# Parts of Speech

# WHITHIN .. CHAPTER < 01

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

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

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

# Example:

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

A. 2 B. 4

02. কোনটি Parts of Speech নয়?

B. Gerund

C. Pronoun

D. Verb Ans B

03. Give the place to your betters

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. 6

C. Adverb

D. Pronoun

Ans A

Ans D

04. All men are mortal.

A. Adjective B. Adverb

C. Pronoun

D. Noun Ans A

### Identification of Noun

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

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

# Example:

01. The noun of 'Predict' is

A. Predictable

B. Predicting

C. Prediction

D. Predicted

Ans @

02. The word 'Gravity' is -

A. a noun

B. an adverb

C. an adjective

D. a verb

Ans A

# Identification of Adjective

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

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

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

### Example:

01. The word 'homely' is -

A. noun

B. pronoun

C. adjective

D. verb Ans C

02. What part of speech is the word "routinely"?

A. Noun

B. Pronoun

C. Adjective

D. Adverb

# Identification of Adverb

Adverb সাধারণভাবে Noun, Pronoun & Interjection বাদে বাকী সক্ষ্ of speech এমনকি Sentence/Clause কেও Modify করতে পারে। Ver Modify করলে ঐ Verb এর কেন, কোগায়, কখন, কিভাবে আর কতবার এর হয়। Adjective এর সাপে -ly যোগ হয়ে Adverb গঠিত হয়। Exam Slowly, Quickly, Perfectly & offin

Attention!!: Noun + ly হলে Adjective হয়। যেমন: Friendly. Mothe Fatherly, Cowardly, Miserly, Timely

### Example:

01. The word 'extensively' is -

A. a noun

B. an adjective

C. an adverb

D. none of A. B and C

02. What is the correct part of speech of the underlined won He was never the Wiser for his experience.

A. Pronoun

B. Adjective C. Adverb

D. Verb Am

ISAU.2003-2004

SAU-06-07

ISAU. 2007-2008

# APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

# CLUSTER AG

01. Which word does not have verb form? [C.AG. 2022]

A. Sorrow

B. Anger

C. Hate

D. Fame

D Explanation Fame হলো Noun। যার কোনো verb form রেই।

02. Everyone performed in the event but Nishat. What part speech is 'but' in the sentence? [C.AG. 2022]

A. Conjunction

B. Preposition

C. Interjection

D. Adjective

B Explanation/But অর্থ যখন কিন্তু হয়, তখন but conjunction হিন্ ব্যবহার হয়। কিন্তু but অর্থ যদি ছাড়া হয় তাহলে সেটি preposition হয়।

# শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. What is the verb form of 'beauty'?

B. beautiful

A. beautifully

D. beauteous

C. beautify

সেটি verb এর পরিণত হয়।

© Explanation কোনো শব্দের শেষে ty থাকলে ty এর পরিবর্তে fy 🥱

02. Join the two sentences with the correct conjunction: He is rich, 'He unhappy'. [SAU-05-46]

A. or

D. but

Explanation// দুটি বিপরীতধর্মী

বাক্যের অর্থ conjunction হিসেবে but ব্যবহৃত হয়।

03. What is the adjective of the word 'Heart'? SAU 2005-16 A. Heart B. Hearten

C. Heartening

D. Heartful

( Explanation Heart राजा Noun form यात्र Adj form राज Heartening 04. Join the two sentences...... the train started.

He reached the station.

A. begore

B. after

C. but

D. as soon as

🛈 Explanation // As soon as অর্থ যত দ্রুত সম্ভব। উপরোক্ত বাক্যের র্ম হচ্ছে ট্রেনটি ছাড়ার পূর্বেই যতদ্রুত সম্ভব তাকে স্টেশনে পৌছাতে হবে।

05. The noun form of word "disperse" is ..

A. dispery

B. dispersion

C. dispersal

D. disperson

D Explanation কোনো শব্দের শেষে sion, ssion, tion, ness, hood, tyance, ence ইত্যাদি থাকলে উক্ত শব্দটি noun হয়।

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

WORK						715
verb of the word 'ability' is-		[SAU 2008-09]	02.	The adjective of the word "N	lourn" is-	[SylAU.2007-2008]
able	B. ably			A. Mourner	B. Mournful	150
c ability	D. enable			C. Mourned	D. Mourn	
Explanation Ability (Noun)	verb এর form enabl	e I		(B) Explanation কোনো শব্দের শে	যে ful, ous, sive	, tive ইত্যাদি থাকলে
Youn form of the word 'idiot	` is	[SAU 2008-09]		সেটি Adjective হয়।		
A. idiotness	B. idiotic		0.2		e le o noun?	[F-141] 2000 2000
r idiocy	D. idiot		03.	Which of the following word		[SylAU. 2008-2009]
DExplanation Idiot *1745 Not	ın form 'idiot' ই হয়।			A. practice	B. advise	
which one is an adjective?		[SAU 2010-11]		C. guise	D. advertise	
A badly	B. quicklty			(A) Explanation / কোনো শব্দের শের	য ce থাকরে সোট	noun হয়।
C. lonely	D. wholly		04.	The noun of 'brutal' is-		[SylAU. 2010-2011]
Explanation (Noun + ly) =	Adjective হয় (lone +	ly = lonely)		A. brutality	B. brutish	
(Adj + ly) = Adverb হয় (bad +				C. brutally	D. brutalitines	s
which of the following word		[SAU 2011-12]		(A) Explanation / কোনো শব্দের শের	য sion,ssion, tio	n, ness, hood, ty,
A. lonely	B. homely	**************************************		ance, ence ইত্যাদি থাকলে উক্ত শব		
C. lovely	D. quickly		0.5			
(1) Explanation Adj. + ly = Adv		uickly (Adv.)	05.	Japanese goods are cheap - l		
Do you enjoy teaching? The un				A massassina adianti		[SylAU. 2013-2014]
by you enjoy reacting. The un		AU.2012-2013]		A. possessive adjective	B. demonstrati	
As. a noun	B. a participle			C. distributive adjective	D. proper adje	
C. a gerund	D. an adjective			● Explanation Proper noun	শন Adjective	এর মতো কাজ করে
● Explanation verb + ing ₹₩ c		টা gerund হবে।		তখন তা Proper Adjective হয়।		
What part of speech is the u	inderline word of the	he sentence I	06.	- you put your coat, you'll	catch a cold.	[SylAU-15-16]
am a university student?		[SAU-12-13]		A. Yet	B. Unless	
A. adverb	B. pronoun			C. Though	D. However	
C. adjective	D. noun			(B) Explanation / यिम ना व्यर्थ unl	ess ব্যবস্ত হয়।	
( Explanation Noun এর পূর্বের	শব্দটি সবসময় Adjecti	ve হয়।	07	The Determiner 'some' is use		
One should be careful about.	and the same of th	[SAU-12-13]	07.	The Determiner some is use		-17,MBSTU,15-16
A. his	B.her	[0.10 12 15]		A. non-count	B. both count a	
C. their	D. one's	1, 77		C. plural non-count	D. singular nor	
D Explanation One 43 Possessi	ve adjective হিসেবে সব :	ਸ਼ਮੂਹ one's ਗਲ।				
Which one of the following w				B Explanation some হলো cou	intable & non co	ountable 904 noun
A. Misleading	B. Enticingly	[SAU 2013-14]		এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়।	g and the contract	
C. entice	D. Entomb		08.	His attitude was highly ap		t is the part of
( Explanation Misleading र		islead এব সাথে		speech of the underlined wor	·d?	[SylAU-17-18]
ing युक इंडग्राग्र word चि adjectiv				A. adjective	B. verb	
নোৰ word এর শেষে ly যুক্ত	and the second s	The second second second second	6	C. noun	D. pronoun	
	The second secon			( Explanation possessive ad	jective (my, his	, her, our) ইত্যাদির
Inticingly adverb   Entice (CDE	and the first of the contract	N PA		পর সাধারণত noun/ noun phrase	gerund ব্যবহার ব	করতে হয়।
What is the noun of 'Accept'		[SAU 2013-14]	09.	Hurry up you will be late	tiva dali	ISVIAU-17-181
	B. Acceptable	1 I lacil	20	A. and	B. but	A C. 1. 101
C. Accepting	D. Accepted			C. or	D. nor	
O Explanation / এখানে Accept-				@ Explanation / শ্ন্যস্থানে or ব্যব		অর্থ পরিপর্ণ হয় অর্থাহ
ব্বলে noun হয়। তাই এখানে Acc				hurry up or you will be late		
· Correct adjective of the wor		[SAU 2015-16]				
A. Contempting	B. Contemptible			পড়বে)- শেষের অংশে or থাকলেও		ive.
C. Contemptable	D. Contemptation	12 13 1 F	10.	I still have money in my	pocket.	[SylAU-18-19
B Explanation Contempt অর্থ	9 (5)	adjective ইচ্ছে		A. a few	B. few	
Contemptible। শেষে ble থাকলে	Adj. হয়।			C. a little	D. many	
🗎 সিলেট কৃষি	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়			Explanation Money uncoun	table noun হওয়ায় ও	এর পূর্বে a little বসবে।
The adverb of the word "rea		AU. 2007-2008]	١.,	📐 চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনি	ম্যাল সাইলেস বি	শ্বিদ্যালয় 🔪
			01	The noun form of 'do' is —		[CVASU 2015-16]
A. resonable	D. ICasoning					
A. resonable C. cause	B. reasoning D. reasonably				R does	[CVASO 2015-10]
C. cause	D. reasonably	অর্থাৎ		A. deed	B. dose	[CVASU 2013-10]
	D. reasonably verb ইটেছ reasonably	অর্থাৎ			D. done	[CVA30 2013-10]

# পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. The noun of 'predict' is-

[PSTU 2017-18]

A. predictable

- B. predicting
- C. prediction
- D. predicted

- (Verb) ভবিষাদানী করা। এর noun form হচ্ছে prediction। 02. Which one of the following words is not a verb? [PSTU 2017-18]
- A. threaten
- B. bounden
- C. worsen
- D. flatten
- B Explanation bounden বাদে বাকীগুলো verb. এটি সাধারণত noun হিসেবে কাজ করে।
- 03. Which one of the following is an adverb?

[PSTU-18-19]

A. somebody

- B. sometime
- C. something
- D. someone
- (B) Explanation Sometime একদা, word-টি সময় নির্দেশ করায় adverb। Somebody-কেই (pronoun), Something- কিছু (pronoun), Someone- কেই (pronoun) !

# NETWORK PRIME TEST

- 01. There are some causes for concern but no need for alarm. In this sentence 'concern' is -
  - A. adjective
- B. noun

C. verb

- D. adverb
- 02. I walked for a while.
  - A. verb

- B. adverb
- C. conjunction
- D. noun
- 03. He kept the fast for a week. The underlined word is -
  - A. noun

- B. prounoun
- C. adjective
- D. adverb
- 04. The house was near a park but there was a road in between.
  - The underlined word is used as a/an-
  - A. coununction
- B. noun
- C. preposition
- D. adverb
- 05. "Green is the in colour this winter." Here in is a/an
  - A. adjective
- B. adverb
- C. preposition
- D. noun
- 06. Do not go in the wrong path.
  - A. verb

- B. noun
- C. adjective
- D. adverb
- 07. There is little water in the pot.
  - A. adjective
- B. adverb
- C. noun
- D. conjunction
- 08. Find out the sentence in which 'before' is used as an adverb.
  - A. The patient had died before the doctor came.
  - B. He has seen me before.
  - C. I am sitting before the pond
  - D. 'Before' is a preposition
- 09. It is best analyzed in D. Sexena's book.
  - A. adjective
- B. Verb

- D. adverb
- 10. He went down the road. Name the parts of speech of the underlined word-
  - A. Noun

- B. Verb
- C. Preposition
- D. Adverb

C. I Teposi					
ANGWED	01.B	02.D	03.A	04.B	05.D
ANSWER	06.C	07.A	08.B	09.D	10.C

# **Noun and Determiner**

# CHAPTER < 02

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

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

# Example:

- 01. The word 'noun' is a-
  - A. pronoun
- B. noun
- C. adjective
- D. verb
- 02. The word 'adjective' is a/an-
  - A. pronoun
- B. noun
- C. adjective
- D. verb

# **Different Types of Noun**

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

- i) Proper Noun
- ii) Common Noun
- iii) Collective Noun
- iv) Material Noun
- (v) Abstract Noun
- Example:
- 01. 'Rasel' কোন প্রকারের Parts of Speech?
  - A. Pronoun C. Conjunction
- B. Noun
- D. Preposition
- Ans 8

Ans

- 02. Noun কত প্রকার?
  - A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D.3
  - Ans

Proper Noun:

কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা স্থানের নির্দিষ্ট নামকে Proper Noun বলা হয়। অর্থাৎ করে স্থানের মধ্যে একটি নির্দিষ্ট স্থানের নাম Dhaka। এটি ঐ জায়গার নিজস্ব ন একইভাবে অনেক মানুষের মধ্যে কোন একজনের নাম Sohel হতে পাব্রে বা হয় নিজস্ব নাম। এগুলিই Proper Noun।

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

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

# Example:

- 01. Which of the following is proper noun?
  - A. Rabindranath
- B. car (গাড়ি)
- C. Fast (রোজা, উপবাস)
- D. Rain (বৃষ্টি)
- 02. The Padma is a river. Choose the parts of speech of the
- underlined word. A. Collective noun

C. Abstract noun

- B. Pronoun
- D. Proper noun
  - Ans

Common Noun:

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

Ex: Bank, Book, Boy, Child, Children, City, College, Doctot Envelope, Fighter, Girl, Harbour, Infant, Island, Man, Month, Pirate Pupils, Ring, River, Sailor, Soldier 1

ETWORK			7.17
example:		policy. Here "Honesty"	
I recognized your voice. (আমি তোমার কণ্ঠস্বর চিনতে পেরেছিলাম)	A. Noun	B. Adjective	
A. Common B. Proper	C. Adverb	D. Pronoun	Ans A
c Collective D.Abstract Ans A		ect এর পজিশনে noun বসে।	
The poor are always unhappy. (গরীবেরা সবসময় অসুখী) 'Th	e যেমন: (i) I eat rice.		
poor' isnoun.	(ii) He likes appl	es.	
A. Plural Common B. Plural proper	Example:		
C. Collective D. Material Ans		lignity. Here 'dignity' is a—	
	A. Noun	B. Pronoun	
Collective Noun:	C Adjective	D. Adverb	Ans A
সকল Noun কোন সমজাতীয় কিছু ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর সমষ্টিকে বোঝ		e students tried her best to acquir	
নেরকৈ Collective Noun বলে।	A. confident	B. confidence	
Family, Army, Audience, Cattle, Crowd, Class , Clerg	y, C. confidential	D. confiding	Ans B
ammittee, Crew, Flock, Fleet, Gang, Group, Herd, Infantry, Jur		articiple এর Object হিসেবে এদের পরে	
hrary, Majority, Minority, Nation, Mob, Navy, Parliament, Publi		বাক্যের Subject এর পঞ্জিশনে বসফ	
nde, School, Team ইত্যাদি।	- 17 Oct and annual control	(i) To tell the truth is hard.	1 cast noun
Example:			
. Choose the correct sentence.	(iii) Walking is a g	s is always interesting.	
A. The jury are arguing among themselves.		morning is good for health.	
B. The jury is arguing among themselves.		morning is good for health.	
C. The jury has argued among themselves.		ands a lot of knowledge of the and	
D. The jury has been arguing among themselves. Ans	A. strategy	eds a lot of knowledge of the envi B. strategic	ronment.
Law enforcement officers and of more than sixty citizen	s' C. strategically	D. the strategy	Anc
group are attemting to identify steps that can be taken	10	mean something accepted by all.	Ans A
reduce crime in rural areas.	A. symbolic	B. symbolize	
A. a pack B. a cohort	C symbol	D. symbolize	Ans C
C. an amount D. a coalition Ans	D C. Symbol		Alb
Material Noun:		Important Rule-04 e, Aricle, Possessive Adjective এর	
্তু সকল noun কে গণনা করা যায় না, কিন্তু পরিমাপ করা যায় তাকে Mater Noun বলে। যেমন:- Wood, gold, iron, water, ice, sugar, petrol, pap	IN and ottored tot fallenters	চাবেই Noun হয়।	
रेगानि ।	01. I walked for a w	hile	
Abstract Noun:	A. verb	B. adverb	
র সকল Noun ঘারা দোষ, তণ, অবস্থা ও কাজের নাম বোঝায়, তাদের		D. Noun	Ancill
Abstract Noun বলে এবং Suffix যুক্ত Noun সাধারণত Abstract Noun হয়			Ans D
Ex: Agency, Childhood, Death, Friendship, Height, Hones	oz. our situatings con	ne from <u>above.</u> The underlined wo	rais—.
Humility, Kindness, Length, Manhood, Poverty, Roguer		B. Adverb	Signal.
Studentship, Truth, Theft, Unity, Victory, Youth	C. Hajeetire	D. Noun	Ans D
& Example:	03. All spoke in his 1	And the second second second second	
Ⅱ. Honesty is the best policy. Here 'Honesty' is a/an অথবা, এব	A. Noun	B. Pronoun	F
Honesty শব্দি-	Ciriareio	D. Conjunction	Ans A
	04. She had no faith		
도 보고 있었다. 생각 경험 경험 경험 경험 경험 전체 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 있다. 그렇게 되었다. 그런데 보고 있는 것은 사람이 되었다고 있다. 그런데 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 있다. 그런데 보고	A. imagine	B. imaginative	
C. Collective noun D. Abstract noun Ans  থ, 'Truth must prevail in the long run.' বাক্যে 'Truth' শব্দি ব		D. imagination	Ans D
	ob. I m antara omini		
প্রকারের noun?	A. cruel	B cruelly	
A. Common noun B. Proper noun	C. cruelty	D. a cruelty	Ans C
C. Abstract noun D. Collective noun Ans	The second secon	ম Word পাৰুৰে তা নিষ্ঠিত Noun হিসে	ব ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Position of Noun	Example:		
T OSICION OF ITOUR	01. You have no rig	<u>ht</u> to do it.	
নোলা Sentence এর Subject হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন:	A. adjective	B. noun	
(i) Rani is a good girl.	C. adverb	D. verb	Ans B
(ii) Kindness is a great virtue.	02. He is no wrong.		
Example:	A. adjective	B. noun	
01is considered (v. মনে করা/ ধরে নেওয়া) as the best form	of C. adverb	D. verb	Ans B
Government in developing countries.	03. But me no buts.		
A. Communal B. Communistic	A. verb	B. adjective	
C. Being communistic D. Communism Ans	D C. noun	D. Adverb	Ans C

# Important Rule-06

The.....of এর মাঝে একটি Word হলে অবশ্যই Noun। কিন্তু একাধিক Word থাকলে:

> Adj. + N.

➤ Adv. + Adj. + N.

# Example:

01. The .... of Marlene Monroe charmed all.

A. beautifully

B. beautify

C. beautiful

D. beauty

Ans D

02. The ..... of Mohsin will be remembered for ever.

A. kindness

B. kind

C. kinded

D. making kind

Ans A

# Countable & Uncountable Noun

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

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

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

### Example:

01. We had -- applicants this year than we had last year.

A. less

B. fewer

C. little

D. small Ans B

02. We will need - foods for the picnic.

A. only few

B. a few

C. only a little

D. only little

Ans B

Uncountable Determiner: Little, A little, The little, Much, Amount of ইত্যাদি Determiner ভলো Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে বসবে।

ति.प्र.: All, Some, Any, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of रेगानि Determiner গুলা Countable এক Uncountable উভয় Noun এর পূর্বেই বসে।

### Example:

01. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made - difference in preventing elephant poaching.

A. A few

B. Many

C. Little

D. The number of

Ans C

02. There was - food in the fridge. In fact, it was nearly

empty. A. little

B. a little

C. few

D. a few Ans A

🗖 নিচের তালিকাটিতে কিছু Uncountable Noun দেওয়া আছে যেগুলি পরীক্ষার জন্য আপনার অবশ্যই জানা উচিত। Uncountable Noun কে Non-Count Noun-७ वना रग्न।

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

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

# Example:

01. Choose the correct sentence.

A. I bought a soap yesterday.

B. I have bought a bar of soap yesterday.

C. I bought a bar of soap yesterday.

D. A soap was bought yesterday.

Ans

02. I bought --- for my laboratory last week.

A. two pieces of equipment

B. two equipment pieces

C. two equipments

D. two pieces of equipments Ans

# APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

# CLUSTER AG

01. Our blessings come from above. The underlined word is [C.AG. 2020-21]

C. Adjective D. Noun B. Adverb

(D) Explanation / Our একটি Possessive adjective possessive এর প্র একটি মাত্র word সবসময় Noun হয়- -

02. The word "desperation" is a/an-[C.AG. 2021-22]

C. adverb A. adjective B. verb D. noun

① Explanation পাধারণত Suffix (tion) থাকলে শব্দটি noun হয়।

03. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah had a great feel for language. Here 'feel' is a -[C.AG. 2022-23]

A. Verb B. Noun C. Adjective D. Adverb

B Explanation Article এর পর একটি শব্দ থাকলে সেটি Noun হ্য Article এর পর দুইটি শব্দ থাকলে Adj. + Noun হয়। এই বাক্যে Article এর পর দুইটি শব্দ আছে। তাই Feel এই বাক্যে Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহর হয়েছে।

# শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Fill in the blank "I have -interest in the matter" [SAU 2017-18]

A. Not B. Any C. None D. No

D Explanation no + noun, not + adjective হয় অর্থাৎ I have no interest / I am not interested.

# সিলেট কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. The Determiner 'some' is used before-nouns. [SylAU 2016-17] A. non-count B. singular non-count

C. plural non-count D. both count and non-count

D Explanation "Some" একটি Determiner এবং এটি countable. uncountable উভয়ক্ষেত্রেই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন-some milk\_some students etc.

02. His attitude was highly appreciate. What is the part of speech of the underlined word? [SylAU 2017-18] A. adjective C. noun

B. verb D. pronoun (my, his, her, our) ইত্যাদির পর সাধারণত noun/ noun phrase/ gerund ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

03. I still have money in my pocket. [SylAU 2018-19] A. a few B. few C. a little D. many 📵 Explanation / 'Money' uncountable noun হওয়ায় এর পূর্বে a little বসবে।

04. We are improving the ..... in many ways.

[SylAU 2018-19 ;CVASU 2018-19]

A. curricular B. curriculum C. central D. circular (B) Explanation / The — in এর মাঝে ১টি শব্দ থাকলে noun হয়। এখানে curriculum (পাঠ্যক্রম) যা noun এবং curricular (পাঠ্যক্রম সংক্রান্ত) যা

# চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইলেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

time considering the new contract. they spent

[CVASU 2015-16]

**D Explanation** time-uncountable বলে এর determiner হিসেবে much বসবে।

B. too

D. much

we are improving the ..... in many ways.

[CVACU: 18-19]

A. curricular B. curriculum C. central

D. circular

Article the এরপর noun বসে। এখানে curriculum ৰাক্তম) যা noun এবং curricular (পাঠ্যক্রম সংক্রান্ত) যা adjective.

# পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

we will need only - food for the picnic.

[PUST, B.2012-13]

A. a few B. a little C. a many

C. a few

D. the few

(A Explanation) এখনে Food noun-টা uncountable noun এজন্য তার আগো a little ব্যবহৃত হয়। A few ও A many এজনো countable noun এর আগে বসে। Bangladesh is an beautiful country. Here the word country

[PSTU 2013-14]

A. An abstract noun C. A proper noun

B. A common noun D. A material noun

B Explanation কোনো কিছুর সাধারণ নামকে Common noun বলে।

[saw a herd of cows ----. Here herd is the example of- [PSTU 2013-14]

A. A proper noun

B. A common noun

C. A material noun

D. A collective noun

D Explanation herd, cattle এডলো হচ্ছে collective noun.

The French army was defeated at Waterloo. Here the word army is -[PSTU. 16-17]

A. Proper noun

B. common noun

C. collective noun

D. Abstract noun

@ Explanation Army, Police, Team ইত্যাদি এগুলো Collective noun.

The noun of 'predict' is-

[PSTU 2017-18]

A. predictable B. predicting C. prediction D. predicted © Explanation predict (verb) ভবিষ্যদানী করা। এর noun form হচ্ছে prediction |

# **NETWORK PRIME TEST**

I. There is -- time to waste.

A. little

B. few C. very a few

D. very a little

soap to wash my dress with. L I need -A. any B. a piece of C. a

D. much

3. The word 'Independence' is-

A. a verb

B. a noun C. an adverb D. an adjective

4. He gave me some good -A. advice

B. advises C. advices D. advising

— per plant the other varieties. Hybrids have more —

D. corn's cars B. ear of corn C. corn ears

16. After the invention of computer, --- publishers prefer hand

-written manuscripts.

A. many

B. most

C. almost

D. few

17. 1 still have -- money in my pocket.

B. many

C. few

D. a few

A. a little I would like — salt in my vegetables.

D. many B. a few C. a little A. few 9. I have -

enemies, but they do me —— harm.

B. many, many C. little, much D. a few, little

a. no, little

10. I did not have — – luggage, just two small bages.

C. many D. few A. little B. much 05.B 03.B 04.A 02.B 01.A ANSWER 10.B 08.C 09.D 07.A 06.D

# Number

# NO HOUSE WALL CHAPTER < 03

যা দারা সংখ্যার ধারণা প্রকাশ করা হয়, তাই Number।

🕶 Number সাধারণত ২ প্রকার। যথা- (i) Singular Number.

(ii) Plural Number.

ইংরেজিতে Noun, Pronoun ও Verb এর সাথে Singular ও Plural এর বিষয়টি সম্পুক্ত।

এছাড়াও কিছু foreign words এর Singular ও Plural হয়।

	Number Category			
Word Type	Singular Example	Plural Example		
Noun	cat, mouse	cats, mice		
Pronoun	I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it	we, us, you, they		
Adjective	this, that, a, an, my, your, his, her, its	these, those, our, your, their		
Verb	am, is, was, has	are, were, have		

# Number Changing Rules

সাধারণত Singular Noun এর শেষে 's/es' যোগ করে Plural করা হয়। TXAMPLE Princes (রাজকুমারেরা), Boys, Asses ইত্যাদি।

কতগুলো Word আছে যাদের শেষে 's' থাকলেও তারা Singular হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Bolliards, Darts, Draughts, Bowls, Dominoes, Gallows, Mathematics, Optics, Politics, News, Physics, Ethics, Whereabouts ইত্যাদি ।

মনে রাখন, 'ss' যুক্ত শব্দতলো বস্তবাচক বা স্ত্রীবাচক Singular হয়ে থাকে।

Ex: Actress (অভিনেত্রী), Lioness (সিংহী), Princess (রাজকুমারী), Mistress (গৃহকত্রী, শিক্ষিকা), Mattress (তোষক, জাজিম), Seamstress (মহিলা দরজি) ইত্যাদি।

Singular Noun এর শেষে s, ss, sh, ch (উচ্চারণ 'চ' এর মত), x ও z থাকলে তার শেষে 'es' যোগ করে Plural করা হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses	Fox	Foxes
Fez	Fezes	Dish	Dishes
Branch	Branches	Branch	Branches
Ass	Acces	Ass	Asses

Singular Noun এর শেষে f বা fe পাকলে Plural করার সময় f বা fe এর স্থলে v বসে এবং তারপর es যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Leaf	Leaves	Half	Halves
Life	Lives	Knife	Knives
Loaf	Loaves	Shelf	Shelves
Calf	Calves	Self	Selves
Thief	Thieves	Thief	Thieves
Sheaf	Sheaves	Sheaf	Sheaves
Wolf	Wolves	Wolf	Wolves
Wife	Wives	Wife	Wives

Singular Noun এর শেষে 'o' থাকলে এবং 'o' এর পূর্বে একটি Consonant থাকলে 'es' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়।

কিন্তু Phoun আছে যেমন: Photo, Piano, Radio, Canto, Dynamo, Quarto ইত্যাদির শেষে 'o' থাকলে এবং 'o' এর পূর্বে একটি Consonant থাকলেও তথু 's' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়।

11 ASPECT SERIES . • NETWORK . • ASP



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Mango	Mangoes
Zero	Zeroes	Buffalo	Buffalos
Photo	Photos	Quarto	Quartos
Piano	Pianos	Canto	Cantos
Echo	Echoes	Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Dynamo	Dynamos	Quango	Quangos
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Army	Armies	Body	Bodies
Baby	Babies	Country	Countries
Toy	Toys	Monkey	Monkeys
Fly	Flies	Lady	Ladies

# কততলো Noun এর মাঝের Vowel পরিবর্তন করে Plural করতে হয়।

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

# কতভলো Noun এর মাঝের Vowel এবং Consonant পরিবর্তন করে Plural করতে হয়।

# Singular Plural Singular Plural Dormouse Dormice Louse Lice কভাবো Noun এর শেবে en, ren, ne যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়।

1	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1	Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

Abuse, Advice, Alphabet, Information, Furniture, Knowledge, Poetry, Issue, Scenery, Bread ইত্যাদি Noun তলো সর্বদাই Singular হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

কিছু কিছু Noun আছে যাদের Singular ও Plural Form দেখতে একই রক্ম।

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

ৰুম্ভ Dozen, Score, Hundred, Thousand এই সংখ্যান্তলোর Plural + of ছারা এদের ছিতু বোঝায়।

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

কততলো Noun সবসময় Plural অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: Alms (ভিক্ষা), Amends (ক্ষতিপূরণ), Belongings (অধিকারভুক্ত জিনিসপত্র), Mumps (গলাকোলা রোগ), Measles (হাম), Scissors (কাঁচি), Trousers (পাজামা), Spectacles (চলমা), Aborigines (আদিম অধিবাসী), Ashes (ছাই), Environs (শহরতলী), Nuptials (বিবাহ), Proceeds (আয়), Bowels (নাড়িভুড়ি), Fetters (শৃঙ্খল), Poultry (হাঁস-মূরগী), Tidings (সংবাদ), Assets (সম্পদ), Savings (সঞ্জয়), Surroundings (পরিবেউনি), Vitals (জীবনী শক্তি) প্রভৃতি।

Pronoun এর Plural Form ভলো সুনির্দিষ্ট। ভর্মাত্র You এর Singular-Plural একই। Semantically "You" Singular, Plural উভয় কিন্তু Syntactically You সর্বদা Plural.

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

# Latin Plurals

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

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

Singular Number এর শেষে 'on' থাকলে Plural করার সমন্ত্র 'on' জ পরিবর্তে 'a' বসবে।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
Criterion (মানদন্ত)	Criteria	Phenomenon (সাধারণ ঘটনা)	Phenomena	

Singular Number এর শেষে 'is' থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'is' ব্র পরিবর্তে 'es' বসবে।

AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	AND REAL PROPERTY.		
Singular	Plural	Singuluar	Piural
Analysis (বিশ্লেষণ)	Analyses	Crisis (সংকট)	Crises
Axis (অক)	Axes W	Diagnosis (রোগনির্ণয়)	Diagnoses
Basis (ভিত্তি)	Bases	Hypothesis (অনুমান)	Hypotheses
Oasis (মরুদ্যান)	Oases	Thesis (প্ৰবন্ধ)	Theses
Parenthesis (বন্ধনী)	Parentheses	Synopsis (সংক্ষিপ্তসার)	Synopses

Singular Noun এর শেষে 'us' থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'us' উঠে গিয়ে 'ট হবে অথবা 'us' এরপরে 'es' যোগ করতে হবে।

Singular	Plural	Singuluar	Plural	
Alumnus (প্রাক্তন ছাত্র)	Alumni	Stimulus (উদ্দিপক)	Stimuli	
Focus (কেন্দ্ৰ)	Foci/ Focuses	Locus (সঠিক স্থান)	Loci	
Genius (প্রতিভা)	Genii/Geniuses	Syllabus (পাঠ্যসূচী)	Syllababi Syllabuses	
Radius (পরিধি)	Radii/Rediuses	Terminus (শেষপ্রান্ত)	Termin/Ter minuses	

.. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

[PSTU. 2011-12]

Ans A

Execptions!						
Genis (গণ)	Genera	Corpus (লেখা সন্ধলন)	Corporal/Corpus es			

Singular Noun এর শেষে 'u' থাকলে Plural করার সময় এর সাথে 'x' অথবা 's' যোগ করতে হবে।

Singular	Plural	Singuluar	Plural
Bureau (দপ্তর)	Bureaux /Bureaus	Milieu (পারিপার্শ্বিকতা)	Milieux
Flambeau (মশাল)	Flambeaux /Flambeaus	Plateau (মালভূমি)	Plateaux/Platea us
Bandeau (চুলেরফিতা)	Bandeaux	Adieu (বিদায়)	Adieux/Adieus

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

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

Singular Number এর শেষে 'ix'/ 'ex' থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'ix'/ 'ex' এর পরিবর্তে 'ices' বসবে অথবা এর সাথে 'es' যোগ করতে হবে।

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

# Plural from other languages

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

Singular	Plural	Singuluar	Plural
Seraph (Hebrew)	Seraphim/ Seraphs	Cherub (Hebrow)	Cherubim /Cherubs
Madam (French)	Mesdames	Monsier (French)	Messieuurs
Bandit (Italian)	Banditti/ Bandits		

# APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

# CLUSTER AG

IC.AG. 2019-201 01. The plural form of 'Data' is-C. all data D. None A. datas B. datum

**D** Explanation অর্থাৎ none of these । Expl: 'Data নিজেই Plural form ,এর Singular form হলো Datum। এখানে যেহেতু Data এর plural form চাওয়া হয়েছে তাই Answer হবে None of these.

# শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Which of the following words is in the singular form?

[SAU 2016-17]

A.Formulac B. Agenda C. cases D. radius

🛈 Explanation/radius শব্দটি singular এর plural হচ্ছে- radii.

02. Which one of them is plural form?. C. Ethics D. Scissors A. Gallows B. News D Explanation Gallows (ফাঁসির কাষ্ঠ), News (খবর), Ethics (নীতিশাস্ত্র) এগুলো Singular বোঝায়, অপরদিকে scissors (কাচি) plural.

# ্টিশ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🕻

01. Which of the following words is in singular form? [CVASU 2015-16]

A. foci B. crises

D. erratum C. radii (D) Explanation // erratum বাদে বাকীগুলো plural.

# পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Which one is wrong?

A. Tomatoes

A. electronics

B. Portforlios

D. People C. in formation

Ans 3 [PSTU 2015-16]

02. The plural form of "woman servant" is-B. women servant A. women servants

D. womans servants

C. woman servants 03. Which one is singular of the followings?

[PUST-18-19] C. thanks B. public D. folk

🖎 Explanation Public, thanks, folk দারা বহুবচন বোঝায় কিন্তু Electronics বহুবচন বোঝায় না।

# **NETWORK PRIME TEST**

01. What is the plural of 'spectrum'?

A. spectra

B. spectrums

C. spectral

D. spectres

02. Choose the plural number.

A. syllabus C. physics

B. news D. agenda

03. Which one is a singular number?

A. Phenomenon

B. Curricular

C. Data

D. Criteria

04. Which plural word can be used as singular?

A. books

B. ethics

C. princes

D. universities

05. The plural form of 'sheep' is:

A. sheeps

B. sheepes

C. sheep

D. ships

06. Identify the word that can be used as both singular and plural: B. fish A. wood

C. issue

D. light

07. Identify the singular number-

A. crises

B. data

C. axis

D. phenomena

08. Which of the following does not add "ves" in the plural form?

A. wife

B. roof

C. wolf

D. shelf

09. Which one is the singular?

A. agenda

C. crises

B. bacteria D. curriculum

10. The plural form of 'oasis' is:

A. oases

B. aoseses.

C. oasis

D. aosises

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

Ans F

# Article THE STATE OF THE S CHAPTER < 04

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

Article मुरे প্रकात । यथाः

i) Indefinite article (A, An) ii) Definite Article (The)

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

# Example:

01. 'A' and 'An' are -

A. Definite articles

B. Indefinite articles

C. Both

D. None

Ans B

02. The definite article is-

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

Example:

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

### Example:

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

A. an B. a C. the

D. no article Ans A

02. Which of the following will have "a" before it? C. B.Ed. A. F.R.C.S B. M.Ed

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

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

### Example:

01. He is ...... European.

A. the B. an C. a D. none of them Ans C

02. Gold is ...... useful metal.

C. an D. the Ans B শব্দের হুরুতে থাকা h এর উচ্চারণ 'হ' হলে তবে A বসে। কিন্তু শব্দের গুরুতে h থাকলেও যদি উচ্চারিত না হয় তাহলে an বসে।

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

# Example:

01. I'll be with you in .....

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

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

B. the A. an

D. none Ans O দ্বারা শুরু সকল শব্দের পূর্বে An বসে। শুধু One এর পূর্বে A বসে।

# Example:

01. I saw ..... one-eyed man.

B. an A. a

D. none of them C. the

02. Give me ..... one take note

B. a A. the

D. very C. an

Superlative 'most' যখন তুলনা না বুঝিয়ে কোন বিশেষ অবস্থা বা গুণের খুব বেশি পরিষ বোঝায় অর্থাৎ Very অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন 'most' এর পূর্বে the এর পরিবর্তে a বনে।

# Example:

01. He leads .... most unhappy life.

D. all B. the C. an Ans 02. 'He saw .... most wonderful sight'

B. an C. the Ans কখনো কখনো Preposition অর্থে a ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন সেই a কে Disguise Preposition বলে।

# Example:

01. The king went ..... hunting.

D. no need Ans B. a C. by প্রথমবার কোন Noun উল্লেখ করলে তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। কিন্তু বিতীয় বার এর Noun এর উল্লেখ করলে The বসে।

### Example:

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

B. an A. a

D. no article সমগ্র জাতি বোঝাতে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে The বসে।

### Example:

01. Do you prefer ..... town or ..... country?

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

02. Choose the correct sentence:

A. The cow is an useful animal B. A cow is an useful animal

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

### Example:

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

B. an D. the C. one

02. ..... earth moves around the sun.

A. this B. An D. The Ans C. an কোন জাতীয়তাবাচক শব্দ দ্বারা সে জাতির সকল লোকজনকে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে T বসে। কিন্তু জাতীয়তাবাচক শব্দ দারা সে জাতির ভাষার নাম বুঝালে তার পূর্বে t বসে না। অর্থাৎ জাতীর নামের পূর্বে the বসে কিন্তু ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না

### Example:

01. "The French' refers to - more quite and the results."

A. the French people B. the French language

C. the French manners D. the French society

10.									
espeaks English lil	keEnglish.		02.		ne is corre				U 2007-08]
the	B. in				man is happ	ру	B. The pious		
	D. into	Ans A			are happy	A L' DI.	D. A pious i		
ioun बादा यमि পেশा व्	ঝায় (যদিও প্রকৃত অর্থে তা ৫	পেশা নয়) তখন তার পূর্বে		(I) Explan			iral common	noun.	
। যেমন: He joine	ed the Bar (মূলত বিচারা	नग्न, এখানে-আইনজীবীর				সলেট কৃষি ি	वेश्वविদ्यानग्र	*	
he Church (মূলত উপ	শাসনালয়, এখানে- যাজকের	পেশা)	01.	He is	honours	graduate.		ISvI/	AU-18-19]
ample:				A. an	B. tl		C. a	D. no a	
e joined Army							'এর মত নাহ		
in	B. of			-	The second secon		s, hour, hones	and the second second	
in the	D. the	Ans D							7
লের নাম [যেমন: th	e U.S.A (The United St	ates of America., the					য়াল সাইন্সেস		
(The United Kin	ngdom) The U.A.E. স। তবে একক কোন দেশ ৫	(The United Arab	01.	Generall girls.	y speaking	g bo	ys are physi		nger than CU: 17-18]
Great Britain A	merica ইত্যাদির নামের প্রে	र्त the वात्र मा ।		A. the		o article		D. an	
	merica Comina incha fe	Tale Territ		(I) Explan	ation/ বাক্য	টিতে সাধারণ	ভাবে ব্যবহৃত হ	য়েছে বলে gir	rls এর পূর্বে
tample:	. The second of			article (न	ই, boys এর	পূর্বেও দরকা	র নেই।		
ast summer we vis			02.				history bo	oks. [CVAS	SU 2018-19]
Canada and United				A. a	В. а		C. the		o article
Canada and the U the Canada and the		N.		( Explan	ation/ Hist	orv books (ı	plural noun) 4	ার পূর্বে article	e वमत्व ना ।
the Canada and U		Ans B	- 1			2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববি		
	দ্যযন্তের নামের পূর্বে the								
	গন Article বসে না। আব		01.				correct sent	ence? [PS	TU 2015-16
ত্ত বাদ্যযন্ত্রের নামের পূর্			/ = "		nans are gr				
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can play flute		HELD HELD					গোরামারে: সোগর, পাহাড়,	পর্বত সমদ	এদের পর
A. an	B. the	AncR		Article T		,, .	1 11 14, 1109,	.,,,,,,,,	
2	D. no article না। ব্যতিক্রম: The gout (	Ans B	02			4- most	Dangahand	hu chailth	Muiihu
			02.		1000		Bangaband		STU 2018-19
	রে প্রদাহপূর্ণ ছোঁয়াচে রোগবি	नव)। তবে আত সাবারণ		A. the	, poli B. a		C. a	D. nor	
াপূর্বে a বসে।			l				বিদ বুঝাতে Ar		
headache, a cold ar	nd fever ইত্যাদি।			Explan	ation# 49	अन ब्राजनााञ	ापन पूजाटङ AI	licle Road	1 2 4641
Example:		and pulling the last			NEW	WORK	PRIME	TEST	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
AIDS virus infe	ection is incurable.	Trade-off Control	01	My elde	r brother	He is	. M.A. in E	nalish Thi	s man/ M
A. an	B. a	Janes II	01.		s L.L.I			agasa. Tar	J IIIaii IV
C. the	D. no article	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		A. a	В.		C. the	D. none	e
	ast, Lunch প্রভৃতির পূর্বে T	Man - 1924 March - 11 Co. (1920) March 1 (1971) M. 1 (1971) March 4	02.		. BBA stu			395	_,
dinner as usual time	e. কিন্তু নিমন্ত্ৰণ বুঝালে The	বসবে। যেমনः We took	07.	A. a	В.		C. the	D. non	e
inner with his famil	у.	phi r	03.	Choose	the correct	t sentence.			
Example:	of the second second		200	A. He is	a M.A. En	glish.	B. He is a M	I.A. in Engl	lish.
What did you eat f	or breakfast this	morning?	LCE	C. He is	an M.A. in	English.	D. He is M.	A. in Englis	sh.
A. the	B. a		04.	Meter is	unit o	f length.			
C. a or the	D. None	Ans D	164.4	A. the	В.	an	C. a	D. no	ne
APVA ANALY	SIS OF PREVIOUS YEA	P OUESTIONS	05.				university s	tudent.	
The state of the s		W GOTSHOWS III	101-	A. a			C. reading	D. an	
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	ily speakEng	glish [C.AG. 2020-21]	0=	A: the	В.		C. a	D. no	ne
A. the	B. a	the spentiage of	07.				property.		
C. an	D. no article		00	A. a	В.		C. the	D. no	article
DExplanation Lang	guage uncountable noun.	uncountable noun এর	08.		t child drea				
पूर्व article वरम ना। कि	ম্ভ জাতি বুঝালে the বসে। Th	ne english are polite.	00	A. The, t		A, a	C. A, the	D. N	one
	রেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়		09.	A. the	few bo		C. some	D	
			10		glish are			D. or	ic
The English are		[SAU 2006-07]	10.	A. an	B. a	wise n	C. the	D. no artic	le
A. an	B. the					11.		-	
C. no article	D. a	Legap (10) [2 10]	A	NSWER -	01.B	02.A	03.C	04.C	05.A
D Explanation   And	র্দিষ্ট determiner এর জন্য a	rticle 'a' ব্যবহৃত হয়।			06.C	07.B	08.D	09.A	10. B

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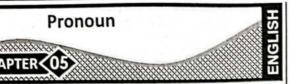
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# Kinds: Pronoun সর্বমোট আট (০৮) প্রকার।

	Example
:	I, you, they, he she etc.
:	Who? What? Which? etc.
:	each, neither, either, every etc.
:	this, these, that, those, such, it, so, the same etc.
:	Who, what, which etc.
¢	each other, one another etc.
:	myself, yourself, herself etc.
:	one, any, anyone, some, someone, many, all, none etc.
	: :: ::

### Example:

02.

0.

### Which is the reflexive pronoun?

A. Who	B. Hobbuy		_
C. that	D.himself		Ans D
Nothing can ruin him	. Here nothing is-		
A. Noun	B. Pronoun	0.00	
C Adjective	D. Adverb		Ans B

D. Adverb

B possessive propoun

B. relative pronoun

# C. Adjective 03. This is my pen. That is yours. Here 'this' and 'that' are-

	A. personal pronoun		b. possessive	prono		
	C. demonstrative pron	oun	D. none			Ans C
4.	'None but Allah can 'none' is?	help	us' — what	kind	of	pronoun
	A. reflexive		B. reciprocal		h	100

### D. demonstrative C. indefinite 05. Neither of the statements is true. In this sentence the word 'neither' is-

Subjective	Objective	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive
I	me	my	mine	myself
We	Us	our '	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yours	yourself/ yourselves
Не	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	reman	its	und-Pic	itself
They	them	their	theirs	themselves

### Subjective Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:

A reflexive pronoun

i.	Subject	এর	position	অর্থাৎ	মূল	verb	এর	আগে	Subjective
7.0	Pronoun	বসে	THE PERSON					3547 01	1 10

- ii. Be Verb এর পরে Subjective Pronoun বসে।
- iii. As, Than এর পরে Subjective Pronoun বসে

01. According to Christian Bible, when the disciples saw Jesus after he had risen from the dead they said, ....

A. "It is him." C. "It is his."

B. "It is he."

D. "It is himself."

Ans B

02. Fill in the gap with any one of the following. It was ..... who first noticed the difference.

A. I C. myself

B. me D. himself

Ans A

- will go to the conference. 03. Simon and -

D. mine Ar B. me C. my A. I who first raised the issue in the meeting. 04. It was -C. myself D. me

B. himself A. I 05. Which one is the correct?

A. He is better than me

B. He is better than my

D. None of the above C. He is better than I

06. Which one is the correct sentence?

B. He is more taller than I A. He is taller than us C. He is more taller than we D. He is taller than I

☐ Objective Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:

i. Object এর position অর্থাৎ মূল verb এর পরে Objective Pronoun ব

ii. Let এবং Preposition এর পরে Objective Pronoun বলে। iii. Infinitive এবং v + ing এর পরে Objective Pronoun বনে।

C. th 01. Since the Earth's crust is much thicker under the contine equipment would have to be capable of drilling thro 100,000 feet of rock to investigate the mantle......

A. beneath them C. beneath its

B. beneath their D. beneath they

02. For ..... this design was prepared is still a mystery.

B. whom A. who D. whose C. what

03. He is a liar. Do you trust-

A. his B. him C. her D. he 04. My uncle decided to take and my sister to the mark

D. mine Ar B. me C. myself A. I

05. Every student in the classroom understands the lecture-

B. except I A. except me D. expecting me C. excepting I

06. Choose the correct sentence.

B. Let I and you go together A. Let you and I go together

C. Let me and you go together D. Let you and me go together

☐ Possessive Adjective এর ব্যবহার:

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

# Example:

01. Choose the right pronoun in the blank. it big.

B. myself °C. My A me 02. Choose the correct option: Take -

C. you're D.you A. yourself B. your

03. "Is this Rachel's computer?" "No, ..... is over there nex the window.

A. her B. hers C. she D. herself

04. Every day Alice comes to me with her pet dog. Gradual become weak not to my pet cat, rather to .....

A. her C. hers D. herself

🔲 Reflexive Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:

i. নিজের কাজ নিজে করা বোঝাতে Reflexive Pronoun ব্যবহার করা

### Example:

01. Control -, Sabah! Everything is fine, so don't start crying A. yourself B. you C. me D. herself An

02. 'You must trust yourself'. Which one is a reflexive pronou D. none A B. yourself C. must A. you

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gK		English		725
at the reflexive	pronoun among the followings.	10	Whoever/Whomever?:	0.00
colf	B. Myself		i. Verb এর পূর্বে whoever ব্যবহার হয়।	
mself		Ans 💿	ii. Subject এর পূর্বে whomever ব্যবহার হয়।	
B structure of	a snake permits it to eat and		iii. Whoever/Whomever এদের পূর্বে noun/pronoun	शास्त्र सा ।
als much larger t	han		This is not a matter whoever (who) did this.	4164-411
als much larger	B. itself			ur called
1		Ans B	It is not a major pursuit whomever (whom) yo	ou called.
s - to the Fifth		Ans B	Example:	
ording to the Fifth	Amendment to the U.S.Consti	1411011, 01.	You can discuss the issue with —— you c	an solve your
an should be c	ompelled to be a witness a	gainst	A. who B. whom	
erson should be c		gor	C. whoever D. Whomever	Ans D
onn.	r.	Ans D 02	Give the clothes to —— needs them.	Kills D
n			A. who B. whomever	
house is very n	ice but the compound is too smal	l.	C. whoever D. whom	Ans C
neself	B. itself	1	Choose the correct option.	
hemselves	1111	Ans B	A. Give the work the whichever looks idle	
mainly esteem (	চচ্চ ধারণা পোষণ করা) as a s	steady,	B. Give the work to whom looks idle	
onable kind of per			C. Give the work to whomoever looks idle	
ne	B. mine	701	D. Give the work to whoever looks idle	Ans D
71	D. myself	Ans B 04.	Tickets are given towants them.	
oWhom এর ব্যবহার		14.5703	A. who	
ich এর পূর্বে who ব্য		157. 2	B. whoever	
A Committee of the Comm		an Clas	C. whom	Anc
biject এর পূর্বে whor	The state of the s	2 1 2	D. whomever	Ans B
Who/Whom die	क निर्मिंग करत थवः थमित भूर्वि म	ব সময় 05.	Tell me that.  A. whom told you  B. that told you	
oun pronoun থাকে।		10.2		Ans C
tive Pronoun এবং A	Ancedent সব সময় পাশাপাশি বসে।			7.115
हशकरन One's वावशत	া করা হয়।	_	Sequence of Different Persons in Sentence: একাধিক Pronoun পাশাপাশি বসলে সাধারণ বাক্যের স	হুতে 231 সিরিয়ালে
হে নির্দেশ করতে Which	h/ That ব্যবহার করা হয়।	igral N	লিখতে হয় 2=2 <sup>nd</sup> Person, 3= 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person, 1=1 <sup>st</sup> Person	on কিছ সীকাবোভি/
ample:				OII ITO TITIONIO
1 47	Towns and the same of the same	Gall 8	দোষ/ অভিযোগ মূলক বাক্যে 123 নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।	g data ji nagrit si
is is the house ——	•	REAL R	Ex: You, he and I are invited.	Elizati Atul
this which	B. whom	And	I, you and he are guilty.	At land and only
	the same of the sa	Ans C	Example:	
	I saw yesterday.	01	. Choose the correct sentence.	541 1-1
who maniquis	B. what	Ancill	A. I, you and he committed the crime	well-repaired the
that	D. whom	AnsD	B. You, he and I committed the crime	
	want.	owill A. L	C. He, I and you committed the crime	Ans A
this which	B. whom	Ansle 02	D. I, he and you committed the crime  Choose the correct sentence.	range - Transport
	The state of the s	465	A. You, he and I am guilty	racia.
	a comedian —— was best known	IOF MIS	B. You, he and I are guilty	5 - 1 04
ork in silent movies	B. which		C. I, you and he are guilty	W WE (1-1
who	D. what	Ans A	D. He, I and you are guilty	Ans C
whose		03	. Choose the correct sentence.	3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
	es next door has bought a car.  B. whom	the Maria	A. I, you and he are to blame	- Salatani ett
who	D. which	Ans A	B. He, you and I are to blame	
whose	system, it is not the monarch l	water and the	C. I, you and he should obey our teacher	The state of
rime minister	system, it is not the monarch i	out the	D. You and I are guilty	Ans A
	er B. who has the real power		APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR Q	UESTIONS
whom the real pow	살아도 이번에는 어떻게 그렇게 살아가면 하면 말을 다시 때가 되었다. 나니네요?	Ans B		111118
White	102 English emigrants whon	after	শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়	
riigrims were	A Linguisti emigrants whom	01	. One should be careful about duty	[SAU 2012-13]
Tiving on the M	ay flower, become the first Eu	ropean	A. his B.her	- Ludicino
B on the M	C D	10 (1 M ) 1 M )	C. their D. one's	
ettlers in New Engla	and.	Ans A	① Explanation// One এর possessive সর্বদা one's হয়	T 1
			PECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT	SERIES NETWORK

### 726 [SAU-17-18] 02. Which sentence is correct? A. He is as good as I B. He is as good as mine C. He is as good as me D. He is as good me 🔬 Explanation / as / than এর পর pronoun আসলে subjective form বসাতে হয় পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 01. He is the man in - I get money. [PSTU 2015-16] A. who B. which D. whom C. that ① Explanation ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করতে Who/ Whom বসে। পরবর্তীতে subject দিয়ে ভরু হলে Whom বাবহার করতে হয়। IPSTU 2017-18 02. It was I -he wanted to sing. A. who B. whom C. which D. that B Explanation Who + verb, whom + subject-এর নিয়মানুসারে Whom he wanted সঠিক বাক্যাংশ। **NETWORK PRIME** 01. Which one is correct? A. You, he and I were present in the class. B. You, he and I was present in the class. C. I, you and he were present in the class. D. He, you and I was present in the class. 02. Which one is the correct sentence? A. One should take care of his health. B. One should take care of her health. C. One should take care of ones health. D. One should take care of one's health. 03. As for - I prefer to let people make upminds. A. myself, each ohter's B. me, their own D. mine, one another C. my, theirs 04. The first half of the game belonged to us, the second half to B. their A. they C. those D. them 05. One must follow--conscience. A. individual B. one's D. personal C. right 06. Neither Jane nor ---- have been to the opera. B. I A. me' D. him C. he who are to blame. 07. It is not-A. me B. we C. us D. him 08. He insisted --there. B. is to go A. on my going C. ever going D. to go 09. Everyone should respect parent. A. one's B. his

D. our

B. roads leads

D. road leads

03.B

08.A

04.D

09.B

05.B

10.B

C. their

ANSWER

A. road lead

C. roads lead

10. Either of these --- to the airport.

01.A

06.B

02.D

07.B

### CHAPTER (06) Basics: যে Word বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun কে বিশেষিত করে অর্থাৎ Noun Pronoun এর দোষ, তণ, অবস্থা, আকার, পরিমাণ, সংখ্যা প্রভৃতি প্রকাশ করে তাদে Adjective বলে। (An adjective is a word that used in a sentence and qualifies/modifies a noun or pronoun) Ex: Shamim is a good boy. He wears a blue shirt. উপরের বাক্য তিনটি লক্ষ্য করি। ১ম বাক্যে 'Boy' শব্দটি Noun এবং এর গুণ প্রকাশ করছে Good শব্দটি দ্বারা। অর্থাৎ শামীম একজন বালক: কেমন বালক? ভাল বালক সূতরাং বালকের একটি গুণ হল ভাল (Good) অনুরূপ ভাবে, ২য় বাক্যে সে নীল া পরিধান করে। 'Shirt' শব্দটি Noun এবং এর বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রকাশ করছে 'Blue' শব্দ দ্বারা। অর্থাৎ শার্টটি কেমন? নীল। সুতরাং 'Good' ও 'Blue' Adjective. Example: 01. An adjective is a-A. naming word B. modifying word D. substituting word C. qualifying word 02. 'Well is usually an adverb and so describes ......, but when it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe...... B. Nouns, Pronouns A. Adjectives, Verbs C. Adjectives, Nouns D. Verbs, Nouns Ans O Linking Verb: become remain appear be look seem feel stay taste smell sound উপরোক্ত Linking Verb গুলো পরে Adjective ব্যহত হয়। '-' Hyphen যুক্ত Adjective সবসময় Singular হয়। O Noun এর পূর্বে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়। O Adjective এর পরে enough বসে। Example: 01. The president said that the-- situation was very serious. A. economical B. economic D. economics C. economy 02. The evolution of vertebrates suggests development from a very simple heart in fish to a --- in man. B. four-chambers heart A. four-chamber heart C. four-chamber hearts D. four-chamber's heart 03. As a safety precaution, all city cab drivers carry only enough money to make change for a--bill. A. ten-dollar B. the-dollars C. tens-dollars D. the ten-dollars Ans 04. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now put on desktops and into wrist watches. A. small enough B. smaller than Ansa C. as small as D. so small 05. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is? A. Gerund B. Verbal noun C. Participle D. Adjective Ans 06. Identify the correct parts of speech of the word in block letter. I think yours is a BETTER plan. D. Verb Ans B. Adverb A. Adjective C. Noun 07. This is a nice computer table. The word 'computer' here is functioning as-B. A verb A. An adverb C. A noun D. An adjective \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\*

Adjective

NETWORK English 6. Choose the correct word: 'The Minister said that the ..... Adverb situation of the country was very serious.' A. economical B. economy ANNO MANAGARA C. economics D. economic Ans D CHAPTER < 07 APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় at. What part of speech is the underline word of the sentence I am a university student? A. adverb B. pronoun C. adjective D. noun interjection) | Explanation Noun এর পূর্বে Adj. বসে। তাই University (Adj.) + Example: Student (Noun) | 12. Which of the following adjectives is incorrect? [SAU 2014-15] A, inefficient secretary B. inaccurate answer C. unloyal workers D.disrespectful students কিছু ব্যতিক্রম আছে। Explanation Unloyal নামে কোন শব্দ নেই। Uses of Adverb: Fill in the blank "I have -interest in the matter" [SAU-17-18] A. Not B. Anv C. None D. No D Explanation no + noun, not + adjective হয় অর্থাৎ I have no interest / I am not interested Manner → Place → Time সিলেট কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় Example: II. Japanese goods are cheap - Here the word "Japanese" is a-01. The boy sang the song -[SylAU 2014-15] A. yesterday sweetly in his room A. possessive adjective B. demonstrative adjective B. sweetly yesterday in his room C. distributive adjective D. proper adjective C. sweetly in his room yesterday D Explanation Japanese house-এ Japanese (adjective) হিসেবে কাজ D. yesterday in his sweetly room করছে যেহেতু এটা house (noun) এর পূর্বে বসেছে। পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় Verb এবং Main Verb এর মাঝে বসে। []. Tony has - to buy a car. [PSTU 2015-16] A. noney enough B. enough money C.B+CD. None Example: 0 (B Explanation Enough বসে। অথবা স্বস্ময় noun এর 01. Choose the appropriate alternative: Adjective এর পরে বসে। A. I already twice have read this book. B. I have already read this book twice. NETWORK PRIME TEST C. I have read already twice this book. II. Which one is an example of ordinal numeral adjective? D. I twice have already read this book. A. five D. some B. third C. single 12. 'He gave me five books.' Here adjective is A. Books B. Gave C. Five D Me B. Which book do you want? Example: A. adjective C. pronoun D. adverb B. verb 4. The word 'beautiful' is-A. almost never B. always C. adverb D. noun A. adjective B. verb C. seriously 65. The word 'Compulsive' is C. adjective A. adverb B. verb D. noun A. Hardly is rains here 06. Milk is-- food C. It hardly rains here A. nutritional C. nutritions B. nutrient D. nutritive Classification and Example: 17. The word 'prolifict' is a/an. B. adjective C. noun A verb D. none Which is the adjective among the following words? B. Diplomacy C. Diplomatic D. Diplomat A. Diploma 19. The word 'wonderful' is a/an B. adjective C. adverb D. verb A. noun 10. Which word is not an adjective? C. linear D. hammer A. solar B. polar

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

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

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

Ans C

Ans A

Ans C

নিচের Adverb তলো মূল Verb এর আগে বসে। অর্থাৎ এরা Auxiliary

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

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

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

01. My friend hardly works in the afternoon.

D. carefully

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

B. It rain hardly here

D. Here rains hardly

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

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05.C

03.A

08.C

01.B

06.A

ANSWER

02.C

07.B

04.A

09.B



05.D

10.A

03.D

08.C

02.D

07.A

01.B

06.C

04.A

09.B

03. Which one is the correct sentence? [PSTU 2017-18] Note: মূলত ক্রিয়াকে কোথার (Where?), কথন (When?), কিভাবে (How?), A. He is working hardly to stand first কেমন (How?), কেন (Why?) ইত্যাদি প্রশ্নের উত্তর সর্বদাই Adverb হয়। B. He is working hard to stand first C. He working hard to stood first Example: D. He was worked hardly to stand first 01. An adverb usually answers which of the following questions? B Explanation working (verb) এর পর adverb (hard) বসবে। B. where A. when 04. Thank you very much. In this sentence 'very' is-[PSTU 2017-18] D. all of these Ans D C. how A. adjective 02. A modifier can be a/an-B. adverb B. adverb A. adjective C. noun D. A & B Ans D C. noun D. preposition 03. A symbol of Ancient competition, the Olympic flame burns (B) Explanation very শব্দটি বাকাটিতে adverb হিসেবে কাজ করছে। ..... throughout the games. 05. Which one of the following is an adverb? [PSTU 2018-19] A. in a continuous way B. continuous A. somebody B. sometimes C. continuously Ans B D. continual C. something D. someone 04. Please do....as your doctor says. B Explanation Sometime- মাঝে মাঝে, word-টি সময় নির্দেশ করাত্র A. exact B. exacts adverb | Somebody- কেই (pronoun), Something- কিছু (pronoun), D. none of them Ans C C. exactly Someone- কেউ (pronoun)। 05. Nasreen is ..... a little younger than me. B. almost A. somewhat NETWORK PRIME TEST Ans D C. slightly D. just 01. Find out the correct sentence. 06. He walks fast. 'Fast' implies-A. She has beauty enough. B. Verb A. Noun B. She is beautiful enough. D. Adverb Ans D C. Adjective C. She is enough beauty. 07. He worked <u>hard</u> all the day round. (সে সারাদিন কঠোর পরিশ্রম করন।) D. She has beautiful enough. B. Pronoun A. Noun 02. An elected member can take the decision. The bold-faced Ans D D. Adverb C. Adjective word is used as a/an-APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS B. adverb A. verb D. adjective C. conjunction শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 03. The roses in our garden smell really - this year. 01. Which of the following words is an adverb? [SAU-11-12] B. sweetly A. sweetest A. lonely B. homely D. sweet D. quickly C. sweetening C. lovely D Explanation, Quickly (Adverb) শব্দের শেষে ly রয়েছে। Adjective 04. When a meteorite enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels – A. very rapidly B. haltingly এর সাথে ly যুক্ত হলে সেটি Adverb হয়। Quick হচ্ছে Adjective. C. fastly D. poloddingly 02. The doctors have not been able to determine when - to lose 05. The flight is leaving shortly. Here "shortly" is-[SAU-14-15] her mental capacity. A. a complement . B. an object A. did the woman begin D. an adverbial C. a subject B. the woman began 06. 'He gave me five books.' Here adjective is-C. began the woman Ans B A. Books B. Gave D. the woman was begun D. Me C. Five tall for effe পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 💃 🗓 🗒 🕒 07. Which book do you want? 01. Man cannot live alone. The word 'alone' is used here as-A. adjective B. verb [PSTU. 2014-2015] D. adverb C. pronoun A. Adverb 08. The boy writes well. Here 'well' is a/an-B. Pronoun A. adjective B. pronoun C. Adjective C. adverb D. noun D. Preposition (A) Explanation এখানে, alone word-টি sentence এর verb-live কে 09. The more you read, the more you learn. Here 'more' is an-B. adverb modify করিতেছে তাই এটা adverb। A. adjective D. none C. interjection 02. The day of my sister's marriage is drawing near. The 10. The jacket costs underlined word is an-[PSTU. 16-17] A. adjective B. verb A. too much B. too many C. preposition D. adverb C. expensive D. many

**ANSWER** 

D Explanation Verb কে কোথায়, কিভাবে, কখন দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে Adverb

পাওয়া যায়।

=NGL

# parison of Adjective and Adverb

Comparison of Adjective & Adverb কে সাধারণত Degree বলা ্রতে মূলত তিন প্রকার।

Degree ii. Comparative Degree iii. Superlative Degree াধু বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative করার জন্য 'er' এবং Superlative করার ্বেশ করতে হয়।

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

হ্লাই বা ততোধিক Syllable বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative হলে more g Superlative করতে হলে most যোগ করতে হয়।

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

ৰ বি Adjective ও Adverb আছে যানের Comparative ও Superlative এ হেত্রত্রম দেখা যায়। তাদের মধ্যে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কয়েকটি নিচে দেওয়া হল:

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

### Example:

apples are grown in Washington State.

A. Best C. The best B. The most good

Ans C

D. none

Which one is the superlative degree of 'bad'? C. worst

D. The better

A. evil B. worse As .... as, So.....as:

As ..... as Affirmative & Negative উভয় বাক্যে ব্যবহার হতে পারে। কিন্ত So... as তথ্ব Negative বাকো ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদের এদের মাঝে Positive Degree বসে।

Jimmy is as tall as her mother.

Jimmy is not so tall as her mother.

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

· Incorrect : Jack is better than him.

· Correct : Jack is better than he.

· Incorrect : He is faster than me.

· Correct : He is faster than I.

Example:

01. Which one is the correct sentence?

A. He is taller than we.

B. He is more taller than I.

C. He is more taller than we. D. He is taller than I

02. Microscopes make small things appears larger than....

A. really are

B. are really

C. are they really

D. they really are

Ans D

☐ Latin Comparatives:

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

এরকম কিছু Word হল:

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

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

# Example:

01. Choose the proper option to fill in the blank spaces. I prefer what I like even though it - not having much money.

A. to doing, mean

B. doing, means

C. to do, may

D. doing, mean

Ans B

02. Choose the correct sentence

A. Death is preferable than dishonour.

B. Death is more preferable than dishonour.

C. Death is more preferable than dishonour.

D. Death is preferable to dishonour.

E. Death is more better than dishonour.

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

· I am very happy now.

· I am much better today.

· I was much interested.

• It is very interesting.

### Example:

01. My house is ..... comfortable than my father's.

A. very

B. much

C. to

D. much more

Ans D

02. Choose the correct sentence.

A. The patient is very better today.

B. The patient is much better today.

C. The patient is more better today.

D. The patient is more good today.

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

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

Ans C

The more you practice, the more you learn.

. The finer the weather will become, the better the wind will be.

· The sooner, the better.

The more you work, the more you earn.

The less one earns, the less one must pay in income taxes.

The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.

The louder he shouted, the less he convinced anyone.

### Example:

01. The higher is the content of carbon dioxide in the air, .....

A. more heat it retains

B. than it retains more heat

C. it retains more heat

D. the more heat it retains Ans D

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

A. the less we liked it C. we liked it less

B. the more we liked it

D. it looked better

130		All Exch	asire i rep.		· · · · · ·			-	-	
	The + Comparative: Of th		he Twi	৷ থাকলে	02. Which on	e of the foll	owing is no	ot correct?		
	Comparative Degree এর আগে	The ব্যবহৃত হবে।		action & ve	A. tallest			igest		
0	Example:				C. largest		D. b	iggest		Ans
	Of the two schools, this one	is			(C) APYO	ANALYSI	S OF PREV	IOUS YEAR	QUESTIO	NS
UI.	A. better B. the best	C. the better	D good	Ans C						
		C. the better	D. good	Alis		GIG	বাংলা কৃষি নি	<b>বশ্ববিদ্যালয়</b>	4	
02.	Tamal isin the two boys.	D			01. Which sen				_	U 2017-1
	A. the smarter	B. smarter					rect :	II-i		
	C. smart	D. the smartes		Ans A	A. He is as	good as I		. He is as go		6
03.	Of the two girls, marry is				C. He is as	good as me	: - L	He is as go		
	A. the prettiest	B. prettiest			(A) Explana	tion// as/than	এর পর prono	oun আসলে sub	jective form	বসাতে হয়
	C. prettier	D. the prettier		Ans D	. 500	ज ८च्याँवितवार्ष	ते प्राविकास	ল সাইন্সেস বি	श्रविद्यालय	V.
	Multiple Numbers:					P. Britanian and Alexander		-II-II-CO-II-III		_
	once, twice, thrice এওলো থাব	্ৰ as much as ব্য	বহার হবে	এবং one	01. My cousir	earns			CVAS	U 2017-18
	time, two times, three times	ধাকলে as many as	ব্যবহৃত হ	ব।	A. three tin	nes than I	E	three times	s than I	
-					C. Thrice	Than I	E	thrice as n	nuch as I	
(G)	Example:			title a			double, the	ice যুক্ত বাকে	countable	noun a
01.	We expect thirty peop	ple to come.						লে as much		
	A. approximate B. more	C. as many as		Ans C						
02.	Bob found a job that paid twi		king at th	e library.	02. The older	you get, — t	inneun ne b	ecomes to m	ICVASI	U 2015-16
	A. so much as	B. as much as			A			3. the more	CVAS	0 2015-10
	C. as many as	D. more than		Ans B	A. more					
03.	The price was very reaso	nable; I would	gladly h	ave paid	C. much			), the most		
	three timeshe asked.				(B) Explana	tion/ বাক্যাটি	o the+com	parative	the+compa	rative 4
	A. so much as	B. as much as			নিয়ম ব্যবহৃ	হবে				
	C. as many as	D. more than		Ans B					-	
04	We didn't buy the car becaus		ceit wa			NETW	ORK P	RIME T	1321	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
04.	A. so much as	B. as much as	11,1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000						
	C. as many as	D. more than		Ans B	01. The Head					
_		D. More than	THE PARTY	Citizen Contain	A. wise	B. be	37-EG	C. wisest	D. best	
u	Superlative Degree: দুইয়ের বেশী ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়ে	र राष्ट्रप कन्ना रान (	anlatic	Dagrag	02. Choose th					Styl.
			superiativ	e Degree	A. Perhaps	, this the m	ost unique	solution to	your proble	m.
	হয়। Superlative Degree এর প্	(रव the वरम।		100	B. Perhaps	this is a un	ique solutio	n to your pro	blem.	
0	Example:			200				inique soluti		problem
	Which one is the superlativ	e degree?		1				que solutions		
	A. Rose is the finest of all flo				Annual Control of the	TO THE RESERVED		3010	, to jour pro	
	B. The rose is the finest of al				03. He is the	aller — tw		0 -64		
	C. The rose is finest of all flo			100	A. of			B. of the		
	D. The rose is the finest of all			Ans B	C. among			D. on		11.
	- 1 Total T. (1. 7 Total In 18 Total C. 18	i nower.		Alls	04. Computer	has revol	utionized	office more	than <u>anv</u>	machin
02.	Which one is correct?			and and a	of modern	time.		F		
	A. The Nile is longest river in			T	A. has any			B. any other	machine	
	B. The Nile is longest river in		_		C. other m			D. none of t		
	C. Nile is longest river in Afr			100.00	05. She is bea	SHOW THE PERSON NAMED IN	The second second	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	nese	
	D. The Nile is the longest riv	er in Africa.		Ans D		The same of the sa				
03.	Of the four books, the green	n one is the			A. most be			B. less beau		
	A. cheap	B. cheaper		# 1X	C. as beau	tiful		D. not so be	autiful as	
	C. cheapest	D. more cheaper	1 000	Ans C	06. She is —	than she lo	oks. I thou	ight she wa	s much old	ler.
0.4	Tehseen was one	ation and	Pra		A. taller	lior e	nech	B. older	Werv	
04.	A. of the happy child of his c	lace			C. younge			D. better.	Affic Out of the	
	B. child who was the happies				07. Which on				are a	
			,	Terms I				B. He is as	and as ma	× 85 0
	C. of the happiest child of the			7.0		s good as m	iyscii			
	D. of the happiest children in			Ans D		s good as I		D. He is as	good as mi	ne
	Extreme, perfect, supreme, u	mique इंगानि Adj	ective &	ना निष्ठि	08. I thought	that - wa	s the last	one.		
	Superlative এর অর্থ প্রদান করে। ত	ই এদের পূর্বে more,	most very	বসে না।	A. the mo	st prettiest o	of all	B. prettiest	one of all	
	Ex:					tiest one fr		D. the prett	iest one of	all
		a perfect / This is	the most	perfect					Table 1994	
	• Incorrect : This is the mor		the most	periect.	09. This bag				7 75.5	
	• Correct : This is perfect.				A. quite, t			B. slightly, t	nan	
Φ)	Example:				C. more, t	han		D. as, like		
01.	Which sentence is correct?				10. It is the-	- city of th	e country.	230		
	A. This is an unique case.				A. most p			B. more po	nulous	
	B. This is a unique case.							AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY		
	. COLOR - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			5 0	C. most pe			D. most po		OF D
	C. This is a very unique case.				ANSWER	01.C	02.B	03,B	04.B	05.D
		P		A D		06.C	07.C	08.D	09.B	10.A
	D. This is the most unique cas	ic.		Ans B		00.0	07.0	00.0	07.10	1346

IETWOKK .	
	02. Identify the correct sentence.
Subject-Verb Agreement  CHAPTER OF	A. Either she or her sisters is responsible.
D	B. Neither she nor her sisters is responsible.
CHAPTER (09)	C. Neither she nor her sisters are responsible.  D. Either she nor her sisters are responsible.  Ans C
	03. Which of the following sentences is correct?
bject यमि singular হয় তাহলে Verb হবে singular এবং subject यमि	A. Either the student or the teacher are to blame.
. A GISCO VEID ACA DIMINI ANIA ACOI SIID AGE VEED AN ME	B. Either the students or the teacher have to blame.
mement/ples	C. Either the students or the teacher has to blame.
	D. Either the students or the teacher is to blame. Ans D
'scubject- verb Agreement refers to -	কিছু কিছু Noun যারা দেখতে plural এর মতো, অথচ Meaning Singular তাদের
B. number, person and gender	Verb Singular হবে। যেমন: Gallows, Mathematics, Innings, Statistics
C. number and person D. number only	Optics, News, Physics, Smallpox, Politics, Mumps, Tactics
The big room air-conditioned.	Electronics.
A 16 D. die C. Silouiu D. do l'Anchi	Example:
A. A doctorwith patients in the big room.  A. working B. to work C. is working D. work Ans C	01. Physics — my favorite subject.
A. working B. to work C. is working D. work Ans C Everybody, Everyone, Everything, No-one, Nobody, Nothing,	A. is B. are C. had D. have Ans
Anyone, Anybody, Anything etc. শব্দুভলোর পরে verb স্বসময়	02. Statistics — our main subject.
singular रति।	A. is B. are C. had D. have Ans
	03. Complete the sentence: The newsalways bad now-a-days
Example:	A. is B. are C. was D. were Ans Together with, along with, accompanied by, accompained with, as well as
Everybody wants to go cinema but nobody —— willing to pay for the tickets.	and not ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো থাকলে এদের পূর্বের subject অনুযায়ী verb দিতে হবে।
A. is seeming B. seem	The state of the s
C. seems D. are seem Ans C	Example:
2. Nothing — under the house.	01. Fariha and not I — considered to be guilty.  A. am B. are C. is D. have Ans
A. are B. was C. have D. none Ans B	02. He along with his friends —— football.
B. Someone — going to class-	A. play B. plays C. played D. none Ans
A. is B. are C. were D.none Ans A	03. He as well as his students —— completed his assignment.
সাধারণভাবে and দারা একাধিত Noun যুক্ত হলে তা Plural- Subject হয়।	A. has B. are C. were D. have Ans
কিছু কখনও কখনও এই Conjunction 'and' দারা দুটি Singular Noun	
যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Idea প্রকাশ করে। যেমন: bread and butter, horse and	
carriage, time and tide, pen and paper ইত্যাদি। এরকম ক্ষেত্রে	Example:
Sentence-এর Verb টি Singular হয়।	01. Two thousand taka enough to buy a shirt.
Example:	A. be B. are C. being D. is Ans
II. Slow and steady the race.	02. The arabian Nights —— still a great favourite.
A. will win B. won	A. are B. have C. were D. is Ans
C. wins D. has won Ans C	
12. Jamal and I to school. (জামাল আর আমি হেটে স্কুলে যায়।)	A. is B. are C. was D. were Ans
A. walking B. walk	04. Fifty thousand dollars a big amount of money.
C. walks D. are walk Ans B	A. is B. are C. have D. were Ans
13. The Headmaster and Secretary present at the last meeting.	Fraction অথবা ভগ্নাংশ এর পরবর্তী Subject অনুযায়ী Verb হবে।
A. is B. was C. have D. were Ans B	
Preposition এরপরে কখনোই মূল subject হয় না। সবসময় Preposition এর	
গুর্ব মূল subject হয় এবং সে পূর্বের subject অনুযায়ী verb বসাতে হবে।	A. have been B. had been C. has been D. were Ans
6 Example:	02. One-third of the students — present in the class.
01. A basket of apples —— fresh.	.A. do not B. remains C. are D. is Ans
A. are B. was C. have D. were Ans B	03. Fifty percent of the land —— cultivated.
02. The color of his eyes —— blue.	A. are B. is C. were D. had Ans
A. is B. are C. were D. have Ans A	The + Adjective + Plural Verb:
13. The facilities at the library —— among the best in the country.	কোন Adjective এর পূর্বে The বসলে Adjective টি Plural Noun হিসেবে ক
A. is B. are C. was D. has Ans B	করে। Verb-ও তাই Plural হবে।
Either or, neither nor, not only but also, not but এনের পরে বে	(i) The honest are rewarded. (ii) The pious are for heaven.
subject থাকবে সেই subject অনুযায়ী verb দিতে হবে।	Example:
Example:	01. The virtuous (be) blessed. (ধার্মিকের সুখী।)
1. Either my shoes or your coat —— always on the floor.	A. I have been B, are

C. is

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D. none of these

Ans B

D. have Ans A

C. were

B. are

A. starves C. If depend at Test Starve C. If the worked B. In saverled C. Will be work D. In any and worked B. In saverled B. In saverled B. In saverled B. In saverled C. In any of the test of t	02.	The poorin rainy days	. (গরীবরা বৃষ্টির দিন অনাহারে থাবে	51)	02.	One of my best friends -	— a lawyer.	
Relative Pronoun as system Noun or follow were system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun or follow were system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun or follow were system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun or follow were system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun or follow were system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun or follow were system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun or follow work.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system.  Relative Pronoun as system.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as system.  Relative Pronoun as system Noun.  Relative Pronoun as syst		A. starves	B. starve					No.
A. One of my friends are poets. B. One of my friends are a poet. C. one of my friends are a poet. D. have had worked B. has worked B. has worked C. will be work D. have had worked C. has D. none D. his I work C. has D. hoteles D. have had worked C. has D. hoteles C. am D. being A. is C. am C. am D. being A. have C. have D. being C. have D. wore D. give B. gives C. giving D. given D.		C. If depend	D. stays	Ans B				Ans A
Bamble  10. A reward has been announced for the employees who hard. A. have worked C. will be work D. have had worked C. has worked C. an D. hone D. hone A. is C. has worked D. sever body who a fever must go home immediately. A. have D. hone D. hone C. has D. hone C. am D. being C. have D. were D. signed D. were C. gring D. given D) The profit out and + houn = plural verb. Several few, many, other, others will replan and the howlar of the students SERVED plural RELEGATION D. hone C. are D. being C. are C. gring D. given D. given D. given D. being D. being D. given D. given D. hore houn + and + houn = plural verb. SERVED plural RELEGATION D. hone	Rela	tive Pronoun এর পূর্ববতী	Noun কে follow করে ৷ পূর্ব	ৰতী Noun	03.			
A reward has been announced for the employees who hard.   A have worked   B. has worked   C. will be work   D. have had worked	ञन्य	ग्री Verb रय।						
91. A reward has been announced for the employees who hard. A have worked C. will be work D. have had worked C. will be work D. have had worked C. has D. One of my friends is a poet.  A. have B. had C. has D. none C. C. have D. being C. has was C. have B. was C. have B. B. gives C. has made the houn a singular verb B. B. gives C. giving D. given D. given C. giving D. given D. houne and + noun = singular verb. (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and the houn + singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and the houn + singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and the houn + singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and the houn + singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and the novel saw after noun as yeld article (the) still will be still	0	Examples				and the state of t		
A. have worked C. will be work D. have had worked C. will be work D. have had worked C. has D. none A. have D. none A. is C. has D. none A. is C. am D. being Each, every, either, neither, many a infinitive, gerund depths and the state of the students place to the			nced for the employees who	hard.		The state of the s		
20. Everybody who a fever must go home immediately. A. have B. had C. has D. none And C. has D. none And C. has D. none D. horing Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund deferring are completed there are singular test of the sample of the students — joined together to form a club for hockey fans. A. are B. was C. have D. were And I not go be a noun are a go of a raticle (the) are stored in the hour + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (i) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (i) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (ii) The + noun + and the travel noun + graft for article (the) are stored in the state of the student — not that point. A. is B. was C. have D. were A. is B. agrees  10. The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting. A. is B. was C. have D. were A. is B. agrees  10. The professor and the student — on that point. A. has agreed B. agrees D. was A. is B. agrees  10. The professor and the student — on that point. A. has agreed B. agrees C. agreeting D. were A. is B. agrees C. agreeting C. agr			TO SECTION OF THE NEED FOR THE PROPERTY OF TH		١			Ans D
U. Every body who a fever must go home immediately. A. have C. has D. hone D. being Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, and the every infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every infinitive, gerund 474 Each, every infinitive, gerund 4607418 474 Each, every infinitive, gerund 46		C. will be work	D. have had worked	Ans A	04.		raffic jam.	
A. have B. had C. has D. none A.s. C. has D. none D. being A. has D. problem is D. per D. per D. per D. per D. per D. per D. problem is D. per D. p	02.	Everybody who a fe	ver must go home immediat	ely.		- 1.41 ACC		
D. none A. is B. were C. am D. being A. is B. were C. am D. being A. is C. have D. were A. give D. were A. give D. gives D. gives A. are C. have D. were A. is B. was C. have D. gives D. gives D. gives D. gives D. gives D. being A. is B. was C. are D. being A. is B. was C. are D. being A. is B. have B. have B. have B. have B. have B. has been D. none A. is B. was C. are D. being A. is B. was C. are D. being A. is B. was C. are B. were B. has been D. none A. is B. was C. have D. were A. is B. were C. agrecing D. were A. is B. were C. agrecing D. were A. is D. were A. is B. was C. have D. were A. is B. were C. agrecing D. were A. is B. was C. have D. were A. is B. were C. agrecing D. were A. is D. were A.								
0.5. A number of the students — joined together to form a club for hockey fans. A. is D. given 0.5. Example 0.6. The houn + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (iii) The + noun + and + noun + singular verb. (iii) The + noun + and + noun + singular verb. (iiii) The + no		C. has	D. none	Ans C				And
A. is B. were C. am D. being Anste Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund এচিপার পরে Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund এচিপার পরে Example  10. Neither of my two suitcases — adequate. A. are C. have D. were D. were D. were C. giving O. Stample  10. Stample 10. Stample 10. Schanding under the banyan tree — peace. A. give C. giving O. Stample 10. Several of them — coming. A. is B. have C. giving O. Many workers — completed their work. A. has B. have B. has been D. none O. The houn + and + the + noun + plural verb. (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb. (iii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb. (iii) The houn + and step a deal of a will be a work of a work of a will be a work of a work o	03.	It is I who your frie	end.		0.5	5	is inad together to	
Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund doorded and server a starts singular द्वर ।  Example  1. Neither of my two suiteases — adequate. A. are B. was C. have D. were Ansil C. six D. being  2. Standing under the banyan tree — peace. A. give B. gives C. giving D. given A. las B. have C. giving D. given A. las B. have D. were Ansil Oil The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = plaral verb.  — wafet and tist ligs size noun das मूर्टिंग चांचाe (the) चांचा चांच					05.		Joined together to	o form a club
Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund बार्जा श्री शर रिट्टे करने स्वार हां singular द्वा ।    Neither of my two suitcases — adequate. A. are   B. was   C. have   D. were   D. given   D. giv		C. am	D. being	Ans C			D have	
Several, few, many, other, others এবা সবাসৰি Plural Verb বছৰ করে।  Neither of my two suitcases — adequate. A. are B. was C. have D. were D. gives C. giving D. gives D. gives C. giving D. gives D. giv	Eacl	h, every, either, neither, i	many a, infinitive, gerund 4	গুলোর পরে				Ancill
Section for the suitcases—adequate. A. are B. was C. have D. were Ans B. C. Standing under the banyan tree—peace. A. give B. gives C. giving D. given Ans B. have D. were Ans B. have D. mone and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (iii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  The poet and twill ge sets noun এই পূৰ্বে article (the) আৰু আহলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বে article (the) আৰু আহলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বে article (the) আৰু আহলে singular verb হয়।  The professor and the student—on that point. A. has agreed D. mere D	verb	সবসময় singular হবে।	Josephia other vic-			C. IS		গ্ৰহণ কৰে ৷
01. Neither of my two suitcases — adequate. A. are B. was C. have D. were Ansile 02. Standing under the banyan tree — peace. A. give B. gives C. giving D. given Ansile (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (iii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (iii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  (iv) The power and the student of the verb and the plural verb to the student of the last meeting.  A. is D. was C. have D. none Ansile  03. Few people — unable to attend, the others — all coming.  A. is B. was C. are, is B. is, are C. are, is B. is, are C. are, is D. none Ansile  14. A. is D. was The last meeting.  A. is D. was The last meeting.  A. is B. was C. are, is D. none Ansile  15. Example  10. The poundant verb to the last meeting.  A. is B. was C. are, is B. is, are C. are, is D. none Ansile  16. C. are, is D. none Ansile  17. C. are, is B. is, are C. are, is D. none Ansile  18. Bas been D. none Ansile  18. A. is B. was The last the last meeting.  A. is B. was C. are, is D. none Ansile  18. In a been D. none Ansile  19. C. are, is B. is, are C. are, is D. none Ansile  10. Choose the right option for the gap of "two-thirds of the work — finished."  (C. are D. were Thirds of the work — finished."  A. have been B. has been  D. were Thirds of the work — finished."  A. have been B. has been  C. are D. were  (C. are D. were Thirds of the work — finished."  A. have been B. has been  C. are D. were  (C. are D. were Thirds of the work — finished."  A. was B. have  C. are, The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting.  A. is C. have B. has been  D. have been B. has been  C. are D. were  (C. are D. were Thirds of the work of the work of the movel of the work of the movel of the work of the m		The second of th			7005335		15 dai daida I lutar vere	74(1 +63)
A. are D. were D. were Ansile  C. have D. were Ansile  C. favore D. were Ansile  Standing under the banyan tree — peace. A. give B. gives C. giving D. given Ansile  (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  ¬ স্বৰ্গম and ঘাৱা যুক উজ্জ noun এৱ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই যদি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই যদি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই যদি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই যদি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই বুলি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই বুলি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই বুলি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই বুলি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural হয় আৰু বুলিই বুলি article (the) বাকে  ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু বুলিই বুলি article (the) বুলিই  A. is B. has been D. none Ansile  A. are, is B. is, are  C. are, are D. none Ansile  A. are, is B. is, are  C. are, are D. none Ansile  A. are, is B. is, are  C. are, are D. none Ansile  A. are, is B. is, are  C. are, are D. none Ansile  D. Few people—unable to attend, the others—all coming.  A. are, is B. is, are  C. are, are D. none Ansile  B. has been D. none Ansile  B. has been D. serves of the others—all coming.  A. are, is B. is, are  C. are, are D. none Ansile  B. has been D. none Ansile  B. has been D. serves of the others—all coming.  A. are, is B. is, are  C. are, are D. who have been B. has been D. were  A. is B. has been D. none Ansile  A. are, is C. fare were is correct?  A. has B. has been D. none Ansile  A. are, is D. none Ansile  B. has been D. serves of the others—all coming.  A. are, is C. fare the full of the others—all coming.  A. are, is C. fare the full of the others—all coming.  A. are, is C. fare the full of the others—all coming.  A. are, is C. fare the full of the others—all coming.  A. are, is C. fare the full of the sample of the others—all coming.  A. are is C. fare the full of the others—all coming.  A. are is C. fare the full of the sample			ses — adequate					
D. Nere D. Nere D. Strading under the banyan tree — peace. A. give C. giving D. given D. given D. given D. given D. given D. being D. mone D. being D. bei	01.				01.	Several of them con	ning.	
02. Standing under the banyan tree —— peace. A. give B. gives C. giving D. given AnsB (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  স্কৰ্মণ and ঘাৱা যুক্ত উজ্জ noun এক পূৰ্বে tricle (the) পাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে ভাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে ভাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে ভাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে ভাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে ভাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু যদি একটি noun এক পূৰ্বে article (the) পাকে তাইলে plural হয়। আৰু বিশ্বিক বিশ্বালি তাইলি কিছু মিল্কিটালি কিছে স্বিক্তিটালি কিছে বিশ্বালি বিশ্বে হয়। তাইলি কিছু মিলেটালি কিছে তাইলি কিছে বিশ্বালি বিশ্বে হয়। তাইলি কিছু মিলেটালি কিছে যদি কিছে বিশ্বালি বিশ্বে হয়। তাইলি কিছু মিলেটালি বিশ্বে হয়				Ans B	1	A. is		
A. give D. given (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.  — অৰ্থাৎ and খাৱা যুক্ত উভয় noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে তাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে তাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে তাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে তাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এৰ পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে তাইলে Julial ইয়া খাৱা যদি একটি noun এই গ্ৰেই যদি article (the) খাকে তাইলে Julial ইয়া যদি একটি বিশ্বিত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়  1. A number of people—for a train at the station.  2. A number of people—for a train at the station.  3. A number of people—for a train at the station.  4. A number of people—for a train at the station.  5. A nac আমানিল পূৰ্বেই যোল বিশ্বর বিশ্ব								Ans
C. giving D. given (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. (ii) The + noun + and + noun + plural verb.  ** স্পৰ্কাৰ্থ মনা দ্বাৰা যুক্ত উভয় noun এই পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে ভাইলে plural ইয়া আৰু যদি একটি noun এই পূৰ্বেই যদি article (the) খাকে A. is B. is, sare C. are D. none Ange  11. Choose the right option for the gap of "two-thirds of the work—finished." [C.AG. 2019-20] A. has been D. were D. agrees D. agrees D. were Micr পাৰ্য্যই আbject (work) singular form এ আহে ভাই verb হবে singular.  12. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. A. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. A. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. A. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. A. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet and novelist is dead. O. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. A. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The					02.	Many workers com		
(i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.		N. A. P. P. P. P. S.	The state of the s	Ans B			- The second second	
(ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.  স্পাল্ল plural হয়। আর বৃদ্ধি ভ্রম noun এর পূর্বেই যদি article (the) থাকে ভারেল plural হয়। আর বৃদ্ধি একটি noun এর পূর্বেই যদি article (the) থাকে ভারেল plural হয়। আর বৃদ্ধি একটি noun এর পূর্বেই যদি article (the) থাকে ভারেল singular verb হয়।				100				and the second second
স্কৰ্ম and ছাৱা যুক্ত উভয় noun এর পূর্বেই যদি article (the) থাকে তাহলে plural হয়। আর যদি একটি noun এর পূর্বে article (the) থাকে তাহলে plural হয়। আর যদি একটি noun এর পূর্বে article (the) থাকে তাহলে singular verb হয়।    **Sample**   O1. The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting. A. is				dan't	03.	Few people — unable to		all coming.
তাহলে plural হয়। আর যদি একটি noun এর পূর্বে article (the) পাকে ভাইলে singular verb ইয়।  ম্বালাটি  1. The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting. A. is B. was C. have D. were AnsB  2. The professor and the student — on that point. A. has agreed B. agrees C. agreeing D. agree A. The poet and novelist are dead. B. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet, the novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist are dead. B. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and the real playwright is dead. C. The poet and the polywright is dead. C. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The manager together with ten numbers — present in the last meeting. A. was C. have been D. is Explanation/ Together with/a long withm as well as, accompanied by/with, and but এবলোর কেন্দ্রে প্রথম subject অনুযায়  C. He came to the university to collect the admit card for the admission test. D. He goes to the English club once a week.  Explanation/ Together with/a long withm as well as, accompanied by/with, and but এবলোর কেন্দ্রে প্রথম subject অনুযায়  C. He came to the university to collect the admit card for the admission test. D. He goes to the English club once a week.  Explanation/ Together with/a long withm as well as, acc				(the) থাকে		A. are, is		
হাবলে singular verb হয়।  হম্মাচাহ  1. The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting. A. is B. was C. have D. were D. were D. were D. were D. agrees C. agreeing D. agrees D. agree D. agree D. agree D. agree A. The poet and novelist are dead. B. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and forecess Singular পৰ মতো, স্বাহ্ম Meaning Plural এবং আনের Verb Plural হবে। সেমল: Cattle, Folk, Vermin, Clergy, Poultry, Aristocracy, Police, Peasantry, People, Children, Alphabet, Offspring.  1. Example  1. Offspring — the most precious thing of the world. A. are B. the C. is D. was Ansal The number of এবলোৰ পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিয় a number of এবলোৰ পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিয় a number of এবলোৰ পরে Singular Verb হয়।  2. Example  2. Ansal C. Ansal C. Chave been D. is Pical point of the world. A. are B. the C. is D. was Ansal C. Ansal C				The second secon		C. are, are	D. none	Ans C
10. The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting. A. is B. was D. have D. were Ans B. agrees C. have D. were Ans B. agrees C. agreeing D. agree D. agree Ans D. Which of the following sentence is correct? A. The poet and novelist are dead. B. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. Elite, Gentry, Aristocracy, Police, Peasantry, People, Children, Alphabet, Offspring.    Example					1	APVII ANALYSIS O	F PREVIOUS YEAR QUE	STIONS
01. The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting. A. is B. was C. have D. were Ans B.  02. The professor and the student — on that point. A. has agreed B. agrees C. agreeing D. agree Ans D. Which of the following sentence is correct?  A. The poet and novelist are dead. B. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The was a final poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. C. The was a final poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The was a final poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist are dead. D. The poet and novelist is dead. C. The poet and novelist is dead. D. The poet and novelist is dead. The novel is a final poet in the last meeting. D. The manager together with ten numbers — present in the last meeting. The manager together with ten numbers — present in the last meeting. The manager together with ten numbers — presen		STATE OF THE PARTY						1111
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D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead.  D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead.  D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead.  Ans to plural ব্ৰহ (ব্যান Cattle, Folk, Vermin, Clergy, Poultry, Elite, Gentry, Aristocracy, Police, Peasantry, People, Children, Alphabet, Offspring.  Example:  1. Offspring — the most precious thing of the world.  A. are  B. the  C. is  D. was  Ans A  The number of, one of, a pair of একলোৱ পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিয় a number of একপরে Plural Verb হয়।  Example:  1. A number of people — for a train at the station.  A. are waiting  B. is waiting  C. has waiting  D. have been waited  Ans A  Iast meeting.  C. have been  D. is  Explanation Together with/a long withm as well as, accompanied by/with, and but একলোৱ কেন্দ্রে প্রথম subject অনুযায়ী verb লিতে হয়।  Which one is wrong sentence mentioned below? [SyLAU 2017-18] A. John came here yesterday  B. Bad news make Daisy pain  C. He came to the university to collect the admit card for the admission test.  D. He goes to the English club once a week.  (B Explanation) news হচ্ছে singular (non-count), এজন্য verb (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।					02		with ten numbers — 1	nresent in the
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1. Offspring — the most precious thing of the world. A. are B. the C. is D. was AnsA The number of, one of, a pair of এওলোর পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিন্তু a number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয়। Example: O1. A number of people — for a train at the station. A. are waiting B. is waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited AnsA  O1. Which one is wrong sentence mentioned below? [SyIAU 2017-18] A. John came here yesterday B. Bad news make Daisy pain C. He came to the university to collect the admit card for the admission test. D. He goes to the English club once a week.  (B) Explanation news হচেছ singular (non-count), এজন্য verb (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।	-zih	The same of the sa				verb দিতে হয়।	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
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C. is D. was AnsA The number of, one of, a pair of এডনোর পরে Singular Verb হয় ৷ কিন্তু a number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয় ৷  Example O1. A number of people —— for a train at the station. A. are waiting B. is waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited AnsA  A. John came here yesterday B. Bad news make Daisy pain C. He came to the university to collect the admit card for the admission test. D. He goes to the English club once a week.  (B) Explanation news হছে singular (non-count), এজন্য verb (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে ৷	71.		하다 이 교육에게 있는데 하다 때문에 하는데 되었다면 하는데 하는데 하는데 모르는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하		۸.	11/1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	2141	
The number of, one of, a pair of এওলোর পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিন্তু a number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয়।  Example:  OI. A number of people —— for a train at the station. A. are waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited  Ans A  B. Bad news make Daisy pain C. He came to the university to collect the admit card for the admission test. D. He goes to the English club once a week.  (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।					01.			[SylAU 2017-18]
number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয়।  Example:  O1. A number of people —— for a train at the station. A. are waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited  Ans A  C. He came to the university to collect the admit card for the admission test. D. He goes to the English club once a week.  Explanation news হচ্ছে singular (non-count), এজন্য verb (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।	1			_		그 아내는 사람들이 가는 사람들이 가는 사람들이 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그 아내는 그 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들이 되었다.	-	
B. is waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited  Ans A  admission test. D. He goes to the English club once a week.  B. Explanation news হচ্ছে singular (non-count), এজন্য verb  (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।				र्या । किस a				
D. He goes to the English club once a week.  A. are waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited Ans A  D. He goes to the English club once a week.  (B) Explanation news হছে singular (non-count), এজন্য verb  (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।			ख ।	1200			ersity to collect the adm	nt card for the
A. are waiting C. has waiting D. have been waited Ans A  (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।	( <del>Q</del> )	Example:						
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C. has waiting D. have been waited Ans A (make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে।						B Explanation news 200	友 singular (non-count	), এজন্য verb
				Ans A		(make) এর সাথে s যুক্ত হবে	1	
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	• ASP	ECT SERIES NETWORK ASPECT			• ASP	ECT SERIES NETWORK ASPECT S	SERIES NETWORK ASDECT SE	RIES NETWORK

ANSWER

NETWORK	Englis
	ারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 😯
at His speech as well a	s his manner objectionable.
UI I	[CVASU 2018-19]
A. did	B. is
C. are	D. were
(B) Explanation As w	vell as, accompanied by, along with থাকলে ১ম
subject अनुयाग्री verb	
Service Co. Land Co.	দী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪
	ving is the correct entence? [PSTU 2013-14]
A. The riches are no	ot always happy.
B. The rich is not al	
C. The rich are not	
D. Riches are not al	
	e + Adjective থাকলে verb টি plural হয়।
NET	WORK PRIME TEST
01. Either Sufia nor I	capable of solving the problem.
A. are	B. were
C. am	D. is
02. Ruma as well as J	huma —— happy.
A. is	B. are
C. were	D. have been
03. Fifty thousand do	llars —— a big amount of money.
A. is	B. are
C. have	D. were
04. One of my friends	— a student.
A. is	B. are
C. is being	D. being
05. Complete the sent	ence: The news —— always bad now-a-day.
A. is	B. are
C. was	D. were
06. Choose the correc	t option.
A. The officer toge	ther with his subordinates is to blamed.
	ther with his subordinates are to blame.
	ther with his subordinates is to blame.
D. The officer toge	ther with his subordinates are to be blame.
07. Every boy and gir	l — to be educated.
A. wants	alation want in Plactice a
C. wanting	D. wanna
08. A number of item	s — been deleted.
A has	B have

# C. was D. were - necessary to avoid collisions 09. The skill of safe driving which - many thousands of people annually. B. was, will hurt A. is, hurt D. would be, is hurt C. will be, were hurt - playing cricket now. 10. The students of the college-B. are A. is D. were C. was 03.A 04.A 05.A 02.A 01.C

# Verb CHAPTER < 10

Verb প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। i. Finite verb ii. NonFinite verb.

Finite Verb: যে Verb বাক্যের অর্থ সম্প্র্ণরূপে প্রকাশ করতে সক্ষম তাকে Finite verb বলে। Example: He plays football.

Finite Verb দুই প্রকার।

i. Principal Verb

ii. Auxiliary Verb

🗅 Principal Verb বাক্যের মূল Verb হিসেবে কাজ করে। Principal Verb কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়।

i. Transitive Verb

ii. Intransitive Verb

🗖 Transitive Verb: যে verb এর object আছে তাকে transitive verb বলে। যেমন: Mother Loves me.

🔲 Intrasitive Verb: যে verb এর object থাকে না তাকে Intrasitive verb বলে। যেমন: He runs slowly.

Example:

01. Nothing lasts (টিকে থাকা) forever.

B. Participle A. Auxiliary verb

D. Modal auxiliary

Ans C

02. We should obey the laws. Here the verb "obey" is-B. Finite

A. Principal

C. Main verb

C. Non-finite D. Auxiliary

Ans A

□ Auxiliary Verb: Principal Verb で Tense, Voice ଓ Mood প্রকাশের জন্য যে সকল Verb সহায়তা করে তাদের Auxiliary Verb বলে। Ex: I am waiting here.

Types: Auxiliary Verb চার (04) প্রকারের:

01. Be Verb: am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being = মূলত ১ টি Verb এর ভিন্ন Form i

02. Have Verb: have, has, had = মূলত ১ টি Verb এর ভিন্ন Form।

03. Modal Verbs: shall, should, will, can, could, may, might, must, dare, need, used to, ought to = মূলত ১ টি Verb অন্য তলো এদেরই Forms।

04. Do Verb: do, does, did = মূলত ১ টি Verb এর ভিন্ন Form। সুতরাং বলা যায় English Grammar এ Auxiliary Verb মূলত ১২ টি।

বাক্যে Principal Verb এর অনুপস্থিতিতে Auxiliary Verb (Modal Verb ছাড়া অন্যরা)- Principal Verb এর কাজ করতে পারে।

Ex: I am a boy. am এখানে Principal Verb।

Example:

01. What is the number of auxiliary verbs in English?

A. Eleven

B. Twelve

C. Thirteen

D. Fifteen

Ans B

02. Fire burns. What kind of verb 'burn' is -

A. Intransitive

B. Transitive

C. Causative

D. Copulative

Ans A

03. She sleeps. Here the verb 'sleep' is a -

A. Intransitive verb

B. Transitive verb

C. Be verb

D. Linking verb

Ans A

04. These shoes need .....

A. mend C. to mend B. mending

D. that they should be mended

\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\*

10.B

09.A

08.B

07.A

06.C

-		In a chart a chart was at the con-
05.	The grass is very long. It needs –	□ Present Participle: Present Participle হড়েছ (Verb + ing) যা বাবে
	A. cut B. cutting C. to cut D. to be needs Ans B	Adjective এর কাজ করে । যেহেতু Present Participle বাক্যে Adjective এর কাজ করে তাই Articl
D	C. to cut D. to be needs Ans B Non Finite Verb: যে verb বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে না তাকে	
_	The property of the control of the c	Noun কৈ Modify করে এবং তা Present Particple হয়।
	Non Finite Verb বলে। Non Finite Verb তিন প্রকার।	Example:
	i. Gerund ii. Infinitive iii. Participle	01. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is-
	Gerund: Gerund হচ্ছে (Verb + ing) যা বাক্যে Noun এর কাজ করে ।	A. Gerund
	Gerund is related to 'verb' but similar to 'noun'.	B. Verbal adjective
	Position of Gerund:	C. Past participle
	01. Subject of Verb = V + ing + Verb + হলে Subject হিসেবে	D. Verbal Noun
	Example: Swimming is good for health.	02. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is?  A. Gerund  B. Verbal noun
	02. Object of Verb = S + Verb + V + ingহলে Object হিসেবে	C. Past participle D. Adjective Ans
	Example: I enjoy teaching English	ত Intransitive Verb (go, come, run etc.) এর পরে সাধারণত Prese
	03. Object of Preposition =Preposition + V + ing হলে	Particple বসে। অর্থাৎ বাক্যের Finite Verb টি Intransitive হলে পরে
18	Example: I am fond of singing.	Verb টি Non-finite এবং Present Participle হয়।
100	04. Complement of Verb = Intransitive Verb + V + ing হল	Example:
	Example: Seeing is believing.	01. "She went away dancing." Here 'dancing' is:
-		A. an adjective B. a gerund
•	Example	C. an infivitive D. a present participle Ans
01.	He is foud of riding" – Here gerund is used as-	02. The rain came pouring down in torrents. (ঝমঝম করে বৃষ্টি আসলো
	A. The subject of verb	A. Present participle B. Perfect participle
	B. The object of verb	C. Past participle
	C. Part of compound noun  D. The object of preposition  Ans D	D Nove
		APY ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS
02.	His profession is	
	A. teaching B. teachery C. teachable D. teach Ans A	শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
02		01. No sentence can be formed without-
03.	In 'without stopping' 'stopping' is— A. a verb B. a gerund	A. transitive verb  B. principal verb
	C. an adjective D. an infinitive Ans B	C. intransitive verb  D. factitive verb
04	Do you enjoy teaching? The underlined word is a-	- DESPICION OF THE PERSON OF T
04.	A. a noun B. a participle	থাকতে হবে। 02. Do you enjoy teaching? The underlined word in this sentence is
	C. a gerund D. an adjective Ans C	
05	Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund?	A. a noun B. a participle
03.	A. I see a sleeping child	C. a gerund D. an adjective
	B. Walking is the morning is good for health.	Explanation / বাক্যের object হিসেবে (v + ing) হলে Gerund হয়।
	C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower.	পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
	D. Please stop writing.  Ans A	
	Infinitive: To + Verb এর base Form কে Infinitive বলা হয়। যেমন	PSTU 2013-
	To go, To play, To Do. To See. ইত্যাদি।	A. Noun B. Verbal noun
0	Example:	C. Present participle D. Gerund Ans
	1.732.134.1.64.4	02. Thank you very much. In this sentence 'very' is-[PSTU 2017-A. adjective
01.	The Parthenon is said erected in the age of Pericles  A. to have become  B. to have begun	B. adverb
	C. to have been D. to have had begun Ans C	C
02	I went to shop a newspaper /a book.	D. preposition
-	A. for buying  B. for buy	B Explanation     very শব্দটি বাক্যটিতে adverb হিসেবে কাজ করছে।
	C. to buy  D. buying  Ans C	03. The customer grew tired of waiting. The underlined word is a
	Participle: Participle বাক্যে Adjective এর কাজ করে ৷ Participl	
	िन श्रकात	B. present participle
	Present Participle (V + ing)	C. verb
	Past Participle (V <sub>3</sub> )	D. noun
ii	i. Perfect Participle (Having + V <sub>3</sub> )	(DExplanation of (preposition) এর পর noun প্রয়োজন, wait
	1 Mars and Mars (Having + V <sub>3</sub> )	(gerund) বসেছে।  kk + ASPECT SERIES + NETWORK + + ASPECT SERIES + • NETWORK → ASPECT SERIES + • NETWORK

ANSWER

06.C

07.A

08.B

09.B

A. threaten B. bounden C. worsen D. flatten B. Explanation/ bounden বাদে বাকীবলো verb. এটি সাধারণত noun বিসেবে কাল কৰে। Presple Jauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity' In this sentence, the present form of bold-faced word is— A. laude B. led C. lead D. laud C. lead B. led C. lead B. telecast C. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. spreaden B. spreaded B. spreaden C. spat D. spate B. spreaden C. spat D. Spreadene B. spreaden C. spread D. Spreadene C. spat participle of the verb 'shut' A. Shuted D. Spreadene B. Spreadene C. spread D. Spreadene B. Spreadene C. spread D. Spreadene C. sp	NETWORK Engi
Dependention bounden বালে বাকীকালা verb. এটি সাধাৰণৰ noun হিলেহে কাক করে।  NETWORK PRIME TEST  I. Teople lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity' In this sentence, the present form of bold-faced word is—A, laude B. led C. lead D. laud C. lead D. laud D. laud D. leceasted D. telecasted	
Dependention bounden বালে বাকীকালা verb. এটি সাধাৰণৰ noun হিলেহে কাক করে।  NETWORK PRIME TEST  I. Teople lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity' In this sentence, the present form of bold-faced word is—A, laude B. led C. lead D. laud C. lead D. laud D. laud D. leceasted D. telecasted	
NETWORK PRIMETEST    Network Primetest   Network Primetest   Network   Present form of bold-faced word is—A. laude B. led C. lead D. laud   Present form of bold-faced word is—A. laude B. led C. lead D. laud   Present form of the verb 'telecast'. A. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. past participle of 'spit'—A. spite B. spitem C. spat D. spate D. Spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded D. S	
ি Present Jardiciple form of the verb 'spread' is- A. spreaded B. spiten C. spat D. spate B. spiten C. spread D. Spreadened B. spreaden D. Spreadened B. Spreadened	
Teople lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity' In this sentence, the present form of bold-faced word is—   A. laude B. led C. lead D. laud B. telecast C. telecasted B. telecast C. telecasted D. telecasten B. present continuous Tense B. present indefinite Tense B. present indefinite tense B. D. have been C. spat D. spate B. spirten C. spate B. spirten C. spreaden C	
People lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity' In this sentence, the present form of bold-faced word is—   A. laude	
this sentence, the present form of bold-faced word is— A. laude B. led C. lead D. laud  B. telecast C. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasten B. spiten C. spat D. spiten C. spat D. spate B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded C. spat D. Spreaded B. spreaded C. shouted B. shut C. spat D. Spreadened B. The past participle form of the verb 'spread' is— A. spreaded B. spreaden C. spread D. Spreadined C. spot D. shoot What is the past form of 'String'? A. Strang B. Strong C. Strung D. Stringed G. Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund? A. I see a sleeping child B. Walking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing C. Present participle B. Past Participle C. Present	
A. laude C. lead D. laud C. Cleas the past participle form of the verb 'telecast'. A. telecasted B. telecast C. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasten C. telecasted D. telecasten C. sprat D. spate The past Participle form of the verb 'spread' is- A. spreaded B. spreaden C. spread D. Spreadened C. spread D. Spreadened C. shooted D. shoot What is the past form of 'String'? A. Strang B. Strong C. Strang D. Stringed G. Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund? A. I see a sleeping child B. Walking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing M. The machine made in Japan is now working well. Here 'made' is- A. Present participle B. Past Participle C. Parts ent participle C. Parts pa	fl. 'People lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity' In
A. laude C. lead D. laud C. Clead D. laud C. Choose the past participle form of the verb 'telecast'. A. telecasted D. spiten C. spat D. spate D. spate D. spate D. spate D. Spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaded B. spreaden C. spread D. Spreadened C. the past participle of the verb 'shut' A. shuted C. shooted D. shoot Mhat is the past form of 'String'? A. Strang B. Strong C. Strung D. Stringed G. Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund? A. I see a sleeping child B. Walking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing Malking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing Malking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing Malking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing Malking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing Malking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please to writing Malking in the morning is pood for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please to writing Malking in the morning is pood for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please to writing Malking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please to writing Malking in the morning is pood for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please to writing Malking in the morning is pood for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. None A. is cryone to keep the full with the ease of the following sentence: It is interesting. A. Present perfect D. None of them A. present perfect tense D. past p	
C. lead C. Choose the past participle form of the verb 'telecast'. A. telecasted B. telecast C. telecasted D. telecasten D. tele	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
A. had B. have C. has D. have been Ans C. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. has D. have been C. has D. has D. have been C. has D. have been C. has D.	
B. telecasted B. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasten B. tribe past Participle of 'spit'— A. spite B. spiten C. spat D. spate D. spate D. spate D. Spreadend C. spread D. Spreadend B. spreaden C. spread D. Spreadend B. spreaden C. spread D. Spreadend B. shut C. shooted D. shoot C. shooted D. shoot B. Strong C. Strung D. Stringed D. Stringed D. Stringed D. Stringed D. Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund? A. I see a sleeping child B. Walking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Efffel tower D. Please stop writing D. Find out the tense of the following sentence: It is interesting. A. Present indefinite D. The baby because it is hungry now. A. is crying D. Stringed D. The machine made in Japan is now working well. Here 'made' is- A. Present participle D. Past Participle D. Past Participle D. Past Participle D. Past Participle D. None of them Ans N D. have been Ans D D. Strises C. rose D. rising Ans D D. Which is the example of present indefinite tense? A. He had an Indian cow. C. The train left the station in time. D. None D. None D. He had on Indian cow. A. He had an Indian cow. A. Present Continuous Tense:  D. D. None D. Habitual fact is expressed only in- A. Present Continuous Tense:  D. Past participle D. Shooted D.	Choose the past participle form of the verb 'telecast'.
B. telecast   C. telecasted   D. spitten   C. spat   D. spate   D. spate   D. spate   D. spate   D. spate   D. spate   D. Spreaded	A. telecasted
C. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted D. telecasted O. The past Participle of 'spit'— A. spite B. spiten C. spat D. spat D. spate D. spate H. The past participle form of the verb 'spread' is- A. spreaded B. spreaden C. spread D. Spreadened S. The past participle of the verb 'shut' A. shuted B. shut C. shooted D. shoot What is the past form of 'String'? A. Strang B. Strong C. Strung D. Stringed T. Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund? A. I see a sleeping child B. Walking in the morning is good for health C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing The past Participle B. Past Participle C. Persent perfect D. None D. None O. Hefancies visiting the Eiffel tower D. Please stop writing The machine made in Japan is now working well. Here 'made' is- A. Present participle B. Past Participle C. Persent perfect D. None of the fullowing sentence: Let is interesting. A. He had an Indian cow. A. He had an Indian cow. B. The boy was scriously punished. C. The train left the station in time. D. None O. Habitual fact is expressed only in- A. present perfect tense D. past perfect tense D. past perfect tense D. past indefinite tense C. past perfect tense D. Past perfect tense C. past indefinite tense C. past indefinite tense C. past perfe	
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D. Stringed  7. Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund?  A. I see a sleeping child  B. Walking in the morning is good for health  C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower  D. Please stop writing  8. The machine made in Japan is now working well. Here 'made' is-  A. Present participle  A. Present participle  C. Perfect participle  C. Perfect participle  C. Stringed  D. Water a gerund?  O. The baby — because it is hungry now.  A. is crying B. cries C. is D. are Ans A  O. He — a letter to his father now.  A. writes B. write C. is writing D. wrote Ans C  O. Find out the tense of the following sentence: It is interesting.  A. Present indefinite  C. Present perfect  D. None of them  Ans A  O. Which of the sentence is in the future, even the verb is not future tense?  A. Maria is banana.	
<ul> <li>67. Which of the following sentence does not have a gerund? <ul> <li>A. I see a sleeping child</li> <li>B. Walking in the morning is good for health</li> <li>C. He fancies visiting the Eiffel tower</li> <li>D. Please stop writing</li> <li>C. The machine made in Japan is now working well. Here 'made' is- <ul> <li>A. Present participle</li> <li>C. Perfect participle</li> <li>C. Perfect participle</li> <li>C. Perfect participle</li> </ul> </li> <li>61. The baby — because it is hungry now.  A. is crying B. cries C. is D. are Ans A  A. writes B. write C. is writing D. wrote Ans C  O3. Find out the tense of the following sentence: It is interesting.  A. Present indefinite B. Present continuous C. Present perfect D. None of them Ans A  O4. Which of the sentence is in the future, even the verb is not future tense?  A. Maria is banana.</li> </ul></li></ul>	
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68. The machine made in Japan is now working well. Here 'made' is- A. Present participle B. Present continuous C. Present perfect D. None of them Ans A  O4. Which of the sentence is in the future, even the verb is not future tense? A. Maria is banana.	
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B. Past Participle  G. Perfect participle  A. Maria is banana.	
C. Perfect participle  A. Maria is banana.	A. Present participie
( Perfect Danicipie	
D John is flying for Garmony most mode	C. Perfect participle
D. Simple past  B. John is flying for Germany next week.  C. He is probably watching TV.	
by. Hearing the noise, the boy woke up. Here the word hearing is a/an-	09. Hearing the noise, the boy woke up. Here the word 'hearing' is a/an-
A. noun  D. She has gone for some shopping.  Ans B	A. noun
B. participle 05. They to a concert tomorrow.	B. participle
C. verb A. has been going B. are going	C. verb
D. adverb C. are gone D. have been going Ans B	
10. What is the correct use of gerund?  O Present Perfect Tense:	
A. I saw the girl dancing.	
B. I am dancing on the floor	
C. Dancing is a good exercise recently, so far, since, for etc. এই শব্দুলো থাকলে সেটি Present	
D. The girl came here dancing.	D. The girl came here dancing.
News 01.D 02.B 03.C 04.C 05.B 🗆 'Already' Affirmative Sentence-এ বসে এবং 'yet' Interrogative ও	01.D 02.B 03.C 04.C 05.R

Negative Sentence-এ বনে।

100	Example:		M	05.	At four he (look) the same	as now. (চার বছর বয়সে	সে এখনক
_	Everything is going well, We	any problem so fa	ar.		মতই দেখতে ছিল।)		
	A. aren't have	B. didn't have		*	A. looks	B. look	
	C. don't have	D. haven't had	Ans D		C. looking	D. looked	Ans
02.	Just now he his dinner	but he says, he'll see	you when	0		A Fee	
	he's finished.	B. has had		_	সূত্র: S + was/were + V + ing		
	A. is having	D. had	Ans B				24 )
0.3	C. was having Find out the wrong sentence		Ansin		অতীতকালের দুটি Clause যদি As	s/While/when দারা যুক্ত হয় ত	াহলে তামে
03.	A. How long has Rahim been		*		একটিতে Past continuous এবং অ	পরটিতে Past Indefinite Tens	e হয়।
	B. How long do you know Ka			_			
	C. She has been ill for quite a			0	Example:	7537	
	D. My grandparents got marri		Ans B	01.	My uncle arrived while I —	TV. B. had watched	
04	The not yet been determ				A. was watched C. would watched	D. was watching	Ansi
0.41	A. extent of his injuries has	m2775543853;		02	. While you —— to me or		
	B. extent of his injuries have			02.	letter under the door.	i the phone, somebody	p assied §
	C. extent of his injuries have be	en			A. are talking	B. talk	
	D. extent of his injuries are		Ans A		C. have talked	D. were talking	Ansii
0	Present Perfect Continuous			03.	The girlin the lake but so		
	সূত্ৰ: S + have/has + been + V	+ ing + Ext.			A. drowned	B. was drowning	
0	Example:				C. will have been drowning		Ans 3
01.	He at the University of			04.	I quickly lost interest in N	Ir. Rahim's story, becaus	se he was
	A. studied	B. was studying	( Table 1		himself.	- always and	
	C. has been studying	D. none	Ans C		A. repetitions	B. repeated	
02.	The baby since morning				C. repeating	D. repeatedly	Ans
	A. cries	B. has cried	Ans C	05.	Saima was reading a book		
	C. has been crying	D. have been crying	AISC		A. as though	B. when D. as	A - 2
03.	Weto Dhaka in 1994 and	B. came, were living			C. while	p. as	Ans (
	A. came, lived C. came, have been living		Ans C	L	Past Perfect Tense:	broke -	4
0.4	WeEnglish since our ch					Tense ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Befor	
04	A. are learning	B. learn					C 44 75
	C. learned	D. have been leaning	Ans D	-	Past Perfect Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়	To the house A	- 3
05	English since I was twelve.			0	Example:	1 374 6.5	
35	A. I'm learning	B. I've learned	10	01.	The doctor — him med	ication for his illness afte	r he had
	C. I learn	D. I have been leaning	Ans D	-,	examined him.	D is prescribing	
0	Past Indefinite Tense:	some of the second		-tarti		B. is prescribing D. prescribed	100
	সূত্র: S + V2 + Ext.		144	02	C. will prescribe The patient had died. Whi		Ansii
	क्ष्रि word: Yesterday, ago, lo	ong ago, long since, last,	once, it is	II /	represent?	en form of tense does the	Jenteme
- 10	time, it is high time, wish	etc. এই শব্छला थाकल	সেটি Past	U	A. Present perfect	B. Past indefinite	
	Indefinite Tense হয়।	A min procession	- Principal	151	C. Past perfect	D. Future perfect	Ans
	অতীতকালের দুটি যদি as soon	as ছারা যুক্ত তাহলে দুটি	কাজই Past	03.	Rahim his work by the		
	Indefinite Tense হয়।	The state of the s	ctice	a)(	A. will finish Of Collect	B. had finished	
0					C. have finished	D. could finish	Ans B
7.77	. Choose the correct sentence			04.	Our friends the day be		
	A. I had left my colleage yeste			0.000	A. having left	B. had left	
	B. I left my College yesterday			5 6	C. have been left	D. had been left	Ans B
	C. I was left my College yeste		319	05.	Select the appropriate opt	ion for the blank space.	
T Righted	D. I was leaving my College y		Ans B			ced that someone into	
02.	I read an interesting book fe	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e tense)		A. had broken	B. broke	
	A. Present indefinite	B. Present perfect			C. had been breaking	D. would break	Ans
0.2	C. Past indefinite	D. Past perfect	Ans C		Past Perfect Continuous To	ense: melletin television	12 1-17
03.	When I saw her leaving in a hi		was going.	100	সূত্ৰ: S + had + been + V + in		
	A. have asked C. asked	B. was asking D. had asked	Ann	0	Example:		
04		Control of the contro	Ans B	10000	. Hakim —— for a new root	mmata hafara ha Gnalle ce	recorded
04.	you go to the cinema last A. Would	B. Did	131 1	01.	A. has been looking	B. will be looking	acceeded
	C. Are	D. Were	Ans B	2	C. had been looking	D. has looked	Anst
44 45	PECT SERIES AA NETWORK ASDECT SERI	ES A NETWORK . ASDECT STORES	ALL NETWOOD		c. mad occir looking	D, Has IOOKCU	NETWOOD I

CLM.		N'ORK		Engl	ish			131
CTS	RK	she had been — as much mone	ey as she could for the rainy	days.		Future Perfect Continuous 7	Cense:	1000
14	Popl.	A safe-keeping	B. savings	200	1	সূত্ৰ: S + shall/will + have bee		
	"	c. save	D. saving	Ans D	0	Example:		
1		Future Indefinite Tense:				They — for me for three h	iours.	
(Ju	MI	S + shall/will + V1 + Ext.			01.	A. will have been wait	B. will have been wait	ing
	7	word: Tomorrow, next da	v next week next year	coming		C. will have waiting	D. none	Ans B
		116	ly, next week, next year,	coming	02	I — football for two hours		
1	36	year etc.		-	٧2.	A. shall have been playing	B. been have been play	ing
160 8	-	nample:				C. will have been played	D. will have been play	
6 521	1	Next August, Lata and Tanin				Sequence of Tense:		
	1	A are married	B. have been married	A 170	1.57	ङ Principle clause यमि Preser	nt/Future Tense-এ থাকে	তাহলে sub-
		C. will have been married	D. will marry	Ans		ordinate clause যেকোনো Te		
	F	New programs will be ne		levision.		্ত Principle clause যদি Past		h ordinate
6		A. telecast C. telecasted	B. published	Ame				b-ordinate
Ans			D. broadcasted	Ans A		clause অবশ্যই Past Tense-এ		
asped	f.	I (leave) tomorrow. A shall leaving B. am left	C shall leave D leave	A [6]	1	স্পুটি clause-এ একটি Future	e Indefinite থাকলে অপর	Present
		( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )		Ans		Indefinite হয়।	condition to encountries	
1		When Imoney, I will buy A may get B. may be got		A IN		F When যুক্ত দৃটি clause এর এ	কটি Past Indefinite এবং ত	প্রপরটি Past
ed her.	0			Ans D	1	Continuous Tense হয়।	the light part of the	1
act,	6	Complete the sentence. I will A am getting	B. get	ne news.	100	Example:		
IAD		C. will get	D. will be getting	Ans B		I asked him if he —— his les	sons.	
Ans e he	3	(, will get	D. will be getting	Alis	"	A. has prepared	B. has been preparing	
	a D	Future Continuous Tense:	an taliantil oliopapa			C. had prepared	D. preparing	Ans C
2		ह्यः S + shall/will + be + V +	ing + Ext.		02.	Neela — her hand when si		
Ans	36	Example:				A. burn	B. is burning	
		They will be for the cou	intry.		461	C. was burning	D. burnt	Ans D
	61.	A. working B. work		Ans A	03.	We - TV when the teleph	ione rang.	
Ans	10.	I shall be —— the book.				A. watched	B. was watching	
		A. read B. to read		Ans C		C. are watching	D. were watching	Ans D
	6.	Find out the tense of the	following sentence: Wi	ll he be	04.	I will phone you when I	- the news.	
थड न		driving a car then?			4	A. am getting	B. get	
		A. Future indefinite	B. Future continuous		77+2	C. will get	D. will be getting	Ans B
		C. Future perfect	D. Future perfect contin		100	. He said that he —— be unab		*
he ha		lam sick of rain and bad w		we wake		A. will	B. shall	[Amalia
-		up tomorrow morning, the			18	C. should	D. would	Ans D
		A. is shining	B. will be shining	Ans B		APY() ANALYSIS OF PE	REVIOUS YEAR QUESTIC	NS
Ans	1	C. will be shine	D. will shining	Alis		CLUST	ER AG	
entence		Future Perfect Tense:			01	. I came here after the rain —	The same of the same of the same	C 2021 221
		সূব: S + shall/will + have + \	The second secon	6 V.	01	A. stopped	B. stop	G. 2021-22]
		🏲 By + future time উল্লেখ থাব	লৈ Future Perfect Tense ই	<b>I</b>	3	C. was stop	D. had stopped	
Ans C		Example:	, completely a distribute			(D) Explanation Shortcut: pas		st perfect
	01.	By 2010, I - for this firm	n for 15 years.	Cilce	a)	tense. Tol entec	dive delivery	P
		A. will be worked	B. will work		.	past perfect tense + before + p	ast indefinite.	
Ans B		C. have worked	D. will have worked	Ans D	02	. The thief said that he was as		G. 2020-21]
	02.	By the middle of the twenty	y-first century, the compu	uter —	-	A. has done	B. did	
		a necessity in every home.				C. had done	D. done	
Ans B		A. became	B. becoming	Ans D		● Explanation Sent এর এক	clause simple past	হলে অপর
hen we		C. has become	D. will have become	Alisty	•	clauseটি past perfect হয়।		
· place.	43,	By 2010, I for this farm	B. will work		1	্র শেরেবাংলা কৃ	ये विश्वविদ्यालय	
-		A. will be working C. have worked	D. will have worked	Ans D	01	. The world is as if ita lool		U 2009-10]
Ans	A.s	By this time next month, th				A. was	B. were	
	٠٩.	A. would have	B. will have	-1 T		C. is	D. are	
		C. will	D. have	Ans B		(B) Explanation Present tense	as if + past indefinite ter	nse হয়।
1	05	He will have gone home. C				. Are you eating sugar? yes I		U 2012-131
eded.		A. Future Perfect Tense	B. Future Indefinite		-	A. do	B. am	
-1		C. Future Continuous	COLUMN CONTRACTOR COLUMN COLUM			C. eat	D. eating	
Ans		D. Future Perfect Continuou	S	Ans A		(A) Explanation Present indefin		
NORK !!	-	SDECT CEDICA - ASSESSED - ASSESSED	FRIES NETWORK ASPECT SERIES	NETWOR	K • • AS	SPECT SERIES NETWORK ASPECT SERIES	NETWORK ASPECT SERIES	NETWORK
		SPECI SERIES . NEIWORK . ASPECT ST						

138	The Exclusive Freparation Boo	K OI	The state of the grant New York
03.	Fill in the blank: I could not mend the laptop myself,	04.	It was long — I — her last.  A before, have seen  B. before, has seen
	Iat a shop.  SAU 2016-17		A. before, have seen B. before, has seen
	A. had it mended B. had mended		C. Since, had seen
	C. did it mend D. had mended		( Explanation Since এর পূর্বে Past Indefinite Tense থাকলে Sing
	A Explanation had(have) causative verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।		এর পরে Past Perfect tense হয়।
	ञिल्प कृषि विश्वविদ्यालय	05.	No sooner had he — the police — he ran away. [PSTU 2015-16
			A. seen, than B. saw, than
01.	Which sentence is correct - [SylAU 2014-15]		C. see, when D. seen, when
	A. He had left before I came B. He left before I had come		Explanation Structure: No sooner + had + subject + v
	C. He had left before I had come D. He left before I came		+ + than+ past indefinite tense.
	A Explanation before এর ১ম অংশ past perfect এবং পরের অংশ past	06.	. Scarcely had he seen the police - he - away. [PSTU 2015-16
	indefinite रम्	1-	A. when, run B. before, run
			C. when, ran D. All
	্টিগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়		Explanation Structure: Scarcely + had + subject + v <sub>3</sub> +
D1	Father said that he on my twentieth birthday.		+ when+ past indefinite tense.
01.	[CVASU 2015-16]	07	. The man is — weak to do something. [PSTU 2015-16
	A. Will give me a digital camera B. has given me a camera	07.	A. very B. much C. too D. All
	C. would give me a camera D. had give me a camera	51.	© Explanation Parallel Structure এর নিয়ম অনুসারে tooto হয়।
	Explanation said that এর পরের অংশটি past tense এর হবে, past		. We thought that she — the job. [PSTU. 2011-12
	perfect হবে না যেহেতু বলার পর কাজটি পরে হবে।	08.	
02	An emergency meeting is —— next Sunday. [CVASU 2015-16]		A. gets C. will get B. is getting D. would get Ans[
02.	A. going to hold B. going to be hold		() Explanation Principal clause যদি past tense এ থাকে তাফ
	C. going to be hold D. going to be held		Subordinate clause অবশ্যই Past tense এ করতে হবে ৷
	D Explanation নিকট ভবিষ্যত বোঝাতে present indefinite tense ব্যবহার করা	V-85	Subordinate clause 99-112 Past tense 9 4900 209 1
	হয়। আর বকাটিতে passive অর্থ প্রকাশ করছে বলে going to be held হবে।		NETWORK PRIME TEST
02	A renowned vet said that he- a good number of people the	-	
03.	previous day. [CVASU 2016-17]	01.	. The Chariman told me that he — visit my office.
	A. motivate B. motivates		A. would B. had C. will D. will have
	C. was motivated D. had motivated	02.	. He — to Chircago just a few months ago.
			A. has moved B. moved C. had moved D. would move
		03.	. Find out the correct option.
	পরবর্তীতে past perfect হবে।		A. Rahim left for home after the storm had stopped.
04.	. He'II give you a call as soon as he-	1	B. Rahim leaves for home after the storm had stopped.
	A. will arrive B. arrivers	1	C. Rahim had left for home after the storm stopped.
	C. is arrive D. is going to arrive		D. Rahim had left for home after the storm had stopped.
	B Explanation ১ম অংশে future indefinite থাকায় অর্থগতভাবেই পরের	04.	. Find out the correct option.
	অংশে Present indefinite হবে।	11.3	A. I had finished the work yesterday
05	. I'm very happy: my favorite singerto my town next		B. I finished the work yesterday. C. I have finished the work yesterday.
	October for a big concert. [CVASU 2017-18]		
	A. has come B. isn't going to come	05	D. I was finishing the work yesterday.
	C. doesn't come D. is going to come	05	A. It is raining for three days. B. It has been raining for three days.
	① Explanation / নিকট ভবিষ্যৎ বোঝাতে present continuous tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।	-	A. It is raining for three days.  B. It has been raining for three days.  C. It rained for three days.  D. It was raining for three days.
	📉 পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪 🗀 🕒 🗇	0	- 1971   1921   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   1931   193
		00	6. By the time, they arrive ——.  A. he'll have left B. he'll leave
01	. The queen said—the Island next year. [PSTU 2017-18]	Tiber.	(BAND TO TREET) (1977) (1977) - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	A. to have visited B. to visit		
	C. to be visiting D. that she will visit	200	7. It — raining since the morning.
	D Explanation বিকো next year, next month, next day, next time		A. has been B. had been raining
	ইত্যাদি উল্লেখ থাকলে সাধারণত future indefinite tense হয়।	10	C. was D. were
02.	. Intelligent life on another planet—yet to be discovered?	08	8. By the middle of the twenty-first century, the computer -
	[PSTU 2017-18]	îl .	a necessity in every home.
	A. has B. has not C. have D. have not	100	A. became B. becoming
	⚠ Explanation yet সাধারণত negative বাক্যের ভরুতে বা শেষে বসে, তবে		C. has become D. will have become
	বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে বাক্যে negative word বসেনা কিন্তু অর্থ negative বোঝায়।	09	9. While the man — in the field, suddenly a dog came and — him
03.			A. was, bite B. was working, bit
50.	A. since, wenting B. since, go		C. worked, bitten D. was working, bite
	C. before, came D. since, go	10	). Bablu — dinner when his friend called.
	D. Since, came D. Since, came D. Since এর পূর্বে Present Tense থাকলে Since এর পরে	1_	A. eating B. ate C. has eaten D. was eating
	表		01.A 02.B 03.A 04.B 05.B
	Past indefinite tense হয়।		MSW41 06 A 07 A 08 D 09.B 10.D
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, ASP	TO SERVED TO SERVED TO RETWORK TO ASPECT SERVES TO NETWORK	• • AS	PRECI SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT
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Rule-01: নিচের কতিপয় Verb রয়েছে যেগুলোর পরে আরেকটি Verb নসলে সেটি Gerund বা 'ing যুক্ত Verb' হয়।

Right Form of Verb

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

Strauss finished — two of his published compositions before his tenth birthday.

A. written

B. write

C. to write

D.writing

Ans D

L He hates -- the phone and very often lets it -

A. attending, off C. ringing, on

B. answering, ring D. holding, rug

Ans B

A I regret - Marzina about the wedding.

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

Ans C

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

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

### Example:

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

A. how repeat B. repeating C. to repeat D. repeat Ans C

02. Almost every one fails on the first try.

A. in passing the driving test

B. to pass his driver's test

C. to have passed his driver's test

Ans B D. passing his driver's test political institutions are not 03. Anarchists believe that - people.

necessary -A. to have governing

C. governing

B. that govern

D. to govern

Ans D

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

be better off	keep on
get used to	be used to
	object to
	accustomed to
	do not mind
	can't help
֡	be better off get used to look forward to become used to insist on can't stand

### Example: (**©**)

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

B. to use

C. the use

D. using Ans D

02. Are you looking forwardyour friend again?

A. seeing

B. to see

C. to seeing

D. to saw Ans C

03. Would you mind -- me your mobile number?

A. give

C. to give

B. giving D. to have given

# ☐ Rule-04:

i. Know এর পরে how to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

ii. Lest থাকলে তারপর should ব্যবহৃত হয়।

iii. It is time, it is high time, i fancy, i wish একলোর পরে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

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

v. Wish এর পরে Auxiliary হিসেবে তথু were বসে।

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

# Example:

01. I don't know how -- the problem.

A have tackle

B. tackled

C to tackle

D. knowing

Ans C

02. She is likely

B. To know A. knowing

C. Know

D. Know Ans B

03. He ran fast lest he --- miss the train. C. should

A. can 04. It is high time we -

B. could

D. would Ans C the people conscious about our

national interest. A. should make C. must make

R made D. will make

Ans B

05. I wish I -- a king.

A. am

B. is

C. was

D. were Ans D

Rule-05:

i. Present Indefinite + since + Past Indefinite.

ii. Present Perfect + since + Past Indefinite.

iii. Past Indefinite + Since + Past Perfect.

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

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

### Example:

since he settled in London.

A. Ten years has passed

B. Ten years had passed

C. Ten years have passed

D. Ten year had passed Ans C

02. It has been over three centuries - Shahjahan -

-the Taj

Mahal. A. age, build B. when, has built

C. since, built

D. years, dreat

03. No sooner had he got the notice - he changed his

Ans C

Ans B

direction. A as

B. than

D. after

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

A. arrived C. arrive

C. before

B. arriving

D. arrival

Ans A

05. Choose the correct tense.

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

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

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

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

Ans B

740		THI Exclusive Frep	diation book	to i righteniure remains
Rule	⊵-06: Preposition এর পর	Verb + ing হয়।		02. Milk can (turn) into curd. A. Turn B. Be turned C. Turne  [SAU.2003-2004] D. Is turned
Exam	mple:			(B) Explanation Modal auxiliary 13 sentence (4 passive 43)
	worked instead of V	Which one is correct?		নিয়ম: Objective এর subject modal verb + Be + V <sub>3</sub> + subject এ
	aving played	B. play		object I
C. pl	layed	D. playing	Ans	03. A group of words that does not make a complete sense and
	gave up —— football.			does not contain a finite verb is a [SAU.2004-2005]
	o play	B. playing		A. sentence B. phrase C. idiom D. clause
C. p		D. of playing	Ans B	B Explanation / একাধিক শব্দ এবং সেগুলোর মধ্যে finite verb না থাকলে
_	e-07: Before এর পূর্বে Pas		After পরে	সেটি phrase হয়।
	t Perfect Tense হয়। অপর C			04. The girl is working very hard lest [SAU-09-10]
Mademan	imple:			A. She fails in the examination
	vas us who had left before	e he arrived.		B. She failed in the examination
A. u	us who had left before he a	rrived		C. She should be failed in the examination
	we who had left before he			D. She should fail in the examination
C. v	we who had went before he	e arrived		● Explanation / Lest থাকলে পরবর্তীতে should + V₁ ব্যবহার করতে হয়।
D. u	us who went before he arri	ved	Ans B	05. He spoke as if hea leader [SAU 2011-12]
02. Mir	raz - for a new room-	mate before he finally s	ucceeded.	A. am B. is
A. ł	had been looking	B. has been looking		C. are D. were
C. v	will be looking	D. has looked	Ans A	① Explanation / As if as though এর পরবর্তী verb টি স্বসময় past
03. I ca	ame home after the rain-	<del></del>		tense এ হয়। এবং be verb হিসেবে were হয়।
A. S	stopped	B. stop		06. The doctor has the pulses of the patient [SAU 2011-12]
C. v	was stop	D. had stopped	Ans	A. seen B. counted C. measured D. felt
	entify the correct sentence		10 TH 2	C. measured D. felt  DExplanation Has + V3 (Felt-অনুভব/চেক আপ) বসেছে।
	After it was repaired, it ran			
	After it was repaired, it ran			07. I prefer teacoffee. [SAU-11-12] A. to B. with C. than D. on
	After it was repaired, it has	a been ran perfect again	Ans D	A Explanation Prefer এর to বসে।
	None of these are correct	and the same of th		08. Which one of the following is a correct sentence? [SAU-18-19]
$\odot$	APY() ANALYSIS OF P	REVIOUS YEAR QUESTIC	ONS	A. Do you have a complain against me?
	CLUS	TER AG	100	B. Do you has a complain against me?
01 11	and the second second		.G. 2021-22]	C. Do you had a complain against me?
	e hates — kept —	B. being kept, wait	.G. 2021-22j	D. Do you having a complain against me?
	to be, to wait	D. to, waiting		A Explanation Present indefinite tense এর interrogative বাত্
	Explanation Hates ROSE ger		পরে কোনো	গঠনে have এর সাথে Do ব্যবহৃত হয়।
	rb আসলে ing যুক্ত করতে হবে।		100	Structure: Do + sub + main verb + object + Ext +?
	ou must of Helen Ke	A STREET, STRE	G. 2021-22]	जिल्हें कृषि विश्वविमानग्र
Α.	hear B. heard	C. have heard D. hear	ring '	
(C)	Explanation/কোনো কিছু অব	শ্যেই সংগঠিত হয়েছে এমন	অৰ্থ প্ৰকাশে ।	01. 'He talks as if hea fool.'- [SylAU- 2008-2009]
	ust have + v3 বনে।	Long on the street of the state-		A. had been B. has been C. was D. were
03. In	order to - in life, one ha	s to work hard. [C.A	G. 2022-23]	● Explanation As if/ as though এর পরবর্তী verb টি সবসময় past
Α.	succeed B. successful	C. success D. succ	cessfully	tense এ হয়। এবং be verb হিসেবে were হয়।
0	Explanation/To এর পর স	াবসময় verb এর Base fo	orm বসে।	02. I saw a bird in - [SylAU- 2008-2009]
Suc	cceed হলো Base form। Su	uccess হলো noun। Succe	essful হলো	A. to sit B. sitting C. sat D. is sitting
Adj	jective এবং Successfully হ	লা Adverb।		② Explanation
04. The	e grass is wet. It - last ni	ight. [C.A	G. 2022-231	এর পরের verb টির সাথে ing যুক্ত করতে হয়।
	must rain	B. must rained		03. Which one is correct sentence? [SylAU-11-12]
	must be rain	D. must have rained		A. Karim preferred reding to writing
	Explanation অতীতকালে অব*			B. Karim preferred to read than to write.
	re + v3 ব্যবহার হয়। উপরের ব			C. Karim preferred reading than to write
বৃষ্টি :	হয়েছিল। অবশ্যই ঘটেছে এমন	অর্থে এখানে must + have +	v3 হয়েছে।	D. Karim preferred to read than writing
10-2	(गुदवाला क	षे विश्वविদ्याणग्र 💉	17 1	<b>Explanation</b> Prefer + $v + ing + to + v + ing$ .
01 5		The state of the s		04. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word of the sentence.
	d out the weak verb from		2002-2003]	He got used to — cricket in the morning. [SylAU 2014-15]
A. G	The second secon	C. Sing D. Dre		A. play B. to play C. played D. playing
	xplanation/Weak verb: অ			● Explanation got used to এর পর সবসময় main verb এর সাথে ing
ed বা	t যোগ করে past participle গঠ	ন করা হয় তাকে weak verb ব	লে।	वत्म ।

.. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

Deplaration
Leplanation Neither অৰ্থ কোনোটিই না।  you — take tea than coffee. Which modal will be appropriate here? A need not B. dare C could D. would rather Well the gap with appropriate verb. If my father—me up, t will take the bus home. A doesn't pick B. don't pick C would pick D. didn't pick Well pick D. didn't pick Well pick D. didn't pick Well pick D. didn't pick Seplanation of a spile well will be assentence by using the right form of verb: [SylAU 2016-17] A rise B. rising C be risen D. have risen Be planation of be used to used t
Explanation Neither অৰ্থ কোনোটিই না ।
Explanation, Neither অৰ্থ কোনোটিই না।  you — take tea than coffee. Which modal will be appropriate here?   SylAU 2015-16  A. need not
You — take tea than coffee. Which modal will be appropriate here?   SylAU 2015-16  A. need not
gyropriate here? A. need not B. dare C. could D. would rather D. would rather D. would rather D. would rather এক কা than বন্দে, verb এক base form হয়। Fill the gap with appropriate verb. If my father—me up, I mill take the bus home. A. doesn't pick C. would pick D. didn't pick D. didn't pick C. would you please remind me — the book before the expired take? C. returning D. to return D. to re
A need not C could D. would rather D. would
C. could  D. would rather  (C. could  D. would rather  (C. speaking English  D. write English  C. speaking English  D. write English  Explanation/ get used to us A srat Write Unit And Inguity Explanation/  Explanation/ Remind and Ard verb us A rice verb us A made  P. Explanation/ Remind us A rice verb us Inguity Explanation/ Remind us A rice verb
ি Explanation Would rather এর পর than বসে, verb এর base form হয়। fill the gap with appropriate verb. If my fatherme up, I will take the bus home. A doesn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would pick C would pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would you please remind me—the book before the expirately capable of the spiral pick C returning C r
Fill the gap with appropriate verb. If my father—me up, I will take the bus home.  A doesn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. date: C would pick D. to returning C returning D. to return C returning C returning D. to return C returning D
Mill take the bus home. A doesn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. to returning D. to returning C returning D. to return D. makes A made B. has made C is making D. makes D. was a making too much noise (collain span star in collain span star
A doesn't pick C, would pick D. didn't pick C, would pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick D. didn't pick C would pick D. didn't pick C returning D. to return out on the return of t
C. would pick  D. didn't pick  Explanation বাক্যটি অর্থগতভাবে। streaming and site conditional and site sentence by using the right form of verb: [SylAU 2016-17] A. rise B. rising C. be risen D. have risen  Explanation be used to আৱা সাধারণত অতীতের অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝার । একেত্রে be used to অর পূর্বে verb থাকলে পরবর্তীতে verb + ing tall up the blanks using modals: He swim every morning when he was in the village. A. need not C. dare D. used to D. be aking. [SylAU 2017-18] D. be aking. [SylAU 2017-1
ি Explanation বাক্যটি অর্থগতভাবে 1 <sup>st</sup> conditional এ রয়েছে। অর্থাৎ   ft-present indefinite
Ferrometrial definite
"She is used to—early in the morning" Fill in the blank of this sentence by using the right form of verb:  SyIAU 2016-17  A. rise  B. rising C. be risen D. have risen  B. Explanation be used to ছারা সাধারণত অতীতের অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝার। এক্ষেত্রে be used to এর পূর্বে verb থাকলে পরবর্তীতে verb + ing হয়।  Fill up the blanks using modals: He swim every morning when he was in the village. A. need not C. dare D. used to D. wsed to D. wsed to D. used to D.
his sentence by using the right form of verb: [SyIAU 2016-17] A. rise B. rising C. be risen D. have risen D. hav
A. rise  B. rising  C. be risen  D. have risen  Levicus A saking too much noise (collars paper with read paper with re
C. be risen  D. have risen  The control of the co
BExplanation be used to ঘারা সাধারণত অতীতের অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝায়। এক্ষেত্রে be used to এর পূর্বে verb থাকলে পরবর্তীতে verb + ing হয়। Fill up the blanks using modals: He swim every morning when he was in the village. A need not B. had better C. dare D. used to D. used to D. used to B. crying C. crying for D. cry B. crying C. crying for D. cry
বোঝায়। এক্ষেত্রে be used to এর পূর্বে verb থাকলে পরবর্তীতে verb + ing হয়। Fill up the blanks using modals: He swim every morning when he was in the village.  A need not
Fill up the blanks using modals: He swim every morning when he was in the village.  SylAU 2017-18  A. need not B. had better C. dare D. used to  D Explanation অতিতের অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to বসে।  What is the correct use of verb: I wish I (be) a king.  SylAU 2017-18   What is the correct use of verb: I wish I (be) a king.  SylAU 2017-18   Description of the tortoise agreed that the hare ran as last as the whild be claimed that he could easily him in a race.  CVACU: 17-18   A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  Explanation প্রতিযোগিতা মোকাবিলা করা বোঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  10. I saw an expatriate his motherland.  CVASU 2017-19   A. to cry B. crying C. crying for D. cry  D Explanation of The tortoise agreed that the hare ran as last as the whild be claimed that he could easily him in a race.  CVACU: 17-18   A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  Explanation প্রতিযোগিতা মোকাবিলা করা বোঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  10. I saw an expatriate his motherland.  CVASU 2017-19   A. to cry B. crying C. crying for D. cry  The tortoise agreed that the hare ran as last as the whild be claimed that he could easily him in a race.  CVACU: 17-18   A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  Explanation প্রতিযোগিতা মোকাবিলা করা বোঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  10. I saw an expatriate his motherland.  CVASU 2017-19   A. to cry B. crying C. crying for D. cry  The tortoise agreed that the hare ran as last as the whild be claimed that he could easily him in a race.  CVACU: 17-18   A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  Explanation প্রতিযোগিতা মোকাবিলা করা বোঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  10. I saw an expatriate his motherland.  CVASU 2017-19   A. to cry B. crying C. crying for D. cry  The tortoise agreed that the hare ran as last as the whild be claimed that he could easily him in a race.  CVACU: 17-18   A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  Explanation (A) should be claimed that he could easily him in a race.  CVACU: 17-18   A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  Explanation (A) should be claimed tha
Fill up the blanks using modals: He swim every morning when he was in the village.  A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  (SylAU 2017-18)  A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock  (Explanation) প্রতিযোগিতা মোকাবিলা করা বোঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  10. I saw an expatriate ———— his motherland. [CVASU 2017-1]  A. to cry B. crying C. crying for D. cry  (B) Explanation সাধারণত একটি বাক্যে দুটি verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb প্রাথ্য ing যুক্ত করতে হয়।
when he was in the village. A need not C. dare D. used to DESPIRATION অভিতরে অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to বসে। What is the correct use of verb: I wish I (be) a king. [SylAU 2017-18] What is the correct use of verb: I wish I (be) a king. [SylAU 2017-18]  [SylAU 2017-18]  [DEXPIRATION প্রতিযোগিতা মোকাবিলা করা বোঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  10. I saw an expatriate ——— his motherland. [CVASU 2017-18]  A. to cry B. crying C. crying for D. cry  [DEXPIRATION সাধারণত একটি বাক্যে দুটি verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb একামের বাঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  11. I saw an expatriate ——— his motherland. [CVASU 2017-18]  A. to cry B. crying T. daylor  A. to cry B. crying T. daylor  A. to cry T. alaration সাধারণত একটি বাক্যে দুটি verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb একামের বাঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  12. I saw an expatriate ——— his motherland.  A. to cry T. alaration সাধারণত একটি বাক্যে দুটি verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb একামের বাঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  A. to cry T. alaration সাধারণত একটি বাক্যে দুটি verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb একামের বাঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  13. I saw an expatriate ——— his motherland.  A. to cry T. alaration সাধারণত একটি বাক্যে দুটি verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb একামের বাঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়  A. to cry T. alaration সাধারণত একটি বাক্যে দুটি verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb একামের বাঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়
A. need not B. had better C. dare D. used to D. used to D. used to বসে। What is the correct use of verb: I wish I (be) a king.  [SylAU]
A. need not  C. dare  D. used to  A. to cry  B. crying  C. crying for  D. cry  D
C. dare  D. used to  A. to cry  B. crying  C. crying for  D. cry  D. used to  A. to cry  B. crying  C. crying for  D. cry  D. used to  A. to cry  B. crying  C. crying for  D. cry  D. used to  A. to cry  B. crying  C. crying for  D. cry  Plantation  All to cry  D. used to  A. to cry  B. crying  C. crying for  D. cry  Plantation  All to cry
<b>(B)</b> Explanation পাততের অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to বসে।  What is the correct use of verb: I wish I (be) a king.  SylAU সাথে ing যুক্ত করতে হয়।
What is the correct use of verb: I wish I (be) a king.  SylAU সাথে ing যুক্ত করতে হয়।
7017-1XI
11 Would you mind
A. Would be B. Was
C. tolk to me over talanhone D. talk
DEsplanation would you mind and and verh and mind and and serh and mind and and serb and
. Karim Would rather a Pepsi than a Deer.   SylAU 2018-19
A. have B. had করতে হয়, telephone এ কথা বলার ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত over বসে।
C. has D. having 12. Look forward to from you soon. [CVASU 2018-1
<u>DExplanation</u> Would rather, had better এরপর verb এর base form হয়।  A. listen  B. hear  C. hearing  D. learn
চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ।  তি Explanation Look forward to, with a view to, would you min ইত্যাদি থাকলে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।
. We look forward to — a habitable world for all species. 13. His speech as well as his manner objectionable. [CVACU: 18-1
A. did B. is C. are D. were
A. see B. seeing B. seein
( to have seen
B Explanation/ Look forward to এর পরে gerund (verb+ing) হয়।
. Would you mind — me a ball -point pen? [CVASU 2015-16] . পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
A. lend B. lent   Identify the correct sentence from the option: [PSTU 2013-
C. to lend D. lending 01. A. She prefers dancing more than singing
Cale profess densing to singing
Ans She prefers dance to sing
— ecological balance   CVASU 2015-16  02 The lethargic hates at holidays.   IPSTU. 16
A. maintaining B. maintain A. work B. to work
C. maintenance D. be maintained C. to do work D. working
(Verb+ing) হয়।  (D) Explanation hate এর পরের verb এর সাথে ing ব্যবহৃত হয়।
. You had better — or you will miss the bus. [CVASU 2015-16] 03. The teacher failed to make the students—to him. [PSTU 2017-
A. hurry B. hurried A. to listen B. listening
C. hurrying D. hurries C. listen D. listened
(A) Explanation had better/would rather ইত্যাদির পর verb এর base
form হয়। (ব্যক্তিবাচক object) থাকলে পরবর্তীতে verb এর base form বসে।

142	and the second property of the second	THE EXCLUSIVE THE
04.	The doctor suggested that th	e patient -weight. [PSTU 2017-18] B. would lose
	C. lose	D. lost
	( Explanation বাক্যটিতে suggest	sted that অংশটুকু subjunctive হিসেবে
	কাজ করছে বলে পরবতীতে verb এর	base form বসবে।
05.	Intelligent life on another pla	anet—yet to be discovered? [PSTU 2017-18]
	A. has	B. has not
	C. have	D. have not
	( Explanation yet সাধারণত no	egative বাক্যের উক্তে বা শেষে বসে, তবে
	বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে বাক্যে negative wo	
06.	Despite hard, he failed the	examination [PSTU 2018-19]
	A. he studied	B. study
	C. studies	D. studying
	<u>(D) Explanation</u> Despite একাট। ing যুক্ত হয়।	Preposition এর পরবতী verb এর সাথে
07.	Which one is the correct sent	tence? [PSTU 2018-19]
		B. The son resembles his father.
		r. D. The son resembles as his father.
	B Explanation resembles এর	সাথে preposition হয় না।
11	NETWORK	PRIME TEST
01	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
01.	He gave up —— cricket who	B. playing
	A. of playing	D. play
03	C. to play  I wish I —— a queen.	D. play
02.	A. was	B. is
	C. are	D. were
03	I came home after the rain -	
03.	A. stopped	B. stop
	C. was stop	D. had stopped
04.	Control of the Contro	g—a new international airport.
٠	A. to build	B. building
	C. to have build	D. for building
05.		-Shahjahan —the Taj Mahal.
	A. age, build	B. when, has built
	C. since, built	D. years, dreat
06.		mate before he finally succeeded.
	A. had been looking	B. has been looking
	C. will be looking	D. has looked
07.	I want - careful with you	ır homework in future.
	A. you be	B. you to be
1212V	C. that you are	D. you will be ractice a
08.	Which one is correct?	
	A. He wants admission to Dha	
	B. He wants to get admitted in	
	C. He wants admittance into I	
00	D. He wants entrance into Dh	
09.	Choose the correct sentence	
	A. I don't like to discuss abou	
	B. I don't like to discuss politics	
	C. I don't like discuss politics	
10	D. I don't like discussing poli Which sentence is correct?	ucs.
10.	A. He knows to type.	B. He knows the typing.
	C. He knows to type.	D. None of the above.
	C. TIC KIIUWS HUW ID IVIC.	D. HOLL OF the above.

Agr	riculture Ad	mission		NETWOR
	CHA	Voi	ce	
	oice ২ প্ৰকা			Passive Voice
A			केष्ट्र छक्रजुर्ण निग्नभः	
i.				
			e এ Auxiliary হিসে	
			Auxiliary হিসেবে	
V.			se এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliar এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary	
			be + v3 ব্যবহৃত হয়	
			লে object কে subj	
100	subject	কে object এর ক	ছে নিয়ে যেতে হয়।	
S			liary Verb + V3 +	by + object.
	he best pas	sive form of the	sentence: 'We don'	t like idle people!
		ot liked by idle		t like fale people.
В	. Idle peop	ole are not like	us.	
		ole are not like		
		ole are not of o		An
		re flown by the	y were flying kite	s.' is ——.
		re being flown		
		re being flowin		
		s being flown b		Ans
V	oice Char	ige According	to Tense: গুমাত্র বিভিন্ন Tense অ	was sent directly
			be' Verb এর ভিন্নতা নি	
Ť		of The Tense		sed in Passive Voi
	C ACCES TO STATE	Indefinite	am/is/are	
	Total	Continuous	am being/is be	ing/are being
1	Present	Perfect	have been/has	
		Perfect	have been bein	g/has been being
-	7 7 75	Continuous	The substitute of the substitu	
arl.		Indefinite Continuous	was/were was being/were	e heing
M	Past	Perfect	had been	I I MANAGET
		Perfect		
		Continuous		
	160160	Indefinite	shall be/will be	
V	ITSH 10	Continuous	shall be being/	will be being will have been
32	Future -	Perfect Perfect		en being/will ha
		Continuous		in deing win in
· F	Examples:	Continuous		v i - i
(1) E		e of The Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voic
-	A= 0   1   2   2	Indefinite	He does the	The sum is don
		and the last	sum.	by him.
		Continuous	He is doing the	The sum is bei
	C Lougar	WENTER TO	sum.	done by him.
143	Present	Perfect	He has done the	The sum has be

C. I don't li	ike discuss	ing politi	cs.			- Louisi	Continuous	He is doing the sum.	The sum is being done by him.
A. He know	ws to type.		B. He know		g.	Present	Perfect	He has done the sum.	The sum has been done by him.
C. He know	01.B	уре. 02.D	D. None of	04.B	05.C		Perfect Continuous	He has been doing the sum	The sum has been being done by him
NSWER	06.A	07.B	08.B	09.D	10.C		Continuous		for three hours.

D. By whom were you taught French? Whom-₹ Interrogative Sentence:

iv. By

i. Whom-এর পরিবর্তে who বসে।

iii. V3

WORK			Eng	lish			
	e of The Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice	01.	Example: The Passive form of "Whom does he love"?	ny njito.	
	Indefinite	He did the sum.	The sum was done by him.		A. Who is loved by him? C. Who had he loved? B. Who was lot D. Who loves	oved by hi	im?
	Continuous	He was doing the sum.	The sum was being done by him.	02.	The Passive form of "Whom do you want"?  A. Who is want by you?  B. Who is want	•	
Past	Perfect	He had done the	The sum had been	1	C. Who is wanted by you? D. None	icu io you	A
	Periect	sum before I	done by him	•			[Al
		came.	before he came.		What-युक Interrogative Sentence:		
	Indefinite	He will do the	The sum will be	1	i. প্রথমে what বঙ্গে। ii. Tense অনুযায়ী	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	erb •
	Indefinite	sum.	done by him.	_	iii. V3 iv. By v. Object	vi. ?	
Future	Continuous	He will be	The sum will be	- P	Example:	4.	
	Continuous	doing the sum.	being done by him.	01.	The best passive form of the sentence "What do		
	fort Continue	us Euture Perfec	t & Future Perfect	-	A. What was wanting by you? B. What is wan		
Past Pe	riect Continue	some interest	traited and an or		C. What was wanted by you? D. What is wantin		
muous 43	ব্যবহার আ বুব ক	ম হওয়ায় তা এখানে অ	विनायमा सम्मा रच ना ।	02.	The best passive form of the sentence "What	has he d	one?
Imperativ	re Sentence-এর	Voice Change:			A. What has been doing by him?		
अवास let	বসে।	ii. Object কে	subject করতে হবে।		B. What has been done for him?	D 11	
n. Be বসে		iv. V <sub>3</sub>		1	C. What has been done by him?	D. None	An
xample:				æ	কিছু কিছু Verb-এর পরে By ব্যবহার হয় না: যেমন:		
Pessive fo	orm of 'Do the	work' is ——.			Know to, Annoy with, Surprise at, Satisfy		
	ork should be do		ork be done.	1.5	Shock at, Marvel at, Contain in, Embody i	n, Please	at/w
	ork has to be do		ork to be done. Ans B	1 _	Gratify with, Gratify with, Bless with.		
			following specifies	(O)	Example:		
	e form to the			01.	I know him.		
A Let the	door opened so	ofly. B. Let the do	oor be opened softly.		A. He is known by me B. He is known		TA.
C. Let the	door is opened s	softly. D. Let the do	or open softly. Ans B	3	C. He has been known by me D. He is know		Ar
lick the p	assive form of t	he sentence given b	elow. Call in a nurse	02.	. The passive voice of 'Panic seized me'. is —		
	a nurse in.	B. Get a nur	se called.		A. I was seized with panic B. I was being	seized by	A
C. Let be	called a nurse.	D. Let a nurs	e be called in. Ans D	1	C. I was seized by panic D. None		A
Change t	he voice: Shut	the door at once.		03.	. "He took me there." The passive voice is-		
A. The do	oor be shut at or	ice.			A. I was taken there by him.  B. I was to be taken there by him.		
B. Let the	door be shut a	t once.					
	e door shut at or		Harris Harris		<ul><li>C. I should be taken there by him.</li><li>D. He was trying to take me there.</li></ul>		A
	oor be shouted a		Ans	1	D. He was trying to take the there.	n is	LA.
Interrog	ative Sentence	Voice Change:		04.	. "He worked for an hour." The passive form A. An hour was worked for by him.	1.13	
	Interrogative:		Administration beat in	4	B. He was in the work for an hour.		
	কলে by whom ই	LETTER OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY	यायी Auxiliary Verb.	0	C. An hour was passed by him in the work.		
	et ( Subject.	iv. V <sub>3</sub>	V. ?	V/			A
Example	Contract of the Contract of th	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	T TE	0-	D. An hour was spent by him in working.		P
		ho gave you the pe	n? is	05	. We saw them go out. (Passive)		
	nom you were g			1	A. They were going out saw them		
	were given you		and Practi	00	B. As they were going out saw them C. We saw them as they went out.	iver	
	nom were you g	The state of the s	errer a racci	00	D. They were going out when we saw them	racra	Г
	hom the pen wa		Ans	a _			4
			passive form of th		APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR	R QUESTI	ONS
sentence		The correct		_	CLUSTER AG	1	
	is the work don	e by?		35.00		<b>3</b>	
	ork has done by			01	. Select the passive form of "It is not feasible		
	hom I was calle		A. Church the con-	0	A A met in mot formible to be assured.	lc.	AG.
	hom has the wo		Ans		A. A rat is not feasible to be caught	3-1-1	
		ught you French' i		-	B. A rat is not caught feasible by it	120120	
	hom you were t		na sin Isola. N		C. A rat is being caught by it feasible	D. Nor	
	hom French wa				(A) Explanation প্রথাৎ A rat is not feasible to b	e caught.	
	h was taught yo			71.1	যে কোন active voice কে passive voice করতে	रल अधर	1 OF
D D	ham ware week	aught Franch?	And	4	subject Adva 37 tence Serville Auxiliant ver		1111-2-50

vi. ?

v. Object

es him? Ans A "? vanted to you? Ans C য়ী Auxiliary Verb বসে। vi. ? do you want? isvanted by you? inting by you? Ans B hat has he done? D. None Ans C fy with, Seize with, y in, Please at/with, own to me Ans 3 ow to me ing seized by panic Ans A Ans A orm is-Ans D Ans A EAR QUESTIONS ible to catch a rat"? [C.AG. 2019-20] D. None of these o be caught. তে হলে প্রথমে Object কে subject করতে হয়,tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb এবং এর পরে Main verb এর Past participle বসাতে হয়। তাই Answer A তে প্রথমেই object ii. Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb বলে। কে subject এ করা হয়েছে প্রেয়োজনমত Auxiliary verb এবং Main verb বসানো হয়েছে। তাই উত্তরটি যথার্থ। \*\*ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\*

- 02. Choose the correct active voice of "The results were reported by the research assistants." [C.AG. 2019-20]
  - A. The results reported to the research assistants
  - B. The research assitants were reported the results
  - C. The research assisants report the results
  - D. The research assistants reported the results
  - (D) Explanation The reserch assistants reported the results . এখানে Passive থেকে active -এ করতে হলে অবশ্যই subject কে object এবং object কৈ subject করে Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary দিতে হবে। যেহেডু passive voice এ Were Reported আছে ডাই active reported হবে। এরকম option মাত্র একটি তে আছে তা হলো D.
- 03. How can you do this? Make it passive.

[C.AG. 2020-21]

- A. How could this be done by you?
- B. How can this has done by you?
- C. How can this be done by you?
- D. How this can be done by you?
- ( Explanation প্রামী interrogative sentence হওয়ায় passive করার সময়ত sub. এর পূর্বে auxiliary verb বসবে ৷ Passive of Modal auxiliary/ Modal + be + V3

# শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

- 01. I saw the boy coming make the sentence passive [SAU-02-03]
  - A. I was seen by the boy coming
  - B. The boy was seen by me coming
  - C. The boy was seen coming by me.
  - D. The boy was seen to me coming

Ans D

- 02. Make the sentence Passive: Who wrote this?
  - ISAU 2005-06] B. By who was this written?
  - A. This is written by who? C. Whom was this written?
- D. By whom was this written?
- (D) Explanation/ Who থাকলে passive করতে by whom ব্যবহার হয়।
- 03. A verb that is active in form but passive in sense is knwo as-[SAU.2010-2011]
  - A. causative
- B. inchoate verb
- C. reflexive verb
- D. quasi-passive verb
- (I Explanation (ব verb গঠনগত দিক দিয়ে active এবং অর্থগত দিক দিয়ে passive তাকেই quasi-passive verb বলে।
- 04. The passive form of are you doing the sums? is- [SAU-10-11]
  - A. Do the sums being done by you?
  - B. Are the sums being done by you
  - C. Are the sums being do by you
  - D.Are the sums doing by you?



05. A verb that is active in form but passive in sense is knwon as-[SAU 2010-11]

- A. causative Preparat
- B. inchoate verb
- C, reflexive verb
- D. quasi-passive verb
- (D) Explanation या Active form এ থাকে কিন্তু তা passive মনে হয়। তাই হলো Quasi-Passive verb।
- 06. The passive form of are you doing the sums? is- [SAU 2010-11]
  - A. Do the sums being done by you?
  - B. Are the sums being done by you
  - C. Are the sums being do by you D. Are the sums doing by you?
  - B Explanation Auxi + Sub + extra auxi + v3 + by + obj বসে। Interrogetive निग्नम अनुयाग्री।
- 07. Change the sentence into passive-'Who opened the door'?

[SAU 2013-14]

- A. By whom was the door be opened?
- B. Was the door opened by whom?
- C. By whom the door was opened?
- D. By whom was the door opened?
- (D) Explanation/ Who থাকলে By whom + Auxi + Sub + V3 বলে।

- 08. Change the voice- "Who planted this tree here'? SAU-16-17
  - A. By whom the tree was planted here?
  - B. The tree was planted here by whom?
  - C. By whom was this tree planted here?
  - D. By whom had the tree been planted here?
  - 📵 Explanation/ Who থাকলে By whom হয় বাকি নিয়ম অপরিবর্তিত থাকে |
- 09. Change the voice, "It is the time to do your duty". [SAU-17-18] A. Your duty should be done by you timely.
  - B. It is time for your duty to be done.
  - C. Duty should be done timely. D. Your duty to be done timely.
  - B Explanation / বাক্টিতে it is time অর্থ উপযুক্ত সময়। এটি অপরিবর্তিত পাকবে, to do your duty কে passive করতে হবে your duty to be done.
- 10. Choose the passive form of "Who will pay him"? [SAU-18-19]
  - A. Who will be paid him
- B. Who would be paid him
- C. Whom he will be paid
- D. By whom will he be paid
- D Explanation/ Who To interrogative sentence (本 passive 本意) হলে who এর পরিবর্তে by whom বসে তারপর auxiliary verb + subject (active বাক্যের object) + be + P.P./V, বলে ৷

# भिर्नि कृषि विश्वविদ्यानम

- 01. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is-[SylAU-17-18]
  - A. These doors must be shut by you
  - B. Shut you must these doors C. These doors you must shut
  - D. These doors must be shut

Ans

[SylAU-18-19]

[CVASU 2015-16]

- (D) Explanation / সাধারণত imperative বাক্যের passive করতে হঙ্গে পরবর্তীতে by + object প্রয়োজন পড়ে না।
- 02. The correct passive of: 'Who can do it'?
  - A. By whom can it be do?
  - B. By whom can it be did?
  - C. By whom can it be done?
  - D. By whom could it be done?
  - ( Explanation Active voice 4 who शक्त passive voice 4 by whom বসে modal auxiliary এর পরিবর্তে be বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle বসে।

# চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইঙ্গেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

- 01. Unfortunately, most of our students-
  - A. are not taught English by Linguistics experts.

  - B. do not teach English by Linguistics experts
  - C. are not teach English by Linguistics experts
  - D. are taught English by Linguistics experts.
  - Explanation / বাক্যটির পূর্ণাঙ্গ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে passive ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

# 📈 পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় [PSTU. 2011-12]

- 01. He bought me a ring.
  - A. A ring is bought to me by him B. A ring was bought to me by him
  - C. A ring is bought for me by him
  - D. A ring was bought for by him

Ans B

- 02. Choose the correct passive form of 'He is writing a poem" [PSTU 2013-14] from the following-
  - A. A poem is writing by him
  - B. A poem is written by him
  - C. A poem is being write by him
  - D. A poem is being written by him
- Ans D [PSTU 2013-14]
- 03. We must listen to his words.
  - A. His words must be listened to
  - B. His words should be listened to
  - C. His words must be listened to us D. His words ought to be listened to
- Ans

. What do you want? Passive form will be-

[PSTU 2015-16]

- A. what does wanted by you?
- B. What is wanted by you?
- C. What are wanting by you?

D. What is being wanted by you?

Ans B

- K. Which of the following is the correct passive voice form of "Do it"? [PSTU 2015-16]
  - A. Let it done by you.

B. Let it be done by you

C. Let you be done by it

D.Let it being done by you. Ans B

6. The Patuakhali Science and Technology University is ..... of eight faculties. [PSTU 2018-19]

A. consisting B. consisted

C. consists D. consist

B Explanation বাক্যটি passive হওয়ায় be verb এর পর V3 হবে।

# NETWORK PRIME TEST

- 11. Let me do the work. The passive form of it-
  - A. Let the work be done me.

B. Let the work be done.

C. Let me be done the work.

- D. Let the work be done by me.
- 12. Who can solve the problem? (Make it passive)
  - A. By whom the problem can be sloved?
  - B. By whom could the problem be solved?
  - C. By whom can the problem be solved?
  - D. The problem can be solved by whom?
- 13. Take care of your health. (make it passive)
  - A. Let the health be taken care of.
  - B. Let your health be taken care of.
  - C. Your health sould be taken care of.
  - D. Let us take care of your health.
- M. His behaviour surprised me. (Make it passive)
  - A. I was surprised at his behavior.
  - B. I was surprised by his behavior.
  - C. I was surprised for his behavior.
  - D. I was surprised to his behavior.
- 05. 'Let the book be read by you'.
  - A. Read the book.

B. You are to read the book.

C. Let saw the book by you.

- D. Let the book be reading by you.
- Passive form of 'My teacher embodies all the good qualities' is A. All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.
  - B. All the good qualities are embodied by my teacher.
  - C. All the good qualities are embodied to my teacher.
  - D. All the good qualities are embodied on my teacher.
- 07. The passive voice form of 'He killed the bird mistakenly' as-
  - A. The bird killed mistakenly by him.
  - B. The brid has been killed by him mistakenly.
  - C. The brid was killed by him mistakenly.
  - D. The bird has being killed by him mistakenly.
- 08. 'Who has beaten you?' (Passive) of ----.
  - A. By whom have you been beaten?
  - B. Whom have you been by heaten?
  - C. By whom have been by beaten?
  - D. By who has you been beaten?
- 09. The correct passive form of 'Who baked the cake?' is-
  - A. Who the cake was baled?
  - B. By whom has the cake been baked?
  - C. By who was the cake baked?
  - D. By whom was the cake baked?
- 10. "Whom do you want?" Change into passive.
  - A. Whom is wanted by you? B. By whom are you wanted?
  - C. Whom is wanted by you?
- D. Who is wanted by you?
- ANSWER 01.D 02.C 03.B 04.A 05.A 06.A 07.C 08.A 09.D 10.D

# Narration



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

# Narration Changing Rules with *Tips &Tricks*

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

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

Example:

Direct : He said, "I am going to school."

এখানে Reporting Verb- Past Tense এবং Reported Speech- Present Continuous সূতরাং Indirect Narration এ Reported Speech- Past Continuous হবে। এবং যেহেতু Reported Speech এর "I" Subject

"He" কে নির্দেশ করছে সুতরাং,

Indirect: He said that he was going to school.

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

Indirect : The farmer says that he is busy.

☐ Assertive Sentence:

- ♦ সকল Basic Rules প্রযোজ্য (CUVE deliv
- চিরন্তন সত্য বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে Reported Speech এর Tense
   এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Example

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

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

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

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

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

# Example:

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

Indirect: The boy told me that he would do the sum then.
সাধারনত Must, ought to, should এর মত Modal Auxiliary তলির
কোন পরিবর্তন হয়না। যদিও কখনও কখনও Must এর জায়গায় had to,
has to, have to এবং should এর জায়গায় Subject-এর Person
জনুসারে Would বসে।

# Example:

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

Indirect: He said that they ought to go.

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

### Example:

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

Indirect: He said that we should obey our god.

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

# Example:

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

government to this matter."

Indirect: The Observer says that it draws the attention of the

government to this matter.

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

# Example:

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

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

Come ছারা জনু গ্রহন করা ও ফিরে আসা বুঝালে Come এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

# Example:

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

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

### Example:

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

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

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

### Example:

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

Indirect: She replied respectfully in the affirmative that she

had done her duty.

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

# Example:

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

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

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

# Example:

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

Indirect : He thanked me.

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

# Example:

Direct : He said, "Goodbye my friends."

Indirect: He bade his friends goodbye.

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

evening/Good night হয়।

# Example:

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

### Interrogative Sentence:

i. Indirect Narration টি একটি Assertive Sentence হবে।

ii. Reporting Verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে সাধারনত Ask/Asked হয়।

iii. যদি Wh থাকে তাহলে Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে Wh বসাতে হয়। এবং যদি Auxiliary দিয়ে ওক হয় তাহলে If বা Whether বসাতে হয়।

# Example:

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

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

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

Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.

### Imperative Sentence:

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

ii. Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে to বসাতে হয়।

# Example:

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

Indirect : I told him to go home at once.

Direct : I said to him, "Let us go to play."

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

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

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

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

### □ Optative Sentence:

i. Optative Sentence ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকাঙ্খা ইত্যাদি বুঝার। তাই Indirect করার সময় Wished, Prayed ইত্যাদি Reporting Verb হয়। Sentence টি অবশ্যই Assertive Sentence হবে। এক্ষেত্রে Linker হিসাবে That বসে।

### Example:

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

Indirect : I wished that he might be happy.

Direct : He said to me, "May Allah bless you."

Indirect : He prayed that Allah might bless me.

Direct : We said, "Long live our president."

Indirect: We wished that our president might live long.

Exclamatory Sentence:

; আনৰ বুঝালে Exclaim with joy, দুহৰ বুঝালে Exclaim with sorrow.

ii. Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে that বসে।

Example:

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

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

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

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

# APY ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

# CLUSTER AG

6. Select the direct form of "Mother told me that I might go with her." [C.AG. 2019-20]

A. Mother said to me, "You may come with me."

B. Mother said to me, "You may go with me."

C. Mother told me. "You may go with me."

D. None of these.

A Explanation Were 'Mother said to me, "You may come with me" Direct narration এর Told থেকে Indirect এ said হবে। Reported speech এর Subject person (you) থাকলে Indirect এ 1 হবে। Auxiliary verb may থেকে might হবে। দূরত্বাচক শব্দ come থেকে Go হবে, object me থেকে her হবে।

. Select the indirect form of 'Teacher said to me "Why were you not reading?" [C.AG. 2019-20]

A. Teacher told me why I was not reading.

B. Teacher asked me why I was not reading.

C. Teacher asked me why we were not reading.

D. Teacher said to me why I was not reading.

B Explanation অর্থাৎ Teacher asked me why I was not reading . এখানে Direct Narration এর Reported speech-এ Why থাকার কারণে Indirect Narration এর Reporting verb Asked হবে। Option Be C তে Asked আছে। আবার Direct Narration এ Reporting speech এর object me থাকায় Reported speech এ You থাকায় Indirect Narration এ First person 'I'হবে এবং Auxiliary berb was হবে,তাই Answere B ই যথার্থ উত্তর।

63. Choose the correct 'Indirect Speech' of the following 'Direct Speech': Are You hungry, friends? Said the leader

A. The Leader said addressing them as friends, if they were hungry

B. Addressing them as friends the Leader asked if they were hungry

C. Addressing them as friends the Leader said if they are hungry

D. Approaching them as friends the Leader said if they were hungry. (B) Explanation Are you hungry, friends? said the Leader. Direct speech G vocative (সম্বোধন পদ) থাকলে indirect speech এ addressing as ছারা তরু হয়। Direct speech G simple present থাকলে indirect speech এ simple past tense হয়।

# শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. I said to him " Excuse me, Sir. "The correct form of its [SAU-04-05] indirect speech is...

A. I asked my teacher to excuse me

B. I begged him to excuse me

C. I said to him excuse me

D. I begged my teacher to excuse me

Ans D

02. Change the narration "Could I use your phone"? She said. [SAU-06-07]

A. She said whether she can use my phone

B. She told that she want to use my phone

C. She asked if she want to use my phone

D. She requested me to allow to use my phone

Ans C

03. He said to me "May Allah Bess you" Find the correct [SAU 2007-08] indirect narration.

A. He wished that Allah mighty bless him

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

C. He wished that Allah might bless me

D. He prayed for me that Allah bless me.

@ Explanation / Optative sentence এর narration এর निग्रम अनुयाग्नी r.v ত wished ("") কমা কুলে that ও tense কে past এ রপান্তর করলে option C সঠিক।

04. My colleague said to me, "Please lend me some money". The indirect form of the sentence is-[SAU 2014-15]

My colleague requested me to lend him some money.

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

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

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

⚠ Explanation Imperative sentence এव indirect speceh कवाव नमग्र অনুরোধ বোঝালে request বসাতে হয়।

05. Change the speech - "Will you make coffee" he said. ISAU 2015-16]

A. He said whether I can make coffee

B. He asked me if I would make coffee

C. He said to me if I could make coffee

D. He ordered me to make coffee

(B) Explanation/ will থাকায় indirect করার সময় would হবে।

06. Change the speech "I said, Do it"? [SAU 2016-17]

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

C. I said that it is to be done D. I ordered to do it.

(1) Explanation Direct narration 4 reported speech sentence (भून verb निया दक्त) रग्न जारान indirect द्याग नमग्न वर्धानुगाग्नी order, command, said, request ইত্যাদি ব্যবস্থত হয়। that এর পরিবর্তে to বলে।

07. Change the speech "He said Good morning Mr. Jamal" [SAU 2017-18]

A. He had wished Mr. Jamal good morning

B. He wished Mr. Jamal good morning

C. He said Mr. Jamal good morning

D. He told Mr. Jamal good morning

B Explanation বাক্যে good morning, good evening ইত্যাদি greetings থাকলে indirect করতে হলে sub + wish + ব্যক্তিবাচক object + good morning /good evening/ good night etc (greetings) বসাতে হয়।

08. Change into indirect speech- He said, "The train reached at nine." [SAU 2018-19]

A. He said that the train has reached at nine

B. He said that the train had reached at nine

C. He said that the train reaches at nine

D. He said that the train have reach at nine

B Explanation// Reporting verb-4 यान past tense এবং ( " ") inverted এর মধ্যে past indefinite tense থাকে তাহলে indirect narration করার সময় reported speech টি কে past perfect tense-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

# পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. The teacher siad, "Be quiet, boys"

[PSTU. 2011-12]

A. The teacher said that the boys should be quiet.

B. The teacher urged the boys to be quiet.

C. The teacher commanded the boy that ehey be quiet.

D. The teacher called the boys and ordered them to be quiet.

Ans B

02. I said to him, a Why are you working hard? [PSTU. 16-17]

A. I asked him why he was working so hard.

B. I asked him why had he been so working hard.

C. I asked him why he had been so working hard.

D. I asked him why was he working so hard.

Ans A

# NETWORK PRIME TEST

- 01. I said, "Do it." (Change narration)
  - A. I said that it should be done. B. I said that let it be done.
  - C. I said to do it.
- D. I ordered to do it.
- 02. He said, "Thanks, my friends." The indirect form is -
  - A. He told his friends thanks.
  - B. He thanked his friends.
  - C. He said thanks to his friends.
  - D. He said to his friends thanks.
- Correct indirect speech of- Shumi said, "I was suffering from fever." is-
  - A. Shumi said that she was suffering from fever.
  - B. Shumi said that she had suffering from fever.
  - C. Shumi said that she had been suffering from fever.
  - D. Shumi said that she was being suffered from fever
- 04. He said, "Let me have some milk." Make it indirect.
  - A. He said that he wanted some milk.
  - B. He prayed that he might have some milk.
  - C. He wished that he might have some milk.
  - D. He said that he might have some milk.
- 05. Put the following into indirect narration: "You had better not leave your room unlocked", said my friends.
  - A. My friends warned me not to leave my room unlocked.
  - B. My friends asked me not to leave my room unlocked.
  - C. My friends reminded me to leave lock my room.
  - D. My friends advised me to leave lock my room.
- 06. Change the narration: He said to me, "Let us go home together." (চল একসাথে বাড়ি যাই।)
  - A. He proposed to me to go home together.
  - B. He proposed to me that we should go home together.
  - C. He asked me to go home with him.
  - D. He urged me to go home with him.
- 07. He said, "Alas! I am undone." Find out the correct indirect speech of the sentence.
  - A. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
  - B. He cried out so that he is undone.
  - C. He was sorry, because he was undone.
  - D. He expressed his misfortune.
- 08. The direct speech of 'She wondered where they would be after 1,000 years.' is -
  - A. She said, "Where shall we be after 1,000 years."
  - B. She said, "Where shall they be after 1,000 years."
  - C. She said, "Where will you be after 1,000 years."
  - D. She said, "Where shall I be after 1,000 years."
- 09. Tick the indirect form of the sentence given below. He said to me, "Where have you been these days?"
  - A. He asked me where I had been those days.
  - B. He enquired of me where I went these days.
  - C. He questioned where I had gone those days.
  - D. He wanted to know where I had went those days.
- Choose the direct form of the sentence: Tareq regretted that he was unable to take care of the house.
  - A. Tareq said, "I am unable to take care of the house."
  - B. Tareq said, "Alas! I am unable to take care of the house."
  - C. Tareq said, "Sorry, I am unable to take care of the house."
  - D. Tareq said, "He is unable to take care of the house."

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

# Sentence & Transformation



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

# অর্থের উপর ভিত্তি করে Sentence 5 প্রকার। যথা:

- i. Assertive Sentence
- ii. Interrogative Sentence
- iii. Imperative Sentence
- iv. Optative Sentence
- v. Exclamatory Sentence
- □ Assertive Sentence (বর্ণনা মৃশক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ কোন কিছুর সাধারন ভাবে বর্ণনা বুঝায় তাকে Assertive Sentence বলে। সাধারণ ভাবে বর্ণনামূলক বাক্য হাঁ-বোধক বা না-বোধক হতে পারে। অর্থাৎ Assertive Sentence কে পুনরায় ২ ভাগে বিভক্ত করা যায়: Affirmative Sentence বা হাঁ-বোধক বাক্য এবং Negative Sentence বা না-বোধক বাক্য।

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

- ➤ Interrogative Sentence (প্রশ্নসূচক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ কোন বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করা বুঝায় তাকে Interrogative Sentence বলে।
- Example: Do you play football? Does he write a letter?

  Imperative Sentence (আদেশমূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ আদেশ,
  নিষেধ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Imperative Sentence বলে।
  সাধারণত Imperative Sentence-এ ৫ ধরনের গঠন দেখা যায়। যথা:
  - · Do the work
  - · Do not hate the poor.
  - · Let him do the work.
  - · Never tell a lie.
  - · Please go there.
- Optative Sentence (প্রার্থনামূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ প্রার্থনা, আলাল্যা, ইচ্ছা ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Optative Sentence বলে।

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

- Exclamatory Sentence (আবেগস্চক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ মনের আকস্মিক আবেগ, অনুভূতি, দুঃখ,কষ্ট, আনন্দ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে তাকে Exclamatory Sentence বলে। সাধারণত Exclamatory sentence এ ও ধরনের গঠন দেখা যায়। যেমন: Alas! I am undone. What a nice flower it is!
- 🔾 গঠন অনুসারে Sentence ৩ প্রকার। যথা:
  - i. Simple Sentence
  - ii. Complex Sentence
  - iii. Compound Sentence
- Simple Sentence (সরল বাক্য): যে Sentence এ একটি মাত্র Subject এবং একটি মাত্র Finite Verb (সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া) থাকে তাকে Simple Sentence বলে।

### Example:

He plays football.

Because of illness he could not attend the meeting.

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

# Example:

Although he is rich, he is honest. I know that he would help me.

ompound Sentence (যৌগিক বাক্য): যদি কোন Sentence এ এক বা Principal Clause- and, but, or, yet, so, therefore ইত্যদি pordinationg Conjunction দারা যুক্ত থাকে তাকে Compound entence den

crample:

He is rich but he is honest.

Read or you will fail.

I went there and found him reading.

rample:

sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete -

A. thought C. predicate B. paragraph

D. fragment

Ans A

All that glitters is not gold' a -

A. simple sentence

B. complex sentence

C compound sentence

p. compound- complex sentence Do or die' is a -

Ans B

A. Compound sentence

B. Simple sentence

C. Complex sentence

D. Not at all a sentence Ans A

An assertive sentence means:

A. we affirm what is said

B. a negative form

Ans C

C. a simple statement D. comment or order The boy has a book. (What kind of sentence it is?)

A. Assertive C. Optative

B. Negative

D. Imperative

Ans A

# Transformation of Sentence

# Affirmative to Negative

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

Ex:

: Only Rima can do this sum Affir.

: None but Rima can do this sum. Neg.

: Only the moon was visible. Affir.

Neg. : Nothing but the moon was visible.

Affir. : Only he can do the work.

: None but he can do the work. Neg.

Affir. : Allah alone can help us.

Neg. : None but Allah can help us.

Affir. : He has only a few toys.

: He has nothing but a few toys.

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

Ex:

Affir. : We must obey our parents.

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

obeying our parents.

As soon as + Sub<sub>1</sub> + PV<sub>1</sub>+ Obj<sub>1</sub>, Sub<sub>2</sub>+PV<sub>2</sub>+Obj<sub>2</sub>+Ext. Structure যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিম্নোক্ত Structure অনুসরণ করতে হয়-No sooner had+Sub2+PP of PV+Obj1+than+ Sub2 +PV2 +Obj2+Ext.

Ex:

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

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

Superlative Degree যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিচের গঠন অনুসরন করতে হয়।

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

Ex:

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

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

Ex:

Affir.: Everyone hates liar.

Neg.: There is no one but hates a liar.

Affir.: Every mother loves her child.

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

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

Structure in Affirmative: Sub. + Verb +

Adjective/Adverb + to + Infinitive (Verb)

Structure in Negative: Sub. + Verb + so + Adjective/Adverb + that

+ Sub. + cannot/ could not (Tense অনুসারে) + Infinitive (Verb.)

Ex:

Affir. : He is too weak to go.

: He is so weak that he cannot go. Neg.

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

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

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

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

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

### Assertive to Interrogative

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

Ex:

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

: Is he a good student?

Assertive Sentence 4 Never, nothing थाकरन Interrogative Sentence এ যথাক্রমে ever, anything হয়।

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

Int. : Was there anything to do?

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

Ex:

Asser. : Everybody wishes to be happy.

: Who doesn't wish to be happy?

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

Ex:

Asser. : No one can do this.

Neg. : Who can do this? or, Can anyone do this?

#### Assertive To Exclamatory

☐ যদি Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an থাকে-

Assertive Form: It is a very beautiful garden.

Assertive Structure: Sub. + Verb + Determiner-a + Adverb/

Adjective +Complement

Exclamatory Structure: What+ Determiner- a. + Adjective/

Adverb + Complement + Sub. + Verb!

Exclamatory Form: What a beautiful garden it is!

☐ যদি Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an না থাকে-

Assertive Form: The garden is very beautiful.

Assertive Structure: Subject + Verb + Adverb/ Adjective Exclamatory Structure: How + Adjective + Subject + Verb

Exclamatory Form: How beautiful the garden is!

■ Exclamatory Sentence এ Alas, Hurrah ইত্যাদি Interjection থাকলে Assertive করতে এদের পরিবর্তে যথাক্রমে It is matter of sorrow that ও It is a matter of joy that হয় এবং অবশিষ্ট অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Ex:

Excl. : Alas! I am undone.

Asser. : It is a matter of sorrow that I am undone.

কিছু বিশেষ গঠন:

Assertive Form: I wish I were a king.

Exclamatory : If I were a king!

Assertive Form: I wish I had the wings of a bird.

Exclamatory: Had I the wings of a bird!

N.B: Assertive Sentence এ fullstop(.) হবে এবং Exclamatory Sentence

এ অবশ্যই Note of exclamation(!) হবে।

# SIMPLE-COMPLEX-COMPOUND

□ যদি Simple Sentence এ Inspite of বা Despite থাকে ভাহলে ভা Complex Sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Although এবং Compound sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Though বা Although এবং Compound Sentence এ but ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

#### Example:

#### 01. Though he is poor, he is happy. (simple)

A. Despite his poverty, he is happy

- B. In spite of his being poor, he is unhappy.
- C. He is poor but happy
- D. In spite of his poorness, he is happy.

#### 02. Though he tried hard, he failed. (Compound)

- A. He tried and failed
- B. In spite of his trying hard, he failed
- C. He tried hard but failed.
- D. But for his trying hard, he failed
- Simple Sentence-এ By/In case of/ In the evern of + Gerund থাকলে তার Compled-এর প্রথম অংশ If + affirmative clause হবে এবং compound-এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর and সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। তবে Simple-এ Without + gerund থাকলে তার

Complex-এর প্রথম অংশ Unless + affirmative অথবা If + negative clause হবে এবং তার Compound-এর প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর or সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। যেমন-

#### Example:

#### 01. Move and die. (Simple)

- A. if you move, you will die
- B. By moving you will die
- C. Without moving you will die
- D. If you do not move, you will die
- ☐ Simple sentence-এ too + adj + to + verb থাকরে না-বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করে বরে তার Complex এ So-that + negative clause-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। Compound-এ too বা so-এর স্থলে verb এবং that-এর স্থলে and বসে। যেমন-

#### Example:

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

- A. He is so weak that he cannot walk
- B. He is very weak to walk
- C. He is so weak to walk
- D. He is to weak to walk
- Simple Sentence-এ Noun Phrase থাকলে Complex Sentence-এ
  Noun Phrase-টি that/WH word যোগে সম্প্রসারিত হয়ে Noun Clauseএ পরিণত হয়। যেমন-

#### Example:

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

- A. I do not know his father name.
- B. I do not know what name his father's has
- C. I do not know what his father's name is.
- D. I do not know that what his father's name is.
- □ Simple Sentence-টি যদি In + কোনো ঋতুর নাম এবং Main Clause-টি যদি Subject + Verb + Extension এই নিয়মে থাকে, তাহলে Complex Sentence-টি When + it be verb (main clause-এর tense অনুযায়ী) + ঋতুর নাম + Main Clause এই নিয়মে পরিবর্তিত হবে। যেমন:-

#### Example:

#### 01. 'In spring the cuckoo sings'. Make it complex.

- A. When it is spring, the cuckoo sings.
- B. The cuckoo sings in spring.
- C. The cuckoo sings only in spring
- D. When the spring comes, the cuckoo sings.
- Simple Sentence-টি যদি Subject + want/wish/like/desire/object + infinitive + extension এই নিয়মে থাকে তাহলে, complex Sentence-টি হবে Subject + want/wish/like/desire (অপরিবর্তিত থাকে) + that + object-টি Subject হয় + should + infinitive-এর verb তেকে বাকি অংশ। যেমন-

#### Example:

- 01. Does he wish me to go? Which one is complex for this sentence?
  - A. Does he want that I should go
  - B. Does he wish my going?
  - C. Does he wish that I should go?
  - D. Does he wish that I may go?

#### 02. He wants that I should go. (Make it simple)

- A. He wants my going
- B. He wants me to go
- C. He wants that I must go
- D. He wnats that I might to.

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Move and die. (Simple)

- A. If you move, you will die.
- B. By moving you will die.
- C. Without moving you will die

p. If you do not move, you will die.

He died in the village where he was born. The simple form of the complex sentence is -

- A. He died in his village.
- B. He was born in a village and died in the same village,

C. He died in his native village

D. He died in a village where his birth took place.

Ans C

The cried out at the top of their voice. (Complex)

- A. They cried out so loudly that their voice weakened.
- B. They cried out as highly as they expected.
- C. They cried as loudly as they could.
- D. They cried out as loudly as was possible.

Ans C

# APY ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

## **CLUSTER AG**

11. Select the negative interrogative form of "The man read a book".

[C.AG. 2019-20]

- A. Did the man not read a book?
- B. Does the man not read a book?
- C. Did not the man read a book?
- D. Does not the man read a book?

( Explanation ) अर्थार Did not the man read a book?

Affirmative sentence এর Negative Interrogative করার জন্য Tense অনুযায়ী sub+main verb +বাকী অংশ বসবে। অর্থাৎ Affirmative sentence

টি Past indefinite tense হওয়ার কারণে প্রথমে did not দিয়ে তরু হবে। তাই উল্লর Did not the man read a book? যথার্থ উল্লর ।

12. Choose the correct sentence.

[C.AG. 2019-20]

- A. How long do you wear glasses?
- B. How long are you wear glasses?
- C. How long have you been wearing glasses?
- D. How long have you been wearing glass?

( Explanation ) अर्थार How long have you been wearing glasses? এটি present perfect continuous tense এর Interrogative sentence, glass পরার বিষয়টা অতীতকালে ওরু হয়ে এখন পর্যন্ত চলতে থাকলে present perfect continuous tense ই হবে।

# শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. No sentence can be formed without-

- A. transitive verb
- B. principal verb
- C. intransitive verb
- D. factitive verb

B Explanation Sub + principal verb = Sentence

02. A group of words that does not make a complete sense and does not contain a finite verb is a ...... [SAU 2004-05]

A. sentence

B. phrase

C. idiom

D. clause

B Explanation এক ওচ্ছ বাক্য যেখানে কোন Sub ও finite verb থাকে না তাকে phrase বলে।

03. What kind of sentence this? 'Hurry up.

ISAU 2006-071

- A. Imperative
- B. Positive
- C. Interrogative
- D. Assertive
- (M) Explanation Hurry up = जनिम क्र i Order (Imperative)

- 04. He worked all day long .... what type of pharse is the bold [SAU 2007-08] words in the sentence
  - A. Preposition phrase
  - B. Adverbial phrase
  - C. Verbal phrase
  - D. Noun phrase
  - (B) Explanation / Verb কে কোন Phrase modify করলে তা Adverbial Phrase হয়। এখানে Phrase টি worked verb কে modify করছে।
- 05. Come and go is a-

[SAU 2010-11]

- A. simple sentence
- B. compound sentence
- C. complex sentence
- D. all of the above
- B Explanation and দারা যুক্ত দুইটি clause হলে তা compound sentence হয়।
- 06. The doctors have not been able to determine when to lose [SAU 2014-15] her mental capacity.
  - A. did the woman begin
  - B. the woman began
  - C. began the woman
  - D. the woman was begun
  - B Explanation Embedded question এর निग्रमानुयाग्री WH word এর পরের অংশে question করা যাবেনা অর্থাৎ sub+verb+object এই নিয়মেই হবে।
- 07. Which one of the following sentences is a simple sentence?

[SAU 2017-18]

- A. I know that he is rich
- B. In spite of his poverty he is happy
- C. Do or die
- D. I respect him as he loves me
- B Explanation বাক্যে as, that ইত্যাদি দারা দুটি অংশ যুক্ত থাকলে complex বোঝায় or, but, and থাকলে compound এবং inspite of/ despite থাকলে সাধারণত simple বোঝায়।

# চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

—I went to university.

A. Having had breakfast

B. Having have breakfast

C. To having breadfast

D. To be had breakfast

(A) Explanation having had হবে। এটি reduced clause এর নিয়ম।

02. Do you know ....?

[CVASU 2018-19]

[CVASU 2016-17]

- A. who he is and what his name is
- B. who is he and what is his name
- C. who he is and what is his name
- D. who is he and what his name is

⚠ Explanation / WH word; clause marker হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে সেই WH word যুক্ত অংশটি পরোক্ষভাবে question কেই নির্দেশ করে। সেক্ষেত্রে Structure: WH word + subject + verb + ----- +?

# अपूर्वाचानी विद्धान ७ প्रयुक्ति विश्वविদ्यानग्र

01. "Respect your teacher" is an exmple of an-

[PSTU 2013-14]

- A. Optative sentence
- B. Assertive sentence C. Imperative sentence
- D. Exclamatory sentence

Ans @

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#### 02. The sentence which makes a simple statement ort assertion iks called-IPSTU 2015-16]

- A. an affirmative sentence
- B. a negative sentence
- C. an assertive sentence

D. an optative sentence

Ans C

03. The transformation of "Do and die" into a complex sentence [PSTU 2015-16]

- A. If you do, you will die,
- B. If you do not do you will die.
- C. If you do you will not die.

D. Doi to die

Ans B

04. Which one of the following is an example of 'compound | 03. Though he is rich, he is not happy. (Make it simple) [PSTU 2015-16] sentence'?

- A. Though reena is beautiful, her sister is ugly.
- B. Teena is beautiful as her sister is ugly.
- C. Reena being beautiful her sister is ugly.

D. Reena is beautiful but her sister is ugly.

Ans C

05. Which one of the following is an example of 'simple snctence'? " [PSTU 2015-16]

- A. The having stopped, we started for home
- B. The rain had stopped and we started for home
- C. As the rain had stopped, we stopped, we started for home.
- D. When the rain had stopped, we started for home.

- 06. Which is the complex sentence of 'An industrious boy will shine in life"? [PSTU. 16-17]
  - A. A boy who is industrious will shine in life
  - B. A boy will shine in life whom is industrious
  - C. A boy is industrious and will shine in life
  - D. A boy will shine in life unless he is industrious

Ans A

07. What is the simple form of the sentence, "The grass was so wet that we could not sit on it"? IPSTU 2018-191

- A. The grass was very wet to sit.
- B. The grass was too wet for us to sit on.
- C. The grass was wet enough for us to sit.
- D. The grass was much wet for us to sit.

B Explanation So ----- that युक complex sentence कि simple

করতে হলে too ----- to বসাতে হয়।

08. The train is moving fast enough. What kind of phrase is the underlined part? [PSTU 2018-19]

- A. adjective phrase
- B. verb phrase
- C. adverbial phrase
- D. none phrase

(main verb) (4) qualify করায় adverbial phrase। যা verb কে qualify করে, তাই adverb।

09. What is the simple form of the sentence, "The grass was so wet that we could not sit on it"? [PUST-18-19]

- A. The grass was very wet to sit.
- B. The grass was too wet for us to sit on.
- C. The grass was wet enough for us to sit.
- D. The grass was much wet for us to sit.

Ans B

B Explanation So ----- that ₹ complex sentence ₹ simple

# করতে হলে too ----- to বসাতে হয়।

# NETWORK PRIME TEST

- 01. Since the water was hot, I could not drink it. The correct simple sentence of the above complex sentence is -
  - A. The water was very hot, so I could not drink it.
  - B. The water being very hot, I could not drink it.
  - C. As the water being very hot, I could not drink it.
  - D. I could not drink the water because it was hot.
- 02. The man said this and went away. (Complex)
  - A. Saying this the man went away
  - B. Having said this the man went away
  - C. The man went away after he had said this
  - D. None of the above
- - A. He is rich but not happy.
  - B. In spite of being a rich man, he is not happy
  - C. In spite of a rich man, he is not happy,
  - D. In spite of a rich man, he is happy.
- 04. The complex sentence of 'He is too weak to walk.' is:
  - A. He is so weak that he cannot walk
  - B. He is very weak to walk
  - C. He is so weak to walk
  - D. He is to weak to walk
- 05. I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.
  - A. I do not know his father name.
  - B. I do not know what name his father's has.
  - C. I do not know what his father's name is
  - D. I do not know that what his father's name is
- 06. The correct complex sentence of I know the reason of his silence is:
  - A. I know why he is silent.
  - B. I know what he silent for.
  - C. know why is he silent.
  - D. Why is he silent I know?
- 07. 'When the sun set we reached home.' It's simple form is.
  - A. The sun having set we reached home.
  - B. The sun set in we reached home.
  - C. The sun being set we reached home.
  - D. We reached home after setting the sun.
- 08. What is the simple form of the sentence. It is certain that he will come'?
  - A. He will certainly come
  - B. Surely he will come
  - C. His coming is more than certain.
  - D. There is a certainty in his coming.
- 09. Identify the correct transformation of 'Health is wealth' into a complex sentence.
  - A. Health and wealth are the same
  - B. It is health which is wealth
  - C. Health is wealthy
  - D. Health is a good wealth
- 10. 'In spite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is-
  - A. Though he was old he was young at heart.
  - B. He was too old to be young at heart.
  - C. He was old but young at heart.
  - D. All of the above

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



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Ans C

06.C

07.B

08.C

09.B

10.D

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

#### 04. If my father-me up, I will take the bus home. [SylAU-16-17] Causative Verb A. doesn't pick B. don't pick C. would pick D. didn't pick CHAPTER < 17 A Explanation If + present indefinite + future indefinite এখানে, 1st conditional এর নিয়ম হবে। 05. Which one is wrong sentence? [SylAU 2016-17] A. If he comes i will go there B. If he came I would have gone there C. If he came I would go there. ☐ Let, Make, Help এর ব্যবহার: D. If he had come I would have gone there ♠ Explanation / ২য় বাক্যে If যুক্ত অংশটি past indefinite হওয়ায় পরবর্তীতে I would go হবে। উভয়ই উত্তর করা যায়। চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪 Example: 01. If she -- that he was coming, she would have prepared the 01. He ..... the students.....to him. guest room. [CVASU 2015-16] A. made, to listen A. knew B. has know C. made, listen C. had known D. knows ( Explanation / 3<sup>rd</sup> conditional এর নিয়ম অনুসারে উত্তরটি হবে। A. make us want C. making us want **NETWORK PRIME TEST** A. let us to play 01. Had I the wings of a bird, -C. let us played A. I flew in the sky B. I could fly in the sky E. None C. I fly in the sky D. I would have flown in the sky 04. Would you....some money? 02. If we practiced speaking English, we ---- speak better. A. let us the borrow A. could B. could have C. let us to borrow C. can D. would have E. None 03. If I had another pen, I - you. ☐ Have এর ব্যবহার: A. would have helped B. could help C. helped D. had helped - Saturday. 04. I could go for a drive if today. -Example: A. was B. could be D. is C. were A. Apurbo had a tooth filled. 05. If I lived near my office, in time for work. B. Apurbo had a tooth to fill. C. Apurbo had a tooth have filled. A. I would be B. I shall be D. Apurbo had a tooth have filled. C. I will be D. I were 06. If the party was on Friday, we could go. A. have our car to fix B. could be A. was C. have our car fixing C. were D. is 03. Mary had John - the car. 07. What would happen if the bridge-A. would wash B. wasd A. have broken B. broke C. will break D. breaks 04. Akib is having the students (write) -08. Choose the right sentence: A. writing A. If you run in the rain, you may be catch cold. C. write B. If you run in the rain, you may have caught cold 05. Monir had Shahed ---- the floor. C. If you run in the rain, you will catch cold A. to clean D. If you run in the rain, you will be catching cold. C. would clean D. clean 09. If she ---- her identify car, she ---- in trouble. GET এর ব্যবহার: A. lose, would be B. loses, will be i. Get এর পরে যদি ব্যক্তিবাচক object থাকে তাহলে infinitive হবে। C. will lose D. loses, would be ii. Get এর পরে যদি বম্ববাচক object থাকে তাহলে V3 form হবে। 10. If I ---- going to enter the competition, I would have done so Example: buy now. 01. Which of the following sentences is correct? A. am B. would been A. I want to get the house to paint before winter. C. would be D. were B. I want to get the house Paint before winter. 01.B 02.A 03.B 04.C 05.A C. I want to get this house painted before winter. **ANSWER**

যে verb এর মাধ্যমে Subject-Object কে দিয়ে কোন কাজ করিয়ে নেয় সেটিঃ হচ্ছে Causative Verb বা প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া। অধিকাংশ Verb এর Causative form নেই। আর যেসব verb এর Causative form নেই সেতলোকে Have get, make, let, help এ সকল Verb এর মাধ্যমে Causative করতে হয়। Let, Make, Help এদের পরে ব্যক্তিবাচক/বস্তুবাচক object থাকলে তার পরে verb Base form হবে। Help এর ক্ষেত্রে base form এবং Infinitive B. made, listening D. make listen Ans C 02. Psychologists believe that incentives ..... to increase our productivity. B. make us to want D. makes us want Ans A 03. Professor Mannan....Cricket instead of playing Football. B. let us playing D. let us play Ans D B. let us borrow D. let us borrowing Ans B i. Have এর পরে যদি ব্যক্তিবাচক object থাকে তাহলে Verb এর Base form হবে। ii. Have এর পরে যদি বস্তুবাচক object থাকে তাহলে V, form হবে। 01. Which of the following sentences is correct? Ans A 02. We are going to .... before we go to New York. B. have our car fixed D. have our car fix Ans B C. washed D. to be washed Ans B B. to write D. to writing Ans C B. to be clean Ans D

D. I want to get this house painting before winter.

We will have to get someone fixing the phone right away.	Affirmative-Negative Agreement
A. to get someone fixing C. to get someone fixed B. to get someone to fix	- WXXX
p, to get someone for fixing  Ans B	Europeo 10
She got her servant (help) her in the household work.	CHAPTER (18)
A to help B, help	AUTT TE ATT THE
C, helping D, helped Ans A	Agreement প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা-
1 have to get the tailor — my suit before my admission test.	i. Affrirmative Agreement ii. Negative Agreement
A fixed B. to fixing C. to fix D. fix Ans C	☐ Affirmative Agreement: প্রথমত বাক্যটি Affirmative/ হ্যাবোধক
Tanvir got Marvin (type) her paper.	বাক্য হতে হবে। নিচের সূত্র অনুযায়ী Agreement করতে হবে।
A typing B. to type C. in typing D. type Ans B	i. Subject + auxiliary verb + Too/aslo
CONTROL OF THE CONTRO	ii. So + auxiliary verb + Subject
APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS	Note: এখানে Affrirmative Agreement করতে হলে, উপরোক্ত যে কোন
শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়	একটি সূত্র অনুযায়ী করলেই হবে।
C-Itsalion and Identificial	Example:
At last the teacher let the students [SAU 2009-10]	01. We are going to the concert, and
A. going B. went C. go D. gone	A. so do they B. so they do
© Explanation Let causutive word হলে v এর base form বসে সুতরাং	C. so are they D. so they are Ans C
উত্তর C হবে।	02. Julia goes to that school, and
1 got my car [SAU-12-13]	A. so do she B. so she do
A. repairing B. repaired C. have repaired D. to be repaired	C. she does also D. also does she Ans C
③ Explanation Causative verb এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী got এর পরে	03. He likes to travel, and
receiver থাকলে পরবর্তী verb টি সবসময় V3 হয়।	A. so does she B. so she does
Comment of the commen	C. she does so D. also does she Ans A
চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইনেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪	Negative Agreement: প্রথমত বাক্যটি Negative/ না-বোধক বাক্য হতে
3. We'r going to have our house —. [CVASU 2016-17]	হবে। নিচের সূত্র অনুযায়ী Agreement  করতে হবে।
A. painted B. painting C. being painted D. paint	i. Subject + auxiliary verb + not + Either
O Explanation Causative verb have+something+verb এর past	ii. Neither + auxiliary verb + Subject
participle (V3)	Note: এখানে Negative Agreement করতে হলে, উপরোক্ত যে কোন
WERWARK PRINCE HEER III	একটি সূত্র অনুযায়ী করলেই হবে।
NETWORK PRIME TEST	Example:
. Professor MannanCricket instead of playing Football.	01. She hasn't finished the assignment yet, and
A. let us to play B. let us playing	A. neither haven't I B. I have neither
C. let us played D. let us play	C. neither have I D. neither I have Ans C
2. The immigration and Naturalization service oftentheir	and the same of th
visas, if they fill out the appropriate papers.	exported abroad, corn is not native to American and winter
A. let students extend B. let students for extending	wheat
C. letting students to extend D. let students extending	A. is neither B. isn't either
3. My teacher helped me this job.	C. isn't neither D. is either Ans B
A. getting B. gets C. got D. to get	03. I didn't know the answer, and
4. Mary had John —— the car.	A. he did either B. neither did he
A. would wash C. washed D. to be washed	C. either did he D. neither he did Ans C
	APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS
5. Akib is having the students (write) —  A. writing B. to write C. write D. to writing	
A. writing B. to write C. write D. to writing  6. She got her servant (help) her in the household work.	শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
에는 이 맛있다면 보면하면 되었다. 이 전에 가면 하면 맛있다면 맛있는데 맛이 되어 하면 이 맛이 되었다면 가면 있다면 하면 하면 하면 하면 있다면 하게 되었다면 하면 하면 보다는데 하는데 하다.	01. I got my car [SAU 2012-13]
A. to help B. help C. helping D. helped  7. I have to get the tailor — my suit before my admission test.	A. repairing B. repaired
A. fixed B. to fixing C. to fix D. fix	C. have repaired D. to be repaired
8. In partnership with English Guru SOHEL Sir, Readers' Plus	
the largest Publisher Company.	উত্তর repaired হয়।
A. helped forming B. helped to form	•
C. he helped form  D. helped to forming	্ চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪
9. Rocky helped mefrom the stress.	01. You have had your dinner and [CVACU: 18-19
A. recovering B. recover C. recovered D. recovers	A. neither have I B. so have I
0. Monir had Shahed —— the floor.	C. so do I D. neither do I Ans
A. to clean B. to be clean C. would clean D. clean	© Explanation Affirmative agreement structure: So + auxiliary
02 D 04 D 05 G	
ANSWED 01.D 02.A 03.D 04.B 05.C	verb + subject, Negative agreement structure: neither + aux

verb + sub. 1

08.B

09.B

10.D

07.C

06.A

ANSWER

## পট্য়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. She had me - the bill.

[PSTU 2015-16]

A. pay C. to pay B. paying

D. to be paid

Ans A

02. The teacher failed to make the students-to him. [PSTU 2017-18]

A. to listen

B. listening

C. listen

D. listened

(Explanation make' causative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে, এর পর someone (ব্যক্তিবাচক object) থাকলে পরবর্তীতে verb এর base form বসে।

03. I don't like coffee,-does she.

[PSTU-17-18]

A. neither C. so

B. either

D. nor (A Explanation negative agreement এর नियमानुयायी negative থাকৰে পরে neither + auxiliary verb + subject.

১ম অংশে

# NETWORK PRIME TEST

#### 01. Which one of the following is correct?

- A. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so do their children.
- B. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and neither did the children.
- C. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and also
- D. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so did their children.
- 02. My friend does not like terrorism and......

A. neither I do B. neither do I C. I do

D. I do either

#### 03. Choose the correct answer

- A. She took pictures, and I did so.
- B. She took pictures, and also I did.
- C. She took pictures, and I did also.
- D. She took pictures, and so I did.

#### 04. Which of the following sentence is correct?

- A. She took pictures, and I did so.
- B. She took pictures, and so I did.
- C. She took pictures, and I did also.
- D. She took pictures, and so did I.

#### 05. My friend does not like terrorism and ....

A. neither do I B. neither I do C. I do

D. I do either

06. This problem does not concern him, nor....it.....you.

A. is - concern

B. does - concern

C. do - concern

D. does - concerns

07. ওরা সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারেনি, আমরাও পারিনি।

- A. They could not solve the problem, we could not either.
- B. They could not solve the problem, neither could not we.
- C. They could not solve the problem, also we could not.
- D. They could not solve the problem and we could not neither.

#### 08. A: I cannot drive a car. B

A. neither can't I

B. neither can I

C. so can't I

D. so can I

09. Neptune is an extremely cold planet, and......

A. So does Uranus

B. Uranus so

C. So is Uranus

D. So has Uranus

10. He didn't know the answer, and ......

A. neither did he

B. he didn't too

C. nor does he

D. he does not either

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

## Tag Question

# CHAPTER < 19

Basics: वाञ्चव जीवतन कथा वनात সময় আমরা অনেক সময় Sentence এর শে শ্রোতার মন্তব্য, স্বীকৃতি বা সমর্থন চাই। এই জন্য আমরা কোন বাক্য বলার পর সে বাক্যের শেষেই কিছু জিজাসা করি যেমন: .....তাই না?, তাই নয় কি? ইত্যাদি অর্থাৎ কোনো কোনো বাক্যের শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক কিছু অংশ জুড়ে দেই, জুড়ে দেওছ এরপ প্রশ্নকে Tag Questions বলা হয়।

......Tag Questions-এর Basic निग्रम......

- 01. মূল Sentence-টি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।
- 02. মূল Sentence-এর শেষে Comma (,) বলে।
- 03. Tag Questions-এর Subject সর্বদা মূল Sentence-এর Subject-এর Pronoun হয়
- 04. Tag Questions গঠনে Auxiliary Verb ব্যবদ্বত হয়।
- 05. Auxiliary Verb-এর Contracted বা সংরক্ষিত রূপ হয়।
- 06. Sentence-এ Auxiliary Verb না পাকলে do, does, did হয়।
- 07. Affirmative Sentence-এর Negative Tag হয়।
- 08. Negative Sentence-এর Affirmative Tag হয়।
- 09. Negative Tag- এ অবশ্যই Short Form ব্যবহার হয়।

#### Example:

01. He is your best friend, isn't he? is a/an-

A. interrogative sentence

B. negative sentence

C. exclamatory sentence

D. tag questions

Ans D

বাক্যটি Affirmative হলে Tag Question-টি Negative হরে। বাক্যে যে Auxiliary Verb থাকবে সেই Auxiliary Verb-টিই Tag Question এর Verb হবে। একারিক Auxiliary Verb থাকলে প্রথমটিকে দিয়ে Tag Question গঠন করতে হবে।

## Example:

01. You are taking the admission test,...... [তুমি ভর্তি পরীকা দিছ তাই না?

A. won't you?

B. will you?

C. aren't you

D. why aren't they?

02. He is trying to give up smoking,......

A. isn't he? C. won't he? B. is he?

D. will he?

Ans A

Ans C

বাক্যটি Negative হলে Tag Question টি Affirmative হবে।

#### Example:

01. She won't dance in the party,...

A. will she? C. would she? B. will not she?

D. wouldn't she?

Ans A

Ans A

02. We didn't play very well today,.... B. could we? A. did we?

C. should we?

D. must we?

যদি বাক্যে Auxiliary Verb না থাকে তথুমাত্র Principal Verb থাকে তাহলে Tag

Ouestion করতে do/ does/ did এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে।

#### Example:

01. The tag for the blank in 'You forgot my birthday, ..... ? (प्री আমার জন্মদিন ভুলে গিয়েছিলে, তাই না?)

A. haven't you

B. didn't you

C. hadn't you

C. didn't he?

C. wasn't they?

D. wouldn't vou

Ans B

02. He always lags behind,..... (সে সব সময় পিছিয়ে থাকে, তাই না?) A. won't he?

B. can't he?

D. doesn't he? Ans D

03. Bangladesh cricket team won the match over Sri Lanka,.... A. isn't they?

B. didn't they?

D. aren't they?

Ans B

<b>ETWORK</b>	,	Engli	sh		151
She often visits her home town,	(সে প্রায়ই তার নিজ শহরে যায়, তা	ই না?)	Imperative Sentence & Let m	ne /him /her /them দারা ভ	क राज Tag
A. hasn't she?	B. doesn't she?		Question এ will you হবে।		
C. didn't she?	_	Ans B	Example:		
You and I talked with our tea		-	01. The question tag for the	sentence "Let him take	the exam,
A. don't we	B. hadn't we		?" is	At the second se	
C. didn't we		Ans C	A. shouldn't we	B. won't we	
ধ্ৰুব্ৰ am থাকলে tag questions এ			C. will he	D. will you	Ans D
	-, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,		02. Fill in the blank wit		
§ Examples			work,?		
I'm just hopeless at telling jo	kes,		A. will you	B. are you	
A. aren't 1? B. aren't?	C. amn't I D. isn't? [	Ans A	C. can you	D. must you	Ans A
L lam a student of a resident t	I a		None, No one, Nobody, Neith	er ইত্যাদি দারা Sentence ত	क रूल Tag
A. aren't I	B. amn't I		Question –এর Subject হিসেবে th		
C. don't I		Ans A	Example:	AND A CONTROL OF THE	
Hardly, Scarcely, Seldom,	20 YEAR 1980 (1977) 10 HER TOTAL PERSON (1987) 10 HER TOTAL (1987) 11 HER TOTAL (1987		01. Nobody phoned,? (	উ ফোন করেনি, তাই না?)	
Ming, Neither, No One, None, 1	Nobody ইত্যাদি থাকলে Tag Q	uestion)	A. did they	B. didn't they	
Affirmative হবে।			C. did anybody	D. didn't anybody	Ans A
5 Example:			02. None of us can solve this		71112
He never goes out with his	dog,?"		A. can't we	B. do we	
A. does he	B. doesn't he		C. don't you	D. can we	Ans D
C. does ever he	D. does never he	Ans A	Everyone, Anyone, Someone,		-
g "It's hardly rained at all this			দারা Sentence তক হলে Tag Ques		
A. has it	B. is it			non an Buojeet (1) is a mey	
C. isn't it	D. hasn't it	Ans A	© Example: 01. Everybody loves music,	2 পেক্ষেক সমীক ভালোবাস	জোই নাহ।
led to বাক্যের Auxiliary Verb f	ইসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Que	estion 4			, 012 -111)
ādn't /usedn't বসে। Ought to বাকে			A. Don't they	B. Do they D. Does not they	Ans A
Tag Question 4 oughtn't / shouldn			C. Are not they There দ্বারা Sentence তরু হলে		
& Examples		•			ed dat Tag
	. Ideatify the compact tog at	oction	Question-এর Subject হিসেবে th	ere and	475 B H F 21
II. He used to visit you regularly A. wasn't he?	B. wouldn't he?	iestion.	Example:		
C. didn't he?		Ans C	01. There are a few departm		rsity,?
02. I ought to complain,?	D. won the:	Alis	A. arn't it	B. isn't there	
A. oughtn't I	B. don't I		·C. aren't there	D. haven't there	
C. shouldn't I	D. won't I	Ans A	02. There has not been a gre		
মরেণত Imperative Sentence এর			A. doesn't there		[Ama IN
	rag Question 44 will you 4		C. hasn't it Complex Sentence-এর Princi	D. has there	Ans D
& Example:					
01. Pass the salt,?	p inthins	200.//	Tag Question হয়। এক্ষেত্রে C		
A. do you	B. will you D. did you	Ancill	Clause marker না থাকলে শেষের	Clause -1000 Tag Question	२ श ।
C. are you Imperative Sentence & Negative		Ans B	Example:		
	act Tag Question 4 will you	1 46-11	01. Which of the following of	onstructions is not correc	:t?
Example:	ration and Prac	orios	A. Are you the new secre	tary, aren't you?	1.d2
01. Which one is correct?	P. Dark frank will say	06706		t he? C. Open the window,	
A. Don't forget, are you?	B. Don't forget, will you?		D. This is not a party, is i	1.7	Ans A
C. Don't forget, do you?		Ans B		OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUES	TIONS
***Special Note: Thank			e after doubling to CI	USTER AG	STREET, STREET
Sentence नग्न Assertive Sente	nce তাই এর Tag- হবে don't I?	2		CAN CARL TO SELECT ON THE SECOND SECO	. 16 K . Y
Imperative Sentence To Let's/Let	us দারা তরু হলে Tag Question	n 4 shall	01. Nobody pays him due ro		C.AG. 2020-21]
we इरव ।			A. did they B. do the		
Example:				বাক্যের tag question হলে po	sitive way
01. Let us go to a picnic,?			করতে হবে।	1.79	
A. won't he	B. will he		শেরেবাং	লা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 💜 💎	Facilities 1
C. shall we	D. shall we not	Ans C			dimit A
02. Which of the following has	- Section Control of the Control of	1122	01. "Let us play cricket	Add the appropriate que	
A. I am late, shan't!?	a Fig.		A Let us plan ericket de	we? The file mid of third	[SAU-02-03
B. There are some upstairs,	are there?		A. Let us play cricket, do		
C. Don't forget, could you?	and there.		B. Let us play cricket, are		
D. Let's have a party, shall v	ve?	And	C. Let us play cricket, sh		TA-
D. Let's nave a party, shall v	The second second	Ans D	D. Let us play cricket, sh	ann twe?	Ans

ANSWER 01.D	07.A	08.D	09.B	10.A
01 D	02.A	03.D	04.A	05.B
<ul><li>C. People can't fly,</li><li>D. People can fly,</li></ul>		A Second	- 4	
B. People can't fly				
A. People can't fly		104	figures volle	
0. Choose the corre		ion:		
	. is it	C. hasn't it	D. w	ill it
9. The fan is not wo		-?	The British	ER CE
	is it not	C. isn't	D. is	it
8. It isn't very hot t		alta di	the dronger	ABAID ( _:
C. Rabi is a good	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			
A. Rabi is a good b		B. Rabi is	a good boy	y, is he?
7. Choose the corre			1154 /15	
D. He was really a				
C. He was an hon		SERVICE ARRESTS AND ADDRESS OF THE SERVICE AND ADDRESS	id Pira	Cuce
A. He was truthfu	F	B. He was a	n honest m	an, wasn't he
)6. তিনি সং লোক ছিরৈন		C. Hadii t s		1
		C. hadn't s	he? D h	asn't she?
O5. The girl broke th	B. are I	C. nor I	D. 1	IIKC A
04. I don't like talki A. do I E			D, I	liko
	3. had he	C. not he	D. co	ould he
have forgotten th				
03. The appropriate			entence: "	He couldn
A. haven't they E	3. aren't they	C. don't th	ey D. d	idn't they
02. They have tried				1 22
A. Doesn't it?		C. Don't it	t? D. H	asn't it
tag questions fro	m the follo	wing.		The state of
1. This balm has l	essened you	ır pain,	Add an	appropriat
N 154	WORK	PRIME	A KANA	
D. Ruchita hardly				Ans
C. Ruchita hardly				Anchi
B. Ruchit hardly				
A. Ruchit hardly				
03. Which of the follow			stion?	[PSTU 2015-1
C. will he?	2 727.7	D. shall he	-	Ans
A. isn't it?		B. won't h	e?	
02. He will come	?			PSTU 2013-1-
C. can't you?		D. isn't it?		Ans
A. are you?	rac part	B. aren't y		~1 >1 = 11111
01. You are coming	-6.0 (190)	The state of the s		STU. 2011-1.
?ऐस	খালী বিজ্ঞান	ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববি	वेमाानय 📏	
C. aren't l		D. isn' it	* 1	Ans
A. am I		B. am I no	ot	_
02. I'm tired,?				ASAU-15-10
হলে shall we বসে	1			
Explanation lo	t যুক্ত impera	tive sentence	e এর tag q	uestion কর
		C. Shall w		on't we
01. Let's go home, -	—?			VASU 2014-1
व्याम (ज	ঢারনাার ও এ	নিম্যাল সাইলে		
C. Didn't	20.0	I-POSTACO ACIE AD AC		
A. Haven't		B. Should D. Shan't		Ans
03. You should have	e done this	you?		[SAU-11-12
C. shan't you		D. don't		Ans
A. will you	anu	B. are you	1	19449
02. Give me your h	and. 2			SAU-09-10

## Miscellaneous

CHAPTER <

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

## APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

## CLUSTER AG

01. First language means-----language (find the appropriate [C.AG. 2020-21] word for the blank space). B. main

A. important C. natural

D. official

📵 Explanation / First Language/natural = মাতৃভাষা।

02. "But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people"- in whose poem does this line occur? [C.AG. 2022-23] B. D. H. Lawrence

A. Robert Frost

C. Langston Hughes D. S.T. Coleridge

B Explanation/Textbook এর Dream অধ্যায়ের একটি কবিতা এটি। D.H. Lawrence এর লেখা Dream কবিতার লাইন এটি।

## শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Which of the following sentence is correct? [SAU 2005-06]

A. He always says the truth

B. He always tells the truth

C. He always speaks the truth

D. He always speaks truth

( Explanation / বাক্যে always থাকলে present indefinite tense হয়।

02. Choose the correct sentence-

A. A free press is the integral part of democracy

B. A free press is integral to democracy

C. A free press is essentially integral of democracy

D. A free press is the integral part to democracy

🛕 Explanation / কোন অংশ নির্দেশ করতে Part of বসে। Free press ২চ্ছে democracy এর অংশ।

03. 'Syntax' means

[SAU 2007-08]

[SAU 2006-07]

A. Manner of speech

B. Sentence building

C. Supplementary tax

D. Synchronizing Act

B Explanation 'Syntax' means বাক্য গঠন প্রক্রিয়া (Sentence building)

04. Choose the correct answer..... discovery of insulin it was not [SAU 2007-08] possible to treat diabetes.

A. After the

B. With the

C. Not finding

D. Prior to the

● Explanation / বাক্যটিতে বলা হয়েছে যে ইনসুলিন তৈরির পূর্বে ভায়াবেটিক রোগীদের সেবা করা সম্ভব হতো না। তাই পূর্বে অর্থে Prior to বসে। এটি একটি Latin শব্দ।

05. I wish he ......the president of the new committee. [SAU 2008-09]

A. is

B. were

C. be

D. was

🚯 Explanation// Unreal sentence এর be verb সর্বদা were হয়।

Rimi was debarred..... appearing at the examination.[SAU 2008-09]

A. From

B. with

C. To

D. In

ŋ

Explanation
 Debarred from = কোন কিছু থেকে বঞ্চিত হওয়া বুঝায়।

. The girl is working very hard lest ....

[SAU 2009-10]

A. She fails in the examination

B. She failed in the examination

C. She should be failed in the examination

p. She should fail in the examination

D Explanation Lest থাকলে should + v(base form) ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

& Which of the following sentences is correctly worded?

[SAU 2010-11]

A. The wage of sin is death

B. The wages of sin are death

C. The wage of sin are death

D. The wages of sin is death

D Explanation/ The wayes of sin is death একটি প্রবাদ বাক্য।

M. The best way to learn a foreign language is to: [SAU 2013-14]

A. read about it

B. practice using it

C. dream about it

D think about it

③ Explanation
 ইংরেজি সহ যাবতীয় বাষা শিক্ষার জন্য প্রতিনিয়ত চর্চার
 উপর রাখতে হবে।

16. Find out the correct sentence-

[SAU 2013-14]

A. I informed the police of the matter

B. I knew the police of the matter

C. I informed the matter of the police

D. I informed the matter to the police

**© Explanation**/ I informed the matter of the police বিষয়টি সম্পর্কে পুলিসকে অবহিত করা বুঝিয়েছে।

11. At 8:45, how one would tell the time?

[SAU 2013-14]

A. It is quarter before nine

B. It is quarter before to nine

C. It is quarter to nine

D. It is quarter for nine

( Explanation 8:45 কে It is quarter to nine বলতে হয়।

12. Which of the following uses an apostrophe correctly? [SAU 2014-15]

A. I wore Simons' socks

B. I wore Simons sock's

C. I wore Simons socks'

D. I wore Simon's socks

D Explanation / I wore simon's (সিমনের) socks.

13. Friends and relatives of the – attended a special memorial

service.

A. deceased

B. diseased

C. deasized

D. deceesed

( Explanation deceased অৰ্থ মৃত।

14. Which one of the following is a correct sentence? [SAU 2018-19]

A. Do you have a complain against me?

B. Do you has a complain against me?

C. Do you had a complain against me?

D. Do you having a complain against me?

**(A)** Explanation Present indefinite tense এর interrogative বাক্য গঠনে have এর সাথে Do ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?

15. Abid felt at sea because......

[SAU 2018-19]

A. he was sick of his job

B. he was enjoying salling

C. it was his first day at university

D. he was out of his office

<u>⑥ Explanation</u> Feel at sea- একটি phrase যার অর্থ বিহাল বা কিংকর্তব্যবিমৃত। আবিদ কিংকর্তব্যবিমৃত হয়ে পড়েছিল কারণ এটা ছিল তার বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের প্রথম দিন।

## ञिल्प कृषि विश्वविদ्यानग्र

01. An orange contains vitamin C. The sentence above can be correctly rewritten as: [SyIAU 2015-16]

A. The oranges contain vitamin C

B. Oranges contain vitamin C

C. A few orange contain vitamin C

D. Few oranges contain vitamin C

B Explanation
 An orange দারা সব orange কে বোঝায়, তাই এর
 পরিবর্তে oranges ব্যবহার করা য়য়।

02. Which one is structurally correct sentence? [SyIAU 2015-16]

A. He need to say something about the matter

B. He needs say something about the matter

C. He need not say something about the matter

D. He need not to say something about the matter

**(B)** Explanation// positive এর ক্ষেত্রে something, negative এর ক্ষেত্রে anything হয়। উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে need to+verb হয় positive এর ক্ষেত্রে।

03. Which one is structurally correct sentence? [SyIAU 2016-17]

A. The doctor recommended the patient that he Should take medicine in time

B. The doctor recommended the patient that he Sould takes medicine in time

C. The doctor recommended the patient that he take medicine in time

D. The doctor recommended the patient that he takes medicine in time

© Explanation recommended (the patient) that অংশটুকু subjunctive হিসেবে কাজ করায় পরবর্তীতে verb এর base form (take) হবে ৷

04. Which of the following is the correct sentence? [SylAU 2018-19]

A. He was so clever to miss the point

B. He was to clever to miss the point

C. He was too clever to grasp the point

D. He was to clever not to miss the point.

Explanation Simple sentence অনুযায়ী too - adj - to হয় এবং to
 এর পরের clause টির অর্থ negative হয়।

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Ans D

#### 760 চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় [CVASU 2015-16] 01. I have A. talked to my near and dear ones in telephone. B. talked to my near dear ones over telephone. C. talked to my near and dear once over telephone. D. talk to my and dear one by telephone. ( Explanation near and dear একটি phrase and idiom যার অর্থ হচ্ছে শ্বব কাছের কেউ। আর telephone বা mobile দিয়ে যোগাযোগ বোঝাতে verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। 02. Environmental pollution- with a view to saving livestock. [CVASU 2016-17] A. must prevent B. must be prevent C. must be prevented D. must be preventing ( Explanation must be/should be/would be/may be were modal+be থাকলে পরবর্তীতে verb এর past participle বসে। 03. Though cats are known for being unfriendly most of the cats I know are-and-. [CVASU 2016-17] A. lovely, ugly B. skillful, furry C. strong, athletic D. kind, gentlle ① Explanation যদিও বিড়াল অবন্ধুসুলভ আচরনে পরিচিত, তবে অনেক विज़ानत्क मग्रान् (Kind) এবং ভদ্র (gentle) হিসেবেই জানি। 04. The tortoise agreed that the hare ran as fast as the wind but claimed that he could easily --- him in a race. [CVASU 2017-18] A. hit B. strike C. beat D. knock @Explanation/প্রতিযোগিতা মোকাবিলা করা বোঝাতে 'beat' ব্যবহার করতে হয়। পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 01. Choose the correct sentence. [PSTU. 2011-12] A. I am reading this novel for four days B. Tell me what is his name C. The journey was divided in their opinions Ans D D. Much pain has been taken 02. I will lend you money --. Here will denotes- [PSTU 2013-14] A. probability B. promise C. intention Ans B D. command 03. In a letter to an unknown person we use. [PSTU 2013-14]

A. Sincerely yours

B. YOurs lovingly

D. Yours faithfully

04. A dog has his----.

A. day

C. months

A. remains

C. Affectionately yours

05. A man is known by the company he ......

NETWORK 06. Which is the following best suited to complete the sentences begpinning with "A little learning is ......"? [PSTU 2015-16] A. of no use in pructical life B. a dangerous thing C. a hing that makes on proud and haughty D. not better than ignorance Ans B 07. At first I was puzzled at the matter. So I went to the office and knew some-information. [PSTU. 16-17] A. harmful B. authentic C. spurious D. phony Ans B 08. One living at the same time with another is-[PSTU. 16-17] A. one-another B. legendary C. time-belittling D. contemporary Ans D 09. Which one is the correct sentence? [PSTU 2017-18] A. He is working hardly to stand first B. He is working hard to stand first C. He working hard to stood first D. He was worked hardly to stand first (B) Explanation working (verb) এর পর adverb (hard) বসবে। 10. Chose the correct sentence? [PSTU 2018-19] A. The gifts are for you and I B. The gifts are for me and you C. The gifts are for I and you D. The gifts are for you and me D Explanation সাধারণত বাক্যের মধ্যে একাধিক person থাকলে প্রথমে 2<sup>nd</sup> person তারপর 3<sup>rd</sup> person এবং শেষে 1<sup>st</sup> person বসে। Preposition এরপর সবসময় object বসে। 11. Which one of the following is a wrong sentence? [PSTU 2018-19] A. How long have you been unemployed? B. How long do you know her? C. My sister got married to a teacher. D. She has been ill for a long time Ans D 12. Which one is the correct sentence? [PSTU 2018-19] A. The son resembles to his father B. The son resembles his father. C. The son resembles like his father. D. The son resembles as his father. B Explanation resembles এর সাথে preposition হয় না 13. Chose the correct sentence? [PSTU 2018-19] A. The gifts are for you and I B. The gifts are for me and you C. The gifts are for I and you D. The gifts are for you and me D Explanation সাধারণত বাক্যের মধ্যে একাধিক person থাকলে প্রথমে 2<sup>nd</sup> person তারপর 3<sup>rd</sup> person এবং শেষে 1<sup>st</sup> person বসে। Preposition এরপর সবসময় object বসে। 14. Which one of the following is a wrong sentence? [PSTU 2018-19] A. How long have you been unemployed? B. How long do you know her?

D. She has been ill for a long time C. needs D. wants Ans B \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\*

C. My sister got married to a teacher.

Ans D

Ans D

[PSTU 2015-16]

[PSTU 2015-16]

B. years

D. days

B. keeps

[MAT, DAT, 10-11]

9

23. এই বইটির লেখক কে?

Solve: Who has authored the book?

24. সে আমাকে জিজ্ঞেস করলো, "তুমি কি ইংরেজি বলো?" [KU-S. 14-15] **Translation & Proverb** Solve: He asked me, "Do you speak English?" HONE 'কাটা ঘাঁয়ে নুনের ছিটা'। 25. [BU-B. 14-15] CHAPTER 21 Solve: To add insult to injury. 26. আমি তোমার জায়গায় হলে ঝুঁকিটি নিতাম না। [DU-B. 13-14] ❖ Bangla to English ❖ Solve: If I were in your shoes, I would not have taken the risk. 27. অন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ। IDU-D. 13-141 কর্তৃপক্ষ তাকে তিরস্কার করলো'। [33th BCS] Solve: It is easy to find fault with others. Solve: The authorities took him to task. 28. বিপদ কখনও একা আসে না। IDU-D. 13-141 12. জনস ব্যক্তি কখনো সুখী হয় না। [NATP Fild Ass. 2019] Solve: Misfortune never comes alone. Solve: An idle man is never happy. 29. তোমার সাহায্য ছাড়া এ কাজ করা সম্ভব হতো না। [JnU-D. 13-14] া, বাঁচ এবং বাঁচতে দাও। [Army Engg. Service Store 2018] Solve: This work would not have been possible without your Solve: Live and let live. и তিনি ভালো খেতে পারেন। IRU-C. 18-191 30. 'মেয়েটি কেবল হাসতে লাগল'। [JU-A. 13-14] Solve: He has a good appetite. Solve: The girl was only laughing. IDU-A. 18-19] 31. মুদ্রাক্ষীতি বাড়তে থাকায় টাকার দাম কমছে। 🕰 কোনো কাজই কাজের দিক থেকে উঁচু বা নিচু নয়। [JU-B2. 13-14] Solve: As inflation keeps rising, the value of taka is losing. Solve: No work is superior or inferior in itself. 32. সমাজ বিরোধীরা এখনো ধরাছোঁয়ার বাইরে। 🚲 সে কিংকর্তব্যবিমুঢ় হয়ে গেল। [RU-E. 18-19] [JU-B. 13-14] Solve: The anti-socials are still out of law. Solve: He found himself at his wits end. ইতিহাস পাঠ আমাদের পূর্বসূরীদের ভূল ভ্রান্তি এড়িয়ে যেতে সাহায্য করে। া, সকাল থেকে ভঁড়ি ভঁড়ি বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে। 123th BCS; RU-E, 14-151 [JU-C3. 13-14] Solve: It has been drizzling since morning. Solve: The study of history helps us to avoid the mistakes made 🕰 আমাকে এটি আগে দিতে পারলে ভালো হতো। [DU-B. 14-15] by our predecessors. Solve: It would have been better if you could give it to me 'অবশেষে সে পুলিশের কাছে ধরা দিল'। [RU-A. 13-14] earlier. Solve: At last he surrendered to the police. "মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্রধর্মী লেখক"। [DU-D. 14-15] 'সে অত্যন্ত ধূর্ত।' [RU-E. 13-14] Solve: Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer. Solve: He is very cunning. "আমার মাথা ঘুরছে"। [JnU-B. 14-15] 'মৃত্যুর সময় অসময় নেই।' [RU-E. 13-14] 36. Solve: I feel giddy. Solve: Death has no time. 37. 'छना कथाग्र विश्वाम कविश्व ना'। াা. 'আজ সে কেমন আছে?' [JnU-E. 14-15] [RU-E. 13-14] Solve: How is he today? Solve: Do not believe in hearsay. 12. 'সে নীরবে কাঁদতে লাগলো'। [RU-E. 14-15] 'এই অংকটি কঠিন'। 38. [RU-E. 13-14] Solve: He started weeping silently. Solve: This sum is hard. 13. 'তেল পানিতে ভাসে'। IRU-E. 14-15| 39. 'তুমি কি কখনও নেপাল গিয়েছ'? [RU-F. 13-14] Solve: Have you ever been to Nepal? Solve: Oil floats on water. 14. 'সে আমার মনের মত লোক'। [RU-E. 14-15] 40. 'না হেসে পারলাম না'। [RU-F. 13-14] Solve: He is a man after my heart. Solve: I could not help laughing. 15. "সে হাড়ে হাড়ে বদমাশ"। "গাছে এখনও ফল ধরে না"। [RU-F. 14-15] [DU-A. 10-11; RU-Math. 13-14] Solve: He is wicked to the backbone. Solve: The tree has not yet to borne fruit. 42. শব্দের বানান, অর্থ ও উচ্চারণের জন্য অভিধান এক দ্রুত ও সুনিচিত প্রামাণ্য 16. যত বেশি কথা বলবে, তত কম বুঝবে। [RU-G. 14-15] विस्थिक 1 IOI enecuve deliver (cu-D. 13-14) Solve: The more you speak, the less you understand. 17. তাকে একদিন অন্তর ঔষধ থেতে হয়। [KU-B. 14-15] Solve: Dictionary is a hurried and sure specialist on spelling, Solve: He has to take medicine on alternative days. meaning and pronunciation of words. 'দুঃখের প্রয়োজনীয়তা মধুর'? 18. তারা এবার উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক পরীক্ষা দিয়েছে। [CU-E. 13-14] [KU-B. 14-15] Solve: 'Sweet are the uses of adversity'? Solve: They sat for HSC examination this year. 'অতি সন্মাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট' প্রবাদটির ইংরেজি। [KU-B. 14-15] 44. [CU-F. 13-14] 19. এই মাত্র পাঁচটা বাজল। Solve: Too many cooks spoil the broth. Solve: It has just struck five. 45. আমার বমি বমি লাগছে। 20. 'দারীদ্য আমাদের দেশের একটি অভিশাপ"। [MAT, DAT, 11-12] [KU-E. 14-15] Solve: I feel nausea. Solve: Poverty is a curse for our country. 46. 'আমরা দুর্নীতিবাজ লোকদের পছন্দ করি না'? 'যাইব কি না, সেই-ই হইল কথা"। [MAT, DAT. 11-12] [KU-E. 14-15] Solve: Whether I shall go or not is the question. Solve: We do not like corrupted people. 'সূর্য অস্ত যাওয়ার পূর্বে আমরা কাজ করেছিলাম।' [MAT, DAT, 11-12] 22. 'আগে ঘর তবে তো পর'। IKU-S. 14-151 Solve: We had worked before the sunset. Solve: Charity begins at home. 48. তুমি কি খুজছ?

[KU-L. 14-15]

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

Solve: What are you looking for?

70.	All Exclusive F	cparation box	UK OI	TET WORK
49.		DU-A. 12-13]	76.	"আমি আজ জ্বর জ্বর বোধ করছি"। [RU-10-11]
50.	Solve: It had been raining since Sunday. "সৌভাগ্যক্রমে পরের বাসে আমি উঠতে পেরেছিলাম।"	DU-B. 12-131	77.	Solve: I feel feverish today. 'প্রয়োজন কোন আইন মানে না'। [RU. 10-11]
	Solve: Fortunately I could get into the next bus.		1000	Solve: Necessity knows no law.
51.	'মুষলধারে বৃষ্টি হচেছ'।	U-A6. 12-13]	78.	'কখন থেকে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে?'  পরিবেশ অধি, স.প. (কারিগরি) ২০১১
52.	Solve: It is raining cats and dogs. সময়ের সদ্মবহার করা উচিত? [RU-D. 12-13:	CU-D. 12-13]	79.	Solve: How long has it been raining? "এই বই খানি আমি খুঁজছি।" [RU-Agriculture. 10-11]
53.	Solve: One should make the best of one's time.			Solve: This is the book I am looking for. খাদ্য নিরাপন্তার জন্য কৃষিশিক্ষা অপরিহার্য"। [RU-Agriculture. 10-11]
54.	Solve: I like mangoes. "তারা সাগরের কাছে একটি কৃটিরে বাস করত।"	DU-A. 11-12]	81.	Solve: Agricultural education is necessary for food security. ঘণ্টা বাজার পূর্বে ট্রেনটি ছাড়িয়া দিল।   Controlar Gen. Defence Finan. Junior. 2014
55	Solve: They lived in a hut close to the sea. "বইটি কেমন কটিছে"?	DILD 11-121	82	Solve: The train had left before the bell rang. জ্ঞানীরা বেশি বলেন না। [11st non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School) 2014]
55.	Solve: Is the book leaving the market?	00-0.11-12	02.	Solve: The wise do not talk much.
56.	'পৃষ্টিকর খাদ্য স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য ভাল।'	[DU. 11-12]	83.	দাঁড়াও, আমি এখনি আসছি। [11st non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School) 2014]
57.	Solve: Nutritious food is good for health.  'কি করে অংকটি করতে হয় তা তিনি আমাকে দেখালেন'।	DU-D. 11-121	84.	Solve: Wait, I am coming now. সে এক সপ্তাহ যাবত অসুস্থ। [11st non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School) 2014]
	Solve: He showed me how to do the sum.			Solve: He has been ill for a week.
58.	"চকচক করলেই সোনা হয় না।"	OU-C. 11-12]	85.	এটা যেন বিনা মেঘে বছ্ৰপাত। [11st non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School) 2014]
	Solve: All that glitters is not gold.			Solve: It is a bolt from the blue.
59.		JU-C. 11-12]	86.	কতই না বিস্ময়কর মানুষের জীবন। [11st non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School-2) 2014]
	Solve: I saw him singing.			Solve: How strange man's life is!
60.		JU-C. 11-12]	87.	তার কোনো বন্ধু নেই বললেই চলে। [11st non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School-2) 2014]
61.	Solve: I saw him making noise. কবি ছেলেটিকে হাসতে দেখেছিলেন।	JU-C. 12-13]	88.	Solve: He has a few friends. ভাই ভাই ঠাই। [11st non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School-2) 2014]
62	Solve: The poet saw the boy laughing. আমরা বিমানটিকে অবতরণ করতে দেখেছিলাম।	W-C 11-121	20	Solve: Brothers have parted. জীবন পুষ্পাশয়া নয়। [10 <sup>th</sup> non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School) 2014]
02.	Solve: We saw the airplane landing.	,0 0,11-12		Solve: Life is not a bed of roses.
63		IU-C. 11-12]		ইংরেজি শেখা সহজ। [10 <sup>th</sup> non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School) 2014]
05.	Solve: I saw him running away.			Solve: It is easy to learn English.
64.	আমি কাজটি করিয়েছি। [F	RU-E. 15-16]	91.	वाश्लाप्तन এकि नमीवरून प्रन । [10th non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School-2) 2014]
	Solve: I have got the work done.			Solve: Bangladesh is a riverine country.
65.	'আমরা গণতদ্রের প্নবিকাশ দেখতে চাই।'	[3]		আমার যদি পাখির মত ডানা থাকত!   [10th non-Govt. Tech. Reg. (School-2) 2014]
66.	Solve: We want to see the full display of democracy. 'ইড-টিজিং' একটি সামাজিক ব্যাধি।	U-C. 11-12]		Solve: Had I the wings of a brid! কখনো অপরের নিন্দা করো না। ।পরী উ. ও স. উ-আঞ্চ. ব্যব. ২০১৩: বা. পরী উ. বো. ২০১৩।
	Solve: Eve-teasing is a social problem.		<b>m</b> /	Solve: Never speak ill of others.
67.		U-G. 11-12]	-	আমি তাকে অনেকদিন থেকে চিনি। । পদ্ধী উ. ৫ স. উ-আছা. ব্যব. ২০১৩; বা. পদ্ধী উ. বো. ২০১৩।
	Solve: Black will take no other hue.			Solve: I known him for a long time.
		U-G. 11-12]		আমি গতকাল তোমার চিঠি পেয়েছি। মা. ও উ. নি. অধি. হিসাব সহ. ২০১৩।
69.		U.G. 11-12]	96.	Solve: I received your letter yesterday. লক্ষী আজ স্কুলে আসে নাই। ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷ ৷
	Solve: It is drizzling.			Solve: Laxmi has not come to school today.
70.	'ঝুঁকি সম্ভেও সে নদীতে ঝাঁপ দিল'।	U-D. 10-11		"ফেন দিয়ে ভাত খায়, গল্প করে দই"। ১৮ম বে.স. নি. নি. ও প্র. প. ২০১২।
	Solve: She jumped into the river despite the risks. 'মনে হয় সে ছেপেটি তার কাজটি করে ফেপেছে'। IC	U D 10 111	98.	Solve: Small roast, big boast. "তিনি পদত্যাগ করেছেন।"   ৮ম বে.স. শি. নি. ও প্র. প. ২০১২।
		U-D. 10-111		Solve: He has resigned his post.
	Solve: The boy has seemed to do his assignment. 'অনাথ ছেলেটিকে কালেভদ্ৰে দেখা যায়'। 'IC	U-D. 10-11]	99.	"মানবজাতি এখন সংকটাপন্ন"?  সহ. উপ./থানা. শিক্ষা জ. (ATEO) ২০১২
1	Solve: The orphan boy is seen once in a blue moon.	7.65		Solve: Mankind is at a stake now. "তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া'?  প্রশা. কর্ম. ২০০৪/ সমাজসেবা অকি. ২০০৬
73.	"তোমার দেশ কোথায়?" [NU-Human		STATES AND LOSS OF THE PARTY OF	"তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া"?  প্রশা. কর্ম. ২০০৪/ সমাজসেবা অফি. ২০০৬  Solve: To carry coal to New castle.
	Solve: Where do you come from?			মানুষ কোথা থেকে এলো, সে যাবেই বা কোথায়?' ।প্রশা. কর্ম. ০৪/ সমা. অফি. ০৬।
	<del> </del>	nce. 10-11]	[	Solve: Where did man come from, where will he go to?
500000	Solve: The food seemed to be stable.	and the second second	102.	অনেক গৃহক্রী আছেন যারা বাড়িতে প্রায় সারাদিন কাজ করেন।'
		J-D, 10-11]	6	[উপ. মহিলা বিষয়ক কর্ম, ২০০৬-০৫]
-	Solve: I will try to make him understand.		E	Solve: There are many housewives who work almost all day long.

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WORK	Engli	sh	763
ব্রপমানের চেয়ে মৃত্যু শ্রেয়'।	[সহ, পরি, ১৯৯৪/ মা, সহ, শিক্ষক ২০০৬]	129.বিপদ কখনও একা আসে না।	[DU-D. 13-14]
olve: Death is preferable to d	ishonour.	Solve: Misfortunes never come alone.	
তুমি কি কখনো রাঙ্গামাটি গিয়েছ?'	GED সহ, প্র, ২০০৫; সহ, গবেষণা অফি, ২০০৬	130.তোমার সাহায্য ছাড়া এ কাজ করা সম্ভব হতো না।	[JnU-D. 13-14]
Solve: Have you ever been to		Solve: This work would not have been possible w 131. 'মেয়েটি কেবল হাসতে লাগল'। IJU-A7. 13-14	
মানুষ বায়ু ছাড়া বাঁচতে পারে না ।'	[IU-G. 15-16]	Solve: The girl was only laughing.	4, Chemistry. 13-14]
Solve: Man can't live without	_ =====================================	132. আরজ আলী মাতৃকার বাংলাদেশের এক বিশ্ময়কর ব্যক্তিত্ব	l' [DU-D. 12-13]
আধুনিকতার মৃলে আছে অবিশ্বাস।	[IU (Law) 13-14]	Solve: Aroj Ali Matubbor is an amazi	
Solve: Disbelief is at the hear	of modernity.	Personality.	ng Dangiautin
কি গোলমালই যে তুমি কর!	[IU-B. 13-14]	133.'আর কে কেঁ ওখানে উপস্থিত ছিল?'	[JnU-A. 15-16]
Solve: What a noise you mak		Solve: Who else were present there?	- 10 1 1041
আমি চোরটির পিছু তাড়া করেছিলায		134. তুমি কী কখনো বিদেশে গিয়েছ?'	[JnU-B. 15-16]
Solve: I rushed toward the th		Solve: Have you ever been to abroad?	
হর পোড়া গরু সিদুরে মেঘ দেখলে		135. বইটি আমার, নোটটি তোমার।	[RU-E. 15-16]
Solve: Burnt child dreads the ক্রন্থর্য দীর্ঘদিন থাকে না।'	tire.	Solve: I own the book, you own the note.	(DU F 16 16)
Solve: Riches do not last long		136. মাছ উড়তে পারে না, পারে কি?'	[RU-E. 15-16]
তিনি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগদান করেন।		Solve: Fishes can't fly, can they? 137. 'তিনি কদাচিৎ মিথ্যা কথা বলেন।'	[RU-F. 15-16]
Solve: He joined the war of l		Solve: He seldom tells a lie.	[10.111.10]
তিনি এলএলএম পাশ।'			slami Studies) 12-13]
Solve: He has completed LL	M.	Solve: The girl takes after her mother.	
ট্রনটি ঢাকা যাবে।	[থানা/উপজেলা শিকা অফিসার ২০১৫]		[RU. 11-12]
Solve: The train is bound for		Solve: Women are the poorest of the poor.	er is a section
দুইটা বাজতে দশ মিনিট বাকি।'	[সহ, পরি, (বহিঃ ও পাসপোর্ট অধি) ২০১৪]	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	[RU. 11-12]
Solve: It is ten minutes to tw		Solve: This is the book I am looking for.	1611 83 15141
তোমাদের মধ্যে কে এ বিষয়ে চেষ্টা			[CU-D3. 15-16]
Solve: Who among you can	give it a try? হবার জন্য পাঁচ বছর কঠোর পরিশ্রম করতে	Solve: The judge took the criminal to task. 142. 'আমরা বাড়িতে পীছুতে না পৌছুতে বৃষ্টি তরু হয়ে গেল? ।'	[CU-E. 15-16]
दय । इस्र ।	MAT. 18-19		
	e tor acquire to work hard for five		[CU-Law. 13-14]
years to become a physician		Solve: Sweet are the uses of the adversity.	
আমি তোমার নিকট বিশেষ কৃতজ্ঞ			NU (Business) 12-13]
Solve: I am very grateful to	you.	Solve: Do you know who he is?	
আমার ঘড়িতে এখন দশটা বাজ্ঞ			[NU (Science) 12-13]
Solve: It is ten minutes to to	en by my wates. f করি।'     কমিউনিটি মেডি, অফি (প.অধি.) ২০১৪	Solve: It hardly rains here.	(Humanities) 12-13]
Solve: I prefer death to disl		Solve: You are very late.	(Humamities) 12-13]
আজ কদিন ধরেই ওড়ি ওড়ি বৃষ্টি		। 147. এখানে কখনও বৃষ্টি হয় না।	[NU (Science) 12-13]
Solve: It has been drizzling		Solve: It never rains here.	arear sang
.গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁফে তেল।	ration and Pyku-B. (4-15		[MAT, DAT. 11-12]
	kens before they are hatched.	Solve: We had worked before the sunset.	Village Jy
্র দারীদ্র্য আমাদের দেশের একটি		া 149.তুমি কি খুঁজছ?	[MAT, DAT. 10-11]
Solve: Poverty is a curse o		Solve: What are you looking for?	se tosioni tri
: সাকিব সুন্দর গান গাইতে পারে		(2018년 - 1985년 198 <u>8 - 1985년 - 19</u> 일본) 등 기계보다 있는 경험을 하고 있는 경험을 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	U (Humanities) 12-13]
Solve: Sakib can sing well া.'সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে।'		Solve: The train had reached Dhaka in time.	[DU-B, 15-16]
Solve: Patience has its ow		Solve: Meena said that she was ill.	In the billion of
.এই বইটির শেখক কে?			Teachter Reg. 2014
Solve: Who has authored		Solve: It is raining cats and dogs.	St. H. with
6.'সে সাতরে নদীর ওপার গেল।'	INU (Business) 12-13	। 153. আমার বন্ধু নাই বললেই চলে।	৭ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১১
Solve: He swam across th		Solve: I have few friends.	
7. 'তাকে তার প্রাপ্য মিটিয়ে দাও।'			[BRU-E. 12-13
Solve: Let him have what	he owes.		urani poja,
8. স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধে আমারও অংশ চি Solve: I also took part in a	our freedom fighting		৬৪ প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১১
Solve: I also took part in o	ou necom ngming.	Solve: He is a self-styled leader.	

An exclusive Preparation	Book of Agriculture Admission
156. "তারা সাগরের কাছে একটি কুটিরে বাস করত।" IDU-A. 11-	12] 183.দাঁড়াও, আমি এখনি আসছি। [11 <sup>th</sup> non Gov. Tea. Reg. (School);
Solve: They lived in a hut close to the sea.	Solve: Wait, I am coming now.
Solve: Call a spade a spade.	Solve: He has been ill for a week. [11th non Gov. Tea. Reg. (School) 2
158. হাতি পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে বৃহৎ চতুস্পদ প্রাণী।' । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । ।	
Solve: The elephant is the largest quadruped animal in the world.  159. কি করে অংকটি করতে হয় তা তিনি আমাকে দেখাদেন'। IDU-D. 11-	Solve: It is a bolt from the blue. [2] 186.কতই না বিস্ময়কর মানুষের জীবন! [11th non Gov. Tea. Reg. (School-2) 2
Solve: 'He showed me how to do the sum.  160. 'আমি অল্পকাল সেখানে ছিলাম।' IDU-A. 15-	Solve: How strange man's life is! [6] 187.তার কোনো বন্ধু নেই বলঙ্গেই চলে। [11th non Gov. Tea. Reg. (School-2) 2
160. 'আম অক্সকাল সেখানে ছিলাম।' IDU-A. 15- Solve: I was there for a short time.	Solve: He has a few friends.
161.আমি তাকে গান গাইতে দেখেছিলাম।	
Solve: I saw him singing.	Solve: I would rather die than beg.
162, সামি তোমাকে গোলমাল করতে দেখেছিলাম।     JU-C. 11-1	2] 189. 'আমি এটা না করে পারলাম না।'   ৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১১: IU-F. 15.
Solve: I saw him making noise.	Solve: I could not help doing it.
163.কবি ছেলেটিকে হাসতে দেখেছিলেন। JU-C. 12-1	
Solve: The poet saw the boy laughing.	Prac-Pra. Ass. Tea. (22 Dist) 2015; RU. 11-12]
164.আমরা বিমানটিকে অবভরণ করতে দেখেছিলাম।   JU-C. 11-1	Solve: Death is preferable to dishonour.
Solve: We saw the airplane landing.	191. जामि हो शान कार ना।
165.আমি তাকে দৌড়ে পালিয়ে যেতে দেখলাম।	Solve: I do not take tea.
Solve: I saw him running away.	192. আমার যাদ পাখির মত ডানা থাকত। 110 <sup>th</sup> non Gov. Tea. Reg. (School-2) 201
166. এই ঘরটি ভাড়া দেওয়া হবে। ' । ৬ <b>ঠ</b> শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১	Solve: Had I the wings of a bird!
Solve: This house is to let.	193. 'সে আত্মহত্যা করেছে।'
167. 'ইড-টিজিং' একটি সামাজিক ব্যাধি।   IU-C. 11-1	Solve: He has killed himself.
Solve: Eve-teasing is a social problem.	194. আমি তাকে অনেকাদন থেকে চিনি। । পদ্ধী উ. ও সম, উপ-আঞ্চ, ব্যব, ২০১৩; বা. প.উ. ২০১৮
168. 'তার জন্য জায়গা করে দাও।' ।১১তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১	Solve: I have know him for a long time.
Solve: Make room for him.	195.আমি গতকাল তোমার চাঠ পেয়োছ- মা. ৩ উ. লি. আব. হিসাব সহ. ২০১৩
169. 'সে অনেক কথা।'  ১০ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১	Solve: I received your letter yesterday.
Solve: It is a long story.	196. আমার টাকার খুব অনটন হয়েছে। । ।৭ম শিক্ত নিবন্ধন ২০১১
170. এখন আমার হাত খালি।'  ১০ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১	Solve: I am badly hard up.  197. 'শিশুটির মুখে হাসি লেগেই আছে।' (৬ষ্ঠ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১০
Solve: I am hard up now.	
171.'এ বেক্ষে কোনো জায়গা নেই।' ।১০ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১।	Solve: The baby is always full of smiling. 198. 'সূৰ্য উঠেছে।' [৮ম শিক্ষক নিবছন ২০১২]
Solve: There is no room in the bench.	Column The sum is up
72. শব্দটি কেটে দাও।' (১০ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১)	Solve: The sun is up. 199. 'সে গতকাল বাড়ি এসেছে।'    ১৯ বিক্ক নিবন্ধন ২০১২
Solve: Pen through the word.	[ ] II home contended
73. পেয়ালায় অল্প দুধ আছে।'	301/e:] He came nome yesterday. 200. 'মোস্তারিরা চার বোন।' [৮ম শিক্ক নিবন্ধন ২০১২]
Solve: There is a little milk in the cup.	
74. "খাবারটি বাসি মনে হয়েছিল"। [NU-Science. 10-1	Solve: Mostari has four sisters.
Solve: The food seemed to be stale.	❖ English to Bangla ❖
75. আমি তাকে বুঝতে চেষ্টা করব'। [DU-D. 10-11	01. "A tree is known by its fruits" delivery [KU-E. 14-15]
Solve: I will try to make him understand. I Macue	are Arran ion endering ordinació
76. 'আমি সন্ধ্যার পরে বুদাচিৎ বাইরে যাই।' (৭ম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ২০১১	02. The boy takes after his father. [JnU-D. 13-14; ৯ম বে-স. প্র.মি. ও প্র. ২০১৩]
Solve: I hardly go out after dusk.	Colon areas are area area area areas areas
77. 'গাছটিতে ফুল ধরেছে।' । ৬৪ নিকক নিবন্ধন ২০১০	03. 'The leader gave a telling speech'. [JU-C3. 13-14]
Solve: The tree is in flowers.	Salve: নেতা কার্যকর রক্ততা দিলেন।
78. 'আমি তাকে দিয়ে চিঠিটা লিখালাম।' । ৬৪ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১০	04. "Voltaire was refused Christian burial in France." [RU-A. 13-14]
Solve: I had the letter written by him.	Solve: ভলটেয়ারকে খ্রিস্টধর্মানুসারে ফ্রান্সে সমাধিস্থ করতে দেয়া হলো না।
79. 'আমি একটি পাখি দেখছি।' Jeb শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১০	05. Here lies voltair. [RU-A. 13-14]
Solve: I see a bird.	Solve: এখানে ভলটেয়ার সমাহিত।
80. এক টাকার ভার্থতি দাও। '   ৬৪ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১০	06. "Who had many acquaintances"? [RU-A. 13-14]
Solve: Give me one taka change.	Solve: যার অনেক পরিচিত লোকজন ছিল?
81.ঘটা বাজার পূর্বে ট্রেনটি ছাড়িয়া দিশ-  ক্ট্রোলার জেনা. টি. ফাই জুনি. অভিটর ২০১৪	07. He will come round soon. [RU (Math) 13-14]
Solve: The train had left before the bell rang.	Solve: সে তাড়াতাড়ি আরোগ্য লাভ করবে।
82. ब्बानीज़ा दिन दिन ना। [11th non Gov. Tea. Reg. (School) 2014	
Solve: The wise do not talk much.	Solve: সে তোমাকে দিয়ে এটি করাতে পারে।
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TWORK Engli	sh	
He has gone to the dogs. কিমি. মেডি. অফি. (প.প.অধি. ২০১৪:RU-A5. 12-13)	36.	He left
Solve: সে গোল্লায় গেছে।		Solve:
	37.	Famili
Solve: ছাত্ররা ন্যায় ও গণতদ্বের জন্য সংগ্রাম করে।		Solve:
'Students are filled with ideal'. [RU-E. 12-13]	38.	He is a
Solve: ছাত্ররা উচ্চ আদর্শে পরিপূর্ণ।		Solve:
, 'His monumental failure haunts him even today.' [RU-F. 12-13]	39.	Haver
Solve: তার স্তম্ভ সমান বার্থতা আজও তাকে তাড়িয়ে বেড়ায়।		Solve:
Don't you cry down your enemy? [RU-G. 12-13]	40.	As you
Solve: শক্রকে খাটো করে দেখো না?		Solve:
"She's given her final word." [JU-C. 12-13]	41.	
Solve: তিনি পাকা কথা দিয়েছেন।	100,000	Solve:
"Please make room for her". [JU-C. 12-13]	42.	There
Solve: ওকে বসার জায়গা দাও।		Solve:
16. "I am sick of him." [JU-C. 11-12]	43.	
Solve: তাকে আমার অসহ্য লাগে।	371	Solve:
n. "Keep an eye on my luggage." [JU-C. 12-13]	44.	
Solve: আমার মালামাল দেখে রেখো।		Solve:
18. I will teach you a lesson. [পল্লী বিদ্যু, বো,সহ,সচিব/সহ,পরি (প্রশাসন) ২০১৩]	45.	"She's
Solve: আমি তোমাকে শিক্ষা দিয়ে ছাড়ব।		Solve:
19. I can not spare a moment. [পল্লী বিদ্যু, বো,সহ,সচিব/সহ,পরি (প্রশাসন) ২০১৩]	46.	About the same of
Solve: আমার তিলমাত্র সময় নেই।	11.0	Solve:
্যা. 'He is out for your blood'. ্মা. ও উ.শি.অধি, হি.সহকারি ২০১৩।	47.	"Keep
Solve: সে তোমাকে আক্রমণ করতে সে দৃঢ় সংকল্প।		Solve:
া. The sun rises in the east.  ১ম বে-সর. শি.নি. ও প্র. পরীকা ২০১৩	48.	I will
Solve: সূর্য পূর্ব দিকে ওঠে।		Solve:
12. He is my nephew. [क्रम (व-সর, नि.नि. ७ श. भतीका २०১७]	49.	I can
Solve: সে আমার ভাতিজা।	1	Solve:
13. It is I who am your teacher.   ४ द-সর. नि.नि. ও প্র. পরীকা ২০১৩	50.	The same of the sa
Solve: আমি তোমার শিক্ষক।		Solve:
14. It is a quarter to ten now.  ১ম বে-সর, শি.নি. ও প্র, পরীকা ২০১৩	51.	
Solve: এখন পৌনে দশটা বাজে।		পরি. ২০০
25. Faults are thick where love is thin. ১৯ম বে-সর, শি.নি. ও প্র, পরীকা ২০১৩		Solve:
Solve: যাকে দেখতে নারি তার চলন বাঁকা।	52.	. He sai
26. To count the chickens before they are hatched. [KU-B. 15-16]	-	Solve
Solve: গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁফে তেল।	53.	. Curri
27. What's the use of saying this? [JU-C. 11-12]		count
Solve: এই কথা বলে কোন লাভ আছে?	*	Solve
28. Culture is constantly evolving. [IU-C. 11-12; বাদ্য অধি, পরী ২০০৯]	54.	. On he
Solve: সংস্কৃতি সর্বদা বিবর্তিত হচ্ছে। এতিয়া ব্যায়ত প্রান্তির বিবর্তিত	2	Solve
29. It is really a vexed question.  ৮ম বে-সরকারি শি.নি. ও প্রত্য প. ২০১২	55.	. Ther
Solve: এটি প্রকৃতপক্ষে একটি বিরক্তিকর প্রশ্ন।		Solve
30. The clouds rolled away.   ৮ম বে-সরকারি শি.নি. ও প্রত্য প. ২০১২		$\overline{}$
Solve: মেঘ কেটে গেল।		
31. A little learning is a dangerous thing. চম বে-স. পি.নি. ও প্রত্য প. ২০১২)	1	
Solve: অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ংকর।	01	. Choos
32. Sathi is known to me.  ৮ম বে-সরকারি শি.নি. ও প্রত্য প. ২০১২		
Solve: সাথী আমার পরিচিত।	1	A. I a
33. Time and tide wait for none.  ৮ম বে-সরকারি শি.নি. ও প্রত্য প. ২০১২	5	B. I a
Solve: সময় ও শ্রোত কারও জন্য অপেক্ষা করে না।		C. I h
34. It is now fifteen minutes past four.  ৮ম বে-সরকারি শি.নি. ও প্রত্য প. ২০১২		D. I a
Solve: এখন চারটা বেজে পনের মিনিট		( Ex
35 Pottor on empty house than a had tenant     Inii-R 10-111	1	কোন বি

35. Better an empty house than a bad tenant.

Solve: দুষ্ট গরুর চেয়ে শূন্য গোয়াল ভাল।

765 t no stone unturned. [CU-D. 10-11] সে চেষ্টার ক্রটি করেনি। iarity breeds contempt. [SUST-A. 10-11] অতি মাখামাখি করলে মান থাকে না। a hard nut to crack. [RU. 10-11] সে বড় শক্ত লোক। patience in danger. [IU-BBA, 11-12; बाम्र खर्षि, नि.প. २००७] বিপদে ধৈর্য ধারণ কর। u sow, so will you reap. |খাদ্য অধি, নিয়োগ পরীকা ২০০১| যেমন কর্ম, তেমন ফল। r is human. [খাদ্য অধি, নিয়োগ পরীকা ২০০৯] মানুষ মাত্রই ভুল করে। e is a black sheep in every family.' [জা.সংসদ সচি.সহ, অফি. ২০০১] প্রতিটি পরিবারে একজন করে কুলাঙ্গার থাকে। vill come round soon". [RU-Math. 13-14] সে তাড়াতাড়ি আরোগ্য লাভ করবে । nonumental failure haunts him even today.' [RU-F. 12-13] । তার স্তম্ভ সমান ব্যর্থতা আজও তাকে তাড়িয়ে বেড়ায়। s given her final word." [JU-C. 12-13] তিনি পাকা কথা দিয়েছেন। sick of him." IJU-C. 11-12; IU-F. 15-16] । তাকে আমার অসহ্য লাগে। [JU-C. 12-13] p an eye on my luggage." : আমার মালামাল দেখে রেখো। teach you a lesson. [পল্লী বি.বো. সহ, সচিব/সহ, পরি (প্রশাসন) ২০১৩] আমি তোমাকে শিক্ষা দিয়ে ছাড়ব। not spare a moment. [পক্নী বি.বো. সহ, সচিব/সহ, পরি (প্রশাসন) ২০১৩] : আমার তিলমাত্র সময় নেই। মা. ও উ.পি. অধি. হিসাব সহ, ২০১৩] out for your blood'. : তোমাকে আক্রমণ করতে সে কৃত সংকল্প। ves from hand to mouth.[৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১১; খাদ্য অধি. সহ, উপ-[60 : 'সে দিন এনে দিন খায়।' id that he would go. [৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ২০১১] : 'भ वनन या स्म यादव।' uption is the biggest bar to the prosperity of the [RU-B. 18-19] ু দুর্নীতি আমাদের দেশের উন্নয়নে বড় বাধাearing this he burst out crying. [BSMRSTU-D. 18-19] : একথা তনে তিনি কেঁদে ফেললেনre are many housewives who work almost all day long. [উপজেলা মহিলা বিষয়ক কর্মকর্তা ২০০৫, ২০০৬] : 'অনেক গৃহকত্রী আছেন যারা বাড়িতে প্রায় সারাদিন কাজ করেন।'

**ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS CLUSTER AG** 

se the accurate translation of "তার সাথে আমার সুসম্পর্ক নেই"। [C.AG. 2019-20]

- am not on good terms with him
- am not any good term with him
- haven't any good relation with him
- am not having good terms in relation with him
- colonation/ অর্থাৎ I haven't any good relation with him. कान किছू थाका वा ना थाका वूथात्नात जना have/ has वावशत रुख थाक। আর Sentence টি Present indefinite tense ,তাই উত্তরটি যথার্থ।

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

IJnU-B. 10-111

## শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Don't build castle in the air এর সঠিক অর্থ কি?

[SAU-02-03] B. আকাশ কুসুম চিন্তা করোনা A. বাতাসে দালান নির্মাণ করোনা

C. আকাশে সৌধ গড়োনা

D. বায়তে ইমারত নির্মাণের চিন্তা করোনা

Ans B

02. 'We should have respect for our elders'-এর সঠিক বঙ্গানুবাদ [SAU-03-04] কোনটি?

A. বড়দের প্রতি আমাদের শ্রদ্ধা থাকবে

B. আমাদের শ্রদ্ধা বড়দের প্রতি

C. বড়দের প্রতি আমাদের শ্রদ্ধা থাকা উচিত

D. বডদের প্রতি আমাদের শ্রদ্ধা আছে

Ans C

03. 'যদি আমি একজন রাজা হতাম' -এর সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ [SAU-03-04]

A. Should I be a king

B. If I am a king

C. If I be a king

D. If I were a king

Ans D

04. What is the meaning of the proverb "The grass is greener on the other side of the (a) fence.? [SAU-04-05]

A. People like the grass on the other side of the fence

B. The cows like to eat the green grass

C. People wish for things they don't have

D. People want to fence off the green grass.

Ans D

05. We will surely win এর সঠিক বঙ্গানুবাদ-

[SAU 2004-05]

A. আমাদের জয় হবে

B. আমরা জয়ী হব

C. আমাদের জয় সুনিশ্চিত

D. আমাদের জয়ী হতে হবে

Explanation We will surely win = আমাদের জয় সুনিচিত।

06. We used to go for a walk by the river everyday-[SAU 2005-06]

A. আমরা প্রতিদিন বেড়াতে যেতাম

B. আমরা প্রতিদিন নদীর ধারে বেড়াতে যেতাম

C. আমরা প্রতিদিন নদীর ধারে বেডাই

D. আমরা প্রতিদিন নদীর ধারে বেডাতে যাব

B Explanation আমরা প্রতিদিন বেড়াতে যেতান = We used to go for walk by the river everyday I

07. মেয়েটি নাচিতে নাচিতে চলিয়া গেল--- এর সঠিক অনুবাদ

[SAU 2005-06]

A. The girl danced away

B. The girl was dancing and went away

D. The girl danced all the way C. The girl went away dancing

( Explanation / মেয়েটি নাচিতে নাচিতে চলিয়া গেল = The girl went away dancing I

08. Which one is the correct English translation of- ঢাকায় তুমি কোখায় উঠবে আমাকে বল। Tell me where you will- [SAU.2008-2009]

A. Put up in Dhaka.

B. get up in Dhaka

C. take seat in Dhaka

D. take shelter in Dhaka Ans C

09. Which is the correct translation of the following sentence? Remember the time when you were a child ISAU 2006-071

A. তোমার শৈশবকালের কথা স্মরণ কর

B. তোমার নিক্য শৈশবকালের কথা মনে আছে

C. শৈশবকলের স্মৃতি সুন্দর

D. শৈশবকালের কথা তোমাদের মনে আছে কি?

(তামার শৈশবকালের কথা স্মরণ কর = Remember the time when you were a child !

10. Which one is the correct English translation of- ঢাকায় তুমি কোথায় উঠবে আমাকে বল। Tell me where you will-[SAU 2008-09]

A. Put up in Dhaka.

B. get up in Dhaka

C. take seat in Dhaka

D. take shelter in Dhaka

● Explanation । ঢাকায় তুমি কোথায় উঠবে আমাকে বল – Tell me where you will take shelter in Dhaka I

11. 'এই ব্যাংক থেকে খুব বেশি টাকা তোলা হচ্ছে।' English translation o the sentence is-[SAU.2008-2009

A. Too much money is being taken from this bank

B. People are drawing excessive money from this bank

C. There is a heavy run on this bank

D. The bank is experiencing huge transaction

Ans [SAU-10-11

Ans

ISAU-11-12

12. আমি কি যাই ? এর ইংরেজি কোনটি?

A. What I go? C. What do I go?

C. in not a gold

B. Am I go? D. Do I go?

13. All that glitters .... A. are not golds

B. are not a gold

Ans D. is not gold

14. Which of the following sentences is correct translation of আহি [SAU-11-12] ভেবেছিলাম বইটা তোমার।

A. I thought your book

B. I thought the book was yours

C. I thought yours book

D. I thought the book your

Ans B

15. Choose the correct English translation. "গরু ঘাস খেয়ে বাঁচে"-[SAU 2015-16]

A. Cow eat grass

B. The cow lives on grass

C. The cow eats grass

D. Cow lives eating grass

(B) Explanation/ live on মানে হল খেয়ে বাঁচা।

16. Choose the correct English translation. "গরু ঘাস খেয়ে বাঁচে"-

[SAU-15-16]

A. Cow eat grass

B. The cow lives on grass

C. The cow eats grass

D. Cow lives eating grass

Ans 3

17. Translate into Bengali-But a mother's love endures through all? [SAU 2016-17]

A. কিন্তু মায়ের ভালবাসা সবার জন্য

B. কিন্তু মা সবার স্লেহে বেঁচে থাকে

C. কিন্তু মায়ের স্লেহ সবার ওপর টিকে থাকে

D. কিন্তু সবকিছুর মধ্যে মায়ের স্লেহ টিকে থাকে

① Explanation / Through শব্দটির অর্থ মধ্যে/মাঝে

18. The correct proverb is-

A. Silence is capital

B. Silence is value C. Silence is golden

D. Silence is meritorious

Explanation
 Silence is golden প্রবাদটির অর্থ সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে।

19. ইংরেজী অনুবাদ কর "শেষ ভাল যার সব ভাল তার"

[SAU 2016-17]

[SAU-16-17]

[SAU 2016-17]

A. All are well that end well

B. All is well that ends well

C. All wil wel that end well D. all should well that end well

B Explanation All is (All's)well that ends well- সব ভাল যার শেষ ভালো তার / শেষ রক্ষাই রক্ষা।

20. বাংলায় অনুবাদ কর "The rains have set in"

[SAU 2017-18] B. বৃষ্টিপাত হয়েছিল

A. বৃষ্টি তরু C. বৰ্ষাকাল এসেছে

D. বর্ষাকাল ওরু হয়েছে

D Explanation वर्षाकान उक रख़रह। set in মान उक/आवास रखगा।

21. The correct proverb is-A. Silence is capital

B. Silence is value

C. Silence is golden

D. Silence is meritorious Ans C

হুংরেজি অনুবাদ কর- "তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া।"

[SAU-17-18]

- A. Applying Oil in oily head
- B. Put more Oil in a head full of Oil
- C. To carry coal to new castle
- p. Well of get better attention
- (Explanation To Carry coal to Newcastle অর্থ তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া।

# ञिलिए कृषि विश्वविদ्यानय

I. The translation of আমরা না হেসে পারলাম না-is-

[SylAU-12-13]

- A. We can not to laugh
- B. We could not but laugh
- C. We laughted and did nothing else

D. we did nothing but laugh

Ans B

- ্য Identify from among the following the correct translation of আমার বাড়ি বরিশাল- |SYL 2013-2014|
  - A. My home is at Barisal
  - B. My house is at Barisal
  - C. I come from Barisal
  - D. I have come from Barisal

Ans D

- ß. Translate into English: বালকদের মধ্যে একজন অন্ধ- [SYLAU 2015-16]
  - A. One of the boys blind
  - B. One of the boys are blind
  - C. One of the boys is blind
  - D. Only one boy is blind
  - @ Explanation One of the +plural noun+ singular verb
- M. Which of the following sentences is correct? [SVASU 2015-16]
  - A. Little learning is the dangerous thing.
  - B. A little learning is the dangerous thing.
  - C. The little learning is a dangeous thing.
  - D. A little learning is a dangerous things.
  - **① Explanation** A little learning is a dangerous things একটি প্রবাদ বাক্য যার অর্থ অন্ন বিদ্যা ভয়ন্করী।

# 🔪 পটুग्राचानी विखान ७ প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🕻

- া. Which of the following is the correct English translation of "ক্রিমরা তিন ভাই"? [PSTU 2015-16]
  - A. Karims are three brothers.
  - B. Karim's are three brothers.
  - C. Karim and his brothers are three brothers.
  - D. Karim and his three brothers.

Ans A

- 2. Which ot the following is the currect English translation of 
  "রেখা মেলামাইনের বাসনে ভাত খাইতেছে"? [PSTU 2015-16]
  - A. Rekah is eating rice from a melamine plate.
  - B. Rekha is eating rice on a melaminne plate.
  - C. Rekha is eating rice in a melamine plate.
  - D. Rekha is eating rice inside a melamine plate.

Ans B

3. Translate into English তুমি কি বন্ধুদের সাথে কখনও কুয়াকাটা গিয়েছ?

- A. Have you ever been to Kuakata with your friends?
- B. Did you go Kuakata with your friends?
- C. Have you ever visited Kuakata with your friends?
- D. Do you visit Kuakata with friends?

Ans A

## NETWORK PRIME TEST

- Translate the sentence into English: কোনো কাজই কাজের দিক থেকে উচু 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.
- 02. 'মিনা বলল যে, সে অসুস্থ'- The correct translation of this sentence is:
  - A. Meena told that she has been ill
  - B. Meena said that she is ill.
  - C. Meena said that she was ill
  - D. Meena told that she was ill
- 03. 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 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.
- 04. Give the proper translation of " এ বছর খুব শীত পড়েছে".
  - A. It is so cold this year
  - B. Much cold has fallen this year
  - C. It is a very cold year
  - D. It is very cold this year
- 05. Choose the English translation of- তুমি কি কখনো কুয়াকাটা গিয়েছো?
  - A. Have you gone to Kuakata? B. Have you ever gone Kuakata?
  - C. Have you ever been to Kuakata? D. Did you ever go to Kuakata?
- 06. Choose the proper translation of 'আমি যদি তোমার জায়গায় থাকতাম-
  - A. If I were in your shoes
  - B. If I were in your condition
  - C. If I was in your situ ation
  - D. If I was in your place
- 07. Choose the best translation for the sentence 'আমরা ছোটবেলা থেকে ইংরেজি শিখছি'।
  - A. We learn English from our childhood
  - B. We are learning England since ourchildhood
  - C. We have been learning English since our childhood
  - D. We have been learning English
- 08. Translate into English the sentence 'জামাল খুব অল্প কথার মানুষ'।
  - A. Jamal speak little
  - B. Jamal Does not say many things a deliver
  - C. Jamal uses very few words he speaks
  - D. Jamal is a man of few words
- 09. 'আমাদের মাঝে সবচেয়ে সাহসী লোকটি নিজেকেই ভয় পায়।' The correct translation of the dialongue is-
  - A. but the bravest man of us was scared of him.
  - B. but the bravest man amongst us is afraid of himself.
  - C. but the most brave man amongst us is scared of himself
  - D. but the bravest man among us was afraid of himself.
- 10. The English translation of "বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি হওয়া সহজ নয়"-
  - A. To get admitted to a university is not easy.
  - B. To get admitted in a university is difficult
  - C. To become a university student is not easy
  - D. Entering into a university is not so easy

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



7		

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Abandoned to	পরিত্যক্ত	The orphan boy was abandoned o his fate.
Abide by	মেনে চলা	We should abide by the laws of the state
Abide in, at	বাস করা	We abide in Chittagong.
Abide with	সংগে থাকা	He abides with his parents.
Ability for	সামর্থ্য	He has no ability for buying a house.
Abound in	প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা	Fish abounds in the pond.
Abound with	পূৰ্ব থাকা	The river Padma abounds with Hilsa fish.
Absent form	অনুপহ্ছিত	He was absent from the meeting
Absorbed in	মগ্ন থাকা	He is now absorbed in thought.
Abstain from	বিরত থাকা	I shall abstain from smoking
Accede to	রাজী হওয়া	He acceded to my proposal.
Access to	প্রবেশাধিকার	We have free access to the principal.
Accessible to	সমীপে গমনযোগ্য	Our Upazilla Chairman is accessible to all.
Accommodate (someone) with (a loan)	সংস্থাপন করা	He accommodate (সংস্থান করল) me with a loan.
Accommodate	মানিয়ে নেয়া	We should accommodate (অভ্যন্ত করা বা মানিয়ে নেয়া) ourselves to circumstances.
Accompanied by (a person)	সহযোগী হওয়া	I was accompanied there by my friend.
Accompanied with (a thing)	সাথে	He is suffering from fever accompanied with headache.
Accord to	প্রদান করা	They accorded (দিল) a grand reception to the leader.
Accord with	সঙ্গতিপূৰ্ণ হওয়া	Your story accords (মিল হয়) with his.
According to	অনুসারে, সঙ্গতিপূর্ণভাবে	According to (In accordance with) your order, I went there.
Account for	জ্বাবদিহি করা	He has to account for this money.
Accountable to (a person)	দায়ী (ব্যক্তির নিকট)	We are accountable to Allah.
Accountable for (Something)	দায়ী (কোন কাজের জন্য)	We are accountable for our deeds.
Accuse of	অভিযুক্ত	The minister was accused of corruption.
Accustomed to	অভ্যন্ত	I am not accustomed to such a life.
Acquainted with	পরিচিত	He is acquainted with me.
Acquit (one) of	বেকসুর খালাস দেওয়া	The judge acquitted him of the charge.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Adapted to (one's ability)	উপযোগী (কারো সামর্থ্যের ক্ষেত্রে)	This work is not adapted to (উপযোগী) my abilities.
Adapted for (a purpose)	উপযোগী (কোন উদ্দেশ্য সাধনের ক্ষেত্রে)	This story is adapted for school boys from a story of Shaokat Osman.
Adapted from (the original)	কোন উৎস থেকে গৃহীত	
Add to	যোগ করা	Add this amount to that.
Addicted to	আসক	He is addicted to wine.
Adept in	সৃদক্ষ, কুশলী	He is adept in painting.
Adhere to	লেগে থাকা	I still adhere (stick) to my plan.
Adjacent to	সন্নিহিত	His house is adjacent (close) to mine.
Adjourned to, for	মূলতবী	The meeting was adjourned (putt of to Sunday next. (or, for a week)
Admit of (excuse)	শ্বীকার করা	Your conduct admits of no excus
Admit to/into (a place, class, institute, etc.)	কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে ভর্তি হওয়া	He was admitted into the medica college.
Advantage of, (to gain)	সুযোগ	He took advantage of my absence to steal my book.
Advantage	সুবিধা	He gained advantage over me in the race.
Advantageous to	সুবিধাজনক	The new rule is advantageous to us.
Adverse to	প্রতিকৃল	Your plan is adverse (against) to our interests.
Affection for, towards	স্নেহশীল হওয়া	He has affection for or towards me.
Affectionate to, towards	<i>द</i> ूरनीन	He is affectionate to or towards me.
Affix to, on hhfhfh	লাগানো	Affix this stamp to or on the lette (attach).
Afflicted with (a disease)	রোগে ভোগা	He is afflicted with (suffering from) gout.
Afflicted at	- দুর্দশাহান্ত	She is afflicted at the death of her son.
Afraid (of)	ভীত	I am afraid of him. He is afraid of doing this.
Agree with (a person)	রাজী হওয়া	I agree with you on this point. "I agree with what you say."
Agree on (a point)	একমত হওয়া	
Agree'to (a proposal)	সমর্থন করা	I agree to your proposal.
Aim at	শিকার করা	He aimed at the flying bird.
Akin to	সদৃশ	My feeling for him is akin to pity
Alarmed at, by, for	শঙ্কিত	We are alarmed at (or, by) the news. He is alarmed for my safety.
Alien (foreign)	বেমানান	Such rudeness is alien to his nature.
Alliance of Allied with	মৈত্ৰী/জোট	England has formed an alliance with or, is allied with France.
Allied to (something)	জোটবদ্ধ (বস্তু)	The thing is allied to (of the same nature as) that.

appropriate	Meaning	Application		
preposition Allot to		Fifty shares were allotted to (assigned) me.		
Aloof from	দৰে	Keep aloof (away) from such		
		friends.		
thernate with		Light alternates with darkness.		
thernative to		This question is alternative to that.  I am amazed (overwhelmed with		
Amazed at	וע אַאוססָט	wonder) at your conduct.		
ambition for		I have no ambition for fame.		
Ambitious of		I am not ambitious of fame.		
Amenable to	447	He is not amenable to reason.		
Amount of	মোট পরিমাণ হওয়া	I am amused at or by or with you story.		
mused at, by,	আমোদিত	What does the total amount to?		
	রাগাধিত হওয়া			
angry with/at	(ব্যক্তির প্রতি)			
(a person)	বিক্ষুদ্ধ হওয়া	He is angry with me for my		
Angry for	(কোন কাজের	having done this.		
(something)	কারণে)			
	রাগান্বিত হওয়া			
Angry at or	(কোন কিছুর	He is angry at or about my failure.		
bout (a thing)	প্রতি)	and and any animale.		
Annex to	লাগানো	Annex this slip to the letter (add).		
annoyed with	বিরক্ত (কোন			
(a person)	ব্যক্তির প্রতি)	Us was appeared with any for any		
Annoyed for	ব্যক্তির আও) বিরক্ত (কোন	He was annoyed with me for my going there.		
(doing		going diere.		
something)	্কারণে)	The state of the s		
Annoyed at (a	বিরক্ত (কোন	He was annoyed at my conduct.		
thing)	কিছুর প্রতি)	and an injection of		
Answer to, (reply, or	উত্তর দেয়া	The students answered to the roll-		
respond to) the	IKIO KOO	call.		
roll-call.	-			
Answer for	কৈফিয়ত দেয়া	You must answer for (explain)		
(One's	CAIGNO CAN	your conduct.		
conduct)	-	What is the antidote (medicine to		
Antidote to	প্রতিষেধক	counteract) to this poison? (also,		
	FIE	against, for)		
Antipathy to, against	বিদ্বেষ	I have an antipathy (strong dislike) to smoking, but not against him.		
Anxious about	উদিগ্ন	I am anxious (uneasy) about the result.		
Anxious for	অতি আগ্ৰহী	I am anxious for (earnestly desirous of) the prize.		
Incloring to to	অপরাধ স্বকার	You must apologies to him for your rudeness.		
Apologies to (a person) for	করা	your rudeness.		
person) for (redress)	করা	your ruceiress.		
person) for (redress) Appeal to (a person) for	করা আবেদন	I appealed to him for help.		
person) for (redress) Appeal to (a	আবেদন	I appealed to him for help.		

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Apply to (a person)/for (a post)	আবেদন করা	I applied to him for the post.
Appointed to (a post)	নিযুক্ত	He was appointed to the post.
Apposition to, with	পরিবর্তে	This clause is in apposition to or with that clause.
Apprehensive of	আতঙ্কিত	I am apprehensive (fearful) of failure.
Apprised of	অবগত	We ware duly apprised (informed) of the event.
Appropriate to	यथायथ	Your remark is not appropriate to (fitting) the occasion
Approve of	অনুমোদন করা	I approve of your action. (Also without of)
Aptitude for	প্রবণতা	I have no aptitude (talent) for music.
Ashamed of	লজ্জিত	I am ashamed of your conduct.
Ask (a thing) of (a person)	চাওয়া	He asked a loan of me.
Ask (a person) for (a thing)	চাওয়া	He asked me for a loan.
Ask about, after	কিছু সম্পর্কে জানতে চাওয়া	He asked about or after you.
Aspiration for, after	উচ্চআশা	I have no aspiration for (or after) riches.
Assign to	কর্মাদির দায়িত্ব দেওয়া	he assigned (allotted) the task to me.
Associated with (a person) in (a business)	সংশ্লিষ্ট	He was associated with you in the plot.
Assure (one) of	নিক্য়তা দেয়া/আশন্ত করা	He assured me of his help.
Astonished at	বিশ্মিত	I was astonished at your courage.
Attach to	সংযুক্ত করা	Attach this slip to the letter.
Attend to	মনোযোগ দেয়া	Attend (listen) to your teacher.
Attend upon	যত্ন নেয়া	I attended upon (served or looked after) the patient.
Attend at	উপস্থিত থাকা	We attended at he station for him (also without at).
Attended by (a person)	সহগামী হওয়া	He was attended by his servants.
Attended with (a thing)	সহযোগিতা	The task is attended with difficulty.
Attribute (a loss) to (a person)	আরোপ করা	He attributed the loss to me (held me responsible for it).
Authority of	কর্তৃপক্ষ	I say this on the authority of the Oxford English Dictionary.
Avail (take advantage of) (oneself) of	সুযোগ নেয়া	I availed myself of his help.



Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Available to	আয়ত্তাধীন, গ্রহণসাধ্য	His help was available to me.
Avenge on	প্রতিশোধ নেওয়া	He will avenge himself on you.
Aware of	অবহিত	He is aware of the fact.

B

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Beg (a thing) of (a person)	চাওয়া, প্রার্থনা করা	quiet.
Bar to	• বাধা	There is no bar (bostacle) to his trying for the post.
Bare of	নগ্ন	The field is bare of (without) grass.
Based on	ছাপিত	What he says is based on truth.
Beg (a person) for (a thing)	চাওয়া, প্রার্থনা কর	He begged me for the favour.
Beg for (a thing) from (a person)	চাওয়া, প্রার্থনা করা	He hagged for help from
Behave towards	ব্যবহার করা	Behave kindly towards the poor.
Believe in	বিশ্বাস করা	I do no believe (have faith) in his honesty. There is one thing I thoroughly believe in.
Belong to	অধিকারে থাকা	This book belongs to me.
Beneficial to	উপকারী	Exercise is beneficial to health.
Bereft (deprived)	বঞ্চিত	Bereft of children, he lives a lonely life.
Beset with	বেষ্টিত	He is beset (surrounded) with dangers.
Bestow on	দান করা	God bestows (give) His blessings on you.
Beware of	সতৰ্ক থাকা	Beware (take heed) of the enemy.
Bias against	বিরাগ	I have a bias (prejudice)
Bias towards	অনুরাগ	against him (or towards anything particular)
Blessed with P	্ৰ অধিকারী 🗓 🔾	He is blessed with, (i. e. possesses) good health.
Blessed in	সুখী/সম্ভষ্ট	He is blessed (i. e. happy) in his children.
Blind of, in (an eye)	অন্ধ অবস্থা	He is blind of or in both the eyes.
Blind to (consequences)	উদাসীন	He is blind to his sons' faults.
Boast of	দম্ভ করা	Do not boast of your wealth.
Born of	সন্তান/বংশোদভূত	He was born of poor parents.
Born in	বেড়ে উঠা	He was born in poverty.
Borrow of or form	ঋণ করা	I borrowed the amount of or from him.
Bound for (home)	গমনোদ্যত, গমনরত	He is bound for (on the way to) England.

Meaning	Application
আবদ্ধ	I was bound by contract to pay the money.
ব্যস্ত/আগ্ৰহী	I am bound in honor to help you.
ব্যস্ত (কোনো স্থানে)	He is busy at his desk.
ব্যস্ত (কোনো কাজে)	He is busy in doing his work (also, without in)
রত (কোনো বিষয় নিয়ে)	He is busy with his lessons.
	আবদ্ধ ব্যস্ত/আগ্রহী ব্যস্ত (কোনো স্থানে) ব্যস্ত (কোনো কাজে) রত (কোনো বিষয়

	C	
Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Call in	ডাকা সাক্ষাত করা	Call in the police. He called on me yesterday.
Capable of; Capacity for	সক্ষম	He is not capable of hard work. He has no capacity for hard work.
Care for (about)	আগ্ৰহী হওয়া	He does not care (verb) for me or for wealth, or about
Care of	যত্ন নেওয়া	The result (has no interest in it). He has no care (n) of me.
Careful of or about	যত্মশীল	He is careful (or careless) of or about his health.
Cause of (a preceding event)	কারণ	What is the cause of your failure?
Cause for (ground or justification)	<del>যৌক্তিক</del> তা	There is no cause for anxiety.
Cautious of	সতৰ্ক	He is cautious of giving (careful that he may not give) offence.
Caution against	প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা	Take proper caution against malaria. He cautioned me against thieves.
Certificate of Certify to (one's character)	সনদ, প্রত্যয়ন করা	I want a certificate of character. I certify to his honesty.
Charge (noun) against (a person), of (a thing)	অভিযোগ	What is the charge against him? He took charge (দায়িত্বভার) of the affair.
Charge (verb) (a person) with (fault)	অভিযুক্ত আরোপ করা	He was charged (Awfhy³) with theft Theft was charged on him.
Claim upon or against person	্অভিযোগ	I have no claim upon or against him.
Claim to	দাবী করা	I have no claim to this money.
Close to (adj.)	সন্নিকটে	His house is close to (near) mine.
Clue to	স্মাধানের সূত্র	Find out the clue to the mystery.
Coincide with	সদৃশ হওয়া বা এক হওয়া	
Commence on (date)	তরু করা	The examination commences on the 5th instant.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
ommence with (work)		he commenced his speech with a short prayer.
Commit to	নিবেদিত	I was committed to pursuing higher education.
Compare with (like things) Compare to (unlike things)	তুলনা করা	Compare Akbar with Aurangzeb. Anger is compared (likened) to fire.
Compensate (a person) for (his loss)	ক্ষতিপূরণ করা (ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে)	I compensated him for (made good) his loss. (But we compensate a loss.)
(a substitute)	ক্ষতিপূরণ করা (বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে)	I compensated the loss with a similar thing.
Competent for	যোগ্য	You are not competent for the post.
Complain to a (person) against (another)	নালিশ করা ়	He complained to me against you, or of your conduct.
Complain of (a thing)	ব্যথা বা রোগে ভোগা/অভিযুক্ত হওয়া	He complained of headache. He complained of intimidation during the investigation.
Comply with	সম্বত হওয়া	He complied with (agreed to) my request.
Composed of	গঠিত	What is water composed (made) of?
Conceal from	লুকানো	I concealed (kept secret) this from him.
Conceive of	ধারণা করা	I cannot conceive (think of) of such cruelty
Concerned in (a plot)	জড়িত হওয়া	Five men were concerned in the plot.
Concur with (a person) in (his decision) or on (a point)	একমত হওয়া	I concur with you in your decision (or on this point)
Condemn to, for	অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া	He was condemned (sentenced) to death for
Condole with (a person) (his loss)	শোক প্রকাশ করা	We condoled with him on
Confess to (a sin) Confession of (weakness)	দোষ স্বীকার করা	I confess to this weakness. It is a confession of weakness.
Confide in	বিশ্বাস্ করা	Confide in (trust) me.
Confident of	দৃঢ়বিশাসী	He is confident (hopeful) of success.
Confined in (a room)	আবদ্ধ রাখা	He is confined in jail.
Confine to (bed)	ব্যস্ত রাখা	I will confine myself to social work.
Conform with (a person) on (views)	একমত হওয়া	on this point.
Conform to; (a rule)	মেনে চলা	Conform to (follow) our rules. or
Conscious of	সচেতন	I am conscious of (aware) my weakness.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Consist of	গঠিত	My family consists of six members.
Consist in	বিদ্যমান থাকা	True happiness consists in contentment.
Consistent with (agreeing to)	সঙ্গতিপূৰ্ণ	Your action is not consistent with your principles.
Contrary to	বিপরীত	You acted contrary to orders (opposite to)
Contribute to	দান করা	Contribute (pay) something to this fund.
Converted to, into	ধর্মান্তরিত, পরিবর্তিত	He was converted to Christianity. My joy was converted into sorrow (changed)
.Convict of	অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া	He was convicted of theft (punished).
Convince of	বিশাস জন্মানো	I am convinced (satisfied) of your honesty.
Cope with	বুঁট্ৰে ক্ৰয়	I cannot cope with (manage) so much work.
Count for	গরুতৃপূর্ণ হওয়া	Our advice counts for nothing (i.e., is of no effect) with him.
Count upon	নির্ভর করা	I count (depend on) upon your help.
credit to	জমা করা	Credit the amount to my account.
Cure (v.) (one) of (disease); a	রোগমৃক্তি	He is cured of his disease.
Cure (n.) for (disease)	আরোগ্য লাভের উপায়	Have you any cure for the/this/that disease?

D

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Deaf of an. in one. ear	বধির	He is deaf of an (or in one)ear.
Deaf to (not listen to)	অমনোযোগী, শ্রবণে অনিচ্ছুক	He is deaf to entreaty.
Deal in (trade in)	ব্যবসা করা	He deals in rich, but does not deal honestly with his customers.
Deal with a person (behave)	আচার ব্যবহার	He deals cruelly by or with me.
Decide upon, or decide against	সিদ্ধাস্ত নেয়া	I have not decided upon my plan of action. The case was decided against him
Dedicate to	উৎসগ্য করা	He dedicated the book to his mother
Defend from, Defend against	রক্ষা করা	I shall defend you from your enemy. I shall defend you against all attack.
Deficient in	ক্রটিপূর্ণ	he is deficient in learning (weak)
Defer to	স্থগিত করা	The discussion was deferred (put off) to the next meeting.

<sup>\*\*</sup> ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\*

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Deliberate upon (discuss)	আলোচনা করা	We deliberated long upon (considered) that matter.
Dependent on	নির্ভরশীল	He is dependent on me.
Deprive of	বঞ্চিত করা	He was deprived of all power.
Derive from	আহরণ করা	He derives (gets) a fat income from books.
Desire for or of; Desirous of	অভিলাষী হওয়া	He has no desire for or of wealth. He is not desirous of wealth
Detach from	আলাদা	He became detached (separated) from his friends
Detrimental to	ক্ষতিকর	Drinking is detrimental (injurious) to health.
Deviate from	পথভ্ৰষ্ট হওয়া	I cannot deviate (go aside) from the truth.
Devoid of	বিচ্যুত, বিচ্ছিন্ন	Your story is devoid of (without) truth.
Differ from	ভিন্ন ধরনের	This thing differs from (is unlike) that in colour.
Difference between	পার্থক্য	What is the difference between the two?
Disappointed at	হতাশ	He was disappointed at your failure.
Disappointed with	হতাশ (কোন ব্যক্তির ব্যাপারে)	I am disappointed with him.
Disagree with (one) on (a point)	মতের গরমিল হওয়া	I disagreed with him on that point.
Disgusted by	অপমানিত হওয়া	He was disgusted by me.
Dislike to	বিরাগ মনোভাব	I have a dislike to the boy.
Dispose of (finish)	সমাপ্ত করা	Let us dispose of our work.
Dissimilar to	বিসদৃশ	This thing is dissimilar to that.
Distinct from	শতন্ত্ৰ, পৃথক	These families are distinct from one another.
Distinguish between	পার্থক্য নির্ণয় করা	Distinguish between the two
Distinguish from, by	পার্থক্য করা	I distinguished you from him by your dress.
Distrust of	অনাস্থা, অবিশাস	There is a reason for your distrust of him.
Doubt (n.) about, of; Doubtful of	সন্দেহ করা/থাকা	There is no doubt about or of his honesty.  I am doubtful of his honesty.
Due to	প্রাপ্য	No money is due to me (payable) from him.
Dull of (hearing)	দুর্বল শ্রবণশক্তি সম্পন্ন	He is dull of hearing.
Dull at (work)	ধীর গতি সম্পন্ন	He is dull (slow) at Physics.
Dwell in (a place)	বাস করা	He dwells in this house.
Dwell upon (a subject)	আলোচনা করা	He dwelt long upon (discussed) the subject.

	E	]
Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Eager for, after, about	অামহী	He is eager for (or after) fame, or about the result.
Elicit form	গুপ্ত কিছু বের ক্রা	information from nim.
Eligible for	যোগ্য	He is eligible for the post (qualified)
Emerge from, into	বের হওয়া	The tiger emerged (came out) from the jungle into the open field.
End in	ফল বয়ে আনে	Vice must end (result) in misery.
Endowed with	তণসমৃদ্ধ	He is endowed with (possesses) talents.
Engaged to	বাগদন্তা	My daughter is engaged to (betrothed to-বাগদত্তা) his son.
Ensure of	নিকয়তা দেয়া	he has ensured me of safety.
Entitled to	অধিকারী	He is entitled to a reward for honesty.
Entrust with. Entrust to	দায়িতৃ প্রদান	I entrusted him with the thing. I entrusted the thing to him.
Envy of (person)	ঈর্ষা	I have no envy (jealousy) of him.
Envy at (advantages)	ঈর্বামিত	He have no envy at or of his success.
Envious of	<del>ই</del> ৰ্যান্বিত	I am not envious (jealous) of his success. He was envious of my reputation.
Equal to (a task)	সক্ষম	I am not equal to (able to do) the task.
Escape from	নিষ্কৃতি	There is no escape from death.
Essential to	অত্যাবশ্যক	Health is essential to succeed in life (absolutely necessary for)
Excel in	গুণে বা কৃতিত্বে শ্ৰেষ্ঠ হওয়া	He excels in painting.
Exception to Exception of	্ব্যতিক্রম <b>্র</b> ছাড়া	There is no exception to the rule.  All were present with the exception of Abdur Rahman.
Exclusive of	ব্যতীত, ছাড়া	The price of the thing is Tk. 100 exclusive of railway freight.
Excuse for	কারণ, যুক্তি	What is your excuse for failure?
Exempt from	রেহাই দেওয়া	He was exempted from the fine.
Expert at or in	দক্ষ	He is expert at the flute. He is expert in drawing.
Exult at	বিপদে উল্লাস করা	He exulted at me in my misfortune.
Exult over	পতনে উল্লাস করা	Don't exult over a fallen enemy.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Fail in	অকৃতকার্য হওয়া	He failed in his attempt.
Faith in	বিশাস	Have faith in God.
Faithful to	বিশস্ত	The dog is faithful to its master.
False to	বিশাসঘাতক	I cannot be false (unfaithful) to my friend.
Fall down	(পতিত হওয়া)	The old sailor saw his companions fall down dead.
Fantasize about	কল্পনা করা	He fantasized about my winning.
Familiar with	অন্তরঙ্গ	I am familiar (intimate) with him.
Familiar to	পরিচিত	His face is familiar (well-known) to me.
Fatal to (destructive)	মারত্রক	this mistake is fatal to his prospects.
(In) Favour of	পক্ষে	He spoke in favor of my son.
Favorable to, for	অনুকৃল	His report is favorable to me. This is favorable for an attack.
Fearful, Fearless of	ভীত	He is fearful (or fearless) of danger.
Fight for (the poor) with or against (the rich)	সংগ্রাম করা	He always fought for the poor with or against the rich.
Fit for	যোগ্য	You are not fit for the post.
Fond of; Fondness of	পছন্দ করা	He is fond of sweets. He has great fondness for sweets.

G	
	i
200.0	i

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Glance at (an object)	own	He just glanced (looked for an instant) at me and then went on with his work.
Good for (nothing)	যোগ্য	He is good for nothing.
Good at (cricket)	দক্ষ	He is good at cricket
Grateful to, for	क्रब्ब	I am grateful to him for his help.
Greed for (riches)	শোভ	He has no greed for riches.
Guess at	অনুমান করা	He guessed at the truth. (Also without at)
Guilty of	্ত্রপরাধী	He is guilty of theft.

H

aning	Application
UP/6311	He was hindered from going.
	UP/6311

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Hindrance to (noun)	বাধা	There is no hindrance to his going
Hint at	ইঙ্গিত দেওয়া	I hinted at the coming trouble.
Hope of or for	আশা	I have no hope (n.) of or for success. I hope (v.) for success.
Hopeful or hopeless of	আশাবাদী/হতাশা	I am hopeful (or, hopeless) of success.
Hang to, on, from	ঝুলানো	Hang it to or on or from a hook, or from the ceiling, or to or on the wall. He hanged himself with a piece of cloth.
Hanker after	লালায়িত হওয়া	I do not hanker after wealth.
Hatred of, for (a person), of (a thing)	घृणा	I have no hatred of or for him, or of that thing
Heir of (a person) Heir to (a property)	উত্তরাধিকার ধায়িতৃশীল	He is the heir of his uncle. He is heir to his uncle's property.

I

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Indispensable to	অপরিহার্য	Your help is indispensable to me (absolutely necessary)
Infested with	উপদ্ৰুত	This room is infested with rats.
Inform against (a person)	অভিযোগ দায়ের করা	He informed (complained to) the police against me.
Inherent in	সহজাত	This right is inherent in us.
Innocent of	নিৰ্দোষ	I am innocent of the charge.
Inquire into (a matter)	তদন্ত করা	We shall inquire into the matter.
Insensible to	অচেতন	He is insensible to all sense of shame.
Insist upon/on	্জেদ করা	He insists upon my doing this.
Interest or Interested in	· আগ্ৰহী	I take interest (or, am interested) in this matter.
Intimate to (verb)	জানানো	Intimate to (inform) me the time of his going arrival.
Introduce to (a person), into (a room)	পরিচিত করান	I introduced him to my brother, or into the family.
Involved in	বিজাড়িত	I am involved in debt.
Irrelevant to (a subject)	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক	His remark is irrelevant to the matter.
Irrespective of	গ্রাহ্য করে না এমন	We should love all men irrespective of caste of creed.
Irritated at	উন্তেজিত	He is irritated at his behavior.
Identical with	একই রকম	Your opinion is identical with (the same as) mine.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Ignorant of	वस	He is ignorant of the fact.
Ill with, of (fever)	আক্রান্ত	He is ill with (or of) fever.
Ill (go ill) with	মন্দ হওয়া	It will go ill with you if you oppose me.
Immersed in (plunged)	গভীরভাবে জড়িত	He is immersed in debt.
Implicated in	জড়িত	He is implicated (involved) in the plot.
Impose on, upon	চাপিয়ে দেওয়া	The task was imposed on him (put.) He tried to impose upon me (deceive).
Incentive to	উৎসাহদায়ক	This reward will be an incentive to (serve to bring forth) greater exertion.
Include in	অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	My name is included in the list
Inclusive of	সমেত, সহকারে	The price is Tk. 1,000.00 inclusive of railway freight.
Indebted to, for	क्षमी	I am indebted to you for my success.
Independent of	<b>সাধী</b> ন	He is independent of my help.
Indifferent to	উদাসীন	He is indifferent to my interests.

## J,K

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Jealous of	ইষা পরায়ণ	He is jealous of my fame.
Join (a thing) to (another)	সংযুক্ত হওয়া (বস্তু)	Join this angle to that.
Jump at (an offer)	সাদরে গ্রহণ করা	He jumped at (readily accepted) the offer.
Key to	চাবিকাঠি	What is the key to the mystery?

Appropriate Meaning Application preposition I have no lack of friends. He Lack of; Lacking অভাব is not lacking in politeness. in (a thing) বিদ্রুপ করা Do not laugh at the dwarf. Laugh at Lavish (adj.) of (money) প্রচুর He is lavish of money, or in Lavish in প্রচুর পরিমাণে his expenditure. (expenditure) দেয়া He lavished upon me. Lavish (v.) (favour) upon ভর করা He leaned on his stick. Lean on He is liable to (likely to get) Liable to (harm), যোগ্য punishment for neglect of for (an action) duty

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Loyal to	অনুগত	He is loyal to his master.
Look for	খোঁজ করা, অনুসন্ধান করা	I am looking for a good job.

#### M

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Match (noun) for	সমকক্ষ	He is no match (mgKÿ)for me.
Mindful of	মনোযোগী	Be mindful of your duties.
Mourn for (the dead)	শোক করা	We all mourn for him.
Murmur at, against	মৃদু অসম্ভোষ জানানো	They murmur (complain in low tones) at their low wages People are murmuring against the new tax.

## N

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Necessity for	উপযোগিতা	What is the necessity for this book?
Necessity of	প্রয়োজনীয়তা	The general felt the necessity of surrender (or surrendering).
(In) Need of	অভাব	I am in need of money.
Need for; (any or no)	প্রয়োজন	Do you have any (or no) need for money now?
Neglect of, in	অবহেলা	He was fined for neglect of duty; or for neglect in doing his duty.
Neglectful of	অবহেলাকারী	You are neglectful or negligent of duty.
Negligent of, in	जनव्दनाकात्रा	You are negligent in your work.

#### 0

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Object to	আপত্তি করা	I object to that remark.
Obliged to, (a person) Obliged for (a thing)	বাধিত, কৃতজ্ঞ	I am obliged to you for you kindness.
Oblivious of	অনবগত	He was oblivious of the fact.
Obstacle to	প্রতিবন্ধক	Poverty is often an obstacle to higher studies.
Opportunity of (doing) Opportunity for (action)	সুযোগ	He had no opportunity of going there. This is your opportunity for action (Also 'opportunity to do')
Oppose to	বিরোধী	I am opposed to the proposal.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Opposition to	বিপরীত	His house is opposite to mine.
Opposition to	বিরোধীতা	He offered strong opposition (বিরোধিতা) to the bill.
Opt for	বেছে নেয়া	They opted for a resolve to the dispute.
werwhelmed with, at	আবিষ্ট	He is overwhelmed with grief at his brother's death.
Owe to	कपी	I owe (be indebted for) my all to him

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application	
Part from.	বিদায় জানানো	It is painful for a mother to part from or with her son.  I cannot part with this book (or pen).	
rt with (say good- he to), with (give up)	ত্যাগ করা		
Partial to	পক্ষপাতদৃষ্ট	He is partial (পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট) to his friend.	
Partiality for	পক্ষপাতিতৃ	He has no partiality for (পঞ্চপাতিত্য) his friend.	
enthusiasm) অনুরাগ		He has a passion for music.	
Patient (difficulties), of Patient under (suffering); Patience with	দৈৰ্য্যশীল সহিষ্ণুতা, ধৈৰ্য্য	He is patient of his sufferings. Be patient under difficulties he lost all patience with me.	
Persist in	অটলভাবে চালিয়ে যাওয়া	He persisted in disturbing me.	
Please with (a		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

rlease with (a nan), about (one's conduct), leased at (before a gerund)	788	I am pleased with him or about his conduct. I am pleased at finding him here.
Popular with, for	জনপ্রিয়	He is popular with all for his goodness.
recaution against	পূৰ্ব সতৰ্কতা	Take precaution against cold.
Prefer (one) to another;	প্রাধান্য দেওয়া	I prefer (like better) health to wealth.
reference to, over Preference for (a thing)		I give him preference to or over his brother. I have no preference for any of the candidates.
Prejudice against	ঝোঁক	I have no prejudice (bias) against marriage.
Prejudicial to	ক্ষতি করা	Smoking is prejudicial (harmful) to health.
Prepare for	প্রস্তুতি নেওয়া	He is preparing for the examination
Pretend to	মিখ্যা জাহির	I do not pretend to high birth.

Pretend to

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application	
Prevail on যুক্তিয়াহ্য করা		I prevailed on (persuaded) him to go home.	
Prevail with	কার্যকর প্রামাণিত হওয়া	My argument did not prevail (prvoe effective) with him.	
Prevail over of against	উৎসে যাওয়া	I prevailed over (or, against) (overcame) all difficulties	
Prevent (one) from (going)	বারণ করা	I prevented him from going to cinema.	
Previous to	পূৰ্ববৰ্তী	Previous to (before) that, he was a clerk.	
Pride (n.) in; Pride (v.) (oneself)	গর্ব	He takes pride in or prides himself on his rank.	
on Proud of	গর্বিত	He is proud of his rank.	
Prior to	পূৰ্বে	Prior to (before) that, he was a clerk.	
Proceed with (a thing already begun) Proceed to; (a new thing) Proceed from (the source) Proceed against	উদ্যোগ মামলা <del>কু</del> জু করা	He did not look at me, but proceeded with his work. He bade me good-bye, and proceeded to work. Light and heat proceed from the sun. I shall proceed against you in a court.	
Profitable to	লাভজনক	This transaction is profitable to me.	
Prohibit from	নিষেধ করা	I prohibited him from going to cinema.	
Prompt in (answer), at (figures)	চটপটে	He is prompt in his answers	
Protect from or against Protection against	রক্ষা করা	I shall protect you from or against dangers.  Take proper protection (myeavbZv)against cold.	

Q Appropriate Meaning Application preposition যোগ্য He is qualified for the post. Qualified for He is quick at figures, or of চালু, দ্রুত Quick at, of understanding (prompt) Quarrel with, (a They quarreled with one ঝগড়া করা another about or for or over person) about, the house. for, over (a thing)

R Appropriate Application Meaning preposition Your remark in not relevant প্রাসঙ্গিক Relevant to (pertinent) to the point. This will relieve you of or from উপশম করা Relieve of, from নির্ভর করা Rely on You may rely on my word. He is remarkable (noted) for his नक्षीग्र Remarkable for strength.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application	
Remedy for (cure)	প্রতিকার	There is no remedy for this disease. (Nesfield has 'remedy for or against snake-bite.')	
Remind (one) of (a thing)	মনে করিয়ে দেয়া	I reminded him of his promise.	
Respect for	শ্ৰদ্ধা	I have great respect for him.	
Responsible to (authority) for (one's action)	দায়ী	I am responsible to the Board formy action.	
Result in (a consequence)	ফলস্বরূপ হয়	Vice results in misery.	
Retire from (business), on (pension)	<b>অবসরে</b> যাওয়া	He retired from service on a pension.  He retired into loneliness in his	
into (loneliness) Retire to (bed)	বিশ্রাম নেওয়া	old age. Let us retire to bed.	
Revenge on, for	প্রতিশোধ লওয়া	He took revenge (or revenged himself) on me for opposing him.	
Rid of	ছেড়ে দেওয়া	Get rid of your bad habit.	
Recover from	আরোগ্য লাভ করা	He has recovered from his illness.	
Refer to, for	পাঠানো	Refer the matter to him for inquiry.	
(In or with) Regard to	শ্ৰদ্ধাবোধ	In (or with) regard to that matter, I have nothing to say.	
Rejoice at Rejoice in	উল্লসিত হওয়া	I rejoiced at his grand success as an actor. Sheela rejoices in her own success in the examination.	
Relate to	সম্পর্কিত	He was related to her by marriage.	

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Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application	
Sacred to	পবিত্র	A mosque is sacred to a muslim	
Satisfied with Satisfied of (the truth)	paration res	I am satisfied with him (or his conduct.) I am satisfied of the truth of what you say.	
Satisfaction in Satisfaction at, with	সম্ভঙ্গি	I find satisfaction in helping the poor. Great was his satisfaction at or with my result.	
Search for Search of; (In)	সন্ধান করা	We searched for it there. Our search for the thing was of no avail. They are in search of him.	
Seek for.	খোজা	We sought for it there (also, without for)	
Sensible of Sensitive to	জ্ঞাত সংবদনশীল	I am sensible of (aware) the risk I run. This instrument is very sensitive to cold.	

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Shame at, for	লজ্জিত	I feel shame at or for your conduct.
Similar to	সদৃশ	The thing is similar to that.
Smell of (wine) (verb)	গন্ধ ছড়ানো	The glass smells of wine.
Solution to	সমাধান	The solution to this problen lies in discussion.
Stare (a person) at	তাকিয়ে থাকা	Don't stare at people like that.
Start for, from (a place)	রওয়না করা	He started from home for Rajshahi.
Start at	চমকে দেয়া	He started at (was startled by) my sudden entrance.
Submit to	বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা	The rebels submitted to the king (gave in).
Subsequent to	পরবর্তী	This happened subsequent to (after) my departure.
Substitute for	বিকল্প	Substitute single words for the following phrases.
Succeed to (a property)	উত্তরাধিকার লাভ করা	He succeeded to (inherited) his father's estates. Jhahangir succeeded to (came
Succeed in (an object)	সাফল্য লাভ করা	after) Akbar (also, without to) He succeeded (সাফল্য লাভ করা) in his object.
Sufficient for	পর্যাপ্ত	This amount is sufficient for our purpose.
Succumb to (injury)	মৃত্ বরণ করা	He succumbed to head injury
Suffer from	কষ্ট ভোগ করা	I am suffering from malaria.
Suitable for Suitable to	উপযোগী	This house is not suitable for (or to) me The speech was not suitable to the occasion.
Supplement to	পরিপূরক	This volume is a supplement to that.
Sure of	নিচিত	I am sure of success.
Surprised at, by	বিশ্মিত	I am surprised at or by our conduct.
Suspicious of	সন্দিহান 🏖	He is suspicious of my motive.
Susceptible to	সহজে আক্রান্ত হওয়ার মত	Smokers are susceptible to cancer.
Sympathy for, with	সহানুভৃতি	I have no sympathy for or with him.

#### T

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
True to	সত্যবাদী	Be true to your word.
Trust to (one's judgment)	নির্ভর করা	I cannot trust to rely on his judgment.
Trust in (God)	বিশ্বাস করা	Trust in God.
Talk with, to of, about, over	কথা বলা	I was talking to or with John about or of or over it.

<sup>\*\*</sup> ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\*

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	- Application
Taste for	অাহ	He has no taste for music.
Taste of (n.) experience/taste Taste of (v.) (to have the flavour) of	অভজ্ঞতা/যাদ যাদ গ্রহণ করা	I have had some taste of misery. Thou shall soon taste of death. This dish tastes of garlic.
Thankful to, for	. कृष्ड	I am thankful to you for your help.
Think of, about	চিন্তা করা	What do you think of or about him?
Tired of (waiting), by (a walk), or with (exerts)	ক্লান্ত	I am tired of waiting, or by the long walk, or with exertions.
Tolerant of	সহনশীল	We must be tolerant of opposition.
Triumph over	জ্য়লাভ করা	He triumphed over his troubles (won).

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Urge upon	পেশ করাপ	We urged the point upon his consideration.
Useful to (a person) for (a purpose)	উপকারী	This book is useful to students for success in the examination.

Appropriate preposition	Meaning	Application
Vary from (at) or with	অন্য রকম হওয়া	Your story varies (differs) from his. Your story is at variance with his.
Vest (a power) in (a person), Vest with (a power)	ন্যস্ত করা	That power was vested in me.  I was vested with that power.
Victim to	rep <mark>raz</mark> ati	He was a victim to his own folly. He fell a victim to avarice.
Vote for	ভোট দেয়া	He voted for the candidate
Weak in (a subject or mind)	অদক	He is weak in mind and of intelligence. He is weak in Arabic.
Wonder at	বিশ্ময়ভিভূত হওয়া	We wondered at the vastness of the sea.
Worthy of	যোগ্য	He is worthy of praise (or, favour)
Yield to	বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা	The rebels yielded to the king.
Zealous for	উৎসাহী	He is zealous for freedom.
Zest for	রুচি, উৎসাহ	I have no zest for the work now.  • NETWORK •• ASPECT SERIES •• NETWORK

# APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

#### CLUSTER AG

01. Choose the correct preposition for the gaps in the sentence "The boy is devoted — study but devoid — common sense?

[C.AG. 2019-20]

A. to, in C. to, of B. in, from D. from. of

( Explanation Appropriate preposition -এ devoted এর পরে "to" এবং devoid এর পরে 'of preposition বসে।

02. Choose the correct sentence-

[C.AG. 2020-21]

A. I don't like to discuss about politics

B. I don't like to discuss politics

C. I don't like discuss politics

D. I don't like discussing in politics

(B) Explanation / I don't like to discuss about politics; Don't like এরপর infinitive বসে। Discuss যখন verb হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয় তখন discuss এরপর preposition বসে না। কিন্তু noun হিসেবে বসলে presposition বসাতে পারে। The groups activities include discussion on how to play cricket.

## শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Fill in the blank, the padma abounds ..... hilsha fish.

[SAU-03-04]

C. of B. of

D. on Ans A

02. He did not take part in any activity subversive- the state [SAU 2005-06]

D. with

(ধ্বংসাত্মক) Explanation Subversive এর সাথে of বসে (ধ্বংসাত্মক)

B. of

03. He did not take part in any activity subversive- the state

ISAU-05-061

A. to B. of D. with Ans B

C. at

04. I congratulate you...... your success. [SAU-06-07]

A on B. for C. in D. of Ans A

05. Join the two sentences...... the train started. He reached the station. [SAU 2006-07]

· A. begore B. after C. but D. as soon as

D Explanation/ ট্রেন চালু হতে হতে সে স্টেশনে পৌছালো। তাই as soon as বসবে।

06. Find out the opposite word of adulteration

B. Purification

A: Consternation

C. Rejuvenation D. Normalization

⊕ Explanation Adulteration = ভেজাল যার বিপরীত শব্দ হলো বিভদ্ধ

(Purification)

A. to

07. I reached to the destination......Monday. [SAU 2008-09] B. on D. by C. at

D Explanation / ভবিষ্যতে নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে গমন বা পৌছানো বুঝালে by বসে।

08. Rimi was debarred ..... appearing at the examination. [SAU-2008-091

[SAU 2007-08]

C. To A. From B. with D. In

Ans A [SAU-10-11]

09. 'I called him at his office C. about A. on B. after Ans A D. for

10. I perfer tea ....coffee. [SAU 2011-12]

B. with C. than A. to D. on

A Explanation Prefer + Obj + to + obj. বলে।

11. I could not make .... what he said [SAU-11-12]

A. in B. on D. out Ans D 12. I shall adhere .... my plan. [SAU-12-13]

A. in B. out C. for Ans D D. to

13. She has been on a diet .....three weeks. [SAU-12-13] B.for A. from C. since D. about Ans B

. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..



14	. He was a	stonished-	my cour	age.		[SAU 2013-14	n I	(R) Ext	planation / I	vitation 4	র সাথে সবসময় pr	eposition 'To' বসে।
	A. with		#100 N 1957 July 1	B. to				1.7	hono			[SYLAU 2018-19]
	C. in			D. at			1	A. an		3. the	C. a	D. no article
	(1) Explan	ation aston	nished এর	সাথে সবসম	prepostion	হিসেবে at বসে।			lanation/H	এর উচ্চারণ		য়ে vowel এর মত হলে
15	. Sumon is	negligent-	- attendir	ig his cla	ss	JSAU 2013-14	1				ours, hour, hones	
	A. about		*	B. with			11	0. He is c		common		[SYLAU 2018-19]
2202	C. in	16		D. for	1000	Ans	1	A. to		3. in	C. with	D. of
16	The state of the s			ropriate	prepositi	on: "Do no					াহিত/বর্জিত ।	
		_ money."		n		[SAU 2015-16	ч		10			One Oraclaser N
	A. to C. for			B. on D. after							নিম্যাল সাইলেস	
		ntion/ hank	o ofter 5				0	1. I woul	d like to b	e admitted	l a renowned	
17	Choose th				एक मुन्ना ।	16 111 2015 14					D. C	[CVASAU-15-16]
17.		like discus				<b>ISAU 2015-16</b>	1	A. in			B. for	
					't like disc	uss politics		C. at			D. to	Ans D
		like to disc			i i iike dise	usa pormes	02			contirbu	ting alarmingl	y-the extinction of
		tion discu			না।			wild liv	ves.		D	[CVASAU-16-17]
18.	"Do not h					[SAU-15-16]		A. for C. by			B. at D. to	And
	A. to	***************************************		B. on		A A TO SET EN EL PARTICION	1		of your no	seeselane		osely attached—?
	C. for			D. after		Ans	03	. Willen	or your pe	75565510115	are you most er	[CVASU 2017-18]
19.	Fill in the	blank- "M	ly friend	lives	the Tajmo	hal road''		A. to			B. at	••••
	90.0 88			4.		[SAU-18-19]		C. for			D. with	
	A. in			B. on		20		(A) Expl	anation// at	tached to 3	<del>াংযুক্ত অবস্থায় বা</del> কা	ছোকাছি।
	C. at	-7 n 1	TOWN SOR	D. after		ef	04				any of your fri	
		tion Road.									35 S	[CVASU 2017-18]
20.	You shoul	d have info	ormed us		sue.	[SAU-18-19]		A. to			B. after	
	A. about C. of			B. to D. with				C. with			D. from	-
		in //Inform	. + cubica		্ব – কাউৰে	চ কিছু জানানো।		( Explo	anation/প্রক	াশ্যে কোন	মতবিরোধ নেই	বোঝাতে ব্যক্তির সাম্বে
	Explana	1 200	e illentery i			। १५५ लानाटना ।		correspo	onded with	, বস্তুর সাথে	corresponded to	বসে।
		िंग	লেট কৃষি বি	वेश्वविमान	1		05.	. Which	of your po	ssessions	are you most cle	osely attached — ?
01.	The presid	dent called	— the s	ecretary	in his offic	e.						[CVACU: 17-18]
			7.15			IAU-2015-16]	-	A. to			B. at	
	A. on	B. in		C. at	D. 1	upon Ans B		C. for			D. with	
02.	Fill in the	blank. Th	ev are t	wo broth	ers, but -	- of them is	22573.7				ংযুক্ত অবস্থায় বা কা	
	honest.				[S	YLAU 2015-16]	06.		varm, so I	my sw		[CVACU: 18-19]
	A. either	B. bot	th	C. neithe	r D. a	any		A. put o			B. put away	
	<b>Explanat</b>	ion nither o	f them is h	onest (তাত	র দুজনের ময়ে	ধ্য কেহই সং নয়)		C. put d			D. put off	
03.	I have gre	eat respect	him,	Chose ti	ne correct	preposition	ľ /	(1) Expla	nation// Pu	t off- यूल	ফেলা, Put on- আ	রোপ করা, Put away-
	for the gap					SylAU-07-08]		দুরে রাখা,	Put down-	- প্রকাশ করা		
	A. In			B. to			07.	In the p	ast womer	ı were dep	orived	[CVASU 2018-19]
	C. for			D. after		Ans C		A. of the	ere basic ri	ghts	B. of their ba	sic rights
04.	An agricul	tural unive	ersity ain	is at tuni	ng- d	SylAU-10-11]	an	C. from	their basic	rights	D. from there	basic rights
	A. for	B. to	go coa co	C. up	D. o	n Ans D	ènn	(B) Explan	nation/ সুবি	ধা বঞ্চিত বুৰ	ঝাতে deprived of	বসে। Their- তাদের,
05.	They were	jealous -	him'.		- 1	SylAU-11-12]		There- G	সখানে।			
	A. of			B. for		0.00			Metrelia	मी विकास	ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যা	GDI X.
	C. on			D. with		Ans A						
	Did you get	an invitat		the party	? [9	SylAU-18-19]	01.		he book- t	he telepho		[PSTU. 2011-12]
	A. for			B. to				A. aroun			B. on	
	C. about	<b>_,</b>		D. at				C. beside			D.besides	Ans C
200					-	and the second s	02.		ing accuse	d- theft.		[PSTU. 2011-12]
	The man di	vided his la	_	his sons		SylAU-18-19]		A. to			B. for	
	A. among			3. betwee	n .			C. of			D. about	Ans C
	C. with	7/ 0		). for	भ उस्त 🕶		03.		o objectio	n — my p		[PSTU. 2011-12]
1 1 1						য়ছে সেক্ষেত্রে		A. to			B. for	
	Among বসবে							C. in	20 32 336		D.towards	Ans A
	Did you get	an invitati		he party	? ISY	LAU 2018-19]			— hsi sup	erficial ch		[PSTU, 2011-12]
	A. for C. about			3. to	1			A. into	4		B. upon	
				). at				C. throug			D. to	Ans D
	LUI SERIES N	ETWORK . ASP	ECT SERIES	. NETWORK	. ASPECT SERI	ES NETWORK	ASPE	CT SERIES	NETWORK A	SPECT SERIES	. NETWORK ASPE	CT SERIES NETWORK

NETWORK		Engli
Choose the preposition from	among the follow	wing for the blank in
the sentence "I called h	im at his office.	PSTU 2013-14
A. at B. on	C. after	D. into Ans A
6. He is devoid — sense.		[PSTU 2013-14]
A. in B. of	C. on	D. by Ans B
7. I will not account - you	ur activities.	[PSTU 2013-14]
A. on B. at	C. for	D. about Ans C
8. The old road goes — the		[PSTU 2015-16]
A. against	B. under	[1510 2015-10]
C. over	D.through	Ans D
9. His illness is a mere prete		
A. of B. for	C. at	
O. He readily complied — 1		D. by Ans B
A. to	B. for	[PSTU 2015-16]
C. over	D. with	- T
		AnsD
1. He advised us to desist		[PSTU. 16-17]
A. From	B. at	
C. for	D. about	Ans A
2. Mr. Jamal takes his		[PSTU 2018-19]
A. into	B. after	
C. over	D. same	
(B Explanation Take after-	- সদৃশ হওয়া/ একই	রকম হওয়া।
NETWOR	R PRIME	TEST
Control Contro		
. The emergency exit was		a red curtain.
A. by	B. from	
C. with	D. in	
2. There is a liberation s	sculpture — A	Arts building of the
University of Dhaka.	D : C : .	
A. before	B. in front	
C. beside	D. at the ba	
	the floor. Plea	se put it — the
wastebasket.		
A. at, into	B. on, at	
C. on,in	D. over, at	
4. I tookwalking hoppi		weight.
A. to,at	B. for,to	
C. in,to	D. to,to	- Telephone (1997)
5. Shilpi insisted me — n		
A. from	B. on D. in	∨ ک مکیا
C. to		nata man
6. It is difficult to sympathiz		
A. for Prep	B. with	and Practic
C. by	D. at	
07. She was sliding — dep	B. of	
A. into	D. at	and Charles South to
C. on		an were out of door
08. I hope you can accoun	a jor the time, yo	vier
The meaning of the wo	B. misuse	1 13.
A. Spend	D. utilize	
C. explain		ive mood all
09 Pohela Boishakh,	there is a lest	ive mood an th
country.	B. in, acre	nec
A. at, over	D. on, ove	
C. since, across	D. Oil, Ove	ash in public places
10. We must discourage peo	piethrowing tr	asii iii public piaces.
A. for	B. from	
C. into	D. into	

# **Phrases & Idioms**



Phrases & Idioms	Meaning Bangla	Meaning English		
Achilles heel	मूर्वन मिक	Weak point		
Maiden Speech	প্রথম বক্তৃতা	First Speech		
Out of wits	অত্যন্ত বিচলতি/ ভয় পাওয়া	be frightened		
Get along with	मानिएय स्निया	to adjust		
While elephant	অত্যন্ত ব্যয় সাপেক্ষ	A costly possession		
Keep fingers crossed	আশা পোষণ করা/ কামনা করা	to expect		
Bull market	উর্ধ্বগামী শেয়ার বাজার	Rising market		
Blue chips	নিরাপদ বিনিয়োগ	Industrial shares considered to be safe		
Zero tolerance	ক্ষমাহীন নীতি	A policy that imposes strict punishment for offences with the intentior of elimination them		
Keep with the times	সময়ের সাথে সাথে নিজেকে খাপ খাইয়ে নেওয়া	To keep someone's updated		
Across the board	সকল কিছুকে Include করে এমন কিছু	wal days a		
Cold blood-	ঠাভা মাথায়/ পরিকল্পিত চিন্তায়	In cool brain and calculated thought		
Beggars description	বৰ্ণনাতীত	Cannot be described words		
Dog days	বছরের উষ্ণতম সময়	Hot weather		
Slow coach	ধীর প্রকৃতির লোক/ অলস	A very lazy person		
Blue blood	আভিজাত্য	Aristocratic birth		
	অপর পক্ষেও/ যে সকল			
Vice versa	বিষয়গুলো আদান প্রদান করা	The term being exchanged		
Black and blue	নির্দয়ভাবে/ বেদম প্রহার	Mercilessly		
Tooth and nail	প্রচণ্ডভাবে/ তীব্রভাবে	Desperately		
Crocodiles tears	মায়া কান্লা/ মিখ্যা কান্না	False tears of sorrow/pretended tear		
Kith and kin	আত্মীয় পরিজন	Blood relation		
Gala day	আনন্দের দিন/ উৎসবের দিন	A day of festivity		
Hush money	ঘুষের টাকা	Bribe money		
Salt of life	মূল্যবান জিনিস	Valuable things		
Pandora's box	আপাতদৃষ্টিতে ভাল মনে হলেও প্রকৃতভাবে খারাপ/ ঝগড়ার বিষয়	Superficially good but actually not/matter of dispute		
By all means	নিশ্চিতভাবে	Certainly/ of course		
Bone to pick	বিবাদ/ দ্বন্ধ	Dispute		
Hole and corner	গোপনীয়	clandestine, underhand, Secret		

05.B

10.B

04.C

09.D

03.C

08.C

02.B

07.A

01.A

06.B

ANSWER

Phrases & Idloms	Meaning Bangla	Meaning English		
	সুবিধা অর্জন করা, অন্য			
Steal a march	কারো চেয়ে এগিয়ে	accomplish something		
	থাকা	before someone else does		
C	কাউকে উপলব্ধি করানে			
Get across	বা বুঝাতে পারা	make someone understand		
To get into hot water	সমস্যায় পড়া	To get into trouble		
	সাময়িকভাবে স্থগিত	In suspense		
To be in abeyance	করা			
At first blush	প্রথম দর্শন/ প্রথম দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি	At first sight		
A green horn	আনকোরা/ অনভিজ্ঞ ব্যক্তি	An inexperienced man		
Hard and fast	বাধাধরা	Fixed/ Rigid		
	সাধারণ সৈনিক বা	The ordinary workers in		
Rank and file	কর্মচারী	an organization		
Hot cake	ব্যাপক চাহিদা থাকা	Be in great demand		
	উড্ডয়ন করা/ খুলে	fly/put off		
Take off	ফেলা	7.2.4.7.0.7.0.2		
Dead of night	মধ্য রাত্রি	middle of the night		
Black and white	লিখিতভাবে	In writing		
Burning question	ভরুতৃপূর্ণ বিষয়	An important issue		
	উন্নতি করা/ অগ্রসর	To make progress		
Make headway	হওয়া			
At daggers drawn	ভীষণ শক্ৰতা	On the point of fighting		
Through and through	সম্পূর্ণরূপে	Totally		
Pandora's box	ঝগড়ার বিষয়দ	Superficially good but actually not/matter of dispute		
Odds and ends	এটা সেটা	Miscellaneous items		
Blue book	Per and the same and	Government Publication		
Wipe out	সমূলে ধ্বংস করা	Annihilate		
wipe out	-	Leaving nothing behind		
Bag and baggage	ফেলে না রেখে			
Make up	রক্ষা করা			
wake up	ভর্তি প্রদানের মাধ্যমে	To compensate *		
Make up for	অবস্থার উন্নতি করা	To compensate		
Wear and tear	সাধারণ নিয়মে বা ব্যবহারে ক্ষয়	Depreciation CLC a		
Died's are view	উপর হইতে সাধারণ	A general view from		
Bird's eye view	দৃশ্য/ মোটামুটি ধারণা	above/cursory glance		
Put off	খুলে ফেলা/ স্থগিত করা	Take off/postpone		
Bon voyage	বিদায় সম্বাষণ	Wishing a good trip		
Yellow dog	কাপুরুষ	Coward		
Boot leg	চোরা কারবার করা	Smuggle		
In no time		Shortly/ Quickly		
By the time	নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে	Within a specific time		
Kick in the bucket		die		
Carry the day	জয়লাভ করা	To win a victory		
	1-25-77-1	to be or become popular		
		or friendly with a person		
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH		or group of people		
1014	N-81	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		

Phrases & Idioms	Meaning Bangla	Meaning English		
Now and again-	মাঝে মাঝে	Occasionally		
Backstairs influence	অবৈধ উপায় অবলমন	Secret and un influence		
Block head	মাপা মোটা	Stupid person		
Fall into lines	একমত হওয়া/ মানিয়ে নেওয়া/ অনুরূপ হওয়া/ সংকল্পবন্ধ পাকা	to do something simi To adhere to establis rules or predetermi courses of action		
Talk out	আলোচনার মাধ্যমে মীমাংসা করা	to settle something discussion		
Once in a blue moon	পুর কম ঘটে/ কদাচিৎ ঘটে এমন কিছু	Very rarely		
Over the top	অতিরিক্ত	Excessive		
Shadow cabinet	বিরোধী দলের অগ্রছ নেতা	senior politician of the main opposition party		
Play with full deck	-	To be of sound mind		

# APY ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

## CLUSTER AG

- 01. The idiom "let things slide" means-[C.AG. 2021-2
  - A. ignore
- B. reveal a secret
- C. lose gradually
- D. set free
- A Explanation// Let thing slide অর্থ অবহেলা করা।
- সূতরাং সঠিক উত্তর Ignore → অবহেলা করা। 02. The idiom 'Silver-liling' means-
- C.AG. 2020-2

- A. White Flower
- B. Hope
- C. Silver Colour
- D. White Colour
- (Silver-liling, প্রান্নে উল্লেখিত phrase ভুল সঠিক (silver lining)। Silver-liling = Hope (বিপদের মধ্যেও আশার আলো)।

# শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. What is the meaning of 'White Elephant'?

[SAU 2006-07

[SAU 2015-16]

- A. An elephant of white color B. A hoarder
- C. A big elephant
- D. A very costly or troublesome possession
- (D Explanation / White elephant means expersive things !
- 02. Which of the following carries meaning of the phrase in the nick of time'?
  - A. late

- B. just time
- C. final moment
- D. immediately
- B Explanation In the nick of time means = যথাসময়ে বা সময়ের মধ্যে বুঝায়। তাই সঠিক meaning হবে just time.
- 03. 'Through thick and thin' means-
  - B. to make thick and thin
  - A. under all condition C. clear to understanding
- D. of great density
- 🚯 Explanation thick and thin অৰ্থ যেকোন অবস্থাতেই বা সবদিক থেকেই।
- 04. The correct meaning of a bird's eye view is
  - A. false hope
- B. false story
- C. a cursory glance
- D. eye witness

- Explanation A birds eye view means a cursory glance 05. Which person would most people expect to be the most down
  - to earth?
- [SAU 2015-16] D. a farmer C. a singer
- A. a poet B. an artist D Explanation down to earth অর্থ হচ্ছে practical এবং sensible
- যেটি farmer এর সাথে মানায়।
- .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

<b>ETWORK</b>	Englis	h	781
Through thick and thin' means-	[SAU-15-16] 0	6. The phrase 'Achilles' heel' n	neans. [SYLAU 2017-18]
A, under all condition B, to	make thick and thin	A. A serious point	B. A weak point
c clear to understanding D. of	great density Ans A	C. A sérious idea .	D. A permanent solution
, "For good" means-	[SAU 2017-18]	(B) Explanation / 'Achilles' hee	el' means দুৰ্বলতা।
A. For betterment B. Pe	ermanently	7. At a loss means-	[SYLAU 2017-18]
C. For the time being D. Fo	or future prosperity	A. Puzzled	B. Defeated
B Explanation For good একটি p	hrase যার অর্থ - চিরতরে	C. Loser	D. Utterly lost
(permanently)		● Explanation at a loss ₹८७६	হতভম হওয়া (puzzled).
& This is the school-	[SAU 2018-19] 0	08. 'All at once' menas-	[SYLAU 2018-19]
	used to go to	A. Quickly	B. Suddenly
5.000 PT	am going	C. Slowly	D. Gradually
© Explanation প্রতীতের নিয়মিত অভ্যাস		(B) Explanation / All at once-	
0-	1 4410 used to + V1 41489	9. Candidates endeavourto	
<b>इ</b> ग्न ।		A. hard and fast	B. hand to mouth
f. The idiom "Hit pay dirt" means-	[SAU 2018-19]	C. tooth and nail	D. hue and cry
	repeat		যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করা, Hard and fast- বাঁধাধরা,
	p pay money	Hand to mouth- নিতান্ত অপরিহার্য খা	
( Explanation 'Hit pay dirt'- idior	m-টির অর্থ অর্জন করা বা সফল		AND COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE
হওয়া।		্টিয়াম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনি	ম্যাল সাইঙ্গেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪
Abid felt at sea because	[SAU-18-19] 0	11. He is a very difficult person t	
A. he was sick of his job		A. in with	B. up with
B. he was enjoying salling		C. on with	D. out with
C. it was his first day at university			সর্থ খাপ খাইয়ে নেওয়া। অর্থাৎ তার সাথে
D. he was out of his office		খাপ খওয়ানো কঠিন।	
© Explanation Feel at sea- এकि	nhrase যার অর্থ বিহবল বা o		pass the test. [CVACU: 18-19]
কিংকর্তব্যবিমৃ <b>ঢ়। আবিদ কিংকর্তব্যবিমৃ</b> ঢ় হ		A. hard and fast	B. hand to mouth
विश्विमानस्य अथम मिन।	ca -10912-1 414-1 401 12-1 014	C. tooth and nail	
			D. hue and cry
11. The idiom "Hit pay dirt" means-	[SAU-18-19]	The second secon	l- যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করা, Hard and fast-
	o repeat		মপরিহার্য খাদ্য, Hue and cry- শোরগোল।
	o pay money	श्रुयाथानी विख्वान ए	র প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🍾
Explanation Hit pay dirt'- idiom-		01. Bird's eye view.	[PSTU. 2011-12]
निलि कृषि विश्ववि	म्यांनग्र 🐪	A. Beautiful view	B. General View
u. His honosty connet be	15-141(12.12)	C. Narrow View	D. Ugly view Ans C
II. His honesty cannot be- A, taken into account	[SylAU-12-13] 0	02. To pull strings	[PSTU. 2011-12]
B. brought to light		A. To exert hidden influence	B. To tease someone
C. called in question	~	C. To speed up	D. To start something Ans A
D. ignoraed at all	Ans	03. "With open arms"	[PSTU 2013-14]
02. "He is — English" and fill in the	The state of the s	A. Warmly	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	strong and stout	B. With beautiful arm	3. No. 3. 3. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	at home in Ans D	C. With long arms	chive delivery Ansa
	and admining a major and a	D. With strong arm 2012 04. "A man of letters"	ocave mesaves y man
03. White elephant means-	[SYL 2013-2014] 0	A. A scholar	[PSTU 2013-14]
A. An elephant of white colour		B. a teacher	
B. A horader			KILL LEAVING THE POLICE OF
C. A black marketer	Ans D	C. a man who obeys the rules D. Determined	Ans A
D.A very troublesome work  4. Choose the appropriate phrase fro			
		history of modern technolog	gy. Which of the following is the
"He is — English" and fill in the	circle [SYLAU 2014-15]		derlined idiom above? [PSTU. 16-17]
A. fair and square		A. opened a new chapter	of tall the solution is
B. strong and stout		B. created a new history	
C. at one's finger's end		C. began a new civilization	
D. at home in	65.4	D. created a sensation	Ans A
(D) Explanation at home অর্থ দক, in	English- মানে হচ্ছে- ইংরেজিতে।		ression 'bottom line'? [PSTU-17-18]
05. 'Of late' means-	· [SylAU-16-17]	A. the final step	B. the essential point
	Recently	C. the last line of a book	D. the end of a road
C. T Let	Delayed Ans B	(B) Explanation Bottom line	াৰ্থ গুৰুত্পূৰ্ণ লাইন বা point।
ASPECT SERIES	NETWORK ASPECT SERIES NETWORK	ASPECT SERIES NETWORK ASPECT SERIES	NETWORK ASPECT SERIES NETWORK
ASPECT SERIES ++ NETWORK ++ NO. EST			

#### 782 07. What is the meaning of the expression 'bottom line'? [PSTU 2017-18] A. the final step B. the essential point C. the last line of a book D. the end of a road B Explanation bottom line অর্থ ওরুতৃপূর্ণ লাইন বা point। 08. The teacher took him ..... for his criminal activities. IPSTU 2018-191 A. a hand B. to task C. into task D. to beat B Explanation Take one to task- তিরকার করা। **NETWORK PRIME TEST** 01. The expression 'in defiance' means-B. defining A. protesting C. agreeing D. nodding 02. His friend accused him of spilling the beans. The bold faced phrase means-A. cooking beans B. buying coins D. spilling a bag of beans C. revealing secrets 03. The idiom which is not related to concept: 'a positive attitude.' A. sour grapes B. get up and go C. shot in the arm D. rose-tinted glasses 04. In the sentence, 'The rescuers snatched the Children from a perfect storm'; the italic-faced phrase means-A. gusty wind B. the worst situation C. grave illness D. a great challenge 05. 'To keep an eye on' means-B. To be active A. To keep calm D. To look C. To observe 06. She can easily get along with others. The meaning of the bold faced word is-B. adjust A. walk D. stay C. accompany 07. Left - himself, he would be able to complete the work in less than a month. B. on A. with C. by D. to 08. To "catch of guard" means A. to neglect duty B. to substitute a guard C. to get someone when he/ she is careless D. to be on guard 09. All my efforts to bring about a compromise ended - smoke. A. with B. in C. off D. through 10. The phrase 'On the other hand' is used to signal that the writer will. A. Present the opposite point of view B. conclude the text C. give an example

# **One Word Substitution**

	D 41	-1-6	a book					******
		nd of a ro		মৰ্থ গুরুতুপূৰ্ণ য	गहेन जा:			One Wor
							Main Sentence	Substitution
08.	The tea	cher took	him	for his crin	ninal activ		A hater of mankind	Misanthropis
	A. a har	vd.		B. to tas	ı.	[PSTU 2018-19]	A song embodying religious and sacred emotion	Hyman
	C. into t			D. to be			A body of voters	Electorate
			ke one to t	ask- তিরস্কার			An enclosed area of an aircraft where the pilot sits	
	(i) Explo		We carry with	2000			and steers the plane	Cockpit
11	111	17134	WORK	PRIM	E TES	T	A person who shares his cheerful feelings with others	Extrovert
							A person who sells fruits and vegetables	A green groce
			n defiance	means —			A person who is skilled in foreign languages	Linguist
	A. prote			B. defini			A person who knows and speaks many languages	Polyglot
	C. agree			D. noddi	-		A person who studies the scientific development	
			ed him of	spilling the	beans. I	he bold faced	of language	Philologist
	phrase						A association of sports team	League
		ing beans		B. buyin		••	A speech made without previous preparation	Extempore
		ling secre			ng a bag of		A person unable to pay his debt	Insolvent
			s not relate	ed to concep	ot: 'a positi	ve attitude.'	A person unable to pay his debt  A person who suffers from disability	Handicapped
	A. sour							Free -lancer
		and go					An independent journalist	Fossils
		n the arm					Being buried in Earth	
		tinted glas					Cure all	Panacea
						ldren from a	Course of fruit,etc.at the end of a meal	Dessert
			e italic-fac	ed phrase n	neans-		Capable of being seen through	Transparent
	A. gusty						Characterized by dull uniformity	Monotonous
		orst situat	ion-				Government of the people, by the people, and for the people	Democracy
	C. grave						Group of islands	Archipelago
		at challeng					Holding of more than one office at a time	Plurality
			n' means-			P - 17	Imaginary story	Fantasy
		ep calm		B. To be		2	Men living in the same age	Contemporary
	C. To ob			D. To loc		- S	Made and sold illegally	Boot leg
			along with	h others. T	he meanin	g of the bold	Murder of human being	Homicide
	faced w	ord is-		20.0024		.8a - 1	Of the same kind	Homogeneous
	A. walk		_	B. adjust	_		One who unduly forwards in rendering services	Officious
	C. accon			D. stay	1.0	THE PARTY NAMED IN	for others is not generally liked by the society	STATE OF THE PARTY
07. 1	Left —	himself, h	e would be	e able to con	mplete the	work in less	One who is a specialist in heart and its diseases	Cardiologist
t	than a n	nonth.					One who studies and treats the diseases of the eye	Ophthalmologi
1	A. with			B. on		act of the b	One who creates fear as weapon for power	Anarchist
(	C. by	100	an ara	D. to	nd Dr	actice	One who loves and serves mankind	Philanthropist
08.	To "cate	ch of guar	d" means	HOLLO	TTOT T. T	active	People who work together	Colleagues
1	A. to neg	glect duty					Period during share prices are rising	Bull market
		stitute a g					Piece of land	Parcel .
			when he/ sl	he is careles	S		People who are always on the move	Gypsies
I	D. to be	on guard				100	State of the environment	Climate
9. /	All my e	fforts to b	ring abou	t a compro	mise ende	d — smoke.	Safe and profitable investment	Blue chips
1	A. with			B. in			Sentence building	Syntax
	C. off	torone care		D. throug		Thurs, it	The natural language	First language
0. 7	The phr	ase 'On	he other	hand' is us	sed to sig	nal that the		Bottom line
	vriter w						The essential point	Bleating
			site point o	of view			The sound made by a goat	Autobiography
F	3. conclu	ide the tex	t				Writing about own life	
. (	C. give a	n example				500 -10	Waste material	Garbage
I	D. elebor	ate the pre	vious poin	t		2010-0-3	Unable to read and write	Illiterate
		01.A	02.C	03.A	04.B	05.C	Study of heredity	Genetics
444	WER -	06.B	07.D	08.C	09.D	10.A	Study of birds	Ornithology

Main Sentence	One Word Substitution
udy of human development	Anthropology
udy of science of insects	Entomology
ndy of problem of old age	Gerontology
udy of heart or heart diseases	Cardiology
udy of relation between organism and environment	Ecology
n of good hand writing	Calligraphy
written message from far off place	Telegraph
person who writes dictionaries	Lexicographer
ne who loves mankind	Philanthropist
ne who hates humans	Misanthrope
o walk aimlessly	Amble
arriage for sick people	Ambulance
ne who walks in ropes	Funambulist
ALC:	Edible
it to be eaten Aperson who mends water pipes	Plumber
person who menus water pipes	Aquarium
place where fishes are kept	Supernatural
Beyond the power of nature	Omniscient
one who is all knowing	
one who is present all over	Omnivorous
one who eats all kinds of food	Omnibus
book containing all the published work of an author	
one who hates women	Misogynist
One who hates marriage	Misogamist
Study of living things	Biology
Study of bees	Apiology
Writing of one's life story	Biography
One who believes in God	Theist
One who does not believe in God	Atheist Theomania
Religious madness	Philanthropy
Love for mankind	Philosopher
One who loves wisdom	
A person who knows many languages	Linguist
Animals sucking their mother' breast	Kennel
A place where dogs are kept	Den
A dwelling place for wild beast	Predecessor
A person who was before another	Automobile
A self-moving vehicle	Automobile
One with ultimate power	Skeptic
A person who always doubts	Colleague
A person working in the same place	Toxicology
Study of poisons	Petrology
Study of rocks	
Having only one wife	Monogamy
Practicing several marriages	Polygamy
Study of ancient societies	Archaeology
One who has little faith in human sincerity and goodne	ss Cynic
A person interested in collecting, studying ar	Antiquarian
selling of old things	Transparance
A drawing on transparent paper	Transparency Anarchy
The absence of law and order	Anthropology
Study of the evolution of man as an animal Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin	Nepotism

Main Sentence	One Word Substitution
One who dabbles in fine arts for the love of it and not for monetary gains	Amateur
A dramatic performance	Masque
That which is perceptible by touch is	Tangible
That which cannot be believed	Incredible

# APY ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

## শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. A person who writes about his own life-

[SAU 2005-06]

- A. A biography
- B. A diary
- C. A Chronicle
- D. An auto biography
- **①** Explanation / নিজের জীবনী লেখনীতে biography বলা হয়।
- 02. Replace the underline word with a word from the list. susan [SAU 2006-07] got off the horse.
  - A. dismounted
  - B. alighted
  - C. boarded
  - D. stepped
  - 🚯 Explanation / Got off = অবতরণ যা (Alighted) দিয়ে বদলানো যায়।

# সিলেট কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

- 01. Which one among the following is the single word for "one who rules at his own sweet will"-? [SYLAU 2014-15]
  - A. Bureaucrat
  - B. Democrat
  - C. Aristocrat
  - D. Autocrat
  - (D) Explanation / যে শাসক তার নিজের ইচ্ছামত শাসন করে তাকে বলা হয় একনায়ক (autocrat).
- 02. Which word-group among the following is nearest to the meaning of 'Conclude'?
  - A. set forth the last paragraph
  - B. reach the end of a written matter
  - C. give a verdict on the quality of an eassy
  - D. arrive at a belief or opinion about a matter after discussion
  - (D) Explanation// Conclude শব্দের অর্থ মতৈক্য অর্থাৎ সার্বিক আলোচনার পর মতের মিল হওয়া।
- 03. 'Philology' means-

[SYLAU 2016-17]

- A. Study of Education
- B. Study of Languages
- C. Study of Religion
- D. Study of Nature
- ③ Explanation 
   ভাষা নিয়ে গবেষনা করা বা বিভিন্ন ভাষা নিয়ে যে শাস্ত্র আলোচনা করে তাকে Philology বলে।

# পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. A person who is neither intelligent nor dull-

[PSTU. 2011-12]

A. Tolerable

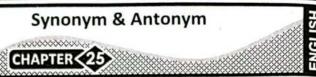
C. Pseudonym

- B. Geniuses
- C. Commoner 02. To write under a different name.......
- D. Mediocre
- Ans D [PSTU 2013-14]

A. Adios

- B. Pseudo name D. Idiosyncrasy
- Ans B
- . ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

A. apostate C. prostate A hater of knowledge and les A. Bibliophile C. Philologist	D. agnosti	e led- nist	
C. prostate A hater of knowledge and lea	D. agnostic	c led-	
C. prostate	D. agnosti	c	
A. apostate	B. profanc		
	B. profane		
One who abandons his relig	lous faith is	called-	
C. Supporters	D. Mourne	ers	
A. Undertakers			
			illed —
		light 201	
at the same of the		. 1	
		no F	ractice
	related to	-17	- day
		الدالات الأ	N V
	1 100		
		100	- 0
-	mployed in:		
- 15 ( THE THE TAX OF			
C. mends shoes			
B. mends cobblestones			
A. sells shoes			
A cobbler is a person who-			
D. passive during night			
C. sleepless during the day			
<ol><li>occurring or active at night</li></ol>	t .		
A. sleepy in the afternoon			
	octurnal' is	: .	
C. apothecary			
A. compositor	1.00		-
			**
D. dengue fever			
C. leprosy			2
A. cancer			
	io treats —		
전경기 : [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [ [	01 1110 -	•	
NETWORK	PRIM	N 11 NS	T
			- Wasters - Wasters
			Ans
	B burgla		JPSTU 2015-16
	for one w	no brea	
			Ans
			[A]
	D D	1.	[PSTU 2013-14
C. bureaucrat	D. autocr	at	Ans
A. Technocrat	B. democ	rat	
will is a/an-			IPSTU 2013-14
	will is a/an- A. Technocrat C. bureaucrat The murder of a man is- A. Homicide C. Patricide What is the simple word house to steal"? A. thief C. dacoit  NETWOR!  An Ophthalmologist is a do A. bones B. nerves C. eyes D. nose and throat A 'cardiologist' is a doctor what A. cancer B. heart patients C. leprosy D. dengue fever One who draws maps is call A. compositor C. apothecary The meaning of the word 'n A. sleepy in the afternoon B. occurring or active at night C. sleepless during the day D. passive during night A cobbler is a person who- A. sells shoes B. mends cobblestones C. mends shoes D. exports cobblestones C. mends shoes D. exports cobblestones C. mends shoes D. hospitals C. the study of diseases C. the study of minerals D. the study of mankind C. the study of mankind C. Undertakers	A. Technocrat C. bureaucrat D. autocr The murder of a man is- A. Homicide C. Patricide D. Matric What is the simple word for "one whouse to steal"? A. thief C. dacoit D. robber  NETWORK PRIMI An Ophthalmologist is a doctor of the - A. bones B. nerves C. eyes D. nose and throat A 'cardiologist' is a doctor who treats C. leprosy D. dengue fever One who draws maps is called a A. compositor C. apothecary D. curator The meaning of the word 'nocturnal' is A. sleepy in the afternoon B. occurring or active at night C. sleepless during the day D. passive during night C. cobbler is a person who- A. sells shoes B. mends cobblestones C. mends shoes C. exports cobblestones C. mends shoes D. exports cobblestones C. mends shoes D. hospitals Che word 'anthropology' is related to C. the study of minerals D. the study of mankind C. the study of mankind	A. Technocrat C. bureaucrat D. autocrat The murder of a man is- A. Homicide C. Patricide D. Matricide What is the simple word for "one who brea house to steal"? A. thief B. burglar C. dacoit D. robber  NETWORK PRIME TES An Ophthalmologist is a doctor of the A. bones B. nerves C. eyes D. nose and throat A 'cardiologist' is a doctor who treats C. leprosy D. dengue fever One who draws maps is called a A. compositor C. apothecary D. curator The meaning of the word 'nocturnal' is: A. sleepy in the afternoon B. occurring or active at night C. sleepless during the day D. passive during the day D. passive during night A. cobbler is a person who- A. sells shoes D. exports cobblestones C. mends shoes D. exports cobblestones C. mends shoes D. exports cobblestones C. mends shoes D. hospitals The word 'anthropology' is related to D. the study of minerals D. the study of minerals D. the study of minerals D. the study of mankind The people who carry a coffin at a funeral are can be a carry a coffin at a funeral are can be a carry a coffin at a funeral are can be people who carry a coffin at a f



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	_	_	_		

	C. Patricide		D. Matri		Ans		Synony	III
	What is the sim	ple word	for "one v	who brea	ks out into	Word	Meaning	Synonyms
	ouse to steal"?				<b>IPSTU 2015</b>	16] Repugnant	<b>पृ</b> ला	Repellent
	A. thief		B. burgla			Spurious	জাল/কৃত্রিম	Fakce, countereit
C	C. dacoit	- 4	D. robbe	г	Ans	Stingy	কুপণ	Miserly
11	NET	WORK	PRIM	2 77 25	T		সংক্ষিপ্ত ও মথামথ	To the point
						Sumptuous	বিলাসবহুল	Luxurious
	n Ophthalmolog	gist is a doo	ctor of the	<del></del> .		Surmise	अनुभान	Conjecture
Α	. bones					Tangible	ধরা-ছোঁয়া যায় এমন	Palpable, touchable
В	3. nerves					Tedious	ক্লান্তিকর, একদেয়ে	Tiring, exhausting
	. eyes					Terse	সংক্ষিপ্ত	To the point, succinct
D	), nose and throat					Whimsical	খেয়ালী	Capricious
. A	'cardiologist' is a	doctor wh	o treats—			Aberrant	বিপথগামী, নীতিদ্ৰষ্ট	Deviant
Α	. cancer					Alacrity	তৎপরতা	Eagerness
В	3. heart patients					Ameliorate	উন্নতি লাভ করা	Improve
C	. leprosy				- 2	Assiduous	অধাবসায়ী	Diligent
D	dengue fever					Bolster	সমর্থন, উৎসাহ দান করা	Support
	ne who draws n	aps is call	ed a			Castigation	প্রহার বা তরিক্ষার	Severe criticism, punishme
	. compositor		B. cartog	rapher		Condone	(অপরাধ) ক্রমা করা	Forgive
	. apothecary		D. curato			Contrite	অনুতপ্ত	Regretful
	he meaning of th	ne word 'ne	octurnal' is	s: .		Deride	উপহাস করা	Ridicule
	sleepy in the aft					Desiccate	তদ্ধ করা	Dry up
	. occurring or act					Dissemble	ছদ্মবেশ ধারণ করা	Disguise
	. sleepless during					Dupre	প্রতারিত ব্যক্তি	Someone easily fooled
	passive during r					Fledgling	অনভিজ্ঞ লোক	Inexperienced
	cobbler is a per	_				Goad	তাড়িত করা	Stimulate, inspire
	sells shoes		- 4			Inherent	সহজাত, জনাগত	Established by nature or hab
	. mends cobblesto	ones				Maverick	বিদ্রোহী/স্বাধীনচেতা	Rebel
	. mends shoes					Mendacious	থ্যা, মিখ্যাবাদী	Habitually dishonest
	exports cobbles	lones				HEROCOCCUS CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	রপান্তর	Change of form
	radiologist is mo		nnloved in			Metamorphosis	উপশম করা	Appease
	. power plants	onen en	iipioyeu iii	100	- 100	Mitigate	গায়ে পড়ে সাহায্যকারী	Meddlesome
	. workshops					Officious	অতিরিক্ত সরবরাহ	Excess, overabundance
	. finances				I I V	Plethora		Introduction
	. hospitals					Preamble	ভূমিকা	
	he word 'anthro	nolom! ic.	coloted to	7 50		Precursor	অগ্রদূত	Forerunner
	the study of dise		elated to	ind M	ractic	Refractory	অবাধ্য, একগুয়ে	Stubborn
	the study of evo					Salubrious	স্বাস্থ্যজনক, স্বাস্থ্যকর	Healthful
	Comment of the commen					Annoy .	দ্বালাতন/বিরক্ত করা	Irritate
	. the study of min					Authentic	খাঁটি, বিশ্বাসযোগ্য	Real
	. the study of mar			Argent 27 P		Blameworthy	नि- <del>फ</del> नीग्र	Guilty
	he people who ca	arry a coffi			illed —	Candid	অকপট, মনখোলা	Frank
	. Undertakers		B. Pallbea	35055		Candor	অকপটতা, সরলতা	Franknes
	. Supporters	27.2	D. Mourn			Counterfeit	জাল/কৃতিম	Fake
	ne who abandon	s his religi				Deter	নিবৃত্ত করা, বাধা দেয়া	Obstruct, stop
	. apostate		B. profan			Diminish	হ্লাস করা/পাওনা	Abate
	prostate		D. agnost			Expose	প্রকাশ করা	Disclose
	hater of knowle	dge and lea				Haphazard	এলোমেলো, বিশৃঙ্খলা	Chaotic
A	. Bibliophile		B. Misogy			Infamous	কুখ্যাত, জঘন্য	Notorious
C.	Philologist		D. Misolo	gist		Aver	নিশ্যয়তা সহকারে বলা	Assert
ICI	01.C	02.B	03.B	04.B	05.C	Aversion	বিরূপতা/বিমুখতা	Reluctance
PI	VER 06.D	07.D	08.B	09.A	10.D	Belittle	হেয়/অবজ্ঞা করা	Despise

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	
Clumsy	জবুথবু/ আনাড়ী	Inept, Awkward	
Commend	প্রশংসা করা	Extol	
Denounce	দোষারোপ করা	Condemn	
Didactic	শিক্ষামূলক	Educational	
Docile	বাধা, বশ মানে এমন	Compliant	
Eloquent	বাকপটু	Persuasive	
Fidelity	বিশ্বতা/ আনুগতা	Loyalty	
	প্রম আনন্দ	Extreme happiness	
Rapture Gregarious	মিতক, সঙ্গলিন্যু	Friendly	
Gregarious	অসমানজনক/হীন	Despicable	
lgnoble Indispensable	অপরিহার্য	Mandatory	
	ক্রোধ / বিরক্তি	Wrath	
Ire datan:	প্রশংসামূলক	Complimentary	
Laudatory	বিদ্বেষপরায়ণ	Malevolent	
Malicious	বিশৃত্থলা/নোংরা	Cluttered	
Messy	ভীতিকর	Threatening	
Ominous	সুস্বাদু/ক্রচিকর	Delicious	
Palatable Perilous	বিপদজনক	Hazardous	
	তৎপর/চটপটে	Alert	
Prompt Archaic	প্রাচীন	Obsolete	
Auspicious	অনুকৃল	Favorable	
Capricious	খামখেয়ালী	Fickle	
Favoritism	পক্ষপাতিত	Partiality, Bias	
Flaunt	জাহির করা	Show off	
Folly	মূৰ্খতা/বোকামী	Foolishness, Idiocy	
Glut	পেটপুরে খাওয়া	Overeat	
Nefarious	দুকরিত্র	Wicked	
Palliate	প্রশমিত করা	Mitigate, Assuage	
Ransack	তর তর করে খোঁজা	Rummage	
Obstacle	বাধা	Impediment	
Retreat	পিছিয়ে আসা	Move back	
Scorn	অবজা/ঘূণা করা	Disdain	
Unavoidable	অবশ্যম্ভাবী	Inevitable	
Vacillate	ইতত্ত/ছিধা করা	Hesitate, Waver	
Valiant	সাহসী	Dauntless	
Adverse	প্রতিক্ল, বিরোধী	Unfavorable	
Adamant	अगमगीय, शायात	Insistent	
Animosity	শক্তা	Antagonism	
Avarice	অর্থনিল্লা, লোভ	Lust for money	
Adroit	দক্ষ কুৰ্বী প্ৰিয় ব	Adept, Dexterous	

Antonym
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Word	Antonym
Abhor (vt), ঘূণা করা	Love, admire, like
Abhorrence (n), প্রচণ্ড ঘূলা	Liking, approval, fondness
Ablution (n), প্ৰামান	Pollution contamination
Abominable (n), भुषा	Agreeable, lovable
Abrogate (v), বাতিল করা	Ratify, apply, approve
Bedewed (adj), ভিজা	Arid, dry, parched
Beguile (v), ठेकात्ना	Guide, instruct
Behest (n), আদেশ	Ban, prohibition
Beholden (adj), কৃতজ্ঞ	Indebted, thankful, grateful
Behove (v), মানানসই হওয়া	Be odd, parched
Captivate (v), মোহিত করা	Repel, Disgust

Word	785
Word Captivity (n), বন্দিত্ব	Freedom, liberty
Cardinal (adj), প্রধান	Minor, secondary
Carnal (adj), ইন্দ্রিয়গত, কামুক	Ascetic, spiritual
Cavil (v), অনর্থক দোষ ধরা	Approve, permit
	Gallant, hero
Dastard (n), কাপুরুষ	Timid, cowardly
Dauntless (adj), নিভীক	Hearten, caution
Daze (v), হতবুদ্ধি করা	Dim, faint
Dazzle (v), ধাধিয়ে দেয়অ	
Dearth (n), দুষ্পাপ্যতা	Plenty, abundance
Enthral (v), মোহিত করা	Bore, disgust
Enthusiasm (n), আগ্রহ	Apathy, indifference
Entice (v), প্রলোভিত করা	Repel, bore
Entreat (v), অনুনয় করা	Demand, extort
Eradicate (v), নির্মূল করা	Restore, preserve
Feasible (adj), সম্ভব	Impossible, impracticable
Fecund (adj), উর্বর	Barren, infertile
Feint (n), ছল	Cause, reason
Feminine (adj), স্ত্রীসুলভ	Manly, masculine
Genteel (adj), শিষ্ট	Impolite, boorish
Germinate (v), অঙ্কুরিত হওয়া	Decay, wilt
Glee (n), আনন্দ	Sorrow, sadness
Glide (v), সহজে বয়ে যাওয়া	Rest, stop
Heedless (adj), অমনোযোগী	Heedful, cautious
Hermit (n), সন্ন্যাসী	Epicurean, hedonist
Hideous (adj), ভীষণ	Agreeable, pleasing
Hilarious (adj), খুশি	Sad, despondent
Hoarse (adj), 本本村	Soft, mellow
Imprudent (adj), অদূরদশী	Prudent, wise
Incandescent (adj), তাপোজ্জল	Cool, cold
Incessant (adj), অবিরাম	Spasmodic, intermittent
Incipient (adj), প্রারম্ভিক	Ending, final, last
Inclement (adj), বৈরী	Clement, mild, friendly
Jaded (adj), ক্লান্ত	Fresh, energetic, vigorous
Jeer (١ʹ), ঠাট্টা করা	Praise, inspire, console
Juvenile (adj), তরুণ	Senile, mature, adult, aged
Jovial (adj), হাসিকুশি	
Knack (n), দক্ষতা	Gloomy, dull, pallid
Knave (n), বদমাশ	Clumsiness, awkwardness
Knuckle (v), হার মানা	Saint, ascetic
Kudos (n), সম্মান ও গৌরব	Resist, defeat
Loath (adj), অনিচ্ছুক	Notoriety, disgrace
Loather (v), घुना कता	Willing, eager
Loquacious (adj), বাচাল	Like, love, prefer
Lucid (adj), ৰচছ, স্পষ্ট	Taciturn, reticent, reserved
Ludicrous (adj), হাস্যকর	Obscure, opaque
Mingle (v), মিগ্রিত করা	Serious, grave, important
Miracle (v), অলৌকিক ঘটনা	Separate, alienate
Mirth (n), আমোদ	Ordinary, event
Mischievous (adj), দুষ্ট	Grief, melancholy
Mitigate (v), লাঘৰ করা	Beneficial, harmless
CLA THE STREET STATE	Aggravate, worsen
TARREST CEDIES	A fee to be a feet

Word	Antonym
Novice (n), শিক্ষানবিশ	Master, expert, veteran
Noxious (adj), ক্ষতিকর	Harmless, innocuous
Nuance (n), অতি সৃক্ষি প্রভেদ	Similarity, likeness
Numerous (adj), প্রচুর	Limited, scanty
Nuptial (n), বিবাহ	Divorce, estrangement
Obsession (n), আচ্ছন্নতা	Awareness, sense
Obsolete (adj), সেকেলে	Modern, up-to-date
Obstreperous (adj), উচ্চুল্লল	Obedient, loyal, docile
Oddity (n), অস্বাভাবিক অবস্থা	Normalcy, normality
Ominous (adj), অতভ	Propitious, auspicious
Perilous (adj), ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ	Safe, secure
Perish (v), ধ্বংস হওয়া	Last, flourish
Pernicious (adj), অনিষ্টকর	Harmless, innocuous
Perpetuate (١), চিরছায়ী করা	Perish, decay, corrode
Perplex (١), হতবৃদ্ধি করা	
Perpiex (1), Coşia vai	Enlighten, caution
Quandary (n), ছিধা Quash (v), বাতিল করা	Determination, resolution
Quash (١), বাতেল করা Quench (١), নিবারণ করা (পিপাসা)	Relize, implement, actualize
The second secon	Ignite, arouse, aggravate
Quest (n), অবেষণ	Oblivion, amnesia
Recompense (v), ক্ষতিপূরণ করা	Withhold, injure
Recourse (n), जरनस्त	Avoidance, renunciation
Rectitude (n), সততা	Dishonesty, unfairness
Redundant (adj), বাড়তি	Scanty, deficient
Refrain (v), বিরত থাকা	Continue, indulge
Serene (adj), *IT®	Noisy, agitated
Shabby (adj), জীৰ্ণ	Gorgeous, honourable
Shrewd (adj), ধূর্ত	Frank, candid
Shround (v), আবৃত করা	Expose, unmask
Simultaneous (adj), যুগপং	Separate, different
Sinister (adj), অভভ	Propitious, auspicious
Tease (v), উত্যক্ত করা	Please, pacify
Tedious (adj), ক্লান্তিকর	Interesting, enjoyable
Tenacity (n), জিদ	Looseness, inertness
Tenuous (adj), সরু	Thick, coarse
Terminate (v), শেষ করা	Begin, start
Uppish (adj), অহংকারী	Humble, Modest
Uproar (n), 这位	Calm, peace
Urbane (adj), শিষ্ট	Rough, uncivil
Jsher (n/v), দ্বরপাল, অগ্রগামী হওয়া	Fllow, imitate
Jtter (v/adj), চরম, উচ্চারণ করা	Partial, slight
Vicinity (n), সান্নিধ্য	Distance, remoteness
Victual (n), রসদ	Starvation, inedible
Vigour (n), উদ্যয	Weakness
Vindicate (v), প্রমাণ ক্ররা	Oppose, object
Vivacious (adj), প্রাণবন্ত	Dull, morose, depressed
'earn (v), আকুল আকাক্ষা করা	Detest, loathe, disdain, refuse
'ell (v), গর্জন করা	Whisper, silence
	Freedom, liberty
'oke (n), জোয়াল, দাসত	. recton, nocity
oke (n), জোয়াল, দাসত্ব (anv (adi), বোকা লোক	Sage scholar
any (adj), বোকা লোক	Sage, scholar
The state of the s	Sage, scholar Straight, level, upright, steep Callous indifferent

	oon			
		APY() ANALYSIS OF	PREVIOUS YEAR	QUESTIONS
	∦-		STER AG	
	٦	1. What is the synonym of "C		[C.AG. 202
	ا ا	A. Honest	B. Prudent	
	1	C. Capable	D. Cireumspec	ct
		Explanation Competent-	ক, Honest-সৎ,	Prudent-বি
		Capable- সক্ষম/দক্ষ, Circumsp		
	]] o	The antonym of "migrant"	is-	[C.AG. 202
	11 "	A. expatriate B. gypsy	C. native	D. nomad
	11	( Explanation expatriate,	gypsy, nom	nad, migrai
	11	অভিবাসী/যাযাবর। যার বিপরীত na	ative→ ज्वानीय़/जनार्ग	ত।
	1 03	3. The synonym of "brittle" is	-	[C.AG. 2021
	11	A. soft B. tough	C. strong	D. fragile
	11	D Explanation / • Brittle → 5	বুর • Fragile→	ভঙ্গুর ৷
_	04			
-	1	A. Wealthy B. Miserly	C. Cautious	D. Poor
	1	D Explanation / Afficient অর্থ	প্রাচুর্যপূর্ণ, যার বিপরীত	চ শব্দ Poor (গরীব
-		শেরেবাংলা ব	िष विश्वविদ्यानग्र	
	01	. What does the word "Puzzl	e" mean?	[SAU 2004-
	"	A. Perplex B. Mad	C. Pleased	D. Annoved
		(A) Explanation / Puzzle অর্থা ধা	বা যা Perplex (জটিন	ৰ অৰ্থে সমাৰ্থক)
-	02	. The antonyms of the word '		
-	-	A. identify	B. similarity	,
$\dashv$		C. describing	D. indifferent	
$\dashv$		(D) Explanation // Resemblance	= প্ৰতিছায়া যা (In	different = উদার্স
		অর্থে বিপরীতার্থক)		
_	03.	What does the word "Puzzle	e" mean?	[SAU-04-05
		A. Perplex	B. Mad	•
		C. Pleased	D.Annoyed	Ans
	04.	'Syntax' means		[SAU-07-08
◂		A. Manner of speech	B. Sentence bui	ilding
		C. Supplementary tax	D. Synchronizii	ng Act Ansi:
$\neg$	05.	Find out the opposite word A. Consternation	B. Purification	[SAU-07-08
7	ñ.	C. Rejuvenation	D. Normalization	n Ans E
$\exists$	06	What is the synonym of the		
1		A. selectedly	B. assortedly	lately [SAC-00-07]
		C. eventually	D. preliminarily	Ans
	07.	The correct anyonym of the w		
-11	1	A. compound B. ordinary	C. impact	D. conceal
+		D Explanation Expound =	উদ্রাসিত/ব্যাখ্যা করা।	যার বিপরীত শব্দ
-	17(2	conceal = সংকৃচিত/দমিয়ে রাখা।	ve deliver	W
-11	08.	The correct antonym of the	word 'expound' i	is [SAU-09-10]
41		A. compound	B. ordinary	
╝		C. impact	D. conceal	Ans D
1	09.	The word 'parole' is connec		[SAU 2009-10]
$\parallel$		A. parlor	B. domestic acti	ALCOHOLOGICA DE COMPANION DE LA COMPANION DE L
71		C. prison	D. military wing	
1		© Explanation Parole अर्थ २८		भूकि या prison =
1		কারাগার/বন্দিনিবাস এর সাথে সম্পবি		
1	10.	Find word that best suited to		[SAU 2009-10]
1		A. silent B. feeble		D. weak
1		© Explanation / Robust = সামথ	The second secon	
1		A. silent = শব্দহীন	B. feeble = দূর্বল	
1		C. vigorous = সবল	D. weak = দূর্বল,	
1	11.	The antonym of 'exotic' is-		[SAU-10-11]
]	Ε,	A. Native B. foreign	C. Immigrant	D. rural Ans A
	ACDE			SERIES AA NETWORK

TWORK	Engli	isn			787
	[SAU-10-11]	26.	Which is the synonym of "Ac		[SAU 2018-19]
A. merciful B. cooperative			A. Buddy B. Friend	C. Benefactor	D. Opponent
C. sympathetic D. cruel	Ans		(D Explanation Adversary	প্রতিপক্ষ/প্রতিদন্দী	যার সমার্থক শব্দ
	SAU 2010-11]		opponent । Benefactor- উপকারী	ব্যক্তি।	
A. merciful B. cooperative			निर्मि कृषि	विश्वविদ्यालय 🔪	
C. sympathetic D. cruel	and add a		Park Comment of Street		16-1411 07 001
Explanation Kind = দয়া যার সমার্থক শব্দ (Sym	pathetic) -	01.	Modify means	D. 11	[SylAU-07-08]
সহানুভ্তি বা দয়া।			A. Mortal C. Mould	B. Humiliate D. Motivate	Ans C
	SAU 2010-11]	02	The synonym of "eloqunce" i		[SylAU-07-08]
A. Native B. foreign C. Immigrant D. run		02.		B. Silence	[39176-07-00]
@ Explanation Exotic = বহিরাগত যার বিপরীত অর্থ Native			A. Oratory C. eloquent	D. Speech	Ans C
Which of the following is the single word substitu	ite for that	0.2	The brief form of 'University	The state of the s	[SylAU-08-09]
	SAU-11-12]	05.	A. Varsity	B. Versity	10,000 00
A. inserntable B. intelligible	Ans B		C. Vursity	D. Varcity	Ans A
C. illegible D. insatiable		0.4	Etymologically, the word 'ani		
Which one of the following words means polite?   A. golssy B. cute	SAU-11-121	04.	A. creature B. breath		D. beast Ans D
C. courteous D. harmonious	Ans C	05	Antonym of 'genuine' is?	C. IIIC	[SyIAU-08-09]
Which one of the following words means polite? Is		05.	A. Correct B. legitimate	C. Scam	D. real Ans
A. golssy B. cute		06	21st February is a day of our		SylAU-08-09]
C. courteous D. harmonious			A. conceit	B. morification	.,,
( Explanation Polite = নম্র/ভদ্র যা courteous দিয়ে বুঝানে	াহয়।		C. abashment	D. chagrin	Ans B
Which of the following is the single word substitu	D4 2365 7565 D4		The synonym of the word 'inf		[SylAU-10-11]
를 하고 있었습니다. 그는 그들이 살아왔다면 하는 사람들이 되었다면 하는데	AU 2011-12]		A. data	B. views	
A. inserntable B. intelligible C. illegible D. ins	atiable		C. idea	D. particulars	Ans A
(B Explanation / Understood word is intelligible যার অর্থ	বৃদ্ধিগম্য।		The antonym of the word 'del		[SylAU-10-11]
	SAU-12-13]		A. moderate	B. pleasant	2 2 4 1 1 1
A. salaried B. literary			C. crude	D. amiable	Ans C
C. honorable D. official	Ans A	•	The word 'anonymous' means	s-	[SylAU-10-11]
Which word is the opposite of 'Simple'?	AU 2013-14]		A. name not known	B. pseudonym	
A. Confused B. Complicated	1		C. homoym	D. antony	Ans A
C. Complex D. Confront	1	10.	Ecology is related to -		[SylAU-10-11]
B Explanation / Simple অর্থ সহজ/সরল যার বিপরীত অর্থ C	omplicated	- 24	A. forest	B. environment	
(কঠিন/জটিল)			C. jungle	D. sea water	Ans B
			The Word 'Incrative' means-		[SylAU-11-12]
A. auspicious B. potent C. unlucky D. evi			A. Good looking	B. Attentive	And
(A) Explanation / Ominous শব্দটির অর্থ খারাপ বা প্রতিকূল কোন বি	কছু। তাই এর			D. Profitable	Ans D
বিপরীত হবে auspicious (অনুকুল)		1 200000	Choose the one which best exp	oresses the mean	[SylAU-11-12]
Choose the word which is opposite of the word 'pen			'Irreverence' A. Disrespect	B. Cruelty	[39120-11-12]
A. exhibit B. observe C. inherit D. enli	AU 2014-15]			D. Invalidity	Ans A
① Explanation Penlize শব্দটির অর্থ শক্তি দেওয়া বা অন্ধকারে			Choose the word OPPOSIT		
দেওয়া। তাই এর বিপরীত হবে enlighten (আলোকিত করা)	Dro of		Intentuation!		[SylAU-11-12]
Which of the following books is the most useful for	Macul		A. Unity VII all 101 and	B. Synthesis	nvery
A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF	AU 2014-15]	(	C. Linking	D. Fragmentation	n Ans D
A. an encyclopedia B. a dictionary	1		The correct synonym of bigoti	ry is-	[SylAU-12-13]
C. a thesaurus D. a dictionary of quot	ations		A. intolerance	B. arrogance	To the
@ Explanation / Thesaurus অর্থ শব্দভাভার যেটি dictionary-	- এর চেয়েও			D. egotism	Ans B
স্থাপনার শব্দভাভার বাড়াতে সাহায্য করবে।	1		Speed money means-		[SylAU-12-13]
Choose the word which is similar in meaning to	the word			B. percentage of	interest
	A11 2014-151			D. bribe	Ans D
A. valorous B. obstacle C. indolent D. amb	biguous 1		The synonym of the word 'luc		[SYLAU 2015-16]
🛈 Explanation / Equivocal শব্দটির অর্থ দ্বার্থবোধক বা অপষ্ট (aml	biguous)			B. complex	win of red 1.
	AU 2015-16]			D. hard	
A. congregate B. insulate	5-01154 8	(	🕽 Explanation / Lucid অর্থ স্পষ্ট, স	হজ অৰ্থাৎ cogent.	
C. isolate D. layer	1		The synonym of the word 'luc		[SyIAU-15-16]
🛢 Explanation / amalgamate অর্থ একত্রিত করা, বিপরীত ই	ধ্ব isolate			B. complex	
বিচ্ছিন্ন করা)	Service Service			D. hard	Ans A
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18.	The synonym for 'Typical' is— [SylAU-17-18] A. Special B. Common	15.	Harmony A. Admiration B. Discord C. Co-operation D. Co-ordinatin
	C. General D. Exceptional		(B Explanation/ Harmony- সাদৃশ্য/মিল, এর বিপরীত শব্দ Discorc
	Exceptional     A Explanation typical অর্থ বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক, কোন শ্রেনীবিশেষের প্রতিনিধিষ্থানীয়।		বৈসাদৃশ্য/অমিল।
10	The state of the s	1,	A Control of the Cont
19.	그런 병하다면 하다 하다 마음이 살아왔다면 하는데 살아왔다면 하는데 살아보는 것이 되었다면 하는데 살아보다면 하는데 살아보다면 하는데	10.	
	- [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20]		- (B. ) - (B. ) [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
	@Explanation typical অর্থ বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক, কোন শ্রেনীবিশেষের		<u>A Explanation</u> populous অর্থ জনবহুল (crowded, packed, swarming
	প্রতিনিধিস্থানীয়।		popular (জনপ্রিয়) এর সাথে সমার্থক হিসেবে যায়না।
	চট্টথাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়	17.	What does 'aggravate' mean? [PSTU 2017-18
			A. to cultivate B. to accuse
01.	The antonym of 'Joyful' is [CVASU 2017-18]		C. to become sick D. to make worse
	A. depressed B. careful C. hilarious D. mirthful		① Explanation aggravate অর্থ কোন কিছুর অবস্থাকে আরো অধিকত
	O Explanation Joyful অর্থ উল্লাসিত, আনন্দিত, সজীব। এর বিপরীত হবে		খারাপ করা (make worse)।
	depressed (মনমরা)।	18.	What does 'aggravate' mean? [PSTU-17-18]
		C.Terries	A. to cultivate B. to accuse
	্পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪		C. to become sick D. to make worse
01.	Delicate- [PSTU-11-12]		① Explanation aggravate অর্থ কোন কিছুর অবস্থাকে আরো অধিকতঃ
01.	A. Fragile B. Stable C. Obsolete D. Thick		খারাপ করা (make worse) ৷
	(D Explanation Delicate- দুর্বল/সুষাদু এর প্রতিশব্দ Fragile- দুর্বল,		The state of the s
		19.	Which is not the synonym of 'populous'? [PSTU-17-18]
	হুণহায়ী।		A. popular B. crowded C. packed D. swarming
02.	Lethal [PSTU. 2011-12]		(crowded, packed,
	A. Unlawful B. Deadly C. Sluggish D. Smooth Ans B		swarming), popular (জনপ্রিয়) এর সাথে সমার্থক হিসেবে যায় না।
	C. Singelish D. Silicolin	20.	Antonym of rapture is [PSTU 2018-19]
	Shallow [PSTU. 2011-12]		A. Simple B. happy C. sorrow D. hard
	A. High B. Hidden		① Explanation Rapture (প্রবল আনন্দ) এর বিপরীত শব্দ Hard (কট্টব্রু)।
	C. Deep D. Hollow Ans D	11	
04.	Rickety [PSTU 2012-13]	1	NETWORK PRIME TEST
	A. Flimsy B. Derelict C. Unsteady D. Stable Ans D	01	Progress is the antidote to stagnation. The bold faced words are.
	The anothym of above is-	0	A. homonyms B. synonyms C. antonyms D. hyponyms
	A. Behind B. below	02	Find the appropriate antonym of 'Malice'.
	C. Before D. Between Ans B	02.	A. Bitterness B. Animosity C. Malevolence D. Kindness
	Vehement [PSTU 2013-14]	03	The synonym of "energetic" is —.
	A. Eager B. Indifferent	03.	A. Sprightly B. Hasty
	C. Force D. Emphatic Ans B		C. Humble D. Extreme
07.	The correctly written word among the following is:	0.4	The antonym of "Elegant" is:
	[PSTU 2013-14]		A. Eulogy B. Pendant
	A. Conscience B. spontanity		C. Awkward D. Egotistical
	C. legger D. cassette Ans A		Find a synonym of the word 'tenacious' from the options
	Sanguine [PSTU 2013-14]		given below:
	A. Optimistic B. Dejected C. Phlegmatic D. sad Ans A		A. patient B. hardworking
	Static [PSTU 2013-14]		C. firm D. slippery
	A. Variable B. Rigid		What is the synonym of 'exhausted'?
	C. Flexible D. Intensive		A. plenty B. stored
	Prolong- Preparation and Preparation		C. animated M. C. M. C. drained VCK
	A. Redeem B. Protract C. Curtail D. Reduce		What is the antonym of 'gloomy'?
	Explanation Frolong- मन्युमाइन कहा, युमाइन कहा यह याडनक		A. Dark B. Bright
	protract- দীর্ঘসূত্রতা করা/ বিলম্বিত করা।		C. Grey D. Pale
11.	Smart [PSTU-15-16]		'Value' means.
	A. Irrelevant B. Boring C. Stupid D. Difficult		A. Principles B. Punctuality
	📵 Explanation / Smart- বৃদ্ধিমান, তীক্ষ্ণ এর বিপরীত শব্দ stupid- বেকুব, নির্বৃদ্ধি।		C. Product D. Judgement
12.			Find a synonym for the word 'vigorous' from the options
	A, lucky B. merciful C. diligent D. sad Ans A		given bellow:
			A. important and necessary. B. shaping and quivering
	1 5 6 10		C. strong and energetic D. harmful and dangerous.
			The word 'Vegetarian' refers to-
	C. price hike D. economic slowdown Ans C		A. Plants B. animals
	The synonym of elevation is-	(	C. mammals D. carnivores
	A. Attitude B. Apex	ANG	WER 01.C 02.D 03.A 04.C 05.C
	C. Elongation D. Extension Ans B	VIVO	06.D 07.B 08.A 09.C 10.A
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# **Group Verb**

# CHAPTER 26

্বন কোন verb এর পর নির্দিষ্ট কিছু Preposition বা Adverb বসে verb এর ব্রুরে পরিবর্তন ঘটায়। Preposition বা Adverb যুক্ত ঐ সকল Verb কে hrasal verb বা group verb বলে।

ত্রমালার Take- নেওয়া / গ্রহণ করা। কিন্তু Take off- খুলিয়া ফেলা/ উড্ডয়ন

ধানে Take off- হলো Phrasal verb/Group verb. এটি একটি মুখস্ত টপিক। ধু মুখন্ত করলে অনেক সময় মনে থাকে না তাই বেশি বেশি প্রশ্ন Practice এর ধুমুর্শ দেওয়া হলো। Practice থেকেই common আসবে ....ইনশাআল্লাহ

	A = Act, Ask				
Word	Meaning	Application			
Act on or upon	affect (ক্ষতি করা, অনুসারে কাজ করা বা নির্ভর করা)	Such hard work will act upon my health, Ali acted on the writer's direction, Please Sumaiya, act on your prospective husband's ability.			
Act	act in obedience to (আদেশ অনুসারে কাজ করা)	He acted under the orders of the Principal.			
Act up to	act according to (অনুসারে কাজ করা)	Bahadur always acts up to my advice.			
Act	act on behalf of (কারো হয়ে কিছু করা)	The Vice-Principal acts for the Principal in his absence.			
Ask for	pray for (চাওয়া)	He asked for a loan of ten thousand taka.			
Ask to	(কোন কিছু করার জন্য আদেশ)	He was asked me to finish the work.			

В	= Bear, Blow, Bre	eak, Bring, Burst
Word	Meaning	Application
Bear away or off	win (জয় করে নেয়া)	He bore away (off) two prizes in the Annual sports
Bear on	relate to (সম্পর্কিত)	His remark does not bear on this subject.
Bear out	support (সমর্থন করা)	His evidence does not bear out the charge.
Bear up	sustain (মনের জোর বজায় রাখা)	His patience bore him up in that crisis.
Bear with	tolerate (সহ্য করা)	I cannot bear with such insult.
Bear down	crushed by force (ঠেলে ফেলে জয় করা)	He bore down all opposition.
Blow off	emit (নিৰ্গত)	The engine blows off carbon di-oxide.
Blow out	extinguish (নিভানো)	Blow out the lamp.
Blow up	destroy by explosion (বিস্ফোরণের সাহায্যে উড়িয়ে দেওয়া)	The soldier blew up the bridge.
Blow away	removed (উড़िয়ে निয়ে याওয়া)	The wind blew away the dry leaves.

Word	Meaning	Application
Blow	(नरम् याउम्रा)	A strom blew over the city.
Blow down.	(ভ্মিসাৎ করা)	The strom blew down many trees.
Break away	get away (ভেঙ্গে বের হয়ে আসা)	The thief broke away from the prison.
Break down	decline (ভেম্বে পড়া)	Your health broke down for hard working.
Break in	interrupt (বাধা দেওয়া)	Anyone should not break in (on) our conversation.
Break into	enter by force (ভেদে প্রবেশ করা)	The thief broke into the house at midnight.
Break off	stop suddenly (হঠাৎ থেমে যাওয়া)	The teacher broke off in the middle of his speech.
Break out	spread suddenly (হঠাৎ ছড়িয়ে পড়া)	Diarrhoea broke out in the village.
Break through	get through by force (জোর করে সরিয়ে দেয়া)	The police broke through the enemy's line.
Break up	close (বন্ধ হওয়া)	Our school college breaks up at 4. p.m.
Break with	quarrel (ঝগড়া করা)	He has broken with his friend.
Break forth	(হঠাৎ প্ৰকাশ পাওয়া)	The tiger broke forth from the bush.
Bring about	cause to happen (ঘটানো)	He tried to bring about a quarrel between us.
Bring down	reduce (নিমুমুখী করা)	The good harvest brought down the price of commodities.
Bring	produce (উৎপাদন করা)	The timely rain brings forth good rice.
Bring in	yield (দেওয়া)	His property brings him in Tk. 7,000 a year.
Bring off	rescue (রক্ষা করা)	He brought off the passengers of the wrecked ship.
Bring out	publish (ছাপিয়ে প্রকাশ করা)	The publisher has brought out a new novel.
Bring through	cure (আরোগ্য লাভ করা)	The new medicine has brought the patient through.
Bring up	rear (প্রতিপালন করা)	He is brought up by her elder sister.
Bring on	(ঘটায়)	Smoking brings on various diseases.
Burst into	express emotion (হঠাৎ আবেগ প্রকাশ করা)	He burst into tears to see him dead father.
Burst out	begin suddenly (ফেটে পড়া)	She burst out laughing.

# C= Call, Carry, Cast, Catch, Clear, Come, Cry, Cut

Word	Meaning	Application
Call at	visit' (কোন জায়গায় গিয়ে দেখা করা)	He called at my office yesterday.
Call	demand (চাওয়া)	The Teacher called for an explanation from me.
Call in	send for (ডেকে পাঠানো)	Please call in a doctor.
Call off	withdraw (প্রত্যাহার করা)	The workers called off their strike.

Word Meaning Application				
Die away	(মিলিয়ে যাওয়া)	The sound died away in the distance.		
Die for	(দেশের জন্য অথবা আত্মত্যাগ করে মারা যাওয়া)	He died for his contry.		
Die out	(বিলুপ্ত বা অদৃশ্য হওয়া)	Dianosaurs died-out million of years ago. Morality is dying out gradually.		
Die from	(ক্ষত, যখম, আঘাত হতে মারা যাওয়া )	The soilder died from wounds, injury.		
Die from	(অতিরিক্ত কোন কাজের পরিণতিরূপে মারা যাওয়া)	He died from overeating/ overwork/ fatigue. He died from sun stroke)		
Die in.	(যুদ্ধে, দারিদ্রতয়, ঘুমের মধ্যে, শান্তিতে, কর্মরত অবস্থায় প্রভৃতিতে মারা যাওয়া)	Siearaleon. He died in sleep/ in peacl		
Die of	(অসুস্থতা, কুধা বা কোন রোগে মারা যাওয়া)	He died of diarrhoea/ illness/ hunger/ heart failure.		
Die through	(অবহেলায় মারা যাওয়া)	My uncle died through negligence of his sons.		
Die on	(ফাঁসিতে মারা যাওয়া, বিশেষ দিনে মারা যাওয়া)	Finally the murderer died on scaffold. He died on a full moon day.		
Die by	(দুর্ঘটনা, আত্মহত্যা অ্থবা সহিংস কার্যেও কারদে মারা যাওয়া)	He died by an accident. He died by suicide/ poison/ knife/ hanging. Thousands of men died by the violence of the communal riots.		

	H = Hand, F	lang, Hold
Word	Meaning	Application
Hang for	put to death by hanging ফোঁস দেওয়া)	He was hanged for murder.
Hang on	depend upon (নির্ভর করা)	What is the use of hanging on others for help?
Hang up	put up, (ঝোলানো) delay (দেরি করানো)	He hung up his picture on the wall. The plan has been hanging up a long time
Hang out	live (বাস করা), offer or promise, (বাড়িয়ে দেওয়া বা প্রতিশ্রুতি দেওয়া)	Where do you hung out the previous days? He held out a helping hand to me
Hang over	postpone (মুলতবি রাখা)	The meeting has been hung over.
Hang upon	listen attentively to (মনযোগ সহকারে শোনা)	The students hung upon the teacher's words.
Hold up	দেরি করা	The train was held up for three hours.

K=Keep				
Word	Application			
Keep at/to	stick to (লেগে থাকা)	Tanim kept at her mother in the kitchen.		
Keep away	remain at a distance from (দূরে থাকা বা রাখা)	Keep yourself away from evil company.		
Keep off	remain at a distance (দূরে রাখা)	Keep off the fire		

Word	Meaning	Application
Keep on	continue (বজায় রাখা)	Mr. Nahid always tries to keep on his reputation as a good tutor.
Keep up with	keep pace with (সমান তালে চলা)	Try to keep with the changing world

M= Make				
Word	Meaning	Application		
Make after	chase (পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা)	The police made after the thief.		
Make away	kill (হত্যা করা)	He made away with himself.		
Make for	move towards (কোন দিকে যাওয়া)	The ship made for London.		
Make of	compose of (তৈরী করা)	This ring is made of gold		
Make off	escape (পानिस्य याख्या)	The thief made off with luggage		
Make out	understand (বুঝতে পারা)	I can't make out his words.		
Make over	transfer (হস্তান্তর করা)	He has made over the charge to the secretary.		
Make up	complete (পরিপূর্ণ করা)	I still need taka one thousand to make up the loss.		
Make up one's mind	resolve (মনস্থির করা)	He made up his mind to go there		
Make up for	compensate (ক্ষতিপূরণ করা)	I must make up for the lost time		

	P= Pass, Pu	t, Pick, Pull	
Word	Meaning	Application	
Pass away	die (মারা যাওয়া)	The patient passed away yesterday.	
Pass by	pay no attention to (উপেক্ষা করা)	He passed by these mistakes.	
Pass over	over look (উপেক্ষা করা)	We may pass over the unnecessary details.	
Pass through	to gather experience (অভিজ্ঞতা সঞ্চয় করা)	He had to pass through many difficulties.	
Put forward	(উপস্থাপন করা)	Mr. Shohel put forward his method of writing the book to the publisher.	
Put	ি বি	He put away all ideas of being a doctor.	
Put by	lay by (সঞ্চয় করা বা সরিয়ে রাখা)	Put by something for your future	
Put down	suppress (দমিয়ে রাখা)	The king put down the revolt.	
Put off	take off (খুলে ফেলা)	Put off your shirt.	
Put off	postpone (স্থগিত রাখা)	The meeting was put off.	
Put off	get rid off (মুক্ত হওয়া)	You must put off your doubts.	

	T = Take, Tell				
Word Meaning Application					
Take for	(মান্য করা, গণ্য করা)	The patient took the nurse for doctor.			
Take after	যত্ন নেওয়া	He takes after his father.			

<sup>\*\*</sup> ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\* NETWORK \*\*

Word	Meaning	Application
Take back	withdraw (ফিরিয়ে নেয়া)	I can not take back what I say.
Take down	(লিখে রাখা)	Please take down what I say.
Take	(অনুকরণ করা, যাত্রা ভর করা)	The plane took off at 12 am.
Take over	(দায়িতৃ গ্রহণ করা)	A new officer has taken over the office
Tell upon	(ক্ষতি করা)	Smoking tells upon your health.
Turn	keep away (অন্যদিকে চলে যাওয়া)	He turned away in disguise
Turn	reject (আগ্রহ করা)	He turned down our proposal.
Turn	change into (পরিবর্তন করা)	Turn this passage into English.
Turn	stop (বন্ধ করা)	Turn off the switch.
Turn	let it work (চালু করা)	Turn on the switch.
Turn	drive out (বিতাড়িত করা)	He was turned out from the school.
Turn	engage (নিযুক্ত হওয়া)	I advised him to turn to the study of medicine
Turn	appear (উপস্থিত হওয়া)	He has not turned up yet.

# APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

## CLUSTER AG

01. Which of the following is phrasal verb "to submit a document" [C.AG. 2020-21]

A. hand in B. put in

C. bring in D. set in

(A) Explanation A. hand in = to submit a document. B. put in = install/input. C. bring in = to ask somebody to be involved sth.

— till tomorrow what you can do today. [C.AG. 2021-22] 02. Never-D. put up with

A. put off B. put down C. put up Explanation put off → স্থগিত রাখা।

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. আপনি আজ যা করতে পারেন তা আগামীকাল কখনই স্থগিত রাখবেন না।

03. We need to do more to ---- the poor flood victims. [C.AG. 2021-22]

A. reach out to

B. live up to

C. put up with

D. make up for

① Explanation Make up → ক্ষতিপ্রণ করা।

We need to do more to make up for the poor flood victims. দরিদ বন্যার্তদের ক্ষতিপুরণের জন্য আমাদের আরো কিছু করতে হবে।

## শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Choose the appropriate preposition to fill up the blank in the sentence 'I called him at his office [SAU 2010-111

A. on

B. after

C. about

D. for

Explanation Called on = কাজকে visit করা অর্থে বসে।

02. I could not make .... what he said B. on A. in

ISAU 2011-121

C. off

D. out

Explanation Make out phrases verb হিসেবে বসে।

## সিলেট কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. The president called ---- the secretary in his office. Fill in the blank with right preposition. [SYLAU 2015-16]

B. in

C. at

D. upon

(B) Explanation call in (ডেকে পাঠানো) একটি group verb

# চট্টগ্রাম ভেটেরিনারি ও এনিম্যাল সাইন্সেস বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🔪

01. It was warm, so I ..... my sweater. [CVASU 2018-19] C. put down D. put off B. put away

D Explanation Put off- খুলে ফেলা, Put on- আরোপ করা, Put away-দুরে রাখা, Put down- প্রকাশ করা।

# अपूँग्राचानी विख्वान ७ क्षयुक्ति विश्वविम्रानग्र

01. The teachers of the university will ...... the answer script of [PSTU 2018-19] the test

D. look over B. look at C. look out A. look after D Explanation/ Look over- পুঞানুপুঞ্জারূপে দেখা, Look after- দেখাওনা

করা, Look at- তাকানো, Look out- সতর্ক হওয়া। 02. Mr. Jamal takes ...... his father.

[PSTU 2018-19]

B. after A. into

C. over

B Explanation / Take after- সদৃশ হওয়া/ একই রকম হওয়া।

03. The teacher took him ..... for his criminal activities. [PSTU 2018-19] A. a hand B. to task C. into task D. to beat B Explanation Take one to task- তিরস্কার করা।

# **NETWORK PRIME TEST**

01. The endemics give in at last. Here 'give in' means-

A. Yielded

B. Wielded

C. Infiltrated

D. Fainted

02. My nephew - chicken pox this weekend.

A. came round with C. came down with

B. came along with D. came over with

03. The chairman decided to call off the meeting. The meaning of the words in bold is.

A. postpone

B. advance

C. cancel

D. dismiss

04. "Called for" refers to -

A. asked for C. begged for B. followed D. summoned

05. They gave me a form and told me to \_ .

A. fill on

B. fill in it

C. fill on it .

D. fill it in

06. The line's busy-do you want to

B. hold along

A. hold up C. hold firm

D. hold on

07. I can't quite\_out what is written on the board.

A. make

B. read

C. get

D. fulfill

08. 'When we arrived at the shop, we noticed that someone into the place.' A. had broken

B. broken

C. had been breaking

D. would break

09. He could not find his pen, so he started -

A. looking for C. looking at

B. looking after

D. looking about

10. Don't worry! We'll have to wait a little longer because I'm sure he'll-- soon.

A. turn up

B. turn in

C. turn into

D. turn down

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

Spelling	
The same of the sa	<u> </u>
CHAPTER 27	i i

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

Missionant	Misspell	Mississippi	Mortgage
Missionary Mosquito	Municipal	Muscle	Mustache
Malicious	Mediocre	Miscellaneous	Mischievous
Monetary	Mysterious	Nuclear	Numerous
Neighbor/-bour	Neutron	Nevertheless	Nuisance
Obscene	Obstacle	Occasion	Occurrence
	Orchestra	Ordinarily	Outrageous
Octopus Palatable	Pamphlet	Paralysis	Paralyze
	Parliament	Primitive	Pronounce
Parentheses Peninsula	Peripheral	Permissive	Pernicious
Perpendicular	Persuade	Pronunciation	Propoaganda
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Phenomenon	Physician	Placard
Phenomenal	Plagiarism	Propagate	Prosperity
Pilgrimage	Pneumonia	Possess	Possession
Pneumatics	Prejudice	Protein	Psychology
Possessive	Quantity	Quarantine	Questionnaire
Quandary	Recede	Receipt	Recession
Realistically	Recommend	Reconciliation	Refrigerator
Recognition	Reign	Relief	Remembrance
Rehearsal	Resemblance	Resistance	Restaurant
Reminiscence	Reversal	Rheumatism	Rhyme
Restaurateur	Rhythmical	Royce	Ridiculous
Rhythm	Sandwich	Salient	Satellite
Sacrifice	Separate	Schedule	Scissors
Secretariat	Septuagenarian	Sergeant	Shakespeare
Semester	Seize	Sieve	Sincerely
Shoulder	Somerset	Souvenir	Sophisticate
Sleight	Spontaneous	Stationery	Strength
Specimen	Subtract	Succeed	Sufficient
Subtle	Supercilious	Supersede	Seppress
Suggestive		Surveillance	Symbolic
Suspicious	Superstitious	Synonymous	Symbolic
Symmetrical	Symmetry	Taming	Technology
Tariff	Taming	Transitory	Translucent
Tuition	Transfiguration	Therefore	Thorough
Temperature	Typhoid		Transferred
Tsunami	Tobacco	Tyranny	Tuberculosis
Transparency	Tremendous	Triumph	
Unanimous	Unique	Utilitarian	Uxorious
Vacuum	Vengeance	Voluptuous	Vicious
Vigilant	Versatile	Villain	Violence
Visionary	Voluntary		1111
Welcome	Weird	Whale	Whisper
Wikileaks	Withdrawal	Withhold	
Yeoman	Yield	Zealous	Zoology

# APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

# **CLUSTER AG**

[C.AG. 2021-22] 01. Which one is the incorrect spelling?

B. depriciation A. deportation

D. denomination C. denunciation [C.AG. 2022-23]

02. Which word is spelt correctly?

B. Etiqette

A. Etiquette C. Etiquete D. Etequette

⚠ Explanation সিঠক বানান হচ্ছে Etiquette

01. The correct spelling is----

[SAU 2005-06]

Ans B

B. Humourious

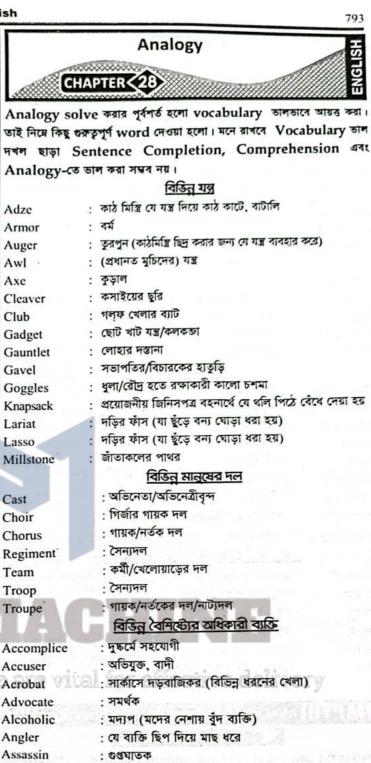
A. Humouros C. Humorous

D. Homorious

🕒 Explanation // Humorous হচ্ছে সঠিক বানান যার অর্থ (রসাত্মক)

.. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

08	A. irresistible B. irresistable Choose the correct spelling. A. Pnemonia B. nemonia Choose the correct spelling. A. asurance B. assurance	C. iresistai C. nemone C. assuren	a D. fu	unny surrence
18	A. irresistible B. irresistable Choose the correct spelling. A. Pnemonia B. nemonia			
18	A. irresistible B. irresistable Choose the correct spelling.			
18	A. irresistible B. irresistable	C. iresistai	ble D. ir	esistable
	. Choose the correct spelling.			anintality
7				
7	C. Inaccesebility	D. Inacces		
7	A. Inacessibility	B. Inacciss	ibility	
	Choose the correct spelling.	C. medievi	P	e Leaning
0	A. concensus B. hiararchy	y: C. medieva	al Dn	osession
,	C. Reneissance	D. hypoch	ondriac	
	A. Inconveniance	B. Idiosino		Carlo Co.
5	. Which word is spelt correctl		ratio	The same of the same
_		D. Conscie	ntous	Tacil
	A. Conscientious	B. Concien		Dranki
4	. The correct spelling is-	n o	in tol, exch	
	A. Assurance B. asurrance	C. Assurra	nce D. A	ssurrence
3.	. Choose the correct spelling f	rom the foll	owing.	
	A. Antijen B. Antegen	C. Antigen	D. A	ntygen
2	. Choose the correct spelling f	rom the foll	wing	
•	A. Embarrass B. Guarrantee	C. Question	aire D. C	currence
	. Find the correctly spelled wo			
1	NETWORK	PRIVE	NA XV	
1				
	① Explanation / সঠিক বানান cate			
	A. boycot B. cataloge	C. bouguet		aterpillar
5.	Choose the correct spelling.		The same	PSTU 2018-1
	B Explanation / সঠিক বানান assi	milation অর্থ	(আত্তাকরণ	) 1
		D. assemila		
	A. asimillation	B. assimila	tion	- VG
ļ.	Which spelling is correct of t	he following		PSTU 2017-1
	C. acommodation	D. accomo		Ans
	A. acomodation	B. accomm		And
١.	Which of the following is the	correct spe		PSTU 2015-1
	C. Accession	D. Accessi		The second second
1.	A. Accesion	B. Accetio		PSTU 2013-1 Ans
	C. Griveance	D. Grienca		
ĺ.	A. Greivance	B. Grievan		PSTU 2013-1 Ans
		1000 0000 000000		DCTII 2012 :
	পটুয়াখালী বিজ্ঞান ও	প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববি	দ্যালয় 😯	
	() Explanation Equilibrium- স	মতা/সাম্যাবস্থা	I.	
	C. Equalibrium	D. Equalbi		
	A. Equilebrium	B. Equilibr		
•	Identify the correct spelling.	p r		TLAU 2018-1
		বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়	777	
	Explanation Heterogeneous	্নানা ধর্মী বি	ভিন্ন উপাদা	নে গঠিত।
	C. Heterogeneous	D. Heterog		
•	A. Heterogenius	B. Heterog	anius	
	Which one is correct?			ISAU 2018-
	@ Explanation সঠিক বানান হয়ে	ই fulfill (পূৰ্ণ	করা, প্রতিপ	ानन कदा)।
•	A. Fulfil B. Fullfil	C. Fulfill		ullfill
	Choose the correct spelling			[SAU 2017-
	পর্যায় বুঝায় তাই অপশন D সঠিক।			
	(D Explanation Indiscriminate	ly অৰ্থ হচেছ :	= এলোমের	লাভাবে/প্রাথ
	A. selectedly B. assortedly	C. eventua	lly D. r	reliminaril
•		ord indiscrir	ninately	ISAU 2008-



## বিভিন্ন পেশার ব্যক্তিগণ

Archaeologist

: প্রত্তত্তবিদ

Architect

: স্থপতি : বিমান চালক

Aviator Cartographer

: মানচিত্র তৈরিকারী

Dentist

: দন্ত চিকিৎসক

**Journalist** Legislator : সাংবাদিক : আইন প্রণেতা

Lexicographer

: অভিধান রচয়িতা

## বিভিন্ন ধরনের পেশাজীবী

Brick-layer Butcher

: রাজমিত্রি

: কসাই : কাঠমিত্রি

Carpenter Chef

: প্রধান বাবুর্চি/পাচক

Cobbler

: মৃচি

Courier Druggist

: বার্তা/সংবাদবাহক

Electrician

: ঔষধ বিক্রেতা : বিদ্যুৎ মিদ্রি

Hairdresser

: চুল ছাঁটাই ও কেশবিন্যাস যার পেশা

## বিভিন্ন বিজ্ঞান

Anthropology

: নু-বিজ্ঞান

Archaeology Astronomy

: প্রত্তত্ত্বিদ্যা : জ্যোতির্বিদ্যা

Biology

: জীববিদ্যা

Botany

: উদ্ভিদবিদ্যা

Calligraphy

: সুন্দর হস্তাক্ষর বিদ্যা

Cardiology

: হদবিজ্ঞান

Cartography

: মানচিত্র অংকনবিদ্যা

Entomology

· পতঙ্গবিজ্ঞান

#### Analogy-র জন্য important কিছ Verb

Demobilize

: সৈন্যদল ভেঙ্গে দেয়া

Desiccate

: অর্দ্রতা সরিয়ে ওছ করা

Disband

Drowse

: দল/সংগঠন ভেঙ্গে দেয়া

: তন্ত্ৰালু হওয়া

Embezzle

: আত্মসাৎ করা

Muster

: (সৈন্য/বাহিনী) জড়ো করা

Shun

: এডিয়ে চলা

# APY() ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

## **CLUSTER AG**

01. Select the pair matching Environment: Pollution [C.AG. 2022-23]

A. Brilliant : Splendid

B. River: Erosion

C. Tree: Plantation

D. Song: Music

(Pollution) হয় এবং River হয়ে (erosion)

## इग्र। শেরেবাংলা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. The analogy of "Clock: second" is .....

[SAU 2004-05]

A. Calendar: Month

B. Calendar: Year

C. Calendar: Day

D. Watch: How

(Explanation Clock: Second = Calender: Day

02. If CIRCLE:SPHERE A. pyramid: base

B. line: triangle

C. square: cube

D. triangle: hexagon

@Explanation/square অর্থ গোলাকার যেটি circle এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত, ওপর দিকে cube অর্থ ৬ দিকে square side আছে এমন।

## **ट्यांद्रवांश्या कृषि विश्वविमाग्या**

01. Which of the following pairs best represents the relationship expressed in the following pair EXHAUSTING: REJUVINATING.

[SYLAU 2016-17]

A. Pitiful:Miserable

B. Cruel: Ruthless

C. Victorian Period

D. Disturbing: Soothing

(নি:শেষ হচ্ছে এমন) rejuvinanting (পুনরায় সতেজ হচ্ছে এমন) শব্দ দৃটি পরপর বিপরীতার্থক। অপর দিক Disturbing এবং soothing শব্দ দৃটি বিপরীতার্থক।

# अप्राथानी विख्वान ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

01. Select the pair that best express a relationship similar to the expressed in the original pair Vaccine: Prevent [PSTU. 16-17]

A. wound: heal

B. victim: attend

C. antidote: counteract

D. diagnosis: cure

Ans C

# NETWORK PRIME TEST

01. Complete the sequence. Words: Writer::

A. Laws : Policeman

B. Chalk: Black board D. Joy: Emotion

C. Butter : Baker

02. Break : Pain :: Wound : A. Heal

B. Hurt

C. Fix

D. Plaster 03. Microphone : Loud :: Microscope : -

A. Elongate

B. Magnify

C. Investigate

D. Examine

04. Traffic breach: Traffic Inspector; Criminal. Jail Authority; Crimes:

A. Sentence

B. Accountability

C. Prosecution

D. Seizure

05. Carbon: Diamond :: Corundum:-? A. Garmet

B. Purhraj

C. Ruby

D. Pearl

06. Make the sequence. Professor: Research; Author; Aritculation; Parliment;.....

A. Development B. Deliberation C. Legislation

D. Minister

07. Carpenter: Saw

A. stenographer: typewriter

B. painter: brush D. seamstress: scissors

C. lawyer:brief 08. Naive: Ingenue

A. ordinary: genius

B. venerable: celebrity

C. urbane: sophisticate

D. crafty: artisan

09. Apostate: Religion

A. potentate: kingdom

C. bureaucrat: government

B. traitor: country D. jailer: law

10. Perjury: oath

A. Plagiarism: authority

B. embezzlement: trust

C. disrespect: age

D. testimony: court 05.C 01.C 02.B 03.B 04.D ANSWER 10.B 09.B 06.C 07.D 08.A