + [ V <sub>3</sub> (Past Participle Form) ] ..... + yet.	Subject + { has / have } + yet + Infinitive (to + V <sub>0</sub> ) .....
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**EXAMPLE**

- Wafi has yet to learn the material.  
• Wafi hasn't learned the material yet.

**Real Test****PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

01. My father works hard. The word 'Hard' is a/an.  
A. adjective B. verb C. adverb D. noun [NU- Business: 2014-15] **C**
02. The exams were drawing near?  
A. adverb B. adjective C. verb D. preposition [NU- Business: 2008-09] **A**

03. Choose the correct option for the sentence: "Although he was — he smiled — way."  
A. annoying, friendly B. angry, friendly  
C. annoyed, in a friendly D. angry, annoyed [NU- Business: 2005-06] **C**

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION**

01. Choose the best option to complete the sentence: The bus —  
A. arrived late this evening B. arrived this evening late.  
C. was arrived late this evening. D. has arrived this evening late. **A**
02. Which underlined word is an adverb?  
A. This house is fine. B. This shirt suits me fine.  
C. He had to pay a fine for being late.  
D. The company was fined Taka ten thousand. **A**
03. Helen learned to read and write quite — in her life.  
A. lately B. late C. latter D. latest **B**
04. He became rich overnight. The underlined word is a/an-  
A. noun B. adjective C. preposition D. adverb **D**
05. 'The student speak softly' the underlined word is —  
A. adjective B. adverb C. verb D. noun **B**
06. It is best analyzed in Dr. Saxena's book.  
A. adjective B. adverb C. noun D. verb **B**
07. 'The pen writes well'  
A. adjective B. adverb C. pronoun D. noun **B**
08. From the tower of the Empire State Building, tourists are able to see New York.....  
A. clearly B. clear C. clearing D. cleared **A**
09. Her grades have improved, but only.....  
A. in a small amount B. very slightly  
C. minimum D. some **C**
10. We were not working hard.  
A. Adverb B. Adjective C. Noun D. Preposition **A**
11. People like him little.  
A. Conjunction B. Adjective C. Adverb D. Preposition **C**
12. Hardly do I go to the New Market. The underlined word is—  
A. a noun B. an adverb  
C. a preposition D. an adjective **B**
13. Which of the following does an adverb usually answer?  
A. when B. where C. how D. all of these **D**
14. 'The boy has been treated badly'. Here the word 'badly' is  
A. Intensifier B. Adverb C. adjective D. verb **B**
15. His fever is — to ignore.  
A. too much high B. much too high  
C. so high D. high to much **B**

**PRIME TEST**

01. Only after food has been dried or canned — for later consumption.  
A it should be stored B that it should be stored  
C should it be stored D had better got **B**
02. "Not once has our neighbour invited us into his house."  
A Our neighbour has invited us into his house not once but many times.  
B Our neighbour has never invited us into his house.  
C Occasionally our neighbour has never invited us into his house  
D Our neighbour has not always invited us into his house. **B**
03. The sun went down. The underlined word is used here as a/an.  
A Preposition B Adverb C noun D conjunction **B**
04. The mother sat vigilantly beside the sick baby. Here 'vigilantly' is —.  
A a noun B an adverb C an adjective D none **B**
05. Honey is — sweet.  
A very B too much C much to D excessive **A**



06. 'The day of my sister's marriage is drawing near' The underlined word is a/an.  
 A adjective B verb C preposition D adverb
07. 'Come on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a/an...  
 A noun B verb C adjective D adverb
08. Choose the correct sentence.  
 A Rahim ate almost the whole fish.  
 B Rahim almost ate the whole fish.  
 C Almost Rahim ate whole fish.  
 D Rahim ate the whole fish almost.
09. The doctor — checked the patient and found only minor problems.  
 A casually B reluctantly C thoughtfully D thoroughly
10. Select the complex sentence with an adverb clause from below-  
 A I have no money that I can spare  
 B You may criticize what I do  
 C I am sure that I will pass  
 D He is so weak that he cannot walk
11. The teacher has repeated herself twice. Here twice is —  
 A adjective B adverb C preposition D noun
12. Which of the following sentences contain an adverb clause?  
 A You can be allowed here only if you are a student  
 B The house in which we live at present suits us  
 C He is a man who is rich  
 D I have no money that I can spare
13. He was wise enough to accept the other. Here 'enough' is—  
 A Adjective B Preposition C Conjunction D Adverb
14. Which of the following word is "Verb + Adverb"?  
 A hear-say B know-how C make-up D hold-all
15. Which of the following sentences use the word 'down' as adverb?  
 A Try to down him. B Down went the royal George  
 C the down train has left the station  
 D She came down the hill
16. Select the sentence with a suffix that is an adverb.  
 A The equation that was given to him was solvable  
 B There was a structural defect in the monument  
 C He spoke English fluently  
 D Teh decoration of the gate was spectacul
17. I have told you twice. Here 'twice' is—  
 A Adverb B Ajective C Noun D Preposition
18. Come up please. The underlined word is a/ an —.  
 A Preposition B Adjective  
 C Adverb D Verb
19. They rested at sunset. Here "at sunset" is a/an —  
 A Adjective clause B Nuoun clause  
 C Adverb clause D Adverb phrase
20. Which of the following word is an adverb?  
 A economically B economize  
 C economic D economical

### Answer Sheet

01.	C	02.	B	03.	B	04.	B	05.	A
06.	D	07.	D	08.	A	09.	D	10.	D
11.	B	12.	A	13.	D	14.	B	15.	B
16.	C	17.	A	18.	C	19.	D	20.	A

## Chapter

07

## Verb

English

### Topic Discussion

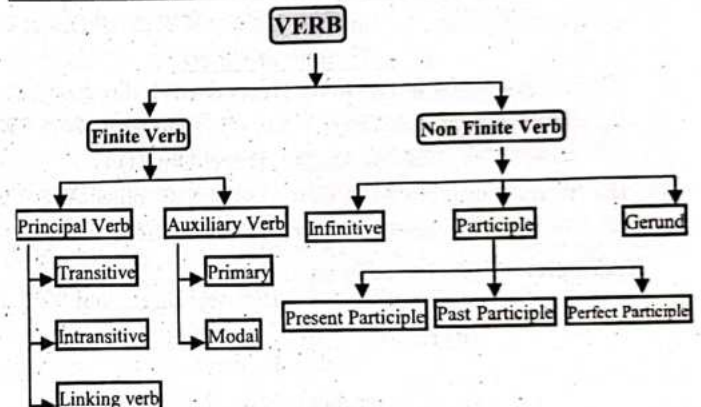
- A verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing. (Verb হলো এমন শব্দ যা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়) - J. C. Nesfield.
- A Verb is a word that tells or assets something about a person or thing. (Verb হলো এমন শব্দ যা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলে।)  
 - Wren & Martin.
- A verb is a word that denotes being, having or doing something. (Verb হলো এমন শব্দ যা কিছু হওয়া, থাকা বা করা বুঝায়।) - P. C. Das.

### Identification of Verb

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

#### Example:

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



### Finite Verb

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

Example: (i) He goes to school. (ii) He went to school.  
 (iii) They go to school.

### Principal Verb

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

Example: (i) I read the book. (ii) He goes to school.  
 (iii) He eats rice. (iv) He came to me.  
 (v) She is a teacher. (vi) I have an umbrella.  
 (vi) He does his work perfectly. (v) She wills to have a prize.



**Transitive Verb**

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

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

**Transitive Verb চেনার উপায়**

- (i) এ verb-গুলোকে কী বা কাকে দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায়।  
(ii) এই verb-গুলোর অবশ্যই object থাকবে।  
(iii) Object হিসেবে সবসময় Noun/Pronoun বসে।  
(iv) এই verb-গুলোকে passive করা সম্ভব।

Example: • The boys were kicking a ball.  
• They could hear a strange noise.  
• The little girl was wearing a red jersey.  
• Don't disturb Daddy.  
• He's reading the newspaper.  
• Why did you hit your little brother?  
• I cut my finger when I was slicing the meat.  
• Please put your shoes in the cupboard.  
• I've only got 1000 taka and I need 5000 taka.

**OBJECT**

- একটি বাক্যে Finite verb এর Action/Effect যার উপর আরোপিত হয় তাই Object.  
ক্রিয়াকে 'কাকে' বা 'কী' দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাই তাকে বলে Object বা কর্ম।

**Classification of Object**

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

(i) Direct object (বস্তুবাচক): What এর উত্তর (অর্থাৎ কর্তার কাজ যার উপর প্রথম/সরাসরি আরোপিত হবে তাই Direct Object)।

(ii) Indirect object (ব্যক্তিবাচক): বাক্যে একাধিক object থাকলে what-এর উত্তর direct object আর whom-এর উত্তর indirect object।

Example: (i) His father gave me a book.  
Ind. obj. Direct. obj.

(ii) He told us a secret.  
Ind. obj. Direct. obj.

(iii) The teacher asked him a question.  
Ind. obj. Direct. obj.

**Intransitive Verb**

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

Example: (i) Fire burns. (ii) River flows.  
(iii) She sleeps.

**Intransitive Verb চেনার উপায়**

- (i) এই verb কে কী বা কাকে দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করা যায় না।  
(ii) এই verb কে কখনও passive করা সম্ভব নয়।  
(iii) এই verb এর পর preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে/ হবে।  
(iv) এই verb এর সরাসরি কখনও adjective বা noun ব্যবহার করা যায় না।  
(v) এই verb এর কোনো object নেই।

Example: (i) The baby was crying.  
(ii) I work for a large firm in Paris.

- (iii) They laughed uncontrollably.  
(iv) We talked for hours.  
(v) Any laughed.  
(vi) The baby cried.

**Linking verb**

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

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

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

**Complement**

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

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

**Auxiliary Verb**

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

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

**Classification of Auxiliary Verb**

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

**Factitive Verb**

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



Example:

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

### Cognate Verb

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

Example:

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

### Non-Finite Verb

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

Non-Finite Verb ৩ প্রকার:

1. Infinitive
2. Gerund
3. Participle.

### Non-Finite Verb চেনার উপায়

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

Example: 1. The crying baby woke him up.

2. I will not let you go.

3. Entering the room, he found the light quite dazzling.

4. He refused to obey.

5. He is fond of Hoarding money.

### Infinitive

Verb এর Base form এর পূর্বে To বসলে তাকে Infinitive বলে। অর্থাৎ To + V1 = Infinitive।

বালা ক্রিয়ার শেষে 'তে' অর্থে ইংরেজিতে Infinitive ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন: যেতে, পেতে, দেখতে, কিনতে, পরতে ইত্যাদি। এছাড়াও উদ্দেশ্য, কারণ, ফলাফল, শর্ত ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে Infinitive বসে।

Example: to invite, to hold, to get, to watch, to buy etc.

### Infinitive এর ব্যবহার

Infinitive	Example
যেহেতু Infinitive বাক্যে Subject, Object এবং Complement হিসেবে বসে	a) He refused to obey the orders. [Adverb] [এই বাক্যে 'to obey the orders' Adverb এর মত কাজ করেছে কারণ 'to obey' Verb refused কে describe করেছে।]
সুতরাং এরা Noun, Adjective, Adverb এর মত কাজ করে থাকে।	b) You will have cause to repent. [Adjective] [এই বাক্যে To repent' Adjective এর মত কাজ করেছে কারণ 'to repent' Noun 'Cause' কে describe করেছে।]
	c) To find fault is easy. [Noun] [এই বাক্যে 'to find' Noun এর মত কাজ করেছে কারণ 'To find fault' 'is' Verb এর Subject হিসেবে কাজ করেছে।]

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

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

II) Smoking is injurious to health.

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

Example:

Incorrect: They tried to not find fault with us.

Correct: They tried not to find fault with us.

### Gerund

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

### Gerund চিনার উপায়/ব্যবহার

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

3. Gerund Verb এর complement হিসেবে বসতে পারে।

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

Example: My favourite activity is gardening.

a) Seeing is believing.

b) What I most detest is smoking.

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

b) I most detest is what --- Smoking

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

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

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

a) Give him his walking stick.

b) This is my reading room.

c) Put aside your reading materials.

d) Put your cloths in the washing machine.

e) My mother fried fish with frying pan.

### Participle

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

### Participle ৩ প্রকার

1. Present Participle (Verb + ing)  
Example: Crying baby, Walking shadow
2. Past Participle (V3)  
Example: cried, walked
3. Perfect Participle (Having + V3)  
Example: Having rested, Having taken



- **Present Participle:** Verb এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত form যখন কোনো বাক্যে adjective-এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে Present Participle বলে। যেমন: I saw a flying bird.
- **Past Participle:** কোনো Verb-এর past participle form যখন বাক্যে verb হিসেবে কাজ না করে কোনো noun বা pronoun কে বর্ণনা করে তখন সেটি Part Participle বা Adjective বলে। যেমন: My written exam is very near.
- **Perfect Participle:** Having + verb এর past participle form যখন বাক্যে verb + ing-এর পরিবর্তে বসে তখন সেটি perfect participle. যেমন: Having gone there, I saw her.

### Participle চিনার উপায়/ব্যবহার

#### 1. Participle Phrase:

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

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

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

#### 2. Be verb এর পরে Participle:

Present Participle এবং Past participle যখন Be verb এর পরে বসে Subject কে qualify করে তখন এরা Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

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

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

#### 3. Determiner + Participle + Noun:

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

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

### Present participle + Noun

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

More Example:

<u>Shining</u> star	<u>Falling</u> star	<u>Barking</u> dog
<u>rolling</u> ball	<u>sleeping</u> man	<u>floating</u> flower
<u>running</u> bus	<u>dancing</u> car	<u>flying</u> bird
<u>blooming</u> flower	<u>Crying</u> baby	

#### 5. Noun/Pronoun কে qualify করতে Participle এর ব্যবহার:

Participle, Noun এবং Pronoun এর পূর্বে বা পরে বসে Noun এবং Pronoun কে qualify করে এবং সেটি Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

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

- a) He kept me waiting. [Pronoun এর পরে Participle]  
b) I saw the storm approaching. [Noun এর পরে]

c) I saw the man walking on a rope. [Noun এর পরে]

d) Weather permitting, We will set out early.

[Pronoun এর পূর্বে Participle]

e) Winter coming on, the grasshopper had no food.

[Noun এর পূর্বে Participle]

#### 6. Linking Verb এ Participle এর ব্যবহার:

Linking Verb যেমন look, remain, be verb, become, feel, appear, seem, taste, go etc verb গুলোর পরে Complement হিসেবে Verb এর Past participle বসে অথবা Adjective বসে তবে Past Participle এখানে Adjective এর কাজ করে।

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

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

### Gerund

1. Verb + ing অংশটিকে যদি IT দ্বারা Replace করলে বাক্যটির অর্থ সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ থাকে তবে সেটি Gerund।

Example:

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

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

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

কৌশল:-১

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

কৌশল:-২

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

3. Gerund দ্বারা কাজটি চলমান বা গতিশীলতাকে বুঝায় না।

Example:

- a) The old man was tired of walking. (এখন ব্যক্তিটি হাঁটার কাজ করছে না)  
b) He is fond of swimming. (এর দ্বারা সাঁতারের কাজ চলমান বুঝাচ্ছে না।)

### Present Participle

1. Verb + ing অংশটিকে যদি IT দ্বারা Replace করা না যায় এবং Replace করলে বাক্যটি সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ না থাকে। তবে সেটি Participle।

Example:

- a) I saw the man running.(it)  
b) A rolling (it) stone gathers no moss.  
[IT দ্বারা Replace করা যাচ্ছে না।]

More Example: Present Participle + Noun:

<u>Shining</u> star	<u>Falling</u> star
<u>Barking</u> dog	<u>Swimming</u> snake
<u>rolling</u> ball	<u>sleeping</u> man
<u>floating</u> flower	<u>running</u> bus
<u>dancing</u> car	<u>flying</u> bird



কৌশল-১

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

কৌশল-২

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

৩. Present Participle দ্বারা কাজটি চলমান বা গতিশীলতাকে বুঝায় এবং কাজটি অসম্পূর্ণ রয়েছে বুঝায়।

Example:

a) Loudly knocking at the gate, he demanded admission. (দড়জায় নক করা কাজটি তখনো চলমান ছিল)

b) We met a girl carrying a basket of flowers. (ফুলের ঝুড়ি বহন করা অবস্থায় তার সাথে সাক্ষাত হয়)

### Confusing Verb

Transitive Verb			
Raise- উঠানো বৃদ্ধি করা	Raised	Raised	Raising
Lay- কিছু রাখা বা ডিম পাড়া	Laid	Laid	Laying
Set- স্থাপন করা	Set	Set	Setting
Rise- উদ্ভিত হওয়া	Rose	Risen	Rising
Lie- মিথ্যা বলা	Lay	Lain	Lying
Sit- বসা	Sat	Sat	Sitting

### Conjugation of Verb

► Verb (V<sub>1</sub>) কে তার Past Form (V<sub>2</sub>) ও Past Participle Form (V<sub>3</sub>) তে পরিবর্তনকে Conjugation of Verb বা রূপান্তর পরিবর্তনের নীতি বলে।

V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>
Abide (মেনে চলা)	Abode	Abode
Act (কাজ করা)	Acted	Acted
Arise (উঠা)	Arose	Arisen
Awake (জাগানো)	Awoke	Awoken
Bear (বহন করা)	Bore	Borne/ Born
Bear (প্রসব করা)		
Beat (প্রহার করা)	Beat	Beaten
Become (হওয়া)	Became	Become
Befall (ঘটা)	Befell	Befallen
Beget (উৎপন্ন করা)	Begot	Begotten
Begin (শুরু করা)	Began	Begun
Behold (দেখা)	Beheld	Beheld
Believe (বিশ্বাস করা)	Belived	Belived
Bend (বাকানো)	Bent	Bent
Best (পরাজিত করা)	Bested	Bested
Bid (আদেশ করা)	Bade	Bidden
Bind (বান্ধা)	Bound	Bound
Bite (বাইট-কামড়ানো)	Bit	Bitten, Bit
Blend (মিশানো)	Blended	Blended

V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>
Bless (আশীর্বাদ করা)	Blessed	Blessed
Bleed (রক্ত বের হওয়া)	Bled	Bled
Blow (বাতাস বওয়া)	Blew	Blown
Break (ভাঙ্গা)	Broke	Broken
Breed (জন্ম দেয়া)	Bred	Bred
Bring (আনা)	Brought	Brought
Build (টেকরি করা)	Built	Built
Bury (কবর দেয়া)	Buried	Buried
Buy (ক্রয় করা)	Bought	Bought
Catch (ধরা)	Caught	Caught
Chew (চু-চিবানো)	Chewed	Chewed
Chide (তিরস্কার করা)	Chid	Chidden
Choose (পছন্দ করা)	Chose	Chosen
Clap (হাততালি দেয়া)	Clapped	Clapped
Cleave (চিরে ফেলা)	Clove/ Cleft	Cloven/ Cleft
Cling (লেগে থাকা)	Clung	Clung
Clothe (কাপড় পরা)	Clothed	Clothed
Come (আসা)	Came	Come
Dare (সাহস করা)	Dared	Dared
Deal (ব্যবহার করা)	Dealt	Dealt
Deliberate (বিবেচনা করা)	Deliberated	Deliberated
Die (মরা)	Died	Died
Dig (খনন করা)	Dug	Dug
Draw (অঙ্কন করা)	Drew	Drawn
Dream (স্বপ্ন দেখা)	Dreamt	Dreamt
Drink (পান করা)	Drank	Drunk
Drive (চালানো)	Drove	Driven
Dwell (বাস করা)	Dwelt	Dwelt
Dye (রং করা)	Dyed	Dyed
Eat (খাওয়া)	Ate	Eaten
Fall (পড়ে যাওয়া)	Fell	Fallen
Feed (খাওয়ানো)	Fed	Fed
Feel (অনুভব করা)	Felt	Felt
Fell (পতন করা)	Felled	Felled
Fight (যুদ্ধ করা)	Fought	Fought
Find (খোঁজ করা)	Found	Found
Fling (নিক্ষেপ করা)	Flung	Flung
Flee (পলায়ন করা)	Fled	Fled
Flow (প্রবাহিত হওয়া)	Flowed	Flowed
Forbear (সহ্য করা)	Forbore	Forborne
Forbid (মান্য কর)	Forbade	Forbidden
Foresee (ভবিষ্যৎ দেখা)	Foresaw	Foreseen
Forget (ভুলে যাওয়া)	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive (ক্ষমা করা)	Forgave	Forgiven
Forsake (ত্যাগ করা)	Forsook	Forsaken
Found (স্থাপন কর)	Founded	Founded
Freeze (জমে যাওয়া)	Froze	Frozen
Fly (উড়ে চলা)	Flew	Flown
Overflow (ছাপিয়ে যাওয়া)	Overflowed	Overflowed



V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>
Get (পাওয়া)	Got	Got
Grow (উৎপন্ন করা)	Grew	Grown
Hide (লুকিয়ে রাখা)	Hid	Hidden
Hold (ধরা)	Held	Held
Kneel (হাঁটু পেতে বসা)	Knelt	Knelt
Knit (বোনা)	Knit	Knit
Knock (কড়া নাড়া)	Knocked	Knocked
Know (জানা/চেনা)	Knew	Known
Leap (লাফানো)	Leaped	Leaped
Lie (মিথ্যা বলা)	Lied	Lied
Lead (নেতৃত্ব দেয়া)	Led	Led
Learn (শেখা)	Learned/Learnt	Learned/Learnt
Lean (হেলান দেয়া)	Leaned	Leaned
Leave (ত্যাগ করা)	Left	Left
Lend (ধার দেয়া)	Lent	Lent
Light (আলো জ্বালানো)	Lighted	Lighted
Load (বোঝাই করা)	Loaded	Loaded
Loose (ঢিলে করা)	Loosed	Loosed
Lose (হারিয়ে ফেলা)	Lost	Lost
Lay (স্থাপন করা)	Laid	Laid
Rive (ছিন্ন করা)	Rived	Riven
Ride (চড়া)	Rode	Ridden
Rid (মুক্ত করা)	Rid	Rid
Ring (ঘন্টা বাজানো)	Rang	Rung
Rise (উদিত হওয়া)	Rose	Risen
Run (দৌড়ানো)	Ran	Run
See (দেখা)	Saw	Seen
Seek (খোঁজ করা)	Sought	Sought
Sew (সেলাই করা)	Sewed	Sewed, Sewn
Sell (বিক্রয় করা)	Sold	Sold
Send (পাঠানো)	Sent	Sent
Shake (নাড়া দেয়া)	Shook	Shaken
Shave (দাঁড়ি কাটা)	Shaved	Shaved
Spin (সুতা কাটা)	Spun	Spun
Shine (কিরণ দেয়া)	Shone	Shone
Shrink (সংকুচিত করা)	Shrank	Shrunk
Shoot (গুলি করা)	Shot	Shot
Sing (গান করা)	Sang	Sung
Sink (ডুবে যাওয়া)	Sank	Sunk
Sit (বসা)	Sat	Sat
Slay (হত্যা করা)	Slew	Slain
Slide (পিছনে যাওয়া)	Slid	Slid
Sling (নিষ্ক্ষেপ করা)	Slung	Slunk
Slink (সরে পড়া)	Slunk	Slunk
Slip (পা পিছলানো)	Slipped	Slipped
Smell (স্বাণ নেয়া)	Smelt	Smelt
Sow (বপণ করা)	Sowed	Sowed
Speak (কথা বলা)	Spoke	Spoken

V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>
Speed (দ্রুত করা)	Sped	Sped
Spell (বানান করা)	Spelt	Spelt
Spill (উপচে পড়া)	Spilt	Spilt
Shear (বিভক্ত করা)	Sheared	Shorn/Sheared
Spoil (নষ্ট করা)	Spoiled	Spoiled
Spring (লাফ দেয়া)	Sprang	Sprung
Stand (দাঁড়ানো)	Stood	Stood
Steal (চুরি করা)	Stole	Stolen
Stick (লেগে থাকা)	Stuck	Stuck
Sting (হুল ফোটানো)	Stung	Stung
Stink (দুর্গন্ধ ছড়ানো)	Stunk	Stunk
Stride (পা ফেলা)	Strode	Stridden
Strive (সংগ্রাম করা)	Strove	Striven
Swell (ফুলে ওঠা)	Swelled	Swelled
Swim (সাঁতার কাটা)	Swam	Swum
Swing (দোল খাওয়া)	Swung	Swung
Swear (শপথ নেয়া)	Swore	Sworn
Sweep (ঝাঁট দেওয়া)	Swept	Swept
Tear (ছিঁড়ে ফেলা)	Tore	Torn
Thrive (সমৃদ্ধ হয়ে ওঠা)	Throv	Thriven
Throw (নিষ্ক্ষেপ করা)	Threw	Throw
Tread (পায়ে মাড়ানো)	Trod	Trodden
Understand (বুঝতে পারা)	Understood	Understood
Uphold (তুলে ধরা)	Upheld	Upheld
Undertake (দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করা)	Undertook	Undertaken
Wake (জেগে ওঠা)	Woke	Woken
Wait (দেরি করা)	Waited	Waited
Wear (পরিধান করা)	Wore	Worn
Weave (বোনা)	Wove	Woven
Weep (কাঁদা)	Wept	Wept
Welcome (স্বাগতম জানানো)	Welcomed	Welcomed
Win (জিতে যাওয়া)	Won	Won
Wind (গুটানো)	Wound	Wound
Withhold (প্রত্যাহার কর)	Withheld	Withheld
Wring (মোচড়ানো)	Wrung	Wrung

## NO Change

V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>
Bet (বাজী রাখা)	Bet	Bet
Bid (নিলাম ডাকা)	Bid	Bid
Burst (ফেটে পড়া)	Burst	Burst
Cast (নিষ্ক্ষেপ করা)	Cast	Cast
Cost (দাম লাগা)	Cost	Cost
Cut (কাটা)	Cut	Cut
Hit (আঘাত করা)	Hit	Hit
Hurt (আঘাত করা)	Hurt	Hurt
Let (অনুমতি দেওয়া)	Let	Let
Put (রাখা)	Put	Put
Quit (ছেড়ে দেওয়া)	Quit	Quit
Read (পড়া)	Read	Read
Rid (মুক্ত করা)	Rid	Rid
Set (স্থাপন করা)	Set	Set



Shed (ঝরানো)	Shed	Shed
Shut (বন্ধ করা)	Shut	Shut
Spread (ছড়িয়ে পড়া)	Spread	Spread
Spit (খুঁচু ফেলা)	Spit	Spit
Thurst (জোর করে চাপানো)	Thurst	Thurst
Broadcast (সম্প্রচার করা)	Broadcast	Broadcast
Telecast (টিভিতে প্রচার করা)	Telecast	Telecast
Beset (ঘেরাও করা)	Beset	Beset

## PRIME TEST

- He watched the boat — down the river.  
(A) to float (B) floating (C) was floating (D) had floated
- I took a map with me, as I didn't want to — my way on the journey.  
(A) loose (B) lose (C) lost (D) loss
- A reward has been announced for the employees who — hard.  
(A) have worked (B) has worked (C) will be work (D) have had worked
- Fill in the blank with appropriate use of tense : I couldn't mend the computer myself, so I — at a shop.  
(A) had it mended (B) had it mend (C) did it mend (D) had mended
- How many eggs have your hens — this month?  
Which of the following words best completes the above sentence?  
(A) lain (B) laid (C) lay (D) lied
- Which of the following words can be used as a verb?  
(A) Mister (B) Master (C) Mistress (D) Mastery
- The verb form of *trauma* is:  
(A) traumatic (B) traumatically (C) traumatized (D) traumatize
- Which one of the following is past participle form of swim?  
(A) swum (B) sweem (C) swam (D) swom
- Fill in the blank with the correct option. He gave up — football when he got married.  
(A) to play (B) playing (C) play (D) of playing
- Which of the following words is a verb?  
(A) joyously (B) glorify (C) horrible (D) idiocy
- Which of the following word is a verb?  
(A) rectitude (B) retch (C) retardant (D) reconnoitre
- Which of the following underlined words is a verb?  
(A) I can assure you. (B) He is dependent on me. (C) We stood silently. (D) It gave me trouble.
- The virtuous (be) always happy  
Which one of the following is the correct verb for the word within bracket?  
(A) have been (B) is (C) are (D) none
- Past Participle of 'choose' is—  
(A) Chose (B) Chosen (C) Chosen (D) Choice
- Which of the following word is verb?  
(A) Misleading (B) Lacklusture (C) Jab (D) Dealer
- The correct past participle form of the verb "undertake" is —  
(A) Undertaken (B) Undertook (C) Undertaking (D) Undermine
- What is the past participle form of 'Set'?  
(A) Set (B) Sitten (C) Set (D) Sit
- The past participle of 'tear' is —  
(A) teared (B) tore (C) tored (D) torn
- The past participle form of 'Hit' is —  
(A) Hited (B) Hiten (C) Hot (D) Hit
- The enemy soldiers.... their weapons and surrendered.  
(A) lie down (B) lay down (C) lain down (D) laid down

## Answer Sheet

01.	B	02.	B	03.	A	04.	A	05.	B
06.	B	07.	D	08.	A	09.	B	10.	B
11.	B	12.	A	13.	C	14.	B	15.	C
16.	A	17.	A	18.	D	19.	D	20.	D

## Real Test PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- Choose the best option: Swimming is a good exercise. Here the word "swimming" is —  
[NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. participle B. nominal C. gerund D. infinitive (C)
- on your need, you may change your plan.  
[NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. Depend B. Dependant C. Depending D. Dependent (C)

## IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

- It is our duty to — our parents.  
A. obey B. obeying C. obeyed D. be obeyed (A)
- Good morning I — see the manager, please.  
A. would like B. would like to C. will like to D. like to (B)
- He contemplated marrying his cousin. Here 'Marrying' is a/an  
A. Participle B. Gerund C. Infinitive D. Adjective (B)
- The Old man was tired of walking. Here 'walking' is  
A. Adjective B. Participle C. Gerund D. Verbal noun (C)
- Reading is an excellent habit. Here underlined word is—  
A. Participle B. Verbal noun C. Adjective D. Gerund (D)
- A gerund does the work of — verb and a noun.  
A. Verb and Noun B. Verb and Adjective C. only Noun D. Only Verb (A)
- A verb acts as noun is called —  
A. Participle B. gerund C. Adverb D. noun (B)
- Working in the morning is good for health. Here 'working' is a/an  
A. Pronoun B. Present participle C. Gerund D. Adjective (C)
- Swimming is a good exercise. Here 'Swimming' is a/an  
A. Noun B. Gerund C. Verb D. Adverb (B)
- A retired officer lives next door, here 'retired' is a/an  
A. Participle B. Noun C. Gerund D. Verbal (A)
- Education is enlightening. Here 'enlightening' is a/an —  
A. Present participle B. Gerund C. Noun D. none of these (A)
- Past Participle of "Wear" —  
A. wore B. worn C. weared D. woarn (B)
- Let us winter in Malaysia. Here 'winter' is —  
A. a noun B. a verb C. an adverb D. adjective (B)
- He left the place felling shocked at the news. The underlined word is—  
A. a verb B. a participle C. a conjunction D. a phrase (B)
- I am in class twelve. Here 'am' is—  
A. Cognate Verb B. Principal Verb C. Auxiliary Verb D. Factitive Verb (B)



## Chapter

08

## Preposition in Basic

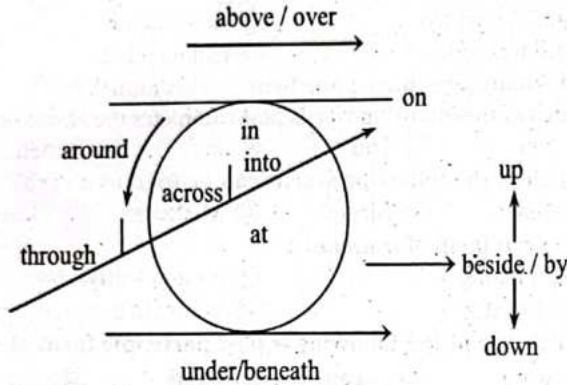
English



## Topic Discussion

বস্তুটিকে একটি বস্তু হিসাবে কল্পনা করি।

- কোন বস্তুর তল স্পর্শ করে উপরে থাকলে on বসে।
- কোন বস্তুর উপরে বুঝালে above/over বসে। কিন্তু গতিশীল বুঝালে over বসে।
- কোন বস্তুর ভিতরে বুঝালে in ও at ব্যবহৃত হয়। বড় জিনিসের আগে in ও ছোট জিনিস এর আগে at হয়।



- কোন কিছু ভিতরে দিয়ে চলে গেছে বুঝাতে through/across/into বসে।
  - কোন বস্তুর নিচে বুঝাতে Under/beneath হয়।
  - পাশে বুঝাতে Beside/By বসে।
  - কোন কিছুর উপরে বুঝাতে up এবং নিচে বুঝাতে Down হয়।
  - কোন কিছুর চারপাশে বুঝাতে around বসে।
  - Earth, Map, Television এগুলোর আগে On বসে।
  - World এর আগে in বসে।
- ▶ ঘড়ির সময় বা নির্দিষ্ট করে কোনো সময় বুঝাতে তার আগে at বসে।
- Example:** (i) Sadia usually goes to school at 8 am.  
(ii) I usually get up at 5 o'clock.  
(iii) I woke up at midnight.  
(iv) He started his journey at dawn.
- ▶ খাবার সময়ের আগে- যেমন : Dinner time, lunch time এর আগে at ব্যবহার হয়।
- Example:** (i) Phone me at lunch time.  
(ii) Sadia will come here at dinner time.
- ▶ ছোট জায়গা বা নির্দিষ্ট জায়গার আগে at ব্যবহার করা হয়।
- Example:** (i) He lives at badda in Dhaka.  
(ii) I will arrive at Kamapur Railway Station at 7 o'clock.  
(iii) He waited for me at the bus stop.
- ▶ ভ্রমণকালীন সময়ে ভ্রমণের একটি Point যদি কোনো শহর বা বড় জায়গা ও হয়, তাহলে ও তার আগে at বসে।
- Example:** (i) We changed our bus at Dhaka.  
(ii) The plane stops for an hour at Dubai.
- ▶ কোনো কাজ বা বিষয়ে দক্ষতা/অদক্ষতা বুঝাতে Preposition হিসেবে at বসে।
- Example:** (i) Mity is good at English.  
(ii) Tithy is bad at playing chess.
- ▶ কোনো ব্যক্তির বয়স বা পণ্যের দামের আগে at বসে।
- Example:** (i) Kazi Nazrul Islam left school at the age of nine.  
(ii) Fish sells at taka 200 a kilo.

▶ Back, bottom, end, front, top এই শব্দগুলির আগে at বসে।

- Example:** (i) sign your name at the top of the page.  
(ii) She shouted at the top of her voice.  
(iii) I saw a taxi at the end of the road.

▶ সাধারণত বড় সময় যেমন- মাস, ঋতু, বছর, দশক, শতাব্দী ইত্যাদির আগে in বসে।

- Example:** (i) Mita was born in November.  
(ii) The Cuckoo sings in spring.  
(iii) She will come to Bangladesh in 2022.

▶ দিনের লম্বা সময়গুলো যেমন Morning, Afternoon এবং Evening -এর আগে in বসে।

- Example:** (i) I get up early in the morning.  
(ii) He plays cricket in the afternoon.

**[Note]** কিন্তু দিনের ছোট ছোট সময় হলে তার আগে at বসে।

▶ গ্রাম, শহর, দেশ, মহাদেশ এবং বিশ্বের আগে in বসে। এক কথায়, বড় বড় স্থানের আগে in বসে।

- Example:** (i) He lives in a village but I live in Dhaka.  
(ii) Lions are found in Africa.  
(iii) Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

▶ Church, Newspaper, Magazine ইত্যাদি Noun-গুলির আগে in বসে।

- Example:** (i) He was in a church last year.  
(ii) My first article was published in the daily star.

▶ নির্দিষ্ট দিন, তারিখ বা বিশেষ দিনের আগে On বসে।

- Example:** (i) I will meet you on Friday.  
(ii) I ate Pantha and Hilsha on Pahela Boishakh.  
(iii) Sadia will come here on 21 February.

▶ ডান এবং বাম দিকে নির্দেশনা বুঝাতে on বসে।

- Example:** In Saudia Arabia people drive on the right side of the road but in our country we drive on the leftside.

▶ সমতল বা খাড়া উপরিভাগের আগে on ব্যবহার করা হয়। এক্ষেত্রে উপরিভাগ স্পর্শ করে থাকা বুঝায়। এছাড়াও কোনো পৃষ্ঠার উপর বা মানচিত্রে কোনো কিছুর অবস্থানকে নির্দেশ করতে on বসে।

- Example:** (i) Sit on the chair.  
(ii) A picture is hanging on the wall.  
(iii) Point out Denmark on the map.

▶ চলমান যানবাহনের আগে (যেসব যানবাহনে move করা যায়) on বসে।

- Example:** (i) They are on the plane to London.  
(ii) I am on the bus to Khulna.

▶ উদ্দেশ্য বা বিষয় নির্ধারণ করতে on বসে।

- Example:** (i) He wrote a book on grammar.  
(ii) She came here on the occasion of my birthday.

▶ খুব কাছের কোনো স্থান বা কাছাকাছি সময় বুঝাতে on বসে।

- Example:** (i) My friend lives in a house on the main road.  
(ii) There are trees on both sides of this canal.  
(iii) Dhaka stands on the bank of Buriganga.

▶ কোনো পটভূমি, ভিত্তি বা কারণ বুঝাতে on বসে।

- Example:** (i) On your advice, I did it.  
(ii) He has applied for the job on my word.  
(iii) He was arrested on a charge of theft.

▶ কোনো যানবাহনে ভ্রমণ বা কোন পথে ভ্রমণ করি তা বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে by বসে।

- Example:** (i) I am going to Dhaka by bus.  
(ii) He is going to Sylhet by road.

▶ কোনো কিছুর মাধ্যমে বুঝাতে by বসে।

- Example:** (i) He earns a lot by catching and selling fish.  
(ii) I shall contact you by phone.



কোনো টাকা কিভাবে পরিশোধ করা হচ্ছে তা বুঝাতে **by** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Example: (i) I get my salary by cheque.  
(ii) You will get your payment by cash.

পরিমাপের একক বুঝাতে **by** বসে।

Example: We buy eggs by dozen.

সংখ্যার গুণ বা ভাগ বুঝাতে **by** বসে।

- Example: (i) Four divided by four is equal to one.  
(ii) Five multiplied by two is equal to ten.

কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পাশে বুঝাতে **by** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- Example: (i) The new student sat by me.  
(ii) When I make a bus journey.  
(iii) I try to sit by the window.

কোনো কিছুর আয়তন বা পরিমাপ বুঝাতে **by** বসে।

Example: The room is 18ft by 10ft.

কারো জন্মগত ও বৈবাহিক অবস্থা অথবা পেশা বুঝাতে **by** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example: Rana is a Bangladeshi by birth.

কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে বুঝাতে **by** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Example: (i) Shupti will come here by 5 p.m.  
(ii) I will complete my work by tomorrow.

কোনো কাজের উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাতে **Preposition** হিসেবে **for** বসে।

- Example: (i) I read books for pleasure.  
(ii) He left for Dhaka  
(iii) I am working hard for bread and butter.

কোনো দিক নির্দেশ করতে **for** বসে।

- Example: (i) They are passengers for Dhaka.  
(ii) It is a bus for Khulna.

কোনো জিনিসের দাম বুঝাতে দামের আগে **for** বসে।

- Example: (i) I bought this book for Tk. 500.  
(ii) He bought a dictionary for Tk. 200.

সময়ের ব্যবধান বা দূরত্ব বুঝাতে **for** ব্যবহার হতে পারে।

- Example: (i) The road goes on for miles after miles.  
(ii) I have been waiting for you for two hours.

পছন্দ, মত, অগ্রাধিকার বুঝাতে **for** ব্যবহার করা যায়।

- Example: (i) I have a liking for classical music.  
(ii) He has a preference for Bangladesh products.

কোনো কারণ বুঝাতে **for** বসতে পারে।

- Example: (i) She couldn't attend the party for illness.  
(ii) Jessore is famous for date-gur.  
(iii) He was rewarded for AM honesty.

'in respect of' বুঝাতে **for** বসতে পারে।

- Example: (i) The girl is short for her age.  
(ii) The weather is not for November.

কোনো কাজ কতক্ষণ ধরে চলছে বুঝাতে **for** বসে। (সময়টি Countable হবে)

- Example: (i) Last night I slept for five hours.  
(ii) I will be with you for an hours.  
(iii) It has been raining for two hours.

Adjective+for+noun/pronoun+Infinitive-এই Structure-এর মধ্যে **for** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example: It is impossible for me to complete.

কোনো যাত্রা শুরু হবার স্থান বুঝাতে **from** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- Example: (i) He will go from Khulna to Dhaka.  
(ii) The train goes from Jessore to Natore.

কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কোথা থেকে এসেছে বা উৎপত্তি লাভ করেছে তা বুঝাতে **from** বসে।

- Example: (i) The gentleman is from England.  
(ii) He is from Bangladesh.  
(iii) These products are from China.

কোনো নির্দিষ্ট পয়েন্ট থেকে বা দিন থেকে শুরু করা বুঝাতে **from** বসে।

- Example: (i) We will start our business from 1st January.  
(ii) He is on leave from 15 December.

দুই জায়গার মধ্যে দূরত্ব বুঝাতে **from** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example:

- (i) Dhaka is more than two hundred kilometres from Khulna.  
(ii) My school is just a kilometre from my house.

কোনো উপাদান থেকে কোনো কিছু তৈরি বুঝাতে বা থেকে তৈরি হয় তার পূর্বে **from** বসে।

- Example: (i) My shirt is different from yours.  
(ii) The Bangladeshi are different from the English.

Relationship or ownership. অর্থাৎ সম্পর্ক বা মালিকানা বুঝাতে **of** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- Example: (i) This is a friend of Ruma.  
(ii) This is the house of the old lady.

কোনো ব্যক্তির গুণ বর্ণনা করতে **of** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- Example: (i) He is a man of letters.  
(ii) David is a man of para.

কোনো সম্পূর্ণ জিনিসের অংশ অথবা প্রতিষ্ঠানের অংশ বুঝাতে **of** বসে।

- Example: (i) Tuma is a teacher of this college.  
(ii) Rajib is a member of this club.

কোনো কিছুর কারণ বুঝাতে **of** বসে।

- Example: (i) He died of cancer.  
(ii) He is proud of his nobel birth.

#### Discussion:

কোনো উপাদান দিয়ে কোনো কিছু তৈরি বুঝালে যে উপাদান দিয়ে তৈরি তা বুঝাতে **of** বসে।

- Example: (i) The house is made of brick.  
(ii) This chair is made of wood.  
(iii) The shirt is made of cotton.  
(iv) These windows are made of glass.

#### Note Make of/Make From:

কোনো কিছু তৈরি করার পর যদি উপাদান দৃশ্যমান হয় তবে **Make of** হবে। আর তৈরির পর যদি উপাদান অদৃশ্যমান হয় তবে **Make From** বসে।

- Example: (i) The Building is made of bricks.  
(ii) Paper is made from wood.

কোনো কিছু কোথা থেকে উৎপত্তি লাভ করেছে তা বুঝাতে **of** বসে।

- Example: (i) He comes of a noble family.  
(ii) Khan is a man of Sylhet.

কোনো কিছুর সাথে সম্পৃক্ত বুঝাতে **of** বসে।

Example:

- (i) Mr. Asraf is a professor of Dhaka University.  
(ii) He is the president of the club.

কোনো অচেতন পদার্থের সাথে সম্পর্ক বুঝাতে **of** বসে।

Example:

- (i) The broke of this car is weak.  
(ii) The handle of this umbrella is made of wood.

কারো সাথে বুঝাতে **with** ব্যবহার করা যায়।

- Example: (i) I am going to Dhaka with my parents.  
(ii) Mity is living with her aunt.  
(iii) I have a friend with me at this moment.

কোনো বস্তুর বৈশিষ্ট্য বুঝাতে **with** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Example: (i) He is a man with eagle eye.  
(ii) This is a house with a garden.

কোনো কিছু করার উপকরণ বুঝাতে ঐ উপকরণের আগে **With** বসে।

- Example: (i) You can see a virus with a microscope.  
(ii) Cut the ribbon with scissors.  
(iii) Remove the lid with an opener.



- ▶ কোনো কিছু থেকে পৃথক বা আলাদা বুঝাতে **With** ব্যবহার করি।  
Example: (i) H was dispensed with his service.  
(ii) Don't part with such a good job.
- ▶ **On account of** বা কারণ বুঝাতে **with** ব্যবহার করা যায়।  
Example: (i) He is trembling with fear.  
(ii) The old lady was shivering with cold.
- ▶ **Adverb of Manner** সাধারণত **with** দ্বারা শুরু হয়।  
Example: (i) She looked at me with a smile.  
(ii) He speaks English with Difficulty.
- ▶ দিক নির্দেশনা অর্থে **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- ▶ হেলান দিয়ে রাখা বোঝাতে **against** বসে।  
Example: He went to the south.
- ▶ সম্পর্ক নির্দেশ করতে **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: The lady was married to an Indian.
- ▶ পরিমাপ বোঝাতে **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: It is quater to ten.
- ▶ মহাদেশ, দেশ, রাজ্য, অঙ্গরাজ্য, বিভাগ, জেলা বা শহরের আগে **in** বসে। কিন্তু ছোট জায়গার আগে **at** বসে।  
Example: (i) We live in Bangladesh.  
(ii) My father lives at Gulshan in Dhaka.
- যদি কোনো রোডের নামের সাথে নামার থাকে তাহলে তার আগে **at** বসে।  
Example: (i) We live at 115 RK Road, Kurigram.  
(ii) They have opened an office at 29, Central Road.
- ▶ কিন্তু শুধু রাস্তার নামের আগে **in** বসে।  
Example: (i) We live in Mirpur Road, Dhaka.  
(ii) They have opened an office in Central Road.
- ▶ **Flat** এর আগে **in** এবং **floor** এর আগে **on** বসে।  
Example: They live in a flat on the third floor.
- ▶ বাড়ির বা অন্যকোনো ভবনের সামনে বা পিছনে নির্দেশ করতে **at** কিন্তু কোনো যানবাহনের সামনে বা পিছনে নির্দেশ করতে **in** ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: (i) There is a garden at the front of our house and a pond at the back of our house.  
(ii) Please sit in the front of the car and don't sit in the back.
- ▶ শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নামের আগে **at** বসে।  
Example: He studies at Dhaka University.
- [Note] শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে পড়া বা পড়ানোর কাজে উপস্থিত থাকলে **at** বসে, কিন্তু সেই শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের এলাকায় বেড়ানোর উদ্দেশ্যে হলে **in** বসবে।
- EXAMPLE My uncle came from village yesterday, and stay in Dhaka University for long time.
- ▶ রাত বুঝাতে **night** এর পূর্বে **at** বসে।  
Example: The tiger hunts at night.
- ▶ **Temporary** কোনো কাজের সঙ্গে যুক্ত থাকা বুঝাতে **'at'** এবং **Permanent** কোনো কাজের সঙ্গে যুক্ত থাকা **'in'** বসে।  
Example: (i) They are at work now.  
(ii) The boys are at play now.  
(iii) My brother is in army.  
(iv) My uncle is in air business.
- ▶ **Farm**-এর আগে **on** কিন্তু **Factory**-এর আগে **in** ব্যবহার করা হয়।  
Example: He works on a farm, but his brother works in a factory.
- ▶ **Chair**-এর আগে **on** কিন্তু **armchair**-এর আগে **in** বসে।  
Example: (i) Don't sit on that chair, it is broken.  
(ii) Please, sit in this armchair.
- ▶ **Street**-এর আগে **in** বসে। কিন্তু **long road**-এর আগে **on** বসে।  
Example: (i) My friend lives in George Street.  
(ii) Bogura stands on the Dhaka-Rangpur High Way.

- ▶ দিন বা তারিখের পূর্বে **on** এবং ঘড়ির সময়ের পূর্বে **at** বসে।  
Example: (i) at five o'clock,  
(ii) at 11 : 45 AM  
(iii) on Friday
- ▶ কোনো **room**-এর **corner**-এর আগে **in** এবং রাস্তার **corner** এর আগে **at** অথবা **on** বসে।  
Example: (i) There is a television in the corner of the room.  
(ii) There is a tea-stall at/on the corner of the street.
- ▶ নির্ধারিত সময়ের আগে বুঝাতে **in time**. আবার সঠিক সময়ে (exact time) বুঝাতে **on time** ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: (i) Sadia reached the station in time.  
(ii) Sadia reached the station on time.  
(iii) I usually go to school in time.  
(iv) The train left the station on time.
- ▶ যখন কোনো কিছু ঘটে সে ক্ষেত্রে **during** বা **in** উভয় ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: (i) I spent two months in England during in summer.  
(ii) We'll be on holiday during/in/August.
- ▶ কোনো কাজ বা ঘটনা শেষ হওয়ার আগে কিছু ঘটলে বুঝালে আমরা যে কাজটি শেষ হবে তার আগে **during** ব্যবহার করি।  
Example: (i) I will try to phone you during the function (not in the function).  
(ii) He had some strange experiences during his stay in Khulna.
- ▶ কোনো একটি বিশেষ সময়ের পুরো সময় ধরে কোনো কাজ চলছিল যা চলবে বুঝালে ঐ সময়ের আগে **during** বসে। (**in** নয়)।  
Example: The shop has closed during the whole of January.
- ▶ যখন একটি বস্তু অন্য একটি বস্তুর উপরে অবস্থান করে, তখন যে বস্তুর উপরে অবস্থান করে তার আগে **Over/above** বসে।  
Example: (i) They built a new room over/above the garage.  
(ii) There is a bridge over the river.
- ▶ কিন্তু গতি সম্পন্ন কোনো কিছুর অবস্থান বুঝাতে **over** ব্যবহার হয় **above** নয়।  
Example: (i) On our way to England our plane flew Over France.  
(ii) He threw the ball over the wall.
- ▶ যখন কোনো কিছু অন্য কিছুকে আবৃত বা স্পর্শ করে তখন যাকে আবৃত বা স্পর্শ করে তার আগে **Over** বসে।  
Example: (i) He put on a coat over his shirt.  
(ii) Throw the water over the flames.
- ▶ তাপমাত্রা এবং উচ্চতার আগে **above** বসে।  
Example: (i) The temperature is five degree above zero.  
(ii) The summit of Everest is about 8000 metres above the sea level.
- ▶ বয়স এবং গতির ক্ষেত্রে অধিক বুঝাতে **over** বসে।  
Example: (i) My grandma is now over eighty.  
(ii) Sadia has been here over five hours.
- ▶ **During** সরাসরি **noun** এর পরে বসে। পক্ষান্তরে, **while**, **Subject** এর **Verb** এর পূর্বে বসে।  
Example: (i) I fell asleep during the film.  
(ii) I fell asleep while I was watching TV.
- ▶ We use both 'Over' and 'across' to mean on/to the other-side of something. যেমন- river, bridge, border, road ইত্যাদি।  
Example: (i) Our village is just across/over the border.  
(ii) The truck was coming across/over the river.
- ▶ কোনো সমতল পৃষ্ঠ বা পানির এক পাশে যাওয়া বুঝাতে **across** বসে।  
Example: (i) We swam across the river.  
(ii) we walked five miles across the desert.



- নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের অর্থাৎ **point of time** এর উল্লেখ থাকলে 'since' বসবে।  
ব্যাপক সময়ের অর্থাৎ **period of time** এর উল্লেখ থাকলে **for** বসবে।
- Example:** (i) He has been here since Friday last.  
(ii) I haven't seen him for a long time.  
(iii) I haven't seen kamal since September.
- Since এবং from উভয়ই **Point of time** বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে Since ব্যবহৃত হয় শুধু **Perfect tense** এর ক্ষেত্রে। কিন্তু from ব্যবহৃত হয় সব **Tense**-এর ক্ষেত্রে।
- Example:** (i) I have known her since January, 2000.  
(ii) He has been here since Friday.  
(iii) I have been waiting here since five o'clock.
- সুনির্দিষ্ট সময় বা সুনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগে বুঝাতে **before** বা **by**; আবার **period of time** বুঝাতে **within** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) We have to be at the airport by/before 5 o'clock.  
(ii) Your must come back here by/before 3 P.M.
- ভবিষ্যতের কোনো সুনির্দিষ্ট **point of time** এর সাথে **by** এবং **period of time**-এর সাথে **within** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) Mamun will go within Friday next.  
(ii) Mamun will go by Friday next.
- কোনো কাজ নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে সমাপ্ত হবে বুঝাতে 'in' ব্যবহৃত হয়। পক্ষান্তরে কোনো সময় অতিবাহিত হবার আগে সমাপ্ত হবে বুঝাতে **within** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) He will come here in an hour.  
(ii) I shall go to chattogram in a month.  
(iii) He will come here within an hour.
- কোনো কিছুর মধ্যে বা ভিতরে থাকা বুঝাতে **in** ব্যবহৃত হয়। কোন অবস্থা বুঝাতেও **in** ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার বাহির থেকে ভিতরে কোন কিছুর গতি বুঝাতে **into** ব্যবহৃত হয়। এছাড়া কোনো কিছুর এক অবস্থান থেকে অন্য অবস্থানে পরিবর্তন বুঝাতে **into** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) Nilu was in the kitchen  
(ii) There is no water in the bottle.  
(iii) Ice melts into water.
- কিছু সময়ের মধ্যে বুঝাতে **Future Tense**-এর ক্ষেত্রে **in** এবং কিছু সময় পরে বুঝাতে **Past Tense**-এর ক্ষেত্রে **after** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) We came back after an hour.  
(ii) Rahsed will come in a few minutes.
- দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে **between** এবং দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে **among** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) Divide the mangoes among the boys of the class.  
(ii) Divide the mangoes between Sadia and Maria.
- দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে যেখানে **Individually** বিবেচনা করা হয়, সেখানেও **between** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** Mr. Rahman divided his properties between his four sons.
- পাশে বা পার্শ্বে বুঝাতে **beside** এবং ব্যতীত বা অধিকন্তু বুঝাতে **besides** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) He sat beside me. (পাশে)  
(ii) I have one to help me besides you. (ছাড়া)  
(iii) Besides my son, my cousin also sat beside me.  
(iv) Besides Bangla, she knows many other languages.
- কিছু মাধ্যমে সাথে **by** এবং আশ্রয়িত মাধ্যমে সাথে **With** বসে অথবা কর্তা যিনি কাজ করেন তার সাথে **by** এবং কর্তা যা দিয়ে কাজ করেন তার সাথে **with** বসে।
- Example:** (i) A snake was killed with a stick by the boy.  
(ii) The Tajmahal was built by Shahjahan.

- আমরা কিভাবে ভ্রমণ করি তা বুঝতে **by** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** (i) My father went to Chattogram by train/by bus/by car/by plane.  
(ii) Reba usually goes to School by car.
- আবার কোনো পথে ভ্রমণ করা হয় তা বুঝাতে **by** ব্যবহৃত করা হয়। যেমন: **by road, by rail, by air, by sea** ইত্যাদি।
- Example:** My sister went to London by air.
- কোনো বিশেষ নির্দিষ্ট যানবাহনের উল্লেখ করা হলে তার আগে **in + a/an** বসে
- Example:** (i) My father was going to Chattogram in a new car.  
(ii) I went to office in my own car.
- কোনো ব্যক্তি/বস্তুর পেছনে বোঝাতে **behind** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** The girl was standing behind me.
- নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পিছনে বোঝাতে **behind** বসে।
- Example:** Raju was behind the time to attend the party.
- কারো পদমর্যাদা বা গুরুত্বের ক্ষেত্রে কম বোঝালে **below** বসে।
- Example:** A nurse is below a doctor.
- কোনো কিছুর গুণগত মান কম বোঝাতে **below** বসে।
- Example:** His handwriting is below the average.
- কোনো কিছুর অবস্থান নিচে বোঝাতে **below** বসে।
- Example:** Do not write below this line.
- কোনো কিছুর অধিক পরিমাণ বোঝাতে **beyond** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** My success was beyond my expectation.
- কোনো কিছুর সাধের বাইরে বোঝাতে **beyond** বসে।
- Example:** The car was beyond repair.
- অনতি দূরে বোঝাতে **beyond** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** The hill was beyond the village.
- কোনো কিছুর চেয়ে অধিক পরিমাণ বোঝাতে **out of** বসে।
- Example:** Rana is now out of home.
- ভেতর থেকে বেরিয়ে যাওয়া অর্থেও **out of** বসে।
- Example:** He went out of the room.
- কোনো কিছুর নিচে অবস্থানকে বুঝায়।
- Example:** A man is sitting under a tree.
- বয়সে ছোট বোঝাতে **under** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** He is under 18.
- কারো অধীনে থাকা বোঝাতে **under** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** I work under a computer operator
- আয়ের দিক থেকে কম বোঝাতে **under** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** He earns under 30,000/-
- যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত বোঝাতে **till/until** ব্যবহৃত হয়। এছাড়া **till/until** খুব একটা পার্থক্য নেই।
- Example:** Stay here until I return.
- কোনো কিছুর দিকে বোঝাতে **towards** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** They were going towards press club.
- কোনো লক্ষ্য অর্জনে এগিয়ে যাওয়া বোঝাতে **towards** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** The money will go towards charity fund.
- কোনো কিছুর উপরে বোঝাতে **up** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** The village is up the hill.
- নির্ভর করা অর্থে **upon** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** The decision was based on/upon the will of the president.
- কোনো কিছু ছাড়া বা ব্যতিরেকে বোঝাতে **without** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** Success is impossible without work hard.
- কোনো বিষয়ের সম্বন্ধে বোঝাতে **about** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Example:** I told you about the story.



- ▶ প্রায় বোঝাতে about ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: The music is about to start.
- ▶ চারদিকে বোঝাতে about ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Example: The news was spread all about.
- ▶ কোনো কিছু বিরুদ্ধে বোঝাতে against বসে।  
Example: He is against me.
- ▶ দুর্দিনে বোঝাতে against বসে।  
Example: I kept the ladder against the wall.  
We should save something against the rainy day.
- ▶ কোনো হলে বোঝাতে against বসে।  
Example: Fifty students passed against eighty.

**Preposition** বসে না যখন

- Discuss, Enter, Precede, Request, Recommended, Examine, Order, Sign, Approach, Paint, Obey, Meet, Attack, Despite, Permit, Reach, Resemble, Emphasize এই Verb সমূহের পর সাধারণত Preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় না। কিন্তু উক্ত Verb গুলি যদি Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় সেক্ষেত্রে সেই Noun গুলির পরে Preposition বসতে পারে।

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. Julia has been ill ——— three months.  
A. since B. about  
C. in D. for
02. I finally killed the fly ——— a rolled up newspaper.  
A. by B. with  
C. through D. from
03. Select the appropriate preposition: 'Are you doing' anything special —the weekend"  
A. at B. with  
B. on D. for
04. Would you please find out Bangladesh ....the map.  
A. in B. on  
C. over D. at
05. Warning! No unauthorized personnel — this point.  
A. about B. beyond  
C. here D. then
06. The shops here are open ——— 9 am to 7 pm.  
A. from B. for  
C. on D. at
07. He stood before me. The underlined word is  
A. Noun B. Adverb  
C. Verb D. Preposition
08. Our teacher told the monitor to hand out scripts ..... the class.  
A. between B. into  
C. through D. among

## PRIME TEST

01. He is blind — his son's fault.  
 (A) in (B) with (C) of (D) to
02. A drowning man catches — a straw,  
 (A) with (B) at (C) of (D) on
03. Which one is correct?  
 (A) Anger is compared with fire.  
 (B) Anger is compared to fire.  
 (C) Anger is compared against fire.  
 (D) Anger is compared of fire.

04. Safety measures of garments factories must fully comply the rules of International Labour Organization.  
(A) at (B) on  
(C) with (D) in
05. It is no use crying the spilt milk.  
(A) for (B) over  
(C) at (D) with
06. The company deals computer software.  
(A) with (B) in  
(C) of (D) on
07. The master dispensed the services of his servant.  
(A) for (B) with  
(C) of (D) in
08. We have recently entered an agreement with the Islamic Co-operative Society.  
(A) into (B) upon  
(C) in (D) no preposition
09. Government has been entrusted elected politicians.  
(A) with (B) for  
(C) to (D) at
10. She has great fondness classical music.  
(A) of (B) for  
(C) in (D) over
11. The epic focuses heroic deeds associated with war.  
(A) along (B) to  
(C) on (D) at
12. He is good English/mathematics.  
(A) in (B) on  
(C) of (D) at
13. I don't hanker wealth.  
(A) for (B) on (C) over (D) after
14. Honesty is indispensable success.  
(A) about (B) for (C) at (D) of
15. Which one is correct?  
(A) I informed the matter to the police.  
(B) I informed the police of the matter.  
(C) I knew the police of the matter.  
(D) I informed of the matter to the police.
16. Which one is correct?  
(A) We should inform the police of the theft.  
(B) We must inform the theft of the police.  
(C) We must inform the police for the theft.  
(D) We should inform the police of the theft.
17. He takes a lot of interest politics.  
(A) for (B) in (C) with (D) at
18. Now-a-days many villages are lit electricity.  
(A) with (B) by (C) from (D) on
19. I am obliged him for his co-operation.  
(A) at (B) to (C) with (D) for
20. I have no prejudice foreigners.  
(A) over (B) on  
(C) against (D) for

## Answer Sheet

01.	D	02.	B	03.	B	04.	C	05.	F
06.	B	07.	B	08.	A	09.	C	10.	F
11.	C	12.	D	13.	D	14.	B	15.	F
16.	A	17.	B	18.	A	19.	B	20.	C







Topic Discussion

Present Indefinite Tense

**Present Indefinite Tense:**

সূত্র: S + V(s/es) + O

কিছু word: Always, often, sometimes, everyday, daily, regularly, usually, normally, occasionally, generally etc. এই শব্দগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

চিরন্তন সত্য, ঐতিহাসিক সত্য ও অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

**Example:**

Rabindranath's stories often — surprise endings.

- A. had B. have C. has D. have been **B**

The sun — in the east.

- A. rise B. rises C. rose D. rising **B**

Habitual fact is expressed only in-

- A. present perfect tense B. present indefinite tense  
C. past perfect tense D. past indefinite tense **B**

Find out the tense of the following sentence: Let it be done.

- A. Present indefinite B. Past indefinite  
C. Present perfect D. Past perfect **A**

**Present Continuous Tense:**

সূত্র: S + am/is/are + V + ing

কিছু word: Now, at this time, at this moment, at present, still, day by day, today, this year, this week etc. এই শব্দগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present Continuous Tense হয়।

**Example:**

The baby — because it is hungry now.

- A. is crying B. cries C. is D. are **A**

He — a letter to his father now.

- A. writes B. write  
C. is writing D. wrote **C**

Find out the tense of the following sentence: It is interesting.

- A. Present indefinite B. Present continuous  
C. Present perfect D. None of them **B**

They ..... to a concert tomorrow.

- A. has been going B. are going  
C. are gone D. have been going **B**

**Present Perfect Tense:**

সূত্র: S + have/has + V3 + Ext.

কিছু word: Already, just, just now, yet, never, every, lately, recently, so far, since, for etc. এই শব্দগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present Perfect Tense হয়।

'Already' Affirmative Sentence-এ বসে এবং 'yet' Interrogative ও Negative Sentence-এ বসে।

**Example:**

Everything is going well, We — any problem so far.

- A. aren't have B. didn't have  
C. don't have D. haven't had **D**

He — his dinner but he says, he'll see you when you finish.

- A. is having B. has had C. was having D. had **B**



04. When I.....money, I will buy a dictionary.  
A. may get B. may be got C. will get D. get (D)
05. Complete the sentence. I will phone you when I ..... the news.  
A. am getting B. get C. will get D. will be getting (B)

#### Future Continuous Tense:

সূত্র: S + shall/will + be + V + ing + Ext.

#### Example:

01. They will be — for the country.  
A. working B. work C. worked D. none (A)
02. I shall be — the book.  
A. read B. to read C. reading D. none (C)
03. Find out the tense of the following sentence: Will he be driving a car then?  
A. Future indefinite B. Future continuous C. Future perfect D. Future perfect continuous (B)
04. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we wake up tomorrow morning, the sun...  
A. is shining B. will be shining C. will be shine D. will shining (B)

#### Future Perfect Tense:

সূত্র: S + shall/will + have + V3 + Ext.

☞ By + future time উল্লেখ থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়।

#### Example:

01. By 2010, I — for this firm for 15 years.  
A. will be worked B. will work C. have worked D. will have worked (D)
02. By the middle of the twenty-first century, the computer — a necessity in every home.  
A. became B. becoming C. has become D. will have become (D)
03. By this time next month, the government..... resigned.  
A. would have B. will have C. will D. have (B)
04. He will have gone home. Choose the correct form of tense.  
A. Future Perfect Tense B. Future Perfect Continuous C. Future Continuous D. Future Indefinite (A)

#### Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

সূত্র: S + shall/will + have been + V + ing + Ext.

#### Example:

01. They — for me for three hours.  
A. will have been wait B. will have been waiting C. will have waiting D. none (B)
02. I — football for two hours.  
A. shall have been playing B. been have been playing C. will have been played D. will have been playing (A)

### Sequence of Tense

#### Sequence of Tense:

- ☞ Principle clause যদি Present/Future Tense-এ থাকে তাহলে sub-ordinate clause যেকোনো Tense-এ হতে পারে।
- ☞ Principle clause যদি Past Tense-এ থাকে তাহলে sub-ordinate clause অবশ্যই Past Tense-এ হবে।
- ☞ দুটি clause-এ একটি Future Indefinite থাকলে অপরটি Present Indefinite হয়।
- ☞ When যুক্ত দুটি clause এর একটি Past Indefinite এবং অপরটি Past Continuous Tense হয়।
- ☞ Present Tense + as if/as though + Past Indefinite
- ☞ Past Indefinite + as if/as though + Past Perfect

#### Example:

01. I asked him if he — his lessons.  
A. has prepared B. has been preparing C. had prepared D. preparing (C)
02. Neela — her hand when she was cooking dinner.  
A. burn B. is burning C. was burning D. burnt (D)
03. We — TV when the telephone rang.  
A. watched B. was watching C. are watching D. were watching (D)
04. I will phone you when I — the news.  
A. am getting B. get C. will get D. will be getting (B)
05. He acts as if he — a mad.  
A. will B. shall C. was D. were (D)

#### Real Test

#### PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. We — dinner together tomorrow. [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. will have B. would be have C. have D. will have had (A)
02. Choose the best option: We — English since our childhood. [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. are learning B. learn C. learned D. have been learning (D)
03. — you ever been to Mexico City? [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. Had B. Have C. Were D. Would (B)
04. A doctor — with patients in the big room. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. working B. to work C. is working D. work (C)
05. Most of the students will have taken sixty credits by the time they —. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. graduage B. graduated C. graduating D. have graduated (D)
06. Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet. It — raining. [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
A. has been B. had been C. was D. will be (B)
07. The correct grammatical form has been used in- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. I hope to have gone B. I had hoped to be going C. I hoped to have been going D. I hoped to go (D)
08. Choose the right tense: My friend — before I came. [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. would be leaving B. had been leaving C. had left D. will leave (C)
09. Choose the correct passive form of the following sentence in the continuous tense — 'They are putting the horse in a stable' [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. The horse is put into a stable B. The horse has been put into a stable C. The horse will be put into a stable D. The horse is being put in a stable (D)
10. The rescue team — continuously till now. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. were working B. has been working C. would be working D. will be working (B)
11. Choose the correct sentence: [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. How long are your wearing glasses? B. How long do you wear glasses? C. How long you wear glasses? D. How long have you been wearing glasses? (D)



12. Choose the correct sentence:  
 A. He has been suffering with fever for two days  
 B. He has been suffering from fever for two days.  
 C. He has been suffering in fever for two days  
 D. He has been suffering on fever for two days

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. The train ..... before we reach the station.  
 A. will be left B. has left  
 C. will have left D. had left
02. We will tell him about it after he .....  
 A. has reached B. had come C. had arrived D. arrives
03. He will explain it when he (come) back.  
 A. coming B. came C. comes D. will com
04. It was the first time — that book.  
 A. I read B. I was reading C. I had read D. I have read
05. By this time next year, I — all my exams.  
 A. will taken B. have taken  
 C. will have taken D. took
07. He is my best friend now, and — for many years.  
 A. was B. had been  
 C. has been D. was to be
08. It — five days since he — missing.  
 A. was, has been B. was, was  
 C. has been, went D. has been, is
09. Don't disturb me, I — my homework.  
 A. do B. did  
 C. have been doing D. am doing
10. My friend — before I came.  
 A. would be leaving B. had been leaving  
 C. had left D. will leave
11. I will phone you when I — the news.  
 A. am getting B. get  
 C. will get D. will be getting
12. Ten years — since I last visited the museum.  
 A. have passed B. passed  
 C. had passed D. were passed
13. I — him yesterday.  
 A. met B. have met  
 C. had met D. would meet
14. I opened the door as soon as I — the bell.  
 A. have heard B. was hearing C. heard D. listen
15. Have you — the letter?  
 A. written B. write C. wrote D. to write
16. By the time, they arrive —.  
 A. he'll have left B. he'll leave  
 C. he leaves D. he left
17. My father arrived while I — the dinner  
 A. had cooked B. cooking  
 C. cook D. was cooking
18. Rabindranath's stories often — surprise endings.  
 A. had B. have  
 C. has D. have had
19. When water —, it turns into ice.  
 A. will freeze B. freezes  
 C. would freeze D. froze
20. I — a letter to my sister now.  
 A. wrote B. write  
 C. had written D. am writing

### PRIME TEST

01. Fill in the gap with the right tense: When water-it turns into ice.  
 A will freeze B freezes C would freeze D froze
02. Identify the correct sentence?  
 A Yesterday, he has gone home B Yesterday, he did gone home  
 C Yesterday, he had gone home D Yesterday, he went home
03. I have been living in Dhaka — 2000.  
 A since B from C after D till
04. Teacher said, 'The earth — round the sun.'  
 A moves B moved C has moved D will be moving
05. They suffered much tornado had hit their village.  
 A until B since C as if D let alone
06. He said that he — he unable to come.  
 A will B shall C should D would
07. Just now he — his dinner but he says he'll see you when he's finish.  
 A is having B has had C was having D had
08. The path — paved, so we were able to walk through the path.  
 A was B had been C has been D being
09. We (not have) a holiday since the beginning of the year.-Which of the following verb forms best completes the above sentence?  
 A did not have B have not had  
 C are not having D had not had
10. Indentify the right tense : 'My father—before I came.'  
 A would be leaving B had been leaving  
 C had left D will leave
11. I have not heard from him —.  
 A long since B for a long time C since long D for long
12. Only after I — home, did I remember my doctor's appointment.  
 A going B go C went D gone
13. As the sun —, I decided to go out.  
 A Has shone B Shine C Shines D Was shining
14. Do not make a noise while your father —.  
 A is sleeping B has slept C asleep D is being asleep
15. He has been ill — Friday last;  
 A From B On C In D Since
16. She told me his name after he —.  
 A left B had left  
 C has left D has been leaving
17. 'I — remember the holiday I spent in your home.' she said.  
 A ever B hardly C usually D always
18. Don't make a noise while your father —.  
 A is being asleep B is sleeping C asleep D has slept
19. Choose the correct option : Even as harvesting was going on —.  
 A the rainy season began. B the rainy season was began.  
 C the rainy season had began. D the rainy season begins.
20. Choose the correct tense —.  
 A Jayed was so exhausted that he lain down for a sleep.  
 B Javed was so exhausted that he had laid down for a sleep.  
 C Javed was so exhausted that he was lying down for a sleep.  
 D Javed was so exhausted that he will lay down for a sleep.

### Answer Sheet

01.	B	02.	D	03.	A	04.	A	05.	B
06.	D	07.	B	08.	A	09.	B	10.	C
11.	B	12.	C	13.	D	14.	A	15.	D
16.	B	17.	D	18.	B	19.	A	20.	C







09. It would be pleasant/better if we — where to go.  
A. know B. known C. knew D. had known
10. If teaching — more, fewer teachers/ students would leave the profession.  
A. had paid B. is paying C. paid D. has paid
11. This could have worked if I — been more cautious.  
A. had B. might C. have D. would
12. — better, the team would have been able to defeat the opponent.  
A. If it prepares B. If prepares C. Preparing D. Had it prepared
13. If he had tried to leave the country, he — stopped at the frontier.  
A. would have B. may have C. will have D. would have been
14. If Napoleon had not invaded Russia, he — the rest of Europe.  
A. had conquered B. would conquered C. would have conquered D. conquered
15. No one — in the accident if all the passengers had been wearing safety belt.  
A. would be hurt B. had been hurt C. will be being hurt D. would have been hurt
16. If you have a headache, stop — TV.  
A. wathched B. watch C. watching D. to watch
17. If I had known you were in my town, I — to visit you.  
A. would have gone B. would go C. went to D. have gone
18. What would have happened if — ?  
A. the bridge is broken B. The bridge would break C. the bridge had been broken D. the bridge had broken
19. If you — , you would have won.  
A. tried B. did try C. had tried D. have tried
20. If the parliamentary body — , the bill will be placed in the parliament.  
A. approved B. had approved C. approves D. has approved

### PRIME TEST

01. Complete the following sentence: Had I known you were waiting outside, I — .  
A had invited you to come in B Would invite you to come in C Would be inviting you to come in D Would have invited you come in
02. This could have worked if I — been more far-sight.  
A had B have C might D would
03. What would have happened if — .  
A The bridge is broken B The bridge would break C The bridge had broken D The bridge had been broken
04. Shaheen would never have taken the job if — what great demand it would make on his time.  
A he knew B He had been knowing C he had known D he was knowing
05. Water boils — you heat it to 100° centigrade.  
A unless B until C if D although

06. Complete the following sentence: If I had known you were coming — .  
A I would go to the station. B I had gone to the station. C I would have gone to the station. D I would be going to the station.
07. Choose the word or phrase that best fill the blank space to complete the sentence:  
If a ruby is heated it — temporarily loose its color.  
A would B will C does D has
08. The right word to fit in the gap of the following sentence- 'Give her a telephone number to ring — she gets lost'.  
A Whether B In case C Unless D Perhaps
09. Complete the sentence: If I were you, I .....take the money:  
A shall B will C would D may
10. He — arrested if he had tried to leave the country.  
A would B could be C would have been D must be
11. If I had known he was in trouble, I — helped.  
A would B would have C should have D have had
12. Which one of the following sentences is correct?  
A If I won the lottery, I bought a big house. B If I win the lottery, I shall buy a big house. C If I won the lottery, I will buy a big house. D If I won the lottery, I shall buy a big house.
13. Which one of the follwing is appropriate to fill in the blank, "He — arrested if he had tried to leave the country."  
A would B would have been C could be D must be
14. Fill in the blanks using word that best completes the sentence: "If she had studied harder,.....  
A She would have do well B She would do well C She will have done well D She would have done well
15. Which form of the verb within the bracket will be the most appropriate for the following sentence?  
'If I were you, I (handle) the situation more carefully'  
A will handle B would handle C handled D would have handle
16. .... in time, he wouldn't have missed the train.  
A If arrived B Had he arrived C When he arrived D If had he arrived
17. I asked her if she.... before she started to school.  
A could read B reads C can read D is reading
18. He would go mad if he ....that.  
A hears B would hear C has heard D heard
19. I will come tomorrow if I ..... time.  
A have B will have C am having D having
20. If you read, .....  
A you will learn B you can know C you passed D you may get chance

### Answer Sheet

01.	D	02.	A	03.	D	04.	C	05.	C
06.	C	07.	B	08.	B	09.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	B	13.	B	14.	D	15.	B
16.	B	17.	A	18.	D	19.	A	20.	A



09. It would be pleasant/better if we — where to go.  
A. know B. known C. knew D. had known **C**
10. If teaching — more, fewer teachers/ students would leave the profession.  
A. had paid B. is paying C. paid D. has paid **C**
11. This could have worked if I — been more cautious.  
A. had B. might C. have D. would **A**
12. — better, the team would have been able to defeat the opponent.  
A. If it prepares B. If prepares C. Preparing D. Had it prepared **D**
13. If he had tried to leave the country, he — stopped at the frontier.  
A. would have B. may have C. will have D. would have been **A**
14. If Napoleon had not invaded Russia, he — the rest of Europe.  
A. had conquered B. would conquered C. would have conquered D. conquered **C**
15. No one — in the accident if all the passengers had been wearing safety belt.  
A. would be hurt B. had been hurt C. will be being hurt D. would have been hurt **D**
16. If you have a headache, stop — TV.  
A. wathched B. watch C. watching D. to watch **C**
17. If I had known you were in my town, I — to visit you.  
A. would have gone B. would go C. went to D. have gone **A**
18. What would have happened if — ?  
A. the bridge is broken B. The bridge would break C. the bridge had been broken D. the bridge had broken **CD**
19. If you — , you would have won.  
A. tried B. did try C. had tried D. have tried **C**
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A. approved B. had approved C. approves D. has approved **C**

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C I would have gone to the station.  
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18. He would go mad if he .....that.  
A hears B would hear C has heard D heard
19. I will come tomorrow if I ..... time.  
A have B will have C am having D having
20. If you read, .....  
A you will learn B you can know  
C you passed D you may get chance

### Answer Sheet

01.	D	02.	A	03.	D	04.	C	05.	C
06.	C	07.	B	08.	B	09.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	B	13.	B	14.	D	15.	B
16.	B	17.	A	18.	D	19.	A	20.	A



## Chapter

12

## Right Form of Verb

English

## Topic Discussion

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

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

**Example:**

01. Strauss finished — two of his published compositions before his tenth birthday.  
A. written B. write C. to write D. writing **D**
02. He hates — the phone and very often lets it —.  
A. attending, off B. answering, ring  
C. ringing, on D. holding, rug **B**
03. I regret — Marzina about the wedding.  
A. tell B. to tell  
C. telling D. to telling **C**

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

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

**Example:**

01. One of the least effective ways of storing information is learning — it.  
A. how repeat B. repeating  
C. to repeat D. repeat **C**
02. Almost every one fails — on the first try.  
A. in passing the driving test  
B. to pass his driver's test  
C. to have passed his driver's test  
D. passing his driver's test **B**
03. Anarchists believe that political institutions are not necessary — people.  
A. to have governing B. that govern  
C. governing D. to govern **D**

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

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

**Example:**

01. Many modern architects insist on — materials native to the region that will blend into the surrounding landscape.  
A. use B. to use  
C. the use D. using **D**
02. Are you looking forward — your friend again?  
A. seeing B. to see C. to seeing D. to saw **B**
03. Would you mind — me your mobile number?  
A. give B. giving  
C. to give D. to have given **B**

**Rule-04:**

- i. Know এর পরে how to ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
ii. Lest থাকলে তারপর should ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
iii. It is time, it is high time, i fancy, i wish এগুলোর পরে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।  
iv. While এর পরে Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।  
v. Wish এর পরে Auxiliary হিসেবে শুধু were বসে।  
vi. Be verb + likely থাকলে এরপরে to + V1 হয়।

**Example:**

01. I don't know how — the problem.  
A. have tackle B. tackled C. to tackle D. knowing **C**
02. She is likely —.  
A. knowing B. To know C. Know D. Know **B**
03. He ran fast lest he — miss the train.  
A. can B. could C. should D. would **C**
04. It is high time we — the people conscious about our national interest.  
A. should make B. made  
C. must make D. will make **B**
05. I wish I — a king.  
A. am B. is C. was D. were **D**

**Rule-05:**

- i. Present Indefinite + since + Past Indefinite.  
ii. Present Perfect + since + Past Indefinite.  
iii. Past Indefinite + Since + Past Perfect.  
iv. No sooner + Past Perfect Tense + than + Past Indefinite.  
v. Scarcely/hardly + Past Perfect Tense + when + Past Indefinite.

**Example:**

01. — since he settled in London.  
A. Ten years has passed B. Ten years had passed  
C. Ten years have passed D. Ten year had passed **C**
02. It has been over three centuries — Shahjahan — the Taj Mahal.  
A. age, build B. when, has built  
C. since, built D. years, dreat **C**
03. No sooner had he got the notice — he changed his direction.  
A. as B. than  
C. before D. after **B**
04. No sooner had we — at the station than the student stood up.  
A. arrived B. arriving  
C. arrive D. arrival **A**
05. Choose the correct tense.  
A. Scarcely had we started than it began to rain.  
B. Scarcely had we started when it began to rain.  
C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  
D. Scarcely had we been started but it began to rain. **B**







## Had better

- ▶ বরং ভালো/উচিত অর্থে had better ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং had better এর পরে verb এর base form বসে। কাউকে উপদেশ (advice) বা হুমকি (threat) দিতে had better ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example:** (i) You had better see a doctor.  
(ii) He had better take that medicine regularly.  
(iii) You had better go home.  
(iv) I had better not be late.  
(v) You had better study harder, or you will fail the test.

## Be to/have to

- ▶ বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করতে হয় এরূপ অভ্যাস বুঝাতে- am to/is to/are to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ অতীতে কোন কাজ করতে হয়েছিল এরূপ অভ্যাস বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- was to/were to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ ভবিষ্যৎ সময়ে অবশ্যই কোন কাজ করতে হবে এরূপ বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- have to/has to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ অতীতে অবশ্যই কোন কাজ করতে হয়েছিল এরূপ অভ্যাস বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- had to + V<sub>1</sub>

**Example:** (i) I am to walk at morning daily.  
(ii) I was to walk at morning daily.  
(iii) You don't have to help me if you don't have time.  
(iv) You have to reach exam centre early.  
(v) There is plenty of time. You don't have to hurry.

## Be able to

- ▶ বর্তমানে কোন কাজে সক্ষম আছে বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- Am/is/are + able to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ অতীতে কোন কাজে সক্ষম ছিলো বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- was/were + able to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজে সক্ষম হবে বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- Shall/will + be + able to + V<sub>1</sub>  
**Example:** (i) Jeny was able to leave the hospital.  
(ii) Some day scientists will be able to find a cure for Covid-19.  
(iii) Jenny was able to leave the hospital only six hours after the baby was born.  
(iv) Some day scientists will be able to find a cure for cancer.

## Be going to/ Be supposed to

- ▶ বর্তমানে কোন কাজ হতে যাচ্ছে বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- am/is/are + going to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ অতীতে কোন কাজ হতে যাচ্ছিল বুঝাতে ব্যবহার হয়- was/were + going to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করার কথা আছে এরূপ অর্থ ব্যবহার হয়- am/is/are + supposed to + V<sub>1</sub>  
▶ অতীতে কোন কাজ করার কথা ছিলো এরূপ অর্থ প্রদানে was/were + supposed to + V<sub>1</sub>  
**Example:** (i) I am going to visit my Grandparents this weeked.  
(ii) She is going to start a new job next month.  
(iii) Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.  
(iv) I am supposed to finish my assignment by Friday.  
(v) They are supposed to arrive at noon.

## Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Would you mind — me your mobile number. [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. give B. giving C. to give D. to have given
02. Choose the correct option: He is used to — hard. [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. work B. working C. have worked D. be working
03. I look forward to — from you soon. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. hearing B. hear C. find D. get

04. "I am used to living alone". Which of the following best explains this sentence? [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
A. I love to live alone.  
B. I live alone and I don't find it strange at all.  
C. I lived alone in the past, but I no longer live alone.  
D. Living alone is wonderful.
05. Choose the correct expression: The doctor suggested that the patient — his weight. [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
A. should lose B. would lose C. loss D. lose
06. I hope he doesn't — his job. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. lost B. loose C. lose D. fail
07. He is — shower. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. giving B. doing C. taking D. making
08. I suggest that he — there. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. goes B. go C. went D. gone
09. Choose the appropriate verb form: The rain ceased and the birds — to sing: [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. begin B. are beginning C. have begun D. began
10. Choose the correct verb form the ones given below to fill the gap in the following sentence: We will tell him about it after he — [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. had arrived B. had come C. has reached D. arrives
11. Choose the correct sentence in the following: [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. Men usually want to have their own ways  
B. Men usually want to have their own way  
C. Men usually wants to have their own way  
D. Men usually want to have his own ways
12. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank: Keep watch on my bag lest the thief — steal it. [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. may not B. should C. should not D. cannot
13. Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the gap in the sentence: Would you mind ..... the window. [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. to shut B. to be shut C. shutting D. shut
14. Choose the correct verb from the ones given below to fill the blank in the following sentence— [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. cries B. dances C. jumps D. jokes
15. Choose the right option to fill in the gap in the sentence. "He — abroad for ten years before he settled down in Bangladesh." [NU- Business: 2005-06]  
A. had worked B. worked C. has worked D. would work
16. We have postponed — anyone the news until after Eid. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. telling B. to tell C. to be telling D. will tell
17. Choose the right tense. Within hours of the tsunami tragedy, an emergency rescue team — rushed to provided succour to the victims. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. had been B. has been C. have been D. having been
18. Since we have the resources, we — a rescue team immediately. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. would send B. should send C. have sent D. have had sent
19. How wonderful — promoted! [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. have been B. had been C. has been D. having been
20. The committee — the resolution unanimously. [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. adapted B. adopted C. attempted D. attended
21. Fill in the blank with the appropriate words/word: I've — some shopping to do. [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. get B. gotten C. got D. getting



22. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word: Great news!  
Rahim and Maleka — married. [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. will get B. get C. are going to D. to get

23. Complete this sentence correctly: We found the notebook —  
[NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. hiding in an old dusty drawer  
B. it was hidden in an old dusty drawer  
C. having hidden in an old dusty drawer  
D. hidden in and old dusty drawer

24. You — tomorrow if you have something else to do. [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. needn't to come B. needn't coming  
C. don't need come D. needn't come

25. Complete the following sentence: Not all your light tongues  
talking aloud —. [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. and all but lost B. between you and me  
C. could be profound D. we will remember them

26. Select the right form of the verb: We often .... a victim of  
circumstances. [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. fallen B. felt C. did fall D. fall

27. You have — the nail on the head. [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. struck B. hit C. touched D. covered

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. It is high time we — home.  
A. return B. had returned  
C. returned D. had been returned

02. Would you mind — a cup of coffee with me?  
A. drink B. having to drink  
C. having D. to drink

03. I wish I — a child again.  
A. am B. were  
C. was D. be

04. You had better — this place. The missing verb is—  
A. leave B. left  
C. to leave D. leaving

05. I am looking forward to — you.  
A. seeing B. see C. saw D. sees

06. He advised me — the doctor.  
A. that I see B. to see C. seeing D. see

07. I could not — laughing.  
A. but B. assist C. help D. though

08. We — not hurry, we have got plenty of time.  
A. may B. need C. would D. do

09. The car broke down and we — get a taxi.  
A. are to B. had to C. have to D. need to

10. We seem — a problem with the car.  
A. had B. have C. to having D. to have

11. No sooner had he left — I came.  
A. where B. after C. before D. than

12. Would that I, — a millionaire!  
A. am B. become C. were D. have been

13. Rabindranath's stories often — surprise endings.  
A. had B. have C. has D. have had

14. When water —, it turns into ice.  
A. will freeze B. freezes C. would freeze D. froze

15. I — a letter to my sister now.  
A. wrote B. write C. had written D. am writing

### PRIME TEST

01. Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the right form  
of verb If I — a king!  
A am B was C were D shall be

02. Travellers — their reservation well in advance if they  
want to visit the St. Martins Island.  
A had better to get B had to better get C had better get D had better got

03. Rishan walks as if he — lame.  
A is B had been C has D were

04. I am looking forward — you.  
A to seeing B seeing C to see D to have seen

05. Choose the right form of verb: It is high time we (act) on the matter.  
A are acting B acted C have acted D could act

06. He gave up — football when he got married.  
A Of playing B To play C Playing D Play

07. I am looking for some one who — play the piano.  
A able B is able C can be able to D can

08. I opened the door as soon as I — the bell.  
A have heard B was hearing C am heard D heard

09. We waited until the plane —.  
A did not take off B took off  
C had not taken off D had taken off

10. It's time (you realize) your mistakes. Which of the following  
clause best fits in the above sentence?  
A you realized B that you realize  
C you would realize D you have realized

11. As the sun —, I decided to go out.  
A shines B has shone C shine D was shining

12. Fill in the blank with the appropriate part:- We look  
forward — a response from you.  
A to receiving B to receive C in receiving D for receiving

13. I am used to — coffee in the morning now.  
A drink B drank C drinking D drunk

14. It is high time we — the people conscious about our  
national interest.  
A should make B made C must make D will make

15. I wish I — those words. But now it's too late.  
A of having said B never said  
C have never said D had never said

16. She went back to work (to close) the door  
A closed B was closing C closing D close

17. The word 'right' has been used as a verb in which of he  
following sentences?  
A It is a matter of right B He is the right man for the job  
C Serve him right.  
D It is such a fault that it will right itself.

18. The right form of verb (to say) is used in which of the  
following sentence?  
A I heard him saying this B I heard him to say this  
C I heard him said this D I heard him to have said this

19. Choose the right form of verb: I have the (little) money.  
A least B less C slightest D little

20. He ran fast lest he — miss the train.  
A can B should C could D as

### Answer Sheet

01.	C	02.	C	03.	D	04.	A	05.	B
06.	C	07.	D	08.	D	09.	B	10.	A
11.	D	12.	A	13.	C	14.	B	15.	B
16.	C	17.	D	18.	A	19.	A	20.	B



## Chapter

13

## Subject-Verb Agreement

English

## Topic Discussion

Subject যদি singular হয় তাহলে Verb হবে singular এবং subject যদি plural হয় তাহলে verb হবে plural। এটাই হলো sub এবং verb এর মধ্যে agreement/চুক্তি।

## Example:

01. 'Subject- Verb Agreement' refers to -  
 A. person only B. number, person and gender  
 C. number and person D. number only
02. The big room..... air-conditioned.  
 A. is B. are C. should D. do
03. A doctor.....with patients in the big room.  
 A. working B. to work C. is working D. work

Everybody, Everyone, Everything, No-one, Nobody, Nothing, Anyone, Anybody, Anything etc. শব্দগুলোর পরে verb সবসময় singular হবে।

## Example:

01. Everybody wants to go cinema but nobody — willing to pay for the tickets.  
 A. is seeming B. seem C. seems D. are seem
02. Nothing — under the house.  
 A. are B. was C. have D. none
03. Someone — going to class-  
 A. is B. are C. were D. none

সাধারণভাবে and দ্বারা একাধিত Noun যুক্ত হলে তা Plural- Subject হয়। কিন্তু কখনও কখনও এই Conjunction 'and' দ্বারা দুটি Singular Noun যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Idea প্রকাশ করে। যেমন: bread and butter, horse and carriage, time and tide, pen and paper ইত্যাদি। এরকম ক্ষেত্রে Sentence-এর Verb টি Singular হয়।

## Example:

01. Slow and steady ..... the race.  
 A. will win B. won C. wins D. has won
02. Jamal and I ..... to school. (জামাল আর আমি হেটে কুলে যায়।)  
 A. walking B. walk C. walks D. are walk
03. The Headmaster and Secretary ..... present at the last meeting.  
 A. is B. was C. have D. were

Preposition এরপরে কখনোই মূল subject হয় না। সবসময় Preposition এর পূর্বে মূল subject হয় এবং সে পূর্বের subject অনুযায়ী verb বসাতে হবে।

## Example:

01. A basket of apples — fresh.  
 A. are B. was C. have D. were
02. The color of his eyes — blue.  
 A. is B. are C. were D. have
03. The facilities at the library — among the best in the country.  
 A. is B. are C. was D. has

Either ...., or, neither .... nor, not only .... but also, not ... but এদের পরে যে subject থাকবে সেই subject অনুযায়ী verb দিতে হবে।

## Example:

01. Identify the correct sentence.  
 A. Either she or her sisters is responsible.  
 B. Neither she nor her sisters is responsible.  
 C. Neither she nor her sisters are responsible.  
 D. Either she nor her sisters are responsible.

02. Either my shoes or your coat — always on the floor.  
 A. is B. are C. were D. have
03. Which of the following sentences is correct?  
 A. Either the student or the teacher are to blame.  
 B. Either the students or the teacher have to blame.  
 C. Either the students or the teacher has to blame.  
 D. Either the students or the teacher is to blame.

কিছু কিছু Noun যারা দেখতে plural এর মতো, অথচ Meaning Singular তাহলে Verb Singular হবে। যেমন: Gallows, Mathematics, Innings, Statistics, Optics, News, Physics, Smallpox, Politics, Mumps, Tactics, Electronics.

## Example:

01. Physics — my favorite subject.  
 A. is B. are C. had D. have
02. Statistics — our main subject.  
 A. is B. are C. had D. have
03. Complete the sentence: The news .....always bad now-a-days.  
 A. is B. are C. was D. were

Together with, along with, accompanied by, accompanied with, as well as and not ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো থাকলে এদের পূর্বের subject অনুযায়ী verb দিতে হবে।

## Example:

01. Fariha and not I — considered to be guilty.  
 A. am B. are C. is D. have
02. He along with his friends — football.  
 A. play B. plays C. played D. none
03. He as well as his students — completed his assignment.  
 A. has B. are C. were D. have

Amount of time, money, distance, newspaper, book, movie organization ইত্যাদি verb গুলো সবসময় singular হয়।

## Example:

01. Two thousand taka — enough to buy a shirt.  
 A. be B. are C. being D. is
02. The arabian Nights — still a great favourite.  
 A. are B. have C. were D. is
03. No news — good news.  
 A. is B. are C. was D. were
04. Fifty thousand dollars ..... a big amount of money.  
 A. is B. are C. have D. were

Fraction অথবা ভগ্নাংশ এর পরবর্তী Subject অনুযায়ী Verb হবে।

## Example:

01. Three-fourths of the work — finished.  
 A. have been B. had been C. has been D. were
02. One-third of the students — present in the class.  
 A. do not B. remains C. are D. is
03. Fifty percent of the land — cultivated.  
 A. are B. is C. were D. had

## The + Adjective + Plural Verb:

কোন Adjective এর পূর্বে The বসলে Adjective টি Plural Noun হিসেবে কাজ করে। Verb-ও তাই Plural হবে।

- (i) The honest are rewarded. (ii) The pious are for heaven.

## Example:

01. The virtuous (be) blessed. (ধার্মিকের সুখী।)  
 A. I have been B. are C. is D. none of these
02. The poor....in rainy days. (গরীবরা বৃষ্টির দিন অনাহারে থাকে।)  
 A. starves B. starve C. If depend D. stays



Relative Pronoun এর পূর্ববর্তী Noun কে follow করে। পূর্ববর্তী Noun অনুযায়ী Verb হয়।

**Example:**

01. A reward has been announced for the employees who ..... hard.  
A. have worked B. has worked C. will be work D. have had worked
02. Everybody who ..... a fever must go home immediately.  
A. have B. had C. has D. none
03. It is I who ..... your friend.  
A. is B. were C. am D. being

Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund এগুলোর পরে verb সবসময় singular হবে।

**Example:**

01. Neither of my two suitcases ..... adequate.  
A. are B. was C. have D. were
02. Standing under the banyan tree ..... peace.  
A. give B. gives C. giving D. given

(i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.

(ii) The + noun + and + the + noun = plural verb.

অর্থাৎ দ্বারা যুক্ত উভয় noun এর পূর্বেই যদি article (the) থাকে তাহলে plural হয়। আর যদি একটি noun এর পূর্বে article (the) থাকে তাহলে singular verb হয়।

**Example:**

01. The headmaster and secretary ..... present at the last meeting.  
A. is B. was C. have D. were
02. The professor and the student ..... on that point.  
A. has agreed B. agrees C. agreeing D. agree
03. Which of the following sentence is correct?  
A. The poet and novelist are dead.  
B. The poet and the novelist is dead.  
C. The poet and novelist is dead.  
D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead.

কিছু কিছু Noun যারা দেখতে Singular এর মতো, অথচ Meaning Plural এবং তাদের Verb Plural হবে। যেমন: Cattle, Folk, Vermin, Clergy, Poultry, Elite, Gentry, Aristocracy, Police, Peasantry, People, Children, Alphabet, Offspring.

**Example:**

01. Offspring ..... the most precious thing of the world.  
A. are B. the C. is D. was

The number of, one of, a pair of এগুলোর পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিন্তু a number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয়।

**Example:**

01. A number of people ..... for a train at the station.  
A. are waiting B. is waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited
02. One of my best friends ..... a lawyer.  
a. is B. are C. were D. have
03. Which of the following sentence is correct?  
A. One of my friends are poets. B. One of my friend is a poet.  
C. One of my friends are a poet. D. One of my friends is a poet.
04. One of the crucial ..... traffic jam.  
A. problems is B. problems are C. problems were D. problem is
05. A number of the students ..... joined together to form a club for hockey fans.  
A. has B. have C. is D. are

Several, few, many, other, others এরা সরাসরি Plural Verb গ্রহণ করে।

**Example:**

01. Several of them ..... coming.  
A. is B. was C. are D. being
02. Many workers ..... completed their work.  
A. has B. have B. has been D. none
03. Few people ..... unable to attend, the others ..... all coming.  
A. are, is B. is, are C. are, are D. none

**Real Test**

**PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

01. Choose the correct option: Three-fourths of the earth's surface — by water. [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. are covered B. have covered C. is covered D. has covered
02. The big room — air conditioned. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. is B. are C. should D. do
03. Any student who wants to attend the lecture —. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. will need to bring his/her Identification Card  
B. will need to bring Identification Card  
C. needs to boughet the Identification Card  
D. needed to bring the Identification Card
04. The effects of the climate change — devastating. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. is B. are C. has D. had
05. Which sentence is correct? [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. Rifat as well as his friends are participating in the programme.  
B. Rifat and his friends is participating in the programme.  
C. Rifat and his friend is participating in the programme.  
D. Rifat as well as his friends is participating in the programme.
06. Which of the following completes the sentence correctly? Each student-answered the first three questions. [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. have B. has been answering C. have been answering D. has
07. It — the students who should not miss any class. [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. are B. is C. has D. have
08. The files of any computer-vulnerable to electronic-age thieves. [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. is B. are C. was D. has been
09. Which one is the correct sentence? [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. Rafiq as well as his parents are going to the village home tomorrow  
B. Rafiq as well as his parents is going to the village home tomorrow  
C. His parents as well as Rafiq is going to the village home tomorrow  
D. His parents and Rafiq is going to the village home tomorrow
10. The way of life in some small villages far from big cities — mostly simple because there are no competitions. [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. was B. are C. is D. were
11. "The professor and the student — on that point" [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. has agreed B. agrees C. agreeing D. agree
12. Which one is correct? [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. Ten miles is too far to walk B. Ten miles are too far to walk  
C. Ten miles is too far to walk D. Ten miles have too far to walk

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION**

01. 'Subject-Verb Agreement' refers to-  
A. person only B. number, person and gender  
C. number and person D. number only



02. Mars — a planet in our solar system.  
A. are B. is C. was D. will be **B**
03. Cultural Studies — a new meaning of culture.  
A. gives B. give C. offer D. showing **A**
04. Gulliver's Travels — wonderful to read.  
A. has B. are C. is D. were **C**
05. The memoranda — not important.  
A. is B. has C. have D. are **D**
06. The pair of scissors — dull.  
A. have been B. is C. are D. has **B**
07. Sweet — the uses of adversity.  
A. is B. are C. has D. have **B**
08. Choose the correct sentence.  
A. One and a half hour is a long time  
B. One and a half hours is a long time  
C. One and a half hour are a long time.  
D. One and half hour is a long time **B**
09. Fill in the blank with right form of verb. If I — a king!  
A. am B. was C. were D. shall be **C**
10. Sumi and Bokul — friends when I studied in high school.  
A. are B. is C. was D. were **D**
11. Here — the note book and the report that I promised you last week.  
A. is B. are C. was D. has been **B**
12. The Poet and novelist — come.  
A. have B. has C. have been D. has been **B**
13. No news — good news.  
A. is B. are C. was D. were **A**
14. The Headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting.  
A. is B. was C. have D. were **B**
15. Physics — a difficult subject.  
A. are B. will be C. be D. is **D**
16. Each boy and each girl (dress) with a new dress.  
A. was dressed B. were dressed C. dresses D. have dressed **A**
17. The poor — much in winter.  
A. suffer B. suffers C. suffering D. suffered **A**
18. Ram as well as Rahim — there.  
A. were B. was C. have D. has **B**
19. The actress, along with her friends —.  
A. are going to a party tonight  
B. is going to a party tonight  
C. had been gone to a party tonight  
D. would be going to a party tonight **B**
20. Neither Sharmin nor her friend — present last week.  
A. were B. was C. have been D. is **B**
05. The only error in the sentence "One of the recommendation made by the committee was accepted by the authorities" is—  
A recommendation B was  
C accepted by D committee
06. The Arabian Nights — still a great favourite.  
A has B are C is D were
07. Neither the teacher nor the students — to use this book again.  
A wants B want C wanting D initiate
08. The batsman — the ball with all his might.  
A striked B struck C stroke D streaked
09. He — the ball so hard that it flew over the tree.  
A hitted B hitting C hit D hits
10. Each member of the large family — his own set of priorities.  
A has B is C have D are
11. One-third of the students — present in the class.  
A is B are C remains D do not
12. Each of the students who filled out the admission form — the test.  
A have appeared at B has appeared at  
C are appearing at D is appearing
13. A Silver as well as cotton have fallen is (in one) price.  
B Bangla as well as English are taught here.  
C The mayor, with his councilors, is to be present.  
D The king, with his ministers, are going on a trip
14. Neither Mr. Karim nor his friend are invited to speak at the seminar.  
A is invited to speak at the seminar  
B are invited to speak at the seminar  
C is to speak at the seminar D are speaking at the seminar
15. A Neither of those mattresses feel comfortable  
B Neither of those mattresses are feeling comfortable  
C Neither of those mattresses feels comfortable  
D Neither of those mattresses have felt comfortable
16. Fill in the blank:  
Tourists-their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar.  
A better to had get B had better to get  
C had better got D had better get
17. Travellers — their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Eid holidays.  
A had better to get B had to get better  
C had better get D had better got
18. The boy from the village said, "I — starve than beg." — which of the following best completes the above sentence?  
A better B rather  
C would rather D would better
19. A number of boys.....  
A was caught copying B was caught to copy  
C were caught copying D were caught copy
20. The number of letters—  
A is increasing day by day. B are increasing day by day.  
C is increasingly day by day. D increasing day by day.

### PRIME TEST

01. 'Subject- Verb Agreement' refers to—  
A person only B number, person and gender  
C number and person D number only
02. Neither Rini nor Simi — qualified for the job.  
A are B is C were D had
03. Three fourths of the work — finished.  
A have been B had C has been D were
04. Fill in the gap with the correct form of verb: The police ..... informed yesterday:  
A is B ar  
C was D were

### Answer Sheet

01.	C	02.	B	03.	C	04.	D	05.	A
06.	C	07.	B	08.	B	09.	C	10.	A
11.	B	12.	B	13.	C	14.	A	15.	C
16.	D	17.	C	18.	C	19.	C	20.	A



Chapter

14

Voice

English

Topic Discussion

□ Voice ২ প্রকার:

- i. Active Voice ii. Passive Voice

□ Active থেকে Passive করার কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়ম:

- V<sub>3</sub> হবে সবসময়।
- Present Indefinite Tense এ Auxiliary হিসেবে am/is/are হবে।
- Past Indefinite Tense এ Auxiliary হিসেবে was/were হবে।
- যেকোনো Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে being হবে।
- যেকোনো Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে been হবে।
- Modal Verb এর ক্ষেত্রে be + V<sub>3</sub> ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Voice Change করতে হলে object কে subject-এ আনতে হয় এবং subject কে object এর কাছে নিয়ে যেতে হয়।

Sequence: Subject + Auxiliary Verb + V<sub>3</sub> + preposition + object.

□ Example:

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

- We are not liked by idle people.
- Idle people are not like us.
- Idle people are not liked by us.
- Idle people are not of our liking.

02. The passive form of 'They were flying kites.' is —.

- Kites were flown by them.
- Kites were being flown by them.
- Kites were being flowing by them.
- Kites was being flown by them.

□ Voice Change According to Tense:

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

Name of The Tense		'To be' Verb Used in Passive Voice
Present	Indefinite	am/is/are
	Continuous	am being/is being/are being
	Perfect	have been/has been
	Perfect Continuous	have been being/has been being
Past	Indefinite	was/were
	Continuous	was being/were being
	Perfect	had been
	Perfect Continuous	had been being
Future	Indefinite	shall be/will be
	Continuous	shall be being/will be being
	Perfect	shall have been/will have been
	Perfect Continuous	shall have been being/will have been being

□ Examples:

Name of The Tense		Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	Indefinite	He does the sum.	The sum is done by him.
	Continuous	He is doing the sum.	The sum is being done by him.
	Perfect	He has done the sum.	The sum has been done by him.

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

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

□ Imperative Sentence-এর Voice Change:

- প্রথমে let বসে।
- Object কে subject করতে হবে।
- Be বসে।
- V<sub>3</sub>

□ Example:

01. Passive form of 'Do the work' is —.

- The work should be done.
- Let the work be done.
- The work has to be done.
- Let the work to be done.

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

- Let the door opened softly.
- Let the door be opened softly.
- Let the door is opened softly.
- Let the door open softly.

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

- Called a nurse in.
- Get a nurse called.
- Let be called a nurse.
- Let a nurse be called in.

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

- The door be shut at once.
- Let the door be shut at once.
- Let the door shut at once.
- The door be shouted at once.

□ Interrogative Sentence Voice Change:

□ Who-যুক্ত Interrogative:

- Who থাকলে by whom হবে।
- Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb.
- Object কে Subject.
- V<sub>3</sub> V. ?

□ Example:

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

- By whom you were given the pen?
- Who were given you the pen?
- By whom were you given the pen?
- By whom the pen was given to you?

02. Who has done the work? The correct passive form of the sentence is —.

- Who is the work done by?
- The work has done by whom?
- By whom I was called?
- By whom has the work been done?

03. The passive of 'Who taught you French' is —.

- By whom you were taught French?
- By whom French was taught you?
- French was taught you by whom?
- By whom were you taught French?



**Whom-যুক্ত Interrogative Sentence:**

- Whom-এর পরিবর্তে who বসে।
- Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb বসে।
- V3
- By
- Object
- vi. ?

**Example:**

- The Passive form of "Whom does he love"?  
A. Who is loved by him? B. Who was loved by him?  
C. Who had he loved? D. Who loves him? **A**
- The Passive form of "Whom do you want"?  
A. Who is want by you? B. Who is wanted to you?  
C. Who is wanted by you? D. None **C**

**What-যুক্ত Interrogative Sentence:**

- প্রথমে what বসে।
- Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb বসে।
- V3
- By
- Object
- vi. ?

**Example:**

- The best passive form of the sentence "What do you want? is-"  
A. What was wanting by you? B. What is wanted by you?  
C. What was wanted by you? D. What is wanting by you? **B**
- The best passive form of the sentence "What has he done?"  
A. What has been doing by him?  
B. What has been done for him?  
C. What has been done by him? D. None **C**

**Capsule** shall, should, can, could, May, might, will, must যুক্ত

Active voice কে Passive voice-এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

- Active: Subject + modals + object
  - Passive: Object + modals + be +  $v_3$  + by + Subject.
- Example:

Active	You must do the work.
Passive	The work must be done by you.
Active	You will follow me.
Passive	I will be followed by you.

**Capsule** Reflexive Pronoun যুক্ত Active কে Passive করার নিয়ম:

- Active: Subject + Verb + Reflexive Pronoun
- Passive: Active এর Subject + auxiliary verb +  $v_3$  + by + Reflexive Pronoun

Note: Passive Voice এ Reflexive Pronoun object এর স্থলে বহাল থাকবে।

Example:

Active	He killed himself.
Passive	He was killed by himself.
Active	Rahim hurt himself.
Passive	Rahim was hurt by himself.

**Capsule** Reciprocal Pronoun যুক্ত বাক্যকে voice change করার নিয়ম:

- Active: Subject + verb + Reciprocal object
- Passive: Active এর Subject + tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb +  $v_3$  + by + Reciprocal Pronoun

Example:

Active	They love each other.
Passive	They are loved by each other.
Active	They married each other.
Passive	They were married by each other.

**Capsule** Factitive Verb যুক্ত বাক্য: Object + complement-এর ক্ষেত্রে শুধু object-টিই Passive এর subject হতে পারবে। সেক্ষেত্রে object-টি Subject হয়ে যায়। কিন্তু সেই complement টিকে আর subject হিসেবে বসানো যায় না।

- Active: Subject + Factitive verb + Object + Complement.

Passive : Object + auxiliary verb + Factitive verb এর P.P. + Complement + by + Subject.

**EXAMPLE**

Active	They made him king.
Passive	He was made king by them.
Active	They elected him president.
Passive	He was elected President by them.

**Capsule** বাক্যে am to/is to/are to/have to/has to ইত্যাদি থাকলে Passive voice করার নিয়ম:

- Active: Subject + am to/is to/are to/have to/has to + verb এর Present form ( $v_1$ ) + object.
  - Passive: Object + am to/is to/are to/have to/has to + be +  $v_3$  + by + subject
- Example:

Active	I have to do it.
Passive	It has to be done by me.
Active	I am to make a telephone call.
Passive	A telephone call is to be made by me.

**Capsule** Complement-বিশিষ্ট Quasi-passive verb কে Passive বাক্যে পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

- Active : Subject + Quasi-passive Verb + Complement
- Passive : Subject (Active বাক্যের) + to be verb (active বাক্যের tense ও subject অনুসারে) + complement + when/if + to be verb (active বাক্যের tense ও subject অনুসারে) + মূল verb এর P.P form. Or, Active বাক্যের Subject. + Verb 'to be' (Tense ও Subject অনুসারে Main verb-এর p.p form + বাক্যের বাকি শব্দ/complement-টি।

Example:

Active	The pile tastes bitter.
Passive	The pile is bitter when/if it is tasted. Or, The pile is tasted bitter.
Active	The books read well.
Passive	The books are well when/if they are read. Or, the books are read well.

**Capsule** Complement-বিহীন Quasi-passive verb কে Passive বাক্যে পরিবর্তনের গঠন:

- Active: Subject + is/are + present participle (verb + ing)
- Passive: Subject (Active বাক্যের) + is/are (subject ও Tense অনুযায়ী) + being +  $v_3$

Example:

Active	The cows are milking.
Passive	The cows are being milked.
Active	The book is printing.
Passive	The book is being printed.
Active	The drums are beating.
Passive	The drums are being beaten.

কিছু কিছু Verb-এর পরে By ব্যবহার হয় না: যেমন:

Know to, Annoy with, Surprise at, Satisfy with, Seize with, Shock at, Marvel at, Contain in, Embody in, Please at/with, Gratify with, Gratify with, Bless with.

**Example:**

- I know him.  
A. He is known by me B. He is known to me  
C. He has been known by me D. He is know to me
- The passive voice of 'Panic seized me'. is —.  
A. I was seized with panic B. I was being seized by panic  
C. I was seized by panic D. None
- "He took me there." The passive voice is-  
A. I was taken there by him. B. I was to be taken there by him  
C. I should be taken there by him.  
D. He was trying to take me there.



04. "He worked for an hour." The passive form is—

- A. An hour was worked for by him.
- B. He was in the work for an hour.
- C. An hour was passed by him in the work.
- D. An hour was spent by him in working.

05. We saw them go out. (Passive)

- A. They were seen to go out.
- B. As they were going out saw them
- C. We saw them as they went out.
- D. They were going out when we saw them

### Real Test PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Which one is the active form of the sentence? By whom can our country be saved? [NU- Business: 2010-11]

- A. Who save our country?
- B. Who can save our country?
- C. Our country has been saved by who?
- D. Who will save our country?

02. The passive form of 'The storm damaged the banyan tree' is — [NU- Business: 2008-09]

- A. The storm caused in the damage of the banyan tree
- B. The banyan tree was damaged by the storm
- C. The banyan tree damage was the result of the storm
- D. The storm led to the damage of the banyan tree

03. Identify the correct passive form: 'He is going to open a shop.' [NU- Business: 2008-09]

- A. He is being gone to open a shop
- B. A shop is being gone to be opened by him
- C. A shop will be opened by him
- D. A shop is going to be opened by him

04. Which is the correct passive form of the following sentence? 'Workers pack the biscuits into boxes.' [NU- Business: 2007-08]

- A. Workers pack the boxes into biscuits
- B. The boxes are packed into biscuits by the workers
- C. The biscuits were packed into workers by the boxes
- D. The biscuits were packed into boxes by the workers

05. Choose the correct question from the following passive voice sentence: 'His friend laughed at him.' [NU- Business: 2007-08]

- A. Has his friend laughed at him?
- B. Has he been laughed at by his friend?
- C. Why has his friend laughed at him?
- D. Was he laughed at by his friend?

06. The correct active form of the sentence.

'It must have been stolen by him' is— [NU- Business: 2006-07]

- A. He must have stolen it
- B. He must have been stolen by it
- C. It was stolen by them
- D. They must steal it

07. Which is the correct question form of the following passive voice sentence? [NU- Business: 2006-07]

- A. Can they do it today?
- B. Has this been done today by them?
- C. Are they able to do it by today?
- D. Can this be done today by them?

08. The correct passive form of the sentence "Rahim is writing a letter" is — [NU- Business: 2005-06]

- A. A letter has written by Rahim
- B. A letter has been written by Rahim
- C. A letter was written by Rahim
- D. A letter is being written by Rahim

09. Special prayers — offered for victims next Friday. [NU- Business: 2004-05]

- A. had been
- B. having been
- C. will be
- D. were being

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. 'He is known to me' is an example of —.

- A. compound sentence
- B. complex sentence
- C. active voice
- D. passive voice

02. Chapal has made tea. Make is passive voice.

- A. Tea is being made by Chapal.
- B. Tea has been made by Chapal.
- C. Tea was being made by Chapal
- D. Tea have been made by Chapal.

03. I had been doing the work for five days. Change the voice.

- A. I had been done the work five days
- B. The work had been done by me for five days
- C. The work had been being done by me for five days
- D. The work had been doing by me for five days.

04. 'We shall be taking tea' বাক্যটির Passive form হবে—

- A. Tea will be being taken by us
- B. Tea shall have been taken by us.
- C. Tea should be being taken by us
- D. Tea should be taken by us.

05. He killed himself. What is the passive form?

- A. Himself was killed by him
- B. Himself would be killed by him
- C. He was killed himself
- D. He was killed by himself

06. They married each other. The passive form is —

- A. They were married by each other
- B. They got married
- C. They were married each other
- D. They had been married by each other

07. The correct passive voice of 'He pleases us' is—

- A. We are pleased by him
- B. We were pleased with him
- C. We are pleased with him
- D. We will be pleased by him

08. Choose the correct passive voice: 'His behavior worried us.'

- A. We were worried about his behavior
- B. We were worried with his behavior
- C. We were worried by his behavior
- D. We have been worried by his behavior

09. Active voice of 'They were talked of by us' is —

- A. They were talked of
- B. Talked to us
- C. We had been talk of
- D. We talked of them

11. 'Obey your parents' The passive form is—

- A. Your parents were obeyed
- B. Your parents must be obeyed
- C. Your parents are to be obeyed
- D. Your parents should be obeyed.

12. You are requested to go there. Change the voice.

- A. Go there
- B. Go you there
- C. Go
- D. Requested to go

13. The passive voice of 'Did Samira do the work' is —

- A. Was the work by Samira done?
- B. Was the work done by Samira?
- C. Is the work done by Samira?
- D. Was not the work done by Samira?

14. The passive voice of 'I found it easy to do.' is —

- A. It was found easy to do by me.
- B. It was found easy to be done by me.
- C. It was easy found to be done by me.
- D. None of these.

15. Choose the correct active voice.

- A. The research assistants were preparation the result.
- B. The research reported to the research assistants.
- C. The research assistants reported the results.
- D. The result were reported by the research assistants.



16. "Has Moni finished her work?" The passive form is -  
 A. Moni her work finished by Moni?  
 B. Moni has finished her work?  
 C. Has her work been finished by Moni?  
 D. Her work has been finished by Moni?
17. The passive form of sentence "Tell him to go".  
 A. Let him be told to go B. Let his tell to be gone  
 C. Let he be told to go D. Let him told to go
18. The correct passive form of "Fortune favours the brave" is -  
 A. The brave are being favoured by fortune.  
 B. The brave is favoured by fortune.  
 C. The brave are favoured by fortune.  
 D. The brave were favoured by fortune.
19. A cat was stalking a bird in my garden. The passive form:  
 A. A bird was being stalking by a cat in my garden  
 B. A bird was stalked by a cat in my garden  
 C. In my garden a bird was stalked by a cat  
 D. A bird was being stalked by a cat in my garden
20. Change the voice: His conduct annoyed me.  
 A. He annoyed me with conduct.  
 B. I was annoyed with his conduct.  
 C. I was annoyed from his conduct.  
 D. I was annoyed at his conduct.

### PRIME TEST

01. The best passive form of the sentence "What do you want?" - is  
 A what was wanting by you? B what is wanted by you?  
 C what was wanted by you? D what is wanting by you?
02. Change the voice: "Who is calling me?"  
 A By whom am I called? B By whom I am called?  
 C By whom am I being called? D whom am I called by?
03. Identify the correct passive form of the sentence below. Do you know them?  
 A are they known by you? B Would they be known by you?  
 C Are they known with you? D Are they known to you?
04. Identify the right passive voice of 'It is impossible to do this'.  
 A Doing this is impossible B This is impossible to be done  
 C This is must be done D This can't be done
05. "Who planted this tree here?" The correct passive voice of this sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A By whom was this tree planted here?  
 B Who the tree had been planted hereby?  
 C The tree was planted here by whom?  
 D By whom had the tree been planted here?
06. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is -  
 A These must be shut doors B Shut the doors you must  
 C Shut must be the doors D These doors must be shut
07. I know him.  
 A He is known by me B He was known to me  
 C He has been known by me D He is known to me
08. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.  
 A A little mouse may even help a lion  
 B Even a little mouse may help a lion  
 C A little mouse can even help a lion  
 D Even a little mouse ought to help a lion
09. Give the correct Passive form of — 'My teacher embodies all the good qualities.'  
 A All the good qualities are embodied by my teacher  
 B All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher  
 C All the good qualities are embodied to my teacher  
 D All the good qualities are embodied on my teacher

10. Choose the correct form (passive) of "Who will do the work?"  
 A Who will be don't the work? B Who will done the work?  
 C By whom will the work be done?  
 D Whom will the work be done?
11. Identify the correct passive form of 'He is going to open a shop'.  
 A He is being gone to open a shop  
 B A shop is being gone opened by him  
 C A shop will be opened by him  
 D A shop is going to be opened by him
12. Identify the correct passive form— Open the window.  
 A The window should be opened.  
 B Let the window be opened.  
 C Let the window be opened by you.  
 D The window must be opened.
13. The passive form of the sentence 'some children helping the wounded man' \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A The wounded man was helped by some children  
 B The wounded man was helping some children  
 C The wounded man was being helped by some children  
 D The wounded man was to be helped by some children
14. The best passive form of the sentence : 'We don't like idle people' \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A We are not liked by idle people  
 B Idle people are not like us  
 C Idle people are not liked by us  
 D Idle people are not of our liking
15. The correct passive of 'Sheila was writing a letter' is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A A letter was writing by Sheila  
 B A letter was being writing by Sheila  
 C A letter was being written by Sheila  
 D A letter was been written by Sheila
16. People always remember the patriots.  
 Which of the following is the best passive form of the above sentence  
 A The patriots will always be remembered by people  
 B The patriots are always being remembered  
 C People are always remembered by the patriots  
 D The patriots are always remembered
17. Find out the active form of the sentence: 'By whom can our country be saved?'  
 A Who can save our country? B Our country has been saved by who  
 C Who save our country? D Who will save our country?
18. Find out the correct passive form of the sentence 'Who taught you French?'  
 A By whom you were taught French?  
 B By whom French was taught you?  
 C French was taught you by whom?  
 D By whom were you taught French?
19. Passive form of 'Who Spoke it?'  
 A It was spoken by whom? B By whom was it spoken?  
 C By whom it has spoken? D By whom it was spoken?
20. Change the voice, "Please keep quiet?"  
 A You are requested to keep quiet  
 B You are requested for keep quiet  
 C You are asked to keep quiet D You are told to keep quiet

### Answer Sheet

01.	B	02.	C	03.	D	04.	B	05.	A
06.	D	07.	D	08.	B	09.	B	10.	C
11.	D	12.	B	13.	C	14.	C	15.	C
16.	D	17.	A	18.	D	19.	B	20.	A



Chapter

15

Narration

English

Topic Discussion

Direct Narration থেকে Indirect করতে যেগুলো পরিবর্তন করতে হবে-

- Person পরিবর্তন: Reported Speech এ যদি First Person থাকে তাহলে Reporting Verb এর Subject অনুযায়ী Person বসবে। Reported Speech এ যদি second Person থাকে তাহলে Reporting Verb এর Object অনুযায়ী Person বসবে। Reported Speech এ যদি Third Person থাকে তাহলে Reporting Verb এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না।
- Tense এর পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।
- Inverted Comma তুলে দিতে হবে।

Tense পরিবর্তনের CHART

Tense In Direct Narration	Tense In Indirect Narration
Present	Indefinite: Past Indefinite Continuous: Past Continuous Perfect: Past Perfect
Past	Indefinite: Past Perfect Continuous: Past Perfect Continuous Perfect: Past Perfect
Future	All: Future (Should/Would)

Example:

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

Indirect : He said that he was going to school.

Direct : The farmer says, "I am busy."

Indirect : The farmer says that he is busy.

Assertive Sentence:

- সকল Basic Rules প্রযোজ্য।
- চিরন্তন সত্য বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝলে Reported Speech এর Tense এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct : The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."

Indirect : The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

Direct : He said, "I walk a mile daily."

Indirect : He said that he walk a mile daily.

Reporting Verb টি Past Tense এ থাকলে সময় ও অবস্থান বাচক কিছু শব্দের পরিবর্তন হয়। যেমন:

Words in Direct Narration	Words in Indirect Narration	Words in Direct Narration	Words in Indirect Narration
now	then	this	that
ago	before	these	those
today	that day	thus	that way
tonight	that night	thus	so
tomorrow	the next day	come	go
yesterday	the previous day	**It	It
last night	the previous night	now a days	in those days
here	there	a year ago	a year before
hence	thence		

Example:

Direct : The boy said, "I will do the work now."

Indirect : The boy said that he would do the work then.

Direct : He said, "I have never seen anything like it."

Indirect : He said that he had never seen anything like it.

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

Example:

Direct : The boy said to me, "I will do the work now."

Indirect : The boy told me that he would do the sum then.

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

Example:

Direct : He said, "We ought to go."

Indirect : He said that they ought to go.

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

Example:

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

Indirect : He said that we should obey our god.

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

Example:

Direct : The Observer says, "We draw the attention of the government to this matter."

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

"We" দ্বারা বক্তা ও শ্রোতা উভয়কে বুঝলে Indirect Narration এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Example:

Direct : He said to me, "We are not responsible for it."

Indirect : He told me that we were not responsible for it.

Come দ্বারা জন্ম গ্রহণ করা ও ফিরে আসা বুঝলে Come এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Example:

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

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

Example:

Direct : Mithu said, "No, I have changed my decision."

Indirect : Mithu replied in negative that he had changed his decision.

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

Example:

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

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

Direct Speech এ by Allah, by god, by my life ইত্যাদি থাকলে swearing by Allah/god ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

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

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



- ❑ Direct speech এ "Thank you" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting Verb এর Subject + thanked + Reporting Verb এর object হয়।

**Example:**

- Direct : He said to me, "Thank you."  
Indirect : He thanked me.

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

**Example:**

- Direct : He said, "Goodbye my friends."  
Indirect : He bade his friends goodbye.

- ❑ Direct speech এ "Good morning/Good evening/Good night" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting Verb এর Subject + wished + Reporting Verb এর Object+ Good morning/Good evening/Good night হয়।

**Example:**

- Direct : I said to him, "Good morning."  
Indirect : I wished him good morning.

❑ Interrogative Sentence:

- Indirect Narration টি একটি Assertive Sentence হবে।
- Reporting Verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে সাধারণত Ask/Asked হয়।
- যদি Wh থাকে তাহলে Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে Wh বসাতে হয়। এবং যদি Auxiliary দিয়ে শুরু হয় তাহলে If বা Whether বসাতে হয়।

**Example:**

- Direct : I said to him, "Is he a doctor?"  
Indirect : I asked him if/whether he was a doctor.  
Direct : He said to me, "What are you doing?"  
Indirect : He asked me what I was doing.

❑ Imperative Sentence:

- আদেশ, হুকুম, উপদেশ এবং অনুরোধ বুঝালে Indirect Speech এ যথাক্রমে Order, Commanded, Advised, Requested ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে যদি পরিষ্কার ভাবে বোঝা না যায় সেক্ষেত্রে tell বা ask ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

- Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে to বসাতে হয়।

**Example:**

- Direct : I said him, "Go home at once."  
Indirect : I told him to go home at once.  
Direct : I said to him, "Let us go to play."  
Indirect : I proposed him that we should go to play.  
Direct : The Madam said to me, "Don't come here."  
Indirect-1 : The Madam ordered me not to go there.  
Indirect-2 : The Madam prohibited me to go there.

❑ Optative Sentence:

- Optative Sentence ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকাঙ্ক্ষা ইত্যাদি বুঝায়। তাই Indirect করার সময় Wished, Prayed ইত্যাদি Reporting Verb হয়। Sentence টি অবশ্যই Assertive Sentence হবে। এক্ষেত্রে Linker হিসাবে That বসে।

**Example:**

- Direct : I said to him, "May you be happy."  
Indirect : I wished that he might be happy.  
Direct : He said to me, "May Allah bless you."  
Indirect : He prayed that Allah might bless me.  
Direct : We said, "Long live our president."  
Indirect : We wished that our president might live long.

❑ Exclamatory Sentence:

- আনন্দ বুঝালে Exclaim with joy, দুঃখ বুঝালে Exclaim with sorrow.
- Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে that বসে।

**Example:**

- Direct : He said to me, "Alas! I could not save you."  
Indirect : He exclaimed with grief/sorrow that he could not save me.  
Direct : The man said, "How fine the bird is!"  
Indirect : The man exclaimed with joy that the bird was very fine.

**Real Test**

**PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

- Set in indirect speech. He said to me, "Please wait here till I return."  
[NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. He said to me to wait till he returned  
B. He told me to wait till he returned  
C. He asked me to wait till his return  
D. He requested me to wait till his return
- What is the correct direct form of the following indirect sentence?  
[NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. Sorrowfully said Alice, "Am I clever?"  
B. Alice regretted that she was not very clever  
C. Alice said, "How clever I am!"  
D. Am I clever, "wondered Alice!"
- Choose the correct indirect form of the following direct sentence: He said, "We are all sinners."  
[NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. He said that all of them were sinners  
B. All of them were sinners was told by them  
C. All of us are sinners was told by him  
D. He said that we are all sinners

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION**

- 'Munmun says that she did not go there.' (Make it direct)  
A. Munmun says, "I did not go there."  
B. Munmun says, "I do not go there."  
C. Munmun said, "I did not went there."  
D. Mummun says that I did not go there.
- You said to me, 'you do not do your duty.' Make indirect speech.  
A. You told me that I do not my duty  
B. You said to me that I do not do my duty  
C. You said to me that I do not do my duty  
D. You told me that I did not do my duty
- He said, "I have been working since sunrise." Make it indirect speech.  
A. He said that he has been working since sunrise  
B. He said that he has worked for sunrise.  
C. He said that he had been working since sunrise  
D. He said that he is working since sunrise
- put the following into indirect speech: "when I got home, I found I had lost my umbrella," Laila said.  
A. Laila said that when she had got home she found that she had lost her umbrella.  
B. Laila said that when he got home she found she had lost her umbrella.  
C. Laila said that when she got home she had found that she had lost her umbrella.  
D. Laila said that when she had got home she found she lost her umbrella.
- Soya said, "I walk a mile every day". Find out indirect narration.  
A. Soya said that she walked a mile every day.  
B. Soya said that she walks a mile every day.  
C. Soya said that I am walking a mile every day.  
D. Soya said that I walk a mile every day.
- The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun." Make it indirect speech.  
A. The teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.  
B. The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.  
C. The teacher said that the earth has moved round the sun.  
D. The teacher said that the earth had moved round the sun.



07. 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.  
 C. He told me that I could not do that thus  
 D. None of the above
08. Change the speech: She asked me, "Are you a student?"  
 A. She asked me that I was a student  
 B. She asked me if I was a student  
 C. She asked me was I a student  
 D. She asked me if I am a student
09. The indirect form of: He said to me, "Please wait until I return" is —  
 A. He said to me wait till he returned  
 B. He asked to me wait till he return  
 C. He asked me to wait till return.  
 D. He requested me to wait till he returned.
10. He said, 'Let me have some milk' Make it indirect.  
 A. He said that he wanted some milk  
 B. He prayed that he might have some milk  
 C. He wished that he might have some milk  
 D. He said that he might have stay alone.
11. The mother said to her son, "May you pass the examination." makes Indirect speech-  
 A. The mother wished her son that he might pass the examination  
 B. The mother said to her son that he might pass the examination  
 C. The mother wished that her son might pass the examination  
 D. The mother wished her son that he may pass the examination
12. Nasima said, "What a fine picture it is!" বাক্যের indirect speech হচ্ছে—  
 A. Nasima said that it is a very fine picture.  
 B. Nasima exclaimed that it was a very fine picture.  
 C. Nasima exclaimed that it is a very fine picture.  
 D. Nasima exclaimed that what a fine picture it was
13. He said, "Friends, goodbye." Indirect speech is —  
 A. He told his friends goodbye  
 B. He bade his friends goodbye  
 C. He bade his friends with good wishes  
 D. He said goodbye to his friends
14. He said, "Thanks, my friends." Make it indirect form is.  
 A. He told friends thanks B. He thanked his friends.  
 C. He said thanks to his friends D. He said to his friends thanks
15. I said, "Do it." (Change narration)  
 A. I said that it should be done. B. I said that let it be done.  
 C. I said to do it. D. I ordered to do it.
16. He said, "Thanks, my friends." The indirect form is -  
 A. He told his friends thanks. B. He thanked his friends.  
 C. He said thanks to his friends. D. He said to his friends thanks.

### PRIME TEST

01. Which one is the correct indirect narration?  
 A he demanded me why had I beaten his dog  
 B he asked me why I have had beaten his dog  
 C He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog  
 D he demanded of me why I had beaten his dog
02. He said that he — the previous day.  
 A has come B had come  
 C came D arrived
03. 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  
 C She asked me whether I am happy in my new job  
 D She asked me if had been happy in my new job

04. "I'll have a cup of tea" my father said, "because I'm not hungry. — Which or the following sentence is the correct indirect speech?  
 A My father said that he will have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.  
 B My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.  
 C My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.  
 D My father said that he had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
05. What is the correct indirect form of: He said, "You had better see a doctor"  
 A He advised him to see a doctor  
 B He advised that he should see a doctor  
 C He suggested that he had seen a doctor  
 D He proposed to see a doctor
06. She said, "I taught in many school"-what is the direct speech of this sentence?  
 A She said she had educated in many schools  
 B She said that she taught in many schools  
 C She said she had taught in many schools.  
 D She said that she had taught in many schools.
07. Which one is correct after change of speech of the sentence, "Karim says that he did not go"?  
 A Karim says, "I have not gone".  
 B Karim says, "I did not go." C Karim says, "he did not go."  
 D Karim says, "I do not go."
08. Which one of the followings is correct indirect speech of the sentence. He said, "Do you know me"?  
 A He inquired whether I knew him  
 B He asked me that whether I knew him  
 C He told me that whether I knew him  
 D He asked me that if I know him
09. Choose the best indirect form of the following sentence: "Do you know the way to the zoo?" She said to robin.  
 A She asks Robin if he knows the way to the zoo.  
 B She asked Robin whether he knew the way to the zoo.  
 C She asked Robin whether he knows the way to the zoo.  
 D She ask Robin of the knew the way to the zoo.
10. Which of the following is the correct direct form of this sentence? He said with joy that was a very nice thing.  
 A He said, "A nice thing it is!" B He said, "What a nice thing it is!"  
 C He said, "What a nice it is!"  
 D He said, "Which a nice thing it is"
11. Which of the following is the correct indirect form of this sentence? She said, "Oh! How charming the scenery is!"  
 A She exclaimed with wonder that the scenery was very charming.  
 B She with wonder that the scenery was very charming.  
 C She exclaimed wonder that the scenery was very charming.  
 D She exclaimed with wonder that the scenery very charming.
12. Which of the following is the correct "indirect form" of this sentence? The teacher said, "Mohsin was good and kind and he helped every one"  
 A The teacher said that Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone.  
 B The teacher said that Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone.  
 C The teacher said that Mohsin was good and kind and he help everyone.  
 D The teacher say that Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone.



13. Which of the following is the correct "direct form" of this sentence: Columbus wanted to know whether any of them could make an egg stand on end?"

- (A) Columbus said to them, "Can any of you made an egg stand on end?"  
 (B) Columbus said to them, "Can any of you make an egg stand on end?"  
 (C) Columbus said to them, "Can any of you make an egg stood on end?"  
 (D) Columbus said to them, "Can any of you make a egg stand on end?"

14. Choose the correct indirect speech- He asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"

- (A) He asked me if I had been happy in my new job  
 (B) He asked me if I have been happy in my new job  
 (C) He asked me if I was happy in my new job  
 (D) He asked me whether I am happy in my new job

15. Choose the best indirect form of the following sentence; "Do you know the way to the station?" She said to Mahin.

- (A) She asked Mahin whether he knew the way to the station.  
 (B) She asked Mahin whether he knows the way to the station.  
 (C) She ask Mahin if he knew the way to the station.  
 (D) She asks Mahin if he knows the way to the station.

16. Change the following sentence into indirect speech: Amin said, "I have been working since 9 am"

- (A) Amin said that he is working since 9 am.  
 (B) Amin said that he has been working since 9 am.  
 (C) Amin said that he has worked since 9 pm.  
 (D) Amin said that he had been working since 9 am.

17. কোনটি সঠিক sentence?

- (A) He asked me to hold my tongue.  
 (B) he said me to hold my tongue.  
 (C) He told me to held my tongue.  
 (D) he said me to held my tongue

18. কোনটি সঠিক Indirect speech? The teacher said to me, "You are wrong"

- (A) The teacher told me that I was wrong.  
 (B) The teacher said to me that I was wrong.  
 (C) The teacher said that I am wrong.  
 (D) The teacher told me I was wrong.

19. Which one of the followings is correct indirect speech of the sentence "He said, "Do you know me"?"

- (A) He inquired whether I knew him.  
 (B) He asked me that whether I knew him.  
 (C) He told me that whether I knew him.  
 (D) he asked me that if I know him

20. I said to him "I don't believe you". এই Direct বাক্যটির সঠিক Indirect কোনটি?

- (A) I said I didn't believe him.  
 (B) I didn't believe him, I said  
 (C) I said that I don't believe him  
 (D) I said that I didn't believe him.

### Answer Sheet

01.	D	02.	B	03.	A	04.	C	05.	A
06.	D	07.	D	08.	A	09.	B	10.	B
11.	A	12.	A	13.	B	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	A	18.	A	19.	A	20.	D

## Chapter

16

## Degree

English

### Topic Discussion

**Basics:** Comparison of Adjective & Adverb কে সাধারণত Degree বলে হয়। Degree মূলত তিন প্রকার।

i. Positive Degree ii. Comparative Degree iii. Superlative Degree  
 এক Syllable\* বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative করার জন্য 'er' এবং Superlative করার জন্য 'est' যোগ করতে হয়।

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

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

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

□ কিছু কিছু Adjective ও Adverb আছে যাদের Comparative ও Superlative এ ব্যতীক্রম দেখা যায়। তাদের মধ্যে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কয়েকটি নিচে দেওয়া হল:

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

### Example:

01. .... apples are grown in Washington State.

- A. Best B. The most good  
 C. The best D. The better

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

- A. evil B. worse  
 C. worst D. none

□ As .... as, So.....as:

As .... as Affirmative & Negative উভয় বাক্যে ব্যবহার হতে পারে। কিন্তু So..... as শুধু Negative বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদের এদের মাঝে Positive Degree বলে।

Ex:

- Jimmy is as tall as her mother.  
 - Jimmy is not so tall as her mother.

□ Comparative: শুধু দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু মধ্যে তুলনা করা হলে Comparative Degree হবে এবং Comparative Degree তে than বসবে, than এর পরে Subjective বসবে।



- Ex:
- Incorrect : Jack is better than him.
  - Correct : Jack is better than he.
  - Incorrect : He is faster than me.
  - Correct : He is faster than I.

**Example:**

01. Which one is the correct sentence?  
A. He is taller than we. B. He is more taller than I.  
C. He is more taller than we. D. He is taller than I
02. Microscopes make small things appears larger than....  
A. really are B. are really  
C. are they really D. they really are

**Latin Comparatives:**

সাধারণত Comparative এর পরে Than বসে। তবে কিছু Comparative আছে যাদের পরে than না বসে to বসে।

এরকম কিছু Word হল:

Junior, Senior, Inferior, Superior, Prefer, Interior, Exterior, Ulterior, Posterior, Major, Minor

মনে রাখুন, এই শব্দগুলোর পরে Than না বসে to বসবে।

**Example:**

1. Choose the proper option to fill in the blank spaces. I prefer — what I like even though it — not having much money.  
A. to doing, mean B. doing, means  
C. to do, may D. doing, mean
2. Choose the correct sentence  
A. Death is preferable than dishonour.  
B. Death is more preferable than dishonour.  
C. Death is more preferable than dishonour.  
D. Death is preferable to dishonour.  
E. Death is more better than dishonour.

জোর প্রদান করতে Positive Degree এর পূর্বে Very বসে। এবং Comparative Degree এর পূর্বে Much বসে।

Ex:

- I am very happy now.
- I am much better today.
- I was much interested.
- It is very interesting.

**Example:**

- My house is ..... comfortable than my father's.  
A. very B. much C. to D. much more
- Choose the correct sentence.  
A. The patient is very better today.  
B. The patient is much better today.  
C. The patient is more better today.  
D. The patient is more good today.

**Double Comparative:** যত .....তত..... অর্থে Double Comparative ব্যবহৃত হবে। উভয় Clause এর শুরুতে The + comparative form থাকবে।

Sequence: The + comparative + .....the + Comparative.....

Ex:

- The more you practice, the more you learn.
- The finer the weather will become, the better the wind will be.
- The sooner, the better.
- The more you work, the more you earn.
- The less one earns, the less one must pay in income taxes.
- The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.
- The louder he shouted, the less he convinced anyone.

**Example:**

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

02. The more we looked at the piece of modern art, .....

- A. the less we liked it
- B. the more we liked it
- C. we liked it less
- D. it looked better

**The + Comparative:** Of the Two, of the Twin থাকলে Comparative Degree এর আগে The ব্যবহৃত হবে।

**Example:**

01. Of the two schools, this one is .....  
A. better B. the best C. the better D. good
02. Tamal is....in the two boys.  
A. the smarter B. smarter  
C. smart D. the smartest
03. Of the two girls, marry is .....  
A. the prettiest B. prettiest C. prettier D. the prettier

**Multiple Numbers:**

once, twice, thrice এগুলো থাকলে as much as ব্যবহার হবে। এবং one time, two times, three times থাকলে as many as ব্যবহৃত হবে।

**Example:**

01. We expect ..... thirty people to come.  
A. approximate B. more C. as many as D. more
02. Bob found a job that paid twice .... he made working at the library.  
A. so much as B. as much as C. as many as D. more than
03. The price was very reasonable; I would gladly have paid three times.....he asked.  
A. so much as B. as much as C. as many as D. more than
04. We didn't buy the car because they wanted twice.....it was worth.  
A. so much as B. as much as C. as many as D. more than

**Superlative Degree:**

দুইয়ের বেশি ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা হলে Superlative Degree হয়। Superlative Degree এর পূর্বে the বসে।

**Example:**

01. Which one is the superlative degree?  
A. Rose is the finest of all flowers.  
B. The rose is the finest of all flowers.  
C. The rose is finest of all flowers.  
D. The rose is the finest of all flower.
02. Which one is correct?  
A. The Nile is longest river in Africa.  
B. The Nile is longest river in the Africa.  
C. Nile is longest river in Africa.  
D. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
03. Of the four books, the green one is the .....  
A. cheap B. more cheaper C. cheapest D. cheaper
04. Tehseen was one.....  
A. of the happy child of his class  
B. child who was the happiest of ass the classes  
C. of the happiest child of the class  
D. of the happiest children in the class

**Extreme, perfect, supreme, unique** ইত্যাদি Adjective গুলো নিজেই Superlative এর অর্থ প্রদান করে। তাই এদের পূর্বে more, most, very বসে না।

Ex:

- Incorrect : This is the more perfect./ This is the most perfect.
- Correct : This is perfect.

**Example:**

01. Which sentence is correct?  
A. This is an unique case. B. This is a unique case.  
C. This is a very unique case. D. This is the most unique case.
02. Which one of the following is not correct?  
A. tallest B. hugest C. largest D. biggest



## Transformation of Degree

Degree	দুই এর মাধ্যমে তুলনা বুঝালে নিম্নের নিয়মে degree পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।
Positive	$S_1 + V + \text{as} + \text{positive} + \text{as} + S_2$ He is as strong as lion.
Comparative	$S_2 + V + \text{not} + \text{comparative} + \text{than} + S_1$ A lion is not stronger than he.
Positive	$S_1 + V + \text{not} + \text{so/as} + \text{positive} + \text{as} + S_2$ Sadia is not so tall as Tania.
Comparative	$S_2 + V + \text{comparative} + \text{than} + S_1$ Tania is taller than Sadia.
Degree	অনেকের মাধ্যমে তুলনা বুঝালে নিম্নের নিয়মে degree পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।
Superlative	$S_1 + V + \text{the} + \text{superlative} + S_2$ He is the best boy in the class.
Comparative	$S_1 + V + \text{comparative} + \text{than any other} + S_2$ অথবা $\text{than all other} + S_2$ (plural) He is better than any other boy in the class.
Positive	No other + $S_2 + V$ (singular) + as/so + positive + as + $S_1$ No other boy in the class is no good as he.
Degree	অনেকের মাধ্যমে তুলনা বুঝালে নিম্নের নিয়মে degree পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।
Superlative	$S_1 + V + \text{one of the} + \text{superlative} + S_2$ (plural) He is one of the best boys in the class.
Comparative	$S_1 + V + \text{comparative} + \text{than most other} + S_2$ (plural) He is better than most other boys in the class.
Positive	Very few + $S_2$ (plural) + $V$ (plural) + as/so + positive + as + $S_1$ Very few boys in the class are as good as he.

## Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Mr. Amin has got three daughters. Jasmine is the — one.  
[NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. oldest B. older C. elder D. eldest **D**
02. Easier said — done. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. be B. than C. and D. on **B**

## IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. Rajshahi is — jute growing areas in Bangladesh.  
A. one of the larger B. one of largest  
C. one of the largest D. largest **C**
02. Although they are smaller, chipmunks are — most other ground squirrels.  
A. alike B. like as C. same as D. like **D**
03. This encyclopedia costs — the other one.  
A. twice more than B. twice as much as  
C. twice as much D. twice as many **B**
04. Which of the following sentence is correct?  
A. He is good today than before B. He is better today  
C. He is best today than yesterday  
D. He is comparatively better today. **B**
05. Which one is correct?  
A. The Nile is longest river in Africa  
B. The Nile is longest river in the Africa  
C. Nile is longest river in Africa  
D. The Nile is the longest river in Africa **D**
06. Salman is one of the richest persons in the town. What does the sentence imply?  
A. No other man is as rich as Salman in the town  
B. No one in this town is rich  
C. Very few persons in the town are as rich as Salman  
D. Salman is very rich but others are also rich **C**

07. Lisa was carrying a — bag.  
A. black small plastic B. small and black plastic  
C. small black plastic D. plastic small black
08. Maria's English is excellent. She speaks —.  
A. perfectly English B. English perfectly  
C. perfect English D. B+C
09. He — to find a job, but he had no luck.  
A. tried hard B. tried hardly C. hardly tried D. hard tried
10. We haven't got — on holiday at the moment.  
A. money enough to go B. enough money to go  
C. money enough for going D. enough money for going
11. Sally is doing well at the moment. She has —.  
A. a quite good job B. quite a good job  
C. a pretty good job D. B + C
12. The exam was fairly — I expected.  
A. more easy that B. more easy than  
C. easier than D. easier as
13. The more electricity you use, —.  
A. your bill will be higher B. will be higher your bill  
C. the higher your bill will be D. higher your bill will be
14. Patrick is a fast runner. I can't run as fast as —.  
A. he B. him  
C. he can D. A + C
15. The film was really boring. It was — I've ever seen.  
A. most boring film B. the more boring film  
C. the film more boring D. the most boring film
16. George likes walking. —.  
A. Every morning he walks to work  
B. He walks to work every morning  
C. He walks every morning to work  
D. A + B
17. Joe never phones me. —.  
A. Always I have to phone him B. I always have to phone him  
C. I have always to phone him D. I have to phone always him
18. Lucy —. She left last month.  
A. still doesn't work here B. doesn't still work here  
C. no more works here D. doesn't work here any more
19. — she can't drive, she has bought a car.  
A. Even B. Even when  
C. Even if D. Even though
20. That magnificent — temple was constructed by the Chinese.  
A. eight-centuries-old B. eight-century's-old  
C. old-eight-centuries D. eight-century-old

## PRIME TEST

01. Select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given sentences:  
"We were no more surprised than Rahman".  
A. We were less surprised than Rahman  
B. We were all surprised  
C. Rahman was less surprised than us  
D. We were as surprised as Rahman
02. Your courage is as great as any other person in defending your country.  
A. as great as any other person B. as great as any other persons  
C. great like other person D. as great as that of any other person
03. Dhaka is becoming one of the — cities in Asia.  
A. more busy B. busy  
C. busiest D. most busiest



04. (A) More you read, less you understand.  
(B) The more you read, the less you understand.  
(C) The more you read, less you understand.  
(D) More you read, the less you understand.
05. (A) It is more better to be safe than sorry.  
(B) It is better to be safer than sorry.  
(C) It is better to be safe than more sorry.  
(D) It is better to be safe than sorry.
06. Which of the following is a superlative sentence?  
(A) Hira is not so tall as Panna  
(B) Sadia is not so beautiful as Sumaya  
(C) Very few subjects are so easy as this  
(D) Nurul is the best boy in the class
07. Which of the following is not a positive sentence?  
(A) Bobby is taller than any other girl in the class  
(B) Very few young men were so industrious as Akib  
(C) Sabrina is as wise as Sagupta  
(D) Sadheen was as active as Asad
08. Which of the following is a superlative sentence?  
(A) foreign travel is more pleasant than most other things  
(B) They saw that the drunken porter was lying on the floor  
(C) Hamlet is one of the most popular dramas  
(D) He declared that he was innocent
09. All the following sentences are comparative except-  
(A) The pen is mightier than the sword  
(B) Dina is as tall as Mona (C) Champa is fairer than Shmpa  
(D) Iron is more useful than all other metals
10. Superlative form of the word 'able' is-  
(A) abler (B) most able (C) able most (D) ablest
11. Which is the comparative degree of 'Far'?  
(A) Further (B) Farther (C) Farthest (D) more farther
12. Superlative degree of 'up' is-  
(A) More up (B) Most up (C) Uppermost (D) upper
13. College station is not.....Austin.  
(A) as big (B) as big as (C) as big that (D) big as
14. A motorbike isn't.....a car.  
(A) as speedful as (B) as expensive as  
(C) as brand as (D) as cheaper as
15. ....1000 species of fish have been identified.  
(A) As many (B) As many as (C) As much as (D) Much as
16. Your performance is ..... than it was a month ago, I'm sorry to say.  
(A) bad (B) worse (C) the worst (D) worst
17. Easier said .....done.  
(A) be (B) than (C) and (D) or
18. He is superior ..... me in all respects.  
(A) with (B) to (C) after (D) of
19. The book is ..... better.  
(A) more (B) very (C) much (D) far
20. The more he read, the....he understood.  
(A) little (B) lesser  
(C) less (D) least

### Answer Sheet

01.	D	02.	D	03.	C	04.	B	05.	D
06.	D	07.	A	08.	C	09.	B	10.	D
11.	B	12.	C	13.	B	14.	B	15.	B
16.	B	17.	B	18.	B	19.	C	20.	C

### Chapter

17

### Sentence & Transformation

English



### Topic Discussion

- এক বা একাধিক word পাশাপাশি বসে যখন সম্পূর্ণরূপে মনের ভাব প্রকাশ করে তাকে Sentence বলে।
- Kinds/ প্রকারভেদ: অর্থের উপর ভিত্তি করে Sentence 5 প্রকার। যথা:
- Assertive Sentence
  - Interrogative Sentence
  - Imperative Sentence
  - Optative Sentence
  - Exclamatory Sentence
- Assertive Sentence (বর্ণনা মূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ কোন কিছুই সাধারণ ভাবে বর্ণনা বুঝায় তাকে Assertive Sentence বলে। সাধারণ ভাবে বর্ণনামূলক বাক্য হাঁ-বোধক বা না-বোধক হতে পারে। অর্থাৎ Assertive Sentence কে পুনরায় ২ ভাগে বিভক্ত করা যায়: Affirmative Sentence বা হাঁ-বোধক বাক্য এবং Negative Sentence বা না-বোধক বাক্য।

Example: I play football. He writes a letter. He told a story.

- Interrogative Sentence (প্রশ্নসূচক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ কোন বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করা বুঝায় তাকে Interrogative Sentence বলে।

Example: Do you play football? Does he write a letter?

- Imperative Sentence (আদেশমূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ আদেশ, নিষেধ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Imperative Sentence বলে। সাধারণত Imperative Sentence-এ ৫ ধরনের গঠন দেখা যায়। যথা:

- Do the work
- Do not hate the poor.
- Let him do the work.
- Never tell a lie.
- Please go there.

- Optative Sentence (প্রার্থনামূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকাঙ্ক্ষা, ইচ্ছা ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Optative Sentence বলে।

Example: May you be happy. Long live our country.

- Exclamatory Sentence (আবেগসূচক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ মনের আকস্মিক আবেগ, অনুভূতি, দুঃখ, কষ্ট, আনন্দ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে তাকে Exclamatory Sentence বলে। সাধারণত Exclamatory sentence এ ৩ ধরনের গঠন দেখা যায়। যেমন: Alas! I am undone. What a nice flower it is!

- ★ গঠন অনুসারে Sentence ৩ প্রকার। যথা:

- Simple Sentence
- Complex Sentence
- Compound Sentence

- Simple Sentence (সরল বাক্য): যে Sentence এ একটি মাত্র Subject এবং একটি মাত্র Finite Verb (সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া) থাকে তাকে Simple Sentence বলে।

Example:

He plays football.

Because of illness he could not attend the meeting.

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

Example:

Although he is rich, he is honest.

I know that he would help me.



- ❑ **Compound Sentence (যৌগিক বাক্য):** যদি কোন Sentence এ এক বা একাধিক Principal Clause- and, but, or, yet, so, therefore ইত্যাদি Co-ordinating Conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে তাকে Compound Sentence বলে।

**Example:**

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

**Example:**

01. A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete -  
A. thought B. paragraph  
C. predicate D. fragment
02. 'All that glitters is not gold' a -  
A. simple sentence  
B. complex sentence  
C. compound sentence  
D. compound- complex sentence
03. 'Do or die' is a -  
A. Compound sentence B. Simple sentence  
C. Complex sentence D. Not at all a sentence
04. An assertive sentence means:  
A. we affirm what is said B. a negative form  
C. a simple statement D. comment or order
05. The boy has a book. (What kind of sentence it is?)  
A. Assertive B. Negative  
C. Optative D. Imperative

**Transformation of Sentence****Affirmative to Negative**

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

**Ex:**

**Affir.** : Only Rima can do this sum  
**Neg.** : None but Rima can do this sum.  
**Affir.** : Only the moon was visible.  
**Neg.** : Nothing but the moon was visible.  
**Affir.** : Only he can do the work.  
**Neg.** : None but he can do the work.  
**Affir.** : Allah alone can help us.  
**Neg.** : None but Allah can help us.  
**Affir.** : He has only a few toys.  
**Neg.** : He has nothing but a few toys.

- ❑ Affirmative Sentence এ must থাকলে negative করতে হলে can not but/ can not help বসে।

**Ex:**

**Affir.** : We must obey our parents.  
**Neg.** : We cannot but obey our parents. / We cannot help obeying our parents.

- ❑ As soon as + Sub<sub>1</sub> + PV<sub>1</sub> + Obj<sub>1</sub>, Sub<sub>2</sub> + PV<sub>2</sub> + Obj<sub>2</sub> + Ext.  
Structure যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিম্নোক্ত Structure অনুসরণ করতে হয়- No sooner had + Sub<sub>1</sub> + PV<sub>3</sub> + Obj<sub>1</sub> + than + Sub<sub>2</sub> + PV<sub>2</sub> + Obj<sub>2</sub> + Ext.

**Ex:**

**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.

- ❑ Superlative Degree যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিচের পটন অনুসরণ করতে হয়।

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

**Ex:**

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

- ❑ Every থাকলে Negative করার সময় Every এর পরিবর্তে প্রথমে There is no + Every এর পরের অংশ + but + Sentence এর বাকী অংশ বসে।

**Ex:**

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

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

**Structure in Affirmative:** Sub. + Verb + too + Adjective/ Adverb + to + Infinitive (Verb)

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

**Ex:**

**Affir.** : He is too weak to go.  
**Neg.** : He is so weak that he cannot go.

- ❑ As.....as যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করার নিয়ম:

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

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

**Ex:**

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

**Assertive to Interrogative**

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

**Ex:**

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

- ❑ Assertive Sentence এ Never, nothing থাকলে Interrogative Sentence এ যথাক্রমে ever, anything হয়।

**Ex:**

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

- ❑ Assertive Sentence এ everybody/everyone/all থাকলে Interrogative Sentence এদের পরিবর্তে প্রথমে Who বসে + don't/ doesn't/ didn't + PV এর Present Form + PV এর পরবর্তী অংশ +?

**Ex:**

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



**Nobody/None/No one** কে Interrogative করতে হলে এদের পরিবর্তে **Who** বসে এবং বাকী অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। অথবা সাধারণ নিয়মে Interrogative Sentence গঠন করে শুধুমাত্র **Nobody** ও **No one** পরিবর্তে যথাক্রমে **anybody** ও **anyone** হয়।

**Ex:**  
**Asser.** : No one can do this.  
**Neg.** : Who can do this? or, Can anyone do this?

### Assertive To Exclamatory

- ❑ যদি Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an থাকে.  
**Assertive Form:** It is a very beautiful garden.  
**Assertive Structure:** Sub. + Verb + Determiner-a + Adverb/ Adjective + Complement  
**Exclamatory Structure:** What+ Determiner- a. + Adjective/ Adverb + Complement + Sub.+ Verb!  
**Exclamatory Form:** What a beautiful garden it is!
- ❑ যদি Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an না থাকে.  
**Assertive Form:** The garden is very beautiful.  
**Assertive Structure:** Subject + Verb + Adverb/ Adjective  
**Exclamatory Structure:** How + Adjective + Subject + Verb  
**Exclamatory Form:** How beautiful the garden is!
- ❑ Exclamatory Sentence এ Alas, Hurrah ইত্যাদি Interjection থাকলে Assertive করতে এদের পরিবর্তে যথাক্রমে It is matter of sorrow that ও It is a matter of joy that হয় এবং অবশিষ্ট অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

**Ex:**  
**Excl.** : Alas! I am undone.  
**Asser.** : It is a matter of sorrow that I am undone.

❑ কিছু বিশেষ গঠন:

**Assertive Form** : I wish I were a king.  
**Exclamatory** : If I were a king!  
**Assertive Form** : I wish I had the wings of a bird.  
**Exclamatory** : Had I the wings of a bird!

❑ Assertive Sentence এ fullstop(.) হবে এবং Exclamatory Sentence এ অবশ্যই Note of exclamation(!) হবে।

### SIMPLE-COMPLEX-COMPOUND

❑ যদি Simple Sentence এ In spite of বা Despite থাকে তাহলে তা Complex Sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Although এবং Compound sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Though বা Although এবং Compound sentence এ but ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

❑ **Example:**

01. **Though he is poor, he is happy. (simple)**  
A. Despite his poverty, he is happy  
B. In spite of his being poor, he is unhappy.  
C. He is poor but happy  
D. In spite of his poorness, he is happy. **A**
02. **Though he tried hard, he failed. (Compound)**  
A. He tried and failed  
B. In spite of his trying hard, he failed  
C. He tried hard but failed. **C**  
D. But for his trying hard, he failed

❑ Simple Sentence-এ By/In case of/ In the even of + Gerund থাকলে তা Compound-এর প্রথম অংশ If + affirmative clause হবে এবং compound-এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর and সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। তবে Simple-এ Without + gerund থাকলে তা Complex-এর প্রথম অংশ Unless + affirmative অথবা If + negative clause হবে এবং তার Compound-এর প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর or সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে।

❑ **Example:**

01. **Move and die. (Simple)**  
A. if you move, you will die  
B. By moving you will die  
C. Without moving you will die  
D. If you do not move, you will die **B**

❑ Simple sentence-এ too + adj + to + verb থাকলে না-বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করে বলে তার Complex এ So-that + negative clause-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। Compound-এ too বা so-এর স্থলে verb এবং that-এর স্থলে and বসে। যেমন-

❑ **Example:**

01. **The complex sentence sentence of 'He is too weak to walk', is:**  
A. He is so weak that he cannot walk  
B. He is very weak to walk  
C. He is so weak to walk  
D. He is to weak to walk **A**

❑ Simple Sentence-এ Noun Phrase থাকলে Complex Sentence-এ Noun Phrase-টি that/WH word দ্বারা সম্প্রসারিত হয়ে Noun Clause-এ পরিণত হয়। যেমন-

❑ **Example:**

01. **I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.**  
A. I do not know his father name.  
B. I do not know what name his father's has  
C. I do not know what his father's name is.  
D. I do not know that what his father's name is. **C**

❑ Simple Sentence-টি যদি In + কোনো স্বতন্ত্র নাম এবং Main Clause-টি যদি Subject + Verb + Extension এই নিয়মে থাকে, তাহলে Complex Sentence-টি When + it be verb (main clause-এর tense অনুযায়ী) + স্বতন্ত্র নাম + Main Clause এই নিয়মে পরিবর্তিত হবে। যেমন:-

❑ **Example:**

01. **'In spring the cuckoo sings'. Make it complex.**  
A. When it is spring, the cuckoo sings.  
B. The cuckoo sings in spring.  
C. The cuckoo sings only in spring  
D. When the spring comes, the cuckoo sings. **A**

❑ Simple Sentence-টি যদি Subject + want/wish/like/desire/object + infinitive + extension এই নিয়মে থাকে তাহলে, complex Sentence-টি হবে Subject + want/wish/like/desire (অপরিবর্তিত থাকে) + that + object-টি Subject হয় + should + infinitive-এর verb থেকে বাকি অংশ। যেমন-

❑ **Example:**

01. **Does he wish me to go? Which one is complex for this sentence?**  
A. Does he want that I should go?  
B. Does he wish my going?  
C. Does he wish that I should go?  
D. Does he wish that I may go? **C**

02. **He wants that I should go. (Make it simple)**

A. He wants my going  
B. He wants me to go  
C. He wants that I must go  
D. He wants that I might to. **B**

03. **Move and die. (Simple)**

A. If you move, you will die.  
B. By moving you will die.  
C. Without moving you will die  
D. If you do not move, you will die. **B**



04. He died in the village where he was born. The simple form of the complex sentence is -  
 A. He died in his village.  
 B. He was born in a village and died in the same village.  
 C. He died in his native village  
 D. He died in a village where his birth took place. **C**
05. They cried out at the top of their voice. (Complex)  
 A. They cried out so loudly that their voice weakened.  
 B. They cried out as highly as they expected.  
 C. They cried as loudly as they could.  
 D. They cried out as loudly as was possible. **C**

**Real Test****PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

01. "There is no mother but loves her child. The sentence is —  
 [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
 A. simple B. complex  
 C. compound D. complex compound **B**
02. Put the sentence in the affirmative. "I did not remember his name."  
 [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
 A. I had no memory of his name  
 B. Forgetfulness has claimed his name from my memory  
 C. I forget his name  
 D. I hardly remembered his name **C**
03. 'A charming girl' is a —  
 [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
 A. noun phrase B. adjective phrase  
 C. prepositional phrase D. adverbial phrase **B**
04. Which sentence is correct?  
 [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
 A. We'll never see them again  
 B. Never we'll see them again  
 C. We'll see them never again  
 D. We'll see never them again **A**
05. The sentence 'He is diligent, therefore he will succeed' is a —  
 [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
 A. Compound-Complex sentence  
 B. Complex sentence  
 C. Compound sentence  
 D. Simple sentence **C**
06. Choose the correct sentence:  
 [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
 A. Catherine gave her examination  
 B. Catherine has given her examination  
 C. Her examination was given by herself  
 D. Catherine took her examination **D**
07. Which one is the correct simple form of the following complex sentence? He said that he was innocent. [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
 A. He announced that he was innocent  
 B. He declared his innocent  
 C. He innocence was declared by himself  
 D. He told about his innocence **B**
08. The sentence 'The weather being hot, we cannot go out' is —  
 [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
 A. compound  
 B. complex  
 C. simple  
 D. compound-complex **C**
09. Choose the correct passive form of the simple sentence —  
 'He tested the ability of the judge'  
 [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
 A. He tested the judge's ability  
 B. The judge tested his ability  
 C. The ability of the judge was tested by him  
 D. The ability of the judge he tested **C**

10. Choose the correct sentence in the following- [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
 A. Rita returned the shirt to the supermarket that was spoiled  
 B. Rita returned that shirt spoiled by the supermarket to the  
 C. Rita returned the shirt that was spoiled to the supermarket  
 D. Rita returned the spoiled supermarket to the shirt **C**
11. The sentence 'Everyone who come to the picnic brought his or her own food' is —  
 [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
 A. simple B. compound  
 C. complex D. compound-complex **C**
12. The sentence 'My husband and my sister had an arguments over a year ago, and they haven't spoken to each other ever since' is-  
 [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
 A. simple B. compound  
 C. complex D. compound-complex **D**
13. He —  
 [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
 A. catches always the train at 7.30 a.m  
 B. catch always the train at 7.30 a.m  
 C. always catches the train at 7.30 a.m  
 D. always catch the train at 7.30 a.m **C**
14. A. A tree sheds its leaves in autumn  
 B. A tree sheds its leaves in autumn  
 C. A tree shed its leaves in autumn  
 D. A tree shedding its leaves in autumn **B**
15. What is the negative form of the sentence: "I shall always remember you."  
 [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
 A. I shall never forget you  
 B. I shall not always forget you  
 C. I shall often remember you not  
 D. I shall never not remember you **A**

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION**

01. None but one student was absent. Which is affirmative?  
 A. One student was absent B. One student was always absent  
 C. Only one student was absent  
 D. Only one student was always absent **C**
02. He has only a few books.  
 A. He does not but a few books  
 B. He is nothing though a few books  
 C. He has nothing but a few books  
 D. He does not possess a few books **C**
03. He is only five. (Negative)  
 A. He is not less than five B. He is not only five  
 C. He is not above five D. He is not aged five **A**
04. I must do it. (Make it negative)  
 A. I must not do it. B. I should not do it  
 C. I cannot but do it D. I do not do it **C**
05. None can escape his fate. Choose the correct affirmative of this sentence.  
 A. Everyone accept his fate B. everyone can escape his fate  
 C. Everyone must submit to his fate D. Everyone cannot escape his fate **C**
06. Every rose has a thorn. Make it negative.  
 A. No rose has a thorn B. Every rose has no thorn  
 C. There is no rose without thorn. D. None **C**
07. We always honour our teacher. (Make it negative)  
 A. We never honour our teacher B. We never dishonour our teacher  
 C. We should not dishonour our teacher  
 D. We shall not honour our teacher **B**
09. He acted wisely. (Make it Negative)  
 A. He could not act wisely B. He did not act wisely  
 C. He did not but act wisely D. He did not act foolishly **D**



11. Money is sweeter than honey. (Negative)  
A. Honey is not so sweet as money  
B. Nothing as sweet as money and honey  
C. Money is not so sweet as honey  
D. Honey is not sweeter than money (A)
12. Choose the correct interrogative.  
A. Will you go to the park?  
B. You will go to the park?  
C. Will go you to the park?  
D. Go will you to the park? (A)
13. Choose the right interrogative of the following sentence:  
Your father came home last night!  
A. Had your father came home last night?  
B. Did your father come home last night?  
C. Have your father came home last night?  
D. Was your father came home last night? (B)
14. Choose the correct interrogative sentence"  
A. How old is Anis? B. What is the age of anis?  
C. How the age of Anis is? D. How many years Anis is? (A)
15. What is the best interrogative form of the sentence?  
'Everybody wants to be rich.'  
A. Does not everybody want to be rich?  
B. Who does not want to be rich?  
C. Why not everybody wants to be rich?  
D. None of the above sentences (B)
16. 'Nobody wishes to be unhappy.' (Interrogative)  
A. Who wishes to be unhappy?  
B. Who wishes to be unhappy?  
C. Who does not wish to be unhappy?  
D. Does nobody wish to be unhappy? (A)
17. 'None can do this' এর Interrogative form কি হবে?  
A. Can none do this? B. Can anyone do this?  
C. Who cannot do this? D. Who can do this? (BD)
18. We are proud of our freedom fighters. (Interrogative)  
A. Are we proud of our freedom fighters?  
B. Are we not proud of our freedom fighters?  
C. Are not we proud of our freedom fighters?  
D. Don't we proud of our freedom fighters? (B)
19. She cooks rice. (Make it negative-interrogative)  
A. Does She cook rice? B. Has she not cooked rice?  
C. Does not She cook rice? D. Does she not cook rice? (D)
20. Identify the imperative sentence.  
A. I shall go to college. B. Matin is singing a song  
C. Stand up. D. It has been raining since morning (C)

### PRIME TEST

01. Only Rina can do this sum (Negative)  
A. Only Rina cannot do this sum B. Rina cannot do this sum.  
C. None but Rina can do this sum D. Anyone but Rina can do this sum
02. Priyom is only six. (Negative)  
A. Priyom is not six B. Priyom is not more than six  
C. Priyom is more six D. Priyom is no less six
03. I must go there. (Negative).  
A. I cannot going there B. I cannot help go there  
C. I cannot but go there D. I must not to there
04. Every rose has a thorn. Make it negative.  
A. No more has a thorn B. Every rose has no thorn  
C. There is no rose without thorn D. None

05. 'He is the best boy in the class.' Make it Negative.  
A. No other boy in the class is so good as he  
B. None other than he is a good boy in the class.  
C. He is the best boy in the class  
D. He is nothing but the best boy in the class
06. Everybody knows this. (Interrogative)  
A. Does anybody know this? B. Who does not know this?  
C. Who do not know this? D. Do anyone know this?
07. We are Proud of out freedom fighters. (Interrogative)  
A. Are we proud of our freedom fighters?  
B. Are we not proud of our freedom fighters?  
C. Are not we proud of our freedom fighters?  
D. Don't we proud of our
08. She cooks rice. (Make it negative- interrogative)  
A. Does She cook rice? B. Has she not cooked rice?  
C. Does not She cook rice? D. Does she not cook rice?
09. Cricket is a very exciting game. (Exclamatory)  
A. How exciting is cricket game!  
B. How an exciting game is cricket!  
C. What an exciting game cricket is!  
D. What an exciting is cricket game!
10. "The Scenery is very charming?" (Make it exclamatory?)  
A. The scenery is very charming B. How charming is the scenery!  
C. How charming the scenery is! D. How beautiful the scenery is!
11. Which one is Imperative sentence?  
A. I shall go B. Go home C. You did it D. She is eating
12. He tried his best. (Negative)  
A. He did not try a little B. He did not stay unmoved  
C. He left no stone unturned D. He did not turn all stone.
13. 'Which is your name?' This is an — sentence.  
A. interrogative B. imperative C. optative D. assertive
14. The negative of 'Man is mortal' is —  
A. Man is not mortal B. Man does not immortal  
C. Man will not die D. Man is not immortal
15. The sentence, 'What a delicious meal' is a/an—  
A. Interrogative sentence B. Optative Sentence  
C. Imperative Sentence D. Exclamatory Sentence
16. What a fool he is! (Assertive)  
A. It is he who is a fool B. He is a fool, of course  
C. He is very fool D. He is a great fool
17. Which one is the imperative sentence?  
A. How beautiful the flower is! B. Never tell a lie  
C. Do you drink tea? D. We drink milk every day.
18. "All men must die" (Negative)  
A. No man will never die B. None but all men will die  
C. Nothing but all men must die D. None can avoid death.
19. Only the moon was visible. (Negative)  
A. The moon was not visible B. The moon was not invisible  
C. Nothing but the moon was visible D. None but the moon was visible
20. I had a nice dream last night. (Interrogative)  
A. Didn't I had a nice dream last night?  
B. Did I not have a nice dream last night?  
C. Had not I have a nice dream?  
D. Had I have a nice dream last night?

### Answer Sheet

01.	C	02.	B	03.	C	04.	C	05.	A
06.	C	07.	B	08.	D	09.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	C	13.	A	14.	D	15.	D
16.	D	17.	A	18.	D	19.	C	20.	B



## Chapter

18

## Tag Question

English

## Topic Discussion

**Basics:** বাস্তব জীবনে কথা বলার সময় আমরা অনেক সময় Sentence এর শেষে শোতার মন্তব্য, স্বীকৃতি বা সমর্থন চাই। এই জন্য আমরা কোন বাক্য বলার পর সেই বাক্যের শেষেই কিছু জিজ্ঞাসা করি যেমন: .....তাই না?, তাই নয় কি? ইত্যাদি। অর্থাৎ কোনো কোনো বাক্যের শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক কিছু অংশ জুড়ে দেই, জুড়ে দেওয়া এরূপ প্রশ্নকে Tag Questions বলা হয়।

.....Tag Questions-এর Basic নিয়ম.....

01. মূল Sentence-টি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।
02. মূল Sentence-এর শেষে Comma (,) বসে।
03. Tag Questions-এর Subject সর্বদা মূল Sentence-এর Subject-এর Pronoun হয়।
04. Tag Questions গঠনে Auxiliary Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।
05. Auxiliary Verb-এর Contracted বা সংরক্ষিত রূপ হয়।
06. Sentence-এ Auxiliary Verb না থাকলে do, does, did হয়।
07. Affirmative Sentence-এর Negative Tag হয়।
08. Negative Sentence-এর Affirmative Tag হয়।
09. Negative Tag- এ অবশ্যই Short Form ব্যবহার হয়।

**Example:**

01. He is your best friend, isn't he? is a/an-  
A. interrogative sentence B. negative sentence  
C. exclamatory sentence D. tag questions

বাক্যটি Affirmative হলে Tag Question-টি Negative হবে। বাক্যে যে Auxiliary Verb থাকবে সেই Auxiliary Verb-টিই Tag Question এর Verb হবে। একাধিক Auxiliary Verb থাকলে প্রথমটিকে দিয়ে Tag Question গঠন করতে হবে।

**Example:**

01. You are taking the admission test,..... [তুমি ভর্তি পরীক্ষা দিচ্ছ, তাই না?]  
A. won't you? B. will you?  
C. aren't you D. why aren't they?
02. He is trying to give up smoking,.....  
A. isn't he? B. is he? C. won't he? D. will he?

বাক্যটি Negative হলে Tag Question টি Affirmative হবে।

**Example:**

01. She won't dance in the party,.....  
A. will she? B. will not she?  
C. would she? D. wouldn't she?
02. We didn't play very well today,.....  
A. did we? B. could we? C. should we? D. must we?

যদি বাক্যে Auxiliary Verb না থাকে শুধুমাত্র Principal Verb থাকে তাহলে Tag Question করতে do/ does/ did এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে।

**Example:**

01. The tag for the blank in 'You forgot my birthday, ..... ? (তুমি আমার জন্মদিন ভুলে গিয়েছিলে, তাই না?)  
A. haven't you B. didn't you  
C. hadn't you D. wouldn't you
02. He always lags behind,..... (সে সব সময় পিছিয়ে থাকে, তাই না?)  
A. won't he? B. can't he? C. didn't he? D. doesn't he?
03. Bangladesh cricket team won the match over Sri Lanka,.....  
A. isn't they? B. didn't they? C. wasn't they? D. aren't they?
04. She often visits her home town,..... (সে প্রায়ই তার নিজ শহরে যায়, তাই না?)  
A. hasn't she? B. doesn't she? C. didn't she? D. isn't she?

05. You and I talked with our teacher yesterday,.....  
A. don't we B. hadn't we C. didn't we D. did we

I এরপর am থাকলে tag questions এ তা aren't/ain't হয়ে যায়।

**Example:**

01. I'm just hopeless at telling jokes,.....  
A. aren't I? B. aren't? C. amn't I D. isn't?
02. I am a student of a resident university, .....?  
A. aren't I B. amn't I C. don't I D. isn't it

বাক্যে Hardly, Scarcely, Seldom, Rarely, Rare, Little, Few, Never, Nothing, Neither, No One, None, Nobody ইত্যাদি থাকলে Tag Question টি Affirmative হবে।

**Example:**

01. "He never goes out with his dog,.....?"  
A. does he B. doesn't he  
C. does ever he D. does never he
02. "It's hardly rained at all this summer,.....?"  
A. has it B. is it C. isn't it D. hasn't it

'Used to' বাক্যের Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Question এ didn't/usedn't বসে। Ought to বাক্যের Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Question এ oughtn't/ shouldn't বসে।

**Example:**

01. He used to visit you regularly, Identify the correct tag question.  
A. wasn't he? B. wouldn't he? C. didn't he? D. won't he?
02. I ought to complain,.....?  
A. oughtn't I B. don't I C. shouldn't I D. won't I

সাধারণত Imperative Sentence এর Tag Question এর will you বসে।

**Example:**

01. Pass the salt,.....?  
A. do you B. will you  
C. are you D. did you

Imperative Sentence টি Negative হলে Tag Question এ will you বসে।

**Example:**

01. Which one is correct?  
A. Don't forget, are you? B. Don't forget, will you?  
C. Don't forget, do you? D. Don't forget, should you?

**\*\*\*Special Note:** Thank you = I thank you এটি Imperative Sentence নয় Assertive Sentence তাই এর Tag- হবে don't I?

Imperative Sentence টি Let's/Let us দ্বারা শুরু হলে Tag Question এ shall we হবে।

**Example:**

01. Let us go to a picnic,.....?  
A. won't he B. will he C. shall we D. shall we not
02. Which of the following has a correct tag?  
A. I am late, shan't I?  
B. There are some upstairs, are there?  
C. Don't forget, could you?  
D. Let's have a party, shall we?

Imperative Sentence টি Let me /him /her /them দ্বারা শুরু হলে Tag Question এ will you হবে।

**Example:**

01. The question tag for the sentence "Let him take the exam, .....?" is  
A. shouldn't we B. won't we  
C. will he D. will you



02. Fill in the blank with tag-question: Let him do the work,.....?

- A. will you  
B. are you  
C. can you  
D. must you

None, No one, Nobody, Neither ইত্যাদি দ্বারা Sentence শুরু হলে Tag Question-এর Subject হিসেবে they বসবে এবং Verb টি Affirmative হবে।

**Example:**

01. Nobody phoned, .....? (কেউ ফোন করেনি, তাই না?)

- A. did they  
B. didn't they  
C. did anybody  
D. didn't anybody

02. None of us can solve this problem,.....?

- A. can't we  
B. do we  
C. don't you  
D. can we

Everyone, Anyone, Someone, Everybody, Somebody, Anybody ইত্যাদি দ্বারা Sentence শুরু হলে Tag Question-এর Subject হিসেবে they বসবে।

**Example:**

01. Everybody loves music,.....? (প্রত্যেকে সঙ্গীত ভালোবাসে, তাই না?)

- A. Don't they  
B. Do they  
C. Are not they  
D. Does not they

There দ্বারা Sentence শুরু হলে অন্যান্য সকল নিয়ম ঠিক থাকবে এবং Tag Question-এর Subject হিসেবে there বসবে।

**Example:**

01. There are a few departments at Chittagong University, .....?

- A. am't it  
B. isn't there  
C. aren't there  
D. haven't there

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

- A. doesn't there  
B. hasn't there  
C. hasn't it  
D. has there

Complex Sentence-এর Principal Clause-এর Subject ও Verb অনুযায়ী Tag Question হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Clause Marker থাকে। Sentence-এ কোন Clause marker না থাকলে শেষের Clause -টিতে Tag Question হয়।

**Example:**

01. Which of the following constructions is not correct?

- A. Are you the new secretary, aren't you?  
B. He is your brother, isn't he?  
C. Open the window, would you?  
D. This is not a party, is it?

**Real Test**

**PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

01. You have two pets, .....? [NU- Business: 2011-12]

- A. do you  
B. have you  
C. haven't you  
D. will you

02. The teacher will help the poor student —? [NU- Business: 2010-11]

- A. won't he/she  
B. will he/she not?  
C. he/she'll not?  
D. will not he/she?

**IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION**

01. He can go to the university by bus, .....?

- A. won't he  
B. must he  
C. can't he  
D. will he

02. She could have been more discreet, .....?

- A. didn't she?  
B. can't she  
C. won't she  
D. couldn't she?

03. We didn't play very well today, .....?

- A. did we?  
B. could we?  
C. should we?  
D. must we?

04. Banks close at 4 p.m., —

- A. do they?  
B. must they?  
C. don't they?  
D. isn't they?

05. The girl broke the cup, —.

- A. did she?  
B. didn't she?  
C. hadn't she?  
D. hasn't she?

06. I need some books, —.

- A. don't I  
B. do I  
C. need I  
D. needn't

07. I am a teacher of English, —? Which tag is appropriate?

- A. am I?  
B. am I not?  
C. amn't I?  
D. aren't I?

08. Pass the salt, —?

- A. do you  
B. will you  
C. are you  
D. did you

09. Which one is correct?

- A. Don't forget, are you?  
B. Don't forget, will you?  
C. Don't forget, do you?  
D. Don't forget, should you?

10. Let us have some tea —?

- A. will we  
B. shall we  
C. won't we  
D. shan't we

11. The question tag for the sentence "Let him take the exam, —? is Fill in the blank with tag-question: Let him do the work, —?

- A. shouldn't we  
B. won't we  
C. will he  
D. will you

12. What is the correct question tag? 'Nobody phoned you, —'

- A. did anybody  
B. didn't they?  
C. did they?  
D. didn't anybody?

13. Everyone should respect the teachers, shouldn't —?

- A. I  
B. they  
C. he  
D. you

14. There are a few departments at Chittagong University, —?

- A. am n't it  
B. isn't there  
C. aren't there  
D. haven't there

15. Kamal talks as if he knows everything.

- A. Kamal talks as if he knows everything, is not Kamal?  
B. Kamal talks as if he knows everything, is not he?  
C. Kamal talks as if he knows everything, doesn't he?  
D. Kamal talks as if he knows everything, don't he?

16. Which of the following constructions is not correct?

- A. He is your brother, isn't he?  
B. Are you the new secretary, aren't you?  
C. Open the window, would you?  
D. This is not party, is it?

17. The tag for the blank in 'You forgot my birthday, —?'

- A. haven't you  
B. didn't you  
C. hadn't you  
D. wouldn't you

18. When we arrived, they had gone home —?

- A. didn't we  
B. hadn't they  
C. did we  
D. didn't they

19. I am late, —

- A. ain't I?  
B. aren't I?  
C. am I?  
D. don't I?

20. He is trying to give up smoking, —?

- A. isn't he?  
B. is he  
C. hadn't he?  
D. hasn't he?



## PRIME TEST

01. Rahat will be going to the US, — she?  
 (A) isn't (B) won't (C) can't (D) didn't
02. The universities have opened recently, —?  
 (A) aren't they (B) hasn't they (C) haven't they (D) weren't they
03. They have tried but failed, —?  
 (A) haven't they (B) aren't they (C) don't they (D) didn't they
04. The team is disqualified, —.  
 (A) isn't it? (B) wasn't it? (C) hasn't it? (D) doesn't it?
05. She could have been more discreet, —.  
 (A) didn't she? (B) can't she (C) won't she (D) couldn't she
06. For the boys the task was easy, —.  
 (A) weren't they? (B) didn't they? (C) isn't it? (D) wasn't it?
07. Complete the sentence, 'she often visits her home town, —?'  
 (A) hasn't she (B) don't she (C) doesn't she (D) has she
08. Which one is proper tag question in, 'He always lags behind, —?'  
 (A) won't he (B) can't he (C) didn't he (D) doesn't he
09. The appropriate tag question for the bland in 'You forgot my birthday, —?'  
 (A) haven't you? (B) didn't you (C) aren't? (D) wouldn't you?
10. Germany has won the football match, —?  
 (A) has it (B) hasn't it (C) did it (D) does it
11. The tag for 'He locked the papers in the safe, —?' is—  
 (A) has he? (B) haven't he (C) have he? (D) None
12. The tag for 'You broke the machine —?' is.  
 (A) haven't you (B) hadn't you (C) did you (D) didn't you
13. Which one of the following is a correct tag question?  
 (A) Telling lies is a great sin, isn't it?  
 (B) One lie begets hundred lies, does it?  
 (C) Men hardly believe a liar, do we?  
 (D) all of the above
14. Which of the following is a correct tag question?  
 (A) Time and tide wait for none, don't they?  
 (B) Patriotism is a great virtue, isn't it?  
 (C) Fishes can swim, can they?  
 (D) all of the above
15. After working so hard, he didn't deserve to fail the exam, —?  
 (A) doesn't he (B) did he (C) won't he (D) is he
16. Don't let him boss you about, —?  
 (A) are you (B) shall you (C) do you (D) None
17. The appropriate tag question of 'Give me a hand' is —  
 (A) won't you? (B) don't you? (C) do you? (D) will you?
18. I need some books, —?  
 (A) needn't I (B) need I (C) don't I (D) won't I
19. oh, no! I'm in the wrong classroom again, —?  
 (A) aren't I (B) am I (C) is it (D) don't I
20. Tomorrow, instead of going to Sylhet with my boss, I am going to Dhaka, —.  
 (A) ain't I (B) aren't I (C) won't I (D) am I

## Answer Sheet

01.	B	02.	C	03.	A	04.	A	05.	D
06.	D	07.	C	08.	D	09.	B	10.	B
11.	D	12.	D	13.	A	14.	B	15.	B
16.	B	17.	D	18.	C	19.	A	20.	A

## Chapter

19

## Sentence Completion

English

## Topic Discussion

Sentence Completion ইংলিশ গ্রামারের একটি সামগ্রিক বিষয়। আপনার English Grammar এর সব টপিকস এর উপর clear ধারণা থাকে, তা correction সংক্রান্ত যেকোনো সমস্যা সমাধান করতে পারবেন। এজন্য Sentence Completion নিয়ে পৃথক আলোচনা করা সমীচীন মনে করি না। English Grammar এর বিভিন্ন টপিকস থেকে ক্রিভাবে Sentence Completion প্রশ্ন প্রশিক্ষণ আসে তা নিম্নে দেয়া হলো।

## Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Can I — a suggestion here? [NU- Business: 2013]  
 A. make B. do C. create D. explain
02. Which of the following is not a correct sentence? [NU- Business: 2013]  
 A. He insists that he go there.  
 B. The government is going to baring a change.  
 C. The farmers are poor.  
 D. The book is worth-reading.
03. The condition for the workers is —. [NU- Business: 2011]  
 A. pitiful B. piteous  
 C. pitiable D. pitfall
04. Manufacturers often sacrifice quality —. [NU- Business: 2011]  
 A. for a larger profit margin B. to earn more money  
 C. to gain more quantities of money  
 D. to deceive people
05. Her grades have improved, but —. [NU- Business: 2011]  
 A. in a small number B. minimum  
 C. very slightly D. some
06. The wind made such — noises, that the children hid under the bed. [NU- Business: 2011]  
 A. fearing B. frightened C. frightening D. fierce
07. Which of the following completes the sentence? Those who prepare food know-to-being-it will be ready when it is wanted. [NU- Business: 2011]  
 A. when....so that B. so that.... when  
 C. then....when D. so....so that
08. We live in — not in years. [NU- Business: 2011]  
 A. merit B. genius C. talents D. deeds
09. Which sentence is correct? [NU- Business: 2011]  
 A. I don't understand what is the person talking to  
 B. I don't understand what the person is talking to  
 C. I don't understand what is the person talking about  
 D. I don't understand what the person is talking about
10. The moon is not a planet — the planets in many respects. [NU- Business: 2008]  
 A. to resemble B. which resembles  
 C. despite its resemblance D. although it resembles
11. Choose the best option: [NU- Business: 2008]  
 The noise of the traffic — the student from his work.  
 A. overted B. annoyed  
 C. distracted D. attracted
12. Choose the right alternative: If I were you I — that deal. [NU- Business: 2008]  
 It's too expensive.  
 A. will not buy B. shall not buy  
 C. would not buy D. am not going to buy



13. Choose the right word to fill in the blank in the following sentence: 'Fools step in where angels fear to—' [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. dance B. jump C. sing D. tread **(D)**
14. To greet someone at 10p.m. we say— [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. good late evening B. good late night  
C. good night D. good evening **(D)**
15. Choose the correct verb to fill the gap in the following sentence: 'Julia is very good at languages, she — four languages very well' [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. tells B. says C. communicates D. speaks **(D)**
16. Choose the correct tense in the sentence: "He — to see us if he had been able to." [NU- Business: 2005-06]  
A. would have come B. would come  
C. may have come D. might come **(A)**
17. Who is the speaker?  
"I work in other peoples houses, I put pipes and taps in their kitchen and bathrooms." [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. Maid servant B. Discjockey C. Plumber D. Mechanic **(C)**
18. Which phrase contains words having no similarity in meaning? [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. Love and affection B. Guns and roses  
C. Flowers and petals D. Liberty and freedom **(B)**
19. The word 'downtrodden' suggests people who are — [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. disabled B. demoted C. deprived D. ill-educated **(C)**
20. Choose the word which best completes the sentence: The noise of the traffic—the student form his work: [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. to suffer B. to die  
C. to sleep D. to breath last **(C)**
21. Motorists can be fined for driving — [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. recklessly B. reliably C. mercilessly D. restlessly **(A)**
22. The best answer to "Who do you think is the best student is the class?" is — [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. Yes, I do Jamal B. Mathematics, Jamal  
C. Yes, Jamal the best D. Jamal, probably **(A)**
23. In 'The Gift of The Magi'— Della is presented as — [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. a loving wife B. a snobbish wife  
C. a hypocritical wife D. a sacrificing wife **(D)**
24. What was the 'solitary highland lass' doing in 'The Solitary Reaper'? [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. She was reaping and singing  
B. She was dancing and singing  
C. She was reaping and dancing  
D. She was reaping and crying **(A)**
25. In 'Justice' the word "Father" stands for— [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. the girl's father B. a priest  
C. the nobleman D. God **(D)**

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

1. A. It is more better to stay healthy than to have to get healthy  
B. It is better to stay healthy than to have to get healthy  
C. It is more better to stay healthy than to have health  
D. It is better to stay healthy than to have health **(D)**
2. Which sentence is correct?  
A. When the police seen the thief, he ran away  
B. When the thief saw the police, he ran away  
C. When the thief see the police, he ran away  
D. When the thief sees the police, he ran away **(B)**

03. A. He disguised himself lest he be recognized  
B. He was disguised lest he should be recognized  
C. He disguised lest he be recognized  
D. He disguised himself lest he can be recognized **(B)**
04. A. Do you know when the results will be published?  
B. Do you know when will the results be published?  
C. Do you know when will publish the results?  
D. Do you know when the results will publish? **(A)**
05. Which of the following sentences is the correct one?  
A. My father was in hospital during six weeks in summer.  
B. In summer during six weeks my father was in hospital.  
C. My father was in a hospital during six weeks in summer.  
D. My father was in a hospital for six weeks during the summer. **(D)**
06. Identify the correct sentence:  
A. The girl out tears B. The girl burst into tears  
C. the girl burst with tears D. The girl bursted out tears. **(B)**
07. A. He has no desire for fame  
B. I intend going to Rajshahi  
C. He is too miserly to part with his money  
D. He has invited me for dinner **(B)**
08. The sentence with correct punctuations —  
A. Maria, my student, is on leave to-day  
B. Maria my student, is on leave to-day  
C. Maria my student is on leave to-day  
D. Maria my student is, on leave to-day **(A)**
09. A. Fear makes where I stand tremble me.  
B. Fear makes me tremble where I stand.  
C. Fear where I stand makes me tremble.  
D. Fear makes me stand where I tremble **(B)**

### PRIME TEST

01. The controlling sentence of a paragraph is known as—  
A. content modulator B. terminator  
C. thesis statement D. topic sentence
02. Select the correct sentence.  
A. The man was tall who stole my bag.  
B. The man stole my bag who was tall  
C. The man who stole my bag was tall  
D. The man was tall who is staling tal my bag
03. Choose the correct sentence—  
A. Let he and you be witnesses  
B. Let you and him be witnesses  
C. Let you and he be witnesses  
D. Let you and he be witnesses
04. Which of the following sentences is correct?  
A. That shirt which he bought is blue in colour.  
B. The shirt that which he bought is blue in colour.  
C. Which shirt he bought is blue in colour.  
D. The shirt which he bought is blue in colour.
05. Which of the following is a correct sentence?  
A. He was too clever not to miss the point  
B. He was so clever to miss the point  
C. He was too clever to miss the point  
D. He was too clever to grasp the point
06. Choose the correct sentence.  
A. Rahim ate almost the whole fish.  
B. Rahim almost ate the whole fish.  
C. Almost Rahim ate whole fish.  
D. Rahim ate the whole fish almost.







D	
Damage to (sb/sth) (ক্ষতি, হানি, লোকসাই)	
Deal in, with (ব্যবসা করা, আচরণ করা)	
Debar from (বাধা দেয়া)	
Decide on/upon (সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া)	
Delegate to (প্রতিনিধি)	
Depart from (সত্য বা নীতি হতে) বিচ্যুত হওয়া বা সরে যাওয়া; (কোন স্থাই. হতে চলে যাওয়া।	
Departure from (বিচ্যুতি, প্রস্থাই)	



Creep up (অবমাননাকর, সন্ত্রস্তহানিকর)  
 Depend on/upon (নির্ভর করা)  
 Derive from (উৎসারিত হওয়া)  
 Descend on/upon (আক্রমণ করা, নেমে আসা)  
 Desire for (অভিলাষ করা)  
 Desist from (বিরত থাকা)  
 Describe to (কারো কাছে বর্ণনা করা।)  
 Despaired of (হতাশ)  
 Destitute of (অভাউ)  
 Detached from (কোন কিছু থেকে) বিচ্ছিন্ন, পৃথক  
 Detrimental to (প্রতিবন্ধক)  
 Divide between, among (ভাগ করা)  
 Deviation from (কোন কিছু হতে বিচ্যুতি)  
 Devoid of (বিহীন)  
 Die of, from, with (sb on/about/over) (মারা যাওয়া)  
 Difficulty in (doing) (সমস্যা, জটিলতা)  
 Different (ডিফারেন্ট) from (পৃথক, আলাদা, ভিন্ন)  
 Differ from, with (sb on/about/over) (ভিন্ন হওয়া)  
 Difficulty in (সমস্যা)  
 Disappointed at, by, with (হতাশ)  
 Discourage from (নিরুৎসাহিত করা)  
 Dispense with (ত্যাগ করা)  
 Distinguish between (two) (পার্থক্য করা)  
 Distinguish sb/sth from sb/sth (পার্থক্য করা)  
 Distrust of (অবিশ্বাস)  
 Distinguish between (পার্থক্য করা)  
 Divisions among (বিভক্তি, বিভেদ)  
 Do up (আটকে থাকা, বেঁধে থাকা)  
 Dream of/about (স্বপ্ন দেখা)  
 Dressed in (সজ্জিত, পরিহিত)  
 Dull of (hearing) (বধির)  
 Dwell in (বাস করা)  
 Dwell on/upon (চিন্তা-ভাবনা করা, কথা বলা)

## E

Easy of (সরল)  
 Effects on (প্রভাব)  
 Eligible for (যোগ্য)  
 End in (পরিণতি/ফলাফল লাভ করা)  
 Endowed with (বিশেষ গুণের (-) অধিকারী)  
 Engaged to (কারও বাগদত্তা (আগতি বদল হয়েছে এমই.)  
 Engaged in (কোন কর্মে নিয়োজিত/নিযুক্ত/নিমগ্ন)  
 Enquire into (কোন বিষয়ে তদন্ত করা)  
 Enter into (আবদ্ধ হওয়া)  
 Entitled to (অধিকারী)  
 Entrust to, with (বিশ্বাস করে দেয়া)  
 Envious of (দ্বিষা)  
 Equal to (a task) (কর্ম সমতুল্য)  
 Equal in (rank) (পদমর্যাদায় সমতুল্য)  
 Equal to (যোগ্য)  
 Escape from (মুক্তি, মুক্ত হওয়া)  
 Essential to, for (অত্যাৱশ্যক)  
 Excel in (তুলনামূলকভাবে সুন্দর হওয়া)  
 Excess of (কোন কিছুর অতিরিক্ত)

Exception to (ব্যতিক্রম)  
 Exclude from (বাদ দেয়া)  
 Exempt sb from sth (অব্যাহতি দেয়া)  
 Expert at (doing sth) (ভালভাবে করতে সক্ষম)  
 Expert in (English/Math) (দক্ষ)  
 Experience in (অভিজ্ঞতা)  
 Extend to (প্রদান করা, দেওয়া)  
 Exult over/at (আনন্দ করা)

## F

Faced with (সম্মুখীন হওয়া)  
 Fall into (কোন অবস্থায় পতিত হওয়া)  
 Fail in (ব্যর্থ হওয়া)  
 Faith in (বিশ্বাস)  
 Fantasize about (কল্পনা করা)  
 Fatigued by (ক্লান্ত)  
 Favour with (অনুগ্রহ করা)  
 Fed up with (বিরক্ত, ক্লান্ত)  
 Feed on, with (খেয়ে বাঁচা, খাওয়ানো)  
 Fill in (a form) (তথ্য দ্বারা) ফরম পূরণ করা  
 Fill up (আধেয় দ্বারা) আধার/স্থান পূরণ করা  
 Flow into (প্রবাহিত হয়ে (সাগরে) পতিত হওয়া)  
 Flow over (উপর দিয়ে প্রবাহিত হওয়া)  
 Focus on (আলোকপাত করা, কেন্দ্রীভূত করা)  
 Fond of (পছন্দ করে এমই.)  
 Fondness for (পছন্দ, কোন কিছুর প্রতি ভাল লাগা)  
 Free from (pressure) (চাপ, রোগ ইত্যাদি থেকে মুক্ত)  
 Free of (ব্যতিত, ছাড়া, বিহীন, বাদ দিয়ে)  
 Frown on/upon (অনুমোদন বা বরদাশ্চ না করা)

## G, H

Genius for (দক্ষতা)  
 Go against (কোনকিছুর বিপক্ষে যাওয়া)  
 Go back to (work) (কোন কাজে ফিরে যাওয়া)  
 Go into (যানবাহন কর্তৃক কোন কিছুর সাথে ধাক্কা খাওয়া)  
 Hand over (হস্তান্তর করা, দেওয়া)  
 Hanker after (আকাঙ্ক্ষা করা)  
 Happy with (সন্তুষ্ট, সুখী)  
 Heart of (মূল বিষয়)  
 Good to (কারও প্রতি) সদয় বা দয়ালু  
 Grateful to (sb., for) (কৃতজ্ঞ)  
 Grumble at (অসন্তোষ প্রকাশ করা)  
 Good at (দক্ষ)  
 Guilty of (অপরাধী)  
 Heir of (a person) (ব্যক্তির উত্তরাধিকারী)  
 Heir to (a property) (সম্পত্তির উত্তরাধিকারী)  
 Hinge upon/on (নির্ভর করা)  
 Hit upon (পরিকল্পনা করা)  
 Hostile to (বিরোধী)

## I

Ignorant of (অজ্ঞ)  
 Ignorant of – in the dark (অজ্ঞ, অবহিত নয় এমই.)  
 Impatient of-intolerant of (অসহিষ্ণু, ধৈর্যহীন)  
 Imposed on (আরোপিত)  
 Impute to (আরোপ করা)



Incapable of (অক্ষম)  
 Incentive to (উৎসাহদায়ক)  
 Inclusive of (অন্তর্ভুক্ত, সহকারে, সমেত)  
 Incompatible with (অসঙ্গতিপূর্ণ, সামঞ্জস্যহীন)  
 Indebted to sb for sth (কবী)  
 Independent from, of (স্বাধীন)  
 Indifferent to (উদাসীন)  
 Indispensable to (অত্যাৱশ্যকীয়)  
 Inquiry into (তদন্ত)  
 Insist on (জেন, পীড়াপীড়ি করা)  
 Insist on/upon (জেন করা বা পীড়াপীড়ি করা)  
 Interest in (কোন বিষয়ে) আগ্রহ  
 Introduce (one) to sb/sth (পরিচয় করিয়ে দেওয়া)  
 Indulge in (প্রহর দেয়া)  
 Infected with (বিশেষত রোগে) আক্রান্ত/সংক্রমিত  
 Inferior to (হীন/নীচ)  
 Infested with (উদ্ভ্রমত)  
 Inform (sb. of/about (জানানো, অবগত করা)  
 Infuse into (সঞ্চার করা, পরিপূর্ণ করা)  
 Initiate (sb. into (কাউকে কোন দল বা সংগঠনের সদস্য করে নেওয়া)  
 Innocent of (নির্দোষ)  
 Intrude on/upon (a person), into (a place) (অন্যত বা জোর করে প্রবেশ করা/করানো)  
 Intent on/upon (দৃঢ় সংকল্পবদ্ধ)  
 Interest in (আগ্রহ)  
 Interfere with (হস্তক্ষেপ করা)  
 Invest (sb. with (কাউকে কর্তৃত্ব/দায়িত্ব দেয়া)  
 Invited to (আমন্ত্রিত); Invitation to (আমন্ত্রণ)  
 Inveigh against (sth/করও বা কোন কিছুর তীব্র সমালোচনা করা, প্রতিবাদ জানানো)  
 Irritated at/by/with (বিরক্ত, রুষ্ট)

**J. K. L**

Jump into (লাফ দেয়া)  
 Key to (চাবিকাঠি)  
 Laugh at (উপহাস করা)  
 Lead to (নিয়ে যাওয়া)  
 Learn of, about (জানা)  
 Liable to (দায়ী)  
 Know about (জানা)  
 Liberate from, in (মুক্ত করা)  
 Liking for (পছন্দ)  
 Lit with (আলোকিত)  
 Long for (আশা করা)

**M. N. O**

Monument to (স্মৃতি সৌধ)  
 Motive for (উদ্দেশ্য)  
 Name (sb/sth) after/for (sb/sth) (নাম অনুসারে নামকরণ করা বা নাম রাখা)  
 Object to (অপত্তি করা)  
 Obligated to, sb for sth (বাহিত থাকা)  
 Oblivious of (অসচেতন)  
 Mourn for (বিলাপ করা)  
 Neglectful of/Negligent in (অমনোযোগী)  
 Necessity for (প্রয়োজন)  
 Observant of (দৃষ্টিসম্পন্ন)

Obtained by (কোন কিছুর মাধ্যমে পাওয়া যায়)  
 Occur to (স্মরণে আসা, মনে পড়া)  
 Opposed to (বিকল্পে)  
 Originated from (উৎপত্ত)

**P. Q**

Part with sth form sb (ভাগ করা)  
 Partake of/in (অংশ নেওয়া)  
 Partial to (পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট)  
 Participate in (অংশগ্রহণ করা)  
 Pass by (পাশ কাটিয়ে চলে যাওয়া, উপেক্ষা করা)  
 Pay for (পরিশোধ করা)  
 Pen through (কেটে দেওয়া)  
 Persist in (অটলভাবে চালিয়ে যাওয়া)  
 Penalty for, with (দণ্ড, জরিমানা)  
 Perfect for (সঠিক, মানানসই)  
 (Take) Pity on (দয়া, কষ্টসা করা)  
 Pick off (sb/sth)-shoot (গুলি করা)  
 Play with (খেলা/ মজা করা)  
 Plead for (কোন কিছুর জন্য আবেদন করা)  
 Pleased with (খুশি, আনন্দিত)  
 Prefer to (অধিকতর পছন্দ করা)  
 Preferable to (অধিক পছন্দযোগ্য)  
 Pride (n/v) in (কিছুতে) গর্ব, গর্ব করা  
 Pray for (দোয়া করা)  
 Prefer to (পছন্দ করা)  
 Prejudice against (অস্ববিধান, কুসংস্কার)  
 Preside over (সভাপতিত্ব করা)  
 Pretext for (অজুহাত)  
 Prevail on/upon (ব্রাজি করানো)  
 Prevent from (বিরত রাখা)  
 (Take) Pride in (গর্ব)  
 Pride oneself on/upon (গর্ব করা)  
 Proficiency in (দক্ষতা)  
 Provide against, with (দেয়া)  
 Proud of (গর্বিত)  
 Point out (চিহ্নিত করা)  
 Ponder over (চিন্তা করা)  
 Popular with, for (জনপ্রিয়)  
 Pore over (যত্নসহকারে পড়া)  
 Pride oneself on/upon (মিথ্যা গর্ব করা)  
 Profit by/from (সুবিধা লাভ করা, লাভবান হওয়া)  
 Prone to (কোন কিছুর প্রতি) ঝোঁকপ্রবণ  
 Quick at (গই)  
 Quick of (understanding) (বোকার ব্যাপারে চটপটে)

**R**

React against (প্রতিক্রিয়া ব্যক্ত করা)  
 Recommend to (করও নিকট সুপারিশ করা)  
 Recommend for (করও জন্য সুপারিশ করা)  
 Reduce to (রূপান্তরিত/পরিণত করা)  
 Rejoice at (উল্লাসিত হওয়া, আনন্দ করা)  
 Related to (বিবাহসূত্রে সম্পর্কিত)  
 Related to, Relevant to (সম্পর্কিত, প্রাসঙ্গিক)  
 Rescue (sb. from (উদ্ধার করা)



Resolved upon (কোন কিছু করতে) দৃঢ়সংকল্পবদ্ধ  
 Responsible to (কোন ব্যক্তির নিকট দায়ী)  
 Responsible for (কোন কাজের জন্য দায়ী)  
 Result from (কোন কিছু হতে ফলাফল সৃষ্টি হওয়া)  
 Rest in (কোন কিছুতে ফলাফল নিহিত থাকা)  
 Rest with (person) (কারণ উপর নির্ভর করা)  
 Rest upon (কোন কিছুর উপর নির্ভর করা)  
 Relieve sb of sth (উপশম করা)  
 Remind sb of sth (মনে করিয়ে দেয়া)  
 Repentant for (অনুতপ্ত)  
 Reputation for (খ্যাতি)  
 Respect for (সম্মান, শ্রদ্ধা)  
 Respond to (সাদা দেয়া)  
 Retire to/from (ভতে/অবসরে যাওয়া)  
 Return to (ফেরা)  
 Revolt against, at (বিদ্রোহ)  
 Road to (উপায়/রাস্তা)  
 Royal road to (সহজ পথ, সহজ উপায়)  
 Run after (কাউকে বা কোন তাড়া করা বা ধাওয়া করা)  
 Retire from (business) (অবসর গ্রহণ করা)  
 Retire of (pension) (পেনসন সহ অবসর গ্রহণ করা)  
 Retire to (beD. (বিশ্রাম করা, ভতে যাওয়া)  
 Return to (পূর্ববর্তী স্থানে ফিরে আসা)  
 Return from (কোন স্থান হতে ফিরে আসা)  
 Rebel against (বিদ্রোহ করা)  
 Recover from (সেরে ওঠা, আরোগ্য লাভ করা)  
 Reliant on (নির্ভরশীল)

## S

Sacrifice for -Give up (পরিত্যাগ করা)  
 Sensitive to (সংবেদনশীল, অথথতেই আক্রান্ত)  
 Sequel to (কোন কিছুর অনুফল, পরবর্তী ভাগ)  
 Shame at (লজ্জা)  
 Skim through (paper) (চোখ বুলিয়ে নেয়া, বিস্তারিত)  
 Smile on/upon (প্রসন্ন হওয়া)  
 Stare at (a person) (এক দৃষ্টিতে তাকানো)  
 Stare in (the face) (একদৃষ্টে চোখে মুখে তাকানো)  
 Step up (measures, efforts) (বৃদ্ধি করা)  
 Studded with (কোন কিছু দ্বারা খচিত বা সজ্জিত)  
 Subject to (বাধ্য, অধীন, অনুবর্তী)  
 Succeed in (সফল হওয়া)  
 Suspect of (সন্দেহ করা)  
 Spread over (ছড়িয়ে পড়া)  
 Shout at (চিৎকার করে ডাকা)  
 Smile at (হাস্য)  
 Solution to (সমাধান)  
 Sorry for (দুঃখিত)  
 Stake in (সম্ভাবনা)  
 Suffer from (ভোগা)  
 Suited to (উপযোগী)  
 Survive on (বঁচে, টিকে থাকা)  
 Susceptible to, of (প্রভাবিত, সক্ষম)  
 Sympathy for (সহানুভূতি)  
 Surrounded by/with (কোন কিছু দ্বারা) পরিবেষ্টিত

Susceptible to (প্রভাবিত, সমর্প, সহজে আবেগচালিত)  
 Susceptible of (সম্ভবপর, করণযোগ্য)  
 Sprinkle on (মসলা) ছিটিয়ে দেয়া

Tactful about (কথা বলার ব্যাপারে সতর্ক বা কৌশলী)  
 Take care of (যত্ন নেয়া, দায়িত্ব নেয়া, দেখভাল করা)  
 Take part in (অংশগ্রহণ করা)  
 Take pity on (অনুগ্রহ করা)  
 Talent for (কোন কাজের বিশেষ দক্ষতা)  
 Talk(n) about (কোন বিষয়ে আলোচনা বা কথাবার্তা)  
 Talk about (কোন বিষয়ে আলোচনা করা বা কথা বলা)  
 Talk to (কারণ সাথে আলোচনা করা বা কথা বলা)  
 Testify to (কোন কিছুর ব্যাপারে) সাক্ষ্য দেওয়া  
 Thanks for (কোন কাজের জন্য ধন্যবাদ)  
 Think of/about (কোন ব্যক্তি বা বিষয় সম্পর্কে চিন্তা করা)  
 Taste for, of (রুচি, আশ্বাদই)  
 Translate from, into (অনুবাদ করা)  
 Treat with, of, to (ব্যবহার/আলোচনা করা, খাওয়ানো)  
 Tremble with (কাঁপা)  
 True to (সত্যবাদী, বিশ্বস্তা)  
 Tired of (doing st), by (a walk) (বিরক্ত)  
 Tired with (exertions) (প্রয়াস) ক্লান্ত  
 Touch on/upon (সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা করা)  
 Transform into (রূপান্তরিত করা)  
 Trespass on (অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা)  
 Tide over (কোন বিপদ বা সমস্যা কাটিয়ে উঠা)

## U, V, W, Y, Z

Upset about (কোন ব্যাপারে অনুখী, হতাশ)  
 Victim of (আক্রান্ত, শিকার)  
 Unsure of (অনিশ্চিত)  
 Urge upon (আহবান জানানো)  
 (Fall) Victim to (folly) (বলি)  
 (Win) victory over (খেলা, প্রতিযোগিতা, নির্বাচনে কারণ বিপক্ষে জয়লাভ করা)  
 Wait on/upon-attend on (সেবা করা)  
 Wait for (কারণ জন্য অপেক্ষা করা)  
 Wander about/around (উদ্দেশ্যহীন ঘুরে বেড়ানো)  
 Warn against/abound (সতর্ক করা)  
 Wonder about (বিবেচনা করা, চিন্তা করা)  
 Work for (কোন কিছুর উদ্দেশ্যে কাজ করা)  
 Write down-Take down (লিখে নেয়া)  
 Yield to (নতি স্বীকার করা)  
 Valid for (বৈধ)  
 Vouch for (জামিন হওয়া, আস্থা প্রকাশ করা)  
 Vote for (sB., Vote to (do) (ভোট দেওয়া)  
 Vulnerable to (প্রভাবিত, অরক্ষিত, উন্মুক্ত)  
 Walk up, in, over (এগিয়ে যাওয়া)  
 Wander about (ঘোরাফিরা করা)  
 Wanting in (ঘাটতি হওয়া)  
 Welcome to (স্বাগত জানানো)  
 Wish for (চাওয়া)  
 With a view to (উদ্দেশ্যে)  
 Work with, for (চাকরি করা)  
 Zealous of -jealous of (উৎসাহী)  
 Zest for (কোন কিছুর ব্যাপারে অতি উৎসাহ)  
 Zest for (কোন কিছুর জন্য অভিরুচি, ভাল লাগা)



**Real Test**

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Are you — the right track? [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. on B. in C. at D. of (A)
02. Choose the correct preposition: There are fifty passengers — the bus. [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. in B. inside C. on D. over (A)
03. We reached the airport — the evening. [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
A. in B. at C. about D. on (A)
04. We congratulated the Bangladesh Cricket Team — their wonderful victory over New Zealand. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. on B. for C. about D. of (A)
05. I was the bird sitting — the branch of a tree. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. in B. into C. over D. on (D)
06. She turned — the kitchen tap to get some water. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. out B. on C. up D. into (C)
07. Choose the correct preposition: Do you know the solution — the problem? [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
A. of B. for C. to D. about (C)
08. There are fifty passengers — the bus. [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
A. in B. on C. into D. upon (B)
09. — the break in the meeting, she left the hall. [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
A. Over B. Under C. After D. During (D)
10. She left her key — a mat by the front door. [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
A. below B. under C. at D. through (B)
11. They have called — a strike. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. of B. off C. about D. in (B)
12. He takes a lot of interest — politics. [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. in B. for C. with D. at (A)
13. Which of the following completes the sentence? Pedestrians cross — whenever and wherever they wish. [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. out B. into C. over D. at (A)
14. To learn spoken English, you have to talk — others in English. [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. to B. before C. about D. on (A)
15. Choose the appropriate preposition for the blank in 'She has great fondness-'. [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. of B. for C. in D. with (B)
16. I shall see you-Monday. [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. on B. in C. surely D. at (A)
17. Choose the most appropriate preposition. We walked — the end of the road. [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. to B. in C. on D. at (A)
18. Choose the correct preposition: I am entitled — a share in the profit. [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. for B. from C. of D. to (D)
19. Select the appropriate preposition. The man is devoid- common sense. [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. of B. in C. from D. about (A)
20. Choose the proper preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence. "I have dealt — the problem already." [NU- Business: 2005-06]  
A. for B. with C. on D. in (B)
21. I was totally baffled — Nian's behaviour. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. by B. for C. of D. on (B)
22. We must start an inquiry — the cause of the accident. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. in B. into C. on D. onto (B)
23. Don't worry, you can — me. I'll do the job for you. [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. count at B. count on C. count upon D. count for (C)

24. The company came — strong criticism from the public.  
[NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. under B. from C. into D. onto (C)
25. When it started raining she made a dash — the building.  
[NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. to B. off C. for D. upon (C)
26. A. Do you believe on ghosts?  
B. Do you believe at ghosts?  
C. Do you believe in ghosts? D. Do you believe with ghosts? (C)  
[NU- Business: 2002-03]
27. In his lecture he dealt — the causes of the Vietnam War.  
[NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. about B. with C. for D. to (B)
28. The river flows — the bridge.  
[NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. around B. over C. under D. near (C)
29. Choose the correct sentence:  
[NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. There isn't any books on the table  
B. There aren't any book on the talbe  
C. There aren't any book on the table  
D. There is no books on the talbe (D)

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. You must abide      your decision. (Use preposition)  
A. with                      B. by                      C. to                      D. on                      **(B)**
02. Corruption is abhorrent      the honest.  
A. for                      B. by                      C. with                      D. to                      **(D)**
03. The Padma abounds - hilsha fish.  
A. with                      B. in                      C. of                      D. on                      **(A)**
04. The man was absent - the meeting.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. from                      D. into                      **(C)**
05. Nothing can absolve you - the promise you have made.  
I will absolve you - blame.  
A. from                      B. in                      C. for                      D. with                      **(A)**
06. 'Your offer is acceptable - me.  
A. by                      B. on                      C. for                      D. to                      **(D)**
07. They argued that free access - information is their right.  
There is no free access - the Chairman's room.  
A. in                      B. with                      C. for                      D. to                      **(D)**
08. Who will account      the loss?  
A. at                      B. of                      C. for                      D. about                      **(C)**
09. The behavior of our politicians does not accord - their stated principles.  
A. with                      B. for                      C. to                      D. into                      **(A)**
10. He was accused - killing a young man.  
A. for                      B. with                      C. of                      D. on                      **(C)**
11. Our path is beset - difficulties.  
A. with                      B. under                      C. of                      D. against                      **(A)**
12. The gifts will be bestowed - the guests.  
A. over                      B. at                      C. on                      D. for                      **(C)**
13. Have you ever been      New York?  
A. in                      B. from                      C. for                      D. to                      **(D)**
14. He was bent - walking the entire distance.  
A. with                      B. for                      C. about                      D. on                      **(D)**
15. Tolstoy was blessed - thirteen children but he was not blessed - all of them.  
A. with, for                      B. with, in                      C. with, by                      D. with, on                      **(B)**
16. The man is blind - one eye.  
A. to                      B. after                      C. of                      D. at                      **(C)**
17. He is blind      his son's fault.  
A. in                      B. with                      C. of                      D. to                      **(D)**
18. I caught him - the hand.  
A. by                      B. with                      C. in                      D. of                      **(A)**
19. He found a clue - the mystery.  
A. of                      B. to                      C. on                      D. about                      **(B)**







Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Annoy (v)	বিরক্ত করা	<b>Bother</b> , Disturb, tease, harass, worry, irritate aggravate, <b>displease</b>	<b>Oblige</b> (অনুমোদন করা) <b>gratify</b> -সন্তুষ্ট করা <b>Soothe</b> -উপশম করা
Abase (v.)	হেয় করা	humiliate, degrade, dishonor, <b>belittle</b> (খর্ব করা), disgrace, subjugate, lower	Honor, elevate, praise, <b>glorify</b>
Abstain (v.)	বিরত থাকা	Refrain, <b>avoid</b> , desist, withdraw, cease, <b>shun</b> -পরিহার করা,	Pursue, assist, indulge in
Adorn	সাজানো, সুন্দর করা	<b>Embellish</b> , gild, decorate, ornament, emboss	
Abbreviate (v.)	সংক্ষেপ করা	<b>Abridge</b> , shorten, compress,	Amplify, extend
Authentic (adj)	খাঁটি	Real, <b>genuine</b> ,	<b>Spurious</b> , false, fake, <b>nauseous</b>
Adulteration (n)	ডেজাল	<b>Contamination</b> , <b>Pitfall</b> , <b>S hortcoming</b>	<b>Purification</b> , refining
Acumen	প্রখর বুদ্ধি	Sharpness, <b>brilliance</b> , wisdom	
Audacity (n)	উদ্ধতভাবে, সাহস	<b>Bravery</b> , boldness, daring, courage, pride,	timid, <b>cowardice</b> , afraid,
Abide (v.)	মেনে চলা	<b>Accept</b> , live in, put up with, bear, <b>take</b> , tolerate	Obstinate, disagree
Accord (v.)	অনুমতি দেয়া, মিল হওয়া	Admit, allow, grant, agree, harmony, <b>concord</b> (মতৈক্য) consent, consensus	Oppose, <b>conflict</b> , challenge, disallow
Abstract (adj)	বিমূর্ত	Theoretical, hypothetical, <b>intangible</b> (অস্পর্শনীয়),	<b>Concrete</b> , realistic, practical,
Able (adj)	সক্ষম	<b>Capable</b> , proficient, <b>competent</b> , talented, competent,	Unable
Abhor (v.)	অত্যন্ত ঘৃণা করা	Abominate, loathe, dislike, <b>Despise</b> , detest, hate	Adore, love, ardor
Abolish (v.)	লোপ করা, রহিত করা	Annul, eradicate, get rid of, eliminate, cancel, remove	Produce, fabricate
Abrupt (adj)	খাড়া, দ্রুত, আকস্মিক	Steep, sudden, hasty, hurried, quick, rapid, unexpected,	Blunt, slow, gradual, gentle
Accumulate (v.)	জড়ো হওয়া বা করা	Gather, amass, <b>assemble</b> , <b>unite</b> , hoard, accrue, multiply, aggregate	Scatter, squander, disperse, disseminate
Adopt (v.)	নিজের বলে গ্রহণ করা	Assume, choose, endorse, <b>accept</b> , approve, <b>take</b> , espouse	Reject, disprove, oppose
Amicable (adj.)	শান্তিপ্রিয়	<b>Friendly</b> , harmonious, cordial, gracious, good-humored	Reserved, discordant

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
<b>Adept</b> (n)	দক্ষ	Skillful, expert, adroit, proficient,	Inept, slovenly
<b>Allot</b> (v.)	বন্টন করা	Grant, assign, allocate, distribute, give, designate	Reject, disarrange, preserve
<b>Amass</b> (v.)	সঞ্চয় করা	collect, accumulate, hoard, aggregate, accrue, compile, pile up	Dissipate, waste away, squander, <u>disperse</u>
<b>Ambiguous</b> (adj)	সন্দেহজনক	<u>Doubtful</u> , uncertain, ambivalent, <u>skepticism</u> amphibolic, <u>Cryptic</u> , <u>obscure</u>	Straight forward, honest, consistent
<b>Antagonistic</b> (adj)	বিরোধী	Adverse, belligerent, contentious, <u>hostile</u> fighting	<u>friendly</u> , sympathetic, <u>peace</u> , amicable, amorous
<b>Anonymous</b>	রচয়িতার নামহীন	nameless, unnamed, unsigned, unidentified	Named, signed
<b>Appear</b> (v.)	হাজির হওয়া	Seem, exist, present, arrive, <u>approach</u>	Disappear, depart, <u>Retreat</u> absent, leave, go away
<b>Auspicious</b> (adj)	ভুত লক্ষন	Favourable, bright, cheerful, <u>fortunate</u> , lucky, propitious	inauspicious, <u>ominous</u>
<b>Awake</b>	জেগে ওঠা	Alert, get up, <u>watchful</u> , <u>Vigilant</u> , wakeful, conscious	Sleep, latent, asleep
<b>Awkward</b> (adj)	কদৰ্ঘ, আনাড়ি অপ্রস্তুত	ungainly, slovenly, not skilful, embarrassed, discomfited	Artful, adroit, skilful

B			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Brochure (n)	পুস্তিকা	<u>Pamphlet</u> , booklet, catalog, leaflet	
Ban (n)	নিষেধাজ্ঞা	Prohibition, interdict, outlaw, restriction, proscribe	Unrestricted induct, un- prohibited
Bankrupt (adj)	দেউলিয়া ব্যক্তি	Destitute, penniless, <u>insolvent</u> , beggared, broke, depleted, failed	Wealthy, solvent
Blight	ধ্বংস	Ailment, affliction, <u>Damage</u> , decay, canker	
Believe (v)	বিশ্বাস করা	Faith, <u>trust</u> , consider, deem, reckon	Disbelieve, <u>doubt</u>
Belittle (v)	ছোট করা	Decry, deride, detract, demean, disparage	Exaggerate, praise
Belligerent (adj)	যুদ্ধপ্রিয় শত্রুভাবাপন্ন	Hostile, warlike, <u>inimical</u> , quarrelsome	Peaceful, mild, <u>friendly</u>
Benediction (n)	আশীর্বাদ	Blessing, approval, sanction	Curse, imprecation, malediction



Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Blandishment	তোশামোদ	Flattery, ingratiation	Threaten, tyrannize, domineer, bludgeon
Blame (v)	নিন্দা করা,	Rebuke, <u>hate</u> , censure, condemn, dispraise, charge, guilt	Praise, <u>admire</u> , commend, encourage, acquit
Brief (adj)	সংক্ষিপ্ত	Short, succinct, concise Pithy, epigrammatic	Loquacious, eloquent, prolix, lengthy, copious.
Brilliant (adj)	উজ্জ্বল	Bright, glittering, speaking <u>radiant</u> , splendid, outstanding, <u>luminous</u> , <u>tactful</u>	Dull, stupid, <u>blunt</u> lacking, foolish.
Brittle (adj)	ভংগুর	Fragile, frail, tenuous, breakable	Strong, wiry, enduring resistible
Bulky	বিশাল, ভারী	Plump, <u>enormous</u> , massive immense, huge, massy	Small, <u>tiny</u>

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Cynical (adj.)	নৈরাশ্যবাদী	<u>Skeptical</u> , sarcastic, distrustful, suspicious, contemptuous, pessimistic	<u>Gullible</u> naive, trusting, credulous
calamity (N)	দুঃখ	Catastrophe, mishap, misery, <u>Debacle</u> , distress, misfortune, affliction	benediction, favor, <u>success</u>
Calm (n)	শান্ত	<u>tranquil</u> , quiet, <u>serene</u> , repose, peaceful, unruffled	Storm, gale, tempest
Clemency (n.)	নম্রতা	Mildness, kindness, forbearance, forgiveness, <u>generosity</u> , magnanimity	Rudeness, brutality, harshness, ruthlessness,
Caprice (n)	খামখেয়ালী	Whim, fancy, vagary, quirk, conceit, impulse, whim, fad	Consistency, firmness,
Cheat (v)	প্রতারণা করা, ঠকানো	<u>deceive</u> , deprive, <u>delude</u> swindle, <u>defraud</u>	Remunerate, compensate, guide
Choice (n)	পছন্দ	Preference, selection, option, alternative, pick	Compulsion, refusal, refection.
Clandestine	গোপন, গুপ্ত	<u>Secret</u> Covert, concealed, furtive	
Colossal (adj.)	প্রকাণ্ড	Enormous, gigantic, huge, immense	Minute, tiny
copious	প্রচুর	Abundant, exuberant, excessive, plentiful, extensive, ample	Meager, scarce, poor, shortage, rare.
Corpulent	অতিশয় মোটা	<u>Fat</u> , <u>obese</u> , plump, fattish, large	Thin, attenuated, slim
Communal (adj)	সম্প্রদায়	Community, common,	Personal, private

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Compel (v.)	বধ্য করা	Enforce, bind, force, impel, constrain, drive, induce	set free, thwart, baffle
Confident (adj)	অতি বিশ্বাসী, সাহসী	Optimistic, hopeful, sanguine, assured, positive, very trustful, certain, assertive	Diffident, modest, shy, doubtful
Conquer (v)	পরাজিত করা অতিক্রম করা	Beat, annex, crush, defeat, overpower, overwhelm, subdue, overcome, checkmate, <u>impede</u>	<u>yield</u> (আত্মসমর্পণ করা), capitulate, surrender, succumb
Constant (adj)	অপরিবর্তনীয়	<u>fixed</u> , <u>Staunch</u> , steady, firm, <u>perpetual</u> - (চিরস্থায়ী), invariable, stable, consistent, <u>steadfast</u> , <u>incessant</u> , <u>continuous</u>	Accidental, false, variable, <u>mobile</u> , irregular, inconstant,
Convenient (adj)	সুবিধাজনক	Handy, suitable, opportune, commodious, <u>helpful</u> , <u>supportive</u> - (সহায়ক), useful, expedient	Relinquish, counteract, inconvenient

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Daunt (v)	নিরুৎসাহিত করা	Intimidate, dismay, discourage	animate, <u>incite</u> , <u>instigate</u>
Decay (n)	পতন	Decline, collapse, downfall, rottenness	Growth, strength, force, animation, robustness
Delicious (adj)	সুস্বাদু	Tasty, palatable, delightful, luxurious, appetizing,	Unpalatable, loathsome, coarse, nauseous.
Delight (n)	আনন্দ	Bliss, <u>ecstasy</u> pleasure, <u>joy</u> , rapture, charm, cheer.	Dismay, dull
Desert (v)	ত্যাগ করা	Forsake, abandon, quit, give up, renounce,	Remain, wait, abide, tarry
Desperate (adj)	মরিয়া, হতাশা	<u>Reckless</u> , hopeless, anxious, worried, , concerned	Peaceful, hopeful, <u>careful</u> , calm
Dense (adj)	ঘন	condensed, close, close-knit, compact, jam-packed, lush, viscous, compressed	Clever, sparse, thin, intelligent
Difference (n)	পার্থক্য	<u>Dissent</u> , discord, variation, disagreement, alteration,, contrast, deviation,	harmony, <u>concur</u> , similarity, agreement, likeness
Difficult (adj)	কঠিন	Hard, troublesome, obscure, intricate, complex, intricate, complicated, enigmatic, hard	Easy, lucid, simple, plain, straight,
Disclose (v)	প্রকাশ	Divulge, expose, let out, make known, dissonance, animosity.	Hide



D			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Discrete (adj)	ভিন্ন/ পৃথক	Distinct, isolated, <u>separate</u>	Grouped, <u>amalgamate</u>
Distract (v.)	অন্যমনস্ক করা, হতবুদ্ধি করা	<u>Perplex</u> , confuse, embarrass, deflect, divert, <u>puzzle</u>	Placate, mollify, assuage, mitigate, conciliate.
Dwell (v)	বাস করা	reside, lodge, stay, live	Remove, desert, quit

E			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Eager (adj)	উৎসুক	Enthusiastic, impatient,	Apathetic.
Earn (v)	উপার্জন করা	Gain, win, obtain, acquire, achieve, draw, produce, get,	Lose, waste, forfeit, spend
Ecstasy (n)	উল্লাস	Delight, bliss, thrill, trance,	Depression, melancholy
Embarrass (v.)	হতবুদ্ধি করা, ভারগ্রস্ত করা	Abash, entangle, fluster, shame, perplex, rattle, encumber, discomfit	Encourage, relieve
Enlighten	উজ্জ্বল করা	Apprise, advice, illuminate, impart, explain	Confuse, puzzle
Encourage (v)	উৎসাহ দান	courage, give, cheer, <u>incite</u> inspire, <u>instigate</u> , stimulate, advocate,	Discourage, dishearten
Endorsement (n)	অনুমোদন, সমর্থন	Approbation, <u>sanction</u> , consent, <u>authorization</u> commendation	Disapproval, censure, reprimand, reproach,
Enough (adj. adv.n)	যথেষ্ট, পর্যাপ্ত	<u>Abundance</u> , ample, plenty, sufficient, adequate	<u>Scarcity</u> Insufficient, inadequate, scanty
Ensure (v)	নিশ্চিত করা	Confirm, guarantee, make certain, make sure, secure	
Essential (adj)	প্রয়োজনীয়	Vital, important, necessary, chief, fundamental, crucial, requisite, <u>compulsory</u> , obligatory	<u>ancillary</u> , <u>Unnecessary</u> superfluous, accidental
Eternal (adj)	সনাতন, শাস্বত	infinite, perpetual, immortal, <u>steady</u>	Ephemeral, temporal, <u>transient</u>
Evade (v)	কৌশলে পালানো	escape, shun, circumvent, elude, shirk	Catch, confront, face.
Exile (n)	নির্বাসন	Banishment, deportation, expel, extradition, expatriation.	Admittance, expulsion, retrieval.
Extravagant (adj.)	মূল্যবান	Costly, excessive, exaggerated, expensive, <u>flamboyant</u> , precious, <u>Grandiose</u>	Moderate, cheap, reasonable, <u>dull</u> , worthless, <u>simple</u>

F			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Franchise (n)	বিশেষ অধিকার	Privilege, license,	
Fear (n)	ভয়	Terror, horror, fright, anxiety, awe, <u>concern</u> , doubt, nervousness, <u>panic</u> , phobia, suspicion, worry	Trust, courage, relax, boldness, fearlessness, confidence
Finish (v.)	শেষ করা	Conclude, <u>end</u> , complete, close, sign off, clinch, <u>termination</u> , finalizes, fulfil, accomplish, cease,	begin, start, open, progressive, initiate, undertake
Fluctuate (v)	ইতস্ততঃ করা	Hesitate, oscillate, waver, weak, distrust, vacillate, swing, be unsteady	Adhere, persist, stick, steady
Foolish (adj)	বোকা, নির্বেধ	Irrational, <u>ridiculous</u> , senseless, thoughtless, ludicrous, <u>laughable</u> mad, unwise, witless, nonsensical	Judicious, wise, sagacious, clever, prudent.
Foe	শত্রু	Enemy, antagonist, rival	Friend
Faithful (adj.)	বিশ্বাসী	<u>looyal</u> , truthful	
Futile	ব্যর্থ	<u>vain</u> , <u>unsuccessful</u> <u>Abortive</u>	success
Fulfil (v)	পূরণ করা, সম্পন্ন করা	Fill, accomplish, complete	Fail, neglect, ignore, miss

G			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Gay (adj)	প্রফুল্ল, লম্পট	Cheerful, joyful, jovial merry, lewd	Depressed, glum, mounful
Glamorous (adj.)	আকর্ষণীয়	Attractive, beautiful, alluring, charming,	plain, drab
Generous (adj)	উদার প্রকৃতি	<u>Liberal</u> , munificent, bounty, plentiful, <u>Permissive</u> , <u>magnanimous</u>	Ungenerous, miserly
grateful (adj)	কৃতজ্ঞ	Obliged, thankful, agreeable, pleasant	Ungrateful, unpleasant,
Gracious	ভদ্র/সৌজন্যময়	<u>Courteous</u> , chivalrous, polite, considerate, civil	Rude
Guile (n)	প্রতারণা	<u>subterfuge</u> , cunning, <u>trickery</u> , deceitfulness, deception,	Candor, honesty

H			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Handle (v)	পরিচালনা করা	Manipulate, use	Mishandle, botch up
Honorary (adj.)	অবৈতনিক	Voluntary, charitable, unpaid	<u>Salaried</u> , paid
Handsome	সুশ্রী, সুদর্শন	Beautiful, pretty, elegant, lovely, graceful	Ugly, unhandsome
Hospitality (n.)	আতিথেয়তা	<u>Welcome</u> warmth, generosity, reception, greeting.	unfriendliness
Harsh (adj)	কর্কশ, নিষ্ঠুর	Unpleasant, cruel, hard, discordant	Tuneful, pleasant, mild, melodious



II			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Hasten (v)	দ্রুত করা	Accelerate, <u>expedite</u> , Kiv hurry, rush.	Delay, detain, retard, <u>impede</u>
Humane (adj)	দয়ালু	Humanitarian, compassionate,	Brutal, pitiless,

I			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Illicit (adj.)	অবৈধ	Clandestine, contraband, black market	Legal, permissible
Implore (v)	প্রার্থনা করা	Plead, beseech, crave, importune, petition, solicit	Bestow, cede, favor
Imprudent (adj)	অবিবেচক	Heedless, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unconcerned	<u>Careful</u> , <u>prudent</u> -বিচক্ষণ, সতর্ক, meticulous
Inanimate (adj)	প্রাণহীন, নিস্তেজ	Defunct, departed, insensible	Alive, animate, living, stirring
Incongruous (adj)	অনুসংগত, অনুপযোগী	Contradictory, discrepant, incompatible, paradoxical	Compatible, consistent, correspondent, appropriate
Improvement (n.)	উন্নতিসাধন	<u>Advancement</u> , development, enhancement, upgrading, perfection.	Retreat, demotion
Ingenuous (adj.)	সরল	Candid, frank, sincere, <u>naive</u>	Contrived, scheming, clever, <u>sophisticated</u>
Interpret (v)	ব্যাখ্যা করা	Construe, decipher, decode, elucidate, explicate	Confuse, distort, falsify, misconstrue,

L			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Liability (n)	দায়	Accountability, <u>debt</u> , duty, responsibility, answerability	
Linger (v.)	বিলম্ব করা	Abide, delay, tarry, loiter, <u>impede</u>	<u>Expedite</u> -ত্বরান্বিত করা, hasten
Lucid (adj.)	উজ্জ্বল, স্বচ্ছ	Limpid, transparent, distinct, <u>clear</u>	Ambiguous, obscure, vague
Lucrative (adj.)	লাভজনক	Productive, worthwhile, <u>profitable</u> , well- paid, rewarding, beneficial	
Lustre	উজ্জ্বলতা, স্বাতি	Brightness, effulgence, radiance, splendor.	Darkness, dullness, gloom

M			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Manifest (adj)	সুস্পষ্ট	Clear, cloudless, lucid, unequivocal, evident discernible	Cloudy, ambiguous, obscure
Manifest	কর্মসূচি	Policy statement, declaration, program,	
Meek (adj.)	বিনয়	Domesticated, gentle, submissive, mild	Fierce, savage, animated, exciting

N			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Neutral (adj.)	নিরপেক্ষ	Unbiased, disinterested, fair-minded, impartial, fair, Equity unaffiliated, unprejudiced, detached	Bias

O			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Oppose (v.t)	বাধা দেয়া	Confront, bar, check	Defend, favour, support
Ordeal	কষ্টকর পরীক্ষা	Affliction, <u>suffering</u> , anguish, Hardship, torment	
Omnipotent (adj.)	সর্ব শক্তিমান	Invincible, <u>supreme</u> , all-powerful, unstoppable, unbearable, unassailable	Powerless, vulnerable
Obnoxious (adj.)	ঘৃণ্য, বিরক্তিকর	Lost home, hateful, odious, very <u>unpleasant</u> , horrible, abhorrent	Decent

P			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Perceive (v)	উপলব্ধি করা	Conceive, realize, understand, observe, comprehend,	Begin, flourish, survive
Permanent (adj.)	স্থায়ী	infinite, timeless, <u>constant</u> , immortal, uninterrupted	temporary, transient,
Placid	শান্ত	<u>Serene</u> , docile, calm, peaceful, mild, mannered	
Pledge (v)	প্রতিজ্ঞা	Commit, obligate, surety, agreement	Neglect, mistrust, release, renounce
Precede (v)	অগ্রবর্তী হওয়া	pave the way, head, lead, come first	Follow, pursue
Pretent (v.)	ভান করা, দাবী করা	disguise, hoax, impersonate, feign, act, mislead, bluff, trick, <u>Camouflage</u>	Display, exhibit, expose, reveal
Profusion	অতিপ্রাচুর্য	Abundance, <u>Glut</u> , surplus	Paucity
Prodigious (adj)	অসাধারণ	Amazing, remarkable, abnormal, extraordinary, remarkable, exceptional	Commonplace, insignificant, ordinary, average
Proficient (adj)	যোগ্য, দক্ষ	Accomplished, adept, competent, ingenious, efficient, expert, professional, skilled, talented	Awkward, bungling, inexperienced, untrained, incompetent
Proximate	নিকটতম	Adjacent, contiguous, nearby, Neighboring, adjoining	<u>distant</u>

Q			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Quest (n)	অনুসন্ধান	Exploration, investigation, query,	Disregard
Query	অন্বেষণ	research, scrutiny, search, inspect	inactivity, inattention

R			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Ramification	ফলাফল	Consequences, result, upshot, effect, implication, outcome	-



R			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Radiance (n)	উজ্জ্বল্য	Brilliance, luster, splendor, blaze sparkle, vivacity, glow, shine	Darkness, dullness, gloom
Rebellious (adj)	বিদ্রোহী, অবাধ্য	Defiant, insubordinate, unruly, recalcitrant, refractory, seditious, mutinous	<u>Compliant</u> , obedient, submissive
Rebuke (n & vt)	তিরস্কার করা	Accuse, censure, implicate, reproach, reprimand, scold, admonish, chide, blame	Absolve, acquit, exonerate
Recede (v.)	সরানো	move away, retreat, withdraw	Advance, proceed
Renown (n)	খ্যাতি, প্রতিষ্ঠা	Distinction, fame, luster, celebrity, prominence, reputation, recognition	Disgrace, disrepute, obscurity
Restore (v.)	পূর্ণনির্মান করা	Rebuild, fix, recondition, mend, reconstruct, renovate	Damage, remove, weaken
Restrain (v)	দমন করা	Bridle, check, hinder, inhibit, repress, hold back	Encourage, incite, free, release
Revolve (v)	আবর্তিত হওয়া	Rotate, spin, twirl, wheel, whirl, circle, turn around, gyrate	Proceed, stop, travel
Rigorous (adj)	কঠোর, দয়াশূন্য, উগ্র	Harsh, rough, stern, stringent, <u>rude</u> , unfeeling, scrupulous, ruthless	<u>Gentle</u> , lenient, mild, melodious
Robust (adj)	বলবান	Healthy, sound, strong, vigorous, stout, hale and hearty, fit	Delicate, frail, infirm, unwell

S			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Shrewd (adj.)	বিচক্ষণ, ধূর্ত	Crafty, <u>astute</u> , cunning, foxy, tricky, sagacious, astute, wise, perceptive	Candid, frank, ingenuous
Sacred (adj)	পবিত্র, ধর্ম বিষয়ক	Blessed, religious, divine, spiritual, holy, sanctified, blessed hallowed	Evil, profane, secular, worldly
Sadden (v.)	দুঃখিত করা	Depress, discourage, distress, dishearten, upset, dismay	cheer, delight, please
Shabby (adj)	পুরাতন, জীর্ণ	Needy, inferior, scanty, untidy, <u>unsmart</u>	neat
Shatter (v)	খণ্ড করা, ধ্বংস করা	Break, demolish, destroy, smash, splinter, explode	join, mend, renovate, repair
Slander (n)	নিন্দা	Calumny, defamation, scandal, malign, <u>misrepresentation</u> , slur, <u>libel</u> , disparage	Applause, flattery, commendation, praise
Speculate (v.)	চিন্তা করা, ঝুঁকি নেয়া	Apprehend, <u>assume</u> , Hypothetical, guess, presume, consider, conjecture	Ascertain, demonstrate, prove
Sycophant	মোসাহেব	<u>Flatterer</u> Crawler, groveller, lackey	-
Slender (adj)	পাতলা, সামান্য	Lean, meager, narrow, slight	Broad, bulky, thick, wide, fat

T			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Trivial (adj)	তুচ্ছ, নগণ্য	Frivolous, insignificant, paltry, <u>unimportant</u> trifling, petty, inconsequential	Important, serious, weighty, <u>significant</u>
Taboo (adj.)	নিষেধাজ্ঞা	Banned, forbidden, proscribed, Inviolable, prohibited	Acceptable, Permitted
Tedious	ক্রান্তিজনক	Dull, boring, monotonous, tiresome	<u>refreshing</u> , <u>interesting</u>
Taunt (v)	বিক্রপ করা	Jeer, mock, scoff, sneer at, tease, goad, insult, criticize, ridicule	compliment, flatter
Torpid (adj)	অসাড়, সুত্ত	Inactive, <u>dormant</u> , languorous, <u>latent</u> , lazy	Diligent
Thrive	উন্নতি লাভ	<u>prosper</u> , flourish, succeed, do well, bloom, boom	Deteriorate

U			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Untoward (adj)	অবাধ্য, প্রতিকূল	Contrary, disobedient, obstinate, <u>unruly</u> intractable, inconvenient, annoying	Agreeable, obliging, docile, tractable
Unbelievable (adj.)	অবিশ্বাস্য	<u>Incredible</u> , amazing, astonishing, implausible, inconceivable	Credible, ordinary
Utopian	কাল্পনিক	Exemplary, imaginary, unreal, pretend, fantasy, illusory	Actual, imperfect, real, material
Utter (adj)	প্রকাশ করা, অবিশিষ্ট	Complete, supreme, absolute, downright, qualified, express	Deficient, incomplete, lacking, faulty
Urbane (adj)	সভ্য, নম্র, শহুরে	Accomplished, courteous, polite, well-mannered, cultured	Impertinent, rural, rude, uncivil

V			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Vague (adj)	অস্পষ্ট	Ambiguous, hazy, indistinct, uncertain, unsettled, hazy, fuzzy	Clear, explicit, lucid, specific
Virtue	সদগুণ	Nobility, decency, goodness, rectitude, integrity	<u>Vice</u>
Volatile (adj)	চঞ্চল, পরিবর্তনশীল	<u>Resilient</u> , fickle, changeable, unstable, <u>unpredictable</u> - Fickle	Depressed, despondent, unyielding, dependable
Valiant (adj)	সাহসী, বীরোচিত	Heroic, courageous, <u>fearless</u> , gallant, <u>intrepid</u> , brave, adventurous	Cowardly, ringing, timid

W, Z			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Wanting (adj.)	অভাবপূর্ণ	Defectives, deficient, absent	Adequate, sufficient
Waver (v)	দ্বিধামস্ত হওয়া	Hesitate, oscillate, weak, distrust, dither, be irresolute, falter, vacillate, alternate, swing, be	Confide, Adhere, decide, trust, stick, persistent



W, Z			
Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
<b>Zenith</b> (n)	সর্বোচ্চ স্থান, চরম অবস্থা	<u>Apex</u> , Acme, climax, culmination, pinnacle, pick, summit, apogee, high point, meridian, height, top	Anticlimax, base, floor, lowest point,
<b>Zip</b> (n.)	চালনা	Drive, enthusiasm, race, fasten, zoom, rocket, whiz	Listlessness
<b>Zeal</b> (n)	অগ্রহ উদীপক	Devotion, passion, enthusiasm, intensity, <u>concern</u> , fanaticism, ardor, Fervor	Apathy, unconcern indifference
<b>Zest</b> (n)	সুস্বাদু	Appetite, relish, eagerness, enjoyment, enthusiasm, taste, gusto, keenness, thirst, zeal, Exuberance	Aversion, hatred, apathy

### Some Vocabulary

01. Fragrance-a-Aroma
02. Watchful---সতর্ক, মনোযোগী-Vigilant
03. Desultory---এলোমেলো- Disorganized
04. Termination --- সমাপ্তি, শেষ Expiration
05. Contentment---- -Satisfaction
06. Barrier---প্রতিবন্ধকতা, বাধা -Impediment
07. Thrifty---হিসাবী, মিতব্যয়ী-Frugal
08. Skeptic ---সন্দেহ প্রবণ---Doubtful
09. Trivial---গুরুত্বহীন, তুচ্ছ, Unimportant
10. Hindrance---বাধা, প্রতিবন্ধকতা-Barrier
11. Engrossed- নিবিষ্ট, নিমগ্ন- absorbed
12. Enmity-শত্রুতা-Hostility
13. Shun-এড়িয়ে চলা, পরিহার করা-Avoid
14. Ridiculous - হাস্যকর, উপহাসযোগ্য- Laughable
15. Pandemonium- হৈচৈ পূর্ণ, বিশৃঙ্খলা -Commotion
16. Amenable - সম্মত, অনুগত- Agreeable
17. Trash- আবর্জনা-Rubbish
18. Appraise---মূল্যায়ন করা- Evaluate
19. Contaminate - দূষিত/ কলুষিত করা-Pollute
20. Inadvertent- অনিচ্ছাকৃত - Unintentional
21. Improbable - সম্ভাবনাহীন- Unlikely
22. Blight-ক্ষত হওয়া-Damage
23. Unambiguous- দ্ব্যর্থহীন, পরিষ্কার -Clear
24. Intimidate- ভীতি প্রদর্শন করা- frighten
25. Nebulous - অস্পষ্ট, ঝাপসাটে-Vague
26. Dissect-বিশ্লেষণ, ব্যবচ্ছেদ করা -Analyze
27. Deploable- শোচনীয় ঝারাপ-Imminent
28. Impending-আসন্ন-Imminent
29. Incredible-অবিশ্বাস্য- Unbelievable
30. Deception-অবিশ্বাস্য-Subterfuge
31. Squander- অপচয়/অপব্যয় করা- Waste
32. Submerged- জলে নিমজ্জিত-Engulfed
33. Conviction- দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস-Belief
34. Foe- শত্রু-Enemy
35. Gracious- সদয়, উদার-merciful
36. Peccadillo- ছোটখাটো ভুল-Misdemeanor
37. Perturb- - উত্তেজিত করা, বিদ্রোহ সৃষ্টি করা-Agitate
38. Reiterate- পুনরাবৃত্তি করা-Repeat
39. Benevolent - দয়ালু, সহানুভূতিশীল-Empathetic.
40. Imprudent - অসতর্ক, অদক্ষ- Indiscreet
41. Furtive- গোপন- Secret
42. Tranquil- শান্ত, নির্মল-Calm
43. Despise- ঘৃণা করা, তুচ্ছজ্ঞান করা-Abhor
44. Adulteration-- দূষণ, ডেজাল-Contamination
45. Abortive- নিষ্ফল, ব্যর্থ-Unfruitful
46. Volatile- দোদুল্যমান, অস্থির-Fluctuating
47. Overpowering- শক্তিশালী, তীব্র-Pungent
48. Lucrative- লাভজনক-Profitable
49. Serene- শান্ত, শান্তিপূর্ণ-Calm
50. Extempore- পূর্ব প্রস্তুতিহীন-aunprepared
51. Solely- এককভাবে-Exclusively
52. Hurl- নিক্ষেপ করা, ছুড়ে মারা-Throw
53. Toughen- শক্ত করা, দৃঢ় করা-Strengthen
54. Constraint- চাপ, সীমাবদ্ধতা-imitation
55. Fragile- ভঙ্গুর, যা সহজেই ভেঙ্গে যায়-Brittle
56. Indignation- ক্রোধ, ক্ষোভ-Anger
57. Trickery- ছল, প্রতারণা-Subterfuge
58. Frightful- ভয়ঙ্কর, ভয়ানক-Gruesome
59. Horrific- ভয়ানক, বিপদসংকুল-Dreadful
60. Obstacle - বাধা-বিপত্তি-Impediment
61. Loyal- বিশ্বাসী, অনুগত-Faithful
62. Emblem- প্রতীক, চিহ্ন-Symbol
63. Reside- বাস করা-Live
64. Subside-হ্রাস করা/ পাওয়া, কমে যাওয়া-Abate
65. Pinnacle- চূড়া, শীর্ষ-Apex
66. Profusion- প্রাচুর্য-Abundance
67. Elucidate- ব্যাখ্যা করা-Explain
68. Fluctuate - ওঠানামা করা-undulate.
69. Assumed - অনুমতি/ধরে নেওয়া-hypothetical
70. Revenge- প্রতিশোধ-Vengeance
71. Pirate - জলদস্যু-Buccaneer
72. Shrewd- ধূর্ত, বিচক্ষণ, চতুর-Astute
73. Stipulation - চুক্তি, শর্ত- Proviso
74. Zenith- সবচেয়ে উঁচু, বিন্দু, শীর্ষ-Apex
75. Obsessed- কোন কিছুতে নিমগ্ন থাকা-Fixated
76. Irreproachable- নিরুলঙ্ঘ, নির্দোষ-Innocent
77. Isolation- পৃথক, বিচ্ছিন্ন-Separation
78. Menacing- ভীতিকর, হুমকিস্বরূপ-Threatening
79. Exorbitant-- অত্যধিক, মাত্রাতিরিক্ত-Excessive
80. Amicable-- বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ, সহদয়-Friendly
81. Interlinked- পরস্পর সম্পর্কযুক্ত-Interconnected
82. Extraneous - অসংশ্লিষ্ট ও অপ্রাসঙ্গিক-Unrelated
83. Recluse - একাকী-Loner
84. Perplexed-- হতবুদ্ধি/অবাক হওয়া-Puzzled
85. Ramification- ফল, পরিণতি-Consequences
86. Ecstasy-- পরমানন্দ, সুখ-Joy
87. Vilify--নিন্দা করা, কুৎসা রটনা করা--Defame
88. Squalid--- নোংরা, জীর্ণ, শোচনীয়-Sordid
89. Abominable-- ঘৃণ্য, বীভৎস-Hateful
90. Dissipate-- অপচয় করা-waste
91. Mollify- শান্ত, প্রশমন করা-Appease
92. Goady-- বিরক্তিকর, ডাশ-Nuisance
93. Deter- বাধা দেয়া, নিরুৎসাহিত করা-Impede



94. Tyranny-- অত্যাচার-Domination  
95. Resign-- পদত্যাগ করা/বাদ দেয়া-Quit  
96. Deliberate- সূচিভিত্ত-Intentional  
97. Generosity- উদারতা, মহানুভবতা-Magnanimity  
98. Dilemma- দ্বন্দ্ব, উভয়সংকট-Confusion  
99. Quest- অনুসন্ধান করা/খোঁজা-Investigate

## Most Important Vocabulary

ভেজাল মিশানো	Adulterate, contaminate, pollute
অবনতি হওয়া	Aggravate, worsen, intensify
প্রাচীন	Archaic, obsolete
চতুর	Astute, shrewd
অপরিহার্য	Indispensable, essential, mandatory
ক্ষণস্থায়ী	Evanescent, fleeting, temporary
চিরস্থায়ী	Permanent, perpetual, eternal, everlasting
একঘেঁয়ে	Monotonous, humdrum, dull, obstinate, stubborn, obdurate
অপ্রাসঙ্গিক	Irrelevant, unrelated, impertinent
প্রাসঙ্গিক	Relevant, Pertinent, germane
অনিচ্ছুক	Loath, averse, disinclined, reluctant
বাচাল	Loquacious, talkative, garrulous
জীর্ণ-শীর্ণ	Shabby, tattered
ভাসা ভাসা	Superficial, cursory, perfunctory
বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য	Feasible, practicable
বাগাড়সপূর্ণ, অহংকারী	Grandiloquent, pompous, showy, bombastic, flamboyant
মিত্র, সামাজিক	Gregarious, sociable, friendly
এলোমেলো, বিশৃঙ্খলা	Haphazard, chaotic
অবৈতনিক	Honorary, voluntary
পূর্বপ্রস্ততিহীন	Impromptu, improvised, extemporaneous
অপব্যয়ী	Extravagant, prodigal
কুদ্রিম	Parsimonious, frugal, thrifty, sparing
বিশ্বাসপ্রবণ	Gullible, credulous
অবিশ্বাস্য	Incredible, unbelievable, absurd
কমানো/হ্রাস করা	Abate, decrease, reduce, diminish, lessen
উন্নত/হ্রাস করা	Alleviate, mitigate, allay
বাতিল করা	Abolish, eradicate, obliterate, annihilate, exterminate, repeal
প্রচুর, অনেক	Abundant, plenty, ample, copious
পরোপকারিতা	Altruism, benevolence, generosity
দ্ব্যর্থবোধক, অস্পষ্ট	Ambiguous, equivocal
শান্ত করা/প্রশমিত করা	Appease, pacify, placate, ally, alleviate, mitigate
হৈচৈপূর্ণ/কোলাহলপূর্ণ	Boisterous, clamorous, uproarious, haphazard, chaotic
ক্ষতিকর	Baleful, monous, malevolent, deleterious, detrimental, virulent
প্রশংসা/শ্রদ্ধা	Applause, praise, compliments, admire, respect

## Some Synonyms

Word	Meaning	Synonyms
Repugnant	ঘৃণ্য	Repellent
Spurious	জাল/কৃত্রিম	Fakce, countereit
Stingy	কৃপণ	Miserly
Succinct	সংক্ষিপ্ত ও যথাযথ	To the point

Word	Meaning	Synonyms
Sumptuous	বিলাসবহুল	Luxurious
Surmise	অনুমান	Conjecture
Tangible	ধরা-হোয়া যায় এমন	Palpable, touchable
Tedious	ক্রান্তিকর, একঘেঁয়ে	Tiring, exhausting
Terse	সরলকথ	To the point, succinct
Whimsical	খেয়ালী	Capricious
Aberrant	বিপথগামী, নীতিভ্রষ্ট	Deviant
Alacrity	তৎপরতা	Eagerness
Ameliorate	উন্নতি লাভ করা	Improve
Assiduous	অধ্যবসায়ী	Diligent
Bolster	সমর্থন, উৎসাহ দান করা	Support
Castigation	প্রহার বা তিরস্কার	Severe criticism, punishment
Condone	(অপরাধ) ক্ষমা করা	Forgive
Contrite	অনুতপ্ত	Regretful
Deride	উপহাস করা	Ridicule
Desiccate	শুষ্ক করা	Dry up
Dissemble	ছদ্মবেশ ধারণ করা	Disguise
Dupre	প্রভাবিত ব্যক্তি	Someone easily fooled
Fledgling	অনভিজ্ঞ লোক	Inexperienced
Goad	তাড়িত করা	Stimulate, inspire
Inherent	সহজাত, জন্মগত	Established by nature or habit
Maverick	বিদ্রোহী/স্বাধীনচেতা	Rebel
Mendacious	মিথ্যাবাদী	Habitually dishonest
Metamorphosis	রূপান্তর	Change of form
Mitigate	উপশম করা	Appease
Officious	গায়ে পড়ে সাহায্যকারী	Meddlesome
Plethora	অতিরিক্ত সরবরাহ	Excess, overabundance
Preamble	ভূমিকা	Introduction
Precursor	অগ্রদূত	Forerunner
Refractory	অবাধ্য, একগুঁয়ে	Stubborn
Salubrious	স্বাস্থ্যজনক, স্বাস্থ্যকর	Healthful
Annoy	জ্বালাতন/বিরক্ত করা	Irritate
Authentic	খাঁটি, বিশ্বাসযোগ্য	Real
Blameworthy	নিশ্চিন্দীয়	Guilty
Candid	অকপট, মনখোলা	Frank
Candor	অকপটতা, সরলতা	Frankness
Counterfeit	জাল/কৃত্রিম	Fake
Deter	নিবৃত্ত করা, বাধা দেয়া	Obstruct, stop
Diminish	হ্রাস করা/পাওনা	Abate
Expose	প্রকাশ করা	Disclose
Haphazard	এলোমেলো, বিশৃঙ্খলা	Chaotic
Infamous	কুখ্যাত, জঘন্য	Notorious
Aver	নিশ্চয়তা সহকারে বলা	Assert
Aversion	বিরূপতা/বিমুখতা	Reluctance
Belittle	হেয়/অবজ্ঞা করা	Despise
Clumsy	জবুখবু/ আনাড়ী	Inept, Awkward
Commend	প্রশংসা করা	Extol
Denounce	দোষারোপ করা	Condemn
Didactic	শিক্ষামূলক	Educational
Docile	বাধ্য, বশ মানে এমন	Compliant
Eloquent	বাকপটু	Persuasive
Fidelity	বিশ্বস্ততা/ আনুগত্য	Loyalty
Rapture	পরম আনন্দ	Extreme happiness
Gregarious	মিতক, সঙ্গলিপ্সু	Friendly
Ignoble	অসম্মানজনক/হীন	Despicable



Word	Meaning	Synonyms
Indispensable	অপরিহার্য	Mandatory
Ire	ক্রোধ / বিরক্তি	Wrath
Laudatory	প্রশংসামূলক	Complimentary
Malicious	বিদ্বেষপরায়ণ	Malevolent
Messy	বিশৃঙ্খলা/নোংরা	Cluttered
Ominous	ভীতিকর	Threatening
Palatable	সুস্বাদু/কচিকর	Delicious
Perilous	বিপদজনক	Hazardous
Prompt	তৎপর/চটপটে	Alert
Archaic	প্রাচীন	Obsolete
Auspicious	অনুকূল	Favorable
Capricious	খামখেয়ালী	Fickle
Favoritism	পক্ষপাতিত্ব	Partiality, Bias
Flaunt	জাহির করা	Show off
Folly	মূর্খতা/বোকামি	Foolishness, Idiocy
Glut	শেটপূরে খাওয়া	Overeat
Nefarious	দুর্করিত্ব	Wicked
Palliate	প্রশমিত করা	Mitigate, Assuage
Ransack	তল তল করে খোঁজা	Rummage
Obstacle	বাধা	Impediment
Retreat	পিছিয়ে আসা	Move back
Scorn	অবজ্ঞা/ঘৃণা করা	Disdain
Unavoidable	অবশ্যজ্ঞাবী	Inevitable
Vacillate	ইতস্তত/বিধা করা	Hesitate, Waver
Valiant	সাহসী	Dauntless
Adverse	প্রতিকূল, বিরোধী	Unfavorable
Adamant	অনমনীয়, গায়াব	Insistent
Animosity	শত্রুতা	Antagonism
Avarice	অর্থলিপ্সা, লোভ	Lust for money
Adroit	দক্ষ, কুশলী	Adept, Dexterous

### Some Antonyms

01. Blemish (নৈতিক ত্রুটি) Purity (পবিত্রতা)
02. Conscious (সচেতন) # Unaware (অসচেতন)
03. Conviction (দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস) # Doubt (সন্দেহ)
04. Calamity (বিপর্যয়) # Blessing (আশীর্বাদ)
05. Abnormal (অস্বাভাবিক) # Ordinary (স্বাভাবিক/সাধারণ)
06. Accuracy (নির্ভুলতা) # Error
07. Adherent (অনুগামী) # Opponent (বিপক্ষ)
08. Amiable (অনুগত/সৌহার্দপূর্ণ) # Hateful
09. Adjacent (নিকটবর্তী) Remote (দূরবর্তী)
10. Consult পরামর্শ করা # Ignore
11. Ambiguous (অস্পষ্ট) # Clear
12. Artistic (সুসজ্জিত/সুন্দর) # Ugly
13. Betray (প্রতারণা করা) # Protect (রক্ষা করা)
14. Deceitful (প্রতারণাপূর্ণ) # Honest
15. Daring (দুঃসাহসী) # Cowardly (কাপুরুষোচিত)
16. Opaque (অস্বচ্ছ) # Transparent (স্বচ্ছ)
17. Decorous (সুসজ্জিত/সুন্দর) # Unsuitable (অনুপযুক্ত)
18. Decry (উচ্চৈশ্বরে নিন্দা করা) # Praise
19. Dormant (ঘুমন্ত) # Active
20. Dejected (মনমরা) # Gay (প্রফুল্ল)
21. Earnest (স্থির সংকল্প) # Fickle (খেয়ালী)
22. Feeble (দুর্বল) # Strong

23. Fragile (ভঙ্গুর) # Strong
24. Futile (ভ্রূত/দুর্বল) # Powerful
25. Gaiety (প্রফুল্লতা) # Sorrow
26. Grim (কঠোর/নির্মম) # Mild (মৃদু)
27. Hale (স্বাস্থ্যবান) # Weak
28. Hideous (কুৎসিত/বীভৎস) # Beautiful
29. Humane (মানবিক) # Cruel
30. Advancing (উন্নয়নশীল) # Retreating (পিছুহটা)
31. Plaintiff (অভিযোগকারী) # Defendant (আসামী)
32. Imbecile (নির্বোধ) # Clever
33. Charitable (পরোপকারী) # Selfish
34. Compassion (সমবেদনা) # Cruelty
35. Absurd (অযৌক্তিক) # Rational (যুক্তিসঙ্গত)
36. Insane (পাগল) # Sensible (বোধসম্পন্ন)
37. Unity (একতা) # Discord (অমিল)
38. Judicious (বিচক্ষণ) # Foolish (বোকা)
39. Vice (পাপ/দোষত্রুটি) # Virtue
40. Knotty (ঝামেলাযুক্ত/জটিল) # Plain
41. Latent (লুকায়িত) # Visible (দৃশ্যমান)
42. Wild (বন্য) # Tame (পোষা)
43. Lofty (উঁচু) # Low
44. Censure (সমালোচনা করা) # Praise
45. Cessation (বিরতি) # Beginning
46. Celerity (দ্রুততা) # Delay
47. Devout (ধার্মিক) # Impious
48. Meek (নম/বিনীত) # Bold (সাহসী)
49. Mute (নীরব) # Loud
50. Nourish (পোষণ করা) # Destroy
51. Obscene (অশ্লীল) # Decent (শোভন)
52. Odd (অদ্ভুত) # Usual (স্বাভাবিক/প্রচলিত)
53. Paltry (ভুচ্ছ) # Worthy (উপযুক্ত)
54. Pathetic (করুণ) # Farcical (হাস্যকর)
55. Petty (ছোট) # Large
56. Quiet (শান্ত) # Noisy
57. Rapture (পরম আনন্দ) # Pain
58. Robust (শক্ত সমর্থ/বলিষ্ঠ) # Fragile (ভঙ্গুর)
59. Scandal (দুর্নাম) # Respect
60. Senile (বার্ধক্যজনিত) # Virile (পুরুষোচিত)
61. Sympathy (সহানুভূতি) # Antipathy (বিতৃষ্ণা)
62. Vehement (শক্তিশালী) # Feeble (দুর্বল)
63. Tranquility (শান্ত অবস্থা) # Turbulence (অবাধ্যতা)
64. Antipathy (বিদ্বেষ/বিতৃষ্ণা) # Fondness
65. Amicable (বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ) # Unfriendly
66. Anonymous (নামহীন) # Signed (স্বাক্ষরযুক্ত)
67. Allure (প্রলুব্ধ করা) # Repel (নিবারণ করা)
68. Animated (সজীব) # Dull (নিরস)
69. Ambiguous (দ্ব্যর্থক/অস্পষ্ট) # Clear
70. Benign (সহৃদয়) # Malignant (বিদ্বেষপূর্ণ)
71. Beatific (আনন্দময়) # Dreadful (মারাত্মক)
72. Bleak (মলিন) # Cheerful (প্রফুল্ল)
73. Cynical (বিশ্বাসহীন) # Trusting (বিশ্বস্ত)



- জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
74. Carnal (দৈহিক) # Spiritual (আধ্যাত্মিক)  
75. Curtail (কাটছোট করা) # Lengthen  
76. Din (হটগোল) # Silence  
77. Dearth (অভাব) # Abundance (প্রাচুর্য্য)  
78. Dilate (প্রসারিত হওয়া) # Conclude  
79. Devoid (বর্জিত) # Full of  
80. Exodus (প্রস্থান) # Entry (প্রবেশ)  
81. Exasperate (উত্তেজিত করা) # Placate (শান্ত করা)  
82. Enhance (বাড়ানো) # Degrade (কমানো/হীন করা)  
83. Enunciate (উচ্চারণ করা) # Mumble (আমতা আমতা করা)  
84. Evasive (চতুর/ছলনাময়ী) # Frank (অকপট/সরল)  
85. Equilibrium ( ভারসাম্য) # Imbalance  
86. Hazardous (বিপজ্জনক) # Safe  
87. Equitable (ন্যায়সঙ্গত) # Unfair (অন্যায়্য)  
88. Equivocal (সন্দেহজনক) # Clear  
89. Gusty (ঝড়ো) # Calm (শান্ত)  
90. Inimical (শত্রুভাবাপন্ন) # Friendly  
91. Hackneyed (গতানুগতিক/বস্তাপচা) # Original  
92. Illusive (প্রতারণামূলক) # Not deceptive  
93. Irksome (ভোগান্তিজনক) # antereesting  
94. Judicious (সুবিচার সম্পন্ন) # Unwise (মূখতাপূর্ণ)  
95. Kindle (উত্তেজিত করা) # Quench (প্রশমিত করা)  
96. Loath (অনিচ্ছুক) # Eager (আগ্রহী)  
97. Agility (ক্ষিপ্ৰতা) # Awkwardness ( জ্বরুথুর্ অবস্থা)  
98. Antithesis (বৈপরীত্য) # Similarity  
99. Alleviate ( উপশম করা) #worsen (খারাপ করা)  
100. Wretched (শোচনীয়) # Fine  
101. Levity (চপলতা) # Solemnity  
102. Lavish (অপব্যয়ী/মুক্ত হস্ত) # Frugal (মিতব্যয়ী)  
103. Perpetual (চিরস্থায়ী) # Momentary (সাময়িক)  
104. Penurious (কৃপণ) # Generous  
105. Pernicious (ক্ষতিকর) # Harmless  
106. Rustic (গ্রাম্য) # Urban (শহরে)  
107. Indifference (উদাসীনতা) # Ardor (আগ্রহী/আকৃতি)  
108. Sanguine (আশাবিভ) # Pessimistic (হতাশাবাদী)

### ► Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. The antonym of the word 'organic' is – [NU- Business; 2014-15]  
A. normal      B. chemical      C. plastic      D. political (B)
02. Which of the following is the synonym for 'society'? [NU- Business; 2014-15]  
A. home      B. community      C. playground      D. country (B)
03. The meaning of 'a privilege' is a — [NU- Business; 2012-13]  
A. responsibility      B. special favour or right  
C. decision      D. property (B)
04. What is the antonym of the word, "monotonous"? [NU- Business; 2012-13]  
A. Excess      B. Interesting  
C. Monopoly      D. Critical (B)
05. Tagore is generally regarded as the outstanding creative artist of modern Bangla language. Which of the following best explains the underlined word? [NU- Business; 2012-13]  
A. Most distinguished      B. Ordinary  
C. Quite good      D. Average (A)

06. Indicate the correct synonym of the word, 'terrific'. [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
A. Very good B. Very bad (B)  
C. Very slow D. Provocative
07. The antonym of the word 'pretty' is —. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. fearful B. ugly (B)  
C. fair D. mean
08. The word 'Independence' means —. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. self-rule B. self-government (D)  
C. autonomy D. freedom
09. The antonym of 'dreadful' is —. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. Loving B. Fearful (A)  
C. Scaring D. Deadening
10. 'The word' evacuate' is closest in meaning to —. [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. remove B. exile (A)  
C. expel D. resurrect
11. The word closest in meaning to 'honest' is- [NU- Business: 2010-11]  
A. truthful B. loyal (B)  
C. frank D. sincere
12. The word 'exquisite' has the same meaning as- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. excessively small B. fragile and perishable (D)  
C. thin and expensive  
D. extremely delicate or beautiful
13. A close antonym of 'angry' is- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. rabid B. satisfied (C)  
C. contented D. cheerful
14. The opposite of 'obvious' is- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. in effectual B. thin (D)  
C. tenuous D. hidden
15. He began from scratch. Here "from scratch" means- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. from the end B. from somewhere (C)  
C. from the beginning D. from nowhere
16. The synonym of "Panoramic" is- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. narrow B. limited (D)  
C. restricted D. scenic
17. The word 'radiation' is — [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. noun B. verb (A)  
C. adjective D. adverb
18. The antonym of 'Hindrance' is — [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. Barrier B. Impediment (C)  
C. Advantage D. Misfortune
19. The synonym of 'mislead' is — [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. redirect B. misjudge (D)  
C. misgive D. misguide
20. The antonym of 'organize' is — [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. gathering B. scattering (D)  
C. dispersing D. disorganize
21. The word 'proportionate' is- [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. a noun B. an adverb (C)  
C. an adjective D. a verb
22. A synonym of the word 'deliberately' is- [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. carelessly B. intentionally (D)  
C. delightfully D. dementedly
23. The synonym of 'colloquial' is: [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. conversational B. practical (C)  
C. traditional D. contemporary
24. The opposite of 'brilliant' is: [NU- Business: ?]  
A. dull B. vague (D)  
C. unintellectual D. idiot



# **IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION**

01. Arduous-  
A. Hazardous B. Difficult  
C. Different D. Tedious
02. What is the synonym of 'altruism'?  
A. Honesty B. Philanthropy  
C. Tolerance D. Selfishness
03. The Synonym of APPEASE:  
A. Resourceful B. Meander  
C. Placate D. Deduce
04. The synonym of ambition-  
A. Indifference B. Aimlessness  
C. Desire D. Purposelessness
05. Synonym of 'ABASE'-  
A. low B. peaceful  
C. humble D. cruel
06. ACRIMONIOUS-  
A. Legal B. severe  
C. harmonious D. cursive
07. ANOMALOUS-  
A. Usual B. Vicious  
C. Connected D. Capacious
08. ACCRETION-  
A. Erosion B. Addition  
C. Procession D. Stack
09. Antonym of the word 'assuage'-  
A. resolve B. decrease  
C. separate D. irritate
10. Analogous -  
A. Prudent B. Unremarkable  
C. Repetitive D. Lacking similarity
11. The private hospital business is booming in Bangladesh.  
A. flourishing B. bursting  
C. improving D. filling
12. The word 'Brittle' (ভদ্র) means-  
A. Strong B. wiry  
C. Enduring D. Fragile
13. BUCOLIC-  
A. Rural B. Simple  
C. Hidebound D. Quite
14. The word 'bounty' is closest in meaning to  
A. generosity B. familiar  
C. dividing line D. sympathy
15. Brochure  
A. Opening B. Pamphlet  
C. Bureau D. Censor
16. "Bootleg" means to-  
A. distribute B. export  
C. Import D. Smuggle
17. BURIED-  
A. Shown B. Marked  
C. Obscured D. Hidden
18. The antonym of 'Boost' is-  
A. raise B. restrain  
C. depreciate D. trim
19. Antonym of the word 'Bonafide' (খাঁটি)  
A. honest B. spacious C. nauseous D. similar
20. The antonym of 'Blasphemous' is.  
A. irreverent B. respectful C. rigid D. frivolous

## **PRIME TEST**

01. Identify the correct synonym for the word 'magnanimous'.  
A. unking C. generous C. revengeful D. friendly
02. What is the meaning of musk?  
A a form of drama  
B a face cover  
C a substance used in making perfume  
D a disguise
03. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'terse':  
A concise C detailed C expressive D descriptive
04. The word "florid" indicates -  
A floor B foliage C flour D flower
05. The word 'equivocation' refers to—  
A stating like an author  
B two contradictory things in the same statement  
C free expression of opinions D a true statement
06. 'অনুকম্পা' শব্দের ইংরেজি কোনটি?  
A Clemency B Enthral C Erudition D Fathom
07. The verb 'succumb' means—  
A achieve B submit C win D conquer
08. 'The French' refers to-  
A the French people B the French language  
C the French manners D the French society
09. The synonym for panoramic' is—  
A scenic B narrow C limited D restricted
10. The antonym for 'slothful' is—  
A playful B sluggish C energetic D quarrelsome
11. What is the antonym for the word 'deformation'?  
A distortion B contortion C wholeness D disfigurement
12. The correct synonym of 'mediocre' is-  
A average B industrious C ordinary D better
13. The correct antonym of 'spurious' is-  
A cautious B fantastic C modest D genuine
14. 'Very Primeval' means-  
A Very ancient B Peak time  
C Most important D Main example
15. The opposite of accidental is —  
A intentional B occupational  
C sensational D chaotic
16. Choose the odd word from word list.  
A Cyclone B Earthquake C Diverge D Tsunami
17. The synonym of false is —  
A wrong B right C bad D good
18. The synonym of 'courteous' is:  
A political B polite C careful D courting
19. The antonym of 'huge' is:  
A heavy B low C tiny D high
20. The correct synonym of 'discrepancy' is:  
A discreet B discursive  
C disagreement D discourse

## **Answer Sheet**

01.	C	02.	C	03.	C	04.	D	05.	B
06.	A	07.	B	08.	A	09.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	C	13.	D	14.	A	15.	A
16.	C	17.	A	18.	B	19.	C	20.	C



Chapter  
22

## Idioms & Phrases

English

### Topic Discussion

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
A B C	primary knowledge, simplest and most basic knowledge, the rudiments	প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান
A bed of roses	comfortable position	সুখকর অবস্থা
A green horn	a raw, inexperienced person	অনভিজ্ঞ লোক
A hair-breadth escape	a narrow escape	অল্পের জন্য রক্ষা
A host in oneself	alone person worth of many	একই একশ
A man of word	a man who keeps his word or promise at any cost	এক কথার লোক
A man of parts	expert	গুণী ব্যক্তি
A sleeping partner	a partner in business who takes no active part in the management	ব্যবসায়ে নিষ্ক্রিয় অংশীদার
A utopian scheme	a fanciful or unrealistic scheme	অবাস্তব পরিকল্পনা
A weather-cock	one who behaves according to circumstances	সুযোগ সন্ধানী লোক
A white lie	a small and harmless lie	নির্দোষ মিথ্যা, এমন মিথ্যা যাতে কারো ক্ষতি না হয়
Above all	chiefly	সর্বোপরি
Acid test	A test whose finding is beyond doubt or dispute	অগ্নি পরীক্ষা
Against one's will	without a person's consent or agreement	কারো ইচ্ছার বিরুদ্ধে
All and sundry	every one, one and all	সবাই
All in	1. tired, exhausted 2. with everything included in the price	১. ক্লান্ত ২. সকল কিছু মূল্য তালিকায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত থাকা
All of a sudden/ All on a sudden	unexpectedly, suddenly	সম্পূর্ণ আকস্মিকভাবে
All the same	the same result, unchanged	একই কথা
An open secret	something which seems to be secret but is actually and widely known	আপাতঃ গোপন কিন্তু কার্যতঃ সবার জানা
Apple of discord	subject of quarrel, matter of dispute	কলহের হেতু
Apple of one's eye	one's favourite person or thing	চোখের মণি, নয়নের নিধি, প্রিয় বস্তু
As the crow flies	straight across the land, as opposed to distances measured on a road, river, etc.	সোজাসুজি

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
At a deadlock	completely stopped condition	পুরোপুরি অচল অবস্থায়
At a snail's pace	very slowly	খুব ধীর গতিতে
At a stretch	without a break, continuously	একনাগাড়ে বা একটানা
At all hazards	inspite of all obstacles	শত বাধা বিপত্তি সত্ত্বেও
At any rate / In any case	whatever happens	যেভাবেই হোক, যাই ঘটুক না কেন
At bay	in a position from which escape is impossible	সংকটাবস্থা বা কোণঠাসা অবস্থা
At first glance	when first examined, at an early stage	প্রথম দর্শনে
At hand	near	নিকটে, হাতের কাছে
At large	in general, at liberty, free	সাধারণ, মুক্ত
At one's finger-ends	be thoroughly familiar with	নখদর্পণে, আয়ত্রে
At random	repeatedly	অনবরত
At the heat of the moment	at the time excitement	উত্তেজনার মুহূর্তে
At variance with	in consistent with	বিরোধ, মিলহীন
At one's expense	with one's paying	অন্যের ক্ষতি করে
At one's end	to know something thoroughly	নখদর্পণে
At one's sweet will	when one pleases	খামখেয়াল বশে
At one's end	quite puzzled	কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়
At sixes and sevens	in disorder/confusion	বিশৃঙ্খলা
At the eleventh hour	at the last time	শেষ মুহূর্তে
All but	Nearly	প্রায়
At a loss	Puzzled	কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়
At all	In any way/ to any extent	আদৌ
At arm's length	At a distance	দূরে
At daggers drawn	At enmity	শত্রুতাপূর্ণ
At one's back and call	Obedient	বাধ্য
A bolt from the blue	Something quite unexpected	সম্পূর্ণ অপ্রত্যাশিত

B

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Bad blood	ill-feeling, bitterness	শত্রুতা
Bad egg	a worthless or dishonest person	বাজে লোক
Bag and baggage	with all belongings	তল্লিতল্লাসহ
Beat about the bush	to talk irrelevantly	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক আলোচনা করা
Beauty sleep	to sleep before midnight	রাতের পর্যাপ্ত ঘুম
Bed of roses	life of ease	সুখশয্যা
Bed of thorns	a very uncomfortable situation	কষ্টকশয্যা
Beggar description	to make words seem poor and inadequate	বর্ণনাতীত



Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Call a spade a spade	to speak bluntly	খোলাখুলি কথা বলা
Call names	to abuse or insult	গালি দেয়া
Carry the day	to be victorious or successful	জয়লাভ করা
Catch a tartar	to meet a very powerful opponent	শক্ত লোকের পাল্লায় পড়া
Cats and dogs	heavily	মুশলধারে
Close fisted man	a great miser	কৃপণ ব্যক্তি
Coining money	earning large sums easily	সহজভাবে খুব দ্রুত বেশি টাকা আয় করা
Come to nothing	to have no result	নিষ্ফল হওয়া
Cooking the accounts	preparing the false accounts	মিথ্যা হিসাব তৈরি করা
Crocodile tears	false sorrow	মায়াকান্না

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Cry out	to protest against	বিরুদ্ধে কথা বলা
Cry over spilt milk	to think over a loss or error for which there is no remedy	বৃথা অনুশোচনা করা
Cry wolf	to raise false alarms	মিথ্যা শোরগোল করা
Crying need	demanding attention, very essential	প্রধান প্রয়োজন
Cut and dry	traditional	পূর্বে প্রস্তুত বা বীজাঙ্ক
Cut jokes	to make joke	ঠাট্টা করা
Catch red handed	Catch with the stolen articles.	হাতে নাতে ধরা
Cock and bull story	Absurd against.	গাঁজাপুর গল্প

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Dead language	a language which is no longer in use	যে ভাষা এখন আর ক নয়
Die in harness	to die while doing one's duty	কর্মরত অবস্থায় মর যাওয়া
Daily daily	loiter	গড়িমসি করা, অমন কালক্ষেপন করা
Do away with	to kill	হত্যা করা, রহিত ক
Do yeoman's service	render valuable service	বিশেষ উপকার কর
Dark horse	unknown person	অজ্ঞাত ব্যক্তি
Dead letter	no longer in force	অচল
Destroy root and branch	to destroy thoroughly or completely	সম্পূর্ণরূপে ধ্বংস ক
Drive a nail home	to compel to be in certain state	আঁতে বা দেয়া
Dead against	Bitterly against	তীব্র বিরোধী
Dead of night	Mid night	মধ্য রাতি

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Eagle eye	careful attention; an intently watchful eye	তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি
Eat humble pie	to act very humbly, especially when one is shown to be wrong	অপমান হজম করে কচাওয়া
Eat one's words	to withdraw one's words	কথা প্রত্যাহার করা
Elbow-grease	physical exertion, hard work	কঠোর পরিশ্রম
End in smoke	to become useless, be fruitless	ফলপ্রসূ না হওয়া
Every now and then	occasionally, once in a while	মাঝে মাঝে
Eye-wash	something said or done to deceive a person	কাউকে প্রভাবিত করার জন্য কিছু করা বা বলা
End in a fiasco	to spoil	নষ্ট করা
End in smoke	Fail	ব্যর্থ হওয়া

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Fair weather friend	friend of good time	সুসময়ের বন্ধু
Fall a prey to	to fall a victim to	শিকারে পরিণত হওয়া
fight fault with	complain about	খুঁত ধরা



Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Free and easy	unrestrained	উদার ও সহজ
From bad to worse	gradually going bad	ক্রমে ক্রমে খারাপের দিকে
From head to foot	whole body	আপদমস্তক
Full-fledged	full	পূরণ করা পূর্ণাঙ্গ
Face the music	show no fear at a time of trial	ঠেলা সামলানো
Fag end	inferior or useless remnant	অগ্রয়োজনীয় অংশ
Fair play	justice	ন্যায় বিচার
Far and wide	everywhere	দিকে দিকে/সর্বত্র
Fire and fury	violent excitement	প্রবল উত্তেজনা
Fish in troubled water	to try to win advantages for oneself from a disturbed state of affairs	গোলমালের সুযোগে ফায়দা করা
Flesh and blood	human nature	রক্তমাংসের দেহ
Fool's paradise	in a state of carefree happiness	আহাম্মকের স্বর্গ
For the sake of	because of	খাতিরে
Fresh blood	new or immature person	নতুন উদ্যমী লোক
For good	Forever.	চিরকালের জন্য
From hand to mouth	Live by hard labour.	দিন আনে দিন খায়

G

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Get a red face	to blush from embarrassment	লজ্জায় আরক্তিম হওয়া
Give oneself air	to pretend, put on	যা নয় তাই ভান করা
Golden age	an age when art and literature flourish	স্বর্ণযুগ
Golden opportunity	an excellent opportunity	সুবর্ণ সুযোগ
Green revolution	to get maximum yield or crops check	সবুজ বিপ্লব, শস্য উৎপাদনের বিপ্লব
Gala day	victory day	উৎসবের দিন
Get by heart	to memorize	মুখস্থ করা
Get loose	to escape confinement	ছাড়া পাওয়া
Gift of the gab	a talent for speaking	বাগিগতা
Give ear to	to listen to	মনোযোগ দেয়া
Go astray	to be out of the right path	বিপথে যাওয়া
Go to law	to appeal to the law courts	আইনের আশ্রয় নেওয়া
Green eyed monster	jealousy	ঈর্ষা

G

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Hand to hand	face to face fight	মুখোমুখি, হাতে হাতে
Hang together	to be consistent with	সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ হওয়া
Head and tail	a complete sense	মাথা মুঠু
Henpeck husband	a husband who obeys his wife too much	স্ত্রৈণ স্বামী
Hither and thither	here and there	এখানে সেখানে
Hold one's tongue	to refrain from speaking	চুপ করে থাকা
Hold water	to stand scrutiny, to be able to be proved	পরীক্ষায় উত্তরায়ে যাওয়া
Hole and corner	secret	গোপন বা রহস্যপূর্ণ
Hush money	money given as bribe to hush up matter	ঘুষ

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Half breadth escape	a very narrow escape	অল্পের জন্য বেঁচে রক্ষা
Hallmark	distinguishing characteristic	শ্রেষ্ঠতার ছাপ
Hard and fast	fixed	বান্দা দর
Head and ears	Complete	সম্পূর্ণরূপে
Heart and soul	with all energy	সর্বস্বত্বের সাথে
Hold water	Be effective	মোটে টেকা
Hold good	Apply	প্রযুক্ত হওয়া
Hue and cry	A noise	শোরগোল

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
In a fix	in a difficult situation, in a bad situation	মুশকিলে পতিত
In accordance with	according to the direction	অনুসারে
In fine	in short, to sum up	উপসংহারে
In good faith	with good and honest intent	সরল বিশ্বাসে
In regard to	about	সম্পর্কে
In respect of	in point of	বিষয়ে
In search of / In quest of	seeking or hunting something	সন্ধানে
In the dark	ignorant about someone or something	অজ্ঞ
In the long run	Ultimately, over a long period of time	সর্বশেষে, পরিণামে
In the teeth of	in opposition to	প্রত্যক্ষ বিরোধিতা পূর্বক
In the twinkling of an eye	very quickly	নিমিষে, চোখের পলকে
In vain	for no purpose, with no success	উদ্দেশ্যবিহীন, ব্যর্থ
Iron will	firm determination	দৃঢ় সংকল্প
Irony of fate	by bad luck	ভাগ্যের পরিহাস
In a dilemma / on the horns of a dilemma	in perplexity	সমস্যা
In a nutshell	briefly	সংক্ষেপে
In cold blood	deliberately	ঠান্ডা মাথায়
In full swing	very active	পুরো দমে
In hot water	in trouble	খুব অসুবিধায়
In lieu of	in the place of	পরিবর্তে
In the dark	in ignorance	অজ্ঞাত
In vogue	fashion	প্রচলিত
In black and white	In writing	লিখিতভাবে
Ins and outs	Thoroughly	খুঁটিনাটি সবকিছু
Irony of fate	Bad luck	ভাগ্যের পরিহাস

J, K

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Jack of all trades	someone who can do several different jobs instead of being specialized in one	সকল কাজ সামান্য পরে, কিন্তু কোন কাজেই বিশেষজ্ঞ নয়, সবজান্টা
Jack of all trades	person who knows a bit of all	সবজান্টা শমসের



Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Jaundiced eye	prejudiced eye	কুসংস্কারাচ্ছন্ন
Keep body and soul together	to keep alive hardly	কোনমতে বেঁচে থাকা
Kill two birds with one stone	to solve two problems with one solution	এক ঢিলে দুই পাখি মারা
Kiss the dust	to, die, to surrender	নিহত হওয়া, বিজয়ীর কাছে নত হওয়া
Kith and kin	Near relatives.	নিকট আত্মীয়

## L

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Landslide victory	a victory by a large margin	বিশাল ব্যবধানে জয়লাভ করা
Laughing stock	an object of ridicule	উপহাসের পাত্র
Lay bare	to expose	প্রকাশ বা অনাবৃত করা
Leading light	educated and famous man	শিক্ষিত ও খ্যাতিমান ব্যক্তি
Leap in the dark	jump in the dark	সাহসের সাথে অবিবেচকের মত সন্দেহসংকুল কাজে হাত দেয়া
Learn by heart (rote)	to learn something so well	মুখস্থ করা
Leave no stone unturned	to neglect no means	চেষ্টার ক্রটি না করা
Lion's share	major portion	বৃহত্তম অংশ
Look dangers at	to look angrily	কটমুটে করে তাকান
Look down upon	to hate	ঘৃণা করা, অবজ্ঞা বা অবহেলা করা
Lose ground	become less powerful, to fall behind	হটিয়া আসা, স্থানচ্যুত হওয়া
Lead by the nose	to follow submissively	নাকে দড়ি দিয়ে ঘুরান
Lie in wait	to wait to catch	ওত পেতে থাকা
Lose heart	to be despaired	হতাশ হওয়া

## M

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Make believe	to pretend	ভান করা
Man in the moon	impossible or invisible thing	আমাবস্যার চাঁদ
Mend one's ways	to improve one's behaviour	আচরণের পরিবর্তন
Mind one's own business	to attend only personal concern	নিচের চরকায় তেল দেয়া
Moot point	an undecided matter	অমীমাংসিত বিষয়
Move heaven and earth	to try every possible means	যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করা
Mug's game	a thing which only foolish people would become involved in	নির্বোধের কাজ
Muster strong	to gather in a large number	জমায়েত হওয়া
Maiden speech	the first speech in a particular assembly	জীবনের প্রথম বক্তৃতা
Make both ends meet	to live within the income	কষ্টে জীবনযাপন করা

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Make good	to compensate for the loss	ক্ষতি পূরণ করা
Make haste	quick	তাড়াতাড়ি করা
Man of straw	a man of no substance or consequence	অপদার্থ ব্যক্তি
Man of word	a trustworthy man	এক কথার লোক

## N

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Narrow escape	narrowly saved from an accident	অপ্লের জন্য রক্ষা
Neck and neck	exactly even	প্রবল প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা, সমানে সমানে
Null and void	rejected/invalid	বাতিল
Nip in the bud	Destroy in the initial.	অঙ্কুরের বিনষ্ট হওয়া

## O

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Odds and ends	stray things; miscellaneous subjects	টুকিটাকি জিনিস
Of no avail	of no use	নিষ্ফল
Of one's own accord	without being asked	স্বেচ্ছাপ্রণোদিত হয়ে
Off and on	occasionally	মাঝে মাঝে
On behalf of	as representative of	পক্ষে
On the alert	watchful and attentive	সতর্ক
On the whole	generally, considering everything	মোটের উপর
On the sly	slyly or sneakily, secretly	গোপনে
On the spur of the moment	spontaneously	ক্ষণিকের উত্তেজনাবশে
Open secret	secret known to all	যে গুপ্ত রহস্য সবারই জানা
Out and out	fully, thoroughly, completely	সম্পূর্ণরূপে
Out of date	old-fashioned, out of style, obsolete	সেকেলে
Out of doors	in or into the open air	খোলা জায়গা
Out pocket	a loser	টাকা কড়িহীন, কপর্দকহীন
On and on	forwards without interruption	ক্রমাগত
On the wane	declining	হ্রাসের মুখে
Open question	a question not yet decided	বিতর্কের বিষয়
Of the contrary	Just opposite.	বিপরীত পক্ষে
Out of the wood	Free from dangers.	বিপদমুক্ত

## P. O

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Palmy days	days of prosperity	সুসময়
Parrot-fashion	without understanding one has learn	তোতা পাখির মত কায়দা
Pay the piper	to pay a monetary debt	ব্যয় বহন করা
Pick one's pocket	to steal money or objects from someone's pocket or purse	পকেট মারা



Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Puppet in the hand	a person who has not own control upon himself	হাতের পুতুল, অন্যের দ্বারা চালিত ব্যক্তি
Part and parcel	an essential portion	অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ
Pay the piper	to bear fault with one	ব্যয় বহন করা
Pin money	the personal allowance granted to a lady	স্ত্রীকে দেয়া হাত খরচ
Pros and cons	advantages and disadvantages	সুবিধা-অসুবিধা উভয় দিক
Provide against a rainy day	to save money for a future emergency	দুঃসময়ের জন্য ব্যবস্থা করা

R

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Rag day	a funny and charming day of college life	কলেজ জীবনের হৈচৈপূর্ণ দিন
Red handed	caught or arrested on the spot	হাতেনাতে
Red-letter day	a memorable day	উল্লেখযোগ্য দিবস
Right and left	to both sides, on all sides, everywhere, indiscriminately	এলোপাথাড়ি
Root and brunch	completely	সমূলে
Run the risk of	to incur danger	ঝুঁকি লওয়া
Run through	to waste, to use up rapidly	দ্রুত ফুরিয়ে যাওয়া, শেষ করা, বিনষ্ট হওয়া
Rain cats and dogs	to rain in torrents	মুষলধারে বৃষ্টি হওয়া
Read between the lines	look for or discover meanings that are not actually expressed	অর্থ খোঁজা
Red letter day	memorable day	উৎসবের দিন
Red tape	excessive official formality	আমলাতান্ত্রিক গড়িমসি
Rhyme or reason	logical expression or reason	যুক্তিতর্ক

S

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Safe and sound	not hurt or damaged	নিরাপদে
Safe the day	to produce a good result when a bad result was expected	খারাপ পরিস্থিতিতেও ভালো ফলাফল করা
Scape-goat	the man who is to blame though he doesn't know anything	বলির পাঠা, যার উপরে অন্যের দোষ চাপানো হয়
Second to none	surpassed by no other	অদ্বিতীয়
Shoulder to shoulder	side by side, with a shared purpose	কাঁধে কাঁধ রেখে
Skin and bone	skeleton	অস্থি-চর্মসার
Snake in the grass	a secret foe, a low and deceitful person	গুপ্ত শত্রু
Show one's wild oats	to do wild and foolish things in one's youth	যৌবনের বন্যতা প্রদর্শন করা
Square deal	full meal, filling meal	পেটভরা আহার
Strom in a tea-pot	to uproar about practically nothing	তুচ্ছ বিষয়ে প্রচণ্ড বিক্ষোভ

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Stone's throw away	a short distance, a relatively short distance	অতি নিকট
Subject to something	1. to depend on something 2. likely to have or get something	১. নির্ভর করার বিষয় ২. আর্জিত, দুর্বলতা
Sum and substance	summary	সারসর্ম
Swan song	the last work of a playwright, act or etc.	শেষ কাজ, অন্তিম রচনা
Sweat of one's brow	hard work	মহাবর ঘাম পাতে বেলা
See eye	to agree	মতের মিল হওয়া
Sell like hot cakes	to sales very fast	বেজার চাইনি
Shake in one's shoes	to tremble with fear	ভয়ে কাঁপা
Sheet anchor	the main support, last refuge for safety	শেষ সন্থা
Show coach	a dull, stupid fellow	ঢিলা মানুষ
Sick of a thing	disgusted with a thing	অত্যন্ত বিরক্ত হওয়া
Silver lining	something good in evil	দুর্ভাগ্যে সান্থনা
Sleeping partner	silent partner	নিষ্ক্রিয় অংশীদার
Small fry	a person of minor importance	চুনেপুটি
Small hours of the morning	hours after midnight up to 3 or 4 AM	শেষ রাতের দিকে
Spare no pains	to leave no stone unturned	চেষ্টার ত্রুটি না থাকা
Standing army	permanent army	স্থায়ী সেনা
Stone's throw	short distance	বুঝ কাছে

T

Idioms & phrases	Meaning in english	Meaning in bangla
Take a fancy to	to develop a fondness or a preference, to like	পছন্দ হওয়া
Tall talk	high-sounding talk	বড় বড় কথা
Tell upon	to affect	ক্ষতি করা
Ten to one	very likely	বুঝ সম্ভব
The dogs for war	devastating activities	রক্তপাত ও ধ্বংসকারী
Tie the knot	to get married	ঘর বাঁধা, বিয়ে করা
Title-tattle	idle gossip	অনস খোশগল্প
To the backbone	in the inmost being	হাড় হাড়
Turn down	refuse	প্রত্যাখান করা
Turn over a new leaf	to start again with the intention of doing better	জীবনে নতুন অধ্যায় শুরু করা
Take heart	to cheer oneself up	সাহস করা
Take one to task	to rebuke or scold	নূনতম শিক্ষা, লেখা-পড়া ও অংক
Three 'R's	reading, writing, arithmetic	
Throw cold water on	to discourage somebody by showing indifference to it	উৎসাহ নষ্ট করা
Tit for tat	like for like	যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল
To all appearance	apparently	দৃশ্যত







## IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. He seems aggressive but at bottom he is a kind and good natured.  
A. in disguise B. at the end C. secretly D. in reality **D**
02. The correct meaning of the idiom 'at large' is  
A. very big B. freely C. very long D. broad **B**
03. 'At a stretch' means-  
A. irregularly B. without break C. decaying D. long way **B**
04. Can walk five miles -  
A. at long last B. at a stretch  
C. all and sundry D. at the same time **B**
05. "Aware of contrary things" means  
A. alleviate B. dissimulating C. ambivalent D. simulation **C**
06. "At a low ebb" means -  
A. Increasing B. Decreasing  
C. Still D. Increasing and decreasing **B**
07. At a low ebb - এর সঠিক অর্থ হচ্ছে-  
A. সুনাম B. ভাটিযুখী C. উর্দ্ধযুখী D. নিম্নযুখী **D**
08. "All at once" means -  
A. Suddenly B. Variably C. Friendly D. None **A**
09. Those customers are - the most demanding we've ever had.  
A. so far B. by far C. from far D. since far **B**
10. A "bull market" means that share prices are -  
A. rising B. moving C. falling D. static **A**
11. Sumon is beating around the bush. In other words, Sumon is-  
A. avoiding the main point B. attacking aggressively  
C. solving a problem D. clearing the undergrowth **A**
12. A 'Bear market' means that share prices are-  
A. moving B. rising C. falling D. static **C**
13. What is the meaning of the phrase 'Blue Blood'?  
A. Aristocratic birth B. Scoundrel  
C. Fresh blood D. Blood of blue colon **A**
14. "Bootleg" means -  
A. smuggle B. export C. import D. distribute **A**
15. The \_\_\_ always do many good things for society.  
A. ere long B. big guns C. sheet anchor D. yellow dog **B**
16. What is the meaning of "Crocodile tears"?  
A. to finish B. false sorrow C. carry out D. cry coldly **B**
17. "Catch sight of means -  
A. see for a moment B. paying attention  
C. discover D. become popular **A**
18. 'Cry wolf' means-  
A. show anger B. bare one's teeth  
C. clear the road D. give a false alarm **D**
19. Call it a day means-  
A. open an event B. fix an appointment  
C. spend the time D. finish work. **D**
20. 'Let us call it a day' means-  
A. let us stop B. let us call during the day.  
C. It is daytime D. the day yet to end. **A**
04. Choose the one that best expresses its meaning 'To end in smoke'  
A To create fire B To go through suffering  
C To come to nothing D To see fire
05. To keep one's head-  
A to save oneself B to be self respectful  
C to keep calm D none to these
06. To put the cart before the horse-  
A to offer a person what he cannot eat  
B to force a person to do something  
C to raise obstinate D to reverse the natural order of thing
07. 'To get along with' means —  
A to adjust B to accompany  
C to interest D to walk
08. 'Through thick and thin' means—  
A under all conditions B to make thick and thin  
C not clear in understanding D do not clear in understanding
09. Explain the meaning of 'Bring to pass.'  
A cause to destroy B cause to happen  
C cause to carry out D cause to convince
10. 'Hold water' means-  
A keep water B store water  
C Bear examination D Drink neater
11. 'Out and out' means —  
A not at all B brave C thoroughly D between
12. 'Prior to' means-  
A after B before  
C immediately D during the period of
13. 'Misanthropist' means —  
A One who flirts with ladies B A person of narrow views  
C A hater of mankind D One who believes that God is everything
14. 'First Language' means the \_\_\_ language.  
A important B main C natural D official
15. Which phrase contains words opposed to each other in meaning?  
A Hope and aspirations B Heat and dust.  
C Reproduction and death D Emerged and advanced
16. We waited until the plane \_\_\_\_\_.  
A did not take off B took off  
C had not taken off D had taken off
17. 'A bolt from the blue' means—  
A An unexpected B An unexpected calamity  
C An unexpected blue colour D An expected person of blue wear
18. 'Bill of fare' is—  
A a chart of bus fare B price list  
C a valuable document D A list of dishes at a restaurant
19. A 'Bull market' that share prices are —  
A Falling B Rising C Moving D Static
20. An ordinance is—  
A a book B an arms factory  
C a newspaper journal D a law

## PRIME TEST

01. The idiom "put up with" means \_\_\_\_\_  
A stay together B tolerate C keep trust D protect
02. The expression 'take into account' means-  
A count numbers B consider  
C think seriously D assess
03. To 'raise one's brow' (indicates both surprise and disapproval) indicate-  
A annaoyance B Disapproval  
C Indifference D Surprise

## Answer Sheet

01.	B	02.	B	03.	BD	04.	C	05.	C
06.	D	07.	A	08.	A	09.	B	10.	C
11.	C	12.	B	13.	C	14.	C	15.	C
16.	B	17.	B	18.	A	19.	B	20.	D





C = Call, Carry, Cast, Clear, Come, Cry, Cut		
Word	Meaning	Sentence
Call at	কোন জায়গায় গিয়ে দেখা করা	He called at my office yesterday.
Call for	চাওয়া	The Teacher called for an explanation from me.
Call in	ডেকে পাঠানো	Please call in a doctor.
Call off	প্রত্যাহার করা	The workers called off their strike.
Call on	কারো সহিত দেখা করা	He called on (upon) me in my office.
Call out	চিৎকার করা	He called out for help.
Call up	স্মরণ করা	I cannot call up his name.
Carry away	স্থানান্তরিত করা	The wounded man was carried away to hospital.
Carry away	মৃত্যু ঘটানো	He was carried away by the current.
Carry off	মৃত্যু ঘটানো	Cholera has carried off one hundred people this year.
Carry off	জিতে নেওয়া	He carried off all the prizes.
Carry on	চালিয়ে যাওয়া	He will carry on the study.
Carry out	মান্য করা	You must carry out my order.
Cast aside	ছুঁড়ে ফেলা	He cast aside (or cast away, or cast off) his old shoes.
Cast up	গণনা করা	Please cast up the accounts for me.
Cast off	ফেলে দেওয়া	He has cast off his old shoes.
Catch at	সুযোগ নেয়া	A drowning man catches at a straw.
Catch up	নাগাল পাওয়া	Bangladesh is trying to catch up with the advanced countries.
Clear away	পরিষ্কার হওয়া	The clouds have cleared away.



C = Call, Carry, Cast, Catch, Clear, Come, Cry, Cut		
Word	Meaning	Sentence
Clear up	পরিস্কার করা	The weather is clearing up.
Come about	ঘটা	How did clouds have cleared away.
Come across	দেখেতে পাওয়া	I came across the lame man on the way.
Come at	নাগাল পাওয়া	The fox tried to come at the grapes but failed.
Come by	পাওয়া	How did you come by this picture?
Come down	কমে যাওয়া	The price of rice has come down.
Come of	জনগ্রহণ করা	He comes of a respectable Muslim family.
Come off	সম্পন্ন হওয়া	Our annual sports came off last Monday.
Come out	প্রকাশিত হওয়া	The result will come out soon.
Come round	আরোগ্য লাভ করা	The patient will come round soon.
Come to	পরিমাণ হওয়া	His income comes to Tk. 5000/= a month.
Come up	সমান হওয়া	His result did not come up to our expectation.
Come after	অনুসরণ করা	The night guard came after the thief with a big stick.
Come along	তাড়াতাড়ি করা	Come along, it is getting late.
Come away	খুলে যাওয়া	The handle of the umbrella came away.
Come over	কাউকে আচ্ছন্ন করা	A change came over him after his father death.
Cry down	নিন্দা করা	Do not cry down anything without considering the pros and cons of it.
Cry for	দাবি করা	They are crying for a master plan for the prevention of cyclone.
Cry out	চিৎকার করা	He carried out for help.
Cry to	প্রার্থনা করা	The beggars cried to the shopkeeper for food.
Cry up	বাড়িয়ে বলা	A businessman cries up his new goods.
Cut down	কমানো	Try to cut down your budget.
Cut off	বিচ্ছিন্ন করা	The robbers cut off the telephone connection.
Cut in	হঠাৎ অংশগ্রহণ করা	He cut in the middle of our talk.
Cut off	আলাদা	He was cut off in the prime of life.
Cut up	মর্মান্বিত হওয়া	I was cut up by your remark.
Cut out	উপযুক্ত	You are cut out for this job.
Cut into	টুকরো টুকরো করে ভাগ করা	Cut the apple into four pieces.

D = Die, Do, Deal, Draw, Drive, Drop		
Word	Meaning	Sentence
Die away	—	The sound died away in the distance.
Die for	দেশের জন্য মারা যাওয়া	He died for his country.
Die out	বিলুপ্ত বা অদৃশ্য হওয়া	Dinosaurs died out million of years ago. Morality is dying out gradually.
Die from	ক্ষত, যখম, আঘাত হতে মারা যাওয়া	The soldier died from wounds/injury.

D = Die, Do, Deal, Draw, Drive, Drop		
Word	Meaning	Sentence
Die in	যুদ্ধে, দারিদ্রতায় মারা যাওয়া	My uncle died in harness (কর্মরত) in Sieraleon. He died in sleep/ in peach/ in poverty/ The captain died in the dreadful battle.
Die of	অসুস্থতা বা ক্ষুধায় মারা যাওয়া	He died of diarrhoea/ illness/ hunger/ heart failure.
Die through	অবহেলায় মারা যাওয়া	My uncle died through negligence of his sons.
Die on	ফাঁসিতে মারা যাওয়া	Finally the murderer died on scaffold. He died on a full moon day.
Die by	দুর্ঘটনা, আত্মহত্যায় মারা যাওয়া	He died by an accident
Die off	একের পর এক মারা যাওয়া	Cattle died off in the village. The sons of the widow died of.
Die down	দুর্বলতর হওয়া	The storm finally died down.
Do away with	বন্ধ হওয়া বা করা	We should do away with our bad habits.
Do for	কাজে লাগা	This cloth will do for a flag.
Do off	খুলে ফেলা	Do off your coat immediately.
Do on	পরিধান করা	Do on your coat now.
Deal in	ব্যবসা করা	He deals in rice.
Deal with	ব্যবহার করা	He deals with me very well.
Draw away	অন্যদিকে সরানো	His attention was drawn away by the noise.
Draw back	পিছিয়ে আসা	The police in now drawing back.
Draw in	সংকুচিত করা	Try to draw in your expenditure.
Draw off	টেনে ফেলা	She drew off her gloves.
Draw on	কাছাকাছি হওয়া	The festival is drawing on.
Draw up	খসড়া করা	I drew up a petition.
Drive away	বিতাড়িত করা	He was driven away from the village.
Drop away	সরে পড়া	His friends dropped away one by one.
Drop in	দেখা করা	On my way back, I shall drop in for a cup of tea.
Drop off	সরে পড়া	My friends dropped off one by one.
Drop out	কোন বিষয়ে অংশগ্রহণে বিরত হওয়া	Five of the runners dropped out.

F = Fall, Find, Fill		
Word	Meaning	Sentence
Fall at	নৈরাশ্যের ভাব দেখানো	His face fell at the news.
Fall back upon	শেষ অবলম্বন রূপে গ্রহণ করা	Monir cannot fall in with his views.
Fall from	বের হওয়া	Not a word fell from his lips.
Fall off	কমে যাওয়া	The quality of goods has fallen off.
Fall on	আক্রমণ করা	The robbers fell on the passer by.
Fall out	কলহ করা	Do not fall out with your friend.
Fall through	ব্যর্থ হওয়া	All his plans fell through.
Fall away	সরে পড়া	My friend fell away in my danger.



## F = Fall, Find, Fill

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Find against	কারো বিরুদ্ধে রায় দেওয়া	The judge found against the thief.
Fill in	পূরণ করা	Fill in the gaps.
Fill out	মোটা হওয়া	He is filling out fat day by day.

## G = Get, Give, Go

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Get at	হাতের কাছে পাওয়া	The books are locked up and I can't get at them.
Get away	পলায়ন করা	The thief could not get away with the necklace.
Get down	নামা	He got down from the train.
Get into	উঠা	I got into the train.
Get off	পালানো	The thief got off safely.
Get out	বাহিরে যাওয়া	Get out of the class.
Get over	অতিক্রম করা	He will soon get over the difficulties.
Get through	সাক্ষ্য লাভ করা	He got through the examination.
Get up	শয্যা ত্যাগ করা	He gets up at 5. Am. everyday.
Give away	বিতরণ করা	The prime minister gave away the prizes.
Give in	বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা, রাজি হওয়া	At last the enemies gave in.
Give off	নিঃসৃত করা	The cooking coal gives off a lot of smoke.
Give out	প্রকাশ করা	He will never give out the truth.
Give over	হস্তান্তরিত করা	He will give over charge tomorrow.
Give up	পরিত্যাগ করা	You should give up your bad habit.
Go about	ঘুরে বেড়ানো	Bonny goes about canvassing his goods.
Go after	পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা	The tiger went after the visitor.
Go back on	পরে আসা	He won't go back on his word.
Go beyond	অতিক্রম করা	Minhaz have gone beyond your limit.
Go by	অনুসারে চলা	You have to go by rules.
Go for	বের হওয়া	The order went for the public yesterday.
Go in for	প্রতিযোগিতা করা	He is going in for the admission test.
Go off	ছুটে যাওয়া	The gun went off by accident.
Go out	নিভে যাওয়া	The light has gone out automatically.
Go over	পরিবর্তন করা	He went over to the other party.
Go through	পড়া	He has gone through the novel.
Go through	সহ্য করা	He has gone through many hardships.
Go up	বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া	The cost of living has gone up.
Go with	একমত্রে চলা	He will not go with you in this matter.
Go without	অভাবে কাটানো	They have to go without from time to time.

## H = Hand, Hang, Hold

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Hang for	ফাঁসি দেওয়া	He was hanged for murder.

## H = Hand, Hang, Hold

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Hang on	নির্ভর করা	What is the use of hanging on others for help?
Hang up	ঝোলানো	He hung up his picture on the wall. The plan has been hanging up a long time.
Hang out	বাস করা	Where do you hung out the previous days? He held out a helping hand to me.
Hang over	মূলতবি রাখা	The meeting has been hung over.
Hang upon	মনযোগ সহকারে শোনা	The students hung upon the teacher's words.
Hold up	দেরি করা	The train was held up for three hours.

## K = Keep

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Keep at/to	লেগে থাকা	Tanim kept at her mother in the kitchen.
Keep away	দূরে থাকা বা রাখা	Keep yourself away from evil company.
Keep off	এড়িয়ে চলা/দূরে থাকা	Keep off the fire
Keep on	বজায় রাখা	Mr. Nahid always tries to keep on his reputation as a good tutor.
Keep up with	সমান তালে চলা	Try to keep with the changing world

## L = Lay, Let, Look

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Lay aside	সরিয়ে রাখা	Try to lay aside something for your future
Lay before	পেশ করা	He laid the facts before the committee
Lay down	বিসর্জন দেওয়া	He laid down his life for the sake of his country during the independence war.
Lay in	জমিয়ে রাখা	The potatoes were laid in for the off-season.
Lay off	সাময়িকভাবে কর্মচ্যুত করা	The workers were laid off for three months.
Lay on	রাখা	He laid his book on my table
Lay out	খাটানো	He laid out a large amount of money in National Savings Certificates.
Lay up with	শয্যাশায়ী হওয়া	He was laid up with pneumonia
Lay with	ঢেকে দেওয়া	He laid the floor with a carpet.
Let into	অবগত রাখা	I was let into her secret.
Let off	বিনা শাস্তিতে যেতে দেওয়া	This being his first offence he was let off with a fine
Look to.	মনযোগী হওয়া	Piysah, look to your responsibility.
Look up to	গভীর ভাবে শ্রদ্ধা করা	Mr. Sayem is looked up to by all the family members of Reader Plus Publication.
Look on	মনে করা	Ali looks on that someday Piysah will do his duty actively.
Look at	তাকানো	He is looking at the picture
Look after	দেখাভনা করা	Mother looks after her child
Look down upon	ঘৃণা করা	Do not look down upon the poor.



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03. The expression 'look down on' means:  
A. to love      B. to hate      C. consider      D. to be kind

04. He fell — his bike.  
A. of      B. off      C. into      D. upon

05. Well done! — the good work.  
A. keep at      B. keep on      C. keep up      D. keep out

06. I can't quite — out what the sign says.  
A. make      B. read      C. get      D. carry

07. He cut — a slice of the cake for me.  
A. of      B. up      C. off      D. down

01. Complete the sentence with appropriate preposition : Please look up the word into the dictionary.

- look \_\_\_\_ the storm.
- A. up B. for C. after D. over
02. Instead of 'conceal' we can say:  
A. keep back B. keep out C. keep on D. keep with
03. He was shattered but after sometime he thought that must \_\_\_\_ the shock.  
A. get over B. jump over C. live over D. leave over
04. The lawyer acts \_\_\_\_ the clients.  
A. of B. for C. against D. on
05. 'On behalf of' means-  
A. Act for B. Act upon C. Act to D. Act on
06. What does the group verb "Act on" means-  
A. tell over B. tell upon C. tell of D. turn up
07. The tree has been blown \_\_\_\_ by the storm.  
A. away B. up C. off D. out
08. The engine blows \_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide. (Fill in the blanks.)  
A. away B. off C. out D. up
09. \_\_\_\_ the dirty dishes. (Choose the best fitting word/phrase)  
A. Take off B. Take away C. Take up D. Take out
10. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word. I acted \_\_\_\_ your suggestion.  
A. with B. upon C. to D. by

11. Complete the sentence \_\_\_\_  
Trees have \_\_\_\_ off their leaves.  
A. thrown      B. fallen      C. cast      D. put
12. The old law of tax relief has been done \_\_\_\_.  
A. with      B. away      C. away with      D. off
13. The match was called \_\_\_\_ for rain.  
A. in      B. on      C. off      D. out
14. He came off a very rich family.  
A. was descended from      B. was at home in  
C. knew      D. liked
15. Let us not \_\_\_\_ your past mistakes.  
A. dwell on      B. dwell      C. dwell at      D. dwelt
16. The accused men have been \_\_\_\_ custody to await trial.  
A. delivered into      B. handed into      C. put into      D. sent to
17. The doctor asked me to \_\_\_\_ my shirt.  
A. close      B. open out      C. take out      D. take off
18. Complete the sentence: I \_\_\_\_ myself to fate.  
A. gave up      B. wished      C. forgave      D. resigned
19. Unemployment fell \_\_\_\_ just over 500000 people.  
A. at      B. of      C. to      D. with
20. The child flew \_\_\_\_ the candle.  
A. out      B. over      C. in      D. out

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. 'Look after' means to —. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. take care B. look at C. follow D. try again (A)
02. Which one is correct? [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
A. The lady died of cancer B. The lady died from cancer  
C. The lady died to cancer D. The lady died at cancer (A)



# PRIME TEST

01. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ his house last night.  
 (A) broke on (B) broke down (C) broke up (D) broke into
02. He was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
 (A) call on (B) call off (C) call of (D) call in
03. Hard labour \_\_\_\_\_ health.  
 (A) tells upon (B) breaks upon (C) turns upon (D) break upon
04. He looks \_\_\_\_\_ the patient.  
 (A) for (B) into (C) over (D) after
05. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) I shall inform this to your father  
 (B) I shall inform your father of this  
 (C) I shall inform your father to this  
 (D) I shall inform this of your father
06. He deals \_\_\_\_\_ rice.  
 (A) of (B) by (C) with (D) in
07. He died \_\_\_\_\_ over exercise.  
 (A) of (B) by (C) for (D) from
08. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) Do not look upon the poor.  
 (B) Do not look upon the poor.  
 (C) Do not look down upon the poor.  
 (D) Do not look down into the poor.
09. Rafiq paid the fees \_\_\_\_\_ cash.  
 (A) by (B) in (C) for (D) to
10. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) He resembles his father (B) He resembles like his father  
 (C) He resembles as his father (D) He resembles to his father
11. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.  
 (A) takes after (B) resembles (C) resembles to (D) both a and b
12. Choose the correct sentence.  
 (A) I called on him at his office (B) I called by his office  
 (C) I called with him in his office (D) I called into his office at him.
13. After flood cholera \_\_\_\_\_ in the country  
 (A) breaks out (B) breaks up (C) breaks down (D) break into
14. A noble man never \_\_\_\_\_ riches.  
 (A) runs for (B) cries for (C) hankers after (D) thinks for
15. They turned \_\_\_\_\_ my proposal.  
 (A) away (B) out (C) off (D) down
16. The scarecrow struggles to \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
 (A) put out (B) put off (C) put in (D) put on
17. She broke \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the news.  
 (A) way (B) down (C) for (D) about
18. I could not get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
 (A) for (B) it (C) on (D) in
19. The whole class burst \_\_\_\_\_ laughing.  
 (A) out (B) into (C) in (D) at
20. There is none to \_\_\_\_\_ the orphan.  
 (A) look into (B) look upon  
 (C) look after (D) look at

## Answer Sheet

01. D	02. D	03. A	04. D	05. B
06. D	07. D	08. C	09. B	10. A
11. D	12. A	13. A	14. C	15. B
16. B	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. C

## Chapter 24

## Spelling Mistakes

English

### Topic Discussion

**Notes:** Spelling শেখার সবচেয়ে ভাল পদ্ধতি হচ্ছে বেশি বেশি লিখে চর্চা করা। তবে সাধারণ কিছু পদ্ধতি অনুসারে নিজের মত লিখে চর্চা করলে ভাল ফল পাওয়া যাবে। বিশেষ করে ২০০ Spelling শিখলে সাধারণত পরীক্ষায় common পাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা থাকে তাই যে সব Letter এ ভুল হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা থাকে এই সব Letter এ বিশেষ জোর দিয়ে লিখতে হবে। যেমন Hallucination (দৃষ্টিভ্রম) এ I দুটি, II ভুল হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা থাকে তাই চর্চা করার সময় Hal luci nation লিখলে দুটি L এ ভুল হওয়ার সুযোগ থাকে না। তাছাড়া হল (Hal), লুচি(luci) nation এভাবে পড়া যায় এরূপ ভাবে Assassination কে Assassi nation অর্থাৎ পরিচিত শব্দের সাথে মিল রেখে লিখা যায়। তাছাড়া একটি শব্দ যে ভাবে লিখতে হয় সে ভাবে উচ্চারণ করে পড়লে কিছুটা সুবিধা পাওয়া যায়। নিচের Stepsগুলো লক্ষ্য করুন।

### Important Spelling

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Abundance	প্রাচুর্য	Assistance	সাহায্য
Acceleration	বেগবর্ধন	Archaeological	প্রত্নতাত্ত্বিক
Alleviation	দ্রাস/বিমোচন	Assessment	গবেষণা
Appropriate	উপযুক্ত	Acknowledgement	প্রাপ্তি স্বীকার
Adulteration	ভেজাল	Assassination	গুপ্ত হত্যা
Acquittance	ঋণ পরিশোধ	Acquaintance	প্রত্যক্ষ পরিচিতি
Aegis	প্রতিরোধ-ব্যবস্থা	Afforestation	বনীকরণ, বনায়ন
Aggrandizement	ক্ষমতা, পদ, সম্পদের বৃদ্ধি	Aggregate	সমষ্টি করা
Alienation	হস্তান্তর	Antediluvian	অতি প্রাচীন
Amelioration	উন্নতিবিধান	Alignment	শ্রেণীবদ্ধকরণ
Ancillary	আনুষঙ্গিক, সহায়ক	Apparatus	যন্ত্রপাতি
Assonance	ধ্বনি সাদৃশ্য	Asthma	হাঁপানি রোগ
Anonymous	নামহীন	Accommodation	অস্থায়ী আবাস
Acquaintance	পরিচয় বা অভিজ্ঞতালব্ধ জ্ঞান	Assignment	ধার্যকরণ
Achievement	অর্জন	Apprehend	বুঝতে পারা
Abhorrence	ঘৃণা	Aggression	হামলা, অগ্রাসন
Abattoir	কসাইখানা	Accessory/Accessory	অতিরিক্ত
Addressee	প্রাপক	Adherence	সংলগ্নতা
Agglomeration	পিণ্ডিভবন	Agglutination	জমাটবদ্ধতা
Appearance	চেহারা	Assurance	নিশ্চয়তা
Atrabillious	বদমেজাজি	Attendance	সেবা, উপস্থিতি
Allegiance	আনুগত, বশ্যতা	Allottee	অংশপ্রাপক
Archaeology	(আর্কিওলজি) প্রত্নবিদ্যা	Artillery	গোলন্দাজ বাহিনী
Attorney	- আম মোজার	Acquittal	খালাস, মুক্তি



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Contradiction	মতানৈক্য	Carnivorous	মাংসাসী
Compassionate	সহানুভূতিসম্পন্ন	Commodity	পণ্যদ্রব্য
Communication	যোগাযোগ	Complaisance	সৌজন্য
Conscientious	বিবেকবান	Collaboration	অন্যায় সহযোগীতা
Constellation	গ্রহদৃষ্টি	Cigarette	সিগারেট/চুরুট
Catastrophe	বিপর্যয়	Conqueror	বিজয়ী
Commentary	ধারাভাষ্য	Corruption	দুর্নীতি
Compulsory	বাধ্যতামূলক	Cadaverous	শবসদৃশ
Catalogue	তালিকা/ক্যাটালগ	Conveyance	যানবাহন
Collateral	পাশাপাশি, সমান্তরাল	Colleen	মেয়ে, ছুড়ি
Chauvinism	হিসাবরক্ষক	Commemorate	তালিকা
Conscience	বিবেক বুদ্ধি (কনসেন্স)	Corollary	অনুসিদ্ধান্ত
Counterfeit	নকল করা	Curriculum	পাঠ্যক্রম, পাঠ্যসূচি
Colossal	বিশাল	Chancellor	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের আচার্য
Commitment	প্রতিশ্রুতি, অঙ্গীকার	Commentary	ব্যাখ্যা, ধারাভাষ্য, মন্তব্য
Commemoration	স্মৃতি উৎসব	Commensurable	সাধারণ পরিমাণ বিশিষ্ট
Committee	সমিতি	Colonel	কর্ণেল
Consistence	স্থিতিতা	Coming	আসন্ন
Ceiling	চাপার নিচের পিঠ	Commemorate	উৎসব করে স্মরণ করা
Credential	প্রমাণপত্র/প্রশংসাপত্র	Connoisseur	সমঝদার
Chrysanthemum	হেমন্ত/শীতে ফোটা উদ্যান	Commission	অন্যকে ক্ষমতা প্রদান করা/কমিশন
Comparative	তুলনামূলক	Create	সৃষ্টি করা
Colleague	সহকর্মী	Challenge	চ্যালেঞ্জ
Conquer	জয় করা	Cigarette	সিগারেট
Committee	সমিতি	Competition	প্রতিযোগিতা
Contiguous	উদযাপন করা	Commissariat	সোনালি পুষ্পবিশেষ, প্রতিনিধিবর্গ
Corroboration	দৃঢ়ভাবে সমর্থন	Councillor	উপদেষ্টা
Cylinder	সেলুনাকার বস্তু	Colloquial	কথোপকথন সংক্রান্ত
Chancellery	মন্ত্রী দপ্তর	Characteristic	বৈশিষ্ট্য
Consensus	প্রদত্ত	Calendar	বিবেকবান, কর্মে আন্তরিক

E			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Enthusiasm	গভীর আশ্রহ	Encyclopedia	বিবকোষ
Enormous	প্রচুর/বিরটাকার	Exhilaration	উল্লাস
Encyclopedia	জ্ঞানকোষ	Explanation	ব্যাখ্যা
Endeavour	কঠোর প্রচেষ্টা	Exaggeration	অতিরিক্ত, অত্যন্ত
Exemplary	দৃষ্টান্তমূলক	Efflorescence	পুষ্পায়ন
Etiquette	শিষ্টাচার, আদব-কায়দা	Exaggerate	অতিরিক্ত করা
Erroneous	অশুদ্ধ/ভ্রামূলক/ভ্রান্ত	Education	শিক্ষা
Exemplary	দৃষ্টান্তমূলক	Extension	সম্প্রসারণ
Eccentric	খামখেয়ালী	Embarrassment	দায়গ্রহণ, হতাশা
Entrepreneur	সংগঠক, ঠিকাদার, উদ্যোক্তা	Excessive	ব্যাধিত, অতিরিক্ত
Elementary	মৌলিক, প্রাথমিক	Evanescence	বিস্মৃতি, বিলুপ্তি
Enthusiastic	অতি উৎসাহী, অত্যুৎসাহী		

G			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Gonorrhea	প্রমেহ রোগ	Governance	পরিচালনা, শাসন
Grievance	দুর্ভোগ, যন্ত্রণা	Guardian	অভিভাবক
Giraffe	জিরাফ	Grammar	ব্যাকরণ
Guerrilla	গেরিলা যুদ্ধ	Gynaecology	স্ত্রীরোগ ও প্রসূতি বিজ্ঞান
Grievous	যন্ত্রণাদায়ক		

H			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Hippopotamus	জলহস্তী	Handkerchief	রুমাল
Humorous	কৌতুকপ্রিয়	Hallucination	মায়া
Hideous	কুৎসিত	Honorarium	সম্মানী, পারিশ্রমিক
Hierarchy.	গুরুত্বের ক্রম পর্যায়	Hygiene	পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্নতা
Humorous	কৌতুকপ্রিয়	Heterogeneous	অসদৃশ/বিপরীত ধর্মী
Hammer	হাতুড়ি	Heinous	চরম অসৎ, জঘন্য
Homogeneous	সমজাতীয়	Hullabaloo	শোরগোল, হেঁচ
Harmonious	শ্রুতিমধুর, সুরেলা		



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Inheritance	উত্তরাধিকার	Impressionism	পদ্ধতি/অভিব্যক্তিবাদ
Intention	ও অতিরিক্ত পরিমাণ/ অভিপ্রায়	Illiteracy	নিরক্ষরতা
Incorruptible	অক্ষয়, দুর্নীতিমুক্ত	Impressionable	সহজে প্রভাবিত হয় এমন
Intolerance	অসহনশীলতা	Insurance	বীমা
Itinerary	ভ্রমণশীল	Inoculate	টিকা দেওয়া
Intuition	উপলব্ধি, স্বতঃলব্ধ জ্ঞান	Intransigence	একগুয়েমী
Incandescent	উজ্জ্বলভাবে প্রজ্বলিত	Illuminate	আলোকিত করা
Inaccessibility	অগম্যতা, অলভ্যতা	Inconsistent	অসঙ্গতি, অসমঞ্জস্য
Irresolute	অনিশ্চিত, অস্বীকৃতি	Imminent	আসন্ন, সন্নিকটে
Intelligence	বুদ্ধিমত্তা, তথ্য	Irresistible	অদম্য, অপ্রতিরোধ্য
Indispensable	অত্যাৱশ্যক	Inaugural	উদ্বোধনী, প্রারম্ভিক, প্রথম
Incriminate	দোষারোপ করা	Innocuous	নির্জীৱ, নির্বিষ

J→K

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Jeweler	সর্বপ্রকার অলংকার	Judgment	বিচার
Jewellery, Jewelry	জহরত	Kaleidoscope	খেলান দূরবীনবিশেষ

L

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Lieutenant	লেফটেন্যান্ট	Lying	শয়ন করা, অবস্থিত
License	অনুমতি দেওয়া	Lampoon	ব্যক্তিগত ব্যঙ্গ কবিতা
Litterateur	সাহিত্যিক	Luminary	নেতৃত্বের গুণসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি
Leisure	অবকাশ	License	অনুমতি
Leucorrhoea	স্বেতপ্রদর	Lineage	বংশকূল
License	অনুমতিপত্র প্রদান করা	Licence	অনুমতিপত্র, অনুমতিপত্র

M

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Magnificence	জাঁকজমক	Misspell	ভুল বানান করা
Miscellaneous	বিবিধ	Mustache	গোঁফ
Maintenance	রক্ষাবেক্ষণ, ভরণপোষণ	Machinery	প্রশাসন ব্যবস্থা
Mdiaeval	মধ্যযুগ	Mediterranean	ভূমধ্যসাগরীয়
Mountainous	পর্বতময়, পার্বত্য	Manoeuvre	ধর্মপ্রচারক
Molasses	গুড়	Mosquito	মশা
Mischievous	ক্ষতিকর, অমঙ্গলজনক	Minuscule	অতিক্ষুদ্র
Missionary	ধর্মপ্রচারক	Magnanimous	মহানুভব
Millionaire	লাখপতি	Millennium	সহস্রাব্দ
Massage	অঙ্গসংবাহন	Mausoleum	জাঁকাল সমাধি
Messenger	বার্তাবাহক, অগ্রদূত	Misalliance	নিকট জাতের বিবাহ
Misconceive	ভুল ধারণা করা	Misfeasance	অবৈধভাবে বৈধকর্ম সাধন
Murderer	খুনী, হত্যাকারী	Mutineer	বিদ্রোহী

N→O

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Omnivorous	সর্বভুক	Obnoxious	ক্ষতিকারক
Obscene	অশ্লীল	Occurrence	আকস্মিক ঘটনা
Orchestra	বাদ্যকল	Negligible	উপেক্ষণীয়
Occasion	উপলক্ষ্য	Obstacle	বাঁধা
Oscillation	স্পন্দন, দোলন	Onomatopoeia	ধ্বনাত্মক শব্দ
Nescience	জ্ঞানের অভাব	Nuisance	উৎপাত, উপদ্রব

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Persistence	অধ্যবসায়	Patience	ধৈর্য
Psychotherapy	মনোস্তাত্ত্বিক চিকিৎসা	Pneumonia	নিউমোনিয়া
Personnel	কর্মচারী বৃন্দ	Parallel	সমান্তরাল
Principal	অধ্যক্ষ, প্রধান	Profession	পেশা
Passenger	যাত্রী	Papyrus	মিশরের নলখাগড়াবিশেষ
Persistence	জিদ, অধ্যবসায়	Phenomenon	ঘটনা, বিস্ময়কর বস্তু/ ব্যক্তি
Personnel	সেনাবাহিনী, কোম্পানি	Privilege	বিশেষ সুবিধা
Philosopher	দার্শনিক	Perceive	উপলব্ধি করা
Pomegranate	ডালিম গাছ বা তার ফল	Paraphernalia	গহনাপত্র, সাজসজ্জাম
Paediatric	শিশু চিকিৎসা সম্বন্ধীয়	Palatable	সুখাদু, রুচিকর
Permanence	স্থায়িত্ব	Psychology	মনোবিজ্ঞান
Passenger	যাত্রী	Professional	পেশাদার
Posthumous	মরণোত্তর	Privilege	সুবিধা
Prosperity	সমৃদ্ধি	Perseverance	অধ্যবসায়
Penetrate	বলপূর্বক প্রবেশ করানো	Perpendicular	উলম্ব/খাড়া
Paraffin	প্যারাফিন তেল	Parenthesis	প্রথম বন্ধনী
Pyorrhoea	দাঁতের গোড়া হতে পুজ নিঃস্রাব	Precedence	অগ্রাধিকার
Possess	মালিক হওয়া, জোগ দখল করা	Pyorrhoea	পুথ-নিঃস্রাব
Parallelogram	সামান্তরিক	Pharmacopoeia	ঔষধ প্রস্তুত প্রণালী সম্বন্ধীয় বই বা তালিকা

R

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Remittance	প্রেরিত অর্থ	Relevant	প্রাসঙ্গিক
Reconciliation	পুনর্মিলন	Receive	গ্রহণ করা
Reconnaissance	প্রাথমিক পরীক্ষা	Rhododendron	এক ধরনের চিরহরিৎ গুল্ম
Rescission	কর্তন, বাতিলকরণ	Recurrence	পুনরাবৃত্তি
Reservoir	জলাধার, চৌবাচ্চা	Repentance	অনুতাপ, অনুশোচনা
Recession	মন্দা	Rejoice	আনন্দ করা
Remittance	প্রেরিত টাকা	Recommendation	সুপারিশ
Reminiscence	স্মৃতিচারণ, পূর্বস্মৃতিস্মরণ	Repercussion	প্রতিক্রিয়া
Resistible	প্রতিরোধ্য	Referendum	গণভোট
Righteous	নীতিবান, ন্যায়নিষ্ঠ		

S

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Sensuous	ইন্দ্রিয়জ	Synonymous	সমার্থক
Simultaneously	যুগপৎভাবে	Supercilious	উদাসীন্যপূর্ণ
Satellite	উপগ্রহ	Supersede	স্থলাভিষিক্ত
Surveillance	নজরদারী	Sovereignty	সার্বভৌমত্ব, সার্বভৌম ক্ষমতা
Souvenir	স্মারক, স্মৃতিচিহ্ন, স্মনিকা	Spontaneous	স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত
Shield	ঢাল, রক্ষাকবচ	Susceptible	সমর্থ, অনুভূতিপ্রবণ







# IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

1. Choose the correctly spelt word:  
A. assylum B. assylam  
C. asylum D. asylam
2. Select the correct word.  
A. Accommodation B. Acommodation  
C. Accomodation D. Accommodetion
3. Select the correctly spelt word:  
A. ascesment B. assesment  
C. assessment D. assessment
4. Which is the correct spelling?  
A. Approvel B. Approval  
C. Aproval D. Aproveal
5. Select the correctly spelt word:  
A. Acquintance B. Acquintence  
C. Acquentance D. Acquaintance
6. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বানান?  
A. Addultration B. Adultration  
C. Adulteration D. Addulteration
7. Select the word having correct spelling.  
A. Awereness B. Awareness C. Awarness D. Awareness
8. Select the word having correct spelling.  
A. Afficted B. Afflicted  
C. Affected D. Aphlicted
9. Choose the correct spelling.  
A. blosom B. blossom C. blossom D. blossom
10. Which one is the correct spelling? (বিউরোক্রাসি-আমলাতন্ত্র)  
A. Bureaucracy B. Burocracy  
C. Buracracy D. Buraucracy
11. The correct spelling is -  
A. Caffeine B. Caffin  
C. Caffein D. Caffaine
12. Choose the correct spelling  
A. Cigarrets B. Cigaretts  
C. Cigarettes D. Ciggarets
13. COMISION- which one is the correct spelling the given word?  
A. Commision B. Comission  
C. Commission D. Commision
14. CATALIST-which one is the correct spelling the given word?  
A. Catalist B. Catalyst  
C. Cattalyst D. Katalyst
15. Which of the following is correctly spelt?  
A. Cortous B. Courteous  
C. Courtous D. Corteous
16. Identify the incorrect spelling.  
A. contamination B. conjunction  
C. connection D. conotation
17. Which one is correctly spelt?  
A. Colonel B. Cornel  
C. Koronel D. Kolonel
18. Choose the correctly spelled word:  
A. Certifacade B. Certificate  
C. Cartificate D. Certicacadel
19. Identify the correct spelling?  
A. discipline B. diipline  
C. dissipline D. descipline
20. No spelling error occurs in -  
A. Decieve B. Decive  
C. Deceeve D. Deceive

## PRIME TEST

01. Choose the correct spelling of the word given below:  
A accomodation B accomodation  
C accommodation D accomodasion
02. Choose the correctly spelt word-  
A Hellucination B Indiginous C Humourous D Aestheticism
03. Choose the correct spelling  
A Rendezvous B Rindezvous C Rondezvous D Randevious
04. Which of these words is misspelt?  
A league B deligate C profession D president
05. Choose the correct spelling:  
A ascertain B assertain C aseratin D ascertain
06. Which of the following has got the correct spelling?  
A righteous B righteaous  
C rightious D rightius
07. The \_\_\_ Board had deleted a number of scenes.  
A Censer B Censar C Censor D Censur
08. Which of the following is correctly spelt?  
A Spontaneus B Spontenions  
C Spontaneous D Spontanaus
09. Choose the correct spelling  
A indegenus B indiginous  
C indigenous D indigeneous
10. Which one is the correct spelling?  
A scaning B stoped C dyeing D recomend
11. Which is the correct spelling?  
A Approvel B Approval C Aproval D Aproveal
12. The correct spelling is \_\_\_\_  
A Secretariate B Secratariate  
C Secratariet D Secretariat
13. Which one is the correct spelling?  
A Councilor B Council C Concillor D Councillar
14. The correct spelling is \_\_\_\_  
A Humourous B Humourious  
C Humorous D Humorous
15. Choose the correct spelling\_\_\_\_  
A nonetheless B nontheless C nonthaless D nonetheles
16. Choose the correct spelling\_\_\_\_  
A Disastar B Dysaster C Desaster D Disaster
17. Choose the correct spelling\_\_\_\_  
A Servicable B Servicaeble  
C Serviceble D Serviceable
18. Choose the correct spelling\_\_\_\_  
A encyclopidia B encyclopida  
C encyclopidea D encyclopedia
19. The correct word \_\_\_\_  
A Expadient B Expediant  
C Expandiant D Expedient
20. Choose the correct spelling\_\_\_\_  
A questioniare B questionnaire  
C questinere D questioneer

## Answer Sheet

01.	C	02.	D	03.	A	04.	B	05.	A
06.	A	07.	C	08.	C	09.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	B	14.	D	15.	A
16.	D	17.	D	18.	D	19.	D	20.	B



D	
Sentence	Meaning
Death keeps no time.	মরণের সময় অসময় নেই।
Do or die.	মস্ত্রের সাধন কিংবা শরীর পাতন।
Dangers often come where danger is feared.	যেখানে বাঘের ভয় সেখানে রাত হয়।

L	
Sentence	Meaning
Learning is a priceless treasure.	বিদ্যা অমূল্য ধন।



Sentence	Meaning
Let bygones be bygones.	গতস্য শোচনা নাস্তি।
Look before you leap.	ভাবিয়া করিও কাজ।
Like cures like.	কঁটায় কঁটা তোলা।
Live and let live.	সহিষ্ণু হও।
Like father, like son.-	যেমন বাপ, তেমন বেটা।

Sentence	Meaning
Many a little makes a mickle.	দশের লাঠি একের বোঝা।
Morning shows the day.	উঠতি মূলে পত্তনেই চেনা যায়।
Much ado about nothing.	বাহবারে লঘু ক্রিয়া।
Misfortune never comes alone.	বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।
Money makes man.	টাকায় মানুষ হয়।
Money begets money.	টাকায় টাকা আনে।
Money makes everything.	টাকায় কি নু হয়।

Sentence	Meaning
No pains, no gains.	কষ্ট না করলে কেউ মেলে না।
Nero fiddles while Rome burns.	কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
None can control a woman's tongue.	অবলার মুখই বল।
No news is good news.	কোন খবর নাই মানেই ভাল খবর।
No smoke without fire.	কারণ বিনা কার্য হয় না।
Nothing succeeds like success.	জলেই জল বাঁধে।

Sentence	Meaning
One sows, another reaps.	যার ধন তার ধন নয়, নেপোয় মারে দই।
One swallow does not make a summer.	এক মাঘে শীত যায় না।
Oil your own Machine/Mind your own business.	নিজের চরকায় তেল দাও।

Sentence	Meaning
Patience has its reward.	সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে।
Practice makes a man perfect.	গাইতে গাইতে গায়ন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন।
Pride goes before destruction.	অতি দর্পে হত লঙ্কা।
Penny wise, pound foolish.	বল্প আঁটনি ফস্কা গেরো।
Prevention is better than cure.	প্রতিষেধক অপেক্ষা প্রতিরোধ উত্তম।

Sentence	Meaning
Quit not certainty for hope.	অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত ত্যাগ করো না।

Sentence	Meaning
Rumour has some element of truth in it.	যা রটে তা কিছু বটে।
Rumour is a great traveler.	গুজব দ্রুত ছড়ায়।

Sentence	Meaning
Silence gives consent.	মৌনতাই সম্মতির লক্ষণ।
Strike the iron while it is hot.	ঝোপ বুজে কোপ মারা।
Silence is golden.	বোবার শব্দ নাই।
Something is better than nothing.	না থাকার চেয়ে কিছু থাকা ভালো।
Sweet are the uses of adversity.	দুঃখের প্রয়োজনীয়তা মধুর।
Safe bind, safe find.	সাবধানের মার নেই।

Sentence	Meaning
The cat is out of the bag.	হাটে হাঁড়ি ভাঙ্গা।
The devil will not listen to the scriptures.	চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনী।
The nearer the church, the further from God.	আলোর নিচে অন্ধকার।
The wearer knows best where the shoe pinches.	যার জ্বালা, সেই জানে।
To act on the spur of the moment.	উঠল বাই, তো কটক যার।
To add fuel to fire.	জ্বলন্ত আগুনে দূতাহতি।
To add insult to injury.	মরার উপর বাড়ার বা।
To blow hot and cold in the same breath.	এক মুখে দুই কথা।
To build castles in the air.	ছেঁড়া কাঁথার স্তরে লাখ টাকার স্বপ্ন দেখা।
To cast pearls before swine.	উলো বনে মুজা হড়ানো।
To count one's chickens before they are hatched.	গাছে কাঠাল, গোঁফে তেল।
To crush a butterfly on a wheel.	মশা মারতে কামান দাগা।
To cut-off one's nose to spite one's face.	নিজের নাক কেটে পরের ঝাড়া ভঙ্গ করা।
To gain without spending.	মাহের তেলে মাহ ভাজা।
To rob Peter to pay Paul.	গরু মেরে জুতো দান।
Too many cooks spoil the broth.	অধিক সন্ধ্যাপীতে গাঁজন নষ্ট।
Too much courtesy, too much craft.	অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ।
Two heads are better than one.	দশে মিলে করি কাজ, হরি জিতি নাহি লাজ।
Time and tide wait for none.	সময় ও ত্রোত কারও জন্য অপেক্ষা করে না।
The more they get, the more they want.	যার ছেলে যত পায় তার ছেলে তত চায়।
There are lees to every wine.	চাঁদেরও কলঙ্ক আছে।
To carry coals to Newcastle.	তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া।
To make a mountain out of a mole hill.	তিলকে তাল করা।
Too much cunning overreaches itself.	অতি চালাকের গলায় দড়ি।

Sentence	Meaning
United we stand, divided we fall.	একতায় উত্থান, বিভেদে পতন।

Sentence	Meaning
What is lotted cannot be blotted.	ভাগ্যে যা আছে তাই হবে।
What is sport to one is death to another.	কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
When the cat is away, the mice will play.	বামুন গেল ঘর, তো লাঙ্গল তুলে ধর।
Waste not, want not.	অপচয় করোনা, অভাবে পড়োনা।
We live in deeds, not in years.	আমরা কাজেই বাঁচি, বয়সে নয়।
Where there is a will, there is a way.	ইচ্ছে থাকলেই উপায় হয়।
While in Rome do as the Romans do.	যম্মিন দেশে যদাচার।
While there is life, there is hope.	যতক্ষণ শ্বাস, ততক্ষণ আশ।
Who is to bell the cat?	ম্যাও ধরে কে?

### Real Test PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. The correct translation of the sentence, "Where do you come from?" is — [NU- Business: 2012-13]
- A. তুমি কোথা থেকে আস? B. তোমার বাড়ি কোথায়?  
C. তোমার জন্ম কোথায়? D. তুমি কোন দেশের নাগরিক?



## Chapter

26

## One Word Substitution

English



## Topic Discussion

**Basics:** One word substitution: এক কথায় প্রকাশ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্র/বিষয় থেকে আসতে পারে। এখানে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কিছু ক্ষেত্র/বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হলো:

Sentence	Meaning
Study of religion	Theology (ধর্মতত্ত্ব)
Study of coins- Numismatics	(মুদ্রা ও পদকসংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা)
Study of nerves	Neurology (শল্যবিদ্যা; শল্যবিজ্ঞান)
Study of cancer	Oncology
Study of eggs	Oology
Study of eyes	Ophthalmology (চক্ষুবিজ্ঞান)
Art of good handwriting	Calligraphy
Written by light	Photograph
An expert in writing (drawing) maps	Cartographer
Writing of one's life story	Biography (জীবনী)
Writing of one's own life story	Autobiography (আত্মজীবনী)
A process of printing from a plate	Lithography
Study of religion	Theology (ধর্মতত্ত্ব)
One who believes in God	Theist (আন্তিক)
One who believes in one God	Monotheist (একেশ্বরবাদী)
One who believes in many Gods	Polytheist
The killing of one's own brother	Fatricide (ভ্রাতৃহত্যা)
The killing of one's sister	Soricide
The killing of one's wife	Uxicide
The killing of one's husband	Mariticide
The killing of parents	Parricide
The killing of a whole race	Genocide (গণহত্যা)
The killing of a new born child	Infanticide
The killing of a king	Regicide (রাজহত্যা)
The killing of a human being	Homicide (মানব হত্যা)
The killing of oneself	Suicide.
A person leaving his native country to settle in another	Emigrant
A person coming to a foreign land to settle there	Immigrant
A person giving up his faith	Apostate, Renegader (ধর্মত্যাগী)
A person living at the same time with another	Contemporary (সমসাময়িক)
A person living in a foreign country	Alien; foreigner (ভিন্ন দেশী, বিদেশী)
A person unable to pay debts	Bankrupt, insolvent (দেউলিয়া)
A person unable to write	Illiterate (নিরক্ষর)
A person devoid of knowledge	Ignorant (মূর্খ)
A doctor who treats eye diseases	Ophthalmologist (চক্ষু বিশেষজ্ঞ)
A person who eats only vegetable	Vegetarian (নিরামিষভোজী)
A person who eats human flesh	Cannibal (নরমাংসভোজী)
A person who eats excessively	Glutton (পেটুক)
A person who has studied on drugs and their composition	Pharmacologist.

Sentence	Meaning
A doctor specialized in child care and child diseases	Pediatrician/ pediatrician (শিশু বিশেষজ্ঞ)
A doctor who treats mental illnesses	Psychiatrist (মনোরোগ বিশেষজ্ঞ)
A person who foretells things by the stars	Astrologer (জ্যোতিষী)
A person who mends shoes	Cobbler (মুচি)
A person who sells medicine	Druggist (ঔষধ বিক্রেতা)
A person who rides the horses in races	Jockey (জকি)
A person who carries burden for hire	Porter (কুলী)
A person who lends money at a very high rate of interest	Usurer (সুদখোর)
A person who deals in wine	Vintner (মদ্যব্যবসায়ী)
A person who spends too much	Extravagant (অমিতব্যয়ী)
A person who comes after another	Successor (উত্তরসূরী)
A person who takes shelter / refuge in a foreign country	Refugee (উদ্বাস্ত/শরণার্থী)
The house of a gypsy	Caravan
A place where money is coined	Mint (টিকশাল)
A place where fish eggs are hatched	Hatchery (মৎস্য খামার)
A place where horses are kept	Stable (ঘোড়াশাল)
Self-rule or control	Autonomy (স্বায়ত্তশাসন)
A self moving vehicle	Automobile
A machine that functions by itself	Automatic (স্বয়ংক্রিয়)
A signature of oneself	Autograph
One with unlimited power	Autocrat
Love for mankind	Philanthropy
A book containing all the published work of an author	Omnibus
One who is all powerful	Omnipotent, Almighty (সর্বশক্তিমান)
One who is all knowing	Omniscient (সর্বজ্ঞ)
One who eats all kinds of food	Omnivorous (সর্বভুক)
Practising several marriages	Polygamy
The study of human development	Anthropology (নৃবিজ্ঞান)
One who loves mankind	Philanthropist (বিশ্ব প্রেমিক)
One who hates humans	Misanthrope (মানববিদ্বেষী)
One who hates men	Misandrist (পুরুষ বিদ্বেষী)
One who hates women	Misogynist (নারী বিদ্বেষী)
One who hates marriage	Misogamist (বিবাহ বিদ্বেষী)
An inheritance from father	(পিতা থেকে পাওয়া উত্তরাধিকার)
The killing of a mother	Matricide
The school or college one attends	Alma Mater (গুরুদেব)

## More on "One word substitutions"

Sentence	Meaning
A child not born of legal parents	Bastard, Illegitimate (জারজ)
Money paid to a divorced wife	Alimony (তালাকপ্রাপ্ত স্ত্রীর খোরপোষ)
Love or attraction for the opposite sex	Heterosexual (বিপরীতকামী)
Love or attraction for the same sex	Homosexual (সমকামী)
The dead body of a human being	Corpse (জারজ)



Sentence	Meaning
The dead body of an animal	Carcass (পশুপক্ষীর মৃতদেহ)
A place where dead bodies are kept temporarily	Mortuary (শমাধি সংক্রান্ত)
To dig up a corpse (মানুষের মৃতদেহ)	Exhume (কবরখনন)
Rising from the dead	Resurrection (রোজহাশর)
A vehicle for carrying dead bodies to the ceremony	Hearse (শবযান)
Underground caves with burying places for the dead	Catacombs (ভূ-গর্ভস্থিত সমাধি)
A holy book	Scripture (ধর্মগ্রন্থ)
The passage between the seats in a church	Aisle (গির্জার সংকীর্ণগলি)
Religious intolerance	Bigotry/Fanaticism (ধর্মাত্তা)
Breaking of religious or social images	Iconoclasm (গির্জার সংকীর্ণগলি)
To use dirty language against God or religion	Blasphemy (ঈশ্বর নিন্দা)
Excessive patriotism	Chauvinism (উগ্র/তীব্র স্বদেশপ্রেম)
A book containing information of all subjects	Encyclopaedia (বিশ্বকোষ)
A long speech by one man	Monologue (একক ভাষণ)
A book that consists of an alphabetical list of the words	Dictionary (অভিধান)
A book containing names and addresses of the persons	Directory (নাম ঠিকানা ধারণকারী বই)
A list of special or technical words with definitions	Glossary (শব্দকোষ)
A word or term no more in use	Obsolete (অপ্রচলিত)
A note to help memory	Memorandum (স্মারকলিপি)
Words used in common language but not in literature	Slang (সম্প্রদায়গত ভাষা, ইতর ভাষা):
A graduate of medical college serving his apprenticeship in a hospital	Ignorance (অজ্ঞতা)
A book with blank pages for keeping photograph or stamps	Album (অ্যালবাম, আলোক-কুশিকা)
A graduate of medical college serving his apprenticeship in a hospital	Interne (শিক্ষানবিস চিকিৎসক)
A stage of motherhood	Maternity (মাতৃত্ব)
A stage of short-sightedness	Myopia (ক্ষীণদৃষ্টি)
A stage of long-sightedness	Hypermetropia (দীর্ঘদৃষ্টি)
A medicine which produces insensibility	Anaesthetic (অনুভূতিনাশক)
A substance which kills germs	Antiseptic (জীবাণুনাশক)
Medical examination of a dead body	Autopsy, post-mortem (ময়নাতদন্ত)
Medical termination of pregnancy	Abortion (গর্ভপাত)
To cut off a part of a person's body which is infected	Amputation (অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গ ব্যবচ্ছেদ)
A person's own handwriting	Autograph (স্বলেখন, স্বহস্তলেখ)

## Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- A philanthropist is a person who —. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. hates people B. loves people  
C. saves people D. supports people **B**
- A person who eats human flesh is called — [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. cannibal B. flesh eater  
C. meat eater D. non-vegetarian **A**
- Something beyond scientific explanation is called— [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. international  
B. traditional  
C. ceremonial  
D. supernatural **D**
- 'A beneficiary' is some one who — [NU- Business: 2005-06]  
A. gives money in charity  
B. is a miser  
C. gets something for his good  
D. is industrious **C**
- 'Omniscient' is — [NU- Business: 2004-05]  
A. one who knows everything  
B. one who has total power  
C. one who is present everywhere  
D. one who eats all types of food **A**

## PRIME TEST

- A speech full of too many words is —  
A a big speech  
B maiden speech  
C a verbose speech  
D an unimportant speech
- An Ophthalmologist is a doctor of the —.  
A bones B nerves  
C eyes D nose and throat
- A 'cardiologist' is a doctor who treats —.  
A cancer B heart patients  
C leprosy D dengue fever
- One who draws maps is called a —.  
A compositor B cartographer  
C apothecary D curator
- The meaning of the word 'nocturnal' is :  
A sleepy in the afternoon  
B occurring or active at night  
C sleepless during the day  
D passive during night
- The word 'anthropology' is related to  
A the study of diseases  
B the study of evolution  
C the study of minerals  
D the study of mankind
- Fill in the blank with the correct option. A person who writes about his own life writes —.  
A a diary B a biography  
C a chronicle D an autobiography
- The study of ancient societies is named—  
A History  
B Enthology  
C Anthropology  
D Archaeology.



### The Renaissance Period (1450-1650)

- Q1. The first English dictionary was compiled by—  
 A. John Webster                      B. Samuel Johnson  
 C. Samuel Butler                    D. Sir Thomas Browne
- Q2. Who is the most famous writer of English literature?  
 A. Alexander Pope                    B. Jonathan Swift  
 C. William Wordsworth              D. John Milton
- Q3. A lexicographer is a person who writes—  
 A. novels                                  B. dictionaries  
 C. graphs                                  D. historical books

### The Romantic Period (1798-1850)

- Q4. Which of the following writers belongs to the romantic period in English literature?  
 A. A. Tennyson                          B. Alexander Pope  
 C. John Dryden                          D. J.T. Coleridge
- Q5. Who is called the 'Poet of Nature' in English literature?  
 A. Lord Byron                            B. John Keats  
 C. William Wordsworth                D. P.B. Shelley
- Q6. Most important features of a romantic poetry is—  
 A. Beauty                                  B. Nature  
 C. Subjectivity                            D. Imagination
- Q7. Who is called the 'poet of beauty'?  
 A. William Wordsworth                B. P.B. Shelley  
 C. John Keats                              D. J. B. Keats

### Victorian Period (1832-1901)

- Q8. 'David Copperfield' is a novel—  
 A. Victorian                                B. Elizabethan  
 C. Romantic                                D. Modern
- Q9. Who is the poet of the 'Victorian age'?  
 A. Helen Keller                            B. Matthew Arnold  
 C. Shakespeare                            D. Robert Browning
- Q10. A Tale of Two Cities is a novel by—  
 A. Dickens                                  B. Thackeray  
 C. Scott                                        D. Fielding
- Q11. Who wrote 'War and Peace'?  
 A. Thomas Hardy                        B. Robert Lewis Stevenson  
 C. W.H. Auden                              D. Leo Tolstoy
- Q12. Charles Dickens is a great—  
 A. poet    B. critic  
 C. Play-wright                                D. novelist

### Modern Period (1901-Present)

- Q13. 'The rainbow' is—  
 A. a poem by Wordsworth  
 B. a short story by Somerset Maugham  
 C. a novel by D. H. Lawrence  
 D. a verse by Coleridge
- Q14. Who is the greatest modern English dramatist?  
 A. Virginia Woolf                        B. George Bernard Shaw  
 C. P.B. Shelley                              D. J.T. Coleridge
- Q15. Who is the author of 'for Whom the Bell Tolls'?  
 A. Charles Dickens                        B. Homer  
 C. Lord Tennyson                         D. Ernest Hemingway
- Q16. 'The Rape of Bangladesh' is written by—  
 A. Anthony Mascarenhas                B. Matthew Arnold  
 C. G.B. Shaw                                D. Alexander Dumas
- Q17. 'The God of Small things' is written by—  
 A. Vikram Seth                              B. John Galsworthy  
 C. Arundhati Roy                            D. E.M. Forster



### The Neoclassical Period (1660-1758)

01. The first English dictionary was completed by—  
A. Izaak Walton B. Samuel Johnson  
C. Samuel Butler D. Sir Thomas Browne
02. Who is the most famous satirist in English literature?  
A. Alexander Pope B. Jonathan Swift  
C. William Wordsworth D. Bulter
03. A lexicographer is a person who writes—  
A. Novels B. Dictionaries  
C. Graphs D. Medical books

### The Romantic Period (1798-1832)

01. Which of the following writers belongs to the romantic period in English literature?  
A. A. Tennyson B. Alexander Pope  
C. John Dryden D. S.T. Coleridge
02. Who is called the 'Poet of Nature' in English literature?  
A. Lord Byron B. John Keats  
C. William Wordsworth D. P.B. Shelley
03. Most important feature of a romantic poetry is—  
A. Beauty B. Nature  
C. Subjectivity D. Imagination
04. Who is called the 'poet of beauty'?  
A. William Wordsworth B. P.B. Shelly  
C. John Keats D. S. Buck

### Victorian Period (1832-1901)

01. 'David Copperfield' is a/an— novel.  
A. Victorian B. Elizabethan  
C. Romantic D. Modern
02. Who is the poet of the 'Victorian Age'?  
A. Helen Keller B. Mathew Arnold  
C. Shakespare D. Robert Browning
03. A Tale of Two Cities is a novel by—  
A. Dickens B. Thackeray  
C. Scott D. Fielding
04. Who wrote 'War and Peace'?  
A. Thomas Hardy B. Robert Lewis Stevenson  
C. W.H. Auden D. Leo Tolstoy
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A. Charles Dickens B. Homer  
C. Lord Tennyson D. Earnest Hemingway
04. 'The Rape of Bangladesh' গ্রন্থের লেখক কে?  
A. Anthony Mascarenhas B. Matthew Arnold  
C. G.B. Shaw D. Alexander Dumas
05. 'The God of Small things' is written by—  
A. Vikram Seth B. John Galsworthy  
C. Arundhati Roy D. E.M. Forster

### Major authors and their works

Authors	Works
<p>► William Shakespeare (1564-1616)</p> <p>• Shakespeare ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের একজন বিখ্যাত Playwright। তিনি England এর Stanford-on-Avon এ জন্মগ্রহণ করেন।</p> <p>• তাকে 'Bard of Avon' বলা হয়।</p> <p>• তিনি যে সময়ের মধ্যে লেখালেখি করেন অর্থাৎ ১৫৯০-১৬১৬ পর্যন্ত সময়কে Shakespearean Age বলা হয়।</p> <p>• Jacobean Period- এ নাটক লিখলেও তিনি কখনই Jacobean নন বরং তিনি একজন Elizabethan Dramatist।</p> <p>• Shakespeare-এর 'Objective' presentation about human psychology' তাকে সাহিত্যিকদের মধ্যে বিখ্যাত করেছে।</p> <p>• তিনি ৩৭টি Play এবং ১৫৪টি Sonnet রচনা করেছেন।</p>	<p>১৬টি comedy রচনা করেছেন। সেগুলোর মধ্যে কিছু হচ্ছে—</p> <p>The Comedy of Errors (1593)</p> <p>Love's Labour's Lost (1594)</p> <p>A Midsummer Night's Dream (1595)</p> <p>The Two Gentlemen of Verona (1595)</p> <p>The Merchant of Venice (1596)</p> <p>Much Ado About Nothing (1598)</p> <p>The Merry Wives of Windsor (1600)</p> <p>As You Like It (1600)</p> <p>Twelfth Night (1601)</p> <p>The Tempest (1611)</p> <p>All's Well that Ends Well (1602)</p> <p>Measure for Measure</p>
	<p>৭টি Tragedy লিখেছেন : ১. Titus Andronicus (1594); ২. Romeo and Juliet (1594); 3. Hamlet (1601); 4. Troilus and Cressida (1602); 5. Othello (1604); 6. Macbeth (1605); 7. King Lear (1605);</p> <p>১৪টি Historical plays আছে। উল্লেখযোগ্য কয়েকটি হচ্ছে—</p> <p>Richard III (1593); Henry V (1596); Julius Caesar (1599); Antony and Cleopatra (1606); Coriolanus (1606)</p> <p>৩টি Narrative poem ও লিখেছিলেন যেমন—Venus and Adonis; The Rape of Lucrecia; The Passionate Pilgrim.</p>
<p>► Johan Milton (1608-1674)</p> <p>Milton—এ যুগে লেখা শুরু করেন এবং তিনি এ যুগের অন্যতম প্রধান writer। একাধিক Epic লেখার কারণে তাকে Epic poet বলা হয়। তাকে Great Master of Verse ও বলা হয়। এ সময়ে তিনি লেখা শুরু করলেও Restoration Period (1660-1700) পর্যন্ত লিখতে থাকেন।</p>	<p>Of Education (1644)</p> <p>Areopagitica (1644)</p> <p>Comus (1634)</p> <p>On Shakespeare,</p> <p>Paradise Regained (1671)</p> <p>Paradise Regained (1671)</p> <p>Samson Agonistes (1671)</p>

এছাড়াও Johan Donna, Herbert, Vaughan, Marvell প্রমুখ সাহিত্যিকরণ এ সময়ে লেখালেখি করেন।



## The Age of Romanticism (1798-1832)

### Features of the Age

- এ যুগকে গীতিকবিতার স্বর্ণযুগ বা Golden Age বলা হয়।
  - ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের Second Creative Period হিসেবে এই যুগ সুপরিচিত।
  - এ যুগের কবিরা লেখনীর ক্ষেত্রে অত্যাধিক আশ্রয় দেখাতেন প্রকৃতি বা Nature এর প্রতি।
  - তাদের লেখনীতে Subjectivity ছিল।
  - এ যুগের কাব্যে অত্যাধিক কল্পনা বা High Imagination এবং মধ্যযুগীয় আচার ব্যবহার ও বিশ্বাস বা Medievalism এর বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ বিদ্যমান ছিল।
  - এ যুগের কাব্যে অতিপ্রাকৃত শক্তির অস্তিত্বের বিশ্বাস বা Supernaturalism এবং সহজবোধ্য ও প্রাথমিক ভাষার লেখা বা Primitivism প্রচলিত ছিল।
  - এ সময়কার সাহিত্য কর্মে বিপ্লবী উদ্দীপনা যা Revolutionary Zeal অন্যতম বৈশিষ্ট্য হিসেবে বিদ্যমান ছিল।
- এ ছাড়া আরও কিছু উল্লেখযোগ্য বৈশিষ্ট্য হচ্ছে Love for the Remote, Love for the past এবং Love for Liberty and Freedom.

Authors	Works
<b>Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834)</b> তাকে Poet of Supernaturalism বলে। তিনি Opium Eater নামেও পরিচিত।	Biographia Literaria (1833) The Rime of the Ancient Mariner (1798) Kubla Khan; Christabel Ode on Dejection
<b>Lord Byron (1788-1824)</b> তিনি Rebel Poet হিসেবে ইংরেজী সাহিত্য সমাদৃত।	Don Juan (1824) The Vision of Judgement (1822) Lara, Child Harold, The Corsair
<b>Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)</b> তাকে Revolutionary Poet বলা হয়। তিনি Poet Hope and Regeneration উপাধিতেও সুপরিচিত।	Prometheus Unbound (1820) Adonais; To a Skylark A Defence of Poetry (1820) Ode to the West Wind The Revolt of Islam Wind The Revolt of Islam; Queen Mab Hellas; Alastor, Ozmandias.
<b>John Keats (1795-1821)</b> তিনি ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের উজ্জ্বল নক্ষত্র নামে খ্যাত। তিনি মাত্র ছাব্বিশ বছর বয়সে মারা যান।	Endymion (1818) Hyperion (1820) Lamia; Ode to a Nightingale Ode to Autumn; Ode to Psyche Ode on a Grecian Urn, the Eve of St. Agnes.
<b>Jane Austen (1775-1817)</b> তাকে Romantic যুগের Anti Romantic Novelist বলা হয়।	Pride and Prejudice (1797) Sense and Sensibility (1797-98) Mansfield Park (1814) Northanger Abbey Persuasion, Emma (1816)
<b>George Bernard Shaw (1856-1995)</b> তিনি Greatest modern dramatist হিসেবে পরিচিত।	The Philanderer (1905) Arms and the man (1894) Man and Superman (1905) Doctor's Dilemma Major Barbara; Pygmalion (1913)

Authors	Works
তিনি একজন Irish dramatist। তিনি তার Drama of Ideas এর জন্য বিখ্যাত।	Heartbreak House (1921) St. Joan (1924); The Apple Cart The Devil's Discipline Back to Methuselah (1922) Charles the Second (1939) Candida (1894) Caesar and Cleopatra, Too True to be good Getting Married. Over Ruled, Misalliance

### Figure Of Speech

#### Simile

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

- Example:
- My heart is like a singing bird
  - He is as cunning as a fox.
  - I wandered lonely as a cloud.
  - The soul was like a star dwelt apart.
  - Our soldiers are as brave as lions.

#### Metaphor

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

- Example:
- Life is but a walking shadow.
  - My brother was boiling mad.
  - The assignment was a breeze.
  - Revenge is a kind of wild justice
  - He is the only hope of his family

#### Irony

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

- Example: The people of Bangladesh are not corrupted.

#### Imagery

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

- Example:
- She walks in beauty.
  - The smiles that win, the tints that glow.
  - One shade the more, one ray the less.
  - How pure, how dear their dwelling place.
  - Softly lightens o'er her face.

#### Alliteration

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

- Example: (i) Is I'm sure.



### Personification

The technique of treating non-living things as humans is called personification (নিজীব বস্তুকে মানুষ হিসেবে বিবেচনা করার কৌশলকে ব্যক্তিরূপে প্রকাশ বলে।)

- Example:
- Mr. Pneumonia was not a polite old gentleman.
  - Death lays his icy hand on king.
  - The fog comes on little cat feet.

### Hyperbole

কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে তার উপযুক্ত অবস্থানের চেয়ে অতিরিক্তের মাধ্যমে অতি বড় শ্রদ্ধা করা বা বিস্তারিত বর্ণনা করাকে Hyperbole (অতিরিক্ত) বলে। এখানে কোনো কিছুকে overstatement করা হয়। Hyperbole (exaggeration or "hype") is figure in which a deliberate overstatement is made for emphasis.

- Example:
- Ten thousand saw I at a glance.
  - I have told you a million times.
  - I ate the whole cow.

### Paradox

A statement where contradictory things come together.

- Example:
- Cowards die many times before their deaths.
  - Your enemy's friend is your enemy.
  - I am nobody.
  - There is no one so poor as a wealthy miser.

### Oxymoron

কোনো বস্তু বা বাক্যে পাশাপাশি দুটি বিপরীত শব্দ থাকলে Oxymoron হবে।

- Example:
- She is irregularly regular.
  - He is an honest rogue.
  - It is a painful pleasure.
  - Open secret.
  - Seriously funny.
  - Awfully pretty.

### Real Test

### PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- Macbeth is a — by Shakespeare. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. novel B. short story C. verse D. play **D**
- Kazi Nazrul Islam is a — poet. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
A. revolting B. rebel C. rebellious D. rebelling **B**
- 'War and Peace' is written by — [NU- Business: 2008-09]  
A. Tolstoy B. Shakespeare C. Dickens D. Milton **A**
- Milton was the author of — [NU- Business: 2007-08]  
A. Hamlet B. Dr. Faustus C. Tom Jones D. Paradise lost **D**
- Shakespeare wrote — [NU- Business: 2006-07]  
A. Lord of the Flies B. The Riders to the sea C. A Mid Summer Nights Dream D. A Passage to India **C**
- 'Hamlet' is written by — [NU- Business: 2003-04]  
A. Christopher Marlowe B. William Coagrove C. William Shakespeare D. John Webster **C**
- One of the following is about sin and punishment. [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. 'For the Fallen' B. "Tree At My Window" C. "The Ancient Mariner" D. 'A Mother In Mannville' **C**
- The shepherd in 'The Passionate Shepherd to his Love' is — [NU- Business: 2002-03]  
A. sentimental B. practical C. irresponsible D. romantic **D**
- The words 'mangled and inadequate' occur in — [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. The Luncheon B. Reading For Pleasure C. The Gift of The Magi D. A Mother In Mannville **D**

- The narration in 'The Luncheon' is a — writer. [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. rich B. famous C. miserly D. struggling **C**
- The boy in 'A Mother In Mannville' — that he has a mother. [NU- Business: 2001-02]  
A. believes B. pretends C. conceals D. reveals **B**

### IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

- Elegy Written in a Churchyard' is written by —  
A. William Wordsworth B. Thomas Gray C. John Keats D. W.B. Yeats **B**
- Which of the following books is written by Thomas Hardy?  
A. Vanity Fair B. The Return of the Native C. Pride and Prejudice D. Oliver Twist **B**
- The poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is written by —  
A. W. H. Auden B. W. Wordsworth C. W.B. Yeats D. Ezra Pound **B**
- The play 'Candida' is by —  
A. James Joyce B. Shakespeare C. G.B. Shaw D. Arthur Miller **C**
- 'A Passage to India' is written by —  
A. E. M. Forster B. Rudyard Kipling C. Galls Worthy D. A. H. Auden **A**
- 'Gitanjali' of Rabindranath Tagore was translated by —  
A. W.B. Yeats B. Robert Frost C. John Keats D. Rudyard Kipling **A**
- Who of the following writers was not a novelist?  
A. Charles Dickens B. W. B. Yeats C. James Joyce D. Jane Austen **B**
- The Play Arms and the Man is by —  
A. James Joyce B. Samuel Beckett C. Arthur Miller D. George Bernard Shaw **D**
- Othello is a Shakespeare's play about —  
A. A Jew B. A Roman C. A Turk D. A Moor **D**
- The poem "Imle of Innisfree" is written by —  
A. Dylan Thomas B. Ezra Pound C. W.H. Auden D. W.B. Yeats **D**
- Who is called the poet of Nature in English literature?  
A. Lord Byron B. John Keats C. William Wordsworth D. P.B. Shelley **C**
- Who is the author of the novel The Trial?  
A. Ernest Hemingway B. Leo Tolstoy C. Cabriel Garcia Marquez D. Franz Kafka **D**
- Who is the father of English novels?  
A. G.B. Shaw B. Daniel Defoe C. R.L. Stevenson D. Shakespeare **B**
- The author of 'War and Peace' is —  
A. Sholokor B. Nobokor C. Tolstoy D. Gorky **C**
- Synonym of 'Paradox' is :  
A. exaggeration B. hyperbole C. Poetic device D. invective **C**
- Paradise Lost is an epic written by —  
A. Homer B. Tagore C. Dante D. Milton **D**
- Epics are divided into — types.  
A. Six B. four C. two D. five **C**
- An epic based on — performed by a hero?  
A. Heroic deeds B. a narrative C. intervention D. trifle subjects **A**







A diary is something you normally write for —

- A. friends B. your office C. a newspaper D. yourself [NU- Business: 2011-12] **D**

A civil servant is a person who —

- A. has a lot of money B. has many servants C. lives in London D. works for the government [NU- Business: 2011-12] **D**

A curious person is he who is —

- A. eager to know many things B. interested in travel C. ever ready to work hard D. disinterested in life [NU- Business: 2011-12] **A**

Samuel Pepy's work was —

- A. stressful B. risky C. difficult D. boring [NU- Business: 2011-12] **A**

Read the following passage and answer the question 21-25:

Once seen as something which largely happened to children, as a preparation for adulthood and before their working careers began, education is now seen as something which will occur throughout someone's life. In a changing world the nature of work and skills and knowledge required are constantly shifting. The same applies to modern forms of leisure activity and consumer life. Each technological innovation, whether in mobile phones or video blogging, brings with it a need to master both the technology and the new cultural codes which it creates.

What change is found in contemporary education?

- A. Education is meant for children now B. It is restricted to adults now C. People are now educated throughout their life D. People are now educated while they prepare for careers. [NU- Business: 2010-11] **A**

The nature of work and skills and knowledge are changing because—

- A. the world is changing B. skills are developing fast C. knowledge is shifting D. newer skills are required [NU- Business: 2010-11] **A**

How many examples of technological innovation do you find in the passage?

- A. one B. two C. three D. four [NU- Business: 2010-11] **B**

The word 'master' here means —

- A. teach B. learn blogging C. to have control D. craft [NU- Business: 2010-11] **A**

Does the passage argue that there is a link between technology and cultural codes?

- A. yes B. no C. not clear D. yes, but only feebly [NU- Business: 2010-11] **C**

Read the following passage and answer question 26-31:

Back in 1964 an editorial in Wireless-World lamented the apparent uselessness of the new technology that came to be known as laser characterizing it as "somewhat limited". four decades later, lasers are a multi-billion dollar technology, found in everything from supermarket scanners to DVD players-not to mention the fiber-optic cables that have revolutionized telecommunications. But now imaginations are stretched again, this time by the sonic equivalent of lasers. It seems likely that this technology, tentatively called "saser", may soon be in great demand and may have innumerable applications.

The best title for this passage would be: [NU- Business: 2009-10]

- A. The Uselessness of Laser B. The Usefulness of Laser C. From Laser of Saser D. Technology and Telecommunications [NU- Business: 2009-10] **B**

"Lamented" (1.2) means the same thing as— [NU- Business: 2009-10]

- A. regretted B. criticized C. discussed D. reviewed [NU- Business: 2009-10] **A**

The paragraph suggests that when laser was first invented, the newspaper Wireless-World declared it to be— [NU- Business: 2009-10]

- A. totally B. not very useful C. very useful D. quite useful [NU- Business: 2009-10] **B**

29. The paragraph suggests that lasers became a multi-billion dollar technology— [NU- Business: 2009-10]

- A. forty years after it was discovered B. forty-eight years after it was discovered C. soon after it was discovered D. gradually after it was discovered [NU- Business: 2009-10] **A**

30. Fibre-optic cables have "revolutionized" telecommunications; in other words they have— [NU- Business: 2009-10]

- A. helped it B. transformed it C. updated it D. added to it [NU- Business: 2009-10] **C**

31. "Sonic" in (1.11) is— [NU- Business: 2009-10]

- A. a noun B. an adjective C. an adverb D. a gerund [NU- Business: 2009-10] **B**

■ Read the passage carefully and answer the questions from 32-36:

various kinds of nuclear weapons have been produced in the past few years by many countries. this is a new and terrible development in the history of man. Very few events can be more frightful than a nuclear war. In a nuclear war, most of the world's population will be exterminated. The few living creatures that survives will be exposed to radiation or to electrical rays harmful to life. It has been said by scientists that many new diseases will be caused by radiation. There will also be an acute shortage of food, for all crops and stores will be poisoned by radiation. Most of the areas on which nuclear bombs have been dropped will be ruined. Therefore the survivors of a nuclear war will be sick, hungry and homeless. It might be better still for men to learn to live in peace with one another. If this can be achieved there will be no more nuclear war.

32. What is the new development in the history of man? [NU- Business: 2008-09]

- A. nuclear war B. nuclear bombs C. nuclear weapons D. radiation [NU- Business: 2008-09] **C**

33. The word 'exterminate' means— [NU- Business: 2008-09]

- A. terrible B. destroy C. protect D. frightful [NU- Business: 2008-09] **B**

34. The survivors of the nuclear war will be— [NU- Business: 2008-09]

- A. strong B. weak C. intelligent D. frightful [NU- Business: 2008-09] **D**

35. The nuclear war can be avoided by— [NU- Business: 2008-09]

- A. world conference B. understanding C. compromise D. maintaining peace [NU- Business: 2008-09] **D**

36. 'Acute shortage of food' means— [NU- Business: 2008-09]

- A. some shortage of food B. serious shortage of food C. no shortage of food D. unexpected shortage of food [NU- Business: 2008-09] **B**

■ Read the passage carefully and answer the questions 37-41:

Most men long wealth. Wealth, they think, brings happiness. But, often, wealth brings a great deal of worry without much happiness. A millionaire is a very wealthy man, of course, but his great wealth is also a great responsibility. He may have many large estates and factories. Estates and factories usually need a lot of attention. There may be disputes between the millionaire and his workers over one trouble or another. These disputes may lead to strikes. In this case the millionaire may lose a lot of money. Or some gangster may kidnap the millionaire's child and demand thousands of pounds to return the child safe and sound. A very rich man therefore, in spite of his great wealth may not have an easy life. He has many worries. These worries may be greater than the worries of a poor man.

37. The passage is about — [NU- Business: 2007-08]

- A. happiness of a rich man B. peace of a rich man C. anxiety of a rich man D. prosperity of a rich man [NU- Business: 2007-08] **C**

38. What cause may lead to 'strikes'? [NU- Business: 2007-08]

- A. misunderstanding between rich man and the workers B. quarrel between the rich man and the workers C. understanding between the rich man and the workers D. disagreement between the rich man and the workers [NU- Business: 2007-08] **D**



47. The word 'convincing' stands for — [NU- Business: 2005-06]
- A. believable  
B. illogical  
C. fictional  
D. not easily acceptable

- Read the passage carefully and then answer questions 59-64.
- If the inventors of the first heavier-than-air machines capable of powered flight had been transported forward 100 years to the present day, they might be astonished at the way that those who followed them have colonised the air. Today's vehicles bear little resemblance to the shaky craft flown at Kitty Hawk on December 17<sup>th</sup> 1903, by Wilbur and Orville Wright. New crafts have broken the sound barrier, mastered vertical take-off and landing and visited the moon.



This passage is about —

[NU- Business: 2003-04]

- A. airplanes and their inventors
- B. the aviation industry
- C. colonialism and flying
- D. advances in flying

The passage suggests that:

[NU- Business: 2003-04]

- A. airplanes dominate the sky
- B. airplanes are now heavier than before
- C. airplanes now have greater power
- D. the world needs more airplanes

'transported' in 1.2 means:

[NU- Business: 2003-04]

- A. transformed
- B. advanced
- C. lifted
- D. agitated

An antonym for 'astonished' in 1.2 is:

[NU- Business: 2003-04]

- A. amazed
- B. amused
- C. offended
- D. agitated

'resemblance' in 1.4 is:

[NU- Business: 2003-04]

- A. a noun
- B. an adverb
- C. an adjective
- D. a gerund

Airplanes have now "mastered" the sound barrier; that is to say, they have —

[NU- Business: 2003-04]

- A. bettered it
- B. controlled it
- C. gone past it
- D. silenced it

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions 65-72:

In the early years of the twentieth century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely opened and its valves repaired. Clogged blood vessels can be cleaned out and broken ones mended or repaired. A lung, the whole stomach, or even part of the brain can be removed and the patient can continue to live a comfortable and satisfactory life.

However, not every surgeon wants to, or is qualified to, or is qualified to, carry out every type of modern operation. Surgeons today are trained to specialize in different types of operations that need special skill. Thus the scope of surgery has increased remarkably in the twentieth century.

The passage mainly discusses —

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. how surgeons operated in the early years of the twentieth century
- B. how difficult surgery is in the late twentieth century
- C. the impressive developments in surgery in the twentieth century
- D. the different organs of the body and surgical procedures

Surgeons in the early years of this century —

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. had highly specialized surgical skills
- B. needed more knowledge than now
- C. were able to carry out all types of surgery known at that time
- D. were more trusted by their patients

A patient can live a comfortable and satisfactory life, even after the removal of —

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. his brain and nervous system
- B. his lungs and his stomach
- C. a major organ such as the stomach, or one lung
- D. the heart and the whole liver

Modern surgeons —

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. do not like to perform operations of the new type
- B. are not as highly qualified as the older ones
- C. are obliged to specialize more than early doctors
- D. often perform operations which are not really needed

69. The phrase 'there was little specialization in surgery' means:

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. there were some specialists who could carry out surgery
- B. there were a lot of specialists who could carry out surgery
- C. there were many specialists who could carry out surgery
- D. there were almost no specialists who could carry out surgery

70. The antonym of 'comfortable' is —

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. uneasy
- B. difficult
- C. satisfied
- D. healthy

71. The word 'remarkably' means —

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. surprisingly
- B. slowly
- C. impressively
- D. usually

72. According to the passage, surgery —

[NU- Business: 2002-03]

- A. can be easily practiced by doctors now a days
- B. was difficult to practice once upon a time
- C. is practiced by highly skilled doctors today
- D. is practiced by highly specialized doctors once upon a time

■ Read the passage carefully and answer questions 73-80:

Alfred B. Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, gave most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prize could be awarded to individuals and organizations who had achieved the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. Originally, there were six classifications for outstanding contributions designated in Nobel's will including Chemistry, Physics, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and International peace. The prizes are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for Economics to be founded by the Central Bank of Sweden was added.

73. The passage mainly discusses about —

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm
- B. the Central Bank of Sweden
- C. the Nobel Prizes
- D. the greatness of Alfred Nobel

74. The word 'outstanding' in line 7 means:

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. exceptional
- B. disgraceful
- C. understanding
- D. clever

75. Altogether, prizes are now awarded in — subjects.

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. six
- B. seven
- C. five
- D. four

76. The word 'administered' in line 10 means:

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. allowed
- B. admitted
- C. purchased
- D. controlled

77. How often are the Nobel Prizes awarded?

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. Once every two years
- B. Once a year
- C. Twice a year
- D. Five times a year

78. A synonym for 'classifications' in line 6 is:

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. categories
- B. divisions
- C. additions
- D. disciplines

79. The word 'will' in line 8 is:

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. a verb
- B. a noun
- C. an adjective
- D. a conjunction

80. Which individual or organization serves as administrator for the trust?

[NU- Business: 2001-02]

- A. The King of Sweden
- B. The Central Bank of Sweden
- C. Alfred Nobel
- D. The Nobel Foundation



## Real Test

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Find out the odd pair— [NU- Business: 2014-15]  
 A. physical, mechanical B. phrases, words  
 C. psychology, memory D. knowledge, wisdom
02. The word, 'embassy' means — [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
 A. the group of people who represent their country in a foreign country.  
 B. the group of people involved in a quarrel among themselves.  
 C. the group of people who have made a plan to steal money from someone.  
 D. the group of people whose chief mission is to preach religion.
03. I've done it — of times. [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
 A. hundreds B. hundred C. a hundred D. hundredth
04. The prefix 'poly' in the word 'polygamy' expresses the sense of — [NU- Business: 2013-14]  
 A. some B. one C. many D. more
05. Find out the odd pair: [NU- Business: 2012-13]  
 A. Accept, Reject B. Straight, Curved  
 C. Short, long D. Happy, pleased
06. — their dinner, the girls sat down to watch television. [NU- Business: 2011-12]  
 A. Having finished B. Have finished  
 C. Had finished D. When finishing
07. 'Soaring price' is- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
 A. price that soars in the air B. price that never comes down  
 C. anything expensive D. continuously rising price
08. The difference between 'quality' and 'quantity' is- [NU- Business: 2009-10]  
 A. one of a kind B. one of degree  
 C. very small D. non-existent

## IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR ADMISSION

01. The plural form of 'appendix' is -  
 A. appendixes B. appendis  
 C. appendics D. appendesis
02. The plural of 'thesis' is-  
 A. thesises B. thesises C. theses D. thesiss
03. Which one is the singular?  
 A. public B. crowd C. mice D. knife/doll
04. Which one is not a singular number?  
 A. agenda B. datum C. every D. each
05. Which one is singular?  
 A. criteria B. criterion C. mice D. none
06. Which of the following nouns is in plural form?  
 A. Analysis B. Radius C. Datum D. media
07. Which one of the following is singular.  
 A. agenda B. alumni C. medium D. media
08. Which one is singular?  
 A. oxen B. thesis C. brethren D. none
09. Which one of the following is not in the plural form?  
 A. data B. radius C. media D. phenomena
10. Which one is in singular number?  
 A. Phenomena B. Criterion C. Oases D. Ultimate
11. Which one of the following words is a plural number?  
 A. Datum B. Mouse C. Errata D. Bacterium
12. Which one is plural form?  
 A. Axis B. Formulae C. Crisis D. Syllabus
13. Which one of the following is plural?  
 A. news B. crises C. Media D. Syllabi
14. Which one is a singular noun?  
 A. media B. phenomena C. oases D. crisis
15. Identify the word in the plural form.  
 A. Radii B. Stadium C. Physics D. Civics
16. Which one is singular form?  
 A. Agenda B. Data C. Phenomena D. Radius
17. Identify the singular number.  
 A. oases B. data C. crises D. axis
18. Errata is the plural form of —.  
 A. Errata B. Erratus C. Erratum D. Erratuim
19. Data is the plural form of which one?  
 A. Dative B. Datu C. Datum D. Datas
20. Which is the plural of 'Criterion'?  
 A. Criterions B. Criteria C. Criteriones D. Criterias
21. The committee decided defer.....meeting for a month.  
 A. their B. its C. them D. his
22. Which of the following is a common gender?  
 A. orphan B. gander C. cock D. pea-hen
23. Which one is masculine gender?  
 A. Miss B. Spring C. Liberty D. Death
24. Which one is masculine gender?  
 A. nurse B. judge  
 C. vergin D. shrew
25. Which one is the opposite gender of the word 'Administrator'?  
 A. Adminiatratrix B. Administrateec  
 C. Administratess D. Female administrator
26. What is the feminine equivalent of the word 'comedian'?  
 A. Comedienne B. Comedic  
 C. Cimedie D. Cimmodious
27. The feminine gender of 'Signor' is -  
 A. signora B. signorr C. signioress D. signorer
28. Feminine gender of 'prosecutor' is-  
 A. prosecutress B. prosecutrex  
 C. prosecutrix D. Prosecutri
29. The feminine gender of 'duke' is-  
 A. Duchess B. Duken C. Dukein D. Duches
30. What is the masculine form of 'Duchess'?  
 A. Duke B. King C. Duch D. Lord
31. 'Duchess' is feminine of-  
 A. Dramatist B. Dutchman C. Duke D. Earl
32. The feminine of "ram" is-  
 A. Doe B. Bitch C. Ewe D. Drake
33. The masculine gender of 'widow' is-  
 A. widowree B. widower C. widoan D. none
34. Feminine gender of 'Dog' is-  
 A. Bitch B. Lady dog  
 C. Puppy D. Woman dog
35. The correct feminine gender of Gander is-  
 A. Doe B. Buck C. Duck D. Goose
36. Which one is in feminine form?  
 A. nun B. boar C. drone D. emperor
37. Never — heard of such a thing.  
 A. I have B. have I C. I did D. did I
38. Rarely — anyone using typewriters now-a-days.  
 A. you see B. will you see  
 C. you will see D. you have seen



39. Not until evening.....  
A. they will come  
C. them will come  
B. they would come  
D. will they come (D)
40. Seldom .....more than 20 minutes a night.  
A. sleep giraffes  
C. giraffes do sleep  
B. do giraffes sleep  
D. giraffes sleep (B)
41. — received law degrees as today.  
A. Never so many women have  
C. The women aren't ever  
B. Never have so many women  
D. Women who have never (B)
42. 'Never before has any student scored so high in the test as she did this year.' means-  
A. She always scored high marks  
B. Other students scored higher than her  
C. She scored more than some student  
D. She scored the highest among all the test-takers. (D)
43. — are the juice and pulp of the grape useful, but various products are made from the skins and seeds.  
A. Not that they B. They never C. Neither D. Not only (D)
44. "Not once has our neighbor invited us into house." means-  
A. Our neighbor has invited us into his house not once but many times  
B. Our neighbor has never invited us into his house  
C. Occasionally our neighbor has invited us into his house  
D. Our neighbor has not always invited us into his house (B)
45. Only after I — home, did I remember my doctor's appointment.  
A. going B. go C. went D. gone (C)
46. Rarely — seen far from water.  
A. spotted turtles  
C. are spotted turtles  
B. spotted turtles are  
D. have spotted turtles (C)
47. Not until the Triassic Period.....  
A. the first primitive mammals did develop  
B. did the first primitive mammals develop  
C. did develop the first primitive mammals  
D. the first primitive mammals develop (B)
48. Not until the seventeenth century, ..... to measure the speed of light.  
A. did anyone even attempt  
C. anyone did even attempt  
B. did even attempt anyone  
D. none did attempt (A)
49. Today.....major new products to navigate without conducting elaborate research.  
A. corporation hardly introduce ever  
B. hardly does every corporation introduce  
C. hardly every introduce corporations  
D. corporations hardly ever introduce (B)
50. Only if.....will proper labeling be essential.  
A. the law is changed  
C. is the law changed  
B. is changed the law  
D. the law being changed (A)
51. Never again.....  
A. they will come to my house  
C. will they come with a dog  
B. the come early in the morning  
D. she will go there rapidly (C)
52. Not until 1865.....the first antiseptic treatment on a compound fracture.  
A. when Joseph Lister tried  
C. did Joseph Lister try  
B. when did Joseph Lister try  
D. the law being changed (C)
53. Choose the correct sentence.  
A. Rarely she does well in the examination.  
B. Rarely does she do well in the examination.  
C. Rarely she did does not well in the examination.  
D. Rarely she does not well in the examination (B)
54. Most southern states had set up primary school systems by the late eighteenth century, but only in New England.....and open to all students.  
A. primary schools were free  
C. free were primary schools  
B. were primary schools free  
D. were free primary schools (B)
55. West of Newport....., one of the many mansions surrounded by acres of gardens.  
A. where the Aston stately home stands  
B. the stately home stands of Aston  
C. the stately home of Aston stands  
D. stands the stately Aston home (D)
56. ....will Mr. Forbes be able to regain control of the company.  
A. With hard work  
C. Only if he works hardly  
B. In spite of his hard work  
D. Only with hard work (D)
57. The speaker failed to make the audience — to him patiently.  
A. to listen B. listening C. listened D. listen (D)
58. Our teacher makes us — very hard.  
A. to work B. work C. working D. worked (B)
59. Fear of the police made the thief — away.  
A. run B. ran C. to run D. running (A)
60. My friend — yesterday.  
A. got his car repaired  
C. got his car repair  
B. have got his car repaired  
D. gets his car repaired (A)
61. Pick out the sentence with causative verb.  
A. She is eating rice  
C. I shall get the work done by him  
B. The letter is being written  
D. Honey tastes sweet (C)
62. I want to have it — within a week.  
A. to do B. do C. done D. to be done (C)
63. When I was in Dhaka I — my eyes tested.  
A. have B. get C. had D. getting (C)
64. The principal had his teachers — their lessons in advance.  
A. Being planned B. planned  
C. plan D. was planning (C)
65. I'll get an electrician — the heating.  
A. repair B. to mend  
C. for mending D. for repairing (B)
66. How did you make the machine — ?  
A. for working B. to work C. work D. working (C)
67. The smell of the food makes my mouth —.  
A. watered B. watering C. water D. waters (C)
68. Don't let that (bother) you.  
A. to bother B. bothers C. bother D. bothered (C)
69. He made me—  
A. to laugh B. laughed C. laughing D. laugh (D)
70. The examiner made us — our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.  
A. showing B. show C. showed D. to show (B)
71. Karim had his car — by a mechanic yesterday.  
A. To repair B. be repaired C. repairing D. repaired (D)
72. I let him (go) there.  
A. going B. went C. have gone D. go (D)
73. We — made to laugh by her.  
A. might B. were C. have D. can (B)
74. Dip, Feed, Fell, Raise, Set — all these words are-  
A. Transitive verb  
C. Causative verb  
B. Intransitive verb  
D. Factitive verb (C)
75. Mary had John — the car.  
A. Would wash  
C. wash  
B. to wash  
D. to be washed (C)



70. The mother made her baby ~~eat~~ the medicine.  
A. To take B. Take C. Taking D. For taking
71. It is necessary that he ~~goes~~ the meeting.  
A. joins B. should join C. join D. must join
72. The government requires ~~that~~ before the end of the financial year.  
A. that these forms be submitted B. that these forms should be submitted C. for these forms to be submitted D. these forms submission

73. The manager recommended that ~~the~~   
A. the employee should be given two days' leave  
B. the employee should give two days' leave  
C. the employee be given two days' leave  
D. the employee be given two days' leave
74. I moved that the meeting ~~be~~   
A. should be postponed B. was postponed C. be postponed D. must be postponed
75. The judge insisted that the jury ~~be~~ a verdict immediately.  
A. returns B. return C. returned D. will return
76. We urge that the naughty boy ~~be~~ now.  
A. leave B. leaves C. is leaving D. is to leave
77. I suggest that she ~~be~~ the Head of the Department.  
A. meet B. meets C. meeting D. met

78. Identify the correct sentence.  
A. It is imperative that you are on time  
B. It is imperative that you are timely  
C. It is imperative that you be on time  
D. It is imperative that you are in time
79. The students went to the principal and requested that the examination ~~be~~ postponed.  
A. be B. are C. were D. should be
80. It is important that the Dean's office ~~be~~ your admission.  
A. will confirm B. confirm C. confirms D. must confirm

81. One ought to cooperate with one's neighbours when they are in trouble, and ~~be~~   
A. neither do they B. so do they C. so they do D. vice versa
82. Pioneer men and women suffered terrible hardships, and ~~be~~   
A. also did the children B. also the children C. so do the children D. so did their children
83. "She likes cooking." The correct response is:   
A. Me neither B. So am I C. So do I D. Neither am I
84. The professor wanted me to send email address and:   
A. so send I B. so do I C. so did I D. so I send
85. My friend believes that research is a group effort and ~~be~~ do I.  
A. as B. the same C. so D. too
86. A good number of adolescents do not socialize, ~~be~~   
A. they neither build up the career B. nor they build up the career C. nor do they build up the career D. hardly they build up the career
87. He behaved so nicely with me. And so ~~be~~   
A. I behaved B. I did C. I too D. I too
88. "I won't be late." The correct response may be ~~be~~   
A. "So do I" B. "Me neither" C. "I too" D. "Nor am I"

89. She won't be going to the party and ~~be~~   
A. her friends will not B. her friends will neither C. neither her friends will D. neither will her friends
90. He didn't hurt the people, ~~be~~   
A. nor did he cheat them B. he didn't cheat them C. he never cheats them D. never did he cheat them
91. Find out the correct sentence.  
A. I am worried about it, and also he is  
B. I am worried about it, and so is he.  
C. I am worried about it, and also is he  
D. As I am worried about it, so he is

92. Which one of the following is correct?  
A. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so do their children.  
B. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and neither did the children.  
C. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and also the children.  
D. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so did their children.
93. My friend does not like terrorism and ~~be~~   
A. neither I do B. neither do I C. I do D. I do either
94. Choose the correct answer  
A. She took pictures, and I did so.  
B. She took pictures, and also I did.  
C. She took pictures, and I did also.  
D. She took pictures, and so I did.
95. This problem does not concern him, nor ~~be~~ it, you.  
A. is - concern B. does - concern C. do - concern D. does - concerns
96. A: I cannot drive a car. B ~~be~~   
A. neither can I C. so can't I D. so can I
97. Neptune is an extremely cold planet, and ~~be~~   
A. So does Uranus B. Uranus so C. So is Uranus D. So has Uranus
98. He didn't know the answer, and ~~be~~   
A. neither did he C. nor does he D. he didn't too  
B. he didn't too
99. Which of the following sentences is correct?  
A. Why you have done this?  
B. Why did you have done this?  
C. Why have you done this?  
D. Why you had done this?
100. Choose the correct interrogative:  
A. Where you come from?  
B. Where you came from?  
C. Where do you come from?  
D. Where from you come?
101. Why ~~be~~ done this?  
A. you have C. have you D. you had  
B. did you have
102. Select the correct sentence.  
A. Where have you born?  
B. Where were you born?  
C. Where had you born?  
D. Where are you born?
103. Can you tell me why did you not speak the truth?  
A. Why did you not speak  
B. that why did you not speak  
C. Why you did not speak  
D. why you not speak



