

ENGLISH

Chapter 1

NOUN

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- **Noun**: যে Word দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, প্রাণি, স্থান, গুণ, অবস্থা, প্রভৃতির নাম বোঝায় তাকে Noun বলে। যেমন: Akash, Dhaka, Honesty, BUET, etc।

Some Important Rules of Using Noun

Rule-01 Preposition এর পরে noun বসে। এমনকি preposition এর পর যদি কোনো verb-ও আসে তাহলেও ঐ verb এর সাথে (ing) যুক্ত হয়ে noun form হয় এবং ঐ noun কে gerund বলে।

Ex: Language is used for (communicate).

Ex: He is wearing the shirt for (go) to university.

Rule-02 বাক্যে common noun ও collective noun এর সাথে determiner (a, an, the, this, that etc.) বসে অথবা plural form হয়।

(i) We take a decision based on some information.

(ii) A girl is singing.

Rule-03 Infinitive বা Gerund কে noun হিসেবে এবং Appositive কে noun phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: (i) To plan is to forecast.

(iii) Mr John, the principal of Ideal College, is not only learned but also honest.

Rule-04 Participle, Gerund and Infinitive এর পর noun বসে।

Rule-05 Enough শব্দটি noun এর পূর্বে/ পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে কিন্তু সবসময় adjective/adverb এর পরে বসে। যেমন-

(i) When your body does not get enough food, it cannot make the glucose it needs.

(ii) A seventeen year old boy is not old enough to vote in an election.

Rule-06 Parts of speech এর ৮টি ভাগের প্রতিটির নাম Noun হয়।

Ex: The word "Adjective" is —.

Ⓐ Noun

Ⓑ Adjective

Ⓒ Verb

Ⓓ Adverb

Ans A

Rule-07 Article এবং preposition-এর মধ্যকার word টি Noun হয়।

Ex: This is the go of the world.

Ⓐ noun

Ⓑ adverb

Ⓒ conjunction

Ⓓ verb

Ans A

Rule-08 Article, adjective, preposition, possessive এর পর একটি মাত্র word থাকলে সেটা Noun হয়।

Ex: I walked for a while.

Ⓐ verb

Ⓑ adverb

Ⓒ noun

Ⓓ conjunction

Ans C

Rule-09 Adjective এর আগে the বসালে তা plural common noun এ পরিণত হয় এবং verb plural হয়।

Ex: The rich are not always happy.

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

Ex: We made him captain.

Ex: The poor are not always dishonest.

Ex: They elected me chairperson.

Classification of Noun

- **Noun** প্রধানত দুই প্রকার: 01. Concrete Noun ও 02. Abstract Noun।

01. **Concrete noun** (ইন্দ্রিয় গ্রাহ্য বিশেষ্য): যে noun এর বাহ্যিক বা দৈহিক উপস্থিতি আছে এবং যাকে ইন্দ্রিয়ের দ্বারা উপলব্ধি করা যায় তাকে Concrete Noun বলে।

Ex: Alim, boy, hen, book, flower ইত্যাদি।

□ **Concrete Noun** কে চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়: Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Material Noun.

□ **Proper Noun** (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান প্রভৃতির নির্দিষ্ট নাম বুঝায় তাকে Proper Noun বলে।

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

Note বাংলায় 'র' ব্যবহার করে জোর দিয়ে কথা বলা হয়। যেমন: করিমের, রহিমের ইত্যাদি। ইংরেজিতে এই 'র' কে proper noun এর ক্ষেত্রে 's' ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: Karim's, John's এবং Common এর ক্ষেত্রে s' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন: Eden Girls' College, Motijheel Boys' School ইত্যাদি।

□ **Common Noun** (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে Noun দ্বারা একই জাতীয় কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে নির্দিষ্ট করে না বুঝিয়ে ঐ জাতীয় সকলকে বোঝায় তাকেই Common Noun বলে।

Person	Man, Woman, Boy, Girl etc.	Thing	Book, Pen, Car etc.
Animal	Cow, Tiger, Dog etc.	Place	Village, Town, Country etc.

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

□ **Collective Noun** (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun একই জাতীয় কতকগুলি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু পৃথকভাবে না বুঝিয়ে তাদের সমষ্টিকে বুঝায়, তাকে Collective Noun বলে। যেমন: Army, Cattle, Court, Group, Jury, Man, Navy, Police, Team ইত্যাদি।

Use of Some Important Determiners

Rule-01: কিছু determiner আছে যারা শুধু Count Noun এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং কিছু আছে যারা শুধু Non-count Noun এর সাথেই ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার কিছু Count Noun/Non-count Noun উভয়ের সাথেই ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

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

Ⓐ a lot of

Ⓑ plenty of

Ⓒ a good deal of

Ⓓ all of them

(Ans) Ⓐ

Rule-02: Few, a few, only a few এর সাথে countable noun বসে। Few দ্বারা না বোধক (নেই বললেই চলে) বোঝায়, a few দ্বারা হ্যাঁ বোধক (অল্প কয়েক) বোঝায় এবং only a few দ্বারা অল্প কয়েককে নির্দিষ্টভাবে বোঝায়।

Ex: Choose the correct sentence.

Ⓐ I have a little friends in Bangladesh

Ⓑ I have little friends in Bangladesh

Ⓒ I have few friends in Bangladesh

Ⓓ I have a few friend in Bangladesh.

(Ans) Ⓑ

Rule-03: Little, a little, only a little এর সাথে uncountable noun বসে। Little দ্বারা না বোধক (নেই বললেই চলে) বোঝায়, a little দ্বারা হ্যাঁ বোধক (অল্প কিছু) বোঝায় এবং only a little দ্বারা অল্প কিছুকে নির্দিষ্টভাবে বোঝায়।

Ex: — is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh.

Ⓐ A little information

Ⓑ Few information

Ⓒ Little information

Ⓓ A few information

(Ans) Ⓐ

Ex: I still have — money in my pocket.

Ⓐ a little

Ⓑ many

Ⓒ few

Ⓓ a few

(Ans) Ⓐ

Rule-04: Few/ Little-এর পূর্বে যদি Only আসে, তবে Only এবং Few/ Little এর মাঝে a বসাতে হবে।

Ex: — in the world export diamonds.

Ⓐ Only little nations

Ⓑ Only few nations

Ⓒ Only a little nations

Ⓓ Only a few nations

(Ans) Ⓓ

Rule-05: Countable noun-এর পূর্বে Many বসে এবং uncountable noun এর পূর্বে Much বসে। যেমন-

Ex: Do you have — to do this afternoon? If not, I'd like to take you to a movie.

Ⓐ many work

Ⓑ much work

Ⓒ many works

Ⓓ much works

(Ans) Ⓑ

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

01. We have not been given — update on the patient's condition.

Ⓐ some

Ⓑ none

Ⓒ any

Ⓓ much

(Ans) Ⓒ

02. I like travelling to visit different places of the world. In this sentence the verbal noun is-

Ⓐ travelling

Ⓑ visit

Ⓒ world

Ⓓ places

(Ans) Ⓐ

03. One and a half million people drive rickshaws for a living, plus — hundred thousand who own and repair them.

Ⓐ few

Ⓑ a few

Ⓒ little

Ⓓ a little

(Ans) Ⓑ

04. Outside the bright primary rainbow, — much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible.

Ⓐ so

Ⓑ still

Ⓒ a

Ⓓ as

(Ans) Ⓒ

05. Which of the following is not an abstract noun?

Ⓐ Goodness

Ⓑ Family

Ⓒ Bravery

Ⓓ Childhood

(Ans) Ⓑ

06. According to some studies, dolphins, whales and — other sea creatures use highly sophisticated navigation systems.

Ⓐ any

Ⓑ a little

Ⓒ many

Ⓓ much

(Ans) Ⓒ

07. I'd like — information, please.

Ⓐ an

Ⓑ some

Ⓒ few

Ⓓ piece

(Ans) Ⓑ

08. My house is — comfortable than my father's.

Ⓐ very

Ⓑ much

Ⓒ to

Ⓓ much more

(Ans) Ⓓ

09. Do you have — to do this afternoon? If not, I would like to take you to a movie.

Ⓐ many work

Ⓑ much work

Ⓒ many works

Ⓓ much works

(Ans) Ⓑ

10. "There is — on the roads today".

Ⓐ too many traffic

Ⓑ very much

Ⓒ too much traffic

Ⓓ few traffics

(Ans) Ⓒ

11. Unless protected areas are established the Royal Bengal Tigers will face — of extinction.

Ⓐ possible

Ⓑ the possibility

Ⓒ to be possible

Ⓓ possibly

(Ans) Ⓑ

12. — is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh.

Ⓐ A little information

Ⓑ Few information

Ⓒ Little information

Ⓓ A few information

(Ans) Ⓒ

13. I need — soap to wash my dress with.

Ⓐ any

Ⓑ a piece of

Ⓒ a

Ⓓ much

(Ans) Ⓑ

14. — can be grown on arid land.

Ⓐ Only little crop

Ⓑ Only a little crops

Ⓒ Only few crop

Ⓓ Only a few crops

(Ans) Ⓓ

15. I don't have — spare time these days.

Ⓐ many

Ⓑ much

Ⓒ some

Ⓓ more

(Ans) Ⓑ

NUMBER & GENDER

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Number

Number অর্থ বচন বা সংখ্যার ধারণা। Number এর উৎপত্তি french word *nombre* ও Latin word *numerus* থেকে।
Number দুই প্রকার : (i) Simple (সংখ্যা) (ii) Compound (সংখ্যাব্যয়)।

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

1. **Singular Number (এক বচন)** : যে noun দ্বারা কেবল একজন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বোঝায় তাকে singular number বলে। Ex: Book, brother, pen etc.

2. **Plural Number (বহুবচন)** : যে noun দ্বারা একের অধিক ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বোঝায় তাকে plural number বলে। Ex: Boys, men, pens etc.

Singular Number কে Plural Number এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম

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

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

Rule-02 Singular noun এর শেষে s, ss, sh, x বা z থাকলে এক শেষের 'ch' এর উচ্চারণ (চ) এর মতো হলে ঐ সব noun এর শেষে 'es' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
City	Cities	Body	Bodies
Baby	Babies	Hobby	Hobbies
Army	Armies	Lady	Ladies

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Key	Keys	Boy	Boys
Donkey	Donkeys	Toy	Toys
Monkey	Monkeys	Day	Days

Rule-05 f, fe, ef যুক্ত singular noun এর শেষে f, fe, ef উঠিয়ে 'ves' বসিয়ে plural করতে হয়।

Singular		Plural	
Calf	Calves	Life	Lives
Leaf	Leaves	Knife	Knives
Wife	Wives	Loaf	Loaves
Thief	Thieves	Self	Selves

Thief	Thieves	Self
Note শেষে ief, oof, ff, eef, ife, fe রয়েছে এ ধরনের বিশেষ কয়েকটি শব্দের শেষে শুধু 's' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।		

Singular		Plural
Roof	Roofs	Cliffs
Hoof	Hoofs	Reefs
Safe	Safes	Beliefs
Dwarf	Dwarfs	Chiefs

Dwarf	Dwarfs
Rule-06 কিছু Noun এর মাঝের এক বা একাধিক vowel বা consonant পরিবর্তন করে plural করতে হয়।	

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Foot	Feet
Woman	Women	Tooth	Teeth
Mouse	Mice	Goose	Geese
Louse	Lice		

Rule-07 কতগুলো noun বা word এর শেষে en, ren, বা ne যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children
Brother	Brethren	Cow	Kine

Rule-08 Compound noun গুলোর মূল noun টির শেষে 's' যোগ করে অথবা মধ্যের vowel পরিবর্তন করে plural করতে হয়।

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

Note Hyphen (-) ব্যতীত compound noun গুলোকে s যোগে plural করতে হয়।

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

Number of Some Important Foreign Nouns

Rule-01 Singular Number এর শেষে um থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'um' এর পরিবর্তে 'a' বসে।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Agendum	Agenda	Ultimatum	Ultimata
Datum	Data	Bacterium	Bacteria
Medium	Media	Forum	Fora
Referendum	Referenda	Gymnasium	Gymnasia

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Rule-02 Singular Number এর শেষে is থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'is' এর স্থলে 'es' বসে।

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

Rule-03 Singular Number এর শেষে us থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'us' এর পরিবর্তে 'i' বসে।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Alumnus	Alumni	Radius	Radii
Focus	Foci	Syllabus	Syllabi
Genus	Geni	Terminus	Termini
Hippopotamus	Hippopotami	Locus	Loci
Nucleus	Nuclei	Cactus	Cacti
Fungus	Fungi		

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Appendix	Appendices	Index	Indices
Vertex	Vertices	Matrix	Matrices

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Criterion	Criteria

Rule-06 কিছু Latin শব্দের Singular এবং foreign plural form দুটিই হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Formula	Formulae/Formulas	Cactus	Cactuses /Cacti
Corpus	Corporal/Corpuses	Nucleus	Nucleuses /Nuclei
Bureau	Bureaus/Bureaux	Appendix	Appendices/ Appendixes
Plateau	Plateaux/Plateaus	Index	Indices/Indexes
Forum	Fora/Forums	Vertex	Vertices/Vertexes

Gender

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

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Beau (বো) - সুন্দর পুরুষ	Belle (বেল) - সুন্দরী	Colt (বাচ্চা ঘোড়ক)	Filly (বাচ্চা ঘোড়কী)
Buck - (হরিণ)	Doe (ডো) - হরিণী	Drake (পাতিহাঁস)	Duck (পাতিহংসী)
Bachelor - (অবিবাহিত পুরুষ)	Maid/maiden/Spinster (অবিবাহিত নারী)	Drone (পুরুষ মৌমাছি)	Bee (স্ত্রী মৌমাছি)

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

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Poet (কবি)	Poetess (মহিলা কবি)	Patron (পুরুষ পৃষ্ঠপোষক)	Patroness
Shepherd (রাখাল)	Shepherdess (রাখালী)	Giant (দানব)	Giantess (দানবী)
Count (সম্রাট ব্যক্তি)	Countess (সম্রাট নারী)	God (দেবতা)	Goddess (দেবী)
Host (অতিথি সেবক)	Hostess (সেবিকা)	Jew (ইহুদি পুরুষ)	Jewess (ইহুদী স্ত্রীলোক)
Tutor (গৃহ শিক্ষক)	Tutoress (শিক্ষিকা)	Steward (তত্তাবধায়ক)	Stewardess (যাত্রী সেবিকা)
Prince (যুবরাজ)	Princess (রাজকন্যা)	Heir (উত্তরাধিকারী)	Heiress (সহ-উত্তরাধিকারিণী)

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

Masculine	Femluine	Masculine	Feminine
Actor (অভিনেতা)	Actress (অভিনেত্রী)	Hunter (শিকারী)	Huntress
Director (পরিচালক)	Directress (পরিচালিকা)	Instructor (প্রশিক্ষক)	Instructress
Emperor (সম্রাট)	Empress (সম্রাজ্ঞী)	Inspector (পরিদর্শক)	Inspectress
Governor (শাসনকর্তা)	Governess (শাসনকর্ত্রী)	Benefactor (হিতকারী)	Benefactress

Rule-04 বিদেশি ভাষা থেকে আগত Masculine Gender এর শেষে a, ine, ina, trix ইত্যাদি যুক্ত করে Feminine করা হয়।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Administrator (প্রশাসক)	Administratrix	Infant (শিশু)	Infanta
Alexander	Alexandrina	Joseph জোসেফ, ব্যায়ামকারী	Josephine
Czar, Tsar (রাশিয়ার সম্রাট)	Czarina, Tsaritsa (সম্রাজ্ঞী)	William /Wilhelmena (উইলিয়াম)	Wilhelmina

Rule-05 Compound Noun এর Masculine অংশকে Feminine করে কিছু Gender পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Billy-goat (পাঠা)	Nanny-goat (ছাগী)	Milkman (গোয়াল)	Milkmaid
Brother-in-law (শালা/দেবর)	Sister-in-law (ভাবী/ননদ/শালী)	Fisherman (জেলে)	Fisherwoman
Mankind (মানবজাতি)	Womankind (নারীজাতি)	Gentleman (ভদ্রলোক)	Gentlewoman

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

- The plural form of 'Basis' is-
 (A) basies (B) basies (C) bases (D) basiss **(Ans C)**
- Which of the following word is the plural form of brother?
 (A) gaudy (B) brethren (C) buddy (D) brother **(Ans B)**
- Which of the following is a singular noun?
 (A) Premium (B) Phenomena (C) Syllabi (D) Media **(Ans A)**
- Only — can be affected by the grammatical category known as number.
 (A) conjunction (B) adverbs (C) nouns (D) adjectives **(Ans C)**
- The feminine gender of the word 'horse' is-
 (A) mare (B) vixen (C) drone (D) ewe **(Ans A)**
- An unmarried woman is called —.
 (A) seamstress (B) bachelor (C) she-bachelor (D) spinster **(Ans D)**
- What is the masculine gender of "mare"?
 (A) Mermaid (B) Bear (C) Stallion (D) Dog **(Ans C)**
- Which one of the following is a masculine gender?
 (A) doe (B) wizard (C) testatrix (D) friend **(Ans B)**
- What is the singular form of 'Media'?
 (A) Medien (B) Mediam (C) Medium (D) Mediom **(Ans C)**
- What is the singular form of 'Agenda'?
 (A) Agendum (B) Agendem (C) Agendiom (D) Agendae **(Ans A)**
- What is the plural form of 'Appendix'?
 (A) Appendixe (B) Appendixs (C) Appendics (D) Appendices **(Ans D)**
- Which of the following does not change in plural form?
 (A) Crab (B) Deer (C) Shark (D) Lobster **(Ans B)**
- Which one is in feminine gender form?
 (A) nun (B) boar (C) drone (D) emperor **(Ans A)**
- What is the plural of 'spectrum'?
 (A) spectra (B) spectrum (C) spectral (D) spectres **(Ans A)**
- What is the plural form of the word 'radius'?
 (A) radio (B) raduim (C) radial (D) radii **(Ans D)**
- What is the masculine gender of 'duck'?
 (A) cock (B) colt (C) drake (D) drone **(Ans C)**
- Which one is the singular of 'leaves'?
 (A) leav (B) leaf (C) leave (D) leafe **(Ans B)**
- What one is the plural of the word 'syllabus'?
 (A) syllabub (B) syllabi (C) syllabuses (D) B ও C **(Ans D)**
- Which one of the following is a common gender?
 (A) bachelor (B) cousin (C) mermaid (D) governess **(Ans B)**
- Singular of 'Auspices' is-
 (A) Auspice (B) Auspicus (C) Auspices (D) None **(Ans A)**

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- যে word কোনো noun/pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যার ধারণা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective বলে।
(i) Nasrin is considered a **talented** girl. (ii) She is very **talented**.
[প্রথম বাক্যে noun (girl) এর পূর্বে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে pronoun (she) এর পর talented শব্দটি বসে পরবর্তী girl এবং পূর্ববর্তী she সম্পর্কে গুণের ধারণা প্রকাশ করেছে। তাই প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের talented শব্দটি একটি adjective।]
- বাক্যে প্রয়োগের অবস্থান অনুযায়ী adjective দুই প্রকার। যথা :
01. Attributive Adjective (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ) 02. Predicative Adjective (বিধেয় বিশেষণ)
01. **Attributive Adjective** : Adjective যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে attributive adjective বলে। Ex: A **black** cat is on the table. Ex: I have bought a **large** suitcase.
02. **Predicative Adjective** : Adjective, linking verb এর পরে বসে পূর্ববর্তী noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করলে তাকে predicative adjective বলে। Ex: Apples taste **delicious**. Ex: They are **excellent**.
- Note** Linking verb (be verb, become, feel, taste, smell, look, appear, turn, go, come, get, read, run) এর পর predicative adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- বাক্যে adjective এর কাজ ও ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী প্রধানত চার প্রকার। যথা :
01. Adjective of Quality (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ) 03. Adjective of Number (সংখ্যাবাচক বিশেষণ)
02. Adjective of Quantity (পরিমাণবাচক বিশেষণ) 04. Pronominal Adjective (সর্বনামবাচক বিশেষণ)
03. **Adjective of Quality** : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ এবং অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quality বলে।
Ex: Dhaka is an **old** city. Ex: He is an **honest** man.
Note Proper noun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টিকে বিশেষিত করলে তা proper adjective যা adjective of quality এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। Proper adjective সবসময় capital letter দিয়ে শুরু হয়।
Ex: This is an **English** grammar book. Ex: We went to **American** embassy.
04. **Adjective of Quantity** : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quantity বলে।
Ex: Joy have had **enough** exercise. Ex: He showed **much** patience.
Note Adjective of quantity সাধারণত material এবং abstract noun তথা uncountable noun এর পূর্বে বসে।
05. **Adjective of Number** : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর সংখ্যা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of number বলে। ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী adjective of number তিন প্রকার। যথা :
(i) **Cardinal Numeral Adjective**: যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা বোঝায় তাকে cardinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. Ex: The hand has **five** fingers.
(ii) **Ordinal Numeral Adjective**: যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর ক্রম বা অবস্থানবাচক স্থান বোঝায় তাকে ordinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth. Ex: Sunday is the **first** day of the week.
Note Ordinal numeral adjective এর পূর্বে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে the বসবে। Ex: He is the **second** boy of the class.
(iii) **Multiplicative Numeral Adjective** : যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর পরিমাণগত মাত্রা (কতবার) বোঝায় তাকে multiplicative numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: Single, double, triple, fourfold, fivefold, sixfold, sevenfold. Ex: A few doctors take **double** fees from patients.
06. **Pronominal Adjective** : যে pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে pronominal adjective বলে।
Ex: **Every** mother loves her child. Ex: There are trees on **either** bank.
- Pronominal adjective হিসেবে noun এর পূর্বে পাঁচ ধরনের pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেই অর্থে pronominal adjective পাঁচ প্রকার। যথা :
(i) **Demonstrative Pronominal Adjective**: Demonstrative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে demonstrative pronominal adjective বলে। যেমন: This, these, that, those, such.
Ex: He has arranged **this** programme. Ex: Don't be in **such** a hurry. Ex: **Those** mangoes are sour.
Note Singular noun এর পূর্বে this/that/such a এবং plural noun এর পূর্বে these/those ব্যবহৃত হয়।
(ii) **Distributive Pronominal Adjective** : Distributive pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে distributive pronominal adjective বলে। Ex: Each, every, either, neither Ex: **Every** mother loves her child.
Note Singular noun এর পূর্বে each, every, either, neither ব্যবহৃত হয়। এবং plural noun এর পূর্বেও every ব্যবহৃত হয়। সে ক্ষেত্রে every + cardinal number + plural noun হয়। Ex: He works in home **every two** weeks.
Note Every কখনো pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Every এর সাথে Noun যুক্ত হয় কিন্তু Every এর পর Preposition 'of' হয় না।
Inc: **Every** of man came to party.
Corr: **Everyman** came to party.

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

Ex: We love our country.

Ex: This is my school.

(iv) **Interrogative Pronominal Adjective**: WH word (what, which, whose etc.) কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে Interrogative pronominal adjective বলে।

Ex: Which pen do you like best?

(v) **Relative Pronominal Adjective**: Relative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে relative pronominal adjective বলে।

Ex: I don't know which pen he likes best.

Comparison of Adjective

□ বাক্যে দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তু মध्ये অথবা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তু মध्ये তুলনা করতে adjective এর যে form ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে degree of comparison বলে।

(i) Rahman is a good man - রহমান একজন ভালো মানুষ।

(ii) Rahman is better than Kamal - রহমান কামালের চেয়ে ভালো।

(iii) Rahman is the best of all in the village - রহমান এই গ্রামে সবার চেয়ে ভালো।

[প্রথম বাক্যটিতে good দ্বারা রহমানের সাধারণ গুণ বোঝাচ্ছে। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে better দ্বারা রহমান এবং কামালের মধ্যে গুণের তুলনা বোঝাচ্ছে। এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে best দ্বারা সকলের মধ্যে রহমানের গুণের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বোঝাচ্ছে।]

□ বাক্যে adjective এর তুলনার ধরন অনুযায়ী degree of comparison তিন প্রকার।

01. Positive Degree

02. Comparative Degree

03. Superlative Degree

01. **Positive Degree**: Adjective এর যে form দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর সাধারণ গুণ প্রকাশ পায় তাকে positive degree বলে।

Ex: He is a strong man.

02. **Comparative Degree**: Adjective এর যে form দ্বারা দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থার তুলনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে comparative degree বলে। Ex: He is stronger than his brother.

03. **Superlative Degree**: Adjective এর যে form দ্বারা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে একজনের দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থার শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বা সর্বোচ্চ মাত্রার তুলনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে superlative degree বলে।

Ex: He is the strongest of all.

Note Superlative degree এর পূর্বে সবসময় the বসে।

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

- There are three kinds of solar eclipses: one is total, another is annular, and —.
 (A) the another is partial (B) the partial is other
 (C) other is partial (D) the other is partial (Ans D)
- The Disney Amusement Park in Japan is — Florida or California.
 (A) the largest than the ones in
 (B) larger than the ones in
 (C) larger the ones in
 (D) the largest of the ones in (Ans B)
- I think I've made our position very —.
 (A) clarified (B) clear (C) clearly (D) cleared (Ans B)
- It is now — expensive to repair the damage which has been done.
 (A) very much (B) too much (C) many (D) too (Ans B)
- Choose the correct sentence.
 (A) Bangladesh is like Vietnam.
 (B) Bangladesh is as like as Vietnam.
 (C) Bangladesh is some like Vietnam.
 (D) Bangladesh is same to Vietnam. (Ans A)
- The longer I live here —.
 (A) I like the more (B) the more I like it
 (C) the more do I like it (D) I like it more (Ans B)
- What part of speech is 'extraordinary'?
 (A) noun (B) verb (C) adjective (D) adverb (Ans C)
- The underlined words in the line "The lone and level sands stretch far away" are —.
 (A) nouns (B) adjectives
 (C) adverbs (D) verbs (Ans B)
- This is his pen. What kind of adjective 'his' is?
 (A) Numeral adjective (B) Pronominal adjective
 (C) Quantitative adjective (D) Descriptive adjective (Ans B)
- Computers that once took up entire rooms are now — to put on desktops and into wrist watches.
 (A) small enough (B) smaller than
 (C) as small as (D) so small (Ans A)
- 'Closing' in 'closing remarks' is a —.
 (A) noun (B) adjective (C) preposition (D) adverb (Ans B)
- The greater the demand, —.
 (A) higher the price (B) the higher the price
 (C) the high the price (D) lower the price (Ans B)
- What is adjective form of the word 'home'?
 (A) home-like (B) homeful (C) homely (D) homage (Ans C)
- Which of the following words is not an adjective —.
 (A) hostile (B) metallic
 (C) defend (D) educational (Ans C)
- 'Still' waters run deep'. Name the part of speech of the underlined word:
 (A) noun (B) adjective (C) verb (D) adverb (Ans B)
- I helped a drowning man. Here 'drowning' is a —.
 (A) verbal adjective (B) gerund
 (C) past participle (D) verbal noun (Ans A)
- Which colour do you like best? Here, the word 'Which' is a/an —.
 (A) Interrogative pronoun (B) Interrogative adjective
 (C) Relative pronoun (D) Demonstrative pronoun (Ans B)
- What is the superlative degree of 'costly'?
 (A) costier (B) costly (C) costliest (D) costlyest (Ans C)

ENGLISH

Chapter 4

VERB

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- যে word দ্বারা বাক্যে subject এর কোনো কার্য সম্পাদন করা, হওয়া, বলা, থাকা ইত্যাদি তাকে verb বলে। Verb ব্যতীত অন্য parts of speech গুলি sentence গঠনের জন্য অত্যাৱশ্যক নয়। বাক্যে কার্য সম্পাদন ও গঠনের রূপ অনুযায়ী verb প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা :
1. Finite Verb
 2. Non-finite Verb.

Finite Verb

- Subject এর number, person, tense, mood এবং voice অনুযায়ী যে verb এর রূপগত পরিবর্তন হয় তাকে finite verb বলে।
1. We go to college.
 2. He goes to college.
- উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যের subject plural number হওয়ায় we এর পর verb হিসেবে go এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের subject singular number হওয়ায় he এর পর verb হিসেবে goes বসেছে। প্রথম এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে subject এর number পরিবর্তনের সাথে সাথে verb (go) এর রূপ পরিবর্তন হয়েছে।
- Finite verb দুই প্রকার। যথা: Principal Verb এবং Auxiliary Verb
01. **Principal Verb** : যে verb অন্য কোনো verb এর সাহায্য ছাড়া বাক্যে স্বাধীনভাবে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে তাকে principal verb বলে।
- Ex: We play cricket. Ex: Man makes fire.
- Principal verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা:
- (i) Transitive Verb
 - (ii) Intransitive Verb
 - (iii) Linking Verb
- (i) **Transitive Verb** : যে verb, object গ্রহণ ছাড়া বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে না তাকে transitive verb বলে।
- Structure Subject + transitive verb + indirect/direct object + ext.
- Ex: He flies a kite. Ex: We gave him a reward.
- Structure Subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct object + ext. Ex: She has given me a kite.
- Structure Subject + transitive verb + direct object + to + indirect object + ext. Ex: They gave a pen to him.
- Note Transitive verb এর পর সরাসরি direct object ব্যবহার করলে indirect object এর পূর্বে to যোগ করতে হয়।
- (ii) **Intransitive Verb** : যে verb, object গ্রহণ ছাড়াই বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে তাকে intransitive verb বলে।
- Structure Subject + intransitive verb + ext.
- Ex: The girl sings. Ex: Birds fly.
- (iii) **Linking Verb** : যে verb বাক্যে subject এবং complement এর মধ্যে সংযোগ স্থাপন করে তাকে linking বা copulative verb বলে।
- Structure Subject + linking verb + complement/adjective + ext.
- Ex: Misu is a student. Ex: He was meritorious.
- Note যে noun, subject এর পরিপূরক অর্থাৎ subject এবং object দ্বারা একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় তাকে complement বলে।
- নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলো linking verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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

02. **Auxiliary Verb** : যে verb বাক্যে অন্য verb কে tense, mood, voice গঠনে সহায়তা করে তাকে auxiliary verb বলে। Auxiliary verb কে operation verb, helping verb এবং anomalous verb নামেও অভিহিত করা হয়।
- Ex: I am reading a novel. Ex: We should respect our parents.

- Auxiliary verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা:
- (i) Primary Auxiliary,
 - (ii) Modal Auxiliary
 - (iii) Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary
- (i) **Primary Auxiliary** : যে verb বাক্যে auxiliary অথবা principal verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে primary auxiliary verb বলে।
- Ex: I have bought a car. (auxiliary verb) Ex: I have a car. (principal verb)
- Auxiliary verb গুলো নিম্নরূপ:

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

- (ii) **Modal Auxiliary** যে auxiliary verb সরাসরি verb এর base form গ্রহণ করে এর নিজস্ব mood প্রকাশ করে তাকে modal auxiliary verb বলে।
- Ex: I can do the work alone. Ex: You must abide by the rules.

- Modal Auxiliary verb এর সংখ্যা মোট ১৩ টি।

Can/ Could	May/ Might	Shall/ Should	Will/ Would	Must	Dare
Had Better	Had Rather	Would Better	Would Rather	Need	Ought to

- (iii) **Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary** : যে modal auxiliary verb এর সাথে to যুক্ত থাকে এবং সরাসরি verb এর base form গ্রহণ করে তাকে periphrastic modal auxiliary verb বলে। Ex: We ought to help others. Ex: They used to swim in the river.

□ **Periphrastic modal auxiliary verb এর সংখ্যা মোট ৬ টি।**

Be to	Be going to	Used to	Ought to	Be about to	Have to
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□ **Modal auxiliary এবং periphrastic modal auxiliary verb এর পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:**

Modal Auxiliary Verb	Periphrastic modal auxiliary verb
She might walk early in the morning.	She used to walk early in the morning.
We must buy a car.	We have to buy a car.
I may go to college.	I am to go to college.

Non-Finite Verb

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

1. Murad wants to meet me. 2. We saw a bird flying in the sky.

[উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যের subject singular number (Murad) এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের subject plural number (we) হওয়া সত্ত্বেও to meet এবং flying এর রূপগত কোনো পরিবর্তন হয়নি। প্রথম এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের to meet এবং flying দুটি verb-ই non-finite verb।]

□ **Non-Finite Verb তিন প্রকার। যথা: Infinitive, Participle এবং Gerund**

01. Infinitive : Verb এর base form এর পূর্বে to যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় তাকে infinitive verb বলে।

Ex: She has come here to take it.

Ex: They will go to see a movie.

02. Participle : Verb এর যে form একই সাথে verb এবং adjective এর কাজ করে তাকে participle verb বলে।

Ex: We saw a singing bird. Ex: Lost health can hardly be recovered.

□ **Participle verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা: Present participle, Past participle এবং Perfect participle.**

(i) **Present Participle :** Verb এর base form এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb একই সাথে verb এবং adjective এর কাজ করে তাকে present participle verb বলে। Ex: I heard a boy singing.

Ex: Zaker saw a man running in the field.

(ii) **Past Participle :** Verb এর past participle form যখন বাক্যে adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে তখন তাকে past participle verb বলে।

Ex: I need a washed car.

Ex: They are helping a burnt child.

(iii) **Perfect-Participle :** Verb এর past participle form এর পূর্বে having যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় তাকে perfect participle verb বলে।

Ex: Having finished the work, I went there.

Ex: Having written an article, they submitted it.

03. Gerund : Verb এর base form এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় এবং তা যদি একই সাথে verb এবং noun এর কাজ করে তাকে gerund বলে।

Ex: Swimming is a good exercise for our health.

Ex: Zaker likes running in the field.

Causative Verb

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

1. I eat rice.

2. I feed my son rice.

[উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যে rice খাওয়ার কাজটি বাক্যের subject (I) নিজেই করছে কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে rice খাওয়ার কাজটি বাক্যের subject (I) নিজে না করে object (my son) কে দিয়ে করাচ্ছে। তাই দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের verb (feed) টি একটি causative verb।]

- কিছু causative verb এর ব্যবহার নিম্ন দেখানো হলো:-

Let

Structure Subject + let + indirect object + v₁ + direct object + ext.

Ex: We let him declare the speech. Ex: They will let me use your computer for project.

Structure Subject + let + direct object + v₁ + ext.

Ex: We let the speech declare. Ex: They will let your computer use for project

Make

Structure Subject + make + indirect object + v₁ + direct object + ext.

Ex: Kamal made me do the work. Ex: She makes you wash her car in the garage.

Structure Subject + make + direct object + v₁ + ext.

Ex: Kamal made the work do. Ex: She makes her car wash in the garage.

Have

Structure Subject + have + indirect object + v₁ + direct object + ext.

Ex: I had the electrician repair my TV. Ex: They have you write an application for job.

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

Ex: I had my TV repaired. Ex: They have an application written for job.

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

Get**Structure** Subject + get + indirect object + to + v₁ + direct object + ext.**Ex:** Hasan gets him to paint the wall. **Ex:** I got an architect to modify the plans.**Note** Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিব্যচক) object থাকলে infinitive (to + v₁) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**Structure** Subject + get + direct object + v₃ + ext.**Ex:** Hasan gets the wall painted. **Ex:** I got the plans modified.**Note** Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর direct (বস্তুবাচক) object থাকলে এর পর verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।**Help****Structure** Subject + help + indirect object + v₁ + direct object + ext.**Ex:** I will help you clean the house. **Ex:** My teacher helps me understand lesson.**Structure** Subject + help + indirect object + to + v₁ + ext.**Ex:** I will help you to clean the house. **Ex:** My teacher helps me to understand lesson.**Note** Causative verb হিসেবে help এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিব্যচক) object থাকলে verb এর base form অথবা infinitive (to + v₁) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**The Use of Modal Verb****Must**➤ কোনো কিছু করার বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝাতে must ব্যবহার হয়। **Ex:** I must go now.**Note** Should এর চেয়ে must অনেক বেশি জোরালো। বাধ্যবাধকতার ক্ষেত্রে must এবং কর্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে should ব্যবহৃত হয়।➤ অতীতে কোনো কাজ অবশ্যই ঘটেছিল বোঝাতে must have + v₃ ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** The pen is out of ink. Shima must have used it.➤ বর্তমানে চলমান কোনো কিছু অবশ্যই ঘটে থাকবে বোঝাতে must + be + (v₁ + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**Ex:** The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone.**Would rather**➤ একটি বিষয়কে অন্যটির চেয়ে বেশি প্রাধান্য দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে would rather ...than ব্যবহার হয়। **Ex:** I would rather die than beg.**Note** Than এর পূর্বে এবং পরে word এর একই form বসে।

i. Present Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে :

Structure Sub + would rather + [verb in simple form] **Ex:** Jim would rather go to class tomorrow than today.

ii. Present subjunctive হলে :

Structure Sub₁ + would rather that + Sub₂ + [verb in simple form] **Ex:** I would rather that you call me tomorrow.**Note** Would rather যুক্ত Sentence এ দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনার ক্ষেত্রে এদের মাঝে than বসে।**Had better**➤ কোনো কিছু করা বরং ভালো বোঝাতে had better + v₁ ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** You had better sleep now.**Need**➤ Need একটি semi-modal auxiliary verb। কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন বোঝাতে need + v₁ ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** I need help you.➤ অতীতে কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন ছিল না অর্থে need not have + v₃ ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** You need not have gone there.**Be going to**➤ ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কাজ করার সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** We are going to open a bank account.➤ ভবিষ্যতে সম্পন্ন হবে এমন নিশ্চিত কাজের ধারণা প্রকাশ করতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** I am sure she is going to faint.**Used to**

➤ অতীত কাজের নিয়মিত এবং অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Sub + used to + v₁ + ext. **Ex:** I used to drink tea, but I drink coffee now.➤ বর্তমান কালের নিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে be verb + used to + v₁ + ing বসে**Structure** Sub + be verb + used to + v₁ + ing + ext.**Ex:** Amir is used to swimming in the swimming pool in the morning.**Note** Used to এর পরিবর্তে would ব্যবহার করা যায়। কিন্তু অনিয়মিত অভ্যাসের ক্ষেত্রে would ব্যবহার করা যায় না।**Be to + Base Verb**➤ কোনো কাজের কর্তব্য ও আবশ্যিকতা বোঝাতে be to ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** I am to look after my old parents. (duty)**Ex:** I am to work hard to shine in life. (necessity)➤ কোনো কাজের আদেশ ও নির্দেশ বোঝাতে be to ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** The workers are to obey their manager.➤ কোনো কিছু ঘটনার অনুমান বোঝাতে were to + v₁ ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** If it were to rain, we would have to cancel the programme.

Subjunctive Verb

- Verb এর যে mood দ্বারা ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা, প্রয়োজনীয়তা, সুপারিশ প্রকাশ পায় তাকে subjunctive বলে। Subjunctive mood বা mood clause এর পূর্বে যে verb ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে subjunctive verb বলে।

- নিম্নলিখিত verb তুলো subjunctive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ask	Advise	Command	Decree	Demand	Desire	Urge	Imperative
Insist	Prefer	Move	Order	Propose	Recommend	Essential	Important
Request	Require	Suggest	Stipulate	Obligatory	Urgent	Mandatory	Necessary

- ❑ Subjunctive verb এর that clause টি affirmative হলে বাক্যের গঠন।

Structure Subject + subjunctive verb + that + subject + v_1 + ext. Ex: We asked that he listen carefully to the instructions.

Note Subjunctive verb এ যে tense থাকে that clause এ subject এর পর verb এর base form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- ❑ Subjunctive verb এর that clause টি negative হলে বাক্যের গঠন।

Structure Subject + subjunctive verb + that + subject + not + v_1 + ext. Ex: We proposed that he not take a vacation.

Note That clause, negative হলে verb এর base form এর পূর্বে শুধু not ব্যবহৃত হয়। Not এর পূর্বে কোনো auxiliary verb ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

- Subjunctive verb এর that clause এ be (am, is, are, was, were) verb থাকলে বাক্যের গঠন।

Structure Subject + subjunctive verb + that + subject + be + ext. **Ex:** It is imperative that you be on time.

Note That clause এ am, is, are, was, were থাকলে be হয়।

- ❑ Subjunctive verb এর পর that clause না থাকলে infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + subjunctive verb + to + v₁ + ext. Ex: We **urge** him to leave now. Or, We **urge** that he leave now.

- ❑ Subjunctive verb, suggest এর পর that clause না থাকলে gerund ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + suggest + (v₁ + ing) + ext. **Ex:** I suggest doing it now. **Or, I suggest that I do it now.**

Subject suggest (11) (ing) = cont.

- ❑ Insist বাক্যে past tense হলে that clause এ subject এর পর verb এর base form অথবা verb এর past form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + insisted + that + subject + v₁. অথবা verb এর past form + ext.

Ex: He insisted that I go to library. **Or,** He insisted that I went to library

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

01. He didn't let me — guitar.
(A) to play (B) play (C) playing (D) played (Ans B)
02. You think she is married? She — be, she hasn't got a ring on her finger.
(A) mustn't (B) can't (C) will not (D) shouldn't (Ans A)
03. As it was raining heavily, the manager suggested that his employee — a taxi to the meeting.
(A) will take (B) took (C) taking (D) take (Ans D)
04. Obviously, objectives occasionally — be modified or changed.
(A) have to (B) must to (C) shouldn't (D) ought (Ans A)
05. She needs to find new homes for them, but she doesn't know whom —
(A) should she ask (B) she should ask (C) she ask (D) she asks (Ans B)
06. There is plenty of time. You — hurry.
(A) mustn't (B) may not (C) don't have to (D) none (Ans C)
07. Dip, Feed, Fell, Raise, set — all these words are :
(A) Transitive Verb (B) Intransitive Verb (C) Causative Verb (D) Factive Verb (Ans C)
08. Her grades of this semester are excellent. She — worked hard.
(A) will (B) must have (C) must (D) could have (Ans B)
09. The ring that I was looking at is gone, someone else — it.
(A) must have bought (B) must had bought (C) must buy (D) must be buying (Ans A)
10. As the reviews of the films were good, we let him — between the two.
(A) choose (B) chose (C) choice (D) to choose (Ans A)
11. The smell of the food makes my mouth —.
(A) watered (B) watering (C) waters (D) water (Ans D)
12. Incentives — to increase our productivity.
(A) make us want (B) make us to want (C) making us want (D) make us wanting (Ans A)
13. Raihan had Rafique — the floor.
(A) to clean (B) cleaned (C) had cleaned (D) clean (Ans D)
14. Less moderate political parties are insisting that the electoral changes — made.
(A) will be (B) are (C) are being (D) be (Ans D)
15. Shakib had Maruf — the car.
(A) wash (B) washed (C) had washed (D) washing (Ans A)
16. Build up your career — you — repent.
(A) lest, should (B) lest, must (C) or, should be (D) and, must (Ans A)
17. I will get an electrician — the heating.
(A) for mending (B) repair (C) to mend (D) for repairing (Ans C)
18. The examiner made us — our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.
(A) showing (B) show (C) showed (D) to show (Ans B)
19. The mother made her baby — the medicine.
(A) to take (B) take (C) taken (D) taking (Ans B)
20. The boss prefers that he — with his clients personally.
(A) speaks (B) speak (C) speaking (D) spoken (Ans B)
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SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Singular Subject- Verb Agreement

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

Ex: Society consists of many families.

Ex: A truth is always beautiful.

Rule-02 নিম্নলিখিত noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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

Ex: Furniture is the ornament of a house.

Ex: Knowledge is power.

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

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

Ex: Mathematics is not a difficult subject to me.

Ex: Ethics is a very difficult subject.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of	Each of	Every of	Either of	Neither of
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Ex: One of my best friends is getting Ph. D today.

Ex: Either of them has invited me.

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

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

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

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

A shoal of fish/fishes	A flock of bird/sheep	A herd of cattle	A pride of lions	A branch of flower
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Ex: A herd of cattle is grazing on the field.

Ex: A pride of lions is moving in jungle.

Rule-09 দূরত্ব, সময়, ওজন, পরিমাপ, অর্থ এককের সমষ্টিবাচক noun দেখতে plural হলেও, এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Hundred miles is a long distance.

Ex: 90 kg is a heavy weight.

Rule-10 যোগ, বিয়োগ, গুণ, ভাগ যুক্ত phrasal word এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Two and two makes four.

Ex: Twenty divided by ten is two.

Rule-11 Many a/an + singular noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Many a flower is born to bush unseen.

Ex: Many a man has tried to complete the work.

Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

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

Ex: The players are playing in the field.

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

Rule-02 নিম্নলিখিত noun গুলো দেখতে singular হলেও এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।							
Aristocracy	Peasantry	Gentry	Poultry	Perfumery	Public	People	Police
Majority	Vermin	Artillery	Clergy	Cattle	Folk	Mankind	

Ex: Cattle are most important for us.

Rule-03 Adjective এর পূর্বে the যুক্ত হয়ে যে common noun হয় তা plural noun, এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহার করা হয়।
 Example: The children are playing in winter.

Ex: The poor **suffer** much in winter.

Rule-04 নিম্নলিখিত noun গুলোর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

braces	pants	trousers	jeans	drawers	chattles	assets	scissors	pyjamas
spectacles	pliers	binoculars	scales	tongs	glasses	aborigines	tights	bellows,
shorts	shears	shoes	goggles	annals	ashes	bowels	alms	amends
fetters	nuptials	proceeds	pincers	savings	tidings	belongings	vitals	valuables,

Ex: Assets have a value for all.

Rule-05 A great many/a good many/too many + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Too many books are brought for the students.

Most Important MCQ

01. Many leading members of the opposition party — to justify the decision.
 (A) have tried (B) has tried (C) trying (D) tries **Ans A**
 02. The girl as well as her parents — watching the movie.
 (A) is (B) are (C) were (D) have been **Ans A**
 03. The young entrepreneur as well as her sales team members — praise.
 (A) deserve (B) deserves (C) has deserved (D) deservings **Ans B**
 04. Neither the teacher nor the students — to use this book again.
 (A) wants (B) want (C) wanting (D) is wanting **Ans B**
 05. Many a man — succumbed to such temptation.
 (A) get (B) are (C) have (D) has **Ans D**
 06. The meeting — postponed due to bad weather.
 (A) to be (B) has been (C) were (D) will **Ans B**
 07. One-third of students — present in the class.
 (A) is (B) are (C) remains (D) do not **Ans B**
 08. Neither Sufia nor I — capable of solving the problem.
 (A) are (B) were (C) am (D) is **Ans C**
 09. Choose the correct sentence.
 (A) Neither of the roads lead to the railway station.
 (B) Neither of the roads leads to the railway station.
 (C) Neither of the roads are leading to the railway station.
 (D) Neither roads are led to the railway station. **Ans B**
 10. Neither of my brothers is handsome, but both — to be flattered.
 (A) likes (B) like (C) liking (D) were liked **Ans B**
 11. The possibility of massive earthquakes in Dhaka — regarded by most residents with a mixture of skepticism and caution.
 (A) are (B) have been (C) is (D) were **Ans C**
 12. The news — always bad nowadays.
 (A) is (B) was (C) are (D) were **Ans A**
 13. The tiger as well as the leopard — a big cat.
 (A) is (B) are (C) appear (D) resembles **Ans A**
 14. Either my shoes or your coat — always on the floor.
 (A) is (B) are (C) were (D) have **Ans A**
 15. 'Subject-Verb Agreement' refers to
 (A) person only (B) number, person and gender (C) number and person (D) number only **Ans C**
 16. Age and experience — wisdom to a person.
 (A) Bring (B) Brings (C) Brought (D) None of the above **Ans B**
 17. Each of the cricketers — training for months, even years.
 (A) have been (B) were (C) has been (D) been **Ans C**
 18. At least one of the students — full marks every time.
 (A) get (B) are getting (C) gets (D) have got **Ans C**
 19. One of my best — getting Ph.D today.
 (A) friend are (B) friends are (C) friends is (D) friend is **Ans C**
 20. Prices — more than ten percent in recent times.
 (A) have raise (B) have risen (C) have been raise (D) has been risen **Ans B**

ENGLISH Chapter 6

PREPOSITION

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Appropriate Prepositions

Abide by (যেনে চলা) - You should abide by your parents.
Abide with (সঙ্গে থাকা) - Runa abides with me.
Abound in (প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিদ্যমান থাকা) - Hilsha fish abounds in the Padma.
Abound with (কোন কিছু দ্বারা পূর্ণ) - Padma abounds with Hilsha.
Absorbed in (নিমগ্ন) - He is absorbed in story reading.
Absent from (অনুপস্থিত) - He was absent from last sunday.
Abstain from (বিরত থাকা) - Everyone should abstain from corruption.
Abhorrent to (ঘৃণা) - Drinking is abhorrent to me.
Accuse of (অভিযোগ করা) - He was accused of theft.
Access to (নিকটে যাবার অধিকার) - We have easy access to our minister.
Accommodate to (খাপ খাওয়ানো) - You should accommodate yourself to any circumstance.
Afraid of (ভীত) - He is not afraid of anybody.
Agree with (ব্যক্তির সাথে রাজি হওয়া) - I agreed with him.
Agree to (কোনো প্রস্তাবে রাজি হওয়া) - I cannot agree to your proposal
Agree on (কোনো বিষয়ে রাজি হওয়া) - I can agree with you on this point.
Angry at, about (a thing) (রাগান্বিত) - He is angry at/about my failure.
Ambition for (উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা) - I have no ambition for fame.
Amenable to (অনুগত) - The lady is not amenable to reason.
Ambitious of (উচ্চাভিলাষী) - I am not ambitious of fame.
Amount to (পরিমাণ হওয়া) - What does the total amount to?
Alternate with (পর্যায়ক্রমে ঘটা) - Light alternates with darkness.
Alternative to (পরিবর্তে, বিকল্প) - This question is alternative to that
Bare of (খালি/শূন্য) - The field is bare of trees.
Bark at (ঘেউ ঘেউ করা) - The dog always barks at a stranger.
Based on (ভিত্তির উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত) - His allegation was based on facts.
Behave towards (ব্যবহার করা) - Behave kindly towards the poor.
Belong to (অধিকারী হওয়া) - This book belongs to me.
Bent upon/ on (সংকল্পবদ্ধ) - He is bent on taking revenge.
Bound for (গমনরত) - The ship is bound for London.
Bow to (নত হওয়া) - You should bow to your superiors.
Burdened with (ভারাক্রান্ত) - Jim was burdened with a family.
Busy at (ব্যস্ত) - The student is busy at this desk.
Burst into (কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া) - Suddenly, he burst into tears.
Burst out (হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া) - They burst out into a laughter hearing my jokes.
Capable of (সক্ষম) - He is capable of solving the problem.
Care for (শ্রদ্ধা করা) - He does not very care for anybody.
Care of (যত্ন) - We should take care of our health.
Callous to (উদাসীন) - We should not be callous to the sufferings of the poor.
Capacity for (দক্ষতা) - We should have capacity for hard work.

Charge to (দাবি করা) - He charged the price to me.
Charge against (কাহারও বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ) - He brought a charge against me.
Commence on (শুরু হওয়া) - Our examination will commence on Monday.
Compensate for (ক্ষতিপূরণ করা) - He will compensate for the loss.
Competent for (উপযুক্ত, দক্ষ) - He is competent for the post.
Complain to (কারো কাছে অভিযোগ করা) - The teacher complained to the principal against the unruly students.
Comply with (সম্মত হওয়া) - He complied with my request.
Composed of (গঠিত) - Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen.
Conceive of (চিন্তা করা) - I could not conceive of dishonesty in him.
Cope with (কাটিয়ে উঠা) - I attempted to cope with the new environment.
Cure for (প্রতিকার) - Napa is cure for headache.
Consent to (সম্মতি) - He gave his consent to the marriage.
Conspire with (ঘড়যন্ত্র করা) - His enemies conspired with his soldiers to ruin him.
Dawn on (প্রতিভাত হওয়া) - At last the truth dawned on him.
Deal in (ব্যবসা করা) - He deals in rice.
Deal with (ব্যবহার করা) - He does not know how to deal with a person
Dull of (বোধশক্তিহীন) - The boy is dull of hearing.
Dull at (কাঁচা) - He is dull at English.
Dwell in (বাস করা) - The manager dwells in a gorgeous flat.
Dwell upon (আলোচনা করা) - The teacher dwelled upon the subject
Diffident of (সংশয়ী) - A lazy boy is always diffident of success.
Dependent on (নির্ভরশীল) - Our family is dependent on me.
Deprive of (বঞ্চিত হওয়া) - He was deprived of the property.
Deserve of (যোগ্য হওয়া) - His honesty is deserving of praise.
Despair of (হতাশ হওয়া) - A lazy boy always despairs of success in life.
Expose to (অনাবৃত রাখা) - Don't expose the syrup to babies.
Expert at (দক্ষ) - The girl is expert at drawing.
Expert in (দক্ষ) - Mr. Jalil is expert in English.
End in (ফলোদয় হওয়া) - All his attempts ended in smoke.
Envious of (ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ) - He is envious of my success.
Equal to (যোগ্য) - He was equal to the task.
Essential for (অত্যাৱশ্যক) - Experience is essential for this job.
Essential to (অত্যাৱশ্যক) - Sound health is essential to success in life.
Excel in (দক্ষ) - The boy excels in painting.
Exception to (ব্যতিক্রম) - There is an exception to every rule.
Exile from (নির্বাসিত) - The king was exiled from the country.

Use of (প্রয়োজন) – There is no use of buying the book.

Used to (অভ্যস্ত) – Jerry was used to hard work.

Useful to (প্রয়োজনীয়) – Trees are useful to us in many ways.

Under trial (বিচারাধীন) – The case is under trial.

Unsure of (অনিশ্চিত) – He was unsure of himself.

Vain of (গৰ্বিত) – The lady is vain of her dress.

Vary from (পৃথক হওয়া) – Opinion varies from man to man.

Versed in (दक्ष) – Sher-e Bangla was versed in politics.

Vest in (অর্পণ করা) – The power has been vested in the minister.

Vest with (অর্পণ করা) – The minister has been vested with power.

Vexed with (বিরক্ত) – Tareq was vexed with the rude behavior of other students.

Victim to (শিকার) – Bangladesh falls a victim to flood every year.

Victim of (শিকার) – The poor man was a victim of the circumstances.

Vie with (প্রতিযোগিতা করা) – The sycophants vied with one another to appease the leader.

Visit to (পরিদর্শন) – The Inspector went on a visit to the college.

Void of (বিরহিত) – His words are void of meaning.

Vote for (ভোট দেওয়া) – He voted for me.

Valid for (বৈধ) – This passport will be valid for one year.

With a view to (উদ্দেশ্যে) – She came here with a view to getting married.
Work for (চাকরি করা) – He works for a law firm.

Wander about (ঘুরে বেড়ানো) – The boy wanders about in the streets.
They waited for us at the station.

Wait for (অপেক্ষা করা) – They waited for us at the station.
Wait upon (সেবা করা) – A nurse waits upon the patients.

Wait upon (সেবা করা) – A nurse waits upon
Want of (অভাব) – I have wanted of money.

Want of (অভাব) – I have wanted of money.
Wink at (দেখেও না দেখা) – Parents should not wink at their sons fault.
Wish (চাওয়া) – I wish for happiness.

Wish for (বাসনা করা) – Man wishes for happiness.

Wonder at (অবাক হওয়া) – The porter wondered at the beauty of the three girls.
Zealous for (উৎসাহী) – A slave is always zealous for freedom.

Zealous for (উৎসাহী) – A slave is always zealous for freedom.
Zest for (অনুরাগ) – Nita has zest for music.

Zeal for (উৎসাহী) – Begum Rokeya had a great zeal for education.

Most Important MCQ

- 01.** Selina is an impulsive person. She always jumps — a conclusion without much thinking.
A at B for C on D to (Ans D)
- 02.** The expert was asked to comment — the report.
A about B for C on D with (Ans C)
- 03.** Pick up the correct preposition: She will discuss the issue with the officer — phone.
A over B on C though D by (Ans D)
- 04.** Would you let me — take a cup of tea?
A no preposition B to C of D on (Ans A)
- 05.** The manner — which this transfer was effected was unique.
A in B with C about D for (Ans A)
- 06.** The man lapsed — past memories.
A in B on C into D over (Ans C)
- 07.** The man jumped — the wall into the garden.
A against B in C on D over (Ans D)
- 08.** He invested all his money — RNSPIN shares.
A with B in C on D for (Ans B)
- 09.** We traveled — 6:45 train, which arrived at 8:30.
A by the B on the C in the D at (Ans A)
- 10.** He ran — debt.
A on B into C after D for (Ans B)
- 11.** His brother is noted — his honesty
A to B from C for D at (Ans C)
- 12.** Copy this letter word— word.
A by B to C for D on (Ans C)
- 13.** He is too miserly to part — his money.
A with B from C is D over (Ans A)
- 14.** We rounded — the meal with sweets.
A off B out C up D down (Ans A)
- 15.** Let's go back — making noodles.
A to B about C at D on (Ans A)
- 16.** He persuaded me — take the decision.
A for B on C to D in (Ans C)
- 17.** This is a plain departure — the established norm.
A from B at C on D after (Ans A)
- 18.** He provoked me — react — it.
A for, against B to, against C at, against D to, about (Ans B)
- 19.** I was annoyed — him for being late.
A with B at C about D upon (Ans A)
- 20.** Mita is sensitive — weather changes.
A for B at C about D to (Ans D)
- 21.** Let us hope — the best.
A in B to C with D for (Ans D)
- 22.** Don't run — shadows.
A after B beside C against D at (Ans A)
- 23.** The legislation is still — draft form.
A of B for C in D with (Ans C)
- 24.** He studies sociology — Oxford University.
A in B to C for D at (Ans D)
- 25.** This book is — far the best one he has ever written.
A as B to C by D too (Ans C)
- 26.** She was charged — murdering her brother-in-law.
A of B for C with D about (Ans C)
- 27.** His manners are a witness — his rudeness.
A of B to C with D for (Ans B)
- 28.** The parliament invested the new organization — judicial authority.
A by B of C from D in (Ans D)
- 29.** Kajol lives — the sixth floor of the building.
A in B at C on D upon (Ans C)
- 30.** The master dispensed — the services of his servant.
A of B for C off D with (Ans D)
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Assertive to Exclamatory

- Rule 1:** Assertive sentence এ Adjective এর পূর্বে a/an থাকলে what এবং Adjective এর পূর্বে a/an না থাকলে how বসিয়ে Exclamatory করতে হয়।
- Asser:** It is a very beautiful garden. **Excla:** What a beautiful garden it is!
- Asser:** The garden is very beautiful. **Excla:** How beautiful the garden is!
- Rule 2:** Wish যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory তে পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে wish উঠে যায় এবং শুরুতে if/had বসে।
- Asser:** I wish I had the wings of a bird. **Excla:** Had I the wings of a bird! Or, If I had the wings of a bird!
- Asser:** I wish I were a king. **Excla:** If I were a king!
- Rule 3:** Very/great যুক্ত assertive sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে what/how বসিয়ে + adjective + sub + verb + exclamatory sign (!) বসিয়ে Exclamatory sentence করতে হয়।
- Asser:** The picture is very beautiful. **Excla:** How beautiful the picture is!
- Rule 4:** যেসব Assertive sentence এ subject এর পরে sorrow, rejoice, surprise, wonder ইত্যাদি verb থাকলে exclamatory sentence এ পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে অর্থানুসারে hurrah!, ah!, oh!, alas!, fie!, bravo! বসে এবং that উঠে গিয়ে পরের অংশ বসে। বাক্যের শেষে full stop (.) বসে।
- Asser:** We rejoice that we have won the game. **Excla:** Hurrah! we have won the game

Assertive to Imperative

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Rule 4:** Assertive sentence এর subject 1st person এবং 3rd person হলে imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে, let + subject এর objective form + এন্ড verb পরবর্তী অংশ।

Asser: He plays a guitar.

Imper: Let him play a guitar.

- Rule 5:** Negative assertive sentence কে imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে, don't / do not + verb এর present form + verb পরবর্তী অংশ।

Asser: You should not do the work.

Imper: Don't do the work.

Asser: You don't go out.

Imper: Don't go out.

- Note:** Imperative sentence কে Assertive করার ক্ষেত্রে Imperative sentence টিকে passive voice এ রূপান্তরিত করলেই হয়।

Imper: Go home at once.

Asser: You are asked to go home at once.

Imper: Please do the work.

Asser: You are requested to do the work.

Simple to Complex

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

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

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

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

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

Structure: Subject + who + verb + ext.

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

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

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

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

Simple: I saw a bird flying.

Complex: I saw a bird which was flying.

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

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

Simple: The stolen watch was found.

Complex : The watch which was stolen was found.

Rule-5: Subject + verb + object + past participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

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

Simple: They broke the wall constructed yesterday.

Complex: They broke the wall which was constructed yesterday.

Simple to Compound

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

Structure Subject + verb এর past form + and + ext.

Simple: Going home, they found their brother.

Compound : They went home and found their brother.

Rule-2: Being যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + verb + and + 2nd clause + ext.

Simple: Being very sorry, Rita left for home early.

Compound : Rita was very sorry and left for home early.

Rule-3: Perfect participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + verb + object + but + 2nd clause + ext.

Simple: Having forgotten him, I went out.

Compound: I had forgotten him and went out.

Rule-4: Too---to যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + too এর পরিবর্তে very + to এর পরিবর্তে and + Subject + can not /could not + extension হয়।

Simple: He is too weak to walk.

Compound: He is very weak and he can not walk.

Rule-5: Adjective যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + verb + object + and + Subject + be verb + ext.

Simple: I helped a poor boy.

Compound : I helped a boy and he was poor.

Compound to Complex

Rule-1: And + reason (কারণ) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Since + subject + verb + and এর পরিবর্তে কমা (,) + 2nd clause + ext.

Compound: He was poor and could not buy a good shirt.

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

Rule-2: And + Time (সময়) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure When + subject + verb + object + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) + 2nd clause + ext.

Compound: The teacher entered the class room and the students stood up.

Complex : When the teacher entered the class room, the students stood up.

Rule-3: And + condition (শর্ত) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure If + subject + verb + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) + 2nd clause + ext.

Compound: Work hard and you will shine in life.

Complex : If you work hard, you will shine in life.

Rule-4: And + very + negative যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + very এর পরিবর্তে so + and এর পরিবর্তে that + subject (2nd clause) + ext.

Compound: The problem is very difficult and I cannot solve it.

Complex : The problem is so difficult that I cannot solve it.

Rule-5: But যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Though + Subject + but এর পরিবর্তে Subject + ext.

Compound: He ran fast but could not get the train.

Complex : Though he ran fast, he could not get the train.

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

01. May our cricket team win the 'World Cup'.
Change into an assertive sentence.
A I wish our cricket team to win the 'World Cup'.
B I wish that our cricket team wins the 'World Cup'.
C I wish that our cricket team could win the 'World Cup'.
D I wish our cricket team can win the 'World Cup'. (Ans C)
02. Choose the correct interrogative forms.
A Which of the pictures you like best?
B Which of the pictures are you like best?
C Which of the pictures do you like best?
D Which of the picture is you like best? (Ans C)
03. Choose the correct interrogative form.
A What has you in store?
B What do you in store?
C What did you in store?
D What have you in store? (Ans D)
04. Choose the correct interrogative form.
A When did you born?
B When were you born?
C When are you born?
D When you born? (Ans B)
05. Of the two boys, Latif is — intelligent.
A more B most C as D far (Ans A)
06. Choose the correct affirmative sentence of, 'He did not apply for the job through proper channel.'
A He applied through proper channel
B He applied for a different job
C He should have applied through proper channel
D He applied through a different channel (Ans D)
07. Put in the affirmative, 'We did not remember his name,' would stand best as- [B: 01-02]
A We had no memory of his name
B Time erased his name from our memory
C Forgetfulness surrounded his name from our minds.
D We forgot his name. (Ans D)
08. He looked all around and disappeared. The type of this sentence is —.
A simple B compound C complex D negative (Ans B)
09. 'He is as ferocious as a tiger.' (comparative)
A A tiger is not more ferocious than he
B A tiger is not ferocious than he.
C A tiger is not ferocious than him
D A tiger is not more ferocious than him (Ans A)
10. Which one of the followings is a complex sentence?
A Some students like to study in the morning
B I hate running, but like waling
C They are studying because they have a test in the afternoon
D Too many cooks spoil the broth (Ans C)
11. Choose the correct transformation (into compound one).
'You must work hard to succeed.'
A If you work hard you will not fail
B You must work hard for not failing
C You should work hard to avoid failing
D You must work hard or you will fail. (Ans D)
12. "My ambition is to serve the country" The complex form of the sentence is:
A To serve my country is my ambition.
B My ambition is that I shall serve my country.
C My ambition is that I should serve my country.
D All (Ans B)
13. "I was angry but I did not punish him"- The complex form of the sentence is:
A He was not punished as I was angry.
B In spite of being angry, I did not punish him.
C Being angry I did not punish him.
D Though I was angry, I did not punish him. (Ans D)
14. 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. (Ans C)
15. "How gorgeous is the sunset!" The assertive form of the sentence is:
A How is the sunset so gorgeous?
B The sunset is gorgeous, isn't it?
C The sunset is very gorgeous
D How gorgeous the sunset is! (Ans C)
16. What type of sentence is it: Let me go.
A Assertive B Imperative C Optative D Exclamatory (Ans B)
17. Which of the following is a compound sentence?
A After he came here, he talked to him
B He came here but I did not talk to him
C He stopped to talk to him
D He could not but talk to him. (Ans B)
18. The South Pole is too cold for human beings to live in. It is a:
A complex sentence B simple sentence C compound sentence D conditional sentence (Ans B)
19. He put on his hat and went out. Complex form of this sentence is:
A He went out after he had put his hat on.
B Putting his hat on, he went out.
C He put on his hat to go out.
D He put on his hat went out. (Ans A)
20. He failed because he was so rash. Compound form of this sentence is:
A He failed because of being rash.
B He was too rash and therefore failed.
C Being too rash made him failed.
D As he was too rash, he failed. (Ans B)

ENGLISH

Chapter 8

TENSE

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

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

The Present Tense

যে verb এর কাজ বর্তমান সময়ে সংঘটিত হয় বোঝায় তাকে Present Tense বলে। Ex: I read a book.

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

(i) Present indefinite Tense (ii) Present Continuous Tense (iii) Present Perfect Tense (iv) Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense

যে Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করা বোঝায় এবং অভ্যাসগত কাজ বা চিরন্তন সত্য বোঝায় তাকে Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense বলে। Ex: He reads a book.

Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে subject (কর্তা) third person singular number হলে মূল verb এর শেষে 's/es' যোগ করতে হয়।

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

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

Present Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার : (i) চিরন্তন সত্য (universal truth) অর্থে : The sun rises in the east.

(ii) অভ্যাসগত (Habitual fact) অর্থে : He goes to bed at ten o'clock everyday.

(iii) সাধারণ ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থে : Durgapuja begins in the next month.

(iv) সাধারণত Sentence-এ নিম্নের Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

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

Ex : He goes to school everyday.

(v) কোনো লেখক বা বক্তার বক্তব্য উদ্ধৃতির ক্ষেত্রে : Shakespeare says, Life is a tale told by an idiot.

(vi) First Conditional sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে : If he wants, I will help him.

Different forms of Present Indefinite Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Interrogative Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক	Negative—না বোধক
I write.	Do I write?	I do not write.
We write.	Do we write?	We do not write.
You write.	Do you write?	You do not write.
He/she writes.	Does he/she write?	He/she does not write.
They write.	Do they write?	They do not write.

Present Continuous Tense

যে Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানকালে কোন কাজ চলছে বা নিকট ভবিষ্যতে চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Present Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: I am reading a book.

Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর person ও number অনুসারে am, is, are বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

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

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

Present Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

সাধারণ ভবিষ্যৎকালের অর্থে : I am leaving tomorrow.(come/go, verb ছাড়া অন্য সকল verb এর সাথে ভবিষ্যতের সময়ের উল্লেখ করতে হয়)।

অতীতে শুরু হয়ে বর্তমানেও কিছু সময় চলে অর্থে : Arnob is working for examination.

পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা বোঝাতে : The population of Bangladesh is increasing rapidly.

Today, this season, this year. ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে : He often goes to school by bus but today he is going by train.

সব সময়, ক্রমাগত, আজীবন চলছে বোঝাতে : I am going to America forever.

নিকটতম ভবিষ্যৎ : Navid is coming tomorrow.

সাধারণত Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Continuous Tense হয় :

Now	at this moment	at this time	at present	still	look	listen
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নিম্নের verb শুধো সাধারণত continuous form এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না :

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

Note তবে বিশেষ কোন অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে এগুলোর continuous form হয়।

□ Different forms of Present Continuous (progressive):

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I am writing.	I am not writing.	Am I writing?
We are writing.	We are not writing.	Are we writing?
You are writing.	You are not writing.	Are you writing?
He/she is writing.	He/she is not writing.	Is he/she writing?
They are writing.	They are not writing.	Are they writing?

Present Perfect Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ শেষ হয়েছে কিন্তু তার ফল বর্তমানে বিদ্যমান তাকে Present Perfect Tense বলে। Ex: I have done the work.

- Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have/ has বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Active Sense: Sub + have/has + past participle + ext. Ex: He has completed his work.

Passive Sense: Subject + have/has + been + past participle + ext. Ex: The work has been completed by him.

□ Present Perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার:

- অতীত ঘটনার ফল এখনও বর্তমানে বিদ্যমান অর্থে: Moulana Bhashani has done a lot for our country.
- অতীতে কোন কাজ সংঘটিত হয়েছে এবং বর্তমানেও ঘটতে পারে অর্থে: I have seen wolves in that forest.
- অভ্যাসগত কর্ম (habitual fact): They have always answered my letter.
- সম্প্রতি গত কোনো কাজের বর্ণনায়: I have already done the work.
- অনেক সময়, নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since যুক্ত বাক্যে: He has got a bad headache since an hour.
- Sentence-এ It's the (first / second) time এমন উল্লেখ থাকলে Present perfect tense হয়। Ex: This is the second time this has happened.
- সাধারণত Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Perfect Tense হয়:

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

Ex: They have just done the work.

➤ চিঠিপত্রে present perfect Tense হয়: I am sorry I have not written before.

□ Different forms of Present Perfect Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I have written.	I have not written.	Have I written?
We have written.	We have not written.	Have we written?
You have written.	You have not written.	Have you written?
He/she has written.	He/she has not written.	Have he/she written?
They have written.	They have not written.	Have they written?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ পূর্বে শুরু হয়ে বর্তমানে চলছে বোঝায় তাকে Present Perfect Continuous Tense বলে।

Ex: I have been reading for two hours.

- Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have been/ has been বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়। বাক্যে since, for, how long, ever since; যাবৎ, ধরে, থেকে, হতে ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect Continuous tense হয়।

Structure

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

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

□ Present Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার:

- দীর্ঘ সময় বোঝালে for এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝালে since হয়: I have been reading since morning.
- পুনঃপুন কার্য অর্থে: I have been writing letters since breakfast.
- স্থিতিশীল অর্থ জ্ঞাপক word যেমন: stay, sit, stand, wait, study, lie, learn, rest, live, sleep, rain, work, teach এই শব্দগুলো অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে Present Perfect Continuous Tense হয়।

Note: সাধারণত নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since এবং অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি (duration of time) বোঝাতে for ব্যবহৃত হয়। Present perfect এবং Present Perfect Continuous Tense-এর মধ্যে বর্তমান মিল দেখা যায়, তাই Modern English Grammar-এ Present Perfect Continuous tense-কে Present Perfect হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয় (for / since উল্লেখ থাকলেও)।

Ex: It has been raining for three days (duration of time, অনির্দিষ্ট সময়) It has been raining since Monday (Monday থেকে, নির্দিষ্ট সময়)

□ Different forms of Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I have been writing.	I have not been writing.	Have I been writing?
We have been writing.	We have not been writing.	Have we been writing?
You have been writing.	You have not been writing.	Have you been writing?
He/she has been writing.	He/she has not been writing.	Have he/she been writing?
They have been writing.	They have not been writing.	Have they been writing?

The Past Tense

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

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

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

Past indefinite Tense

□ যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ অতীতে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল এবং তার ফল বর্তমানে আর নেই বোঝায় তাকে Past indefinite Tense বলে। Ex: I did the work.

□ Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর past form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Active Sense : Subject + Past Verb + extension. Ex : I went home yesterday.

Passive Sense : Subject + was/were + Past participle + extension. Ex : I was advised to get the visa in advance.

□ Present Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার :

➤ Past habit অতীতকালে অভ্যাস বোঝালে বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে 'ল' না হয়ে 'ত' হয় : Arnob would play cricket every afternoon.

➤ অতীতকালের সাধারণ অভ্যাস বোঝাতে often, always, usually, regularly ইত্যাদি যোগ করে simple past ব্যবহার করা হয়:

Ex: He watered the plants regularly.

➤ অতীতে সংঘটিত কাজ বোঝাতে : Belal went there yesterday.

➤ অতীতের অভ্যাসগত কর্ম বোঝাতে : I used to swim in the pond regularly.

➤ অনুরোধ জ্ঞাপনে : Would you please give me a cup of tea?

➤ কোনো Sentence-এ যদি অতীত নির্দেশক adverb yesterday, last + time (night, year, week, month), ago, for a while, it is time, it is high time, wish, long, since, once etc. থাকে, তাহলে বাক্যটি সাধারণত Past Indefinite Tense হবে।

□ Different forms of Past Indefinite Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I played.	I did not play.	Did I play?
We played.	We did not play.	Did we play?
You played.	You did not play.	Did you play?
He/she played.	He/she did not play.	Did he/she play?
They played.	They did not play.	Did they play?

Past Continuous Tense

□ যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ অতীতে কিছু সময় ধরে চলছিল বোঝায় তাকে Past Continuous Tense বলে। Ex : It was raining heavily.

□ Identification : Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে was/were বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়। বাক্যে at that moment, at that time, then ইত্যাদি থাকলে Past Continuous Tense হয়।

Structure Active Sense : Subject + was /were + verb-ing + extension. Ex : I was listening to BBC news then.

Passive Sense : Subject + was/were + being + past participle form of verb + extension. Ex : The class was being taken then.

□ Past Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

➤ সদৃশ, অব্যাহত ও অবিরত কাজ বুঝালে today, last night, in the morning, in the afternoon ইত্যাদি অর্থে :

Ex: Last night I was walking and singing myself.

➤ Time expression বিহীন sentence এ কোন কাজের gradual development অর্থে : The day was getting colder and colder.

➤ পুনঃপুন সংঘটিত হচ্ছিল অর্থে always, continually, forever ইত্যাদি adverb এর সাথে : He was always ringing me up.

➤ অতীত কালে কোনো কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল বুঝাতে Past Continuous Tense হয় : He was reading a book.

➤ অতীত কালে কোনো কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল এবং এমন সময় অন্য কোনো কাজ হঠাৎ সংঘটিত হয়, এমন ক্ষেত্রে চলমান কাজটি Past Continuous tense হয় এবং অন্য কাজটি (হঠাৎ সংঘটিত বা অপেক্ষাকৃত কম স্থায়ী) বোঝালে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

Ex : When Imran came home, Mamun was watching television. Or, Mamun was watching television when Imran came home.

➤ অতীত কালে একাধিক কাজ একই সাথে চলমান বোঝালে সকল কাজেরই Past Continuous Tense হয়।

□ Different forms of Past Continuous Tense :

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I was playing.	I was not playing.	Was i playing?
We were playing.	We were not playing.	Were we playing?
You were playing.	You were not playing.	Were you playing?
He/she was playing.	He/she was not playing.	Was he/she playing?
They were playing.	They were not playing.	Were they playing?

Past Perfect Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা অতীতে সংঘটিত হওয়া দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যেটি আগে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল সেটি Past Perfect Tense এবং যেটি পরে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল সেটিকে Past Indefinite Tense বলে। Ex : Tima had gone out before Arnob came home.
- Identification :** Subject এর পর had বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Structure Active Sense :** Sub. + had + verb in the past participle form + extension. Ex : He had played football before lunch.
- Passive Sense :** Subject + had + been + past participle of verb + Extension. Ex : Football had been played before lunch by him.
- Past perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার :**
- That দ্বারা অতীতের দুটি কাজ যুক্ত থাকলে That এর পরবর্তী clause Past Perfect Tense হয়। Ex : Partho said that he had done the work.
 - সাধারণত before এর পূর্বে এবং after এর পরে Past Perfect Tense হয়। Ex: He came after I had gone out.
 - Before দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে এর পূর্বেরটি past perfect এবং পরেরটি past indefinite tense হয়। অর্থাৎ before এর পূর্বে past perfect.
 - After দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে এর পরেরটি past perfect এবং পূর্বেরটি past indefinite tense হয়। অর্থাৎ after এর পরে past perfect.
 - No sooner ... than, Scarcely ... when, Hardly ... when /before দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে প্রথম Clause-টি Past Perfect tense এবং দ্বিতীয় Clause-টি Past Indefinite Tense হয়। Ex : No sooner had he seen the police than he ran away.
 - Since-এর পূর্বে যদি Past Indefinite tense ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে Since এর পরের অংশটি Past Perfect Tense হবে।
- Ex : It was ten years since we had first met/seen.
- অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে দ্বিতীয় কাজটি শুরু হওয়ার পূর্বে প্রথম কাজটি হয়েছিল বোঝাতে when এর পর past perfect tense ব্যবহার হয়।
- Ex: When she had sung the song, she sat down.

Different forms of Past Perfect Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I had played.	I had not played.	Had I played?
We had played.	We had not played.	Had we played?
You had played.	You had not played.	Had you played?
He/she had played.	He/she had not played.	Had he/she played?
They had played.	They had not played.	Had they played?

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা অতীতে সংঘটিত হওয়া দুটি কাজের মধ্যে পূর্বে সংঘটিত হওয়া কাজটি দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলছিল বোঝায় তাকে Past Perfect Continuous Tense বলে।
- Ex: I had been reading for two hours.
- Identification :** Subject এর পর had been বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।
- Structure Active Sense :** Subject + had been + ing form of verb + ext/ object/ complement. Ex : He had been playing football.
- Passive Sense :** Subject + had + been + being + past participle form of the verb + ext.
- Ex : Football had been being played by him.
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :**
- (i) অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে, আগে সম্পন্ন হওয়া কাজটি দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলছিল অর্থে : Ex: I had been reading when he came.
 - (ii) Past perfect Continuous Tense এর Repeated action বোঝাতে: He had been trying to get her on the phone.

Different forms of Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I had been playing.	I had not been playing.	Had I been playing?
We had been playing.	We had not been playing.	Had we been playing?
You had been playing.	You had not been playing.	Had you been playing?
He/she had been playing.	He/she had not been playing.	Had he/she been playing?
They had been playing.	They had not been playing.	Had they been playing?

The Future Tense

- যে verb এর কাজ ভবিষ্যৎ কালে সংঘটিত হবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Tense বলে। Ex: She will sing a song.
- Future Tense এর প্রকারভেদ :** Future Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথাঃ
- (i) Future Indefinite Tense (ii) Future Continuous Tense (iii) Future Perfect Tense (iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Future Indefinite Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যৎ কালে ঘটবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Indefinite Tense বলে। Ex: He will come back.
- Identification :** Subject এর পরে person ও number অনুসারে shall বা will বসে এবং মূল verb এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়। বাক্যে tomorrow, next, next week/ year, coming, ensuing, in the year/ days to come থাকলে Future Indefinite Tense হয়।
- Structure Active Sense :** Subject + shall/ will + base form + extension. Ex : He will go to America tomorrow.
- Passive Sense :** Subject + shall/will be + past participle + extension. Ex : The Padma bridge will be completed within ten years.

□ Future Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার :

- Future habitual actions ভবিষ্যৎকালের অভ্যাস বোঝালে : Spring will come.
- Emotion, thinking, possessing, প্রভৃতি শব্দ গুলো অনেক সময় continuous form না হয়ে Future Indefinite Tense হয়।
- Ex: He will be here at six.
- ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনার ঘোষণা, আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস, খবরের কাগজে এবং সংবাদ প্রচারে প্রকাশ অর্থে : The fog will hold tomorrow.
- কোনো কিছু নিয়মিত বা অভ্যাসগত নয় বরং মাঝে মাঝে ঘটে এমন অর্থে : At time he will read for hours.
- কোন Sentence এর একটি অংশ যদি Future Indefinite tense হয়, তাহলে অন্য অংশটি Present Indefinite Tense হবে। অর্থাৎ, একটি sentence এ দুটি অংশ Future হয় না।

□ Different forms of Future Indefinite Tense :

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I shall do.	I shall not do.	Shall I do?
We shall do.	We shall not do.	Shall we do?
You will do.	You will not do.	Will you do?
He/she will do.	He/she will not do.	Will he/she do?
They will do.	They will not do.	Will they do?

Future Continuous Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কিছু সময় ধরে চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: I shall be doing the work.

- Identification : Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে shall be বা will be বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure Active Sense : Subject + shall/will + be + ing যুক্ত verb + extension. Ex : I shall be waiting for you.

Passive Sense : Subject + shall/will + be + being + V₃ + extension. Ex : The work is being done at the moment.

□ Future Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

- ভবিষ্যতের পুরো সময় ধরে চলবে অর্থে : I shall be reading all morning.
- পরিকল্পনা বা নির্ধারিত ব্যবস্থা অনুযায়ী ভবিষ্যতে কাজ চলবে অর্থে : He will be reading late every night next month.

□ Different forms of Future Continuous Tense :

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I shall be doing.	I shall not be doing.	Shall I be doing?
We shall be doing.	We shall not be doing.	Shall we be doing?
You will be doing.	You will not be doing.	Will you be doing?
He/she will be doing.	He/she will not be doing.	Will he/she be doing?
They will be doing.	They will not be doing.	Will they be doing?

Present Indefinite Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা ভবিষ্যতে সংঘটিত হওয়া দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যেটি আগে/পূর্বে সংঘটিত হবে তাকে Future perfect Tense বলে। তবে যেটি পরে সংঘটিত হবে সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয়। Ex : I shall have written the letter by that time.

- Identification : Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে Shall have/will have বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle form হয়।

Sentence এ By the time / By this time, by next month/day/ year ইত্যাদি থাকলে future perfect tense হয়।

Structure: Active Sense : Subject + shall/ will + have + V₃ + extension. Ex : He will have played football.

Passive Sense : Subject + shall/ will + have been + V₃ + extension. Ex : Football will have been played by him

□ Future Perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার :

- ভবিষ্যতের সম্ভাবনা বা অনুমান বোঝাতে : Ex: You will have reached the letter.
- সময় নির্দেশক অর্থে : by, by then, by that time, by the 10th প্রভৃতি শব্দ থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়।
- Ex : By the end of the next week he will have been in London for five years.
- Sentence এ By + future time থাকলে sentence টি Future Perfect Tense [will have + verb (Past participle form)] হয়।
- Ex : By the year 2030, researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer. Or, Researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer by the year 2020.
- Sentence এ Before + present / future tense থাকলে পরের অংশটি Future Perfect Tense হয়। Ex : Before 2020, I will have graduated.

□ Different forms of Future Perfect Tense :

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative—না বোধক	Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক
I shall have done.	I shall have not done.	Shall I have done?
We shall have done.	We shall have not done.	Shall we have done?
You will have done.	You will have not done.	Will you have done?
He/she will have done.	He/she will have not done.	Will he/she have done?
They will have done.	They will have not done.	Will they have done?

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যৎ কালে শুরু হয়ে নির্দিষ্ট সময় পর্যন্ত চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Perfect Continuous Tense বলে। অর্থাৎ যে কাজটি আগে শুরু হবে সেটি Future Perfect Continuous Tense ও যেটি পরে শুরু হবে সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয়।
- Ex: I shall have been reading the book for two hours.

- Identification : Subject এর পর shall have been/ will have been বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure Active Sense : Subject + shall / will + have been + ing মূল verb + ext. Ex : He will have been playing football.

Passive Sense : Subject + shall / will + have been + being + V₃ + ext. Ex : Football will have been being played by him.

- Future Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

➤ By যুক্ত time expression অর্থে। Ex: By the end of the week, he will have been living here for five years.

- Different forms of Future Perfect Continuous Tense :

Affirmative— হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative— না বোধক	Question— প্রশ্ন বোধক
I shall have been doing.	I shall not have been doing.	Shall I have been doing?
We shall have been doing.	We shall not have been doing.	Shall we have been doing?
You will have been doing.	You will not have been doing.	Will you have been doing?
He/she will have been doing.	He/she will not have been doing.	Will he/she have been doing?
They will have been doing.	They will not have been doing.	Will they have been doing?

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

- The number of COVID-19 related deaths — the world.
A have overwhelmed B has overwhelmed C are overwhelming D has been overwhelmed (Ans B)
- Don't make so much noise, Shibli to study for his admission test!
A try B tries C tried D is trying (Ans D)
- By this time next year, I all my exams.
A will taken B have taken C will have taken D took (Ans C)
- Sumon is not here, he is out — his uncle.
A visited B is visiting C visiting D visits (Ans C)
- The train — late three times this week.
A is B has been C have been D is being (Ans B)
- By the time they arrive —.
A he'll have left B he'll leave C he leaves D he left (Ans A)
- I — to a foreign country.
A was never been B am never gone C have never been D am never been (Ans C)
- It — raining since the morning.
A has been B had been raining C was D were (Ans A)
- The skill of safe driving — necessary to avoid collisions, which — many thousands of people annually.
A is, hurt B was, will hurt C will be, were hurt D would be, is hurt (Ans A)
- I — a letter when he came to my house.
A was writing B will be writing C am writing D wrote (Ans A)
- When you phoned, I — a shower.
A am having B was having C had D had been (Ans B)
- When dams are built, thousands of people —.
A were displaced B was displaced C is displaced D are displaced (Ans D)
- Before the Angles and the Saxons — to English, the Iberians had lived there.
A coming B come C came D did come (Ans C)
- I came here after the rain —.
A stopped B stop C was stop D had stopped (Ans D)
- Ever since I stopped working, I — to save money by — at home.
A have tried/having being cooked B am trying/cooking C have tried/cook D have been trying/cooking (Ans D)
- Did you expect —? Complete the sentence with a clause.
A that he will visit you B him to visit you C that he visited you D that he would visit you (Ans D)
- We shall finish the work before he — back
A come B will come C comes D would come (Ans C)
- I shall forgive him if he — to me for his misconduct.
A pardons B commits C apologizes D punishes (Ans C)
- Deela — her hand when she was cooking dinner.
A burnt B is burning C will burn D was burning (Ans A)
- Although she — apart of the exavation team, she was not allowed to actively — in the field.
A is, working B was, work C was, working D in, worked (Ans B)
- What you (to do) last night?
A you did B did you do C had you done D did you (Ans B)
- Man did not know that the earth moves round the sun until it was—
A demonstrated B discovered C experimented D invented (Ans B)
- My uncle arrived while I — the dinner.
A would cook B had cooked C cook D was cooking (Ans D)

VOICE

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb এর ব্যবহার :

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	verb এর base form	am/is/are + verb এর past participle
Present Continuous	am/is/are + verb এর base form + ing	am/is/are + being + verb এর past participle
Present Perfect	has/have + verb এর past participle	has/have + been + verb এর past participle
Present Perfect Continuous	has/have been + verb এর base form + ing	has/have + been + being + verb এর past participle
Past Simple	verb এর past form	was/were + verb এর past participle
Past Continuous	was/were + verb এর base form + ing	was/were + being + verb এর past participle
Past Perfect	had + verb এর past participle	had + been + verb এর past participle
Past Perfect Continuous	had been + verb এর base form + ing	had been + being + verb এর past participle
Future simple	shall/will + verb এর base form	shall be/will be + verb এর past participle
Future Continuous	shall be/will be + verb এর base form + ing	shall be being /will be being + verb এর past participle
Future Perfect	shall have /will have + verb এর past participle	shall have been/will have been + verb এর past participle
Future perfect Continuous	shall have been/will have been + verb এর base form + ing	shall have been being/will have been being + verb + ing

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

Voice Change of Tenses

(i) Present Indefinite Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

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

Active: I eat rice.

Passive: Rice is eaten by me.

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

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

Active: I am writing a letter.

Passive: A letter is being written by me.

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

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

Active: He has written a letter.

Passive: A letter has been written by him.

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

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

Active: Rony wrote a letter.

Passive: A letter was written by Rony.

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

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

Active: He was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by him.

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

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

Active: He had written a letter.

Passive: A letter had been written by him.

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

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

Active: He will write a letter.

Passive: A letter will be written by him.

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

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

Active: We shall be taking tea.

Passive: Tea will be being taken by us

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

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

Active: He will have read the book.

Passive: The book will have been read by him.

Voice Change of Modal Verbs**Rule-01** Modal Auxiliary-এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object এর subjective form + modal auxiliary verb (may/ might, can/ could, will/ would, shall/ should, must, ought to, going to) + be + verb এর past participle form + preposition (by/ to/ of/ with) + subject এর objective form.

Active: You must do the work.

Passive: The work must be done by you.

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

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

Active: He is going to open a bank account.

Passive: A bank account is going to be opened by him.

Rule-03 Active voice এ (am to/is to/are to/have to/has to) ইত্যাদি থাকলে passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে :

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

Active: I have to do it.

Passive: It has to be done by me.

Rule-04 সাহায্যকারী verb বিহীন active voice কে passive এ রূপান্তর:

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

Active: BBC broadcast the breaking news.

Passive: The breaking news was broadcast by BBC.

Voice Change of Imperative Sentence**Rule-01** Do not দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

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

Active: Do not hate the poor.

Passive: Let not the poor be hated.

Rule-02 শুধুমাত্র মূল verb দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

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

Active: Open the door.

Passive: Let the door be opened.

Rule-03 বাক্যের শুরুতে Let + ব্যক্তিবাচক object (me/us/you/ them/her/him) যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

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

Active: Let me write a letter.

Passive: Let a letter be written by me.

Rule-04 বাক্যের শুরুতে Never যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

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

Active: Never tell a lie.

Passive: Let not a lie ever be told.

Voice Change of Interrogative Sentence**Rule-01** বাক্যের শুরুতে Auxiliary verb (am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had) যুক্ত interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Auxiliary verb + object টির subjective form + been + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

Active: Has he done it?

Passive: Has it been done by him?

Rule-02 বাক্যের শুরুতে who যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure By whom + auxiliary verb + subject + be + মূল verb এর past participle form + ?

Active: Who will help you?

Passive: By whom will you be helped?

Rule-03 বাক্যের শুরুতে whom যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Who + auxiliary verb + object টির subjective form + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/ to/ with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

Active: Whom did you call?

Passive: Who was called by you?

Note: Have, has, had থাকলে been বসবে আর যদি verb এর সাথে ing থাকে তাহলে being বসবে।

Active: Whom has he beaten?

Passive: Who has been beaten by him?

Rule-04 শুরুতে what যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice করার সময়:

Structure What + auxiliary verb + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form + ?.

Active: What do you want?

Passive: What is wanted by you?

Quasi Passive Voice

Quasi passive voice (কর্মকর্তৃবাচ্য): Quasi শব্দের অর্থ half বা অর্ধেক অর্থাৎ, কোনো বাক্যের এক অংশের ক্রিয়া কর্তা নিজে সম্পন্ন করে আবার বাকি অংশের ক্রিয়া তার উপর এসে বর্তায় তখন তাকে Quasi passive voice বলে।

Active: Honey tastes sweet.

Passive: Honey is sweet when it is tasted.

Rule-01 Quasi passive যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Subjective form + be verb + verb এর পরবর্তী অংশ + 'when it + be verb + verb এর past participle form.

Active: Rice sells cheap.

Passive: Rice is cheap when it is sold.

Rule-02 Complement বিহীন Quasi-passive verb এর passive করার ক্ষেত্রে:

Structure Subject + be verb + being + verb এর past participle.

Active: The house is building.

Passive: The house is being built.

Use of Prepositions

সাধারণত Verb ভেদে বিভিন্ন preposition বসে : যেমন-

Rule-01 Passive voice এ সব সময় by বসে না। কিছু শব্দের সাথে to, at, with, in ইত্যাদি বসে। (Annoy, Charm, Displease, Dissatisfy, Marvel, Please, Shock, Stun, Surprise, Vex) ইত্যাদির পরে ব্যক্তি (person) বোঝালে with বসে বাকি ক্ষেত্রে at বসে।

Note: আচরণ, গুণ, কাজ ইত্যাদি বুঝালে at হয়। তবে কিছু ক্ষেত্রে আচরণ, কাজ বোঝালে at এর পরিবর্তে with/by বসে।

Active: His behaviour surprised me.

Passive: I was surprised at his behaviour.

Rule-02 Passive voice এ (Cover/Cram/Decorate/ Ornament/ Crowded/Fill/Throng/seize) ইত্যাদির পরে by এর পরিবর্তে with বসে।

Active: Smoke fills the room.

Passive: The room is filled with smoke.

Rule-03 Contain, embody, include, subsume ইত্যাদির verb এর passive form এর পরে in বসে।

Active: My teacher embodies all the good qualities.

Passive: All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.

Rule-04 Passive voice এ known এর পরে to ও worried এর পর about বসে।

Active: Do you know them?

Passive: Are they known to you?

Note: কিছু ক্ষেত্রে নিজস্বতা/পরিচয় বোঝাতে by বসে।

Ex: A tree is known by its fruits.

Rule-05 Active voice এর verb টি Group verb হলে তার সাথে সংযুক্ত preposition টি passive এর ক্ষেত্রে past participle সাথে বসে।

Ex: A new cabinet has been sworn in in Dhaka.

Passive to Active

Passive voice কে Active voice এ পরিবর্তনের তেমন কোনো নিয়ম নেই। কারণ Active voice এর নিয়ম জানা থাকলেই passive voice থেকে Active voice এ পরিবর্তন করা যাবে। Sentence এ subject দেওয়া না থাকলে Passive থেকে Active করার সময় একটি সুবিধাজনক subject (Someone/ somebody/ people/the authority) ইত্যাদি ধরে নিতে হবে।

Passive: English is spoken all over the world.

Active: People speak English all over the world.

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

01. She was then making tea. Which is the passive form of the previous sentence?
 (A) Tea was being made by her then
 (B) Tea was made by her then
 (C) Tea were being made by her
 (D) Tea was being made by her **(Ans A)**
02. 'Elizabeth unwillingly undertook the sea voyage.' The passive form of the sentence is —
 (A) The sea voyage was undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly
 (B) The sea voyage is undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly
 (C) Unwillingly by Elizabeth, the sea voyage undertaken.
 (D) The sea voyage had undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly **(Ans A)**
03. The correct passive form of 'Who baked the cake?' is —
 (A) Who the cake was baked?
 (B) By whom has the cake been baked?
 (C) By who was the cake baked?
 (D) By whom was the cake baked? **(Ans D)**
04. 'Shubho ate four pieces of Hilsha fish at dinner.' The passive form of the sentence is—
 (A) Four pieces of Hilsha fish at dinner were ate by Shubho.
 (B) At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish Shubho ate.
 (C) Four pieces of Hilsha fish were eating by Shubho at dinner.
 (D) At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish were eaten by Shubho. **(Ans D)**
05. "Whom do you want?" Change into passive.
 (A) By whom you are wanted? (B) By whom are you wanted?
 (C) Whom is wanted by you? (D) Who is wanted by you? **(Ans D)**
06. The art of cooking — in ancient India.
 (A) is perfected (B) will perfect
 (C) were perfected (D) was perfected **(Ans D)**
07. Change the form of voice : 'He did not give up the fight even though he was badly bruised.'
 (A) The fight did not give up by him even though he was badly bruised.
 (B) The fight had not give up by him even though he was badly bruised.
 (C) The fight was not given up by him even though he was badly bruised.
 (D) The fight was not giving up by him even though he was badly bruised. **(Ans C)**
08. The correct passive form of "Does he speak English well?" is—
 (A) Is English spoke well by him?
 (B) Was English spoken well by him?
 (C) Is English spoken well by him?
 (D) Is English spoken well to him? **(Ans C)**
09. Select the correct passive form of: We insist on punctuality in this office.
 (A) Punctuality is insisted on in this office
 (B) Punctuality should be insisted in this office
 (C) Punctuality be insisted in this office
 (D) Punctuality is to be insisted on in this office
 (E) It is to be insisted that punctuality should be in this office. **(Ans A)**
10. 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? **(Ans B)**
11. The passive form of "The storm damaged the banyan tree" is best expressed in—
 (A) The storm resulted in the of the banyan tree
 (B) The banyan tree was damaged by the storm
 (C) The banyan tree damaged was a consequence of the storm
 (D) The storm led to the damaged of the banyan tree **(Ans B)**
12. Which one is the correct passive voice of 'Who will help you'?
 (A) By whom will you be helped?
 (B) By who will you be helped?
 (C) Who will be helped by you?
 (D) By whom you will be helped?
 (E) By who you will be helped? **(Ans A)**
13. The passive of 'Who taught you French?' is—
 (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? **(Ans D)**
14. Choose the correct passive form: His act surprised me.
 (A) I am surprised by his action (B) I was surprised at his act
 (C) I was surprised by his action. (D) all **(Ans B)**
15. Change the voice of 'The critic wrote a scathing review'.
 (A) A review was written with the critic
 (B) A scathing review written by the critic
 (C) A scathing review written and viewed by the critic
 (D) A scathing review was written by the critic **(Ans D)**
16. Change the voice of 'We ought to have saved our environment'.
 (A) Our environment ought to have been saved.
 (B) Our environment ought to have been save.
 (C) Our environment ought to had been saved.
 (D) Our environment ought to have saved. **(Ans A)**
17. Change the voice of 'He did not tell the dangerous secret to anybody'.
 (A) The dangerous secret was not told to anybody by him
 (B) The dangerous secret was not told to him by anyone
 (C) The dangerous secret was told not him to anybody
 (D) Anybody was not told about the dangerous secret by him **(Ans A)**
18. Choose the correct passive form: Why did your brother write such a letter?
 (A) Why was such a letter written by your brother?
 (B) Why such a letter was written by your brother?
 (C) Why such a letter was written by your brother.
 (D) Why was such a letter been written by your brother? **(Ans A)**
19. Change the voice: The dog was biting my sister's shoes.
 (A) My sister's shoes were being bitten by the dog.
 (B) My sister's shoes were bitten by the dog.
 (C) My sister's shoes are being bitten by the dog.
 (D) The dog bites my sister's shoes. **(Ans A)**
20. Change the voice of this sentence : He does not like people laughing at him.
 (A) People laughing at him are not liked by him
 (B) He does not like being laughed at
 (C) to be laughed at by people are not like by him
 (D) He does not like him being laughed at by people. **(Ans A)**

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- বক্তার statement কে Narration/speech বলে। সহজভাবে বলতে গেলে বক্তা যা বলে তাই narration. Ex: Nazrul said to Ninja, "You are very polite"
- Kinds of Narration:** Narration বা উক্তিকে প্রধানত দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:
- (i) Direct narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি)
 - (ii) Indirect narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি)
- 01. Direct Narration:** বক্তার উক্তি নিজে/সরাসরি প্রকাশ করলে তাকে Direct Narration বলে।
Ex: Kamal said to Soma, "You are a small girl." (বাক্যটিতে Kamal নিজের কথা নিজে বলছে। তাই এটা Direct speech)
- Direct Speech চেনার উপায়:** (i) Direct speech টি inverted comma এর মধ্যে থাকে। (ii) Reporting verb এর পর একটি comma বসে।
(iii) Reported speech এর প্রথম অক্ষরটি capital letter হয়।
- Parts of direct speech:** একটি Direct speech এর দুটি অংশ Reporting verb ও Reported speech.
Ex: The teacher said to the student, "What is your future plan?"
Reporting verb Reported speech
- বাক্যটিতে Inverted comma এর পূর্ববর্তী অংশ The teacher said to the student, হলো Reporting verb এবং What is your future plan? হলো Reported Speech.
- 02. Indirect Narration:** বক্তার কথা সরাসরি প্রকাশিত না হয়ে যখন পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশ পায় তখন তাকে Indirect Narration বলে।
Ex: Sunita said to her brother that the sun rises in the east.
- Narration Change করার সময় নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হবে**

01. Sentence চেনার উপায়:

Classification of Assertive Sentence

Assertive Sentence	Subject প্রথমে থাকে। Structure: Subject + be verb + extension. Ex: I am a student.
Interrogative Sentence	WH Question (What, who, why, when, where, how, whom, whose, which) / Auxiliary verb প্রথমে থাকে। Structure: WH Question + Auxiliary verb + extension?
Imperative Sentence	শুরুতে verb থাকে। Structure: Don't/ Never, please, kindly, let + present form + extension.
Optative Sentence	May প্রথমে থাকে এবং Wish, desire, prayer etc. বোঝালে। Structure: May + subject + be verb + extension. Ex: May you live long. Ex: Long live our president.
Exclamatory Sentence	Surprise, pain, delight, anger, disgust ইত্যাদি বোঝালে। Alas/Hurray/Bravo/What a/an/How etc. + extension. Ex: Alas! I am done. Ex: What a nice technique it is.

02. Person এর পরিবর্তন:

- (i) Reported Speech এর অর্থাৎ First person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর subject এর person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।
Direct: He said to me, "I had done my duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that he had done his duty.
- (ii) Reported Speech এর অর্থাৎ Second Person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।
Direct: He said to me, "you have done your duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that, I had done my duty!
- (iii) Reported Speech এর অর্থাৎ Third person এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।
Direct: I said to you, "He has done his duty." Indirect: I said to/told you that he had done his duty!
- Note** We দ্বারা মানবজাতি বুঝালে first person হলো indirect speech এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।
Direct: The teacher said "We are mortal." Indirect: The teacher said that we are mortal.

03. Verb ও tense এর পরিবর্তন:

Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় tense ও auxiliary verb এর পরিবর্তন করতে হয়:

Direct (Present Tense)	Indirect (Past Tense)
Am, is, are	Was, were
Was, were	Had been
Have, has	Had
Had	Had been
Tense অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন	
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect

04. Words/phrases পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম : কিছু কিছু words/phrases আছে যেগুলো Direct থেকে Indirect করার পর পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That	This day	That day
These	Those	Today	That day
Here	There	Tonight	That night
Hence	Thence	Tomorrow	The next/following day
Hither	Thither	Yesterday	The previous day
Now	Then	Last night	The previous night
Come	Go	Last month	The previous month
Ago	Before	Last year	The previous year
Thus	So	Good morning	Wish good morning
So	That is why	Next week	The following week
Next year	The following year	Next month	The following month
It	That/ It	The day after tomorrow	In two days time
The day before yesterday	Two days before	The day before yesterday	Two days before

Note তবে এ পরিবর্তন বিপরীত ক্রমে হবে না। অর্থাৎ Direct Speech এ go থাকলে Indirect Speech এ come হবে না।

05. Modal verb এর পরিবর্তন :

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Will, Shall	Would, should
Can, may	Could, might
Must	had to

Narration of Assertive Sentence

➤ Assertive sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে tell/told + object (যদি থাকে + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + verb + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Structure Subject + say/said ----tell/told + object (যদি থাকে) + that+ subject + verb + extension.

Direct: He said, "I do it."

Indirect: He said that he did it.

Rule-01 Direct speech এ Reporting verb টি present বা Future tense এ থাকলে indirect speech এ শুধু person পরিবর্তন হয় কিন্তু verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: The farmer says, "I am busy"

Indirect: The farmer says that he is busy.

Direct: The farmer will say, "I am busy"

Indirect: The farmer will say that he is busy.

Rule-02 Direct speech এ বক্তার বক্তব্যটি যদি Habitual (অভ্যাসগত) বা Eternal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য) হয় তাহলে tense এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

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

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

Rule-03 Direct speech এ it থাকলে indirect speech এ it হয়। অর্থাৎ indirect speech এ it এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: He said, "I shall do it."

Indirect: He said that he would do it.

Rule-04 We দ্বারা যখন সমগ্র মানবজাতিকে বোঝায় তখন we 1st person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও indirect speech এ কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct : The teacher said, "We are mortal."

Indirect: The teacher said/told that we are mortal.

Rule-05 Must এর পরিবর্তে had to হয়, কিন্তু First person এ must যখন কোন ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের দ্বারা বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝায় তখন indirect speech এ must এর পরিবর্তে would have to হয়।

Direct : He said, "We must leave the house if the rent is increased."

Indirect: He said that they would have to leave the house if the rent was increased.

Narration of Interrogative Sentence

➤ Interrogative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে ask/asked/ enquire of/demanded of/wondered/ want to know + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে if/whether বসে (তবে wh question যেমন : who, what, where, why, how থাকে, তাহলে if/ whether না হয়ে তার পরিবর্তে wh question হয়) + Reported speech এর subject + verb + extension (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Structure Subject + say/said ---- ask/asked/enquire of + object (যদি থাকে) + if/ whether (wh question যথা: who, what ,where, why, how — যদি থাকে) + subject + verb + extension.

Direct: I said to the boy, " Did you go to school?"

Indirect: I asked (enquired of) the boy if he had gone to school.

Rule-01 Direct speech এ should থাকলে indirect speech এ would হয়। কিন্তু, কর্তব্য বা উচিত বোঝালে should এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: The girl said, " Shall I go out for shopping?"

Indirect: The girl asked if she would go out for shopping.

Direct: Partho said to me, " Shall I wait for you an hour?"

Indirect: Partho asked me if he should wait for an hour.

Rule-02 'Who' যখন subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন who পরে verb বসে এবং বাকী অংশ Narration এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী হয়।

Direct: "Who was the first man to fly in the space?", the examiner asked the boy.

Indirect: The examiner asked the boy who was the first man to fly in the space.

Narration of Imperative Sentence

➤ Imperative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে request/requested, order/ordered, advise/advised, command + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে to (না বোধক বাক্য বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে not to/forbid/prohibit হয়) + Reported speech এর subject + verb + extension (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Structure Subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে request--- requested/ order--- ordered/advise--- advised/command + object (যদি থাকে) + to/not to/forbid/prohibit + subject + verb + extension.

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

Indirect: The teacher ordered me not to go there.

Direct: Father said to me, "Go home at once."

Indirect: Father ordered me to go home at once.

Rule-01 Imperative narration এ must, would, could, এই সকল modal Auxiliary verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। আবার could বা would interrogative form হলেও অনেক সময় এগুলো imperative ভাব প্রকাশ করে।

Direct: He said to me, "Would you help me to do the sum?"

Indirect: He requested me to help him to do the sum.

Rule-02 Imperative sentence এর direct speech এ please থাকলে indirect speech এ এর পরিবর্তে kindly এবং sir এর পরিবর্তে Respectfully ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Direct: The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, lend me your book please."

Indirect: The boy requested the teacher respectfully to lend him his book.

Rule-03 Imperative sentence দিয়ে যখন আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ, এর অর্থ পরিষ্কার ভাবে বোঝা যায় না তখন Reporting verb হিসেবে ask/ tell---asked/ told ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Direct: Nafis said to Romel, "Go away."

Indirect: Nafis asked Romel to go away.

Rule-04 কোনো কিছু নিষেধ/ বারণ করা বোঝাতে Forbade বসে, এর সাথে কোনো প্রকার negative word (not/no ইত্যাদি) বসে না।

Direct: Mother said to me, "Don't run in the sun."

Indirect: Mother forbade me to run in the sun.

Let যারা শুরু হলে

➤ Let এর পর singular থাকলে :

Structure Said এর পরিবর্তে told + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে conjunction হিসেবে that বসে + subject এর পর might/ might be allowed to বসে + person ও tense পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Direct: Robiul said to me, "Let me learn English."

Indirect: Robiul told me that he might learn English.

➤ Let এর পর plural থাকলে :

Structure Said এর পরিবর্তে + proposed/ suggested to + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে conjunction হিসেবে that বসে + subject এর পর should + verb থেকে বাকি অংশ বসে। (subject হিসেবে we/they) হবে।

Direct: Razu said to me, "Let us go out for a walk."

Indirect: Razu proposed to me that we should go out for a walk.

Narration of Optative Sentence

➤ Optative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে wish/ wished /pray/prayed + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + may/might + verb + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Structure Subject + say/ said এর পরিবর্তে wish/wished, pray/prayed + object (যদি থাকে) + subject + may/might + verb + extension.

Direct: I said to him, "May you be happy."

Indirect: I wished that he might be happy.

Narration of Exclamatory Sentence

➤ Exclamatory sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে আনন্দ বোঝালে--exclaim/ exclaimed with joy/, দুঃখ বোঝালে - exclaim/exclaimed with sorrow /, বিস্ময় বোঝালে --- exclaim/exclaimed in wonder + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + verb + (very/great-- How/what যদি থাকে) + adjective + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Structure Subject + say/said পরিবর্তে exclaim/exclaimed in/with + joy/sorrow/wonder + object (যদি থাকে) + that + subject + verb + (How/what-- very/great) + adjective + extension.

Direct: The man said, "Alas! I am undone."

Indirect: The man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

Rule-01 Direct speech এ good bye + my friends যুক্ত narration কে indirect speech এ পরিণত করার সময় subject + said এর জায়গায় bade + good bye + inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে to + বাকি অংশ।

Direct: He said, "Good bye, my friends."

Indirect: He bade his friends good bye.

Rule-02 Direct speech এ Fie! থাকলে indirect narration এ say/said to পরিবর্তে exclaimed that it was shameful + inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে that + subject + বাকি অংশ।

Direct: The old man said to him, "Fie! you are such a coward."

Indirect: The old man exclaimed that it was shameful that he was such a coward.

Rule-03 Direct speech এ poor fellow! থাকলে indirect narration এ say/said পরিবর্তে pitied the man and exclaimed + inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে that + subject + বাকি অংশ।

Direct: He said, "poor fellow! How changed you are."

Indirect: He pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed.

Rule-04 Direct speech এ How/What থাকে এবং তা দিয়ে যদি আতিশয্য বোঝায় তাহলে indirect speech করার সময় How/what এর পরিবর্তে very/much/great ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Direct: Arnob said, "What a fine bird it is."

Indirect: Arnob exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine bird

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Most Important MCQ

Part 2

01. Change the narration: My friend said to me, "Go home at once."
 (A) My friend asked me go home at once.
 (B) My friend asked me to go home at once.
 (C) My friends said me go home at once.
 (D) My friends told me to went home at once. **(Ans B)**
02. Change the narration: He said, "Good morning, can you help me."
 (A) He wished him good morning and asked whether he could help him.
 (B) He wished him good morning and requested to help.
 (C) He told good morning and asked whether he can help him.
 (D) him He wished him good morning and asked for help. **(Ans A)**
03. Change the narration: The headmaster says, "The Inspector will visit our school at 11 am today."
 (A) The headmaster says that the inspector will visit their school at 11 am today.
 (B) The headmaster said that the inspector will visit their school at 11 am today.
 (C) The headmaster said that the Inspector is being visit their school at 11 am today.
 (D) The headmaster said that today at 11 am the Inspector must visit their school. **(Ans A)**
04. Change the narration: Angel said, "I bought a pen yesterday."
 (A) Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before.
 (B) Angel said that I had bought a pen the day before.
 (C) Angel said that she bought a pen the day before.
 (D) Angel said that she has bought a pen today. **(Ans A)**
05. Choose the simple form of the sentence: Rifa told her mother to send Tk. 1,000 so that she could buy some books.
 (A) Rifa told her mother to send Tk. 1,000 so that she should buy some books.
 (B) Since Rifa wanted to buy some books, she told her mother to send Tk. 1,000.
 (C) Rifa wanted to buy some books and she told her mother to send Tk. 1,000.
 (D) Rifa told her mother to send Tk. 1,000 to buy some books. **(Ans D)**
06. Change the speech of the following: The stranger said to me, "Could you help me?"
 (A) The stranger asked me if I could help him.
 (B) The stranger said to me if I could help him.
 (C) The stranger asked me if I might help him.
 (D) The stranger told me to help him. **(Ans A)**
07. Change the speech of the following: The man said, "No, I refused to confer guilt."
 (A) The man empathically refused to confess guilt.
 (B) The man was stubborn enough to confer guilt.
 (C) The man refused to confess his guilt.
 (D) The man told that he did not confer guilt. **(Ans C)**
08. Change the speech of the following: He told, "Do the work."
 (A) He said that do the work.
 (B) He requested doing the work.
 (C) He asked to do the work.
 (D) He told doing the work. **(Ans C)**
09. Change the speech of the following: He said, "I have been working since sunrise."
 (A) He said that he has worked for sunrise.
 (B) He said that he has been working since sunrise.
 (C) He said that he is working since sunrise.
 (D) He said that he had been working since sunrise. **(Ans D)**
10. Change the speech of the following: He said, "Would that I were rich."
 (A) He wished that he had been rich.
 (B) He said would that he were rich.
 (C) He wished he would be rich.
 (D) He said that he were rich. **(Ans A)**
11. The direct narration of the sentence "He told me that he had killed the bird." is
 (A) He asked to me, "Why did you kill the bird?"
 (B) He said to me, "We did I kill the bird?"
 (C) He said to me, "He had killed the bird."
 (D) He said to me, "He killed the bird." **(Ans D)**
12. Change the speech of the following: "I'll have a cup of tea only," my father said, "because I'm not hungry."
 (A) My father said that he will have a cup of tea only because he wasn't hungry.
 (B) My father said that he would have a cup of tea only because I am not hungry.
 (C) My father said that I would have a cup of tea only because I wasn't hungry.
 (D) My father said that he would have a cup of tea only because he wasn't hungry. **(Ans D)**
13. Change the narration: Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night?"
 (A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
 (B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
 (C) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television the last night.
 (D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the last night. **(Ans B)**
14. Change the narration: David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
 (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
 (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
 (C) David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
 (D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day. **(Ans C)**
15. Change into indirect speech: He said, "Be quite and listen to my words."
 (A) He urged them to be quite and listen to his words.
 (B) He urged them and said be quite and listen to his words.
 (C) He urged they should be quite and listen to his words.
 (D) He said you should be quite and listen to his words. **(Ans A)**
16. 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 I had been happy in my new job. **(Ans A)**

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Article হলো পদাশ্রিত নির্দেশক। সাধারণত Noun কে নির্দিষ্ট / অনিদিষ্ট করে বুঝাতে Article ব্যবহৃত হয়। A, An এবং The এর ব্যবহারকে English Grammar এ Article বলে। এগুলোকে determiner-ও বলা হয়ে থাকে। Article (a, an, the) এর ব্যবহার মূলত নির্ভর করে এর পরের word-টির sound এর উপর। Article মূলত দুই প্রকার। যথা: (i) Indefinite Article; (ii) Definite Article.
- (i) Indefinite Article (A, An) : যে article কোনো নির্দিষ্টভাবে ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু নির্দেশ করে না এবং singular countable noun এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে Indefinite Article বলে। A ও An হলো indefinite article।
- (ii) Definite Article (The) : যে article নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু নির্দেশ করে এবং singular ও plural উভয় প্রকার noun এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে definite Article বলে। The হলো definite article।

Use of Article

- Rule-01:** Article (a, an এবং the) সাধারণত Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে, তবে নির্দিষ্টতা বোঝাতে uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।
Ex: a tree, an hour, the dog etc.
- Rule-02:** Noun এর পূর্বে যদি adjective থাকে তাহলে adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে।
Structure: Article + adj + noun.
Ex: Rahim is an intelligent boy.
- Rule-03:** আবার noun ও adjective এর পূর্বে যদি adverb থাকে তাহলে adverb এর পূর্বে Article বসে।
Structure: Article + adverb + adj + noun.
Ex: Titanic was a very large ship.
- Rule-04:** যখন কোনো noun/adjective একই বস্তু/ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তখন তার পূর্বে article বসে।
Ex: Nayans have a small and beautiful pet cat.
- Rule-05:** যখন noun/adjective-ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি/বস্তুকে বুঝায় তখন উভয় noun/adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে। তবে এক্ষেত্রে verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Give me a red and a blue bag.

A এর ব্যবহার

- Rule-01:** শব্দের শুরুতে Consonant থাকলে এর পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: A horse, a boy, a pen, etc.
- Rule-02:** ইংরেজি word এর প্রথম অক্ষর vowel হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এর উচ্চারণ যদি "u" বা "ইউ" O (wa/ওয়া)-এর মতো হয় তাহলে an না বসে a বসে।
Ex: A European, a university, a unique sense, a one-taka note.
- Rule-03:** Superlative "most" এর অর্থ যখন "very" বা "খুব বেশি" বোঝায় তখন the না বসে a বসে। Ex: He saw a most wonderful sight.
- Rule-04:** কিছু কিছু phrase এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: In a body, in a hurry, in a fix etc.
- Rule-05:** অপরিচিত বা সম্মানিত ব্যক্তি বুঝাতে Mr/Mrs/Miss এর পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: A Mr. Karim has been arrested.
- Rule-06:** কিছু ক্ষেত্রে preposition (on, in, at, per) অর্থে a "disguised preposition" রূপে বসে। Ex: They play football once a week.
- Rule-07:** Few, little, lot-of, good-deal, good-many, great-many ইত্যাদির পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: He made a few mistakes.
- Note:** Countable noun এর পূর্বে a few, uncountable noun এর পূর্বে a little বসে।

An এর ব্যবহার

- Rule-01:** Singular Countable noun এর প্রথম বর্ণ যদি vowel (a, e, i, o, u) দ্বারা শুরু হয় এর পূর্বে an বসে।
Ex: an egg, an apple, an idiot.
- Rule-02:** H এর উচ্চারণ যদি "হ" এর মতো হয় তাহলে এর পূর্বে a বসে কিন্তু "H" এর উচ্চারণ যদি "অ" অথবা "এ" এর মতো হয় তবে an বসে।
Ex: An heir, an honest, an hour, a holiday, a host etc.
- Rule-03:** সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দের (abbreviation) প্রথম অক্ষর vowel এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে an বসে।
Ex: An M.A (M : এম=AM), an F.C.P.S, an L.L.B (L=এল=AL), An SDO (S=এস=AS).

A/An উভয় এর ব্যবহার

- Rule-01:** Many, what, half, but, how, quite এবং such এর পর singular common noun ব্যবহৃত হলে এর পূর্বে a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Many a man was present in the meeting.
- Rule-02:** Abstract Noun যখন common Noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: Helen was a beauty.
- Rule-03:** একই জাতীয় সকলকে বুঝাতে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: A dog is a faithful animal.
- Rule-04:** Adjective এর পূর্বে so, too ইত্যাদি থাকলে এরপরে a/an বসে। Ex: Iron is so useful a metal.
- Rule-05:** কারও মতো/একই রকম বুঝাতে proper noun এর পূর্বে a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: A Nazrul Islam is not born every year.

The এর ব্যবহার

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| ধর্মগ্রন্থের নাম | The Holy Quran, The Bible, The Vedas, The Ramayana etc. |
| জাহাজের নাম | The Titanic, The Olympic, The Oasis of the Seas |
| সংবাদপত্রের নাম | The Prothom Alo, The Ittefaq, The Daily Star, The News Week etc. |
| ট্রেনের নাম | The Benapole Express, The Bandhan Express, The Bonolota Express etc. |
| এরোপ্লেনের নাম | The GMG Airlines, The Biman Bangladesh Airlines, The Hangsa Balaka etc. |
| নদীর নাম | The Buriganga, The Jamuna, Tha Karnaphuli, The Padma etc. |
| সাগরের/উপসাগরের নাম | The Bay Of Bengal, The Hudson Bay, The South China sea, The Arabian sea etc. |
| দ্বীপপুঞ্জের নাম | The Novaya Zemlya, The Andamans, The British Isles etc. |
| মরুভূমির নাম | The Arabian Desert, The Antarctic Desert, The Sahara Desert etc. |
| দিকের নাম | The North, The South, The East, The West etc. |
| পর্বতমালার নাম | The Himalayas, The Alps, The Andes, The Rockies etc. |
| মহাসাগরের নাম | The Atlantic Ocean, The Pacific Ocean, The Indian Ocean etc. |

□ নিম্নোক্ত noun গুলোর পূর্বে the বসে না :

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ঢাবি অধিভুক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ■ বাণিজ্য ইউনিট ■ ENGLISH

Ex: The kindness of Muhsin is known to all.

Ex: Mr. Hamid, Principal of our College, is an honest man.

(-03: কোনো স্বত্ব বা উৎসবের নামের পূর্বে article বসে না। Ex: Summ

(-04) Games ও meals এর নামের পূর্বে article বসে না। Ex: We have dinner/breakfast as usual time.

Ex: We like to play football/ cricket/ hockey/ tennis/ badminton etc.

(105) Bed, school, college, university, hospital, mosque, prison, court ইত্যাদি স্থানগুলো সাধারণ উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হলে এদের পূর্বে article বসে না।

Ex: Rahim went to hospital as a patient.

Note কিন্তু ছানগুলোতে পরিদর্শন করা বুঝালে বা অন্য অর্থ/ উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করলে তাদের পূর্বে article বসে।

Ex: Mina's mother has gone to the school to see her.

সাধারণত television, telephone ইত্যাদি এর পূর্বে কোনো article বসে না। কিন্তু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে Article বসে। Ex: I have bought a television. Ex:

The telephone has had an enormous impact on life.

১০-০৭: মৃত ব্যক্তির নামের পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: 'No horizon' was directed by the late Steve Calan, only two years before his death.

১৮-০৪: Ordinal number (first, second etc.) এর পূর্বে article বসলেও Cardinal number (one, two etc.) পূর্বে article বসে না।

Most Important MCQ

- [illegible]

ENGLISH

Chapter 12

TAG QUESTION

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Tag question অৰ্থ উক্তিৰ সঙ্গে সংযোজিত প্ৰশ্ন। অৰ্থাৎ দুবিধতা কোনো statement এৰ সত্যতা বাচাই অথবা সমৰ্থন পোৱাৰি জনা এ statement এৰ সৈতে যে সংক্ষিপ্ত question সংযোজন কৰা হয় তাকে tag question বুলে।

(i) Firoz is a good teacher. (ii) Firoz is a good teacher isn't he?

statement

statement

tag question

প্ৰথম বাক্য 'Firoz is a good teacher' একটা সাধাৰণ affirmative statement। দ্বিতীয় বাক্য statement 'Firoz is a good teacher' এৰ সত্যতা বাচাই বা সমৰ্থনৰ জন্য এৰ সৈতে 'isn't he?' সংযোজন কৰা হয়েছে। Statement এৰ সৈতে এ সংযোজিত অংশটুকুই (isn't he?) হৈছে tag question।

Tag Question এৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য:

- Tag question এ দুটি অংশ থাকে, প্ৰথম অংশ statement (affirmative/negative) এবং দ্বিতীয় অংশ tag question।
- Statement এৰ পৰ অৰ্থাৎ tag question এৰ পৰে comma (,) এবং tag question এৰ পৰে question mark (?) বহে।
- Statement এৰ subject হিসেবে কণাৰ বা pronoun যি থাকে তা কেইটা tag question এৰ subject হৈছে।
- Tag question টি negative হলে auxiliary verb এৰ contracted form বহে।
- Statement এৰ tense অনুযায়ী tag question এৰ tense হয়।
- Affirmative statement এৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে tag question টি negative হয়।
- Negative statement এৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে tag question টি affirmative হয়।

Affirmative statement এৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে tag question এৰ structure নিৰূপণ:

Structure-01 Subject + affirmative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এৰ contracted form।
Ex: Mohadev is a writer of physics, is he?

Negative statement এৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে tag question এৰ structure নিৰূপণ:

Structure-02 Subject + negative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এৰ contracted form + subject।
Ex: Mohadev is not a writer of physics, is he?

Be verb এৰ contracted form:

Pronoun/Noun	Long form	Contracted form
I	am not	aren't/ain't
We/you/they (plural noun)	are not	aren't
He/she/it (singular noun)	is not	isn't
I/he/she/it (singular noun)	was not	wasn't
We/you/they (plural noun)	were not	weren't

Note Present tense এ ain't (am not), aren't, isn't এবং past tense এ wasn't, weren't ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Note Present tense এ haven't, hasn't এবং past tense এ hadn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Do verb এৰ contracted form:

Pronoun/Noun	Long form	Contracted form
I/We/you/they (plural noun)	do not	don't
He/she/it (singular noun)	does not	doesn't
I/we/you/he/she/it/they (singular/plural noun)	did not	didn't

Note Present tense এ don't, doesn't এবং past tense এ didn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Modal verb এৰ contracted form:

Pronoun/Noun	Long form	Contracted form
I/ we/ you/ he/ she/ it/ they/ singular/ plural noun	can not	can't
	could not	couldn't
	dare not	daren't
	may not	mayn't
	must not	mustn't
	might not	mightn't
	need not	needn't
	ought not to	oughtn't
	shall not	shan't
	should not	shouldn't
	used not to	usedn't
	will not	wouldn't

Note I এবং We এৰ পৰ shall/will বহে।

Tag Question of Assertive Sentence

Rule-01: I, You, He, She, They, It- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে I, You, He, She, They, It বসে।

Ex: I don't need some books, do I?

Ex: You'll remember to call me, won't you?

Rule-02: ব্যক্তিবাচক proper noun- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He/ She এবং অন্যভাবে It বসে।

Ex: Javed is a good boy, isn't he?

Ex: English is an international language, isn't it?

Rule-03: ব্যক্তিবাচক singular common noun- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He/She এবং plural হলে They বসে।

Ex: The student is not talented, is he?

Ex: Women are deprived in Bangladesh, aren't they?

Rule-04: বস্তুবাচক singular common noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural হলে They বসে।

Ex: The house is not white, is it?

Ex: The companies offer their appointment, don't they?

Rule-05: Collective noun এর পর singular verb থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural verb থাকলে They বসে।

Ex: The team is strong, isn't it?

Ex: The cattle are grazing in the field, aren't they?

□ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ collective noun:

Army	Audience	Bundle	Cavalry	Class	Committee	Crowd	Elite
Fleet	Flight	Flock	Gang	Gentry	Group	Herd	Infantry
Jury	Library	Majority	Mass	Navy	Shower	Stack	Team

Rule-06: Material noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Gold is precious metal, isn't it?

Ex: Water is not dirty, is it?

□ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ material noun:

Coal	Coffee	Copper	Diamond	Deodorant	Deserts	Forests	Gold
Hair	Harricane	Iron	Islands	Juice	Leather	Mercury	Milk
Oil	Paint	Perfume	Planets	Salt	Soap	Water	Wood

Rule-07: Abstract noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Education is the backbone of nation, isn't it?

Ex: Kindness is a great virtue, isn't it?

□ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ abstract noun:

Beauty	Bravery	Courage	Deceit	Energy	Enmity	Fear	Failure
Honesty	Happiness	Intelligence	Justice	Love	Loyalty	Misery	Peace
Patriotism	Reality	Satisfaction	Success	Doubt	Friendship	Kindness	Pleasure

Rule-08: Gerund (v₁ + ing) statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Walking is good for health, isn't it?

Ex: Swimming is not easy exercise, is it?

Rule-09: All, anybody, anyone, everybody, everyman, everyone, everyone, somebody, nobody, no one, none, neither- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে They বসে।

Ex: Everybody likes flowers, don't they?

Ex: None can help you, can they?

Rule-10: Anything, everything, nothing, something থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Something is better than nothing, isn't it?

Ex: Nothing is certain, is it?

Rule-11: All of you, everyone of you, most of you, none of you, some of you- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে You বসে।

Ex: Most of you jointed the meeting, didn't you?

Ex: None of you love this, do you?

Rule-12: All of us, everyone of us, most of us, none of us, some of us- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে We বসে।

Ex: All of us don't accept it, do we?

Ex: None of us may solve this problem, may we?

Rule-13: All of them, everyone of them, most of them, none of them, some of them- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে They বসে।

Ex: Everyone of them visited to Sylhet, didn't they?

Ex: Some of them are not capable, are they?

Rule-14: This, that- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং these, those হলে They বসে।

Ex: This is a pen, isn't it?

Ex: These are mangoes, aren't they?

Rule-15: The + adjective statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে They বসে।

Ex: The pious are present, aren't they?

Ex: The poor need help, don't they?

Rule-16: One statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে One বসে।

Ex: One should take it, shouldn't one?

Ex: One should obey the rules, shouldn't one?

Rule-17: ইতরবাচক প্রাণী বা বস্তুবাচক singular noun- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural noun হলে They বসে।

Ex: A cat is on the table, isn't it?

Ex: The table has four legs, doesn't it?

Rule-18: As well as, along with, together with, accompanied by, excluding, including, except for, rather than, in addition to- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে They বসে।

Ex: I along with them will come here, won't I?

Ex: They rather than he are responsible, aren't they?

Rule-19: Either — or, neither — nor, not only — but also, or, nor দ্বারা দুটি noun/pronoun যুক্ত হলে দ্বিতীয় noun/pronoun অনুযায়ী tag question

এর subject হয়।

Ex: Either Raju or his friends put it, didn't they?

Ex: You nor he has done this, has he?

Rule-20: There statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে There বসে।

Ex: There is something wrong, isn't there?

Ex: There was not a college in village, was there?

Rule-21: It is I who, It is we who, It is you who, It is he/she who, It is they who দ্বারা statement শুরু হলে who এর পূর্ববর্তী subject অনুযায়ী tag question এর subject হয়।

Ex: It is you who will give it, won't you?

Ex: It is she who saw it, didn't she?

Rule-22: The baby, the infant, the little child, the little girl- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: The baby is crying for milk, isn't it?

Ex: The little child looks calm, doesn't it?

Rule-23: Moon, sun, river, hill, valley- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: The moon shines in night, doesn't it?

Ex: The river is full of water, isn't it?

Rule-24: Allah, statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He বসে।

Ex: Allah help us, don't He?

Ex: Allah is almighty, isn't He?

Note: Allah এর pronoun form, He অবশ্যই capital letter দ্বারা শুরু হবে।

Rules of Verb in Tag Question

Rule-01: Affirmative statement এ be verb থাকলে tag question এ aren't, isn't, wasn't, weren't এবং negative statement থাকলে tag question am, is, are, was, were ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: We are all present, aren't we?

Ex: She isn't a nurse, is she?

Rule-02: Affirmative statement এ have verb থাকলে tag question এ haven't, hasn't, hadn't এবং negative statement থাকলে tag question have, has, had ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I have done this work, haven't I?

Ex: He had got a good result, hadn't he?

Rule-03: Affirmative statement এ modal verb থাকলে tag question এ can't, couldn't, daren't, mayn't, mustn't, mightn't, needn't, ought to, shan't, shouldn't, usedn't to, won't, wouldn't এবং negative statement থাকলে tag question এ can, could, dare, may, must, might, need, ought to, shall, should, used to, will, would ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Raisa can write an article, can't she?

Ex: I couldn't read the text, could I?

Rule-04: Affirmative statement টি present indefinite tense হলে tag question এ don't/doesn't এবং negative statement হলে tag question do/does ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: They travel around year, don't they?

Ex: It doesn't work properly, does it?

Rule-05: Affirmative statement টি past indefinite tense হলে tag question এ didn't এবং negative statement হলে tag question এ did ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: His friends came here last year, didn't they?

Ex: I didn't see it before, did I?

Rule-06: It is I who, It is we who, It is you who, It is he/she who, It is they who দ্বারা statement শুরু হলে who পরবর্তী verb অনুযায়ী tag question এর verb হয়।

Ex: It is I who have broken the glass, haven't I?

Ex: It is Rana who wrote it, didn't he?

Rule-07: Need বাক্যে modal verb হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে need (affirmative) এবং needn't (negative) ব্যবহার হয়। কিন্তু main verb tense অনুযায়ী tag question এ do/does/did (affirmative) এবং don't/doesn't/didn't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You need not go, need you? (modal verb)

Ex: I need your help, don't I? (main verb)

Rule-08: Dare বাক্যে modal verb হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে dare (affirmative) এবং daren't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু main verb tense অনুযায়ী tag question এ do/does/did (affirmative) এবং don't/doesn't/didn't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You dare not do it, dare you? (modal verb)

Ex: I dare to help you, don't I? (main verb)

Rule-09: Have বাক্যে main verb হলে tense অনুযায়ী tag question এ do/does/did (affirmative) এবং don't/doesn't/didn't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: We have played, haven't we? (auxiliary verb)

Ex: We have a house, don't we? (main verb)

Rule-10: নিম্নলিখিত negative word গুলো কোনো statement এ থাকলে tag question টি affirmative হয়:

Nobody	No one	None	No	Not	Neither	Never	Few
Little	Barely	Nor	No sooner	Nothing	Hardly	Scarcely	Seldom

Ex: Nobody will come here, will they?

Ex: He got little money, did he?

Tag Question of Imperative Sentence

Rule-01: Verb দ্বারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এ subject হিসেবে You বসে।

Ex: Open the book, won't you?

Ex: Don't forget me, will you?

Rule-02: Let's (Let us) দ্বারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে We বসে।

Ex: Let's do the work, shall we?

Ex: Let's go to play cricket, shall we?

Rule- 46: Active voice এ made, feel, hear, see, let, bid, need, behold, watch, dare ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে infinitive এর 'to' উহ্য থাকে।

Inc: I have never heard Ruby to sing.

Corr: I have never heard Ruby sing.

Rule- 47: Whole অর্থ সমগ্র (entire) বোঝায় তাই এর পূর্বে article হয় না।

Inc: The whole village was washed away by the flood.

Corr: Whole village was washed away by the flood.

Rule- 48: School, church, mosque, hospital, college প্রভৃতি শব্দ দিকে যদি গমন করা বোঝায় তাহলে তার আগে article বসে না।

Inc: They go to the church every Sunday.

Corr: They go to church every Sunday.

Rule- 49: Whole দিয়ে প্রত্যেককে বোঝালে এর পূর্বে the বসে।

Inc: Whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.

Corr: The whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.

Rule- 50: নম্বর বোঝাতে mark ও plural হলে marks হয়।

Inc: He has obtained full mark.

Corr: He has obtained full marks.

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

11. Identify the correct sentence.

- A One of my friends is a lawyer.
- B One of my friends are a lawyer.
- C One of my friend is a lawyer.
- D One of my friends are lawyers.

Ans A

12. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A Paper is made of wood
- B Paper is made from wood
- C Paper is made by wood
- D Paper is made on wood

Ans B

13. Choose the correct sentence:

- A I am committed to pursuing a career in management
- B I am committed in pursuing a career in management
- C I am committed for pursuing a career in management
- D I am committed against pursuing a career in management

Ans A

04. Choose the correct sentence:

- A He is used to work hard
- B He is used to working hard.
- C He used to working hard.
- D He has used to working hard.

Ans B

05. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- A Our printer's don't work too good.
- B I introduced him to one of my friend.
- C Coming back home he found his key not anywhere.
- D Ask for assistance from someone around you.

Ans D

06. Choose the correct sentence

- A Whose glasses are there? Are these yours or Soheli's?
- B Whose glasses are these? Are these your's or Soheli's?
- C Who's glasses are there? Are these yours or Soheli's?
- D Who's glasse's are there? Are these your's or Soheli's?

Ans A

07. Find the correct sentence

- A The intruder stood quietly for few moments.
- B The intruder stood quietly for few time.
- C The intruder stood quietly for sometimes.
- D The intruder stood quietly for moments.
- E The intruder stood quietly for a few moments.

Ans E

18. Which of the following sentences is correct

- A Doctor suggested patient to take vacation.
- B He likes listening to music at night.
- C We had great time on the top of mountain.
- D Learning the French isn't easy.

Ans B

09. Which of the following sentences is correct? :

- A I insist that she come along.
- B I insist that she comes along.
- C I insist that she came along.
- D I insist that she may come along.

Ans A

10. Which of the following sentences is correct:

- A I have looked for a good doctor before I met you.
- B I had looked for a good doctor before I met you.
- C I looked for a good doctor before meeting you.
- D I am looking for a good doctor before meeting you.

Ans B

11. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A Silver as well as cotton have fallen is 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.

Ans C

12. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A He chose well and prospered.
- B He choose well and prospered.
- C He choiced well and prospered.
- D He chosen well and prospered.

Ans A

13. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A Whom does the book belong?
- B Who does the book belong?
- C To whom does the book belong?
- D By whom does the book belong?

Ans C

14. Choose the correct sentence.

- A The setting of a short story affects it's plot.
- B The setting of a short story affects its plots.
- C The settings of a short story effect its plot.
- D The setting of a short story effects its plot.

Ans B

15. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A The two parties have different views to democracy.
- B The two parties has different views of democracy.
- C The two parties have different views of democracy.
- D The two parties differing on democracy.

Ans C

SYNONYM & ANTONYM

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Synonyms

WORD	SYNONYM
Abhor - ঘৃণা বা অবজ্ঞা করা	hate, dislike, detest, nauseate, despise
Abject - দুর্দশাময়, শোচনীয়	contemptible, miserable, wretched
Abolish - উচ্ছেদ করা	nullify, eradicate, remove
Abrogate - বাতিল করা, রদ করা	repeal, countermand, annul, revoke, nullify, cancel
Abstain - বিরত থাকা	refrain, desist, forbear, avoid, shun
Banal - মামুলি, গতানুগতিক	commonplace, over-used, ordinary, hackneyed,
Benefit - সুবিধা, উপকার, সুফল	profit, boon, advantage, utility, interest, aid
Betray - প্রতারণা করা, বিশ্বাস ভঙ্গ করা	entrap, beguile, corrupt, dupe, dishonour, deceive
Bewilder - হতভম্ব করা, বিভ্রান্ত করা	confuse, confound, embarrass, perplex, dazzle, befuddle
Charlatan - জ্ঞানীভান করা	quack, pretender to knowledge
Chaos - বিশৃঙ্খলা	confusion, disorder, abyss
Circulate - সম্প্রচার করা, ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া	broadcast, publicize, spread, abroad
Claim - দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	require, challenge
Clarity - স্পষ্টতা	comprehensibility, clearness, lucidity, simplicity
Colloquial - কথোপকথনে ব্যবহৃত/ কথ্য ভাষা	pertaining to conversational or comfort speech
Commemorate - সম্মান জানানো	honour the memory of
Debate - তর্ক, বিতর্ক	argue, discuss, moot
Deceive - ঠকানো, প্রতারণা করা।	betra, dupe, entrap, cheat, trick
Density - ঘনত্ব	denseness, thickness, tightness
Depart - প্রস্থান করা, স্থান ত্যাগ করা	disappear, go, escape, quit
Demolish - ভেঙ্গে ফেলা; ধ্বংস করা	dismantle, bulldoze, pull down, destroy, break down
Device - কৌশল, উপায়, যন্ত্র	apparatus, design, plan, tool, instrument, invention,
Eclipse - গ্রহণ	celestial, lunar
Edify - নৈতিক বা মানসিক উন্নতি সাধন করা	instruct, correct morally
Elated - উদ্দীপিত	overjoyed, in high spirits
Elegy - শোক কবিতা/শোকগীতি	poem or song expressing lamentation
Elegant - রুচিশীল, অভিজাত	glorious, glamorous, jolly
Element - উপাদান	material, particle
Gaiety - প্রফুল্লতা, আনন্দমুখরতা	delight, exhilaration, cheerfulness, glee, merriment, joyfulness
Gay - হাসিখুশী; উচ্ছল	merry, lively, jolly
Gallant - সাহসিক, উদারচেতা	bold, brave, courageous, daring
Gaudy - জমকালো	overbright, flashy, garish
Genial - সদয়, সহানুভূতিশীল	heartly, affable, cordial, jovial, jolly, cheerful
Germane - প্রাসঙ্গিক, সম্পর্কযুক্ত	apropos, relevant, pertinent, apposite, suitable, appropriate
Glacial - নিরুত্তাপ	like a glacier, extremely cold
Harsh - কঠোর, নির্ভর, রাগ	cruel, raucous, unpleasant, strident, hard, discordant
Hasty - ত্বরিত, চটজলদি	swift, quick, rash
Haughty - উদ্ধত, অহংকারী	arrogant, boastful, snobbish
Hamper - বাধা দেওয়া	obstruct
Hardy - শক্ত/কষ্ট সহিষ্ণু	sturdy, robust, able to stand inclement weather
Health - স্বাস্থ্যবান, স্বাস্থ্যকর, সুস্থ	vigorous, strong, robust, sound, hale, hearty
Incapable - অসমর্থ	helpless, inefficient, unqualified, inadequate, unable, unfit
Inclined - ঝোঁকপ্রবণতা, এর প্রতি আকৃষ্ট	bent, predisposed, willing, prone

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RATE- গণ্য করা, মূল্যায়ন করা	reckon, compute, assess, adjudge, estimate, price
Ready- প্রস্তুত, তৎপর	set, quick, speedy, alert, willing, prepared
Recluse - সন্ন্যাসী	hermit, loner
Rectify - সংশোধন/তুচ্ছ করা	set right, correct
Scarce - দুর্লভ, দুস্থাপ্য	unusual, rare, precious, unique, peculiar
Scarcity- দুস্থাপ্যতা, অভাব	want, deficiency, shortage, dearth, famine, poverty
Scold - তিরস্কার করা, বকা দেওয়া	censure, reprove, admonish, rebuke, chide, reprimand
Tedious - ক্লান্তিকর, নীরস	dull
Tenacity - দৃঢ়তা	firmness, persistence
Temerity - হঠকারিতা	insolence
Underworld- অপরাধজগৎ, পাতাল	criminal world, underground, hell, hades, abyss
Unfair- অসৎ, অন্যায়, পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট	unjust, inequitable, dishonest, wrongful, partial, dishonourable
Union- মিলন, ঐক্য	concert, combination, league, alliance, junction, coalition,
Unite- একত্রিত করা, ঐক্যবদ্ধ হওয়া	blend, join, knit, combine
Unprecedented- নজিরবিহীন/ অদ্বিত	novel, unparalleled
Unruly- অবাধ্য	disobedient
Unreasonable- অন্যায়, অসঙ্গত	ridiculous, absurd, irrational, exorbitant, foolish
Unusual- অস্বাভাবিক, অদ্বিত	rare, extraordinary, exceptional, peculiar, uncommon, remarkable
Vacant - শূন্য, ফাঁকা, উদাস	empty, unemployed, expressionless
Vagabond- ভবঘুরে	aimless, rootless, floating, drifting, vagrant
Vague-অস্পষ্ট, আবছা, অনিশ্চিত	hazy, indistinct, imprecise, dim, ambiguous, evasive
Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ	binding, powerful, defensible, cogent, logical, efficacious
Wealthy- ধনী, সম্পদশালী	valuable, fertile, prosperous, ample, rich, affluent
Well off- বিত্তবান, স্বচ্ছল	rich, wealthy, affluent
Wild- বন্য	untamed
Whole - সম্পূর্ণ, অক্ষত, গোটা, আত্ম	entire
Yellowish - হলকা হলদে	golden, xanthous, fair, blonde
Yield- উৎপন্ন হওয়া/করা, ত্যাগ করা	abandon, concede, surrender, supply, submit, accede
Yell- তীব্রস্বরে গর্জন করা বা চিৎকার করা	shout, scream
Yen- তীব্র আকাঙ্ক্ষা	craving, desire, hunger, thirst
Yoke- জোয়ারের প্রতীক	string, couple
Zeal- উৎসাহ, উদ্দীপনা	zest, eagerness, passion, ardour, devotion, dedication
Zenith- চূড়া, সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু, শিখর	acme, vertex, top, summit, climax, height
Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিলা	crooked, sinuous, winding, twisty, curved, meandering
Zealous- উৎসাহী, উদ্দীপনাময়	ardent, devoted, eager, earnest, enthusiastic, fanatical
Zero- শূন্য, অনতিদু	nil, bottom, love, cipher, naught, nothing
Zodiac- রাশিচক্র	cycle, wheel, ring, group

Antonyms

WORD	ANTONYMS
Amenable - অনুগত	stubborn, disobedient
Anarchy - নৈরাজ্য	peace, order
Antithesis- বৈপরীত্য	similarity, analogy
Annihilate- সম্পূর্ণরূপে ধ্বংস করা	establish, support, promote
Apparent- সুস্পষ্ট	hidden, obscure, secret, covert, latent
Apex - শীর্ষবিন্দু	bottom
Apostate- স্বপক্ষত্যাগী	loyalist, staunch
Apathy - অনীহা	care, interest
Blame- দোষারোপ করা	thank, praise, approve, commend
Bottom- তলা;গর্ভের নিম্নতম বিন্দু	top, zenith, peak
Clandestine- গোপন	overt
Claim- দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	waive, drop, yield, forgo

[illegible]

Settle- মীমাংসা করা, বন্দোবস্ত করা, স্থির করা	ruffle, dismantle, confuse, derange
Shallow - অগভীর	wise, shrewd, astute, discerning, deep, intelligent
Signify- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হওয়া, জানানো	veil, mask, cover, cloak, dissemble
Similarity- সাদৃশ্য, মিল	difference, contrast, dissimilarity, contrariety, contradiction
Sorrowful- দুঃখী	glad, cheerful, merry, happy, lucky
Tempt - প্রলুব্ধ করা	discourage, repel, dissuade, prevent
Tendency - প্রবণতা	aversion, dislike, distate
Theory- তত্ত্ব, মতবাদ	practice, reality, actuality, happening
Unreasonable- অন্যায়, অসঙ্গত	right, moderate, sound, judicious, fair, reasonable
Uphold- তুলে ধরা, সমর্থন করা	drop, destroy, betray
Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ	unconvincing, invalid, feeble, weak, lame, illogical
Various- বিভিন্ন	similar, identical, same
Veto- নিষিদ্ধ করা, প্রত্যাখ্যান করা	accept, approve, sanction
Wasteful- অপচরী, অপব্যয়ী	prudent, frugal, miserly, economical
Weak - দুর্বল	tough, stout, sturdy, strong, hardy, energetic
Wealth- সম্পদ	want, destitution, insufficiency
Welloff- বিত্তবান; ষচ্ছল	poor, badly off, insolvent, pauper
Wicked- মন্দ, খারাপ, ভ্রাত, অসৎ	upright, virtuous, moral
Wild- বন্য, বিরাণ, প্রচণ্ড	gentle, timid, harmless, domestic
Yellowish - হালকা হলদে	dark, black, brown
Zeal - উৎসাহ, উদ্যোগ	laziness, coolness, indifference
Zenith- চূড়া, সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু	depth, nadir, bottom, lowest-point
Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিলা	straight, level, upright, steep

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

- The word that best expresses the meaning of **predict** is —
 (A) explain (B) foretell (C) observe (D) assert **Ans B**
- The synonym **Enigmatic** is —
 (A) Complicated (B) Illusive (C) Perfect (D) Puzzling **Ans D**
- The antonym of **'Ruthless'** is —
 (A) merciful (B) loyal (C) alluring (D) meek **Ans A**
- The antonym of **'tranquil'** is —
 (A) calm (B) serene (C) obsequious (D) agitated **Ans D**
- The word closest to the opposite in meaning of **ECSTASY** is —
 (A) joy (B) excitement (C) funny (D) misery **Ans D**
- The word closest to the meaning of **CONSEQUENCE** is —
 (A) indifference (B) affect (C) impact (D) outcome **Ans D**
- The word **'legacy'** means most nearly the same as —
 (A) legend (B) bequest (C) prize (D) debt **Ans B**
- A word similar to **'dilemma'** is —
 (A) Predicament (B) Delay (C) Advantages (D) Delayed message **Ans A**
- What is the antonym of the word **'adverse'**?
 (A) Unseemly (B) Misplaced (C) Favorable (D) Inapt **Ans C**
- Identify the correct synonym of the word **'hypothetical'**—
 (A) assumed (B) definite (C) practical (D) clinical **Ans A**
- The synonym of **'incompatible'** is —
 (A) disqualified (B) incomprehensible (C) unsuitable (D) incompetent **Ans C**
- The antonym of **'malign'** is —
 (A) hostile (B) bad (C) benign (D) harmful **Ans C**
- The expression **'to commence'** means —
 (A) to start (B) incorporate (C) to defend (D) to focus **Ans A**
- What is the right synonym of **'Hostile'**?
 (A) Flexible (B) Unfriendly (C) Happy (D) Indifferent **Ans B**
- What is the antonym for **'turbulence'**?
 (A) disorder (B) tranquility (C) disturbance (D) rupture **Ans B**
- A synonym for **'compassion'** is —
 (A) indifference (B) cruelty (C) yearning (D) heartlessness **Ans C**
- What is the antonym of **'latent'**?
 (A) lurking (B) hidden (C) obvious (D) concealed **Ans C**
- The word **'Emancipation'** means—
 (A) advocate (B) liberation (C) engage (D) portrait **Ans B**
- The synonym of the word **'Original'** is—
 (A) amusing (B) artificial (C) true (D) accumulate **Ans C**
- Which is a synonym of the word **Incredible**?
 (A) Impervious (B) Probable (C) Unspectacular (D) Inconceivable **Ans D**

COMPLETING SENTENCE

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Too... to

Complete: The man is too old to work.

Com: The load is too heavy for me to carry.

So... that

Com: Jamal was so weak that he could not walk.

So that

Note So that এর পূর্বে present tense থাকলে পরবর্তী clause এ can এক; so that এর পূর্বে past tense থাকলে পরবর্তী clause এ could বসে।

Provided/ Provided that

Com: The plane will take off in time provided/provided that the weather is good.

Lest

Com: I feared lest I should be late again.

Unless

Com: We will not help you unless **you** help us.

Note Unless একটি negative word, এর সাথে যুক্ত clause এ কণ্ঠ negative word বসে না।

Till/ Until

Com: Wait for me till/until I come back.

Note Till/until শব্দ দুটি negative word, এদের সাথে বৃদ্ধ clause কখনো negative word বসে না।

As if/As though

Com: He tells the matter as if/as though he knew it.

Com: He told the matter as if/as though he had known it.

No sooner had... than

Inco: No sooner had I gone out...Com: No sooner had I gone out than he came.

Scarcely had... when

Com: Scarcely had she read the letter when she started crying

Hardly had... when

Com: Hardly had we reached the station when the train arrived.

Without/By**Structure** Without/By + (v₁ + ing) + ext., + subject + verb + ext.

Inco: Without reading more...

Com: Without reading more, you cannot pass the exam.

Inco: By drinking clean water...

Com: By drinking clean water, you can keep fit.

So much/So many...that**Structure** Subject + verb + so much + uncount noun + that + subject + verb.

Inco: I have not so much money...

Com: I have not so much money that I can accompany you all day.

Structure Subject + verb + so many + count noun + that + subject + verb.

Inco: I have not so many problems... Com: I have not so many problems that I cannot solve them

Part 2**Most Important MCQ**

01. My friend failed in the examination because his answers were not — to the questions asked.
 (A) inherent (B) pertinent (C) allusive (D) inclusive **Ans B**
02. The patient's blood pressure was —.
 (A) so high to ignore (B) much higher to ignore (C) too high to ignore (D) more high to ignore **Ans C**
03. The thieves broke the window and climbed — it.
 (A) across (B) over (C) along (D) through **Ans D**
04. The hypocrite — feeling which s/he does not — but which s/he feels s/he should display.
 (A) shows/apprehend (B) depicts/possess (C) decries/hold (D) simulates/admire **Ans B**
05. Nutritionists still do not understand the nutritional — of jackfruits.
 (A) favours (B) helps (C) goods (D) benefits **Ans D**
06. Snorkelling is one kind of —.
 (A) diving (B) driving (C) walking (D) shooting **Ans A**
07. If someone is 'saturnine' he/ she is—
 (A) an extremist (B) brilliant (C) satiric (D) serious **Ans D**
08. Even though the surface of the ocean seems smooth, as we look at it, it is — at the floor.
 (A) unreal (B) disproportionate (C) irregular (D) unsteady **Ans C**
09. Guilt about neglecting their children makes parents — in the toy shop.
 (A) irreparable (B) overindulge (C) irresponsible (D) overrated **Ans C**
10. Money seems to be the primary — for most people.
 (A) effect (B) hope (C) motivator (D) aspect **Ans C**
11. We need to have ICT — to become a competitive economy.
 (A) books (B) skills (C) products (D) students **Ans B**
12. The words of his resignation letter — he was unhappy.
 (A) involved (B) signified (C) inferred (D) implied **Ans D**
13. Everyone has the right to — access to public service in his country.
 (A) unequal (B) equal (C) stop (D) limited **Ans B**
14. — this is a serious issue that deserves further study.
 (A) Rarely (B) Clearly (C) Usually (D) Promptly **Ans B**
15. In the poem, the poet has — a sunset.
 (A) announced (B) wrote (C) described (D) decried **Ans D**
16. The fact that some birds fly hundreds of miles to — without ever having to stop is simply amazing.
 (A) flight (B) settle (C) submerge (D) migrate **Ans D**
17. If you smuggle goods into the country, they may be — by the customs authority.
 (A) possessed (B) confiscated (C) punished (D) fined **Ans B**
18. To — the arrival of spring, Bangladesh Television — a special function.
 (A) commemorate, launched (B) announce, telecast (C) celebrate, organized (D) welcome, sanctioned **Ans C**
19. Anger, even when it is — has one virtue, it overcomes —.
 (A) sinful, sloth (B) unnecessary, malice (C) inevitable, desire (D) intense, hate **Ans A**
20. The intellectual can no longer be said to live — the margin of society.
 (A) against (B) inside (C) beyond (D) before **Ans C**

ENGLISH
Chapter 16

ANALOGY

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Analogy শব্দটি Greek শব্দ Analogos থেকে এসেছে যার অর্থ সদৃশ বা মিল। অর্থাৎ প্রদত্ত শব্দ বা শব্দ জোড়ের সাথে অন্য শব্দ বা শব্দ জোড়ের মিল খুঁজে বের করাই Analogy।

Analogy নির্ণয়ের কৌশল :

Technique-1: যত দ্রুত সম্ভব প্রদত্ত শব্দ জোড়ের যথাযথ অর্থ নির্ণয় করতে হবে।

Technique-2: প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের মধ্যে যে সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান তা পূর্ণ বাক্যে বর্ণনা করার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

Ex : Philatelist : Stamp ::

④ Magical : Display ⑥ Numismatist : Coins ⑦ Cartographer : Maps ⑧ Astrologer : Predictions
[এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড় দুইটির মধ্যকার সম্পর্ক একটি বাক্যে লিখলে এ রকম দাঁড়ায়, A philatelist collects stamps অর্থাৎ Philatelist (ডাকটিকেট সংগ্রহকারী) যে ডাক টিকেট সংগ্রহ করে। এখন বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোর দিকে লক্ষ্য করলে দেখা যায় ⑥ শব্দ জোড়ের সাথেই গভীর সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান। কারণ A numismatist collects coins অর্থাৎ উভয় জোড়ের মধ্যে Collection এর গভীর সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান।]

Technique-3: প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক নির্ণয়ের পর যদি দেখা যায় তা বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোর সাথে মিলে যায় তাহলে আরো সুস্বভাবে চিন্তা করতে হবে।

Ex : Bouquet : Flower ::

④ Forest : Trees ⑥ Rose : Maple ⑦ Woodpile : Logs ⑧ Drift : Snow
[শব্দার্থ : Bouquet- ফুলের তোড়া, Forest- বন, Woodpile- কাঠের টিবি, Drift- তুষারপিণ্ড। [এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড়কে বাক্যে রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে- A bouquet is made up of flower. কিন্তু ফুল কেটে তোড়া তৈরি করা হয় পক্ষান্তরে গাছ কাটলে বন ধ্বংস হয়। সম্পর্কের দিক থেকে শুধু C এর সাথে মিল রয়েছে কেননা Logs (গাছের খণ্ড) দিয়ে কাঠের টিবি তৈরি হয়।]

Technique-4: এই সম্পর্ক নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে শব্দের প্রধান অর্থের পাশাপাশি দ্বিতীয়/অন্যান্য অর্থের দিকেও খেয়াল রাখতে হবে, অন্যথায় ভুল করার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। নিচের উদাহরণটি লক্ষ্য করি।

Ex : Embroider : Cloth :: Ex :

④ Patch : Quilt ⑥ Chase : Metal ⑦ Carve : Knife ⑧ Gild : Gold
[শব্দার্থ : Patch- তালি দেওয়া, Chase- ধাওয়া করা, Carve- খোদাই করা, Gild- চকচকে করা। সাধারণত সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধির জন্য কাপড়ে এমব্রয়ডারি করা হয় (সূচের সাহায্যে)। উত্তরগুলোতে দেখা যায় (ক) সূচ দিয়ে তোষকে তালি দেওয়া হয় (গ) চাকু দিয়ে খোদাই করা হয় (ঘ) সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধির জন্য সোনাকে চকচকে করা হয়। কিন্তু (খ) কে আমরা হিসেবেই ধরিনি, কারণ আমরা জানি Chase মানে ধাওয়া করা। তাই এটা বেমান্য উত্তর। প্রকৃত পক্ষে উত্তর এখানে অন্তর্নিহিত। Chase এর দ্বিতীয় অর্থ (ধাতব পাত্র) খোদাই করা। কাপড়ের ওপর যেমন নকশা করা হয় তেমনি ধাতুর পাত্র খোদাই করে নকশা করা হয়।]

Technique-5: একটা কথা অবশ্যই মনে রাখতে হবে, Analogy Question এ প্রথম শব্দজোড়ে যে Parts of Speech ব্যবহার করা হয়, বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোতে এ একই Parts of speech ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex : Flag : Vigor ::

④ Endure : Courage ⑥ Tire : Monotony ⑦ Waver : Resolution ⑧ Flatter : Charm
[এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের Flag মানে পতাকা যা একটি noun form কিন্তু উত্তরগুলোতে প্রতিটি শব্দ জোড় verb দিয়ে শুরু তাহলে Flag অর্থ কী? Flag যখন verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর অর্থ অবসন্ন/নিস্তেজ হওয়া। তাই ঠিক উত্তর হবে (c)। কেননা কেউ দোদুল্যমান/দ্বিধাযুক্ত হলে তার সংকল্পে ভাটা পড়ে।]

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

- Choose the pair that expresses a relationship similar to
SCISSORS : BARBER.
④ Wagon:Farmer ⑥ Color:Painter ⑦ Saw:Carpenter ⑧ Ans D
- FANS : GALLERIES**
④ Teams: Goalposts ⑥ Referee: Decision ⑦ Tickets: Counters ⑧ Ans C
- If Vertex: Pyramid then –
④ Strand : Hair ⑥ Frame: Picture ⑦ Rung: Ladder ⑧ Ans C
- BRUSH:PAINTING**
④ Piano:Sonata ⑥ Body:Dance ⑦ Chisel:Sculpture ⑧ Ans D
- DOG:LEASH**
④ Belt:Buckle ⑥ Cow:Tether ⑦ Bicycle:Chain ⑧ Ans B
- SAW: CARPENTER**
④ Scissors: Barber ⑥ Painter : Color ⑦ Wagon : Farmer ⑧ Ans A
- EGG : OMELET**
④ Rice : Curry ⑥ Flour : Cake ⑦ Fish : Water ⑧ Banana : Ice cream ⑧ Ans B
- Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the pair **FISH: SCALES**
④ plane: wings ⑥ cat : claws ⑦ snake : fangs ⑧ bird: feathers ⑧ Ans D

09. DIGRESSIVE : STATEMENT

- (A) Slanderous : slur (B) tangential: presupposition
(C) biased: opinion (D) circuitous: route (Ans D)

10. PLAY : ACTS

- (A) Essay : Topics (B) Game : Athletes
(C) Novel : Chapter (D) Poem : Rhymes (Ans C)

11. CAUTION : ACCIDENT

- (A) Radar : Collision (B) Policeman : Criminal
(C) Worry : Disaster (D) Sanitation : Filth (Ans A)

12. Select the capital lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair:

EXPIATE: GUILT

- (A) canvass : support (B) adorn : appearance
(C) testify : conviction (D) correct : error (Ans D)

13. DEGREE : TEMPERATURE

- (A) mass : energy (B) fathom : volume
(C) ounce : weight (D) time : length (Ans C)

14. AIRPLANE : HANGAR

- (A) ship : channel (B) automobile : garage
(C) helicopter : pad (D) motorcycle: sidecar (Ans B)

15. WEALTH : LUXURIES

- (A) story : moral (B) sandwich: bread
(C) enemies : friends (D) ticket : admission (Ans D)

16. PEAK : SUMMIT

- (A) foreign : native (B) gun : soldier
(C) mutation : change (D) switch : current (Ans C)

17. SPOOL : THREAD

- (A) coil : rope (B) bale : hay
(C) peak : potatoes (D) verse : song (Ans A)

18. Choose the pair of words that best expresses the analogy

- Music : Guitar (B) Water: Ocean
(A) Stamping : Noise (D) Words: Typewriter (Ans D)
(C) Windows: House

19. Dignify: Humiliate

- (A) Refuse : Betrayal (B) Fuse : Join
(C) Praise : Criticize (D) Sympathize: Improve (Ans C)

20. OWNER: SLAVE ::

- (A) Soldier : civilian (B) Captain: tar
(C) Policeman : Prisoner (D) Master: vassal (Ans D)

ENGLISH
Chapter 17

SPELLING

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Spelling এর বাংলা প্রতিশব্দ হলো বানান। American এবং British বানানের নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ইংরেজি শব্দের বানানে পার্থক্য দেখা যায়। তাই ইংরেজি শব্দ শুদ্ধভাবে লিখতে ও উচ্চারণ করতে ইংরেজি শব্দের বানানের নিয়ম জানা খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

Rules of Correct Spelling

Rule- 01 Mono syllable দ্বারা গঠিত একটি vowel বিশিষ্ট word এর সাথে suffix যোগ করলে শেষের consonant টি double হয়।

Ex: Hit + ing = Hitting, Knit + ed = Knitted, Run + er = Runner etc.

Note: Word এর শেষে double vowel অথবা double consonant থাকলে word এর শেষের বর্ণটি double হয় না। Ex: Keep + ing = Keeping (two vowel), Help + ed = Helped (two consonant), Love + er = Lover (ending in a vowel)।

Rule- 02 Word এর শেষে 'L' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'LL' হয়।

Ex: Appal + ed = Appalled, Quarrel + ing = quarrelling, Duel + ist = Duellist, Dial + ed = Dialled, Repel + ent = Repellent, Refuel + ed = Refuelled, Cruel + ly = Cruelly, Signal + ed = Signalled, Model + ing = Modelling etc.

Rule- 03 Di এবং Tri syllable বিশিষ্ট word যদি একটি vowel দ্বারা গঠিত হয় এবং এদের শেষের অক্ষরটি consonant হলে suffix যোগ করার পর consonant টি double হয়।

Ex: Acquit + ed = Acquitted, Begin + er = Beginner, Deter + ed = Deterred, Recur + ing = Recurring,

Note: উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের syllable এর উপর জোর দিতে হয়। কিন্তু প্রথম syllable এর উপর জোর দিয়ে উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের consonant টি double হয় না।

Ex: Murmur + ed = Murmured, Answer + er = Answerer, Orbit + ing = Orbiting etc.

Rule- 04 Suffix 'full' যখন কোনো word এর সাথে যুক্ত হয় তখন দ্বিতীয় 'l' বাদ যায়। Ex: Beauty + full = Beautiful, Skill + full = Skilful, Use + full = Useful, Full + fill = Fulfil etc.

Note: Adverbial form এর ক্ষেত্রে double 'll' হয়। Beautifull + y = Beautifully, Usefull + y = Usefully

Rule- 05 শব্দের শেষে 'Y' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'Y' এর স্থলে 'I' হয়। Ex: Carry + ed = Carried, Happy + ly = Happily, Sunny + er = Sunnier.

Note: 'Y', 'A' vowel কে অনুসরণ করলে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। এবং suffix 'ing' এর ক্ষেত্রে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Ex: Play + er = Player, Carry + ing = Carrying, Hurry + ing = Hurrying etc.

Rule- 06 Word এর শেষে 'e' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'e' উঠে যায়। Ex: ove + ing = Loving, Move + able = Movable etc.

Note: Dye and singe এর ক্ষেত্রে পরিবর্তন হয় না। Ex: Dye + ing = Dyeing, Singe + ing = Singeing

Rule- 07 Suffix এর প্রথম অক্ষর consonant হলে suffix এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Ex: Engage + ment = Engagement, Hope + ful = Hopeful, Immediate + ly = Immediately, Fortunate + ly = Fortunately etc.

Note: কিছু suffix able/ible/ly এছাড়াও ate/ment এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e' উঠে যায়।

Ex: True + ly = Truly, Due + ly = Duly, Argue + ment = Argument, Judge + ment = Judgement, Comforte + able = Comfortable/comfortably, Fortune + ate = Fortunate/fortunately etc.

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

01 INOCULATE

01. **Choose the correct spelling.**
 (A) innoculate (B) inocculate (C) inoculate (D) innockulate (Ans C)
02. **Choose the correct spelling.**
 (A) indegenus (B) indigionus (C) indigenous (D) indigeneous (Ans C)
03. **Choose the correct spelling.**
 (A) Inaccessibility (B) Inaccissiblty (C) Inaccesebilit (D) Inaccessibility (Ans D)
04. **DESSICATE**
 (A) dessicate (B) desiccate (C) desicate (D) dessicete (Ans B)
05. **Identify the incorrect spelling-**
 (A) contamination (B) conjunction
 (C) connection (D) conotation (Ans D)
06. **The correct spelling is**
 (A) exemplary (B) exemplary (C) examplary (D) eximplary (Ans B)
07. **The correct spelling is-**
 (A) Transatory (B) Transetory (C) Transitory (D) Transitary (Ans C)
08. **Choose the correct spelling.**
 (A) irresistibile (B) irresistable (C) iresistible (D) iresistable (Ans A)

09. No spelling mistake occurs in—

9. **Choose the word which is spelled correctly.**
 (A) hedeious (B) hideous (C) hideious (D) hideuous **(Ans) B**
10. **Find the incorrectly spelled word.**
 (A) committee (B) receive (C) saperated (D) psychology **(Ans) C**
11. **Choose the correctly spelled word:**
 (A) Payprous (B) Papyrus (C) Pappyras (D) Pepyras **(Ans) B**
12. **Choose the correct spelling.**
 (A) pnemoniā (B) nemonia (C) nemonea (D) pneumonia **(Ans) D**
13. **No spelling error occurs in.**
 (A) interogate (B) intarrogate (C) interrogate (D) interrogate **(Ans) D**
14. **The correct spelling is —.**
 (A) Transfigeration (B) Transfiguration
 (C) Transfigarution (D) Transfigurution **(Ans) B**
15. **Find the word that is spelt incorrectly**
 (A) criticised (B) curiosity (C) attendance (D) carefully **(Ans) C**
16. **Choose the correct spelling —.**
 (A) accessories (B) accessories (C) accesories (D) accesorios **(Ans) A**

ENGLISH

Chapter 18

PHRASE & IDIOM

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

- A black sheep (insignificant or unworthy person of a family- কুলাঙ্গার) There is a black sheep in our club.
- A host in oneself (alone person but worth of many- সম্পদশালী একাকী ব্যক্তি) He is a host in himself and does not need help.
- A man of letters (learned or educated and respected person- পণ্ডিত ব্যক্তি) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a man of letters.
- A man of parts (a virtuous or an expert person- গুণাবিত ব্যক্তি) Her husband is a man of parts.
- A man of word (a man who keeps his word or promise at any cost- এক কথার মানুষ) My uncle is a man of word.
- Above all (chiefly, more than anything else- সর্বোপরি) Sheik Farid was above all a saint.
- Above board (open, beyond reproach- সন্দেহের অতীত) His dealings are fair and above board.
- Acid test (final test- অগ্নি পরীক্ষা) Everyone must succeed in the acid test of the time he lives in.
- Back out (to retreat, to break a promise- প্রতিশ্রুতি ভাঙা) He backed out at the last moment.
- Back up (to support- সমর্থন করা) He is backing up the case.
- Bad blood (ill feeling, enmity- শত্রুতা) There is a bad blood among the teachers of this school.
- Bad book (deprive of facilities- অনুগ্রহ বঞ্চিত) The secretary has fallen in the bad book of the manager.
- Because of or On account of (for- কারণে বা জন্যে) He succeeded in life because of his perseverance.
- Bee line (easy way or straight way- সোজা পথ) Our school is one mile away from here on the bee line.
- Before long (soon- অতি শীঘ্র) His business will flop down before long because he is not a good manager.
- Beggar description (to be indescribable- অবর্ণনীয়) The horrors of modern war is beggar description.
- Below the belt (unfair- অনায়ভাবে আঘাত করা) Never punish your younger brothers and sisters below the belt.
- Beside the mark or the point (irrelevant- অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) What you say is beside the mark.
- Call attention (দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা) He called my attention to the matter.
- Call in question (to doubt- সন্দেহ) His honesty cannot be called in question.
- Call into play (to bring into action- কার্যকর করা) Adversity calls into play the best qualities of man.
- Call name (গালাগালি করা) He called me names.
- Call over (তিরস্কৃত হওয়া) He was called over the coals for neglect of duty.
- Call own (নিজেদের বলে দাবি করতে পারা) They have nothing that they can call their own.

- **Call to account (to call for an explanation- কৈফিয়ৎ দাবি)** He was called to account by his boss.
- **Call to mind (স্মরণ করা)** He was called to mind.
- **Call to mind (to remember- স্মরণ করা)** I cannot call to mind what you told me on the way.
- **Eat humble pie (to act very humbly especially when one is shown to be wrong- অপমানিত হওয়া)** The manager had to eat humble pie before his employees.
- **Eat into vitals (to decay life- আয়ু ক্ষয়)** Constant anxiety ate into his vitals.
- **Eat one's words (to withdraw one's words- কারো কথা প্রত্যাহার করা)** You should eat your words in the presence of your friends.
- **End in smoke (to become useless- ফলশ্রুসু না হওয়া)** All his efforts ended in smoke.
- **Ever and anon (every now and then- মাঝে মাঝে)** The cowboy shouted ever and anon.
- **Fall in with (to agree with- কারো সাথে রাজি হওয়া)** I cannot fall in with your views.
- **Fall short of (be inadequate- অপর্যাপ্ত)** Your work fall short of our expectation.
- **Far and away (in every sense- প্রতিক্ষেত্রেই)** Rabindranath is far and away the greatest poet of the world.
- **Far and near or, Far and wide (all around- সর্বত্র)** The news has spread far and wide.
- **Few and far between (at wide intervals- কদাচিৎ)** In this part of the country houses are few and far between.
- **Fight shy of (to avoid- এড়িয়ে যাওয়া)** Why do you try to fight shy of your teacher?
- **Fire and fury (violent passion- অশাসনিকতা)** The language of the speaker was full of fire and fury.
- **First and foremost (of the greatest importance- সর্বপ্রথম বা প্রধান)** First and foremost duty of a student is to read.
- **Gift of the gab (a talent for speaking- বাগিতা)** A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
- **Give ear (কর্ণপাত করা)** Please give ear to my prayer.
- **Give oneself air (to pretend- ভান করা)** I found that an ugly old woman was giving herself airs.
- **Give up the ghost (die- মৃত্যু হওয়া)** The patient gave up the ghost in the hospital.
- **Go hard (will be to one's disadvantage- কারো অসুবিধা হওয়া)** It will go hard with him if you don't help him.
- **Go to the dogs (অধঃপাতে যাওয়া)** He has gone to the dogs.
- **Hard up (greatly in need of something usually money- দুঃসময়)** He is hard up now; he can not lend you money.
- **Haves and have-nots (rich and poor- সুবিধা ও অসুবিধা)** Law does not differentiate between the haves and have-nots.
- **Head and tail (not a jot of sense- মাথামুন্ড)** I couldn't make head and tail of what he said.
- **Head to foot (মাথা থেকে পা পর্যন্ত)** He was searched from head to foot.
- **Heads together (একত্রে পরামর্শ করা)** The brothers put their heads together.
- **In lieu of (in stead of- পরিবর্তে)** Mamun took up English in lieu of Bengali.
- **In order to (for the purpose of doing something- উদ্দেশ্যে)** We went there in order to meet the man.
- **In regard to (about- সম্বন্ধে)** He had nothing to say in regard to this matter.
- **In respect of (in point of- বিষয়ে)** I am senior to him in respect of service.
- **In search of (seeking or hunting something- খোঁজ করা)** The primitive man spent most of the time wandering in search of food.
- **In season and out of season (at all times- যখন তখন)** Beggars disturb householders in season and out of season.
- **Jack of all trades (someone who can do several different jobs instead of specializing in one- সব কাজের কাজী)** The precious boy is a jack of all trades and master of none.
- **Keep body and soul together (to keep alive- কায়ক্রেমে জীবন ধারণ করা)** This blind beggar has no means to keep body and soul together.
- **Keep the wolf from the door (to keep off starvation- জীবিকা নির্বাহ করতে না পারা)** Jean Val jean faced great difficulties in keeping the wolf from the door.
- **Make a stand (দৃঢ়ভাবে মোকাবেলা করা)** You should not lose heart but make a stand against the odds.
- **Make mess of (গোলমাল পাকানো)** He is making a mess of his practice.
- **Make nothing of (কিছুই না বুঝা)** I can make nothing of what he says.
- **Make way (রাস্তা করে দেয়া)** The crewed make-way for the leader.
- **Man in the moon (impossible or invisible thing- অসম্ভব বস্তু)** What about you? You are seen to have become a man in the moon now-a-days.
- **Naked eye (খালি চোখ)** That planet cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- **Narrow escape (narrowly saved from an accident- দারুণ বেঁচে যাওয়া)** He had a narrow escape from the accident.
- **Neck and crop (completely- আপাদমস্তক)** The intruder was turned out neck and crop.
- **Now and then (occasionally- মাঝে মাঝে)** My friends come here now and then.
- **Odds and ends (strange things- টুকি-টাকি)** Your brain is filled with all sorts of odds and ends.
- **Of course (naturally- অবশ্যই)** Kamal succeeded in life and was of course praised by all.
- **Of no avail (of no use- ব্যথা)** My effort was of no avail.
- **Of one's on account of (without being asked- স্বেচ্ছায়)** She could not come to class on account of her illness.
- **On the alert (watchful and attentive- সতর্ক)** Be on the alert when you sleep alone in this room.

11. 'Drum something into someone' means —.

- (A) beat a drum
(B) teach something to someone forcefully
(C) teach something to someone intensely
(D) beat something like a drum

(Ans C)

12. 'Patricide' is —.

- (A) The crime of denying one's own land
(B) The crime of killing one's own father
(C) the crime of loving one's own country too much
(D) an insect killer

(Ans B)

13. The term 'en route' means —.

- (A) Through the route (B) Through the way
(C) On the way (D) In the way

(Ans C)

14. "Blue Chips" are

- (A) securities issue by the government
(B) industrial shares considered to be a safe investment
(C) industrial shares considered to be a risky investment
(D) flat plastic counters used as money tokens

(Ans B)

15. Complete the proverb: Barking dogs

- (A) sound much (B) catch a thief
(C) seldom bite (D) save none

(Ans C)

16. 'By and large' means —.

- (A) Very large (B) Mostly
(C) Everywhere (D) Flash

(Ans B)

17. 'A hard nut to crack' means —.

- (A) House (B) Active person
(C) Strong person (D) Difficult person

(Ans D)

18. 'Hole and corner' means —.

- (A) Crack (B) Hallow
(C) Frank (D) Secrecy

(Ans D)

19. What is the meaning of the phrasal verb 'die down'?

- (A) become worker (B) get rid of
(C) delete (D) a sound becoming fainter

(Ans F)

20. What is the meaning of "soft soap"?

- (A) To flatter for some end. (B) To recognize other's good deeds.
(C) To speak high of others. (D) To speak ill of others.

(Ans A)

21. 'Wear and tear' means —.

- (A) clothing (B) disbursement
(C) depreciation (D) accumulation

(Ans C)

ENGLISH Chapter 19

TRANSLATION & PROVERB

Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

Some Important Translations

01. আমি যা বলি তা শোন। — Listen to what I say.
02. মানুষ মানুষের জন্য। — Man is for man.
03. সে এতক্ষণে বাড়ি পৌঁছে থাকবে। — He will have reached home by this time.
04. চলন্ত ট্রেন থেকে নামা বিপজ্জনক। — It is dangerous to get down from a running train.
05. যে লোকটি এখানে এসেছিল সে একজন ভালো গায়ক। — The man who came here is a good singer.
06. সে আমার চেয়ে দু'বছরের ছোট। — He is junior to me by two years.
07. সে কানেও শোনে না, চোখেও দেখে না। — He neither hears nor sees.
08. তিনি কখন আসবেন তা আমাদের সবার অজানা। — When he will come is unknown to all of us.
09. তুমি বরং এখন সেখানে যাও। — You had better go there now.
10. আমরা কলেজ ত্যাগ করতে না করতেই বৃষ্টি শুরু হল। — No sooner had we left college than it began to rain.
11. আমি, তুমি ও সে দৌড়াচ্ছি। — You, he and I are running.
12. তারা আজ বাড়ি এসেছে। — They have come home today.
13. আমরা স্টেশনে যেতে না যেতেই ট্রেনটি ছেড়ে দিল। — No sooner had we reached the station than the train left.
14. ভিক্ষার চাল, কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া। — Beggars can't be choosers.
15. আমি যদি লক্ষপতি হতাম! — If I were a millionaire!
16. অপরের দোষ ধরা তার স্বভাব। — It is his habit to find fault with others.
17. নকল করে ডিগ্রি নিয়ে লাভ নেই।
— There is no gain in acquiring degree by copying.
18. তিনি আমার চেয়ে তিনগুণ বেশি বেতন পান। — His salary is three times as much as mine.
19. রাজশাহীর আম খুব মিষ্ট, তাই নয় কি? — The mangoes of Rajshahi are very sweet, aren't they?
20. তুমি কি জানো সে কবে ফিরবে? — Do you know when he will come back?
21. সে যেমন সাহসী, তেমনি পরিশ্রমী। — He is as brave as industrious.
22. মামা এখন ঢাকায় আছেন, তাই না? — Uncle is now in Dhaka, isn't he?
23. সে যদি এখন এখানে থাকতো! — If he were here now!
24. মায়ের ভালোবাসার শেষ নাই। — There is no end of love of a mother.
25. কয়লা ধুলে ময়লা যায় না। — Black will take no other hue.
26. আমি যদি তার নাম জানতাম! — If I knew his name!
27. বাংলাদেশ অভিষেক ক্রিকেট টেস্ট ম্যাচ কোথায় খেলেছিল? — Where did Bangladesh play the debut cricket test match?
28. তুমি কি সাঁতার কাটতে জান? — Do you know how to swim?
29. যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল। — As you sow so you reap.
30. তাকে বিশ্বাস করা না করা একই কথা — It is all the same to believe him or not.
31. মা শিশুটিকে চাঁদ দেখাচ্ছেন। — Mother shows the moon to the child.
32. এ অলংকারটি খাঁটি সোনার তৈরি। — This ornament is made of pure gold.
33. চরিত্রবান মানুষকে সবাই শ্রদ্ধা করে। — Everyone respects a man of character.
34. এ সংসারে তার আপন বলতে কেউ নাই। — He has no kith and kin of his own in this world.
35. শীতে প্রকৃতি নির্জীব থাকে। — Nature remains dull in winter.
36. আমরা কলেজে পৌঁছার পর বৃষ্টি শুরু হল। — It began to rain after we had reached college.
37. ছেলেটির সর্দি হয়েছে। — The boy has caught cold.
38. আমি যদি কোটিপতি হতাম। — I wish I were a millionaire.
39. তিনি ব্যবসায় প্রচুর টাকা খাটিয়েছেন। — He has invested a lot of money in business.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools- নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা ।
A beggar can never be a bankrupt- মাথা নেই তার মাথা ব্যথা ।
A beggar has nothing to lose- ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয় ।
A bolt from the blue- বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত ।
A burnt child dreads the fire- ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভয় পায়/চুন
খেলে গাল পোড়ে; দই দেখলে ভয় করে ।
A carpet knight- তালপাতার সিপাই ।
A cat has nine lives- কই মাছের প্রাণ বড় শক্ত ।
A cat lows fish, but she is loath to wet her feet- ধরি মাছ না ছুই পানি ।
A dog is a lion in his lane- যে বনে বাঘ নেই সেই বনে শেয়ালই রাজা/নাই
বনে শিয়াল রাজা ।
A fool cannot be silent- বোকা চুপ করে থাকতে পারে না ।
A fool laughs when other laughs- বোকা হাসে অন্যের হাসি দেখে ।
A fool to others to himself a sage- গায়ে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল ।
A friend in need is a friend indeed- অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু ।
A full purse never lacks friends- সুসময়ে অনেকেই বন্ধু বটে ।
A Greek meeting a Greek- সেখানে সেখানে কোলাকুলি/ঢোরে ঢোরে মাসতুতো ভাই ।
A guilty mind is always suspicious- চোরের মনে পুলিশ পুলিশ ।
A host in himself- একাই একশো ।
A hungry fox is an angry fox- পেটে গেলে, পিঠে সয় ।
A hungry kite sees a dead horse a far- ভাগাড়ে গরু মরে, শকুনির টনক নড়ে ।
A husband with two wives can never be happy- দুই ত্রী যার, দুঃখ তার ।
A jest derived hard, loses its point- লেবু কচলালে তেতো হয় ।
A liar ought to have a good memory- মিথ্যাককে ভালো স্মৃতিশক্তি থাকতে হয় ।
A light purse is a hearty curse- ট্যাক খালি ত মুখ বালি ।
A little learning is a dangerous thing- অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ংকরী ।
A man is known by the company- সঙ্গী দ্বারা মানুষ চেনা যায় ।
Bad news runs fast/apace- দুঃসংবাদ বাতাসের আগে ছড়ায় ।
Barking dogs seldom bite- যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না / পাচা আদার ঝাল বেশি ।
Beat about the bush- অন্ধকারে ঢিল মারা ।
Beggars must not be choosers - ভিকার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া ।

Beggars on horseback will ride to the devil- পরিবের ঘোড়া রোগ।
Better alone than in bad company- কুসঙ্গে থাকার চেয়ে একা থাকা ভালো।
Better an empty house than a bad tenant- দুষ্ট গরু অপেক্ষা শূন্য গোয়াল ভালো।
Cast pearls before swine- উলু বনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো / বানরের গলায় মুক্তার মালা দেওয়া।
Charity begins at home- আগে ঘর তবে পর।
Charity ripe, soon rotten- আগে ঘর তবে পর।
Cheap goods are dear in long run- সস্তার তিন অবস্থা।
Child is father to the man- উঠতি মুলো পড়নেই চেনা যায়।
Child's play thing- ছেলের হাতে মোয়া।
Civility costs nothing- ভদ্র হতে পরয়া লাগে না।
Console a person after undoing him- গোড়া কেটে ভগাব জল দেওয়া।
Cut your coat according to your cloth- আর বুকে ঝুয় কর।
Danger often comes where danger is feared- কোথানে বাসের ভয় সেখানেই সন্ধ্যা হয়।
Dangers do not come alone- বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।
David and Jonathan- অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধুত্ব।
Day and night are alike to a blindman- অন্ধের কিবা রাত্রি কিবা দিন।
Death keeps no calendar- মৃত্যু বলে কয়ে আসে না।
Delays are dangerous- ততস্যা শীঘ্রম।
Devil would not listen to the scripture- চোরে না জনে ধর্মের কাহিনি।
Diamond cuts diamond- রতনে রতন চেনে।
Diligence is the mother of good luck- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যের প্রসূতি।
Do not speak an unpleasant truth- অগ্রিয় সত্য কথা কলতে নেই।
Do or die- মস্তের সাধন কিংবা শরীর পতন/ মারো নয় মরো।
Don't exchange substance for shadow- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত পরিত্যাগ করিও না।
Empty vessels sound much- খালি কলস বাজে বেশি/ অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার/ ফোঁপরা ঢেঁকির শব্দ বেশি।
Every cloud has a silver lining- মন্দের মধ্যেও মঙ্গল নিহিত থাকে।
Every effect must have a cause- সব কিছুর পিছেই কারণ থাকে।
Every shoe fits not every foot- অনভ্যাসের ফোঁটা কপালে চড়চড় করে।
Every sin carries its own punishment- পাপ ছাড়ে না বাপকে।
Everybody's business is nobody's business- তাপের মা গঙ্গা পায় না।
Everyman is for himself- চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।
Example is better than precept- উপদেশ অপেক্ষা দৃষ্টান্ত ভালো।
Experience teaches us caution- ন্যাড়া একবারই বেততলা যায়।
Fair words butter no par ships- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজ়ে না।
Faith will move mountains- বিশ্বাস পাহাড়কেও টলায়।
Familiarity breeds contempt- বেশি মাখামাখি করলে মান থাকে না।
Fate rules everywhere- ভাগ্য ফলতি সর্বত্র।
Faults are thick where love is thin- যাকে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা।
Fifth columnist- ঘরের শত্রু বিভীষণ।
Fine words butter no parsnips- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজ়ে না।
Flattery is the food of fools- তোষামদে বোকা মজে।
Fools praise fools- মূর্খই মূর্খের কদর করে।
Fools rush in where angels fear to tread- মোগল-পাঠান হুক হলো ফারসি পড়ে তাঁতী / হাতি ঘোড়া গেল তল, ভেড়া বলে কত জল।
Grasp all, lose all- অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।
Great boast, small roast- ফ্যান দিয়ে ভাত খায়, গল্প করে দই।
Half a loaf is better than no loaf- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।

Handsome is that handsome does- রূপে কালো, গুণে আলো।

Heart alone buys heart- কেবল মন দিয়েই মন জয় করা যায়।

Hide in a superficial way- শাক দিয়ে মাছ ঢাকা।

High winds blow on high hills- উঁচু গাছেই বেশি ঝড় লাগে।

Honesty is the best policy- সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা।

Honour is love- সম্মান হলো নীরব প্রেম।

Hunger is the best sauce- ক্ষুধা থাকলে নুন দিয়েও খাওয়া যায়।

Ill got, ill spent- পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়।

Indolence is the mother of poverty- অলসদের অন্ন হয় না।

Industry is the mother of success- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যেরও প্রসূতি।

It is all for the best- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।

It is just the beginning of the trouble- এই তো কলির শুরু।

Leopard cannot change its spats- স্বভাব যায় না মরলে।

Let bygones be bygones- গতস্য শোচনা নাহি।

Life is but a walking shadow- জীবন চলমান ছায়া ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়।

Like father, like son- যেমন বাপ তেমনি ব্যাটা।

Little birds may peck a dead lion- হাতি আড় হলে চামচিকেও লাথি মারে।

Look before you leap- দেখে শুনে পা বাড়াও / ভাবিয়া করিও কাজ।

Love conquers all- প্রেম সব জয় করে।

Love is blind- প্রেম অন্ধ।

Make a mountain of a molehill- তিলকে ভাল করা।

Make hay while the sun shines- ঝোপ বুকে কোপ মারা।

Many a little makes a mickle- দশের লাঠি, একের বোঝা / রাই কুড়িয়ে বেল

Many men, many minds- নানা মূনির নানা মত / যার লাঠি তার মাটি।

Might is right- জোর যার মূলুক তার।

Misfortune never comes alone/Misfortune come in battalions- বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।

Money begets money- টাকায় টাকা আনে।

Money is the root cause of all unhappiness- অর্থই অনর্থের মূল।

Money is the root of all evils- অর্থই অনর্থের মূল।

Money makes everything- টাকায় কি না হয়।

No man is born wise- কেউই জ্ঞানী হয়ে জন্মায় না।

No pains, no gains- দুঃখ বিনা সুখ লাভ হয় কি মহীতে? / কষ্ট না করলে কেউ মেলে না।

None can control a woman's tongue- অবলার মুখই বল।

Nothing can come out of nothing- কারণ বিনা কার্য হয় না।

Nothing like force- ঠেলার নাম বাবাজি।

Nothing succeeds like success- জলেই জল বাধে।

Nunky pays- লাগে টাকা দেবে গৌরী সেন।

Of the times, Of the manners- সেই রামও নেই, সেই অযোধ্যাও নেই।

Oil your own machine- নিজের চরকায় তেল দাও।

Old habits die hard- পুরোনো অভ্যাস যেতে চায় না।

One sows, another reaps- যার ধন তার নয়, নেপোয় মারে দই।

One swallow does not make a summer- এক মাছে শীত যায় না।

One poison is antidote against another poison - কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা

Penny wise pound foolish- বস্ত্র আঁটনি ফস্কা গেরো / সস্তার তিন অবস্থা।

Physician, heal thyself- কামলা, আপনি সামলা।

Pitch your aims high- মারিত গভীর, লটিত ভাগ্য।

Practice makes a man perfect- গাইতে গাইতে গায়ের, বাজাতে বাজাতে বাজের।

Pride goes before a fall/ destruction- অতি দর্পে হত লক্ষা।

Quit not certainty for hope- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত পরিত্যাগ করিও না।

Riches have wings- লক্ষ্মী চঞ্চলা।

Rob peter to pay Paul- গরু মেরে জুতা দান।

Rome was not built in a day- কোনো বৃহৎ কার্য রাতারাতি সম্পন্ন হয় না।

Safe bind, safe find- সাবধানের মার নেই।

Saucepan should not call the kettle black- গুল বলে, মান কচ! তুমি নাকি

লাগ। অথবা, চালুন বলে ছুঁচ তোমার পেছনে কেন ছাঁদা।

Self help is the best help- নিজের বলই শ্রেষ্ঠ বল।

Self-preservation is the first law of nature- আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের না / চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।

Silence gives consent - মৌনতা সম্মতির লক্ষণ।

Slow of work but quick to eat- কাজে কুঁড়ে ভোজনে দেড়ে।

Some have the hop, some stick in the gap- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।

Something is better than nothing- নাই আমার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।

Soon ripe, soon rotten- ইঁচড়ে পাকলে গোলায় যায়।

Speak plain and spare neon- স্পষ্ট স্পষ্ট কথা বল।

The grapes are sour- পান না তাই খান না।

The guilty mind needs no accuser- দোষী নিজেই নিজের সাক্ষী।

The indolent can never thrive- কুঁড়ের অন্ন হয় না।

The more laws, the more offenders- বস্ত্র আঁটনি ফস্কা গেরো।

To add insult to injury- কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটে দেয়া/ মড়ার উপর খাড়ার ঘা।

To be abashed- খোঁতা মুখ ভোঁতা হওয়া।

Unity is strength, disruption is ruin- একতায় উত্থান, বিভেদে পতন।

Virtue always triumphs- যতো ধর্মন্ততো জয় / যথা ধর্ম তথা জয়।

Virtue thrives best in adversity- বিপদের দিনেই গুণ প্রকাশ পায়।

Waste not, want not- অপচয় করো না, অভাব হবে না / অপচয়ে অভাব ঘটে।

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry- দাঁত থাকলে দাঁতের মর্যাদা বোঝা যায় না।

We shall catch larks when the sky falls- সাত মশ তেলও পুড়বে না, রাখও নাচবে না।

What can't be cured must be endured- কপালের ভোগ ভুগতেই হয়।

What God wills is for good.- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।

What god wills no frost can kill- রাখে আল্লাহ্ মারে কে?

What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose- সকল রোগের এক ওষুধ নয়।

What is sport to one is death to another- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ

When the cat is away, the mice will play- বামন গেল ঘর, লাঙল তুলে ঘর।

When the danger is gone, God is forgotten- কাজের সময় কাজী, কাজ ফুরালে পাজী।

Where there is a will, there is a way- ইচ্ছা থাকলেই উপায় হয়।

Wishes never fill the bag- শুধু কথায় পেট ভরে না।

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear- আমড়া গাছে আম হয় না।

Part 2

Most Important MCQ

01. The correct translation of "সমাজ বিরোধীরা এখনো ধরা হোয়ার বাইরে।"
 (A) the anti-socials are still at large.
 (B) The anti-socials are still now at large
 (C) The anti-socials are at large
 (D) The anti-socials are till at large
 (Ans A)
02. Translate the sentence into English: "কোনো কাজই কাজের দিক থেকে উঁচু বা নিচু নয়।"
 (A) No work is superior or inferior from its value.
 (B) No work is better or worse as itself.
 (C) No work is superior or inferior in itself.
 (D) No work is better and worse as itself.
 (Ans A)
03. The correct translation of "স্মার্টফোন এক সময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে।"
 (A) Smartphones will lose their popularity someday
 (B) Smartphones will lose their popularity sometime
 (C) Smartphones will lose their popularity once upon a time
 (D) Once upon a time smartphones will lose their popularity
 (Ans A)
04. Translate into Bangla. "Everyone wants peace and like the principles of non-violence".
 (A) "সবাই শান্তি এবং অহিংসা পছন্দ করে।"
 (B) "সকলেই শান্তি এবং অহিংসার পথ চায়।"
 (C) "সকলেই শান্তি চায় এবং অহিংসার নীতি পছন্দ করে।"
 (D) "সকলেই শান্তিকামী এবং অহিংসা নীতির সাধক।"
 (Ans C)
05. The appropriate translation of the following sentence শিক্ষক আমাদের দেরী করার জন্য বকলেন is:
 (A) Our teacher expelled us for being late.
 (B) Our teacher detained us for being late.
 (C) Our teacher punished us for being late.
 (D) Our teacher told us off for being late.
 (Ans D)
06. The correct translation of 'ভল্লুকটি তোমার কানে কানে কী বললো?' is -
 (A) What did the bear say to you?
 (B) What did the bear tell to your ear?
 (C) What did the bear whisper to you?
 (D) What did the bear whisper to your ear?
 (Ans C)
07. The correct translation of the following sentence is: আমাদের ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে আমাদের আশাবাদী হওয়া উচিত।
 (A) We should be hopeful about our future
 (B) Our future is hopeful no doubt.
 (C) Our future must be hopeful about us.
 (D) We must feel our future is good
 (Ans A)
08. The correct translation of 'আমি অল্পকাল সেখানে ছিলাম' is-
 (A) I was there for a small time.
 (B) I was there for a short time.
 (C) I was there for a short-lived time.
 (D) I hardly stayed there.
 (Ans B)
09. 'No man is an island' what does this proverb mean?
 (A) Everyone should always be prepared
 (B) It is best to do everything on time
 (C) Everyone needs help from other people
 (D) Your own home is the most comfortable place to live in
 (Ans C)
10. অন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ।
 (A) It is easy to find fault of others.
 (B) It is easy to find out fault of others.
 (C) It is easy to find fault with others.
 (D) It is easy to find out faults of others.
 (Ans C)
11. Choose the correct translation of the following sentence- "মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্র ধর্মী লেখক":
 (A) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.
 (B) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.
 (C) Mir Musharraf Hussain wrote descriptively.
 (D) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a wonderful writer.
 (Ans B)
12. Choose the appropriate translation of "তুমি আমাকে এটি আগে দিতে পারলে ভালো হতো।"
 (A) It would have been better if you could give it to me earlier
 (B) It could have been better if you could give it earlier
 (C) It should have been better if you gave it to me earlier
 (D) Giving it to me earlier should have been better.
 (Ans A)
13. Choose the appropriate translation of আমি তোমার জারদগার হলে ঝুঁকিটি নিতাম না।
 (A) Was I you I would not take the risk
 (B) If I were you I could not have taken the risk.
 (C) If I as you, I would not take the risk.
 (D) If I were in your shoes, I would not have taken the risk.
 (Ans D)
14. Choose the English translation of "সৌভাগ্যক্রমে পরের বাসে আমি উঠতে পেরেছিলাম।"
 (A) Fortunately I could get into the next bus.
 (B) Fortunately I managed the next bus.
 (C) Luckily I entered the next bus.
 (D) Luckily I rode the next bus.
 (Ans A)
15. The best translation of 'আরজ আলী মাতুব্বর বাংলাদেশের এক বিস্ময়কর ব্যক্তিত্ব' is-
 (A) Aroj Ali Matubbor is a surprising personality of Bangladesh.
 (B) Aroj Ali Matubbor is an amazing Bangladeshi personality.
 (C) Aroj Ali Matubbor is Bangladesh's startling person.
 (D) Aroj Ali Matubbor is a wiend Bangladeshi person.
 (Ans B)
16. তারা সাগরের কাছে একটি কুটিরে বাস করত।
 (A) They lived in a hut closed to sea.
 (B) They lived in a hut close by sea.
 (C) They lived in a hut close to the sea.
 (D) They lived in a hut close with the sea.
 (Ans C)
17. 'বইটি কেমন কাটছে?'
 (A) How does the book cut readers?
 (B) Does the book cut well?
 (C) Is the book leaving the market?
 (D) How is the book selling?
 (Ans D)
18. 'পুষ্টির খাদ্য স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য ভালো।'
 (A) Good food is for good health.
 (B) Nutritious food is good for health.
 (C) Nutrients in food is good and healthy.
 (D) Healthy food is good for health.
 (Ans B)
19. 'কি করে অংকটি করতে হয় তা তিনি আমাকে দেখালেন' is-
 (A) He shows me to do the sum
 (B) He showed me to do the sum
 (C) He showed me how to do the sum
 (D) He showed me do the sum.
 (Ans C)
20. The translation of 'আমি তাকে বুঝাতে চেষ্টা করব'-
 (A) I will making him to understand
 (B) I will try make him understand
 (C) I will try to make him to understand
 (D) I will try to make him understand.
 (Ans D)