

ENGLISH

Parts of Speech

ইংরেজি বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি শব্দ তার অবস্থান অনুযায়ী বাক্যের অর্থ প্রকাশে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করে। বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি শব্দের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদনের বৈশিষ্ট্যকে parts of speech বলে। বাক্যে কার্য সম্পাদনের বৈশিষ্ট্য অনুযায়ী parts of speech আট প্রকার।

১. **Noun** শব্দের অর্থ নাম, তাই যে কোন নামবাচক পদকে Noun বলে। Noun সাধারণত দুই ধরনের:

১) Concrete : যা দেখা যায়, Ex : Clock, Shirt, Book, Dhaka etc.

২) Abstract : যা অনুভূত হয়, Ex : Brevity, Courage, Modesty etc.

২. **Pronoun** Noun-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত শব্দই Pronoun, Common Pronoun-গুলো হচ্ছে I, we, he, she, they, you, mine, yours, ours, his, her, hers, theirs, myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, this, that, those, these, any, one, some, nobody, anybody, many, everyone, all, who, whom, whose, which, that, what, each, either, neither, each other, one another.
Ex : Simon is a good student. He reads regularly.

৩. **Adjective** Noun এবং Pronoun-কে qualify এবং modify করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত শব্দই হচ্ছে adjective।

Ex : He is a good boy.
adjective noun

এখানে good শব্দটি adjective হিসেবে boy (noun) কে qualify করেছে।

Ex : He is very boy এখানে very শব্দটি boy এর সাথে মিলে অর্থ সৃষ্টি করতে পারছে না, তাই এটি boy-এর qualifier হতে পারে না।

৪. **Verb** যে word দ্বারা কোন কাজ করা বোঝায় তাকে Verb বলে।

Ex : I. Ratul wrote a letter to his father.

2. Sachin played very well yesterday.

উপরোক্ত Sentence দুটিতে wrote (write) ও played (play) শব্দ দুটি দ্বারা কাজ করা বোঝায়, তাই এরা Verb।

৫. **Adverb** Noun বা Pronoun ব্যতীত অন্য কোন Parts of Speech-কে (especially verb-কে) qualify বা modify-কারী শব্দই হচ্ছে Adverb। কিছু দৃষ্টান্তমূলক (typical) Adverb হলো : always, often, almost, just, quite, also, only, never, rarely, hardly, usually, generally, probably, even, ago, again, here, there, now, then, once, soon, sometimes, yesterday, tomorrow, twice, thrice, seldom, today, thus, etc.

Ex : Rasel runs quickly.
verb adverb

[এখানে quickly শব্দটি run (verb)-কে modify করেছে।]

Note Adverb; Phrase, clause কিংবা পুরো sentence-কেও modify করতে পারে।

Ex : Certainly, she will come.
Adverb Sentence

৬. **Preposition** যে শব্দসমূহ noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে অন্য word-এর সাথে তাদের সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে, তাদের Preposition বলা হয়। যেমন: at, across, around, among, along, after, above, about, by, but, beyond, between, beside, beneath, below, behind, before, down, for, from, in, inside, of, into, off, on, through, throughout, till, to, towards, under, upon, up, until, with, within, without, against etc.

Ex : Punam sat beside the preposition pronoun

৭. **Conjunction** একাধিক Sentence বা Clause-কে যুক্তকারী শব্দই হচ্ছে Conjunction। Conjunction গুলো হচ্ছে - and, as, if, but, or, both, because, else, lest, before, after, however, still, till, until, so, either.....or, neither.....nor, though/although, unless etc.

Ex : The man is poor. The man is happy.

⇒ The man is poor but happy.
conjunction

৮. **Interjection** হর্ষ, বিস্ময়, বিস্ময় প্রদর্শিত আবেগ প্রকাশকারী শব্দই হচ্ছে Interjection।

Ex : Hurrah! we have won the game. (দী মজা! আমরা খেলায় জিতেছি)

Identification of Parts of Speech

Rule-01: কোনো word এর শেষে -ness, tion, ty, sure, sion, er, or, ment, th, ance, ence, ism, ness, age, ure, ief, hood, ism, dom, ship, cy, sy, ar, ock, kin, let ইত্যাদি থাকলে noun হয়।

Able = ability	Enthusiastic = Enthusiasm
Advertise = advertisement	Free = freedom
Accurate = accuracy	Hard = hardship
Agricultural = agriculture	Honest = honesty
Amuse = amusement	Important = importance
Beg = beggar	Jealous = jealousy
Believe = belief	Multi = multitude
Bull = bullock	Submit = submission
Child = childhood	True = truth
Create = Creation	Useful = usefulness
Cut = cutlet	Waste = wastage
Empire = emperor	Write = writer

Ex:

01. The noun of 'please' is —.

- ☐ A pleasure ☐ B pleasance
☐ C pleasant ☐ D pleasing

Ans A

Rule-02: কোনো word-এর শেষে ate, en, te, ise, ize, er, ce, ify প্রভৃতি

Suffix থাকলে সেই শব্দগুলি সাধারণত verb হয়। যেমন:

ate → moderate er → consider te → write ify → glorify

ize → organize ce → commence en → lighten

Ex:

01. The word "substantiate" is a/an —.

- ☐ A verb ☐ B adjective
☐ C noun ☐ D adverb

Ans A

02. Verb of the word 'justification' is —.

- ☐ A justice ☐ B justify
☐ C justifiable ☐ D justifiably

Ans B

Rule-03: কোনো কাজ করা/হওয়া বুঝালে verb হিসেবে গণ্য হয়।

Ex: Which of the following is a verb?

- ☐ A Dance ☐ B Some
☐ C Roses ☐ D Little

Ans A

Rule-04: শব্দের পূর্বে Em, En, De ইত্যাদি prefix যোগে verb গঠন করা যায়।

Ex: Which is the verb form of 'Able'?

- Ⓐ Unable Ⓑ Enable
Ⓒ Disable Ⓓ Ability

(Ans B)

Rule-05: কোনো word / noun-র শেষে ous, tive, able, ar, tory, enful, ible, ing, ic, ed, less, ar, ary, ant, ent, al, some, y, ish, ian, ate ইত্যাদি থাকলে Adjective হয়।

Awe = Awesome	Help = Helpful
Beauty = Beautiful	India = Indian
Book = Bookish	Interest = Interesting/interested
Create = Creative	Necessity = Necessary
Danger = Dangerous	Temperature = Temperate
Educate = Educated/Educative	Use = Useful/ Useless
Health = Healthy	Wealth = Wealthy

Ex:

01. The adjective of the word 'mountain' is —.

- Ⓐ mounting Ⓑ mountainous
Ⓒ mountic Ⓓ mountainly

(Ans B)

02. Adjective of 'circle' is —.

- Ⓐ Circular Ⓑ Circulation
Ⓒ Encircle Ⓓ Circulate

(Ans A)

Rule-06: একটি word ব্যবহার ভেদে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন parts of speech হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন :

01. The word 'oil' has been used as a verb in —.

- Ⓐ I bought an oil painting Ⓑ I need some kerosene oil
Ⓒ Oil your own machine Ⓓ There is no oil in the lamp

(Ans C)

02. What is the function of the underlined word? "You should honor your bettors."

- Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adjective
Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Adverb

(Ans A)

03. The word 'massacre' is —.

- Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ both noun and verb Ⓓ adjective

(Ans C)

➤ The following are some of the examples of the same words used as different parts of speech in the sentences:

About	The children were rushing about . (adverb) There were books lying about on the floor. (adverb) Don't drop cigarette ash about . (adverb) Tell me all about it. (preposition) Children are fond of hearing about beasts. (preposition) I have a comforter about my neck. (preposition)
Above	The beggar looks for help from above . (noun) The sun rose above the horizon. (preposition) Look at the above sentences. (adjective)
After	She arrived soon after . (adverb) Look after your parents. (preposition) My after -life seems to be miserable. (adjective) The doctor died after the patient had come. (conjunction)
All	All men must die. (adjective) I have lost my all . (noun) She was all alone in the street. (adverb) All of us should know it. (pronoun)
Any	Do you have any bread? (adjective) Give me some bread if there be any . (noun) No one can bear such an insult any longer. (adverb) Does any of you know what is wrong with her? (pronoun)

As	He drove the car as fast as she could. (adverb) He trembled as he spoke. (conjunction) I like the same colour as she does. (pronoun)
Before	I came here before the appointed time. (preposition) She saw me once before. (adverb) Look before you leap. (Conjunction)
Better	My pen is better than that of yours. (adjective) The boy is working better today. (adverb) You should try to better your lot. (verb)
Both	Both the boys are guilty. (adjective) Both of them were killed. (pronoun) The boy is both a fool and a knave. (conjunction) The woman is both dead and buried. (adverb)
But	None but (except) the brave deserves the fair. (preposition) But me no buts. (verb) But me no buts. (noun) The man is poor but honest. (conjunction)
Down	The sun went down when we reached there. (adverb) The children ran down the hill. (preposition) He could not catch the down-train. (adjective) We have ups and downs in life. (noun)
Enough	She did not have money enough to buy a suitable gift. (adjective) I am still strong enough to do it. (adverb) They have had enough of everything. (noun)
Except	Everyone except me went there. (preposition) I will not let you go except (unless) you forgive me. (conjunction)
Fast	Nazrul is my fast friend. (adjective) Some women fast every Thursday. (verb) Some break her fast in the evening. (noun) The horse can run fast. (adverb)
Few	A few of my friends attended the class. (noun) There are few children here. (adjective) Few knew where the culprit was. (pronoun)
Less	She pays less attention to her studies. (adjective) I cannot take less. (adverb) This soil is less fertile than that soil. (adverb) Pay him the price less the usual discount. (preposition) I won't sell it for less than taka fifty. (noun)
Like	Some old people like sweets. (verb) You should not talk like that. (preposition) Like forces repel each other. (adjective) I have never seen the like of her anywhere. (noun)
Little	Sometimes a little blow may give much pain. (adjective) The women of our country eat very little. (adverb) I want but little. (noun)
Long	She will come before long. (noun) It is a long story. (adjective) The students always long for holidays. (verb) I shall not wait long. (adverb)
Many	Many might have seen the sight. (pronoun) I have many friends. (adjective)
More	We want more men like Karim. (adjective) Everyone should talk less and work more. (adverb) Do you have more of it? (pronoun)
Much	The news gave the widow much pleasure. (adjective) Too much of anything is not good. (pronoun) I am much better today. (adverb)
Near	She is a near relation of mine. (adjective) The puja is nearing quickly. (verb) Come near. (adverb) I found her near the launch ghat. (preposition)

Need	I am in need of some money. (noun) She needs your help. (verb)
Next	Who comes next . (adverb) The woman came the next day. (adjective) She was sitting next me in the class. (preposition)
Once	She visits her old father once every six months. (adverb) Please help me for once . (noun) Once you learn it, you will never forget. (conjunction)
One	One should obey one's parents. (pronoun) The little ones are playing. (pronoun) Give me one taka. (adjective)
Only	I only found a boy there (adverb) He is the only son of his parents. (adjective) Take what I have only (but) let me go. (conjunction)
Past	She cannot forget the past . (noun) Her past life was miserable. (adjective) I found the man hasten past . (adverb) It is half past eight now. (preposition)
Right	She has no right to claim my property. (noun) Let me touch your right hand. (adjective) I must right the wrong. (verb) We walked right across the field. (adverb)
Round	A square thing does not fit into a round hole. (adjective) Draw a circle round this centre. (preposition) The butterflies are flying round and round . (adverb) Vascoda Gama was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope. (verb) One should go one's daily round of duty. (noun)
Since	The man died three months since . (adverb) Since she was ill, she could not come. (conjunction) I have not seen him since Tuesday last. (preposition)
Some	Some of them were absent. (pronoun) Give me some biscuits. (adjective)
Still	Still waters run deep. (adjective) I am still in business. (adverb) Parvati came to Devdas in the still of night. (noun) She was weak, still she went to school. (conjunction) Still the child. (verb)
Up	Let us go up the hill. (preposition) The sun is up . (adverb) The up -train is coming. (adjective) There are ups and downs in life. (noun)
Well	The well ran dry (noun) She is quite well now. (adjective) Your son has done well in the examination. (adverb)
What	What is your name? (pronoun) This is what I want. (pronoun) What evidence do you have? (adjective) What! you don't to say so? (interjection) What with illness and what with losses, the man is almost ruined. (adverb)
While	She waited for a while . (noun) We should not while away our time. (verb) While Santu was reading, he fell asleep. (conjunction)
Wrong	He has done no wrong . (noun) You have taken the wrong side. (adjective) The man has wronged the boy. (verb) He led me wrong . (adverb)

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- What is the verb form of the word 'acquisition'? [NU-Science : 13-14]
 (A) Acquiesce (B) Acquisitive (C) Acquire (D) Acquirement **Ans C**
- What is the verb form of the word, "conversation"? [NU-Science : 12-13]
 (A) converse (B) converse (C) conversation (D) convert **Ans B**
- The verb of the noun 'friend' is — [NU-Science : 11-12]
 (A) friendship (B) frank (C) friendly (D) befriend **Ans D**
- The adjective of the word 'decision' is- [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) decide (B) decisiveness (C) decisive (D) decisively **Ans C**
- The adjective of the word 'brother' is- [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) brotherly (B) brother-in-law (C) brotherhood (D) brethren **Ans A**
- The adjective of the word 'mother' is- [NU-Science : 06-07]
 (A) motherly (B) motherhood (C) mothering (D) mother-in-law **Ans A**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

- Which word does not have a verb form? [GST-B: 22-23]
 (A) Trust (B) Ruin (C) Fault (D) Suicide **Ans D**
- The adjective of the word 'Mountain' is- [GST-B : 21-22]
 (A) mounting (B) mountainly (C) mountainous (D) mountany **Ans C**
- What is the noun of 'terminate'? [IU-B : 18-19]
 (A) terminal (B) terminus (C) termination (D) none of the above **Ans C**
- What is the adjective of the word 'Tax'? [CoU-B : 18-19]
 (A) Taxable (B) Taxation (C) Taxability (D) Taxing **Ans A**
- The adjective of 'imitate' is — [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
 (A) imitating (B) imitator (C) imitative (D) imitation **Ans C**
- The adjective of the word 'sea' is — [JKKNIU-B:18-19]
 (A) Marine (B) Navy (C) Ocean (D) Shipping **Ans A**
- Adjective of the word 'Joy' is- [JKKNIU-B:18-19]
 (A) Joyous (B) Joyful (C) Jolly (D) Enjoy **Ans A, B**
- Identify the parts of speech of the italic word- Let us *winter* in Malaysia. [PSTU-B : 17-18]
 (A) Noun (B) Pronoun (C) Verb (D) Adverb **Ans C**
- What is the verb of 'Error'? [BRUR-B: 13-14]
 (A) Errand (B) Errant (C) Err (D) Erratic **Ans C**
- Adjective form of 'Mess' is — [KU-B: 2012-13]
 (A) Messful (B) Mess (C) Messy (D) Messi **Ans C**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. The word category of 'Foment' is –

- Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ noun Ⓓ adverb

[B] Explanation Foment (verb)- লেব দেওয়া, উদ্দীপিত করা।

02. The verb form of the noun 'Humanity' is –

- Ⓐ Human Ⓑ Humane
Ⓒ Humanitarian Ⓓ Humanize

[D] Explanation Humanity (noun) এর verb হলো humanize (মনুষ্যত্বপূর্ণ হওয়া)।

03. Which word is not used as a verb?

- Ⓐ Lose Ⓑ Rise
Ⓒ Loose Ⓓ Flood

[C] Explanation Loose - (আলগা বা ঢিলা) যা adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। বাকি সবগুলো verb।

04. The noun of 'predict' is —.

- Ⓐ predictable Ⓑ predicting
Ⓒ prediction Ⓓ predicted

[C] Explanation Predict শব্দটি verb এবং এর noun হচ্ছে prediction।

05. The word 'reproduction' is —.

- Ⓐ an adjective Ⓑ a verb
Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ a noun

[D] Explanation Word এর শেষে tion, sion, hood, th, ture, or, er, ty, ness, ent, ief etc থাকলে তা noun হয়, যেমন: pollution।

06. The word 'productivity' is a/an —.

- Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ adverb
Ⓒ verb Ⓓ noun

[D] Explanation কোনো word এর শেষে ty, tion, th, er, ief ইত্যাদি থাকলে noun হয়, যেমন- ability, creation, honesty, writer, belief।

07. The word 'idolize' is —.

- Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ a verb
Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ an adjective

[B] Explanation Word এর শেষে 'ize' থাকলে তা verb হয়, যেমন: Realize।

08. The noun of 'deter' is —.

- Ⓐ deterrence Ⓑ deterrential
Ⓒ detention Ⓓ detour

[A] Explanation Deter অর্থ বাধা দান করা। এর noun হলো deterrence যার অর্থ প্রতিবন্ধকতা, বাধা, যা কোনো একটি কিছুর নাম বুঝাচ্ছে। noun-এর শেষে, hood, sion, tion, th, ness, nce, sm, er, or প্রভৃতি suffix যুক্ত থাকে।

09. What is the Noun form of the word 'defer'?

- Ⓐ deference Ⓑ deferment
Ⓒ difference Ⓓ deferrant

[B] Explanation Defer অর্থ হুগিত করা, বিলম্বিত করা; deferment-হুগিতকরণ, বিলম্ব।

10. The verb of the word 'response' is —.

- Ⓐ responsible Ⓑ responsibility
Ⓒ respond Ⓓ respondent

[C] Explanation Response অর্থ 'সাদা' যা একটি noun। আর Respond অর্থ 'সাদা দেওয়া' যা একটি verb।

Noun

Kinds of Noun

☐ Noun শব্দের অর্থ নাম। তাই যে কোন নাম বাচক পদকে Noun বলে। Noun কে প্রধানত দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা- Concrete Noun & Abstract Noun। Concrete Noun Noun কে আবার চার ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়।

01. **Proper noun (বিশেষ নাম):** একটি নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, প্রাণি এবং স্থানের নাম কে Proper noun বলে।

Ex: Kamal, Dhaka, Madaripur, etc.

02. **Common noun (জাতিবাচক নাম):** নির্দিষ্ট নাম না বুঝিয়ে সমজাতীয় নাম (একটি না বুঝিয়ে অনেকজন) কে বুঝালে Common noun হয়।

যেমন: city, river, boy, girl etc.

এখানে city বলতে একটি শহর বুঝায় না বরং সব শহরকে বুঝায়।

Ex: (1) What kind of noun is 'Girl'?

- Ⓐ Proper Ⓑ Common
Ⓒ Collective Ⓓ Material

(2) Which one is a common noun?

- Ⓐ Salt Ⓑ Army
Ⓒ Studentship Ⓓ Infant

→ পরীক্ষায় বেশি আসে এরকম কিছু Common noun এর ছন্দ নিয়ে দেওয়া হল:

আমি student, তাই pen, book নিয়ে table এ chair নিয়ে বসলাম grammar পড়ব কিন্তু teacher আমাকে fish, bee, cow, sheep, river, elephant, city এবং country সম্পর্কে পড়তে বললেন। হঠাৎ public, people আর soldier রাস্তায় বের হল, কারণ capital এ robber, king এর ring চুরি করেছিল। তাই সব pupils, boy, girl, dog, doctor-ও বের হল। কারণ চোরটি fashion করে flute বাজিয়ে infant নিয়ে river এর দিকে যাচ্ছিল।

→ Common noun এর অপর নাম হল Class noun.

Dhaka transport river bank
green library swimming pool

→ একাধিক Noun যুক্ত থাকলে তাকে Compound Noun বলে।

→ Blackboard, Afternoon, Headache, Sunrise, Sweetheart, Shorthand, Income, Haircut etc.

03. **Collective noun (সমষ্টিবাচক নাম):** যে Word দ্বারা সমষ্টি বা দল বুঝায় তাকে Collective noun বলে। যেমন: Team, Army, Cattle, Covey etc.

এখানে Team দ্বারা একজনকে বুঝায় না, যেখানে একটি Team গঠনের জন্য অনেকজন দরকার হয়।

নিচের ছন্দটির ইংরেজি Wordগুলো Collective noun:

আমাদের school, class, committee, library তে হঠাৎ army, police, team, infantry নিয়ে হাজির কারণ Jury এবং audience আমার family কে বলেছে আমি cattle, flock, herd আর pack চুরি করেছি এক আমার gang আছে। আমি group, meeting করি এবং navy, party আমার কাছে crowd করে।

04. **Material Noun (বস্তুবাচক নাম):** যে Word দ্বারা বস্তুর নাম বুঝায় তাকে Material Noun বলে। যেমন: Oil, water, milk etc.

তরল জাতীয় পদার্থ, (Oil, water, milk, kerosene, petrol, ink) any metal (gold, diamond, silver, iron etc.) Object like (Wood, ice, sugar, nail, brick, salt, paper etc.) হচ্ছে Material Noun।

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05. **Abstract Noun** (গুণ বা ভাববাচক নাম): যা অনুভব করা যায় কিন্তু স্পর্শ করা যায় না সেই Word গুলোকে Abstract Noun বলে।

→ Love, truthfulness, kindness, childhood, honesty, strength, happiness, judgement, bravery, beauty, agency, discipline etc.
→ কোন word এর শেষে ment, ness, hood, ship, dom, tion, sion, ce, cy, th, ty, ism, ry, age, al, ure থাকলে Abstract noun হয়।
যেমন- height, humility, unity, development, health etc. Ex:

01. What kind of noun is 'Discipline'?

Ⓐ proper Ⓑ collective Ⓒ abstract Ⓓ common (Ans C)

02. What type of noun is 'kindness'?

Ⓐ proper Ⓑ common Ⓒ abstract Ⓓ material (Ans C)

Countable and Uncountable Noun

□ গণনার দিক থেকে Noun কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা:

01. **Countable Noun:** যে Noun কে গণনা করা যায় তাকে Countable Noun বলা হয়।

Ex: Chair, Table, Mobile, Book etc.

02. **Uncountable Noun:** যে Noun কে গণনা না করে পরিমাপ করা হয় তাকে Uncountable Noun/non-count noun বলা হয়।

Ex: Milk, Honesty, Love, Hate etc.

□ **Countable Noun** এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:

- এদের পূর্বে Article বসে।
- এদের সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয়।
- এদেরকে singular বা plural দুটি form-ই করা যায়।
- a/an/the যে কোন possessive form ছাড়া এরা বাক্য গঠন করে না।

□ **Non-countable/Uncountable Noun** এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:

- এদের শুধু singular form হয়।
- এদের সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয় না।
- এদের পূর্বে Article বসে না।

Rule-01: নিম্নলিখিত শ্রেণীভুক্ত noun গুলো সাধারণত uncountable, এরা সবসময় singular, এদের কোন plural রূপ নেই। যেমন-

Advice, scenery, homework, money, poetry, anger, ignorance, music, courage, information, news, progress, damage, knowledge, patience, equipment, leisure, permission, fun, luck, Bread, oil, ash, furniture, ignorance, learning, meat, tea, oxygen, luggage, peace, shopping, butter, milk, rice, honesty, working, wood, stream, sand, Japanese, poverty, iron, water, sugar, happiness, grass, vegetables etc.

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

Ⓐ A scenery Ⓑ Sceneries
Ⓒ The sceneries Ⓓ Scenery (Ans D)

তবে এদের সঙ্গে কিছু measure words (পরিমাপ করা যায় এমন শব্দ) যোগ করে countable করা যায়। যেমন-

a piece of advice	two pieces of advice
a piece of bread	two pieces of bread
a piece of equipment	two pieces of equipment
a piece of furniture	two pieces of furniture
a piece of information	two pieces of information
a piece of jewellery	two pieces of jewellery
a piece of luggage	two pieces of luggage
a piece of mail	two pieces of mail
a piece of music	two pieces of music
a piece of news	two pieces of news

a piece of toast	two pieces of toast
a loaf of bread	two loafs of bread
a slice of bread	two slices of bread
an ear of corn	two ears of corn
a bar of soap	two bars of soap
a bolt of lightning	two bolts of lightning
a clap of thunder	two claps of thunder
a gust of wind	two gusts of wind

Ex:

01. Hybrids have one more — per plant than the other varieties.

Ⓐ corms Ⓑ ear of corn
Ⓒ corn ears Ⓓ corn's ears (Ans B)

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

Ⓐ any Ⓑ a piece of
Ⓒ a Ⓓ much (Ans B)

Rule-02: কিছু জোড়া Noun আছে যাদের অর্থ অনেকটা একই রকম; কিন্তু তাদের, একটি Count এবং অন্যটি Non-count noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। নিম্নে noun গুলো উল্লেখ করা হলো-

Count noun	Non-count noun
climate, climates	weather
a human being, human beings	humanity
a job, jobs	work
a machine, machines	machinery
a man, men	mankind; man
a person, persons	people
a snowflake, snowflakes	snow
a sunbeam, sunbeams	sunlight; sunshine
a traffic jam, traffic jams	traffic

Ex: California has good weather. / California has a good climate.

Ex: In order to improve farming methods, we need-

Ⓐ machine Ⓑ machinery
Ⓒ a machinery Ⓓ machineries (Ans B)

Rule-03: People, children, cattle, police, public, aristocracy, gentry, nobility, peasantry (কৃষক সম্প্রদায়), poultry, perfumery (সুগন্ধি দ্রব্য), artillery, vermin (ক্ষতিকারক পোকামাকড়), clergy etc. Noun-এর সাথে 's/es' না থাকা সত্ত্বেও এরা Plural Countable noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় (এদের পর plural verb হয়-

Ex: The people are generally considered to be ignorant fellows.

Rule-04: Sheep, deer, dozen, score, canon, salmon, gross- Noun আছে যারা Singular এবং Plural-এ অপরিবর্তিত form-এ থাকে। অর্থাৎ Plural হলেও এদের সাথে কখনোই s হয় না।

Ex: I saw ten sheep and five deer.

He bought five dozen oranges from Nagpur.

Rule-05: Brace, dozen, fathom, gross, head, pair, yoke, score, hundred, thousand etc. Noun এর পূর্বে যদি নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাবাচক বিশেষণ থাকে তাহলে এদের সাথে "s/es" যুক্ত হয় না। কিন্তু এদের পূর্বে যদি অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা থাকে (যেমন: some, several etc.) অথবা কোন সংখ্যা না থাকে তাহলে এদের সাথে "s/es" যুক্ত হয়।

Ex: I've done it — of times.

Ⓐ hundreds Ⓑ hundred
Ⓒ a hundred Ⓓ hundredth (Ans A)

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. We had some fun. The underlined word is— [NU-Science : 14-15]
 (A) an uncountable noun (B) a countable noun
 (C) a proper noun (D) a mass noun **Ans (A)**
02. Which of the following is a noun? [NU-Science : 14-15]
 (A) invite (B) tight
 (C) mite (D) write **Ans (C)**
03. It costs relatively —, and you can save a lot. [NU-Science : 13-14]
 (A) little (B) a little
 (C) slight (D) small **Ans (B)**
04. Select the correct form of the verb to fill in the gap in sentence. The glass on the table contains — water. [NU-Science : 06-07]
 (A) a little (B) a few
 (C) many (D) several **Ans (A)**
05. What kind of noun is cattle? [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) Proper (B) Common
 (C) Collective (D) Material **Ans (C)**
06. We didn't spend money. [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) much (B) many
 (C) few (D) only a few **Ans (A)**
07. After the invention of the computer publishers prefer hand-written manuscripts. [NU-Science : 03-04]
 (A) many (B) most
 (C) almost (D) few **Ans (D)**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. The government need to work in close — with the teachers on the new curriculum. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) involvement (B) collaboration (Ans B)
 (C) elaboration (D) attention
02. The wheels of change have been set in —. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) motion (B) autumn (Ans A)
 (C) engines (D) cars
03. 'Forgiveness is a great virtue'. Which class of noun 'forgiveness' belongs to? [KU-A : 19-20]
 (A) Collective (B) Common (Ans D)
 (C) Material (D) Abstract
04. Which of the following is incorrect? [CoU-A : 18-19]
 (A) a pinch of salt (B) a gang of scholars (Ans B)
 (C) a swarm of bees (D) a flock of birds
05. We could barely get any information at the airport. — people seemed to have — idea about the flights. [BU-A : 19-20]
 (A) Many/any (B) A lot of/any
 (C) Only a few/some (D) Few / on (Ans C)
06. Although she thought she knew — of the subject, the teacher asked a few details she hardly remembered. [BU-A : 19-20]
 (A) several (B) much (Ans B)
 (C) many (D) any

07. There is — hope of his recovery. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]
 (A) many (B) little
 (C) very (D) few
08. There are — students in class today than there were yesterday. [MBSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) less (B) a few
 (C) a little (D) fewer
09. I gave him fifty — . [HSTU-C : 10-11]
 (A) mony (B) dollar
 (C) takas (D) none
10. What kind of noun is 'Army'? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) Proper (B) Common
 (C) Collective (D) Abstract
11. He spent — time in playing football. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) many (B) few
 (C) fewer (D) much
12. She gave me — water. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) many (B) few
 (C) little (D) least
13. What kind of noun is 'Charity'? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) Proper (B) Common
 (C) Collective (D) Abstract
14. Such is the — of human nature. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
 (A) perverse (B) perversion
 (C) perversity (D) perverted
15. She wants to satisfy her thirst. But here is — water in the glass. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) few (B) not many
 (C) a little (D) a few
16. Which of the underlined words is a noun? [JUST-D : 19-20]
 (A) The heavens are above.
 (B) The bird is flying above the filed.
 (C) Read the sentence given above.
 (D) Blessings come from above.
17. — in this display is for sale. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
 (A) Each furniture (B) Each pieces of furniture
 (C) Each piece of furniture (D) Each furniture's
18. There has been a breakthrough in the treatment of deng patients. Here 'breakthrough' is a/an [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) adjective (B) verb
 (C) noun (D) adverb
19. We could barely get any information at the airport. — people seemed to have — idea about the flights. [TU-B : 18-19]
 (A) Many/any (B) A lot of/any
 (C) Only a few/some (D) Few / on
20. Although she thought she knew — of the subject, teacher asked a few details she hardly remembered. [TU-B : 18-19]
 (A) several (B) much
 (C) many (D) any

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21. You have no right to do it. The underlined word is— [JKKNIU-AP: 18-19]
 (A) Adjective (B) Noun
 (C) Adverb (D) Verb **(Ans: B)**
22. What kind of noun is 'Girl'? [JKKNIU-AP: 18-19]
 (A) Proper (B) Common
 (C) Collective (D) Material **(Ans: B)**
23. Rafiq always has — problems with his tools. [JKKNIU-D: 18-19]
 (A) many (B) much
 (C) more (D) little **(Ans: A)**
24. There is — hope of his recovery. [SHUBD-B: 18-19]
 (A) many (B) little
 (C) very (D) few **(Ans: B)**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. 'A herd of cattle is passing.' The underlined word is a/an—
 (A) adverb (B) adjective
 (C) collective noun (D) abstract noun
(C) Explanation যে সকল noun সমষ্টিবাচক অর্থ প্রদান করে তাদেরকে collective noun বলে। যেমন: herd (গবাদি পশুর দল), team (দল), class (শ্রেণি), cattle (গবাদি পশু) ইত্যাদি। উল্লেখ্য, collective noun-এর পর সাধারণত singular verb বসে।

02. Identify the word that remains same in plural form :
 (A) deer (B) horse
 (C) elephant (D) tiger
(A) Explanation Sheep, deer, salmon, canon etc শব্দগুলি Singular এবং plural — এ একই থাকে অর্থাৎ এদের পরে কোনো অবস্থায় যুক্ত s/es হয় না।

03. Identify the determiner in the sentence "Bring me that book"
 (A) bring (B) me (C) that (D) book
(C) Explanation যে সকল শব্দ/শব্দগুচ্ছ noun -এর পূর্বে বসে noun -এর নির্দিষ্টতা/অনির্দিষ্টতা বোঝায় তাদের determiner বলে। যেমন- this, that, such, some, a lot of etc. উল্লেখ্য, determiner বাক্যে adjective -এর কাজ করে।

04. I still have — money.
 (A) A few (B) quite a few (C) many (D) a little
(D) Explanation Uncountable noun (money, water, milk প্রভৃতি) এর আগে amount, little / a little ব্যবহার হয়। বাক্যে Still থাকায় বোঝাচ্ছে, এখনও কিছু টাকা (a little money) রয়েছে।

05. 'Among' is a preposition that is used when — people are involved.
 (A) two (B) more than two
 (C) two or more than two (D) four only
(B) Explanation Between অর্থ between two people আর Among অর্থ among more than two people।

06. 'Mutton' is a/an—
 (A) Common noun (B) Abstract noun
 (C) Material noun (D) Proper noun
(C) Explanation Mutton অর্থ ভেড়ার মাংস। এটি নিসন্দেহে Material noun।

07. I am in the process of collecting material for my story. The underlined word is a / an —
 (A) Verb (B) Adjective (C) Adverb (D) Noun
(D) Explanation আমি আমার গল্পের জন্য বিষয়বস্তু সংগ্রহের কাজ করছি। Material শব্দটির অর্থ বিষয়বস্তু/ উপাদান। এটি একটি Noun.

08. Which word is the determiner in the sentence "Will it take much time?"
 (A) will (B) take
 (C) much (D) time

(C) Explanation Determiner হচ্ছে noun বা pronoun এর নির্দিষ্টতা, অনির্দিষ্টতা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ নির্দেশক। Option গুলোর মধ্যে 'much' শব্দটি সময়ের নির্দেশক হিসেবে sentence এ ব্যবহার হয়েছে।

09. Rafiq always has — problems with his tools.
 (A) many (B) much
 (C) more (D) little

(A) Explanation Problem, countable noun তাই তার পূর্বে countable determiner, many হবে।

10. 'They have little money' means—
 (A) They have no money at all (B) They have almost no money
 (C) They have yet some money (D) They have quite some money
(B) Explanation Little, few এগুলো negative অর্থ দেয়। তাদের প্রায় কোনো টাকা নেই।

Number & Gender

- **Number : Countable Noun** সাধারণত Singular ও Plural উভয় form এ গঠিত হয়, একে Number বলা হয়।
 Number দুই প্রকার। যথা- 1. Singular, 2. Plural.
 শুধুমাত্র Countable Noun এর Number পরিবর্তন অর্থাৎ Singular ও Plural form হয়ে থাকে। Uncountable Noun এর Number পরিবর্তন হয় না বা Plural হয় না।

Note : Common Noun ও Collective Noun এর Number পরিবর্তন হয়। Proper Noun, Material Noun ও Abstract Noun এর কোনো Number পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Rule-01: Word এর শেষে 'o' থাকলে এবং তার পূর্বে Vowel থাকলে 's' যুক্ত করে Plural করতে হয় কিন্তু Consonant থাকলে 'es' যুক্ত করে Plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Bamboo	Bamboos	Cuckoo	Cuckoos
Mango	Mangoes	Volcano	Volcanoes

Ex: Echo এর সঠিক plural -

- (A) Echos (B) Echoes
 (C) Echoistic (D) Echoed **(Ans: B)**

Rule-02: Word এর শেষে 'y' থাকলে এবং তার পূর্বে vowel থাকলে শুধু 's' যুক্ত হবে। তবে 'y' এর পূর্বে Consonant থাকলে 'y' এর স্থলে 'i' এবং তারপর 'es' যুক্ত করে Plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Boy	Boys	Baby	Babies
Key	Keys	City	Cities

Rule-03: কোনো Noun এর শেষে যদি f বা fe থাকে তাহলে Plural করার সময় f / fe এর স্থলে ves হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Knife (ছুরি)	Knives	Wife (স্ত্রী)	Wives
Half (অর্ধেক)	Halves	Leaf (পাতা)	Leaves

Ex: Calf-এর সঠিক Plural -

- (A) Calfs (B) Calves
 (C) Caff (D) Calfes **(Ans: B)**

Plural

trices/matrixes
usoleums/mau
ea
dia
moranda
mosas/mimosae
pulae/nebulas
ses
en
rentheses
sons/people
alanxes
enomena
ce/pikes
iii
erenda
raphin./seraphs
illions
ata/stratums
labi/syllabuses
ses

Plural

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04. The plural of 'thesis' is — [BU-A : 19-20]
 (A) thesises (B) theses (C) thesises (D) none **Ans (B)**
05. Which of the following word is in singular form? [HSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) Formula (B) Agenda (C) Oases (D) Radius **Ans (D)**
06. The plural of 'index' is — [NSTU-B : 19-20]
 (A) index (B) indexes (C) indexum (D) indexs **Ans (B)**
07. Choose the correct feminine gender of the word "Drone" — [JUST-FBSTA : 19-20]
 (A) Dove (B) Duck (C) Bee (D) Roe **Ans (C)**
08. Masculine gender of 'Goose' — [CoU-A : 18-19]
 (A) Hart (B) Gander (C) Drone (D) Mare **Ans (B)**
09. 'Alumni' is plural form of — [CoU-B : 18-19]
 (A) Alumnus (B) Aluminous (C) Aluminus (D) Aluminise **Ans (A)**
10. The plural of 'thesis' is — [IU-B : 18-19]
 (A) thesises (B) theses (C) thesises (D) none of the above **Ans (B)**
11. The singular form of 'stimuli' is — [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
 (A) stimulation (B) stimulus (C) stimulant (D) stimul **Ans (B)**
12. What is the plural of 'Spectrum'? [JUST-F : 18-19]
 (A) Spectums (B) Spectra (C) Spectroms (D) image **Ans (B)**
13. One of the most significant phenomenon of our time has been the development of cinema. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
 (A) phenomenon (B) phenomena (C) phenomenonna (D) phenomenonns **Ans (B)**
14. Which of the following nouns is in plural form? [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
 (A) Radius (B) Data (C) Medium (D) Oasis **Ans (B)**
15. Ms. Sinha needs some legal advice. So she contacted two — [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
 (A) attorney (B) attornies (C) attorneys (D) attorneyies **Ans (C)**
16. The singular form of 'data' is — [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
 (A) datum (B) datas (C) datun (D) datti **Ans (A)**
17. The plural of 'oasis' is — [SUST-A : 15-16]
 (A) osis (B) oses (C) oases (D) oasis (E) oasises **Ans (C)**
18. The plural of 'Basis' is — [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
 (A) Base (B) Bases (C) Basics (D) All **Ans (B)**
19. Which one does denote a feminine gender? [KU-B : 19-20]
 (A) rooster (B) dog (C) gander (D) doe **Ans (D)**
20. Which one is masculine gender? [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
 (A) Mare (B) Man (C) Girl (D) Goose **Ans (B)**

21. The feminine form of 'Prosecutor' is — [CoU-B : 18-19]
 (A) Prosecutrix (B) Prosectress (C) Prosecutora (D) Prosecutor **Ans (A)**
22. The feminine gender of 'bachelor' is — [JUST-D : 18-19]
 (A) bacheloress (B) spinster (C) woman (D) mind **Ans (B)**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. 'Alumni' is plural form of —
 (A) Alumnus (B) Aluminous (C) Aluminus (D) Aluminise
Ans (A) Explanation: Alumnus (প্রাক্তন ছাত্র) এর plural হলো alumni।
02. The feminine form of 'Prosecutor' is —
 (A) Prosecutrix (B) Prosectress (C) Prosecutora (D) Prosecutor
Ans (A) Explanation: Prosecutor (অভিযোক্তা/অভিযুক্ত) এর স্ত্রীলিঙ্গ হলো prosecutrix।
03. Which of the following is a singular noun?
 (A) Premium (B) Phenomena (C) Syllabi (D) Media
Ans (A) Explanation: Phenomena, syllabi, Media হচ্ছে plural। Premium হচ্ছে Singular।
04. Only — can be affected by the grammatical category known as number.
 (A) conjunction (B) adverbs (C) nouns (D) adjectives
Ans (C) Explanation: Number হচ্ছে noun এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত অর্থাত্ noun-ই singular বা plural হয়।
05. Which of the following is feminine gender?
 (A) Puppy (B) Mare (C) Drone (D) Lion
Ans (B) Explanation: Mare — মাদি ঘোড়া হচ্ছে feminine gender।
06. Which one of the following is a masculine gender?
 (A) doe (B) wizard (C) testatrix (D) friend
Ans (B) Explanation: Wizard (জাদুকর) হলো পুরুষবাচক শব্দ এর স্ত্রীলিঙ্গ হলো witch (ডাইনি)।
07. What is the singular form of 'Media'?
 (A) Medien (B) Mediam (C) Medium (D) Mediom
Ans (C) Explanation: Media (গণমাধ্যম) এর singular হলো medium।
08. What is the singular form of 'Agenda'?
 (A) Agendum (B) Agendem (C) Agendiom (D) Agendae
Ans (A) Explanation: Agenda (আলোচ্যসূচি) এর singular form হলো agendum।
09. What is the plural form of 'Appendix'?
 (A) Appendixe (B) Appendixs (C) Appendics (D) Appendices
Ans (D) Explanation: Appendix (পরিশিষ্ট/উপাদ) এর plural form হলো appendices।
10. Which one is singular number?
 (A) data (B) media (C) criteria (D) glass
Ans (D) Explanation: Glass (plural-glasses) হলো singular। বাকি সব plural।

Pronoun

□ সাধারণত pronoun এর পাঁচটি রূপ রয়েছে। সেগুলো হল-

	Objective	Possessive	Possessive
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Subjective Pronoun	Objective Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine	myself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yours	yourself/ yourselves
It	it	its	its	itself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
One	one	one's		
who	whom	whose		

Kinds of Pronoun

□ গঠনগত দিক থেকে সাধারণত pronoun ৮ প্রকার। সেগুলো হল-

01. **Personal Pronoun** : যে Pronoun গুলো ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
যেমন- I, thou, thy, me, you, he, she, his, ours, they etc.
02. **Demonstrative Pronoun** : যে Pronoun গুলি Sentence এ অবস্থিত Noun বা Pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে- this, that, these, those, such, so etc.
03. **Interrogative Pronoun** : যে Pronoun গুলি প্রশ্ন করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়- who, what, which, whom, why, when etc.
04. **Relative Pronoun** : যে Pronoun গুলি সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় -who, whom, which, whose, what, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever etc.
05. **Distributive Pronoun** : যে Pronoun গুলি দ্বারা প্রতি/ একেক বোঝায়- Each, every, either, neither etc.
06. **Reflexive Pronoun**: যে Pronoun গুলির Subject এবং Object একই ব্যক্তি কিংবা বস্তু হয়- myself, yourself, herself, himself, ourselves, themselves etc.
07. **Indefinite Pronoun** : যে Pronoun গুলি দ্বারা অনির্দিষ্টতা বোঝায় -any, many, some, few, several, one etc.
08. **Reciprocal Pronoun** : যে Pronoun গুলি দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তির পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক নির্দেশ করে- each other, one another.

Subjective Pronoun

Rule-01: Sentence এবং Clause-এর Subject হিসেবে Subjective Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Frank and we are going to join the same fraternity.

Rule-02: As এবং than এর পরে Subjective Pronoun হয়।

Ex: He is taller than I.

Rule-03: Be verb এর পরে Subjective Pronoun বসে।

Ex: It was she whom everyone wanted to win

Objective Pronoun

Rule-01: Sentence এবং Clause-এর objective হিসেবে Objective Pronoun বসে।

Ex: The bus leaves Ted and her at the corner.

Rule-02: Preposition-এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।

Ex: He works with me.

Rule-03: Infinitive, participle বা gerund থাকলে এদের পর
Objective Pronoun বসে।

Ex: After dropping Robert and him from the company, I got relaxed.

Ex.: I want to teach him a leason

Rule-04: Let-এর পরে যদি Pronoun আসে তাহলে Objective Pronoun বসে।

Pronoun ବଢ଼େ ।

Ex: Let Anthony and them play in the stadium.

Possessive Pronoun

Rule-01: Sentence-এ gerund-এর পূর্বে যদি Pronoun আসে তাহলে Possessive Pronoun বসে।

Ex: I would appreciate your letting me know as soon as possible.

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Is that my key, or is it — [NU-Science : 14-15]
 (A) the yours? (B) the your's?
 (C) your? (D) yours? **Ans (D)**
02. Choose the right pronoun in the blank: — boys want to hit it big.
 [NU-Science : 14-15]
 (A) Them (B) We
 (C) Us (D) Theirs **Ans (B)**
03. Fill in the gap with any one of the following:-
 It was — who first noticed the differences. [NU-Science : 10-11]
 (A) me (B) I
 (C) myself (D) meself **Ans (B)**
04. Shamim and — are going to the cinema. [NU-Science : 09-10]
 (A) me (B) myself
 (C) my (D) I **Ans (D)**
05. — raining cats and dogs. [NU-Science : 09-10]
 (A) Its (B) It is
 (C) Is it (D) It **Ans (B)**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. "One hardly knows what to do." Here the word "one" is an example of —. [GST-B : 20-21]
 (A) distributive pronoun (B) an indefinite pronoun
 (C) a demonstrative pronoun (D) a relative pronoun **Ans B**
02. His father always wanted his children to look after — and do what they wanted. [CoU-C : 19-20]
 (A) themselves (B) ourselves
 (C) oneself (D) himself **Ans A**
03. I have read the book — you sent me. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) whom (B) who
 (C) whose (D) that **Ans D**
04. The king's garden — is outside the city, is very old. [RUB : 19-20]
 (A) which (B) what
 (C) where (D) who **Ans A**
05. Neither of the boys was present. Here the word 'neither' is — [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) a reciprocal pronoun (B) a distributive pronoun
 (C) a demonstrative pronoun (D) a relative pronoun **Ans B**
06. Please vote for the member — has done the most for our village. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) whom you believe (B) who you believed
 (C) that you believe (D) who you believe **Ans D**

07. He is married to a writer — you may have heard. [JUST-D: 19-20]

- Ⓐ whom Ⓑ of whom.
Ⓒ for who Ⓓ that

Ans A

08. The Chairman, Student Advisor, Provost, Proctor and — had discussed about the problems and possible solution of these prevailing difficulties. [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20]

- Ⓐ me Ⓑ I
Ⓒ mine Ⓓ all of these

Ans B

09. Everybody should obey — respective duties in — own position for the development of our company. [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20]

- Ⓐ their — their Ⓑ his — his
Ⓒ their — his Ⓓ his — their

Ans B

10. — they are going to do after this is uncertain. [BSMRSTU-C: 19-20]

- Ⓐ Where Ⓑ When
Ⓒ How Ⓓ What

Ans D

11. A snake can eat and digest animals much larger than — [JKKNU-D: 18-19]

- Ⓐ it Ⓑ itself
Ⓒ its Ⓓ it has

Ans B

12. One should respect — parents. [BSMRSTU-E: 18-19]

- Ⓐ his Ⓑ their
Ⓒ one's Ⓓ ones

Ans C

Important Questions with Explanation

01. She looks at the photograph — you have taken right now.

- Ⓐ why Ⓑ how
Ⓒ that Ⓓ what

Explanation অর্পণতভাবে বোঝা যাচ্ছে যে বাক্যটিতে that অথবা what একটি ব্যবহার করলেই চলে। কিন্তু, grammatically 'the photograph' উল্লেখ রয়েছে বলে পরবর্তীতে এটিকে নির্দেশ করতে what নয় that ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

02. As for —, I prefer to let people make up — minds.

- Ⓐ myself, each other's Ⓑ me, their own
Ⓒ my, theirs Ⓓ mine, one another

Explanation Preposition এর পরে pronoun এর objective form বলে।

03. The rising numbers of icebergs are in turn "increasing the tsunami hazards" — occur when they break away from a glacier and trigger a tidal wave.

- Ⓐ whom Ⓑ whose
Ⓒ which Ⓓ who's

Explanation Hazards এর relative pronoun হিসেবে which ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

04. — among you are from Class XII?

- Ⓐ Which Ⓑ Who
Ⓒ Whom Ⓓ Whose

Explanation Who among you are from class XII? (তোমাদের মধ্যে কে কে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির?)

05. The first half of the game belonged to us and the second half to —.

- Ⓐ them Ⓑ they
Ⓒ their Ⓓ those

Explanation Preposition এর পর সর্বদা pronoun এর objective form হয়।

06. Choose the correct sentence:

- Ⓐ Who do the book belongs to?
Ⓑ Who belongs to the book?
Ⓒ Who does the book belong to?
Ⓓ To whom does the book belong to?

Explanation Who does the book belong to? (কিটি করে)

07. Leap years, — have 366 days, contain an extra day in February.

- Ⓐ that Ⓑ when
Ⓒ where Ⓓ which

Explanation Leap year এর বছর কেবলমাত্র ৩৬৬, তাই which ব্যক্তি।

08. The U.S. congress restored the Medal of Honor that was first presented in 1965 to a woman — name few of us have heard.

- Ⓐ which Ⓑ who
Ⓒ whose Ⓓ whom

Explanation Who - কে, whom - ব্যক্তি, whose - যার, whose name (যার নাম) few of us have heard (অমাদের মধ্যে কয়েকজন ব্যক্তি)।

09. The size and shape of a box depends primarily on the function — intended.

- Ⓐ for which it is Ⓑ which it is
Ⓒ which it is for Ⓓ for which is

Explanation Box এর আকার এবং আকৃতি নির্ভর করে বক্সটি কি কাজে ব্যবহার হবে তার উপর (for which it is intended)।

10. There is really no difference between you and —.

- Ⓐ I Ⓑ we
Ⓒ them Ⓓ me

Explanation Preposition এর পরে বাক্যের pronoun এর objective form বসবে। Between থাকতে বাক্যের অর্থানুসারে me নিতে হবে।

Adjective

Different kinds of Adjective

□ যে সব Word, Noun অথবা Pronoun সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলে বা এদের বিশেষায়িত (Qualify) করে তাই Adjective।

□ Classification: There are mainly four types of adjectives (Adjective প্রধানত: চার প্রকার) বলা-

01. **Adjective of Quality**: যে word দ্বারা কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান, প্রভৃতি দোষ- গুণ বুঝায় তাকে Adjective of Quality বলে।

Ex: He is an intelligent man.

> (good, bad, clever, lazy, weak, intelligent, old, healthy, wide, blue, honest, modest, essential, Asian, Bangladeshi, Greek, etc.)

02. **Adjective of Quantity**: যে word দ্বারা পরিমাণ বুঝায় তাকে Adjective of Quantity বলে।

Ex: He has much money. Ex: We have enough food now.

03. **Adjective of Number**: যে Adjective বাক্যে কোন Noun-এর সংখ্যা নির্দেশ করে তাকে Adjective of Number বলে।

Ex: Seven days make a week. Ex: He has five hundred taka.

04. **Pronominal Adjective**: Adjective বকন Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Pronominal Adjective বলে। Pronominal Adjective আবার চার প্রকার। Ex: This task is difficult.

a. **Possessive Adjective**: Possessive Pronoun বকন Noun-এর সার্ব ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: My pen is costlier than your one. (my, your, his, her, our, their, etc.)

Demonstrative Adjective : যে সব Pronoun নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে তাকে Demonstrative Adjective বলে।

Ex : That boy is industrious.

Ex : Those pictures are remarkable.

Interrogative Adjective : What, Which, Whose সহ Noun দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা হলে সেই Question Word তাকে Interrogative Adjective বলে।

Ex : What things do you sell? Ex : Whose pen is this?

Distributive Adjective : যে সব Adjective কোন Noun-এর প্রতিটিকে নির্দেশ করে।

Ex : Each boy reads here. (every, either, neither, each)

Use of Adjective

Rule-01: Adjective + Noun অর্থাৎ Noun-এর immediately আগে adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Identify the adjective in the sentence "The last chapter is carelessly written".

- Ⓐ last Ⓑ Chapter
Ⓒ Carelessly Ⓓ written

(Ans A)

Rule-02: সাধারণভাবে Verb-এর পর Complement হিসেবে Adverb use করতে হয়। কিন্তু, linking verb (be, become, sound, look, smell, feel, taste, stay, seem, appear, remain, go/went) এর পর Adjective use করতে হয়। Ex : The music sounds sweet and soothing.

Rule-03: আবার Linking verb-এর পর যদি adjective এবং adverb দুই ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে প্রথমে adverb এবং পরে adjective ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Ex : Although he felt very angry, he smiled in a friendly way.

Rule-04: কোন Pronoun যদি Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে Noun-কে Modify করে তাহলে তাকে Adjective হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়। যেমন- This book is mine.

Rule-05: Enough শব্দটি Noun এর পূর্বে / পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে কিন্তু সকলময় Adjective / Adverb এর পরে বসে। Ex :

01. When your body does not get —, it cannot make the glucose it needs.

- Ⓐ food as enough Ⓑ food enoughly
Ⓒ enough the food Ⓓ enough food

(Ans D)

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

- Ⓐ old enough Ⓑ as old enough
Ⓒ enough old Ⓓ enough old as

(Ans A)

Rule-06: বাক্যে সংখ্যাচাক শব্দগুলো এবং possessive pronoun Adjective হয় যদি এদের পরে noun থাকে।

I have ten (Adj.) taka. She is my (Adj) cousin.

Rule-07: Nouns that Function as Adjectives : কোন Sentence-এ পাশাপাশি দুটি Noun ব্যবহৃত হলে পূর্বেরটি Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Ex : Put the mail on the hall table.

Rule-08: Hyphenated Adjectives : Noun-এর পূর্বে একাধিক noun যাইকেন দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে এগুলো adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে এবং তাদেরকে Hyphenated Adjective বলে। এগুলোর সাথে কোনসময় s/es/s যুক্ত হয় না।

Ex: That magnificent — temple was constructed by the Chinese.

- Ⓐ eight centuries old Ⓑ eight centuries old
Ⓒ old eight centuries Ⓓ eight century old

(Ans D)

Rule-09: Adjectives ending with '-ed and -ing' : কিছু কিছু ing / ed যুক্ত verb, adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Ex: (1) I helped a drowning man. I here 'drowning' is a:

- Ⓐ verbal adjective Ⓑ gerund
Ⓒ past participle Ⓓ verbal noun

(Ans A)

(2) He hopes to provide — service.

- Ⓐ uninterrupted Ⓑ uninterupt
Ⓒ uninterupting Ⓓ un-interrupted

(Ans A)

Rule-10: One... another.. the Other

তিনটি Singular count noun-কে ধারাবাহিক ভাবে যুক্ত করতে one, another এবং the other বসে। আর দুটি singular count noun-কে ধারাবাহিকভাবে যুক্ত করতে one এবং the other বসে।

Ex : i. Of the three busiest vacation areas in the United States, one area is Disney World, another area is New York City, and the other area is Washington, D.C.

ii. Of the three busiest vacation areas in the United States, one (area) is Disney World, another is New York City, and the other is Washington, D.C.

iii. Of the two busiest vacation areas in the United States, one (area) is Disney World, and the other is Washington, D.C.

Rule-11: Some, other /others, the other/the others (the rest)

Some, other, the other তিনটি plural count noun-এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এবং Some, others, the others / the rest, plural count noun-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex : Some of these T-shirts are red, other T-shirts are blue, and the other T-shirts are white.

Ex : Some of these T-shirts are red, others are blue, and the others / the rest are white.

Note: 1. Others শুধু ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে বসে। তখন এটি pronoun এর কাজ করে।

2. Others বহু, স্থানের নামের পরিবর্তে বসলে তখন other + places / things —এরূপে বসে। Ex : I went to Dhaka, Sylhet, Cox's Bazar & other places

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Fill in the blank: I'm — tired. [NU-Science : 14-15]

- Ⓐ quit Ⓑ quiet
Ⓒ quite Ⓓ Kuwait

(Ans C)

02. Fill in the blank: The house was — building. [NU-Science : 14-15]

- Ⓐ a nice old stone Ⓑ a nice stone old
Ⓒ a stone old nice Ⓓ an old nice stone.

(Ans A)

03. Kazi Nazrul Islam is the — poet of Bangladesh. [NU-Science : 12-13]

- Ⓐ national Ⓑ love
Ⓒ romantic Ⓓ mystic

(Ans A)

04. Her room has a full — mirror. [NU-Science : 10-11]

- Ⓐ height Ⓑ length
Ⓒ width Ⓓ circle

(Ans B)

05. I like the way they decorate — houses. [NU-Science : 09-10]

- Ⓐ there Ⓑ they are
Ⓒ their Ⓓ they'sre

(Ans C)

06. The word 'proportionate' is- [NU-Science : 06-07]

- Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ an adverb
Ⓒ an adjective Ⓓ a verb

(Ans C)

07. The underlined word of the sentence 'The college teacher is popular among his students' is- [NU-Science : 06-07]

- Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ an adjective
Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ a verb




(Ans B)

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. After the initial set back, all the ——— programmes were conducted successfully. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) consequent (B) subsequently
 (C) subsequent (D) eventual **Ans (C)**
02. He is a person of no importance. Here 'no importance' is a/an — phrase. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) adjective (B) noun
 (C) adverb (D) Preposition **Ans (A)**
03. What is the adjective form of the word 'sea'? [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) saline (B) marine
 (C) seasonal (D) naval **Ans (B)**
04. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: Floods leave people vulnerable to water-borne diseases. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) Noun (B) Adverb
 (C) Preposition (D) Adjective **Ans (D)**
05. "Life is a walking shadow." Here the underlined word is a/an. [GST-A : 21-22]
 (A) Noun (B) Adjective
 (C) Verb (D) Adverb **Ans (B)**
06. Mr. Qureshi is a university Professor. Here 'university' is a [GST-A : 21-22]
 (A) Noun (B) Determiner
 (C) Noun adjective (D) Pronominal adjective **Ans (C)**
07. Adjective of the word 'vitality' is- [BRUR-E : 19-20]
 (A) vital (B) vitally
 (C) vitalize (D) vitality **Ans (A)**
08. English grammar is not too difficult to understand. Here 'English' is ———. [JKKNIU-B : 19-20]
 (A) Adverb (B) Adjective
 (C) Verb (D) Noun **Ans (B)**
09. 'The post must be manned immediately.' Here the underlined word is — [KU-B : 19-20]
 (A) a noun (B) a verb
 (C) an adverb (D) an adjective **Ans (D)**
10. Life is a broken-winged bird. Here, the underlined word is — [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
 (A) a noun (B) a verb
 (C) an adjective (D) an adverb **Ans (C)**
11. Our results indicate a rapidly — coastline. [SHUDB-B : 19-20]
 (A) retreating (B) retreated
 (C) retreats (D) is retreating **Ans (A)**
12. Her fever is — to ignore. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) too much high (B) high to much
 (C) too high (D) so high **Ans (C)**
13. A seventeen year old is not — to vote in an election. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) old enough (B) as old enough
 (C) enough old (D) enough old as **Ans (A)**
14. English today is the third — native language worldwide. [JUST-D : 19-20]
 (A) the most spoken (B) the more spoken
 (C) least spoken (D) most spoken **Ans (D)**

15. The politicians and the myths around them all around the world are —. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
 A similar
 C same
 B similar to
 D likes as
16. The clay pot is prettier, but it costs — other one. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
 A half less than the
 C half so much as the
 B half as much as the
 D half so much than the
17. The colleagues remained happy with the corrupt boss even though I requested them to snun him. Here the word 'happy' is —. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
 A a noun
 C an adverb
 B an adjective
 D a conjunction
18. 'Life is a walking shadow'. Here 'walking' functions as a/an. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
 A noun
 C verb
 B adjective
 D adverb
19. I don't have — much time for reading — I would like to. [CoU-B : 18-19]
 A as, as
 C so, that
 B more, than
 D too, that
20. Find out the correct answer: [U-B : 18-19]
 A His sports car costs much more than his friend Ali.
 B His sports car cost much more than his friend Ali.
 C His sport car costs much more than his friend Ali's.
 D His sports car costs much more than his friend Ali's.
21. With — 5,000 tigers remaining in the world today, time is quickly running out for this beautiful mammal. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
 A as fewer than
 C not fewer than
 B so few as
 D as few as
22. He is not available for the next match. The underlined word is —. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
 A an adjective
 C a noun
 B an adverb
 D a verb
23. The word 'proportionate' is —. [JaU-B: 2012-13]
 A a noun
 C an adjective
 B an adverb
 D a verb
- Important Questions with Explanation**
01. Go and catch the falling star. Here the "falling" is—
 A an adverb
 C an adjective
 B a preposition
 D a verb
- Explanation** Verb + ing যখন noun-এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে participle বলে। উদ্দেশ্য, participle বাক্যে adjective-এর কাজ করে।
02. Dhaka is becoming one of the — cities in Asia.
 A more busy.
 C busiest
 B busy
 D most busiest
- Explanation** One of the এর পর adjective এর superlative form busiest, most comfortable বসে।
03. She is beautiful, but she is — her mother.,
 A most beautiful
 C as beautiful
 B less beautiful
 D not so beautiful as
- Explanation** সে সুন্দরী, কিন্তু তার মায়ের মতো তত সুন্দরী নয়। "মতো নয়" অর্থ হলো: not so + adj + as বসে।

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Go and catch the falling star. Here the “falling” is-
 (A) an adverb (B) a preposition
 (C) an adjective (D) a verb
-  **Explanation** Verb + ing যখন noun-এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে participle বলে। উল্লেখ্য, participle বাক্যে adjective-এর কাজ করে।
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 (C) busiest (D) most busiest
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04. Select the correct comparative form of the sentence 'A string of pearls was not so bright as her teeth.'

- Ⓐ A string of pearls were very bright than her teeth.
Ⓑ Her teeth were brighter than a string of pearls.
Ⓒ A string of pearls was brighter than her teeth.
Ⓓ Her teeth was more brighter than a string of pearls.

Explanation Positive বাক্যটিতে not so bright as থাকায় Comparative করার সময় এর পরিবর্তে brighter than বসবে।

05. I thought that — was the last one.

- Ⓐ the most prettiest of all Ⓑ prettiest one of all
Ⓒ the prettiest one from all Ⓓ the prettiest one of all

Explanation Superlative degree এর পূর্বে সর্বদা 'the' বসে এবং সবজন্মের মধ্যে একটি বোঝালে One of all বসে। কোন sentence এ double superlative হবে না।

06. All of the people at the NAM conference are —.

- Ⓐ Mathematic teachers Ⓑ Mathematics teachers
Ⓒ Mathematics teacher Ⓓ Mathematic's teachers

Explanation বাক্যটির বাংলা অর্থ: ন্যাম সম্মেলনে উপস্থিত সবাই গণিত শিক্ষক। Mathematics = গণিত শাস্ত্র (এটি কোন plural form নয়), তাই 'mathematics teachers' সঠিক কারণ sentence এর শুরুতে 'All' আছে যা plural noun-কে follow করে।

07. In spite of the antagonistic display by their opponents' supporters, — city commissioners try to keep reason and calm at the forefront.

- Ⓐ three incumbent Ⓑ the incumbent three
Ⓒ a three incumbent Ⓓ the three incumbent

Explanation Adjective এর chronological order অনুযায়ী প্রথমে সংখ্যা (three) এবং ব্যক্তির পদের নাম (incumbent) হয়।

08. Find the parts of speech of the underlined words. Rasel is not only talented but also handsome.

- Ⓐ adverb, noun Ⓑ adjective, noun
Ⓒ verb, adjective Ⓓ adjective, adjective

Explanation যে word কোনো noun/pronoun এর পূর্বে বা পরে বসে এ noun/pronoun কে modify করে তা adjective। Talented (প্রতিভাবান), handsome (সুন্দর) শব্দ দুটি adjective।

09. He can sing better than — in his family.

- Ⓐ everybody Ⓑ everyone
Ⓒ anybody Ⓓ someone

Explanation Comparative এ better than এরপর anybody/anyone হয়। বাক্যের অর্থ সে তার পরিবারের যে কারো চেয়ে ভাল গান গাইতে পারে।

10. A comedy is — than an action movie.

- Ⓐ more funny Ⓑ funnier
Ⓒ most funny Ⓓ funniest

Explanation Funny অর্থ মজাদার, যেটি এক syllable বিশিষ্ট, তাই এর comparative হবে funnier। দুই syllable শব্দ হলো beautiful। এখানে beauty আর ful এই দুটি syllable থাকায়, comparative এ more beautiful হবে। এক syllable হলে শব্দের শেষে er অথবা ier এবং দুই syllable হলে শব্দের আগে সাধারণত more ব্যবহার হয়।

Verb

যে word দ্বারা বাক্যে subject এর কোনো কার্য সম্পাদন করা, হওয়া, বলা, থাকা বোঝায় তাকে verb বলে। Verb ব্যক্তিগত অন্য parts of speech বাক্যে গঠনের জন্য অত্যাবশ্যক নয়। বাক্যে কার্য সম্পাদন ও গঠনের জন্য অনুযায়ী verb প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা:

1. Finite Verb 2. Non-finite Verb

Finite Verb

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

1. We go to college.

2. He goes to college.

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

□ Finite verb দুই প্রকার। যথা: Principal Verb এবং Auxiliary Verb

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

Ex: We play cricket.

Ex: Man makes fire.

□ Principal verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা:

(i) Transitive Verb (ii) Intransitive Verb (iii) Linking Verb

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

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

Ex: He flies a kite.

Ex: We gave him a reward.

Structure Subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct object + ext.

Ex: She has given me a kite.

Structure Subject + transitive verb + direct object + to + indirect object + ext.

Ex: They gave a pen to him.

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

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

Structure Subject + intransitive verb + ext.

Ex: The girl sings.

Ex: Birds fly.

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

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

Ex: Misu is a student.

Ex: He was meritorious.

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

□ নিম্নলিখিত verb হলো linking verb হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়।

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

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

Ex: I am reading a novel.

Ex: We should respect our parents.

Causative Verb: Subject যখন নিজে কাজ না করে অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করিয়ে নেয় এ অর্থে Causative Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। এতে সাধারণত 5টি Verb (Make, Help, Get, Have, Let) বেশি ব্যবহৃত হয়। নিচে এদের ব্যবহার আলোচনা করা হল:

Causative Verb বুঝতে হলে কয়েকটি বিষয় সম্পর্কে জানতে হবে। যেমন:

Doer: যে নিজ কাজ করতে পারে তাকে বলা হয় Doer।

• I will have Rahim do the work. (এখানে Causative Verb 'have' এর পরে Rahim হচ্ছে Doer কারণ, Rahim উক্ত Verb এর কাজটি করতে পারে।)

• I will get the machine to wash my shirt. (এখানে Causative Verb 'get' এর পরে the machine হচ্ছে Doer কারণ, machine টি উক্ত Verb এর কাজটি করতে পারে।)

Receiver: যে সাধারণত Verb এর কাজটি করতে পারে না তাকে Receiver বলা হয়।

• I will get the work done by tomorrow. (এখানে Causative Verb 'get' এর পরে the work হচ্ছে Receiver কারণ, the work উক্ত Verb এর কাজটি করতে পারে না।)

01. Make: Sub + Make (any tense) + Doer + V₁ (Base Form)
Ex: The speaker failed to make the audience — to him patiently. Which of the following is the correct verb form in the blank above?

Ⓐ to listen Ⓑ listening

Ⓒ listened Ⓓ listen

02. Help: Sub + Help (any tense) + Doer / Receiver + V₁ (Base Form)

Ex: John helped Mary wash/to wash the dishes.

03. Have: i. Sub + Have (any tense) + Doer + V₁ (Base Form)

Ex: My mother had me — milk everyday.

Ⓐ to drink Ⓑ drinking

Ⓒ drank Ⓓ drunk

04. Get: i. Sub + Get (any tense) + Doer + (to + V₁)

Ex: Morris got his dog to bring him the newspaper.

ii. Sub + Get (any tense) + Receiver + V₃ (Verb এর Past Participle form)

Ex: Select the correct form of verb: I got my car —.

Ⓐ repairing Ⓑ repaired

Ⓒ have repaired Ⓓ to be repaired

05. Let: i. Sub + Let + Doer + V₁ (Base Form)

Ex: Let him take the money.

ii. Sub + Let + Receiver + be + V₃ (Past Participle)

Ex: Let the work be done.

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Different Kinds of modals and their uses

Shall / Should

- সাধারণ ভবিষ্যৎ বোঝাতে shall ব্যবহৃত হয় - I shall go there.
- অনুরোধ করতে shall ব্যবহৃত হয় - Shall I help you?
- বাধ্যবাধকতা ও কর্তব্য প্রকাশে should ব্যবহৃত হয় - You should meet her.
- Lest এর পর Auxiliary হিসেবে should ব্যবহৃত হয় - He hides the pen lest I should request to return it.
- Should be + ing: বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করতে থাকা উচিত না কর্তব্য বোঝাতে - You should be working now.
- Should have + V₃ (p.p): অতীতে কোন কিছু করা উচিত ছিল কিন্তু করা হয়নি বোঝাতে - You should have helped the poor. (সাহায্য করা উচিত ছিল কিন্তু করা হয়নি)

Will / Would

- সাধারণ ভবিষ্যৎ বোঝাতে will ব্যবহৃত হয় - Anik will go there.
- প্রতিজ্ঞ করতে will ব্যবহৃত হয় - I will be in right time.
- আশ্রয় জানাতে would ব্যবহৃত হয় - Would you like to take breakfast?

Can / Could

- বর্তমানে সামর্থ্য প্রকাশে can ব্যবহৃত হয় - He can work hard.
- অনুমতি চাইতে can ব্যবহৃত হয় - Can I go now?
- অনুমতি দিতে can ব্যবহৃত হয় - You can go now.
- অতীতের স্থায়ী সামর্থ্য প্রকাশে Could ব্যবহৃত হয় - My grandfather could speak in five languages.
- উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশে Could ব্যবহৃত হয় - We read so that we could learn.
- Could have + V₃: অতীতে কোন কিছু করার সামর্থ্য ছিল কিন্তু করা হয়নি বোঝাতে - You could have helped the poor. (সাহায্য করতে পারতেন কিন্তু করেননি)

May / Might

- অনুমতি চাইতে may ব্যবহৃত হয় - May I come in, sir?
 - অনুমতি দিতে may ব্যবহৃত হয় - You may go now.
 - সাধারণ সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে may ব্যবহৃত হয় - It may rain today.
- Note:** অনুমতি চাইতে ও দিতে informal ক্ষেত্রে May এর ব্যবহার এর Formal ক্ষেত্রে Can এর ব্যবহার বেশি গ্রহণযোগ্য।

- সুদূর সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে might ব্যবহৃত হয় - Bangladesh might go under water within 200 years.
- অতীত সম্ভাবনা প্রকাশে might ব্যবহৃত হয় - He might have been attacked by the robbers.
- May / might be + ing: বর্তমানের চলমান কোন সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে - He might be watching television now.
- May / Might have + V₃: অতীতের কোন কাজ সম্পর্কে অনুমান করতে - You might have heard the name of Mahosin.

Must

- Complete obligation:** বাধ্যবাধকতা বুঝাতে must, should-এর চেয়ে শক্তিশালী অর্থ দেয় - I must go now.
- Events that Repeat:** সাধারণত হয়ে থাকে বা বার বার ঘটে এমন অনুমান বুঝাতে Must ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: Salma always gets good grades, she must study a lot.
- Must have + V₃:** logical conclusion এর ক্ষেত্রে অতীতে ঘটে যাওয়া কাজ বোঝাতে - The pen is out of ink. Someone must have used it.
- Must be + ing: logical, conclusion** এর ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমানের কাজ বোঝাতে - The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone.
এখানে যেহেতু phone line টি ব্যস্ত অবশ্যই বর্তমানেই কেউ তা ব্যবহার করছে।

Ex: The general public — a large number of computers now as the prices are decreasing.

- (A) must buy (B) must have bought
(C) must be buying (D) must have to buy

Ans C

Would Rather

⇒ একটি বিষয়কে অন্যটির চেয়ে বেশি প্রাধান্য দেওয়া বোঝাতে would rather ... than ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে verb থাকলে এর পূর্বে ও পরে verb এর base form হয়।

Ex: The boy from the village said, "I — starve than beg"

- (A) better (B) rather
(C) would rather (D) would better

Ans C

Had better

⇒ বরং ভাল বোঝাতে had better ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পর সবসময় verb এর base form হয়।

Ex: Travellers — their reservation well in advance if they want to visit the St. Martins island.

- (A) had better to get (B) had to better get
(C) had better get (D) had better got

Ans C

Prefer

⇒ Would rather এর মত একটি বিষয়কে বেশি প্রাধান্য দেওয়া বোঝাতে prefer ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে এর সাথে to হয় যেটা than এর কাজ করে।

Ex: I prefer to go.

⇒ Prefer এর পর দুটি verb থাকলে উভয়টি ing যুক্ত হয় এবং verb দুটির মাঝে "to" ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I prefer swimming to —.

- (A) walk (B) walking
(C) walked (D) having walked

Ans B

⇒ Prefer এর পর verb ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে শুধু দুটি object ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে এবং এ ক্ষেত্রে object দুটির মাঝে "to" ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I'd — a blue bedcover — a green one.

- (A) prefer, to (B) like, to
(C) prefer, for (D) buy, in

Ans A

Used to

⇒ সাধারণত অতীতের কোন অনিবার্য অভ্যাস বোঝাতে Used to ব্যবহৃত হয়। used to এর পর Verb এর Base form হয়। তবে used to এর পূর্বে be verb থাকলে পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

1. He — to ride bicycle.

- (A) was used (B) used
(C) was using (D) use

Ans B

2. Unlike the people of cold countries, we — in hot climates.

- (A) used to living (B) used to live
(C) are use to live (D) are used to living

Ans D

Need

⇒ সাধারণত need এর পরের Verb টির সাথে to/ing যুক্ত হয়।

Ex: I thought that the grass — cutting.

- (A) needed (B) needs
(C) need (D) had need

Ans C

⇒ 'Need' Auxiliary হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে অর্থাৎ need এর পর not ব্যবহৃত হলে Verb টি base form এ হয়।

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

⇒ Passive ধারণা প্রকাশ করলে to be + Verb টির Past Participle Form এর হয়। **Ex: It needs (decorate) → It needs to be decorated.**

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- The children were eager to see their parents. The underlined word can be best replaced by— [NU-Science : 14-15]
(A) wait (B) waited
(C) waits (D) waiting
- Fill in the gap with the appropriate form of the verb: She was — a book by her father. [NU-Science : 10-11]
(A) giving (B) gave
(C) given (D) gives
- Choose the proper word to fill in the blank space in the sentence. 'Smoking — our health.' [NU-Science : 05-06]
(A) effects (B) affect
(C) affects (D) affecting
- Choose the correct option for the sentence. 'Although he was — he smiled —.' [NU-Science : 05-06]
(A) annoying, friendly (B) angry, friendly
(C) annoyed, in a friendly way (D) angry, annoyed
- We have postponed anyone the news until after Eid. [NU-Science : 04-05]
(A) telling (B) to tell
(C) to be telling (D) will tell
- The Committee the resolution unanimously. [NU-Science : 03-04]
(A) adapted (B) adopted
(C) attempted (D) attended
- Choose the word which best completes the sentence: The noise of the traffic the student from his work. [NU-Science : 03-04]
(A) prevented (B) annoyed
(C) distracted (D) disgusted

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

- you need any further information, please contact the help desk. [GST-A : 21-22]
(A) Should (B) However
(C) Although (D) Why
- Which one is the present form of 'sworn'? [JKKNTU-B : 19-20]
(A) swore (B) sware
(C) swear (D) swaer
- It costs about Tk. 500 to have a tooth —. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]
(A) filling (B) to fill
(C) filled (D) fill
- We had better — the schedule of the examination. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]
(A) to check (B) checked
(C) checking (D) check
- Surely you — known what they were going to do. [MBSTU-C : 19-20]
(A) may have (B) can have
(C) must have (D) better have
- It is important that the Admission office — your registration. [MBSTU-A : 19-20]
(A) confirm (B) confirms
(C) should confirm (D) must confirm

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07. Which one is a verb? [MBSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) thought (B) Blood (C) Food (D) Feed **Ans D**
08. You had better — here. [HSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) stayed (B) stay (C) staying (D) to **Ans B**
09. I must get him — till the end. [NSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) staying (B) stay (C) stays (D) to stay **Ans D**
10. Which one is an example of an intransitive verb? [KU-B : 19-20]
 (A) They painted their fences green.
 (B) My family moved to another city.
 (C) We believed the boy.
 (D) He gave the papers to the lawyer. **Ans B**
11. Lina called a repairer to fix her reading desk. The person came and fixed it. We can say: [KU-B : 19-20]
 (A) Lina fixed her reading desk.
 (B) Lina had her reading desk repaired.
 (C) Lina repaired her reading desk.
 (D) Lina could not fix her reading desk. **Ans B**
12. Moni is asking if you want to drive the car yourself. As you want Moni to drive today, you say: [KU-B : 19-20]
 (A) I would rather you drive
 (B) I would rather you do not drive
 (C) I would rather you drove.
 (D) I would rather you did not drive. **Ans C**
13. Should I win the lottery, I — buy you a big car as a present. [CoU-C : 19-20]
 (A) would (B) should (C) will (D) can **Ans A**
14. Whose book is this? I am not sure. It — be Anna's. [IU-B : 19-20]
 (A) might (B) must (C) should (D) would **Ans B**
15. It is important that we — home as soon as we arrive. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) call (B) called (C) will (D) will be **Ans A**
16. Several of washers and dryers are out of order and —. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) need to be repairing (B) repairing is required of them
 (C) require that the be repaired. (D) need to be repaired. **Ans D**
17. It is my desire that he — successful in his attempt. [JUST-D : 19-20]
 (A) is (B) become (C) becomes (D) to be **Ans B**
18. Maria is committed to — [JUST-D : 19-20]
 (A) served humanity (B) serve humanity (C) serving humanity (D) service humanity **Ans B**
19. Try hard to better your result. What part of speech is the underlined word? [JUST-D : 19-20]
 (A) adjective (B) preposition (C) verb (D) adverb **Ans C**
20. Ms. Prithee — be a bank executive. She — from Finance and Banking. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) is.....graduate (B) will.....graduates (C) might.....graduated (D) must.....graduated **Ans D**
21. My greatest effort and enthusiasm to reach my goal in life helped me — my job. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
 (A) to get (B) getting (C) got (D) get **Ans A**
22. Which of the following makes correct use of 'transitive verb'? [KU-A : 18-19]
 (A) The policeman stopped the car.
 (B) He speaks loudly.
 (C) How do you do?
 (D) Some of the gifts were very expensive. **Ans A**
23. You — fly to Dinajpur; there isn't any airport there. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
 (A) may (B) can (C) may not (D) cannot **Ans D**
24. The past form of "breed" is —. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
 (A) bred (B) breed (C) breded (D) bret **Ans A**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. I am looking for someone who — play the piano.
 (A) able to (B) is able (C) can be able to (D) can
Ans D Explanation কোনো কিছু জানে, করতে পারে অর্থে can বসে। 'can' এবং 'be able to' এক সাথে বসে না।
02. There are several likely reasons why Asians are not prioritized in medical research in the West. The underlined word is used as a/an —.
 (A) conjunction (B) noun (C) verb (D) adjective
Ans C Explanation Prioritized শব্দটি এখানে verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। শব্দটি এখানে passive form এ স্বাভাবিক ক্রিয়া সম্পাদনা নির্দেশ করছে। উল্লেখ্য, v₃ যদি sentence-এ একইসাথে verb এবং adjective এর কাজ করে তাকে participle বলে।
03. We — not hurry, we have got plenty of time.
 (A) may (B) need (C) would (D) do
Ans B Explanation Hurry অর্থ তাড়াহুড়া করা, ত্বরান্বিত করা। need not hurry অর্থ তাড়াহুড়ার দরকার নেই কারণ আমাদের হাতে প্রচুর সময় রয়েছে (we have got plenty of time)। উল্লেখ্য, 'need' modal verb. এটি বাক্যে auxiliary এবং main verb দুটিই হতে পারে (এখানে auxiliary হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে)।
04. Choose the correct sentence:
 (A) He's had his hair cut really shortly.
 (B) He's had his hair cut really short.
 (C) He's had cut his hair really short.
 (D) He's had cut his hair real short.
Ans B Explanation চুলকাটার ক্ষেত্রে causative have (had) + hair cut বসে। অন্যদিকে, বাক্যে পাশাপাশি adverb এবং adjective ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে adverb, পরে adjective (really short) বসে।
05. The past participle form of the verb 'lie' is —.
 (A) laid (B) lain (C) lay (D) lying
Ans B Explanation Lie (Present) → Lay (Past) → Lain (P.Participle)।

06. People lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity.

In this sentence, the present form of the underlined word is —

- (A) laude (B) led
(C) lead (D) laud

Explanation Lauded এর present form হবে laud (প্রশংসা করা)।

07. Phosphates — to most farm land in America.

- (A) need added (B) need to add
(C) need to be adding (D) need to be added

Explanation Need + to be + v₃ অথবা need/verb + ing।

08. What kind of verb is the word 'went' in the following sentence? The dog went mad.

- (A) Transitive verb (B) Causative verb
(C) Factitive verb (D) Copulative verb

Explanation Copulative verb এর পরে adjective বসে।

Copulative verb কে linking verbও বলা হয়।

09. Tourists — their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar.

- (A) better to had get (B) had better to get
(C) had better got (D) had better get

Explanation Used to, had better, would rather, must, should প্রভৃতি modal verb এর পর verb এর base form বসে।

10. No sentence can be formed without —.

- (A) transitive verb (B) principal verb
(C) intransitive (D) factitive verb

(Ans B)

Adverb & Inversion

- Adjective, Noun or Pronoun- কে qualify করে, তবে এগুলি ছাড়া অন্য যে কোন Parts of Speech কে qualify করে Adverb। এক্ষেত্রে Adverb Phrase, Clause এমনকি পূর্ণ Sentence-কেও qualify করে।

Different Kinds of Adverb

- ⇒ **Simple Adverb** : যে Adverb শুধু কোন word বা Sentence কে modify করে, তাকে Simple Adverb বলে। Simple Adverb কে আবার Independent Adverb-ও বলা হয়।

Ex : Rabiul can run quickly.

- ⇒ **Adverb of Time** : কখন, কতক্ষণ বা কতবার কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোঝাতে Adverb of Time ব্যবহার করা হয়, অর্থাৎ যে Adverb সময়ের ধারণা দেয় তাকে Adverb of time বলে। এ ধরনের Adverb গুলি হলো- Now, then, before, since, ago, already, always, seldom, often, once, twice, thrice, again, soon, late, afterwards, yesterday, today, tomorrow, daily, early, formerly, frequently, presently, immediately, instantly etc.

Ex : When? - Labony came yesterday.
How long? - It has been raining all day.
How often? - I have gone there thrice.

- ⇒ **Adverb of Place** : কাজটি কোথায় হচ্ছে বা কোথা থেকে হচ্ছে বোঝাতে Adverb of Place ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Here, there, hither, thither, hence, thence, far, near, nearby, away, abroad, ahead, overhead, next door, out of doors, inland, locally, universally, worldwide. এ ছাড়া in, out, up, above, below, inside, outside, within, without প্রভৃতি preposition গুলিও Adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে- তবে সেক্ষেত্রে এই Preposition গুলির পরে Noun বা Pronoun থাকে না।

Ex : He went there. (Where?)

Ex : This news has been collected locally (From where?)

- ⇒ **Adverb of Manner** : কিভাবে কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোঝাতে Adverb of Manner ব্যবহৃত হয়। এ ধরনের Adverb গুলি হলো-

Quickly, clearly, closely, correctly, bravely, badly, sadly, softly, steadily, slowly, soundly, swiftly, simply, suddenly, carefully, carelessly, easily, possibly, probably, luckily, fortunately, unfortunately, naturally, rightly, urgently, wrongly, widely, thus, well.

Ex : i. Misu came slowly (How?)ii. Handle it carefully (How?)

- ⇒ **Adverb of Degree** : কোন কাজ কতটা বা কি পরিমাণ সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোঝাতে Adverb of Degree ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Almost, quite, very, much, fully, partly, wholly, completely, strongly, totally, entirely, deeply, greatly, poorly, half, enough, somewhat, altogether, too, little, a little, rather etc.

Ex : It is almost rotten (How much?)Ex : Shawon is paid poorly (In what extent?)

- ⇒ **Interrogative Adverb** : প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে যে সমস্ত Adverb ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেগুলিকে Interrogative Adverb বলে।

Interrogative Adverb	of place
Where is he?	"
When did he come?	" of time
Why are you late?	" of reason
How did he do this?	" of manner
How many girls are there?	" of number
How much milk would you take?	" of quantity
How often did the dog bark?	" of frequency
How far was the report true?	" of degree

Note: Who, Whose, whom, which এবং what এগুলি Interrogative Pronoun. কিন্তু-Where, when, why, how, how many, how much, how often, how far, how long, ইত্যাদি Interrogative Adverb.

Inversion

Inversion এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে সাধারণত কিছু Negative expression দেখা যায়। যেমন-

Not once, Rarely, Now where, Not only, at no time, scarcely, By no means, only after, Not until, Never, Nowhere, Hardly, No sooner, Seldom, Only recently, Only rarely, In no times, Only with, Barely, nowhere, Only because etc.

Rule-01: Structure: Auxiliary verb + sub + verb.

Ex: (i) Not until the princess is rescued Can the soldier get relieved of his anxiety.

(ii) Not until the rain stopped, could we see the view of the ocean.

Rule-02: Structure: Negative Adverb + Auxiliary verb + subject + verb.

Ex: Hardly had I waited in a mall when I got to make an emergency phone call.

Rule-03: Structure: Adverb of place + main verb + subject

Ex: In front of my house is the tree.

adverb of place → main verb → subject

Rule-04: Structure: So + adjective/adverb + main verb + subject + that + clause

Ex: So happy is he that he cannot help laughing.

So → adj. → main → sub. → that → clause

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Hardly do I go to New Market. The underlined word is— [NU-Science : 14-15]
 (A) a noun (B) an adverb
 (C) a preposition (D) an adjective **Ans (B)**
02. The exams were drawing near? The word 'near' is— [NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) adjective (B) verb
 (C) preposition (D) adverb **Ans (D)**
03. Fill in the gap with the appropriate option:
 He drives much — than he needs to do [NU-Science : 10-11]
 (A) careful (B) more careful
 (C) carefully (D) more carefully **Ans (D)**
04. Motorists can be fined for driving— [NU-Science : 03-04]
 (A) recklessly (B) reliably
 (C) mercilessly (D) restlessly **Ans (A)**
05. Complete this sentence correctly : Blue-green algae are found there is ample moisture. [NU-Science : 02-03]
 (A) wherever (B) ever where
 (C) ever there (D) there ever **Ans (A)**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. He never comes first because he hardly works hard. Here 'hard' is a/an — [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) pronoun (B) adjective
 (C) adverb (D) verb **Ans (C)**
02. I felt extremely sorry for my misdeeds. The underlined word is an example of—. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) an intensifier (B) an infinitive
 (C) a gerund (D) a participle **Ans (A)**
03. What is the correct part of speech of the underlined word?
 He was never the wiser for his experience. [GST-A : 20-21]
 (A) Pronoun (B) Adjective
 (C) Adverb (D) Verb **Ans (C)**
04. Air pollution is a big problem of — developed countries. [MBSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) thermal (B) industrially
 (C) agricultural (D) nuclear **Ans (B)**
05. The leaders of the two countries — an agreement to avoid the future conflicts. [JUST-FBSTA : 19-20]
 (A) has recently reached (B) recently reach
 (C) have reached recently (D) have recently reached **Ans (D)**
06. 'She is living happily with her family.' The underlined part is a/an — [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) Noun (B) Adjective
 (C) Verb (D) Adverb **Ans (D)**
07. The changes in the city have occurred —. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
 (A) with swiftness (B) rapidly
 (C) fastly (D) in rapid fashion **Ans (B)**

08. Find the word which is not an adverb., [RUB : 19-20]
 (A) Soon (B) Ahead
 (C) Tonight (D) Yell **Ans (D)**

09. Which one is an adverb? [SUST-A : 15-16]
 (A) economy (B) economical (C) economics
 (D) economise (E) economically **Ans (E)**
10. He has come round from illness. The underlined word is— [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) a preposition (B) an adverb
 (C) a verb (D) an infinitive **Ans (B)**
11. He runs fast. Here 'fast' is— [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) a verb (B) an adjective
 (C) an adverb (D) a conjunction **Ans (C)**
12. Which structure is appropriately emphatic? [NSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) Seldom he comes to his village
 (B) Never does he do it (C) Nowhere you will find it
 (D) Hardly ever they have gone there **Ans (B)**
13. He left the place — [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) quietly (B) quiet
 (C) quietly (D) quietness **Ans (A)**
14. What next? Here 'next' is a/an— [BRUR-A : 18-19]
 (A) Adverb (B) Preposition
 (C) Noun (D) Adjective **Ans (A)**
15. He was freed three years earlier. Here 'earlier' is a/an — [JUST-D : 18-19]
 (A) adjective (B) preposition
 (C) conjunction (D) adverb **Ans (D)**
16. He knows English better than I. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
 (A) Noun (B) Adjective
 (C) Verb (D) Adverb **Ans (D)**
17. 'The day of my sister's marriage is drawing near'. The underlined word is a/an— [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
 (A) adjective (B) verb
 (C) preposition (D) adverb **Ans (D)**
18. Seldom—understand her fault while talking to others. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
 (A) she could (B) could she
 (C) had she (D) she had **Ans (B)**
19. A hard worker — put off his daily work for tomorrow. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
 (A) hard (B) ever
 (C) yet (D) hardly **Ans (D)**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. 'Come on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a/an —
 (A) noun (B) verb
 (C) adjective (D) adverb
Ans (D) Explanation: বাক্যটিতে go (verb) এর পরে বসে এটিকে নির্দেশ করায় এখানে home শব্দটি adverb. এখানে home শব্দটি adverb of place হিসেবে বসেছে।
02. Only after I — home, did I remember my doctor's appointment.
 (A) going (B) go (C) went (D) gone
Ans (C) Explanation: Only + preposition বাক্যের শুরুতে বসলে সেক্ষেত্রে উক্ত বাক্যের principal clause-এ inversion (auxiliary verb + sub + main verb + ext.) করতে হয়।

03. When a meteorite enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels—

- Ⓐ very rapidly Ⓑ haltingly
Ⓒ fastly Ⓓ ploddingly

Explanation যখন কোনো উল্কাপিণ্ড পৃথিবী পৃষ্ঠে প্রবেশ করে (মহাশূন্য থেকে) তখন তা অত্যন্ত দ্রুতবেগে (very rapidly) পৃথিবী পৃষ্ঠের দিকে ধাবিত হয়।

04. Helen learned to read and write quite — in her life.

- Ⓐ lately Ⓑ late
Ⓒ latter Ⓓ latest

Explanation Quite (সম্পূর্ণভাবে) শব্দটি adverb, late (দেরি করে) শব্দটিও adverb। Quite late in life - জীবনের একদম শেষ পর্যায়ে।

05. "Well" is usually an adverb and so describes —, but when it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe —.

- Ⓐ noun, verb Ⓑ verb, adverb
Ⓒ adjective, noun Ⓓ verb, noun

Explanation Well যদি verb কে নির্দেশ করে তবে তা adverb, যদি noun কে নির্দেশ করে তবে তা adjective.

06. — so many people been out of work as today.

- Ⓐ More than ever before Ⓑ Never before have
Ⓒ In the past, there never have Ⓓ Formerly, there never were

Explanation Never, hardly, scarcely, seldom ইত্যাদি adverb sentence এর শুরুতে আসলে auxiliary verb টি subject এর পূর্বে নিয়ে আসতে হয় যেটাকে বলা হয় inversion।

07. Which will complete the sentence correctly? 'So quickly — he reached on time.'

- Ⓐ would he run that Ⓑ he ran that
Ⓒ did he run that Ⓓ he ran as

Explanation So + adjective/adverb বাক্যের শুরুতে বসলে উক্ত বাক্যে inversion করতে হয়। উল্লেখ্য, principal এবং subordinate clause এর মধ্যে tense এর সঙ্গতি থাকতে হবে।

08. The bird sings sweetly. Here the underlined word is —.

- Ⓐ An adverb Ⓑ A conjunction
Ⓒ A verb Ⓓ An adjective

Explanation Adjective + ly = Adverb.

09. —, but also it filters out harmful sun rays.

- Ⓐ The atmosphere gives us air to breathe
Ⓑ Not only the atmosphere gives us air to breathe
Ⓒ The atmosphere which gives us air to breathe
Ⓓ Not only does the atmosphere give us air to breathe

Explanation Not only এর পরিপূরক but also.

10. Find the parts of speech of the underlined words. Hena writes not only correctly but also neatly.

- Ⓐ verb, verb Ⓑ verb, adverb
Ⓒ adverb, adverb Ⓓ adverb, adjective

Explanation যে word কোনো adjective, verb এবং adverb কে modify করে তা adverb। Correctly এবং neatly শব্দ দুটি verb (write) কে modify করায় তা adverb।

Article

□ Noun কে নির্দিষ্টতা দান কিংবা তার সংখ্যার ধারণা দেয়ার জন্য a, an এবং the বহুল পরিচিত তিনটি চিহ্ন আর এদেরকেই Article বলে। The দ্বারা noun কে নির্দিষ্টতা দেওয়া হয় এবং a, an দ্বারা noun এর সংখ্যাগত ধারণা দেয়া হয়। এই Article গুলি সাধারণত determiner হিসেবেই ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। কেউ কেউ demonstrative adjective হিসেবে তুলে ধরারও চেষ্টা করে থাকেন।

Uses of Article:

বিশেষ নিয়মে Proper Noun এর সাথে Article বসলেও সাধারণ নিয়ম অনুযায়ী Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে Article 'A' অথবা 'An' ব্যবহৃত হয়।

⇒ এছাড়া Plural Common Noun এর ক্ষেত্রে নির্দিষ্টতা জ্ঞাপনের ক্ষেত্রে Article 'The' ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে নির্দিষ্টতা জ্ঞাপন না করলে কোন Article এর প্রয়োজন হয় না।

Indefinite Article (A, An):

Rule-01: A অথবা an শুধুমাত্র Singular Countable Noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে এই ক্ষেত্রে Vowel sound (a, e, i, u, o) এর পূর্বে বসে an এবং Consonant Sound এর (এই পাঁচটি বাদে অন্যগুলির) পূর্বে a বসে।
Ex :

01. He lives — comfortable life.

- Ⓐ the Ⓑ a
Ⓒ an Ⓓ no article

02. If you only want exercise classes, — exercise studio without weight machines and locker rooms may work for you.

- Ⓐ a Ⓑ an
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article

Rule-02: কিন্তু যে সকল Vowel sound গুলি ওয়া ('oa') এবং ইউ ('eu') এর মত উচ্চারিত হয় তাদের পূর্বে 'a' বসে।

Ex: He is — European.

- Ⓐ the Ⓑ a
Ⓒ an Ⓓ none

Rule-03: Word এর প্রথমে Consonant থাকলেও সেটি যদি উহ্য থাকে তাহলে তার পরের Vowel টি অনুসারে 'an' বসে।

Ex : Mr. Rahim is — honourable man.

- Ⓐ no article Ⓑ an
Ⓒ the Ⓓ a

Rule-04: Abbreviated word গুলির ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম letter টি কে ভেঙে উচ্চারণ করার সময় প্রথমে vowel আসলে তার পূর্বে 'an' বসে এবং consonant আসলে তার পূর্বে 'a' বসে।

01. My elder brother is — M.A.

- Ⓐ a Ⓑ an
Ⓒ none Ⓓ a

02. He is — Ph. D holder.

- Ⓐ a Ⓑ an
Ⓒ the Ⓓ Both a and C

Rule-05: Couple, dozen, million, hundred, thousand প্রভৃতি সংখ্যাচক শব্দের পূর্বে article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex : Here are — dozen bananas.

- Ⓐ the Ⓑ no article
Ⓒ a Ⓓ an



OTHER UNIVERSITIES



Important Questions with Explanation



01. I saw — one eyed-man on the street. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article **Ans A**
02. — university student should think for his/her country. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) An (B) A (C) The (D) No article **Ans B**
03. I struck him on — cheek. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
 (A) an (B) a (C) the (D) all **Ans C**
04. The English are — wise nation. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) at (B) the (C) no article (D) a **Ans D**
05. — Bangladesh Japan friendship hospital. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) The (B) An (C) A (D) None of the above **Ans A**
06. It would be — pity to cut down these trees. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) no article (B) the (C) a (D) an **Ans C**
07. Last summer Mr. Karim visited — [NSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) Japan and United States. (B) The Japan and the United States. (C) Japan and the United States. (D) None **Ans C**
08. Dhaka is — large city. [JUST-E : 19-20]
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article required **Ans A**
09. Last night, we saw — European eating — egg. [BRUR-A : 18-19]
 (A) an, an (B) a, an (C) an, the (D) the, No article **Ans B**
10. This book is — one I was looking for. [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
 (A) on article (B) an (C) the (D) a **Ans C**
11. After — brief period — suspense, the inspector finally spoke. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
 (A) a, of (B) the, in (C) a, on (D) the, at **Ans A**
12. Daisy is — MBA student. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
 (A) an (B) no article (C) the (D) a **Ans A**
13. This is — unique university in Bangladesh. [JUST-D : 18-19]
 (A) an (B) a (C) the (D) no article **Ans B**
14. He was — honorary Magistrate. [JUST-F : 18-19]
 (A) an (B) one (C) a (D) the **Ans A**
15. We visited —. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
 (A) Canada and United States (B) The Canada and the United States (C) Canada and the United States (D) The Canada and United States **Ans C**

01. I saw — one-eyed man when I was walking on the road.
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article is needed
Explanation শব্দের শুরুতে Vowel (a,e,i,o,u) থাকলে article 'an' বসে। কিন্তু 'o' এর উচ্চারণ যদি 'ও' না হয়ে 'ওয়া' এর মত উচ্চারিত হয়, তাহলে a বসে। [one যুক্ত যে কোনো word এর পূর্বে article a বসে। সেক্ষেত্রে A one taka note.]
02. Are spiders — insects? - No, they're not.
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article
Explanation Plural common noun এর পূর্বে সাধারণত article বসে না।
03. This book is — one I was looking for.
 (A) on article (B) an (C) the (D) a
Explanation বইটিকে নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝাচ্ছে তাই the হবে।
04. He is — heir to the property.
 (A) the (B) an (C) a (D) no article
Explanation সে এই সম্পত্তির একজন উত্তরাধিকারী। Heir, honest, hour, honey এদের পূর্বে সর্বদা an হয়।
05. — Mahabharata is — greatest epic in the world literature.
 (A) No article; the (B) No article; no article (C) The; the (D) The ; no article
Explanation বিখ্যাত বইয়ের নাম বা পৃথিবীতে যা কিছু একটা করে আছে বা ধর্মগ্রন্থের নামের পূর্বে article the বসবে।
06. Vegetables are delivered to — prison twice a week.
 (A) the (B) no article (C) a (D) both "A" and "B"
Explanation নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝানোর জন্য the বসেছে।
07. It was a beautiful day. There wasn't — cloud in the sky.
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article
Explanation Cloud হলো uncountable noun তাই এর পূর্বে কোনো article হবে না।
08. The headmaster and — secretary was present in the meeting.
 (A) no article (B) the (C) a (D) an
Explanation Was হলো verb এর singular form যা singular subject নির্দেশ করে। And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি noun একই ব্যক্তি/বস্তু হলে পরবর্তী noun এর পূর্বে কোনো article বসে না। কিন্তু দুটি noun দুই ব্যক্তি/বস্তু হলে উভয় noun এর পূর্বে article হিসেবে the বসে।
09. Do you sell bananas by — Kilo?
 (A) No article (B) the (C) a (D) an
Explanation Kilo এর পূর্বে indefinite article a বসে।
10. Reza is crazy about reading — history books.
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article
Explanation History books এখানে অনিদিষ্টতা প্রকাশ করছে তাই কোনো article হবে না।

Preposition

Kinds of Preposition

☐ যে সকল শব্দ noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে Subject, Object এবং Verb এর মধ্যে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে তাদেরকে Preposition বলে। Preposition কে ছয় ভাগে ভাগ করা যেতে পারে-

- 01. Simple Preposition :** যেই Preposition গুলিকে বিশ্লেষণ করা যায় না তাদের simple preposition বলে। Ex : at, on, of, by, etc.
- 02. Double Preposition :** যেই Preposition গুলিকে বিশ্লেষণ করলে দুইটি Preposition পাওয়া যায় তাদের double preposition বলে।
Ex : Upon (up + on), within (with + in), without (with + out), into (in + to), onto (on + to) etc.
- 03. Compound Preposition :** একটি preposition ও অন্য শব্দ দ্বারা গঠিত Preposition -ই compound preposition.
Ex : across (on + cross), behind (by + hind), beyond (by + yond)
- 04. Phrase Preposition :** শব্দ সমষ্টি যখন preposition এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে Phrase preposition বলে।
Ex : Because of, in spite of, on account of, including to etc.

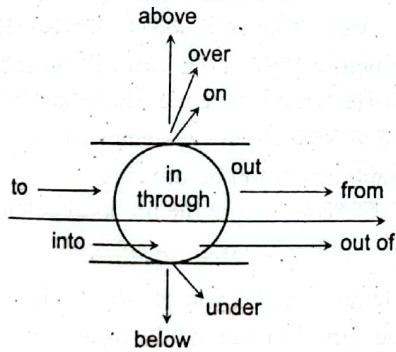
Note: Phrase preposition গুলি preposition দিয়ে শুরু ও শেষ হয়।

- 05. Participle Preposition :** Present বা Past Participle যখন Preposition এর মত কাজ করে তখন তাকে Participle Preposition বলা হয়। যেমন- considering, regarding, concerning, during, assuming, including, excluding ইত্যাদি।
Ex : What do you know regarding this proposal?

- 06. Disguised preposition :** যখন Preposition টি সরাসরি না বসে অন্য কোন শব্দ বসিয়ে Preposition এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে disguised preposition বলে।
Ex : He gets up at 5 O'clock (O' means of).
Ex : He went a hunting (a means on).

⇒ Use of some important prepositions :

Diagram এর সাহায্য নিচে কিছু Preposition এর ব্যবহার ব্যাখ্যা করা হল।



To	= কোন দিকে গতি বুঝালে।
In	= ভিতরে স্থিতি বুঝালে।
Under	= অবিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে নিচে আছে বুঝালে।
On	= কোন কিছু উপরে থাকবে এবং অবিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে বুঝালে।
Over	= কোন কিছু উপরে বিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে গতি থাকলে।
From	= To এর বিপরীত বুঝালে।
Into	= ভিতরের দিকে গতি বুঝালে।
Out of	= Into এর বিপরীত বুঝালে।
Above	= কোন কিছু বিচ্ছিন্নভাবে উপরে আছে এবং স্থির বুঝালে।
Below	= বিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে নিচে বুঝালে।

Uses of Different Types of Preposition

TO

নির্দিষ্ট কোনো স্থান বা বিন্দুতে গন্তব্য বোঝাতে : Liton went to the market.
পর্যন্ত অর্থে : Life means waiting from birth to death.
অনুযায়ী অর্থে : It is brought to my choice.
কারো বরাবর বোঝাতে : Write a letter to your friend.
অনুপাত বোঝাতে : I need a room of 5 feet to 8 feet.
মুখোমুখি ও ঠোঁটোঠোঁটি অর্থে : Talk to him face to face.
'Of' বা এর অর্থে : Industry is the key to success.
প্রতি বা উদ্দেশ্য অর্থে : We invited him to the party.
সময় বাকি আছে বোঝাতে : It is quarter to ten.
পরিণতি পর্যন্ত বোঝাতে : Burn the paper to ashes.
সীমানা বরাবর বোঝাতে : India is to the north, east and west to Bangladesh.
Night এর পূর্বে বসে আজ রাত বোঝায় : Ripon will come tonight.

At

তুলনামূলক ভাবে ছোট স্থান ও নির্দিষ্ট কোনো স্থির বিন্দু বোঝাতে :

Ex: (i) He lives at Mirpur in Dhaka. (ii) Look up the word at page 30.
Point of time বোঝাতে : at night, at morning, at noon, at dawn, at 7.00 am, at 5.00 pm.

মূল্য বোঝাতে : Rice sells at 25 taka per kg.
দক্ষতা প্রকাশে : Labony is good at English.
বিদ্রোহের ক্ষেত্রে : Do not laugh at the poor.
বয়স বোঝাতে : He came to the orphanage at the age of four.
মাত্রা বোঝাতে : The car runs at 100 miles per hour.
দায়িত্ব বোঝাতে : I will do it at my risk.
চরম অবস্থা বা সীমা প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে : At first, at last, at best, at worst.
কাজের মধ্যে থাকা বোঝাতে : He is now at work.

Note: At night, at Christmas, at present, at moment, at the same time, at the bus stop, at reception at the door, at the window, at the bottom, at the 2 pm, at the end, at a concert, at a football match, at the meeting, at a conference, at sea (= on a voyage), at home, at work, at university, at college, at the age of 15, at 80 degrees, at 8 miles per hour, at the front/at the back of a building/theatre/group of people etc.

On

তলের উপর লেগে থাকা বা সংলগ্ন বোঝাতে : The book is on the table.
তারিখ বা দিনের পূর্বে বসে : Beauty arrived on 23 July.
কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে বোঝাতে : Sujon will deliver his speech on John Keats.
নির্ভরশীলতা বোঝাতে : The cow lives on grass.
উপলক্ষ বোঝাতে : We attended on his marriage ceremony.
দায়িত্বে থাকা বোঝাতে : Manoj is on duty.
নিজের পায়ে পথ চলা বোঝাতে : Biplob came here on foot.
বেতনের পূর্বে বসে : I am working here on payment.
মতামত বোঝাতে : I don't know his opinion on the matter.
যাত্রার জন্য তৈরি হওয়া বোঝাতে : The passengers are waiting on board.
পক্ষে কাজ করা বোঝাতে : Akram is on the committee.
অনুসারে/ফলে : I did it on your advice.

দিন বুঝাতে : Shahjada will go to Botanical garden on Sunday.

Note: on street/street corner/coast/river/a ship/a plane/a train.

In

Under

Of

For

Over

By

Off

About

After

Before

Behind

Below

With

I write everything with this pen.

Appropriate Prepositions

1. Abide by (মেনে চলা)- We should abide by our superiors.
2. Abound in (প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা)- Tigers abound in the Sundarbans.
3. Absent from (অনুপস্থিত থাকা)- He is absent from the seminar today.
4. Access to (নিকটে যাবার অধিকার)- We have access to the hall.
5. According to (অনুসারে)- Act according to your plan.
6. Addicted to (খারাপ কাজে আসক্তি)- He is addicted to wine.
7. Admit to (ভর্তি হওয়া)- He was admitted to class nine.
8. Affectionate to (স্নেহপরায়ণ)- He is affectionate to us.
9. Agree with (ব্যক্তির সাথে রাজি হওয়া)- I cannot agree with you on this point.
10. Alternative to (বিকল্প)- This question is alternative to that.
11. Ambitious of (উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা)- He is ambitious of higher education.
12. Anxiety for (উদ্বেগ)- She has anxiety for her son.
13. Appetite for (ক্ষুধা)- I have no appetite for food.
14. Application for (আবেদন)- He came here with an application for the post.
15. Appropriate to (উপযুক্ত)- Your idea is appropriate to this situation.
16. Arrive at (পৌঁছানো)- We arrived at the station in time.
17. Ashamed of (লজ্জিত)- He is not ashamed of his conduct.
18. Ask for / of (প্রার্থনা)- I asked for / of money from him.
19. Assure of (নিশ্চিত করা)- I can assure you of my support.
20. Astonished at (বিম্বিত)- I am astonished at his behaviour.
21. Attach to (জুড়ে দেওয়া)- Attach the stamp to his letter.
22. Attention to (মনযোগ)- He has no attention to his lesson.
23. Bent upon / on (উদ্যত)- He is bent upon / on doing this.
24. Blind to (দেখেও না দেখা)- He is blind to his sons fault.
25. Born of (জাত)- She was born of a noble family.
26. Burdened with (ভারাক্রান্ত)- He is burdened with heavy works.
27. Burst out (হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া)- She burst out laughing.
28. Busy with (ব্যস্ত)- The boy is busy with his lessons.
29. Care of (যত্ন)- Take care of your health.
30. Cause for (কারণ)- There is no cause for anxiety.
31. Charge of (অভিযোগ)- He took the charge of the office.
32. Come of (জন্মগ্রহণ করা)- He comes of a noble family.
33. Comment on (মন্তব্য)- I have no comment on this subject.
34. Compare with (একই জাতীয় জিনিসের তুলনা করা)- Tigers can be compared with cats.
35. Complain to, against (কারো কাছে অভিযোগ করা)- He complained to my father against me.
36. Conductive to (উপকারী)- Morning work is conductive to health.
37. Confident of (আশাবাদী)- I am confident of success.
38. Confined in (আবদ্ধ)- He was confined in the room.
39. Congratulation on (অভিনন্দন)- I sent my congratulation on his success.
40. Consistent with (সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ)- Your action is not consistent with the rules.
41. Contact with (যোগাযোগ)- I came in close contact with him.
42. Control over (নিয়ন্ত্রণ)- He has no control over his brother.
43. Cope with (সামালানো/তালমিলানো)- I cannot cope with the situation.
44. Correspondence with (যোগাযোগ থাকা)- We have correspondence with him.

সবুও অর্থে- With all his learning, he is dishonest.

বস্ত্রচাক বা গুণবাচক অবস্থা প্রকাশ করতে- He looked at her with fixed eyes. He works with confidence.
পক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে বোঝাতে- Babar fought with Ibrahim Lodi.
Bahram Khan was always with Akbor.
উপর অর্থে : Milon is angry with me.
কোনো বিষয়ে বা ব্যাপার বোঝাতে- Be careful with Knife.

Along

Along অর্থ বরাবর। এটি স্থান এবং দূরত্বের সাথে সম্পর্ক যুক্ত। যেমন-
Go along this road.

Round/Around

চারিদিক বুঝাতে : Walk around the field.

But

But মূলত conjunction. তবুও অনেক সময় ছাড়া বা ব্যতীত অর্থে but preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
I gave him nothing but this pencil.

Beside

পাশে বুঝাতে : She sat beside me.

Besides

এছাড়াও বুঝাতে : I have another pen besides this.

Behind

সমর্থন বা পিছনে অর্থে : Russell shouted from behind the door.

During

চলমান সময় বোঝাতে : We are going to arrange a picnic during winter vacation.

Out

ভিতর থেকে বাইরে গতিশীল বুঝাতে : The rat went out of the door.

Up

নিচ থেকে উপরের দিকে বুঝাতে : He climbed up the tree.

Down

উপর থেকে নিচের দিকে বুঝাতে : He fell down from the tree.

Through

ভিতর দিয়ে বুঝাতে : He will go through the forest.

Than

Than মূলত Conjunction. তবুও preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।
যেমন : He did nothing else than laugh.

Into

বাইরে হতে ভেতরের দিকে বুঝাতে : He went into the room.

তদন্ত অর্থে : The police is looking into the case.

Within

নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে বুঝাতে : I can solve the problem within an hour.

Between

দুই জন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে বুঝাতে : Divide the mangoes between the two boys.

Beneath

নিচে বুঝাতে : You may see many villages beneath the hills.

Among

দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে বুঝাতে : Divide the apples among the children.

45. Cured of (আরোগ্য লাভ)- He is cured of fever.
46. Deal in (ব্যবসা করা)- He deals in rice.
47. Deficient in (অদক্ষ)- She is deficient in drawing.
48. Depend on (নির্ভর করা)- Success depends on hard working.
49. Deprive of (বঞ্চিত)- He is deprived of luck.
50. Derive from (পাওয়া)- I derive much pleasure from it.
51. Desire for (আকাঙ্ক্ষা)- I have no desire for wealth.
52. Devoted to (নিয়োজিত করা)- He is devoted to study.
53. Die for (আত্মত্যাগ করা)- He died for his country.
54. Die from (কোন কারণে মরা)- Kamal died from over eating.
55. Disgrace to (কলঙ্ক)- He is a disgrace to his family.
56. Displeased with (অসন্তুষ্ট)- He is displeased with me.
57. Disqualified for (অনুপযুক্ত)- He was disqualified for the post.
58. Dull of (বোধ শক্তিহীন)- He is dull of hearing.
59. Duty to (কর্তব্য)- We have a duty to our parents.
60. Eager for (উৎসুক)- He is not eager for money.
61. Eligible for (যোগ্য)- He is eligible for the post.
62. Engaged with (a person) in (a work) [ব্যাপৃত]- I was engaged with the party.
63. Enmity with (শত্রুতা)- You should not have enmity with me.
64. Entitled to (অধিকারী)- He is entitled to a reward for his honesty.
65. Escape from (মুক্তি পাওয়া)- There is no escape from death.
66. Excel in (অন্যদের চাইতে ভাল করা)- He excelled in speaking English.
67. Expert in (দক্ষ)- Suma is expert in dancing.
68. Familiar with (ঘনিষ্ঠ)- He is familiar with me.
69. Famous for (বিখ্যাত)- Moshin was famous for his kindness.
70. Fatal to (মারাত্মক)- The doctor's mistake proved fatal to his life.
71. Favour with (অনুগ্রহ করা)- Would you favour me with an early reply?
72. Feed on (খেয়ে বেঁচে থাকা)- Cows feed on grass.
73. Fill with (পরিপূর্ণ)- This tank is filled with water.
74. Fire at (গুলি করা)- The hunter fired at the tiger.
75. Fit for (উপযুক্ত)- He is fit for this job.
76. Fond of (প্রিয়)- I am fond of sweets.
77. Full of (পরিপূর্ণ)- Her head is full of lice.
78. Glad at (আনন্দিত)- I am glad at your success.
79. Glance at (তাকানো)- I glanced at him.
80. Good at (দক্ষ)- She is good at chess.
81. Greed for (লোভ)- He has no greed for wealth.
82. Greedy of/ after (লোভী)- She is greedy of / after money.
83. Hard of (কম শোনে)- He is hard of hearing.
84. Heed to (মন দিয়ে শোনা)- Pay heed to your lessons.
85. Heir to (উত্তরাধিকারী)- He is heir to this property.
86. Hope of / for (আশা)- He has no hope of / for success.
87. Ignorant of (অজ্ঞ)- He is ignorant of agriculture.
88. Impose on (চাপানো)- The task was imposed on me.
89. Indulge in (আসক্ত হওয়া)- Do not indulge in wine. [But, Do not indulge him with your support.]
90. Inferior to (নিকৃষ্ট)- This orange is inferior to that.
91. Insist on (জিদ করা)- He insisted on my going there.
92. Invite to (আমন্ত্রণ করা)- He was invited to the party.
93. Jeer at (ঠাট্টা করা)- We should not jeer at the beggar.
94. Jump at (অগ্রহ সহকারে গ্রহণ করা)- Do not jump at the offer.
95. Jump to (তাড়াহুড়ো করে সিদ্ধান্তে আসা)- Do not jump to a conclusion without much thinking.
96. Junior to (নিম্নপদস্থ, বয়সে কম)- He is junior to me in service.
97. Kind to (দয়ালু)- Be kind to the poor.
98. Lack of (অভাব)- I have no lack of friends.
99. Lay by (সঞ্চয় করা)- Lay by something for the old age.
100. Liable to (দায়ী)- He is liable to fine for his misconduct.
101. Limit to (সীমা)- You should have a limit to your demands.
102. Limited to (সীমাবদ্ধ)- Invitation was limited to members only.
103. Listen to (শোনা)- Listen to me.
104. Live beyond, within (বাঁচা)- He lives beyond his means.
105. Live by (কোন উপায়ে বেঁচে থাকা)- He lives by honest means.
106. Look after (দেখাশোনা করা)- There is none to look after her.
107. Look for (খোঁজা)- I am looking for a good job.
108. Look into (অনুসন্ধান করা)- I am looking into the matter.
109. Look over (পরীক্ষা করা)- He is looking over the answer papers.
110. Loyal to (বিশ্বস্ত)- He is loyal to his master.
111. Made of (তৈরি)- This ring is made of gold.
112. Make out (বুঝতে পারা)- I cannot make out what you say.
113. Marry to (বিবাহিত)- He was married to a girl.
114. Mourn for, over (শোক করা)- Don't mourn for (over) the dead.
115. Moved by (বিচলিত হওয়া)- I was moved by the sight.
116. Need for (প্রয়োজন)- There is no need for help.
117. Oblige (a person) with or by (doing) something (বাধিত করা)- He obliged me with a loan, or by giving me a loan.
118. Obligated to a person/ for a thing (বাধিত)- I am obliged to him for his kind help.
119. Opposite to (বিপরীত)- Your idea is opposite to mine.
120. Part from (কোন ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া)- She parted from me in tears.
121. Pass away (মারা যাওয়া)- He passed away last night.
122. Pass for (গণ্য হওয়া)- He passes for a clever man.
123. Persist in (লেগে থাকা)- He persisted in disturbing me.
124. Pity for (করুণা)- Have pity for the poor.
125. Plead with (a person) for or against (something) [ওকালতি করা]- I pleaded with him for justice (against the wrong done to me).
126. Pleased with (a person) at (something) [সন্তুষ্ট]- I am pleased with him. I am pleased at the news.
127. Polite in, to (শ্রদ্ধ)- He is polite in his manners. He is polite to strangers.
128. Pride in (গর্ব করা)- He takes pride in his wealth.
129. Prior to (পূর্বে)- Prior to that, he was in a wretched condition.
130. Prone to (ঝোঁক আছে এমন)- He is prone to idleness.
131. Proportionate to (আনুপাতিক)- Punishment should be proportionate to offence.
132. Proud of (গর্বিত)- He is proud of his position.

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Choose the correct preposition: He is reading — me. [NU-Science : 14-15]
 (A) on (B) with (C) down (D) along **Ans A**
02. She looked the phone number — in the diary. [NU-Science : 13-14]
 (A) of (B) up (C) about (D) in **Ans B**
03. Choose the correct word form the following: Let's discuss—our problems. [NU-Science : 12-13]
 (A) about (B) on (C) no perposition (D) against **Ans A**
04. Choose the appropriate preposition: Water changes — vapour when it is heated. [NU-Science : 10-11]
 (A) in (B) for (C) into (D) by **Ans C**
05. Society is prejudiced — left handed people. [NU-Science : 10-11]
 (A) of (B) for (C) against (D) between **Ans C**
06. Choose the correct option : I am grateful — you — your kindness. [NU-Science : 09-10]
 (A) of ; about (B) towards ; overb (C) to ; for (D) at ; from **Ans C**
07. Choose the most appropriate preposition : We walked — the end of the road. [NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) to (B) in (C) on (D) at **Ans A**
08. Choose the correct preposition : I am entitled — a share in the profit. [NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) for (B) from (C) of (D) to **Ans D**
09. Select the appropriate preposition: The man is devoid — common sense. [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) of (B) in (C) from (D) about **Ans A**
10. Choose the proper preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence. 'I have dealt — the problem already'. [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) for (B) with (C) on (D) in **Ans B**
11. I was totally baffled ... Nina's behaviour. [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) by (B) for (C) of (D) on **Ans A**
12. We must start an inquiry the cause of the accident. [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) in (B) into (C) on (D) onto **Ans B**
13. The company came strong criticism from the public. [NU-Science : 03-04]
 (A) under (B) from (C) into (D) onto **Ans A**


14. When it started raining she made a dash the building. [NU-Science : 03-04]
 (A) to (B) off (C) for (D) upon **Ans C**

15. In his lecture he deal the causes of the Vietnam War. [NU-Science : 02-03]
 (A) about (B) with (C) for (D) to **Ans B**

16. The river flows the bridge. [NU-Science : 01-02]
 (A) around (B) over (C) under (D) along **Ans C**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. I am waiting for Shreya who should have arrived at the station — now. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) at (B) in (C) by (D) over **Ans C**
02. He has a good command — English. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) over (B) of (C) off (D) in **Ans A**
03. As a peacemaker, he always heads — quarrels. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) into (B) over (C) off (D) out **Ans C**
04. She slaves — in the kitchen every day. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) off (B) out (C) from (D) away **Ans D**
05. I don't know why you were angry — your friend. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) to (B) by (C) with (D) over **Ans C**
06. The boy climbed — the fence. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) over (B) through (C) across (D) into **Ans A**
07. I've been impressed — the dedication of the instructor. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) at (B) by (C) over (D) to **Ans B**
08. I bought this watch — twenty dollars. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) in (B) at (C) for (D) by **Ans C**
09. It is dangerous to walk — the highway.
 (A) beside (B) by (C) in (D) across **Ans C**
10. The gift was wrapped — blue paper. [GST-A : 21-22]
 (A) by (B) on (C) around (D) in **Ans D**
11. The writer describes the lady's lavish eating — his expense. [KU-A : 19-20]
 (A) to (B) of (C) at (D) for **Ans C**

 **Important Questions with Explanation**

01. She went to New Market ———
 (A) on foot (B) on feet
 (C) by foot (D) by walking
Explanation Go somewhere on foot পায়ে হেঁটে কোথাও যাওয়া।

02. Do you have any money ——— you?
 (A) to (B) over
 (C) in (D) on
Explanation Do you have any money on you? অর্থ তোমার কাছে কি কোনো টাকা আছে। অর্থাৎ money on sb বলতে কোনো ব্যক্তির নিকট/পকেটে/অ্যাকাউন্টে অর্থ থাকাকে নির্দেশ করে।

03. Would you please find out Bangladesh ——— the map?
 (A) in (B) on
 (C) over (D) at
Explanation Find out something on the Map - মানচিত্রে কোনো কিছু (দেশ/স্থান) খুঁজে বের করা।

04. Call me if you have any problems regarding your work.
 Here 'regarding' is a/an ———
 (A) gerund (B) apposition
 (C) preposition (D) conjunction
Explanation Regarding যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে preposition এর কাজ করে তখন এর অর্থ দাঁড়ায় সম্পর্কে তথা about.

05. When Ushashi entered ——— the room, everybody stopped talking.
 (A) into (B) in
 (C) no preposition required (D) to
Explanation সাধারণত কোথাও প্রবেশ করা বোঝাতে enter এর পর Preposition বসে না, কিন্তু কোনো চুক্তিতে পৌঁছানো বোঝালে enter into হয়।

06. Which 'but' is a preposition?
 (A) It is but right to admit our faults.
 (B) What can we do but sit and wait?
 (C) We tried hard, but did not succeed.
 (D) There is no one but likes him.
Explanation Option (A) বাদে বাকীগুলোতে but এর পর verb থাকায় বাক্যগুলোতে conjunction হিসেবে but বসেছে। It is but right অংশে but preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

07. He came ——— a good family.
 (A) to (B) out
 (C) of (D) from
Explanation Come of অর্থ কোন ভালো বংশ/পরিবার থেকে আসা বা কোন কিছুর ফলে ঘটা। তিনি একটি ভালো পরিবারে জন্ম নিয়েছেন বা ভালো পরিবার থেকে এসেছেন।

08. The convict appeared ——— the court.
 (A) in (B) to
 (C) before (D) at
Explanation আদালতে হাজির করানো বা হওয়া অর্থে Before the court হয়। অর্থাৎ অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তিটি আদালতে হাজির হলো।

09. The food is not ——— my taste.
 (A) for (B) to
 (C) in (D) with
Explanation To my taste = what I like (= যা আমি পছন্দ করি, আমার পছন্দ স্বাদ, আমার রুচি অনুযায়ী)।

Sentence

Transformation of Sentence

Affirmative to Negative

Rule-1: Affirmative sentence এ only/alone যদি ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে only/alone -এর পরিবর্তে none but এবং বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে nothing but বসে।
 Affir: Only Asif can help us.
 Neg: None but Asif can help us.

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

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

Affir: Rysha is only twelve.
 Neg: Rysha is not more than twelve.

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

Rule-3: Must যুক্ত sentence কে negative করার জন্য must এর পরিবর্তে cannot but / cannot help বসে।

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

Affir: Fahmida must do her lessons.
 Neg: Fahmida cannot help doing her lessons.

Note: Cannot help এর পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Assertive to Interrogative

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

➤ অর্থের পরিবর্তন না ঘটিয়ে Assertive কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb সর্বদাই বাক্যের শুরুতে বসবে।

➤ Auxiliary verb না থাকলে বাক্যের শুরুতে Tense ও person অনুযায়ী do /did /does বসবে তবে simple present tense এর ক্ষেত্রে do /does এবং simple past এর ক্ষেত্রে did ব্যবহৃত হয়।

➤ Simple tense এ I, we, you, they subject হিসেবে থাকলে বাক্যের শুরুতে do এবং He, she, it subject হিসেবে থাকলে বাক্যের শুরুতে does বসে।

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

Asser: He is absent from the class.

Interr: Isn't he absent from the class?

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

Asser: He is not strong enough to do these.

Interr: Is he strong enough to do these?

Asser: He was not irresponsible.

Interr: Was he irresponsible?

Rule-3: সাহায্যকারী verb বিহীন Simple Tense এর assertive sentence কে interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে -

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

Asser: They play football.

Interr: Don't they play football?

Asser: They played a chorus.

Interr: Didn't they play a chorus?

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

Structure-02 Didn't + subject + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?)।

Asser: Tapan played cricket.

Interr: Didn't Tapan play cricket?

Assertive to Imperative

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assertive to Exclamatory

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

Asser: It is a very beautiful garden.

Excla: What a beautiful garden it is!

Asser: The garden is very beautiful.

Excla: How beautiful the garden is!

Rule-2: Wish যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory তে পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে wish উঠে যায় এবং শুরুতে if/had বসে।

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

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

Asser: I wish I were a king.

Excla: If I were a king!

Rule-3: Very/great যুক্ত assertive sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে what/how বসিয়ে + adjective + sub + verb + exclamatory sign (!) বসিয়ে Exclamatory sentence করতে হয়।

Asser: The picture is very beautiful.

Excla: How beautiful the picture is!

Transformation of Simple, Complex, Compound

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

Example:

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

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

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

Simple to Complex

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

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

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

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

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

Structure: Subject + who + verb + ext.

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

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

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

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

Simple: I saw a bird flying.

Complex : I saw a bird which was flying.

Simple to Compound

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

Structure: Subject + verb এর past form + obj + and + 2nd clause + ext.

Simple: Going home, they found their brother.

Compound : They went home and found their brother.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Simple: Having forgotten him, I went out.

Compound: I had forgotten him and went out.

Compound to Complex

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

Structure: Since + subject + verb + and এর পরিবর্তে 2nd clause + ext.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- The sentence 'He is diligent, therefore he will succeed' is a—
[NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) Compound-Complex sentence (B) Complex sentence
 (C) Compound sentence (D) Simple sentence **(Ans B)**
- Which one is the correct simple form of the following complex sentence? "He declared that he was innocent".
[NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) He announced that he was innocent.
 (B) He declared his innocence.
 (C) His innocence was declared by himself.
 (D) He told about his innocence. **(Ans B)**
- The sentence 'The weather being hot, we cannot go out.' is—
[NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) compound (B) complex
 (C) simple (D) compound-complex **(Ans C)**
- The sentence 'Everyone who come to the picnic brought his or her own food' is— [NU-Science : 06-07]
 (A) simple (B) compound
 (C) complex (D) compound-complex **(Ans C)**
- The sentence 'My husband and my sister had an argument over a year ago, and they haven't spoken to each other since' is— [NU-Science : 06-07]
 (A) simple (B) compound
 (C) complex (D) compound-complex **(Ans B)**
- How wonderful! He promoted. [NU-Science : 03-04]
 (A) have been (B) had been
 (C) has been (D) having been **(Ans C)**
- What is the negative form of the sentence. 'I shall always remember you.' [NU-Science : 01-02]
 (A) I shall never forget you
 (B) I shall not always forget you
 (C) I shall often remember you not
 (D) I shall never not remember you **(Ans A)**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

- What type of sentence is "She walks to school every day because of her adherence to punctuality"? [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) Declarative (B) Complex
 (C) Compound (D) Imperative **(Ans A)**
- Change the negative sentence into affirmative.
There is nobody who will not die. [KU-A : 19-20]
 (A) Everybody will be died. (B) Everybody would die.
 (C) Everybody shall die. (D) Everybody will die. **(Ans D)**
- Transform the sentence into negative. He had to suffer for his sins. [KU-A : 19-20]
 (A) He has no alternative to suffer for his sins.
 (B) He would not but suffer for his sins.
 (C) He is not but suffer for his sins.
 (D) He could not but suffer for his sins. **(Ans D)**
- "Do or die" is a — sentence. [CoU-A : 19-20]
 (A) simple (B) complex
 (C) compound (D) none **(Ans C)**

- "I cannot help laughing" - transform it into interrogative.
[CoU-A : 19-20]
 (A) How could I restraint myself from laughing?
 (B) Could I go without laughing?
 (C) Why will not laugh? (D) Can I laugh? **(Ans A)**
- Change the sentence as directed, 'I always remember him'.
(Make it Negative) [HSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) I will not always remember him.
 (B) I shall not always remember him.
 (C) I do not forget him. (D) I never forget him. **(Ans D)**
- He wants that I should go. (Make simple sentence) [JKKNUTU-B : 19-20]
 (A) He wants my going (B) He wants that I must go
 (C) He wants me to go (D) He wants that I might go **(Ans C)**
- Choose the correct transformation of the following sentence: Unfortunately, one only remembers what is exceptional. [KU-B : 19-20]
 (A) Unfortunately, one remembers the exceptional only.
 (B) Unfortunately, one only remembers the exceptional.
 (C) Unfortunately, only one remembers the exceptional.
 (D) Unfortunately, one only remembers only the exceptional. **(Ans B)**
- Iron is one the most useful metals. (Make it Positive) [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) Iron is useful metal.
 (B) Very few metals are so useful as iron.
 (C) Iron is more useful metal
 (D) Iron is more useful metals. **(Ans B)**
- Very few boys in the class are as brave as Selim (Make it Comparative degree). [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) Selim is braver than most other boys in the class.
 (B) Selim is braver than any other boys in the class.
 (C) No other boys in the class is braver than Selim.
 (D) Selim is braver than other boys in the class. **(Ans A)**
- Everybody wishes to be rich. (Make it Interrogative) [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) Does everybody wish to be rich?
 (B) Who does not wish to be rich?
 (C) Why not everybody wish to be rich.
 (D) Who is not wish to be rich? **(Ans B)**
- Change the verb of the sentence. The examination result gave her pleasure. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) The examination result pleased her.
 (B) The examination results give her pleasure.
 (C) She was pleasing by her examination results.
 (D) She was pleased to see her examination results. **(Ans A)**
- Which of the following is the correct complex sentence?
[HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) The sitting in the corner is my sister.
 (B) I saw a bird flying.
 (C) The woman who is reported is a spy.
 (D) The mag brought valuable gifts. **(Ans C)**
- Which of the following is a simple sentence? [JUST-D : 19-20]
 (A) Make haste, else you will miss the train.
 (B) While the sun was rising, we went home.
 (C) The dog held the boy and swam ashore.
 (D) The sun having set, we went home. **(Ans D)**

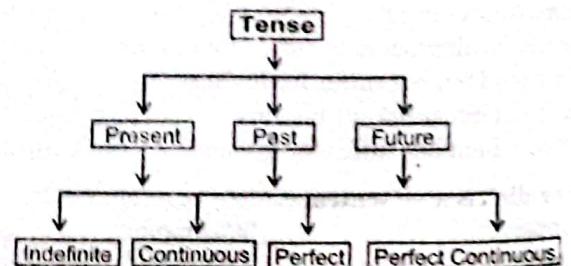
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15. No sooner had the bowler bowled than the umpire called it a 'No'. Transform the sentence into positive. [JUST-D : 19-20]
 Ⓐ As soon as the bowler bowled, the umpire called it a 'No'.
 Ⓑ Hardly had the bowler bowled when the umpire called it 'No'
 Ⓒ Scarcely had the bowler bowled when the umpire called it a 'No'
 Ⓓ When the bowler bowled, the umpire called a 'No'. (Ans A)
16. That's sweeping statement. Choose the negative of the above sentence from the following options— [BSFMSU-C : 19-20]
 Ⓐ That's not a correct statement
 Ⓑ That's not a specific statement
 Ⓒ That's not a good statement
 Ⓓ That's not a broad statement. (Ans A)
17. Which is a simple sentence? [KU-A : 18-19]
 Ⓐ The machine is working beyond our expectations.
 Ⓑ If I make a promise, I keep it.
 Ⓒ Tell me what you mean by this.
 Ⓓ He does not always speak as he thinks. (Ans A)
18. 'I know his birthday.' - the complex sentence of this is — [CoU-B : 18-19]
 Ⓐ I know about his birth and its day.
 Ⓑ His birthday is known to me.
 Ⓒ I know when he was born.
 Ⓓ This is his birthday and I and know it. (Ans C)
19. The exclamatory form of 'Time flies very fast' is —
 Ⓐ Time flies very swiftly! Ⓑ How time does fly!
 Ⓒ How fast time flies! Ⓓ What a time fly! (Ans C)
20. At eight o'clock last night, I was studying. The statement is a —. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
 Ⓐ simple sentence Ⓑ complex sentence
 Ⓒ compound sentence Ⓓ coordinate sentence (Ans A)
21. She said that she was coming. Transform it into a simple sentence: [NSTU-E : 18-19]
 Ⓐ She told that she was coming. Ⓑ She will come today.
 Ⓒ She is coming. Ⓓ She told of her coming. (Ans D)
22. Though he is a customs officer, he is honest. Transform the sentence into simple. [JUST-D : 18-19]
 Ⓐ In spite of he is a customs officer, he is honest
 Ⓑ Despite of his being a customs officer, he is honest
 Ⓒ In spite of his being a customs officer, he is honest
 Ⓓ In spite of his being honest, he is a customs officer (Ans C)
05. Identify the imperative sentence.
 Ⓐ I shall go to college.
 Ⓑ Martin is singing a song.
 Ⓒ Stand up.
 Ⓓ It has been raining since morning.
06. "How gorgeous is the sunset!" The assertive form of the sentence is:
 Ⓐ How is the sunset so gorgeous?
 Ⓑ The sunset is gorgeous, isn't it?
 Ⓒ The sunset is very gorgeous
 Ⓓ How gorgeous the sunset is!
07. What type of sentence is it - 'Let me go.'
 Ⓐ Assertive Ⓑ Imperative
 Ⓒ Optative Ⓓ Exclamatory
08. Which of the following is a compound sentence?
 Ⓐ After he came here, he talked to him
 Ⓑ He came here but I did not talk to him
 Ⓒ He stopped to talk to him
 Ⓓ He could not but talk to him.
09. Transform the following sentence into a complex one: 'Learn to educate yourself.'
 Ⓐ Learn so that you can educate yourself.
 Ⓑ Learn how you can educate yourself.
 Ⓒ Learn as you want to be self-educated.
 Ⓓ If you learn, you can educate yourself.
10. Subordinate clauses can be found only in —
 Ⓐ complex and compound sentences Ⓑ complex sentences
 Ⓒ simple sentences Ⓓ compound sentences
11. He shut the door and went out. (Make it simple)
 Ⓐ He shutting the door went out.
 Ⓑ He went out after he shutting the door.
 Ⓒ Shutting the door, he went out.
 Ⓓ He went out when the door was shut.
12. The man said this and went away. (Make it complex)
 Ⓐ Saying this the man went away.
 Ⓑ The man said this and then the man had gone away.
 Ⓒ The man went away after he had said this.
 Ⓓ Having said this the man went away.

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Choose the correct interrogative forms
 Ⓐ Which of the pictures you like best?
 Ⓑ Which of the pictures are you like best?
 Ⓒ Which of the pictures do you like best?
 Ⓓ Which of the picture is you like best? (Ans C)
02. Choose the correct interrogative form.
 Ⓐ What has you in store? Ⓑ What do you in store?
 Ⓒ What did you in store? Ⓓ What have you in store? (Ans D)
03. Choose the correct interrogative form.
 Ⓐ When did you born? Ⓑ When were you born?
 Ⓒ When are you born? Ⓓ When you born? (Ans B)
04. Of the two boys, Latif is — intelligent.
 Ⓐ more Ⓑ most Ⓒ as Ⓓ far (Ans A)

Tense

- ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হওয়ার সময় বা কাল কে Tense বলে। Verb এর পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমেই Sentence এর action সম্পন্ন হওয়ার সময় ধারণা পাওয়া যায়।
 আর ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হওয়ার সময় অনুযায়ী Tense কে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা হয় যথা : i. Present Tense. ii. Past Tense. iii. Future Tense.
 প্রত্যেকটি Tense কে আবার চার ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়।



Present Indefinite Tense

☐ যে tense দ্বারা বর্তমানের কোন সাধারণ ঘটনা, অভ্যাসগত কাজ, চিরন্তন সত্য বোঝায় তাকেই Present Indefinite/Simple Present Tense বলা হয়।

Structures:

Active Sense: Subject + Present Verb + Object/complement.

Ex: I go to school regularly.

Passive Sense: Subject + am/is/are + Past participle + Extension

Ex: The terrorist is arrested.

Usages:

- ☐ চিরন্তন সত্য প্রকাশে: The earth is round.
- ☐ অভ্যাসগত কর্ম বোঝাতে: I go there everyday.
- ☐ ঐতিহাসিক সত্যের ক্ষেত্রে: Babar defeats Ibrahim in the Panipath War
- ☐ নিকটতম ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে ধারণা: Situ starts for Dhaka next day.
- ☐ প্রবাদের ক্ষেত্রে: Birds of the same feather flock together.

☐ **Identification:** সাধারণত Sentence-এ নিম্নের Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

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

Ex: He goes to school everyday.

Note: Present Indefinite Tense এর sentence বা কাজ করার সময় ঘটে না। অর্থাৎ নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের সাথে এরা সম্পৃক্ত নয়। তাই এ Tense কে Timeless Tense-ও বলা হয়।

Present Continuous Tense

☐ বর্তমানে কোন কাজ চলছে বোঝাতে Present Continuous / Progressive Tense এর structure ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: i. I am writing a letter now.

Structures:

Active Sense: Subject + am/is/are + ing বৃত্ত Verb + Extension

Ex: I am reading a book now.

Passive Sense: Subject + am/is/are + being + Past participle form of verb + Extension

Ex: 1. The work is being done at the moment.

2. The program is being telecast live.

Usages:

- ☐ কোন কাজ বর্তমানে চলছে বোঝাতে: I am doing my work now.
- ☐ সব সময়, ক্রমাগত, আজীবন চলছে বোঝাতে: I am going to America forever.
- ☐ নিকটতম ভবিষ্যৎ: Navid is coming tomorrow.
- ☐ অবস্থার পরিবর্তন বোঝাতে: The world's climate is changing rapidly.

☐ **Identification:** সাধারণত Sentence-এ Now, at this moment, at this time, at present, still, look, listen etc. Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present continuous Tense হয়।

☐ **Exception:** Feel, see, believe, bring, like, love, hate, hear, consist, hope, forgive, desire, want, think, understand, notice, recognize, know, wish, belong, seem, look, taste, appear, smell প্রভৃতি verb গুলির Present Continuous Tense হয় না। এ ক্ষেত্রে Present Indefinite Tense ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Ex: 1. He is believing me now (incorrect)

2. He is believe me now (correct)

Present Perfect Tense

☐ সম্প্রতি অতীত হওয়া কাজের Tense হিসেবে Present Perfect Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: 1. He has already finished the work.

2. He has not done the work yet.

Structures:

Active Sense: Sub + have/has + past participle + Extension.

Ex: He has completed his work.

Passive Sense: Subject + have/has + been + past participle + Extension.

Ex: The work has been completed by him.

Usages:

- ☐ সম্প্রতি গত কোন কাজের বর্ণনায়: I have already done the work.
- ☐ অনেক সময়, নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since যুক্ত বাক্যে: He has got a bad headache for an hour.
- ☐ **Identification:** যে সময় বাক্যে সাধারণত just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently প্রভৃতি থাকে - I have just received your letter.
- ☐ **Sentence-এ** It's the (first / second) time এর উদ্ভব ঘটায় Present perfect tense হয়।

Ex: 1. It's the first time he has driven a car.

2. This is the second time this has happened.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

☐ কোন Verb এর কাজ একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় পর হয়ে বর্তমান সময় এ বোঝাতে Present Perfect Continuous Tense এর structure ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: i. He has been suffering from fever for 7 days.

ii. It has been raining since Monday.

Structures:

Active Sense: Subject + have been has been + ing বৃত্ত verb + Object/Complement.

Ex: He has been playing football for 30 minutes.

Passive Sense: Subject + have been has been + being + past participle + Extension.

Ex: Football has been being played by him.

☐ **Usages:** Present perfect এবং Present perfect continuous tense-এর মধ্যে বর্তমান ছিল দেখে বার। তাই Modern English Grammar-এ Present perfect continuous tense-কে Present Perfect হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয় (for / since উদ্ভব ঘটায়)।

Ex: We have been friends since we were children.

☐ **Identification:** বাক্যে since, for, how long, বাক, বার, ঘণ্টা, বছর ইত্যাদি থাকলে present perfect continuous tense হয়।

For/Since

সাধারণত নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since এবং অনিদিষ্ট সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি (duration of time) বোঝাতে for ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: 1. It has been raining for three days (duration of time)

2. It has been raining since Monday (Monday থেকে, নির্দিষ্ট সময়)

Past Indefinite Tense

☐ অতীত কালে কোন কর্ম সম্পন্নিত হলে তাকে Past Indefinite / Simple Past Tense বলে। Ex: We went there yesterday.

Structures:

Active Sense: Subject + Past Verb + Extension

Ex: I went home yesterday.

Passive Sense: Subject + was/were + Past participle + Extension

Ex: I was advised to get the visa in advance.

Usages:

- ☐ অতীতে সংঘটিত কাজ বোঝাতে: Belal went there yesterday.
- ☐ অতীতের অভ্যাসগত কর্ম বোঝাতে: I used to swim in the pond regularly.
- ☐ অনুরোধ জ্ঞাপন: Would you please give me a cup of tea?

❖ **Identification:** কোন Sentence-এ যদি অতীত নির্দেশক **adverb** yesterday, last + time (night, year, week, month), ago, for a while, it is time, it is high time, wish, long since, once etc. থাকে, তাহলে **Past Indefinite tense** হবে।

Ex : 1. Imran went to London last year.
2. He tried his best to make a good result last year.

Past Continuous Tense

❑ অতীতে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোন Verb-এর কাজ চলছিল বোঝাতে **Past Continuous / Progressive Past Tense** হয়।
Ex : i. They were playing cricket at that time.

❖ **Structures:**

Active Sense : Subject + was /were + ing form of verb + extension.

Ex. : I was listening to BBC news then.

Passive Sense : Subject + was/were + being + past participle form of verb + extension.

Ex. : The class was being taken then.

❖ **Identification :**

⇒ বাক্যে at that moment, at that time, then ইত্যাদি থাকলে।
⇒ অতীত কালে কোন কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল বুঝাতে **Past Continuous tense** হয়।

Ex : 1. He was reading a book.
2. They were going to college.

⇒ অতীত কালে কোন কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল এবং এমন সময় অন্য কোন কাজ হঠাৎ সংঘটিত হয়, এমন ক্ষেত্রে চলমান কাজটি **Past Continuous tense** হয় এবং অন্য কাজটি (হঠাৎ সংঘটিত বা অপেক্ষাকৃত কম ছাত্রী) **Past Indefinite tense** হয়।

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

⇒ অতীত কালে একাধিক কাজ একই সাথে চলমান বোঝালে সকল কাজেরই **Past Continuous tense** হয়।

Ex : While Imran was reading, Monny was watching television. or,
Monny was watching television while Imran was reading.

Past Perfect Tense

❑ অতীতে সম্পন্ন দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যেই কাজটি তুলনামূলকভাবে পূর্বে সংঘটিত হয় তাকে **Past Perfect Tense** বলে এবং পরেরটি **past indefinite tense** হয়।
Ex : He had come before I left the place.

❖ **Structures:** **Active Sense :** Sub. + had + V₃ + extension.

Ex : He had played football before lunch.

Passive Sense : Subject + had + been + V₃ + Extension.

Ex : Football had been played before lunch by him.

❖ **Usages :**

Rule-01: Before দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে এর পূর্বেরটি **past perfect** এবং পরেরটি **past indefinite tense** হয়। অর্থাৎ before এর পূর্বে **past perfect**.
Ex : He had arrived in the meeting before the president came.

Rule-02: After দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে এর পরেরটি **past perfect** এবং পূর্বেরটি **past indefinite tense** হয়। অর্থাৎ after এর পরে **past perfect**.
Ex : He arrived in the meeting after the president had come.

Rule-03: No sooner than, Scarcely when, Hardly when /before দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে প্রথম Clause-টি **Past Perfect tense** এবং দ্বিতীয় Clause-টি **Past Indefinite tense** হয়।

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

Rule-04: Since-এর পূর্বে যদি **Past Indefinite tense** ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে

Since-এর পরের অংশটি **Past Perfect tense** হবে।

Ex : It was ten years since we had first met.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

❑ অতীতের কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোন কাজ চলছিল বোঝাতে **Past perfect continuous form** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex : He had been living here when I met him.

❖ **Structures:**

Active Sense : Subject + had been + ing form of verb + Extension/ Object/ Complement.

Ex. : He had been playing football.

Passive Sense : Subject + had been + being + past participle form of the verb + Extension.

Ex. : Football had been being played by him.

Future Indefinite Tense

❑ ভবিষ্যতে কোন কার্য সম্পাদন হবে বোঝাতে **Future Indefinite / Simple Future Tense** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex : I shall go home tomorrow.

❖ **Structures:**

Active Sense : Subject + shall/will + base form + ext.

Ex. : He will go to America tomorrow.

Passive Sense : Subject + shall / will + be + past parti. + Ext.

Ex. : The Padma bridge will be completed within ten years.

❖ **Identification:**

⇒ বাক্যে tomorrow, next, next week/ year, coming, evening, in the year/ days to come থাকলে।

⇒ কোন Sentence-এর একটি অংশ যদি **Future Indefinite tense** হয়, তাহলে অন্য অংশটি **Present Indefinite tense** হবে। অর্থাৎ, একটি sentence-এ দুটি অংশ **Future** হয় না।

Ex : I will call you when I —.

Ⓐ will return

Ⓑ return

Ⓒ shall return

Ⓓ returning

Ans 3

Future Continuous Tense

❑ ভবিষ্যতের কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে বোঝাতে **Future Continuous / Future Progressive Tense** হয়।

Ex : Situ will be playing cricket in the afternoon.

❖ **Structures:**

Active Sense: Subject + shall be /will be + ing বৃত্ত verb + extension

Ex. : I shall be waiting for you.

Passive Sense : Subject + shall / will + be + being + V₃ + extension

Ex. : The work is being done at the moment.

Future Perfect Tense

❑ ভবিষ্যতের কোন উদ্দেশ্য করা সময়ের পূর্বেই কাজটি সম্পন্ন হবে বোঝাতে **Future Perfect Tense** হবে।

Ex : Pronay will have completed the work by 2025.

❖ **Structures:**

Active Sense : Subject + shall have / will have + V₃ + extension

Ex. : He will have played football.

Passive Sense : Subject + shall have / will have + been + V₃ + extension

Ex. : Football will have been played by him.

Identification:

⇒ Sentence-এ By + future time থাকলে sentence-টি Future Perfect tense [will have + verb (Past participle form)] হয়।
Ex: By the year 2030, researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer.

or,

⇒ Researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer by the year 2030.
Sentence-এ By the time/ By this time, by next month/ day/ year ইত্যাদি থাকলে future perfect tense হয়।

Ex: We will have gotten an answer to our letter by the time we have to make a decision.

⇒ Sentence-এ Before + present / future tense থাকলে পরের অংশটি Future Perfect tense হয়।

Ex: Before we can tell them about the discount, they will have bought the tickets.

Ex: Before 2024, I will have graduated.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

□ ভবিষ্যতের কোন কাজ অনিশ্চয় ধরে চলতে থাকবে বোঝালে Future Perfect Continuous Tense হয়।

Ex: We shall have been doing the work for three days.

Structures:

Active Sense: Subject + shall have been / will have been + ing
যুক্ত verb + extension.

Ex: He will have been playing football.

Ex: Football will have been being played by him.

Passive Sense: Subject + shall have been / will have been + being + V₃ + Extension.

Sequence of Tense

◆ Sequence of Tense- এর কয়েকটি নিয়ম নিম্নে আলোচিত হল:

Rule-01: Main Clause টি Present কিংবা Future Tense-এ থাকলে সাধারণত Subordinate clause টি যে কোন Tense এ হতে পারে।

Ex: Laboni says that she was ill.

⇒ কিন্তু Principal clause টি Past Tense-এ হলে অবশ্যই পরবর্তী Clause টি Past Tense-এ হবে।

Ex: Misu said that she would come the next day.

অর্থাৎ, Sub-ordinate clause-টি পরিবর্তন হবে নিম্নবর্ণিত নিয়ম অনুযায়ী-

1. Present Indefinite পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Indefinite হয়।
2. Present Continuous পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Continuous হয়।
3. Present perfect পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Perfect হয়।
4. Present Perfect Continuous পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Perfect Continuous হয়।
5. Past Indefinite পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Perfect হয়।
6. Past Continuous পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Perfect Continuous হয়।
7. Shall/will পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Should/Would হয়।
8. Can/may পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Could/might হয়।

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Choose the correct option:

Do you know when — [NU-Science : 13-14]

- Ⓐ the results will publish?
- Ⓑ will the results publish?
- Ⓒ the results will be published?
- Ⓓ are the results published

Ans C

02. Choose the correct verb from the ones given below to fill the blank in the following sentence: 'When the comedian — the audience laughs. [NU-Science : 06-07]

- Ⓐ cries
- Ⓑ dances
- Ⓒ jumps
- Ⓓ jokes

Ans D

03. Choose the right tense. Within hours of the tsunami tragedy, an emergency rescue team rushed to provide succour to the victims. [NU-Science : 04-05]

- Ⓐ had been
- Ⓑ has been
- Ⓒ have been
- Ⓓ having been

Ans B

04. Since we have resources, we a rescue team immediately. [NU-Science : 04-05]

- Ⓐ would send
- Ⓑ should send
- Ⓒ have sent
- Ⓓ have had sent

Ans B

05. Fill in the blank with the appropriate words/word : I've ... some shopping to do. [NU-Science : 03-04]

- Ⓐ get
- Ⓑ gotten
- Ⓒ got
- Ⓓ getting

Ans C

06. The word downtrodden suggests people who are —. [NU-Science : 03-04]

- Ⓐ disabled
- Ⓑ demoted
- Ⓒ deprived
- Ⓓ ill-educated

Ans C

07. Complete this sentence correctly: We found the notebook... [NU-Science : 02-03]

- Ⓐ hiding in an old dusty drawer
- Ⓑ it was hidden in an old dusty drawer
- Ⓒ having hidden in an old dusty drawer
- Ⓓ hidden in an old dusty drawer

Ans D

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. It was ten to twelve. Most of the shops — just closed. [GST-B : 23-24]

- Ⓐ are
- Ⓑ have
- Ⓒ was
- Ⓓ had

Ans D

02. Homer describes a race of men who — from the gods. [GST-B : 23-24]

- Ⓐ spring
- Ⓑ sprang
- Ⓒ have sprung
- Ⓓ were sprung

Ans B

03. Ten years — since I last visited the museum. [GST-B : 22-23]

- Ⓐ have passed
- Ⓑ passed
- Ⓒ had passed
- Ⓓ were passed

Ans A

04. Artists have been painting nature — centuries. [GST-B : 21-22]

- Ⓐ since
- Ⓑ by
- Ⓒ after
- Ⓓ for

Ans D

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05. The child — like an angel. [GST-B : 21-22]
 (A) sleeping (B) sleep (C) slept (D) slipped **Ans C**
06. The host was — the number of guests. [GST-B : 21-22]
 (A) count (B) counted (C) counting (D) counts **Ans C**
07. Have you ever — to Canada? [GST-B : 21-22]
 (A) being (B) go (C) went (D) been **Ans D**
08. At the end of this month, I — in this university for five years. [CoU-C : 19-20]
 (A) shall study (B) shall have studied (C) have studied (D) have been studying **Ans B**
09. Jane told me that she — watching the movie. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) is finished (B) was finished (C) had finished (D) not finished **Ans C**
10. Many years have passed since —. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) I met you last (B) I meet you last (C) I would meet you last (D) I had met you last **Ans A**
11. The train left after I (reach) the station. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) reached (B) had reached (C) reach (D) was reached **Ans B**
12. My uncle arrived while I — the dinner. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) would cook (B) had cooked (C) cook (D) was cooking **Ans D**
13. I — television every evening. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) watches (B) am watching (C) watch (D) am watch **Ans C**
14. The old man — last Monday. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) has died (B) died (C) dead (D) had died **Ans B**
15. Roofs of house — away. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) blow (B) blows (C) are blown (D) is blown **Ans C**
16. We — a holiday since the beginning of the year. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) did not (B) have not had (C) had not had (D) are having **Ans B**
17. Don't come tomorrow unless —. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) I phone (B) I shall phone (C) I phoned (D) I will phone **Ans A**
18. He said that he — the previous day. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) has come (B) had come (C) come (D) arrived **Ans B**
19. I — the pyramids [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 (A) have never seen (B) never seen (C) never saw (D) None of these **Ans A**
02. I have not heard from him —.
 (A) long since (B) for a long time (C) since long (D) for long
Ans B Explanation: বাক্যের অর্থ: দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে আমি তার কাছ থেকে কোন খবর পাইনি। For a long time অর্থ দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে।
03. I have been living in Dhaka — 2000.
 (A) since (B) from (C) after (D) till
Ans A Explanation: Present perfect continuous tense এর গঠন অনুসারে sub + have/ has been + verb - ing + obj + since/ for + time. বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত (সেমন: 3 hours, 2 days, 5 years etc.) নির্দিষ্ট করে উল্লেখ থাকলে for হয় এবং কাজ আরম্ভ হওয়ার মুহূর্ত (নির্দিষ্ট সময়) উল্লেখ করা since বসে (since morning, since 1986, etc.).
04. He said that he — the previous day.
 (A) has come (B) had come (C) came (D) arrived
Ans B Explanation: Reporting verb- টি past form এবং Reported speech- এ অতীতের সময় (The previous day) উল্লেখ থাকলে Reported speech-টি Past perfect tense- এ হয়েছে।
05. Only after I — home, did I remember my doctor's appointment.
 (A) going (B) go (C) went (D) gone
Ans C Explanation: Complex sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে একটি Clause র tense এ থাকে, অন্য clause টিও সেই tense অনুসারে হয়।
06. Julia has been ill — three months.
 (A) since (B) about (C) in (D) for
Ans D Explanation: 'For' preposition টি 'period of time' অর্থ যে সময়কাল বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। অন্যদিকে 'since' preposition টি point of time বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেমন: Since last Friday, for three hours. (She has been ill since Tuesday; It has been raining for four hours.)
07. He had written the book before he —.
 (A) retired (B) had retired (C) has retired (D) will be retired
Ans A Explanation: Before-এর পূর্বের বাক্য past perfect tense হয় before-এর পরের অংশ past indefinite বা simple past tense হবে।
08. I (know) her since 1980.
 (A) knew (B) know (C) have been knowing (D) have known
Ans D Explanation: Since+নির্দিষ্ট সময় উল্লেখ থাকলে বাক্যটি present perfect continuous হয়। তবে, Non-continuous verb(know, love, hate, believe etc) এর ক্ষেত্রে present perfect হয়।
09. We — about this matter; it is useless to go on discussing.
 (A) spoke (B) had spoken (C) have spoken (D) are speaking
Ans C Explanation: We have spoken about this matter. - আমরা এই বিষয়ে কথা বলেছি।
10. The bed and breakfast —.
 (A) are entertaining (B) was entertaining (C) has entertaining (D) have entertained
Ans B Explanation: The Bed and breakfast হলো একটি singular noun যার পর verb এর singular form (was entertaining) হবে।

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Teacher said, "The earth — round the sun."
 (A) moves (B) moved (C) has moved (D) will be moving
Ans A Explanation: চিরন্তন সত্য বুঝাতে সর্বদা Present Indefinite Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেক্ষেত্রে, Subject-টি third person singular number হলে, verb এর সাথে s/es যোগ হয়।

Subject-Verb Agreement

একটি Verb এর Number নির্ধারিত হয় Subject এর Number এবং Person অনুযায়ী। Subject এর সাথে Verb এর সম্পর্কই Subject-Verb Agreement.

Subject Verb Agreement সম্পর্কে বিষদ আলোচনার পূর্বে Subject এর অবস্থান সম্পর্কে নিশ্চিত হওয়া প্রয়োজন।

Subject-এর অবস্থান: Subject সাধারণত: Verb এর ঠিক পূর্বে বসে,

Ex: He goes to school.

Subject Verb

উল্লেখ্য, Subject Verb এর পরেও বসতে পারে।

Ex: There is a boy in the room.

Verb Subject

Subject-এর ধরণ:

i. Single Subject. Ex: He goes there.

ii. Compound Subject. Ex: Suvo and they have gone there.

iii. Modified Subject.

Ex: The runner, tired and exhausted enough to move now, called for the help of the doctor.

iv. Subject with correlative conjunction

Ex: He or I want to take the responsibility

v. Phrasal Subject:

Ex: The danger of the forest fires makes me afraid.

vi. Clausal subject:

Ex: That he is a good man is known to all.

Rule-01: কিছু কিছু Noun দেখতে Plural মনে হলেও মূলতঃ Singular এবং তাদের Verb-টি Singular হয়। তারা হচ্ছে News, Gallows, Mathematics, Economics, Politics, Civics, Statistics, Physics, Electronics ইত্যাদি।

Ex: Civics is my favourite subject.

Rule-02: কিছু কিছু Noun দেখতে Singular হলেও মূলতঃ Plural এবং তাদের Verb-টিও Plural হয় তারা হচ্ছে Aristocracy, Peasantry, Gentry, Cattle, Poultry, Perfumery, Public, People, Police, Folk, Mankind, Government, Majority, Tennary, Vermin, Artillery ইত্যাদি।

Ex: People are angry about it.

Rule-03: যে সকল noun এর singular ও plural এর বানান একই যেমন sheep, deer etc. সে সকল noun এর পূর্বে বসা number অনুযায়ী Verb নির্ধারিত হবে।

Ex: 1. A deer was standing in the middle of the road.

2. Two deer were standing in the middle of the road.

Rule-04: Bread, scenery, expenditure, furniture, poetry, information, machinery, business - এগুলো সর্বদা Uncountable noun হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয় বলে এদের Verb Singular হয়।

Ex: The scenery of our country is very charming.

Rule-05: And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Singular Noun যদি একই অস্তিত্ব প্রকাশ করে বা একই ব্যক্তিকে বোঝায় তবে তা Singular Verb গ্রহণ করে।

Ex: The Collector and Magistrate has arrived.

উল্লেখ্য দুটি পদের নাম and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে দেখতে হবে দুটির সাথের Article আছে কিনা। যে কোন একটির সাথে Article থাকলে ধরে নিতে হবে একজন ব্যক্তিকে বোঝাচ্ছে আর দুটির সাথেই পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে Article বসলে দু'জন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিকে বোঝাচ্ছে।

Rule-06: One, Each, Either, Neither, Every প্রভৃতি Pronoun গুলি কোন Phrase এর Head word হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে subject টি plural হলেও Verbটি Singular হয়।

Ex: One
Each
Either
Neither
Every

of the boys is present

Rule-07: Majority শব্দটি দিয়ে Group of people কে বোঝালে Singular Verb বসে।

Ex: Majority is present in this meeting.

তবে Majority Plural কে refer করলে তার সাথে Plural Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Majority of them are poor.

Rule-08: Cattle, dozen, people, elite, clergy, police প্রভৃতি Word গুলি দেখতে Singular হলেও মূলতঃ plural এবং তাদের সাথে plural verb বসে।

Ex: People are waiting for the speech from government.

Rule-09: Scissors, goggles, pants, shirts, glasses, trousers প্রভৃতি দুইটি part বিশিষ্ট Noun এর সাথে সবসময় Plural Verb হয়।

Ex: His trousers are big.

Rule-10: The number of দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Phrase এর Verb টি Singular হলেও A number of দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Phrase এর Verb টি Plural হয়।

Ex: 1. A number of boys are present in the field.

2. The number of people was very high.

Rule-11: Correlative যেমন- Either..... or, Neither..... nor, or, nor, not..... but এরা একাধিক Subject কে যুক্ত করলে, Verb-এর নিকটতম Subject অনুযায়ী (or, nor) অথবা but এর পরবর্তী Subject অনুসারে নির্ধারিত হবে।

Ex: 1. Either he or I am to go. 2. Not he but they are also responsible.

Rule-12: Book, magazine, movie, newspapers, company ইত্যাদির নাম Plural Noun দিয়ে হলেও Verb টি Singular হয়।

Ex: 1. Proctor and gamble is a famous company.

2. New York Times is an well-known magazine.

Rule-13: Adjective এর পূর্বে The বসলে এটি Plural Common Noun হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয় এবং এর পরবর্তী Verb এর Plural Number হয়।

Ex: 1. The rich man are not always happy.

2. The learned are always conscious about their responsibilities.

3. The poor live from hand to mouth.

Rule-14: As well as, together with, in addition to অথবা, Along with, including to, accompanied by, accompanied with কোন Phrase এ ব্যবহৃত হলে সেই Phrase এর প্রথমে যে Subject থাকবে তার Number ও Person অনুযায়ী Verb change হবে।

Ex: 1. He as well as his brothers is coming today.

Rule-15: Collective noun যখন একটি unit হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন singular বলে বিবেচিত হয়।

Ex: The committee has decided to impose punishment against him.

Rule-16: কিন্তু Collective noun এর unit এ বিভাজন হলে Verb টি Plural হয়।

Ex: 1. The jury are divided in their opinion.

2. The council are debating about the matter.

Rule-17: Relative Pronoun যাকে refer করে সেই Noun অথবা Pronoun অনুযায়ী তার পরের Verb বসবে।

Ex: 1. It is I who am to blame.

2. These are the pens which I have bought.

Rule-18: দূরত্ব, সময়, ওজন, অর্থ সম্পর্কিত Subject এর Verb Singular হয়।

Ex: 1. Hundred miles is a long distance.

2. Ninety kg is a heavy weight.

Rule-19: One third, One fourth ($1/3$, $1/4$, $1/5$) প্রভৃতি ভাষ্য করা যুক্ত Subject এর পরবর্তী verb countable & uncountable উভয়ক্ষেত্রে singular হয়, এবং two thirds, three fourths ($2/3$, $3/4$) প্রভৃতি ভাষ্য করা যুক্ত Subject এর পরবর্তী verb plural হয়। তবে noun টি uncountable হলে verb টি singular হয়।

Ex : 1. One third of the mango has been eaten.
2. Two thirds of the mangoes have been eaten.
3. three fourths of the work has been done.

Rule-20: Here এবং there এর পরবর্তী যে noun/ pronoun থাকবে সেটি অনুযায়ী থাকার verb হবে।

Ex: Here are two boys.

Rule-21: কতগুলি Noun আছে বেগুনী সবদময় Plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এদের পরের Verb-টিও Plural হয়। যেমন-

Thanks (কৃতজ্ঞতা) : Thanks are not always welcomed.

Principle (নীতিমালা) : Islamic principles are not disregarded by the people.

অনুরূপ compliments (সম্মান), regards (সম্মান), belongings (ব্যক্তিগত জিনিসপত্র), savings (সঞ্চয়), earnings (আয়), vegetables (শাকসবজি), surroundings (চত্বরাশ/আশপাশ), scissors (কাঁচি), handcuffs (হাতকড়া), scales (মাপকঠি), glasses/spectacles (চশমা), Pyjamas (পাঞ্জামা), jeans, trousers, trunks, shorts, clothes, pliers, pincers, tweezers, tongs, shears braces, headquarters, whereabouts, traffic-light, foundations, riches, alms, ashes, auspices (অমূল্য), dregs (তলানি), entrails (নাড়িহাড়ি), environs (শহরতলী), fetters (শিকল), odds (বাববিশিষ্ট), politics (রাজনীতি), tidings (সংবাদ), vitals (জীবনীশক্তি), শব্দগুলো সবদময় Plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। ট্রান্স, এদের কোন কোনটির Singular রূপ থাকলেও অর্থ ঠিক থাকে না।

Rule-22: কতগুলি Noun আছে বেগুনী দেখতে Plural মনে হলেও এরা Singular অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এদের পরবর্তী Verb সবদময় Singular হয়। যেমন- Physics (পদার্থবিদ্যা), Politics (রাজনীতি), Mathematics (গণিতশাস্ত্র), Ethics (নীতিশাস্ত্র), Economics (অর্থশাস্ত্র), Wages (মজুরী), Measles (হাম), Athletics (শরীরচর্চা বিজ্ঞান), Innings, Orders, Gallows (কাঁদিকাঠ), Optics (দৃষ্টি সম্বন্ধীয় বিদ্যা) প্রভৃতি।

Ex : 1. Mathematics is a hard subject.
2. Ethics is a very difficult subject.
3. Athletics helps maintaining a good health.

উল্লেখ্য এগুলো যখন subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন এদের Singular form হয় কিন্তু কোনো বিশেষ দৃষ্টান্ত বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হলে তাদের Plural form বসে। যেমন- There are no ethics in politics. এখানে ethics দৃষ্টান্ত হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- Three-fourths of the earth's surface —by water. [NU-Science : 12-13]
☐ are covered ☐ covered
☐ is covered ☐ has covered **Ans C**
- The students went to the principal and requested that the examination — postponed. [NU-Science : 11-12]
☐ be ☐ are ☐ were ☐ should be **Ans A**
- Fardeen Habib, the most cunning of thieves, — caught by one of his victims. [NU-Science : 09-10]
☐ is ☐ was ☐ has ☐ had **Ans B**

- The way of life in some small villages far from big cities — mostly simple because there are no competitions. [NU-Science : 06-07]
☐ was ☐ are
☐ is ☐ were **Ans C**
- The professor and the student — no that point. [NU-Science : 06-07]
☐ has agreed ☐ agrees
☐ agreeing ☐ agree **Ans D**
- Choose the correct verb to fill the gap in the following sentence: Julia is very good at language, She — four language very well. [NU-Science : 06-07]
☐ tells ☐ says
☐ communicates ☐ speaks **Ans D**
- Fill in the blank with the appropriate word : Great news! Rahim and Maleka married. [NU-Science : 02-03]
☐ will get ☐ get
☐ are ☐ to **Ans C**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

- The colour of his eyes — blue. [GST-A : 23-24]
☐ is ☐ are
☐ were ☐ being **Ans A**
- Just because you are living in a concrete jungle of a city — mean you're in prison. [GST-A : 23-24]
☐ doesn't ☐ don't
☐ isn't ☐ aren't **Ans A**
- Find out the sentence that maintains subject and verb agreement. [GST-A : 21-22]
☐ The jury was not from the same town.
☐ He talks as if he was a king.
☐ I had my room clean.
☐ He ran fast lest he should have miss the train. **Ans A**
- his friends speaks any English. [KU-A : 19-20]
☐ All of ☐ Both of
☐ Neither of ☐ Some of **Ans C**
- Neither the moon nor the stars — (be) visible. [CoU-A : 18-19]
☐ is ☐ were ☐ was ☐ have **Ans B**
- It is you who — to blame. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]
☐ am ☐ is ☐ was ☐ are **Ans D**
- One-third of the students — present in the class. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]
☐ is ☐ are
☐ remains ☐ do not **Ans B**
- Physics — my favourite subject. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]
☐ have ☐ were ☐ is ☐ are **Ans C**
- I — the 9th letter of English alphabet. [HSTU-A : 19-20]
☐ is ☐ am ☐ are ☐ will be **Ans A**
- Either of the birds — picked up the soap. [NSTU-B : 19-20]
☐ have ☐ has ☐ was ☐ were **Ans B**
- Each of the suspected men — arrested. [KU-B : 19-20]
☐ had ☐ have
☐ was ☐ were **Ans C**

12. The Honorable Prime Minister with all her cabinet members — the function just now. [KU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ have attended Ⓑ attended Ⓒ was Ⓓ were
Ⓔ had attended Ⓕ has attended

Ans D

13. Neither she nor her brothers — the shopping. [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ does Ⓑ do Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ doing Ⓕ to do

Ans B

14. The truthful — always trustworthy. [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ are Ⓑ is Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ was Ⓕ might

Ans A

15. A reward has been announced for the employees who — hard. [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ have worked Ⓑ has worked Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ will be worked Ⓕ have had worked

Ans A

16. The number of trees in the forest — around 1500. [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ were Ⓕ had

Ans A

17. There are — behavior for all — social occasions. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ rule of, kind of Ⓑ rules of, kind of Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ rules of, kinds of Ⓕ rule of, kinds of

Ans C

18. More than two-third of our population — literate. [RUB : 19-20]

- Ⓐ are Ⓑ being Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ is Ⓕ have been

Ans A

19. They as well as he — incorrect. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ will Ⓕ was

Ans B

20. All the glitters — not gold. [HSTU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ are Ⓑ were Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ is Ⓕ make

Ans A

21. Half of the students — going for the picnic. [HSTU-C : 19-20]

- Ⓐ are/were Ⓑ is Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ has been Ⓕ has

Ans A

22. Everyone — when a thief entered the house. [NSTU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ would asleep Ⓑ was asleep Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ were sleeping Ⓕ be asleep

Ans B

23. Many a — had tried but a few — succeeded. [JUST-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ men, men Ⓑ man, men Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ girl, girl Ⓕ boys, boy

Ans B

24. The people who enjoy winter sports — much greater than that of twenty years ago. [JUST-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ be Ⓑ is Ⓒ are Ⓓ were

Ans C

25. Neither of the two friends — preferred to watch the movie. [JUST-E : 19-20]

- Ⓐ have Ⓑ has Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ having Ⓕ don't have

Ans B

26. Each — a trophy for — achievement. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ gets...his Ⓑ getting...their Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ get...their Ⓕ has got...his

Ans D

27. Twenty thousand roses — nothing in comparison to this marigold. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]

- Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won
Ⓔ have Ⓕ be

Ans B

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Fill in the gap with the correct form of verb: The police — informed yesterday.

- Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ was Ⓓ were

[B] Explanation Police, People, Public etc. এর পর সর্বদা plural noun বসে। অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ (yesterday) থাকায় বাক্যটি past tense হবে।

02. Slow and steady — the race.

- Ⓐ win Ⓑ wins Ⓒ has won Ⓓ won

[B] Explanation সমজাতীয় একাধিক noun and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে অভিন্ন জিনিস বুঝালে subject ও verb উভয়ই singular হয়, যেমন: honesty and truthfulness; honour and glory, slow and steady, horse and carriage, bread and butter, rice and curry etc. উল্লেখ্য Present Indefinite-এ Subject Singular হলে Verb এর সাথে s/es যোগ হয়।

03. 'Subject Verb agreement' refers to —.

- Ⓐ person only Ⓑ number, person and gender
Ⓒ number and person Ⓓ number only

[C] Explanation Subject verb agreement হচ্ছে subject এর number ও person অনুযায়ী verb এর পরিবর্তন।

04. Neither Rini nor Simi — qualified for the job.

- Ⓐ are Ⓑ is Ⓒ were Ⓓ had

[B] Explanation দুটি বিষয়/বস্তুর 'কোনোটাই না' এমন বুঝাতে neither nor ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে verb বসবে দ্বিতীয় subject (Simi is) অনুসারে।

05. The Arabian Nights — still a great favourite.

- Ⓐ has Ⓑ are Ⓒ is Ⓓ were

[C] Explanation যেহেতু The Arabian Nights একটি বইয়ের নাম, তাই এটি singular এবং verb-টিও singular হবে।

06. At least one of the students — full marks every time.

- Ⓐ get Ⓑ are getting Ⓒ gets Ⓓ have get

[C] Explanation "One of" থাকলে এর পরে Subject Uncountable/Plural যাই হোক না কেন Verb Singular হবে।

07. Three-fourths of the work — finished.

- Ⓐ have been Ⓑ had Ⓒ has been Ⓓ were

[C] Explanation Fraction বা Percentage এর পর uncountable noun + singular verb.

08. Which of the following sentence is correct?

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

[B] Explanation One of দ্বারা গঠিত Sentence এর structure: One of এর পর Noun/Pronoun টির Plural এবং তার পরের Verb টি Singular হয়।

09. The young entrepreneur as well as her sales team members — praise.

- Ⓐ deserve Ⓑ deserves
Ⓒ has deserved Ⓓ deservings

[B] Explanation As well as, with, along with etc দ্বারা দুটি subject যুক্ত হলে ১ম subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

10. Neither the teacher nor the students — to use this book again.

- Ⓐ wants Ⓑ want Ⓒ wanting Ⓓ is wanting

[B] Explanation Want, prefer, like, feel, realize, remember, see প্রভৃতির সাধারণত continuous form হয় না। উল্লেখ্য, neither... nor, either... or etc দ্বারা দুটি sub যুক্ত হলে ২য় sub অনুযায়ী verb বসে।

Ex: I heard him saying this.

Base form

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

Rule- 09: Main verb এর পূর্বে am to, is to, are to, was to, were to, has to, have to, able to, used to, will have to থাকলে main verb টি base form এ হবে।

Past or past participle form

Rule-10: It is time, it is high time, wish, fancy শব্দটি এর পরবর্তী verb এর past indefinite form হয়।

Ex : 1. It is high time he (change) his behavior.
→ It is high time he changed his behavior.
2. I wish I (be) a child again.
→ I wish I were a child again.

Note: তবে **unreal conditional** এর ক্ষেত্রে **wish** এর পর **be verb** হিসেবে সবসময় **were** বসে।

Rule-11: To be, being, to have, having এরপর verb টির past participle হয়।

Ex : 1. Having (finish) her meals, she went to school.
→ Having finished her meals, she went to school.
2. It is to be (finish) in time.
→ It is to be finished in time.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Choose the correct option:

Last night an accident — [NU-Science : 13-14]

- (A) happen (B) was happened
 (C) happened (D) would happen

02. I wish I — all the questions correctly. [NU-Science : 13-14]

- (A) answer (B) answered
(C) can answer (D) have answered
- ANS B**

03. When he got home last night, he found that somebody —
into the flat. [NU-Science : 12-13]

- (A) entered
 (B) has entered.
 (C) had entered
 (D) enters

04. Which of the following best explains the sentence, 'Jamil had the roof repaired yesterday'? [NU-Science : 12-13].

- (A) Jamil himself repaired the roof.
 (B) Jamil wanted to repair the roof.
 (C) Jamil was planning to repair the roof, but couldn't.
 (D) Jamil arranged for somebody else to repair the roof.

05. Choose the appropriate verb form : The cheapest dish on the menu was (to choose be me). [NU-Science : 09-10]

- (A) chose (B) chosen
(C) choosing (D) choose

06. Choose the right tense :

My friend — before I came. [NU-Science : 08-09]

- ☐ A would be leaving
☐ B had been leaving
☐ C had left
☐ D will leave

Ans C

07. Choose the appropriate verb form : The rain ceased and the birds — to sing. [NU-Science : 08-09]

- ☐ A begin
☐ B are beginning
☐ C have begun
☐ D began

Ans D

08. Choose the correct verb from the ones given below to fill the gap in the following sentence: [NU-Science : 07-08]

We will tell him about it after he—

- ☐ A had arrived
☐ B had come
☐ C has reached
☐ D arrives

Ans D

09. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank :

Keep watch on my bag lest the thief—steal it. [NU-Science : 07-08]

- ☐ A may not
☐ B should
☐ C should not
☐ D cannot

Ans B

10. Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the gap in the sentence. Would you mind — the window? [NU-Science : 06-07]

- ☐ A to shut
☐ B to be shut
☐ C shutting
☐ D shut

Ans C

11. Choose the right option to fill in the gap in the sentence. He— abroad for ten years before he settled down in Bangladesh. [NU-Science : 05-06]

- ☐ A had worked
☐ B worked
☐ C has worked
☐ D would work

Ans A

12. The rescue team continuously till now. [NU-Science : 04-05]

- ☐ A were working
☐ B has been working
☐ C would be working
☐ D will be working

Ans B

13. Special prayers offered for victims next Friday. [NU-Science : 04-05]

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

Ans C

14. Select the right form of the verb : We often — a victim of circumstances. [NU-Science : 01-02]

- ☐ A fallen
☐ B felt
☐ C did fall
☐ D fall

Ans D

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. Ninety miles — a long distance. [GST-A : 22-23]

- ☐ A are
☐ B were
☐ C quite
☐ D is

Ans D

02. I wish I — a bird. [GST-A : 22-23]

- ☐ A was
☐ B am
☐ C were
☐ D have been

Ans C

03. If you had studied properly, you — the test. [GST-A : 22-23]

- ☐ A would pass
☐ B passed
☐ C had passed
☐ D would have passed

Ans D

04. I saw the ferry — down the river. [GST-A : 21-22]

- ☐ A floating
☐ B float
☐ C to float
☐ D be floated

Ans A

05. No sooner had they gone outside than it — raining. [CoU-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A is started
☐ B has started
☐ C started
☐ D had started

Ans C

06. You are looking forward — your friend again. [JKKNTU-B : 19-20]

- ☐ A seeing
☐ B to see
☐ C to seeing
☐ D to seen

Ans C

07. I wish I — a millionaire. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]

- ☐ A am
☐ B will be
☐ C were
☐ D shall be

Ans C

08. He advised me — smoking. [MBSTU-C : 19-20]

- ☐ A giving up
☐ B to give up
☐ C in giving up
☐ D from giving up

Ans B

09. He went away instead —. [MBSTU-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A to wait
☐ B for waiting
☐ C of waiting
☐ D with waiting

Ans C

10. Would you mind — the door? [MBSTU-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A to open
☐ B opening
☐ C for opening
☐ D open

Ans B

11. A friend of mine phoned — me at party. [HSTU-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A for invite
☐ B to invite
☐ C for inviting
☐ D for to invite

Ans B

12. I really enjoy (speak) English. [HSTU-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A to speak
☐ B speak
☐ C speaking
☐ D spoke

Ans C

13. In those days there (be) no steamships. [HSTU-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A is
☐ B are
☐ C was
☐ D were

Ans D

14. What use —. [NSTU-B : 19-20]

- ☐ A wasting time here
☐ B waste time here
☐ C wasted time here
☐ D wastes time here

Ans A

15. Let it —. [NSTU-B : 19-20]

- ☐ A happens
☐ B working
☐ C be
☐ D finished

Ans C

16. Be — that the meeting will be held tomorrow. [NSTU-B : 19-20]

- ☐ A inform
☐ B informing
☐ C informed
☐ D informs

Ans C

17. Unlike most Europeans, many Americans — a bowl of cereal for breakfast everyday. [NSTU-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A used to eating
☐ B are used to eat
☐ C are used to eating
☐ D use to eat

Ans C

18. What they — here — to plagiarism. [KU-B : 19-20]

- ☐ A have done; amount
☐ B have done; amounts
☐ C did; had amounted
☐ D have done; have amounted

Ans B

19. I am looking forward to — from you. [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A hear
☐ B heard
☐ C hearing
☐ D to be heard

Ans C

20. He went there with a view to — his crimes. [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- ☐ A confess
☐ B confessed
☐ C confessing
☐ D to be confessed

Ans C

Conditional Sentence

Conditional হচ্ছে শর্তমূলক বাক্য। Conditional sentence সাধারণত তিন ধরনের হয়।

1. Real Condition.
2. Unreal Condition.
3. Contrary to the fact Condition.

Real Condition : এই ধরনের Sentence গুলিতে সাধারণত শর্তপূরণ এবং তার ফলাফলের বাস্তব সম্ভাবনা দেখায়।

Ex: If he comes, I will go.

এখানে শর্তটি পূরণ হওয়া যেমন সম্ভব তেমনি শর্তপূরণ সাপেক্ষে তার ফলাফল আসাও সম্ভব।

Unreal Condition : এই ধরনের Sentence গুলিতে শর্তপূরণের কোন বাস্তব সম্ভাবনা থাকে না। আর তাই ফলাফল পাবার সম্ভাবনাও নেই।

Ex: If we continued to practice, we could win the competition.

এখানে শর্তটি অবাস্তব এবং তাই ফলাফল পাবার সম্ভাবনাও নেই।

Contrary to the fact : এই ধরনের Conditional sentence গুলি real situation এর সাথে expression এর বৈপরীত্য দেখায়।

Ex: If I were a bird, I would fly to you.

নিম্নে বিভিন্ন ধরনের Conditional sentence এর Structural expression উপস্থাপিত হল।

Rule-1: If + present indefinite ... Subject + will/shall/can/may + Verb in base form + extension.

Ex: If the price is low, demand —

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) is increased | (B) will be increased |
| (C) would be increased | (D) will increase |

(Ans D)

Rule-2: If + past indefinite Subject + would /could/might + Verb in base form + extension.

Ex: If I lived near my office, — in time for work.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) I would be | (B) I shall be |
| (C) I will be | (D) I were |

(Ans A)

Rule-3: If + past perfect ... Subject + would have/could have/ might have + past participle + extension.

Ex: What would have happened if —?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) The bridge is broken | (B) the bridge had been broken |
| (C) the bridge had broken | (D) the bridge would break |

(Ans C)

Rule-4: If + Subject + Were ... Subject + would/might/ could + Verb in base form + extension.

Ex: If I were a king, I — not know what sorrows are.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) did | (B) should |
| (C) would | (D) will |

(Ans C)

Rule-5: Subject + Verb in present form + as if/as though ... Subject + were + extension.

Ex: He talks as if he — a mad.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (A) were | (B) was |
| (C) had | (D) is |

(Ans A)

Rule-6: Subject + past Verb + as if/as though Subject + past participle.

Ex: She acted as if/as though she had not heard me.

Rule-7: Had + Subject + past participle + extension... Subject + would have/could have/might have + past participle + extension.

Ex: Had I started my own business, I could have worked from home.

Hope

01. Hope verb-টি Sentence-এ present form-এ থাকলে পরবর্তী Clause -এটি Future Indefinite হবে।

Ex: I hope that she will understand me.

02. কিন্তু Sentence-এর শেষে যদি past time/marker (yesterday, ago, last + time) থাকে তাহলে পরবর্তী clause-এর verb-টি past form-এ হবে।

Ex: We hope that they came yesterday.

03. Hope verb-টি past form, এ বা past perfect tense-এ থাকলে পরবর্তী clause-এ would +Verb হবে।

Ex: I hoped that you would come.

04. Hope verb-টি past form-এ থাকে এবং পরবর্তী clause-এ past time/marker (yesterday, ago, last + time) থাকে তাহলে সেখানে past perfect tense হবে।

Ex: I hoped that you had passed in the last exam.

Wish

01. Sentence-এ wish থাকলে পরবর্তী clause-টি past tense হবে। Be verb থাকলে were হবে।

EX: I wish I — all the questions correctly.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) answer | (B) answered |
| (C) can answer | (D) have answered |

(Ans B)

02. কিন্তু পরবর্তী clause-এ যদি past marker (yesterday ago, last + time) থাকে পরের clause-টি past perfect tense-এ হবে।

Ex: We wish that they had come yesterday.

03. কিন্তু পরবর্তী clause-এ যদি Future Marker (tomorrow. Next...) থাকলে would/could + verb word হবে।

Ex: I wish that you could / would come home tomorrow.

04. Wish verb-টি past form-এ থাকলে পরের Verb-টি past perfect tense-এ হবে।

Ex: I wished he had done the work.

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. He'll end up in prison — he's not careful. [NU-Science : 13-14]
(A) if (B) although
(C) despite (D) even as (Ans A)

02. Choose the appropriate option : If I were you, I (handle) the situation more carefully. [NU-Science : 09-10]
(A) would handle (B) will handle
(C) handled (D) would have handled (Ans A)

03. Choose the right alternative : If-I were you, I — that dress. It's too expensive. [NU-Science : 08-09]
(A) will not buy (B) shall not buy
(C) would not buy (D) am not going to buy (Ans C)

04. Choose the correct tense in the sentence. He — to see us if he had been able to. [NU-Science : 05-06]
(A) would have come (B) would come
(C) may have come (D) might come (Ans A)

05. If cigarettes were banned, life [NU-Science : 04-05]
(A) will be healthier (B) becomes healthier
(C) should become healthy (D) would become healthier (Ans D)

06. You tomorrow if you have something else to do. [NU-Science : 02-03]
(A) needn't to come (B) needn't coming
(C) don't need come (D) needn't come (Ans D)

07. Complete this sentence correctly : I would have helped you if..... [NU-Science : 01-02]
(A) you had asked for it (B) you asked for it
(C) you would ask for it (D) you were asking for it (Ans A)

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

41. If you practiced a lot, — a good cricketer. (GST-B: 22-23)
 Ⓐ you could Ⓑ you could have
 Ⓒ you could be Ⓓ you could have been **Ans C**
42. Choose the appropriate use of conditional clause — (KLB-B: 18-20)
 Ⓐ If I finished the work successfully, I might have been rewarded.
 Ⓑ If I finished the work successfully, I would be rewarded.
 Ⓒ If I had finished the work successfully, I might get reward.
 Ⓓ If I had finished the work successfully, I would have been rewarded. **Ans D**
43. If I had known earlier, I — my mind. (GCU-C: 19-20)
 Ⓐ would change Ⓑ will change
 Ⓒ will have changed Ⓓ would have changed **Ans D**
44. If people — cigarettes, their health will suffer.
 Ⓐ smoke Ⓑ smokes
 Ⓒ smoking Ⓓ will smoke **Ans A**
45. If I had a lot of money, I — a car. (BRUR-A: 19-20)
 Ⓐ buy Ⓑ would buy
 Ⓒ bought Ⓓ had bought **Ans B**
46. If the bamboo — to its current distribution area between 80 and 100 percent of it will disappear by the end of the 21st century. (SHUBD-B: 18-20)
 Ⓐ has restricted Ⓑ restricted
 Ⓒ is restricting Ⓓ is restricted **Ans D**
47. If he — you, he wouldn't do it. (MBSTU-D: 19-20)
 Ⓐ is Ⓑ was Ⓒ had been Ⓓ were **Ans D**
48. If we practiced speaking English, we — speak better. (PSTU-C: 19-20)
 Ⓐ can Ⓑ could have
 Ⓒ could Ⓓ would have **Ans C**
49. If I — to the Internet, I — learn it easily. (JUST-D: 19-20)
 Ⓐ had access, would Ⓑ had accessed, will
 Ⓒ accessed, would Ⓓ have access, might **Ans C**
50. If I had attended the long philosophy class, — (BMRSTU-D: 19-20)
 Ⓐ I would have been exhausted now
 Ⓑ I will be being exhaust now
 Ⓒ I would exhaust now Ⓓ I would be exhaust now **Ans A**
51. Had you taken the medicine, you — much better. (BMRSTU-G: 19-20)
 Ⓐ will feel Ⓑ was felt
 Ⓒ would feel Ⓓ would have felt **Ans D**
52. "I didn't know that reading this book was important for our exam. I didn't read it." Identify the correct combination: (KLB-B: 18-19)
 Ⓐ If I knew this book was important, I had read it.
 Ⓑ If I would have known this book was important, I had read it.
 Ⓒ If I had known this book was important, I would have read it.
 Ⓓ None of the above **Ans C**
53. If you — me you needed a car, I would've called one. (BRUR-A: 18-19)
 Ⓐ told Ⓑ had told Ⓒ tell Ⓓ have told **Ans B**
54. I would never turn that proposal down if I — you. (BRUR-A: 18-19)
 Ⓐ was Ⓑ had been
 Ⓒ were Ⓓ would be **Ans C**

15. If people drove more carefully. — (SHUBD-A: 18-19)
 Ⓐ there would be fewer accidents
 Ⓑ there should be fewer accidents
 Ⓒ there would have been fewer accidents
 Ⓓ there can be fewer accidents

16. If I had not intervened at the right moment, Jim — arrested. (SHUBD-B: 18-19)
 Ⓐ may have been Ⓑ can have been
 Ⓒ might have been Ⓓ could have

Important Questions with Explanation

01. If I were you, I — take the money:
 Ⓐ shall Ⓑ will Ⓒ would Ⓓ may
Explanation 2nd conditional — এ be verb সর্বদা were হয়। তাই main clause ব্যবহারি (sub + would + v.) অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।
02. If I — a king!
 Ⓐ am Ⓑ was Ⓒ were Ⓓ shall be
Explanation অবাক অবাক বাক্যে (to be) verb এর স্থানে were ব্যবহৃত হয়।
03. When water — it turns into ice.
 Ⓐ Will freeze Ⓑ freezes Ⓒ would freeze Ⓓ froze
Explanation এটি একটি বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য ঘটনা, তাই এই বাক্যে Present Indefinite tense (freezes) এ হবে। তার মানে, যখন পানি ফ্রিজ করা হয়, তখন পানি ice বা বরফে পরিণত হয়।
04. This could have worked if I — been more cautious.
 Ⓐ had Ⓑ have Ⓒ might Ⓓ would
Explanation If + past perfect tense হলে, principal clause টি sub + would/ could/ might + have + verb এর past participle হয়।
05. If a person cannot stop taking drugs, he or she is —.
 Ⓐ attached to them Ⓑ committed to them
 Ⓒ addicted to them Ⓓ devoted to them
Explanation Addiction-কোনো খারাপ কাজের প্রতি অসহিষ্ণুতা। Devotion - কোনো ভালো কাজের প্রতি অনুরাগ। Succumb অর্থ হারা/বশত হীকার করা: submit অর্থ দাখিল করা।
06. Rishan walks as if he — lame.
 Ⓐ is Ⓑ had been Ⓒ has Ⓓ were
Explanation As if/ As though এর পর সাধারণত past tense 'were' হয় clause টির be verb সর্বদা 'were' হয়।
07. The path — paved, so we were able to walk through the path.
 Ⓐ was Ⓑ had been Ⓒ has been Ⓓ been
Explanation So যুক্ত দুটি clause-ই একই Tense ব্যবহৃত হবে। Sentence টির প্রথম অংশ past Indefinite-এর Passive form-এ হবে।
08. If you were stopped by the police for speeding what — you do?
 Ⓐ will Ⓑ would Ⓒ do Ⓓ shall
Explanation Second condition অনুযায়ী if clause টি past indefinite হলে দ্বিতীয় clause এ subject + would/could/might + v. হয়।
09. He talks as if he — everything.
 Ⓐ has known Ⓑ had known Ⓒ will know Ⓓ knew
Explanation As if যুক্ত প্রথম clause টি present indefinite হলে দ্বিতীয় clause টি past indefinite tense (knew) এ হয়।
10. If I want to pass my exam, I — study harder.
 Ⓐ would have to Ⓑ will have to
 Ⓒ had to Ⓓ want to
Explanation First conditional অনুযায়ী if clause টি present indefinite tense হলে পরের clause টি future tense (will have to) হয়।

Tag Question

Definition: সাধারণত কথোপকথনের সময় বাক্যের শেষে যে সমর্থনসূচক প্রশ্ন যুক্ত করা হয় তাকে Tag Question বলে।

Rule-01: Tag Question এর সময় positive বা affirmative statement এ negative tag এবং Negative statement এ affirmative tag ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেই সাথে statement এর শেষে কমা (,) এবং Tag question টির শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে। যেমন- Ex:

01. He can go to the college by bus, — ?

- Ⓐ won't he Ⓑ must he
Ⓒ can't he Ⓓ will he

(Ans C)

02. We didn't play very well today, — ?

- Ⓐ did we Ⓑ could we
Ⓒ should we Ⓓ must we

(Ans A)

Rule-02: Negative Tag এ auxiliary verb গুলোর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

am + not = aren't	shall + not = shan't
is + not = isn't	should + not = shouldn't
are + not = aren't	will + not = won't
do + not = don't	would + not = wouldn't
does + not = doesn't	may + not = mayn't
did + not = didn't	might + not = mightn't
was + not = wasn't	can + not = can't
were + not = weren't	could + not = couldn't
had + not = hadn't	must + not = mustn't
have/has + not = haven't/hasn't	need + not = needn't

01. 'I am just hopeless at telling jokes'.

- Ⓐ aren't I? Ⓑ aren't ?
Ⓒ amn't ? Ⓓ am I?

(Ans A)

02. They have tried but failed, — ?

- Ⓐ haven't they Ⓑ aren't they
Ⓒ don't they Ⓓ didn't they

(Ans A)

Rule-03: বাক্যের subject টি The baby, The little child, The little girl থাকলে এদের পরিবর্তে it বসে।

The baby is coming towards me,? = isn't it?

Rule-04: দেশের নাম হলে it/she বসানো হয়।

Bangladesh is our motherland,? = isn't she/it?

এখানে she ব্যবহার করাই উত্তম কারণ বাংলাদেশ আমাদের মাতৃভূমি। আর "মা" কে she ধরে she বসানোই উত্তম।

অবশ্য অন্য দেশের নাম দেয়া থাকলে সেখানে she নয় it বসাতে হবে।

India is our neighbouring country,? = isn't it?

Rule-05: কিছু Gerund বাচক শব্দ (Walking, swimming, smoking, etc) বাক্যের প্রথমে থাকলে এদের পরিবর্তে it বসে।

Walking is good for health, ...? = isn't it?

Rule-06: Allah এর নাম প্রথমে থাকলে শেষে He দিতে হয়।

Allah is almighty, ...? = isn't He?

Rule-07: বাক্যে সাহায্যকারি verb এবং Modal Auxiliary verb দেয়া না থাকলে বাক্যটি present tense হলে do/does এবং past tense হলে did বসাতে হয়। যেমন-

01. She often visits her home town, — ?

- Ⓐ hasn't she Ⓑ doesn't she
Ⓒ didn't she Ⓓ isn't she

(Ans B)

02. Banks close at 4 p.m., - ?

- Ⓐ do they Ⓑ must they
Ⓒ don't they Ⓓ isn't they

(Ans C)

03. The girl broke the cup, — ?

- Ⓐ did she Ⓑ didn't she
Ⓒ hadn't she Ⓓ hasn't she

(Ans B)

Rule-08: বাক্যের subject টি All of us, all of them, most of them, most of the people থাকলে শেষে they বসে।

All of them support him,? = don't they?

* Most of them were clever,? = Weren't they?

Rule-09: বাক্যের প্রথমে All, Everybody, Everyone, Somebody, Nobody, None, No, One, Neither এবং Plural নাম থাকলে শেষে They বসে।

Everybody went there,? = didn't they?

Rule-10: s/es যুক্ত দেখে অনেকেই does বসাতে চায় কিন্তু সব সময় হয় না।

যেহেতু Everybody এর পরিবর্তে They বসে এবং They এরপরে do বসে তাই s/es যুক্ত থাকার পর ও does হলো না।

* মূল কথা হচ্ছে প্রথমে Subject অনুযায়ী কি বসবে তা নির্ধারণ করে do/does/did বসাতে হবে।

Everyone likes the program,? = don't they?

Rule-11: Negative Word বাক্যে থাকলে n't যুক্ত করতে হয় না, positive tag হয়। এগুলো হচ্ছে Nobody, None, No one, neither, no, hardly, few, little, scarcely, seldom, barely, never, don't, nothing, not ইত্যাদি।

Ex: He never goes out with his dog, — ?

- Ⓐ does he Ⓑ does never he
Ⓒ doesn't he Ⓓ ever he

(Ans A)

Rule-12: বাক্যের প্রথমে Nothing, Something থাকলে শেষে it হয়।

Nothing থাকলে anything-ও বসানো যায়।

Nothing is impossible,? = is it?

Nothing is unnecessary,? = is anything?

Rule-13: What যুক্ত Exclamatory বাক্যে it দিতে হয়।

What a nice book it is,? = isn't it?

Rule-14: আমরা জানি Man শব্দটি Singular কিন্তু Man দ্বারা যদি সমগ্র মানবজাতিকে বোঝায় তাহলে শেষে They বসে।

Man is mortal, ...? = aren't they?

Rule-15: Imperative বাক্যের মাধ্যমে যদি কোন advice / order বোঝানো হয় তাহলে শেষে will you/ Won't you? বসাতে হয়। EX:

01. Come and see me tomorrow, — ?

- Ⓐ don't you? Ⓑ will you?
Ⓒ won't you? Ⓓ do you?

(Ans B)

02. Shut the door, — .

- Ⓐ don't you? Ⓑ can't you?
Ⓒ won't you? Ⓓ all of them

(Ans C)

03. Right tag question?

- Ⓐ Don't forget, are you? Ⓑ Don't forget, will you?
Ⓒ Don't forget, do you? Ⓓ Don't forget, should you?

(Ans B)

Rule-16: বাক্যের প্রথমে Let's/Let us থাকলে তা দ্বারা যদি কোন proposal বোঝায় শেষে Shall we? বসে।

Ex: Which of the following has a correct tag?

- Ⓐ I am late, shan't I?
Ⓑ There some chairs upstairs are there?
Ⓒ Don't forget, could you?
Ⓓ Let's have a party, shall we?

(Ans D)

Rule-17: বাক্যের প্রথমে it/there থাকলে এরাই বসে।

It is new,? = isn't it?

There are many stars in the sky,? = aren't there?

Rule-18: If যুক্ত বাক্যের ২য় অংশ দেখে tag question বসাতে হয়।

If you study well, you will do better,? = won't you?

If they came, I would go,? = wouldn't I?

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Choose the correct tag: Asharful played cricket —? [NU-Science : 14-15]
 A did he B didn't he
 C does he D doesn't he **Ans B**
02. Everybody was present there,— What will be the correct tag question? [NU-Science : 12-13]
 A wasn't it? B didn't they?
 C weren't they? D wasn't he? **Ans C**
03. The appropriate tag for the end of the sentence, "He couldn't have forgotten the address, —?" [NU-Science : 10-11]
 A did he? B had he?
 C not he? D could he? **Ans D**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. When we arrived, they had gone home —? [CoU-C : 19-20]
 A didn't we B hadn't they
 C did we D didn't they **Ans D**
02. Nothing is impossible, —? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 A is it B does it
 C doesn't it D isn't it **Ans A**
03. Nobody went there, —? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 A did they B didn't they
 C did there D do they **Ans A**
04. I am going to defeat you, —? [RUB : 19-20]
 A are I B Am I not
 C amn't I D aren't I **Ans D**
05. Let's go to the market, —? [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
 A do we B shall we
 C doesn't we D aren't we **Ans B**
06. Shut the windows, —? [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
 A shall we B will you
 C do you D don't you **Ans B**
07. Choose the correct tag: Let me do the work, —? [IU-B : 18-19]
 A shall we B isn't it
 C will you D shan't it **Ans C**
08. Turn the fan on, —? [BRUR-A : 18-19]
 A Can't you B will you
 C won't you D don't you **Ans B**
09. Everybody loves music. The tag question will be —, [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
 A isn't it? B don't they?
 C do they? D doesn't they? **Ans B**
10. The students turned mad after the match, —? [NSTU-D : 18-19]
 A didn't they B hadn't they
 C had they D did they **Ans A**
11. I'm late again, —? [NSTU-E : 18-19]
 A amn't I B aren't I
 C am I D haven't I **Ans B**
12. It hardly rains in winter in Bangladesh, — it? [JUST-D : 18-19]
 A doesn't B is it
 C isn't D does **Ans D**
13. Fire burns, —? [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
 A is not? B doesn't it?
 C don't it? D isn't it? **Ans B**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Choose the correct tag: "Let me do the work, —?"
 A shall we B isn't it
 C will you D shan't it
Ans C Explanation Let me/them/him etc এর tag question will you হবে, Let us/let's এর tag question shall we।
02. There are only twenty-eight days in February, —?
 A isn't it? B aren't they?
 C aren't there? D are there?
Ans C Explanation There is/ There are-যুক্ত বাক্যের Tag-এর subject-ও there।
03. We won't be late, —?
 A won't we? B will we?
 C are we? D should we?
Ans B Explanation Negative sentence এর tag question positive হয়। Won't থাকার কারণে will হবে।
04. Kuakata was the place we went for that rainy vacation, —.
 A isn't it? B isn't there?
 C wasn't it? D don't it
Ans C Explanation Positive sentence এর tag question negative হয়। was থাকার কারণে wasn't হবে।
05. Sonia has an exam tomorrow, —.
 A doesn't she? B has she?
 C don't she? D haven't she?
Ans A Explanation মূল বাক্যে have/has থাকলে tag question-এ মূল verb হিসেবে বসলে Have verb এবং Do verb দুটিই ব্যবহার করা যায়।
06. No one was present in the meeting, —.
 A was they? B wasn't they?
 C wasn't he? D were they?
Ans D Explanation No one থাকলে verb singular হয় কিন্তু pronoun plural হয় (they) they আসার কারণে verb, were আসছে।
07. The weather is better today, —?
 A hasn't it B isn't it
 C does it D is it
Ans B Explanation Is এর tag question হবে isn't।
08. There has not been a great response to the sale, —?
 A does there B has there
 C hasn't there D hasn't it
Ans B Explanation Negative sentence এর tag question positive হয়।
09. There aren't many guests here yet, —?
 A are they B are there
 C aren't there D will there
Ans B Explanation Negative statement এর tag question টি affirmative হয় এবং statement এর subject হিসেবে there থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবেও there হবে।
10. You still want to meet him, —?
 A won't you B don't you
 C do you D will you
Ans B Explanation বাক্যটি simple present tense এ থাকায় tag question টি don't you হবে।

Voice

- ক্রিয়া প্রকাশের ভঙ্গিমাতেই Voice বা বাচ্য বলে। ক্রিয়ার প্রকাশভঙ্গি বলে দেয় কর্তা কাজটি নিজের করেছেন না কর্তার উপর কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়েছে। Voice Change এর ব্যবহার মূলত বৈজ্ঞানিক গবেষণার Report অথবা Newspaper Report এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Rule of Voice change

Voice Change দুইভাবে করা হয়: Active থেকে Passive এবং Passive থেকে Active.

□ Active to Passive :

- Active এর Object, Passive এর Subject হয়।
- Active এর Subject, Passive এর Object হয়।
- Passive এর Subject অনুযায়ী auxiliary Verb বসবে।
- Active এর Main Verb এর Past participle রূপ বসবে Passive Voice এ।
- Passive Voice এর Object এর পূর্বে সাধারণত by/ to/ with/ at বসে।

Ex: Active : We play the piano.

Passive : The piano is played by us.
(i) (iii) (iv) (v) (ii)

Note: Active Voice টি যে Tense এ থাকবে Passive Voice টিও সেই Tense এর হবে।

□ Subject এবং Object-এর রূপান্তর :

Active Voice এবং Passive Voice এর Subject এবং Object যদি Noun হয় তবে পরিবর্তনে কোন সমস্যা হয় না। আর যদি Pronoun হয় তবে অবশ্যই Subject হিসাবে Nominative form এবং Object হিসাবে Objective form বসবে। নিম্নের ছকে বিষয়টি তুলো ধরা হলো-

Nominative/Subjective form	Objective form
I, We	Me, Us
You	You
He, She	Him, Her
They	Them

□ Auxiliary Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :

- প্রদত্ত বাক্যে যদি Auxiliary Verb না থাকে, তবে Verb এর Present form থাকলে Passive Voice এ am, is, are হবে।
- Verb এর Past form থাকলে Passive voice এ was, were হবে।
- Verb এর পূর্বে shall/ will থাকলে Passive voice এ shall be/will be হবে।

□ Verb এর পরিবর্তন :

Auxiliary Verb-এর পরের Verb-টির Past participle form বসবে।

Voice Change of Tense

Rule-01: Present Indefinite Tense : প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে am/is/are বসবে, মূল Verb এর Past participle form হবে। By এর পর Active form এর Subject, Objective form এ বসবে।

Structure Subject + am/is/are + Verb এর past participle + by + Object.

Ex: Transform into passive voice- 'I play football'

- Football is played by me
- Football has been played by me
- Football is being played by me
- None

(Ans) A

Rule-02: Present Continuous Tense : প্রথমে Active voice এর

Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে am/is/are বসবে, being বসবে, মূল Verb এর past participle form হবে এবং by এর পর Active voice এর Subject, Objective form এ বসবে।

Structure Subject + am/is/are + being + past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex: 'Kabir is reading this book'- এর সঠিক Passive বাক্য কোনটি?

- This book is being read by Kabir
- This book is being reading by Kabir
- This book is reading by Kabir
- This book is read by Kabir

(Ans) A

Rule-03: Present Perfect Tense : প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে have/ has বসবে, been বসবে, Verb এর past participle form বসবে, by এর পর Active voice এর Subject; passive voice এ Object হিসেবে বসবে।

Structure Subject + have/has + been + past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex : Active : He has played football.

Passive : Football has been played by him.

Rule-04: Present Perfect Continuous Tense : প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে have/has বসবে, been বসবে, being বসবে, Verb এর past participle form বসবে, by এর পর Active voice এর Subject passive voice এ Object হিসেবে বসবে।

Structure Subject + have/has + been + being + Past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex : Active : He has been playing football

Passive : Football has been being played by him.

Rule-05: Past Indefinite Tense : প্রথমে Subject (Subjective form) বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে was/were বসবে, মূল Verb এর past participle form হবে। by এর পর Active voice এর Subject; passive voice এ Object হিসেবে বসবে।

Structure Subject + was/were + Verb এর Past participle + by + Object.

Ex : The passive form of the sentence, 'The trainer walked the horse after the race' is:

- The horse walked after the race by the trainer
- The horse had walked after the race by the trainer
- The horse was walked after the race by the trainer
- The horse had been walking after the race by the trainer.

(Ans) C

Rule-06: Past Continuous Tense : প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে was/were বসবে, being বসবে, মূল Verb এর past participle form হবে এবং by এর পর Active voice এর Subject; passive voice এ Object হিসেবে বসবে।

Structure Subject + was/were + being + Past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex : The correct passive of sheila was writing a letter is-

- A letter was writing by Sheila
- A letter was being writing by Sheila
- A letter was being written by Sheila
- A letter was been written by Sheila

(Ans) C

Rule-07: Past Perfect Tense: প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) হিসেবে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে had বসবে, been বসবে, Verb এর past participle form বসবে, by এর পর Active voice এর Subject; passive voice এ Object হিসেবে বসবে।

Structure: Subject + had + been + past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex : Active : He had played football.

Passive: Football had been played by him.

Structure: Subject + had + been + being + Past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex : Active : He had been playing football.

Passive : Football had been being played by him

Rule-08: Future Indefinite Tense: প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে shall be /will be বসবে, মূল Verb এর past participle form হবে। by এর পর Active form এর Subject; passive voice এ Object হিসেবে বসবে।

Structure: Subject + shall/will + be + Verb এর past participle + by + Object.

Ex : Active : He will play football.

Passive : Football will be played by him.

Rule-09: Future Continuous Tense: প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে shall be being /will be being বসবে, মূল Verb এর past participle form হবে। by এর পর Active form এর Subject; Objective form এ বসবে।

Structure: Subject + shall/will + be + being + Verb এর past participle + by + Object.

Ex : Active : He will be playing football.

Passive : Football will be being played by him.

Rule-10: Future Perfect Tense প্রথমে Active voice এর Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে shall have been /will have been বসবে, মূল Verb এর past participle form হবে। by এর পর Active form এর Subject; Objective form এ বসবে।

Structure: Subject + shall have/will have + been + Verb এর past participle + by + Object.

Ex : Active : He will have played football.

Passive : Football will have been played by him.

Voice Change of Sentence

Rule-11: Voice Change of Interrogative Sentence

A. Interrogative sentence দু'ভাবে গঠিত হতে পারে। তাই Voice Change-এর ক্ষেত্রেও আলাদা নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য হবে। যেমন-

i. Auxiliary Verb দ্বারা গঠিত হলে-

Passive voice এ Auxiliary Verb (প্রথম অংশ) আগে বসবে।

Active voice-এর Object, Passive voice-এর Subject হবে।

মূল Verb এর Past Participle form বসবে।

Active এর Subject Preposition যোগে Object হবে।

Ex : Active : Is Lutfar playing the ball?

Passive : Is the ball being played by Lutfar?

ii. Wh-elements দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা বুঝালে সেক্ষেত্রে নিচের নিয়মগুলো প্রয়োগ করা যাবে।

Wh-অংশ শুরুতে বসবে + পরের অংশ যথানিয়মে পরিবর্তন হবে।

Ex : The active form of 'Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice'?

Ⓐ Why didn't you bring the matter to my notice?

Ⓑ Why you did not bring the matter to my notice?

Ⓒ Why don't you bring the matter to my notice?

Ⓓ Why is the matter not brought to my notice?

B. **Who এর ব্যবহার-**

Active : Who + A.V + M. V + Object?

Passive : By Whom + A.V + Object + Past participle?

Note: A.V = Auxiliary verb

M.V = Main verb

Ex : Active : Who has done the work?

Passive : By whom has the work been done?

C. **What এর ব্যবহার-**

Active : What + A.V + Obj + M.V?

Passive : What + A.V + Past participle Preposition + Object?

Ex : Who did this? এর সঠিক passive voice কোনটি?

Ⓐ By whom was this done?

Ⓑ By who this was done?

Ⓒ This was done by whom?

Ⓓ By whom this was done?

D. **Whom এর ব্যবহার-**

Active : Whom + A.V + Object + M.V ?

Passive : Who + A.V + Past participle + Preposition + Object?

Ex : Active : Whom do you want?

Passive : Who is wanted by you?

Rule-12: Voice change of Imperative Sentence :

A. Active : Verb + Object + Extension.

Passive : Let + Object + be + P.P + extension.

Ex : The correct passive form of the sentence : 'Take care of your health'

Ⓐ Let your health taken care.

Ⓑ Let your health be taken care of

Ⓒ Let your health taken care of

Ⓓ Health is taken care of by you

B. **Let যুক্ত Active কে Passive করার নিয়ম:**

Active : Let + Obj₁ + Present verb + Obj₂

Passive : Let + Obj₂ + be + Past participle + by + Obj₁.

Ex : Active : Let me do the work.

Passive : Let the work be done by me.

Note: মনে রাখতে হবে, Group Verb মূল Verb হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে উহার সব অংশই Passive Voice-এ একত্রে বসবে।

[Active voice-এ Negative হলে Passive voice-এ Let-এর পরেই not বসাতে হবে]

Rule-13: Compound sentence-এ Voice change করার নিয়ম :

Compound sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে উভয় অংশের Voice change করতে হবে এবং And, but, or ইত্যাদি conjunction অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে। তবে দু'টো অংশের Subject same হলে প্রথম অংশে by যোগে Object লাগে না।

Ex : Active : I have bought a book and I completed my home work

Passive : A book has been bought and my home work was completed by me.

Active : You have taken the bag and we have done the work.

Passive : The bag has been taken by you and the work has been done by us.

Never থাকলে- প্রথমে, Let never বসে, পরে অন্যান্য অংশ পূর্বের মতো ব্যবহৃত হবে-

Others Rule

Rule-14: Verb এর পরে ব্যক্তিবাচক Object থাকলে-

প্রথম Let বসে, পরে বস্তুবাচক Object, Subject রূপে বসে + be + past participle + for / to + ব্যক্তিবাচক Object বসে।

Ex: Active: Give me a piece of chalk.

Passive: Let a piece of chalk be given to me.

Simple sentence-এ দুটো Object থাকলে যে Object-টির সাথে Verb এর অপেক্ষাকৃত বেশি সম্পর্ক তা passive voice এ Subject রূপে বসে আর বাকি Object টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

Ex: Active: I gave him a piece of chalk.

Passive: He was given a piece of chalk by me.

Note: যখন রাখতে হবে এরূপ passive voice-এ যে Object টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকে তাকে Retained Object বলে।

Ex: The passive voice of 'He made us work' is

Ⓐ We was made the work by him.

Ⓑ We were made to work by him.

Ⓒ Work were made by him to us.

Ⓓ We were made the work for him.

(Ans B)

Rule-15: Complex sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে দুটো clause-এরই passive voice করতে হয়।

Ex: Active: I know that he did the work.

Passive: It is known to me that the work was done by him.

or, Passive: That the work was done by him is known to me.

উল্লেখ্য, প্রথম clause-এ Object না থাকায় passive voice-এ Introductory it ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Ex: 'It is known to me how it was done by him' active voice কি হবে?

Ⓐ I know how he has done it Ⓑ I knew how he has done it

Ⓒ I know how he did it Ⓓ I knew how he did it

(Ans C)

Rule-16: Can, could, shall, should, would ইত্যাদি Modal verb যুক্ত বাক্যের Passive করার নিয়ম হলো-সাধারণ নিয়ম + Modal verb + be + verb এর Past Participle.

Ex: Which one of the following is the correct passive form of the sentence "I can recite the poem"?

Ⓐ Recitation of the poem is possible by me.

Ⓑ The poem could be recited by me.

Ⓒ The poem can be recited by me.

Ⓓ Recitation of the poem can be performed by me.

(Ans C)

Rule-17: কিছু verb এর ক্ষেত্রে by এর পরিবর্তে to, at, with ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: 'He pleased us?' বাক্যটির সঠিক Passive Voice হলো-

Ⓐ We were pleased by him.

Ⓑ We were pleased to him.

Ⓒ We were pleased with him.

Ⓓ We were pleased upon him.

(Ans C)

Rule-18: Be going to + verb যুক্ত sentence কে Passive করার সময় to be + v.p.p. ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Identify the correct passive form of 'He is going to open a shop'.

Ⓐ He is being gone to open a shop.

Ⓑ A shop is being gone opened by him.

Ⓒ A shop will be opened by him.

Ⓓ A shop is going to be opened by him.

(Ans D)

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- "Please grant me two days' leave." The correct passive form is — [NU-Science : 11-12]
Ⓐ Two day's leave is granted for me
Ⓑ Let me be granted two day's leave
Ⓒ May I please be granted two day's leave?
Ⓓ May two day's leave be granted for me
(Ans B)
- "The old sailor stopped the guest" the best passive form will be— [NU-Science : 10-11]
Ⓐ The guest is stopped by the old sailor
Ⓑ The guest was stopped by the old sailor
Ⓒ The guest has been stopped by the old sailor
Ⓓ The guest was being stopped by the old sailor
(Ans B)
- The correct passive form of the sentence "Does he speak English well?" is— [NU-Science : 09-10]
Ⓐ Is English spoke well be him?
Ⓑ Is English spoken well by him?
Ⓒ Was English spoken well by him?
Ⓓ Is English spoken well to him?
(Ans B)
- The passive form of 'The storm damaged the banyan tree's is— [NU-Science : 08-09]
Ⓐ The storm caused in the damage of the banyan tree
Ⓑ The banyan tree was damaged by the storm
Ⓒ The banyan tree damage was the result of the storm
Ⓓ The storm led to the damage of the banyan tree
(Ans B)
- Identify the correct passive form : 'He is going to open a shop.' [NU-Science : 08-09]
Ⓐ He is being gone to open a shop
Ⓑ A shop is being gone to be opened by him
Ⓒ A shop will be opened by him
Ⓓ A shop is going to be opened by him
(Ans D)
- Which is the correct passive form of the following sentence? 'Workers pack the biscuits into boxes.' [NU-Science : 07-08]
Ⓐ Workers pack the boxes into biscuits.
Ⓑ The boxes are packed into biscuits by the workers.
Ⓒ The biscuits were packed into workers by the boxes.
Ⓓ The biscuits were packed onto boxes by the workers.
(Ans D)
- Choose the correct question from the following passive voice sentence : 'His friend laughed at him.' [NU-Science : 07-08]
Ⓐ Has his friend laughed at him?
Ⓑ Has he been laughed at by his friend?
Ⓒ Why has his friend laughed at him?
Ⓓ Was he laughed at by his friend?
(Ans D)
- Choose the correct passive form of the simple sentence. He tested the ability of the judge. [NU-Science : 06-07]
Ⓐ He tested the judge's ability
Ⓑ The gudge tested his ability
Ⓒ The ability of the judge was tested by him.
Ⓓ The ability of the judge is tested by him.
(Ans C)

09. Choose the correct passive form of the following sentence in the following sentence in the continuous tense. They are putting the horse in a stable. [NU-Science : 06-07]

- Ⓐ The horse is put into a stable
Ⓑ The horse has been put into a stable
Ⓒ The horse will be put into a stable
Ⓓ the horse is being put in a stable

Ans D

10. The correct active form of the sentence. 'It must have been stolen by her' is- [NU-Science : 06-07]

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

Ans A

11. Which is the correct question form of the following passive voice sentence? 'This can be done today by them'. [NU-Science : 06-07]

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

Ans D

12. The correct passive form of the sentence. 'Rahim is writing a letter' is- [NU-Science : 05-06]

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

Ans D



OTHER UNIVERSITIES



01. Which sentence cannot be made passive? [GST-A: 22-23]

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

Ans C

02. The passive form of 'Where will you spend your holidays?' is - [KU-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Where will your holidays be spent by you?
Ⓑ Where would your holidays be spent by you?
Ⓒ Where will your holidays spent by you?
Ⓓ Where your holidays will spent by you?

Ans A

03. Who is waiting for you? (Make it passive voice) [JKKNIU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ By whom you are waited for?
Ⓑ Who is being waited for by you?
Ⓒ By whom are you waited for?
Ⓓ By whom are you being waited for?

Ans D

04. Which one is the correct passive voice of 'who will help you'? [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]

- Ⓐ By whom will you be helped?
Ⓑ By who will you be helped?
Ⓒ Who will be helped by you?
Ⓓ By whom you will be helped?

Ans A

05. The passive form of 'Don't waste your time' is — [MBSTU-C : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Let your time be not wasted.
Ⓑ Let your time not be waste.
Ⓒ Let not your time be wasted.
Ⓓ Let your time be wasted.

Ans C

06. Do you know them? [HSTU-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Are they known to you? Ⓑ Are they known with you?
Ⓒ Are they known you? Ⓓ Is they known by you?

Ans A

07. Don't make any mistake [HSTU-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Let not any mistake be made.
Ⓑ Let not any mistake is made.
Ⓒ Let is not any mistake be made.
Ⓓ Let not made any mistake.

Ans A

08. Change into passive: People will soon forget it. [NSTU-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ It will soon be forgotten
Ⓑ People will be forgotten soon.
Ⓒ People will soon forgot by it.
Ⓓ It will forgot by people soon.

Ans A

09. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence- 'Please keep quiet'. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Keep quiet please.
Ⓑ I requested you please keep quiet.
Ⓒ You requested to keep quiet please.
Ⓓ You are requested to keep quiet.

Ans D

10. Change into passive: 'They will send him away to school' [RUB : 19-20]

- Ⓐ He will be sent away to school.
Ⓑ He was sent away to school
Ⓒ The school be sent away
Ⓓ The school will sent him away

Ans A

11. Choose the correct passive form of 'Who will do the work?' [MBSTU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Who will be done the work?
Ⓑ Who will be done the work?
Ⓒ By whom will the work be done?
Ⓓ Whom will the work be done?

Ans C

12. Do it — [HSTU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Let it be done. Ⓑ It is done by you.
Ⓒ Let done it by you. Ⓓ Let it done.

Ans A

13. The hunter killed a tiger. [HSTU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ A tiger was killed.
Ⓑ A tiger was being killed.
Ⓒ A tiger was killed by the hunter.
Ⓓ A tiger should be killed by the hunter.

Ans C

14. Don't waste your time. [HSTU-C : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Let your time but not wasted.
Ⓑ Let your time not be wasted.
Ⓒ Let your time be wasted.
Ⓓ Let not your time be wasted.

Ans D

15. Everybody should speak the truth. [HSTU-C : 19-20]

- Ⓐ The truth be spoken by everybody.
Ⓑ Everybody spoken truth.
Ⓒ The truth should be spoken by everybody.
Ⓓ None of the above.

Ans C

16. Let him do the work. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
- Ⓐ Let him the work be done.
Ⓑ Let the work be done by him.
Ⓒ Let the work done by him.
Ⓓ He is requested to do the work.
- (Ans) Ⓓ

Ans B

17. What would be the passive form of the following sentence?
Ron will be drawing a picture in the afternoon. [JUST-D : 19-20]
- Ⓐ A picture will be drawn in the afternoon by Ron.
Ⓑ A picture will being drawn in the afternoon by Ron.
Ⓒ Not to be passivized.
Ⓓ None of the above.
- Ans D

Ans D


18. The passive form of "Fortune favours the brave" —
[BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
- Ⓐ The brave are favoured by fortune.
Ⓑ The brave is favoured by fortune.
Ⓒ The brave is being favoured by fortune.
Ⓓ The brave are being favoured by fortune.

Ans A

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Identify the right passive voice of 'It is impossible to do this'.
- Ⓐ Doing this is impossible. Ⓑ This is impossible to be done.
 Ⓒ This is must be done. Ⓓ This can't be done.
- ANSWER** Ⓑ Explanation প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নের active বাক্যto do.... থাকলে passive-
 এ to be done.... হবেই। আর মনে রাখতে হবে বাক্যের অর্থের পরিবর্তন
 হবে না।

02. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is-
- Ⓐ These must be shut doors Ⓑ Shut the doors you must
- Ⓒ Shut must be the doors Ⓓ These doors must be shut
- D** Explanation: Modal auxiliaries যুক্ত বাক্য passive করার structure: object + modal auxiliaries + be + verb এর past participle + -----


03. I know him.
- Ⓐ He is known by me Ⓑ He was known to me
- Ⓒ He has been known by me Ⓓ He is known to me
-  **Explanation** I know him করার ক্ষেত্রে মূল verb-এর পর by এর পরিবর্তে to বসবে।

04. Choose the correct form (passive) of "Who will do the work?"
- Ⓐ Who will be done the work?
- Ⓑ Who will done the work?
- Ⓒ By whom will the work be done?
- Ⓓ Whom will the work be done?
- ANSWER** Explanation Interrogative sentence যদি who দিয়ে শুরু হয় তাহলে একে passive voice-এ পরিবর্তনের সময় By whom দিয়ে শুরু করতে হয় এবং Shall/will পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Shall be/ will be হয়।

05. Identify the correct passive form of 'Open the window'.
- (A) Window should be opened.
(B) Let the window be opened.
(C) Let the window be opened by you.
(D) The window must be opened.
- Ans: (B)** **Explanation:** Imperative sentence-এর passive করার নিয়ম: Let + Object + be + V₃

06. The Parthenon is said — created in the Age of Pericles.
 (A) to have become (B) to have begun
 (C) to have been (D) to have had begun
- Ans C** **Explanation** Voice-এর passive-এর নিয়মে 'to have' থাকলে 'to have been + Verb এর past participle form বসে।

07. The passive form of the sentence 'Some children were helping the wounded man' is —.
- (A) The wounded man was helped by some children
 (B) The wounded man was helping some children
 (C) The wounded man was being helped by some children
 (D) The wounded man was to be helped by some children
- Answer:** (C)
- Explanation:** Past Continuous Tense-এর Passive Structure:
was/ were being + given

08. The best passive form of the sentence: 'We don't like idle people'.
- (A) We are not liked by idle people.
- (B) Idle people are not like us.
- (C) Idle people are not liked by us.
- (D) Idle people are not of our liking.
-  **Explanation** উত্তরে Present Indefinite-এর Passive form (...don't like = ... are not liked ...) হবে।

09. Which one of the following sentences is in passive form?
- (A) Somebody is using the computer now.
- (B) Somebody has cleaned the room.
- (C) The room has been cleaned.
- (D) They are building a new road in the city.
- ANS C** Explanation: Auxiliary verb + v_3 form এ থাকলে যেটা সাধারণত passive হয়।

10. Which one is the correct active sentence of the passive form: 'The wounded man was being helped by some boys?'
- Ⓐ Some boys were helping the wounded man
 Ⓑ Someboys were helping the wounded man
 Ⓒ Some boys were helped the wounded man
 Ⓓ Some boys were being help the wounded man
- ANSWER** Ⓐ **Explanation** “কয়েকজন বালক আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত লোকটিকে সাহায্য করছিল” এর ইংরেজি হলো: Some boys were helping the wounded man। এর passive হলো the wounded man was being helped by some boys। some এবং boys দুইটি আলাদা শব্দ, তাই some-এর পর gap দিয়ে boys বসাতে হবে।

Narration

- বক্তার statement কে narration/speech বলে। সহজভাবে বলতে গেলে বক্তা যা বলে তাই narration. Ex: Nazrul said to Ninja, "You are very polite"
- **Kinds of Narration:** Narration বা উক্তিকে প্রধানত দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা :
- (i) Direct narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) (ii) Indirect narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি)
01. **Direct Narration:** বক্তার উক্তি মিজে/সরাসরি প্রকাশ করলে তাকে Direct Narration বলে।
- Ex: Kamal said to Sonia, "You are a small girl." (বাক্যটিতে Kamal নিজের কথা নিজে বলেছে। তাই এটা Direct speech).
- **Direct Speech** চেনার উপায় : (i) Direct speech টি inverted comma এর মধ্যে থাকে। (ii) Reporting verb এর পর একটি comma বসে।
- (iii) Reported speech এর প্রথম অক্ষরটি capital letter হয়।
- **Parts of direct speech:** একটি Direct speech এর দুটি অংশ Reporting verb ও Reported speech.
- Ex: The teacher said to the student, "What is your future plan?"
- Reporting verb Reported speech

[বাক্যটিতে Inverted comma এর পূর্ববর্তী অংশ The teacher said to the student, হলো Reporting verb এবং What is your future plan? হলো Reported speech.]

02. **Indirect Narration:** বক্তার কথা সরাসরি প্রকাশিত না হয়ে যখন পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশ পায় তখন তাকে Indirect Narration বলে।
- Ex: Sunita said to her brother that the sun rises in the east.

Narration Change করার সময় নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হবে

01. Sentence চেনার উপায় :

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

02. Person এর পরিবর্তন :

(i) **Reported Speech** এর অন্তর্গত First person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর subject এর person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct: He said to me, "I had done my duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that he had done his duty.

(ii) **Reported Speech** এর অন্তর্গত Second Person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর Object অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct: He said to me, "You have done your duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that, I had done my duty.

(iii) **Reported Speech** এর অন্তর্গত Third person এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: I said to you, "He has done his duty" Indirect: I said to/told you that he had done his duty.

Note We দ্বারা মানবজাতি বুঝালে first person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও indirect speech এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: The teacher said "We are mortal." Indirect: The teacher said that we are mortal.

➤ 1st Person অনুযায়ী :

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
I	Me	My
We	Us	Our

➤ 2nd Person অনুযায়ী :

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
You	You	Your

➤ 3rd Person অনুযায়ী :

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
He	him	his
She	her	her
They	them	their
It	its	its

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

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

Ans C

03. He said to me, "You were rich, weren't you?" Which one is correct from the following options of narration change: [SUST-A : 19-20]
 A He asked me if I had been rich B He asked me if I was rich
 C He asked me if I have been rich
 D He asked me if I wasn't rich, wasn't I
 E He asked me that I was rich **Ans A**
04. Nahim prodhan says that she did not go there. [HSTU-A : 19-20]
 A Nahim prodhan says "I did not go there."
 B Nahim prodhan says "I do not go there."
 C Nahim Prodhan says "I did not went there."
 D Nahim Prodhan says that I did not go there. **Ans A**
05. "Will you make coffee?" He said to me. [HSTU-A : 19-20]
 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**
06. The indirect speech of-He said to me, "Do not tell a lie". [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 A He forbade me to tell a lie.
 B He forbade me not to tell a lie.
 C He advised me to tell a lie.
 D He begged me to tell a lie. **Ans A**
07. Change into indirect speech: "He said to me, "I was born in a village"/He told me that —. [RUB : 19-20]
 A he is born in a village
 B he had born in a village
 C he had been born in a village.
 D he born in a village. **Ans C**
08. He said to me, "You were rich, weren't you?" Which one is correct from the following options of narration change: [SUST-A : 19-20]
 A He asked me if I had been rich
 B He asked me if I was rich
 C He asked me if I have been rich
 D He asked me if I wasn't rich, wasn't I
 E He asked me that I was rich **Ans A**
09. He said to his master, "Forgive me, sir". The indirect speech is- [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 A He begged his master to forgive him.
 B He requested his master to forgive him.
 C He begged master for forgive him.
 D He requested master for forgiving him. **Ans A**
10. I requested her to give me a cup of tea. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 A I said to her "You may give me a cup of tea"
 B I said her "Could you give me a cup of tea"
 C I said to her, "Can you give me a cup of tea"
 D I ordered her "Give me a cup of tea." **Ans A**
10. He said to me, "Please help me," [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 A He said to me that please help me.
 B He requested me that please help me.
 C He requested me to help him.
 D He requested me that I helped me. **Ans C**
12. You said to him, "Would you help me please" [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 A You asked him politely if he would help you.
 B You asked him politely if he will help you.
 C You asked him if you would help him please.
 D You asked him if he would help you. **Ans A**
13. He said, "Thanks, my friend." [HSTU-D : 19-20]
 A He told his friend thanks.
 B He thanked his friend.
 C He said thanks to his friends
 D He thanked to his friend **Ans B**
14. You said "You are right". [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 A You told me that you are right.
 B You told me that I was right.
 C You told me that I am right.
 D You told me that you were right. **Ans B**
15. My friend said, "I met her long ago. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
 A My friend said that he had met her long ago.
 B My friend said that she had met her long ago.
 C I said my friend that he had met her long ago.
 D My friend said that she met him long ago. **Ans A**
16. Mayameen said to her mother, "Why does my aunty go to University if she reads at home?" The indirect speech will be- [NSTU-D : 19-20]
 A Mayameen asked her mother why her aunty goes to University if she reads at home
 B Mayameen asked her mother why her anuty went to University if she reads at home.
 C Mayameen asked her mother why her aunty went to University if she read at home.
 D Mayameen asked her mother why did her aunty go to University if she read at home. **Ans C**
17. What is the indirect speech of - "He said to her, 'Who is your favourite singer'?" [JUST-D : 19-20]
 A He asked who her favourite painter was.
 B He asked her who her favourite painter is.
 C He asked her who her favourite painter was.
 D He asks her who her favourite painter was. **Ans C**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. The indirect speech of : He said to me "Which book do you want?"
 A He said to me which book he wanted
 B He asked me which book I wanted
 C He asked me the book I wanted
 D None of these **Ans B**
02. Nahim prodhan says that she did not go there.
 A Nahim prodhan says "I did not go there."
 B Nahim prodhan says "I do not go there."
 C Nahim Prodhan says "I did not went there."
 D Nahim Prodhan says that I did not go there. **Ans A**
03. "Will you make coffee?" He said to me.
 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**

Exercise 12 Choose the correct sentence.

Ex: Which one is the correct sentence?

- A He is in his bath tonight. B He is in a bath tonight.
C He is the bath tonight. D None

Ans B

Exercise 13 Which one is the correct sentence?

- A He has had headache. B He had a strong headache.
C He has a bad headache. D None

Ans C

Exercise 14 Which one is the correct sentence?

- A This is a fact. B This is a true fact.
C This is fact. D There are a fact.

Ans A

Exercise 15 Which one is the correct sentence?

- A Tell the story in a brief. B Tell the story in a nutshell.
C Tell the story in a brief. D None

Ans B

Exercise 16 Which one is the correct sentence?

- A Listen to me. B Both A and C.
C Hear to me. D None

Ans A

Exercise 17 Which one is the correct sentence?

- A I can tell English. B I can speak English.
C Both A and B. D None

Ans B

Exercise 18 Which one is the correct sentence?

- A He availed of the opportunity. B He availed himself of the opportunity.
C He enjoys of the scenery. D None

Ans B

Exercise 19 Which one is the correct sentence?

- A I went there on foot. B They went there on foot.
C She went there by foot. D None

Ans B

Self Practice with Previous Questions



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



61. Choose the correct one. (NU Science: 14-15)

- A I don't know who is he? B I don't know who was he?
C I don't know who he is. D I don't know whom is he?

Ans C

62. Choose the correct one. (NU Science: 14-15)

- A I'll have you do this. B I'll have you done this.
C I'll have you doing this. D I'll have you does this.

Ans A

63. Choose the correct sentence. (NU Science: 13-14)

- A Who do the book belong to?
B Who belongs to the book?
C Who does the book belong to?
D To whom does the book belong to?

Ans D

64. Choose the correct sentence from the following. (NU Science: 12-13)

- A Where you think story took place?
B Where did you think did this story take place?
C Where do you think this story took place?
D Where do you think this story take place?

Ans C

65. Which of the following sentences is correct? (NU Science: 13-14)

- A He was being let murder.
B He was brought let murder.
C He was brought let murder.
D He had been being let murder.

66. Which of the following sentences is correct? (NU Science: 13-14)

- A Where did he read? B Where was he read?
C Where did he read? D Where has he read?

67. Choose the correct sentence. (NU Science: 13-14)

- A I feel more good today.
B I feel better today.
C I feel comparatively better today.
D I feel more better today.

68. Choose the correct sentence. (NU Science: 13-14)

- A Only four percentages of the prisoners are women.
B Only four percent of the prisoners are women.
C Only women are the four percent prisoners.
D Only the prisoners are four percent women.

69. Which sentence is correct? (NU Science: 13-14)

- A We'll never see them again.
B Never we'll see them again.
C We'll see them never again.
D We'll see never them again.

70. Which one is the correct sentence? (NU Science: 17-18)

- A The man was tall who stole my bag.
B The man stole my bag who is tall.
C The man stole my bag who was tall.
D The man who stole my bag was tall.

71. Choose the correct sentence. (NU Science: 17-18)

- A Catherine gave her examination.
B Catherine has given her examination.
C Her examination was given by herself.
D Catherine took her examination.

72. Choose the correct sentence in the following. (NU Science: 17-18)

- A Men usually want to have their own ways.
B Men usually want to have their own way.
C Men usually wants to have their own way.
D Men usually want to have his own ways.

73. Which one is the correct sentence? (NU Science: 16-17)

- A Rafiq as well as his parents are going to the village home tomorrow.
B Rafiq as well as his parents is going to the village home tomorrow.
C His as well as Rafiq parents is going to the village home tomorrow.
D His parents and Rafiq is going to the village home tomorrow.

74. Choose the correct sentence in the following. (NU Science: 16-17)

- A Rita returned the shirt to the supermarket.
B Rita returned that shirt spoiled by the supermarket.
C Rita returned the shirt that was spoiled to the supermarket.
D Rita returned the spoiled supermarket to the shirt.

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15. Choose the correct sentence. [NU-Science : 05-06]
 Ⓐ There are some milks in the fridge
 Ⓑ There is some milk in the fridge
 Ⓒ There are little in fridge
 Ⓓ There are many milks in the fridge

Ans B

16. Which one is corrects? [NU-Science : 03-04]
 Ⓐ The miles is too far to walk
 Ⓑ The miles are too far to walk
 Ⓒ The mile is too far to walk
 Ⓓ The miles have too far to walk

Ans A

17. Choose the correct sentence: [NU-Science : 03-04]
 Ⓐ How long are you wearing glasses?
 Ⓑ How long do you wearing glasses?
 Ⓒ How long are you wear glasses?
 Ⓓ How long have you been wearing glasses?

Ans D

18. Choose the correct sentence. [NU-Science : 01-02]
 Ⓐ There isn't any books on the table
 Ⓑ There is no books on the table
 Ⓒ There aren't any books on the table
 Ⓓ There is no books on the table

Ans C

19. Choose the correct sentence. [NU-Science : 01-02]
 Ⓐ He has been suffering with fever for two days
 Ⓑ He has been suffering from fever for two days
 Ⓒ He has been suffering in fever for two days
 Ⓓ He has been suffering on fever for two days

Ans B

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. Which sentence is incorrect? [GST-A: 22-23]
 Ⓐ Nasima had her nails done Ⓑ I had my horse carry the luggage
 Ⓒ I made him say sorry Ⓓ Let's get our car fix
02. In current times, which sentence is more accurate? [GST-A: 22-23]
 Ⓐ Everyone has right to his opinion
 Ⓑ Everyone has right to her opinion
 Ⓒ Everyone has right to his or her opinion
 Ⓓ Everyone has right to their opinion

Ans D

Ans D

03. Identify the underlined clause in the sentence "I know the place where he was born". [GST-A: 22-23]
 Ⓐ Adverbial clause Ⓑ Adjective clause
 Ⓒ Noun clause Ⓓ Conditional clause

Ans B

04. Which sentence is grammatically correct? [GST-A : 21-22]
 Ⓐ Either Rimi or her brothers know the news.
 Ⓑ Either Rimi or her brothers knows the news.
 Ⓒ Either Rimi or her brothers known the news.
 Ⓓ Neither Rimi or her brothers knows news.

Ans A

05. Choose the correct sentence. [JKKNIU-B : 19-20]
 Ⓐ I have a strong headache. Ⓑ I have a bad headache
 Ⓒ I had a bad headache Ⓓ I had a strong headache

Ans A

06. Find out the correct sentence from the following options: [SUST-B : 19-20]
 Ⓐ The fear of rape and robbery have caused many innocent to be psychologically impaired
 Ⓑ Hercules triumphed again as he would every time
 Ⓒ He had an accident as he was driving too fastly
 Ⓓ The authority made him to undergo some difficult tasks

Ans D

07. Chosse the correct sentence. [MBSTU-C : 19-20]
 Ⓐ All of it depend on you.
 Ⓑ All of it are depending on you.
 Ⓒ All of it depends on you.
 Ⓓ All of it are depended on you.

Ans C

08. Which sentence is NOT correct? [MBSTU-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ Gas is usually more cheap than electricity.
 Ⓑ The medicine made me feel much better.
 Ⓒ It is the oldest university in Bangladesh.
 Ⓓ Cheap products are often inferior.

Ans A

09. Which one of the following sentence is correct? [KU-B : 19-20]
 Ⓐ He was let go. Ⓑ He was let to go.
 Ⓒ He was let going. Ⓓ He was letting go.

Ans A

10. Choose the correct sentence according to the structure: subject + auxiliary verb + adverb + main verb + object [KU-B : 19-20]
 Ⓐ I often go swimming.
 Ⓑ He doesn't always play tennis.
 Ⓒ We are usually here in summer.
 Ⓓ I have never been abroad.

Ans B

11. Which one of the following is an incorrect sentence? [CoU-C : 19-20]
 Ⓐ He prevailed over the enemy.
 Ⓑ I was in want of food.
 Ⓒ The boy is sick for toys.
 Ⓓ He has a zeal for public work.

Ans A

12. Which sentence is incorrect? [IU-B : 19-20]
 Ⓐ I feel unwell. Ⓑ He prefers tea than coffee.
 Ⓒ Open at page 30. Ⓓ I have a headache.

Ans B

13. Which one is correct? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ Paper is made of wood.
 Ⓑ Paper is made from wood.
 Ⓒ Paper is made by wood.
 Ⓓ Paper is made on wood.

Ans B

14. Which one is the correct sentence? [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
 Ⓐ He spoke to me to wait
 Ⓑ He wished for me to wait
 Ⓒ The boat was drowned
 Ⓓ Two-thirds of it is done

Ans D

15. Which one is the correct sentence? [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 Ⓐ We discussed about the matter.
 Ⓑ We discussed over the matter.
 Ⓒ We discussed the matter.
 Ⓓ We discussed on the matter.

Ans C

16. Choose the correct sentence. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 Ⓐ Open at page ten. Ⓑ Open the page of ten.
 Ⓒ Open the page in ten. Ⓓ Open the page ten.

Ans A

17. Choose the correct sentence. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 Ⓐ He had been hung for murder.
 Ⓑ He had been hunged for murder.
 Ⓒ He was hanged for murder.
 Ⓓ He was hung for murder.

Ans C

18. Find out the correct sentence. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
 Ⓐ The scenery of Rangamati very beautiful to look at.
 Ⓑ The scenery of Rangamati is beautiful.
 Ⓒ The sceneries of Rangamati are beautiful
 Ⓓ The sceneries of Rangamati is beautiful.

Ans B

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Which one is a correct sentence?

- Ⓐ The doctor found my pulse. Ⓑ The doctor took my pulse.
Ⓒ The doctor examined my pulse. Ⓓ The doctor saw my pulse.

Explanation সাধারণত নাড়ী পরীক্ষা করা বোঝাতে feel pulse/take pulse ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।

02. Identify the correct sentence?

- Ⓐ Yesterday, he has gone home. Ⓑ Yesterday, he did gone home.
Ⓒ Yesterday, he had gone home. Ⓓ Yesterday, he went home.

Explanation Yesterday, ago, long ago, last night ইত্যাদি অতীতজ্ঞাপক শব্দ থাকলে সাধারণত verb টি Past Indefinite হয়।

03. Which is the correct sentence?

- Ⓐ He insisted on seeing her Ⓑ He insisted for seeing her
Ⓒ He insisted in seeing her Ⓓ He insisted to be seeing her

Explanation Insist এর পরে সবসময় preposition হিসেবে 'on' ব্যবহৃত হয় (এরপর V + ing)।

04. Which sentence is wrong?

- Ⓐ The land is belonged to an old lady.
Ⓑ They parted from one another suddenly.
Ⓒ The leader expressed himself forcibly.
Ⓓ Mother bought me an ice-cream.

Explanation Belong to এর passive form করা যায় না, তাই (A) ভুল। (A) এর শুদ্ধ রূপ হবে The land belongs to an old lady।

05. Which sentence is correct?

- Ⓐ This is an unique case. Ⓑ This is a unique case.
Ⓒ This is a very unique case. Ⓓ This is the most unique case.

Explanation Unique শব্দটির আগে an না বসে, 'a' article বসে। আর যেহেতু unique শব্দটির অর্থ অনন্য, অদ্বিতীয়; কাজেই এর আগে very, most শব্দগুলো ব্যবহার করা যায় না।

06. Identify the correct sentence-

- Ⓐ Three fourths of the people are absent.
Ⓑ Three fourth of the people are absent.
Ⓒ Three fourths of the people is absent.
Ⓓ Three fourth of the people is absent.

Explanation Fraction থাকলে এর পর যে noun বা pronoun থাকে সেটা অনুযায়ী verb হয়। People plural তাই verb plural হবে।

07. Choose the correct sentence-

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

Explanation Made of - উপাদান ঠিক থাকবে। Made from - উপাদান রূপান্তরিত হবে।

08. Correct the incorrect part of "We cannot always convey ourselves with simple sentences."

- Ⓐ cannot always convey Ⓑ can not always express
Ⓒ cannot always express Ⓓ can not always communicate

Explanation Express প্রকাশ করা। আমরা সর্বদা আমাদের অনুভূতি সাধারণ ভাষায় প্রকাশ করতে পারি না।

09. Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ I told her what she closed the window
Ⓑ I told her to close the window.
Ⓒ I told she close the window
Ⓓ I told her that she close the window

Explanation Tell sb to do sth- কাউকে কোনো কিছু করতে বলা।

10. Identify the correct sentence-

- Ⓐ Strong wind blows away dry leaves.
Ⓑ I prefer to walk than to ride
Ⓒ He insisted to go there
Ⓓ We will return after a few minutes

Explanation Blow away - উড়িয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া।

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms

Word	Synonym
abate (কমানো)	subside, decrease, lessen
abridge (সংক্ষিপ্ত করা)	condense, shorten
abstemious (সংযমী)	sparing in eating, drinking, etc.
abstract (বিমূর্ত)	theoretical, not concrete, nonrepresentational
abstruse (দুর্বোধ্য)	obscure, profound, difficult to understand, esoteric.
accessible (অভিগম্য)	easy to approach, obtainable
acclaim (তুমুল করতালি দেওয়া, সর্বে স্বাগত জানানো)	applaud, announce with great approval
adversary (বিরোধিতা/বৈরীতা)	opponent
adversity (নিদারুণ দুর্দশা)	unfavourable fortune, hardship
advocate (সমর্থক, সমর্থন করা)	supporter, proponent, urge, preach
aesthetic (নান্দনিক)	artistic, dealing with, capable of appellation of the beautiful
affable (অমায়িক)	easily approachable, warmly, friendly, amiable, genial, cordial.
affirmation (দৃঢ়োক্তি)	positive assertion, confirmation
aggregate (সমষ্টিভূত করা/হওয়া)	gather, accumulate, combine
alleviate (উপশম করা)	relieve, ease, palliate, mitigate.
aloof (পৃথক/আগ্রহহীন)	distant, apart, reserved
altruistic (পরার্থবাদী)	unselfishly generous, concerned for others
ambiguous (দ্ব্যর্থক)	unclear, doubtful
ambivalence (পরস্পর বিপরীত বা সদৃশ দুটি মূল্য, অর্থ ইত্যাদির যে কোন একটি বা উভয়টি বিদ্যমান এমন অবস্থা)	the state of having contradictory, conflicting emotional attitudes
amorphous (নির্দিষ্ট আকার বিহীন)	formless, lacking shape or definition
anachronistic (সেকেলে/কালের বিচারে বেমানান)	having an error involving time in a story
analogous (অনুরূপ)	comparable
anarchist (নৈরাজ্যবাদী)	person who seeks to overturn the established government, advocate of abolishing authority
anecdote (বাস্তব কোন ব্যক্তি বা ঘটনা সম্পর্কে সংক্ষিপ্ত কাহিনী)	short account of an amusing, interesting
animosity (বিদ্বেষ)	active enmity, hostility, ill will.
anomaly (অস্বাভাবিক বস্তু)	irregularity
antagonism (বিরোধীতা)	hostility, active resistance
antediluvian (সেকেলে)	antiquated, extremely ancient
antidote (বিষ বা রোগপ্রতিষেধক ঔষধ)	medicine to counteract
antipathy (পারস্পরিক বিদ্বেষ)	aversion, dislike
antiquated (সেকেলে)	old-fashioned, obsolete, out-dated

Word	Synonym
apathy (উদাসীনতা)	lack of caring, indifference
apocryphal (সন্দেহ জনক)	doubtful, dubious, questionable
appease (শান্ত করা)	pacify or soothe, relieve, mollify
apprehension (উপলব্ধি/বোধ/আশঙ্কা/শ্রেকতার)	discernment, fear, misgiving, arrest
arable (চাষযোগ্য)	fit for growing crops, cultivable
arbitrary (অবৈজ্ঞানিক)	capricious, randomly chosen, tyrannical
archaic (অপ্রচলিত শব্দ/সেকলে)	antiquated, ancient
ardent (অতিশয় আকুল)	intense, passionate, zealous
arrogance (উদ্ধতা)	pride, haughtiness, insolence.
articulate (স্বতন্ত্র ধ্বনি ও শব্দসম্প্রদায়ের স্পষ্টতাসম্পন্ন)	effective, distinct
artefacts (কৃত্রিমভাবে উৎপাদিত বস্তু)	object made by human beings, either hand-made or mass-produced
astute (চতুর)	wise, shrewd, keen, cunning
atrophy (ক্ষয়)	waste away, attrition
attribute (আরোপ করা)	ascribe, explain
audacious (দুঃসাহসী)	daring, bold, dauntless, hardy
augment (বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া)	increase, add to
austere (কঠোর)	forbiddingly stern, severely simple, unornamented
authoritarian (কর্তৃত্বপরায়ণ)	subordinating the individual to the state, completely dominating another's will
autonomous (স্বায়ত্তশাসিত)	self-governing
avarice (লোভ)	greediness for wealth
aversion (অনীহা)	firm dislike
avert (নিবারণ করা)	prevent, thwart, head off.
beguile (প্রভারিত করা)	mislead or delude, dupe, deceive
belie (প্রতিবাদ করা)	contradict, give a false impression
benevolent (দয়ালু)	generous, charitable
bequeath (উইলের মারফত কাউকে কিছু দান করা)	leave to someone by a will, hand down
bleak (নিরানন্দ, মনমরা, হতাশ)	cold or cheerless, melancholy, dejected, depressed
bolster (সমর্থন করা)	support, reinforce
braggart (বড়াইকারী)	boaster
brevity (সংক্ষিপ্ততা)	conciseness, terseness
buttress (ভিত্তি)	support, prop up
cacophonous (শ্রুতিকটু)	discordant, inharmonious
cajole (মিষ্টি কথায় ভুলিয়ে কাউকে দিয়ে কিছু করানো)	coax, wheedle
calculated (পরিকল্পিত)	deliberately planned, likely
candor (সারল্য)	frankness, forthrightness
capricious (অস্থিরমতি, খামখেয়ালি)	whimsical, fickle, fanciful

Word	Synonym
carping (সবসময় দোষ খোজে এমন)	finding fault
censorious (সমালোচনা মুখর)	critical
censure (সমালোচনা করা)	blame, criticize
certitude (নিশ্চয়তা)	certainty
charlatan (জ্ঞানীভান করা)	quack, pretender to knowledge
circumlocution (ঘুরিয়ে কথা বলা)	indirect or roundabout expression
cliche (গতানুগতিক পদসমষ্টি)	phrase dulled in meaning by repetition
coalesce (মিলিত হওয়া)	combine; fuse
coercion (জোরপূর্বক বাধ্য করণ)	compulsion, use of force to get someone to obey
colloquial (কথোপকথনে ব্যবহৃত/কথ্য ভাষা)	pertaining to conversational or comfort speech
combustible (সহজে দাহ্য)	easily burned
commemorate (স্মৃতিচারণ করা)	honour the memory of
compile (সংকলন করা)	assemble, gather, accumulate.
complacency (আত্মতৃপ্তি)	self-satisfaction, smugness
complementary (পূরক)	serving to complete something
confound (বিভ্রান্ত/বিস্মিত করা)	confuse, puzzle
conjecture (অনুমান করা)	surmise, guess, conceive, assume
consensus (সাধারণ চুক্তি, মতৈক্য)	general agreement
constraint (বাধ্যকরণ, সীমাবদ্ধতা)	compulsion, repression of feelings
contend (সংগ্রাম করা)	struggle, assert earnestly
contentious (কলহপ্রিয়)	quarrelsome
contract (সংকুচিত করা, রোগাক্রান্ত হওয়া)	compress or shrink, make a pledge, catch a disease
converge (সমকেন্দ্রী হওয়া)	approach, tend to meet, come together
conviction (কাউকে দোষী সাব্যস্তকরণ, দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস)	judgment that someone is guilty of a crime, strongly held belief
cordial (আন্তরিক)	gracious, heartfelt
corroborate (সত্য বলে দৃঢ়ভাবে সমর্থন করা)	confirm, support, substantiate
corrode (রাসায়নিক ক্রিয়ার মাধ্যমে ধ্বংস করা)	destroy by chemical action
corrugated (কুণ্ঠিত)	wrinkled, ridged
credulity (বিশ্বাসপ্রবণতা)	belief on slight evidence, gullibility.
criterion (মানদণ্ড)	standard used in judging
cryptic (রহস্যময়, দুর্বোধ্য)	mysterious, esoteric
culpable (শাস্তিযোগ্য)	deserving blame, punishable
cursory (তড়িঘড়িতে করা (কাজ))	hurriedly / hastily done
curtail (হ্রাস করা)	shorten, reduce
debunk (খোঁস মুক্ত করা)	expose as false/ exaggerated/ worthless
decorum (শিষ্টতা)	propriety, orderliness and good taste in manners

Word	Synonym
eclectic (সারস্বাহী ব্যক্তি বা পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে)	composed of elements drawn from disparate sources
edify (নৈতিক বা মানসিক উন্নতি সাধন করা)	instruct, correct morally
efface (মুছে ফেলা)	rub out
effervescence (উচ্ছ্বাস)	inner excitement or exuberance
egotistical (স্বার্থপর)	excessively self-centred, self-important, conceited
elated (উন্মাদিত)	overjoyed, in high spirits
elegy (শোক কবিতা/শোকগীতি)	poem or song expressing lamentation
elicit (কোন কিছু টোনে বের করা অথবা কাউকে কোনো কিছু করতে বাধ্য করা)	draw out by discussion
eloquence (বাক্যীতা)	expressiveness, speech, persuasive
elucidate (ব্যাখ্যা করা/আলোকিত করা)	explain, enlighten
equivocal (দ্ব্যর্থক)	ambiguous, misleading, intentionally
erroneous (ভুল)	mistaken, wrong
erudite (জ্ঞানী)	learned, scholarly
esoteric (দুর্বোধ্য)	hard to understand, known only to the chosen, cryptic
eulogy (উচ্চপ্রশংসা সমৃদ্ধ রচনা)	expression of praise, often on the occasion of someone's death
euphemism (সুভাষণ)	mild expression in place of a unpleasant one
evanescent (বিশৃতি প্রবণ)	fleeting, vanishing
exacerbate (আরো খারাপের দিকে নিয়ে যাওয়া)	worsen, embitter, deteriorate
বীৰ্যবৃত্ত (পদোন্নতি দেওয়া/উচ্চ প্রশংসা)	raise in rank or dignity, eulogize
excerpt (কোন গ্রন্থের ভিন্নভাবে ছাপানো অংশ বিশেষ)	selected passage
execute (সম্পাদন করা)	put into effect, carry out
exemplary (দৃষ্টান্তমূলক)	serving as a model, outstanding
exemplify (দৃষ্টান্তমূলক হওয়া)	serve as an example of, embody
exhaustive (সম্পূর্ণ, পূজানুপূজ)	thorough, comprehensive
exhilarating (উন্মাদিত)	invigorating and refreshing, cheering
exonerate (মুক্তি দেওয়া)	acquit, exculpate
expedient (উপযুক্ত)	suitable, practical, politic
expedite (ত্বরান্বিত করা)	hasten, accelerate
explicit (সুনির্দিষ্ট/স্পষ্ট)	totally clear, definite, outspoken
exploit (শোষণ করা)	make use of, sometimes unjust
extol (প্রশংসা করা)	praise, glorify
extraneous (প্রয়োজনীয় নয়)	not essential, superfluous
extricate (মুক্ত করা)	free, disentangle
exuberance (উচ্ছ্বাস)	overflowing abundance, joy, enthusiasm, effusion

Synonym
help bring about, make less difficult
false, misleading
ploughed but not sowed, uncultivated
hesitate
excessive zeal, extreme devotion to a belief or cause
difficult to please, squeamish
comprehend, investigate
practical
cut or knock down, bring down
glowing ardour, intensity of feeling
spasmodic, intermittent
commonplace
obstruct
sturdy, robust, able to stand inclement weather
pride, arrogance
এই one who believe that pleasure is the most important thing in life
রহী opinion contrary to popular belief, opinion contrary to accepted religion
arrangement by rank or standing, authoritarian body divided into ranks

TONYMS

ANTONYMS
Inability
Concrete
Deny
Pure
Retreating
Oppose
Poor
Ordinary
Separate
Unfriendly
Stubborn
Peace
Sign

Ascend (আরোহণ করা)	Go down, descend
Assert (জোর দিয়ে কথা)	Deny
Atheist (নাটিক)	Believer
Attraction (আকর্ষণ)	Repulsion
Awful (ভয়ঙ্কর)	Fantastic
Belittle (খাটো/ছোট করা)	Extol (উচ্চ প্রশংসা করা)
Benign (সদয়)	Malignant
Biased (পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট)	Neutral, disinterested
Blame (দোষারোপ করা)	Thank
Bless (আশীর্বাদ করা)	Curse
Boost (বৃদ্ধি করা)	Decrease, lessen
Bright (উজ্জ্বল, আলোকিত)	Dim
Cacophony (কর্কশ ধ্বনি)	Euphony
Carnal (ইন্দ্রিয়গত)	Virtuous
Cease (বন্ধ করা)	Start
Celebrity (খ্যাতি)	Notoriety (কুখ্যাত), nonentity
Clandestine (গোপন)	Overt
Cold (ঠান্ডা)	Hot
Commendable (প্রশংসনীয়)	Deplorable, miserable
Compassion (করুণা)	Cruelty
Concealment (লুকায়ন)	Identification, revelation
Constancy (স্থিরতা, দৃঢ়চিত্ততা)	Infidelity
Consolidation (সুদৃঢ়করণ)	Fragmentation
Constant (নিত্য)	Rare
Contentious (কলহপ্রিয়, ঝগড়াটে)	Amenable
Contraction (সংকোচন)	Expansion
Cordial (আন্তরিক)	Reserved
Courage (সাহস)	Cowardice
Crux (অত্যন্ত জটিল সমস্যা)	Trivial point
Cynical (নৈরাশ্যবাদী)	Liberal
Decorous (বিনয়ী, নম্র, শোভন)	Unsuitable
Delete (মুছে ফেলা)	Insert
Demise (মৃত্যু)	Birth
Demon (দৈত্য)	Angel
Demur (আপত্তি করা)	Accept
Deter (বাধা দেওয়া)	Encourage
Devoid (শূন্য, বিবর্জিত)	Full
Different (ভিন্নতর)	Similar
Discrete (পৃথক)	Grouped
Dissent (ভিন্নমত)	Agreement
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Similarity
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Interesting
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Flow
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Ugliness
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Depress
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Amity
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Mumble (বিড়বিড় করা)
Disparage (বিচিহ্ন করা)	Prologue

Equivocal (দ্ব্যর্থবাচক)	Clear
Equity (ন্যায্যতা)	Bias
Evacuate (খালি করা)	Fill up.
Exacerbate (অবনতি হওয়া)	alleviate, ameliorate
Exact (সঠিক)	Approximate
Exclude (বাদ দেওয়া)	Admit
Exodus (বহু লোকের একত্র বহির্গমন)	Entrance
Expire (মেয়াদোত্তীর্ণ হওয়া)	Come to life
Expose (অনাবৃত করা)	Conceal
Fascinated (মুগ্ধ)	Disinterested
Fantasy (অনীক কল্পনা)	Fact
Fertile (উর্বর)	Barren, sterile
Flamboyant (সুসজ্জিত, বর্ণাঢ্য)	Dull
Flawlessness (নিটোল)	Imperfectness
Flexible (নমনীয়)	Rigid
Foreign (বিদেশি)	Native, domestic
Fraudulent (প্রতারণাপূর্ণ)	honest
Gentle (ভদ্র)	Rude
Global (বৈশ্বিক)	Regional
Glowing (জ্বলন্তমান)	Dull
Gratify (খুশি করা)	Displease
Hamper (বাধা দেয়া)	Facilitate
Handsome (সুদর্শন)	Ugly
Harbinger (অঙ্গদূত)	Follower
Harmony (সুর)	Discord (বেসুর)
Hate (ঘৃণা করা)	Admire
Hazardous (বিপদসঙ্কুল)	Safe
Heat (তাপ)	Cold
Help (সাহায্য)	Hinder
Honorary (সন্মানী)	Salaried
Hostile (শত্রুতাবাপন্ন)	Friendly
Hungry (ক্ষুধার্ত)	Satiated
Imbecility (মূর্খতা)	Wisdom
Immune (প্রতিরোধ)	Susceptible
Impediment (বাধা)	Helpful
Impermeable (অভেদ্য)	Porous
Impertinent (অবিনয়ী, ধৃষ্ট)	respectful
Impersonal (অব্যক্তিক)	Friendly
Indecent (অমার্জিত)	Decent
Indictment (অভিযোগ)	tirade
Indifference (অনীহা)	Concern, Ardour
Indifferent (অনীহ, উদাসীন)	Interested
Indigenous (দেশজ)	Alien, foreign, exotic
Ineffable (অবর্ণনীয়)	Definable
Infinite (অসীম, অনন্ত)	Limited
Inimical (শত্রুতাপূর্ণ)	Friendly
Insert (যোগ করা)	Remove
Invidious (বিদ্বেষপূর্ণ)	Charitable

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- What is the synonym of the word 'Indifferent'? [NU-Science : 13-14]
 (A) Similar (B) Unhappy
 (C) Careless (D) Frank (Ans) C
- The word 'wink' means— [NU-Science : 13-14]
 (A) to close one eye briefly
 (B) to close two eyes briefly
 (C) to bob the head up and down
 (D) to shake the head from side to side (Ans) A
- Choose the antonym of the word 'unfriendly'. [NU-Science : 13-14]
 (A) Charitable (B) Clumsy
 (C) Cunning (D) Kind (Ans) D
- Choose the correct meaning of the word "frighten". [NU-Science : 13-14]
 (A) to make someone feel angry
 (B) to make someone feel happy
 (C) to make someone feel fear
 (D) to make someone feel sad (Ans) C
- What is the antonyms of 'appoint'? [NU-Science : 11-12]
 (A) Disappoint (B) Misappoint
 (C) Promote (D) Sack (Ans) D
- The meaning of 'spouse' is — [NU-Science : 11-12]
 (A) husband (B) husband or wife
 (C) family (D) wife (Ans) B
- Find out the odd pair— [NU-Science : 11-12]
 (A) Accept, reject (B) Happy, pleased
 (C) Short, long (D) Correct, wrong (Ans) B
- "To taunt" someone means to — [NU-Science : 10-11]
 (A) tease (B) praise
 (C) criticise (D) evaluate (Ans) A
- The antonym of "fictitious" is — [NU-Science : 09-10]
 (A) artificial (B) superficial
 (C) genuine (D) imaginary (Ans) C
- The antonym of 'Hindrance' is— [NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) Barrier (B) Impediment
 (C) Advantage (D) Misfortune (Ans) C
- The synonym of 'mislead' is- [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) redirect (B) misjudge
 (C) misgive (D) misguide (Ans) D
- The antonym of 'organize' is- [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) gathering (B) scattering
 (C) dispersing (D) disorganize (Ans) D
- A synonym of the word 'deliberately' is- [NU-Science : 06-07]
 (A) carelessly (B) intentionally
 (C) delightful (D) dementedly (Ans) B
- The synonym of the word 'morose' is- [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) depressed (B) cheerful
 (C) vindictive (D) adventurous (Ans) A

- ## OTHER UNIVERSITIES

- ## Antonym

- [illegible]

29. My desk is a mess, I should clean it. What does the bold word express? [CoU-C : 19-20]

- (A) damped condition (B) scrubbed state
(C) untidy state (D) sloppy condition

Ans C

30. What is the synonym of 'Jovial'? [CoU-C : 19-20]

- (A) Gay (B) Effigy
(C) Gigantic (D) Devine

Ans A

31. 'Subterfuge' means [IU-B : 19-20]

- (A) deception (B) smartness
(C) very clever (D) fink

Ans A

32. The word 'apparent' means - [IU-B : 19-20]

- (A) uncertain (B) confusing
(C) obvious (D) surprising

Ans C

33. What is the antonym for "timid"? [GST-B : 20-21]

- (A) Weak (B) Shy
(C) Doubtful (D) Bold

Ans D

34. The antonym of "juvenile" is —

- (A) young (B) adolescent
(C) childlike (D) adult

Ans D

35. What is the antonym of the word, 'Spiritual'? [CoU-C : 19-20]

- (A) physical (B) metaphysical
(C) religious (D) ethical

Ans A

36. The antonym of 'Juvenile' is - [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- (A) Adult (B) Adolescent
(C) Joyful (D) Young

Ans A

37. What is the antonym of 'Bitter'? [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- (A) Blunt (B) Bold
(C) Timid (D) Sweet

Ans D

38. The opposite of the word 'flexible' is —. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]

- (A) Plastic (B) Elastic
(C) Rigid (D) Changing

Ans C

39. An antonym for 'Candid' is - [RUB : 19-20]

- (A) unkind (B) blunt
(C) dishonest (D) valid

Ans C

Find out the antonym of the word; (40 – 42)

40. Gloomy [HSTU-D : 19-20]

- (A) Confidence (B) dull
(C) cheerful (D) hatred

Ans C

41. Expel [HSTU-D : 19-20]

- (A) Vanish (B) Dismiss
(C) Reject (D) Admit

Ans D

42. Grievance [HSTU-D : 19-20]

- (A) Happiness (B) Discomfort
(C) Distress (D) Peace

Ans A

Find out the antonym of the word(s) : (43-46)

43. Honorary [HSTU-C : 19-20]

- (A) Official (B) Literary
(C) Salaried (D) Unpaid

Ans C

44. Worst [HSTU-C : 19-20]

- (A) Excellent (B) Very bad
(C) Not good (D) None

Ans A

45. Concord [HSTU-C : 19-20]

- (A) Thrifty (B) Scanty
(C) Harmony (D) Conflict

Ans D

46. Vague [HSTU-C : 19-20]

- (A) Victory (B) Definite
(C) War (D) Wet

Ans B

47. What is the antonym of the word 'interrupt'? [JUST-D : 19-20]

- (A) discontinue (B) get in the way
(C) further (D) lay aside

Ans C

Important Questions with Explanation

01. What is the antonym for the word 'deformation'?

- (A) distortion (B) contortion
(C) wholeness (D) disfigurement

Explanation Deform অর্থ বিকৃত করা, এর noun 'deformation' (বিকৃতি) এর সমার্থক শব্দ disfigurement, contortion, distortion etc. অন্যদিকে Wholeness অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ বস্তু অর্থাৎ যা বিকৃত করা হয়নি।

02. Panacea means —

- (A) cure-all (B) pancreatic
(C) widespread disease (D) gland

Explanation Panacea (n) - সব ধরনের রোগ নিরাময়কারী ঔষু। Cure - all (n) - সর্বরোগের মহৌষধ।

03. The word 'culinary' is related to —

- (A) printing (B) cooking
(C) dress (D) musical instruments

Explanation Culinary (adj) - রান্নাঘর অথবা রান্নাবান্না সম্পর্কিত।

04. Antonym of the word 'Concord' is —

- (A) Harmony (B) Thrifty
(C) Conflict (D) Scanty

Explanation 'Concord' অর্থ মিল। তাই এর antonym হ'ল conflict (বিরোধ)।

05. The synonym for "Ascent" is —

- (A) Jow down (B) Further
(C) Jump (D) Regress

Explanation Ascent অর্থ উপরে ওঠা যা Jump এর সাথে মিলে।

06. Antonym of the word "Urbane" is —

- (A) Rural (B) Suave
(C) Sophisticated (D) Uncouth

Explanation Urbane অর্থ মার্জিত এবং Uncouth অর্থ অমার্জিত। বিপরীত রূপ।

07. The meaning of which word is not correct?

- (A) Tear - অশ্রু (B) Fear - সুন্দর
(C) Gear - বেগবান করা (D) Desire - ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা।

Explanation Fear - ভয়।

08. Which would be an acceptable synonym of the word 'hospitality'?

- (A) welcome (B) sick
(C) pharmacy (D) hospital

Explanation Hospitality অর্থ - অতিথিসেবা, আতিথেয়তা।

09. Authentic শব্দের প্রতিশব্দ (synonym) কোনটি?

- (A) Correct (B) Genuine
(C) Real (D) Exact

Explanation Authentic অর্থ ঠাটি, সত্য।

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10. Synonym of word triumph.

- Ⓐ inactivity Ⓑ cure all
Ⓒ Panack Ⓓ Prevail

[D] Explanation Triumph অর্থ জয়লাভ করা।

11. The word 'custodian' means —.

- Ⓐ personal storage Ⓑ caretaker
Ⓒ announcer Ⓓ door man

[B] Explanation Custodian অর্থ রক্ষক, জিহাদার।

12. What is the synonym of 'exhausted'?

- Ⓐ plenty Ⓑ stored
Ⓒ animated Ⓓ drained

[D] Explanation Exhausted অর্থ নিঃশেষিত বা সম্পূর্ণরূপে ব্যয় করা। এর সমার্থক হবে drained (ক্ষয়প্রাপ্ত বা অপচয়িত হওয়া)।

13. 'Pragmatic' শব্দের অর্থ কী?

- Ⓐ মরীচিকা Ⓑ বাস্তবধর্মী
Ⓒ ছদ্ম Ⓓ সৌহার্দপূর্ণ

[B] Explanation Pragmatic অর্থ বাস্তবধর্ম বা প্রায়োগিক (Practical)।

14. An antonym for 'smart' is —.

- Ⓐ irrelevant Ⓑ boring
Ⓒ stupid Ⓓ difficult

[C] Explanation Smart অর্থ পরিচ্ছন্ন, চালাক, দক্ষ। এর বিপরীত stupid (বোকা)। Boring অর্থ বিরক্তিকর বা একঘেয়ে। Irrelevant অর্থ অসংলগ্ন।

15. The whiteness of the arctic fox acts as camouflage. Here, "camouflage" means

- Ⓐ warning Ⓑ danger
Ⓒ disguise Ⓓ predator

[C] Explanation Camouflage (ছদ্মবেশ) এর সমার্থক শব্দ disguise।

16. Antonym of ANOMALY is —.

- Ⓐ Recurrence Ⓑ Aberration
Ⓒ Recapitulation Ⓓ Consistence

[D] Explanation Anomaly (বিশৃঙ্খল/অসংগতি) এর বিপরীত শব্দ হলো consistence (এক্য/সংগতি)।

17. The synonym of the word VIGILANT is—

- Ⓐ Watchful Ⓑ Fickle
Ⓒ Wicked Ⓓ Tired

[A] Explanation Vigilant (সতর্ক) এর সমার্থক শব্দ watchful।

18. Synonym of ASSIDUOUS is—

- Ⓐ Rejection Ⓑ Diligent
Ⓒ Indolent Ⓓ Careless

[B] Explanation Assiduous (পরিশ্রমী/অধ্যবসায়ী) এর সমার্থক শব্দ diligent (পরিশ্রমী)।

19. What does the word 'Crimson' mean?

- Ⓐ clean Ⓑ glorify
Ⓒ red Ⓓ fulfill

[C] Explanation Crimson - গাঢ় লাল (red)।

20. What is the antonym of 'Honorary'?

- Ⓐ Official Ⓑ Honorable
Ⓒ Salaried Ⓓ Literary

[C] Explanation Honorary (অবৈতনিক) এর বিপরীত শব্দ salaried (বৈতনিক)।

Spelling

Discussion on Spelling

- যদিও Spelling-এর কোন সুনির্দিষ্ট Rule নেই, তবুও এর কিছু কিছু Technique মনে রাখলে অনেক শব্দের Spelling মনে রাখা সম্ভব। পরীক্ষায় Correct Spelling পারতে হলে প্রচুর Vocabulary বিস্তৃতভাবে (বানান করে) শিখতে হবে।

- নিম্নে কিছু Correct Spelling এর Technique দেওয়া হলো।

Tec-01: Monosyllable যুক্ত শব্দের শেষে l থাকলে এবং এর পূর্বে একটি মাত্র vowel থাকলে এ শব্দের শেষে দুটি ll হবে। যেমন- fill, well, tell, till. এরূপ শব্দের। এর পূর্বে Double vowel হলে একটি l হবে। যেমন- tail, feel, weal.

Tec-02: Monosyllable ভুক্ত শব্দ যার শেষে ll আছে, সেসব শব্দ যদি prefix হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে অন্য কোন শব্দের সাথে বসে সেক্ষেত্রে একটি l বসবে (ness ছাড়া)। যেমন- well- welcome; full- fulfil, fulsome. ব্যতিক্রম ill- illness, still- stillness, will- willing, fill- filling.

Tec-03: কোন শব্দের শেষে e থাকলে তার সাথে vowel যুক্ত suffix যুক্ত হওয়ার পরে e বসে না। যেমন- leave- leaving, give- giving, cure- curable, move- movable. (Except : move- movement, tire- tiresome)

Tec-04: যেসব শব্দের শেষে ce, ge আছে তাদের সাথে a, o এবং u দ্বারা শুরু suffix যুক্ত হয়। যেমন- service- serviceable, marriage- marriageable, courage- courageous.

Tec-05: Monosyllable ভুক্ত শব্দের শেষে ie থাকলে ing যুক্ত হওয়ার সময় ie উঠে গিয়ে তার বদলে y বসবে। যেমন- die- dying, lie- lying.

Tec-06: কোন শব্দের শেষে e থাকলে consonant দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া suffix তার সাথে যুক্ত হলেও e অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে। যেমন- care- careful. dire- direness, incite- incitement.

Tec-07: Monosyllable ভুক্ত শব্দের শেষে consonant থাকলে এবং তার আগে একটি মাত্র vowel থাকলে vowel দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া suffix এই শব্দের সাথে যুক্ত হলেও শব্দের double consonant হয়। যেমন- get- getting, sin- sinner, hit- hitting, god- goddess.

Tec-08: Poly syllable ভুক্ত শব্দের শেষে consonant থাকলে এবং তার আগে একটি vowel থাকলে vowel দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া suffix তার সাথে যুক্ত হলে এই শব্দের শেষে double consonant বসে। তবে এই শব্দের শেষের syllable উচ্চারণে যদি বেশি চাপ দেওয়া হয় তবেই এ নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য। যেমন- commit- committee, refer- referring, omit- omitting, repel- repelled.

Tec-09: যেসব শব্দের শেষে y আছে এবং তার আগে একটি consonant আছে সেসব শব্দের সাথে suffix যুক্ত হলে (Except ous) y এর পরিবর্তে i আসে। যেমন- Dry- dried, deny- denial, hoary- hoariness, gloomy- gloomier, gloominess, beauty- beautiful.

Some Important Correct Spelling

Abbreviation	Aboriginal	Abstract
Accelerate	Accession	Accessories
Accessory	Acclamation	Accommodation
Achievement	Acknowledgement	Acquaintance
Acquiescent	Adaptation	Adjournment
Advertisement	Aeronaut	Aggressive
Alleviation	Ambassador	Ameliorate
Amusement	Anarchy	Anaesthesia
Annihilate	Annihilation	Anniversary
Announcement	Anthropology	Anticorruption
Appendix	Archaeologist	Archaeology
Architecture	Articulate	Ascertain

Illegitimate	Illiterate	Immigration
Immunity	imperialism	impressionable
Incandescent	Incoherently	Incompetence
Increment	Incumbent	Indecision
Indiscretion	Indictment	Influenza
Inheritance	Inoculate	Inquisitive
Intellectual	Intention	Interrogate
Itinerary	Investigate	Investigation
Irrelevant	Irresistible	Irrecoverable
Irrigation	Irrigation	Issue
Jealous	Jewellery	Journal
Journalism	Jubilee	Jurisdiction
Juvenile	Juxtapose	Juvenescent
Kaleidoscope	Knight	Knighthood
Laboratory	Landscape	Leap-year
Leisure	Liability	Lieutenant
Linguistics	Literature	Luggage
Machinery	Magazine	Magistrate
Malnutrition	Manifesto	Manoeuvre
Manuscript	Marvellous	Massacre
Mathematics	Memorandum	Merchandise
Merriment	Message	Messenger
Meticulous	Microscope	Millennium
Millionaire	Misanthrope	Miscellaneous

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. Identify the misspelled word: [NU-Science : 14-15]
A supercede B dessert
C conceive D questionnaire Ans A
02. Which of the following is correctly spelt? [NU-Science : 13-14]
A Spontaneus B Spontenions
C Spontaneous D Spontanaus Ans C
03. Choose the correct spelling form the following: [NU-Science : 12-13]
A Repitition B Repeatatio
C Repeation D Repetition Ans D
04. The right spelling is ——— . [NU-Science : 11-12]
A tekhnology B technology
C tekhnology D tecknology Ans B
05. No spelling error occurs in – [NU-Science : 10-11]
A anonimus B anonimous
C anonmus D anonymous Ans D
06. Which word is misspelled? [NU-Science : 08-09]
A Occasion B Privelege
C Irrigation D Catalogue Ans D
07. Find out the correct spelling— [NU-Science : 08-09]
A Indiscrition B Indescriotion
C Indiscretion D Indescretion Ans C
08. Find out the correct spelling- [NU-Science : 07-08]
A massenger B messangar
C massengar D messenger Ans D
09. What is the correct spelling? [NU-Science : 05-06]
A Posthmous B Posthumus
C Posthumous D Postumouse Ans C

BRING

- Bring about (ঘটিয়ে দেওয়া) – He tried to bring about a quarrel with them.
 Bring down (নিম্নতর করা) – The good harvest brought down the price of rice.
 Bring forth (উৎপাদন করা) – The timely rain brings forth good crops.
 Bring in (উপস্থাপন করা) – The members of parliament brought in a new bill.
 Bring off (হক্ক করা) – He brought off the passengers from the robbers.
 Bring on (ঘটিয়ে দেওয়া) – Headaches are often brought on by stress.
 Bring out (ছাপাইয়া প্রকাশ করা) – The publisher has brought out a new book.
 Bring up (শালন পালন করা) – He was brought up by his aunt.

BURST

- Burst into (কান্নায় ভেসে পড়া) – She burst into tears to see her dead father.
 Burst out (হঠাৎ হাসতে আরম্ভ করা) – Sumon burst out laughing.

CALL

- Call at (কোন জায়গায় গিয়ে সাক্ষাৎ করা) – He called at my office yesterday.
 Call for (চাওয়া) – He called for an explanation from me.
 Call forth (কাজে লাগানো) – You are to call forth your own resources.
 Call in (ডাকিয়া পাঠানো) – Please call in a doctor.
 Call off (উঠাইয়া লওয়া) – The strike was called off.
 Call on (কম্বলও সহিত দেখা করা) – He called on (upon) me in my office.
 Call out (তলব করা) – The army was called out to restore law and order of the city.
 Call over (ডাকা) – The teacher is calling over the rolls.
 Call up (স্মরণ করা) – I can't call up your name.
 Call upon (কারো সাহায্যে দেখা করা) – I cannot call up on him.

COME

- Come about (সংঘটিত হওয়া) – How did the accident come about?
 Come across (দেখিতে পাওয়া) – I came across the lame man on the way.
 Come by (কিছু খুঁজে পাওয়া) – How did you come by your mobile?
 Come down (কমিয়া যাওয়া) – The price of rice has come down.
 Come of (উদ্ভব করা) – Shahjada came of a noble family.
 Come off (পড়া) – The marriage ceremony of my sister comes off tomorrow.
 Come out (প্রকাশিত হওয়া) – The result will come out soon.
 Come round (আরোগ্য লাভ করা) – My father will come round soon.

GET

- Get along (মিলানো) – She is getting along well with her classmates.
 Get at (নিপাড়ে পাওয়া) – The clock is locked up and I cannot get at it.
 Get away (পলায়ন করা) – The thief could not get away with the watch.
 Get by (সেগুন দেওয়া) – He only earns just enough to get by.
 Get down (নামা) – He got down from the train.
 Get in (প্রবেশ করা) – You can't get in the office without prior permission.
 Get into (উঠা) – He got into the train.
 Get on (অগ্রসর হওয়া) – How are you getting on with your studies?
 Get out (বাহির হওয়া) – Get out of the class.
 Get over (অতিক্রম করা) – He will soon get over the difficulties.
 Get through (সমস্য লাভ করা) – He got through the examination.
 Get up (শুকা ত্যাগ করা) – He gets up at 5 am everyday.

GIVE

- Give away (বিতরণ করা) – The chairman gave away the prize to the winning team.
 Give in (পরাজয় স্বীকার করা) – The Pakistani soldier gave in after a terrible fight.
 Give out (প্রকাশ করা) – He will never give out the secret of his success.
 Give over (বন্ধ হওয়া) – The rain will soon give over.
 Give up (পরিত্যাগ করা) – They are trying to give up their bad habits.

GO

- Go away (প্রস্থান করা) – He has gone away with all his belongings.
 Go after (পেছনে লাগা) – The dog went after the thief.
 Go against (বিরুদ্ধে যাওয়া) – This goes against the interest of the people.
 Go beyond (অতিক্রম করা) – You have gone beyond your limit.
 Go on (চলাইয়া যাওয়া) – Go on with your studies.
 Go through (পড়া) – He has gone through the book.
 Go with (একমত হওয়া) – He will not go with us in this matter.

LAY

- Lay aside (সরিয়ে রাখা) – Try to lay aside some thing for your old age.
 Lay by (সঞ্চয় করা) – You must lay by something for the future.
 Lay down (বিসর্জন দেওয়া) – He laid down his life for the country.
 Lay out (খরচা করা) – He laid out a large amount of money in the bank.
 Lay with (ঢাকা দেওয়া) – He laid the flowers with a carpet.

LOOK

- Look at (তাকানো) – He is looking at the moon.
 Look after (সেবা করা) – Mother looks after the child.
 Look down upon (ঘৃণা করা) – Don't look down upon the poor.
 Look for (খোঁজা) – He is looking for a job.
 Look into (তদন্ত করা) – I asked him to look into the case.
 Look through (পরীক্ষা করা) – The auditor looked through the account.
 Look up (খুঁজে বের করা) – Please look up the word in the dictionary.
 Look over (পরীক্ষা করা) – Mr. Milon is busy to look over the papers.

MAKE

- Make away (হত্যা করা) – He made away with himself.
 Make off (পলাইয়া যাওয়া) – The thief made off with ornaments.
 Make up (পরিপূরণ করা) – I still need taka one hundred to make up the loss.
 Make up one's mind (মনস্থির করা) – He made up his mind to go there.

PASS

- Pass away (মারা যাওয়া) – The patient passed away peacefully.
 Pass on (আগাইয়া যাওয়া) – He passes on from this to that.
 Pass over (উপেক্ষা করা) – We may pass over the unnecessary details.
 Pass through (অভিজ্ঞতা সঞ্চয় করা) – He had to pass through many difficulties.

PUT

- Put away (ছাড়িয়া দেওয়া) – He puts away all ideas of being a doctor.
 Put down (দমাইয়া রাখা) – The king puts down the public for today.
 Put off (ছগিত রাখা) – The meeting was put off.
 Put on (পরিধান করা) – Put on your dress.
 Put out (নিভানো) – Please put out the lamp.
 Put up with (সহ্য করা) – I cannot put up with your remarks.

RUN

- Run after (ধাওয়া করা) – The villagers run after on seeing the robbers.
 Run away (পলাইয়া যাওয়া) – The man ran away from the meeting.
 Run away with (চুরি করিয়া পলাইয়া যাওয়া) – The thief runs away with vegetables.
 Run on (চলিতে থাকা) – The sports will run on for a few days.
 Run over (চাপা পড়া) – The old man was run over by a car.

TAKE

- Take back (ফিরাইয়া নেওয়া) – She will not take back her words.
 Take by (ধরা) – He took the man by his neck.
 Take down (লিখিত নেওয়া) – Take down the note in short.
 Take off (খুলে ফেলা) – Take off your coat.
 Take out (তোলা) – He took out his aching teeth.
 Take through (শিখতে সাহায্য করা) – The director took us through the play scene by scene.

TURN

- Turn against (শত্রু হইয়া উঠা) – They soon turned against us.
 Turn away (অন্যদিকে চলিয়া যাওয়া) – He turned away in disguise.
 Turn down (অগ্রাহ্য করা) – He turned down our proposal.
 Turn into (পরিবর্তন করা) – Turn this passage into English.
 Turn off (বন্ধ করা) – Turn off the switch.
 Turn on (চালু রাখা) – Turn on the switch.
 Turn out (বিতাড়িত করা) – He was turned out from the school.

Self Practice with Previous Questions**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

01. Instead of "extinguish" we can say — [NU-Science : 09-10]
 (A) put by (B) put out
 (C) put up (D) put on **Ans B**
02. He fell his bike. [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) of (B) off
 (C) into (D) upon **Ans B**
03. Don't worry, you can me, I'll do the job for you. [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) count at (B) count on
 (C) count upon (D) count for **Ans B**
04. Well done! the good word. [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) keep at (B) keep on
 (C) keep up (D) keep out **Ans C**
05. I can't quite out what the sign says. [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) make (B) read
 (C) get (D) carry **Ans A**
06. He cut a slice of the cake for me. [NU-Science : 03-04]
 (A) of (B) up
 (C) off (D) down **Ans D**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. He may call on the mayor tomorrow. Here, 'call on' means to [GST-A: 22-23]
 (A) insist (B) telephone
 (C) assist (D) pay a visit **Ans D**
02. What is the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence—'Mr. Zaman tore up the letter after reading it?' [GST-A : 21-22]
 (A) Stored (B) Destroyed
 (C) Folded (D) Hid **Ans B**
03. His father died — a heart attack while his mother died — a road accident. [CoU-A : 18-19]
 (A) from, by (B) of, from
 (C) from, of (D) of, by **Ans D**
04. Don't point — my mistake. [BRUR-E : 19-20]
 (A) out (B) in
 (C) at (D) for **Ans A**
05. I am trying to — from my roommate since I don't want him to be infected as I am. [BU-A : 19-20]
 (A) take on (B) keep away
 (C) clear up (D) turn down **Ans B**
06. She really looks up to her grandfather. Here 'looks up to' means: [BU-A : 19-20]
 (A) stares at (B) gazes at
 (C) hates (D) admires **Ans D**
07. You should not run — debts. [MBSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) in (B) into
 (C) to (D) with **Ans B**
08. Sleeping late — health. [NSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) puts upon (B) tells upon
 (C) breaks upon (D) turns upon **Ans B**
09. I hope it will not put you out if I am late. Which one of the following can replace the underlined phrase? [CoU-C : 19-20]
 (A) harm you (B) irritate you
 (C) please you (D) worry you **Ans B**
10. I have some material from which I could knock — an article if you want me to. [CoU-C : 19-20]
 (A) up (B) down
 (C) together (D) off **Ans A**
11. They've been seeing each other for 6 months now or, as we used to say, they've been walking — together. [CoU-C : 19-20]
 (A) in (B) out
 (C) through (D) off **Ans C**
12. They took no notice of the accident and simply walked — [CoU-C : 19-20]
 (A) by (B) in
 (C) across (D) through **Ans A**
13. They — an old photograph of the place. [IU-B : 19-20]
 (A) came up (B) came across
 (C) came into (D) came after **Ans B**
14. He has just — out. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
 (A) gone (B) went
 (C) eaten (D) done **Ans A**

15. He looked straight — her eyes. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
 A through B across C into D along **Ans C**
16. Water eats — irons. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
 A off B away C up D no preposition **Ans B**
17. Cattle — in the village. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
 A died off B died away C died down D died out **Ans A**
18. He passed himself off as a noble man. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
 A was looked upon B was regarded as C pretended to be D was thought to be **Ans C**
19. A man has to pass — many difficulties in life. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
 A away B for C on D through **Ans D**
20. The course teacher asked students to — the assignment in time. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
 A hand over B hand out C hand in D hand back **Ans A**
21. Which of the sets of words is appropriate for the gaps in the following sentence? I want to call — you — your office. [KU-A : 18-19]
 A for; to B in; of C on; at D on; of **Ans C**
22. I am trying to — from my roommate since I don't want him to be infected as I am. [TU-B : 18-19]
 A take on B keep away C clear up D turn down **Ans B**
23. If this plan — off, I promise to give your share of profit. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
 A lets B goes C comes D gets **Ans C**
24. The winter has — very early this year. [JUST-F : 18-19]
 A set in B set off C set on D set out **Ans A**
25. Sadia made me — my gloves before using the fork in the dining table. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
 A taking off B taken off C take off D let off **Ans C**
26. Look — the word in the dictionary. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
 A out B up C into D for **Ans B**

Important Questions with Explanation

1. Identify the correct sentence:
 A The girl burst out tears. B The girl burst into tears.
 C The girl burst with tears. D The girl bursted out tears.
Ans B Explanation Burst into tears কান্নায় ভেঙে পড়া।

2. The tree has been blown — by the storm.
 A away B up C off D out
Ans A Explanation বাক্যের অর্থ: ঝড়ের প্রভাবে গাছটি উপড়ে গেছে।

03. The police is looking — the case.
 A after B on C up D into
Ans D Explanation বাক্যের অর্থ: পুলিশ মামলাটি তদন্ত করছে।
04. Trees have — off their leaves.
 A thrown B fallen C cast D put
Ans C Explanation Cast off- (পাতা) পরিত্যাগ করা/ ঝড়ে যাওয়া।
05. In spite of my requests, he did not — .
 A give in B fall in C get off D give forth
Ans A Explanation আমার অনুরোধ সত্ত্বেও সে বশ্যতা স্বীকার করেনি।
06. It can be very difficult for young couples to — their marriage when there are young children involved.
 A break away B break up C break out D break off
Ans D Explanation Break off - বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া বা ভিভোর্স দেওয়া।
07. 'Stop by' means-
 A Rule something out B Calm down C Visit informally D Stop doing something interesting
Ans C Explanation Stop by-কোনো জায়গায় কিছুক্ষণের জন্য যাওয়া।
08. 'Bring through' means-
 A Cure B Publish C Rare D Reduce
Ans A Explanation Bring through - কোনো কিছু থেকে দূরে থাকা বা কোনো কিছু থেকে আরোগ্য লাভ করা।
09. The transitional period can bring — issues of independence.
 A out B in C the D up
Ans B Explanation Bring in- আনমন করা।
10. The patient will — soon.
 A come in B come off C come round D come by
Ans C Explanation Come round- আরোগ্য লাভ করা।
11. Antara is always busy as she — for the entire family.
 A runs errands B moves errands C works after D works hard
Ans A Explanation Run errands - বার্তাবাহকরূপে কাজ করা/ ভরণ পোষণের দায়িত্ব নেওয়া।
12. 'Pass for' means-
 A appear to be B allow C brush aside D qualify
Ans D Explanation Pass for - অনুমতি দেওয়া/সম্মতি দেওয়া।

C

- Call attention (দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা) He called my attention to the matter.
- Call in question (to doubt- সন্দেহ) His honesty cannot be called in question.
- Call into play (to bring into action- কার্যকর করা) Adversity calls into play the best qualities of man.
- Call name (গালাগালি করা) He called me names.
- Call over (তিরহুত হওয়া) He was called over the coals for neglect of duty.
- Call own (নিজেদের বলে দাবি করতে পারা) They have nothing that they can call their own.
- Call to account (to call for an explanation- কৈফিয়ৎ দাবি) He was called to account by his boss.
- Call to mind (স্মরণ করা) He was called to mind.
- Call to mind (to remember- স্মরণ করা) I cannot call to mind what you told me on the way.
- Calling a spade a spade (অতীতিকর কথা খোলাখুলি বলা) I am not afraid of calling a spade a spade.
- Came to a head (চরম অবস্থায় পৌঁছানো) The situation has come to a head.
- Carry coals to New Castle (to do something which is redundant or duplicative- তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া) This policy of the government will give opportunities only to the rich even the government is now carrying coal to New Castle.
- Carry into effect (to execute- কাজে পরিণত করা) This plan was carried into effect.
- Carry the day (to win- জয়লাভ করা) He joined the debate and carried the day.
- Carry weight (to exert influence- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) The advice of the president always carries weight with the Ministry.
- Cat's paw (a person who is solely influenced by another person- অন্যর দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হওয়া) Many poor people of our country are the cat's paw to the rich.

D

- Dark horse (a person whose capacities are unknown- অপ্রকাশিত গুণাবলি) Our new captain is a dark horse.
- Dead letter (a law or custom which is out of date- অকাজে) This law became a dead letter long ago.
- Die in harness (to die while doing one's duty- কর্তব্যরত অবস্থায় মারা যাওয়া) Sir Thomas Moore, the English general died in harness.
- Dog in the manger policy (unnecessarily obstructing others-অবধা অন্যদেরকে বাধা দেওয়া) He always follows a dog in the manger policy.
- Drive into a corner (to put into a difficult situation- দুঃসময়ে পড়া) The police drove the man into a corner.
- Drug in the market (commodity for sale for which there is no demand- চাহিদা কম আছে এমন) These goods are drug in the market now.

F

- Eat humble pie (to act very humbly especially when one is shown to be wrong- অপমানিত হওয়া) The manager had to eat humble pie before his employees.
- Eat into vitals (to decay life- আয়ু কমা) Constant anxiety ate into his vitals.
- Eat one's words (to withdraw one's words- কারো কথা প্রত্যাহার করা) You should eat your words in the presence of your friends.
- End in smoke (to become useless- ফলশ্রুতি না হওয়া) All his efforts ended in smoke.
- Ever and anon (every now and then- মাঝে মাঝে) The cowboy shouted ever and anon.
- Every other day (on alternate days- একদিন পর পর) The doctor comes to see my ailing mother every other day.
- Eye for an eye (দাঁতের বদলে দাঁত, উপযুক্ত প্রতিশোধ) I shall have an eye for an eye.
- Eye to eye (একমত হওয়া) I do not see eye to eye with you on this point.
- Eye wash (লোকদেখানো) All his actions are were eye wash.
- Eye sore (চক্ষুশূল) I am an eye sore to him.
- Face to face (সামনাসামনি) The two parties met face to face to discuss the matter.
- Fair and square (honest and just- পুরোপরি সঠিক) He was fair and square in all his dealings.
- Fair weather friend (false friend- সুসময়ের বন্ধু) Never trust a fair weather friend.
- Few and far between (at wide intervals- কদাচিৎ) In this part of the country houses are few and far between.
- Fight shy of (to avoid- এড়িয়ে যাওয়া) Why do you try to fight shy of your teacher?
- Fire and fury (violent passion- অপ্রসঙ্গিকতা) The language of the speaker was full of fire and fury.
- First and foremost (of the greatest importance- সর্বপ্রথম বা প্রধান) First and foremost duty of a student is to read.
- Fish out of water (a person in an uncomfortable position- বিব্রতকর পরিস্থিতিতে পড়া) He feels like a fish out of water.
- Flesh and blood (human nature- রক্ত মাংসের শরীর) These are things which flesh and blood cannot bear.
- Fool's paradise (happiness on vain hopes- বোকার স্বর্গ) You should not live in a fool's paradise.
- For good (for ever- চিরতরে) He left Bangladesh for good.
- For the sake of (on account of- জন্যে) He suffered much for the sake of his country.
- Free and easy (unrestrained- মুক্ত বা বাধাহীন) His free and easy manner won the hearts of all.
- Fresh blood (new and enthusiastic person- উৎসাহী ব্যক্তি) We want fresh blood in the field of politics.

- **Make money of (কেনাকাটা করা)** He is making a mess of his practice.
- **Make nothing of (কিছুই না করা)** I can make nothing of what he says.
- **Make way (স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য করা)** The crowd made way for the leader.
- **What in the moon (impossible or foolish thing- অসম্ভব বা অস্বাভাবিক)**
- **What about you? You are soon to have become a man at the moment now-a-days.**
- **What of yours (a talented person- প্রতিভা ব্যক্তি)** A man of parts like him is sure to prosper in life.

Q

- **What eye (কি দেখে)** That planet cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- **Narrow escape (narrowly saved from an accident- মারাম বেঁচে যাওয়া)** He had a narrow escape from the accident.
- **Wick and crop (completely- সম্পূর্ণরূপে)** The intruder was wick out neck and crop.
- **Now and then (occasionally- মাঝে মাঝে)** My friends come here now and then.

Q

- **Odd and ends (strange things- হিচ-চকি)** Your brain is filled with all sorts of odds and ends.
- **Of course (naturally- অবশ্যই)** Kamal succeeded in life and was of course praised by all.
- **Of no avail (of no use- কৃপা)** My effort was of no avail.
- **Of one's own account (without being asked- স্বেচ্ছায়)** She did not come to class on account of her illness.
- **On the alert (watchful and attentive- সতর্ক)** Be on the alert when you sleep alone in this room.
- **On the brink of or, on the verge of (very near to- খুব নিকটে)** A gentle man is on the brink of ruin.
- **On the contrary (on the other hand, rather than- প্রকৃতকালে)** I don't hate you, on the contrary I like you.
- **On the eve of (just before- তার আগেই)** Mr. Dulal went to Lila on the eve of the puja vacation.
- **On the look out for (looking for - খোঁজে)** Salam is on the look out for a job.
- **On the point of (about to - প্রায়)** The patient is now on the point of death.
- **On the spur of (spontaneously - আবেগের বলে)** Do not take any action on this serious matter on the spur of the moment.
- **On for all (now and for the last time- শেষবারের মত)** He left his native land once for all.
- **On and all (everyone and separately- প্রত্যেকেই আলাদাভাবে)** Charles one and all declared him innocent.

P

- **On days (days of prosperity- উন্নতির সময়)** Friends flock to us in our rainy days.
- **On master (expert- দক্ষ)** He is a past master in the art of painting.
- **On and pound foolish (careful in little things but negligent in large amount- বস্ত্র আঁটসিঁ কলক গেরে)** A penny wise and pound foolish government officer is an enemy to the country.

- **Pin money (daily expenditure given by a husband to his wife- গিফট প্রদত্ত হওয়া)** She saved all her pin money and bought a nice present for her husband.
- **Play to the gallery (to seek popular praise- প্রশংসিত হওয়া)** He was a great platform speaker because he knew the art of playing to the gallery.
- **Play tricks (প্রভাটনা করা)** He played tricks with me.
- **Point blank (directly, bluntly- সরাসরি)** We asked him point blank.
- **Provide against a rainy day (to lay by some thing for difficult times- দুর্দিনের জন্য সঞ্চয়)** Everybody should provide against a rainy day.

Q

- **Qualified for (যোগ্য)** He is qualified for the post.
- **Quick at, of (দ্রুত)** He is quick at figures.
- **Quarrel with (কলহ করা)** Do not quarrel with your parents.

R

- **Rag day (a funny and charming day of college life- শিক্ষার্থীদের আনন্দদিন)** I remember many a rag day of my college life.
- **Red handed (caught or arrested on the spot- হাতে নাতে ধরা)** The robbers were caught red handed by the public.
- **Red-letter day (a memorable day- স্মরণীয় দিন)** The 26th march is a red-letter day to the people of Bangladesh.
- **Rise up to the occasion (to try extra hard work to do the task- অস্বাভাবিক সম্মতি হওয়া)** At time's calls all must rise up to the occasion.
- **Root and branch (completely- পুরোপুরি)** The evil practice of untruthfulness must be destroyed root and branch.
- **Run cold (বড় ঠান্ডা হয়ে গেলে)** My blood ran cold when I saw the sight.
- **Run oneself out of breath (দল ফুরিয়ে গেলে)** He ran himself out of breath and could not move any further.

S

- **Salt of the earth (persons with very high qualities- জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তি)** Man like Vedyasagar and Lincon were the salt of the earth.
- **Save face (সম্মতি রক্ষা করা)** I tried hard to save my face but failed.
- **Scape goat (the man who is to blame though he doesn't know anything- একজনের দোষ অন্যের উপর চাপানো)** He is very obedient, that does not mean that you should make a scape goat of him.
- **See the light (to understand something clearly at last- জন্ম গ্রহণ করা)** A human being has seen the light tonight in the hospital.
- **Set foot on (পদাধীন করা)** He is impatient to set foot on land.
- **Set his face against (ঈর্ষা বোধ দেখানো)** He set his face against the proposal.
- **Set store (মূল্যবান মনে করা)** I set store by your help.
- **Sit on the fence (to remain neutral)** The man who sits on the fence is very often misunderstood.
- **Slow coach (a person who is slow in action- অলস ব্যক্তি)** You should not depend on a slow coach like him in such an urgent matter.
- **So to say or so to speak (by the by- কথ্যে কি)** The head clerk is so to say all in this office.
- **Speak mind (খোলাখুলিভাবে মত প্রকাশ করা)** You are free to speak your mind.

T

- **Take a fancy to** (to like- পছন্দ করা) I took a fancy to his stick.
- **Take heart** (to be encouraged- সাহস সঞ্চয় করা) Mukul took heart at his teacher's words.
- **Take to one's heels** (to escape- পালানো) The robbers took to their heels at the sight of the police.
- **Talk big** (to boast- অহং গর্ব করা) He talks big about himself.
- **Tell upon** (to affect- ক্রটি করা) His sleeplessness will tell upon his health.
- **Ten to one** (very likely- কম সম্ভাবনা) Ten to one, this girl will pass in the examination.
- **Through and through** (completely- পুরোপুরি) He is wet through and through.
- **To a fault** (excessively- অতিরিক্ত ভাবে) She is generous to a fault.
- **To be hard** (কঠোর হওয়া) I have to be hard on him as he was talking too much of liberty.
- **To keep up appearance** (বাহ্য ঠাট বজায় রাখা) Don't spend so much to keep up appearance.
- **To make room** (হান করা) He left his seat to make room for the old man.

U

- **Under a cloud** (to be suspected of something- হত্যাদায়ম) Now he is in under a cloud.
- **Up and doing** (to be active and occupied- তৎপর হওয়া) Be up and doing if you want to succeed in life.
- **Up to the eyes** (আকর্ষিত নয়) He is up to the eyes in debt.
- **Unite with** (একত্র হওয়া) Be united with your friends.
- **Union with** (মিলন) Rahim seeks union with him.
- **Urge upon** (পীড়াপীড়ি করা) He urged upon the chairman for the sanction.
- **Used to** (অভ্যস্ত) He used to play football.
- **Useful to** (উপকারী) This book is useful to us.

W

- **Watery grave** (to drown and die- সলিল সমাধি) The prince met with a watery grave.
- **Wild goose chase** (a worthless hunt or chase, a futile pursuit- পঙ্কশ্রম) All the night they looked for the thief who took to his heels unwatched, and thus they made only a wild goose chase.
- **With a view to** (in order to with the intention of doing something- উদ্দেশ্যে) He went there with a view to find job.
- **With one voice** (unitedly, jointly- এক বাক্যে) All accepted my proposal with one voice.

Y

- **Yield to** (নতি স্বীকার করা) The rebels yielded to the king.

Z

- **Zeal for** (প্রবল উৎসাহ) He has a zeal for social work.
- **Zealous for** (আগ্রহী) He is zealous for improvement.
- **Zealous in** (আগ্রহী) Be zealous in a good cause.
- **Zest for** (অনুরাগ) She has no zest for music.

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. The landlord will draw up a new contract. The underlined phrase means— [NU-Science : 14-15]
 (A) to agree on (B) to negotiate
 (C) write (D) to propose **Ans C**
02. "Any good doctor would solve it in no time". Which of the following best explains the underlined phrase? [NU-Science : 12-13]
 (A) in a relatively short-time (B) never
 (C) lifetime (D) hardly **Ans A**
03. The phrase 'put up with' means — [NU-Science : 11-12]
 (A) avoid (B) resent
 (C) decline (D) tolerate **Ans D**
04. A man whose "head" is in the "clouds" is— [NU-Science : 09-10]
 (A) proud and practical (B) useless and flighty
 (C) a daydreamer (D) an aviator **Ans C**
05. What does the following idiom mean? He was always pulling my leg. [NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) He was always physically aggressive
 (B) He was always trying to hurt me
 (C) He was always trying to make fun of me
 (D) He was always trying to make my leg strong **Ans C**
06. 'At the eleventh hour' means— [NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) at the best time (B) at the last time
 (C) at the first time (D) at no time **Ans B**
07. The expression 'To breathe one's last' means— [NU-Science : 03-04, 08-09]
 (A) To close one's eyes temporarily
 (B) To breathe again and again
 (C) To die
 (D) To breathe afresh **Ans C**
08. 'Maiden speech' means— [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) first speech (B) second speech
 (C) third speech (D) last speech **Ans A**
09. The expression 'look down on' means— [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) to love (B) to hate
 (C) consider (D) to be kind **Ans B**
10. 'Bill of fare' is— [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) A chart of bus fare (B) A price list
 (C) A valuable document
 (D) A list of dishes at a restaurant **Ans D**
11. Which phrase contains words having no similarity in meaning? [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) Love and affection (B) Guns and roses
 (C) Flowers and petals (D) Liberty and freedom **Ans B**
12. You have the nail on the head. [NU-Science : 01-02]
 (A) struck (B) hit
 (C) touched (D) covered **Ans B**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. All his tall talk came to nothing. Here, 'tall talk' means [GST-A : 22-23]
 Ⓐ Exaggerated statement Ⓑ carefully measured utterance
 Ⓒ unpretentious statement Ⓓ a believable story **Ans A**
02. What is the meaning of the idiom 'Under the weather'? [GST-A : 21-22]
 Ⓐ Wet all over
 Ⓑ Exposed to severe weather conditions
 Ⓒ Unwell
 Ⓓ Under a weather warning **Ans C**
03. 'To read between the lines' means — [GST-A : 21-22]
 Ⓐ to read carefully
 Ⓑ to read only some lines
 Ⓒ to read quickly to save time
 Ⓓ to read carefully to find out any hidden meaning **Ans D**
04. What is the meaning of the phrase 'peer to peer'? [KU-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ Everyone Ⓑ Individual
 Ⓒ Mutual Ⓓ Social **Ans C**
05. Rabindranath Tagore is a poet, a dramatist, a song-composer, an essayist and — [CoU-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ above all Ⓑ out and out
 Ⓒ what not Ⓓ no more **Ans C**
06. Copy word — word. [CoU-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ to Ⓑ for
 Ⓒ by Ⓓ of **Ans C**
07. A — of our GNP comes from agriculture. [CoU-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ lion's share Ⓑ key stone
 Ⓒ lay figure Ⓓ jog trot **Ans A**
08. The Latin expression 'i.e.' stands for — [CoU-A : 18-19]
 Ⓐ id est Ⓑ ideal energy
 Ⓒ inner edition Ⓓ In Europe **Ans A**
09. 'A needle in a haystack' means — [BU-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ unusually comfortable to live in
 Ⓑ extraordinarily beautiful to look at
 Ⓒ extremely difficult to find out
 Ⓓ forceful entry into a house **Ans C**
10. Today we take it for granted that we have one machine that allows us to access the Internet, do word processing, use a calculator, watch TV, play games, and do a host of other things. Here the phrase "Take it for granted" refers to [SUST-B : 19-20]
 Ⓐ considering something as a gift
 Ⓑ appreciating highly
 Ⓒ the greatness of one machine
 Ⓓ efficacy of one machine
 Ⓔ not appreciating **Ans A**
11. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, Mandela's statement from the dock was his political testimony. Here, "capital offence" means — [SUST-A : 19-20]
 Ⓐ financial assets
 Ⓑ offences punishable by death
 Ⓒ the seat of government in the capital
 Ⓓ serious crimes in the capital
 Ⓔ urban larceny **Ans B**

12. Cock pit means — [HSTU-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Bottom of an aircraft.
 Ⓑ Front of an aircraft
 Ⓒ Safety doors of an aircraft.
 Ⓓ An enclosed area of an aircraft, where the pilot sits and steers the plane. **Ans D**

13. Blue blood means — [HSTU-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Wrong blood Ⓑ Aristocracy
 Ⓒ Enmity Ⓓ Blue colored blood **Ans B**

14. "Ill-started" means: [NSTU-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Not bringing good luck
 Ⓑ Not having sufficient knowledge
 Ⓒ Not well-dressed
 Ⓓ Not friendly **Ans A**

15. The idiom "Put up with" means- [JUST-FBSTA : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Stay together Ⓑ Tolerate
 Ⓒ Keep trust Ⓓ Protect **Ans B**

16. What does 'the die is cast' mean? [KU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Death behaves indiscriminately.
 Ⓑ None can avoid death.
 Ⓒ A decision has been made that cannot be changed.
 Ⓓ Much more difficult to do. **Ans C**

17. The phrase 'by the way' is generally used to — [KU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ beg pardon Ⓑ request
 Ⓒ digress Ⓓ show interest **Ans C**

18. What does the phrase 'at large' mean? [KU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ dependent Ⓑ something big
 Ⓒ gigantic Ⓓ in general **Ans D**

19. He, being one of the shareholders of the company, is suspected of feathering his own nest. What is the meaning of the underlined phrase? [KU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ neglecting his job Ⓑ making money unfairly
 Ⓒ giving access to his relatives Ⓓ taking wrong decisions **Ans B**

20. The idiom of 'silver lining' means — [IU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ hope Ⓑ white line
 Ⓒ silver plated Ⓓ white colour **Ans A**

21. The meaning of 'A green horn' is — [IU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ tremendous person Ⓑ outstanding person
 Ⓒ inexperienced person Ⓓ experienced person **Ans C**

22. Life is a — bird. [IU-B : 19-20]

- Ⓐ broken winged Ⓑ broken hearted
 Ⓒ lagged behind Ⓓ flying **Ans A**

23. 'Achilles's heel' means- [BRUR-A : 19-20]

- Ⓐ Important issue Ⓑ Turning point
 Ⓒ Weak point Ⓓ Main point **Ans C**

24. 'A clock and bull story' means— [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]

- Ⓐ An interesting story Ⓑ A false story
 Ⓒ A motivational story Ⓓ A real story **Ans B**

25. "Tit for tat" [SHUBD-B: 19-20]

- Ⓐ a game involving quick exchanges of cards
 Ⓑ to make a loud noise in a competition
 Ⓒ a system of bargaining
 Ⓓ to get back at an opponent by using his or her own tactics **Ans: D**

26. "To eat humble pie" [SHUBD-B: 19-20]

- Ⓐ to be hungry enough to eat anything
 Ⓑ to be greedy
 Ⓒ to have a sense of humility
 Ⓓ to submit meekly and apologetically to blame **Ans: D**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. To read between the lines —

- Ⓐ to concentrate Ⓑ to suspect
 Ⓒ to read carefully Ⓓ to grasp the hidden meaning

Ans: D Explanation: To read between the lines অর্থ গুঢ় বা নিহিত অর্থ অনুধাবন করা।

The following idiom is followed by some alternatives. Choose the one that best expresses its meaning.

02. 'To end in smoke' means —

- Ⓐ To create fire Ⓑ To go through suffering
 Ⓒ To come to nothing Ⓓ To see five

Ans: C Explanation: To end in smoke অর্থ নিষ্ফল হওয়া বা ব্যর্থ হওয়া = To come to nothing.

03. "To get along with" means —

- Ⓐ to adjust Ⓑ to accompany
 Ⓒ to interest Ⓓ to walk

Ans: A Explanation: To get along with অর্থ: কারো সাথে সুসম্পর্ক বজায় রাখা।

04. 'Through thick and thin' means:

- Ⓐ under all conditions Ⓑ to make thick and thin
 Ⓒ not clear understanding Ⓓ of great density

Ans: A Explanation: 'Through thick and thin' এর অর্থ 'in spite of all difficulties' বা 'যা কিছুই ঘটুক না কেন'। Under all conditions = যে কোনো অবস্থার মধ্যেও।

05. 'Prior to' means —

- Ⓐ after Ⓑ before
 Ⓒ immediately Ⓓ during the period of

Ans: B Explanation: Prior to অর্থ: পূর্ববর্তী, পূর্বতন, পূর্বে, আগে

06. Which of the following phrases is having the correct meaning?

- Ⓐ In the pink: In good health and ready to go
 Ⓑ Lock and load: To be less than fully prepared
 Ⓒ Drop the hammer: Get ready
 Ⓓ Loose cannon: Directly from the source

Ans: A Explanation: In the pink অর্থ (স্বাস্থ্যের) খুব ভালো অবস্থা (In good health and ready to go)।

07. Which of the following phrase is having the correct meaning?

- Ⓐ Take a dive: Undecided until the end, at the last minute
 Ⓑ Straight and narrow: Accomplishment of three successes of wins.
 Ⓒ Square Meal: A nutritious meal
 Ⓓ Under the water: If good luck is willing.

Ans: C Explanation: Meal অর্থ খাবার। Square meal অর্থ পুষ্টিকর খাবার। Nutritious meal অর্থ পুষ্টিকর খাবার।

08. Which of the following sets contains the correct meaning?

- Ⓐ Antipathy: Strong Dislike Ⓑ Collide: Indifferent
 Ⓒ Bequeath: Determined to go Ⓓ Devolve: Without

Ans: A Explanation: Antipathy অর্থ বিদ্বেষ। Strong Dislike অর্থ ক্রোধ। Bequeath অর্থ কাউকে কিছু দান করা। Determined to go অর্থ যাব খাওয়া। Indifferent অর্থ অভিন্ন। Devolve অর্থ কাজ বা দায়িত্ব হস্তান্তর হওয়া। Without অর্থ ব্যতীত।

09. Which of the following phrases is having the correct Bangla meaning?

- Ⓐ Down to the wire: প্রতিযোগিতায় উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিতভাবে হারা
 Ⓑ Knock wood: ভাগ্য সুপ্রসন্ন হলে
 Ⓒ Pass the buck: কারো মতামত উল্লেখ করা
 Ⓓ Drop the hammer: পুরোপুরি প্রস্তুত না হওয়া

Ans: B Explanation: Knock wood অর্থ ভাগ্য সুপ্রসন্ন। Option B তে correct Bangla meaning রয়েছে।

10. Which of the following phrases is having the correct Bangla meaning?

- Ⓐ At the end of my rope: অত্যন্ত মুগ্ধকর
 Ⓑ By the short hairs: অবস্থিতে বা লজ্জার পড়া
 Ⓒ One for the road: চলে যাওয়ার পর কোন মতামত বিবেচনা করা
 Ⓓ Tongue in cheek: শিকানবিশ হিসেবে গ্রহণ করা

Ans: B Explanation: By the short hairs অর্থ অবস্থিতে বা লজ্জার পড়া। Option B তে correct Bangla meaning রয়েছে।

11. He cannot succeed if —

- Ⓐ he reads by fits and starts Ⓑ he reads with fits and starts
 Ⓒ he reads for fits and starts Ⓓ he reads at fits and starts

Ans: A Explanation: By fits and starts অর্থ মাঝে মাঝে খুব অসহজ সহকারে বা অনিয়মিতভাবে কোন কিছু করা।

12. 'Smell a rat' means —

- Ⓐ Bad smell Ⓑ Suspect something
 Ⓒ Presence of thief Ⓓ Make difficult

Ans: B Explanation: Smell a rat - সন্দেহ করা।

13. 'To lose heart' is -

- Ⓐ to have a heart attack Ⓑ to lose courage
 Ⓒ to be without passion Ⓓ to fall in love

Ans: B Explanation: To lose heart - সাহস হারানো।

14. What will be the most appropriate replacement for the phrase "come up with"?

- Ⓐ to bring in Ⓑ to find
 Ⓒ to produce Ⓓ both "B" and "C"

Ans: C Explanation: Come up with - কোনো কিছু উৎপন্ন করা।

15. Choose the appropriate meaning of the idiom "swan song."

- Ⓐ The first piece of work Ⓑ The last piece of work
 Ⓒ The middle piece of work Ⓓ The early piece of work

Ans: B Explanation: Swan song - শেষ কর্ম।

Translation & Common Proverb

Translations

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

40. আকাশ মেঘে ঢাকা, তাই না? The sky is covered with clouds, isn't it?
41. আমি যদি আবার শিশু হতে পারতাম! - Had I been a child again!
42. বন্দুক তাক করতে না করতেই পাখি উড়ে গেল। - No sooner had he aimed at his gun than the birds flew away.
43. তুমি কি কাউকে রাস্তায় দাঁড়িয়ে থাকতে দেখেছিলে? - Did you see anybody standing on the road?
44. সে ভাতও খাবে না, স্কুলেও যাবে না। - He will neither eat rice nor go to school.
45. গত সোমবার থেকে অবিরাম বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে। - It has been raining in torrents since last Monday.
46. তুমি গতকাল তোমার চাচির সাথে দেখা করেছিলে, তাই না? - You met your aunt yesterday, didn't you?
47. আমি যদি একজন কোটিপতি হতে পারতাম! - If I were a billionaire!
48. এই বইটি অনেক দিন আগে লেখা হয়েছিল। - This book was written many years ago.
49. তিনি যা বলেন তা সত্য নয়। - What he says is not true.
50. তখন সূর্য প্রায় ডুবু ডুবু। - Then the sun was about to set.

Common Proverbs

- A bad workman quarrels with his tools- নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা।
 A beggar can never be a bankrupt- মাথা নেই তার মাথা ব্যথা।
 A beggar has nothing to lose- ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।
 A bolt from the blue- বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত।
 A carpet knight- তালপাতার সিপাই।
 A cat has nine lives- কই মাছের প্রাণ বড় শক্ত।
 A Greek meeting a Greek- সেখানে সেখানে কেল্লাকুলি/চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।
 A guilty mind is always suspicious- চোরের মনে পুলিশ পুলিশ।
 A horse is known by his ears, the liberal, by his gifts- ঘোড়া চিনে কানে আর দাতা চিনে দানে।
 A host in himself- একাই একশো।
 A hungry fox is an angry fox- পেটে গেলে, পিঠে সয়।
 A hungry kite sees a dead horse a far- ভাগাড়ে গরু মরে, শকুনির টনক নড়ে।
 A husband with two wives can never be happy- দুই ত্রী যার, দুঃখ তার।
 A jest derived hard, loses its point- লেবু কচলালে ভেতো হয়।
 A liar ought to have a good memory- মিথ্যাককে ভালো স্মৃতিশক্তি থাকতে হয়।
 A light purse is a hearty curse- ট্যাক খালি ত মুখ বালি।
 A little learning is a dangerous thing- অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ংকরী।
 A mad man and an animal have no difference- পাললে কিনা বলে ছাগলে কিনা যায়।
 A man is known by the company- সঙ্গী দ্বারা মানুষ চেনা যায়।
 A pauper has nothing to lose- ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।
 A pet lamb wakes a errors raw- ছেলেকোয় আদর দিলে বড় হলে বাগ মানেন না।
 All weeds grow apace- আগাছার বাড় বেশি।
 Beggars must not be choosers - ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আঁকাড়া।
 Beggars on horseback will ride to the devil- গরিবের ঘোড়া রোগ।
 Better alone than in bad company - কুসঙ্গে থাকার চেয়ে একা থাকা ভালো।
 Better an empty house than a bad tenant- দুট গরু অপেক্ষা শূন্য গোয়াল ভালো।
 Between Scylla and Charybdis / Between two fires - জলে কুমির, ডাঙ্গায় বাঘ।
 Between the devil and the deep sea - পানিতে কুমির, ডাঙ্গায় বাঘ।
 Birds of a feather (or, of the same feather) flock together- চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।
 Black will take no other hue- কয়লা ধুলেও ময়লা যায় না।
 Faults are thick where love is thin- যাকে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা।
 Fifth columnist- ঘরের শত্রু বিভীষণ।
 Fine words butter no parsnips- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজে না।
 Hunger is the best sauce- ক্ষুধা থাকলে নুন দিয়েও খাওয়া যায়।
 Ill got, ill spent- পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়।
 Indolence is the mother of poverty- অলসদের অন্ন হয় না।

- Industry is the mother of success- শিল্পই সৌভাগ্যের মাতা।
 It is all for the best- উপর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।
 It is just the beginning of the trouble- এই তো কলির শুরু।
 It takes two to make a quarrel- এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
 Keep the shop and the shop will keep thee- যাকে রাখ সেই রাখে।
 Knowledge is power- জ্ঞানই বল।
 Knowledge rules the world- জ্ঞানই রাজত্ব করে / জ্ঞানই বল।
 Lend your money and lose your friend- টাকা বহুত্ব নয়।
 Leopard cannot change its spots- স্বভাব যায় না মরলে।
 Let bygones be bygones- গতসময় শোষণ নাহি।
 Life is but a walking shadow- জীবন চলমান ছায়া ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়।
 Like father, like son- যেমন বাপ তেমনি বাটা।
 Little birds may peck a dead lion- হাতি আড় হলে চমকিতও লাগি মারে।
 Look before you leap- দেখে জনে পা বাড়ও / ভবিষ্যৎ কবির কাজ।
 Love conquers all- প্রেম সব জয় করে।
 Love is blind- প্রেম অন্ধ।
 Make a mountain of a molehill- তিনকে তাল করা।
 Make hay while the sun shines- কোণে বুকে কোণে মারা।
 One nail drives another- কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা।
 One reeve will not pluck another's eye- কাকের মাংস কাকে খায় না।
 One sows, another reaps- যার ধন তার নয়, নেপায় মারে দই।
 One swallow does not make a summer- এক মাছে শীত যায় না।
 One poison is antidote against another poison - কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা।
 One's own things are the best - নিজের জিনিস সকলেই ভালো দেখে।
 Self help is the best help- নিজের কলই শ্রেষ্ঠ বল।
 Silence gives consent - মৌনতা সম্মতির লক্ষণ।
 Slow of work but quick to eat- কাজে কুঁড়ে ভোজনে দেড়ে।
 Some have the hop, some stick in the gap- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
 Something is better than nothing- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানো মামা ভালো।
 Soon ripe, soon rotten- ইচ্ছা পাকলে গেলার যায়।
 Speak plain and spare none- স্পষ্ট স্পষ্ট কথা বল।
 There's many a slip between the cup and the lip- না আঁচালে বিশ্বাস নাই।
 Think before you act- দেখে জনে পা বাড়ও।
 Think twice before you take a risk- ভেবে চিন্তে সিদ্ধান্ত নিন।
 Time and tide waits for none- সময় কারো জন্য অপেক্ষা করে না।
 Time once lost cannot be regained- সময় একবার বয়ে গেলে আর ফেরত আসে না।
 Tit for tat- ইট মারলে পটিকেল খেতে হয়।
 To a biased mind everything is in fault- পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট লোকের নিকট সবই দুষ্ট।
 To add fuel to fire- কাঁটা ঘরে নুনের ছিটে দেওয়া।
 To add insult to injury- কাঁটা ঘরে নুনের ছিটে দেয়া/ মড়ার উপর খাড়ার ঘা।
 To be abashed- ঘোঁতা মুখ ভোঁতা হওয়া।
 To be forewarned is to be forearmed- সাবধানের মার নেই।
 To be quick to occupy- উড়ে এসে ছুড়ে বসা।

Self Practice with Previous Questions

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

01. The correct translation of the sentence, 'এখানে কদাচিৎ বৃষ্টি হয়', is [NU-Science : 12-13]
 (A) Hardly it rains here. (B) It rain hardly here.
 (C) It hardly rains here. (D) Here rains hardly. **Ans C**
02. The correct translation of "এখানে কখনও বৃষ্টি হয়না"। [NU-Science : 11-12]
 (A) It does not rain here ever
 (B) It never rains here
 (C) It rains never here
 (D) Never does it rains here **Ans B**

03. The correct translation of "খাবারটি বাসি মনে হয়েছিল" is [NU-Science : 10-11]
 (A) The food seem to be rotten
 (B) The food seems rotting
 (C) The food seemed to be stale
 (D) The food seemed staled **Ans C**
04. The correct translation of "তুমি তাকে কতটা বুদ্ধিমান মনে কর?" [NU-Science : 09-10]
 (A) How much intelligent do you think he is?
 (B) How do you think he is intelligent
 (C) How intelligent do you think him to be?
 (D) Do you think how intelligent he is? **Ans C**
05. Choose the right word to fill in the blank in the following sentence: 'Fools rush in where angels fear to-' [NU-Science : 07-08]
 (A) dance (B) jump
 (C) sing (D) tread **Ans D**
06. Which one is the appropriate English rendering of the Bengali sentence. 'তুমি কি কখনো নন্দন পার্কে গিয়েছ?' [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) Have you gone to Nandan Park?
 (B) Have you never been to Nandan Park?
 (C) Have you ever gone to Nandan Park?
 (D) Have you ever been to Nandan Park? **Ans D**
07. Which of the following is a correct proverb? [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) Fools rush where an angel fears to tread
 (B) A fool rushes where an angel fears to tread
 (C) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread
 (D) Fools rush in where the angels fear to tread **Ans A**
08. Identify the correct translation of 'যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল' [NU-Science : 03-04]
 (A) So you reap so you sow
 (B) As you reap as you harvest
 (C) As you sow so you reap
 (D) As you sow as you reap **Ans C**
09. Identify the correct translation : আমি তাকে অনেক দিন থেকে চিনি। [NU-Science : 02-03]
 (A) I know him for a long time
 (B) I knew him for a long time
 (C) I have known him for a long time
 (D) I had known him for a long time **Ans A**
10. Identify the correct translation : রবির বাবার রাজার মত ধন-সম্পত্তি ছিল। [NU-Science : 01-02]
 (A) Rabi's father was a king and rich
 (B) Rabi's father had been a rich
 (C) Rabi's father was rich like a king
 (D) Rabi's father was king klike rich **Ans C**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

01. Translate into English, 'রেল গাড়িটি ছাড়ে ছাড়ে।' [KU-A : 19-20]
 (A) The train is almost started.
 (B) The train is at the point of start.
 (C) The train is nearly to start.
 (D) The train is about to start. **Ans D**
02. "The flower is about to bloom" - translate it into Bengali. [CoU-A : 19-20]
 (A) ফুলটি ঝরে গেল। (B) ফুলটি ফুটি করেও ফুলটি ফুটল না।
 (C) ফুলটি ফুটি ফুটি করছে। (D) ফুলটি শুকিয়ে গেল। **Ans C**

- A1. Translate into Bengali. 'Now a days the Impossible is being made possible by science.' [KU-A : 19-20]**
 ১) আজকাল বিজ্ঞান অসাধ্য সাধন করে চলেছে।
 ২) আজকাল বিজ্ঞান দ্বারা অসাধ্য সাধিত হইতেছে।
 ৩) আজকাল বিজ্ঞান অসাধ্য সাধনে তৎপর।
 ৪) আজকাল বিজ্ঞান সমস্ত অসাধ্য সাধনে ব্যস্ত। **(Ans: B)**
- A4. Handsome is that handsome —. [BRUR-E : 19-20]**
 ১) works **(B)** thinks
 ২) does **(D)** means **(Ans: C)**
- A5. Translate- 'এখান থেকে তিন পা গেলোই পোস্ট অফিস'। [CoU-A : 18-19]**
 ১) The post office is at a stone's throw from here.
 ২) The post office is three steps from here.
 ৩) The post office is three sticks from here.
 ৪) The post office is somewhat far. **(Ans: A)**
- A6. Translate into Bangla: 'It takes two to make quarrel'. [BRUR-E : 19-20]**
 ১) বাকড়া তৈরিতে দুই উপাদান প্রয়োজন **(B)** দুইয়ে বাকড়া তৈরি হয়
 ২) দুইয়ে দুইয়ে বাকড়া তৈরি হয় **(D)** এক হাতে তালি বাজে না **(Ans: D)**
- A7. Translate into English "এত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই" [JKKNIU-B : 19-20]**
 ১) I had no doubt. **(B)** It admits of no doubt.
 ২) No doubt. **(D)** Is there a doubt. **(Ans: B)**
- A8. যদি এই মাসের ৭ তারিখে জন্মগ্রহণ করি [JKKNIU-B : 19-20]**
 ১) I am born in the 7th of this month.
 ২) I am born on the 7th of this month.
 ৩) I was born in the 7th of this month.
 ৪) I was born on the 7th of this month. **(Ans: D)**
- A9. প্রতিদে মায়ানমার থেকে তাদের উচ্চপদস্থ কর্মকর্তাকে ডেকে পাঠিয়েছে। Translate into English: [BU-A : 19-20]**
 ১) The UN has resent its top official from Myanmar.
 ২) The UN has called forth its top official from Myanmar.
 ৩) The UN has recalled its top official from Mynmar.
 ৪) The UN has rescinded its top official from Mynmar. **(Ans: B)**
- A10. 'সবলের জন্য তোমাকে অভিনন্দন জানাচ্ছি- Which one is the correct translation? [MBSTU-A : 19-20]**
 ১) I congratulate you on your success.
 ২) I congratulate you to your success.
 ৩) I congratulate you over your success.
 ৪) I congratulate you by your success. **(Ans: A)**
- A11. The correct transtation of the sentence "যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না" is — [RUB : 19-20]**
 ১) Thunder thunder, no water. **(B)** A watched pot never boils.
 ২) A barking dog seldom bites. **(D)** No pain no gain. **(Ans: C)**
- A12. "A stitch in time saves nine" emphasizes the importance of —**
 ১) good tailoring of clothes **(B)** timely action
 ২) rescuing skills **(D)** fashionable designs **(Ans: B)**
- A13. আমি তোমার জায়গায় হলে কুঁকি নিতাম না। [HSTU-D : 19-20]**
 ১) Was I you I would not take this risk.
 ২) If I were you I could not have taken the risk.
 ৩) If I were in your shoes, I would not take the risk.
 ৪) If I was you I would not take risk. **(Ans: C)**
- A14. আরে অধিক ব্যয় করিওনা। [HSTU-D : 19-20]**
 ১) Don't live beyond your means.
 ২) Don't spend much than you earn.
 ৩) Your expense shouldn't exceed your income.
 ৪) Don't spend more than you earn. **(Ans: A)**
- 15. এই অঙ্কটি শক্ত। [HSTU-C : 19-20]**
 ১) The sum is strong. **(B)** The sum is stiff.
 ২) The sum is hard. **(D)** The mathematics is strong. **(Ans: B)**
- 16. ঘটনাটি সত্য। [HSTU-C : 19-20]**
 ১) The story is real fact **(B)** The story is a fact.
 ২) It is a real true fact **(D)** The story is true. **(Ans: B)**
- 17. তার বাড়ি দিনাজপুর। [HSTU-C : 19-20]**
 ১) His house is Dinajpur **(B)** He lives in Dinajpur.
 ২) He comes from Dinajpur **(D)** He live in Dinajpur. **(Ans: C)**
- 18. Choose the correct translation of the following sentence: "যত গর্জে, তত বর্ষে না" - [JUST-E : 19-20]**
 ১) One sows, another reaps.
 ২) All is well that ends well.
 ৩) Much cry and little rain.
 ৪) Much roar and little rain. **(Ans: D)**
- 19. Which one is the correct translation of "Although I am tried, I want to resume my game". [JUST-E : 19-20]**
 ১) যদিও আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি আবার খেলতে চাই।
 ২) যদিও আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি পুনরায় শুরু করতে চাই।
 ৩) যদিও আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি চালিয়ে যেতে চাই।
 ৪) যেহেতু আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি অন্য কোন সময় খেলতে চাই। **(Ans: C)**
- 20. Choose the correct translation of 'He has gone to the dogs.' [KU-A : 18-19]**
 ১) সে কুকুরের কাছে গেছে। **(B)** সে কুকুর খুঁজ ভাগেগেছে।
 ২) সে গোদাঘর গেছে। **(D)** সে কুকুর পেয়েছে। **(Ans: C)**
- 21. Choose the appropriate translation of 'তোমার কাজ সলে যাকই ভালো'। [KU-A : 18-19]**
 ১) It is good for you to leave. **(B)** It is good if you leave.
 ২) You better leave. **(D)** Leave for good. **(Ans: C)**
- 22. 'সূর্য অস্ত গেলে আমরা বাড়ি ফিরলাম।' - English translation of this sentence is — [CoU-B : 18-19]**
 ১) The sun having set, we returned home.
 ২) Having set the sun, we returned home.
 ৩) Setting the sun, we returned home.
 ৪) When the sun setting, we returned home. **(Ans: A)**
- 23. He slammed the book on the table. The Bengali translation of the sentence is: [IU-B : 18-19]**
 ১) সে বইখানা টেবিলের উপর আলতো করে রাখল।
 ২) সে বইখানা টেবিলের উপর সাজিয়ে রাখল।
 ৩) সে বইখানা টেবিলের দিকে সজোরে ঠেলে দিল।
 ৪) সে বইখানা টেবিলের উপর সজোরে ছুড়ে মারল। **(Ans: D)**
- 24. জাতিসংঘ মায়ানমার থেকে তাদের উচ্চপদস্থ কর্মকর্তাকে ডেকে পাঠিয়েছে। Translate into English: [IU-B : 18-19]**
 ১) The UN has resent its top official from Myanmar.
 ২) The UN has called forth its top official from Myanmar.
 ৩) The UN has rescinded its top official from Mynmar.
 ৪) The UN has recalled its top official from Mynmar. **(Ans: B)**
- 25. সন্ধ্যা হয় হয়। [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]**
 ১) evening is is **(B)** It is closely evening
 ২) It is closed to evening **(D)** It is about to be evening. **(Ans: D)**
- 26. নতুন করে শুরু কর। [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]**
 ১) Start afresh. **(B)** Start again
 ২) Start from the beginning. **(D)** Restart **(Ans: A)**

Important Questions with Explanation

01. Every cloud has a — lining.

- Ⓐ silver Ⓑ golden
Ⓒ bright Ⓓ positive

Explanation Every cloud has a silver lining- একটি প্রবাদ বাক্য।
এর অর্থ- মন্দের ভিতরে মঙ্গল নিহিত আছে।

02. সে কোন কাজের নয়। Correct translation is —

- Ⓐ He cannot do anything. Ⓑ He cannot do any work.
Ⓒ He is good for nothing. Ⓓ He is not good for anything.

Explanation good for nothing - অপদার্থ (ব্যক্তি), কোনো কাজের নয় এমন।

03. লোকটি গতকাল নিহত হয়েছে। The correct translation is —

- Ⓐ The man killed yesterday
Ⓑ The man was killed yesterday.
Ⓒ The man has been killed yesterday.
Ⓓ The man had been killed yesterday.

Explanation বাক্যে yesterday থাকলে তা অবশ্যই past indefinite হবে, নিহত হওয়া অর্থে kill সাধারণত passive voice এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

04. মেয়েটি দেখতে তার মায়ের মত। Correct translation is —

- Ⓐ The girl is like her mother.
Ⓑ The girl looks as her mother.
Ⓒ The girl takes after her mother.
Ⓓ The girl looks after her mother.

Explanation Take after অর্থ সদৃশ/দেখতে একই রকম হওয়া যেমন -
মেয়েটি দেখতে তার মায়ের মত- The girl takes after her mother.

05. Choose the correct translation of the sentence 'মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন একজন বিচিত্রধর্মী লেখক'।

- Ⓐ Mir Musharraf Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.
Ⓑ Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.
Ⓒ Mir Musharraf Hussain was a wonderful writer.
Ⓓ Mir Musharraf Hussain wrote descriptively.

Explanation Versatile - বিচিত্রধর্মী বা বহু প্রতিভার অধিকারী ব্যক্তি।

06. Translate 'I want to live upstairs' into Bangla.

- Ⓐ আমি বড়লোক হতে চাই Ⓑ আমি উপরতলায় বাঁচতে চাই
Ⓒ আমি উপরতলায় থাকতে চাই Ⓓ আমি সুখী হতে চাই

Explanation Live upstairs - উপরতলায় বাস করা।

07. Translate 'কখন থেকে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে?' into English.

- Ⓐ From when is it raining?
Ⓑ Since when is it raining?
Ⓒ Since when has it been raining?
Ⓓ How long has it raining?

Explanation অতীতে শুরু হয়ে এখনও চলছে এরূপ বোঝালে তা present perfect continuous হয়।

08. What is the meaning of the proverb 'Do not put the cart before the horse'?

- Ⓐ Put the horse behind the cart.
Ⓑ Do not follow any order when you do things.
Ⓒ A cart cannot move without a horse.
Ⓓ Do things in proper order.

Explanation Put the cart before the horse এটি একটি প্রবাদ বাক্য
যার অর্থ কার্যকে কারণ বলে মনে করা/যা উচিত তার উল্টোটা করা।

09. What is the meaning of the proverb, "the pot calling the kettle black?"

- Ⓐ be your own
Ⓑ never leave your root
Ⓒ take your decision by your own conscience
Ⓓ do not criticize somebody for a fault that you possess yourself

Explanation The pot calling the kettle back - চালনি বলে তুমি কেন ছাদা।

10. The correct translation of "সমাজ বিরোধীরা এখনো ধরা ছোঁয়ার বাইরে।"

- Ⓐ the anti-socials are still at large.
Ⓑ The anti-socials are still now at large
Ⓒ The anti-socials are at large
Ⓓ The anti-socials are till at large recently

Explanation Still at large- এখনো ধরা ছোঁয়ার বাইরে।

11. Translate the sentence into English: "কোনো কাজই কাজের নিচে থেকে উঠে বা নিচে নয়।"

- Ⓐ No work is superior or inferior from its value.
Ⓑ No work is better or worse as itself.
Ⓒ No work is superior or inferior in itself.
Ⓓ No work is better and worse as itself.

Explanation Superior - শ্রেষ্ঠ, উঁচু, inferior- হীন, নিচু।

12. The correct translation of "স্মার্টফোন এক সময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে।"

- Ⓐ Smartphones will lose their popularity someday
Ⓑ Smartphones will lose their popularity sometime
Ⓒ Smartphones will lose their popularity once upon a time
Ⓓ Once upon a time smartphones will lose their popularity

Explanation Someday অর্থ ভবিষ্যতে কোনো এক সময়ে। sometime অর্থ অতীত বা ভবিষ্যতের কোনো এক সময়ে। Sometimes অর্থ মাঝে মাঝে (বর্তমানে)। Once upon a time = অতীতে কোনো এক সময়।

13. Translate into Bangla. "Everyone wants peace and like the principles of non-violence".

- Ⓐ "সবাই শান্তি এবং অহিংসা পছন্দ করে।"
Ⓑ "সকলেই শান্তি এবং অহিংসার পথ চায়।"
Ⓒ "সকলেই শান্তি চায় এবং অহিংসার নীতি পছন্দ করে।"
Ⓓ "সকলেই শান্তিকামী এবং অহিংসা নীতির সাধক।"

Explanation Principles of non-violence অর্থ অহিংসার নীতি।

14. The appropriate translation of the following sentence শিক্ষা আমাদের দেয়ী করার জন্য বকলেন is:

- Ⓐ Our teacher expelled us for being late.
Ⓑ Our teacher detained us for being late.
Ⓒ Our teacher punished us for being late.
Ⓓ Our teacher told us off for being late.

Explanation Tell someone off for something অর্থ rebuke। কাউকে কোনো কিছুর জন্য বকা দেয়।

15. The correct translation of the following sentence is: আমাদের ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে আমাদের আশাবাদী হওয়া উচিত।

- Ⓐ We should be hopeful about our future
Ⓑ Our future is hopeful no doubt.
Ⓒ Our future must be hopeful about us.
Ⓓ We must feel our future is good

Explanation 'আশাবাদী হওয়া উচিত' বোঝাতে should be hopeful. হবে।

One Word Substitution

Some Important One Word Substitutions

A book containing information on all subjects- appendix
 A book that sells in very large numbers means- a best seller
 A bull market means- rising
 A child who hits smaller or weaker children is called- a bully
 A cobbler is a person - mends shoes
 A collection of written texts means- corpus
 A cure for all diseases-panacea
 A doctor who treats eye diseases- Ophthalmologist (চক্ষু বিশেষজ্ঞ)
 A fantasy is- an imaginary story
 A free-lance journalist is- an independent journalist
 A government by one man is- autocracy
 A government by the nobles- aristocracy
 A handicapped person is one who- suffers from some disability
 A person who regards the whole world as his country- Cosmopolitan
 A person who rules without consulting others -Autocrat
 A person who sells fruits and vegetables- a green grocer
 A person who studies ancient things and relics (ঐতিহ্যবাহী)-
 Archaeologist (পুরাতত্ত্ববিদ)
 A person who studies earth and rocks- Geologist (ভূতত্ত্ববিদ)
 A person who studies heavenly bodies (মহাজাগতিক বস্তু)-Astronomer (জ্যোতির্বিদ)
 A person who takes shelter/refuge in a foreign country- Refugee
 (উদ্ধৃত/শরণার্থী)
 A person who was before another refers to-Predecessor
 A person who write dictionaries- Lexicographer
 A person working in the same place- Colleague (সহকর্মী)
 A person/scientist who studies human mind- Psychologist (মনোবিজ্ঞানী)
 A pilgrim is a person who undertakes a journey to a - holy place
 A place for keeping aeroplanes - Hangers.
 A place for keeping motor car - Garage.
 A place for production and treatment of milk - Dairy.
 A place for production of bread - Bakery (রুটি কারখানা)
 A place of discharge from the bowels - Lavatory.
 A place where batting or cricket ball takes place - Pitch.
 A place where birds are kept - Aviary (পক্ষীনিবাস)
 A place where films are produced - Studio.
 A place where fish eggs are hatched- Hatchery (মৎস্য খামার)
 A place where fishes (নানারকম মাছ) are kept - Aquarium (মৎস্যখাদ্য)
 A thing that has been done and cannot be altered now means- fait accompli
 A very costly and troublesome possession- white elephant
 All the plants of an area means- flora
 An appointed meeting place for troops means- rendezvous
 An enclosed area of an aircraft where the pilot sits and steers the plane
 means- cockpit
 An extrovert is a person who- shares his cheerful feelings with others
 An ordinance is - a law
 An unmarried woman is called- spinster
 Anything written in a letter after it is signed-Postscript
 Ballad means- folksong
 Be the embodiment or perfect example of-Exemplary
 Beyond the power of Nature - Supernatural (অলৌকিক)
 Boot leg means to- smuggle
 Characterized by dull uniformity - Monotonous (একঘেঁয়ে)
 Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence - Hierarchy

Collection of books means- bibliography

Contrary to law - Illegal (আইনবিরুদ্ধ)

Description of a disagreeable thing by an agreeable name means euphemism

Dessert is- course of fruit, at the end of a meal

Destitute of knowledge - Ignorant (অজ্ঞ)

Dilly dally means- waste time

Ecological is related to- environment

Euphemism means - inoffensive expression

Exquisite has the same meaning as- extremely delicate or beautiful

Filled with compressed air means- pneumatic

Flattery for self motives- soft soap

Incapable of being believed - Incredible (অবিশ্বাস্য)

Incapable of being conquered - Invincible (অজয়্য)

Incapable of being corrected - Incurable (সংশোধনের অযোগ্য)

Incapable of being defended - Indefensible (অরক্ষণীয়)

Incapable of being divided - Indivisible (অবিভাজ্য)

Incapable of being expressed - Inexpressible (অবর্ণনীয়)

Incapable of being heard - Inaudible (যা কোনো শোনা যায় না)

Incapable of being imitated - Inimitable (অনুকরণীয়)

Incapable of being perceived - Imperceptible (অবোধ্য)

Incapable of being questioned - Unquestionable (সন্দেহাতীত)

Incapable of being read - Illegible (দৃশ্যহীন)

Incapable of being resisted - Irresistible (অপ্রতিরোধ্য)

Incapable of being seen - Invisible (অদৃশ্য)

Incapable of being seen through - Transparent (স্বচ্ছ)

One who deals in cattle - Drover (পশু ব্যবসায়ী)

One who deals in fish - Fishmonger (মৎস্য ব্যবসায়ী)

One who deals in wine - Vintner (মদ্য ব্যবসায়ী)

One who dies for a noble cause - Martyr (শহীদ)

One who draws maps - Cartographer (মানচিত্রকার)

One who eats human flesh - Cannibal (নরমাংস খাদক)

One who eats human flesh - Carnivorous (মাংসাশী)

One who flies an aeroplane - Pilot (বিমান চালক)

One who foretells events - Prophet (ভবিষ্যদ্বক্তা)

One who foretells things by the stars - Astrologer (জ্যোতিষী)

One who has been before another - Predecessor (পূর্বসূরী)

One who hate humans- Misanthrope

One who hates mankind - Misanthropist (মানববিরোধী)

One who imitates the voice, gestures etc. or another - Mimic (ভাঁড়)

One who is a diplomat of a Govt. in other country - Ambassador.

One who is all powerful- Omnipotent, Almighty (সর্বশক্তিমান)

One who is all-powerful - Almighty/Omnipotent (সর্বশক্তিমান)

One who is banished from his own country - Exiled (নির্বাসিত)

One who is indifferent to pain and pleasure- stoic

One who is interested in ancient buildings and relics-

Archaeologist (পুরাতত্ত্ববিদ)

One who is neither intelligent nor dull-Mediocre

One who is present all over- Omnipresent

One who is present everywhere - Omnipresent (সর্বব্যাপী)

One who is versed in many languages - Linguist (বহুভাষাবিদ)

One who journeys to a holy place - Pilgrim (ভীর্থযাত্রী)

One who knows or sees everything - Omniscient (সর্বজ্ঞ)

Study of earthquakes (ভূমিকম্প)- Seismology

Study of heart/heart diseases- Cardiology

Study of human development- Anthropology

Study of living things-Biology

Study of medicine for children and their diseases- Paediatrics/ Pediatrics

Study of medicine for women- Gynecology/Gynaecology

Study of religion- Theology (ধর্মতত্ত্ব)

Study of science of insects- Entomology

Study of skin/skin diseases- Dermatology

Study of weather- Meteorology (আবহাওয়া বিজ্ঞান)

Syntax means- sentence building

Self Practice with Previous Questions


NATIONAL UNIVERSITY


01. A person who eats human flesh is called— [NU-Science : 08-09]
 (A) cannibal (B) flesh eater
 (C) meat eater (D) non-vegetarian **(Ans A)**
02. Something beyond scientific explanation is called- [NU-Science : 06-07]
 (A) international (B) traditional
 (C) ceremonial (D) supernatural **(Ans D)**
03. 'Plabiscite' is a term related to- [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) medicine (B) technology
 (C) law (D) politics **(Ans D)**
04. Syntax denotes- [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) rules for writing paragraph
 (B) rules for sentence building
 (C) rules for correct pronunciation
 (D) rules for writing an essay **(Ans B)**
05. 'A donar' is someone who- [NU-Science : 05-06]
 (A) gives money in charity (B) is a miser
 (C) gets something for his good (D) is industrious **(Ans A)**
06. Who is the speaker? 'I work in other peoples houses. I put pipes and taps in their kitchen and bathrooms.' [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) Maid servant (B) Viscjockey
 (C) Plumber (D) Mechanic **(Ans C)**
- Choose the appropriate meaning-
07. 'Omniscient' is- [NU-Science : 04-05]
 (A) one who knows everything
 (B) one who has total power
 (C) one who is present everywhere
 (D) one who eats all types of food **(Ans A)**

OTHER UNIVERSITIES


01. Words different in spelling but similar in sound are called —. [GST-A : 23-24]
 (A) homophones (B) acronyms
 (C) synonyms (D) paronyms **(Ans A)**
02. The Paralympics is a competition for the —. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) disabled (B) disadvantaged
 (C) deprived (D) discouraged **(Ans A)**
03. Words written on the tombstone as an inscription are called an—. [GST-A : 22-23]
 (A) epigraph (B) epitome
 (C) epitaph (D) epic **(Ans C)**

04. A remedy for all diseases is known as —[GST-A : 21-22]
 (A) panacea (B) apathetic
 (C) marvel (D) recompense **(Ans A)**
05. A community of living and non-living things that work together is known as —. [GST-A : 20-21]
 (A) vegetation (B) ecosystem
 (C) cosmos (D) hydrology **(Ans B)**
06. Hydrophobia is the fear of —.[GST-A : 20-21]
 (A) snakes (B) hydrogen bombs
 (C) water (D) darkness **(Ans C)**
07. A person who studies weather is called — [CoU-A : 18-19]
 (A) Geologist (B) Cosmologist
 (C) Anthropologist (D) Meteorologist **(Ans D)**
08. An unmarried woman is called —.[JKKNIU-B : 19-20]
 (A) seamstress (B) bachelor
 (C) nurse (D) spinster **(Ans D)**
09. 'Bibliography' means —.[JKKNIU-B : 19-20]
 (A) Book on Biology (B) History of books
 (C) Book on the Bible (D) Collection of books **(Ans D)**
10. The term "expatriate" is used to refer to a person [SUST-B : 19-20]
 (A) who is no longer a patriot
 (B) born in a foreign land
 (C) who has lost his nationality
 (D) who lives outside his native country
 (E) who has ex-party conflict **(Ans D)**
11. A person who has lived in and knows about many different parts of the world is a —. [HSTU-A : 19-20]
 (A) Philanthropist (B) Cosmopolitan
 (C) Tourist (D) Urbanite **(Ans B)**
12. A person who writes about his own life writes- [JUST-FBSTA : 19-20]
 (A) A biography (B) A diary
 (C) A chronicle (D) An autobiography **(Ans D)**
13. A speech delivered without any previous preparation — [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) Arsenal (B) Extempore
 (C) Premeditated (D) Versatile **(Ans B)**
14. A person who undertakes a journey to a holy place — [BRUR-A : 19-20]
 (A) Traveller. (B) A Tourist.
 (C) Pilgrim. (D) Jockey. **(Ans C)**
15. A stream or river that flows into a large river or a lake is called — [RUB : 19-20]
 (A) tributary (B) swamp forest
 (C) fountain (D) canal **(Ans A)**
16. An abnormal and excessive love or admiration for oneself is called —. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) skepticism (B) narcissism
 (C) expressionism (D) empiricism **(Ans B)**
17. If Socrates had written the events of his life, this would have been called —.[BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
 (A) a biopic (B) a biography
 (C) an autobiography (D) a life story **(Ans C)**


05. The people who carry a coffin at a funeral are called —.
- (A) undertakers (B) supporters
(C) pallbearers (D) mourners
-  যারা funeral এ coffin বা শবাধার বহন করে, তাদেরকে pallbearers বলে।


06. Protection granted by a nation to someone who left his or her native country or as a political refugee is termed as-
- (A) suffrage (B) persecution
(C) refugee (D) asylum
-  Explanation Asylum - আশ্রয়, নিরাপত্তা।

07. A pedestrian is the person who
- (A) earns money (B) goes to office
(C) treats children (D) peddles
- ANS** (D) **Explanation** Pedestrian - যে ব্যক্তি পদব্রজে গমন করে।


08. Choose the most appropriate substitution. That which cannot be seen through.
- (A) Luminous (B) Translucent
(C) Opaque (D) Transparent
-  Opaque - অস্বচ্ছ যা দেখা যায় না।


09. In English grammar, ——— deals with the formation of sentences.
- (A) Syntax (B) Morphology
(C) Semantics (D) Etymology
- ANS** (A) **Explanation** বাক্যের গঠন নিয়ে আলোচনা করে syntax।


10. In English grammar, — deals with the origin and history of the words.
- (A) Syntax (B) Morphology
(C) Semantics (D) Etymology
-  **D** Explanation যে বিজ্ঞান শব্দের ব্যুৎপত্তি এবং ইতিহাস নিয়ে আলোচনা করে তা etymology।

11. In English grammar, — deals with the meaning of the sentences and words.
- (A) Syntax (B) morphology
(C) Semantics (D) Etymology
-  Explanation ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণে বাক্য এবং শব্দের অর্থ নিয়ে আলোচনা করে semantics।

- 12. Who is a netizen?**
 (A) one who uses the internet (B) a bad citizen
 (C) one who is not a citizen of a country
 (D) a citizen of Nottingham
- Answer:** (A) one who uses the internet
- Explanation:** Netizen - ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহারকারী।

13. Who is a misogynist? A man who —.
- (A) hates women (B) hates children
(C) is afraid of woman (D) adores women
-  Explanation Misogynist - যিনি নারীদের ঘৃণা করে।


14. A person who eats human flesh is a —.
- (A) carnivore (B) cobbler
(C) cannibal (D) cartographer
-  Explanation Cannibal - যে মানুষের মাংস খায়।

15. The murder of a king is called —.
- (A) regicide (B) homicide
(C) matricide (D) patricide
-  **Explanation** রাজহত্যাকে বা রাজকে হত্যা করা হলো regicide।


01. A speech full of too many words is-.

(A) a big speech (B) maiden speech
(C) a verbose speech (D) an unimportant speech

 **Explanation** Verbose speech অর্থ বাগাড়ম্বরপূর্ণ/শব্দবহুল বক্তৃতা।
Maiden speech অর্থ প্রথম বক্তৃতা।

02. Words inscribed on a tomb is an-
 (A) epitome (B) epithet
 (C) episode (D) epitaph
-  **D** **Explanation** Epitaph- অর্থ সমাধিলিপি, অর্থাৎ সমাধি/কবরের উপর লিখিত কোনো বিবৃতি/লিপিমাল্য।

03. One whose attitude is 'eat, drink and be merry' is—
 (A) materialistic (B) epicurean
 (C) cynic (D) stoic
- ✓ B Explanation** Epicurean অর্থ বিলাসপ্রিয়, রুচিবাগীশ বা সুখপ্রিয় অর্থাত্
 Whose attitude is eat, drink and be merry ।

04. When one is 'pragmatic', he is being — .
 (A) wasteful (B) productive
 (C) practical (D) fussy
-  Explanation Pragmatic অর্থ ব্যবহারিক, প্রায়োগিক, বাস্তববাদী।