





#### Part-A

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# নেটওয়ার্ক গুচ্ছ ইংরেজি যেভাবে সাজানো:

STEP-01: Concept ভিত্তিক আলোচনা

STEP 02: Shortcut Rules for effective deliver

STEP-03: Question Analysis

STEP-04: Self Test

STEP-05: Model Test

ইংরেজির পূর্ণাঙ্গ প্রস্তুতি এবং বিগত বছরের প্রশ্নের বিস্তারিত ব্যাখ্যাসহ আলোচনার জন্য

আসপেষ্ট সিরিজের ENGLISH VOCABULARY বইটি দেখতে পার।

দেশের সবচেয়ে অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকবৃন্দের দীর্ঘদিনের অভিজ্ঞতায় দেশসের আসপেক্ট সিরিজ-এর বইগুলো সর্বদাই অতুলনীয়





পাঠ্যবইকে সহজ করার প্রয়াস...

. ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES

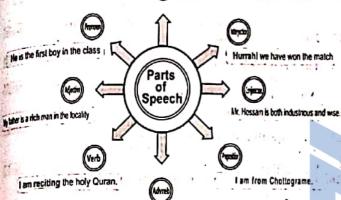




বাকো ব্যবহৃত প্রত্যেকটি Meaningful Word-ই এক একটি Parts of ্র্বালিক Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত word তলোকে যে তিন্ন ভিন্ন শ্রেণিতে ভাগ করা spectal ভাগকৃত Word তলোকেই Parts of Speech বলে।

Parts of Speech সাধারণত ৮ প্রকার:

Rahlm is the first boy in the class .



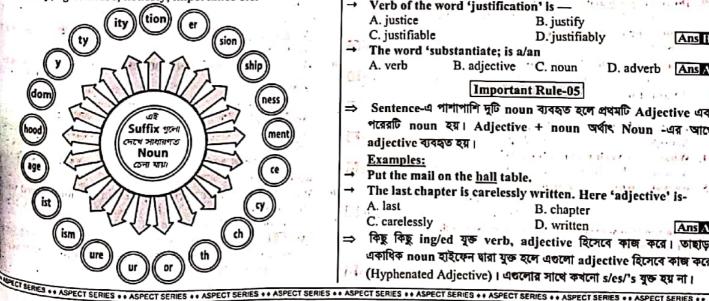
The old man is walking slowly.

Statence এ ব্যবহৃত প্রত্যেকটি Word(শব্দ)-ই এক একটি Parts of Speech. গ্রোকটি Word তার অর্থ ও কাজ অনুসারে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এই কাজ ও ৰ্মানুসারে Word গুলোকে বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীতে ভাগ করা হয়, তাদেরকে Parts of Speech বলে।

Parts of Speech আট প্রকার; যথা: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

Important Rule-01

⇒ Noun এর শেষে সাধারণত ment, ness, tion, ty, sure, sion, th, ance, ence, ism, ness, age, ure, let, hood, ism, dom, ship, cy, sy, ock, kin, let ইত্যাদি থাকে। যেমন--amusement, wastage, belief, ability, enthusiasm, advertisement, freedom, accuracy, hardship, agriculture, honesty, importance etc.



Examples:

The word 'desperation' is a/an -.

A. adjective B. verb C. adverb

D. noun

Аля 🕠

10

The noun of 'please' is -

A. pleasure C. pleasant

B. pleasance

D. pleasing

Ans A

Important Rule-02

➡ Adjective এর শেষে সাধারণত ful, ible, ing, ic, less, ous, tive, able, are, tory, ary, ant, ent, al, some, ish, ian, ate ইত্যাদি থাকে। (यमन- helpful, awesome, comfortable, healthy, wealthy, national, competent, motherly, creative, necessary, dangerous, temperate, educative, beautiful, indian, bookish, interested, useless etc.

Examples:

Adjective of 'Circle' is -.

A. Circular C. Encircle

B. Circulation

D. Circulate

The adjective of the word 'mountain' is -

A. mounting

B. mountainous

C. mountic

D. mountainly

Important Rule-03

কোনো কাজ করা বোঝালে সেটি verb হিসেবে গণ্য হয়। শব্দের পূর্বে Em, En, De ইত্যাদি prefix যোগে verb গঠন করা যায়।

Examples:

Which of the following is a verb?

A. Dance

B. Some

C. Roses

D. Little Ans A

Which is the verb form 'Able'

A. Unable B. Enable C. Disable

D. Ability Ans B

Important Rule-04

সাধারণত ise, ize, ate, en, te, er, ify প্রভৃতি suffix কোন word-এর শেষে থাকলে সেই word-ভলি verb হয়। যেমন- organize, commence, lighten, moderate, consider, write, glorify etc.

Examples:

Verb of the word 'justification' is -

A. justice

B. justify

D. justifiably

Ans I

C. justifiable The word 'substantiate; is a/an

A. verb

B. adjective C. noun

D. adverb Ans A

Important Rule-05

Sentence-এ পাশাপাশি দুটি noun ব্যবহৃত হলে প্রথমটি Adjective এবং পরেরটি noun হয়। Adjective + noun অর্থাৎ Noun -এর আগে adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

Put the mail on the hall table.

The last chapter is carelessly written. Here 'adjective' is-

B. chapter

C. carelessly D. written Ans A কিছু কিছু ing/ed যুক্ত verb, adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে। তাছাড়া একাধিক noun হাইফেন দারা যুক্ত হলে এতলো adjective হিসেবে কান্ধ করে

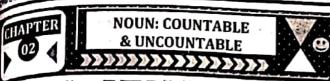
(Hyphenated Adjective) । এওলোর সাথে কখনো s/es/'s যুক্ত হয় না।

CamScanner



	Examples:	17.	Join the two sentences with the conjunction: He h
→	He hopes to provide — service.	91	rich, 'He unhappy'.  A. or B. and C. so D. but And
	A. uninterrupted B. uninterrupt		A. or B. and C. so D. but Amin
2.	C. uninterrupting D. un-interrupted Ans A	18.	B few C. a little D. many
<b>→</b>	I helped a drowning man. Here 'drowning' is a:		Money incountable noun रेडग्राय पत शुर्व a little sor
1.	A. verbal adjective B. gerund		The tarminar teams' is used before -nouns.
186	C. past participle D. verbal noun Ans A	19.	A non-count
-	That magnificent - temple was constructed by the Chinese.	1	D. singular non-count
	A. eight-centuries old B. eight-centuries-old	20	you put your coat, you'll catch a colu.
	C. old eight-centuries D. eight-century old Ans D	1	A Vet B. Unless C. Hough D. However [Ansire
	CINCONA NUM TOTAL COMPO	21	Japanese goods are cheap - Here the word "Japanese" is a.
	(INSTANT PRACTICE)		A possessive adjective B. demonstrative adjective
01.	He is honours graduate.	1	C. distributive adjective D. proper adjective Ansi
	A. an B. the C. a D. no article	72	The noun of 'brutal' is-
	Ans A Why H এর উচ্চারণ 'হ' এর মত না হয়ে vowel এর মত হলে		A boutality B, brutish C, brutally D, brutalitiness Ans.
	তার পূর্বে an বসে। যেমন- Honours, hour, honest ইত্যাদি।	23	The brief form of 'University' is-
02.	His attitude was highly appreciative. What is the part of		A Varsity B. Versity C. Vursity D. Varcity And
	speech of the underlined word?	24	Which of the following words is a noun?
	A. adjective B. verb C. noun D. pronoun	1-7.	A. practice B. advise
**	Ans C Why possessive adjective (my, his, her, our) ইত্যাদির পর	1	C quise D. advertise Ansi
	সাধারণত noun/ noun phrase/ gerund ব্যবহার করতে হয়।	25.	The adjective of the word "Mourn" is-
03	Hurry upyou will be late.		A. Mourner B. Mournfu
05.	A and B but C or D nor	1	C Mourned D. Mourn Ansir
	Ans C Why শ্ন্যস্থানে or ব্যবহার করনে বাক্যটির অর্থ পরিপূর্ণ হয় অর্থাৎ	26.	Identify the parts of speech of the word "vivid."
2	hurry up or you will be late (তাড়াতাড়ি করো, নয়তো তুমি দেড়িতে		A. verb
••••			C. adjective D. adverb
	পড়বে)- শেষের অংশে or থাকলেও অর্থগতভাবে negative.		Ans C Why Vivid (প্রাণবন্ত)-adjective।
04.	Correct adjective of the word "Contempt" is-	27.	What is verb of the word 'public'-
	A. Contempting B. Contemptible		A. Publicity B. Press
	C. Contemptable D. Contemplation Ans B		C. Publish D. Public
05.	what part of speech is the underline word of the sentence I	3	Ans C Why Public (noun)-জনসাধারণ। এর verb ইচ্ছে publish-
	am a university student?	**	জনসাধারণের সামনে প্রকাশ করা/প্রচার করা।
9	A. adverb B. pronoun C. adjective D. noun Ans C	28.	Which one of the following is an adverb?
	One should be careful aboutduty.		A. somebody B. sometime
	A. his B.her C. their D. one's Ans D		C. something D. someone
07.	I got my car		Ans B Why Sometime- একদা, word-টি সময় নির্দেশ করায় adverb
	A. repairing B. repaired		Somebody- কেউ (pronoun), Something- কিছু (pronoun),
	C. have repaired D. to be repaired Ans II	10	Someone ( pronoun) + 100 delivery
08.	Which of the following adjectives is incorrect?	15-	
•••	A. inefficient secretary B. inaccurate answer		XQ ( ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS   2
	C. unloyal workers D. disrespectful students Ans C	<u></u>	Which word is both a noun and a verb? [GST-A. 2021-22]
09.	Do you enjoy teaching? The underlined word in this sentence is-	01.	A. believe B. void
•	A. a noun B. a participle C. a gerund D. an adjective Ans C		C. advice D. instruct
10	Which one is an adjective?		Ans B Expl: Void শব্দটি Noun এবং Verb উভয় হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হথে
10.	A. badly B. quickly C. lonely D. wholly Ans C		পারে। Void (n)→বাতিল; Void (v)→বাতিল করা
	Noun form of the Word 'idiot' is-		
11.		02.	Mr. Qureshi is a university professor. Here 'university' is a- [GST-A. 2021-22
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		A. Noun B. Determiner .
12.	What is the adjective of the word 'Heart'?		C. Noun adjective D. Pronominal adjective
	A. Heart B. Hearten C. Heartening D. Heartful Ans C	-	Ans C Expl: পাশাপাশি দৃতি Noun এক সাথে থাকলে প্রথমটি Adjectiv
13.	The noun form of word "disperse" is		হয়ে যায়। কেননা Noun এর পূর্বে সবসময় Adjective বসে। Universit
	A. dispery B. dispersion C. dispersal D. disperson Ans B		TELL THE CALL OF SECTION AND SECTION OF A STATE OF A ST
14.	What is the verb form of 'beauty'?	1	শব্দি professor এর পূর্বে বসেছে তাই এটি Adjective। Noun এর আ
	A. beautifully B. beautiful C. beautify D. beauteous Ans C		একটি শব্দ থাকলে শব্দটি Adjective হয়। Noun্এর আগে একটি Nou
	we won't win we play our best.	1	word বসলে Word টিকে Noun Adj. বলা হয়।
	A. if B. because	03.	What is the correct part of speech of the underlined word
	C. for D. unless Ans D		He was <u>never</u> the wiser for his experience. [GST-A. 2020-2
	Join the two sentences the train started.		A. pronoun B. Adjective C. Adverb D. Verb
10.	He reached the station.		Ans C Expl: Noun এবং Pronoun ব্যতীত অন্য সকল Part of Speci
			কে modify করে Adverb। এখানে never শব্দটি was কে অর্থাৎ verb
		1	modify করেছে। সুতরাং never একটি Adverb।
		•	
** *	SPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES	• • ASP	ECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES
	1.5		





Countable Noun: যে বস্তুর সংখ্যা গদনা করা যায় তাকে Countable Noun वरन।

Specials of Countable Noun: এদের পূর্বে Article বসে, এদের সাধারণ নিয়ম অনুসারে (s/es যোগ করে) Plural করা যায়, এদের পূর্বে সংখ্যা বাচক ৰৰ যোগ করে সংখ্যায় প্রকাশ করা যায়।

Uncountable Noun: যে সকল বস্তু সংখ্যা বারা গণনা করা যায় না তবে বন্য কোন ভাবে পরিমাপ করা গেলেও যেতে পারে তাদের নামকে Uncountable noun राज ।

### Important Rule-01

কিছু noun আছে যারা singular এবং plural-এ অপরিবর্তিত form-এ ধাকে। plural হলেও এদের সাথে কখনোই s হয় না। সেতলো হল-- dozen, sheep, deer, score, canon, salmon etc.

Examples:

He saw five sheep and five deer. He bought five dozen oranges from Rajshahi.

#### Important Rule-02

🤿 কিছু noun সাধারণত uncountable, এদের কোন plural রূপ নেই, এরা 02. The elephant has great strength. এখানে 'Elephant' শব্দটি-স্বস্ময় singular । যেমল-

poetry, anger, ignorance, music, courage, information, news, progress, damage, knowledge, patience, equipment, leisure, permission, fun, luck, Bread, oil, ash, furniture, ignorance, learning, meat, tea, advice, Scenery. Examples:

is not only thing that tourist want to see.

A. A scenery

C. The sceneries

Preparación and Fract

D. Scenery

Ans D

#### Important Rule-03

িনিম্রান্ড Noun অলোর এর পূর্বে যদি নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাবাচক বিশেষণ থাকে তাহলে থদের সাথে "s/es' যুক্ত হয় না। কিন্তু এদের পূর্বে যদি অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা থাকে (some, several etc.), তাহলে এদের সাথে 's/cs' যুক্ত হয়। যেমনhundred, thousand, brace, dozen,

fathom, gross, head, pair, yoke, score, hundred, thousand etc. Eramples:

I've done it hundreds of times.

I need ten hundred taka.

#### Uncountable Noun

Much (of), Little, Less, Least

Plural countable/uncountable noun

Most/almost all, More + Some (of), The rest of , All/any, A lot of, Lots of , Plenty of

Examples:

There is - dust on these books. Fetch me a duster.

A a lot of

B. plenty of

C. a good deal of

D. all of them

Ans D

#### Important Rule-04

Few (নেই বললেই চলে), only a few (অল্প কয়েক), the few (নিৰ্দিষ্টভাবে অন্ধ কয়েক) + countable noun....

Little (নেই বলনেই চলে), a little (অল্প কিছু), the little (নিদিটভাবে অল্প

किছ्र) + uncountable noun... তবে only যদি Few/little-এর পূর্বে আসে, only এবং Few/little এর মাঝে a বসবে।

Examples:

is currently available to researches and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh.

A. A little information

B. Few information

C. Little information

D. A few information Ans A

Ans C

Choose the correct sentence.

A. I have a little friends in Bangladesh

B. I have a little friends in Bangladesh

C. I have few friends in Bangladesh

D. I have much friends in Bangladesh in the world export diamonds.

A. Only little nations C. Only a little nations

B. Only few nations

Ans D

D. Only a few nations

### (INSTANT PRACTICE)

01.. The poor always honour the rich.

A. noun B. adjective C. adverb D. pronoun Ans A Expl: যদিও Poor শন্দটি Adjective কিন্তু The poor হওয়ায় তা

Plural Common Noun I

A. Proper noun

B. Common noun

C. Material noun

D. Collective noun

Ans B Expl: এখানে The elephant বলতে সমগ্র Elephant জাতিকেই নির্দেশ করছে। তাই Common Noun।

03. Which of the following is not a common noun?

B. village C. Chittagong D. river Ans C Expl: বেহেত্ Chittagong একটি নির্দিষ্ট এলাকার নাম তাই এটি Proper Noun राज । किन्न man, village वा river এक এकिए जाधावन नाम । C ভাই Common Noun ∤ ∪ ⊥

04. क्निनि Common noun?

A. March B. Class · C. Jute D. Month Ans D Expl: March মার্চ মাস (একটি নির্দিষ্ট মাসের নাম তাই Proper Noun). Class শ্ৰেণী (একটি দল বা Group এর নাম তাই Collective Noun), Juic পাট (একটি নির্দিষ্ট ফসলের/ উদ্ভিদের নাম তাই Proper Noun), Month মাস (দিন গণনায় যেকোন ৩০ দিনের একটি সাধারণ নাম তাই Common Noun)।

05. কোনটি Common noun?

A. Starve B. Pirate C. Human D. Roguery Ans B Expl: Starve (v.) অনাহারে থাকা; Pirate (n.) জলদস্যু; Human (n.) মানবজাতি; Roguery (n. রৌগারি) দুষ্টামী, বদমায়েশী।

06. क्लांनि Common noun?

A. Pupils B. Shamim C. Class Ans A Expl: Pupils: ছাত্র-ছাত্রী-Common Noun; Shamim-একজনের নাম-Proper Noun;Class-হোণী;Team-দল-এই দুটিই Collective Noun।

Which of the following words is not similar to "school"?

(নিচের Word খলির কোনটি School এর মত নয়া)

A. flock B. herd C. college D. pack Ans C Expl: প্রথমে এই প্রশ্নটিতে কি চাওয়া হয়েছে বুঝতে সমস্যা হতে পারে। কিন্তু একটু গভীরভাবে Option গুলিকে দেখলেই বুঝা যাবে Flock, Herd এবং Pack হল Collective Noun অন্যদিকে School শব্দটির Collective Noun হিসেবে একটি ব্যবহার আছে যার অর্থ হল "মাছের ঝাঁক"। সূতরাং College হল ভিন্ন কারণ এটি Common Noun।

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694 08. The building is built of stone. The underlined word is-B. Uncountable Noun A. Countable Noun E. None of these D. Adjective C. Proper Noun Ans B Expl: বেহেতু Stone (পাথর) একটি Material Noun; আর Material Noun মাত্রই Uncountable Noun তাই Stone একটি Uncountable Noun | 09. What kind of noun is 'Travel'? D. Abstract C. Proper B. Collective A. Common Ans D Expl: Travel- Abstract Noun কিষ্ক Journey Common Noun। আমরা a journey বলতে পরি যেমন A journey by bus. কিম্ব A travel বলতে পারি না। মূলত Journey = A piecc of travel। 10.: What is the abstract noun of magnetize? B. magnetism A. magnet D. a magnetic C. magnetum Ans B Expl: Magnetize (v.) চুম্বকে পরিণত করা। magnet (n.) চুম্বক, Magnetism (n.) চুম্কড়। প্রশ্নে চেয়েছে Abstract Noun তাই Magnetism হবে সঠিক উত্তর কারণ Magnet হল Material Noun। 11. The .... of pollution in the cities should not be overlooked by the authorities. B. effecting A. affects D. effects C. affect Ans D Expl: Affect (v.) প্রভাবিত করা আর effect (n.) প্রভাব বা ফলাফল। যেহেতেু The এবং of এর মাঝখানে অবশ্যই Noun হবেৰতাই effects হবে। 12. .... of this room will be sold. B. The position A. The possessions D. Position C. The possession Ans C Expl: এই প্রশ্নটি অনেকটা অর্থ কেন্দ্রিক। যেহেত্ of.... আছে তাই তাই শৃণাস্থানে The....হবে। সমস্যা হল এখানে এ রকমের তিনটি Option আছে। বাক্যটির বাংলা করলে দাঁড়ায়ঃ এই জায়গার ......বিক্রি করা হবে। Possession (n.) মালিকানা বতু, Position (n.) অবস্থান। জমির অবস্থান বিক্রি হয় না বরং `মালিকানার হাত বদল হয়। Possession একটি Uncountable Noun उलगाम भारक Plural कवा गाँव जा। actice a 13. The...of Cox's Bazar is charming. B. scenario A. scenes D. scenic C. scenery Ans © Expl: এই প্রশ্নটিও অর্থ কেন্দ্রিক। যেহেতু The....of. আছে তাই তাই শৃণাস্থানে Noun হবে। সমস্যা হল এখানে তিনটি Optionএ- Noun আছে। Scene (দৃশ্য) একটি Uncountable Noun হওয়ায় একে Plural করা यादा ना। Scenario (n.) প্রেক্ষাপট, কল্পরেখা আর Scenery (n.) দৃশ্য। বাক্যটির বাংলা করলে দাঁড়ায়: কক্সবাজারের.....মোহনীয়। বুঝাই যাচ্ছেscenery হবে। scenic (adj.) মনোরম, নৈসর্গিক। 14. The underlined word in "His responsibility is questionable" · is a- We shall not see his look again. Here 'look' is a/an-B. Noun A. Adverb C. Preposition D. Adjective Ans B Expl: My, our, your, his, her, its, their এতলো হল Possessive Adjective। যেহেতু Adjective এর পরে একটি Word থাকলে সেটি Noun হবে, সেই নিয়মানুসারে responsibility ও look এখানে Noun হবে। 🕡 15. Did you meet a one interesting at the party? Here 'interesting'-A. Noun B. Verb C. Adjective . D. Adverb

Ans A Expl: Article এর পরে Preposition/ Verb/ Adverb/

Conjunction আসার আগ পর্যন্ত ২টি Word আছে। তাই Article +

Adjective + Noun হবে। সুতরাং Interesting- Noun I

ASPECT SERIES 16. It needs to be done with care. In this sentence the underlined word is: Handle with care. (যত্ন সহকারে ব্যবহার কর-।) B. adjective A. noun D. verb C. pronoun Ans A Expl: Preposition এর পরে এখানে একটি করেই Word আছে তাই তা নিন্চিতভাবেই Noun হবে। 17. Unless protected areas are established the Royal Bengal Tigers will face ..... of extinction. B. the possibility A. possible E. most possibly D. possibly C. to be possible Ans B Expl: এथान, Verb এর পরে भूगाञ्चान थाकाम कार्मगाि Object এর। Verb-টিকে 'কি' ঘারা প্রশ্ন করি- কি-র/ কিসের মুখোমুখি হয়। বাকাটির বাংলা করে দেখি: যদি না সংরক্ষিত এলাকা প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়, রন্তেল বেসক টাইগার বিলুভির ...... মুখোমুখি হবে। Possible (adj.) সম্ভব, the possibility (n.) সম্ভাবনা, to be possible (infinitive phrase) সম্ভব হবে Possibly (adv.) সম্ভবত, Most possible (adv. superlative) খুব সম্ভবত। তাহলে বাক্যে কোনটিকে বসালে অর্থপূর্ণ হয়???-সম্ভাবনা। 18. Overeating is bad for health. Here 'overeating' is used as-B. adjective C. noun D. pronoun A. verb Ans C Expl: এখানে, যেহেতু is হল Verb, তাই Verb এর আগে Subject হিসেবে Overeating (Vուջ) বসেছে। তাই V ng-টি (Overeating) Noun। Note: Ving यদি Noun এর কাজ করে তবে তাকে Gerund বলা হয়। V... যদি Adj./ Adv. এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে Present Participle বলা হয়। 19. In 'People on the continent either tell the truth or lie.' The word 'lie' is-B. a noun C. a verb D. a synonym of false A. an adjective Ans B Expl: এখানে, the-Article হওয়ায় truth আর lie হবে Noun। The reason of his unruly hehaviour was not known. Choose the correct parts of speech of the underlined word. C. Preposition D. Conjunction A. Verb B. Noun Ans B Expl: এখানে, Possessive Adjective-his এর পরে verb আসার আগ পর্যন্ত দুইটি Word আছে তাই Possessive + Adj. + Noun হবে। 21. In the line "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance." The word sprightly is a/an-CUVE CEIIV C. Adverb D. Noun A. Adjective B. Verb Ans A Expl: এখানে, Preposition-in এর পরে দুইটি Word আছে চ্বাই Preposition + Adj. + Noun হবে। 22. Honesty is the best policy. Choose the parts of speech of underlined word. D. Pronoun C. Noun A. Adjective B. Adverb Ans C Expl: যেহেভু, is-Verb তাই Honesty-ই Subject। আর Subject হিসেবে Noun বসে। তাই Honesty- Noun হবে। 23. A mastery of calculus depends on ..... of algebra. A. an understanding B. is understood E. understands C. to understand D. understand Ans A Expl: Preposition এর পরে Noun হবে। তাই Understand(s). Understood কেউই হতে পারে না. কারণ এরা Verb। ভাই 🛍 understanding হবে। 24. Which one is the correct question to ask? A. Do you have a complain against me? B. Do you have a complained against me? C. Do you have a complaint against me? D. Do you have complain against me? E. Do you have complaint against me?

Ans C Expl: Article এর পরে Noun হবে। Complain (v.) প্রতিশো

করা আর Complaint (n. count.) অভিযোগ।

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clod out Zandei mied worns		-			- Jan	100
K. Find out this text in your text book. The underlined words	CHAPTE	17 T		ANTECEDE	NT DE	
		- PI	RONOUN &	& ANTECEDE		
Liective and noon D. Moull and adjective	<b>D</b> 03			The second	10	W
C. adjective  Ans D Expl: Demonstrative (e.g. this, these, that, those) এর পরে	l L				10	
274   Possessive (e.g. my, your, our their ) of the					•	
A diective + Noun 2/d I	☐ Pronou	n এর পাচটি র	রূপ হলো–		1 6 4	
Which one of them is plural form?.	Subjective	Objective	Possessive A	Adi. Possessive	Reflexiv	e
Which one of them is plural form?.	1	me	my	mine	myself	
A Gallone	We	us	our	ours	ourselve	S
c Fibics D. Scissors	You	уоц	your	yours	yourself	/Ives
Ans D Expl: Gallows (কাশর কাত), News (খবর), Ethics (নীতিশাস্ত্র)	lt	it	its	its	itself	**
ester Singular বোঝায়, অপরাদকে scissors কোচি hims	He	bim	his	his	himself	ń. •
11. The Determiner 'some' is used before—nouns.	She .	her	her	hers	herself	52
11. A. non-count B. singular non-count	They	them	their	their .	themsel	ves
c clural non-count D. both count and non-count Ans D.	One	One	one's	-	cally 1	
8. We are improving the in many ways.	who	whom	whose		110	
A. curricular B. curriculum C. central D. circular	144	•	Important l	Dula 01		
	1				.०च और ।	nze Ro
Ans B Expl: Article the এরপর noun বসে। এখানে curriculum	⇒ Clause	/ Sentence	এর subject ী	ইসেবে, as / than	वित्र गरत्र व	AAC DE
(পাঠ্যক্রম) যা noun এবং curricular (পাঠ্যক্রম সংক্রান্ত) যা adjective.	verb प्र	পরে subjec	ctive pronous	n ব্যবহৃত হয়।	to the state of	
19. I gave him fifty —.	Examp	les:			FD. GA.	
A money B. dollar C. taka D. none Ans C			d, a score of	thirty.	211	
30. Find out the correct sentence —.	A. Joy a		]	B. Joy and mysel	lf .	
A. I need a few furniture.  B. I do not need many furniture.	C. Joy a			D. Joy and us		Ans C
C. I do not need a few furniture D. I need some furniture. Ans D			t noticed the		e day hay	21 4
11. Which one is singular of the followings?	A. me	Will III 3		B. I	14	
A. electronics B. public C. thanks D. folk	C. myse	16		D. myself	- 1	Ans B
Ans A Expl: Public, thanks, folk ঘারা বহুবচন বোঝায় কিন্ত	C. myse	.11		D. mysen		eut is
Electronics বহুবচন বোঝায় না।	7		Important l	Rule-02		
12. We will need only — food for the picnic.	⇒ Clause/	Sentence	ध्य object f	ইসেবে, Preposi	tion. Infi	nitive.
A a few B. a little				পরে objective p		
C. a many D. the few Ans B	-		1 dar Der da	ics objective p	onoun w	7
J. Example of a verbal noun is —.	Examp				L L 4 AL	
A. It is very difficult to write a good letter.				, whether we t		at the
	statistic	es had been		airly and accura	ately.	* 1
B. Good letter writing is very difficult.	A. I			B. me		
C. To write a good letter is very difficult.	C. my	talifor	r offect	D. mine	OTT	Ans  }
D. The writing of a good letter is very difficult. PIA (Ans)	- There	s really no		etween you and	<u> y</u>	
EVA (ATA)	A. I	× 12 10	MINIT T	B. we	Dec 1971 11	
EXQ (23) ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS 2	C. them	•		D. me	1100	Ans D
II. What is the plural form of 'Phenomenon'? [GST-A. 2022-2023]	→ After g	drannina ı	robor and b	im from the		I got
the what is the ninear incident of repending in the contract of the contract o					company,	
			teach him a		company,	
A. Phenomenal B. Phenomenas		. I want <u>to</u>	teach him a	lesson.	company,	٠Ţ.
A. Phenomenal B. Phenomenas C. Phenomena D. Phenomenous	relaxed	. I want <u>to</u>	teach him a	Rule-03	on 11.8 d respective	4.
A. Phenomenal B. Phenomenas C. Phenomena D. Phenomenous S Why Phenomenon এর plural number হচ্ছে phenomena।	relaxed ⇒ ব্যক্তির প	l. I want <u>to</u> রিবর্তে who,	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ	lesson. Rule-03 ন্যে কিছুর পরিবর্তে গ	which/wh	at/that
A. Phenomenal B. Phenomenas C. Phenomena D. Phenomenous	relaxed ⇒ ব্যক্তির প	l. I want <u>to</u> রিবর্তে who,	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ	lesson. Rule-03 ন্যে কিছুর পরিবর্তে গ	which/wh	at/that
A. Phenomenal B. Phenomenas C. Phenomena D. Phenomenous S Why Phenomenon এর plural number হচ্ছে phenomena।	relaxed ⇒ ব্যক্তির প ব্যবহার	l. I want <u>to</u> ব্লিবর্ডে who, করা হয়। নি	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ	Rule-03	which/wh	at/that
A. Phenomenal  C. Phenomena  D. Phenomenous  S Why  Phenomenon এর plural number হচ্ছে phenomena।  Phenomenon এর plural number হচ্ছে phenomena।  Phenomena  [GST-A. 2021-22]	relaxed ⇒ ব্যক্তির প ব্যবহার what ব	l. I want <u>to</u> রিবর্ডে who, করা হয়। নি সে।	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ	lesson. Rule-03 ন্যে কিছুর পরিবর্তে গ	which/wh	at/that
A. Phenomenal B. Phenomenas C. Phenomena D. Phenomenous S Why Phenomenon এর plural number হচ্ছে phenomena। U. "Life is a walking shadow." Here the underlined word is	relaxed  ⇒ ব্যক্তির প ব্যবহার  what বা <u>Examp</u>	l. I want <u>to</u> বিবর্ডে who, করা হয়। নি সে। <u>les:</u>	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ দিষ্টভাবে তথ্য (	lesson. Rule-03 ন্য কিছুর পরিবর্তে গ বোঝালে that অ	which/wh	at/that
A. Phenomenal  C. Phenomena  D. Phenomenous  S Why Phenomenon and plural number to phenomena  "Life is a walking shadow." Here the underlined word is a/an-  A. Noun  B. Adjective  C. Verb  D. Adverb	relaxed  ⇒ ব্যক্তির প ব্যবহার  what বা <u>Examp</u> → I have	l. I want <u>to</u> বিবর্ডে who, করা হয়। নি সে। <u>les:</u>	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ দিষ্টভাবে তথ্য (	lesson. Rule-03 ন্যে কিছুর পরিবর্তে গ বোঝালে that অ ent me.	which/wh	at/that
A. Phenomenal  C. Phenomena  D. Phenomenous  S Why Phenomenon এর plural number বক্তে phenomena।  Life is a walking shadow." Here the underlined word is a/an-  A. Noun  B. Adjective  C. Verb  D. Adverb  Ans A Expl: Walking শ্বাটি Noun word 'Shadow' এর আনে সেবে	⇒ ব্যক্তির প ব্যবহার what ব্য <u>Examp</u> → I have A. that	l. I want <u>to</u> বিবর্তে who, করা হয়। নি সে। <u>les:</u> read the bo	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ দিষ্টভাবে তথ্য (	lesson. Rule-03 ন্য কিছুর পরিবর্তে গ বোঝালে that অ ent me. B. whom	which/wh নির্দিষ্টভাবে	at/that বোঝালে
A. Phenomenal  C. Phenomena  D. Phenomenous  S Why Phenomenon এর plural number হচ্ছে phenomena।  P. "Life is a walking shadow." Here the underlined word is a/an- [GST-A. 2021-22]  A. Noun  B. Adjective  C. Verb  D. Adverb  Ans A Expl: Walking শব্দটি Noun word 'Shadow' এর আনো দেখে  Adj Answer করলে ভুল হবে। এটি Adj নাকি Noun নির্ণয় করতে প্রথমে	⇒ ব্যক্তির প ব্যবহার what বা <u>Examp</u> → I have A. that C. who	I. I want <u>to</u> রিবর্ডে who, করা হয়। নি সে। i <u>les:</u> read the bo	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ দিষ্টভাবে তথ্য (	lesson.  Rule-03  ন্যে কিছুর পরিবর্তে গ বোঝালে that অ  ent me. B. whom D. what	which/wh নির্দিষ্টভাবে	at/that বোঝালে
A. Phenomenal  C. Phenomena  D. Phenomenous  S Why Phenomenon এর plural number হচ্ছে phenomena।  P. "Life is a walking shadow." Here the underlined word is a/an-  [GST-A. 2021-22]  A. Noun  B. Adjective  C. Verb  D. Adverb  Ans A Expl: Walking শব্দটি Noun word 'Shadow' এর আগে দেখে  Adj Answer করলে ভুল হবে। এটি Adj নাকি Noun নির্ণয় করতে প্রথমে  Gerund নাকি Participle তা নির্ণয় করতে হবে। .: Gerund/Participle	⇒ ব্যক্তির প ব্যবহার what ব Examp → I have A. that C. who	I. I want <u>to</u> রিবর্ডে who, করা হয়। নি সে। i <u>les:</u> read the bo	teach him a Important , ব্যক্তি ব্যতীত অ দিষ্টভাবে তথ্য ( ook — you le	lesson. Rule-03 ন্য কিছুর পরিবর্তে গুলোঝালে that আ ent me. B. whom D. what	which/wh নির্দিষ্টভাবে	at/that বোঝালে
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Who / Whom ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে । একেত্রে নিয়মটি হচ্ছে-Who + Verb + Object....

Whom + Subject + Verb + Object...

Note:Preposition-এর পর object হিসেবে অবশাই Whom ব্যবহৃত হয়।

In a parliamentary system, It is not the President but the Prime Minister -

A. whom the real power

B. who has the real power

C. whom has the real power

D. who the real power

It is not the kamal but the Karim - we wanted to meet.

A. who

B. whom

C. which

D. that Ans B

My uncle has three sons - work in the same office.

A. all of them C. they all

B. who all

D. all of whom Ans D

#### Important Rule-05

\Rightarrow সাধারণত reflexive pronoun + verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু অতিরিক্ত জোর প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে subject + reflexive pronoun + verb বলে। Avail, enjoy, absent, present, pride ইত্যাদি verb reflexive pronoun সহ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

#### Examples:

I certainly do my homework by -B. mine A. me

. C. my

D. myself

Ans D

→ Select of correct sentence:

A. I myself did the work C. I was did the work

B. Myself did the work

D. I done the work

Ans A

Choose the correct sentence-

A. I shall avail this opportunity

B. I shall avail myself of this opportunity

C. I will avail this opportunity

D. I would avail this opportunity

Ans B

### Prendimportant Rule 06 d Practice are

⇒ One যদি Sentence-এ subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে possesive [ adjective হিসেবে one's ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে one's না পাকলে his/her

#### Examples:

The more hemoglobin one has, the more oxygen is carried to

A. its

B. our

C. their

D. one's Ans D

### (INSTANT PRACTICE

#### 01. It is correct to say-

A. Habib and myself stayed home.

B. Habib and me stayed home.

C. Myself and Habib stayed home.

D. Habib and I stayed home.

Ans D Expl: Subject হিসেবে Objective বা Reflexive Form বসে না, 🤔 Subjective Form বসে।

02. All of us Abir, Wafi, Nibir, Aritro and ..... were present.

A. me

B. mine

C. I

Ans C Expl: এই বাক্যটিতে Subject হল All of us, আর all of us এর 🌃 মধ্যে কারা ছিল তার পরিচয় দিচ্ছে-Abir, Nibir, Aritro And.....তাই Subjective Form হবে, মনে রাখতে হবে এখানে কিন্তু us এর পরিচয় দেয় নি ু বরং All of us এর পরিচয় দিয়েছে।

03. Identify the word or phrase that is not correct: (A) The only teachers (B) who were required (C) to attend the meeting Mahtab, Sadeka

04. Choose the correct sentence.

That was I whom you saw yesterday.

B. That was me whom you have seen yesterday.

C. That was me whom you saw yesterday.

D. That is I whom you have seen yesterday.

Ans A Expl: be Verb (was) এর পরে I হবে আর yesterday খালা Past Indefinite Tense হবে।

05. Which one is correct? (তাকে আর আমাকে যেতে দাও i)

A. Let Munir and I go.

B. Let I and Munir go.

C. Let Munir and my to go.

D. Let Munir and me go. And

Ans D Expl: Let এর পরে সর্বদা Objective Form বসে। তাই D. Let Munir and me go.

06. Choose the correct form of the word to fill the gap; For....did the board of directors vote?

A. who

B. whom

C. whoever

E. whose

D. whichever Ans B Expl: Preposition এর পরে সর্বদা Objective Form বসে। Who- Subjective, Whom- Objective, Whose- Possessive, Which-বস্তুবাচক। তাই B. whom সঠিক উত্তর।

07. Every student in the classroom understood the lecture....

A. except me

B. except I

C. excepting I

D. excepting me

Ans A Expl: Preposition এর পরে সর্বদা Objective Form বসে। ব্যতীত অর্থে Preposition হিসেবে Except ব্যবহৃত হয়। Except একটি Preposition হওয়ায় এর সাথে ing যোগ করা যায় না।

C. hers

08. They called......on the telephene. (তারা আমাদের সাথে টেলিংগনে কথা বললো।)

A. we

B. they

Diusal for sheffective delivery Ans D Expl: be Verb ছাড়া সকল Verb এর পরে Pronoun এর Objective Form বসে।

09. If you insist ....., you must pay my fare.

A. on me to come

B. on my coming

C. on me coming

D. on that I come

Ans B Expl: Insist এর পরে Appropriate Preposition- on বনে প্রতিটি Option- এই আছে। প্রাথমিক ভাবে মনে হতে পারে Preposition এর পরে Pronoun এর Objective Form বসে তাই me হবে। কিন্তু Option গুলোর দিকে তাকালে দেখা যাবে পরবর্তী আরো একটা জায়গায় Variation হচ্ছে। coming/ to come/ that I come। আমরা পূর্বেই জেনেছি: English Grammar এর Rule পরেরটিতে আগে করতে হয়। Preposition এর পরে V<sub>ing</sub> বসে তাই coming সুতরাং Option A, D ভুল। coming-Gerund হওয়ায় তা Noun এর কাজ করে তাই এর পূর্বে Possessive Adjective হবে।

10. "Youth, I do adore thee." What is the meaning of the word 'thee' in this line.

A. you

B. them

C. your

D. yours

Ans A Expl: Thee এর অর্থ you (আপনাকে/তোমাকে/তোকে) যা ত্ একজনকে নির্দেশ করে এবং Verb এর Object হিসেবে বসে। এই লাইন্টি William Shakespeare এর Crabbed Age and Youth থেকে নেওয়া। তাই সঠিক উত্তর A।

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### 11. Fill in the blank: Take .... time.

A. you

B. your

C. you're

D. yourself

Ans B Expl: বাক্টির বাংলা: তোমার সময় নাও। এখানে, time হল Noun এর পূর্বে Single Possessive (Possessive Adjective) বনে।

## 12. I hope you will excuse me leaving Early.

Ans C Expl: বৈহেড়, Option D তে leaving একটি Gerund, তাই এর পূর্বে Option C তে Possessive Adjective- my হবে। me দেওয়ায় Option C ডুল।

#### 13. Find out the correct sentence.

- A. I insist (জেদ করা) you to go there.
- B. I insist on your going there.
- C. I insist upon you to go there.
- D. I insist yourself to go there.

Ans B Expl: Insist এর পরে Appropriate Preposition- on বসবে এবং এর পরে Possessive Adjective + Noun বসবে।

#### 14. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. His being there came as a shock to everyone.
- B. He being there came as a shock to everyone.
- C. He being there comes as a shock to everyone.
- D. He being there had come as a shock to everyone.

Ans A Expl: যেহেতু, প্রতিটি Option এ Being (be + ing) আছে তাই এর পূর্বে Single Possessive- His হবে।

### 15. I really like the way that car looks, but......price is more that I can afford.

A. its

C. it has

D. it

Ans A Expl: বাক্যটির বাংলা: ঐ গাড়িটি যেমন দেখায় আমি আসলেই ঐটা পছন্দ করি কিন্তু <u>ইহার মূল্য</u> আমার সাধ্যের চেয়ে বেশী ৷ এখানে, price(মূল্য) একটি Noun তাই এর পূর্বে Single Possessive (Possessive Adjective)-its বসবে। it's = I=it is / it has ।

#### 16. One should be careful about ..... duty.

A. his

B. her

C. their

D. one's

Ans D

### 17. It was I - he wanted to see.

A. who

B. whom

C. which

D. that

Ans B Expl: Who+verb, whom + subject-এর নিয়মানুসারে Whom he wanted সঠিক বাক্যাংশ।

#### EXQ (87) **ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

# 11. In current times, which sentence is more accurate.

[GST-A. 2022-2023]

- A. Everyone has right to his opinion
- B. Everyone has right to her opinion
- . C. Everyone has right to his or her opinion
- D. Everyone has right to their opinion

SOWhy বাক্যের Subject হিসেবে Everyone, থাকলে এটার

Possessive adj হিসেবে his/her হয়। অন্যদিকে, one থাকলে one's হয়।



### Important Rule-01

Adjective এর অংশ the বনালে, তা plural common noun-এ পরিণত रम् धवर verb p!aral रम्।

### Examples:

The virtuous — always happy.

A. is B. are

C. have been D. are being

Ans B

The poor are not always dishonest.

### Important Rule-02

বাক্যে Enough ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে নিয়ম টি হল--

Enough + Noun किस... adjective/adverb +Enough Examples:

The man needs — for his survival.

A. food as enough C. enough the food

B. food enough D. enough food

Ans D

A seventeen year old boy is not — to vote in an election.

A. old enough C. enough old

B. as old enough

D. cnough old as

Ans A

### Important Rule-03

দুইয়ের অধিক Entity-র মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝাতে Adjective এর Superlative degree + The ব্যবহৃত হয়। One of the পাকলেও adjective-এর Superlative degree হয়।

#### Examples:

I thought that - was the last one.

A. the most prettiest of all

B. prettiest one of all

C. the prettiest one from all D. the prettiest one of all Ans D

Cuba is — sugar-growing areas in the world.

A. one of the larger

B. one of largest

C. one of the largest effect Divargest effvery

She is beautiful but she is- her mother.

A. most beautiful

B. less beautiful

C. as beautiful

D. not so beautiful as

Ans D

### Important Rule-04

যত... তত এরকম ধারণা প্রকাশ করার জন্য double comparative এর structure টি হচ্ছে-

The + comparative + complement ..... The + comparative + complement.

### Examples:

The greater the demand, - the price. A. high B. higher C. the higher

D. highest

Ans C

## Important Rule-05

দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে Compare করার জন্য Different from বসে। সবসময় different-এর পর from ব্যবহৃত হয়, Differentএর পরে কখনো to অথবা than ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Subject এর পরে যদি Auxiliary verb না থাকে, তাহলে verb হিসেবে ভধু differ/differs from ব্যবহৃত হবে।

### Examples:

- This window is a little different from that one.
- A dolphin a porpoise in that it has a longer nose.

A. different

B. differs

C. differs from

D. differs than

Ans C

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698		পা	ঠ্যবইকে সহয
	Town when the	Rule-06	•; • %
77.22	0-4-1	ক্ষ সাম্প ডলনা না থগে, তাওে	F illogical
⇒	একই ধরনের entities (ব্যাক্ত/বস্ত) এ	oc (cinquiar) / those	of (plural
ter	comparison বলে। একেনে that	of (suignar), men	and the
32	subject) ব্যবহার করতে হবে।	The same of the same of	
Tierr	Examples:	ather person in	defending
<b>→</b>	Examples: Your courage is as great as	any other person	
	vour country.		
	A. as great as any other person		
	B, as great as any other person	3,	7.
	C. great like other person.	nerson	Ans D
	D. as great as that of any other		4
<b>→</b>	One's finger prints are —.  A different from those of any	other person	
	B. different from any other per	son .	
	C. different than any other person	son	Amale
	D. differs from another person		Ans A
	INSTANT I	PRACTICE	
	. Which colour do you like b	est? Here the word	Which' is
01	. Which colour do you like b	jest? Here the more	
1	n/an-	B. Relative pronoun	
	A. Interrogative pronoun C. Demonstrative pronoun	D. Interrogative adject	ive
4.6	Ans D Expl: থেত্তে Which শ	ন্দটি একটি Noun- colou	r/book এর
1	পূৰ্বে ৰসেছে। তাই এটি Interrogativ	ve Adjective হবে।	
	The small farms of G	azipur are not enoug	h for the
02.	people there.		333
	A. self-support	B. self-supporting	
	C self-supported	D. None	
	Ans C Expl: থেহেতু Verb এর -	-ing ੴ V₃ Form Adjecti	ve এর কাজ
	করতে পারে তাই এখানে B/C এর G	ক্ <b>উ সঠিক উত্তর হবে কারণ</b> শ্	निष्टारिन পরে
P	farms একটি Noun। এখন Farm ।	যেহেডু self-support কাজটি	করতে পারে
	না তাই V3 Form হবে।		
03.	No figures are available a	bout the bus accident	casualties.
	A. precised Preparat	in precisnd Prace	ctice a
	C. precisely	D. precise	
1.	Ans D Expl: figures- হল No		tive বসবে।
	Precise হল Adjective, অৰ্থ হল সু	निर्मिष्टे ।	
04.	It was a verysituation.		
	A. embarrassing	B. embarrass	
	C. embarrassed	D. embarrassment	
7.	Ans A Expl: বেহেতু Verb এর -		
	করতে পারে তাই এখানে A/C এর ৫	কউ সঠিক উত্তর হবে কারণ শ	গুন্যস্থানে পরে
	situation একটি Noun। এব	ধন embarassing- লজ	জনক আর
151		র অর্থানুসারে: (ইহা ছিল খুব	ই লজ্জাজনক
	পরিস্থিতি।)		
05	. Computers that once took u	D entire rooms are not	u 4.
	put on desktops and into wr	ist watches.	Y
	A. small enough		· Catron

D. so small

B. three hours examination

D. three-hour examination

Ans A Expl: Smaller than/as small as এর পরে 10 হতে পারে না আর

so small এর পরে that বসে। কিম্ব enough থাকলে পরে infinitive বসে।

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

C. as small as

A. three-hours examinations

C. thrice hours examination

ASPECT SERIES r कतात **श्र**ाज Ans D Expl: যেহেতু three হল সংখ্যা আর hour হল Noun ভাই আস মাঝে অবশাই Hyphen (-) দিতে হবে। আবার Hyphen (-) দারা যুক্ত Word গুলোকে Plural করা যায় না। 07. As a safety precaution, all city can drivers carry only enough money to make a change for a .....bill. B. ten-dollars A. ten-dollar C. tens-dollars D. the ten-dollars 08. Anis completed — degree in physics. Ahmed completed - degree in Biology. B. the four-year A. four-year D. four-years C. a four-year Ans ( 09. The assignment for Monday is to write a.....about your home town. A. five-hundred-word composition B. five-hundred-words composition C. five-hundreds-words composition D. five-hundreds-word composition 10. Choose the correct sentence: A. Give me a ten-page book. B. Give me ten-pages book. C. Give me a ten pages book. D. Give me a ten pages books. 11. The UN envoy(এনভয়- প্রতিনিধি) came to Bangladesh on.....visit. A. a three-day B. a three-days D. the three-day C. three-days Ans 12. We took a .... course on software development. B. three months A. three-month C. thrice month D. monthly three Ans 13. Fill in the blank "I have -interest in the matter" A. Not B. Any D. No C. None Ans D Expl: no + houn, not + adjective RN WIR I have no interest / I am not interested. 14. The older you get, --- difficult it becomes to find a job. B. the more A. more C. much D. the most Ans I 15. Select the correct sentence: A. He feels comparatively better today. B. He is feeling better today C. He feels better today. D. He feel better today. Ans C 16. The audience is - last year concert. A. larger than that of B. large than that of Ans C. larges than that D. largest than that EXQ (??) ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

01. Identify the part of speech of underlined word: Floods leave [GST-A. 2022-2023] people vulnerable to borne diseases.

A. Noun B. Adverb

C. Preposition

D. Adjective

SDWhy কোনো শব্দের শেষে ous, ful, able, less, ive, ish ইত্যাদি যুক্ত থাকলে সেটি adjective হয়। সুতরাং vulnerable শব্দটি adjective।

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3 . . . . .



- Uses of Adverbs
- Adjective কে Modify করে → He is a very good boy.
- Verb C Modify TA → He walks fast.
- Adverb কে Modify করে → He walks very fast.
- Preposition কে Modify করে → He sat just beside me.
- Conjunction ৰে Modify করে → He came here only because I told him to come.
- Sentence কে Modify করে → Obviously, I can't know everything.

### Sequence of Adverb: (QMPFT)

Quantity → Manner → Place → Frequency → Time almost, enough → hard, quickly → below, near → twice, often→ tomorrow,always

- ⇒ Inversion: Rarely/ Not only/ Not once/ at on time/ scarely/ By moment/ Only with/ Barely/ nowhere/ Only because/ Not until/ etc.+ auxiliary verb + subject + verb. অথবা Negative Adverb + Auxiliary verb + subject + verb. Examples:
- Not until the princess in rescued can the solider get relieved. of his anxiety.
- Hardly had I waited in a mall when I got to make an emergency 11. Although it cannot be proven,..... the expansion of the phone call.

#### INSTANT PRACTICE

- 01. The doctors have not been able to determine when to lose her mental capacity.
  - A. did the woman begin
- B. the woman began
- C. began the woman D. the woman was begun Ans B
- 02. Which of the following words is an adverb?
- C. lovely D. quickly Ans D B. homely 03. Man cannot live alone. The word 'alone' is used here as-
- A. Adverb B. Pronoun C. Adjective D. Preposition Ans A 04. Passengers travel.....and safely in the new jumbo jets.
  - B. comfortable C. comforting D. comfortably Ans D Expl: যাত্রীরা নতুন জাম্বো জেটে ভ্রমণ করে...... এবং নিরাপদে। **কিভাবে ভ্রমণ** করে?- আরামের সাথে এবং নিরাপদে। তাই Adverb হবে।
- 05. The Audience listened ..... the lecture.
  - A. attend B. attended C. attentive D. attentively Ans D Expl: শ্রোতারা তনল.....ভাষণটি। কিভাবে তনল?- মনোযোগের সাথে। তাই Adverb হবে।
- 06. 'The day of my sister's marriage is drawing near.' The underlined word is a/an-
  - A. Adjective
- B. Verb
- C. Preposition
- D. Adverb

Ans D Expl: আমার বোনের বিবাহের দিন নিকটে এগিয়ে আসছে। কিভাবে থাগরে স্বাসছে?- নিকটে (near)। তাই near একটি Adverb।

- 17. In which sentence the word 'First' is used as an adverb?
  - A. She won first prize is the competition.
  - B. The play was first performed in Dhaka.
  - C. This is the first time she has experienced disappointment.
  - D. He is the first in his family to go to university.

Ans B Expl: Option A,C তে first শব্দটি Noun- prize ও time এর পূর্বে বসায় Adjective। Option D তে Article এর পরে বসায় Noun আর Option E তে became- Linking Verb এর পরে বসায় first-Adjective i Option B তে- নাটকটি প্রথম অভিনীত হয়েছিল ঢাকায়। তাই first শব্দটি performed কে Modify করছে।

- 08. Choose the correct sentence:
  - A. Fortunately, the explosion killed only one person.
  - B. Only fortunately, the explosion killed only one person.
  - C. Fortunately, only the explosion killed one person.
  - D. Fortunately, t' : explosion killed person one only.

Ans A Expl: বা াটির বাংলা অনুবাদ: সৌভাগ্যজনকভাবে, বিকোরণ উধুমাত্র একজন বাঞ্চিকে হত্যা করেছিল। বাংলা অনুবাদ থেকে এটি স্পষ্ট যে, Fortunately সম্প্র Sentence কে Modify করছে আর Only- one person কে Modify করখে। সুতরাং যাকে Modify করে তার ঠিক আগে বসবে।

09. To the man who worked so hard on the project, the news was

#### profund disappointing.

Ans D Expl: একজন মানুষের কাছে এই খবরটি ছিল গভীর হতাশাজনক যে এই প্রকল্পতে বুবই কঠোরভাবে কাজ করেছে। কতটুকু হতাশা জনক (disappointing-V<sub>ing</sub>)- গভীর। তাই গভীর Adverb হবে, profound না হয়ে profoundly হবে। তাই Option E ভূল। আমাদের উত্তর ঐটাই।

- 10. In the sentence 'I know better'. The word 'better' is-B. Noun A. Adjective C. Adverb D. Preposition Ans C Expl: আমি তুলনামূলকভাবে ভালো জানি। কডটুকু (How much?) জাनि?-তুলনামূলকভাবে ভালো (better)। তাই বলা যায় better এখানে Adverb। মূলত Good (Adj.) ও Well (Adv.) উভয়েরই Comparative Degree रन Better ।
- universe will slow down as it approaches a critical radius.
  - A. presumable
- B. presumption
- C. presumed
- D. presumably

Ans D Expl: Presume- जनूमान कता, Presumable - जनूरमञ् Presumably- অনুমেয়রূপে/আনুমানিকভাবে। বাক্যটির বাংলা: যদিও ইহাকে প্রমাণ করা যাবে না, আনুমানিকতাবে মহাবিশ্বের প্রসারণ ধীর হবে যতই ইহা চরম সীমার দিকে পৌছাবে। তাই presumably হবে।

- 12. She lay ill, .... moving on her hard bed.
  - A. fever
- B. scared

are severally for effect Discarcely elivery

Ans D Expl: সে অসুস্থা হয়ে পড়ল এবং কদাচিৎ নড়াচড়া করঁত তার শুক্ত বিছানায়। কিভাবে নড়াচড়া করত?-কদাচিং। তাই Adverb- scarcely হবে।

- 13. The book was neither well written nor interesting. Correct parts of speech of the underlined word./
  - A. Verb
- B. Adjective
- C. Conjunction
- D. Adverb

Ans D Expl: বইটি না সুন্দরভাবে লেখা হয়েছে, না মজাদার হয়েছে। Well শব্দটি তাই Written কে Modify করছে। সুতরাং Adverb।

- 14. Choose the correct sentence. ছিলে আমাদের সর্বদাই ইউনিফর্ম পরতে
  - A. We had always to wear a uniform at school.
  - B. We always had to wear an uniform at school.
  - C. We always had to wear a uniform at school.
  - D. We had always wear uniform to school.

Ans C Expl: Have to/ Has to/ Had to/ Used to এর পূর্বে Rule -এ উন্নেখিত Adverb গুলি বসে। Uniform এর U এর উচ্চারণ 'ইউ' হওয়ায় a হবে an হবে না। তাই সঠিক উত্তর C হবে। 🗥

- 15. Not until the Triassic Period .....
  - A. the first primitive mammals did develop
  - B. did the first primitive mammals develop
  - C. did develop the first primitive mammals
  - D. the first primitive mammals develop

Ans II

\*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*





700 16. Not until the seventeenth century, ..... to measure the speed of light. A. did anyone even attempt B. did even attempt anyone C. anyone did even attempt D. none did attempt Ans A 17. Today.....major new products to navigate without conducting elaborate research. A. corporation hardly introduce ever B. hardly does every corporation introduce C. hardly every introduce corporations D. corporations hardly ever introduce Ans B 18. So complicated.....that consumers who use a produce are seldom aware of where all its components come from. A. today trade is international B. today international trade is C. is international trade today D. international trade is today Ans C 19. Never again ...... A. they will come to my house B. the come early in the morning C. will they come with a dog D, she will go there rapidly Ans C 20. Not until evening...... A. they will come B. they would come C. them will come D. will they come Ans D 21. Seldom .....more than 20 minutes a night. A. sleep giraffes B. do giraffes sleep C. giraffes do sleep D. giraffes sleep Ans B 22. Not until 1865.....the first antiseptic treatment on a compound fracture. A. when Joseph Lister tried B. when did Joseph Lister try C. did Joseph Lister try D. the law being changed Ans C 23. Choose the correct sentence. A. Rarely she does well in the examination. B. Rarely does she do well in the examination. C. Rarely she did does not well in the examination. D. Rarely she does not well in the examination Ans B 24. Most southern states had set up primary school systems by the late eighteenth century, but only in New England ..... and open to all students aration and Practice ? A. primary schools were free B. were primary schools free C. free were primary schools D. were free primary schools Ans B 25. West of Newport....., one of the many mansions surrounded by acres of gardens. A. where the Aston stately home stands B. the stately home stands of Aston C. the stately home of Aston stands D. stands the stately Aston home Ans D 26. .... will Mr. Forbes be able to regain control of the company. A. With hard work B. In spite of his hard work C. Only if he works hardly Ans D D. Only with hard work

EXQ (\$\frac{1}{2}\) ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

A. an intensifier B. an infinitive C. a gerund

হয়েছে। তাই এই বাকো Extremely হলো Intensifier।

is an example of -

01. I felt extremely sorry for my misdeeds. The underlined word

SMWhy Intensifier হলো কোনো শব্দ/বাক্যের অর্থকে জোর প্রদান

করা। প্রশ্নোক্ত বাক্যে sorry কে জোর প্রদানের জন্য Extremely ব্যবহার

TENSE; STRUCTURE & USAGES

Present Indefinite Tense

How to Identify: সাধারণত Sentence এ usually, generally, frequently, always, often, how often, very often, never, occasionally, regularly, (every + day/week/morning), every + time, sometimes, twice, in summer etc. थाकल present Indefinite Tense হয়।

Use: অত্যাসগত কর্ম বোঝাতে, চিরন্তন সত্য প্রকাশে, ঐতিহাসিক সত্যের প্রকাশ করতে, নিকটতম ভবিষ্যত স্ম্পর্কে ধারণা বোঝাতে এই Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।

Examples:

I go there 1st week of every month.

I used to swim in the pond regularly.

The earth is round.

Babor defeats Ibrahim in the Panipath War.

The Prime Minister starts for Dhaka next day.

Present Continuous Tense How to Identify: সাধারণত Sentence এ... at present, now, at this moment, at this time, still, look listen etc. থাকলে Present continuous Tense হয়।

Use: কোন কাজ বর্তমানে চলছে, নিকটতম ভবিষ্যতের কোন কাজ বোঝাতে ক্রমাগত/সব সময়/আজীবন চলছে এমন কাজ বোঝাতে এবং অবস্থার পরিবর্তন বোঝাতে এই Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।

Examples:

I am doing my work now.

I am going to America forever.

The President of the USA is coming tomorrow.

The world's climate is changing rapidly.

· Present Perfect Tense

How to Identify: বাক্যে সাধারণত just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently, It's the first/second time প্রভৃতি থাকলে Present Perfect Tensor TCTIVE CELIVERY

Use: সম্প্রতি শেষ হয়েছে এমন কোন কাজ বোঝাতে, নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since যুক্ত বাক্যে Present Perfect Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। Examples:

I have already done the work.

He has got a bad headache for an hour.

I have just received your letter.

This is the second time this has happened.

Past Indefinite Tense

How to Identify: কোন Sentence-এ কিছু অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ থাকণে বাক্যটি সাধারণত Past Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন- yesterday, last night, last year, last week, last month, ago, for a while, it is time, it is high time, wish, long since, once, etc.

<u>Use:</u> সাধারণত অতীতের অভ্যাসগত কর্ম বোঝাতে/ অতীতে সংঘটিত কাজ . বোঝাতে, অনুরোধ জ্ঞাপনে এই Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।

Shanta went there yesterday with her mother.

The Prime Minister went to London last year.

He tried his best to make a good result last year.

Past Continuous Tense

How to Identify: বাক্যে at that moment, at that time, then ইত্যাদি থাকলে বাক্যটি সাধারণত Past Continious Tense হয়।

Use: অতীত কালে কোনো কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল বুঝাতে Past Continuous tense হয় এবং হঠাৎ সংঘটিত বা অপেক্ষাকৃত কম স্থায়ী কাঞ্জটি Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

\*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*

[GST-A. 2022-2023]

D. a participle





Exa	nı	31	es.	:

- They were playing criket at that time.
- When mother came home, I was watching television.

I was watching television, when mother came home,

Past Perfect Tense

How to Identify: অতীতে সম্পন্ন দৃটি কাজের মধ্যে যেই কাজটি তুলনামূলকভাবে পূর্বে সংঘটিত হয় তাকে Past Perfect Tense বলে এবং পরেরটি Past Indefinite tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে অংশ দুটি after/before দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে।

Examples:

- He had come before I left the place.
- The bus went away after it had got the signal.

### Future Indefinite Tense

- How to Identify: বাক্যে tomorrow, next, next week, year, coming, ensuring, in the year/days to come etc. পাকলে Future Indefinite tense হয় । তবে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, একটি Sentence-এ দুটি ্যা অংশ Future হয় না। Sentence এর একটি অংশ যদি Future Indefinite Tense হয়, তাহলে অন্য অংশটি Present Indefinite Tense হবে। Examples:
- → I will go abroad in the next year.
- → I will meet you when I am free.

Future Perfect Tense

- 🚄 How to Identify: বাক্যে সাধারণত By + future time থাকলে sentence-णि Future perfect tense Future Perfect Tense रम। এক্ষেত্রে নিয়মটি হচ্ছে-- Subject + Shall have / Will have + Past participle + by + future time.
- <u>Use:</u> ভবিষ্যতের কোনো উল্লেখ করা সময়ের পূর্বেই কান্ধটি সম্পন্ন হবে বৌঝালে Future Perfect Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।
- By the year 2025 researchers will have discovered a cure for AIDS.
- Research, will have discovered a cure for Aids by the time we have to make a decesion.

#### Primportant Rule-01 and

⇒ কিছু verb খলো Present Continuous Tense হয় না, এক্তেত্ৰে Present Indefinite Tense হয় সেতলো হল--- seem, look, taste, appear, smell, want, think, feel, see, realize, heard, perceive, belong, প্রভৃতি verb তলোর riesent Continuous Tense হয় না। এক্তেকে Present Indefinite Tense হয় ৷

Example: He believes me now (not beliving)

#### Important Rule-02

⇒ Before ছারা দুটি cluase যুক্ত হলে এর পূর্বেরটি past perfect tense এবং া পরেরটি past indefinite tense হয়। অর্থাৎ- ...

Past Perfect tense + before + Past Indefinite tense.

Examples:

- Choose the example of past perfect tense.
  - A. Rain stopped before I had reached there.
- B. Rain had stopped before I reached there.
  - C. Rain stopped before I had been reached there.
  - D. Rain had been stopped before I reached there.

Ans B

### Important Rule-03

⇒ After ঘারা দৃটি clause যুক্ত হলে এর পূর্বেরটি past indefinite tense পরেরটি past perfect tense হয়। অর্থাৎ, Past Indefinite tense + after + Past Perfect tense.

- Examples:
- The train left after we the station.
  - A. reached
- B. have reached
- D. will have reached C. had reached

Ans C

Important Role-04

- For/Since: সাধারণত নির্দিষ্ট বা তরুর সময়ে বোঝাতে since এবং অনির্দিষ্ট বা মোট সময়ের ব্যান্তি (duration of time) বোঝাতে for ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Examples: It has been raining since Monday.
- It has been raining for two hours.

#### Important Rule-05

- No sooner ..... than, scarcely ..... when, hardly ..... when/before षात्रा দৃটি clause युक्त হলে প্রথম Clause-টি Past Perfect Tense হয়।
- No sooner had he seen the police than he ran away.

#### Important Rule-06

- Since এর পূর্বে যদি Present Tense থাকে তাহলে Since এর পরের অংশটি Past Indefinite Tense হয়। কিন্তু Since এর পূর্বে যদি Past Indefinite Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে Since এর পরের অংশটি Past Perfect Tense হয়।
  - Examples:
- It has passed ten years since I met you last.
  - It was ten years since we had first met again.

#### Important Rule-07

Sequence of Tense: Main Clause টি Present কিবো Future Tense-এ থাকলে সাধারণত Subordinate clauseটি যে কোন Tense এ হতে পারে। কিম্ব Principal clauseটি Past Tense-এ হলে অবশ্যই পরবর্তী Clauseটি Past Tense-এ হবে।

- My mother says that she was ill.
- Mohouddin said that she would come the next day.

### ( INSTANT PRACTICE

01. Galileo taught that the earth .... around the sun. B. revolved

C will be revolving Office D have been revolving Ans A 02. He/Shaheen ..... tennis twice a week. (সে সচরাচর সন্তাহে দুইদিন

টেনিস খেলে।)

A. is playing usually \_\_\_\_\_ B. usually plays

C. plays usually D. is usually playing Ans B 03. Rabindranath's stories often ...... surprise endings.

A. had B. have C. has D. have had Ans B

04. The news .... always bad now a days.

B. was C. are D. were Ans A 05. We often ...... a victim of circumstances. (আমরা প্রায়ই পরিস্থিতির

শীকার হই।)

- A. fallen B. felt C. did fall D. fall Ans D

B. belongs

06. This book ...... to my uncle. A. belonging

C. was belonging

D. is belonging 07. I .... television every day.

A. watches B. am watching

C. watch

. D. am watch 08. The Arabian Nights.....still a great favorite.

A. has B. are C. is

09. Your brother (go)..... to school regularly.

B. had gone

D. were Ans C

A. goes

D. going Ans A

10. He often.....at me, but he never.....to me. A. sees, speaks

C. looked, spoke

B. looks, talks D. sees, spoken

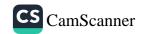
Ans B

Ans B

Ans C

ASPECT SERIES .. ASPECT SERIES .. ASPECT SERIES .. ASPECT SERIES .. . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES

702	পাঠাবহুকে স	KM 4.	विविद्यान
11. T	hese grapessour.		
	A. tasting B. are testing		CHAPTER RIGHT FORM OF VERB
17	twenty kilometers to work everyday.	4H N	OT 4
		. 11 2	
	N.B. Commute- ট্রেন, বাস ইত্যাদি যোগে কর্মগুলে নিয়মিত যাতায়াত করা		Important Rule-01
	le up at 7 O'clock every morning. (সে প্রত্যেহ সকাল ৭ট	घ	THE PROPERTY WAS A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE
3	যুম থেকে উঠে।)	•	নিচের কতিশর Verb রয়েছে যেগুলোর পরে আরেকটি Verb আসলে সো
/	A. got B. getting C. get D. gets Ans	1	Gerund বা 'ing মুক Verh' হয়।
	He often newspapers but he has never a novel.	1	avoid hate finish postpone understand
	A. reads, read B. read, read	1	nrefer prefer
	C. reads, reads D. read, reads Ans	•	Complete mention
	Abraham Lincolnone of the greatest man of America		consider miss
	history.	"	admit appreciate to the second to leave
	A. was B. is C. had been D. will be Ans		practice risk regret resent tolerate
	He dress formally to work but he always	~	Example:
	A. has not to, has B. does not, does	0.1	. Strauss finished - two of his published composition
			before his tenth birthday.
	C. has got to, would not D. does not require to, would Ans		- to C to comité D transition - C
	Marine biologists are concerned about the effects	"	
	untreated sewage thatinto costal water.	g   02.	. He hates the phone and very often lets it
	A. flaw B. flows C. is flowing D. flowed Ans	4	A. uttending, off B. answering, ring
	I at six o'clock, but to be by five.		C. ringin; on D. holding, rug
	A. get normally up - I sometime have	03.	. I regret Marzina about the wedding.
	B. normally get up - sometimes I have		A. tell B. to tell
	C. get normally up - sometimes I		C. telling D. to telling Ans
	D. normally get up - I have sometimes. Ans		Important Rule-02
19.	Despite the lack of evidence, politiciansblaming the	e	
	media for violence.		নিচের শব্দগুলোর পর আরেকটি Verb আসলে সেটিকে Infinitive (to
	A. do not resist B, will not have resisted	_0	verb)-এ লিখতে হবে।
	C. cannot resist D. should not resist Ans	6	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
	Choose the correct option:	-1	agree appear arrange decide demand
	A. What means this word?	- 1	deserve hesitate intend learn happen
	B. What does mean this word?		expect ask promise want fail
	C. What does this word mean?		manage forget need attempt claim
	D. What is this word mean?	73	seem threaten offer tend wish
21	Choose the right form of verb to fill up the gap : Dr. Ridwa	-	hope pretend able anxious boring
~1.	is busy. He a patient right now.	"	dangerous difficult common eager easy
	A. is seeing B. had seen C. was seeing D. sees Ans	a	
22	When metal becomes hot, it On and Practice	are	
	A. expanding B. expanded	7	
		a	Example:
22	C. expands D. expand Ans He has just out. (সে এইমাত্র বাইরে গেল।)	9 01	. One of the least effective ways of storing information is
23.		_	learning —— it.
- 4	A. gone B. went C. going D. getting Ans	7	A. how repeat B. repeating C. to repeat D. repeat Ansi
24.	Complete the following sentence: They certainlythe rig	nt   02	. Almost every one fails — on the first try.
	person for the job.	1 52	A in passing the deixing test
47	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		B. to pass his driver's test
	C. had chose D. chose Ans	В	C to have personal in the
25.	Rahim his work by the time.		C. to have passed his driver's test
f	A. will finish B. had finished		D. passing his driver's test
	C. has finished D. having finished Ans	<b>G</b>   03	. Anarchists believe that political institutions are no
26.	He for his club in 65 matches so far. (সে এখন পর্যন্ত ত	র	necessary — people.
	ক্লাবের পক্ষে ৬৫টি ম্যাচ খেলেছে।)		A. to have governing B. that govern
- 0	A. has played B. is playing		C
		Λ.	D. to govern
27	Just now he his dinner but he says he will see when he		Important Rule-03
41.		12	নিচের verbal phrase তলোর পর verb আসলে সব সময় Gerun
9.5	finished.	111	(Verb + ing) रू(न)।
	A. is having B. has had	11.	
	C. was having D. had Ans		get through
		गर	get used to be used to
	I him only one letter up to now. (এখন পর্যন্ত আমি তাকে এ		
		49	look forward to object to
28.	মাত্র চিঠি পিখেছি।)	49	confess to become used to
28.		R	with a view to look forward to



off. Many modern architects insist on		ংরেজি	703
A rey out looking forward your Friend again? A rey out looking forward your Friend again? A rey out looking forward your Friend again? A give B, to see C. to seeing D. to saw Jones B, Would you mind my your mobile number? B, giving C, to give B, giving C, to give B, giving D, to have given Limportant Rule-04 I. Know 48 with two 10 प्रविश्व हो? I. Est वाचरण जावनां should वादेशक हो? I. Lest वाचरण जावनां should वादेशक हो? II. Lest वाचरण जावनां should वादेशक हो? III. Lest वाचरण जावनां should argain give que que with doors कर and indefinite frome हो? III. Lest वाचरण जावनां should argain give que que que que que que que que que qu	Example:	1	
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No sooner had we make the problem of the property of the p	A. seeing D. to see	02.	Choose the correct form of verb: Don't go outside until it
A. Stop B. stops C. stopping D. stophyse given [Important Rule-04] i. Know da first how to रोज्युक ह्या   ii. It is time, it is high time we first probable of the problem. A. have tackle B. tackled C. to tackle D. knowing B. To know C. Know D. Know [Angul B. Her and the the miss the train. A. can B. could C. should D. would [Angul B. Her and the train. A. can B. could C. should D. would [Angul B. Her and the train. B. starter by the problem. A. can B. could C. should D. would [Angul B. Her and the train. B. starter by the problem. A. can B. could C. should D. would [Angul B. Her and fast lett he —miss the train. A. can B. could C. should D. would [Angul B. Her and fast lett he —miss the train. A. can B. could C. should D. would [Angul B. Her and fast lett he —miss the train. I fame to the miss the train the fame the miss the miss the train the fame the miss the miss the	03. Would you mind me your mobile number?	•	raining.
L Know वर्ष चिक्र how to अपने के प्रशास का like the most of stage कर प्रा	A. give B. givino		A. stop B. stops C. stopping D. stoppin
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i. Lest जायक प्रश्नक प्रशास   A. arrives B. arrived   D. arriven B. and return   A. do not return   D. should return   A. do not return   D. should return   D. sho	Important Rulc-04	1	Complete the sentence: Stay at the accident site until neip
His It is time, it is high time, if lancy, i wish decrease পাব Past iv. While dea পাবে Verb surpting was rice in gas early. While dea পাবে Verb surpting was rice in gas early. While dea পাবে verb surpting was rice in gas early. We cannot have a fire until we the chimney. A sweep B. shall be sweeping. D. shall be sweeping.		١,,	
iii. It is time, it is high time, i fancy, i wish deorial পাব Past Indefinite Tense स्था ।  iv. While এর পাবে Verb আগবেণ তার সাবে ing যুক্ত सूर्य ।  v. Wish এর পাবে Auxiliary হিসেবে পর্য were বাবে ।  v. Wish এর পাবে Auxiliary হিসেবে পর্য were বাবে ।  v. Wish এর পাবে Auxiliary হিসেবে পর্য were বাবে ।  v. Wish এর পাবে Land Ill sweep	ii. Lest থাকলে তারপর should ব্যবহৃত হয়।		Stay here until I
iv. While এক খনে Verb আন্মান কৃষ্ণ নামে ing মুক্ত হয় ।  v. Wish এক খনে Auxiliary হিসেবে কৰু were বলে i  vi. Be verb + likely খাবলে একানে to + V1 হয় ।  Example:  8. Indo't know how — the problem. A. have tackle C. to tackle B. tackled C. to tackle B. tackled C. to tackle C. to tackle B. tackled C. to tackle B. tackled C. to tackle C. to tackle B. tackled C. to tackle B. to know D. Know D. Know Ansul B. Her ran fast leat he — miss the train. A. can B. could C. should D. would Ansul On. H. It is high time we — the people conscious about our autional interest. A. should make D. will make D. were Annul Important Rule-OS i. Present Indefinite - since + Past Indefinite. ii. Present Perfect is since + Past Indefinite. iii. Past Indefinite - Since + Past Indefinite. iii. Past Indefinite - Since + Past Perfect. iv. No sooner had any series of the people of the University. C. I ank knowing him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have known him since I joined the University. D. I have	iii. It is time, it is high time, i fancy i wish down		A. do not return B. not return
iv. While এৰ পৰে Verb আগবে তাৰ সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। v. Wish এৰ পৰে Auxiliary বিশেষৰ পুঠ were বলে। v. Be verb + likely খাৰলে এইপৰে to + V1 হয়। Example: 8. I don't know how— the problem. A. have tackle C. to tackle D. knowing B. To know A. knowing B. To know D. Know Alang B. He ran fast lest he miss the train. A. can B. could C. should D. would Alang B. He ran fast lest he miss the train. A. can B. could C. should D. would Alang B. He ran fast lest he miss the train. A. can B. sould C. should D. would Alang B. He ran fast lest he miss the train. A. can B. sould C. should D. would Alang B. He ran fast lest he miss the train. A. can B. sould C. should D. would Alang B. He ran fast lest he miss the train. A. can B. sould C. should D. would Alang B. tit is high time we the people conscious about our national interest. A. should make C. must make D. will make C. must make D. will make C. must make D. will make D. will make D. will make C. must make D. will make C. must make D. will make C. must make D. made A. Tan years has passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C.	Indefinite Tense হয়।	1 05	D, silouid letteri
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Vi. Be verb + likely पाक्रका अवशादा to + V । स्था   Example: D. I don't know how — the problem. A. have tackle	Wich and and Amelian Forms and ting the Ext		
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v. Scarcely/hardly+Past Perfect Tense + when + Past Indefinite.  Example:  11. ——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 D. Ten year had passed C. admit seen D. haven't seen D. has been, went D. years, dreat D. years, dreat C. hadn't seen B. was, was C. has been, is D. has been, went D. has been D. has been, went D. has been, went D. has been, went D. has been D. has D. has been, went D. has been D. has D. has been, went D. has been D. has D. has D. has Deen, went D. has been, went D. has D. has Deen, went D. has been, went D. has Deen, went		ar	A. I have known him since I joined the University.
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C. Ten years have passed D. Ten year had passed Ans C  12. It has been over three centuries — Shahjahan — the Taj Mahal.  A. age, build B. when, has built C. since, built D. years, dreat Ans C  13. No sooner had he got the notice — he changed his direction.  A. as B. than C. before D. after Ans C  14. No sooner had we — at the station than the student stood up. A. arrived B. arriving C. arrive D. arrival Ans C  15. Choose the correct tense.  A. Scarcely had we started than it began to rain.  B. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it began to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it began to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it began to rain.  C. Scarcely had		13.	A 17.4 h
14. It five days since he -missing. (সে নিৰৌজ হৰার পরে পীচদিন করেছেছে)  A. age, build C. since, built D. years, dreat Ans C. has been, is D. has been, went Ans D. has been, and the started to Ans D. has been, went Ans D. has been, went Ans D. has been, and the started to Ans D. has been, and the started to Ans D. has been, and the started to Ans D. has been and been passed C. has been, and the started to Mans D. has been and the started to We mans was defined and the started to Ans D. has been and the started to Ans D. has been and the started to Ans D. has been and the started to Mans D. has been and the started to Mans D. has been and the started to Ans D. has been and the started to Mans D. has been and the started to Mans D. ha		3	C haddle see
Mahal. A. age, build B. when, has built C. since, built D. years, dreat Ans C. has been, is D. has been, went C. has been B. being C. have been D. been Ans C. before D. after Ans B. than C. before D. after Ans B. arriving C. arrived B. arriving D. arrival Ans A. Scarcely had we started than it began to rain. B. Scarcely had we started when it began to rain. B. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. A. Ans I D. has been, is D. has been, went Ans D. We friends since we were children. A. has been B. was, was C. has been, is D. has been, went Ans D. We friends since we were children. A. has been B. was, was C. has been, is D. has been, went Ans D. We friends since we were children. A. has been B. was, was C. has been, is D. has been, went Ans D. was, has been C. have been D. been Ans C. Ten years has passed B. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years h	or real years have pussed		
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direction.  A. as  B. than  C. before  D. after  A. arrived C. arrive  D. arrival  D. arrival  A. Scarcely had we started than it began to rain.  B. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  A. has been B. being C. have been D. been Ansic  A. has been B. being C. have been D. been Ansic  A. has been B. being C. have been D. been Ansic  A. has been B. being C. have been D. been Ansic  A. Ten years has passed B. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had passed D. Ten years h		- 1 15	Allson
direction.  A. as  B. than  C. before  D. after  Ans B. No sooner had we—at the station than the student stood up. A. arrived B. arriving C. arrive D. arrival  D. arrival  Ans 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. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it began to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but	03. No sooner had he got the notice — he changed his	s	A bashess D being O.I. I
C. before D. after Ms Sooner had we—at the station than the student stood up. A. arrived B. arriving C. arrive D. arrival Ans 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. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it began to rain.  Ans B Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?	direction.	16.	since he settled in London.
17. Which one of the following is a correct sentence?  A. arrived B. arriving C. arrive D. arrival D. Do you have a complain against me? C. Do you had a complain against me? D. Do you having a complain against me? Ans A Expl: Present indefinite tense এর interrogative বাক্য গঠনে have এর সাথে Do ব্যবহুত হয়। C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.			A. Ten years has passed B. Ten years had passed
17. Which one of the following is a correct sentence? A. arrived B. arriving C. arrive D. arrival D. arrival B. Do you have a complaint against me? C. Do you have a complain against me? C. Do you have a complain against me? C. Do you have a complain against me? C. Do you having a complain against me? D. Do you having a complain against me? Ans A Expl: Present indefinite tense এই interrogative বাক্য গঠনে have এই সাথে Do ব্যক্ত হয়। C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it began to rain.  Ans II.	C. Deldre		C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed Ans C
A. arrived B. arriving C. arrive D. arrival D. arrival B. Do you have a complaint 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? D. Do you having a complain against me? D. Do you having a complain against me? Ans A Expl: Present indefinite tense এর interrogative বাক্য গঠনে have এর সাথে Do ব্যবহৃত হয়। C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.	04. No sooner had we - at the station than the student stood up.	. 17.	Which one of the following is a correct sentence?
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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. C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain. C. Scarcely had we started than but it began to rain.  Ans B. Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?	Ansa	1	B. Do you has a complain against me?
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.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  Ans II  Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?	of unifie		C. Do you had a complain against me?
B. Scarcely had we started when it began to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  Ans B  Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?	Choose the correct tense.		D. Do you having a complain against me?
B. Scarcely had we started when it degants are the started to rain.  C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  Ans B  Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?	A. Scarcely had we started than it began to rain.	7,	Ans A Expl: Present indefinite tense এর interrogative বাকা গঠনে
C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  Ans B  Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?	B. Scarcely had we started when it began to rain.	6.	have এর সাথে Do ব্যবহৃত হয়।
D. Scarcely had we been started but it degan to series ASPECT SERIES	C Consoluted we storted than but it started to	1	Structure: Do+sub + main verb + object + Ext +?
	D. Scarcely had we been started but it of Bart S ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES	++ ASP	ECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES

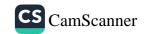


704	পাঠ্যবইকে সহ	র করার প্রয়াস
	Which sentence is correct? A. He is as good as I B. He is as good as mine C. He is as good as me D. He is as good me Ans A Expl: as/ than এর পর pronoun আগলে subjective form	CHAPTER CONDITIONALS  08  >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
	I perfer teacoffee.	াি যুক্ত বাক্য অথবা শঠাধীন বাক্যকে Conditional Sentence বলা হয়।
	A. to B. with	☐ Kinds: Conditional Sentence মূলত ৪ প্রকার।
	C. than D. on Ans A	01. Zero Conditional
20.	A verb that is active in form but passive in sense is knivo as-	02. First Conditional
12	A. causative B. inchoate verb	03. Second Conditional
	C. reflexive verb D.quasi-passive verb Ans D	04. Third Conditional
		Example: 01. Conditionals are of-
E	XQ ( ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS	A. two kinds B. one kind
01.	I wish I — a bird. IGST-A 2022-20231	C. three kinds D. four kinds Ansir
. *	A. was B. am	🛘 Zero Conditional Sentence: If/Unless মুক্ত অংশটি Present indefinite
	C. were D. have been	Tense হবে এবং অপর Clause টি Present Indefinite Tense হবে।
	S Why Right form of verb এর नियमानूयाग्नी wish धाकल	Example:
100	পরবর্তীতে were বসে।	01. Water boils you heat it to 100° centigrade.
02.	I saw the ferry — down the river. [GST-A. 2021-22]	A. Unless B. Untill C. If D. Although
1770	A. floating B. float	O2. If children he healthy, they learn to walk at about eighteen
	C. to float D. be floated	months old.
	Ans A Expl: একটি Simple Sentence এ একটি মাত্রা Finite Verb	A. be healthy, they learn to walk at
125	বসে। বাক্যে একটি F.V থাকায় Blank এ একটি Non-Finia: Verb নিতে	B. is healthy, they learn to walk at
	হবে। Option এ দুটি Non-Finite Verb লক্ষণীয়। (i) Floating (ii) to	C. be healthy, they learns to walk at
	float, আমরা জানি উদ্দেশ্য বোঝালে Infinitive (To + verb এর base	D. are healthy, they will learn to walk at Ans D
-	form) যেহেতু এখানে কোন উদ্দেশ্য লক্ষনীয় নই কাজেই Answer Floating.	<ol> <li>If orange blossoms are exposed to very cold temperature, they withered and died.</li> </ol>
03.	- you need any further information, please contact the	A. they withered and died
•	help desk. (GST-A. 2021-22)	1 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -
	A. Should B. However	La tey withered and die
	C. Although D. Why	D. they will wither and die
	Ans A Expl: এখানে উপরের বাক্যের অর্থ, তোমার যদি আরও তথ্যের	04. If light strikes a rough surface, it diffused.
	দরকার হয় তাহলে হেল্প ডেক্কে যোগাযোগ কর। এখানে এই বাক্যে যদি অর্থে	A. strikes a rough surface, it diffused  Compared to the strike a rough surface, it diffused delivery
	Should ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে However এর অর্থ যাহোক, Why এর অর্থ	C. strikes a rough surface it diffuses
	কেন, Although অর্থ যদিও।	D. stroke a rough surface, it diffused
04.	Find out the sentence that maintains subject and verb	05. If water freezes, it has become a solid.
	agreement- [GST-A. 2021-22] A. The jury was not from the same town.	A. freezes, it has become a solid
J.,	B. He talks as if he was a king	B. freeze, it has become a solid C. freezes, it becomes a solid
	C. I had my room clean.	D freeze it become!!
	D. He ran fast lest the should have miss the train.	06. If the trajectory (ধনুকের মত বাকা পথ) of a satellite is slightly of
g-had	Ans A Expl: The + collective noun হলে সেটি plural common	at launch, itas the flight progresses.
- +	noun হয়। একেত্রে একমত বোঝালে verb singular হবে এবং দ্বিমত	A. got B gets
10	বোঝালে verb plural হবে। Jury একটি Collective Noun. Collective	C. will get D.B.+.C.
	Noun এর Verb Singular হয়।	I First Conditional Sentence: If/Unless The World Drocont indefinite
05.	Which sentence is grammatically correct? [GST-A. 2021-22]	Clause To Future Indefinite Tence 2011
9.4	A. Either Rimi or her brothers know the news.	EARTH EC
	B. Either Rimi or her brothers knowns the news.	01. If services are increased, taxes—
	C. Either Rimi or her brothers known the news.	A. will probably go up D necket
	D. Neither Rimi or her brothers knows the news.	o producty up
	Ans A Expl: Either or, Neither nor, not only but	A, it will boil and seems F, —— as steam.
	also এমন correlative conjunction এর ক্ষেত্রে পরবর্তী subject অনুযায়ী verb	C. it boil and escape  B. It is boiling and escaping
	দিতে হয়। অর্থাৎ পরবর্তী subject যদি singular হয় তাহলে verb হবে singular	03. I will come tomorrow if I — time.
	এবং পরবর্তী subject যদি plural হয় তাহলে verb হবে plural।	A had



04.	If you make delay, you —— the train.		US	If I had a boat, we —— tell you	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	A. would miss B. should miss			A. would cross	B. will cross	
	C, shall miss D. will miss A	ns D		C. will be crossing	D. would make crossed	Ans A
Q5.	if orange plossoms are exposed (अनावड क्या) to wart	cold		3rd Conditional Sentence: 10/Unle	yes result यकि Part Perfe	ect Tense-
	temperature, wither (अप्ड्र याख्या/ठिक्रत्य याख्या) and die	,	_	S Conditional Sentence: 11/Unie	55 96 G(-110 -11-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 (
	A. they will B. it will			এ হয়, তাহলে পরের অশেটিতে might/c	buld/would + nave + v,1 <	
	C. they would D. they are	ns A		EXAMPLE	(4007	i ac cha
06.	If water is heated to 212 degree F	И	01.	If they would have taken grea	ter care in the dispos	al of the
	A. it will boil (তাপে ফুটিয়া ওঠা) and escape (উড়ে যাওয়া)		+	nuclear waste, the disaster wo		
	B. it is boiling and escaping			A. They would have taken great		*
	C, it boil and escape			B. Unless they took greater care		/
	D. it would boil and escape	ns A		C. Had they not taken greater ca		Ancill
07.	If baby geese (রাজহসৌ) are hatched (ডিম থেকে বের হওয়া)			D. If they had taken greater care		Ans
	absence of their mother, the first moving object they	in the		I might have provided a happi	er ending if I was the a	utnor of
	A. they would follow B. they will follow	sce.		that novel.	. 0	7.
	C it will faller	ns B		A. ending if I was the author of		
08.	Football teams don't play in the super bowl championship	uniosa		B. ending if I were the author of		
	they will win either the national or the American conference	e unicss		C. ending if I had the author of t		Anall
	A. unless they will win B. unless they would win			D. ending if I had been the author		Ans D
	C unlaws the surviving and the	ins C	03.	If the British government had		
09.	If you put too much water in rice when you cook it, sti	ckv.		hostility (শক্তা) the Indian p		nvioient
	A. would get B. get	,.		tactics would have availed little		
	C. will get D. will be getting	ıns C	1	A. If the British, government ha		
	2nd Conditional Sentence: If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি Past Inde	finite		B. If the British government did		
	হলে পরের Clause টিতে would, could, might + V, বলে।		191	C. Had the British government		
	EXAMPLE			D. If the British government did		Ans A
01.	If he was to decide to go to college, I would recommend	d that	04.	We would have bought a new	stereo system if we —	– enough
•••	he plan to go to Yale.	u that	*	money.		1
•	A. If he was to decide to go to college,		1	A. have had	B, had	
	B. If he were to decide to go to college,			C. had had	D. have	Ans C
	C. Had he decided to go to college,		05.	He arrested if he had tried	•	3.
17		ns B	l	A. would have	B. could be	
02.	If I wanted to marry, I could have done it. Practi		are	C. must be for effect	D. would have been	Ans D
	A. I could do it B. I could have to do it		06.		country he —— stopp	ed at the
	C. I would have done it D. I would have to do it A	ns A		frontier.		
03.	If Bobi got a warning for studying, he should study for a long			A. would have	B. may have	1.
	A. he should study B. he should have studied			C. will have	D. would have been	Ans D
	C. he should have study D. he studied . A	ns A	07.	Had I realized how close, I	was going to fail, I w	ould not
04.	If American ate fewer foods with sugar and salt,	their		have gone to the party.		
	general health better.			A. Had I realized how close		21
	A. be B. will be		12.0	B. If I would have realized		
	C. is D. would be .	ns D		C. When I realized how close	de ,	
05.	If humans were totally deprived of sleep, they hallucing	ations,		D. When I realized how close		Ans A
	anxiety, coma, and eventually, death.	,	08.	Had I reached the station in t		
	A. would experience B. experience		l	A. would have missed	B. wouldn't have misse	_
	C would have experienced D, had experienced	ans A		C. didn't miss	D. mustn't have missed	
06.	If Americans ate fewer foods with sugar and salt, their g	eneral	09.	Had the presidentthe	promulgation (ঘোষণা)	on time
	health —— better.			there wouldn't have been mu	ch uproar.	
	A. be B. will be			A. declare	B. declared	
	C. is D. would be	Ans D		C. would declared	D. had declared	Ans
	If I knew the answer, —— tell me.		10.	Had we had the money, we	a new stereo system.	
	בוז מ			A. would have bought	B. will have bought	
	D. I can	Ans B	1	C. would buy	D. will buy	Ans A
_	C. I'must  D. 1 can  Expect series •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT	SERIES	+ ASP	ECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT S	ERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPE	CT SERIES .
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11.	Were I a bird, Iin the sky.			12.	Choose the correct sentence.		
	A. will fly	B. would fly			A. When there is chaos in soc	ciety, the economy of th	e country
	C. fly	D. would have flied	Ans B		do not develop	• •	
	If I millionaire, I would he	ive removed poverty.		4.1	B. The economy of the country	y will not develop if ther	e is chao
	A. become	B. was			in the society.		1
	C. were	D. huds	Ans C		C. Economic conditions does n	tot improve when there i	s chaos in
13.	If I you, I would not have	done this.	74115	·	the society		
	A. was	B. am			D. The economy of the country	y will not be develop who	n there is
	C. were	D, are	Ans C		chaos in the society		Ans
14.	Joni looked as if hea ghos:			13.	If services are increased, taxe		
	A. sces	B. has seen			A. will probably go up		
9.4	C. saw	D. had seen	Ans D		B. probably go up	*	
15.	Rubina walks as though she	modeling.			C. probably up		
	A. studies	B. is studying			D. going up probably	Paris de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l	Ans
	C. studied	D. study	Ans C	14.	If forests are destroyed, wi	ild animals their	
		53 53 <b>*</b>		***	habitation.		
	(INSTANT)	PRACTICE			A. loses	B. will have lost	
· 01.	Which one is wrong sentence	?			C. will lose	D. lost	Ans (
	A. If he comes I will go there			15	If it rains, we Ludo.		Carr
	B. If he came I would have go	ne there		13.	A. would play	B. will play	
	C. If he came I would go there				C. played	D. would have played	Ans I
	D. If he had come I would have		Ansic	16	Rokeya from her post if		
02.	If my father-me up, I will to	_		10.	কখনো দেরীতে আসে তবে তাকে বর		at Ald Ald
	A. doesn't pick	B. don't pick		1		order was week a true .	,
43	C. would pick	D. didn't pick	Ans A		A. is dismissed	B. has been dismissed	
03.	The world is as if it lool		-	١	C. will be dismissed	D. will dismissed	Ans
	A. was B. were	C. is D. are	Ans B	17.	If you paint that picture well	-	oition.
04.	"If there had been a concert	today"				B. would hang	
5	A. I would certainly go	B. I have certainly g	one	A	C. hung	D. will have hung	Ans
	C. I would certainly have gone			18.	If he runs fast, he win the	•	blank.
05.	I - passed the examination			l	A. would	B, will	
	_	B) will have Prac		re	C can light for effective	vecouldlivery	Ans I
	C. had	D. would have	Ans D	19.	If the parliamentary body	, the bill will be place	ed in the
06.	If she —— that he was comi	ng, she would have pre		l	parliament.		
	guest room.	g, p	p=104 1116		A. approved	B. had approved	
	A. knew	B. has know			C. approves	D. has approved	Ans C
	C. had known	D. knows	Ans C	20.	He won't pass his exam unles		
07	Select the right form of verb				A. studies	B. study	•
	A.Would help	B. Should help	•	3.	C. will study	D. may study	Ans A
	C. Shall help	D. Would have helped	Ans D	ZI.	If there is a will,	record and a second	
08	If sheregularly, she will	do well in the examinat	tion.		A. there is a way		
ř	A. would study	B. will study			B. there must be ways		
	C. studies	D. studied	Ans C		C. there is no problem		!
09	If he has time, he us next		k.	_	D. there should be will power	to	<b>Ans A</b>
	A. visit	B. visited		E	XQ ( ANALYSIS OF PR	REVIOUS YEAR QUESTION	S
	C. will visit	D. will have visit	Ans C	_			170
10.	If he has time, he us nex	Friday.	KCP.	01.	If you had studied properly,		
•	A. visits	B. will			A. would pass		. 2022-2023
* 1	C. have visited	D. will visit	Ans D		C. had passed	B. passed	
11.	We shall visit her if time.				SOWhy 3rd conditional	D. would have passed	A noc
	A. we will have	B. we had	٠.		perfect tense হবে এবং অপর clu	न गम्भभानुयासा 11 युक्त clat	ISE-IV Pas
13	C. we have	D. we don't have	Ans C				
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#### DEFINITION

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

#### Important Rule-01

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

#### Example:

01. Everybody wants to go cinema but nobody pay for the tickets. C. sccms D. are seem Ans C

A. is seeming B. seem

02. Nothing- under the house. A. are

B. was C. have

D. none Ans B

03. Someone going to class-

A. is

B. are

C. were Important Rule-02 D. none · Ans A

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

01. A basket of apples -

A. are B. was

C. have

D. were Ans B

02. The color of his eyes--blue.

A. is

B. arc

C. were

D. have Ans A

03. The facilities at the library

C. was

-among the best in the country. Ans B

D. has

Important Rule-03

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

Example:

01. Fariha and not I -considered to be guilty.

A. am

C. is B. are

D. have Ans C

- football. 02. He along with his friends-

A. play

B. plays

D. none Ans B

C. played - completed his assignment. 03. He as well as his students-

C. were

D. have Ans A

### Important Rule-04

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

Example:

- adequate. 01. Neither of my two suitcases

B. was A. are

C. have

C. were

D. were Ans B

- peace. 02. Standing under the banyan tree-

A. give 03. Each of the things.

C. giving B. gives - found in ChinaD. given Ans B

D. have Ans A

B. are A. is

- cricket. Many a boy –

C. played B. plays

D. none Ans B

05. To smoke dangerous habit-

A. is

B. arc

C. were

D, have Am A

### Important Rule-05

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

— always on the floor. 01. Either my shoes or your coat -D. have Am A

C. were A. is B. arc

02. Identify the correct sentence.

A. Either she or her sisters is responsible. B. Neither she nor her sisters is responsible.

C. Neither she nor her sisters are responsible.

D. Either she nor her sisters are responsible.

Ans C

#### Important Rule-06

- The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.
- (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.
- प्र वर्षार and बादा युक् छेठ्य noun अद शुर्दरे यीन article (the) थारक তাহলে plural হয়। আর যদি একটি noun এর পূর্বে article (the) থাকে তাহলে singular verb হয়।

Example:

01. The headmaster and secretary--present at the last meeting.

A. is B. was

C. have

D. were Ans B

02. The professor and the student on that point.

A. has agreed C. agreeing

B. agrees

D. agree

Ans D

03. Which of the following sentence is correct?

The poet and novelist are dead.

B. The poet and the novelist is dead.

C The poet and novelist is dead.

D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead.

Ans C

Ans D

Ans D

### Important Rule-07

Amount of time, money, distance, newspaper, book, movie, organization ইত্যাদি verb তলো সৰসময় singular হয়।

Example:

OI. Two thousand taka ell enough to buy a shirty ely A. be B. are C. being D. is

02. The arabian Nights still a great favourite.

B. have A. are C. were D. is

03. No newsgood news.

A. is

B. are

C. was Important Rule-08 D. were Ans A

D. have Ans A

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

01. Physicsmy favorite subject.

A. is B. are C. had

our main subject. 02. Statistics

B. are

C. had D. have Ans A Important Rule-09

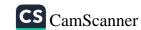
কিছু কিছু Noun যারা দেখতে Singular এর মতো, অথচ Meaning Plural এবং তাদের Verb Plural হবে। যেমন: Cattle, Folk, Vermin, Clergy, Poultry, Elite, Gentry, Aristocracy, Police, Peasantry, People, Children, Alphabet, Offspring.

Example: 01. Offspring the most precious ghing of the world.

A. are B. the C. is D. was

Ans A 1. ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERI





#### Important Rule-10 The number of, one of, a pair of এগুলোর পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিন্তু a number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয়। Example: 01. A number of people - for a train at the station. B. is waiting A. are waiting Ans A D. have been waited C. has waiting

02. One of my best friends – a lawyer.

D. have Ans A B. are C. were

a. is 03. Which of the following sentence is correct?

A. One of my friends are poc. E One of my friend is a poet.

C. One of my friends are a poet.

D. One of my friends is a poet.

Ans D

04. One of the crucial -

A. problems is C. problems were B. problems are

D. problem is

Ans A

#### Important Rule-11

Several, few, many, other, others এরা সরাসরি Plural Verb এহণ করে। Example:

– coming. 01. Several of them-

A. is

B. was

C. are

D. being AnsiC

-completed their work. 02. Many workers -

A. has

B. have

B. has been

D. none Ans B

03. Few people -- unable to attend, the others coming.

C. are, are D. none Ans C B. is. are

### Important Rule-12

Relative Pronoun এর পূর্ববর্তী Noun কে follow করে। পূর্ববর্তী Noun ष्वनुषायी Verb रय ।

Example:

A. are, is

01. It is I whoyour friend.

B. were A. is

C. am

D. being Ans C

02. Choose the correct sentence:

A. It is I who am responsible for this.

B. It is who am responsible for this.

C. It is me whom is responsible for this.

D. It is I that is responsible for this. 03. Joe is one of the boys who ---- on time.

B. are

C. being

Ans 1 D. do

Ans A

### Important Rule-13

Fraction অথবা ভগ্নাংশ এর পরবর্তী Subject অনুযায়ী Verb হবে।

01. Three-fourths of the work-- finished.

A. have been B. had been

C. has been 02. One-third of the students -

D. were Ans C present in the class.

D. is

A. do not B. remains C. are 03. Fifty percent of the land cultivated.

A. are

B. is

C. were

D. had

Ans B

Ans C

#### EXQ (\$75) **ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS**

Ninety miles —— a long distance.

A. are C. quite

D, is

SD Why Distance বা দূরত বোঝালে singular verb ব্যবহার হয়। এছাড়াও amount of money, newspaper, weight, movie ইত্যাদির

ক্ষেত্রেও singular verb ব্যবহার হবে।

CHAPTER

MODAL, SUBJUNCTIVE & CAUSATIVE

### Modal Verbs

# Important Rule-01

Need: সাধারণত need এর পরের verb টির সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। তবে passive ধারদা প্রকাশ করলে to be + verb তির past participle form এর হয়। Need Auxiliary হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে অর্থাৎ need জ পর not ব্যবহৃত হলে verb টি base form এ হয়।

Examples:

I thought that the grass - cutting.

A. needed

B. needs D. had need

Ans

C. need

Phosphates - to most farm land in American.

B. need to add

A. need added C. need to adding

D. need to be added

Ans

He need (not to go) there → He need not go there.

B. used

## Important Rule-02

Used to: সাধারণত অতীতের কোন অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়, এর পর verb এর base form হয়। be verb + used to থাকলে পরবর্তী verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

Examples:

He — to ride bicycle.

A. was used

C. was using

Unlike the people of cold countries. We - in hot climate.

A. used to living C. are use to live

B. used to live

D. are used to living

Ansil

### Important Rule-03

Would Rather: একটি বিষয়কে অন্যটির চেয়ে বেলি প্রাধান্য দেজা ৰোঝাতে would rather.... than ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে verb থাকনে বা পূর্বে ও পরে verb এর base form হয়।

Examples:

I would rather die than beg.

B. rather

C. would rather

D. would better

Ans C

### Important Rule-04

<u>Prefer:</u> তবে এর সাথে to হয়ে যেটা than এর কাজ করে। Prefer <sup>এর</sup> পর দৃটি verb পাকলে উভয়টি ing যুক্ত হয় এবং verb দৃটির মার্বে 'lo' ব্যবহৃত হয়। Prefer এর পর verb ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে তথু দুটি object <sup>ব্যবহৃত</sup> হতে পারে এবং এ ক্ষেত্রে object দুটির মাঝে 'to' ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

I prefer to go.

### Important Rule-05

Had better: had better এর পর সবসময় verb এর base form হয়। Examples:

Travelers - their reservation well in advance if they want to visit the St. island.

A. had better to get

B. had to better get

D. had better got

C. had better get \* ASPECT SERIES \* ASPECT SERIE





	It is necessarythe approaches to a bridge, the roadesign, and the alignment in such a way as to be accommodate the expected truffic flow over and under it.	d	CHAPTER USE OF CONJUNCTIONS
10	A. plan B. to plan	.	THE STREET STREET
13.	After the assassination attempt, President Reagan's doctor	4	Important Rule-01
	suggested that he short rest at Camp David.		And & But: সমদ্ৰাতীয় অৰ্থবোধক দুটি বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে and এবং দুক্ত
	A. will take B. take C. would take D. took Ans		And & But: Andioin addition on the and and the
14.	The teacher suggested that her students experiences with ES	٠.	বিপরীত বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে but ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
• ••	A. write a composition on their		Examples:
	B. to write composition about the	⊣	He is honest — leads a very simple life.
	C. wrote sonic compositions of his or her		A, and B. but
	D. had written any composition for his Ans	Z	C. or D. nor Ansa
15	He proposes that the voteballot.		He is honest — overlooks dishonesty of others.
1	A. is secret B. will be secret		A. and B. but C. or D. nor Ans B
	C, be secret D, will secret Ans		7.6 4.11
16	The law required that everyoneat least once a year.	-	Important Rule-02
10.	A. hus his car checked B. hus his car be checked	=	o Otherwise: Otherwise অর্থ অন্যথায় বা একটি কাজ না করদে তার সম্বাস্ত
	C. have his car checked D. have his car is checking Ans		ফল কি হতঃ এমন আশঙ্কা প্ৰকাশ করতে otherwise ব্যবহৃত হয়।
	Which of the following sentences is correct?	-	Examples:
17.	A. She insisted that they would give her a receipt	Ι.	My parents lent me the money, - I couldn't have afforded
	B. She insisted that they would give her a receipt	7	
(	B. She invised that they bed arrea has a receipt		the trip.  A and B. but C. otherwise D. if Ans
	C. She insisted that they had given her a receipt  D. She insisted that they give her a receipt.	8	7
			Important Rule-03
18.	Less moderate (মধাপয়ী) members of congress are insisting		No sooner /Scarcely/Hardly than /when before: কোনো কাছ
	that changes in social security systemmade.		হতে না হতেই আরেকটি হওরা বোঝতে এখনো ব্যবহৃত হর। এদের
	A. will B. are C. being D. be Ans	_	
19.	If you intend to pursue a professional degree,	a	Structure হলো-
	professional resume.		No sooner + had + subject1 + past participle - than +
	A. it is recommended attachment		Subject2 + past form.
	B. as it is recommended that you to attach	- 1 -	Scarcely + had + subject1 + past participle - when +
	C. as it is recommended that you to attach		Subject2 + past form.
	D. it is recommended that you attach Ans	2	Hardly + had + subject1 + past participle — when/before +
20.	Mary had John the car. (गाति छन्एक निरम कांत्र भूरम निन।)	-	Subject2 + past form.
	A. would wash B. wash	_	Examples:
	C. washed D. to be washed Ans		No sooner had he left — I came.
21.	Karim had his card by a mechanic yesterday. CHCC	are	Althon 101 B. than CIIVE, when IIVE by after Ans II
	A. was repaired B. be repaired	_ -	<ul> <li>Hardly had the train stopped—.</li> </ul>
	C. repairing D. repaired Ans		A. before we got down B. as we got down
22.	It costs about 50 dollars to have a tooth (একটা দাঁত ফি	15	C. then we got down D. when we got down Ans A
	করতে ৫০ ডদার দাণে ।)		Important Rule-04
	A. to fill B. filling C. filled D. to be filled Ans		
23.	Ahis had Rafiquethe floor. (অহিশ রফিককে দিয়ে মেঝে পরিষ	র =	11 101 1111
	कद्भ निष ।)		তণ/দোষকে সমানভাবে বোঝানোর জন্যে Not only + noun/ pronoun/
	A. would clean B. clean		adjective/adverb/clausebut also+noun/pronoun/ adjective/
	C. cleaned D. to be cleaned Ans	1	ndverb/clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।
24	The Principal had his teachers their lessons in advance		Examples:
	A. being planned B. planned	E	x. He is not only a liar but also a thief.
	C. plan D. was planning Ans		
25	They had the house (paint). (তারা বাড়িট রং করিয়ে নিলো।)	_	Important Rule-05
20.	A. paint B. painted	1 =	⇒ If/In Case: কোন বিষয়ের উপরে অমিম/ভবিষ্যৎ সম্ভাবনা কিংবা কোন অনুমান
	C. have painted D. had painted Ans		বোঝাতে if ব্যবহৃত হয় । অন্যদিকে কোন কান্ধের সতর্কতা অবল্যন করার
		<b>-</b>	ক্ষেত্রে In case ব্যবহৃত হয়।
E	XQ ( ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS :2	11	Examples:
01.	Which sentence is incorrect? [GST-A. 2022-202		→ I'll open the umbrella — it rains.
	A. Nasima had her mails done B. I had my horse corry the luggag	•	A. if B. in case
	C. I made his say sorry D. Let's get our ear fix	<u>.</u>	C. unless D. in case of Ans
	SDWhy Get একটি causative verb । Get এর পর reciever থাক	~	→ I'll write down the phone number — I forget
1	পরবর্তী verb এর past participle হবে। অর্থাৎ, Let's get our car fixed হবে।		O. II. D. UDIESS C. ALLER A. D. I. D. I. D. I.
•••	ISPECT SERIES • • ASPECT SERIES • • ASPECT SERIES • • ASPECT SERIES • • ASPECT SERI	9. • • A	SPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES .
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CHAPTER

### Important Rule-06

- Unless: Unless দারা যে clause তক হয় সেই clause-এ no/not ব্যবহত হয় না। Unless (यमि ना) conjunction টি Negative অর্থ প্রদান করে এজন্য এবং এর পরে present indefinite tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। Examples:
- Football teams don't play in the Supper Bowl championship - either the national or the American Conference.
  - A. unless they win

B. but they win

C. unless they will win

D. but to have won

Ans A

### Important Rule-07

### ⇒ As though / As If:

Present indefinite/present perfect tense + As if/ As though + Past Indefinite tense । অথবা,

Past indefinite tense + As if/ As though + Past Perfect Tense.. Examples:

- The man talks as if he knew me.
- She looked as if she'd had some bad news.

#### Practice

01. This is the school-

A. I used to go

B. I used to go to

C. I go

D. I am going Ans B Expl: অতীতের নিয়মিত অভ্যান বুঝাতে used to+V, ব্যবহৃত হয়।

02. Fill in the blank, we won't win ..... we play our best.

A. if

B. because

C. for

D. unless

Ans D

03. Join the two sentences...... the train started. He reached the station.

A. before

B. after

C. but

D. as soon as

Ans D

04. Join the two sentences with the correct conjunction: He is rich. 'He unhappy'. Practice paration and

A. or

C. so

D. but

Ans D

you put your coat, you'll catch a cold.

A. Yet

B. Unles

C. Though

D. However

Ans B

06. The word which joins words, phrases or clauses is called-

A. a conjunction

B. an adverb

C. a verb

D. an interjection

Ans A

#### ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS EXQ (977)

[GST-A. 2021-22]

-, during dreams brain 01. Dreams are not meaningless -[GST-A. 2022-2023] produces new Ideas.

A. So that

B. Such as

C. Instead

D. Otherwise

S ( why এটি textbook এর চ্বন্থ একটি দাইন।

02. We went out ---- the cold Weather. A. despite

B. however

C. besides

D. although

Ans A Expl: A→সত্তেও; B→However-যাহোক; C→ Besides-ছাড়াও: D→Although-যদিও। উপরোক্ত বাক্যে বলা আছে, ঠাভা আবহাওয়া

क्त्रा হয়।

থাকা সত্ত্বেও আমরা বাহিরে যাবো। অর্থাৎ সত্ত্বেও অর্থে despite ব্যবহার

Basics: Comparison of Adjective & Adverb কে সাধারণত Degree বলা হয়। Degree মূলত তিন প্রকার। i. Positive Degree ii. Comparative Degree iii. Superlative Degree Important Rule-01 এক Syllable বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative করার জন্য 'er' এবং Superlative করার জন্য 'est' যোগ করতে হয়।

Degree

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

🔲 কিম্ব দুই বা ততোধিক Syllable বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparitive হলে more এবং Superlative করতে হলে must যোগ করতে হয়।

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

#### **EXAMPLE**

- Choose the correct answer:
- 01. The disney Amusement Park in Japan is \_\_\_\_ Florida or California. A. the largest than the ones in B. larger than the ones in

AIC larger the ones in CIIC D. the largest of the ones Ans B

02 The blue whale is .....known animal, reaching a length of more than one hundred feet.

A, the large

B. the larger

C. the largest

D. most largest

Ans 😉

কিছু কিছু Adjective ও Adverb আছে যাদের Comparative ও Superlative এ ব্যতীক্রম দেখা যায়। তাদের মধ্যে <del>ওরতুপূর্ণ</del> 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** 

☐ Choose the correct answer:

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

A. Best

B. The most good

C. The best

D. The better

Ans C

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

A. evil C. worst B. worse

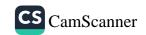
D. none



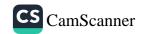


Name and Publisher of the Party		
🗅 Extreme, perfect, supreme, unique ইত্যাদি Adjective জ Superlative এর অর্থ প্রদান করে। তাই এদের পূর্বে more, most, ver	শোনিজেই v বসে না।	Ans D Expl: Preferable কে Comparative – more preferable করা যায় না। আর Prefer/ Preferable এর ক্ষেত্রে যাদের মধ্যে তলনা হয় তাদের
Example:	Sel.	मार्थ to वर्त्त than वस्त्र नो । अनुमारिनंद क्रिया मृठ्य व्यय ।
- Incorrect: This is the more perfect./ This is the most	perfect. r	🗖 জ্যোর প্রদান করতে Positive Degree এর পূর্বে Very বসে। এবং
- Correct : This is perfect.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Comparative Degree এর পূর্বে Much বঙ্গে।
EXAMPLE		
01. Which sentence is correct?	11	Example:
A. This is an unique case. B. This is a unique case.		- I am very happy now.
C. This is a very unique case. D. This is the most unique	e case.	- I am much hetter today.
Ans B Expl: U এর উচ্চারন ইউ' হলে এর পূর্বে a বসে। বাক্যা	টর বাংলা:	- I was much interested.
এটি একটি অনন্য/ অদিতীয় ঘটনা। Unique- অনন্য/ অদিতীয়/ একঃ		- It is very interesting.
এর Comparative/ Superlative হয় না এমনকি এর পূর্বে very-ও		EXAMPLE
	ا الع الكالم	01. My house is comfortable than my father's.
02. Which one of the following is not correct?		
A. tallest B. hugest C. largest D. biggest		A. very B. much C. to D. much more Ans D Expl: প্রথমত বাক্যে than থাকায় Comparative হবে তাই more
Ans B Expl: Huge (প্রকান্ত/বিশাল, সবচেয়ে বড়, extremely lar	'ge)-*मिरि	Ans D Expl: 3446 4160 man 4448 Comparative Constitution
নিজেই Superlative-এর অর্থ প্রদান করে বলে এর Superlative হয় না	T I	দিতে হবে আর Comparative এর পূর্বে much হবে তাই much more হবে।
☐ As as, Soas:	0	02. Choose the correct sentence.
As as Affirmative & Negative উভ্যা বাক্যে ব্যবহার হতে 🕈	গারে। কিন্তু	A. The patient is very better today.
So, as তথু Negative বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদের এদের মাঝে		B. The patient is much better today.
Degree वस्त्र।		C. The patient is more better today.
		D. The patient is more good today.
Examples:  - Jimmy is as tall as her mother.		Ans B Expl: Comparative Degree এর পূর্বে much বলে তাই Option
		A তে very এর পরিবর্তে much বসবে। ইংরেজীতে দুটি Comparative
- Jimmy is not so tall as her mother.	A37 31 1	পাশাপাশি বনে না। Option C তে more হবে না। Option C তে better
[Option এnot as tall as থাকলেnot so tall asকে সঠিক	क्षेत्र ना ।]	
- Jimmy is not as tall as her mother.		হবে। কারণ, good এর Comparative Form আছে- better তাই এর পূর্বে
- Jimmy is so tall as her mother: [Incorrect Sentence]		more ব্যবহৃত হবে না। সঠিক উত্তর B হবে।
☐ Comparative:३५ मूि वार्कि वा वक्षत्र मध्या जूनना व		🗖 Double Comparative: যততত" অর্থে Double Comparative
Comparative Degree হবে এবং Comparative Degree তে th	an বসবে,	ব্যবহৃত হবে। উভয় Clause এর স্করতে The + comparative form থাকবে।
than এর পরে Subjective বসবে।		Sequence: The + comparative +the + Comparative
Example:		Example:
<ul> <li>Incorrect: Jack is better than him.</li> </ul>		- The more you practice, the more you learn.
<ul> <li>Correct: Jack is better than he.</li> </ul>		- The finer the weather will become, the better the wind will be.
- Incorrect: He is faster than me.		- The sooner, the better.
- Correct : He is faster than I.		- The more you work, the more you earn.
EXAMPLE		- The less one earns, the less one must pay in income taxes.
O1. Which one is the correct sentence?  A. He is taller than we.  B. He is more taller than let us the sentence.	. '	- The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.
C. He is more taller than we. D. He is taller than I C	 11422 <b>015</b> 201	The louder he shouled, the less he convinced anyone.
02. Microscopes make small things appears larger than		EXAMPLE
A. really are  B. are really	.   0	1. The higher is the content of carbon dioxide in the air,
C. are they really D. they really are		A. more heat it retains B. than it retains more heat
Latin Comparatives:	Ans D	C it notains were best D d
সাধারণত Comparative এর পরে Than বসে। তবে কিছু Com	narative 0	
आर्ष्ट योग्नित शर्दा than ना वरम to वरम ।	parative	22. The more we looked at the piece of modern art,  A. the less we liked it  B. the more we liked it
এরকম কিছু Word হল:		C III III III III III III III III III I
		C. we liked it less D. it looked better Ans B
Junior, Senior, Inferior, Superior, Prefer, Interior, E	xterior,	The + Comparative:
Ulterior, Posterior, Major, Minor	and conference	সাধারণভাবে Superlative Form এর পূর্বে Article 'the' বসে আর
মনে রাখুন, এই শন্তলোর পরে Than না বনে to বসবে।		Comparative Form-এর পূর্বে the বসতে পারে না। নিচের শব্দগুলা ব্যবহার
MODEL EXAMPLE 11	1	খনে Comparative Degree এর আগে The ব্যবহৃত হবে। শুক্তলো হলো-:
01. Choose the proper option to fill in the blank spaces.	I prefer	of the two, of the twin ইত্যাদি।
what I like even though it not having much	money.	EXAMPLE
A. to doing, mean B. doing, means	0	11. Of the two schools, this one is
C. to do, may D. doing, mean		A better R the best C at 1
Ans B Expl: যেহেতু prefer এর পরে Clause- what I like	আছে তাই 🛭 0	2. Tamal isin the two boys.
doing হবে, আবার it থাকায় means হবে। Option C ভূল কারণ ২য়	শূন্যস্থানে	A. the smarter B. smarter C. smart D. the smartest Ans A
may থাকায় not have হওয়ার কথা কিন্তু প্রশ্নে having দেওয়া আছে।	0	3. Of the two girls, marry is
02. Choose the correct sentence	*.	A. the prettiest B. prettiest C. prettiest D. it
A. Death is preferable than dishonour,	0	4. Saint Peter's is of the two coaching centers.  A the letter B better
B. Death is more preferable than dishonour.	1	A, the better B, better
C. Death is more preferable than dishonour.		5. Of the two boys, he is C. best D. good Ans.
D. Death is preferable to dishonour.		
E Dooth is more botton than disharans		C. Alexander .
ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT	CT SERIES . A	C. the stronger D. stronger AnsC
		ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES .





	Different from:		42 .	1	Ans B Expl: বেহেতু এখানে সমগ্র গোলাপ জাতিকে নির্দেশ করা হয়েছে
	Different এর পরে than না	বসে from বসবে।		1	তাই The rose হবে। Superlative degree এর পূর্বে the বসে তাই the
	More Examples:				The rose and I Superiative degree and I superi
	- The watch in the window	v is a little different from	this one.	- 9	finest হবে। All এর পরে Countable Noun এর Plural Form হয়।
	- The watch in the window EXAMPLE	v and this one are a little	different.	02.	Ancient drawings indicate that the skill of juggling (
01.	The food in my country !	is very that in our c	ountry.		प्रचित्ना is at less three thousand years old .
	A. different	B. different than			দেখালো) is <u>at less</u> three <u>thousand years</u> <u>old</u> • $C  ext{ } D  ext{ } E$
	C. different from	D. differ	Ans C		Ans B Expl: At least হপ একটা Phrase এর অর্থ কমপকে। At less
02.	The classes at Dhaka Un		te University.		বলে কোন কিছু নেই।
	A. different	B. different from	<u>.                                    </u>	0.2	- 7 W. C
_	C. different from those	D. different than	Ans C	03.	These shoes are theexpensive of all.
u		Olara ou our de ou arres			A. last B. least
	once, twice, thrice এথলো			١.	C. 1635
	time, two times, three time	es viocei as many as 414	ৰত হবে।	04.	Which one is correct? (নীলনদ আঞ্রিকা মহাদেশের দীর্ঘতম/সবচেয়ে বড় নদী)
01	. We expect thirty p	eanle to come.			A. The Nile is longest river in Africa.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	A. approximate	B. more			B. The Nile is longest river in the Africa.
	C. as many as	D. more	Ans C		C. Nile is longest river in Africa.
02.	. There are fifty stud	ents attending summer			D. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
	A. approximate	B. more			Ans D Expl: নদীর নামের পূর্বে the বঙ্গে কিন্তু মহাদেশের নামের পূর্বে the
	C. as much as	D. as many as	Ans D		বসে না (বিন্তারিত Article Chapter এ)। Superlative Degree- longest
03.	. The children can seeb		ery at the zoo.		এর পূর্বে the হবে।
	A. more	B. as much more		05	Of the four books, the green one is the
	C. as many as	D. approximate	Ans C	05.	
04.	planes have sat in line		1		
	A. As many as	B. Approximate	13.00	١.,	C. cheapest D. more cheaper Ans C
ΩE	C. More	D. Until	Ans A	06.	Tehseen was one
U3.	State University offers  A. as much as	B. approximate	* 3.		A. of the happy child of his class
	C. as many as	D. Until	Ans C	l I	B. child who was the happiest of ass the classes
06.	Bob found a job that paid			И	C. of the happiest child of the class
	A, so much as	B. as much as	5 III III J	ш	D. of the happiest children in the class  Ans D
	C. as many as	D. more than '	Ans B	07	. Choose the incorrect sentence:
07.	The price was very rea	sonable; I would gla	dly bave paid	hr	A. Who is the best of the two boys?
	three timeshe asked.	ation and r	ractice	aı	B. Who is the best among these boys?
	A. so much as	B. as much as			C. Who is the best among the three boys?
	C. as many as	D. more than	Ans B		D. Who is the best boy of this group?  Ans A
08.	We didn't buy the car beca		it was worth.	08	. Cuba is sugar-growing areas in the world.
	A. so much as	B. as much as	(Amail)		A.one of the larger B. one of largest
	C. as many as	D. more than	Ans B	1	C. one of the largest D, largest Ans C
09.	Last year, Matt earned	B. twice more than	ener position.	100	. This novel is one of theof the author.
	A. twice as much as	D. twice as more as	Ans A	"	A. worse B. worser
10	C. twice as many as		10.57		
10.	Last year Rahman spent	B. twice as much as	27.5		Als D
	A. twice as C. twice as many as	D. twice as more as		10	. Rahim is onesuperstitious people I know.
	Superlative Degree:	B. tilloo aa maasa m			A. much B. very much
•	সুইয়ের বেশী ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বি	ধয়ের মধ্যে তলনা হলে Sup	erlative Degree		C. of the more D. of the most Ans D
	হয়। Superlative Degree এ	র পর্বে the বসে।			কোনো Sentence এ একই জাতীয় noun ভিন্ন কোনো noun-এর সাৎে
		a Zer the ter.	4 1	1	সম্পর্কযুক্ত হয়ে তাদের মধ্যে তুলনা করা হলে পূর্ববর্তী সমজাতীয় noun-এর
Δ.	EXAMPLE	tive degree?			পুনরাবৃত্তি না করে তার পরিবর্তে (singular) than that of এবং (Plural
υĮ.	Which one is the superla A. Rose is the finest of all	flowers.	Market a		
	B. The rose is the finest of	fall flowers.			than those of বসে।
	C. The rose is finest of all	flowers.			i. The rice of Barisal is better than that of Dinajpur.
		Call flower			ii. The roads of Dhaka are better than those of Khulna.
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#### Important Rule-01

Simple	Compound	Complex
prepositional phrase; adverb of time	and	when\while

Example:

: I was there in spring. Simple

Compound: It was spring and I was there. Complex : I was there when it was spring.

#### Important Rule-02

Simple	Compound	Complex
Prepositional Phrase;	And	Who, Which,
Adjective হলে		That

Example:

Simple : The tree in front of my house is large.

Compound: The tree is in fornt of my house and it is large.

: The tree which is in front of my house is large.

#### Important Rule-03

Simple	Compound	Complex
Present participle	And	When/Which
phrase: adverbial হলে		

Example:

Simple : Reading the book he went to the field.

Compound : He (had) read the book and went to the

playground.

Complex : When he (had) read the book, he went to the

playground.

#### Important Rule-04

Simple	Compound	Complex
Present participle phrase;	And	Who, Which, That
adjective এর কাল করলে		

Example:

: He lived in a cabin belonging to the orphanage Simple Compound: He live in a cabin and it belonged to the orphanage

Complex : He lived in a cabin which belonged to the orphanage.

#### Important Rule-05

Simple	Compound	Complex
Infinitive Phrase; Purpose	And so	That, so that, in
ব্ঝালে		order that, lest

Example:

Simple : I went to new market to buy a new shirt.

Compound: I wanted to buy a new shirt and so I went to new

market.

: I went to new market so that I could buy a new shirt.

#### Important Rule-06

Simple	Compound	Complex
Because- of/ on account-	And	as, since, because
of /owing to/due to হলে		

Example:

: He could not come to college because of his illness Simple

Compound : He was very ill and could not come to college. : He could not come to college because he was ill Complex

Important Rule-07

Simple	Compound	Complex
in spite of, Despite, not	But	though/ although
withstanding ·		

Example:

: In spite of his working hard, he could not succeed in life Simple Compound: He worked hard but he could not succeed in life. Complex : Though he worked hard, he could not succeed in life

Important Rule-08

Simple	Compound	Complex
Adjective+ noun	And	Principle clause +
= Noun phrase ইলে		adjective clause

Example:

Simple : He is an intelligent boy Compound: He is a boy and he is intelligent. Complex : He is a boy who is intelligent.

#### Important Rule-09

Simple	Compound	Complex
by + gerund	imperative	if + affirmative
= I	sentence + and	sentence

Example:

Simple : By reading attentively, you will pass. Compound: Read attentively and you will pass. Complex : If you read attentively, you will pass.

#### Important Rule-10

Simple	Compound	Complex	
Without+gerund	imperative	if + negative	
wital for off	sentence + br	sentence	

Example:

: Without working hard, you will not be succeeded. Simple

Compound : Work hard or you will not be succeeded.

Complex : If you do not work hard, you will not be succeeded.

#### Important Rule-11

Simple	Compound	Complex
Besides	Not only but also	While

Example:

Simple : Besides a good student, he is a good player. Compound: He is not only a good student but also a good player. Complex : While he is a good student, he is a good player.

### Important Rule-12

Simple	Compound	Complex
Too to	Veryand (negative	so that (negative
	(Contonoo)	sentence)

Example:

: The load is too heavy for the old man to carry Simple

Compound: The load is very heavy and the old man can not

carry it.

: The load is so heavy that the old man can not Complex

carry it.

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#### Important Rule-13

Simple	Compound	Complex
Enough to	very and	sothat (affirmative)

Example:

Simple Compound

: The sum is easy enough for the students to solve. : The sum is very easy and the students can solve it.

Complex

: The sum is so easy that the students can solve it.

### Affirmative To Negative

#### Important Rule-01

Affirmative	Negative ·
Only (Person)	None but

Example:

UI.

Affirmative: Only Allah can help us. Negative : None but Allah can help us. .

#### Important Rule-02

,	Affirmative	Negative	
	Only (Thing)	Nothing but	

Example:

Affirmative: I have only few toys Negative : I have nothing but few toys.

#### Important Rule-03

		2.4
Affirmative	Negative	
Only (age)	not more than	

Example:

Affirmative : Jerry is only twelve.

: Jerry is not more than twelve Negative

#### Important Rule-04

Affirmative	Negative	
Must Pre	Can't but+verb word/can't help+v+ing	

Example:

Affirmative : I must help you : I can't but help you Negative

### Important Rule-05

Affirmative	Negative
as soon as	no sooner had than

Example:

Affirmative : As soon as the thief saw the police he ran away

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

### Important Rule:06

Affirmative	Negative
Always	never
Always	Hever

Example:

Affirmative : Always speak the truth

Negative

: Never tell a lie.

#### Important Rule-07

Affirmative	Negative
The best	no otheras/so as

Example:

: He is the best boy in the class. Affirmative

: No other boy in the class as/so good as he Negative

Important Rule-08

Affirmative		Negative		
١	Better than any other	no otheras/so as		

Example:

: He is better than any other boy in the class. Affirmative : No other boy in the class as/so good as he. Negative

Important Rule-09

Importan	t Atule 52
Affirmative	Negative
asas	not less than

Example:

**Affirmative** : He is as brave as tiger.

: He is not less brave than a tiger. Negative

Important Rule-10

Affirmative	Negative		
Tooto	so that		

Example:

Affirmative : The man is too weak to walk

: The man is so weak that he can not walk Negative

Important Rule-11

Affirmative	Negative
Positive word	negative word

Example:

Affirmative : The man is honest

: The man is not dishonest

Important Rule-12

Affirmative	Negative	
arevery Ital for effec	There nobutIVEIY	

Example:

**Affirmative** : Every mother loves her child.

: There is no mother but loves her child. Negative

### (INSTANT PRACTICE)

#### 01. Which one of the following sentences is a simple sentence?

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

Ans B Expl: বাক্যে as, that ইত্যাদি ঘারা দৃটি অংশ যুক্ত থাকলে complex বোঝায় or, but, and থাকলে compound এবং inspite of despite থাকলে সাধারণত simple বোঝায়।

02. What is the simple form of the sentence, "The grass was so wet that we could not sit on it"?

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 Expl: So ----- that 45 complex sentence 6 simple

করতে হলে too ----- to বসাতে হয়।

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### 03. He is too weak to walk. (Complex)

- A. He is very weak and so he can not walk
- B. He is so weak that he can not walk
- C. He is not so weak that he can walk
- D. As he is not very weak he can walk

Ans B Expl: Too ---- to মুক্ত simple sentence কে complex করার 12. Simple sentence -সময় so ---- that এবং that এরপর cannot বসাতে হয়।

#### 04. He is the best player. (Negative)

- A. No other player is as better as he
- B. No other player is as good as he
- C. No other player is as best as he
- D. No other player is considered as best as he

Ans B Expl: উক্ত বাকাটিকে negative করতে হলে positive degree তে ক্লপান্তর করতে হবে। No other + best এর positive degree.

Structure: As + positive adj. + as হবে।

#### 05. None should deny the truth. (Affirmative)

- A. All should accept the truth
- B. Everybody should deny the truth
- C. Everybody should admit the truth
- D. Anybody should deny the truth

Ans C Expl: None যুক্ত sentence কে affirmative করতে হলে none এর পরিবর্তে everybody এবং verb এর opposite word শিখকু হয়।

#### Change the sentences as directed: (06-07)

#### 06. Who does not like a rose (make it assertive)

- A. All of us likes a rose
- B. Nobody likes but rose
- C. Everybody likes a rose
- D. Everybody one likes a rose

Ans C Expl: Interrogative - u who+..... not ....? পাকৰে Assertive -

এ Everybody/Everyone/All হবে।

#### 07. Teaching is a noble profession and everybody should respect it. (make it simple)

- A. Everybody should respect teaching as a noble profession.
- B. Teaching is a noble profession no one can avoid.
- C. Teaching is a noble profession which everybody should respect.
- D. Teaching is noble profession by all.

Ans A Expl: Compound -কে simple করতে হলে co-ordinating conjunction (and) বাদ দিতে হবে এবং একটি subject (Everybody) ও একটি Finite verb (respect) হবে।

#### 08. I never drink tea (make it interrogative)

- A. Do I always drink tea?
- B. Did I ever drink tea?
- C. Do I ever drink tea?
- D. Did I always drink tea?

Ans C Expl: Assertive sentence এর মধ্যে যদি never থাকে তাহলে 19. The tiger having fallen, he climbed down from the tree. interrogative করার সময় প্রথমে উক্ত sentence এর Auxiliary verb ভারপর subject + never এর পরিবর্তে ever + verb + object এবং শেষে অবশাই (?) বসাতে হবে।

#### 09. 'Love is nothing but feelings'-Make the sentence interrogative.

- A. Isn't love but feelings?
- B. What are the feelings of love?
- C. What a love and feelings? D. How feelings are love?

Ans A Expl: love is nothing but feelings (ভালবাসা feelings ছাড়া অনা কিছুই না)।

#### 10. A complex sentence has-

- A. One principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses
- B. One subject and more subordinate clauses
- C. One principal verb and one clause
- D. None

Ans A

## 11. Which one is a complex sentence?

- A. The water we drink must be pure
- B. The evil done by men lives after them
- C. Give a pen to write with
- D. Inspite of his poverty, he is not happy

Ansi

- A. I saw that he was reading.
- B. I saw him reading.
- C. I saw him when he was reading and market
- D. I saw a man who was lame

13. Which one of the following is a complex sentence?

- A. If I know this before!
- B. Do you not repent for this?
- C. A villain alone can do it
- D. I know why he is silent

Ans

### 14. Which one is a complex sentence?

- A. He is poor but honest
- B. There is no mother but loves her child.
- C. Do or die

D. He tried hard to help me.

### 15. Which one of the followings is a complex sentence?

- Some students like to study in the morning.
- B. I hate running, but like walking.
- C. They are studying because they have a test in the afternoon.
- D. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

- 16. The man with a stick in his hand was walking across the road. (লোকটা তার হাতে লাঠি নিয়ে হেঁটে রাস্তা পার হচ্ছিল।) This sentence is the example of-
  - A. a simple sentence
  - B. an imperative sentence
  - C. a complex sentence
  - D. an exclamatory sentence

Алз

### 17. I went to work closing the door-

- A. a simple sentence
- re Byantimperative sentence ctive delivery
  - C. a complex sentence
  - D. an exclamatory sentence

- 18. 'Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered her -this sentence is-
  - A, a compound sentence
  - B. a simple sentence
  - C. a complex sentence
  - D. an optative sentence

Ans

Ans B

. Com G /

- A. complex sentence
- B. simple sentence
- C. compound sentence
- D. negative sentence

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

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

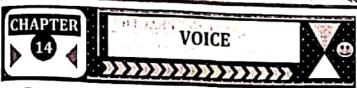
Ans B

- 21. When the sun set we reached home. Its '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.

Ans D

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- ⇒ General Rules of changing Active Voice into Passive:
- O Active Voice এর Object, Passive Voice এর Subject হয়। Passive Voice এর Subject (Active Voice এর Object) এর Number ও Person অনুসারে।
- Active Voice এর Tense অনুসারে 'To be' Verb\*\* বসে।
- O Active Voice এর Principal Verb এর Past participle হয়।
- O বাক্যে যদি Complement থাকে, তবে তা বসবে। এর পরই সাধারনত 'By'-Preposition বসে। তবে কিছু বাতিক্রম আছে।
- O Active Voice এর Subject, Passive Voice এর Object হয়।
- O কোন Simple Sentence এ বা কোন একটি Clause এ Double Passive হয় না। তবে Complex Sentence এ Principal ও Sub-ordinate দৃটি Clause এরই Passive করতে হবে।

N.B.: General Rules তলোর ৷ থেকে ৬ পর্যন্ত Sequence maintain করতে হবে।

⇒ Imperative Sentence: Imperative Sentence এ মোটামুটি ৫ রকমের Structure प्रियो याग्र। विভिन्न Structure अनुসারে विভিন্ন निग्रस्य Voice Change করা হয়।

#### Important Rule-01

Struture-01: Principal Verb +Object.+Extension. Let+Sub.(From Obj.)+be+ Past Participle+Ext.

Example: Do the work Let the work be done

#### Important Rule-02

Struture-02: Do not+ Principal Verb +Obj. +Ext Let not+Sub.(From Obj.)+be+ Past Participle +Ext.

Example: '

M. Dent

Do not hate the poor paration and Practice are restraining reffective delivery Let not the poor be hated.

#### Important Rule-03

Struture-03: Let+Obj.(ব্যক্তি)+Principal Verb +Obj.(কর্ম)+Ext. Let+Sub.(From কৰ্ম Obj.)+be+ PP+by+ Obj.(ব্যক্তি+Ext.

Example:

Let him do the work.

Let the work be done by him.

### Important Rule-04

Struture-04: Never+ Principal Varb +Obj.+Ext. Let not+Sub.(From Obj.)+ever+be+ Past Participle +Ext.

Example:

Never tell a lie.

Let not a lie ever be told.

### Important Rule-05

Struture-05: Please+ Principal Verb (Tran./ Intran.)+Ext.

You are requested+to+PV+Ext.

Example:

Please go there.

Important Rule-06

Interrogative sentence এ দুই ধরনের Structure দেখা যার। একটি 'to be' verb বাক্যের ভক্ততে বসিয়ে, অন্যটি WH Question (Who, whom, what, how, which, why) । বাক্যের তক্ততে 'to be' verb যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে প্রথমে Assertive Sentence এ ব্রশান্তরিত করতে হয়। অতঃপর Assertive Sentence টিকে Passive Voice করতে হবে। অবশেষে Passive Voice টির 'to be' verb টিকে প্রথমে নিয়ে এসে Interrogative sentence এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

Examples:

Step-01: Active: Did he eat rice? (Interrogative)

Step-02: Active: He ate rice. (Assertive)

Step-03: Passive: Rice was eaten by him. (Assertive) Step-04: Passive: Was rice eaten by him? (Interrogative)

WH Word(Who, whom, what, how, which, why) টি কিছুটা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে অথবা অপরিবর্তিত রূপে প্রথমে বসবে। Sentence এর বাকি অংশ 1 নং নিয়ম অনুসারে সহজেই রুপান্তর করা যায়।

#### Important Rule-07

### Change in Interrogative Pronouns in Passive Voice:

Who → By whom, Whom → Who Why → Why What → What, Which → Which How → How

Examples:

Active : Whom do you want? Passive: Who is wanted by you? Active : Who wrote the letter?

Passive : By whom was the letter written?

#### Important Rule-08

#### Few More Important Rules of Changing Voice:

May, might, can, could, must, ought to, going to, has to, have to, had to, used to, should ইত্যাদি যুক্ত Active Voice কে Passive Voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় এদের পরেই be বসে এবং তারপরেই Verb

Active : He may do the work.

Passive: The work may be done by him.

#### Important Rule-09

⇒ কিছু Verb যেমন: dare, hear, make, bid, need, feel, know, watch, behold প্রভৃতির পর Active Voice এ to উহ্য থাকে। তবে Passive Voice এ এদের Past Participle এর পরই to বসে।

Examples:

Active: The Albatross made the wind blow.

Passive: The wind was made to blow by the Albatross.

#### Important Rule-10

⇒ Causative Verb (Get, have, make, let, help) এর Voice Change করার নিয়ম:

Active: Sub. + Causative Verb+ Obj. (Doer) + VerbBase

Form + Object (Receiver) Passive: Sub. + Causative Verb + Obj. (Receiver) + Verb (PP)

+ by + Obj. (Doer)

Examples:

Active : I let him do the work.

Passive : I let the work done by him.

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Ans C

Ans I

Ans I

Ans A

Ans C

#### Important Rule-11

⇒ কিছু কিছু Active Voice এর Subject কে Object করার সময় by ছাড়া জন্য Preposition যেমন: to, with, on, nt, ইত্যাদি ব্যবহুত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে নিচের উদাহরণ তদির পাশাপাশি Appropriate Preposition এ ভাল দখল बाका श्राह्मकन । रयमनः Please, Displease, Satisfy, Dissatisfy, seize, fill, charm, delight ইত্যাদি থাকলে ব্যক্তির সাথে with বুঝাতে এবং আচরন হলে at হয়। আবার ভয় পাওয়া বুঝালে সব সময়ই of হয়। Know পাকলে to হয়।

#### Examples:

Active : I know the fact.

Passive: The fact is known to me.

যদি কোন বাক্যে Adjective + to + Infinitive থাকে তাহলে তার Passive

এ to + Verb অংশটির কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

#### Examples:

Active : I found it easy to do.

Passive : It was found easy to do by me.

#### Important Rule-12

⇒ Complex Sentence এ যদি কোন Clause- Subject এর কাজ করে তবে Passive Voice এ Clause টিকে Object করতে হবে। অপরদিকে যদি Clause টি Object এর কাজ করে তবে Passive Voice এ এ Clause ঢিকে Subject করতে হবে।

#### Example:

Active : I know what he thinks.

Passive: What he thinks is known to me.

কিষ্ক Complex Sentence এর Clause তলিকে Subject/Object হিসেবে বাক্যে পরিবর্তন না করে উভয় Clause এর Passive করেও Passibe Voice

#### করা যায়।

Active : People said that they knew him there. Passive: It is said that he was known there.

### Pre Important Rule-13

#### Quasi-passive Voice: With Complement:

Active : The rose smells sweet.

Passive : The rose is sweet when it is smelt.

#### Without Complement:

Active : The house is building. Passive : The house is being built. Active : The trumpets were sounding.

Passive : The trumpets were being sounded.

#### Important Rule-14

#### ⇒ Infinitive:

Active : To + verb + in simple form

Passive : To + bc + V3 (P.P.)

#### Perfect Infinitive:

Active : To + have + V3 (P.P.)

Passive : To + have + been + V3 (P.P)

#### Examples:

Incorrect: Result is to announce.

Correct: The result is to be announced.

Incorrect: Our story is to complete.

Correct : Our story is to be completed.

### INSTANT PRACTICE

# 01. Choose the passive form of "Who will pay him"?

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

Ans D Expl: Who যুক interrogative sentence কে passive ক্রতে হলে who এর পরিবর্তে by whom বসে তারপর auxiliary verb + subject (active বাক্যের object) + be + P.P./V3 বসে।

## 02. Change the voice, "It is the time to do your duty".

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.

Ans B Expl: বাকাটিতে it is time অর্থ উপযুক্ত সময়। এটি অপরিবর্ভিত পাকবে, to do your duty কে passive করতে হবে your duty to be done.

### 03. Change the voice- "Who planted this tree here"?

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?

The passive form of 'Are you doing the sums?' is-

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. Make the sentence Passive : Who wrote this?

A. This is written by who? B. By whom was this written?

C. Whom was this written? D. By who was this written?

06. Whom do you want? Make it passive.

A. Who is wanted by you?

3. By Whom yu are wanted?

C. By whom are you wanted

D. Whom is wanted by you?

07. 'I saw the boy coming'. make the sentence passive.

ctice are Aviwas seemby the boycoming/e delivery

B. The boy was seen by me coming

C. The boy was seen coming by me.

D. The boy was seen to me coming

#### 08. 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?

Ans C Expl: Active voice এ who থাকলে passive voice এ by whom ৰসে modal auxiliary এর পরিবর্তে be ৰসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle বসে।

# 09. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is-

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 D Expl: সাধারণত imperative বাক্যের passive করতে হলে পরবর্তীতে by + object প্রয়োজন পড়ে না।

### Change the voice: (10-11)

#### 10. Bring me a pen.

A. Let a pen be brought for me.

B. Let pen be brought to me.

C. Let me brought pen.

D. Let a pen be brought me.

Ans A

\*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*





Ans

Ans I

Ans A

#### 11. Who had done the work?

- A. By whom had the work been done?
- B. By whom the work had done?
- C. By whom had the work done?
- D. Who the work had been done?

Ans A Expl: Active voice- এ who থাকলে passive voice-এ by whom বসবে এবং past perfect tense- had+v.p.p (done) থাকায় had+been+v.p.p(done) হবে।

#### 12. Which is the right passive form of the sentece "We don't like idle people"?

- A. We are not liked by idle people
- B. Idle people are not of our liking
- C. Idle people were not liked by us

D. Idle people are not liked by us

### 13. Identity the correct passive form: "open the window."

- A. The window should be opened
- B. Let the window be opened
- C. Let window be opened by you
- D. The window must be opened

#### 14. Whom do you want? Make it passive.

- A. Who is wanted by you?
- B. By Whom yu are wanted?
- C. By whom are you wanted
- D. Whom is wanted by you?

#### 15. I saw the boy coming make the sentence passive.

- 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 C

#### 16. Take care of your health.

- A. Let your health taken care
- B. Let your health be taken care of
- C. Let your health taken care of
- D. Health is taken care by you

Ans B Expl: Imperative active voice কে passive করতে হলে let + object + be + V3 + Ext

#### 17. He was seen by me carrying a basket.

- A. I see him carrying a basket.
- B. I had seen him carrying a basket.
- C. I saw him carrying a basket.
- D. He saw me carrying a basket.

Ans C

#### 18. We expect him soon. (make it passive)

- A. He is expected soon
- B. We are expected him soon
- C. He is expect soon.
- D. We are expected soon.

Ans A

#### 19. He found it at last. (make it passive)

- A. I was found by him at last.
- B. It was found by him at last.
- C. It was found him at last.
- D. It is found him at last.

Ans B

#### ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS EXQ (97)

#### [GST-A. 2022-2023] 01. Which sentence cannot be made passive?

- A. The news surprised me
- B. Handle the box with care
- C. A tree stood here
- D. She gifted me a book

S ( Why কোনো বাক্যের যদি object না থাকে ভাহদে সেই বাক্যের passive

form করা যায় না। অপশন C তে কোনো object নেই। কেননা here। এখানে

adverb হিসেবে বসেছে। আর Adverb বাক্যের Object হতে পারে না।



- Direct Narration এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:
- Direct Speech 4 Inverted Comma (" ") হবে।
- Reporting verb এর পরে comma(,) হবে।
- Reported Speech এর First letter-Capital Letter হবে।

### Important Rule-01

### Chunges To Be Done To Make Indirect Narration:

- Reported Speech এর পূর্বে Linker (that) যোগ হয়।
- Reported Speech এর Pronoun অর্থ অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হবে।
- Reported Speech এর Tense, Reporting verb অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হবে।

#### Important Rule-02

#### General Steps To Be Followed: (Basic Rules)

- Sub.+ Reporting verb অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।
- যথায়স্থ Linker ব্যবহৃত হবে। সাধারনত That ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Reported Speech এর Subject, Proper Noun হলে অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে। কিষ্ট Pronoun হলে অর্থ অনুসারে (1<sup>st</sup> Personহলে Subject কে অনুসরণ করবে এবং 2<sup>nd</sup> Person হলে Object কে অনুসরন করবে) পরিবর্তিত হবে।
- Reported Speech এর Tense, Reporting verb অনুসারে পরিবর্তিত হবে। Reporting verb টি Present or Future Tense হলে Indirect Narration এ Reported Speech এর Tense অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে। কিন্ত Reporting verb টি Past Tense হলে Indirect Narration এ Reported Speech এর Tense নিমুক্রপে পরিবর্তিত হবে।

Present Indefinite → Past Indefinite

Present Continuous → Past Continuous

Present Perfect → Past Perfect

Past Indefinite → Past Perfect

Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect → Past Perfect

Future All → Future (Should/Would)

এতলো Narration এর Basic Rules । এছাড়াও আরও অনেক Rules আছে যেগুলো বিভিন্ন Sentence ভেদে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

### Examples: al IOI ellectiv

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

এবানে Reporting Verb- Past Tense এক Reported Speech- Present Continuous সুতরাং Reported Speech- Past Continuous হবে। এবং যেহেত্

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.

### Important Rule-03

#### Rules When Reported Speech is Assertive Sentence:

সকল Basic Rules প্রযোজা। চিরন্তন সত্য বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে

Reported Speech এর Tense এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।

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

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

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

Indirect: He said that he walks a mile daily.

#### Important Rule-04

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

Now → then,

ago → before

today -> that day,

tomorrow → the next day,

to night -> that night

yesterday → the previous day

## ASPECT SERIES \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*





last night -> the previous night,

hence → thence,

these -> those,

here → there this -> that thus -> that way

come→go thus -> so,

It -> It,

now a days -> in those days

a year ago -> a year before

Example:

Direct : He said, "I have never seen anything like it." Indirect: He said that he had never seen anything like it.

#### Important Rule-05

⇒ Object না থাকলে Reporting Verb- say এবং থাকলে tell হয়। Indirect Speech এ said to him, said to me ইত্যাদি ভাল ইংরেজি নয়। এরপ স্থলে Told him, Told me দেবা 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.

#### Important Rule-06

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

Example:

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

#### Important Rule-07

⇒ 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.

#### Important Rule-08

⇒ Direct speech এ "Goodbye" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting verb এর subject + bade + Reporting Verb এর object + goodbye হয়। Example: Teparation

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

#### Important Rule-09

⇒ Direct speech a "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 रग्र।

Example:

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

#### Important Rule-10

- ⇒ Rules When Reported Speech is Interrogative Sentence:
- Indirect Narration টি একটি Assertive Sentence হবে।
- Basic Rules অনুসারে Tense পরিবর্তিত হবে।
- → Reporting Verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে সাধারনত Ask/Asked হয়। তবে demand, inquire, wonder-ও হতে পারে।
- → আমরা জানি Interrogative Sentence দুই ভাবে গঠিত হতে পারে Auxiliary Verb টি সামনে এনে (Yes/No Question) এবং WH Question.
- Reported Speech টি যদি "Yes/No" Question হয় অর্থাৎ Auxiliary Verb টি সামনে এনে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য করা হয় সেক্ষেত্রে If অথবা Whether আনতে হবে।

\*\*\*সব সময় মনে রাখতে হবে Interrogative Sentence এর Indirect 🖚

সময় কৰনই That বসে না।

Example:

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

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

### Important Rule-11

⇒ Reported Speechি যদি WH Question হয় সেকেত্রে Interrogative Pronount অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে এবং Reported Speech টি Assertive Sentence এ পরিবর্তিত করতে হবে। অন্যান্য পরিবর্তন Basic Rules অনুসারে হবে।

Example:

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

Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.

### Important Rule-12

⇒ Direct Speech এ কাউকে Address করা হয় তবে Addressing as দিয়ে Indirect speech শুরু হবে।

Example:

Direct : "Are you hungry, friends?" said the king.

Indirect: Addressing them as friends, the king asked if they were hungry.

#### Important Rule-13

Inverted comma এর বাইরে কোন Phrase/Clause পাকলে তা অপরিবর্ডিટ অবস্থায় তরুতে বসে। এক্ষেত্রে Present Participle যুক্ত অংশ গাবলে হা তলতেই লেখা শ্রেয়।

Example:

: "Are you brothers?" asked the mistress of the house. Direct turning to the people.

Indirect: Turning to the people, the mistress of the house asked if they were brothers.

### Important Rule-14

Examples of Changing in Tag Questions:

Direct: He said to me, "You are going to the playground, VITAL Taren You?" CTIVE delivery

Indirect: He asked me whether it was true that I was going to the playground.

Or, He asked me whether I was going to the playground and assumed that I was.

Direct : He said to me, "You didn't cause much damage to the book, did you?"

Indirect: He asked me whether it was not true that I had caused much damage to the book.

Or, He asked me whether I had caused much damage to the book and assumed that I had not.

### Important Rule-15

⇒ আদেশ, স্তৃক্ম, উপদেশ এবং অনুরোধ ব্ঝালে Indirect Speech এ যখাক্রমে Order, Commanded, Advised requested ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। হং যদি পরিষ্কার ভাবে বোঝা না যায় সেক্ষেত্রে tell বা ask ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure in Indirect Speech:

Sub+ ordered/commanded/advised/requested (অর্থানুসারে) + 10° PV + Ext. (\*Imperative mood টিকে Infinitive Mood এ পরিবৰ্ত করতে হয়। এ জন্য Principal Verb.এর পূর্বে to বসাতে হয়।)

Negative Imperative কে Indirect Narration করতে হলে Infinitive এর পূর্বে not বসাতে হবে। আবার not না বসিয়ে Forbid, Prohibit প্রভৃতি Reporting Verb ও বসানো যায়।

\*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*





- ⇒ Direct Speech এর Please, Sir ইত্যাদি Indirect Speech এ ফুলে দেওয়া হয়। একেন্তে Request Reporting Verb রূপে বনে এবং Adverb রূপে Kindly, Politely ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- প্রস্তাব বুঝালে Reported Speech এর Verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Should, might, might be allowed ইত্যাদি বসে।
- Structure in Indirect Speech: Sub + proposed to/suggested + Obj. + that+ +sub.(Reported speech) + should/might/might be allowed to + PV + Ext.

Example:

Direct : I said him, "Go home at once." Indirect : I told him to go home at once.

: 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.

#### Important Rule-16

⇒ Optative Sentence ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকান্সা ইত্যাদি বুঝায়। তাই Indirect করার সময় Wish, Pray ইত্যাদি Reporting Verb হয়। Sentence টি অবশ্যই Assertive Sentence হবে এক্ষেত্রে Linker হিসাবে That বসে ৷

Structure in Indirect Speech: Sub.+wish/pray+that+ reported speech এর subject+might+PV+Ext.

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.

#### Important Rule-17

Rules When Reported Speech is Exclamatory Sentence:

- এক্টেরে Reporting Verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Exclaim, Cry out, surprise ইত্যাদি হয়। এর সাথে বিভিন্ন অনুভূতি বাচক Adjective যুক্ত হয়। যেমন: আনন্দের সাথে বুঝালে with joy, দুঃখের সাথে বুঝালে with somow/grief বসবে,বিশ্রয়ের সাথে বুঝাতে with wonder বসবে। সাধারণত Hurrah, Alas ইত্যাদির অর্থানুসারে এই পরিবর্তন ঘটে।
- Exclamatory Sentence এ আবেকেরে তীব্রতা বোঝাতে What/ how দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে এদের পরিবর্তে great/ very বসে । সাধারনত Noun এর পূর্বে great এবং Adjective এর পূর্বে very বসে।
- Indirect Speech টি Assertive Sentence অবশ্যই হবে।

Structure in Indirect Speech: Sub.+ exclain/exclaimed/cry out/ cried out/surprise/surprised+ with joy/sorrow/grief/wonder+ that+ reported speech এর subject+ PVএর Present/Past form+ great/very+ Adjective+Ext.

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.

### (INSTANT PRACTICE)

- 01. Change into indirect speech- He said, "The train reached at nine."
  - 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

Ans B Expl: Reporting verb- ध यांत्र past tense धावा ( " inverted এর মধ্যে past indefinite tense থাকে তাহলে Indirect narration করার সময় reported speech টি কে past perfect tense-এ ব্রশান্তর করতে হয়।

02. Change the speech "He said Good morning Mr. Jamai"

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

Ans B Expl: বাকো good morning, good evening ইত্যাদি greetings খাহলে indirect করতে হলে sub + wish + বাঙ্কিবাচক object + good morning /good evening/ good night etc (greetings) বসাতে হয় ।

03. Change the speech "I said, Do it"?

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.

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

A. He said whether I can make coffee

B. He asked me if I would make coffee

C. He said to me if I could make coffee

D. He ordered me to make coffee Ans B My colleague said to me, "Please lend me some money". The

indirect form of the sentence is-

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

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

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

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

06. He said to me "May Allah Bess you" Find the correct indirect narration.

A. He wished that Allah mighty bless him

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

C. He wished that Allah might bless me

D. He prayed for me that Allah bless me.

Ans C

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

A. She said whether she can use my phone

B. She told that she want to use my phone

C. She asked if she wanted to use my phone

D. She requested me to allow to use my phone

Ans C

48. A said to him Excuse me, Sir, The correct form of its 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

09. Anis said, 'I must write a letter'.

A. Anis said he must write a letter

B. Anis said that he must write a letter

C. Anis said he had to write a letter

D. Anis said that he had to write a letter

Ans D Expl: Reported speech ि assertive sentence এ द्वाप्र inverted comma এর পরিবর্তে that বসবে এবং must এর পরিবর্তে had to বসবে।

10. He said, Alas! 'I am ruined'.

A. He exclaimed with sorrow that he is ruined

B. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined

C. He exclaimed that he was ruined

D. He exclaimed with sorrow that he has been ruined

Ans B Expl: Reported speech টি exclamatory sentence হওয়ায় Alas এর পরিবর্তে exclaimed with sorrow হবে এবং speech change

এর Rule অনুসারে tense এর পরিবর্তন করতে হবে।

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### 11. He said, "What a fool I am!" (make it indirect)

- A. He exclaimed that he was a great fool.
- B. He told me that I am a fool
- C. He exclaimed me that I am a fool
- D. He exclaimed that I was a great fool

Ans A

#### 12. I said to him, "You may come in." (make it Indirect)

- A. I told him that you may be come in.
- B. I told him that you might come in.
- C. I told him that he might come in.
- D. I told him that he might be come in.

Ans B

#### 13. Mother said to me, "May you shine in life." (Make it indirect)

- A. Mother told me that I might snite in life.
- B. Mother prayed that I may shine in life.
- C. Mother prayed that I might shine in life.
- D. Mother wished that I might shine in life.

Ans C

### 14. The stranger asked him where he lived. (make it direct)

- A. "Where do you live?" the stranger said.
- B. "Where you live that the stranger asked.
- C. "Where you live?" said the stranger.
- D. "Where you live?" said the stranger.

Ans A

### 15. He said to her, "What do you want." (make it indirect)

- A. He told her what did she want.
  - B. He asked her what she wanted.
  - C. He asked her what does she want.
  - D. He asked her what did she wanted.

Ans B

#### Change the narration:

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

- A. Asha said, "I will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."
- B. Asha said, "She will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."
- C. She said, "Asha will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."
- D. Asha said, "I will be going to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test." Ans A Expl: Direct- এ that উঠে inverted comma (" ্বসবে,would উঠে will হবে।

#### 17. He said me,"I am ready"

- He told me that I am ready.
- B. He told me that I will be ready.
- C. He told me that had been ready, and Practice a
- D. He told me that he was ready.

Ans D Expl: Reporting verb say এর পরিবর্তে tell বসে। তবে object না থাকলে say বহাল থাকে। inverted comma উঠে that বসে। Reported Speech-এ 1st person- "I' Reporting verb এর subject-"He" কে follow করবে এবং verb present form-"am" আছে বিধায় তা past form-"was" হবে।

### 18. Shamim said to me "Do you like pop music"

- A. Shamim asked me if I liked pop music.
- B. Shamim told me I liked pop music.
- C. Shamim asked me did I liked pop music.
- D. Shamim asked me whether I liked pop music.

Ans D

### 19. He said "The sun gives us light"

- A. He said that the sun gives them light
- B. He said that the sun give to us light
- C. He said that the sun give us light
- D. He said that the sun gives us light

. Ans A

### 20. He asked me if I had done that work.

- A. He said to me, 'Have not you done this work'?
- B. He said to me, 'Did not you do that work'?
- C. He said to me, 'Have not you done that work'?
- D. He said to me, 'Did you do this work'?

Ans D

# Phrase & Clause CHAPTER

A Phrase is a group of words which acts as a unit of group and which has no finite verb-P.C DAS

Phrase হলো কতভলো শব্দ বা শব্দভচ্ছ, যেখানে কোন Finite Verb (সমা<del>পি</del>কা ক্রিয়া) থাকে না ।

#### Phrase ৭ প্রকার।

- 01. Noun Phrase
- 02. Adjective Phrase
- 03. Adverbial Phrase
- 04. Verb Phrase
- 05. Prepositional Phrase
- Conjunctional Phrase
- 07. Interjectional Phrase

#### Noun Phrase

### Noun Phrase হল কতন্তলো শব্দহচ্ছ যা একটি বাক্যে-Noun এর মত কাৰ করে।

- যদি এক বা একাধিক Word একটি বাক্যের Subject হয়, তাহলে সেটি হবে Noun Phrase.
- যদি এক বা একাধিক word একটি বাকোর Object হয়, তাহলে সেটি হবে Noun Phrase.
- यिन এकाधिक Word, Preposition এর পরে থাকে, তাহলে সেটি হবে Noun Phrase.
- যদি একাধিক Word, Complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে সেট হবে Noun Phrase.

effective delivery

### @ EXAMPLE

- (i) I like singing in the bath.
- (ii) I like to swing the bat hard when I am at the crease.
- (iii) Dr. Shahidullah was a man of letters.
- (iv) Reading novels is a good habit.
- (v) He is proud of his excellent result.

### Adjective Phrase

- কোন Phrase বা শব্দ সমষ্টি যখন তার পূর্ববর্তী কোন Noun বা Pronoun কে Qualify করে অর্থাৎ তাদের দোষ, তণ, অবস্থা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে তাবে Adjective Phrase বলে।
  - যখন কোনো Phrase (একাধিক word) একটি Noun বা Pronoun সম্পর্কে তথ্য দিবে তখন সেই Phrase-টিই হবে Adjective Phrase.

# EXAMPLE (i) Tanisha has got dark hair.

- (ii) Shompa lost her dark brown briefcase.
- (iii) Chuknagar became a deserted village.
- (iv) Chuknagar became a village without any inhabitants.
- (v) She sent me a blank message.
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#### Adverbial Phrase

Sentence- এ Verb-কে When (কখন), Where (কোৰার), Why (কেন), How (ৰীভাবে) এসব দিয়ে প্ৰদ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাণ্ডয়া যায় ডাকে Adverblal Phrase বলে।

EXAMPLE (i) The train was running at high speed.

- (ii) He went to University in time.
- (iii) We went to the National park.
- (iv) He lives in the suburb of Dhaka.
- (v) I worked on without any protest.

### Verbal Phrase

- এক বা একাধিক word মিলে যখন verb এর কান্ত করে তখন তাকে verb phrase বলে।
  - (i) Arcfin is waiting for you.
  - (ii) Jusita had been speaking over the mobile for two hours.
  - (iii) There may be a storm tonight.
  - (iv) Jusita has been speaking on the phone.

### Prepositional Phrase

কোন Phrase যখন preposition এর কাজ করে, তখন তাকে Prepositional Phrase বলে।

EXAMPLE (i) He succeeded by dint of hard labour.

- (ii) She is at the point of death.
- (iii) He was going across the road.
- (iv) Raihan stood in front of me.
- (v) Apu is the boy by the biggest bike.

#### <u>Preparation and Practice a</u> Conjunctional Phrase

কোন Phrase যথন Conjunction Conjunctional Phrase বলে।

EXAMPLE (i) You should not go out as long as it rains.

- (ii) I have a book as well as a pen.
- (iii) He talks as if he were a mad.
- (iv) Fahim as well as his friends has decided to leave London.

#### Interjectional Phrase

যে সকল Phrase বা শব্দ সমষ্টি Interjection এর কান্ধ করে, তাকে Interjectional Phrase বলে।

EXAMPLE (i) What a pitylyou have failed.

- (ii) What a pity! The man is dead.
- (iii) Oh God! What has happened to him.
- (iv) Oh dear me! What shall I do?

A clause is a group of words that has a finite verb.-P.C DAS যে সকল Word বা শব্দ সমষ্টির নিজৰ Subject এবং Finite Verb থাকা সত্তেও তারা একটি বড় বাক্যের অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তাকে Clause বলে।

Clause তিন প্রকার। যথা-

- 01. Principal Clause
- 02. Subordinate clause
- 03. Co-ordinate clause

#### Principal Clause

যে Clause তার অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য অন্য কোন Clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল নয় অর্থাৎ নিজেই নিজের অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে তাকে Principal Clause বলে।

EXAMPLE (i) He gave me a book that I lost.

- (ii) I have a ring which is made of gold.
- (iii) He knows where he lives.
- (iv) This is the pen which is red.

#### Subordinate Clause

যে Clause একটি Sentence এর মত সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না অর্থাৎ Principal Clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল হয়ে অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে হয়, তাকে Subordinate Clause বলে।

Subordinate clause এর পূর্বে নিমুদিবিত Clause Marker তলো शांदा: that, which, what, when, How, where, why, who, whom, whose, if, whether, how many, how much, unless, as, than, because, since, so that, in order that, though, a through, even though, before, after, until, till.

EXAMPLE (i) If you dial a wrong number, it is important to applogize before hanging upfective delivery

- (ii) I do not know when he will come.
- (iii) If you do not work hard, you will not succeed in life.

#### Co-ordinate Clause

দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণীর সমগুরুত্ব বিশিষ্ট Independent Clause যখন Co-ordinating Conjunction ঘারা যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Compound Sentence গঠন করে, তখন তাকে Co-ordinate Clause বলে। Coordinate conjunction খলো হলো, And, but, or, yet, still, otherwise etc.

EXAMPLE (i) I went to his room and I found him using

- (ii) The man is poor but he is honest.
- (iii) Do or Die.
- Sub-ordinate Clause তিন প্রকার। যথা-
  - 01. Noun Clause
  - 02. Adjective Clause
  - 03. Adverbial Clause

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#### Noun Clause

Sentence-এ যে সকল Sub-ordinate Clause Noun এর মত কাল করে তারা-ই Noun Clause I এতলো Sentence-এ Subject, Object, Complement ও Preposition এর Object হিসেবে কাল করে। সাধারণত Verb क् what/whom बाजा अझ क्वरन Noun Clause नीडमा याप्र I.

#### EXAMPLE (i) I know where he lives.

- (ii) He said that he would go.
- (iii) It is not known when he will arrive.
- (iv) What he said was not true.

#### (v) I know where he lives.

### Adjective Clause

সাধারণত যে Clause টি Adjective এর নাায় কান্স করে তাকে Adjective clause বলে। ডবে এবানে পার্থক্য এই যে তথু Adjective Noun এর স্বাণে বসে ঐ Noun সমন্ধে তথা দেয় কিন্তু Adjective clause তথু ঐ Noun এর পরে বসে তথ্য দেয়। এখানে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, Adjective Clause হতে হলে অবশ্যই ঐ Clause টি-কে তার পূর্বের Noun টিকে Qualify করতে হবে। Qualify না করলে সেফেত্রে সেটি Adverb Clause হয়ে যাবে। Adjective Clause কৈ Relative Clause ও বলা হয় &

#### EXAMPLE (1) She gave me the book that I wanted.

- (ii) She gave me the book when I was at New Market.
- (iii) This is the boy who did it.
- (iv) Do you remember the place where we met first.
- (v) I remember the place where I was born.

#### Adverb Clause

যে Clause টি Adverb এর ন্যায় কাজ করে তাকে Adverb Clause বলে। অর্থাৎ Adverb এর ন্যায় Verb, Adjective বা জন্য একটি Adverb क Modify करत अवर जे कारकत ज्ञान, नमग्न, छेस्नाना, नर्छ, পরিমান, কারণ, ধরণ, ফলাফল নির্দেশ করে।

Principal clause কে when, how, where, why ইত্যাদি ধারা প্রশ্ন क्द्रल adverb clause शास्त्रा याग्र।

If, unless, as, than, because, since, so that, in order that, though, although, even though, before, after, untill, till, how, when ইত্যাদি দারা এই Clause যুক্ত থাকে।

#### (i) I shall go where he lives.

- (ii) Since the baby was very little, she could not carry her school bag.
- (iii) The water is so cold that you can not drink it.
- (iv) I shall do it whether you like it or not.
- (v) We read that we may learn.

## **EXQ** (?) ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

01. Identify the underlined clause in the sentence "I know the place where he was born." [GST-A. 2022-2023]

A. Adverbial clause

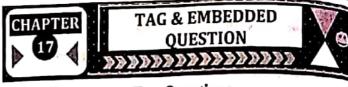
B. Adjective clause

C. Noun Clause

D. Conditional clause

S(B) why কোনো clause যদি পূর্ববতী noun/pronoun কে নির্দেশ/modify করে তাহলে সেটি adjective clause হয়। অর্থাৎ প্রশ্নের নির্দেশিত clause টি পূর্ববর্তী noun (the place) কে modify করায় এটি

adjective clause হয়।



### Tag Questions

Characteristics:

- Affirmative Sentence & Negative Tag and Negative Sentence & Affirmative Tag হয়।
- মূল Sentence এ যে Auxiliary Verb ব্যবস্থত হবে Tag করার সময় সেটিঃ ৰসাতে হবে। যদি Sentence এ Auxiliary Verb ना থাকে তবে Tag করার নম্ম Do/Does/Did হবে মূল Sentence এর Subject & Tense অনুসারে Negative Tag এ সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ বাবহার করতে হবে।যেমন: Don't, mustn't etc
- Tag Question এ মূল Sentence এর Subject এর Pronoun Form টি বাবহৃত হবে।

#### Examples:

- It's raining now, isn't it?
- I have been to Cox's Bazar, haven't 1?
  - \*\*Exceptions:
- Nothing can happen, can it?
- Nobody phoned, did they? / did anybody?
- Somebody wanted a drink, did they?
  - \*\*Sentence এ যদি Have/Has/Had Principal Verb হিসেবে ফ নেকেত্রে Tag question এ Have/Has/Had আনে British নিয়ম অনুনায় কিন্তু American নিয়ন অনুযায়ী Do/Docs/Did হবে।

Example:

You have a car, haven't you? /don't you?

#### Important Rule-01

### Verbs (সাহায্যকারী Verb সমূহের সংক্ষিত্তরূপ):

Operator	Negative Contraction	Operator	Negative Contraction
am	aren't/ain't	may	mayn't
is	isn't	must	mustn't
Vlare I	DI Grich@Cti	ve delive	TV hasn't
was	wasn't	have	haven't
were	weren't	had	hadn't
shall	shan't	ought	oughtn't
will	won't	dare	daren't
would	wouldn't	used to	didn't
should	shouldn't	need (Modal)	needn't
can	can't	Need (PV)	don't
could	couldn't	Needs (PV)	doesn't

#### Important Rule-01

#### ⇒ Use of Pronouns often confused:

মূল Subject	Tag 4 Subject	भूग Subject	Tag 4 Subject
Nothing	it	Let us	shall we
Anything	it	Let's	shall we
Anyone	they	Let me	will you
Everyone	they	Let him	will you
Everybody	they	Let Rahim	will you
Nobody	they	Somebody	they
No one	they	There is	isn't there
No students	they	There is no	is there

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### Embedded Questions

#### Important Rule-01

s Embedded Question: Subordinate clause কে interrogative করা 🥶 যার না। ডাই Subordinate clause এর clause marker এর পর পর subject এবং তারপর verb বসে। এ ধরনের নিয়মই হল Embedded Question. Embedded Question-এ সাধারণত Questoins word (who, 🌅 whom, whose, how, when, why) conjuction হিসেবে কাল করে এবং সেওলো দিয়ে indirect প্রশ্ন করা হয়।

#### Examples:

Tell me what your name is

#### Important Rule-02

🤿 Main clause-णि interrogative ना হलে sentence এর শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসবে না। independent clause টি প্রশ্নবোধক হলে শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন দিতে হবে।

#### Examples:

- Do you know where he lives?
- I do not know where he lives

#### Important Rule-03

WH word বা, Questions word-গুলো কখনো কখনো phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন: whose+noun, how, many, how, much, 🏋 how long, how often, what time, what kind ইত্যাদি।

Can they tell you what time the movie starts?

#### INSTANT PRACTICE

01. Nobody pays him due respect .....?

A. did they

B. do they

C. did anybody

D. does he

02. You should have done this .... you?

A. Haven't

B. Shouldn't D. Shan't

Ans B

C. Didn't 03. Give me your hand .....? [SAU-09-10]

A. will you

riepaia B. Greyoù na

Ans B

C. shan't you D. don't Ans A 04. "Let us play cricket ...... Add the appropriate question tag.

A. Let us play cricket, do we?

B. Let us play cricket, aren't we?

C. Let us play cricket, shall we?

D. Let us play cricket, shalln't we?

Ans C

05. I'm tired. --- ?

A. am I B. am I not

C. aren't I

D. isn' it

Ans @

6. They have tried but failed, .....?

A. haven't they C. don't they

B. aren't they

D. didn't they

Ans

107. The appropriate tag for the end of the sentence: "He couldn't have forgotten the address, ....?"

A. did he

B. had he

C. not he

D. could he Ans D

8. I don't like talking in the class, ....?

A. do I C. nor I

B. arc I D. I like Ans A

<sup>M.</sup> The girl broke the cup,.....

A. did she?

B. didn't she? D. hasn't she?

Ans B

C. hadn't she? Banks close at 4 p.m.,.....

A. do they?

B. must they?

D. isn't they?

Ans C



Important Rule-01

कान Sentence पत्र चक्ररण पनि Participle Modifier नादक्र दग्न, चाद्रण ये Participle Modifier व Noun क Modify कदाव, शरे Noun Participle Modifier এর পরেই ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Participle Modifler এর পরে কমা বসে।

Structures-01: Present participle + (,) + Noun/Subject + verb + Extension.

Structures-02: Past Participle (,) + Noun + verb + Extension

Structures-03: Preposition + verb-ing + (,) + noun/subject + verb + Extension

Structures-4: Having + past participle) + (,) + noun + verb + Extension

Examples:

Walking along the beach, the man spotted the ship.

Based on this study, several conclusions could be made by the

After being started, the truck was driven by the driver earefully.

Having apprehended the hijackers, the security guards whisked them off to FBI headquarters.

#### Important Rule-02

Nominal that Clause: That clause यमि कात्ना sentence-ध subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে তাকে Nominal that clause বলে। Nominal that clause sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত র সেই Sentene-এ অবশ্যই দৃটি verb থাকে এবং ২য় verb সর্বদা singular হবে।

#### Examples:

- That life is complicated is known to all.
- That we need to move is sure.



একজন ব্যক্তি কোন একটি কাজ করল এবং অনুরূপ কাজটি আবার অন্য একজন করল। এক্ষেত্রে, অনুরূপ কালটি প্রকাশ করার জন্য এবং পুনরাবৃত্তি দুর করার জন্য Sentence-এর দিতীয় জংশে so অপবা too/also ব্যবহার করা হয়। আর, এটি ব্যবহারের জন্য যে Order-টি maintain করা হয় Affirmative Agreement বলে।

#### Important Rule-01

প্রথম clause-এ যদি be verb গাকে, তাহলে পরবর্তী clause-এও be verb হবে এবং দুটি একই tense-এ ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Affirmation statement (be), + and + [Subject + verb (be) + too/also] so + verb (be) + subject

### Important Rule-02

প্রথম clause-এ যদি compound verb থাকে, তাহলে পরবর্তী clause-এ গুধু auxiliary verb টি হবে এবং দুটিই একই tense-এ বাৰদ্বত হবে।

Affirmation statement, + and + [Subject + auxiliary only + too/also] so + auxiliary only + subject

C. don't they? ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES





20	110)4(57)14			-06	
	Important Rule-03	07.	ওৱা সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারেনি	रे, जामद्रास गावान ।	
	প্রথম clause-এ যদি ভধু Main verb পাকে, তাহলে পরবর্তী clause-এ		A They could not solve the D	RODICHI, we could not fill	her.
-	tense অনুযায়ী do, did, does ব্যবহৃত হবে।	1	D. They could not solve the problem, neither could not we		
10		l	C. They could not solve the p	roblem and we could not	neither.
	Affirmative stutement, + and +		D. They could not solve the p	LODIGHI, TINO ME COUIS US	I. Ans
	[Subject + do, does, or did + too/also]	08.	A: I cannot drive a car. B:	B. neither can I	
	so + do, does, or did + subject		A. neither can't I	D. so can I	<u> </u>
	Important Rule-04	1	C. so can't I		Ans
⇒	Affirmative Agreement-এর মতই Negative Agreement-এ "অনুরূপ"	09.	Neptune is an extremely col	B. Uranus so	
	কাল প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে second clause-এ Either অর্থবা Neither ব্যবহার করা		A. So does Uranus	D. So has Uranus	17.
	হয়। নিচের structure থলো লক্ষ্য করুন।		C. So is Uranus He didn't know the answer,		Am
•	Be Verb যথন Auxiliary বা main verb:	10.	A. neither did he	B. he didn't too	
	Negative statement (be), + and +		C. nor does he	D. he does not either	Am
	(Subject + negative verb (be) + either)	11.	He did not write to me, nor		
	(neither + positive auxiliary + subject)		A. he telephoned	B. telephoned	
	Compound Verb পাকলে:		C. did he telephone	D. has not telephoned	Ans (
-	Negative statement, + and +	12.	Pioneer man and women su	ffered terrible hardship	s, and
	1 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		A. also did the children		
	Subject + negative auxiliary + either   (Compound verb)		B. also the children		
_	তদু Main Verb থাকলে:		C. so do the children	7. T	
•			D. so did their children	alland	Ans
	Negative statement, + and +	13.	Technically, glass is a miner A. so is water	B. water is so	
	Subject + negative verb (do, does, did) + cither		C. so water is	D. water so	Am
	Ineither + positive verb (do, does, did) + subject].	14	She won't be going to the pa		Austr
	(INSTANT PRACTICE)		A. her friends will not	B, her friends will neit	her
01	Which one of the following is correct?		C. neither her friends will	**	
	A. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so		D. neither will her friends	₹ +.81]	Ansi
	do their children.	15.	Find out the correct sentence	e-	J
	B. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and		A. I am worried about it, and	also he is.	
	neither did the children.	/ A	B. I am worried about it, and		e.
	C. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and also		C. I am worried about it, and		4.
	the children.		D. As I am worried about it, s	o he is.	Ans
	D. Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so		You like chocolate	irm dolizzorza	
	did their children.	TE	Whitehe too! effect! C. and I also	D. and so do I	
02.	My friend does not like terrorism and	17	Calofornia relies heavily on		Ansi
	A. neither I do B. neither do I	١,,.	A. so does Florida	B. Florida too	, anu
	C. I do D. I do either Ans II		C. Florida also	D. Florida is as well	Ans A
03.	Choose the correct answer.	18.	Most foreign students don't		
	A. She took pictures, and I did so.		A. neither don't I	B. I don't too	
	B. She took pictures, and also I did.	1	C. either don't I	D. neither do I	Ans
	C. She took pictures, and I did also.	19.	"I am a student." The corre		
	D. She took pictures, and so I did.  Ans C		A. "Neither am I"	B. "Mc either"	3 2
04.	Which of the following sentence is correct?		C. "So am I"	D. "It's my pleasure!"	Ans C
	A. She took pictures, and I did so.	20.	"I don't like coffee" "do	•	
	B. She took pictures, and so I did.	7	A. so	B. so as	
	C. She took pictures, and I did also,	٠.	C. cither	D. neither	Ans
	D. She took pictures, and so did I.  Ans D	21.	You have had your dinner a		
05.	My friend does not like terrorism and	4	A. neither have I	B. so have I	
	My friend does not like fish and		C. so do I	D. neither do I	
	Most students don't like homework, and	77	Ans C Expl: Affirmative ag	reement structure: So +	auxiliary
	My parents don't like coffee and		verb + subject, Negative agree	ement structure: neither +	aux. verb
	A. neither do I B. neither I do		+ sub. I	*	
0.	C. I do D. I do either Ans A	22.	I don't like coffee, - does sh	e.	
uo.	This problem does not concern him, norityou.		A. neither B. either	C. so D. nor	
	A. is - concern  B. does - concern	12.	Ans A Expl: negative agre	eement এর नियमानगायी	১ম সংগে
	C. do - concern D. does - concerns Ans B	· C	negative offers or	-	
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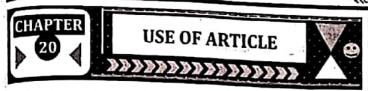




Ans A

Ans B

D. the



A. An → এরা কোন Noun-কে অনির্দিষ্টভাবে বুঝায়, তাই তাদেরকে Indefinite Article বলে।

The → এটি কোন Noun-কে নির্দিষ্টভাবে বুঝায়, তাই একে Definite Article বলে।

Rule-01: সাধারণত শব্দের ভরুতে Consonant থাকলে তার পূর্বে a বসে। যেমন: a boy, a dog, a pen ইত্যাদি।

Rule-02: শব্দের ভরুতে Vowel (a. e. i. o. u) থাকলে তার পূর্বে an বসে। যেমন: an egg, an apple, an animal ইত্যাদি।

Abbreviation-এর প্রথম অক্ষর Consonant হলেও তা vowel-এর মত উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে an বনে। যেমন: an M.A., an FRCS., an FCPS, an SB, an MBBS ইত্যাদি।

Rule-03: Proper Noun-এর পূর্বে The ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

যেমন: Incorrect : The George will go to the England.

Correct : George will go to England.

Rule-04: Abstract Noun-এর পূর্বে সাধারণত The ব্যবহৃত্ধহয় না।

Rule-05: Material Noun-এর পূর্বে সাধারণত The ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Rule-06: Plural Noun-এর পূর্বে সাধারণত The বাবহৃত হয় না।

Rule-07: কোন ভাষার নামের পূর্বে সাধারণত The ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Rule-17: School, College, Church, Bed, Hospital, Market, Prison এ সব স্থানে সংশ্লিষ্ট উদ্দেশ্যে গমন করলে। যেমনঃ ছাত্র হিসেবে ফুলে, রোগী হিসেবে হাসপাতালে বা কয়েদী হিসেবে জেলে গমন-এসব ক্ষেত্রে the বসবে না।

Rule-21: Musical instruments-এর পূর্বে The বসে।

Rule-30: Common Noun वा Adjective पत्रन Abstract idea व्यास, তখন উক্ত common Noun বা Adjective-এর পূর্বে the বসে।

Rule-31: কোন Abstract quality বা কোনো সম্প্রদায় বা বিশেষ গোষ্ঠীকে বুঝাতে উক্ত adjective-এর পূর্বে the বসে।

Rule-37: জাতি ও সম্প্রদায়ের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন: The English, the rich, the poor, the pious, the Muslim ইত্যাদি।

Rule-38: Possessive Adjective-এর পরিবর্তে Common Noun-এর ক্ষেত্রে The ব্যবহৃত হয়।

## INSTANT PRACTICE

01. The article 'the' is used-

A. to make something specific B. to make things general

C. has no use or meaning

D. to make a thing real Ans A

02. A, An and The are .......

A. Adverb

B. Demonstrative Adverb

C. Demonstrative Adjective

D. Preposition

E. Conjunction

or negative of

03. I am standing here for ..... hour. (আমি এখানে এক ঘন্টা ধরে দাড়িয়ে

আছি।)

Ans D. two

04. He is .... honours graduate.

Fill in the blank with right option.

D. no article Ans A C. the A. an B.a

05. Sunday is not .... holiday for us. (আমাদের জন্য রবিবার ছুটির দিন নর ।) A. a B. an C. the D. no article Ans A

06. They will do it in .... hour and ..... half. (তারা দেড় ঘণার এটা করবে।)

I can do it in ......hour and .....balf.

Ans D D. an, a C. a, an A. the, a B. a, a

07. Benares is ..... holy city (পবিত্র নগরী)

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

08. It was .... honour for me when I was made the secratary of our association. D. none Ans B A. the B. an

09. This is .... heroic action.

Ans B C. the D. one A. an Bа

10. Mr. Rahim is ..... honorable man. (জনাব রহিম একজন স্মানিত ব্যক্তি।)

A. an B. a C. no article

11. The sun is ..... star. (সূর্য্য হল নক্তর।)

A. the

C. an D. becoming

12. .... sun is .... star.

C. the, an D. the, the Ans A A. the,a B. a,the

13. I need ...... visa to go abroad (विप्तन याखग्रांत्र छन्। जामांत्र छिना দরকার). A. the C. one D. of a B. a

14. Bob Collins has recently become ..... minster in the new

D. None of these C. the You will receive ..... SMS, if you are eligible for ..... subject in E unit.

A. no article, a B. a, a C. an, no article Ans D D. an, a

16. (This is ...... easy task: (अपे-गर्य काष्ट्र) (1011Verv B. an C. the D. one

17. We are moved not by the fall of ..... great man but the elevation to heroism of what we hed taken to be ..... little man.

C. a, a D. none of the abvoc Ans C A. a. the B. the, the

18. I want only .... little sugar in my tea, please. B. the C. an D. none Ans A

19. He lost ....few books he had.

C. some D. one A. the

20. .... Bangla is our mother tongue. (বাংলা আমাদের মাতৃভাষা।)

A. The B. A C. No article D. An Ans (e

21. Reza is crazy about reading .... history books. B. an

C. the D. zero article Ans D Expl: History books (plural noun) এর পূর্বে article বসবে না।

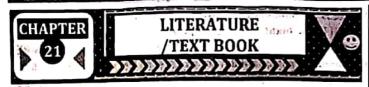
22. Generally speaking .... boys are physically stronger than girls. B. no article C. a A. the Ans B Expl: বাকাটিতে সাধারণভাবে বাবহৃত হয়েছে বলে girls এর পূর্বে article নেই, boys এর পূর্বেও দরকার নেই। 🧠

23. I could like you to meet Bangabandhu shelkh Mujibur

Rahman, ...... politician.

B. an

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- 02. The writer told the waiter to bring cavlare

  Ans: by all means
- 04. Thy only free moment of the lady to chat with the writer was—Ans: Thursday
- 05. Foyot's is a restaurant at which the —— eat.
- 06. The writer was too young to have learned to say—to a woman.

  Ans: no
- 07. How many lines are in the poem of the charge of the Light Brigade.
  -- Aus: 55
- 08. 'Dreams die' is an example of ——.
  Ans: Personification
- 'Life is a broken-winged bird' is an example of —.
   Ans: Metaphor
- 10. That cannot fly, Here 'that' indicated ---.
  ... Ans: bird
- The early poetry of W.B. Yeats showed a yearning for Ans: love and peace
- 12. What are the materials of small cabin?
  Ans: clay and wattles.
- 13. In 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' the midnight is a —.

  Ans: glimmer
- 14. How is the noon in 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'? Ans: Purple glow
- 15. 'Noon is a purple glow' is an example of Ans: Metaphor
- Ans: As You like It
- 'Thou art not so unkind' is an example of ——.
   Ans: Personification
- 18: The sister announced the time of ——.
  Ans: supper
- 19. 'little-less-nothing' indicates the process of —
  Ans: The death of the boy.
- 20. 'Thy sting is not so sharp' is an example of

  Ans: Personification
- 21. 'Sweet company' indicates ——.
  Ans: The skylark
- 22. The little ones spend the day in ——.
  Ans: sighing and dismay
- 23. Cage is related to the ———
  Ans: bird
- 24. For your safety I must be ——.
  Ans: vigil and agile
- 25. 'as fit as a fiddle' is an example of ——.
  Ans: simile
- 26. 'Of that erratic traffic'. Here, 'erratic' is a/an-Ans: Adjective

- 27. How many lines are in the poem 'The Traffic Police'?
  Ans: 18
- 28. 'Mellowing year' means-Ans: adulthood
- 29. 'Sweet company' refers a company who is

  Ans: pleasant and entertaining
- 30. 'A sudden strong movement of air' is called ———.
  Ans: Blast
- 31. Robert frost is a writer of

  Ans: America
- The tone of the last two lines of the poem 'out, out' is \_\_\_\_\_
   Ans: pessimistic.
- 'Killer speeds' means-Ans: frightening speeds
- 34. W.H Auden was a/an poet.
  Ans: Anglo-American
- 'September 1, 1939' is an indictment of all ——.
   Ans: wars
- 36. 'September 1, 1939' indicates ——Ans: World War-II
- 37. The odour of death is ———
  Ans: unmentionable
- 38. 'Life is a barren field' is an example of ——. Ans: Metaphor
- When dreams go, life is frozen with ——.
   Ans: Snow
- 40. 'When Dreams go' is an example of ———.
  Ans: Personification
- 41. Life is a broken winged bird if ——.
  Ans: dreams die
- 42. The writer suggests to hold dreams ——.

  Ans: Fast
- 43. 'Life is a broken-winged bird'. Here 'broken-winged' is a/an —.

  Ans: Adjective off a chiral delivery.
- 44. In our textbook, the story The Lunchcon' is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_abridged.
  Ans: Slightly
- 45. 'Beckoning' is related to ——
  Ans: finger
- I went during the interval and sat beside her.
   Ans: over, down
- 47. The lady addressed the writer ——.
  Ans: brightly
- 48. Twenty years ago, the writer was living in ——.
  Ans: Paris
- 49. The apartment of the writer was . Ans: tiny.
- 50. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at Foyot's on Thursday at—\_\_. Ans: half-past twelve.
- 51. The lady gave the writer the impression of having more —.
  Ans: teeth
- 52. When the bill of fare was brought, the writer was ——.
  Ans: startled
- 53. The prices were higher than the writer had anticipated. Ans: a great deal
- 54. Bright and amicable flash is related to ——.

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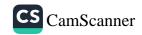
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	Rec.	য়মি		729
55.	The doctor let the lady to drink only———. Ans: champagne		. The lady managed to get a luncheon invitation from	n the
	The lady talked gaily about ——.	1	writer — years ago.	OFFICE I
<b>50.</b>	Ans: all		Ans: twenty	!
57.	I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them.	82.	. The eating of the lady was	1
	Here 'them' indicates		Ans: lavish	And or distant
	Ans: asparagus	83.	. The writer describes the lady's lavish eating with	
58.	The writer was selzed at —.	84	Ans: Humota and learly  The apartment of the writer was in the ——-	
	Ans: panic		A	
59.	'I never eat anything for luncheon'. This is an example of	85.	. The writer was carning barely enough money to keep	-
	of——. Ans: Irony		together.	4.1
60	Traffic police the poem, where does the traffic police stand?		Ans: body and soul	
	Ans: Amidst killer speeds	86.	. The lady had written to the writer about a	, at 1.1
61.	The spring of a child is	87.	Ans: book  How many letters did the lady write to the writer?	
	Ans: youthful	"	Ans: 2	$\{ a, a, b \}$
62.	I love to rise in a summer morn. Here 'l' Indicates	88.	. The lady informed the writer that she was passing thr	ough
	Ans: The schoolboy		Paris by a ——.	
63.	The last line of the poem 'The Schoolboy' is		Ans: Letter	
	Ans: When the blasts of winter appear?	89.	. The time of the lady was	
64	In the poem 'the schoolboy' loss of innocence occurs in	00	Ans: limited	
	Ans: last stanza, third stanza	70.	. For the rest of the month the writer had — francs.  Ans: eighty	
45	'A cruel eye outworn' refers to ——.	91	A modest luncheon should not cost more than —— fran	cs.
03.	Ans: strict supervision of the teacher		Ans: fifteen	
66.	'Love and friendship' is a —.	92.	. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks	
	Ans: Song		Ans: I could manage well enough	
67.	Since they were not the one dead, turned to their affairs.	93.	. The writer wanted to meet with his friend at	
	This line indicates that the society is		Ans: Foyot's	
	Ans: mechanical.	94.	. "Oh, don't say that the writer answered	
68.	The traffic police bewares people about	0.5	Ans: generously  I wonder if they any Salmon.	
	Ans: erratic traffic, signboards.	95.	Ans: have	terrel
69.	Why does the traffic police stay on the road?  Ans: for the safety of the people	96.	. Salmon is a ——.	1
70	W.B yeats is a an epaper ion and Practice		eans:fishal for effective delivery	
/u.	Ans: Irish	97.	. I never drink anything for luncheon,	•
71.	'Noon is like a purple glow' is an example of		Ans: Neither do you	
	Ans: Simile	98.	. The lady never drinks anything for luncheon except	• 4
72.	How many lines are in the poem of september 1, 1993		Ans: white wine	
	Ans: 11	99.	. 'Asparagus' is actually ——. Ans: vegetables	
73.	How many stanzas are in the poem of september 1,	100	0.'No, I never eat asparagus'. It is an example of —.	
	1993 ——.	•••	Ans: Irony.	
	Ans: I	٦	EXQ ( ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS	2
74.	Offends the September ——-	ı —	■ 「 「 「 「 「 」 「 」 「 」 「 」 「 」 「 」 「 」 「	0.1.
	Ans: Night	01.	. Words written on the tombstone as an inscription are calle	ed an–
	'Jaws of Death' is an example of ——.		[GST-A. 202	2-2023
	Ans: Metaphor		A. epigraph B. epitome	
	'Jaws like death' is an example of ——. Ans: Simile		C. epitaph D. epic S@Why কোনো ব্যক্তির স্বরণে পাধরের শিলাদিপিতে লেখা	শন্ত
77	How many soldiers are in the Light Brigade?			1464
• • •	Ans: 600		epitaph वना হয়।	100
78.	When dreams go, life becomes —— field.	02.	. "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" by W.B Yeats is alan	191/16
	Ans: Barren		A. play B. elegy	2-2023
79.	Life is like a barren field' is an example of —.	1	A. play B. elegy C. sonnet D. poem	
	Ans: Simile		SO Why W.B Yeats এর নেখা The lake Isle of Innisfred	e একটি
	The lady was a —— of the writer.		কবিতা।	
	Ans: admirer	• ASP	PECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SE	R/ES
4. A	PECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •• ASPECT SERIES •			
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# VOCABULARY . (SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS)

### **Synonyms**

Meaning  $\rightarrow$ Synonyms Absurd → অযৌতিক, হাস্যকর → Unreasonable, Illogical, Abandon → ত্যাগ করা, পরিতাক্ত করা → Discard, drop, forsake, Abase → ছোট করা, হেয়া করা → Lower, humiliate, dishonor Abash → লজ্জার ফেলা, অগ্রন্তত করা →Embarrass, perplex, ashamed Admire → উচু ধারণা রাখা → Respect, Praise Ahate → হাস করা, ছোট করা → Subside, decrease, lessen, Abbreviate → সংক্রিত করা → Shorten Abide → বাস করা, মেনে চলা → Dwell, accept, stay, live in. Abolish → লোপ করা → Annul, cancel, nullify perform. Adulterate → ডেজাল মিশানো → Contaminate, Pollute Ban (n) → নিষেধাজ্ঞা, বহিস্কৃত করা → Prohibition, proscription Brief (adj) → সংকিত → Short, succinct, concise Bustle (n) → ব্যস্ততা, গভগোল → Hustle, hurry, hastens agitation. Brutal → নিষ্ঠুর , পাশবিক → Cruel, Inhuman Brittle (adj) → জংসুর → Fragile, frail, tenuous, breakable Candor → অকপটতা, সরলতা → Frankness, Sincerity Cautious → সতর্ক , সতর্কতাপুর্ন → Careful, Alert Calamity (n) → विপर्यम, मृक्ष्य → Mishap, misery, distress, disaster Charitable → पानशील, प्रपा, क्रमाशील → Generous, Forgiving Catastrophe (n) → আকম্মিক দুর্ঘটনা → calamity, final outcome. Copious (adj) → প্রচুর → Plentiful, abundant, ample Contaminate → দৃষিত করা → Pollute, Adulterate Deliberate → সুচিন্তিত, সেচ্ছাকৃত → Preplanned, Intentional Daunt (Vt.) → নিক্লৎসাহিত করা → Intimidate, appall, dismay Dearth (n) → দুম্প্রাপতা, অভাব → Scarcity, wan, famine. Debase (Vt.) → অবনত করা, খাদ মেশানো → Degrade, isinc adulterate. Deter → निवृष्ठ कर्ता, वौधा प्लग्रा → Prevent, Obstruct, stop Deecy (n) → ফ্রা, পচন, অবনতি → Decline, collapse, downfall, Ecstasy (n) → উল্লাস, মোহাবিষ্ট অবস্থা → Delight, exaltation, rapture. Elegant (adj) → মার্জিত, সুশ্রী → Charming, comely, refined. Embarrass (v.i) → অপমানিত হওয়া → Abash, entangle, fluster. Endure (v.t.&.v.i.) → সহ্য করা, স্থায়ী হওয়া → tolerate, undergo. Enterprising (adj.) → দুঃসাহসী উদ্যোগী → Adventurous, daring. Enthusiasm (n.) → গভীর আগ্রহ → Earnestness, excitement. Erroneous (adj.) → বাস্ত → Faulty, improper, aberrant. Eternal (adj.) → সনাতন → Ceaseless, everlasting, infinite. Ethical (adj.) → নৈতিক → Chaste, honorable, moral. Execute (V.T) → প্রাণদন্ত দেয়া → Accomplish, achieve. Exemplary (adj.) → पृष्ठाखञ्चानीय, ञनुकत्रशीय → Fauitless, ideal. Exploit (n.) → বীরত্বপূর্ণ কার্য → Deed, accomplishment. Fascinating → আকর্ষণীয়/ মনোরম → Charming, Interesting. Faculty (n.) → মনোবৃত্তি, কার্য-ক্ষমতা, অনুষদ → Ability, talent. Flatter → তোষামোদ করা → Over-praise. Feeble (adj.) → দুর্বল, অযোগ্য → Delicate, exhausted, faint. Fickle (adj.) → চপল, অস্থির → Capricious, inconstant. Fluctuate (v.t.) → দোলায়মান হওয়া → Hesitate, oscillate, waver: Fragile (adj.) → ভদুর → Breakable, brittle, feeble, frail.

Funereal (adj.) → শোকাবহ, নিরানন্দ → Moumful, dismal. Frugal (ad].) → মিতবায়ী → Economical, sparing, stingy, Gay (adj.) → প্রমুৱা, লম্পট → Cheerful, joyful, merry, lewd. Greedy → প্রচন্ত অর্থলোডী → Moncy-hungry Gesture (n & v) → অঙ্গভন্ধী → Emblem, omen, portent, Glamorous → মোহনীয়/ আকর্ষণীয় → Fascinating Gllh (adj.) → পিচ্ছিল, বাৰুপট → Voluble, polished, sleck. Gulle (n) → প্রতারনা → Hoax, cunning, decoitfulness. Hypocrisy → ভৱামী, কপটতা → Insincerity Humble → न्ख, नित्रश्यात → Modest, Unassuming Haughty (adj.) → উদ্ধত, অহংকারী → Arrogant, disdainful, proud. Humorous → কৌভুকপূর্ণ → Funny, Amusing Humane (ad.j.) → দ্যালু → Compassionate, forbearing. lmitate (v) → অনুকরণ করা → Ape, counterfeit, duplicate, Illicit → অবৈধ, নিষিদ্ধ → Unlawful, Illegal, Imprudent (adj.) → অবিবেচক → Heedless; inconsiderate. Inanimate (adj.) → প্রাণহীন, নিজেল → Defunct, departed, insensible Inception (n) → আরম্ভ → Commencement, origin, outset. Inevitable → ष्रनिवार्य, व्यवगापावी → Inescapable, Incluctable, Indecent (adj.) → অভদ্ৰ, অগ্লীল → Disgusting, lewd, obscene, Indigence (adj.) → দারিদ্র → Destitution, necessity, penury Indigenous (adj.) → দেশীয় → Aboriginal, endemic, inborn, Ingenous (adj.) → দরল, নির্দোষ, আন্তরিক → Candid, nive. Innate (adj.) → সহজাত → Congenital, inborn, inherent, Interpret (v.) → ব্যাখা ব্রুরা → Construe, decipher, decode, Jargon (v.) → অপভাষা → Dialect, dictioil, Phraseology; Jaded → ক্লান্ত → Tired by excess or overuse. Judicious → যুক্তিসম্পন্ন → Sensible, showing judgement. Kindle → উৎসাহিত করা → To set fire or ignite, excite, inspire, Kinetic → গতি সম্পর্কীয় → Relating to motion. Knack (n) → দক্ষতা, কৌশল → Adroitness, dexterity. Leniency (n) → উপশ্মকারীতা, Clemency, compassion, mildness. Cazy 🛶 टामिनम् २) प्रानश 🛶 Idle, Indolent 🛚 Clivery. Linger (v.i.) → বিলম্ করা → Abide, delay, tarry, loiter Lucid (adj.) → উজ্জ্ব, সচ্ছ, স্পষ্ট → Limpid, transparent, distinct Massive → বৃহদায়তন , প্রকান্ত → Colossal, Gigantic. Monstrous → প্রকান্ত, বিরাট → Huge, Titanic, Colossal. Meck (adj.)  $\rightarrow$  বিন্দ্র  $\rightarrow$  Domesticated, gentle, submissive. Monotonous (adj) → একথেয়ে → Burdensome, dilatory, dreary. Mourn (γ.) → বিলাপ করা → Bemoan, bewail, deplore, lament. Notorious → কুখ্যাত → Infamous, Disreputable. Nadir → সর্বনিম্ন বিন্দু → Lowest point. Noxious → শ্বতিকর → Harmful, unwholesome. Novice (n.) → শিকার্থী → Apprentice, beginner, dilettante. Obstacle → বাধা → Impediment. Obligation (n.) ightarrow বাধাবাধকতা ightarrow Accountability, compulsion. Obsolete (adj) → অপ্রচলিত → Antiqualed, archaic, obsolescent. Perishable → পচনশীল, নশ্বর বস্ত → Subject to decay, Short-lived. Pacific (adj.) → কান্তিরকর, শান্তিপ্রিয় → Calm, dispassiorfate. Paltry (adj.) → জঘন্য, নীচ → Contemptible, worthless, vila. Prudence (adj.) → পরিনামদর্শিতা, মিতব্যয়িতা → Caution, vigilance. Quest (n.) → অনুসন্ধান, অন্বেষণ → Exploration, investigation, query. Quit (vt. & vi.) → ত্যাগ করা, মৃক্ত করা → Abandon, relinquish." Rebellious → বিদ্রোহী সুলভ, অবাধ্য → Mutinous, Disobedient.

. ASPECT SERIES .





Ecstasy (n) -> Depression, melancholy.

Rage (n & v.i.) → প্রচন্ত ক্রোপ → Anger, exasperation, fury. Reluctant → অনিচ্ছুক → Loath, Averse. Ravage (va.) → ধ্বংস করা → Despoil, devastate, pillage. Regal (adj.) → जानकीय → Dignified, imperial, majestic. Reknown (n.) → খ্যাতি, প্রতিষ্ঠা → Distinction, fame, luster. Revolve (v.i.) → বৃত্তকারে আবর্তিত হওয়া → Rotate, spin, twirl. Robust (adj.) → वनवान → Healthy, sound, strong. Ruthless (adj.) → निर्मं अ → Barbarous, bestial, brutal. Stationary → স্থির, নিকল, অপরিবর্তনীয় → Motionless, Standing. Sacred (adj.) → পবিত্র, ধর্ম, বিষয়ক → Blessed, religions, divine. Salient (adj.) → अधान, नाष्ट्र → Dtauqpuished, noticeable. Shabby (adj.) → পুরাতন, ঘূণ্য, জীর্ণ → Destitute, needy, inferior. Tolerate → সহ্য করা, আপত্তি না করা → Endurc, Bear, Allow. Tranquil (adj.) → শান্ত, ছির → Calm, composed, dispassionate. Trivial (adj.) → ত → Frivolous, insignificant, paltry, Urbane (adj.) → সভা, ন্য → Accomplished, courteous, polite. Utter (adj.) → প্ৰকাশ করা, অবিমিশ্য → Complete, supreme, absolute. Vacillate → ইতন্তত/ দিখা করা → Hesitate, Waver Vague (adj.) → प्राष्ट्र → Ambiguous, hazy, indistinct. voluntary → বেচ্ছা প্রদন্ত → Volunteered, Free will Vigorous (adj.) → বলবান, উৎসাহী → Active, energetic, spirited. Volatile (ad j.) → চন্ধ্রল,পরিবর্তনশীল → tickle, changeable. Witty (adj.) → রসিক ও বুদ্ধিমান → Adroit, funny, talented. Wreck (v.) → ধ্বংস, তন্নাবশেষ → Demolish. destro, devastate. Zeal (n.) → আবেগপূর্ব আমহ → Devotion, enthusiasm, fervency. Zenith (n.) → সর্বোচ্চ স্থান, শীর্ষে → Acme, apex, climax.

#### Antonyms

**Antonyms** Word Absurd → Reasonable, Sensible, Abandon → Pursuit, quest Abase → Elevate, honor, praise, uplift Abash → Dignify, exalt Admire → Have a low opinion of + Abate → magnify, increase, enlarge, ameliorate Abbreviate → Enlarge Abide → disagree. Abolish → Produce, fabricate Adulterate → Purify, Clean Ban (n) → Unrestricted, induct, unprohibited. Brief (adj) → Loquacious, cloyucnt. prolix, copious. Bustle (n) → Inertia, inactivity. Brutal → Kind, Soft-hearted Brittle (adj) → Strong, wiry enduring resistible Candor → Diplomacy, Dishonesty Cautious → Careless, Inattentive Calamity (n) → Comfort, benediction. favor, bon. Charitable → (1) Miserly (2)Unkind Catastrophe (n) → Comfort, favor Copious (adj) → Scarce, deficient, scanty, rate. Contaminate → Purify Deliberate → Rash, Daunt (Vt.) → Inspire, animate, incite, instigate. Dearth (n) → Abundance, plenty. Debase (Vt.) → Elevate, enhance, improve. Deter → Assist, Aid Decay (n) → Growth, strength, force animation, robustness.

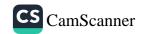
Elegant (adj) → Hideous, homely, repulsive, unsightly. Embarrass (v.i) -> Encourage, relieve. Endorsement (n.) → Censure, reprimand, reproach. Endure (v.t.&.v.i.) → Falter, succumb, disperse, wane. Enterprising (adj.) → Cautious, hesitating, timid. Enthusiasm (n.) → Apathy, ennui, unconcern. Erroneaus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

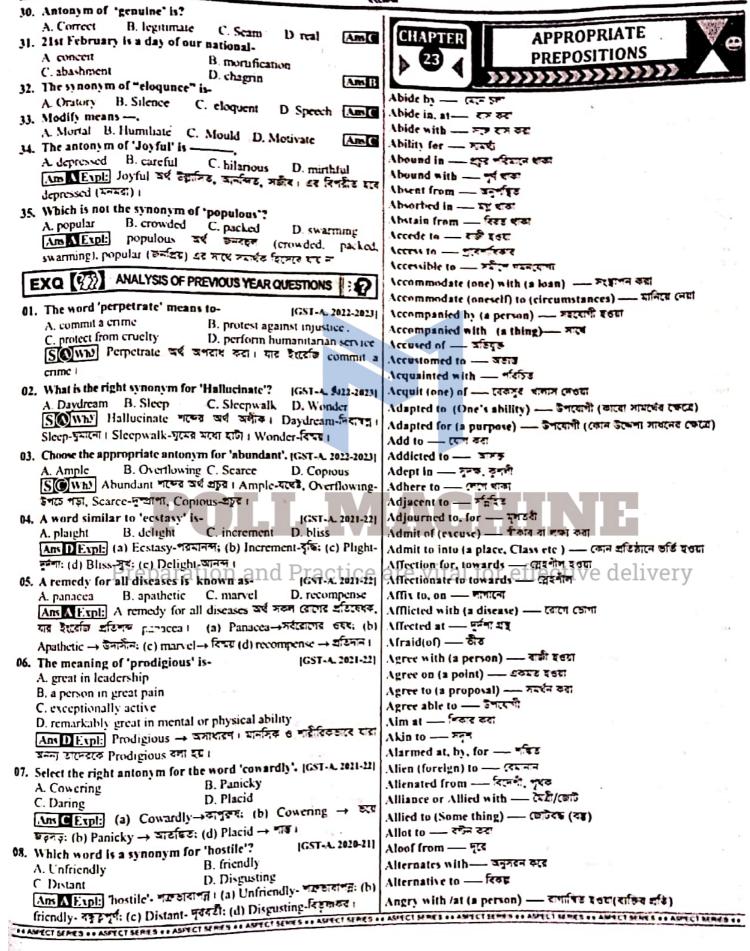




702.		
Notorious → Noble	07.	Find word that best suited to 'robust'.  A silent B, feeble C, vigorous D, weak Ansie
Nadir → Pinnacle, summit, zenith.		
Noxlous → Friendly	08.	The correct anyonym of the word 'expound' is.  A compound  B. ordinary
Novice (n.) → Adept, expert, master.		A. compound
Obstacle → Iiclp, Aid		
Obligation (n.) → Exemption, freedom.	09.	The word 'parole' is connected to- B. domestic activities
Ohsolete (adj) → Current, extant, modern, recent.		A. pation
Perishable → Durable, Lasting	10	C. prison D. military wing What is the synonym of the word indiscriminately.
Pacific (adj.) → Excited, frantic, stormy, turbulent.	10.	A. selectedly B. assortedly
Paltry (adj.) → Noble, significant.		C eventually D. preliminarily Ans D
Prudence (adj.) → Abandon, carclessness, recklessness.	11.	Find out the opposite word of adulteration.
Quest (n.) → Disregard, inactivity, inattention.	***	A Consternation B. Purification
Quit (vt. & vi.) → Continue, endure, persist, stay.		C. Rejuvenation D. Normalization Ans B
Rebellious → Patriotic, Loyal, Obedient,	12.	'Syntax' means.
Rage (n & v.i.) → Conciliation, forbearance, patience.	l	A. Manner of speech B. Sentence building
Reluctant → Enthusiastic, Willing		C. Supplementary tax  D. Synchronizing Act Ans B
Ravage (va.) → Accumulate, conserve, economize, preserve.	13.	Delicate
		A. Fragile B. Stable C. Obsolete D. Thick
Regal (adj.) → Common, humble, plebian, proletarian.	l	Ans A Expl: Delicate- দুর্বল/সুস্বাদু এর প্রতিশব্দ Fragile- দুর্বল, ক্ষণস্থায়ী।
Renown (n.) → Disgrace, disrepute, obscurity.	14.	The synonym of 'competent' is-
Revolve (v.i.) → Proceed, stop, travel.		A. Good B. Wise C. Prudent D. Capable Ans D
Robust (adj.) → Delicate, frail, infirm.	15.	What does the word "Puzzle" mean?
Ruthless (adj.) → Courteous, gentle, humane, kind.		A. Perplex B. Mad C. Pleased D. Annoyed Ans A
Stationary → Mobile, Moving, varying,	10.	The antonyms of the word "resemblance" is- A. identify B. similarity
Sacred (adj.) → Evil. profane, secular worldly.		A. identify C. describing D. indifference Ans D
Salient (adj.) → Inconspicuous, hidden, obscure.	17	
Shabby (adj.) → Affluent; opulent, ample.	1.	The synonym for 'Typical' is— A. Special B. Common C. General D. Exceptional
Tolerate → forbid, Prohibit, Proscribe,		Ans A Expl: typical অর্থ বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক, কোন শ্রেনীবিশেষের প্রতিনিধিস্থানীয়।
Tranquil (adj.) → Excited, frantic, turbulent, wild.	18	The synonym of the word 'lucid' is-
Trivial (adj.) → Important, serious, weighty.	10.	
Urbane (adj.) → Boorish, impertinent, rude.	10	A. cogent B. complex C. continue D. hard Ans A
Utter (adj.) → Deficient, incomplete, lacking, faulty.	19.	The correct synonym or bigotry is- A. intolerance B. arrogance
Vacillate → Determined, Steadfast	H. /	C. mourning D. egotism Ans B
Vague (adj.) → Clear, explicit, lucid, specific.	20.	Speed money means-
voluntary → Forced		A. black money B. percentage of interest
Vigorous (adj.) - Dull, insipid, stale, vapid nd Practice	ar	6. hard earned or effect Dibribe lelivery Ans B
Volatile (ad j.) → Depressed, despondent, sullen.	21.	Choose the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the word
Witty (adj.) → Awkward, clumsy.		'Integration'
Wreck (v.) → Establish, preserve. construct.		A. Unity B. Synthesis
Zeal (n.) → Apathy, indifference, unconcern, detachment.	١	C. Linking D. Fragmentation Ans D
Zenith (n.) → base floor, lowest point, bottom.	22.	The Word 'Incrative' means-
(INSTANT PRACTICE)		A. Good looking B. Attentive
01. Which is the synonym of "Adversary"?	22	C. Lazy D. Profitable . Ans D
A. Buddy B. Friend C. Benefactor D. Opponent	23.	Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word 'Irreverence'
Ans D Expl: Adversary অর্থ প্রতিপক্ষ/ প্রতিদ্বনী যার সমার্থক শব্দ		4 m:
opponent । Benefactor- উপকারী ব্যক্তি।	l	C Unkindages
02. What is the antonym of honorary?	24.	C. Unkindness D. Invalidity The synonym of the word 'information' is-
A. salaried B. literary	-	
S. Includy	25.	A. data B. views C. idea D. particulars Ans A The antonym of the word 'delicate' is-
O3. Which of the following is the single word substitute for that		A made D 1 -
which can be understood?	26.	A. moderate B. pleasant C. crude D. amiable Ans C. The word 'anonymous' means-
A. inserntable B. intelligible		A
C. illegible D. insatiable Ans B		C homosom
04. Which one of the following words means polite?	27.	Ecology is related to-
A. golssy B. cute C. courteous D. harmonious Ans C	1	A C
05. The antonym of 'exotic' is-		C. jungle
A. Native B. foreign C. Immigrant D. rural Ans A	28.	The brief form of 'University' is-
06. The synonym of 'kind' is-	11	A. Varsity B. Versity C. V.
A. merciful B. cooperative	29.	Etymologically, the word 'animal' stands for-
C sympathetic D could		A. creature B. breath C. life D beast And
ASPECT SERIES	+ ASPE	CT SERIES + ASPECT SERIES ALASPECT SERIES ALABBET SERIES ALBBET SERIES ALBBET SERIES ALBBET
		SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES











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_ সাধারণ
Angry for (something) — বিব্দুদ্ধ হওয়া (কোন কাজের কারণে)
                                                                                                   Common to -
                                                                                                   Compare to —— তুলনা করা
Angry at or about (a thing) — রাগাখিত হওয়া (কোন কিছর কোন)
                                                                                                   Comply with —— সম্মত হওয়া
Annex to - नागात्ना
                                                                                                   Composed of —— গঠিত
Annoyed with (a person) — বিরক্ত (কোন ব্যক্তির প্রতি)
                                                                                                   Conceal from — मूकात्ना
Annoyed for — বিরক্ত (কোন কারণে) (doing something)
                                                                                                   Conceive of — ধারণা করা
Annoyed at (a thing) — বিরক্ত (কোন কিছুর প্রতি)
                                                                                                   Concur with — এক্ষত হওয়া
                                                                                                   Condemn to, for —— অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া
Anxious about — উদিয়
                                                                                                                                                               _ শোক প্রকাশ করা
                                                                                                   Condole with (a person) on (his loss) -
Anxious for — অতি আমহী
                                                                                                   Confession of (Weakness) — দোৰ স্বীকার করা
Apologise to (a person) for (rudeness) ——অপরাধ স্বীকার করা
                                                                                                   Conlide in — বিশ্বাস করা
Appeal to (a person) for (redress) — আবেদন
                                                                                                   Confide to — বিশ্বাদের সাথে বলা
Appeal against (a decision) — আপত্তি জানানো
Appetite for — কুধা বা পাওয়ার আকুলতা
                                                                                                   Confident of — দৃঢ় বিশ্বাসী
                                                                                                   Confined in (a room) — আবদ্ধ রাখা
Apply to (a person)/for (a post) — আবেদন করা
                                                                                                   Confined to (hed) — ব্যক্ত রাখা
Ask (a thing) of (a person) — চাওয়া
                                                                                                   Conform with (a person) on (views) — একমত হওয়া
Ask (a person) for (a thing) — চাওয়া
Ask About, after — কিছু সম্পর্কে জানতে চাওয়া
                                                                                                   Conform to; (a rule) — মেনে চলা
                                                                                                   Conformity with — অনুসারে
Aspiration for, after --- উচ্চাশা
                                                                                                   Confuse with — তালগোল পাকানো
Assent to — সম্মতি দেওয়া
                                                                                                   Congratulate (one) on (one's success) — অভিনন্দন জানানো
 Assign to — কর্মাদির দায়িত দেওয়া
Associated With (a person) in (a business) -
                                                                                                   Consist of —— গঠিত
 Assure (one) of — নিন্দয়তা দেয়া/আশস্থ করা
                                                                                                   Consist in — বিদ্যমান পাকা
                                                                                                    Consistent with (agreeing to) — সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ
Astonished at — বিশ্বিত
                                                                                                    Contact with — সংস্পর্শ, সম্রেব
Attach to — সংযুক্ত করা
Attacked by (a person) — আক্রান্ত করা
                                                                                                    Contemporary of — সমসাময়িক
                                                                                                    Contrast with (verb) — বৈসাদৃশ্য, বৈসাদৃশ্য দেখান
Attribute (a loss) to (a person) — আরোপ করা
 Avail (take advantage of (oneself) of — সুযোগ নেয়া
                                                                                                    Contrary to —— বিপরীত
                                                                                                    Contribute to — দান করা
 Available to — যথারীতি, বাস্তবে
 Avenge on — প্রতিশোধ নেওয়া
                                                                                                    Control of, over —— নিয়ন্ত্রণ
 Aware of — অবহিত
                                                                                                    Conversant with —— পুরোপুরি অবগত
                                                                                                    Converted, to into — ধর্মান্তরিত, পরিবর্তিত
 Bar to — বাধা
                                                                                                    Convict of — অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া
 Behave towards — ব্যবহার করা
                                                                                                    Convince of — विश्वाम कप्पान
 Believe in — বিশ্বাস করা
 Belong to — অধিকারে থাকা
                                                                                                                        – এটে উঠা
                                                                                                    Cope with —
 Beneficial to —— উপকারী
                                                                                                    Disagree with (one)on(a point) — মতের গর্মিল হওয়া
 Beware of — निवर्दशक्ति attion and
                                                                                                    Disgrace to Livery and Clive delivery
 Blind of, in (an eye) — অন্ধ অবস্থা
                                                                                                    Dispense with —— কাজের জবাব দেওয়া
 Blind to (consequences) — উদাসীন
                                                                                                    Dispose of (finish) —— সমান্ত করা
 Boast of --- দম্ব করা
                                                                                                    Dispute with —— মত পাৰ্থক্য থাকা
 Born of — সন্তান/বংশোদ্বত
                                                                                                    Eager for, after, about — অমহী
 Born in — বেড়ে উঠা
                                                                                                    Easy of —— অমায়ীক ব্যবহার
 Burst into (tears/laughter) — কান্না/হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া
                                                                                                    Elicit from —— তপ্তকিছু বের করা
 Burst out (laughing/crying) — হঠাৎ কাদিতে/হাসিতে আরম্ভ করা
                                                                                                    Eligible for —— যোগ্য
 Burst through — উকি মারা
                                                                                                    Emerge from, into — বের হওয়া
                                                                                                    End in — ফল বয়ে আনে
 Call in, Call on — (ডাকা), (সাক্ষাত করা)
 Care for, about — অমহী হওয়া
                                                                                                    Endowed with — তণসমৃদ্ধ
                                                                                                    Entertained at (a party) —
 Care of — যতা নেওয়া
                                                                                                                                            🗕 চিন্ত বিনোদিত
                                                                                                    Fire at, into upon —— গুলি চালানো
 Careful of or about — যত্মশীল
                                                                                                    Fond of, Fondness for — পছন্দ করা
 Careless of or about --- অন্যহী
                                                                                                    Foreign to — সম্মন্ধহীন, অবাস্তর
 Clear of (blame) — দুরে থাকা
                                                                                                    Full of; Filled with —_পূর্ব
 Close to (adj.) — সন্নিকট
                                                                                                    Grieve at, for, over — দুঃখ প্রকাশ করা শোক প্রকাশ
 Close with (verb) — গ্রহণ ব্রা
                                                                                                    Guess at — অনুমান করা
Clue to — সমাধানের সূত্র
                                                                                                    Guilty of — অপরাধী
Coincide with — সদৃশ হওয়া বা এক হওয়া
                                                                                                    Hang to, on, from —— ঝুলানো
Comment upon — মন্তব্য করা
                                                                                                    Hanker after — লালায়িত হওয়া
Commence with (work) -
                                                                                                    Hatred of, for (a person), of (a thing) -
Commit to — ঘটানো
** ASPECT SERIES ** ASP
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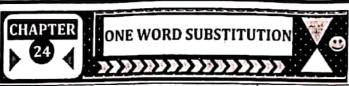




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Hear of or about from - अवन कता
                                                                    Prevall on — যুক্তিয়াহ্য করা
(Pay) Heed to - यत्नात्याभ त्मल्या
                                                                    Prevail with — কার্যকর প্রমানিত হওয়া
Hostile to — বিরোধী
                                                                    Prevail over or against — উৎবে যাওয়া
Hurtful (injurious) to --- ক্ষতিকর
                                                                    Prevent (one) from (going) -
Identical with — একই রকম
                                                                    Previous to — পূৰ্ববতী
Ignorant of --- पड
                                                                    Pride (n.) in - - গৰ্ব
Immersed in (plunged) — গভীরভাবে জড়িত
                                                                    Proud of — গর্বিত
Immune from, against, to — নিরাপদ
                                                                    Prior to — পূর্বে
Implicated in ---- জড়িড
                                                                    Yield to — বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা
Impose on, upon — চাপিয়ে দেওয়া
                                                                     Zealous for —— উৎসাহী
Inherent in — হজাত
Innocent of — নির্দোয
                                                                     Zest for — ক্লচি, উৎসাহ
                                                                                       (INSTANT PRACTICE)
                                                                    01. Fill in the blank- "My friend lives...... the Tajmohal road"
Inquire into (a matter)– অনুসন্ধান করা
Insensible to — অচেডন
                                                                                                      C. at
                                                                                       B. on
                                                                         A. in
                                                                         Ans B Expl: Road, street, avenue উচ্চ নামগুলির পূর্বে on বঙ্গে।
Insist upon/on —— জেদ করা
Irrelevant to (a subject) — অগ্রাসঙ্গিক
                                                                     02. You should have informed us.....the Issue.
Irrespective of — গ্রাহ্য করে না এমন
                                                                                        B. to
                                                                         A. about
                                                                         Ans C Expl: Inform + subject/object + of = কাউকে কিছু জানানো।
Issue from —— নিৰ্গত হওয়া
Jealous of — ঈর্ধা পরায়ণ
                                                                     The president called — the secretary in his office.
                                                                                                                    D. upon Ans B
                                                                                                       C. at
Join (a thing) to (another) — সংযুক্ত হওয়া (বস্তু)
                                                                                        B. in
                                                                         A. on
                                                                                           _ money."
Join (one) with or to (another) — একত্ৰ ইওয়া (মানুষ)
                                                                         "Do not hanker
                                                                                                                      D. after Ans D
                                                                                                       C, for
                                                                                        B. on
                                                                         A. to
Loyal to — অনুগত
                                                                     05. I shall adhere .... by plan.
Look for — খোঁজ করা, অনুসন্ধান করা
                                                                                                                                Ans D
                                                                                                       C. for
                                                                                                                      D. 10
                                                                                        B. out
                                                                         A. in
Marry (one person) to(another) -
                                                                                      ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS
                                                                      EXQ (???)
Mindful of — মনোযোগী
                                                                     01. He may call on the mayor tomorrow. Here 'Call on' means to-
Mourn for (the dead) — শোক করা
                         – মৃদু অসম্ভোষ জানানো
                                                                                                                      [GST-A. 2022-2023]
Murmur at, against -
                                                                                        B. telephone C. assist
                                                                                                                      D. pay a visit
Natural to —— স্বাডাবিক
                                                                         S Why Call on অৰ্থ আমন্ত্ৰণ করা অৰ্থাৎ pay a visit.
Necessity for — উপযোগীতা
Necessity of —— প্রয়োজনীয়তা
                                                                                                 — the dedication of the instructor.
                                                                     02. I've been impressed -
Necessity to — প্রয়োজন
                                                                                                                       [GST-A. 2022-2023]
                                                                                     B. by
                                                                                                       C. over
                                                                                                                      D. to
Obliged to, (a person) Obliged for (a thing)
                                                                         S(B) Why Impressed by – প্রভাবিত হওয়া।
Obstacle to —— প্ৰতিবন্ধক
                                                                                            — the fence.
                                                                                                                       [GST-A. 2022-2023]
                                                                     03. The boy climed -
Occupied in (doing a thing) -
                                                                                                                       D. into
                                                                                        B. through
                                                                          A. over
Open to — খোলা
                                                                         S Why Climbed over - আরোহন করা।
Opportunity of (doing)는 그 코딕의 [101]
                                                                                                                your friend.
Opportunity for (action) — বিরোধী
                                                                     04. I don't know why you were angry
                                                                                                                       IGST-A, 2022-20231
Opposed to —— বিরোধী
                                                                                                       C. with
                                                                                                                       D. over
Opposite to —— বিপরীত
                                                                         S ( ) Why কোনো ব্যক্তির সাথে রাগান্বিত অর্থে angry with ব্যবহার করা হয় ।
Opposition to —— বিরোধাতা
                                                                     05. I bought this watch —— twenty dollars. [GST-A. 2022-2023]
Partial to —— পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট
                                                                                                       C. for
Partiality for Passion for (strong enthusiasm)
                                                                                         B. at
                                                                         S ( Why অর্থের বিনিময়ে কোনো কিছু কেনা অর্থে bought এর পর
Peculiar to — বৈশিষ্টাপূৰ্ণ
                                                                         preposition হিসেবে by ব্যবহার হয়।
Penetrate through, into, to — বিদীর্ণ করা
                                                                                                      the highway.
                                                                         It is dangerous to walk -
                                                                                                                         IGST-A. 2021-221
Persist to — অটলভাবে চালিয়ে যাওয়া
                                                                          A. beside
Pity for — দয়দ্র হওয়া : '
                                                                         Ans D Expl: কোন সমতদের একপাশ হতে অপর পাশ অতিক্রম করা অর্থে
Plead with (a person) for or against (something)
                                                                         across ব্যবহৃত হবে। It is dangerous to walk across the
Pleased at (before a gerund) — সম্ভট
                                                                         highway.→হাইওয়ে পারাপার ঝুকিপূর্ন। কোনো কিছুর পাশে বোঝাতে
Point out — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া
                                                                          Beside ব্যবহার হয়। কোনো কিছুর দারা বোঝাতে By ব্যবহার হয়। কোনো
            _ তাক করা
Point at —
                                                                          কিছুর মধ্যে বোঝাতে In ব্যবহার হয়।
Point to — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া
                                                                     07. The gift was warpped -
                                                                                                     - blue paper.
                                                                                                                          [GST-A. 2021-22]
Poor (spirit) in — অভাবী
                                                                                                                        D. in
                                                                                         B. on
                                                                                                        C. around
Popular with, for — জনপ্রিয়
                                                                          Ans D Expl: Wrap এর পরে Preposition হিসেবে in ব্যবহার হয়। The
Precaution against — পূর্ব সতর্কতা
                                                                          gift was wrapped in blue paper→উপহারটি নীল কাগজে মোড়ানো ছিল।
Preside over, at —— সভাপতিত্ব করা
                                                                          কোনো কিছু দারা বোঝাতে by ব্যবহার হয়। কোনো কিছুর উপরে বোঝাতে on
Pretend to — মিথ্যা জাহির করা
                                                                          ব্যবহার হয়। কোনো কিছুর আশেপাশে বোঝাতে around ব্যবহার হয়।
** ASPECT SERIES **
Pretest for — কারণ/ওজর
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Main Sentence	One Word
1988 Carried	Substitution
A hater of mankind	Misanthropist
A song embodying religious and sacred emotion	Hyman Electorate
A body of voters  An enclosed area of an aircraft where the pilot sits	
and steers the plane	Соскрії
A person who shares his cheerful feelings with others	Extrovert
A person who sells fruits and vegetables	A green grocer
A person who is skilled in foreign languages	Linguist
A person who knows and speaks many languages	Polyglot
A person who studies the scientific development of language	Philologist
A association of sports team	League
A speech made without previous preparation	Extempore
A person unable to pay his debt	Insolvent
A person who suffers from disability	Handicapped
An independent journalist	Free -lancer
Being buried in Earth	Fossils
Cure all	Panacea
Course of fruit,etc.at the end of a meal	Dessert
Capable of being seen through	Transparent
Characterized by dull uniformity	Monotonous
Government of the people, by the people, and for the people	
Group of islands	Archipelago
Holding of more than one office at a time	Plurality
Imaginary story	Fantasy
Men living in the same age	Contemporary
Made and sold illegally	Boot leg
Murder of human being	Homicide
Of the same kind	Homogeneous
One who unduly forwards in rendering services	Officious
for others is not generally liked by the society	
One who is a specialist in heart and its diseases	Cardiologist
One who studies and treats the diseases of the eye	Ophthalmologist
One who creates fear as weapon for power	Anarchist
One who loves and serves mankind	Philanthropist
People who work together	Colleagues
Period during share prices are rising	Bull market
Piece of land	Parcel
People who are always on the move	Gypsies
State of the environment	Climate
Safe and profitable investment	Blue chips
	Syntax
The natural language	First language
	Bottom line
	Bleating
	Autobiography
	Garbage
	Illiterate
	Genetics
	Ornithology
	Anthropology
Study of human development	

ì	The second of th	One Word
	Main Sentence	Substitution
	Study of science of insects	Entomology
	Study of problem of old age	Gerontology
	Study of heart or heart diseases	Cardiology
ì	Study of relation between organism and environment	Ecology
I	Art of good hand writing	Calligraphy
ı	A written message from far off place	Telegraph
I	A person who writes dictionaries	Lexicographer
I	One who loves mankind	Philanthropist
I	One who hates humans	Misanthrope
	To walk aimlessly	Amble
I	Carriage for sick people	Ambulance
I	One who walks in ropes	Funambulist Edible
۱	Fit to be eaten	
I	A person who mends water pipes	Plumber
I	A place where fishes are kept	Aquarium
١	Beyond the power of nature	Supernatural Omniscient
۱	One who is all knowing	
	One who is present all over	Omnipresent Omnivorous
۱	One who eats all kinds of food	
	A book containing all the published work of an author	Omnibus
١	One who hates women	Misogynist
ı	One who hates marriage	Misogamist
ı	Study of living things	Biology
I	Study of bees	Apiology
l	Writing of one's life story	Biography
I	One who believes in God	Theist
ı	One who does not believe in God	Atheist
l	Religious madness	Theomania
l	Love for mankind One who loves wisdom	Philanthropy Philosopher
l	A person who knows many languages	Linguist
۱	Animals sucking their mother' breast	Mammals
I	A place where dogs are kept	Kennel
I	A dwelling place for wild beast	Den
1	A person who was before another VC CICIIV	Predecessor
I	A self-moving vehicle	Automobile
I	One with ultimate power	Autocrat
II	A person who always doubts	Skeptic
II	A person working in the same place	Colleague
I	Study of poisons	Toxicology
I	Study of rocks	Petrology
	Having only one wife	Monogamy
IJ	Practicing several marriages	Polygamy
ļ	Study of ancient societies	Archaeology
١	One who has little faith in human sincerity and goodness	Cynic
	A person interested in collecting, studying and selling of old things	Antiquarian
ļ	A drawing on transparent paper	Transparency
ŀ	The absence of law and order	Anarchy
ŀ	Study of the evolution of man as an animal	Anthropology
ŀ	Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin	Nepotism
I	Incapable of being seen through	Opaque
I	One who dabbles in fine arts for the love of it and	
L	not for monetary gains  A dramatic performance	Amateur
ŀ	That which is percentille because	Masque
ŀ	That which is perceptible by touch is That which cannot be believed	Tangible
L	That which calliot be believed	Incredible

.







INSTANT PRACTICE

01. Hurry up\_ \_\_you will be late.

A. and B. but C. or D. nor Ans C Expl: শ্ন্যস্থানে or ব্যবহার করলে বাক্যটির অর্থ পরিপূর্ণ হয় অর্থাৎ hurry up or you will be late (তাড়াতাড়ি করো, নয়তো তুমি দেরিতে পড়বে)- শেষের অংশে or থাকলেও অর্থগতভাবে negative.

02. The doctor has ..... the pulses of the patient. B. counted

C. measured

03. In the past women were deprived......

A. of there basic rights

B. of their basic rights C. from their basic rights D. from there basic rights

Ans B Expl: সুবিধা বঞ্চিত বুঝাতে deprived of বসে। Their- তাদের, There- সেখানে।

04. Do you know .....?

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

Ans A Expl: WH word; clause marker হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে সিই WH word যুক্ত অংশটি পরোক্ষভাবে question কেই নির্দেশ করে। সেক্ষেত্র Structure: WH word + subject + verb + ----- +?

05. I can't hear you because your dog -- too much noise. B. has made C. is making D. makes

Ans C Expl: I can't hear you (আমি তোমার কথা বা তোমাকে খনতে পাচ্ছি না) কারণ, your dog is making too much noise (তোমার কুকুর অতিরিক্ত শব্দ/ যেউযেউ করছে।)

06. My cousin earns -

A. three times than I

B. three times than I

C. Thrice Than I

D. thrice as much as I

D. felt

Ans D

Ans D Expl: twice, double, thrice যুক্ত বাকো countable noun এর সাথে as many as, non-countable হলে as much as ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

07. Would you mind .

A. talking to me over telephone B. talking to me by telephone

C. talk to me over telephone D. talk

Ans A Expl: would you mind এর পর verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত করতে হয়, telephone এ কথা বলার ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত over বসে।

08. Animals..... love and care.

A. should be treated with

B. should not be treated with

C. should treat with

D. should be treat with

Ans A Expl: Should be treated with- সম্পূর্ণ বাক্যের অর্থ প্রাণীদেরকে জালোবাসার চোখে দেখা উচিত। be এরপর সবসময় মূল verb এর P.P হয়।

09. Intelligent life on another planet—yet to be discovered?

A. has

B. has not

C. have

D. have not

Ans A Expl: yet সাধারণত negative বাক্যের তরুতে বা শেষে বসে, তবে বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে বাক্যে negative word বসেনা কিন্তু অর্থ negative বোঝায়।

10. You\_ \_\_ your registration \_\_ September 5.

A. must complete, in

B. must have completed, in

D. must be completing

C. must complete, by Ans C Expl: you must complete your registration by september 5 (তোমাকে ৫ সেন্টেম্বরের ভিতরে অবশ্যাই তোমার registration সম্পন্ন করতে হবে)।

ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS EXQ (??)

01. Choose the appropriate pair of words that matches the [GST-A. 2022-2023] relationship between Obstinate: Stubborn

A. Kind: Harsh Brilliant: Talented B. Prolonged: Quick D. Expensive: Affordable

S ( Why Obstinate অর্থ অনড় এবং stubborn অর্থ একস্তরে। অর্থান Obstinate এবং stubbom হলো সমার্থক শব্দ। তেমনই Brilliant এবং talented সমার্থক শব্দ।

02. The paralympics is a competition for the

[GST-A. 2022-2023]

D. discouraged disabled B. disadvantaged C. deprived S(A) Why প্যারা অলিম্পিক আয়োজন হয় মূলত অক্ষম বা প্রতিবন্ধী মানুষের জনা। অক্নম অর্থে disable ব্যবহার হবে।

[GST-A\_2021-22] 03. To be considered ecotourism, a trip must.

A. maximize the impace of visiting the locations

B. provide indirect financial aid for conservation

C. raise the travelers' awareness of the host country's political, environmental, and social climate

D. ensure positive experience only for the travelers

Ans C Expl: এটি sentence completion এর প্রশ্ন। একেনে উভয় clause এর অর্থ মিলিয়ে এবং sequence of tense মিলিয়ে সঠিক উত্তর বাছাই করতে হবে। অর্থাৎ অর্থ বিবেচনা করে Option C সঠিক উত্তর।

04. "Man is by nature a social animal," said by. [GST-A. 2021-22] A. Plato D. Shakespeare B. Aristotle C. Darwin Ans B Expl: "Man is by nature a social animal," যার বাংলা অর্থ মানুষ একটি সামাজিক প্রাণী এবং এই উক্তিটি বলেন Aristotle।

05. Manasamangal is a/an-[GST-A. 2021-22] A. tragedy D. ethnic song C. epic B. comedy Ans D Expl: Manasamangal একটি ethnic song ! এটি লিখেছেন কানা হরিদত্ত।

 Which one is not the characteristic of folk music? [GST-A. 2021-22] A. influenced by classical music

B. transmitted orally

C. sung in groups of individually

D. no regular practice is required

Ans A Expl: Folk music (লোক সংগীত) Classical Music ঘারা প্রভাবিত হয় না। লোক সংগীত দলে দলে বা একাকী মৌখিকভাবে গাওয়া হয়। এই সঙ্গীত গাইতে নিয়মিত চর্চার প্রয়োজন নেই ৷

07. As he had COVID-19, he had to be from other members of his family. IGST-A. 2021-221 B. eliminated C. isolated A. Estranged D. alienated Ans C Expl: কোভিড-১৯ থেকে পরিত্রাণ পেতে বা পরিবার থেকে বিচ্ছিন্র

অর্থে Isolated ব্যবহার করা হয়। Sub + modal Verb + be + V3 ;আরও কিছু জেনে নেওয়া যাক-

Sub + modal Verb + v (bf)

Sub + modal verb + have + v<sub>3</sub>.

08. Choose the appropriate pair of words that matches the relationship between Petrol: Car. [GST-A. 2021-22]

A. Red: Rose

B. Horse: Cart

C. Tools: Carpenter

D. Seed: Orange

Ans B Expl:

Petral → জ্বালানী তে Petrol দিয়ে যান্ত্ৰিক গাড়ী চলে।

Car → গাড়ী/যান

Horse → ঘোড়া

ঘোড়া দিয়ে পতবাহিত গাড়ী চলে। Cart → পতবাহিত গাড়ি 🗸

09. "Life is a broken-winged bird/That cannot fly"- these lines are written by-|GST-A. 2021-221

A. D.H. Lawrence

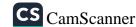
B. W.H. Auden

C. Martin Luther king Jr.

D. Langston Hughes

Ans D Expl: এই লাইনটি Langston Hughes এর Hold Fast to Dreams কবিতাটি থেকে নেওয়া হয়েছে।

\*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*



10. What is the meaning of the underlined pharasal verb in the sentenc- 'Mr. Zaman tore up the latter reading it'? [GST-A. 2021-22] B. Destroyed C. Folded D. Hid Ans C Expl: (a) Tore up → ছিড়ে ফেলা; (b) Stored →সংরক্ষিত ; (c) Destroyed →ধ্বংস; (d) Folded →ভাজ দেওয়া; (e) Hid → লুকানো।

Read the passage below and answer the questions the follow: (questions 11-14):

Orville and Wilbur Wright the inventors of the first flying machine had compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys, they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they built a printing press and operated by a bicycle-repair shop. In 1903, the wright brothers build their first airplane They even designed and built their own source of propulsion a lightweight gasoline engine. By 1905. they had perfected the first airplane that could remain airborne for half an hour at a time. As the countributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the wright brothers are called the fathers of aviation.

11. The Wright brothers are called the father of aviation because they. [GST-A. 2020-21]

A. used gasoline as their source of propulsion

B. could fly

C. they sold for money

D. they sold for building their first flying machine

Ans D Expl: Passage এর প্রথম লাইনেই বলা আছে যে, Wright brothers are the inventors of the first flying machine.

12. The Wright brothers interst in aeronautics led to that- [GST-A. 2020-21]

A. flew the first flying machine

B. invented and flew the first flying machine

C. designed flying machines for airlines

D. designed flying machines that could land on water Ans B

13. The Wright brothers made toys that-[GST-A. 2020-21] A. a foolish thought B. an invention

C. a failure

D. a university degree for each

Ans B

14. A similar word to "propulsion" is-[GST-A. 2020-21] B. compulsion C. flight A. energy D. thrust Ans D Expl: Propulsion- প্রবল ইচছা। (a) Energy- কর্মশক্তি; (b) Compulsion- চাপ/বল প্রয়োগ; (c) Flight- ফ্লাইট/উড্ডয়ন; (d) Thrust-কোন কিছুর জন্য প্রবল ইচ্ছা।

15. Choose the appropriate pair of words matching the relationship suggested in the pair FANS : GALLERIES IGST-A. 2020-211

A. Teams : Goalposts

B. Referee: Decisions

C. Audience: Seats D. Counters: Tickets

Ans C Expl: Fans: Galleries। Fan-রা Gallery-তে বসে খেল উপভোগ করে। তেমনিভাবে Audience-রা Seat এ বসে lecture শোনে।

16. A community of living and non living things that work together is known as-IGST-A. 2020-211 A. Vegetation B. ecosystem C. cosmos D. hydrology Ans B Expl: যেখানে প্রাণীকৃল, উদ্ভিদ এবং জড়বন্ত একই পরিবেশে থাকে তাকে

Ecosystem বা বাস্ত্রতন্ত্র বলা হয়। (a) Vegetation- উদ্দিদসমূহ; (b) ecosystem-বাদ্রতন্ত্র; (c) cosmos- মহাবিশ্ব; (d) hydrology- জল সম্বন্ধীয় বিজ্ঞান।

17. Mangroves are a group of trees and shrubs that grow in-[GST-A. 2020-21]

A. dry areas

B. mango orchards

C. man-made groves

D. swamps Ans D Expl: জনবদ্ধ অঞ্চলে (Swamps) যে সব উদ্ভিদ জন্মায় যে সকল উদ্ভিদ নিয়ে গঠিত বনভূমিকেই Mangroves বলে।

18. Hydrophobia is the fear of-

[GST-A. 2020-21]

A. Snake

B. hydrogen bombs

D. darkness

Ans C Expl: Hydrophobia- জনাতম্ভ। Hydro (পানি) + Phobia (আতঙ্ক/ ভয়) যে রোগের ফলে মানুষ পানিকে ভয় পায় তাকে Hydrophobia বা জলাতন্ধ বলে।

PHRASES & IDIOMS CHAPTER

At one's expense — with one's paying.

At one's end - to know something thoroughly.

At one's sweet will - when one pleases.

At one's end - quite puzzled.

At sixes and sevens - in disorder/confusion.

At the eleventh hour - at the last time.

All but - Nearly.

At a loss — Puzzled.

At all - Primarily.

At arm's length — At a distance. At daggers drawn — At enmity.

At one's back and call — Obedient.

A holt from the blue - Something quite un-expected.

Bad blood - ill-feeling, bitterness.

Bad egg — a worthless of dishonest person.

Bag and baggage — with all belongings.

Beat about the bush — to talk irrelevantly.

Beauty sleep — to sleep before midnight.

Bed of roses — life of ease.

Bed of thorns — a very uncomfortable situation.

Beggar description — to make words seem poor.

Better half - wife.

Bid adieu — to say good bye. Big guns — powerful man.

Big guns -

Birds of a feather — people of the same sort.

Black and white - in writing.

Black sheep — scoundrels.

Blow one's trumpet —praising oneself.

 aristocratic birth. Blue blood -

Bolt from the blue — complete surprise.

Bone of contention — subject of dispute.

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

Break the ice — to begin to overcome formality.

Breathe one's last — to die.

Bring to book — to punish, ridicule deliver

Bring to mind — to remind. Bring to study — meditation.

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

Burning question — hotly discussed, vital, urgent. Bury the hatchet — to case fighting, make peace.

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

by fits and starts - irregularly, capriciously.

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

By leaps and bounds - rapidly.

Beat black and blue - Beat severely.

By and by - Soon.

By far - In all respects.

By and large — Mostly.

Bird's eye view - A rough idea.

Call a spade a spade — to speak bluntly.

Call names — to abuse or insult.

Carry the day — to be victorious or successful.

Catch a tartar - to meet a very powerful opponent.

Cats and dogs — heavily.

Close fisted man — a great miser.

Coining money — earning large sums easily.

Come to nothing — to have no result.

Cooking the accounts — preparing the false accounts.

Crocodile tears - false sorrow.

. ASPECT SERIES . ASPECT SERIE





रेरादाजि 🐩 🛰 🔭 Cry out — to protest against
Cry wolf — to raise false alarms. Pros and cons — advantages and disadvantages. Rain cats and dogs — to rain in torrents. Crying need — demanding attention, very essential.
Cut and dry — traditional. Read between the lines - look for hidden meanings. 1 1 1 Red letter day --- memorable day. Cut jokes - to make joke. Red tape - excessive official formality. Catch red handed — Catch with the stolen articles. Cock and bull story — Absurd against. Rhyme or reason — reason. See eye - to agree. Dark horse — unknown person. Dead letter — no longer in force. Sell like hot cakes - to sales very fast. Shake in one's shoes — to tremble with fear. Dead against — Bitterly against.
Dead of night — Mid night.
End in a fiasco — to spoil.
End in smoke — Fail. Sheet anchor — the main support, last refuge for safety.

Show coach — a dull, stupid fellow. Sick of a thing — disgusted with a thing.

Silver lining — something good in evil. Face the music - show no fear at a time of trial. Sleeping partner - silent partner. Fag end — inferior or useless remnant.

Fair play — justice. Small fry — a person of minor importance. Spare no pains — to leave no stone unturned.

Standing army — permanent army.

Stone's throw — short distance.

Take heart — to cheer oneself up. Far and wide — everywhere.
Fire and fury — violent excitement. Flesh and blood — human nature.
Fool's paradise — in a state of carefree happiness.
For the sake of —because of. Take one to task — to rebuke or scold. Three 'R's - reading, writing, arithmetic. Throw cold water on — to discourage somebody. Fresh blood - new or immature person. For good - Forever. Tit for tat — like for like. White lie — lie considered to be harmless. From hand to mouth - Live by hard labour. Gala day --- victory day. (INSTANT PRACTICE) Get by heart - to memorize. 01. 'All at once' menas-Get loose — to escape confinement. D. Gradually A. Quickly B. Suddenly C. Slowly Gift of the gab — a talent for speaking. Ans B Expl: All at once- আচমকা, হঠাৎ। Give ear to --- to listen to. 02. The phrase 'Achilles' heel' means. Go astray — to be out of the right path. A. A serious point B. A weak point Go to law — to appeal to the law courts. D. A permanent solution C. A serious idea Green eyed monster — jealousy. Hair breadth escape — a very narrow escape. Ans B Expl: 'Achilles' heel' means দুৰ্বলতা।

03. At a loss means—
A. Puzzled B. Defeated C. Loser D. Utterly lost

Ans A Expl: at a loss বছে হতত হওয়া (puzzled). Hallmark — distinguishing characteristic. Hard and fast — fixed. Head and ears — Complete. Heart and soul — with all energy. 04. Abid felt at sea because...... A. he was sick of his job B. he was enjoying salling C. it was his first day at university D. he was out of his office Ans C Expl: Feel at sea- একটি phrase যার অর্থ বিহলে বা কিংকতব্যবিমৃত্ + আবিদ কিংকতব্যবিমৃত্ হয়ে পড়েছিল কারণ এটা ছিল তার বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের প্রথম দিন। Hold water - Be effective. Hold good — Apply. Hue and cry — A noise. In on the horns of a dilemma Tain perplexity विश्वविদ्यानसम्बद्धाः अथम मिन । In a nutshell — briefly. In black and white — in writing. 05. The idiom "Hit pay dirt" means-In cold blood — deliberately. A. to achieve B. to repeat C. to trade off D. to pay money In full swing — very active In hot water — in trouble. Ans A Expl: 'Hit pay dirt'- idiom-টির অর্থ অর্জন করা বা সফল হওয়া। 06. "For good" means-In lieu of - in the place of. A. For betterment B. Permanently In the dark — in ignorance. D. For future prosperity C. For the time being Ans B Expl: For good একটি phrase যার অর্থ In vogue — fashion. চিরতরে Jack of all trades — person who knows a bit of all. (permanently) Jaundiced eye — prejudiced eye. 07. 'Of late' means-In black and white - In writing. A. About lateness B. Recently C. Too late D. Delayed Ans B Man of straw — a man of no substance
Man of word — a trustworthy man.
Null and void — rejected/invalid.
Nin in the bud — Dastroy in the initial 08. His honesty cannot be-B. brought to light A. taken into account D. ignoraed at all C. called in question Nip in the bud — Destroy in the initial.

Odds and ends — stray things; miscellaneous subjects. 09. 'Through thick and thin' means-A. under all condition B. to make thick and thin On and on — forwards without interruption.
On the wane — declining.
Open question — a question not yet decided.
Out of pocket — a loser.
Of the contract — a loser. C. clear to understanding D. of great density Ans A 10. Candidates endeavour.....to pass the test. Of the contrary — Just opposite. A. hard and fast B. hand to mouth Out of the wood — Free from dangers. C. tooth and nail D. hue and cry . Part and parcel — an essential portion. Ans C Expl: Tooth and nail- যথালাধ্য চেষ্টা করা, Hard and fast-বাঁধাধরা, Pay the piper — to bear fault with one. Hand to mouth- নিতান্ত অপরিহার্য খাদ্য, Hue and cry- শোরণোল। Pin money — the personal allowance granted to a lady. \*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*





11.	What is the meaning of the ex	pression 'bottom line'?	
	A. the final step	B. the essential point	
	C, the last line of a book	D, the end of a road	
	Ans B Expl: Bottom line पर्व र	স্কৃতৃপূৰ্ণ লাইন বা point।	
12	"To get along with" means.		g y .
14.	A. to accompany B. to adjust	C to interest D to suell.	12-20
			Ans A
13.	Choose the appropriate mean		song'.
	A. first work	B. last work	
	C. middle work	D. early work	Ans I
14.	What is the meaning of the ex		-
		B the essential point	100.00
	C. the last line of a book	D. the final step	Ans I
15.	"Bring to book" means-	٠.	100
	A. express B. study C. n	eglect D. punish	Ans D
16.	What is the meaning of the pl	rase "To break the ice"	'?
	A. To end up partnership	B. To start a conversation	n a sa re
	A. To end up partnership C. To end up the hostility	D. To start quarreling	Ans B
17.	Which of the following carrie	es meaning of the phras	e 'in the
	nick of time'?		
	A. late	B. just time	,,,
	C. final moment	D. immediately	Ans B
18.	"He is - English" and fill in		
	A. fair and square	B. strong and stout	1
		D. at home in	A-D
	C. at one's finger's end	D. at nome in	Ans D
19.	White elephant means-	8	4.
	A. An elephant of white colour B		
2		. A very troublesome work	Ans
20.	The correct meaning of a bire		
	A. false hope	B. false story	
	C. a cursory glance	D. eye witness	Ans C
	VO TOTAL ANALYSIS OF DD	EMOUS VEAD QUICETIONS	- N
=	XQ 💯 ANALYSIS OF PR	EVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS	1 7 T P
01	All his tall talk came to nothi	no Here 'tall talk' mean	
01.	All his tall talk came to nothi		15
01.		IGST-A.	15 2022-2023
01.	A. exaggerated statement	B. carefully measured u	15 2022-2023
01.	A. exaggerated statement C. unpretentious statement	B. carefully measured u D. a believable story	15 2022-2023] tterance
01.	A. exaggerated statement C. unpretentious statement S	GST-A. B. carefully measured u D. a believable story इ वाড़िस्र वना । पर्थार Exa	15 2022-2023] tterance
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01. যদি কোন word হয় monosyllable এবং word-তির শেষে থাকে ১টি vowel + ১টি 'l' তবে সেখানে সবসময়ই 'll' হয়।
যেমন : 'lill' word-টি monosyllable (একবারে উচ্চারিত), word-টির শেষে 'l' এবং আগে একটি vowel (i). সূতরাং word-টির শেষে অবশ্যই 'll' হবে। এরকম আরও কিছু word উলে-ব করা হলো ঃ full, till, bill, kill, mill, bell, tell, ball, fall, call, cell, well, sell, hell, lull, doll, yell কিছু শেষের 'l'-এর আগে যদি দুটি vowel থাকে, তবে word-এর শেষে সবসময় একটি 'l' থাকে।

যেসনঃ 'seal' word-টি monosyllable word-টি শেষে 'l' আছে এবং 'l'-এর আগে দুটি vowel (ca) রয়েছে। সূতরাং শেষে আবশ্যিকভাবে একটি 'l' হবে। এরকম আরও কিছু word উলে-খ করা হলো ঃ deal, feel, bail, tail, fail, weal, meal, peal, zeal.

02. যদি কোন word monosyllable হয় এবং word-ডির শেবে 'II' থাকে, জবে 'ness' বা vowel দিয়ে তক্ত suffixes (যেমন ঃ -ing, -ed etc.) বাদে wordডির শেষে কোন suffix (অনুসর্গ) যুক্ত হলে word-ডি হতে একটি 'I' বা যায়।

যেমন ঃ full + some ⇒ fulsome; well + come ⇒ welcome কিয়

'ness' যুক্ত হলে— বা, vowel suffix যুক্ত হলে— ill + ness ⇒ illness

will + ing ⇒ willing

still + ness ⇒ stillness fill + ing ⇒ filling hill + ock ⇒ hillock

03. শেষে 'll' যুক্ত যুক্ত কোন monosyllable word যদি suffix হিসাবে জন্য word বা prefix-এর সাথে যুক্ত হয় তবে 'll' যুক্ত monosyllabic word টির একটি 'l' বাদ যায়।

যেমন ঃ full + fill ⇒ fulfil; en + roll ⇒ enroll; un + till ⇒ until ব্যতিক্রমঃ যদি 'll' যুক্ত word-টি call, fall বা well হয়, তবে এসকল word অন্য word এর সাথে suffix হিসাবে বসলে শেষে 'll' রয়ে যায়।

যেম্ব ঃ fare + well ⇒ farewell; un + well ⇒ unwell; water + fall ⇒ waterfall; rain + fall ⇒ rainfall; down + fall ⇒ downfall; roll + call ⇒ roll-call; re + call ⇒ recall

04. यिन क्लिन word-এর শেষে e থাকে, তবে vowel দিয়ে তরু হওয়া suffixes

(-ing, -ed, -able etc.) word-টির শেষে যুক্ত হবার সময় শেষে e বাদ যায়।

যেমন ঃ lcavc + ing ⇒ leaving; give + ing ⇒ giving; cure + able

⇒ curable; move + able ⇒ movable। কিন্তু sale + able ⇒ saleable, debate + able ⇒ debatable .

তবে consonant निरम छक्त रूखमा suffix (-ment, -some etc.) युक दर्श e वान योग्र नो।

যেমন : free + dom ⇒ freedom; move + ment ⇒ movement; tire + some ⇒ tiresome; care + ful ⇒ careful

কিম্ব word-টি যদি -dge, -le, -ue, -we দিয়ে শেষ হয় তবে আদিতে consonant যুক্ত suffixes যুক্ত হলেও e বাদ যায়।

যেমন ঃ whole + ly ⇒ wholly; true + ly ⇒ truly; awe + ful ⇒ awful ব্যতিক্রমঃ (i) যদি word-এর শেষে -ce বা -ge থাকে তবে a, o, বা u দিরে শুরু হওয়া কোন suffix word-টির শেষে যুক্ত হলে শেষের e বাদ যায় না।

ट्यमन : manage + able ⇒ manageable; marriage + able ⇒ marriageable; courage + ous ⇒ courageous; service + able ⇒ serviceable । किए practice + able ⇒ practicable; singe + ing ⇒ singeing

(ii) যদি word-টির শেষে -ee, -oe বা -ye থাকে তবে word-টির পর্ত vowel দিয়ে তরু হওয়া suffix যুক্ত হলেও e বাদ যায় না।

যেমন ঃ dye + ing ⇒ dyeing; eye + ing ⇒ eyeing; agree + ing ⇒ agreeing; hoe + ing ⇒ hoeing.

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- 05. যদি monosyllable word-এর শেবে '-ie' থাকে, ভবে word-টির শেবে ing যোগ করার সময় শেবের 'ie' উঠে y + ing হয়। যেমন ঃ die + ing ⇒ dying: lie + ing ⇒ lying
- 06. यमि monosyllabic word-এর শেবে একটি consonant এবং সেই consonant-এর আগে একটি vowel থাকে, তবে আদিতে vowel আছে এমন suffix word-টির সাথে যুক্ত হলে শেবের consonant-টি double হয়। কিন্তু শেবের consonant-টি y, x, বা w হলে তা double হয় না। থেমন ঃ get + ing ⇒ getting; big + er ⇒ bigger; god + ess ⇒ goddess। কিন্তু narrow + er ⇒ narrower তবে শেবে যুক্ত হওয়া suffix-টির আদিতে consonant থাকলে বা monosyllabic word-টির শেব consonant-এর আগে দুটি vowel থাকলে শেবের consonant double হয় না।

(यमन : sin + ful ⇒ sinful; wool + en ⇒ woolen; troop + er ⇒ trooper; sleep + y ⇒ sleepy;

7. যদি কোন word দুই বা ততোধিক শব্দ বিশিষ্ট হয় এবং শব্দের শেষে একটি consonant ও সেই consonant-এর আগে একটি vowel থাকে, তবে আদিতে vowel বিশিষ্ট suffix word সাথে যুক্ত হলে শেষের consonant-টি তথনই double হয় যখন word-এর শেষ syllable-এ accent (স্বরাঘাত) থাকে। प्यमन : compel + ing ⇒ compelling; refer + ing ⇒ referring; omit + ing ⇒ omitting; repel + ed ⇒ repelled; travel + er ⇒ traveller; jewel + er ⇒ jeweler; worship + er ⇒ worshipper । किष्ठ refer + ence ⇒ reference; unparallel + ed ⇒ unparalleled;

visit + ing ⇒ visiting; offer + ing ⇒ offering
08. যদি কোন word-এর শেষে 'y' থাকে এবং y-এর আগে consonant থাকে,
তবে –ous, -ish, -ing, -ism, বাদে যে কোন ধরনের suffix word-টির
শেষে যুক্ত হলে শেষের 'y' উঠে 'i' হয়।

বেষন : dry + ed ⇒ dried; deny + al ⇒ denial; hoary + nor ⇒ hoariness; gloomy + er ⇒ gloomier; gloomy + ness ⇒ gloominess; dry + ness ⇒ dryness; boy + hood ⇒ boyhood; boy + ish ⇒ boyish; shy + ly ⇒ shyly; baby + ish ⇒ babyish; copy + ing ⇒ copying

09. यनि word-এর শেষে -c থাকে, তবে word-টির সাথে -ed, -er এবং -ing
যুক্ত হয় c-এর পরে অতিরিক্ত k বসে।

থেমন : panic + ing ⇒ panicking; mimic + ed ⇒ mimicked; picnic + ers ⇒ picnickers

Aggregate (আমিণেইট্ - সমষ্টীভূত)	Abadia	rategre bear to the cities of excite
Asthma (আ্যাক্মা - হাপানি)	Aborigines (জ্যাবরিজিন্য্ - আদিবাসি )	Abundance (অ্যাবানড্যান্স্ - প্রাচুর্য)
Asuma (স্পূৰ্ণ হ জন্দ) Allegation (আালিগেইশন্ - অভিযোগ)	Abysmal (আাবিস্মাল্ - নৈরাশ্যকর )	Accession (অ্যাক্সেশন্ - কোন অবস্থায় আরোহণ
Accommodation (ब्यारकारमार्डर्ग्न् - थाकात्रश्चन )	Accessory (আক্সের্র - অপরাধের সহযোগী)	Acclivity (অ্যাক্লিভিটি - উর্ধ্বমূখী ঢাল)
Ambiguous (आग्रिकिंध्याम् - दार्थक)	Allocation	Accompaniment (আ্রাক্মপ্যানিমেন্ট - অহ্গামী )
	Accordance (जाकबङ्गान्त्र - जन्याग्री)	Apostrophe ( স্যাপস্ট্রপি – চিহ্ন)
Anesthesia (আনিস্থীনিআ - অনুভৃতিবিলোপ)	Applause (অ্যাপoজ - অভিনন্দনজ্ঞাপক হাততালি)	Appreciate (আপ্রিসিয়েইট্ - মূল্যায়ন করা)
Anopheles (অনোফিলিজ্ - ম্যালেরিয়ার জীবানুবাহী মশা)	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Approximation (আসন্ন বা মোটাযুটি মান)
Acquiesce (অ্যাকুইরেস্ - বিনাপ্রতিবাদে মেনে নেয়া)	Archaeology (আর্কিওলজি – প্রত্নতত্ত্ববিদ্যা)	Archipelago (আরকিপেলাগো 🗕 দ্বীপপুঞ্চ)
Adherence (অ্যাড্হিয়ারেন্ন্ - আনুগত্য)	Arrangement (आरंग्राजन)	Arrogance (আারোগাান্স্ - ঔঘতা, উমতা)
Adolescent (ष्गार्ष्ठात्वरमञ् किस्मात्र)	Ascertain (অ্যাসার্টেইনু - নিচিত করা)	Accumulation (আকুভ্মুল্যাইশূন্ - একত্রীকরণ)
Abstinence (সংযম)	Arduous (আর্ডুআস্ - শ্রমসাধ)	Anemia (আনোমিয়া - রক্তশূন্যতা)
Artillery (গোলন্দাজ বাহিনী)	Agglomeration (আয়োমারেইশ্ন্ - বন্তুপিন্ড)	Admission (ভর্তি রা প্রবেশ)
Amateur (आरमहात - व्यक्तानात) ration	Ameliorate (আমেলিওর্যাইট্ - উন্নতি করা) I বি	Affable (আ্যাফেব্ল - বন্ধুভাবাপন্ন) IVET y
Accession (আক্সেশ্ন্ - কোন পদমর্যাদায় আরোহণ)	Acquaintance (আকুয়েইনটেস্ - পরিচয় বা পরিচিতজন)	Abrogate (আব্রণেইট্ - আইন বাতিল করা)
Allegation (অ্যানিগেইশন – অভিযোগ)	Antidote (আন্টিডৌট্ - প্রতিবেধক ঔষধ)	राजान्युद्धार (नामानान्यु - जारन पालिस क्या)
Alimony (অ্যানিমণি – হাতখনচের জন্য স্ত্রীকে	Amenable (জ্যামেনআব্ল্ - বশযোগ্য;	Ambulatory (অ্যামবুল্যাটরি – একস্থান থেকে
দয়া অৰ্থ)	নতিস্বীকারকারী)	অন্য স্থানে গ্যনরত)
Abhorrence (ष्राावश्दतम् - घृषा)	Abstinence (अश्यम)	Affection (ম্লেহ)
Acceleration (অ্যাকসেলারেইশ্ন্ - তুরণ)	Acclamation (मश्वर्धमा)	Aggregate (আর্থিগেইট্ - একত্র করা)
Accomplishment (সম্পাদিত কার্য)	Accuracy (নির্ভুলতা)	Aggression (আঅসূন্ - আক্রমণাত্মক)
Address (অ্যাড্রেস - মোকাবিলা করা)	Admittance (প্ৰবেশ)	Alleviate (অ্যালেডিএইট্ - যন্ত্রণা ইত্যাদি দূর করা
Ameliorate (অ্যামেলিওরেইট্ - আরো উন্নত করা)	Aquarium (অ্যাকোআরিআম্ - কৃত্রিম)	Appraise (আত্রেইঝ্ - প্রশাংসা করা)
Apparatus (অ্যাপারেইটাস্ - যন্ত্রপাতি)	Artillery (আর্টিলারী - গোলন্দাজ বাহিনী)	Aggravate (আামেভেইট্ - অবস্থার অবনতি করা)
Muence (जारुन्जानम् - श्रार्य)	Abbreviate (আব্রিভিয়েইট্ - সংক্ষিপ্ত করা)	Aberration (আন্তর্কের করি জিবনাত করা)
Articulate (আরকিউ্লেইট্ - স্পষ্ট করে বলা)	Adverse (আাড্ভারস্ - প্রতিকূল)	Aberration (আ্যাবেরেইশ্ন্ - সঠিক নিয়ম থেকে বিচ্যুতি
	B secretaries	Accession ( কোন পদমর্যাদায় আরোহণ)
Banquet (ব্যাংকোয়েট্ - ভোজ সভার আয়োজন)	Billiards (বিলিয়ার্ড্স্ - এক ধরণের খেলা)	- 10.73 かん 10.7 かむ 1 かは
Bouquet (ব্যক্তেই - ফুলের তোড়া)	Buffoonery (বাফুনারী - রসিকতা)	Belittle (বিপিট্ল্ - তুছেজ্ঞান করা)
andact (Actor - Actor Colei)		Bequeath (বিকুইদ্ - উইলের মাধ্যমে কাউকে কিছু দান করা )
Preastplate (ব্রেস্টপেপ্টেইট্ - বুকের বর্ম) 🔻 🕛	Benediction (বেনেডিক্শ্ন্ - আশীর্বাদ)	Baπack (ব্যারাক্ - সৈন্যদের থাকার জায়গা)
Betray (বিট্রেই – বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা করা)	Ballerina (ব্যালেরীনা – নর্তকী)	200 (1.19 (413))





Chancellor (বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ের সরকারী কর্মকর্তা)	Charlatan (হাতুড়ে ডাক্তার; প্রতারক)	Competent (দক্ষ)
Cocd (কৌ-এড্ - সহশিকা ব্যবস্থাধীন কুল-কলেজ)	Catalogue (ক্যাটাল্গ্ - সুবিন্যস্ত তালিকা)	Circumspect (সার্কাম্স্টে - সতর্ক)
Commemorate ( সৃতিরক্ষামূলক স্মারক)	Cabbage (বাধাকপি)	Congenial (कनरक्षनियाल - উপযোগ)
Connoisseur (প্রধানত চারুকলা বিষয়ে রসজ্ঞ)	Carringe (ক্যারিজ - যোড়ার গাড়ি)	Credulous (ক্রেড্লাস - যে সহজে বিশ্বাস করে)
Critique (ক্রিটীক্ - সমালোচনামূলক প্রবন্ধ)	Cemetery (সেমেট্র - সমাধিকেত্র)	Congenitally (কনুজেনিটালি – জনাগতভাবে)
Counteract (কাউন্টার্যাষ্ট্র - নাধা দেয়া)	Corpulent (করপুলেন্ট - মেদবহুল ব্যক্তি)	Countermand (কাউন্টারম্যান্ড – বাতিল করা)
Crustaceans (ক্রাস্টেসিয়ান - কাকড়া জাতীয় প্রাণী)	Confiscated (কনফিসকেইট - বাজেয়াপ্ত করা)	Complaint (কম্পে৫ইন্ট্ - নালিশ)
Contravene (কন্ট্রাভিন্ - লংঘন করা;)	Commotion (কমোশ্ন - গোলমাল)	Cafeteria (প্রতিদ্বিতায় আহ্বান করা)
Contention (কণ্টেনৃশ্ন্ - যুক্তিপ্ৰদৰ্শন	Convertible (কন্ভার্টিব্ল্ - রূপাম্তারযোগ্য)	Challenge (চ্যালেগু - প্রতিশ্ববিতায় আহবান করা)
Colleague (কলীগ্ - একই পেশায় সহকর্মী)	Collision (কলিঝন্ - সংঘর্ষ)	Chauffeur (त्नीकात् - स्य निस्त गाड़ी ठानाग्र
Commission (নিৰ্দিষ্ট কাজে নিযুক্ত ব্যক্তিবৰ্গ)	Conscience (কন্শানসূ - বিবেক)	Conceal (কনসীল্ - গোপন করা)
Condone (কন্ডৌন্ - মাফ করা)	Chastise (কঠোরভাবে শান্তি দেওয়া)	Conflagration (বড় ধরণের অগ্নিকান্ড)
to any and the second makes	Description from	The same of the state of the same of the s
Depression (ডিপ্রেশন্ - অবসাদ)	Dilettante (ডিলেট্যান্টি – কাব্য বা সংগীতে	Denigrate (ডিনাইমেইট্ - অপমান করা)
,	অগভীর জ্ঞানসম্পন্ন অনুরাগী ব্যক্তি)	
: Diarrhea (ডায়রিয়া - ঘন ঘন পাতলা পায়খানা)	Detaching (বিচ্ছিল্লকরণ)	Demographer (জনসংখ্যাবিদ)
Diligent (ডিলিজন্ট্ - পরিশ্রমী)	Diverting (ভাইভার্টিং – ভিন্নমুখী করে এমন)	Decimate (ডেসিম্যাইট্ - বিপুল সংখ্যায় হত্যা কর
Depravity (ডিপ্র্যাভিটি - বিকৃত রুচি)	Depravity (ডিপ্র্যাভিটি - বিকৃত রুচি)	Dissecting (ডিসেক্টিং – ব্যবচ্ছেদ করা)
Deceive (ডিসীভ্ - প্রতারণা করা)	Deceive (ডিসীড্ ুপ্রতারণা করা)	Dwindle (ডয়িন্ডেল্ - ক্রমশ কমে যাওয়া)
Dumbfounding (ডাম্ফাউ্নডিং – হতবিহবল)	Dumbfounding (ভাম্ফাউ্নডিং – হতবিহবল)	Decries
A 18 Comprisings	E es Cambrida	- Children of the control of the con
Eccentricity (আ্যাক্সেন্ট্রিসিটি –খামখেয়ালিপনা)	Efficacious (য়েফিকেইশাস - ফল প্রদানে সক্ষম এমন)	Euphonious (ইউফোনিয়াস্ - মাধুর্যময় ধ্বনি)
Embarrass (অস্বস্তি বা লজ্জায় ফেলা)	Encyclopedia (য়েন্সাইকোপিডিয়া - বিশকোষ)	Exorbitant (য়েগ্ৰুৱবিট্যান্ট্ - অতিরিক্ত )
Exaggerate (যেশঝাজারেইট্ - অতিরঞ্জিত করা )	Evanescent (ইভানসেন্ট্ - দ্রুত অদৃশ্য হয়ে যায় এমন)	Euphemistic (ইউফেমিস্টিক্ - শ্রুতিকটু কথার বদলে শ্রুতিমধূর শব্দের ব্যবহার;
Excursion (যেক্সকারসূন্ -প্রমোদভ্রমণ)	Exhort (মেগুঝর্ট্ - উপদেশ দেয়া; প্রেরণা দেয়া)	Expedition (বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যে অভিযান)
Exhortation (পরামর্শ; উৎসাহদান)	Entrepreneur (য়েন্ট্রপ্রেনিউর - ব্যবসায় উদ্যোক্তা	Expediency (য়েক্সপেডিয়েন্সি - নৈতিকতা
Preparation an	d Practice are vital for e	চিশ্তা না করে যা সুবিধাজনক তাই করা)
Explosive (য়েক্সপেগাসিভ্ - বিন্দোরক)	Efficiency (য়েফিশিয়েন্সী - দক্ষতা)	Equilibrium (ইক্রিলিব্রিয়াম্ - ভারসাম্যতা)
Exacerbate (য়েক্ঝাসার্বেইট্ - আরো খারাপ হওয়া)	Expeditiously (য়েক্সপেডিআস্লী - দ্রুততার সাথে)	Extrapolate (জানা তথ্যের ছারা অজানা কোন কিছুর মূল্যায়ন করা)
Excavate (য়েত্স্কাভেইট্ - খনন করা)	Evacuate (য়েডাক্এইট্ - কোন বিপদজনক স্থান	Enunciate
:	হতে কাউকে নিরাপদ সরিয়ে দেয়া)	,,,
The service of the se	F	THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY AND THE
Ferocious (ফেরোশাস্ - হিস্তো)	Factitious (ফ্যাক্টিশাস্ - কৃত্রিম)	Flagrant (ফ্লাম্যান্ট - বিষম খারাপ)
Facetious (ফ্যাসিশাস্ - রসিক)	Familiar (পরিচিত)	Fulfill (পূর্ণ করা)
Forfeited (ফর্ফিট্ - বাজেয়ান্ত করা)	Flatulent (ফ্ল্যাটিউ্লেন্ট্ - পেট-ফাঁপা)	Fortitude (ফরটিটিউড্ – ধৈর্য্য)
T\$10,20 habitator		
Garrison (गार्तिञ्न् - तक्षीरत्रना	Garrulous (গ্যারুলাস্ - বাচাল)	Gumnasium / Few ork
Garage (গ্যারেজ্ - গাড়ী রাখার ঘর)	Gazette (গ্যাজেট্ - সরকারী ইশতেহার বা ঘোষণা)	Gymnasium (জিমন্যাসিয়াম - ব্যায়ামঘর)
Gorgeous (গৰ্জিয়াস - জমকালো)	Genesis (জেনেসিস - উৎপত্তি)	Grandiose (গ্র্যানিডিয়ঝ্ - বিশাল আকারের )
Gauntlet (গন্টলেট্ - যোদ্ধাদের হাতের লোহার দস্তানা)	Gustatory (গাস্টাটরি - স্বাদইন্দ্রিয়)	Gratuitous (গ্যাটিউ্ইটাস্ - বিনামূল্যে প্ৰদত্ত বা প্ৰাণ্ড
Telmite (Paris) - viv		I loss representation
Humorous(হিউমারাস্-রসাত্মক)	Horrible (दाताग्रवन्-छगावर)	Hard (mg) - s cas (mg)
Hypocrisy(হিপক্রাসি - কপট)	Hygienic(হাইজীনিক্ -সাস্থ্যসম্মত)	Humdrum (হামড্রাম – একর্ঘেরে)
Headland (হেড্ল্যাভ – একধরণের উপদ্বীপ)	Humiliate (रिউमिनियार्रे - नब्जा म्या, जनमान करा)	Hilarious (হিলারিয়াস্ - আনন্দময়)
Hypocrites (হিপোক্রীট্ - কপট)	Hygienic (হাইজিনিক্ - স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত)	Hypothesis (হাইপোথিসিস্ - অনুমিত কোন কিছু
	TYPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES ASPECT SERIES	Hemisphere (stol)





Illiterate (ইলিটারেইট্ - নিরক্ষর)	Illimitable (ইলিমিটেবল - অসীম)	TEXT
Inaccessible (ইনআক্সেনেবল - দুৰ্গম)	Impalpable (ইম্পাল্পয়েইবৃল্ - স্পর্শ দ্বারা অনুভব করা	Impertinent (অপ্রাস্থিক, উদ্ধত)
	गाम्भाम्बर्गाः (२५गान् गरप्रश्न - न्यन बाता जनूडन करा यात्र यमन)	Irreversible (অপরিবর্তনীয়) Infirmary (ইন্ফার্মারি - হাসপাতাল)
Imperceptible (উপলব্ধি করা যায় না এমন)	Interruption (ইনটেরাপ্শৃন্ - বাঁধা)	रिकार के किस
Insurgent (ইন্সারজেন্ট্ - বিদ্রোহী)	Irreversible (ইরিভার্সিব্ল - অপরিবর্তনীয়)	Insignia (ইন্সিগ্নিয়া – পরিচয় নির্দেশক চিহ্ন)
Irrational (ইন্যাশনাল - অসমত)	Imprecise (ইম্প্রেসাইঝ্ - অযথার্থ)	Immutable (ইমিউট্যাবৃঙ্গ - অপরিবর্তনীয়)
Incapacitating (অক্ষম করে তোলা এমন)	Interrogator (ইন্টেরোগেইটর - জেরাকারী)	Intermission (ইন্টার্মিশন্ - বিরতি)
Incoherent (ইন্কৌহিয়ারেন্ট – অসংলগ্ন)	Impertinent (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক, উদ্ধন্ত)	Irresponsible (ইরেসপন্সিবল - দায়িতৃহীন)
ME CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTO	K display follows and	irresponsible (ver
Kindling (আগুণ জালানোর উপকরণ)	Kinesthetic (বিষম খারাপ)	Knapsack (ন্যাপস্যাক্ - পিঠে বহনের ব্যাণ)
Knickerbockers ( লম্বা ঢিলেঢালা পাজামা)	Kerosene (কেরাসীন)	Knapsack (shrining - 1 to
<b>建</b> 定2分子。		The state of the s
Literature (লিটারাচা(র) - সাহিত্য )	Loquacious (লোকোয়েশাস্ - বাচাল)	
Luminosity (লুমিনসিটি - স্পষ্টভা)	Litterateur (লিটারেটিয়ার্ - সাহিত্যিক)	Laboratory Liaison (লিয়াইজুন - যোগাযোগ)
Ludicrous (শুডিক্রাস্ - হাস্যকর)	Laconic (नारकानिक् - बह्नजायी)	Lieutenant (लक्टोनान्हे
Lever (নীডার)	Legerdemain (লেজারডেম্যাইন্ - ডেলকিবাজি)	Lieutenant (C14C54)1-79
Little Committee Committee		Feder Artist To A M 製物 ボチ塩 A C Macrati
Millionaire(মিলিআনেআ(র)-দশ লক্ষ ডলার)	Military (মিলিটেরি - সৈনিক )	Malaria (ম্যালেরিয়া - ম্যালেরিয়া জুর)
Magnanimous (মাগনেনিমাস্ - মহানুডব )	Missile (মিসাইল - কেপনাস্ত্র)	Matriarchy(মাদ্রিয়ার্কি - মাতৃশাসিত সমাজ)
Maignant (ম্যালিগন্যান্ - ফ্ডিকর)	Molasses (মৰ্ন্যাসিজ - ঝোলাতড)	Matriarchy(ম্যাজ্ব্যাক - মাতৃ-াানত ন্যাক্ত) Mediterranean (মেডিটেরানিয়ান - ধাতৃবিদ্যা)
Martyr (মারটেয়ার্ - শহীদ )	Morgue (মোরগু - শবালয়)	Metallurgy (मिछानार्बि - धार्रिकार)
Martyr (बाबरण्याम् - नदान ) Mathematics	Museum (मिडेक्सिया - कानूचर्द)	Meticulousness (मिर्फिक्डेनाश्तम् -
- F		অতিরিক্ত নিখুত বা যত্নবান)
Mediaeval (মেডিঈডল্ - মধ্যযুগীয়)	Mystique (অপরকে দেয়া যায় না এমন তণ)	Matrimony (ম্যাট্রিমনি - বিবাহ)
Messenger	Mitigate (মিটিগেইট্ - প্রশমিত করা)	Maverick (ম্যাভারিক্ - প্রচলিত মত পোষণ ভরে না এমন ব্যক্তি)
Millennium (মিলেনিয়াম্ - সহস্রান্দ)	Malleable (ম্যালিয়েইবুল্ - নমণীয়)	Miraculous (মিরাকুলাস – আলৌকিক)
Miscellaneous (মিসেল্যানিয়াস্ - বিবিধ)	Metropolitan (রাজধানী সম্পর্কিত)	Manoeuvre (ম্যানুভার্ - কৌশল প্রয়োগ করা)
Modulate (মডিউলেইট্ - স্বর নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা)	Momentarily (মোন্টোরিলী - ক্ষণিকের জন্য)	Mysterious (মিস্টেরিআস্ - রহসাময়)
Miraculous (मित्राक्नाम् - आद्नोबिक्) ation	Monologue (মনোলগ্ - নাটক ইত্যাদির দৃশ্য যেখানে একক বাক্তি কথা বলে)	Mushroom (মাশ্রুম্ - ব্যাঙের ছাতা) VETY
Mission (মিশন্ - )	Mountaineer (মাউ্ন্টিনিআর্ - দক্ষ পর্বত আরোহী)	Mountebank (মাউ ্ন্টিব্যাংক - ধোঁকাবাজ)
Maneuver (মগনৃভার –(কৌশল)	Massacre (ম্যাসাকার্ - নৃশংস হত্যাকাড)	Mattress (ম্যাট্রিস্ - জাজিম)
Mellifluous (মেলিফুআস্ - সুমধুর সুর)	Kerosene (क्वात्रीन)	Fulfill (পূর্ণ করা)
and Areas Areas and Areas	N	
Nightingale (নাইটিঙগেইল -কুদ্ৰ গায়ক পাখি বংশৰ)	Negligent (অবহেলাকারী) Negligible (নেগ্লিজিবল্ - নগণা)	Necessary (নেসেসারি – প্রয়োজনীয়)
ACTA	O	
	Olfactory (অল্ফ্যাক্টরি - আণইন্দ্রিয় সম্বন্ধিয়)	Obeisance ( অভিবাদন; ডক্তি নিবেদন)
Obsequious (মাত্রাতিরিক্ত শ্রদ্ধা দেখায় যে ব্যক্তি)	Obliterate	Ostracize (অস্ট্রাসাইঝ্ সমাজচ্যুত করা)
Scillation (অসিলেইশৃন্ - আন্দোলিতকরণ)	Opportunity (অপরচুনিটি -সুযোগ)	
bstinate (অবৃস্টিনেইট্ - একগুঁয়ে)	Obeisance (ওউবেইস্যান্স - অভিবাদন; স্বাগতম)	Oppression (অপ্রেশান্ - নিপীড়ন)
ссиптепсе (অকারেনস্ - ঘটনা)	Oscillation (অসিলেইশন্ - আন্দোলিত করা)	Officiating (অপরের স্থলাভিষিক্ত করা)
The second of th	P	
icturesque (পিক্চারেসক্ - ছবির মতো)	Parallelogram (প্যারালেলোগ্রাম-সামন্তরিকক্ষেত্র)	Prominence (প্রমিনেস্ - প্রাধান্যতা)
ossession (পাজেশন্ - স্তৃ)	Parsimonious(পারসিমোনিয়াস-ব্যয়কুন্ঠ/কৃপণ)	Psychiatrist (সাইকিয়েট্রিস্ট - মনস্তম্ভবিদ)
ossession (নাজে দ্বার্থ প্রস্থার) remier (প্রিমিয়ার - নাটকের প্রথম প্রকাশ)	Pecuniary(পিকিউনিয়ারি-অর্থসংক্রান্ত)	Peninsula (পেনিন্সুলা – উপদ্বীপ; মানে কোন এক অংশ মূল ভ্খভের সাথে সংযুক্ত এবং প্রায় চতুর্দিক পানি দ্বারা বেষ্টিত)

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Procession (প্রসেশন্ - মিছিল)	Permission(পারমিশন্-অনুমতি)	Prodigality (প্রডিগ্যালিটি – অমিতব্যরিতা)
Prominent (প্ৰমিনেন্ট-প্ৰসিদ্ধ / বিখ্যাত)	Phenomenon(ফিনমিনন-বিম্মাকর ব্যক্তি / বিষয়)	Peripheral (পেরিফেরাল – সীমান্তবর্তী)
Pseudonym (সিউডনিম্-ছদ্মনাম)	Proposition (প্রপবিশ্ন - প্রস্তাব, বিবৃতি)	Perfunctory (পারফান্টেরি - ভাসাভাসা) )
Pusillanimous (পািউসিলেনিমস-ভীরূ)	Provocative (প্রডোকেইটিভ্ - উন্ধানিমূলক)	Promontory (অন্তরীপ)
Paramilitary (আধা-সামরিক)	Predecessor (প্রেডিসেমর - পূর্বসূরী)	Psychiatry (সাইকিয়েট্রি - মনোচিকিৎসা)
Prominently (প্রকটভাবে)	Plausible (পতাঝিবুল - আপাতদৃষ্টিতে যুক্তিসংগত)	Peripatetic (পেরিপেটেটিক্ - ইতন্তত: ভ্রমণ করা)
Propitiation (প্রোপিশএইশৃন্ - প্রায়ন্চিত্ত)	Plausible (পoঝিবল - সম্ভাব্য)	Prominence (প্রমিনেন্স্ -প্রাধানা)
Plutocracy (পথ্টোক্র্যাসি – ধনীকতস্ত্র)	Paramilitary (পাারামিণিটারী – আধা-সামরিক)	Passenger (भारमन्झात् - यावी)
Penicillin (পেনিসিলিন্ - এন্টিবায়েটিক )	Philanthropy (ফিল্যান্ডুপি – জনসেবা; মানবপ্রেম)	Predecessor (প্রেডিসেসার্ - পূর্বসূরী)
Perseverance (পারসিভিআর্যান্স্ - পরিশ্রম; অধ্যবসায়)	Pigeon (পিঞ্জিন্ - কবুতর)	Pomegranate (श्रमिश्रानिए - जिम्म)
Profession (প্ৰেশ্ন - পেশা)	Pronunciation (প্রোনান্সিএইশন্ - উচ্চারণ)	Psychiatry (সাইকাইআদ্রি – মন:চিকিৎসা )
Psychiatrist (সাইকিয়েট্রিস্ট - মনন্তব্যবিদ)	Tronumentation (service and Fig. 2 own 1)	
Psychiatrist (mercing of a receive)	0	A LASTAN OF THE A STANDAR
Quinine(কুইনিন-তিক্ত ঔষধবিশেষ)	Quarantine (কোয়ারান্টাইন্ - রোগসংক্রমণ	Obeisance (ওবেইস্যান্স্ - অভিবাদনঃ ডঙ্চি
Quilline(45/44-100-04/4/5/4)	প্রতিরোধকল্পে মানুষ/প্রাণীকে আলাদা করে রাখা)	निर्दिमन)
Som, (Complete Source)		1000 年 1000 年 1000 日 10
Remuneration(রিমাউনারেশন-পারিশ্রমিক)	Recommendation (সুপারিশ)	Renegade (স্বধর্ম বা নিজের দল ত্যাগকারী)
Restaurant((अरुपोन्ए-(अखार्ता)	Reflection (রিফ্রেকশন-প্রতিফলন)	Resonant (त्रबन्गान्छे – गा श्रव्धित्रनि मृष्टि करत्र)
Recession (রিসেশন - অর্থনীতিতে মন্দা)	Rehabilitation (রীআবিলিটেইশন-পূর্ণবাসন)	Rendezvous (तनिष्णु - मिननञ्जन)
Repudiate (রিপিউডিয়েইট্ - অস্বীকার করা)	Renaissance(दिन्देभनम्-दिन्मा, भूर्वकन्।)	Ranch (র্যান্চ্ - গো-মহিষাদি প্রতিপালনের স্থান)
Rebellion (রেবেলিয়ন – বিদ্রোহ)	Resurrection(र्तिजातकगन् - पूनकथान)	Renaissance (রেনেসাঁ - नवयूरात সূচনা)
Reveal (রিডীল্ - প্রকাশ করা)		
	Reconcile (রিকন্সাইল্ - নতুন করে হিদ্যতা স্থাপন করা)	Retreats (রিট্রীট্ - পিছু হাটা)
Resurrect (নতুন ভাবে আবার চালু করা)	Retribution (রেট্রিবিউশন্ - প্রতিশোধ)	Regicide (রেজিসাইড্ - রাজহত্যা)
Renovation (রেনৌভেইশ্ন্ -)	Reminiscence (রেমিনিসেল্স্ - স্থিতচারণ)	Rapprochement (বন্ধৃতৃপূর্ণ সম্পর্ক পুনঃস্থাপন)
Regeneration ( নবজীবন লাভ: পুণর্জনা)	Relevancy (রেলিভাান্সী – প্রাসন্থিকডা)	Redundancy (বাহল্য; প্রয়োজনের অভিরিক্ত)
Rendezvous (সাক্ষাতের স্থান; সংকেত স্থান)	Rhododendron (রৌডাভেন্ডান্ -এক প্রকার ফুল)	Recalcitrant .
there	S	
Sanatorium(স্যানাটোরিআম্-বাস্থ্যনিবাস)	Suppression(সাপ্রেশন্ - দমন)	Sparrow (স্প্যরৌ - চড়াইপাথি)
Saxophone(স্যাক্সাফৌন্-বাদ্যযন্ত্রবিশেষ)	Suspicion (সাস্থিশন্ - সন্দেহ)	Stationery(লেখার বস্তু বা জিনিস)
Scissors(সিজারজ কুম্ছি) aration an	Sabotage(স্যানটাজ-শ্র্যিক-মালিকের বিবাদ)	Succulent (সাক্যিউলানট্ - রসালো)
Secretary(সেক্রেটারী-সচিব)	Sapphire(স্যাফাইয়ার-নীল রঅবিশেষ)	Superstitious (সুপারস্স্টিশাস্ - কুসংস্কার)
Separation(সেপারেশন্-বিচ্ছেদ)	Scaffold(স্থ্যাফৌলড-বধ্যমঞ্চ)	Surgeon (সার্জন্ - শল্য চিকিৎসক)
Simultaneous(সিম্লটেইনিআস্ -একই সময়ে	Scientist(विध्वानी)	Sycophant (সিকোফ্যান্ট্ - চাটুকার)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন)		
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvcnir(সুভানিআ(র্)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন)	Seismograph(সাইজমোগ্রাফ-ভূমিকম্প নির্ণয়ের যন্ত্র)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র়)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্বত:স্কৃর্ত)	Seismograph(সাইজমেখ্যাফ-ভূমিকম্প নির্ণয়ের যন্ত্র) Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন)		Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলড) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামপ্রস্য)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র়)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্বত:স্কৃর্ত)	Shepherd (শেপারড্ - মেষপালক)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলন্ড) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামপ্রস্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্ত:ক্র্ড) Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত) Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা )	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামগুস্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং – জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্ত:ক্র্ড) Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত) Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল)	Shepherd (শেপারড্ - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইডন্তত:ভাব)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলন্ড) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামপ্রস্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং – জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্বত:স্কৃর্ত) Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত) Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল) Supposedly (সাপোঝেড্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইতন্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (শ্লীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামপ্রস্যা) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং – জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সামেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্থৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্ত:স্কৃর্ত) Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত) Sumpluous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল) Supposedly (সাপোঝেড্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে) Substitute (সাবস্টিটিউ্ট্ - একের বদলে অন্যটি)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইডস্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (শ্লীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা) Simulate (সিমিউলেইট্ - ডান করা)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামপ্রস্যা) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং – জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সাগেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ) Spirituous (স্পিরিচ্আস্ - মদ জাতীয় পানীয়)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -সত:ক্র্ত) Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত) Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল) Supposedly (সাপোঝেড্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে) Substitute (সাবস্টিটিউ্ট্ - একের বদলে অন্যটি) Sovereignty (সভরান্টি – সার্ভডৌম ক্রমতা)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইতন্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (স্নীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা) Simulate (সিমিউলেইট্ - ভান করা) Sculpture (স্বাল্পচার্ - ভাস্কর্য) Semester (সেমিস্টার্ - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামপ্রস্যা) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং – জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সাগেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ) Spirituous (স্পিরিচ্আস্ - মদ জাতীয় পানীয়)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন) Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন) Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -সত:স্কৃর্ত) Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত) Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল) Supposedly (সাপোঝেভ্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে) Substitute (সাবস্টিটিউ্ট্ - একের বদলে অন্যটি) Sovereignty (সভরান্টি – সার্ভভৌম ক্রমতা)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইতন্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (শ্লীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা) Simulate (সিমিউলেইট্ - ভান করা) Sculpture (সাল্লচার্ - ভাস্কর্য) Semester (সেমিস্টার্ - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষাবর্ষেও দুটি ভাগের একটি )	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামঞ্জন্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং – জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সাগেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ) Spirituous (স্পিরিচ্আস্ - মদ জাতীয় পানীয়) Submission (সাব্মিশন্ - আনুগত্য; বশীভূততা)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন)  Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন)  Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্ত:স্কৃর্ত)  Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত)  Sumpluous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল)  Supposedly (সাপোঝেড্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে)  Substitute (সাবস্টিটিউ্ট্ - একের বদলে অন্যটি)  Sovereignty (সভরান্টি – সার্ভভৌম ক্রমতা)  Satellite (স্যাটেলাইট্ - কৃত্রিম উপগ্রহ)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইতন্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (স্নীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা) Simulate (সিমিউলেইট্ - ভান করা) Sculpture (সাল্লচার্ - ভাস্কর্য) Semester (সেমিস্টার্ - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষাবর্ষেও দুটি ভাগের একটি ) Signature (সিগ্ন্যাচার্ - স্বাক্ষও, দস্তখত)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্র - সামপ্রস্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং - জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সাগেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ) Spirituous (স্পিরিচ্আস্ - মদ জাতীয় পানীয়) Submission (সাব্মিশন্ - আনুগত্য; বশীভূততা) Summarize (সামারাই্ঝ্ - সংক্ষেপ করা)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন)  Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন)  Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্ত:স্কৃর্ত)  Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত)  Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল)  Supposedly (সাপোঝেড্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে)  Substitute (সাবস্টিটিউ্ট্ - একের বদলে অন্যটি)  Sovereignty (সভরান্টি – সার্ভভৌম ক্রমতা)  Satellite (স্যাটেলাইট্ - কৃত্রিম উপগ্রহ)  Scenario (নাটক ইত্যাদিও পরপর দৃশ্যবিবরণী)  Supplementary (অতিরিক্ত; সম্পূরক)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইতন্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (স্নীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা) Simulate (সিমিউলেইট্ - ভান করা) Sculpture (ক্ষাল্লচার্ - ভাকর্য) Semester (সেমিস্টার্ - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষাবর্ষেও দুটি ভাগের একটি ) Signature (সিগ্ন্যাচার্ - স্বাক্ষও, দন্তখত) Surrender (সারেভার্ - আত্মসমর্পদ করা)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্রি - সামঞ্জন্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং – জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সাপেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ) Spirituous (স্পিরিচ্আস্ - মদ জাতীয় পানীয়) Submission (সাব্মিশন্ - আনুগত্য; বশীভূততা)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন)  Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন)  Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্ত:স্কৃর্ত)  Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত)  Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল)  Supposedly (সাপোঝেড্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে)  Substitute (সাবস্টিটিউট্ - একের বদলে অন্যটি)  Sovereignty (সভরান্টি – সার্ভভৌম ক্রমতা)  Satellite (স্যাটেলাইট্ - কৃত্রিম উপগ্রহ)  Scenario (নাটক ইত্যাদিও পরপর দৃশ্যবিবরণী)  Supplementary (অতিরিক্ত; সম্পূরক)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইতন্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (শ্লীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা) Simulate (সিমিউলেইট্ - ভান করা) Sculpture (সাঘ্লচার্ - ভাস্কর্য) Semester (সেমিস্টার্ - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষাবর্ষেও দুটি ভাগের একটি ) Signature (সিগ্ন্যাচার্ - স্বাক্ষও, দস্তখত) Surrender (সারেভার্ - আত্মসমর্পদ করা)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্র - সামগুস্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং - জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সাগেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ) Spirituous (স্পিরিচ্আস্ - মদ জাতীয় পানীয়) Submission (সাব্মিশন্ - জানুগত্য; বশীভূততা) Summarize (সামারাই্ঝ্ - সংক্ষেপ করা) Symmetry (বিভিন্ন জংশের মধ্যে সামঞ্জ্য্য)
ঘটছে বা করা হচ্ছে এমন)  Souvenir(সুভানিআ(র)-স্মৃতিচিহ্ন)  Spontaneous(স্পন্টেইনিআস্ -স্ত:স্কৃর্ত)  Successive (সাক্সেসিভ্ -ক্রমগত)  Sumptuous (সাম্পচ্য়াস্ - বিলাসবহল)  Supposedly (সাপোঝেড্লি -অনুমানসিদ্ধভাবে)  Substitute (সাবস্টিটিউ্ট্ - একের বদলে অন্যটি)  Sovereignty (সভরান্টি – সার্ভভৌম ক্রমতা)  Satellite (স্যাটেলাইট্ - কৃত্রিম উপগ্রহ)  Scenario (নাটক ইত্যাদিও পরপর দৃশ্যবিবরণী)  Supplementary (অতিরিক্ত; সম্পূরক)	Shepherd (শেপারড় - মেষপালক) Surmise (সার্মাইস্ - অনুমান করা ) Sheepish (শীপিশ্ - ইতন্তত:ভাব) Sneakers (স্নীকার্স্ - একধরনের জুতা) Simulate (সিমিউলেইট্ - ভান করা) Sculpture (ক্ষাল্লচার্ - ভাকর্য) Semester (সেমিস্টার্ - বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষাবর্ষেও দুটি ভাগের একটি ) Signature (সিগ্ন্যাচার্ - স্বাক্ষও, দন্তখত) Surrender (সারেভার্ - আত্মসমর্পদ করা)	Sportsmanlike (খেলোয়ার সুলভ) Symmetry (সিমেট্র - সামপ্রস্য) Scenario (সিনারিও - ঘটনা পরস্পরা) Scintillating (সিন্টিল্যাটিং - জ্বলজ্বল করছে এম Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Sagacious (সাগেইশাস্ - বিচক্ষণ) Spirituous (স্পিরিচ্আস্ - মদ জাতীয় পানীয়) Submission (সাব্মিশন্ - আনুগত্য; বশীভূততা) Summarize (সামারাই্ঝ্ - সংক্ষেপ করা)





<b>११(दाखि</b>	7-40
Tremendous (এমেন্ডাস্ - বিশাল)	Trepidation (ট্রেপিডেইশুন - Tongue (টাং – জিহবা) Territorial
A STATE OF THE STA	Territorial
	Unimpeachably (अनिश्यूनाविकायुक्ता -
Vertical Ver	Secretary of the second section of the section of th
Verhose (ভারভৌঝ - শৃন্দবাচলা)	Visionary (ভিঞ্নারী – কাছনিক)
Vindicate (ভিন্ডিকেইট - সম্প্রিক্স)	Visionary (1944) 1 - 412111)
	Tenuous (টেনিউয়াস্ - ভনুর) Tremendous (ট্রমেন্ডাস্ - বিশাল) Terminate (টারমিনেইট্ - শেষ করা-  U Unendurable (আন্য়েন্ডিউ্র্যাব্ল্ - অসহনীয়)  V Verbose (ভারভৌঝ্ - শম্বাহল্য) Vindicate (ভিন্ডিকেইট্ - সমর্থন করা)

### INSTANT PRACTICE

- 01. Which one is correct? A. Heterogenius B. Heteroganius C. Heterogeneous D. Heteroginious Ans C Expl: Heterogeneous- নানা ধর্মী, বিভিন্ন উপাদানে গঠিত 02. Choose the correct spelling. A. Fulfil B. Fullfil C. Fulfill D. Fullfill Ans C Expl: সঠিক বানান হচ্ছে fulfill (পূর্ণ করা, প্রতিপালন করা)। 03. Which spelling is correct? A. Sccretariate B. Secretarie C. Secretariat D. Secreteriet Ans C 04. Which one is correct spelling? A. Eritation B. iritasion C. Irritation D. Irratasion Ans C 05. The correct spelling is-A. Humuros B. Humouriuous C. Humorous D. Homoriouss Ans C
- 06. Identify the correct spelling.
  A. Equilebrium
  C. Equalibrium
  D. Equalbrium
  Ans B Expl: Equilibrium- সমতা/সাম্যাবস্থা।

  07. Choose the correct spelling to and Practic
  A. boycot
  B. cataloge
  C. bouguete
  D. caterpillar
  Ans D Expl: সঠিক বানান caterpillar (অর্থলোডী)।
- 08. The correct spelling isA. collateral
  C. collecteral
  D. collateral
  Ans A
- 09. Select the correct spelling.
  A. Enduring
  B. Frazile
  C. Tenious
  D. Breadable
  Ans A
- 10. Choose the correct spelling.
  A. equalibrium
  B. equilibrium
  C. equilibrium
  D. equalabrium
  Ans B
- 11. Which spelling is correct of the followings?

  A. asimillation

  C. assimillation

  D. assemilation

  D. assemilation
- Ans B Expl: সঠিক বানান assimilation অর্থ (আন্তীকরণ)

  EXQ (?>>)

  ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS
- OI. Which word is spelt correctly? |GST-A. 2022-2023|
  A. Questionnaire B. Questionnare

C. Questionnire

D. Questionaire

Swhy সঠিক বানান হচ্ছে Questionnaire। যার অর্থ প্রশ্নাবলী।

CHAPTER TRANSLATIONS 28

- → One swallow does not make a summer. এক মাঘে শীত যায় না।
- → Death Keeps no time.--- मज़लज़ अभग्न जनमग्र तन्हे ।
- → What is lotted cannot be blotted.-ভাগ্যে যা আছে তাই হবে।
- → Too many cooks spoil the broth.----অধিক সন্ন্যানীতে গাঁজন নষ্ট।
- → To cast pearls before swine. --- । উলুবনে মুক্তা ছাড়ানো।
- → Pride goes before destruction. --অতি দর্পে হত লছা।
- → Hunger is the best Sauce---- ক্ষিদের বাড়া চাটনি নেই।
- → To rob peter to pay Paul.----গরু মেরে জুতো দান।
- → Let bygones be bygones.----গতস্য শাচনা নান্তি।
- → A burnt child dreads the fire.--- ঘরপোড়া গরু সিদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভরায়।
- → To build castles in the air.----ছেঁড়া কাখায় তয়ে লাখ টাকার স্বপ্ন দেখা।
- → Grasp all, lose all.---- অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।
- → Many a little makes a mickle. ----দশের লাঠি একর বোঝা।
- → III got, ill spent.---- भारभन्न धन श्रामित्व याम्र ।
- → While in Rome do as the Romans do--যশ্মিন দেশে যদাচার।
- → Much ado about nothing-----বাহবারঞ্জে ব্যু ক্রিয়া।
- 🛨 Too much courtesy, too much craft অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ 🕡
- → Beggars cannot be choosers.--ভিন্দার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া ৷
- → To add insult to injury-----মরার উপর খাড়ার ঘা।
- → Silence gives consent.-----মৌনং সম্মতি লক্ষণং।
- → One sows, another reaps,--याর ধন তার ধন নয়, নেপোয় মারে দুই।
- → Fortune is fickle.----नक्री ठकना।
- → The cat is out of the bag------হাটে হাঁড়ি ভাঙ্গা।
- → A little learning is a dangerous thing--অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ছরী।
- → Empty vessels sound much-----অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার/ খালি কলসি বাজে বেশি।
- → Cut your coat according to your cloth,--আয় বুঝে ব্যয় করা।
- → The nearer the church, the further from god.--আলোর নিচে অন্ধকার।
- → Where there is a will, there is a way,--ইচ্ছে থাকলেই উপায় হয়।
- → Morning shows the day.-উঠন্তি মুলো পত্তনেই চেনা যায়।
- → To act on the spur of the moment--উঠল বাই, তো কটক যায়।
- → It takes two to make a quarrel,--এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
- → To blow hot and cold in the same breathy.--এক মুখে দুই কথা।
- → No pains, no gains,-----কট বিনে কেট মেলে না।
- → What is sport to one is death to another.—কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
- → A hungry fox is an angry fox.—ক্ষার জ্বালায় মাথা ঠিক থাকে না।
- → Practice makes a man perfect—গাইতে গাইতে গায়েন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন।
- → To count one's chickens before they are hatched.-গাছে কাঠাল, গোফে তেল।
- → The devil will not listen to the scriptures.—-চোরে না তনে ধর্মের কাহিনী

\*\* ASPECT SERIES \*\*



