ENGLISH

Parts of Speech

হুংরেজি বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি শব্দ তার অবস্থান অনুযায়ী বাক্যের অর্থ প্রকাশে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করে। বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি শব্দের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদনের শ্রেণিভাগকে parts of speech বলে। বাক্যে কার্য সম্পাদনের শেণিভাগ অনুযায়ী parts of speech আট প্রকার।

- 01. Noun: Noun শব্দের অর্থ নাম, তাই যে কোন নামবাচক পদকে Noun বলে। Noun সাধারণত দুই ধরনের:
 - @ Concrete : या प्रचा यात्र, Ex : Clock, Shirt, Book, Dhaka etc.
 - B Abstract : যা অনুভূত হয়, Ex : Brevity, Courage, Modesty etc.
- 02. Pronoun: Noun-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত শব্দই Pronoun, Common Pronoun-তলো 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: Sumon is a good student. He reads regularly.
- 03. Adjective: Noun এবং Pronoun-কে qualify এবং modify করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত শব্দই হচ্ছে adjective।

good Ex: He is a 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।

04. Verb: যে word দারা কোন কাজ করা বোঝায় তাকে Verb বলে।

Ex: 1. Ratul wrote a letter to his father.

2. Sachin played very well yesterday.

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

05. 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

থিখানে 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

06. Preposition: যে শব্দসমূহ noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে অন্য word-এর সাথে তাদের সম্পর্ক দ্বাপন করে, তাদের Preposition বলা য়। 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, Ex: Punam sat beside me. preposition pronoun

Conjunction: একাধিক Sentence বা Clause-কে যুক্তকারী শব্দই হচ্ছে Conjunction । Conjunction छट्ना रहाई - 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
- 08. Interjection: হর্ষ, বিযাদ, বিশায় প্রভৃতি আবেগ প্রকাশকারী শব্দই হচ্ছে Interjection 1

Ex: Hurrah! we have won the game. (কী 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

- 01. The noun of 'please' is
 - A pleasure
- ® pleasance
- © pleasant
- (D) pleasing

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

01. The word "substantiate" is a/an

(A) verb

(B) adjective

© noun

(D) adverb

(Ans(A

- 02. Verb of the word 'justification' is -
 - A justice

® justify

© 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

Some

(Ans(A)

I found her near the launch ghat. (preposition) OYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

Much

Near

She was all alone in the street, (adverb)

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)

All of us should know it. (pronoun)

Do you have any bread? (adjective)

Any

Too much of anything is not good. (pronoun)

She is a near relation of mine. (adjective)

I am much better today. (adverb)

Come near. (adverb)

The puja is nearing quickly. (verb)

ice.	I am in need of some money, (noun)	JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS	291
Need	She needs your help. (verb)	ভান শাখা = ENGLISH • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS •	BLICATIONS
Acres 1	Who comes next. (adverb)	Questions	
Next	The woman came the next day. (adjective) She was sitting next me in the class. (preposition)	* (NATIONAL UNIVERSITY)	91
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)	O1. What is the verb form of the word 'acquisition'? NU-Science Acquiesce Acquire Acquire Acquirement	_
One	One should obey one's parents. (pronoun) The little ones are playing. (pronoun)	02. What is the verb form of the word, "conversation Science: 12-13]	AnsC I''? [NU-
_	Give me one taka. (adjective) I only found a boy there (adverb)	(a) conversate (b) converse (c) conversation (d) convert	(3)
)nly	He is the only son of his parents. (adjective) Take what I have only (but) let me go. (conjunction)	03. The verb of the noun 'friend' is [NU-Science: 11-1	Ans (B)
Past	She cannot forget the past. (noun) Her past life was miserable. (adjective) I found the man hasten past. adverb)	© friendly D befriend O4. The adjective of the word 'decision' is- [NU-Science: 07	-081
	It is half past eight now. (preposition) She has no right to claim my property. (noun)	A decide © decisive © decisive © decisive	Ans(C)
Right	Let me touch your right hand. (adjective) I must right the wrong (verb) We walked right across the field. (adverb)	O5. The adjective of the word 'brother' is- [NU-Science: 07- A brotherly B brother-in-law brotherhood brotherhood	-08]
	A square thing does not fit into a round hole. (adjective) Draw a circle round this centre. (preposition)	06. The adjective of the word 'mother' is- [NU-Science: 06 A motherly B motherhood	Ans(A) [-07]
ound	The butterflies are flying round and round. (adverb) Vascoda Gama was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope. (verb)	© mothering	Ans(A)
	One should go one's daily round of duty. (noun)	01. Which word does not have a verb form? [GST-B: 22-23	81
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)	(a) Trust (b) Ruin (c) Fault (c) Suicide	Ans(D)
Some	Some of them were absent. (pronoun) Give me some biscuits. (adjective)	02. The adjective of the word 'Mountain' is— [GST-B:21- @ mounting @ mountainly	-22]
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)	© mountainous © mountany 03. What is the noun of 'terminate'? [IU-B: 18-19] © terminal © termination © none of the above	Anso
Up	Still the child. (verb) Let us go up the hill. (preposition) The sun is up. (adverb)	What is the adjective of the word 'Tax'? [CoU-B: 18-19] Taxable	9] (Ans(A)
	The up-train is coming. (adjective) There are ups and downs in life. (noun) The well ran dry (noun)	05. The adjective of 'imitate' is — [BSMRSTU-G: 18-19] (a) imitating (B) imitator (c) imitative (D) imitation	AnsC
Well	She is quite well now. (adjective) Your son has done well in the examination. (adverb) What is your name? (pronoun)	06. The adjective of the word 'sea' is — [JKKNIU-B:18-19] (a) Marine (b) Navy (c) Ocean (c) Shipping	g Test
What	This is what I want. (pronoun) What evidence do you have? (adjective) What! you don't to say so? (interjection)	07. Adjective of the word 'Joy' is- [JKKNIU-B:18-19] (A) Joyous (B) Joyful (C) Jolly (D) Enjoyen	oy (Ans(A,E
	What with illness and what with losses, the man is almost ruined. (adverb) She waited for a while. (noun)	08. Identify the parts of speech of the italic word- Let us in Malaysia. [PSTU-B: 17-18] (a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Verb (d) Adverb	1.0
While	We should not while away our time. (verb) While Santu was reading, he fell asleep. (conjunction)	09. What is the verb of 'Error'? [BRUR-B: 13-14] (A) Errand (B) Errant (C) Err (D) Erratic	Ans
Vrong	He has done no wrong. (noun) You have taken the wrong side. (adjective) The man has wronged the boy. (verb)	10. Adjective form of 'Mess' is —. [KU-B: 2012-13] (a) Messful (b) Messi (c) Messi	AnsC

A predictable B predicting © prediction @ predicted Explanation Predict শব্দটি verb এবং এর noun হচ্ছে prediction। 05. The word 'reproduction' is -A an adjective @ an adverb

 a verb a noun Explanation Word এর শেষে tion, sion, hood, th, ture, or, er, ty, ness, ent, ief etc থাকলে তা noun হয়, যেমন: pollu<u>tion</u>।

06. The word 'productivity' is a/an -A adjective B adverb

noun (D)

© verb 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 a noun

(B) a verb

C an adverb

an adjective

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

08. The noun of 'deter' is -

A deterrence

(B) deterrential

© detention

@ detour

Explanation Deter অর্থ বাধ্যান্ত 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'?

A deference

® deferment

C difference

(1) deferrant

🗭 🖪 Explanation Defer অর্থ ছগিত করা, বিলম্বিত করা; deferment-ছগিতকরণ, বিলম্ব।

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

A responsible

® responsibility

© respond

D respondent

Explanation Response অর্থ 'সাড়া' যা একটি noun। আর Respond অর্থ 'সাড়া দেওয়া' যা একটি verb।

Noun শব্দের অর্থ নাম। তাই যে কোন নাম বাচক পদকে Noun বলে। Noun ক 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 ছানের

02. Common noun (জাতিবাচক নাম): নির্দিষ্ট নাম না ব্ঝিয়ে সমজাতীয় নাম (একটি না বুঝিয়ে অনেকজন) কে বুঝালে Common noun হয়। এখানে city বলতে একটি শহর বুঝায় না বরং সব শহরকে বুঝায়।

© Collective

© Studentship

Material Description

(Ans(B)

(2) Which one is a common noun?

A Salt

 Army (D) Infant

(Ans(D

→ পরীক্ষায় বেশি আসে এরকম কিছু Common noun এর হন্দ নিচে দেওয়া হৃদ: 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 রান্তায় 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 যাছিল।

→ Common noun এর অপর নাম হল Class noun.

Dhaka green

transport library

river swimming

bank

ightarrow একাধিক Noun যুক্ত থাকলে তাকে Compound Noun বলে।

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

03. Collective noun (সমষ্টিবাচক নাম): যে Word ছারা স্মষ্টি বা দল বুঝার 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 Word গুলো Collective noun:

আমাদের school, class, committee, library তে ঠাৎ 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 (বস্তবাচক নাম): যে Word দারা 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.) व्यञ्ज Material Noun।

에이의 (역에서기타경 = 1 05. Abstract Noun (তাপ বা ভাববাচক নাম): যা অনুভব করা যায় কিছ স্পর্শ ব্যা যায় না সেই Word গুলোকে Abstract Noun বলে।

Love, truthfulness, kindness, childhood, honesty, strength, happiness, judgement, bravery, beauty, agency, discipline etc. → কোন word এর শৈৰে ment, ness, hood, ship, dom, tion, sion,

ce, cy, th, ty, ism, ry, age, al, ure থাকলে Abstract noun হয়। মেন- height, humility, unity, development, health etc. Ex:

01. What kind of noun is 'Discipline'?

A proper

® collective © abstract © common (Ans(C)

02. What type of noun is 'kindness'

(B) common A proper

C abstract D material (AnsC

Countable and Uncountable Noun

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

01. Countable Noun: যে Noun কে গণনা করা যায় তাকে Countable Noun वना रख।

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:

i. এদের পূর্বে Article বসে। ii. এদের সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয়। iii. এদেরকে singular বা plural দৃটি form-ই করা যায়।

iv. a/an/the যে কোন possessive form ছাড়া এরা বাক্য গঠন করে না।

□ Non-countable/Uncountable Noun এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:

i, এদের তথ্ singular form হয়। ii. এদের সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয় না। iii. এদের পূর্বে Article বঙ্গে না।

Rule-01: নিমূলিখিত শ্রেণীভুক্ত noun গুলো সাধারণত uncountable, এরা স্বসময় 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

(B) Sceneries

© The sceneries

(Ans(D) (D) Scenery

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
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:

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

A corms © corn ears B ear of com O corn's ears

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

(A) any (C) a

B a piece of

@ much

Rule-02: কিছু জোড়া Noun আছে যাদের অর্থ অনেকটা একই রকম; কিছ তাদের, একটি Count এবং অন্যটি Non-count noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। নিমে 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-

(A) machine @ a machinery (B) machinery

(D) 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 Phural-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 अत्र 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.

(A) hundreds

(B) hundred

© a hundred

(D) hundredth

0	Self Practice with	Previous Question	ns 🗱 07	There is — hope of his r	(S) little	
				© very	D few	W W
	* (NATIONAL	L UNIVERSITY)	* 05	. There are - students	in class today than	there w
01.	We had some fun. The und	lerlined word is- INU-Science	æ:14-15]	yesterday. [MBSTU-C: 19-2		- 120
	an uncountable noun	(a countable noun		3 less	B a few	
	© a proper noun	a mass noun	AntA	© a little	D fewer	- La
02.	Which of the following is	a noun? [NU-Science: 14-15]	1 00	. I gave him fifty [HST	TU-C: 10-111	
	(A) invite	® tight	100		(3) dollar	
	© mite	D write	Anc	@ mony		
03.	It costs relatively -, and	you can save a lot. [NU-Scie	nce: 13-14]	© takas	D none	- AM
	(a) little	B a little	10	. What kind of noun is 'Ar	my'? [BRUR-A:19-20]	
1	© slight	© small	Ans B	Proper Prope Prope Prope Prope Prope Prope Prope Prope Prope	B Common	
04.	Select the correct form	of the verb to fill in th	ne gap in	C Collective	Abstract	(LIII
/	sentence. The glass on the	ie table contains w	ater. NU- 11	. He spent - time in play	ing football. [BRUR-A:	19-201
	Science: 06-07]	6 - 6		(3) many	® few	
	(a) a little (c) many	a few several	AnsA	© fewer	@ much	AM.
	Section 19			. She gave me — water. [BRUR-A - 19-201	r devoge.
05.	What kind of noun is catt (a) Proper		1.	@ many	(B) few	
	© Collective	Commo Material	(30)	© little	D least	Am
0.0			AngC 13	. What kind of noun is 'Ch	erity'9 IRRITE 4 - 10 301	
00.	We didn't spend mon a much			Proper	® Common	-
	© few	® many © only a few	(Ans(A)	© Collective	Abstract	(LEE)
07				. Such is the — of human	noture It have its	200
. 07.	After the invention of the hand-written manuscripts	e computer publishe	ers prefer	against those it has injure		orst grad
	(A) many	® most		a perverse	® perversion	
	© almost	D few	Ans(D)	© perversity	D perverted	(Last)
	*	· Constant		. She wants to satisfy her t	hirst Rut hara is	
	OTHER U	NIVERSITIES)	*	glass. [HSTU-D: 19-20]	mist. Dut here is —	water in ii
01.	The government need t	o work in close —	with the	(a) few	® not many	
	teachers on the new curri	culum. [GST-A: 23-24]		© a little	D a few	AM
	(A) involvement	® collaboration	16.	. Which of the underlined	words is a noun? INST.	
*	© elaboration	(D) attention	(Ang B)	A) The heavens are above.		O . 15-20j
02.	The wheels of change hav	e been set in ——.[GST-A	: 23–24]	B The bird is flying above	the filed.	
	(A) motion	® autumn		© Read the sentence given	above,	
-4000	© engines	① cars .	AnsA	D Blessings come from ab	ove.	Amil
03.	'Forgiveness is a great	virtue'. Which class	of noun 17.	in this display is for s	ale. [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20]	
	'forgiveness' belongs to? [& Each furniture	Each pieces of fit	irniture
	© Material	Common Abstract		© Each piece of furniture	D Each furniture's	Am
- 0.4	*		Ans(D) 18.	. There has been a breakth	arough in the treatmen	t of dengu
04.	Which of the following is it a pinch of salt			patients. Here breakthro	ugh' is a/an [BSFMSTU-C	: 19-20]
- 1	© a swarm of bees	B a gang of scholarsa flock of birds		(A) adjective	® verb	
05			(Ans(B)	© noun	(D) adverb	Ang
UJ.	We could barely get any	information at the air	port. — 19.	. We could barely get any	v information at the a	irport. —
	people seemed to have — Many/any	B A lot of/any	J-A : 19-20]	people seemed to have —	idea about the flights. In	U-B: 18-19]
		D Few / on	And	W Many/any	® A lot of/any	
	© Only a few/some	O	Ans	Only a few/some	D Few/on	AnsC
	© Only a few/some	o know	The Control of the Co			
06.	Although she thought sh	he hardly remembered	bject, the 20.	. Although she thought sl	he knew — of the s	ubject, the
06.		the knew — of the subshe hardly remembered. [B] B) much	bject, the U-A:19-20]	Although she thought sl teacher asked a few details	he knew — of the s	ubject, the [IU-B: 18-19]
06.	Although she thought sh teacher asked a few details s	the hardly remembered. [B	bject, the (U-A:19-20]	Although she thought sl teacher asked a few details a several many	he knew — of the s	ubject, the

-		জাতীয় বিশ	41440 Lal H = 146	SSIA MINI E FNC	HZH			
ANKO	You have no right t	জাতীয় বিশ ations • joykoly publications • joyko to do it. The underlined ® Noun	DLY PUBLICATIONS	OPENICATION	NS - JOYKOLY PUBLICA	ATIONS . JOYKOLY PUB	LICATIONS - 10-	290
21.	JKKNIU-AP: 18-19]		word is-	08. Which w	ord is the dete	erminer in the	sentence "W	PUBLICATIONS
	Adjective			Ø will	e?"			III it take
	Adverb	1 Verb	(Ang B)	© much		® take		Te plant
	what kind of noun is 'C	Girl'? [JKKNIU-AP: 18-19] B Common			D	© time		
		® Common	ACT CLINE	TO GO TE LO	Part of service	ner ecbe noun	ৰা pronoun এ	व निर्मिष्ठका
	Collective	Material	(Ans(B)		TOTAL TIME	- INCHES IN	Air-	T 'much'
,	- house has - nro	oblems with his tool	Caro	শব্দাত সময়ে	त्र निर्फ्णक हिरमर	ৰ sentence এ ব্য	বহার হয়েছে।	much
3. 1	Rafiq aiways mas	B much	IU-D : 18-19]	09. Rafiq alw				
(D many	1 little	Contraction of The	(A) many		. B much	1 10015.	
(nore .		Ans	© more		D little		
4. 7	there is — hope of his	R little		Expl	Problem,	countable nou	n তাই তার পর্নে	countable
. (many	W IIIIle	1	determine	r, many হবে।		104	countable
(o very	1 few	AngB		•			
			1	10. 'They have	e little money	" means-	la Tay to	
	Important Ques	tions with Explanatio	n 🔅	O They ha	ive no money	at all B They	have almost n	o money
	i defeattle le nacci	ing.' The underlined ward	l ie o/on	They ha	ive yet some m	ioney (1) They	have quite som	ne money
1. '	A herd of cattle is passi	ing.' The underlined word B adjective	1 15 a/an-		Little, fe	w पद्भा negat	ive अथ (नग्र।	তাদের প্রায়
(D adverb	abstract noun	1100	কোনো টাকা	লেহ।			
0	collective noun	noun সমষ্টিবাচক অর্থ প্রদান ক	73 (8)75-37-8	holds and the feet				
1	Expression Cd alder I	का रेड्ड (श्राप्ति क्षण्य प्रमान क	CH OICHRCO		Numbe	er & Gen	der l	
c	ollective noun ace 1 can	মন: herd (গবাদি প্রত্ন দল),	team (49),	the fact display in the		****		
c	lass (শ্রেণি), cattle (প্রবাদ	পত্ত) ইত্যাদি। উল্লেখ্য, collectiv	ve noun-এর	☐ Number	Countable N	oun সাধারণত	Singular & Pl	lural উভয়
9	র সাধারণত singular verb	বসে।	4 101 20 10	form এ গঠি	ত হয়, একে Nur	mber বলা হয়।	- Kinggy'E	
						0' 1 2 D	lural	
	the word that re	emains same in plural for	m:	Number 7	ই প্রকার। যথা- 1.	Singular, 2. P	Italian.	
. I	dentify the word that re	emains same in plural for ® horse	m:					ingular 3
. 0) deer	(B) horse	m:	ভধুমাত্র Cou	intable Noun	এর Number প	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S	ingular ও er পরিবর্তন
. 0) deer	(B) horse (D) tiger	P. Marilla	শুধুমাত্র Cou Plural form	intable Noun n হয়ে থাকে। U	এর Number প	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S	ingular ও er পরিবর্তন
. 0	deer elephant Sheep de	B) horse D tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দগ্র	नि Singular	শুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu	intable Noun n হয়ে থাকে। Ui ural হয় না।	এর Number প ncountable No	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Numbe	ল পরিবর্তন
0) deer elephant ি E xplanation Sheep, de বং plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ	ঞ্জ horse D tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দর্থা গিং এদের পরে কোনো অবছায় যুক্ত s	লি Singular √es হয় না।	শুধুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note: Comm	intable Noun n হয়ে থাকে। Ui ural হয় না। on Noun ও Co	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Numbe এর Number পাঁ	er পরিবর্তন রবর্তন হয়।
0) deer elephant ি E xplanation Sheep, de বং plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ	B horse D tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দর্থা খিং এদের পরে কোনো অবহায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th	লি Singular √es হয় না। hat book"	শুধুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note : Comm Proper No	n হয়ে থাকে। U ural হয় না। on Noun ও Co oun, Material	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Numbe এর Number পাঁ	er পরিবর্তন রবর্তন হয়।
. I	deer elephant Sheep, de r plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ dentify the determiner in	B horse D tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দর্থা থি এদের পরে কোনো অবহায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th	লি Singular √es হয় না। hat book"	শুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note : Comm Proper No Number প্র	intable Noun on হয়ে থাকে। U ural হয় না। on Noun ও Co oun, Material ৱবৰ্তন হয় না।	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun Noun ও Abs	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Number এর Number প tract Noun	er পরিবর্তন রবর্তন হয়। এর কোনো
. 10	deer elephant Sheep, de plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ dentify the determiner in bring B me	B horse ① tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দগ্র ি এদের পরে কোনো অবছায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th ② that ② bo	লি Singular √es হয় না। hat book" book ন noun -এর	ভধুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note : Comm Proper No Number পা	intable Noun on হয়ে থাকে। Unaral হয় না। on Noun ও Cooun, Material রিবর্তন হয় না। বা এর শেষে '০' ও	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun Noun ও Abs	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Number এর Number পা tract Noun পূর্বে Vowel থাব	er পরিবর্তন রিবর্তন হয়। এর কোনো হলে 's' যুক্ত
. I.	deer elephant Sheep, de plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ dentify the determiner in bring B me	B horse ① tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দগ্র ি এদের পরে কোনো অবছায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th ② that ② bo	লি Singular √es হয় না। hat book" book ন noun -এর	ভধুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note: Comm Proper No Number পা Rule-01: Work	intable Noun on হয়ে থাকে। U ural হয় না। on Noun ও Co oun, Material ৱবৰ্তন হয় না।	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun Noun ও Abs	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Number এর Number পা tract Noun পূর্বে Vowel থাব	er পরিবর্তন রিবর্তন হয়। এর কোনো হলে 's' যুক্ত
). I	deer elephant elephant sheep, dee plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ dentify the determiner in bring B me elephant and plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ	B horse D tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দর্থা প্রেদের পরে কোনো অবহায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th C that D bo দ/শব্দগুচছ noun -এর পূর্বে বসের র determiner বলে। যেমন- this	লি Singular ves হয় না। nat book" ook if noun -এর , that, such,	ভধুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note : Comm Proper No Number পা Rule-01: Woo করে Plural করতে হয়।	intable Noun on হয়ে থাকে। Unal হয় না। on Noun ও Co oun, Material রিবর্তন হয় না। rd এর শেষে '০'ও । করতে হয় কিষ্ক	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun Noun ও Abs থাকলে এক তার ব Consonant থাব	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Number প্রি এর Number প্রি এর Number প্র এর Number প্র এর Number প্র এর Number প্র এর Number প্র এর Number প্র	er পরিবর্তন রিবর্তন হয়। এর কোনো সলে 's' যুক্ত রে Plural
). I	deer elephant elephant sheep, dee plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ dentify the determiner in bring B me elephant and plural – এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ	B horse ① tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দগ্র ি এদের পরে কোনো অবছায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th ② that ② bo	লি Singular ves হয় না। nat book" ook if noun -এর , that, such,	ভধুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note : Comm Proper No Number পা Rule-01: Wor করে Plural করতে হয়।	n table Noun on হয়ে থাকে। Unral হয় না। on Noun ও Cooun, Material ৱবর্তন হয় না। rd এর শেষে 'o' ও করতে হয় কিন্তু	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun Noun ও Abs থাকলে একং তার ও Consonant পান	রিবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Number এর Number প্রি tract Noun পূর্বে Vowel থাব চলে 'es' যুক্ত ক	er পরিবর্তন রিবর্তন হয়। এর কোনো সলে 's' যুক্ত রে Plural
. II	deer elephant elephant sheep, dee plural — এ একই থাকে অৰ্থ dentify the determiner in bring B me Explanation যে সকল শ্ব দিইতা/অনিদিষ্টতা বোঝায় তানে ome, a lot of etc. উল্লেখ্য, de	B horse D tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দগ্র পি এদের পরে কোনো অবছায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th C that D bo প্রশাসক্ত noun -এর পূর্বে বসে নর determiner বলে। যেমন- this eterminer বাক্যে adjective -এর ব	লি Singular ves হয় না। hat book" book ন noun -এর , that, such, কাজ করে।	ভধুমাত্র Cou Plural forr হয় না বা Plu Note : Comm Proper No Number পা Rule-01: Wor করে Plural করতে হয়। Singular Bamboo	n table Noun on হয়ে থাকে। Unaral হয় না। on Noun ও Cooun, Material রবর্তন হয় না। rd এর শেষে 'o' ও করতে হয় কিষ্ক	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun Noun ও Abs বাকলে এক তার ও Consonant থান Singular Cuckoo	রবর্তন অর্থাৎ S un এর Number পরি tract Noun পূর্বে Vowel থাব চলে 'es' যুক্ত ক Cuckoos	er পরিবর্তন রিবর্তন হয়। এর কোনো সলে 's' যুক্ত রে Plural
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3. I. G. S.	deer elephant elephant sheep, dee elephant sheep sh	B horse D tiger er, salmon, canon etc শব্দগ্র পি এদের পরে কোনো অবছায় যুক্ত s n the sentence "Bring me th C that D bo দ/শব্দগ্রহ noun -এর পূর্বে বসে লর determiner বলে। যেমন- this eterminer বাক্যে adjective -এর ব few C many D a l ble noun (money, water, n a little ব্যবহার হয়। বাক্যে little money) রয়েছে। t is used when — people are B more than two D four only	লি Singular ves হয় না। hat book hat book hat noun -এর hat, that, such, কাজ করে। little hilk প্রভৃতি) Still থাকায় e involved.	Plural forr হয় না বা Plural Proper No Number পা Rule-01: Wor করে Plural করতে হয়। Singular Bamboo Mango Ex: Echo এর সা ② Echoisti Rule-02: Wor ফুক হবে। ডু ডারপর 'es' Singular Boy	n হয়ে থাকে। Unral হয় না। on Noun ও Co oun, Material রবর্তন হয় না। rd এর শেষে 'o' করতে হয় কিন্তু Plural Bamboos Mangoes ঠক plural - c rd এর শেষে 'y' বে 'y' এর পূর্বে বুক্ত করে Plural Boys	এর Number প ncountable No llective Noun Noun ও Abs diকলে এক তার Consonant পা Singular Cuckoo Volcano B Echo © Echo পাকলে এক তার Consonant পা করতে হয়। Singular Baby	विवर्जन वर्षार Sun ध्रव Number श्री प्राप्त Number श्री प्राप्त Noun प्रिक्त Vowel श्रव Plura Cuckoos Volcanoes es ed श्रव vowel श्रव करण 'y' ध्रव है। Babies Cities	ল পরিবর্তন রবর্তন হয়। এর কোনো মলে 's' যুক্ত রে Plural য়া মন্ত্রি পুরু বি শুরু বি
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Gender

বে Word বা শব্দ ঘারা কোনো Noun বা Pronoun এর জী, পুরুষ বা বে নাম উভয়ই অথবা অচেতন কোনো পদার্থ নির্দেশ করে তাকে Gender বশা হয়। বিভিন্নভাবে Gender পরিবর্তন করা যায়, তবে বিশেষ কতভলো নিয়ম

By using different words (নতুন word -এর সাহায্যে):

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Sir	Madam
Brother	Sister	Bull, Ox	Cow
Uncle	Aunt	Dog	Bitch
Nephew.	Niece	Fox	Vixen
Husband	Wife	Horse	Mare
Man	Woman	Boar	Sow
Male	Female	Buck	Doe
Gentleman	Lady	Drake	Duck
King	Queen	Drone	Bee
Bachelor	Maid/Spinster	Gander	Goose
Monk	Nun	Ram	Ewe (文写)
Widower	Widow	Stag	Hind (হাইড)
Boy	Girl	Wizard	Witch (উইচ)
Cock	Hen	Papa	Mamma
Father	Mother	Son	Daughter
Hart	Roe	Earl	·Countess
Uncle '	Aunt	Colt	Filly

at. The masculine of the word 'lady' is-

(A) lord

(B) Lad

@ man

(D) husband

e-62: By adding— 'ess' (যোগ করে)

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Author	Authoress	Mayor	Mayoress
Baron	Baroness	Patron	Patroness
Count	Countess	Peer	Peeress
Giant	Giantess .	Poet	Poetess
Heir	Heiress	Priest	Priestess
Host	Hostess	Prince	Princess
Jew-	Jewess .	Prophet	Prophetess
Lion	Lioness	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Manager	Manageress	Steward	Stewardess
God :	Goddess	Tailor	Tailoress

আই কিছ ক্ষেত্রে -ess যোগ করার সময় রানানের কিছ পরিকর্তন হয় । যেমন-

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress	Preceptor	Preceptress
Abbot	Abbess	Seamster	Seamstress
Conductor	Conductress	Songster	Songstress
Duke	Duchess	Master	Mistress
Emperor	Empress	Murderer	Murderess
Enchanter	Enchantress	Tempter	Temptress
Governor	Governess	Tiger	Tigress
God	Goddess	Traitor	Traitress
Hunter	Huntress	Waiter	Waitress
Instructor	Instructress	Director	Directress
Benefactor	Benefactress	Negro	Negress

Ea: What is the feminine gender of "tiger"?

® female tiger © tigerer

B tigress

D tigress TOTAL PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . J

(Ans(B)

O criteria

(Ans(B)

OVECLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Rule-03: By changing the masculine word of a Compound word : (Compound word বা সমাসবদ্ধ শব্দের পুবোচক শব্দটিকে পরিবর্তন করে।)

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Boy-friend	Girl-friend	Grand-father	Grand-mother
He-goat	She-goat	Great-uncle	Great-aunt
He-bear	She-bear	Step-brother	Step-sister
Bull-calf	Cow-calf	Man-servant	Maid-servant
Bridegroom	Bride	Milk-man	Milk-woman
Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law	Pea-cock	Pea-hen
Father-in-law	Mother-in-law	Land-lord	Land-lady
Brother-in-aw	Sister-in-law	Washer-man	Washer-woma

Rule-04: Sometime Feminine forms are by adding a, ine, ix etc: (কখনো, কখনো a, ine, ix ইত্যাদি যোগ করে Feminine হয়।)

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Hero Sultan	Heroine Sultana	Administrator	Administratrix
Czar (जात)	Czarina	Executor Prosecutor	Executrix Prosecutrix
Signor	Singnora	Testator	Testatrix

Ex: The feminine gender of the word 'Testator' is -

(A) testatrix C testatrics

® testatoress (D) testatrid

Note জড় পদার্থের উপরেও কখনো কখনো ব্যক্তিবভাব আরোপিত সেগুলো পুংবাচক বা ব্রীবাচক হয়।)

(i) The Masculine Gender is often applied to objects remarkable for strength or power. (উল্লেখযোগ্য শক্তি বা ক্ষমতার অধিকারী বিষয়তলো সাধারণত Masculine Gender হয়।)

Ex: The Sun, Summer, Winter, Death, Time etc.

The Sun sheds his beams on the rich and the poor alike.

(ii) The Feminine Gender is often applied to objects remarkable for beauty, gentleness and gracefulness. (সৌন্দর্য, মৃদুতা এবং মাধুর্য প্রকাশক বিষয়তলো সাধারণত Feminine Gender হয়।)

Ex: The Moon, The Earth, Nature, Autumn, Spring, Liberty etc. The Moon has hidden her face behind the cloud.

(iii) A ship is always spoken of as Feminine Gender. (সাবাসক সর্বদাই Feminine Gender ধরা হয়।)

Ex: The ship lost all her boats in the storm.

(iv) Collective nouns, even when they denote living beings are considered of the Neuter Gender (Collective Noun প্রাণীবাচক হলেও Neuter Gender হয়।)

Ex: The army showed its strength.

(v) Lower animals are often considered as Neuter Gender (ইতর প্রাণীকে সাধারণত Neuter Gender হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়।)

Ex: The mouse cut the rope by its teeth.

Self Practice with Previous Question **OTHER UNIVERSITIES** 01. What is the plural form of 'phenomenon'? [GST-A: 22-23] A Phenomenal B Phenomenas D Phenomenons C Phenomena Ans 02. Which one is the singular form of the word 'Alumni'? [KU-A: 19-20] (A) Alumnae Alumnies C Alumnis (D) Alumnus (Ans(D) 03. Which one is singular number? [CoU-A: 19-20] (B) errata (A) data

(D) phenomenon

(Ans(D)

29b	OLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYEOLY PUBLICATIONS	জাতীয় বিশ্ববি		কার সর্বোত্তম ভর্তি সহায়িকা xoykoly publications • xoykoly publicatio	ons . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICAN
04.	The plural of 'thesis' is — ① thesises © theseses	BU-A: 19-20] B) theses	7.	21. The feminine form of 'Pro Prosecutrix Prosecutora	B Prosecuters D Prosecuter
05.	Which of the following word A Formula	B Agenda		22. The feminine gender of 'I	bachelor' is – [JUST-D : 18-19] ® spinster
06.	© Oases The plural of 'index' is —.	Radius	And	© woman	① mind
	(a) index (b) index (c) indexum	B indexes D indexs	(170)		ons with Explanation
07.	Choose the correct femini [JUST-FBSTA: 19-20]	ne gender of the word	And B	01. 'Alumni' is plural form of Alumnus B Alumino Alumnus (2	f — ous © Aluminus
	Dove Bee	® Duck © Roe	AngC	02. The feminine form of 'Pro	
08.	Masculine gender of 'Goos A Hart Drone	e' — [CoU-A : 18-19] B Gander D Mare	(Ans(B)	© Prosecutora © Explanation Prosecutor	B Prosecutress D Prosecuter (অভিযোক্তা/অভিশংসক) এর গ্রীলিক ফ্
09.	'Alumni' is plural form of Alumnus	Aluminous		prosecutrix. 03. Which of the following is	
10	© Aluminus The plurel of !thesial in	Aluminise	Ans(A)	Premium Syllabi	Phenomena Media
10.	The plural of 'thesis' is — (a) thesises (b) theseses	B theses O none of the above	e Ans(B)	Premium 交際 Singular !	na, syllabi, Media ইচেছ plura
11.	The singular form of 'stim stimulation stimulant	uli' is —. [SHUBD-B : 1 B stimulus D stimul	8-19] (Ans(B)	 Only — can be affected by known as number. © conjunction 	y the grammatical category B adverbs
12.	What is the plural of 'Spec Spectums Spectroms	etrum'? [JUST-F: 18-19] B Spectra	12 mg	© nouns Explanation Number হয় noun-ই singular বা plural হয়	D adjectives চহ noun এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত জর্মাং ।
13.	One of the most significan been the development of co	inema. [BSMRSTU-D: 18-		05. Which of the following is © Puppy © Drone	
	© phenomenonna	® phenomena© phenomenonns	(Ans(B)	B Explanation Mare - মাদি	যোড়া হচ্ছে feminine gender.
14.	Which of the following noun Radius Medium	® Data	RSTU-D : 18-19]	06. Which one of the followin (a) doe (b) wizard	g is a masculine gender? © testatrix
15.	Ms. Sinha needs some lega [BSMRSTU-G: 18-19]	Oasis advice. So she contact		witch (ডাইনি)।	কের) হলো পুরুষবাচক শব্দ এর ব্রীলিঙ্গ হয়
	A attorney © attorneys	B attornies D attorneyies	Anso	What is the singular form Medien Mediam Mediam Mediam	of 'Media'? © Medium © Mediom খিম) এর singular হলো medium।
16.	The singular form of 'data (a) datum (b) datun	' is — . [BSMRSTU-D : ® datas © datti	17-18]	08. What is the singular form (a) Agendum	
17.	The plural of 'oasis' is - [St	1	1	© Agendiom Explanation Agenda (SIC) O9. What is the plural form of	© Agendae গাচাস্চি) এর singular form হলো agendum
18.	© oasis © oasises The plural of 'Basis' is-[Ji Base Bases	CKNIU-D : 19-20] © Basics		Appendixe Appendics	Appendixs Appendices
19.	Which one does denote a f A rooster B dog		: 19-20]	appendices.	(পরিশিষ্ট/উপাঙ্গ) এর plural form ^{হলে}
20.	Which one is masculine ge	100	1000	10. Which one is singular num (A) data (C) criteria	® media
	© Girl	© Goose	(Ans(B)		© glass -glasses) হলো singular। বাকি সব plural।

Pronoun

ক্রত pronoun এর পাঁচটি রূপ রয়েছে। সেওলো হল-

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

Kinds of Pronoun

- গঠনগত দিক থেকে সাধারনত pronoun ৮ প্রকার। সেগুলো হল-
- 01. Personal Pronoun : যে Pronoun গুলো ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়। বেমন- I, thou, thy,me, you, he, she, his, ours, they etc.
- 02. Demonstrative Pronoun : যে Pronoun গুলি Sentence এ অবছিত Noun বা Pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে- this, that, these, those, such, so etc.
- 03. Interrogative Pronoun : যে Pronoun গুলি প্রশ্ন করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়who, what, which, whom, why, when etc.
- 04. Relative Pronoun : যে Pronoun গুলি সম্পর্ক ছাপন 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 দারা 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 বিসেবে Objective Pronoun বলে।

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.

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

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?

© your?

- @ yours?
- (Ans(D
- 02. Choose the right pronoun in the blank: boys want to hit it big. [NU-Science: 14-15]
 - (A) Them

® We

O Us

- 1 Theirs
- Ans B
- 03. Fill in the gap with any one of the following:-
 - who first noticed the differences. [NU-Science: 10-11] It was -
 - A me @ myself

- ® I
- @ meself
- Ans B
- 04. Shamim and are going to the cinema. [NU-Science: 09-10]
 - A me C my

- ® myself
- OD I
- (Ans(D)
- 05. raining cats and does. [NU-Science: 09-10]
 - A Its C Is it

0

- ® It is
- - D It
- Ans B

(Ans(B)

(Ans(A)

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
- © a demonstrative pronoun
- D a relative pronoun
- 02. His father always wanted his children to look after do what they wanted. [CoU-C: 19-20] (B) ourselves
 - A themselves
- (D) himself
- @ oneself

- 03. I have read the book you sent me. [BRUR-A: 19-20] ® who
 - (A) whom @ whose
- - (D) that
- (Ans(D)
- 04. The king's garden is outside the city, is very old. [RUB: 19-20]
 - A which (C) where
- (B) what
- (D) who
- (Ans(A)
- 05. Neither of the boys was present. Here the word 'neither' is-[MBSTU-D: 19-20]
 - (A) a reciprocal pronoun

C a demonstrative pronoun

- B a distributive pronoun
 - (1) a relative pronoun
- has done the most for our 06. Please vote for the member village. [HSTU-C: 19-20]
 - A whom you believe
- ® who you believed
- C that you believe
- 1 who you believe
- (Ans(D)

	07.	He is married to a writer whom for who	ATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKO you may have heard. [JU of whom. that	JST-D: 19-20]	Ookoly Publications · JOYKOLY Publications · JOYKOLY Publications · JOYKOLY Public Ob. Choose the correct sentence: (A) Who do the book belongs to? (B) Who belongs to the book?	ATTON
	08	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	t Advisor, Provost, Procto		© Who does the book belong to?	
		had discussed about the	problems and possible so	lution of	1 To whom does the book belong to?	
		these prevailing difficul	ties. [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20]	THE HULES	Explanation Who does the book belong to? (বইটি কার?)	
		(A) me	(B) I		07. Leap years, — have 366 days, contain an extra day in Febru	ent in
		© mine	all of these	(Ans(B)	(A) that (B) when	lary
	09.	Everybody should obey	respective duties in	own	© where	
		position for the developm	ent of our company. [BSMRS	TU-E: 19-20]	Leap year ঘারা বস্তুকে বোঝানো হয়েছে, তাই which ব	30-
		A their — their	® his — his			
		© their — his	D his their	(Ans(B)	08. The U.S. congress restored the Medal of Honor that wa	5
	10.	-they are going to do a	fter this is uncertain. [BSFMST	TU-C : 19-201	first presented in 1965 to a women — name few of us have he (A) which (B) who	ard.
		(A) Where	® When	000.15-201	© whose	
		© How	What	(Ans(D)		
	ĮI.	A snake can eat and dig	gest animals much larger t		Who - কে, whom - যাকে, whose - যার, w name (যার নাম) few of us have heard (আমানের মধ্যে করেকজন তর্নো	hos
		(A) it	(B) itself		09. The size and shape of a box depends primarily on the	
		© its	(D) it has	A SAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	function intended.	
	12			Ans(B)	(B) which it is	
ŀ	12.	A his	parents. [BSMRSTU-E: 18-19]	14.4	© which it is for © for which is	
ı		© one's	® their		Explanation Box এর আকার এবং আকৃতি নির্ভর করে বক্সটা কী	काट
	_	© one s	Ones Ones	Ans	ব্যবহার হবে তার উপর (for which it is intended)।	* 100
		Important Ques	tions with Explanatio	n 🔅	10. There is really no difference between you and	
	0.1	CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE PARTY O		The second second	AI B we	
	01.	(a) why	aph — you have taken rig	ght now.	© them	
		© that	® how		Explanation Preposition এর পরে সবসময় pronoun এর objec	oti
			1 what	7 7 1	form বসবে। Between থাকাতে বাক্যের অর্থানুসারে me দিতে হবে।	CHV
		Explanation and solice	বোঝা যাচেছ যে বাক্যটিতে that অথব	ৰা what একটি	11 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	
		यापरात्र कर्तालर हता। किहु,	grammatically 'the photog	raph' উল্লেখ	Adjective	
		মন্বেছে বলে শরবতাতে প্রাচকে দ	নর্দেশ করতে what নয় that ব্যবহার	করতে হবে।		
	02.	As for -, I prefer to	let people make up —— i	minds.	Different kinds of Adjective	
		(A) myself, each other's	® me, their own		্র যে সব Word Noun জন্ম Description	
		© my, theirs	mine, one another			वदमङ
		B Explanation Preposition	n এর পরে pronoun এর objective	e form বসে।	Classification: There are mainly 6	
	03.	The rising numbers of i	cebergs are in turn "incre	asing the	(Adjective প্রধানত: চার প্রকার) যথা-	
		tsunami hazards"——	occur when they break aw	ay from a	01. Adjective of Quality : যে word ছারা কোন ব্যক্তি, বন্ধ, ছান, গ	वामीर
		glacier and trigger a tid. A whom			प्लाप- क्ये व्याप्त जात्क Adjective of Quality जरम	
		The state of the s	(B) whose		Ex: He is an intelligent man.	
		© which	@ who's		(good, bad, clever, lazy, weak, intelligent, old, heal	thy,
		Explanation Hazards	এর relative pronoun হিলে	সবে which	wide, blue, honest, modest, essential, Asian, Banglade Greek, etc.)	shi,
		ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।				
	04.	among you are from	m Class VIII2	- 1	02. Adjective of Quantity : যে word বারা পরিমাণ ব্ঝায় য	ঠাকে
		Which	® Who		Adjective of Quantity বলে।	
		© Whom	Whose		Ex: He has much money. Ex: We have enough food now.	
			ong you are from class XII		03. Adjective of Number : य Adjective वात्का कान Noun-वत्र न	१था
		মধ্যে কে কে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির?)	ng you are from class XII	? (তোমাদের	নির্দেশ করে তাকে Adjective of Number বলে।	
					Ex: Seven days make a week. Ex: He has five hundred tak	a.
	05.	The first half of the gam	ne belonged to us and the s	econd	04. Pronominal Adjective : Adjective যখন Pronoun হিসেবে ব্য	্যত
		nan to —,			হয় তাকে Pronominal Adjective বলে। Pronominal Adject	ive
		(A) them	® they		আবার চার প্রকার। Ex: <u>This</u> task is difficult.	
		© their	1 those	The second secon	a. Possessive Adjective : Possessive Pronoun যখন Noun-এর ই	गर्थ
	-	Explanation Prepositio	on এর পর সর্বদা pronoun এর	Objective	ব্যবহৃত হয়।	
	0	form হয়।		- Journe	Ex: My pen is costlier than your one. (my, your, his, her, o	ur,
	JOYKO	LY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICAT	TIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOL	Y PUBLICATIONS	their, etc.)	ONE.
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CATIONS - IOVEOLY BUILDING - FOREST - CONTROL	10.00

244	N.Y. PUBLICATIONS - IOVEOLY BUBLICATION	জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ	গ্যাশয় ভর্তি গ	ারীক্ষার সরে	ৰ্বান্তম ভৰ্তি সহায়িকা	CATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOL	Y Pilbres
JOIRO	A STATE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	INIVERSITIES	Y PUBLICATION	15. T	he politicians and th	e myths around them an ar	ound the
	December 1975 1972	a Prince	Scionage .		orld are —. [BSMRS	TU-E : 19-20] B similar to	19
01.	After the initial set back	, all the — program	imes were		similar	(b) similar to	12
	conducted successfully. [C				same	그림, 그는 얼마 집에 가는 작은 사무리 아니다. 그렇게 된	And
	(A) consequent	B subsequently	_	16. T	he clay pot is prettie	r, but it costs — other one.	
	© subsequent	(D) eventual	AnsC		SMRSTU-G: 19-20] half less than the	B) half as much as th	
02.	He is a person of no imp	portance. Here 'no impo	rtance' is			half so much than	
	a/an - phrase. [GST-A: 23				half so much as the		
	(A) adjective	® noun		17. TI	ie colleagues remain	ed happy with the corrupt	Doss even
	© adverb	Ptreposition	Ans(A)	th	ough I requested the	em to snun him. Here the w	orq
03	What is the adjective for	m of the word tenn!? toer	A . 21 241		appy' is —. [BSMRS	® an adjective	-
03.	A saline	® marine	-A . 23-24j		a noun	② a conjunction	(3)
	© seasonal	(D) naval	(Ans(B)		an adverb	A ST PROPERTY PROPERTY	AndB
		-1.5 v i				ow'. Here 'walking' function	is as a/an-
04.	Identify the part of spee	ch of the underlined wor	rd: Floods		SFMSTU-C: 19-20]	B adjective	
	leave people vulnerable to		ST-A: 22-23]		noun	② adverb	
	(a) Noun	® Adverb			verb -		AniB
	© Preposition	Adjective	(Ans(D)			time for reading I wou	ld like to.
05.	"Life is a walking shadow	." Here the underlined wo	rd is a/an.	100000	oU-B: 18-19]	® more, than	
	[GST-A:21-22]			(8)	as, as	1 too, that	-
	Noun	Adjective		- A10-400	so, that	Act Dates Canada Tourist Co.	AnyA
	© Verb	Adverb	Ans(B)		nd out the correct ar		
06.	Mr. Qureshi is a universi	ty Professor. Here 'unive	ersity' is a			nuch more than his friend Ali	to the
	[GST-A: 21-22]					uch more than his friend Ali.	
	Noun	Determiner		The second second		uch more than his friend Ali's	
1.	© Noun adjective	Pronominal adjective	e (Ans(C)		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	nuch more than his friend Ali	_
07.	Adjective of the word 'vi	tality' is- [BRUR-E: 19-20]				emaining in the world toda	
	⊗ vital	® vitally	4 500			this beautiful mammal. [SHUB	D-B: 18-19]
	© vitalize	© vitality	AnsA	The state of the state of	as fewer than	® so few as	
08	English grammar is not	too difficult to understa	nd Here	C	not fewer than	as few as	And
00.	'English' is ——.[JKKNIU		inu. Here	22. He	is not <u>available</u> for	the next match. The underli	ined
	Adverb	Adjective		wo	rd is —. [MBSTU-D:	18-19]	n ku h
	© Verb	Noun	(Ans(B)		an adjective	an adverb	
				(C)	a noun	(D) a verb	Ans(A)
09.	'The post must be manne underlined word is — [KU			23. Th	e word 'proportions	ite' is [JnU-B: 2012-13]	
	(A) a noun	В a verb	MANY		a noun	® an adverb	
	© an adverb	an adjective	(Ans(D)	T 275	an adjective	D a verb	AnsC
			100		and and octave	© a veib	. —
10.	Life is a <u>broken-winged</u> b — [JKKNIU-D: 19-20]	ird. Here, the underlined	word is-	*	Important Ques	stions with Explanation	*
	A a noun	a verb		01. Go	and catch the fallin	g star. Here the "falling" is-	Alexander .
	© an adjective	an adverb	(Ans(C)	(A)	an adverb	B a preposition	national and
11	Our results indicate a rap	idly coastline (CUIID)	N D . 10 201	©:	an adjective	D a verb	
	A retreating	® retreated	л-Б : 19-20]			ng যখন noun-এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে	participle
	© retreats	① is retreating	(Ans(A)			ক্যে adjective-এর কাজ করে।	participio
			(Alla)				
	Her fever is — to ignore.		100	02. Dh	aka is becoming one	of the — cities in Asia.	
	A to much high,	® high to much		W 54.54	more busy	® busy	
	© too high	® so high	Ans		ousiest	nost busiest	fod-
	A seventeen year old is not C: 19-20]	to vote in an electio	n. [HSTU-		Explanation One of the iest, most comfortable	ie এর পর adjective এর superla e বসে।	tive form
(a old enough	® as old enough					
(© enough old	@ enough old as	(Ans(A)	03. She	is beautiful, but she	is — her mother.	no dut

native language worldwide.

B the more spoken

most spoken

14. English today is the third -

[JUST-D: 19-20]

© least spoken

A the most spoken

বর superlative form ® less beautiful not so beautiful as Explanation সে সুন্দরী, কিন্তু তার মায়ের মতো তত সুন্দরী নয়। নয়" অর্থ হলো: not so + adj + as বসে। JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . **CS** CamScanner

M most beautiful

© as beautiful

Verb

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

Finite Verb

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

2. He goes to college. িউপরিউক 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: 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: We gave him a reward.

Structure Subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct Ex: She has given me a kite.

Structure Subject + transitive verb + direct object + to + 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 verb্ বলে।

Structure Subject + intransitive verb + ext.

Ex: Birds fly.

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

Structure Subject + linking verb + complement/adjective + ext. Ex: He was meritorious.

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

🔲 নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলো linking verb হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়।

1	Be	Become	Appear	Feel	Get	Go	Grow	Keep	Look
I	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.

দ্বিপু সাঞ্জাত হলে শাসের আগে সাধারণত more ব্যবহার হয়।

E.X.: YF C SHOULD.

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

® funnier

- than an action movie.

II. A comedy is -

a more funny

© most funny

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JOYK				JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS TOIT.	• JOYKOL	PUBLICATIONS	is - joykoly publications - joykoly publicati							PUBLICATI	
	Auxiliary verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা: (i) Primary Auxiliary, (ii) Modal Auxiliary (iii) Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary (i) Primary Auxiliary: যে verb বাক্যে auxiliary অথবা principal verb হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয় তাকে primary auxiliary verb বলে। Ex: I have bought a car. (auxiliary verb)					Verb এর যে mood দ্বারা ইচছা পোষণ করা, প্রয়োজনীয়তা, সুপারিশ প্রক পায় তাকে subjunctive বলে। Subjunctive mood প্রকাশে that cla এর পূর্বে যে verb ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে subjunctive verb বলে।							nat claus		
		ve bought ve a car. (p				Operation of	Ask		Comman				Urge	Imperat	
	Auxiliar	y verb ध र	ना निस्कर्भः		of Last	old I	117.5	е	d				P-10	e	
		of Auxilia	ry Verb	Auxilia			Insist	Prefer	Move	Order	Propose	Recomme	Essential	Importa	
	Be vert)	To the said	Am, Is, Are, Being, Been	Was, V	Vere, Be,	Reque	Requi	Suggest	Stipulat	Obligat	Urgent	Mandato	Necess	
13.	Have v	erb	1911	Have, Has, Hac	L	14911	st	re		e	ory		ry		
_	Do ver		117 718 2017	Do, Does, Did	ALEN SI	111111	□ s	ubjunc	tive verb	এর that	clause रि	affirmativ	e হলে বাবে	ক্যর গঠন	
	Modal A	Auxiliary v	verb এর সং	খ্যা মোট ১৩ টি।			5	Structure Subject + subjunctive verb + that + subject + v1 + ex							
-	Can/ Could	May/ Might	Shall/ Should	Will/ Would	Must	Dare		Ex: We asked that he listen carefully to the dire Note Subjunctive verb এ যে tense থাকে that claus							
	Had Bette			etter Would Rathe	r Need	Ought to			এর base f				nause 4 s	uoject	
	Ex: We	ble to ইত্যা ought to h ey used to	nelp others swim in th				ed v ₁ + ext. Ex: We proposed that he not take a vacation. Note That clause, negative হলে verb এর base form not ব্যবহার হয়। Not এর পূর্বে কোনো auxiliary verb ব্যবহার				se form এ rb ব্যবহার	रग्र ना।			
0	verb এর 1. Mura 2. We s	এর numbe রূপগত কো d wants to aw a bird f	er, person, না পরিবর্তন meet me. lying in th	tense, mood এব হয় না তাকে non-fi e sky.	nite ver	b বলে।	Structure Subject + subjunctive verb + that + subject + be + e Ex: It is imperative that you be on time.						oé + ext.		
U.	Non-Fir	ite Verb	চন প্রকার। যথ	l: Infinitive, Parti	ciple 43	R Gerund.	D 0								
01.	হয় তাকে	infinitive v	verb বলে।	rm এর পূর্বে to যুক্ত	रस स्य	verb গঠিত	Subjunctive verb এর পর that clause না থাকলে infinitive ব্যব Structure Subject + subjunctive verb + to + v ₁ + ext. Ex: We urge him to leave now.						युष्ट रहा।		
		has come					0	r. We	urge mm	he leave	now.	Sandillo n	hing alt	had d	
02		y will go t		vie. n একই সাথে verb	(CZ9 od	institut 07	☐ St	ıbiımeti	ve verh su	agest ag	e now.	ause না থাকৰে	reig <u>talen</u>) Eta	
	কাজ করে	তাকে partie	ciple verb		anc au	jective as	2	ructur	C Subject	+ sugge	$est + (v_1)$	+ing) $+$ ex	t.	100	
300	Ex: We	saw a sing	ing bird.	recovered.	Trial of				ggest doi:			, I suggest	that I do	it now.	
	Particip	le verb তি	ন ভাগে বিভ	জ্ভ। যথা: Present	partic	iple, Past	ba	ise forr	n অথবা ve	rb এর pa	ast form	use এ subje ব্যবহৃত হয়।			
	(i) Prese	একই সাথে v	ple : Verb verb একং a	াচাৰ। এর base form এ djective এর কাজ	র সাথে ii করে তারে	ng যুক্ত হয়ে ক present	Structure Subject + insisted + that + subject + vı অথবা ve								
	participle verb বলে।				. 0	r. He i	nsisted th	ot I was	t to libe	• ,		i B			

Ex: I heard a boy singing.

Ex: Zaker saw a man running in the field.

(ii) Past Participle : Verb এর past participle form যখন বাক্যে adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে তখন তাকে past participle verb বলে। Ex: I need a washed car.

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

Ex: Having finished the work, I went there.

Ex: Having written an article, they submitted it.

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

Ex: Swimming is a good exercise for our health.

Ex: Zaker likes running in the field.

Ask	Advis e	Comman d					Imperativ e
Insist	Prefer	Move	Order	Propose	Recomme nd	sade hims	adda -
Reque st	Requi re	Suggest	Stipulat e	Obligat ory	Urgent	Mandato ry	Necessary

🔲 নিমুলিখিত adjective এর পর that clause থাকলে subjunctive rules ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Essential .	Necessary	Important	Mandatory Obligatory	
Recommend	Urgent	Imperative .		

Structure Subject + adjective + that + subject + v_1 + ext. Ex: It was urgent that my mother go there.

🔲 নিমুদ্দিখিত noun এর পর that clause থাকলে subju

	subjunctive r	mes ando a	
Demand	Proposal	Preference	Insistence
Recommendation	Requirement	Suggestion	MED PETER

Structure Subject + noun + that + subject + v_1 + ext. Ex: They ignored that he get more exercise.

Causative Verb

🛘 Causative Verb : Subject यथन नित्क कांक ना करत्र जनारक निरम्न कांक 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:

- <u>Doer</u>: যে নিজে 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 स्ना दर।
 - 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?
 - (a) to listen
- (B) listening
- @ listened
- 1 listen
- Ans(D)

Mile কিছ make এর পর something থাকলে to বসবে। যেমন-

The baby was made to cry.

- 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.

- A to drink
- (B) drinking

@ drink

- D drank
- (Ans(C)
- ii. Sub + Have (any tense) + Receiver + V3 (Past Participle)

Ex: It costs about Tk. 500 to have a tooth -

A filling

® to fill

C filled

- D fill
- Ans
- 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 48 Past

Participle form)

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

- a repairing
- (B) repaired
- C have repaired
- D to be repaired

Ans B

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

Ex: Let him take the money.

- ii. Sub+Let + Receiver +be +V3 (Past Participle)
- Ex: Let the work be done. ENTERLY RELICATIONS - ENTERLY RELICATIONS -

Modal Verbs

Different Kinds of modals and their uses

Shall / Should

- সাধারণ ভবিষ্যত বোঝাতে shall ব্যবহৃত হয় I shall go there.
- অনুরোধ করতে shall ব্যবহৃত হয় Shall I help you?
- বাধাবাধকতা ও কর্তব্য প্রকাশে should ব্যবস্থত হয় You should meet her.
- Lest এর পর Auxiliary বিসেবে should ব্যবহৃত হয় He hides the pen lest I should request to return it.
- Should be + ing: বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করতে থাকা উচিত বা কর্তবা বোঝাতে- You should be working now.
- Should have + V, (p.p): অঠীতে কোন কিছু করা উচিত ছিল কিছু করা হয়নি বোঝাতে- You should have helped the poor. (সাহায়া করা উচিত ছিল কিন্তু করা হয়নি)

Will / Would

- ⇒ সাধারণ ভবিষ্যত বোঝাতে will ব্যবহৃত হয় Anik will go there.
- ⇒ প্রতিজ্ঞা করতে will ব্যবহৃত হয় I will be in right time.
- ⇒ আমূল জানাতে would ব্যবহাত হয় Would you like to take breakfast?

Can / Could

- चर्ठमात्न मामर्था ध्वारन can गुन्छ इस He can work hard.
- ⇒ অনুমতি চাইতে can ব্যস্ত হয় Can I go now?
- ⇒ जनमिं निष्ठ can व्यव्हें द्य You can go now.
- ⇒ जठीएउद हांग्री नामर्थ धकारन Could गुनकुठ क्य My grandfather could speak in five languages.
- ⇒ উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশে Could ব্যবহৃত হয় We read so that we could learn.
- ⇒ Could have + V₁: অঠাতে কেল কিছু করে সামর্থ হল কিছু করা করি কেছতে. You could have helped the poor. (সাহায্য করতে পারতে কিছু করেনি)

May / Might

- ⇒ अनुप्रिक हाइरक may सुरुष्ठ इस May I come in, sir?
- ⇒ অনুমতি দিতে may ব্যবহৃত হয় You may go now.
- ⇒ সাধারণ সন্ধাবনা বোঝাতে may ব্যবহৃত হয় It may rain today.

Note: অনুমতি চাইতে ও দিতে informal ক্ষেত্ৰে May এর ব্যবহার এক Formal ক্ষেত্রে Can এর ব্যবহার বেশি গ্রহনযোগ্য।

- ⇒ সদুর সন্থাবনা বোঝাতে might ব্যবহৃত হয় Bangladesh might go under water within 200 years.
- অতীত স্থাবনা প্ৰকাশে might ব্ৰহ্ত হয় He might have been attacked by the robbers.
- ⇒ May / might be + ing : वर्डमात्मद ज्लमान द्यान न्यादना दावादक He might be watching television now.
- May / Might have + V3: चडीएडर (कान काक अन्मार्क चनुपान कराड -You might have heared the name of Mahosin .

Must

- ⇒ Complete obligation : বাধ্ববিশ্বতা বুবাতে must, should-ৰ তেৰে मकिमानी वर्ष (नष्ट - I must go now.
- ⇒ Events that Repeat : সাধারণত स्टब्स बादक वा वाद वाद काठ व्यव-অনুমান বুঝাতে Must ব্যবহৃত হয়।
 - Ex: Salma always gets good grades, she must study a lot.
- ⇒ Must have + V₃: logical conclusion এর ক্ষেত্রে অঠাতে ঘটে যাওয় काक श्रीकार - The pen is out of ink. Someone must have used it.
- Must be + ing: logical, conclusion as the results are CAPACE - The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone. এখানে যেহেতু phone line টি বাছ অবশ্যই বর্তমানেই কেউ তা কাবলে করাছ।

(1) had need

⇒ '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.

A may have ® can have © must have (Ans(C) D better have It is important that the Admission office —— your registration.

[MBSTU-A: 19-20]

A confirm

© should confirm

(B) confirms D must confirm

SIGN I IN THE PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICAT 06. People lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity. In this sentence, the present form of the underlined word is -

A laude

(B) led (D) laud

C lead

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

- to most farm land in America. 07. Phosphates -

A need added

(B) need to add

O need to be adding

need to be added

S D 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 .

1 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

© intransitive

1 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। একেত্রে Adverb Phrase, Clause এমনকি পূর্ণ Sentence-কেও qualify করে।

Different Kinds of Adverb

Simple Adverb : যে Adverb তথু 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 বৌঝাতে 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 হচেছ বা কোথা থেকে হচেছ 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 ওলিও 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 গুলো হলো.

Quickly, clearly, closely, correctly, bravely, badly, sadly, softly, steadily, slowly, soundly, swiftly, simply, suddenly, carefully, carelessly, easily, possibly, probably, luckily, unfortunately, naturally, rightly, fortunately, 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 জিজাসা করতে যে সমন্ত Adverb ব্যবহর 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 এডলি Interrogative Pronoun. কিন্ত-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 দেখ योग्र। ययम-

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 solider 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

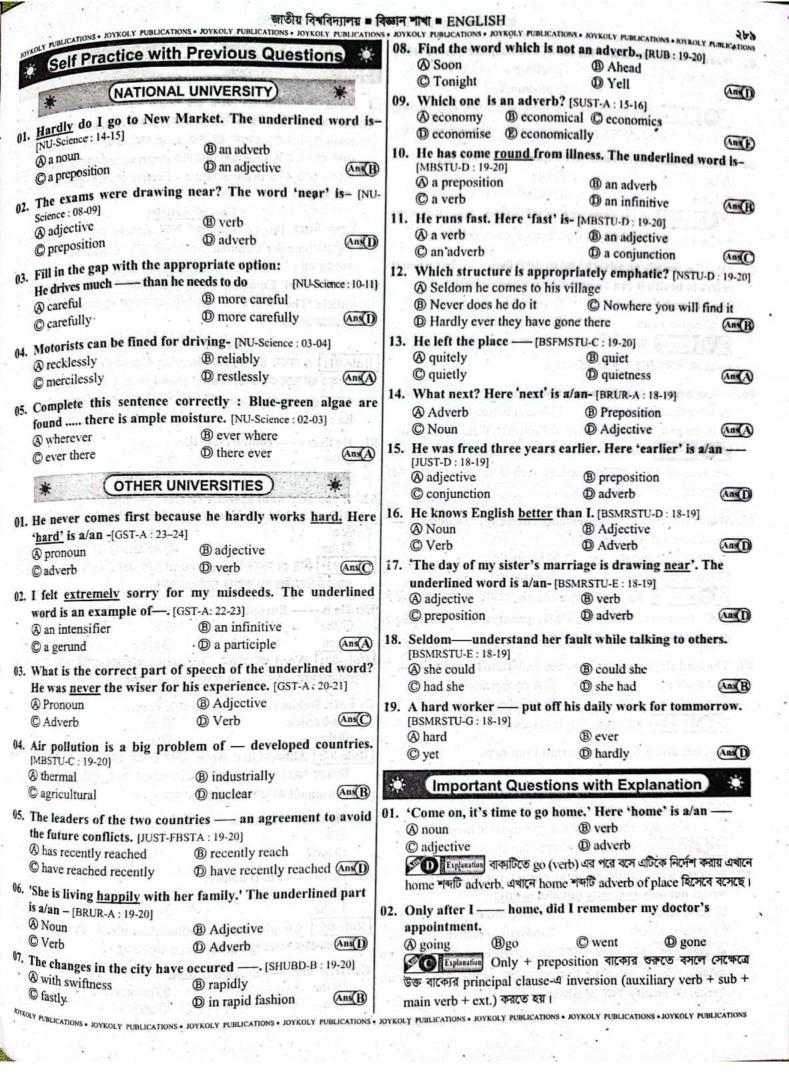
Ex: In front of my house is the tree.

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



TOAKOFA EMBLICYLIONS . TOAKOFA EMBLICYLIONS . TOAKOFA FUBLICATIONS . © a () suy (write) @ modify 李紹 @ adverb ! B no article A the modify कर जो adverb। Correctly धन् neatly भन मूछ verb Ex : Here are dozen bananas. Word colonia de word colonia adjective, verb adverb co मह्याविष्य नाटम्ब शुट्व article a/an याव्यक ह्या। Rule-05: Couple, dozen, million, hundred, thousand agio D adverb, adjective @ adverb, adverb B verb, adverb A verb, verb D Both a and C (V) suv writes not only correctly but also neatly. B A 10. Find the parts of speech of the underlined words, Henn - si 9H .20 © none B @ .osla tud किन्निन कि Vot only अन निन्निन but also. A sa A B an A a D Not only does the atmosphere give us air to breathe My elder brother is — M.A. The atmosphere which gives us air to breathe consonant जागला जाय शूर्व 'a' बरम । Wot only the atmosphere gives us air to breathe क्रायत क्याय अमस दावटम १०११६। वांअटब काय बेटब ,उप, वटब त्रव Rule-04: Abbreviated word wind crea era letter & ce cen .90. --, but also it filters out harmful sun rays. Ans (B) Explanation Adjective + ly = Adverb. B) 3u A no article · honourable man. Ex : Mr. Rahim is -D An adjective O A Verb A conjunction A An adverb ाहरू होय अट्य Vowel कि जनुभारत 'an' वरन । 08. The bird sings sweetly. Here the underlined word is Rule-03: Word धन व्यवस्य Consonant बाक्टन आहे केंग्र क्षा बार D none Yus (B) C an clause এর মধ্যে tense এর সঙ্গতি থাকতে হবে। A the বাকো inversion করতে হয়। উল্লেখ্য, principal এবং subordinate - European. Ex: He is -তি Explanation So + adjective/adverb পাকোর ওপতে বসলে উভ এর মত উচ্চারিত হয় তাদের পূর্বে '३' বসে। D he ran as © did he run that Rule-02: कि ए जक्न Vowel sound की ज्या ('02') जब्द हैं ('था') B he ran that A would he run that D no article © the (Ans(B) - he reached on time.' BA Which will complete the sentence correctly? 'So quickly without weight machines and locker rooms may work for you 02. If you only want exercise classes, -- exercise studio पात्रिक इस त्यागिक वना इस inversion । (Ans(B) sentence धन एकटळ वागरन auxiliary verb ि subject धन शूर्व निरम D no article A the Rever, hardly, scarcely, seldom gollin adverb 01. He lives comfortable life. D In the past, there never have D Formerly, there never were A More than ever before and Wever before have प्रक Consonant Sound धन (धर्व नीठि वारन वनाकनिन) शूर्व ब नेत्र। - so many people been out of work as today. वावविष्ठ हम एटव वह तक्ता Vowel sound (a, e, i, u, o) पत्र शूर्व बहुत वा noun क निरमन करव जरव जो adjective. Rule-01: A ज्यंत an ज्यूमीज Singular Countable Noun ज कुल Well alm verb co faction oca oca oca ol adverb, alm Indefinite Article (A, An): W verb, noun वद वत्याखन व्य ना । Article 'The' ব্যবহৃত হয় তথে নির্দিষ্টতা জ্ঞাপন না করলে কাবাং В уегь, аdverb A noun, verb' कार हाजाला एउटानी कार कि mon noun as replaced replace refers to health it can be an adjective and describe -O5. "Well" is usually an adverb and so describes -जनुसाग्नी Singular Common Noun धन शूर्व Article 'A' जवना 'An' न क्षाप्त अdverb । Quite late in life - छोत्तनत प्रकम्प प्रमिष् विश्नम निवादय Proper Moun धन जारथ Article वजरन जायान निवा Explanation Quite (Axaptivete) april adverb, late (cuff 40.4) Uses of Article: D latest C latter ্বিচ হালা করে কান্যের sujective বিশেষে ফুল পরার্ ও A lately (B) late एनशा हम । यह Article किन मानानम्ज determiner बिरमरन्हे वानकुठ हतू 04. Helen learned to read and write quite - in her life. noun কে নিৰ্দিষ্টতা দেবগ্ৰা হয় এবহু ৪, ৪ম দাবা noun এর সংখ্যাগত দাব্দু হেকে) তথন তা অভ্যন্ত দ্রুতবেগে (very rapidly) গুমিরী পৃষ্ঠের দিকে ধাবিত হয়। pr adT । Fist oloitia ইক্যদস্য দাত ত্রবা বীন্তা তবাহাি চ্ছচ oth Noun কে নির্দিষ্ট দান কিংবা তার সংখ্যার ধারণা দেয়র জন্য ৪, ৪n জু Explanation यथन त्कारना एकाभिक भीवेरी भूरके दारनम करत (महामूना W ploddingly O fastly (1) haltingly Article 03. When a meteorite enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels-, TOAKOTA ENBITICYTIONS • TOAKOTA ENBITICYTION TOLKOTA METICYLIONS . TOLKOTA METICYLIONS PORKOTA EMPLICATIONS . JOYKOLY FUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY FUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY FUBLICATIONS . কিয়াঙ্গদ তাভ দতাঠ্যদ হাক্লহিণ তাভ দলান্দদীদটা দ্ৰতিছে

Rule-06: অপরিচিত কোন ব্যক্তি বা তার ছন্মনাম কিংবা পদবীর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: A Mr Hardy has come to meet me, (এখানে A Mr. Hardy মানে Hardy নামের একজন লোককে বোঝায় যিনি বকার অপরিচিত)। Rule-07: Proper Noun কে Common Noun এ রূপান্তর করতে, জন্যভাবে বলা যায় কারো মত (similar) বোঝাতে ঐ Proper noun এর পূৰ্বে Article a/an বলে । Ex: 1. A Denial has come to judge. 2. A Nazrul does not born in every ages. (এখানে Denial or Nazrul বা বলতে তাদের মত গুনের অধিকারী লোকের কথা বলা হচ্ছে) ' Definite Article (The): Rule-01: কোন নিৰ্দিষ্ট বস্তু বা ব্যক্তি বুঝাতে। Ex: The book is - one I was looking for. ® a (A) an no article @ the (Ans(C) Rule-02: Singular Noun-এর পূর্বে যখন তা ধারা সমন্ত জাতিকে বুঝায়। Ex: 1. The cow is a useful animal. 2. The rose is the sweetest of all flowers. Rule-03: Uncountable Noun-এর পূর্বে যখন এটিকে নির্দিষ্ট করা হয়। Ex: 1. The gold of new castle is very precious. 2. The water of the Ganges is sacred. Rule-04: প্রকৃতিতে একটি মাত্র আছে এমন কোন কিছুর নামের পূর্বে। Ex: 1. The sky is blue. 2. The earth moves round the sun. Rule-05: যে Noun ছারা কোন জাতি বা গোষ্ঠী বোঝায় তার পূর্বে, তবে ভাষার পূर्द the बरम ना। Ex: Choose the correct sentences -A He speaks English like English. B He speaks the English like English. C He speaks English like the English. The speaks the English like the English (Ans(C) ii. My husband's family speak — English. (A) an ® a © the no article (Ans(D) Rule-06: Before the names of countries which are collectively formed. (সমষ্টি বাচক দেশের নামের পূর্বে) Ex: 'The' is used before & U.S.A B M. A. C Apple @ Pen (Ans(A) Rule-07: বাদ্যযন্তের নামের পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: He can play --- flute. a no article (B) the C an (D) a (Ans(B) Rule-08: শরীরের অঙ্গ প্রত্যন্দের পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: I struck him on —— cheek. (A) an © the D an or a Rule-09: As a general rule, a Proper Noun should not have

any article before it. But some proper nouns take 'the'

Newspapers, ships, trains, aeroplanes, space crafts, famous

buildings, rivers, seas, oceans, gulfs, mountain ranges, groups

before them which are given below-

ONDER RESIDENCE AND ALL AND AL 285 i. Names of holy books: the Bible, the Quran, the Ramayana. il. Names of newspapers: the Prothom Alo, the Daily Star. III. Names of ships: the Titanic, the M. V. Akbar. Iv. Names of train: the Silk City, the Lalmonirhat Express. v. Names of aeroplanes: the Dakota, the Boeing 707. vi. Names of space crafts: the Apollo. vii. Names of famous buildings: the Tajmahal, the Victoria Memorial Hall. viii. Names of rivers: the Padma, the Jamuna. Ix. Names of seas: the Arabian Sea, the Mediterranean Sea x. Names of Oceans: the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean. the Pacific Ocean. xi. Names of gulfs: the Persian Gulf, the Bay of Bengal. xii. Names of mountain ranges: the Himalayas, the Alps. xiii. Names of groups of island: the Andamans, the West Indies, the Hebrides. xiv. Names of desert: the Sahara, the Gobi. xv. Names of the directions: Go to the north and then turn to the south. Note: 'The' is not placed before the names of single mountain, single island or before the names of capes or lakes. (একটি মাত্র পর্বত বা দ্বীপ, অন্তরীপ বা হ্রদের নামের পূর্বে The বলে না) Ex: Mount Abu, Mount Everest, Vesuvius, Ceylon, Sicily, Java and so on. Self Practice with Previous Questions * (NATIONAL UNIVERSITY) 01. Choose the correct articles to fill in the blanks: — little learning is — dangerous thing. [NU-Science : 13-14] A the, a Ba, a O no article, a D a, no article (Ans(B) 02. Fill in the gap with the appropriate option: Metre is - unit of length. [NU-Science: 10-11] A the C an D no article Ans(B) 03. Choose the correct article: Soon - game came to - end. [NU-Science: 09-10] (A) a, the B the, an C an, a D the, a Ans B 04. Do you want to be -- athlete? [NU-Science: 09-10] (A) the ® a C an none 🛈 05. Choose the appropriate article to complete the following sentence: ' beef we had for dinner last night was excellent. [NU-Science: 06-07] No article (B) An 1 The (Ans(D)

06. The charge for excess luggage in TK 600 per kilo. [NU-Science: 04-05]

(A) a C the (B) an O none

(Ans(D)

	* OTI	HER UNIVERSITIES	*		Important Questions with Explanation
01.	I saw - one eyed-	man on the street. [BRUR-A: 19-	20)	01	11. I saw - one-eyed man when I was walking on the ros
	(A) a	(B) an			A) a
	© the	no article	AndA	1	© the @ no article is needed
12	— university stude	ent should think for his/her cor	intry.	1	Explanation শক্তের ওকতে Vowel (a,e,i,o,u) পাকলে article
-	[BRUR-A: 19-20]	- particular and Arterial			राज । किन्न '0' धीर्च एकार्चण यान 'व' ना देखे विशा धीर्च प्रक है
	(A) An	(B) A			তাহাল a বলে। [one যুক্ত যে কোনো word এর পূর্বে article a ক্স।
	© The	No article	An B	1	A one taka note.]
13.	I struck him on -	cheek. [JKKNJU-D : 19-20]		02	2. Are spiders - insects? - No, they're not.
	(A) an	(B) a		1	(B) an
	© the	(D) all	Anc	1	O the O no article
		wise nation. [MBSTU-D: 19-20]			D Cuplementon Plural common noun এর পূর্বে সাধারণত article ব
4.	A at	(A) the			3. This book is — one I was looking for.
	© no article	O a	Att		BET : [[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[
					& on article
5.	The state of the s	oan friendship hospital. [HSTU-C	: 19-20]		C the
	(A) The	(B) An	_		্তি (Explanation বইটিকে নিৰ্দিষ্ট কৰে বুঝাচ্ছে তাই the হৰে।
	C A	None of the above	AndA	04	4. He is — heir to the property.
6	It would be - pit	to cut down these trees. [NSTU	-D: 19-201		A the B an
	A no article	(B) the	Elefanor .	4	© a © no article
	© a	D an	AngC		ি tuplameter সে এই সম্পত্তির একজন উত্তরাধিকারী। Heir, he
		Forder edulated - DISTUD IN 10 20	,		hour, honey अरमन नृदर्व अर्नमा an इस ।
97	Dast summer Mr. I Japan and United	Carim visited — [NSTU-D: 19-20)	05	5. — Mahabharata is — greatest epic in the world
	The Japan and the			03.	literature.
	© Japan and the Un				No article; the No article; no article
	O None	ned States.	Ans(C)		O The; the D The; no article
					তি হিচ্চত্যাল বিখ্যাত বইয়ের নাম বা পৃথিবীতে যা কিছু একটা করে
08	. Dhaka is — large			1	বা ধর্মগ্রহের নামের পূর্বে article the বসবে।
	Ø a	® an			
	C the	no article required	Ans	06.	6. Vegetables are delivered to — prison twice a week.
09	. Last night, we saw -	- European eating - egg. [BRU	R-A:18-19]		(a) the (b) no article (c) a (d) both "A" and "B"
	an, an	③ a, an	1		
	C an, the	1 the, No article	Ans(B)		Explanation নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝানোর জন্য the বসেছে।
10	. This book is — one	I was looking for. [JKKNIU-AP :	18-191	07.	It was a beautiful day. There wasn't — cloud in the sk
	on article	® an			(A) a (D) an
	© the	O a	AnxC	1	© the D no article
	After briefman	ind	Gnath	1	D Esplantion Cloud হলো uncountable noun তাই এর পূর্বে এ
a.	spoke. [SHUBD-B 18	iod — suspense, the inspector	imany	1	article र द्व मा ।
	(a) a, of	(19) the, in		08.	8. The headmaster and — secretary was present in the meeti
	© a. on	D the, at	Aus(A)		(B) the
			C-12-9	1	C a D an
2.		tudent. (MBSTU-D: 18-19)		1	Was Will verb 41 singular form II singular
	(A) an	B) no article	(70)	1	
	© the	O a	(Aux A)	1	subject নির্দেশ করে। And দারা যুক্ত দুটি noun একই ব্যক্তি/বস্তু হলে
3.	This is - unique t	miversity in Bangladesh. [AUST-	D:18-19]	1 :	भववर्जी noun अब भृत्वं तकात्मा article वत्म मा। किस मृष्टि noun
	A an	(B) a			ব্যক্তি/বস্তু হলে উভয় noun এর পূর্বে article হিসেবে the বসে।
	C the	no ariticle	(Aux B)	09.	9. Do you sell bananas by — Kilo?
4	He was bonoras	ry Magistrate. [JUST-F: 18-19]			No article B the
•	(S) an	® one		1	C a O an
	© a	(D) the	Aus A		ি ইয়ুবিমনীজ Kilo এর পূর্বে indefinite article a বসে।
		-		10). Reza is crazy about reading — history books.
5.	We visited —. [BSN			10.	(A) a (B) an
	A Canada and United			1	© the D no article
	The Canada and the Use Canada and the Use				D Explanation History books এখানে অনির্দিষ্টতা প্রকাশ করছে
	The Canada and U		(1-10)		
	o The Canada and C	anicu states	(AuxC)	1	কোনো article হবে না।

Preposition

Kinds of Preposition

্ব সকল শব্দ noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে Subject, Object এবং Verb এর মধ্যে সম্পর্ক ছাপন করে তাদেরকে Preposition বলে। Preposition কৈ 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 হলিকে বিশ্রেষণ 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.

Oscillation -ই compound preposition ও অন্য শব বারা গঠিত
preposition -ই compound preposition.

Ex: across (on + cross), behind (by + hind), beyond (by + yond)

 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.
Phrase preposition তুলি preposition দিয়ে তক্ন ও শেষ হয়।

05. Participle Preposition: Present বা Past Participle যখন
Preposition এর মত কাজ করে তখন তাকে Participle Preposition বলা
হা। যেমন- considering, regarding, concerning, during,
assuming, including, excluding ইত্যাদি।

Ex: What do you know regarding this proposal?

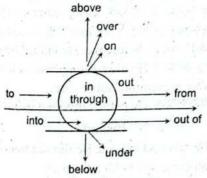
06. Disguised preposition: যখন Preposition টি সরাসরি না বসে অন্য কোন শব্দ বসিয়ে Preposition এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে disguised preposition বলে।

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।



কোন দিকে গতি বুঝালে।

= ভিতরে ছিতি বুঝালে।

To

In .

On

Over

From

Into

Out of

Above

Below

Under

অবিচিছন ভাবে নিচে আছে বুঝালে।

= কোন কিছু উপরে থাকবে এবং অবিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে বুঝালে।

= কোন কিছু উপরে বিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে গতি থাকলে।

= To এর বিপরীত বুঝালে।

ভিতরের দিকে গতি বুঝালে।

Into এর বিপরীত বুঝালে।

কোন কিছু বিচিছন্নভাবে উপরে আছে এবং ছির বুঝালে।

চাত্রে দুর্ভাবে নিচে বুঝাশে।

ত্রিপ্র ভাবে নিচে বুঝাশে।

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Uses of Different Types of Preposition

TO

নির্নিষ্ট কোনো ছান বা বিন্দুতে গছরা বোঝাতে: Liton went to the

পাৰ অৰ্থ : Life means waiting from birth to death.

अनुवारी अर्थ : 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 খেষাখেৰি অৰ্থে : 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.

দীমানা ক্যাক্স বোকতে: India is to the north, east and west to Bangladesh.

Night এর পূর্বে বনে আন্ত রাত বোঝার: Ripon will come tonight.

At

তুলনামূলক ভাবে ছোট ছান ও নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ছির কিনু বোঝাতে:

Ex: (i) He lives at Mirpur in Dhaka. (ii) Look up the word at page 30. Point of time () 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 প্ৰকাশে : Labony is good at English. বিদ্ৰোপের 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.

দায়িতু 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 বঙ্গে: Beauty arrived on 23 July.

কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে বোঝাতে: Sujan 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 বঙ্গে: I am working here on payment.

মতামত বোঝাতে: I don't know his opinion on the matter.

য়াত্রার 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.

OLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

STORY TOWARD TO THE PROPERTY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - J on his birthday, on Sunday, on February 21, on holiday, on time, on an island, on a page, on the floor, on his nose, on the table, on the door, on the wall, on the bottle, on the left-hand side, on the right, on the ground floor, on a menu, on a list, on a map, on a farm, on a river, on a road, on coast, on a bus, on a bike, on a horse, on a tour, on television, on the radio, on a diet, on fire, on strike, on the phone/telephone.

অপেক্ষাকৃত বড় ছানের পূর্বে : Nadim lives at Gulshan in Dhaka. সীমানা বোঝাতে : We were playing in the field. কোনো সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝাতে : He will reach in time. অবদ্রা বোঝাতে: His health is in bad condition. সজ্জিত হওয়া বা সাজানো অর্থে: They all are in line. কোন ব্যক্তির মধ্যে বোঝাতে : We must start the journey of refinement in us. ঘরের ভেতর সাদামাটা অবস্থান বোঝাতে : Father is in the room.

Under

ঢেকে থাকা নিচে বোঝাতে : The gold is under the cover. কোনো কিছুর নিচে বোঝাতে : She kept the bag under the table. कारता अधीरन काज कता वा कारना अवद्याग्र थाका अर्थ : He works under me. Try to keep the naughty man under control. কম বোঝাতে : He is under 20 years.

শাসনামল বোঝাতে: We were under British rule for 200 years. প্রক্রিয়াধীন বোঝাতে : Your proposal is under consideration. আয়তে আসা বোঝাতে: The situation is under control of the police.

Of

মালিকানা বা অধিকার বোঝাতে: This is the house of lords. কোনো কিছু হতে সৃষ্টি বা রচিত বোঝাতে : This house is made of red bricks. This is a song of Lalon Shah. সমষ্টির মধ্যে একটি বা একাধিক বোঝাতে : I want one of these oranges. উৎস বোঝাতে: The mango of Rajshahi is famous. উদ্ভ বোঝাতে: Tanvir comes of a noble family. একই জিনিসের অভিন্নতা বোঝাতে : He died at the age of sixty.

For

জন্যে অর্থে: Navid came here for once. সময়ের ব্যক্তি বোঝাতে: Hasan has been suffering for five days. কারো পক্ষ নেয়া বোঝাতে : Belal is for me in the verdict. বিনিময় বুঝাতে: I have bought it for ten taka. কারণ অর্থে: Anique could not go out for rain. উদ্দেশ্য বা দিকে বোঝাতে : The ship started for Islamabad. প্রতীক বা প্রতিনিধি উপছাপন অর্থে : What does the blue stand for?

ধরাছোঁয়ার বাহিরে বা উপরে বোঝাতে : The plane flew over the tower. স্পূৰ্শ করছে না এমন বোঝাতে : The bell is hanging over the head. একপাশ থেকে অন্যপাশে বোঝাতে : I jumped over the bench. অতিরিক্ত কিছু বোঝাতে : I think, it is an excess of over marking. সমগ্র অবছা বোঝাতে : English is spoken all over the world.

By

কোন কিছু বা কারো দ্বারা সম্পন্ন বোঝাতে : It was done by Rahim. পাশে বোঝাতে: Nilkhet is by our university. নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগেই বুঝাতে : He will come by 10 p.m.

শপুৰ বুখাতে : He swore by Allah that he would not steal anymore পরিমাপ বুঝাতে: The flat is 30 feet by 40 feet.

অবস্থান বুঝাতে : He is a lawyer by profession. ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে : Sujan is improving day by day

Off

Off মূলতঃ Adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে এখানে Preposition হিসেবে কিছু ব্যবহার দেখানো হল। কাছাকাছি ঘেঁষে নয়, দূরে এ রকম বোঝাতে-Take the chair off 🗞 room. Keep off the plant. বিচ্ছিন্নতা বা বিচ্যুতি বোঝাতে-Take the shoes off your feet. Get the

spot off your dream. অভ্যন্ততা বোঝাতে-The patient is off his meals. For some reasons he is off his jovial mood.

সমুদ্রের কাছাকাছি-We went off the shore.

About

कारना विषया वा कारना किছू त्रसरक किছू दना वा कड़ा अरर्थ- I am telling you about my career. Let us talk about our business. প্রায় অর্থ-He is about to rise feet. I need about 50 thousand take চারদিকে অর্থে-There is a lake about the locality. সময়ের সম্বাব্যতা বোঝাতে-It is about two O'clock. The bus will start about now.

After

উপলক্ষ্য বা উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে- She came to my house about that matter

পরে ঘটে এ রকম অর্থে- Where will you go after dinner? He will meet me after his lunch.

পিছু নেওয়া বা ধাওয়া করা অর্থে- We ran after the thief. Do not hanker after money.

পরিকল্পনা, ধরন বা অন্য কিছু অনুসরণ বোঝাতে- The museum is built after my design.

This pen was bought after my choice. He is named after his father. ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে- We entered one after another.

Before

কোন সময় বা ধারার আগে ঘটে এরকম বোঝাতে- He passed SSC examination before 1992. Your turn will come before me. সম্পূথে বোঝাতে-He stood before me. He fainted before me. অধিকতর গুরুত্ বোঝাতে-He always emphasizes hard work before brain. We want prevention before cure. বিবেচনায় আনা বোঝাতে- He put the proposal before our chairman.

Behind

পিছনে অর্থে- He came behind you. He shouted from behind the wall. অসাক্ষাতে-You curse him behind the back. বিলম্ অর্থ-You are behind me.

সমর্থন বা সাহস-Don't get frightened, we are behind you.

Below

কোনো পর্যায়ের নীচে বুঝাতে: They live below the middle class. নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যার কম বুঝাতে: Milon got below 40% marks in English.

With

কোনো ব্যক্তির সাথে বোঝাতে- She lives with her parents. I spent the vacation with my friends. কাজের কোনো উপকরণ বোঝাতে-Don't play with fire. I write everything with this pen.

FUBLICATIONS · JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS · JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS · MCG With all his learning, he is dishonest.

বন্ধবাচক বা গুণবাচক অবহা প্রকাশ করতে-He looked at her with fixed eyes. He works with confidence.

eyes. পক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে বোঝাতে-Babar fought with Ibrahim Lodi. Bahram Khan was always with Akbor.

টপর অর্থে : Milon is angry with me.

কোনো বিষয়ে বা ব্যাপার বোঝাতে- Be careful with Knife.

Along

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

Round/Around

চারিদিক বুঝাতে: Walk around the field.

ment and But and

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 ব্ঝাতে : 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

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

Appropriate Prepositions

- 1. Abide by (মেনে চলা)- We should abide by our superiors.
- Abound in (পাচর পরিমাণে থাকা)- Tigers abound in the Sundarbans.
- 3. Absent from (অনুপঢ়িত থাকা)- He is absent from the seminar today.
- 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 (ভৰ্ডি হওয়া)- He was admitted to class nine.
- 8. Affectionate to (মেহপরায়ণ)- He is affectionate to us.
- 9. Agree with (ব্যক্তির সাথে রাজি হঙ্গো)- I cannot agree with you on this point.
- 10. Alternative to (বিকল্প)- This question is alternative to that.
- 11. Ambitious of (医助神神)- He is ambitious of higher education.
- 12. Anxiety for (উপিয়)- She has anxiety for her son.
- 13. Appetite for (季州)- I have no appetite for food.
- 14. Application for (আর্পেন)- He came here with an application for the post.
- 15. Appropriate to (উপযুক্ত)- Your idea is appropriate to this situation.
- 16. Arrive at (পৌছানো)- We arrived at the station in time.
- 17.- Ashamed of (শজিত)- 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 (বিশিত)- 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 (যত্ৰ)- 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 (জন্মহণ 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 (অভিনাদন)- I sent my congratulation on his success.
- 40. Consistent with (সামজস্যপূর্ণ)— Your action is not consistent with the rules.
- 41. Contact with (যোগাযোগ)- I came in close contact with him.
- 42. Control over (निस्धाप) He has no control over his brother.
- 43. Cope with (সামলানো/তালমিলানো)— I cannot cope with the situation.
- 44. Correspondence with (যোগাযোগ থাকা)- We have correspondence with him.

TOAKOTA BUBLICYLIONS * 91. Insist on (জিদ করা)- He insisted on my going there. 132. Proud of (aldo) - He is proud of his position,

proportionate to offence.

131. Proportionate to (আনুপাতিক) - Punishment 130. Prone to ((南南 阿茂 의대)- He is prone to idleness. 129. Prior to (254)- Prior to that, he was in a wretched condition. 128. Pride in () 4 4 41)- He takes pride in his wealth. 127. Polite in, to (14)- He is polite in his manners. He is polite to strangers. with him. I am pleased at the news. 126.Pleased with (a person) at (something) [388- I am pleased I pleaded with him for justice (against the wrong done to me). 125.Plead with (a person) for or against (something) [ত্ৰকালত করা]-124. Pity for (कक्नी)- Have pity for the poor. 123. Persist in (صرح) عالمها)— He persisted in disturbing me. 122. Pass for (and sout) - He passes for a clever man. 121. Pass away (यात्रा योख्या) - He passed away last night. 120. Part from(কোন ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া)- She parted from me in tears. 119.Opposite to (বিপরীত) – Your idea is opposite to mine. him for his kind help. of Phiged to a person)/ for a thing) (वाविज) I am obliged to He obliged me with a loan, or by giving me a loan. -(ছক কলা) yith or by (doing) something (বাবিত করা)-116. Need for (action)- There is no need for help. 115.Moved by (विग्निक इन्या)- I was moved by the sight. 114. Mourn for, over (حالم مجاا) – Don't mourn for (over) the dead 113. Marry to (foolige)- He was married to a girl. 112. Make out (項部(四 에데)— I cannot make out what you say. .ill.Made of (হিত্য) This ring is made of gold. 110.Loyal to (阿智)- He is loyal to his master. 109.Look over (श्रदीका करा)- He is looking over the answer papers. 108.Look into (অনুসন্ধান করা)– I am looking into the matter. 107.Look for (लोजा)- I am looking for a good job. 106.Look after (लिबालाना क्या)- There is none to look after her. 105.Live by (त्कान छेशास (बंका) – He lives by honest means. 104. Live beyond, within (an) - He lives beyond his means. 103. Listen to (chini) - Listen to me. 102.Limited to (जीयावक)- Invitation was limited to members only. 101.Limit to (利和)- You should have a limit to your demands. 100.Liable to (MA)- He is liable to fine for his misconduct. 99. Lay by (अध्वत्त कता)- Lay by something for the old age. 98. Lack of (적단점)- I have no lack of friends. 97. Kind to (मग्रान्)- Be kind to the poor. 96. Junior to (নিমুপদন্ত, বথলে কম)- He is junior to me in service. conclusion without much thinking. s of quint for od -(Ireize আন্তা) – Do not jump to s 94. Jump at (आधह अहकारत श्रहण कता)- Do not jump at the offer. 93. Jeer at (July 441)- We should not jeer at the beggar. 92. Invite to (आयान कवा)- He was invited to the party 107 INVICE TO BELICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATI জিতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভঙ্গি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম ভাতি সহায়িকা

90. Inferior to (लिक्ड) - This orange is inferior to that. indulge him with your support.] 89. Indulge in (আসক হওয়া)- Do not indulge in wine: [But, Do not 88. Impose on (ofaltet) - The task was imposed on me. 87. Ignorant of (अछ)- He is ignorant of agriculture. 86. Hope of / for (april)- He has no hope of / for success. 85. Heir to (ज्वनाषिकात्री)- He is heir to this property. 84. Heed to (यन नित्य लीना)- Pay heed to your lessons. 83. Hard of (क्य लात्न)- He is hard of hearing. 82. Greedy of after (लाले)- She is greedy of / after money. 81. Greed for (लांड) - He has no greed for wealth. 80. Good at (नक)- She is good at chess. 79. Glance at (oronom)- I glanced at him. 78. Glad at (andma)- I am glad at your success. 77. Full of (अन्तिश्वी)- Her head is full of lice. 76. Fond of (图到)- I am fond of sweets. 75. Fit for (Engle)- He is fit for this job. 74. Fire at (of sail)- The hunter fired at the tiger. 73. Fill with (अविश्वर्) - This tank is filled with water. 72. Feed on (लेख जिंक शिका)- Cows feed on grass. 71. Favour with (अव्यव क्या) - Would you favour me with an early reply? 70. Fatal to (মারাত্রক)— The doctor's mistake proved fatal to his life. 69. Famous for (नियाक)- Moshin was famous for his kindness. 68. Familiar with (408)- He is familiar with me. 67. Expert in (479)- Suma is expert in dancing. 66. Excel in (অন্যদের চাইতে ভাল করা)- He excelled in speaking English. 65. Escape from (20 Moun)- There is no escape from death. 64. Entitled to (अविकादी)- He is entitled to a reward for his honesty. 63. Enmity with (440) - You should not have enmity with me. with the party. 62. Engaged with (a person) in (a work) [बार्श्वा - I was engaged 61. Eligible for (对河)- He is eligible for the post: 60. Eager for (\$\varphi \phi \psi \phi \ranger\$) - He is not eager for money. 59. Duty to (454)- We have a duty to our parents. 58. Dull of (বোধ শক্তিবান)- He is dull of hearing. 57. Disqualified for (अनुभक्)- He was disqualified for the post. 56. Displeased with (अमहर)- He is displeased with me. 55. Disgrace to (कनक) - He is a disgrace to his family. 54. Die from (কোন কারণে মরা)- Kamal died from over eating. 53. Die for (আত্যতাল করা)- He died for his country. 52. Devoted to (Acallero oal)- He is devoted to study. 51. Desire for (वाकाका)- I have no desire for wealth. 50. Derive from (Mossi)- I derive much pleasure from it. 49. Deprive of (after)- He is deprived of luck. 48. Depend on (निर्ज कवा)- Success depends on hard working. 47. Deficient in (अनक)- She is deficient in drawing. 46. Deal in (बावभा कवा)- He deals in nice.

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Sentence NA MERICYLIONS - TOAKOLA PUBLICATIONS - TOAKO

Transformation of Sentence

Affirmative to Negative

Affir: Only Asif can help us.

Neg: Nothing but computer can solve this problem. Neg: None but Asif can help us.

Affir: Rysha is only twelve. Ann. Only/alone সংখ্যা निरमंत्र कबरन only/alone धव त्रिवर्ष not more than/not less than बावस्त्र कबरक हम । Affir: Only computer can solve this problem.

Neg: Rysha is not more than twelve.

Neg: Fahmida cannot help doing her lessons.

599

Neg: I have not less than two brothers.

Neg: You cannot but obey your parents. Must যুক্ত sentence কে negative করার জন্য must এর পরিবত্তে cannot but / cannot help বলে। Affir: I have only two brothers.

Cannot help यत्र शत्रवर्षी verb यत्र मास्य ing स्थान कबरू रहा। Affir: Fahmida must do her lessons. Affir: You must obey your parents.

Assertive to Interrogative

। काएंक उन्तर काकात अविकास क्षेत्रक काका के का कि कि का कि कि का अवात का अवात का अवात का कि कि के कि व . १९९९ Sentence (क Interrogative sentence थ क्यांक्स कवांत (कध्य निवास क्यांत क अंगान हान हो।

simple past এর কেন্দ্রে did ব্যবহৃত হয়। Auxiliary verb ना बोकरन वास्काब एकरक Tense क person जनुयाबी do /did /does नगरन छरन simple present tense धन एकप्प do /does धनर

। घारक (१) इति क्राह्यक्ष Auxiliary verb যুক্ত assertive sentence এর অর্থের পরিবর্তন না ঘটিরে বাকোর তরুতে – To be verb + n't + subject + বানি অংশ + Simple tense এ I, we, you, they subject হিসেবে থাকলে বাকোর ভক্তে do এবং He, she, it subject হিসেবে থাকলে বাকোর তক্তে does বলে।

Interr: Isn't he absent from the class?

Asser: He was not irresponsible. Interr: Is he strong enough to do these? Asser: He is not strong enough to do these. हिन्द्र ना दायक Assertive sentence कि interrogative कनान क्ष्मान तिक्य negative word कि केर यात्र धन्द्र auxiliary verb नात्कान क्ष्मारम नत्न । Asser: He is absent from the class.

Interr: Was he irresponsible?

Interr: Didn't Tapan play cricket?

তিলাংলিকে Don't Doesn't + subject + main verb + ext + প্রবেশক চিহ্ন (१) - সাহায়কারী verb বিহীন Simple Tense এর assertive sentence কে interrogative করার কেন্দ্র

Interr: Don't they play football?

Interr: Didn't they play a chorus?

। (१) জ্বা ক্যাস্যাধ + ext + ext + ext + প্রাণেশক চিত্র (१)। 1016 Subject 3rd person singular number 207 doesn't 24 i

Asser: Tapan played cricket.

Assertive to Imperative

Verb এর পরবৃতী অংশ হরে। Ist person & 3rd person 200 assertive sentence of not alporative oals (कव्य, Let + subject of objective form + not +

You should never hate the beggar.	Never hate the beggar.
Assertive	Imperative
Kule-2: Never যুক্ত assertive কে imperative করার কেএ - never +	verb धन base form + verb धन भन्न विरुद्ध।
Nila does not tell a lie.	Let not Nila tell a lie.
We should not laugh at the poor.	Let us not laugh at the poor.
Assertive	Imperative

Assertive কে Imperative করার কেবর কেবি কার চাesent form + verb পরবর্তা অংশ। You should never tell a lie. Never tell a lie.

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

Assertive to Exclamatory

Assertive sentence ज Adjective पत्र शूर्त केशत शिक्ष्ण what प्रवेश Adjective पत्र शूर्त केशत ना शिक्ष्ण how विशेष Exclamatory केन्नरूष्ठ व्य ।

Excla: How beautiful the garden is! Excla: What a beautiful garden it is! Asser: The garden is very beautiful. Asser: It is a very beautiful garden.

> Asser: They played a chorus. Asser: They play football.

জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যাশয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম ভর্তি সহায়িকা

Rule_2: Wish মুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory তে পরিবর্তনের কেত্রে wish উঠে যায় এবং তরুতে if /had বসে।

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

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

Excla: If I were a king!

Asser: I wish I were a king .

Asser: I wish I were a king .
Rule-3: Very/great মুক্ত 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	Compoun
To / in order to (তে/উদ্দেশ্য/জন্য)	so that	and	Tooto (এডমেনা)	sothat	veryan
Despite / in spite of (সত্তেও)	although/though	but	Present participle (পরপর কাজ)	when	and
Present participle (কারণ)	as /since	and	Because of (কারণ)	as / since	and
By + gerund (षात्रा)	if A han come	and	Without + gerund (ব্যতীত)	unless/if + not	or
In case of + not (তেমনটি ঘটলে, কেত্রে)	unless / if +	or	Adjective + noun (noun phrase)	Relative pronoun	and
In , on, at, during (সময়)	when	and	Besides (ছাড়াও)		notonly, butalso

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

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

Subject	Object	Possessive	Subject	Object	Possessive
Judject		my	We	us	our
Van	you	vou	He	him	his
You	her	her	They	them	their
She	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.

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

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: The boy playing in the field is my friend.

Simple to Compound

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

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

Compound: They went home and found their brother. Simple: Going home, they found their brother.

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

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

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

Rulc-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.

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

Rulc-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.

4. "Do or die" is a — sentence. [CoU-A: 19-20]

(B) complex

none 🛈

(Ans(C)

10 NONE PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS -

a simple

© compound

(Ans(D)

(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.

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JOYKOLY FUBLICAT

- ৰে tense ৰাৱা বৰ্তমানের কোন সাধারণ ঘটনা, অভ্যাসগত কাজ,চিরন্তন সভ্য ৰে আৰু তাকেই Present Indefinite/Simple Present Tense বল। হয়।
- Structure Sense: Subject + Present Verb + Object/complement. Ex.: I go to school regularly.
 - am/is/are+ Past participle + Subject Sense: Extension Passive
 - Ex. : The terrorist is arrested.
- हिन्नम अछा थकाटनी: The earth is round.
- ब्हामगढ कर्म (बाबोट्ड: I go there everyday. 0
- নুন্তিয়ুসিক সত্যের কেয়ে: Babor defeats Ibrahim in the Panipath War निक्रण्डम जविश्वाज मन्नात्के थात्रभाः. Situ starts for Dhaka next day. 0

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- व्यातम् त्कावाः Birds of the same feather flock together.
- नित्मन Adverb Adverbial phrase পাকলে, Present Indefinite Tense হয়। Sentence-4 Identification: त्राथात्रकाड

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

Ex: He goes to school everyday.

वनात मयग्र घट प Tense क 0 4 मम्मेक नग्न। Present Indefinite Tense এর sentence বা Timeless Tense-ও বলা হয়। Note:

Present Continuous Tense

- ৰৰ্ত্মানে কোন কাজ চলছে বোঝাতে Present Continuous / Progressive Tense এর structure ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Ex: i. I am writing a letter now.

- Active Sense : Subject + am/is/are + ing very 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.

- কোন কান্ধ বৰ্তমানে চলছে বোঝাতে: I am doing my work now.
- সব সময়, ক্রমাগত, আজীবন চলছে বোঝাতে: I am going to America forever. Û
 - निक्टेंड्य जनियाड: Navid is coming tomorrow. 10
- অবছার 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 Adverbial phrase পাকলে, Present continuous Tense হয়।
 - Exception: Feel, see, believe, bring, like, love, hate, hear, recognize, know, wish, belong, seem, look, taste, appear, smell desire, want, think, understand, notice, थज्ञि verb धनित्र Present Continuous Tense इत्र Present Indefinite Tense ব্যবহার করতে হয়। consist, hope, forgive,
 - Ex: 1. He is believing me now (incorrect) 2. He is believe me now (correct)

Present Perfect Tense

শস্ততি অতীত হওয়া কাজের Tense থিসেরে Present Perfect Tense ব্যবমত হয়। Ex: 1. He has already finished the work.

2. He has not done the work yet.

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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:

- अण्योख गठ कान काटकत्र वर्षनाम : I have already done the work. **◆ Û** Û
- অনেক সময়, নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময় ৰোঝাতে since যুক্ত বাক্যে : He has got a bad headache for an hour.
- যে সমন্ধ বাক্যে সাধারণত Just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently apple alte - I have just received Identification: your letter.
 - Sentence-4 It's the (first / second) time धमन डिट्यूप बाक्टन 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 সময়ে তরু হয়েও বর্তমানে চলছে এমন ৰোগাতে Present Perfect Continuous Tense এর structure ব্যবস্থত 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 45 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.

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- Usages: Present perfect এবং Present perfect continuous tense-এর মধ্যে বর্তমান মিল দেখা যায়। তাই Modern English Grammar-4 Present perfect continuous tense-C Present Perfect ब्रिजाद वाव्यात क्या रम् (for / since উन्त्रंच बाक्टन)। Ex: We have been friends since we were children.
 - Identification: বাক্যে since, for, how long; ঘাৰং, ধরে, থেকে, হতে हेछानि थाकरन present perfect continuous tense ह्य । *

সাধারণত নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since এবং অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি (durition of time) ৰোমাতে for ব্যবহৃত হয়।

2. It has been raining since Monday (Monday प्यटक, निर्मिष्ट नमग्र) Ex: 1. It has been raining for three days (duration of time)

Past Indefinite Tense

- অতীত কালে কোন কাৰ্য সম্পাদিত 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.

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- Usages: অতীতে সংঘঠিত কান্স ৰোমাতে: Belal went there yesterday.
- অভীতের অভ্যাসশত কর্ম বোমাতে: I used to swim in the pond regularly. Û
 - जन्दांश खानात: Would you please give me a cup of tea? Û

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.

He tried his best to make a good result <u>last year</u>.

Past Continuous Tense

অতীতে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোন Verb-এর কাজ চলছিল বোঝাতে Past Continuous / Progressive Past Tense EN

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 পাকলে।

অতীত কালে কোন কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল বুঝাতে Past Continuous tense स्म।

Ex: 1. He was reading a book.

2. They were going to college.

হঠাৎ সংঘটিত হয়, এমন ক্ষেত্ৰে চলমান কাজটি Past Continuous tense হয় এবং অন্য কাজটি (হঠাৎ সংঘটিত বা অপেক্ষাকৃত কম ছায়ী) Past Indefinite tense হয়।

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

Mamun was watching television when Imran came home.

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 + V_3 + Extension.

Ex: Football had been played before lunch by him.

Usages :

Rule-01: Before ধারা দৃটি 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 ছারা দৃটি 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 খারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে প্রথম Clause-টি Past Perfect tense এক বিতীয় Clause-টি Past Indefinite tense হয় ৷

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

Identification: কোন Sentence-এ যদি অতীত নির্দেশক adverb Rule-04: Since-এর পূর্বে যদি Past Indefinite tense ব্যব্ত হয়, তা 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, ensuing, in the year/ days to come পাকলে।

কোন Sentence-এর একটি অংশ যদি Future Indefinite tense হা, তাহলে जना जश्मि Present Indefinite tense रत । जबीर, वकी sentence-এ দুটি অংশ Future হয় ना।

Ex: I will call you when I -

@ will return

® return

© shall return

@ returning

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 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 উল্লেখ করা সময়ের পূর্বেই কাজটি সম্পন্ন হবে বোঝালে 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

dentification; Sentence-4 By + future time 41401 sentence-ft Future perfect tense [will have + verb (Past participle form)] रहा Ex: By the year 2030, researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer.

Researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer by the year 2030. Sentence-4 By the time/ By this time, by next month/ day/ year ইত্যাদি পাকলে future perfect tense হয়।

Ex: We will have gotten an answer to our letter by the time we 02. Choose the correct verb from the ones given below to fill

⇔ Sentence-4 Before + present / future tense পাকলে পরের অংশটি Future Perfect tense 44 1

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 অনেক্ষণ ধরে চলতে থাকবে বোঝালে Future Perfect Continuous Tense ET 1

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

Structures:

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

Ex.: He will have been playing football.

L: 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 নিমে আলোচিত হল :

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

Ex: Laboni says that she was ill.

> বিস্তু Principal clause টি Past Tense-এ হলে অবশ্যই পরবর্তী Clause টি Past Tense-এ হবে।

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

অর্ধাৎ, Sub-ordinate clause-টি পরিবর্তন হবে নিমবর্ণিত নিয়ম অনুযায়ী-

- 1. Present Indefinite পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Indefinite হয়।
- 2. Present Continuous পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Continuous হয়।
- 8. 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?
- C the results will be published?
- D are the results published

the blank in the following sentence: 'When the comedian

the audience laughs. [NU-Science: 06-07]

(A) cries

- dances
- © jumps

1 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]

- A had been
- B) has been
- C have been
- 1 having been

Ans (B)

- 04. Since we have resources, we a immediately. [NU-Science: 04-05]
 - (A) would send
- B should send
- C have sent
- D have had sent

(Ans(C)

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

© got

- @ getting
- 06. The word downtrodden suggests people who are -. [NU-Science: 03-041
 - (A) disabled
- (B) demoted
- © deprived
- D ill-educated
- (Ans(C)
- 07. Complete this sentence correctly: We found the notebook... [NU-Science: 02-03]
 - A hiding in an old dusty drawer
 - B) it was hidden in an old dusty drawer
 - C having hidden in an old dusty drawer
 - D hidden in an old dusty drawer

(Am(D)

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

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

- A are
- (B) have

@ was

- 1 had
- (Amy D

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

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

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

- A have passed
- (B) passed
- C had passed .
- 1 were passed

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

- (A) since
- (B) by
- O for
- (Ans(D)

TR Verb 43 singular form (was entertaining) ER 119	1	506	हत्न, verb धन मारथ s/es त्यान हम ।	OAAG
	13quin			
The Bed and breskisst er con and bed and The bed soll and			वाववर ह्या लत्कत्व, Subject-f	
© has entertaining @ have entertained	SansT	Trescot Indefinite	Diep wer 1923 acheanded 1	
geninisming sew @ guinismothe ons &	1	D will be moving	© has moved	1-77
10. The bed and breakfast	1	B moved	Savom &	
Datas is a man	horas	".nus 5d1 bauor -	Teacher said, "The earth -	.10
विवास कर्ता वालाई अध्याद अध्याद वाला वाल	144	MODEURINA INIM S	moneana mmiodum	
We have spoken about the matter We at		goitenslay dtim s	Important Questions	
© have spoken @ are speaking	(25211 10 2001 @		_
S spoke @ skode	(A) and		© never saw	
99. We — about this matter; it is useless to go on discussing		B never seen	& have never seen	
hate, believe etc) 48 (744 present perfect 81		106-61	1 — the pyramids [HSTU-C:	.61
perfect continuous 88 974, Non-continuous verbyknow, lane	H) tak	bəvims @	© come	
		® had come	A has come	
ment fire man rest per thinkenic minuti 0%	1717 7	(02-91 : G-UT2H) . (ab suo	He said that he the previ	.81
mwond sved @ gairwond need sved @	(Carro	anoud my t	© 1 bpoucq	
word © wom ⊗	(V) suv	® I shall phone On I will phone	€ 1 bpone	
08. I (know) her since 1980.			Don't come tomorrow unles	71
FS samst tang sligmis № stimitsbai teag ₱₽₽ ₱₽2₽ ₽2-stoled	_			
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Before-49 70 FP Par Paris mineral		® have not had	ton bib &	
beniren ed Iliw @ beniren zen @	[02-61	dinning of the year. [HSTU-D	We — a holiday since the beg	.91
beniten bad @ beniten &	O suv	nwold si @	@ are blown	
07. He had written the book before he	-	® plows	wold &	
four hours.)			Roafs of house - away. [HS	12.
hours. (She has been ill since Tuesday; It has been mining in				
of time दुवार कुववृत स्त । एकक् डिंगाट विश्व Friday, fir tima	Ans	D had died	© dead	
		bəib ®	A has died	***
mod ह्य momisodaud , 20ms, <u>काम्यानक । इत्र कड़कार कार्यक</u> मिक्सपर		100-61 - Q-111SH1 A	sbnoM tesl — nam blo odT	71
the wine 'smal' to borney' & godizogeny '10'?' entractal (0%)	(Dark)	@ am watch	© watch	
nit @ ni @ about @ sonie @		@ am watching	& watches	
06. Julia has deen ill — three months.		[02-61 : Q-UT2H] .8	1 — television every evenin	13.
CURS & All's del CIBRE IN SA CHIEF STURE	1	@ was cooking	© cook	
tense ব বাবে, কন clause টিও সেই tense কন্দ্ৰজ্ব হব	(Dev)	® had cooked	wonld cook	
Complex sentence es (reg ges)	for	- the dinner. [HSTO-D: 17-2	My uncle arrived while I —	.21
ancy C mean O og @ gining 6	10			-
appointment	Beach	D was reached	C reach	
05. Only after I — home, did I remember my doctor's		B had reached	(A reached	
Reported speech-9 Past perfect tense- 4 44029	[oz	the station. [MBSTU-D: 19-	The train left after I (reach)	11
Sally attention (for any and out) and sounds to disposeds	VIIV	D I had met you last	C I would meet you last	
speech- a wolces over (The previous day) bare ques	(E)	(B) I meet you last	A I met you last	
sandal see and just & -drav gainogal minut. (1)		[07-61 : G-DISBM] 30	Many years have passed sino	10.
bavins @ amso Ø	all a			
amoo bed இ amoo sad ❷	()	D not finished	© had finished	
04. He said that he - the previous day.		bodzinił zew @	bodsinit si 🔌	'60
des trace some Summon source to source	19-20	ching the movie. [BRUR-A:	same told me that she wat	00
since 477 (since morning, since 1986, etc.)	(H)	D pave been studying	Daibure studied	
किन महार (स्टब्स बेटीन) वेवून मालव कराव बाक कर हुउ हुई है।	ap-	B shall have studied	A shall study	
मुद्दश्य (अस्त) hours, 2 days, 5 years etc.) मान्त्रपुर	0.9		VCRTS. [CoU-C : 19-20]	
set have has been + reft - and - drav + mad and laved + due	241	in this university for in	At the end of this month, I –	.80
Present perfect continuous tentes of mining.			S being B go	
© sues O en	(D-v)	C went O been		*/0
20118 00		[55-15 - 8-120] Co	Have you ever — to Canad	
Address (A)	(D)	O counts	© counting	
CA. I have been living in Dash . Last . FO.	2000	® counted	& count	
Ot I have been living in Dhaka - 2000.	-			
ess early 1 For a long time and end east of a 1 have been living in Dhaka — 2000.	11		The host was the numbe	90
ess early 1 For a long time and end east of a 1 have been living in Dhaka — 2000.	4. 1	r of guests. [051-B 21-22]		
कुछ	11	O slipped r of guests. [GST-B: 21-22]	C slept)
So since long On three long And a part of the long time and time	4. 1	(B sleep (D slipped T of guests. [GST-B: 21-22]	Ø sleeping Ø slept	No.
(6) long since long time (9) for a long time (9) since long long long and hid was east (9) since long long long and hid was east (9) since long long long long (9) since long long long long (9) since long long long long (9) since long long (9) since long (9) sin	(Ter)	(657-8 : 21-22) (a) sleep (b) slipped (c) slipped (c) slipped (c) slipped	The child — like an angel. Ø sleeping © slept	. 'SO
So since long On three long And a part of the long time and time		Oncay reserving sorrory to [GST-B : 21-22]	The child — like an angel. Ø sleeping © slept	. 'SO

अधिय विश्वविमालय = विव्यान भाषा = ENGLISH

enO : x3

- of the boys is present

Neither Elther Each

Singular Verb 404 | Rule-07: Majority भाषी भिरम Group of people क व्याबाहन

Ex: Majority is present in this meeting.

Ex: Majority of them are poor. তবে Majority Plural কে refer করলে ভার সাথে Plural Verb অবহন্ত হয়।

verb 4cm कि त्यन्त Singular ब्रम्ब मृत्य plural धन्द्र जात्य भारव plural Rule-08: Cattle, dozen, people, elite, clergy, police apl Word

Rule-09: Scissors, goggles, pants, shirts, glasses, trousers agio Ex: People are waiting for the speech from government.

Ex: His trousers are big. पूर्वी part विशिष्ठ Moun धन मारथ मदममय Plural Verb रवा।

राजि A number of जिल्डा एक ब्रह्मा Phrase अप Verb के Plural व्य । Rule-10: The number of first ve gott Phrase of Verb & Singular

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

2. The number of people was very high.

निक्छम Subject जनुवाधी (or, nor) जथना but धन नन्न निक्छ Subject nor, not but এরা একাধিক Subject কে যুক্ত করলে, Verb-এর Rule-11: Correlative अभन- Either or, Neither nor, or,

। চ্যুত তর্নাইন হ্যাদ্ন

Rule-12: Book, magazine, movie, newspapers, company Ex: L Either he or I am to go. 2. Not he but they are also responsible.

र हे Talugail र जान Verb किया Noun Insular है

2. New York Times is an well-known magazine. Ex: I. Proctor and gamble is a famous company.

बिरभरव विरविष्टि हम जब्द जब भेत्रवर्ी Verb जब Plural Number हम । Rule-13: Adjective धन्न शूर्व The कारन बीर Plural Common Noun

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

2. The learned are always conscious about their responsibilities.

Rule-14: As well as, together with, in addition to 444, Along 3. The poor live from hand to mouth.

Phrase of 41490 get of the Phrase of apert of Subject offer off with, including to, accompanied by, accompanied with self

Ex: I. He as well as his brothers is coming today. Number & Person अनुवासी Verb change बद्रा

singular बला विद्विष्ठ ह्या। Rule-15: Collective noun यथन अकी unit विराद वावक हा जबन

Rule-16: 105 Collective noun Sa unit & Pour Serb & Plural Sa 1 Ex: The committee has decided to impose punishment against him.

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

Rule-17: Relative Pronoun बारक refer करत लाई Noun ज्यंत्र 2. The council are debating about the matter.

Ex : I. It is I who am to blame and and a non-consultation Pronoun जन्याही छात्र भरतव Verb ज्ञान ।

2. Minety kg is a heavy weight.

2. These are the pens which I have bought.

Ex: I. Hundred miles is a long distance. Rule-18: प्राप्त, नमा, जनन, जर्व ज्याकिक Subject धन Verb Singular व्या।

Subject-Verb Agreement VAGA MATRICATIONS - NOLKOLA INTELECTIONS - TOLKOLA INTELECTIONS - TOLKOLA MATRICATIONS - TOLKOLA INTELECTIONS - TO

Person लक्षाती। Subject पत्र शाल Verb पत्र जन्मक्ष Subject-प्रकृष्टि Verb वन Number निर्मानिक इस Subject वन Number वनक

Soldus केंग्रि काल्वान्त्राय सम्मिक् केंग्रिक तियम प्राच्नाविनांत्र भूदर्व Subject Verb Agreement. The professor and the studies;

Subject-अन्न व्यव्हान : Subject नायानिष्ठः Verb धन कि शूर्व वरम्, । দল্লারস সক্ষেত্র তর্কানি ক্যান্দ্রদ দল্লিয় হ

Subject Verb is break great is table to block Ex: He goes to school, or xx

Ex: There is a boy in the room. हत्त्रज्. Subject Verb धन्न शरबंध वसर्ड नार्द्ध | भारत वस्ता प्रमाणका

will be the blank mile the appropriate PRF E9-199idu? Verb Subject

Compound Subject. Ex : Suvo and they have gone there. Single Subject. Ex : He goes there. . rableM hue minne

Modified Subject.

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

Ex : He or I want to take the responsibility to small our I and Subject with correlative conjunction

Phrasal Subject :

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

Rule-01: fag fag Noun crato Plural 464 gens gens Singular Vi. Clausal subject: $E_X : That he is a good man is known to all,$

Physics, Electronics ब्रेजानि । Mathematics, Economics, Politics, Civics, Statistics, द्ध कारनन Verb-ि Singular रम। जाना बराष्ट्र News, Gallows,

Ex: Civics is my favourite subject.

I PINOS VISILITA Folk, Mankind, Government, Majority, Tennary, Vermin, Gentry, Cattle, Poultry, Perfumery, Public, People, Police, जानन Verb-कि Plural दश जाना ब्यळ Aristocracy, Peasantry, Rule-02: किंह किंह Noun त्मयेत Singular ब्रलंड मुनल Plural जब

Ex : People are angry about it.

। घेउट क्लाइम् वार् sheep, deer etc. ल जकन noun पत्र शूर्व वजा number जनुवादी Rule-03: वि त्रक्त noun यत्र singular & plural यत्र वीनीन यक्ट्र व्ययन

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

noun दिस्सद विदर्शक इग्न वरन धरमत Verb Singular हम्। 🔠 information, machinery, business - पछल्ला त्रवंता Uncountable Rule-04: Bread, scenery, expenditure, furniture, poetry,

Rule-05: And श्राय युक प्रीति Singular Noun यान प्रकृष्ट व्यक्षा Ex : The scenery of our country is very charming.

करत वा वक्टे वान्टरक त्वायात करन ज Singular Verb येव्य करता।

विकान कार्क कार्य कार्य प्राधित आरथहे श्यक श्यक कार्य Article Article पारड् किना। त्य त्कान धकिति आस्य Article थाकरन धता निर्ध्य घरव হাজ্যাদ হত্তী দু চত্তৰ তাপন্ত কৰে ছোল চাল দান চন্তাৰ সাথেৰ Ex: The Collector and Magistrate has arrived.

কোন Phrase এর Head word হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে subject টি plural Rule-06: One, Each, Either, Neither, Every बच्चि Pronoun किन । স্থ্যাচাচ্য ক্যন্তীচে দ্লু দন্তদ ল্যাফ

DIRECT POR A STATICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATI । দ্বৰ Verbf Singular হয়।

Self Practice with Previous Questions

01. Three-fourths of the earth's surface -Science: 12-13]

A are covered

200

the people.

© is covered

02. The students went to the principal and requested that the examination — postponed. [NU-Science: 11-12]

® are

© were D should be (Ans(A)

03. Fardeen Habib, the most cunning of thieves, - caught by one of his victims. [NU-Science: 09-10]

B) was

1 had (Ans(B)

10. Either of the birds — picked up the soap. [NSTU-B: 19-20] A have B has © was

- arrested. [KU-B: 19-20] 11. Each of the suspected men -have

A had C was

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

(Ans(B)

(Ans(D)

(Ans(B)

TOPICLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

D don't have

® getting....their

D has got his

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

27. Twenty thousand roses - nothing in comparison to this

(B) are

C having

@ gets....his

© get....their

@ is

C have

marigold. [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20]

(D) is wanting

B Explanation As well as, with, along with etc দারা দৃটি subject

B Explanation Want, prefer, like, feel, realize, remember, see

প্রভৃতির সাধারণত continuous form হয় না। উল্লেখ্য , neither... nor,

either... or etc দ্বারা দৃটি sub যুক্ত হলে ২য় sub অনুযায়ী verb বসে।

© wanting

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

যুক্ত হলে ১ম subject অনুশায়ী verb হয়।

(A) wants

(B) want

Right Form of Verb

🚨 যে কোনো পরীকার right form of verb অত্যন্ত ওরস্ত্বপূর্ণ। নিমে right form of verb এর rule দেওয়া ফুলা:

Verb + Infinitive

Rule-01: নিমোক Verb খলির পর আরেকটি Verb আসলে তার পূর্বে to ফরে।

Agree	decide	hesitate	need	refuse
Appear	demand	hope	offer	seem
arrange	deserve	intend	plan	tend
nsk	aspect	learn	prepare	threaten
claim	fail	manage	pretend	wait
consent	forget	mean	promise	want

- He forget (do) the work. → He forgot to do the work.
- I failed (finish) the duty. → I failed to finish the duty.
- 3. He pretends (go) there. → He pretends to go there.

Verb + Gerund

Rule-02: নিম্মোক্ত verb তলির পর আরেকটি verb আসলে তার সাথে ing

TO POST	
46.4	
44.1	

admit	complete	deny	appreciate	consider
discuss	avoid	delay	enjoy	finish
practice	risk	keep	quit	stop
mention	recall	suggest	mention .	regret
understand	miss	recommend	tolerate	postpone

Ex: 1. He avoids (to go) there. -- He avoids going there.

2. He enjoys (to fish). → He enjoys fishing.

Rule-03: নিম্নোক্ত phrase এর পর আরেকটি verb আসলে তার সাথে ing হবে।

approve of	can't help	
be better of	can't mind	
forget about	get through	
confess to	object to	
look forward to	with a view to	
count on	design of	
insist on	think of	
think about	accustomed to	
adjunct to	give up	
capable of	be used to	
get used to	Go on	

Ex: 1. He gave up (to smoke) → He gave up smoking.

2. He looks forward to (meet) me.

→ He looks forward to meeting me.

Rule-04: Mind, worth, would you mind, without এক preposition এর পর verb থাকলে verb এর ing form হবে।

Ex:1. I don't mind (to have) a cup of tea.

- → I don't mind having a cup of tea.
- 2. Without (read), you cannot pass in the examination.
- → Without reading, you cannot pass in the examination.
- 3. I don't know about (compute).

→ I don't know about computing.

Rule-05: While এর সরাসরি verb থাকলে ing হবে, কিন্তু সরাসরি verb না থেকে subject থাকলে past indefinite tense হয়।

Ex: While walking to school, I saw a red cow grazing on the field. While I was a child, I used to playing lodoo.

Rule-06: It is no good, it is no use, it is not worth, waste of time/ money ইত্যাদির পর v1 + ing ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: It is no good waiting for him.

৩১০ জাতীয় বিশ্বিদ্যালয় ভঙ্জি পরীক্ষার স্বেবাস্তম ভাত সন্মান্তর । তথ্যতাৰ প্রচালনের । তথ্যতাৰ প্রচালনার স্বেবাস্তালনার । তথ্যতাৰ প্রচালনার স্বেবাস্তালনার । তথ্যতার প্রচালনার স্বেবাস্তালনার স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির । তথ্যতার প্রচালনার স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্তম্পর স্বিবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্তমানির স্বেবাস্তম্পর স্বিবাস্ত্রমানির স্বেবাস্তমানির স্বেবাস্তমানির স্বেবাস্তম্পর স্বেবাস্তমানির স্বেবাস্তমানি Rule-07: কোনো sentence এ ২ টি verb থাকলে ২য় verb এর ing হয় Ex: I heard him saying this.

Base form

Rule-08; Modal auxiliary এবং let, need, dare এর পর verb জ্ব base form EUI

Ex: 1. He let me (to go) there. - He let me go there.

2. I need not (to go) there. → I need not go there.

3. I should (gone) there. - I should go there.

Rule- 09: Main verb बात भूज am to, is to, are to, was to, were to, has to, have to, able to, used to, will have to পাকলে main verb ि base form এ व्यव ।

Ex: 1. He is to (go) there. → He is to go there.

2. I am to (plays) now. → I am to play now.

3. He used to (went') there. - He used to go there.

Past or past participle form

Rule-10: It is time, it is high time, wish, fancy প্রভৃতি এর প্রভা verb अत्र past indefinite form द्य ।

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.

Self Practice with Previous Questions

(NATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

01. Choose the correct option:

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

A happen C happened

B was happened

1 would happen

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

A answer © can answer B answered

(1) have answered

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

(A) entered

B has entered.

C had entered

(1) enters

(Ans(C)

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.

© Jamil was planning to repair the roof, but couldn't.

D Jamil arranged for somedody 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

® chosen

Ans B

© choosing (D) choose JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

TY PUBLICATIONS -ight tense	TIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOL	Y PUBLICATION	s · JOYK	OLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATION	S . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY	PUBLICATIONS
100 KOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICA 100 Choose the right tense: 106. Ay friend — before I	(B) had been leaving	Street I	05.	No sooner had they gone out	side than it — raining. [Co	U-A: 19-20]
My friend	B had been leaving	121 3 5	118	(A) is started	has started	
O WOULD DE TOUT TO	© will leave			© started	had started	AnsC
a had left		Ans	06.	You are looking forward	— your friend again. [JKKN	III D . 10 20
the appropriate	e verb form : The rain co	ased and	1 00.	A seeing	B to see	ПО-В : 19-20]
07. Choose the appropriate the birds—to sing. [NU	J-Science : 08-09]	and and				G-70
& begin	B are beginning	and the same	117	© to seeing	1 to seen	AnsC
© have begun	D began	Ans(D)	07.	I wish I - a millionaire	e. [SHUBD-Science : 19-20]	
© have deg		CIII D		(A) am	® will be	
choose the correct ver	b from the ones given bel	ow to fill		© were	1 shall be	AnsC
the gap in the following	sentence: [NU-Science: 07-08	1000	. July 2004	with the following the consideration		ental V
will tell him about it	aiter ne-			He advised me — smoking		dV 5
A had arrived	® had come			(A) giving up	® to give up	-
© has reached	@ arrives	(Ans(D)		© in giving up	from giving up	(An B
09. Choose the correct word	to fill in the blank	ise all . N	09.	He went away instead -	- [MBSTU-A: 19-20]	erwich
09. Choose the con my bag	lest the thief—steal it. [N	TI C.		A to wait	® for waiting	
07-08]	stear it. [5	iU-Science :		© of waiting	© with waiting	(Ans(C
@ may not	® should		The	Charles - Carles - Charles Chic		
© should not	© cannot	(And Pri	10.	Would you mind the	loor? [MBSTU-A: 19-20]	with go .
		Ans B		A to open	(B) opening	Fires L
10. Choose the correct form	of the verb to fill in the g	ap in the		© for opening	@ open	Ans B
sentence. Would you mine	the window? [NU-Scien	ice: 06-07]	7 3 6623	A friend of mine phoned -	me at norty morri	0.201
A to shut	B to be shut			A for invite		9-20]
© shutting	(D) shut	AnsC			® to invite	and.
	to fill in the san to the	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		© for inviting	① for to invite	(Ans (B
11. Choose the right option	to fill in the gap in the	sentence.	12.	I really enjoy (speak) Engli	sh. [HSTU-A: 19-20]	
He- aproau for ten	years before he settled	down in		A to speak	® speak	Blaud ,
Bangladesh. [NU-Science : 0			1000 1110	© speaking	D spoke	AnsC
A had worked	® worked		1			III I
© has worked	D would work	Ans		In those days there (be) no		20]
The rescue team con	tinuously till now. [NU-Scien	nce : 04-051	1	(A) is	® are	1000
A were working	B has been working	100.04-03	3 410	© was	D were	· Ans(D
© would be working	will be working	(Ans(B)	14	What use —. [NSTU-B: 19-20]	สารใหญ่แล้วเลียกล้องสำคัญ	Stuart .
and the state of t	oncertal the risk is to a re-	2 5 VV		wasting time here		
	ered for victims next Frie	day. [NU-		© wasted time here	® waste time here	
Science : 04-05]				wasted time here	wastes time here	(Ans(A)
A had been	B having been	4 100	15.	Let it —. [NSTU-B: 19-20]		110.70
© will be	D were being	Ans		A happens	® working	1.511.61
G min oo				© be		(Ans(C)
sendenda y y usa teng tu	the verb . We often - a	victim of	12 1	@ UC	(D) finished	
4. Select the right form of	the verb: We often - a	victim of	1 See	The transmission of the later	(D) finished	
4. Select the right form of circumstances. [NU-Science	: 01-02]	victim of	16.	Be — that the meeting will be	e held tomorrow. [NSTU-E	
4. Select the right form of circumstances. [NU-Science @ fallen	(a): 01-02] (B) felt	GEGS.	16.	Be — that the meeting will be	e held tomorrow. [NSTU-E ® informing	
4. Select the right form of circumstances. [NU-Science	: 01-02]	Ans(D)	16.	Be — that the meeting will be	e held tomorrow. [NSTU-E	
4. Select the right form of circumstances. [NU-Science @ fallen @ did fall	(a) : 01-02] (b) felt (c) fall	GEGS.	16.	Be — that the meeting will be (a) inform (b) informed	B informing D informs	3: 19-20]
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4. Select the right form of circumstances. [NU-Science © fallen © did fall * OTHER U 1. Ninety miles — a long di ® are	(ST-A: 22-23) (B) felt (D) fall (INIVERSITIES)	(Ans(I)	16. 17.	Be — that the meeting will be inform informed Unlike most Europeans, necessal for breakfast everyda	B informing D informs many Americans — a y. [NSTU-B	3 : 19-20]
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if.... [NU-Science: 01-02]

A you had asked for it

© you would ask for it

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Clause -এটি Future Indefinite হবে।

Ex: I hope that she will understand me.

B) you asked for it

D you were asking for it (An)

	ale parent	ER UNIVERSITIES	*	15. If people drove more carefully, —. [SHUBD-A: 18-19] (A) there would be fewer accidents
0	1. If you practised a lot you could you could be	B you could have D you could have	1.2	(a) there should be fewer accidents (b) there would have been fewer accidents (c) there can be fewer accidents
0	(a) If I finished the work (b) If I finished the wo (c) If I had finished the	e use of conditional clause —— [KU k successfully, I might have been r rk successfully, I would be rewar e work successfully, I might get r ork successfully, I would have been re	ewarded. rded. eward. ewarded.	16. If I had not intervened at the right moment, Jim arrested. [SHUBD-B: 18-19] ② may have been
(If had known earlier, would change will have changed 	(B) will change (D) would have changed		01. If I were you, I — take the money: (A) shall (B) will (C) would (D) may (C) (Explanation 2 nd conditional —এ be verb সর্বদা were হয়। সং main clause যথারীতি (sub + would + v ₁) অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।
(4. If people — cigarett Smoke smoking	es, their health will suffer. B smokes W will smoke	Ans(A)	02. If I — a king! ② am ③ was ② were ⑤ shall be ② Liphaston অবাস্তব আকাজনা বুঝাতে (to be) verb এর মূদ্রে মূদ্র
	 ♠ buy ♠ bought 6. If the bamboo — to i 80 and 100 percent of 	(a), I — a car. [BRUR-A: 19-20] (b) would buy (c) had bought (c) ts current distribution area bet (d) it will disappear by the end of the	ween	ন্যবহত হয়। 03. When water — it turns into ice. (A) Will freeze (B) freezes (C) would freeze (D) froze (C) Will freeze (B) freezes (C) would freeze (D) froze (C) Will freeze (B) freezes (C) would freeze (D) froze (C) Will freeze (B) freezes (C) would freeze (D) froze (C) Will freeze (C) freezes (C) would freeze (C) froze (C) Will freeze (C) freezes (C) would freeze (C) froze (C) Will freeze (C) freezes (C) would freeze (C) froze (C) Will freeze (C) freezes (C) would freeze (C) froze (C) Will freeze (C) froze (C) Wil
07	century. [SHUBD-B: 19-2] A has restricted is restricting If he — you, he would is B was	® restricted © is restricted dn't do it. [MBSTU-D: 19-20] C had been © were	(Ans(D)	ফ্রিজ করা হয়, তখন পানি ice বা বরফে পরিণত হয়। 14. This could have worked if I — been more cautious. (a) had (b) have (c) might (c) would (c) Explanation (c) If + past perfect tense হলে, principal clause? (sub + would/ could/ might + have + verb এর past participle হয়।
	. If we practiced speaking [HSTU-C: 19-20] .	B could have D would have I — learn it easily. [JUST-D: 19 B had accessed, will	. 0:	5. If a person cannot stop taking drugs, he or she is —. (A) attached to them (B) committed to them (C) addicted to them (D) devoted to them
	If I had attended the long I would have been exh I will be being exhaust U would exhaust now Had you taken the	philosophy class, —.[BSMRSTU-D lausted now now ① I would be exhaust now	200	🕲 is 📵 had been C has D were (*Explanation As if/ As though এর পর সাধারণত past tense 'were' হয় clause টির be verb সর্বদা 'were' হয়।
	[BSMRSTU-G : 19-20] will feel would feel	® was felt		Explanation So যুক্ত দুটি clause-ই একই Tense ব্যবহৃত হবে। Sentence টির প্রথম অংশ past Indefinite-এর Passive form-এ হবে।
	our exam. I didn't read in combination: [IU-B: 18-19] If I knew this book was If I would have known the If I had known this book None of the above	important, I had read it. is book was important, I had read was important, I would have read	it. 00	B would © do D shall B would © do D shall B would ত do D shall Explanation Second condition অনুযায়ী if clause টি past indefinite হলে বিভীয় clause এ subject + would/could/might + v1 হয়। He talks as if he — everything. A has known B had known © will know D knew Explanation As if যুক্ত প্ৰথম clause টি present indefinite হলে
4. I	otold B had told would never turn that prop was were	B had been O would be	8-19]	If I want to pass my exam, I—study harder. (A) would have to (B) will have to (C) had to (C) had to (D) want to (E) Explanation (E) First conditional অন্যায়ী if clause টি present indefinite tense হলে পরের clause টি future tense (will have to) হয়। (C) PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS (E) PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS (E) PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

Tag Question

Definition: সাধারণত কথোপকথনের সম্য় 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 negative rate of the 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 @ can't he

® must he @ will he

AnsC

(Ans(A)

02 We didn't play very well today, -@ did we

B could we

D must we (Ans(A)

© should we Rule-02: Negative Tag এ auxiliary verb গুলোর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

shall + not = shan't
should + not = shouldn't
will + not = won't
would + not = wouldn't
may + not = mayn't
might + not = mightn't
can + not = can't
could + not = couldn't
must + not = mustn't
need + not = needn't

01. 'I' am just hopeless at telling jokes'-

A aren't I?

B aren't?

D am I?

@ amn't? 02. They have tried but failed, --?

A haven't they @don't they

B aren't they

O didn't they

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?

এবনে she ব্যবহার করাই উত্তম কারণ বাংলাদেশ আমাদের মাতৃভূমি । আর মা কে she ধরে she বসানোই উত্তম।

তবে জন্য 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 থাকদে 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 থক্লে বাক্যটি present tense হলে do/does এবং past tense হলে did বসাতে হয়। যেমন-

01. She often visits her home town, ----?

A hasn't she © didn't she

B doesn't she

(Ans(B) D isn't she

02. Banks close at 4 p.m., -?

@ do they

® must they

C don't they isn't they

(Ans(C)

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS 03. The girl broke the cup, -

(A) did she

@ didn't she

C hadn't she

D hasn't she (Ann JS) Rule-08: বাক্যের subject টি All of us, all of them, most of them,

most of the people পাকলে পেযে 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 পাকতা পেতা They বলে।

Everybody went there,? = didn't they?

Rule-10: s/es যুক্ত দেখে অনেকেই does বসাতে চায় কিন্তু সৰ সময় হয় না। যেহেতু Everybody এর পরিবর্ডে They বসে এবং They এরপরে do বসে তাই s/es যুক্ত থাকার পর ও does হলো না।

* मृन कथा बटाव्र क्षथरम Subject जनूगांग्री कि नगरन छा निर्धादन करत do/does/did বসাতে হবে।

Everyone likes the program,? = don't they?

Rule-11: Negative Word वात्का शाकत्न n't युक्त कद्राट इस ना. positive tag হয়। এতলো হতে 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. -

A does he

C doesn't he

B does never he

@ ever he

Rule-12: বাক্যের প্রথমে Nothing, Something পাকলে শেষে lt হয়। Nothing थोकरण anything-७ वजारना योग्र।

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: आमता जानि Man भवि Singular किंह Man बाता यिन नमध 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, ----?

A don't you?

B will you?

B can't you?

© won't you?

D do you?

(Ans (B)

02. Shut the door, -

A don't you? © won't you?

all of them

(Ans(C)

03. Right tag question?

A Don't forget, are you?

B Don't forget, will you?

© Don't forget, do you?

Don't forget, should you? (And B)

Rule-16: বাক্যের প্রথমে Let's/Let us থাকলে তা দারা যদি কোন proposal বোঝায় শেষে Shall we? বসে।

Ex: Which of the following has a correct tag?

A I am late, shan't I?

There some chairs upstairs are there?

© Don't forget, could you?

D Let's have a party, shall we?

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? PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY

won't you

টি don't you হবে।

C do you

(Ans(D)

(Ans(B)

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

C isn't

A is not?

C don't it?

13. Fire burns, ——? [BSMRSTU-G: 18-19]

O does

B doesn't it?

@ isn't it?

B don't you

D will you

B Explanation বাক্যটি simple present tense এ থাকায় tag question

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টের প্রকাশের ভলিমাকেই Voice বা বাচা বলে। ক্রিয়ার প্রকাশক্তি বলে দেব ক্লিবা এক। কিল্লা নিজে করেছেন না কভার উপর কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়েছে। Noice Change এর বাবহার মূলত বৈজ্ঞানিক গাহেলনার Report কলল Newspaper Report के शासकर स्था।

Rule of Voice change

Voice Change पृष्टकारं कता हता . Active त्यां क Passive अल. Passive Active.

Active to Passive : Active of Object, Passive of Subject Et :

ii. Active at Subject, Passive at Object to

n. Passive এই Subject জনুযায়ী auxiliary Verb কণ্ডে।

n. Active আৰু Main Verb আৰু Past participle ৰূপ কৰ্ব Passive Veice এ। x passive Voice এই Object এর পূর্বে সাধারণত by/ to/ with/ at করে।

Ex: Active : We play piano.

Passive : The piano (iv) (v) (ii)

Active Voice টি যে Tense এ থাকৰে Passive Voice টিও সেই Tense of TER

্র Subject এবং Object-এর রূপান্তর :

Active Voice এবং Passive Voice এর Subject এবং Object যদি Noun হয় ভবে পরিবর্তনে কোন সমস্যা হয় না। আর যদি Pronoun হয় তবে ভ্ৰমাই Subject হিসাবে Nominative form এবং Object হিসাবে Objective form বসবে। নিমের ছকে বিষয়টি তুলো ধরা হলো-

Nominative Subjective form	Objective form
1 Wc	Me, Us
You	You
He. She	Him, Her
They	Them

- 🛘 Auxiliary Verb-এর পরিবর্তন :
- া প্ৰদূৰ বাকো যদি Auxiliary Verb না থাকে, তবে Verb এর Present tom flor Passive Voice 4 am, is, are RIA !
- © Verb # Past form * Passive voice 4 was, were €€41
- # Verb # 7 shall will \$140 Passive voice 4 shall be will be ₹ 1
- L Verb এর পরিবর্তন :

Auxiliary Verb-এর পরের Verb-টির Past participle form বসবে।

Voice Change of Tense

Fule-01: Present Indefinite Tense : MICH Active voice 45 Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে ৰসৰে, Auxiliary Verb am is are said, and Verb as Past participle form at By প্ৰ পৰ Active form এই Subject, Objective form এ বসৰে।

Subject + am/is/are + Verb and 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

O None

(Aus A)

OR - AND OR OF PARTICULAR AND DESCRIPTIONS - INVESTED MURICIPANTE Rule-62: Present Continuous Tence : mous Active voice at Object, Subject (Subjective form) 357 4757, Auxiliary Verb बिरमस्य am journe कार्य, being कार्य, पूर्ण Verb अब past participle form for any by an on Active voice an Subject, Objective Rooms & STREET

Structure : Subject + anvisoare + being + past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex: 'Kabir is reading this book'- जन गठिक Passive नाजा ह्यामिट्ट

This book is being read by Kabir

B This book is being reading by Kabir

This book is reading by Kabir

D This book is read by Kabir

Rule-03: Present Perfect Tenso : क्षाइम Active voice तन Object, Subject (Subjective form) कटन नगरन, Auxiliary Verb विद्रमहन have has কাৰে, been কাৰে, Verb এৰ past participle form কাৰে, by as as Active voice as Subject; passive voice a Object विरागात सगरत :

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 : MICH Active voice ক্র Object, Subject (Subjective form) কলে কাৰে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে have has কগবে, been কগবে, being কাবে, Verb এর past Participle form কসৰে, by এব পৰ Active voice এৰ Subject passive voice d Object विद्रमहत कमहत ।

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 : AMCA Subject (Subjective form) কসবে, Auxiliary Verb বিসেবে was/were কাৰে, মূল Verb এর past participle form Et : by an Ma Active voice and Subject; passive voice & Object बिटमदन नमहन ।

Structure : Subject + was were + Verb 44 Past participle + by + Object.

Ex: The passive form of the sentence, 'The trainer walked the horse after the race' is:

- A The horse walked after the race by the trainer
- B) The horse had walked after the race by the trainer
- C The horse was walked after the race by the trainer

D The horse had been walking after the race by the trainer.

Rule-06: Past Continuous Tense: 3904 Active voice 44 Object, Subject(Subjective form) 464 4464, Auxiliary Verb (46464

was were 4764, being 4764, 477 Verb 44 past participle form REA ARE by AR MR Active voice AR Subject; passive voice 4 Object RING and

Structure : Subject + was/were + being + Past participle of Verb + by + Object.

Ex: The correct passive of shella was writing a letter is-

- A letter was writing by Sheila
- B A letter was being writing by Sheila
- C A letter was being written by Sheila
- D A letter was been written by Sheila

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Rule-07: Past Perfect Tense : ANTA Active voice of Object, Subject (Subjective form) ছিসেবে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb ছিসেবে had কাৰে, been কাৰে, Verb এর past participle form কাৰে, 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: SNIN Active voice and Object, Subject(Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে shall be /will be ৰসবে, ফুল Verb এর past participle form হবে। by এর পর Active form এর Subject; passive voice এ Object হিসেবে কসবে।

Structure : Subject + shall/will + be + Verb @ 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 D. Whom এর ব্যবহার-Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb ছিসেবে 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 4 past participle + by + Object.

Ex: Active: He will be playing football. Passive: Football will be being played by him.

Rule-10: Future Perfect Tense 28TH Active voice 48 Object, Subject (Subjective form) রূপে বসবে, Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে shall have been /will have been কাবে, মূল Verb এর past participle form হরে। by এর পর Active form এর Subject; Objective form এ বসবে।

Structure: Subject + shall have/will have + been + Verb and 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 laterrogative Sentence

A. Interrogative sentence দুভাবে গঠিত হতে পারে। তাই Voice Change-এর ক্ষেত্রেও আলাদা নিয়ম প্রয়োজ্য হবে। যেমন-

i. Auxiliary Verb ছারা গঠিত হলে-

Passive voice এ Auxiliary Verb (প্রথম অংশ) আগে বসবে। Active voice-এর Object, Passive voice-এর Subject হবে। ফুল 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?

SIGN I INTEGRATIONS - DYKOLY PUBLICATIONS ii. Wh-elements बाता क्या कता कुमान लाटकवा निकत निप्रमक्ता कारण क्यान करा Wh-অংশ তরুতে 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?

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?

A By whom was this done?

B) By who this was done?

© This was done by whom?

D By whom this was done?

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'

A Let your health taken care.

B Let your health be taken care of

C Let your health taken care of

D Health is taken care of by you

B. Let যুক্ত Active কে Passive করার নিয়ম:

Active: Let + Obj₁ + Present verb + Obj₂ Passive: Let $+ Obj_2 + be + Past participle + by + Obj_1$.

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 নিরম:

Compound sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে উভয় জংশের Voice change করতে হবে এবং And, but, or ইত্যাদি conjunction অপরিবর্তিত থাকরে। তরে দুটো 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 থাকৰে- প্রথমে, Let never বসে, পরে অন্যান্য অংশ পূর্বের মতো ব্যবহৃত হবে-

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Ans B

- Alknow how he has done it BI knew how he has done it
- DI knew ho he did it
- CI know how he did it Rule-16: Can, could, shall, should, would रेट्यानि Modal verb रूड ব্যক্তের Passive ব্যৱার নিরম হলো-সাধারণ নিরম + Modal verb + be + न verb अ 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.
- B The poem could be recited by me.
- The poem can be recited by me.
- D Recitation of the poem can be performed by me.

Rule-17: কিছু verb এর ক্ষেত্রে by এর পরিবর্তে to, at, with ইত্যানি ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex:'He pleased us?' বাকাটির সঠিক Passive Voice হলো-

- We were pleased by him.
- ® We were pleased to him.
- O We were pleased with him.

D We were pleased upon him.

Ams C

Rule-18: Be going to + verb যুক্ত sentence কে Passive করার সময় to

open a shop'.

- The is being gone to open a shop.
- B A shop is being gone opened by him.
- A shop will be opened by him.

Self Practice with Previous Question

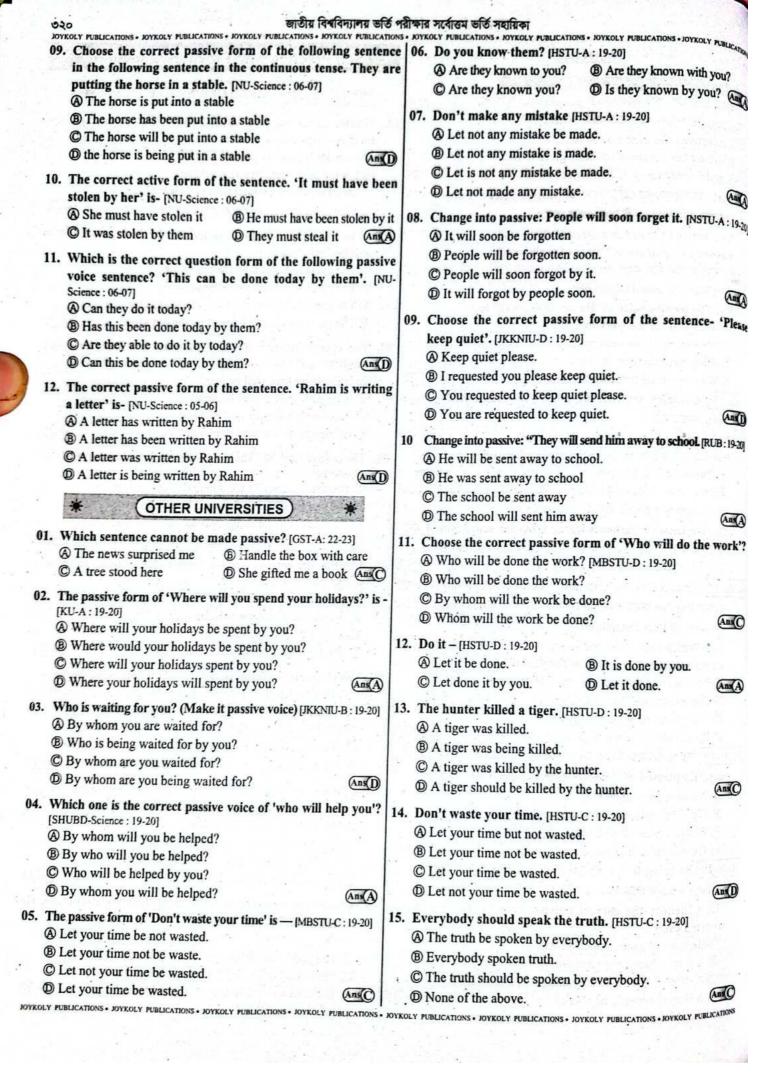
- 01. "Please grant me two days' leave." The correct passive
- 02, "The old sailor stopped the guest" the best passive form
- 03. The correct passive from of the sentence "Does he speak
- 04. The passive form of 'The storm damaged the banyan tree's is-
 - The storm caused in the damage of the banyan tree

 - © The banyan tree damage was the result of the storm
 - The storm led to the damage of the banyan tree

Am B

- 05. Identify the correct passive form : He is going to open a shop.' [NU-Science: 08-09]
 - A He is being gone to open a shop
 - A shop is being gone to be opened by him
 - C A shop will be opened by him
 - A shop is going to be opened by him
- Am D
- 06. Which is the correct passive form of the following sentence? 'Workers pack the biscuits into boxes.' [NU-Science: 07-48]
 - 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.
- 07. Choose the correct question from the following passive voice sentence : 'His friend laughed at him.' [NU-Science: 07-08]
 - A Has his friend laughed at him?
 - B Has be been laughed at by his friend?
 - Why has his friend laughed at him?
 - Was he laughed at by his friend?
- Ex: Identify the correct passive form of 'He is going to 08. Choose the correct passive form of the simple sentence. He
 - A 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.

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orkoly publications • Joykoly publicati 16. OLet him the work be done a Let him the work be done. B Let the work be done by him. O Let the work done by him. O He is requested to do the work. (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) 18. The passive form of "Fortune favours the brave" [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20] The brave are favoured by fortune. B 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'. a Doing this is impossible. B This is impossible to be done. This is must be done. This can't be done. B Explanation প্রদন্ত প্রশ্নের active বাক্যেto 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-B Shut the doors you must A These must be shut doors C 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. B He was known to me A He is known by me © He has been known by me D He is known to me D Explanation I know him করার ক্ষেত্রে মূল verb-এর পর by এর পরিবর্তে to বসবে। 14. Choose the correct form (passive) of "Who will do the work?" (a) Who will be done the work? B Who will done the work?

© By whom will the work be done? Whom will the work be done?

Explanation Interrogative sentence যদি who দিয়ে তরু হয়

অংশে একে passive voice-এ পরিবর্তনের সময় By whom দিয়ে ওরু

· JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS · JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS · JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS · JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS 05. Identify the correct passive form of 'Open the window'.

Window should be opened.

B Let the window be opened.

C Let the window be opened by you.

The window must be opened.

🔊 🖪 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

to have had begun

Explanation Voice-এর passive-এর নিয়মে 'to have' থাকলে "to have been + Verb এর past participle form ববে।

07. The passive form of the sentence 'Some children were helping the wounded man' is ----.

The wounded man was helped by some children

B The wounded man was helping some children

© The wounded man was being helped by some children

The wounded man was to be helped by some children

Past Continuous Tense-93 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.

© 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.

© The room has been cleaned.

They are building a new road in the city.

Explanation Auxiliary verb + v₃ 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?'

A Some boys were helping the wounded man

B Someboys were helping the wounded man

C Some boys were helped the wounded man

D Some boys were being help the wounded man

্ৰি Liplanation "কয়েকজন বালক আঘাতপ্ৰাপ্ত 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।

ৰুৱতে হয় এবং Shall/will পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Shall be/ will be হয়। PURCLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

Narration

- বঙাই statement কৈ narration/speech কলে। সহক্ষণ্ডে কলতে পেলে হকা বা কলে কই narration. Ex: Naprul said to Ninja, "You are very post
- Kinds of Narration: Narration বা উভিত্ত প্ৰথমত মুইভাবে ভাগ কয় বায় ৷ যথা :

(i) Direct narration (প্রভাক উতি)

(ii) Indirect narration (Mars 378)

01. Direct Narration: বভাৰ উত্তি নিভে/সরাসহি প্রকাশ কর্লে তাকে Direct Narration বলে

▶ Direct Speech চেনার উপায় : (i) Direct speech টি inverted commus এব হলে আতে। (ii) Reporting verb এব পর একটি commu ব্যস

(iii) Reported speech এই প্রথম অক্ষরটি capital letter হয় :

▶ Parts of direct speech: একটি Direct speech এই সৃষ্টি আৰু Reporting verb ® Reported speech.

Ex: The teacher said to the student, "What is your future plan?"

বিক্টিটে Inverted comma এর পূর্ববর্তী অংশ The teacher said to the student, হলো Reporting verb এবং What is your future plan? 🖦 Reported Speech 1

02. Indirect Narration: ৰভাৰ কথা সনাসধি প্ৰকাশিত না হয়ে যখন প্রোক্তাবে প্রকাশ পায় তবন ভাতে Indirect Narration বলে

Ex: Sunits said to her brother that the sun rises in the east.

Narration Change করার সময় নিয়োক্ত বিষয়তলো মনে রাখতে হবে

01. Sentence क्रमार छेलार :

	Subject প্রথমে থাকলে -
Assertive Sentence	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 area seem Structure: WH Question + Auxiliary verb + extension?
Imperative sentence	চকতে verb থাকলে- Structure: Don't/Never, please, kindly, let + present form + extension.
Optative Sentence	May প্রথমে থাকলে এবং Wish, desire, prayer etc. প্রেঝালে- Structure: May + subject + be verb + extension. Ex: May you live long Ex: Long live our president.
Exclamatory Sentence	Surprise, pain, delight, anger, disgust Cellie (NINO). Alas/Hurrah/ Bravo/ What a/an/ How etc. + extension. Ex: Alas! I am done. Ex: What a nice technique it is!

62. Person or Merce :

(i) Reported Speech এর অঞ্জতি 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 অঞ্জন্ত Second Person সর্বলা Reporting verb এর Object অনুযায়ী শরিবর্তিত 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 बर अवर्षन Third person बर क्यांना शहिनर्दन स्व ना ।

Direct: I said to you, "He has done his duty" Indirect: I said to told you that he had done his duty.

Note We बाता प्रामनवर्णीय दुवारण first person श्रेथता गर्द्छ indirect speech वर्ष व्याप्त गर्दिवार्टन वस मा ।

Direct: The teacher said "We are mortal." Indirect: The teacher said that we are mortal.

1" Person wequit :

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)	
1	Me	My	
We	Us	Our	

2" Person weguiti :

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
You	You	Your

3rd Person अनुवासी :

Direct Speech (subjective form)	Indirect Speech (objective form)	Indirect Speech (possessive form)
He	him	his
She	her	her
They	them	their
lt	its	its

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াতার বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ■ বিজ্ঞান শাখা ■ ENGLISH

স্প্রতিন : Direct থেকে Indirect ক্রার সময় tense এর পরিবর্তন : Direct থেকে Indirect ক্রার সময় tense pulcations - স্থামত পরিবর্তন : Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় tense ও auxiliary verb এর পরিবর্তন করতে হয় :

jary verb अन्याम भावपञ्च Am, is, are	
Was, were	Was, were
. Have, has	Had been
Had	Had '
	Had been
জনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন Present Indefinite	
Present Continuous	Past Indefinite •
	Past Continuous
Present perfect Present Perfect Continuous	Past perfect
	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect

ac/ohrases পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম : কিছু কিছু words/phrases আছে যেগুলো Direct থেকে Indirect করার পর পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
	That	This day	That day
nis	Those	Today	That day
nese	There	Tonight	That night
ence	Thence	Тотогом	The next/following da
ther	Thither	Yesterday	The previous day
)W	Then	Last night	The previous night
me	Go	Last month	The previous month
01	Before	Last year	The previous year
us	So	Good morning	Wish good morning
	That is why	Next week	The following week
xt year	The following year	Next month	The following month
	That/ It	The day after tomorrow	In two days time
e day before yesterday	Two days before		

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

05. Modal verb এর পরিবর্তন :

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

Self Practice with Previous Questions

(NATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

- 01. He said to me, "Did you take the examination?" [NU-Science: 11-12] The indirect form is:
 - The asked me did I take the examination
 - B He asked to me if I took the examination
 - © He asked me if I had given the examination
 - DHe asked me if I had taken the examination
- 02. What is the correct indirect form of the sentence He said,
- "The train reached at nine." [NU-Science: 09-10]
 - The said that the train has reached at nine
 - B He said that the train had reached at nine
 - © He said that the train reaches at nine
 - D He said that the train reached at nine
- What is the correct direct form of the following indirect sentence? 'Alice exclaimed that she was very clever.' [NU-Science: 08-09]
 - Sorrowfully said Alice, 'Am I clever?'
 - Alice regretted that she was not very clever
 - Alice said, 'How clever I am!'

(Ans(C)

(Ans(D)

(Ans B)

- 04. Choose the correct form of the following direct sentence: He said, "We are all sinners". [NU-Science: 07-08]
 - A He said that all of them were sinners.
 - (B) All of them were sinners was told by them.
 - C All of us are sinners was told by him.
 - D He said that we are all sinners.



OTHER UNIVERSITIES



- 01. Change the sentence in indirect speech.
 - He enquired, "When do you intend to pay me?" [KU-A: 19-20]
 - A He enquired when I intend to pay him.
 - B He asked that when I wish to pay him.
 - C He asked when I intend to pay him.
 - D He enquired that when I wish to pay him.

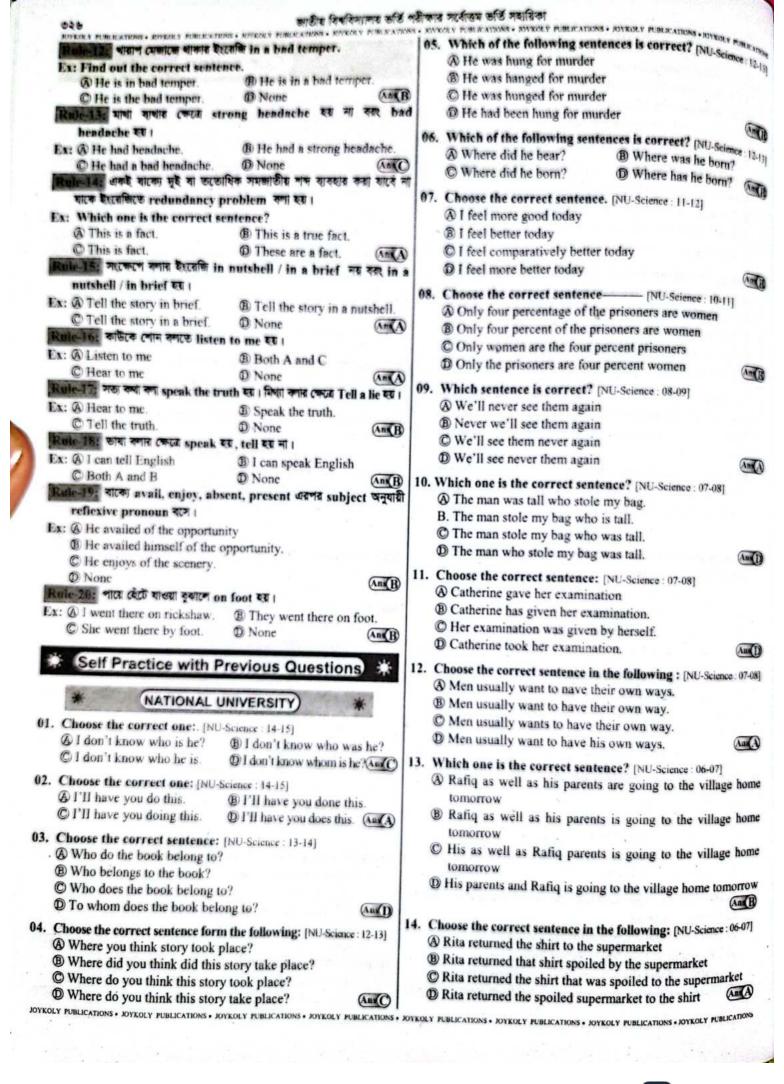


- 02. Which of the following is the correct indirect speech of 'You said to me, "You are right"? [SUST-B: 19-20]
 - A You said to me that I am right
 - B You told me that you were right
 - © You told me that I was right
 - D'You told me that you are right
 - ② You said to me that was right

(Ans(C)

D Am I clever, 'wondered Alice!' TOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JO

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I liand to han do you intend to nov mo?"	Correction
He end intended to pay him	
He enquired when I michaele to pay him. He asked that when I wish to pay him.	Some important rules of correction
B He asked that when I intend to pay him. C he asked when I wish to pay him. And A	Rule-01: বাক্যে forbid বসলে not বসে না।
and milited that when I want to pay milit	Ex: B He forbade me to go there. B He forbade not to go.
Why have you come here?" (Change speech)	© Both A and B
D He said to me, "Why have you come here?" (Change speech) He said to me why I had gone here He asked me why I had gone there	Ex: (A) There is no room in this bench.
He asked me why he had gone there He asked me why he had gone there	B There is no place in this bench.
He asked me why I had gone there He asked me why I had gone there	© Both A and B
© He asked me why he had come there	① None
He asked like willy in the second like will be asked like will be	Rate 03: বন্ধ পানিতে ভূবে গেলে sank হয়। মানুষ পানিতে ভূবে গেলে
of. Change the narration of the sentence- The teacher said to	drowned रग ।
Y " Do not tell a lie.	Ex: A The Titanic drowned in the ocean.
The teacher ordered the student do not tell a lie.	The man sank in the river.
B The teacher said the student never tell a lie B The teacher said the student never	© The boy drowned in the pond.
© The teacher advised the student not to tell a lie.	None None Rule-04: वह कुमारना वर्ष्ट hung वह । मानूम कुमारना वर्ष्ट hanged वह ।
The teacher told the student better do not tell a lie	Ex: (A) The man was hung. (B) The picture was hung.
7. The correct reported form of the sentence: He said to me,	© The man was hanged. © both B & C
will get the result of your COVID-19 test tomorrow.	TO THE STEEL OF DANSES WAS STOOL STORY 211 BILLIAN CHIN GALLE
A He told me that I would get the result of my COVID-19 test	123 रुग्र।
the next day.	$1 = First person, 2 = 2^{nd} person, 3 = 3^{rd} person$
B He said I would get the result of my COVID-19 test tomorrow.	Ex: Choose the correct sentence:
© He told me that I get the result of my COVID-19 test the next day.	A You, he and I are guilty. B He, you and I are student.
D He told me that I will be getting the result of my COVID-19 test.	© You, he and I are doctor. © None
Ans(A)	Ex: A You, he and I am guilty. B He, you and I are guilty. D None
08. Change into reported form: She said to me, 'Why don't	© I, you and he are guilty. © None Rule-06: Good = ভালো/ভাল; Goods= মালামাল/ত্রব্য
you come on Monday?'	Ex: A He has a lot of good. B He has a lot of goods.
She told me to not go on Monday.	© He has many good D He is a good boy
She said me why did not she go on Monday.	Rule-07: দুর্ঘটনায় মারা গেলে die by হয়।
© She asked me why I did not go on Monday.	কোনো কারণে মারা গেলে die from হয়।
• © She asked me not to go that day.	গাড়ি চাপায় মারা গেলে run over হয়।
09. He said, 'Let me have some milk'.	Ex: (a) He died by cancer. (b) She died by a car.
A He said that he wanted some milk	© He ran over by a car. © He died for over eating. And C
B He prayed that he might have some milk	Rule-08: দেশের জন্য/আদর্শের জন্য মারা গেলে die for হয়। রোগে মারা
© He wished that he might have some milk	গেলে die of হয়।
© He said that he might have some milk. Aus(C)	Ex: A He died by his country B She died by malaria
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	© He died for his country © None
10. Mother said to me, "Do not tell a lie." Change into indirect	Rule-09: ডিকশনারি দেখা বুঝাতে Look up হয়। Ex: @ Look at the word in the dictionary.
narration.	B Look after the word in the dictionary.
Mother frightened me not to tell a lie.	© Look up the word in the dictionary.
Mother suggested me to not tell a lie.	(Ans.C)
© Mother advised me not to tell a lie.	Rule-10: কারো দেখাতনা করা বুঝাতে Look after হয়। কারো সাথে মিন্
Mother warned me to not to tell a lie.	থাকা বুঝাতে Take after হয়।
11. Correct indirect speech of the sentence: Shumi said, "I was	Ex: A He looks after his parents daily.
suffering from fever."	B She takes after her mother.
Shumi said that she was suffering from fever.	© Both A and B
® Shumi said that she had suffering from fever.	① None
© Shumi said that she had been suffering from fever.	Rule-11: বাক্যে cousin পাকশে sister বা brother বসে না। Ex: (A) He is my cousin. (B) She is my cousin sister.
© Shumi said that she was being suffered from fever.	Ex. Wile is my cousting
JOYKOV.	© He is my cousin brother. © None
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be psychologically impaired

B Hercules triumphed again as he would every time

The authority made him to undergo some difficult tasks (Ans(I))

C He had an accident as he was driving too fastly

(Ans B)

© The sceneries of Rangamati are beautiful

The sceneries of Rangamati is beautiful.

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. B Explanation সাধারণত নাড়ী পরীক্ষা করা বোঝাতে feel pulse/take pulse ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।

02. Identify the correct sentence?

(A) Yesterday, he has gone home. (B) Yesterday, he did gone home.

O Yesterday, he had gone home. O Yesterday, he went home. D Explanation Yesterday, ago, long ago, last night Evilly স্ততিভ্ঞাপক শব্দ থাকলে সাধারণত verb টি Past Indefinite হয়।

03. Which is the correct sentence?

A He insisted on seeing her

B He insisted for seeing her

C He insisted in seeing her The insisted to be seeing her Explanation Insist এর পরে সবসময় preposition হিসেবে 'on'

04. Which sentence is wrong?

ব্যবহৃত হয় (এরপর V + ing)।

The land is belonged to an old lady.

B 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) ভূল। (A) এর তদ্ধ রূপ হবে The land belongs to an old lady।

05. Which sentence is correct?

A This is an unique case.

B This is a unique case.

© This is a very unique case.

© This is the most unique case.

B 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-

A Three fourths of the people are absent.

B Three fourth of the people are absent.

C 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-

A Paper is made of wood

Paper is made by wood

Paper is made on word D Paper is made from wood. D 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."

(A) cannot always convey

B can not always express

© cannot always express

not always communicate

Express প্রকাশ করা। আমরা সর্বদা আমাদের অনুভৃতি সাধারণ ভাষায় প্রকাশ করতে পারি না।

09. Which one is correct?

A I told her what she closed the window

B I told her to close the window.

© I told she close the window

D I told her that she close the window

B Explanation Tell sb to do sth- কাউকে কোনো কিছু করতে বলা।

10. Identify the correct sentence-

Strong wind blows away dry leaves

B I prefer to walk than to ride

O He insisted to go there

We will return after a few minutes

Explanation Blow away - উড़िस्स निस्स याख्या।

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms

Word	Synonym	
abate (কমানো)	subside, decrease, lessen	
abridge (সংক্ষিপ্ত করা)	condense, shorten	
abstemious (সংযমী)	sparing in eating, drinking, etc	
abstract (বিমৃত)	nonrepresentational	
abstruse (দুর্নোধ্য)	obscure, profound, difficult understand, esoteric.	
accessible (অভিগম্য)	easy to approach, obtainable	
acclaim (তুমুল করতালি দেওয়া, সহর্ষে যাগত জানানো)	applaud, announce with grapproval	
adversary (বিরোধিতা/বৈরীতা)	opponent	
adversity (निमाक्रण मूर्मशा)	unfavourable fortune, hardship	
advocate (সমর্থক, সমর্থন করা)	supporter, proponent, ur	
aesthetic (नान्त्रनिक)	artistic, dealing with, capable appellation of the beautiful	
affable (অমায়িক)	easily approachable, warm friendly, amiable, genial, cordi	
	positive assertion, confirmation	
aggregate (সমষ্টীভূত করা/হওয়া)	gather, accumulate, combine	
	relieve, ease, palliate, mitigate.	
	distant, apart, reserved	
	unselfishly generous, concer for others	
	unclear, doubtful	
	the state of having contradictor conflicting emotional attitudes	
amorphous (निनश्च विकास विद्यान)	formless, lacking shape definition	
anachronistic	having an error involving time	
(সেকেলে/কালের বিচারে বেমানান)	a story	
analogous (অনুরূপ)	comparable	
anarchist (নৈরাজ্যবাদী)	person who seeks to overturn the established government advocate of abolishing authority	
necdote (বাস্তব কোন ব্যক্তি বা	short account of an amusin	
	active enmity, hostility, ill will.	
	rregularity	
intagonism (বিরোধীতা)	nostility, active resistance	
	intiquated, extremely ancient	
mtidote (বিষ বা রোগপ্রতিষেধক	nedicine to counteract	
ntipathy (পারস্পরিক বিষেষ) a	version, dislike	
intiquated (সেকেলে)	ld-fashioned, obsolete,out-dated	

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

WORD WORD PUBLICATIONS - KYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - KYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - KYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Synonym Word apathy (डेनानानठा) lack of caring, indifference apocryphal (সম্পেহ জনক) doubtful, dubious, questionable appease (শাহ করা) pacify or soothe, relieve, mollify apprehension discernment, fear, misgiving. ্ট্ৰপূৰ্ণৰ (বাধ/আশৰা/গ্ৰেফতার) arrest arable (हास्यागा) fit for growing crops, cultivable capricious, randomly arbitrary (অনৌভিক) tyrannical archaic (অপ্রচলিত শব/সেকেলে) antiquated, ancient ardent (অতিশয় আকুল) intense, passionate, zealous arrogance (देव छ।) pride, haughtiness, insolence. (বতঃ articulate effective, distinct শুদ্দক্ষেত্রে স্পষ্টতাসম্পন্ন) object made by human beings, artefacts either hand-made or mass-(কৃত্রিমভাবে উৎপাদিত বন্ধ) produced astute (50%) wise, shrewd, keen, cunning atrophy (**) waste away, attrition attribute (আরোপ করা) ascribe, explain audacious (দুলোহনী) daring, bold, dauntless, hardy augment (दृष्टि शाल्या) increase, add to forbiddingly stern. severely austere (क्छोद्र) simple, unornamented subordinating the individual to authoritarian (কর্তুপরায়ণ) the state, completely dominating another's will autonomous (সায়ন্তশাসিত) self-governing avarice (जान) greediness for wealth aversion (অনীহা) firm dislike avent (निवादन क्या) prevent, thwart, head off. beguile (প্রতারিত করা) mislead or delude, dupe, deceive contradict. give belie (প্রতিবাদ করা) impression benevolent (সরাপু) generous, charitable bequeath (উইলের মারকত কাউকে leave to someone by a will, hand কিছু দান করা) cold or cheerless, melancholy, bleak (নিরানন, মনমরা, হতাশ) dejected, depressed bolster (সমধন করা) support, reinforce braggart (বড়াইকারী) brevity (সংক্ষিত্তা) conciseness, terseness buttress (चिति) support, prop up cacophonous (ফ্রান্ডকটু) discordant, inharmonious cajole (মিষ্টি কথায় ভূপিয়ে কাউকে নিরে কিছু করানো) coax, wheedle calculated (পরিকল্পিত) deliberately planned, likely candor (সারুল্য) frankness, forthrightness capricious (অন্তিরমতি, whimsical, fickle, fanciful राम(सम्मान)

carping (সকসময় সোৰ খোজে এমন)	finding fault
censorious (সমাপোচনা মুকর)	critical
censure (সমালোচনা করা)	blame, criticize
certitude (নিচয়তা)	certainty
charlatan (জ্ঞানীভান করা)	quack, pretender to knowledge
circumlocution (দুরিয়ে কথা ক্লা)	indirect or roundabout expression
cliche (গতানুগতিক পদসমটি)	phrase dulled in meaning by repetition
coalesce (মিশিত হওয়া)	combine; fuse
coercion (জোরপূর্বক বাধ্য করণ)	compulsion, use of force to get someone to obey
colloquial (ক্ষেপ্ৰকল্পনে	pertaining to conversational or
ব্যবহৃত/কথ্য ভাষা)	comfort speech
combustible (সহজে সাহা)	easily burned
commemorate (সৃতিচারণ করা)	honour the memory of
compile (সংকলন করা)	assemble, gather, accumulate
complacency (আহত্তি).	self-satisfaction, smugness
complementary (পুরক)	serving to complete something
confound (বিশ্রন্ত/বিশ্রিত করা)	confuse, puzzle
conjecture (অনুমান করা)	surmise, guess, conceive, assume
consensus (সাধারণ চুক্তি, মতৈকা)	general agreement
constraint (বাধ্যকরণ, সীমাবদ্ধতা)	commutation repression of
contend (সংখ্যাম করা)	struggle, assert earnestly
contentious (ব্ৰুহিন্ন)	quarrelsome
contract (সংকুচিত করা, রোগাক্রা হওয়া)	compress or shrink, make a pledge, catch a disease
converge (সমক্ষ্ণৌ হওৱা)	approach, tend to meet, come together
conviction (কাউকে দোৰ	judgment that someone is guilty
সাব্যন্তকরণ, দৃড় বিশ্বাস)	of a crime, strongly held belief
cordial (আন্তরিক)	gracious, heartfelt
corroborate (সত্য বলে সূত্ৰত সমৰ্থন করা)	confirm, support substantiate
corrode (রাসায়নিক ক্রিয়ার মাধ্য ধ্বংস করা)	destroy by chemical action
corrugated (কৃষ্ণিত)	wrinkled, ridged
credulity (বিশ্বাসপ্রবণতা)	belief on slight evidence gullibility.
criterion (মানদণ্ড) .	standard used in judging
cryptic (द्रवनामद्र, मृर्ताका)	mysterious, esotéric
culpable (শান্তিযোগ্য)	deserving blame, punishable
cursory (তড়িঘড়িতে করা (কাজ))	hurriedly / hastily done :
curtail (হাস করা)	shorten, reduce
debunk (খোলস মুক্ত করা)	expose as false/ exaggerated worthless
decorum (শিষ্টতা)	propriety, orderliness and goo

PHOLY PUBLICATIONS - KNYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - K

Word	Synonym
	⇒ics courteous regard for another's
degradation (মর্যাদাহানি)	humiliation, debasement degeneration
dehydrate (অর্দ্রতামুক্ত করা)	remove water from, dry out
deleterious (ক্তিকর)	harmful, injurious
delineate (বৰিত/অন্তন করা)	portray, depict, sketch
denounce (সমালোচনা করা)	condemn, criticize
deplore (অনুভৱ হলো)	regret, disapprove of
depose (পদ্যুত করা)	dethrone, oust, topple
depravity (চরম নৈতিক বিকৃতি	wickness
deterrent (বাধা, নিরোধক)	something that discourages, hindrance
detrimental (ক্ষতিকর)	harmful, damaging, deleterious
devious (অসরশ)	roundabout, erratic, not straightforward
devise (পরিকল্পনা করা)	think up, invent, plan
diffidence (আত্রপ্রতার্থীনতা)	shyness, lacking confidence
diffuse (বিকীর্ণ করা)	wordy, rambling, spread out (like a gas)
digression (মূল প্রসঙ্গ হ বিচাতি)	wandering away from the subject
dilatory (দীর্থসূত্রী)	delaying
diligence (অধ্যবসায়)	steadiness of effort, persistent
diminution (EP7)	lessening, reduction in size
liscerning (প্রান্ত)	mentally quick and observant, having insight
lisclose (প্ৰকাশ করা)	reveal
iscordant (বিশৃঞ্জল)	not harmonious, conflicting
iscount (বাটা)	disregard, dismiss
iscourse (কথোপকখন)	formal discussion, conversation
iscrepancy (অমিল,পার্থক্য)	lack of consistency, difference
sdain (অবজা করা)	view with scorn or contempt
sinclination (অনীহা/অনিচ্ছা)	unwillingness
smiss (বাতিশ করা)	put away from consideration, reject
sparage (খাটো/খবজা করা)	belittle
ectrine (মতবাদ)	teachings, in general, particular principle (religious, legal etc)) taught
cument (পিখিত সাক্ষ্য দেওয়া)	provide written evidence
gmatic (যুক্তি বা তথ্য নির্ভর নয় ন মতবাদ)	
bious (সন্দেহপূর্ণ)	questionable, filled with doubt
pe (সহজে বোকা হয় এমন ব্যক্তি)	the state of the s
olicity (ভগ্নমি)	double-dealing, hypocrisy
The state of the s	showing excitement, overflowing
ıllient (উজ্বিত)	with enthusiasm

77.010	Synonym	
eclectic	composed of elements draw	
(সার্থাই) (ব্যক্তি বা পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে) Inom amparane sources	
edify (দৈতিক বা মানসিক উর	instruct, correct morally	
সাধন করা)		
efface (गुरु एक्ना)	rub out	
effervescence (उफ्रान)	inner excitement or exuberance	
egotistical (মর্থপর)	excessively self-centred, solimportant conceited	
elated (উল্লাসত)	overjoyed, in high spirits	
elegy (শোক কবিতা/শোকণীতি)	poem or song expression	
elicit (কোন কিছু টোনে বের ক	1	
অথবা কাউকে কোনো কিছু কর		
বাধ্য করা)		
eloquence (বাগ্মীতা)	expressiveness, persuasi-	
elucidate		
(ব্যাখ্যা করা/আলোকিত করা)	explain, enlighten	
equivocal (হাৰ্থক)	ambiguous, intentionall misleading	
erroneous (🌠)	mistaken, wrong	
erudite (জ্বানী)	learned, scholarly	
esoteric (নুর্বোধ্য)	hard to understand, known on to the chosen cryptic	
eulogy (উচ্চপ্ৰশংসা সমৃদ্ধ রচনা)	expression of praise, often on to occasion of someone's death	
anabanian (www)	mild expression in place of a	
euphemism (বুভাৰণ)	unpleasant one	
evanescent (বিশৃতি প্রবণ)	fleeting, vanishing	
exacerbate (আরো খারাপের দিবে নিয়ে যাওয়া)	worsen, embitter, deteriorate	
বিধন্ধ (পদোন্নতি দেওয়া/উচ্চ প্রশংসা)	raise in rank or dignity, eulogize	
excerpt (কোন গ্রন্থের ভিন্নভাবে হাপানো অংশ বিশেষ)		
execute (সম্পাদন করা)	put into effect, carry out	
exemplary (দৃষ্টান্তমূলক)	serving as a model, outstanding	
exemplify (দৃষ্টান্তমূলক হওয়া)	serve as an example of, embody	
xhaustive (সম্পূর্ণ,পুজ্ঞানুপুজ্ঞ)	thorough, comprehensive	
xhilarating (উন্নাসিত)	invigorating and refreshing	
xonerate (মৃত্তি দেওয়া)	cheering acquit, exculpate	
xpedient (উপযুক্ত)	suitable, practical, politic	
xpedite (তুরাধিত করা)		
xplicit (সুনিষ্ট/সুম্পষ্ট)	hasten,accelerate	
	totally clear, definite, outspoken	
xploit (শোষণ করা)	make use of, sometimes unjustly	
xtol (প্রশংসা করা)	praise, glorify	
xtraneous (প্রয়োজনীয় নয়)		
xtricate (মৃত করা)	free, disentangle	
	overflowing abundance, joyful	

Word Word	Synonym	
callitate (সহায়তা করা)	help bring about, make less	
fallacious (和町)	false, misleading	
ellow (পতিত (জাম))	ploughed but not sowed, uncultivated	
falter (ইতোৰত করা)	hesitate	
fanaticism (প্রচণ্ড ইচ্ছা)	excessive zeal, extreme devotion to a belief or cause	
(ইতইতে)	difficult to please, squeamish	
(6) B (6) B (7)	comprehend, investigate	
fathom (গতার বিশ্বাসযোগ্য)	practical	
fell (পতন ঘটানো)	cut or knock down, bring down	
fervour (ঐকান্তিকতা)	glowing ardour, intensity of	
্নে (সবিরাম)	spasmodic, intermittent	
backneved (along ble o)	commonplace	
hamper (বাধা দেওয়া)	obstruct	
hardy (শক্ত/কষ্ট সহিকু)	sturdy, robust, able to stand	
haughtiness (ঔদ্ধত্য)	pride, arrogance	
hedonist (সুখই জীবনের সব এই মতে বিশ্বাসী ব্যক্তি)	সব এই one who believe that pleasure the most important thing in life	
heresy প্রচলিত মতের বিরোধী মতামত)		
hierarchy (আধিপত্য পরস্পরা)	arrangement by rank or standing, authoritarian body divided into ranks	

ANTONYMS

ANTONYMS	
Inability	
Concrete	
Deny	
Pure	
Retreating	
Oppose	
Poor	
Ordinary	
Separate	
Unfriendly	
Stubborn	
Peace	
Signed	
Similarity	
Bottom	
Loyalist	
Censure	
Retreat	
Meek	

Ascend (আরোহণ করা)	Go down,descend	
Lat. Commence of the Commence	Deny	
	Believer	
Attraction(আকর্ষণ)	Repulsion	
Awful (ভয়কর)	Fantastic	
Belittle (খাটো/ছোট করা)	Extol (উচ্চ গ্রশংসা করা)	
Benign (त्रमग्र)	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 (কুন্যাত), nonentity	
Clandestine(গোপন)	Overt	
Cold (ঠান্ডা)	Hot	
Commendable (প্রশংসনীয়)	Deplorable, miserable	
Compassion (করুণা)	Cruelty	
Concealment (লুকায়ন)	Identification, revelation	
Constancy (ছিরতা, 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,নম্ৰ, শোভন)	Unsuitable	
Delete (মুছে ফেলা)	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	
	Insert	
Demise (মৃত্যা)	Birth	
Demon (দৈত্য)	Angel	
Demur (আপন্তি করা)	Accept	
Deter (বাধা দেওয়া)	Encourage	
Devoid (শূন্য , বিবৰ্জিত)	Full	
Different (ভিন্নতর)	Similar	
Discrete (পৃথক)	Grouped	
Dissent (ভিন্নমত)	Agreement	
Diversity (दैविष्ठिका)	Similarity	
Dull (नित्रम)	Interesting	
Ebb (ভাটা/ অবনতি)	Flow	
Elegance (সৌন্দর্য)	Ugliness	
Elevate (উउनन)	Depress	
Enmity (শক্তা)	Amity	
Enunciate (সুস্পষ্টভাবে ব্যাখ্যা করা)	Mumble (বিড়বিড় করা)	
Epilogue (পরিশেষ)	Prologue	

TOTALLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

हिन्द्र । अपरात्म प्राप्तात निक्रमें अपरात्म के जिल्ला के अपराद्य । अपराद्य

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WY)	© evaluate	© criticise	riendly Y	Hostile (শক্তাপার)
	® praise	A tease	bainela	Honorary (अधानी)
[08. 'To taunt" someone means	Hinder repair	Help (आहाया)
W)	Ф Сопесц мголд	Short, long	plo3	Heat (viv)
	Happy, pleased	A Accept, reject	Safe	
		07. Find out the odd pair [NU-	Admire	
TY)		Vlimes 🗇	Discord (दश्र्व)	
•	(B) husband or wife (C) wife	puedsud @	Follower	
	- [NU-Science : 11-12]	06. The meaning of 'spouse' is -	Ugly	
TY)	The Control of the Co	© Promite	Facilitate	Hamper (बांधा तनवा)
-	Misappoint Sack	& Disappoint	Displease	400000000000000000000000000000000000000
- 1	DOINT ! [NU-Science : 11-12	05. What is the antonyms of 'ap	DnII Lander Children	Glowing (eliginial)
(VIII		(D) to make someone feel sad	Regional	Global (रेबिक्र)
		© to make someone feel fear	Rude	Gentle (EE)
		to make someone feel happy	honest	Fraudulent (थठाव्रनाण्यं)
	A	⊕ to make someone feel angr	Native, domestic	Foreign (बिरामी)
1207		[p1-E1: 50cionos	Rigid demetic	Flexible (नमनीय)
"u	g of the word "frighte	O4. Choose the correct meanin	Imperfectness	Flawlessness (Ficting)
· P	⊕ Kind	. gainan 🗇 🦰		Flamboyant (spiles v, editi)
	(B) Clumsy	⊕ Charitable	Dull	Fertile (E44)
El: 30	rd 'unfriendly'. (NU-Scianc	03. Choose the antonym of the wo	Barren, sterile	
EV)	apis of	D to shake the head from side	Fact	Fantasy (क्ष्मीक कहाना)
	W.	ob bob the head up and dov	Disinterested	Fascinated (44)
	" Goder - The	(B) to close two eyes briefly	Conceal	Expose (लनावेक कथा)
		A to close one eye briefly	Come to life	Expire (लगालाहीन रुखा)
	U-Science: 13-14]	02. The word 'wink' means- [N	Епитяпсе	Exodus (वह स्कारक वक्त विश्वान)
1	@ Frank	© Careless	ıimb∧	Exclude (बाम त्मल्या)
·C1 ··	(B) Ouvebby	Jelimis 🐼	Approximate	Exact (गिरिक)
11:00	ord Indifferent? [NU-Science	What is the synonym of the w	alleviate, ameliorate	Exacerbate (अवनीक हल्या)
*	UNIVERSITY	JANOITAN) *	qu lli4	Evacuate (बाल कवा)
	VIINEBEITY	and the state of t	Bias	Equity (enterer)
SI	LIGATIONS CHESTION	Self Practice with	Cleat	
		AND	the state of the s	KOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

SNOTTANIE K 10	eno muro i no 👄	
Viv	© adventurous	Social Service
[00-00:20	rd 'morose' is- [NU-Science 'moroseince 'morose' is-	4. The synonym of the wo
8) uv	(D) dementedly	@ delightfull
	Second ser Visita intentionally	A carelessly
[20-90 . 9300]		3. A synonym of the word
Day :	ezinegroeib @	@ dispersing
E P a	B scattering	& gathering
Torrest 1	[80-70 : 500-Science : 07-08]	ingro' to mynonns of T.2.
Duv	əbingsim @	Svigsim (2)
	əgbujsim @	toetiber €
	[80-70 : soriois-UN] -si 'bi	11. The synonym of 'mislea
DITY .	•munoleiM @	○ Advantage
	(B) Impediment	Вагтіет 🔇
[60-80	rance' is- [NU-Science:	10. The antonym of 'Hind
4	Vasnigemi @	© genuine
) uv)	B superficial	A artificial
[01-		99. The antonym of "fictit
		A STATE OF THE STA
	B praise O evaluate	(A) tease (C) criticise
[11-01:		.* "To taunt" someone r
	3 3 3 3 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	
	В Соптест, итоп	© Short, long
- 1		Accept, reject
	[S1-11 : 5cience : 11-12]	07. Find out the odd pair-
Part .	oliw @	Vlims D
. 9		basdand A
	5e' is — [NU-Science : 11-12	ob. The meaning of 'spous
ABI	@ 2sck	Dromite
	inioqqasiM @	Inioqqssid &
[21-11:	of 'appoint'? [NU-Science	05. What is the antonyms
W	and the second s	D to make someone fee
	i fear	© to make someone fee
		(B) to make someone fee
		♠ to make someone fer
ul .	2 T 1 T 2 T	Science: 13-14]
	l" brow off to gninson	04. Choose the correct n
E.	Ø Kind	@ Cunning
	(A) Cinmsy	
U-Science: 13-14	the word 'unfriendly'. (M	03. Choose the antonym of
W VI		D to shake the head fro
The trans	UMOD DU	© to pop the head up a
	Ietily	(B) to close two eyes br
a care		
e engle	SU3	ito close one eye brie
	SU3	02. The word 'wink' mea
	nns— [NU-Science : 13-14]	02. The word 'wink' mea
Ð	Ф Frank nns— [MU-Science : 13-14] effy	O2. The word 'wink' mea
Mariante: 13-14	nns— [NU-Science : 13-14]	

BLICATIONS	N.Y. PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PU	DAAOI	SNOILVOITE	© ordinary	Suinioqqsin S
(I)suv	© arrogant © outspoken		(A) sur	® tempting	
67	A smart			roz-er : D-Oreamj —	& unexpected
45 46	for you. What does 'candid' mean? [KU-B: 19-20]	.07		100-01 - 3 1113070	12. The synonym of 'alluring' is
roblem	If you are much candid, it might sometimes create p	86	(F) suv	Conserve, consume	Wecycle, destory
(V) suv)	© affluence © opulence			B Reduce, rubbish	and a second
	A destitution (B) fortune			Amons; [MB2Ln-C: 16-50]	II. Which pair of words is synon
[02-	What is the synonym of the word 'pauper'? [KU-B : 19	.71			
200	요즘 그 집에 대한 원인 경험에 살아갔다면 하는 집에 들어 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 그 없다.		(I)suv	Homesick	© Realistic
(Ans(B)		700	110	® Temperate	Snirthood &
[07-61 :	Find out the antonym of the word 'Abstract', [HSTU-A Minital	.07	[07-61	us of 'Nostaloic', UKKNIU-B	10. Pick the word that is synonymo
100-01	an pull-relies affiliate [Marking Prophysical Configuration of the Conf	,,	(I)suv	modduts @	© agreeable
Vsuv	© hostile @ negative			B uniformed	tns rongi €
1.3	Spring (B) opposite	1.07		[61-81 : V-No2] —— s	99. The synonym of 'obstinate' i
[02-61:	The antonym of the word 'adverse' is ——.[JKKNIU-B	.25.	100 10	s, merchanism at all the case.	
(Jsuv)	© plain		Osuk	eugolaib @	© discrimination
	Ø waste B sterile		4 0 100	(B) distance	heqs 🔕
	The antonym of the word 'barren' is- [BRUR-E: 19-20]	74.	1.12	[CoU-A: 19-20]	.80. What is the meaning of 'apar
6			(Sint)	Wily @	Strong
(Ana.(B)		-	W-1	® Fragile	& Enduring
[07-61:1	Find out the antonym of the world 'vulnerable' [KU-A A Harmful	.07	GU WY		07. The word, 'Brittle' means [K
		11	T-		and the second second
O and	© Daring		(F) suv	@ Disgusting	Distant
34 77				® Friendly	Wufriendly
122-12 : A	Select the right antonym for the word 'cowardly'. [GST-	22.	. [r "hostile"? [GST-A: 20-21]	06. Which word is a synonym fo
OFUY	© Scarce .		(Lassa)	esild @	© increment
100	gniyothəvO ® Overflowing €			® delight	tdgilq €
[62-22]	Choose the appropriate antonym for 'abundant'. [GST-A.	11.			05, A word similar to 'ecstasy' is
	<u>mynoinA</u>	4.1	~	. 10.441	HOLDINGER
OF-			(A)snA)	Wonder	© Sleepwalk
Om	A various forms		Adv. No.	@ Sleep	Ø Daydream
	gaidt blolinem @ smrol suoirev &		[52-23]	or 'hallucinate'? [GST-A: 2	04. What is the right synonym fo
1	'Manifesto' means - [BRUR-E: 19-20]	02	(V)suv)	HOLLI DUMANITATIAN SCIVIC	protect from cruelty @ pe
(Dent)	Temarkably great in mental or physical ability	. 1	- chi	otest against injustice	A commit a crime B pro
The lates	© Exceptionally active	20		s to [CST-A: 22-23]	03. The word 'perpetrate' mean
	B a person in great pain		0		
	Ø great in leadership		(V) suv	atulib @	nobnede 🔘
	The meaning of 'prodigious' is -[GST-A: 21-22]	.61	13	® impose	puəJəp ♥
OsnA	easing Priesaing Transmers	275		is isi	02. Possible synonym of 'fortify
	gniqqit @ gnittiqe 🚱		(I)suv	@ environment	© accommodation
	Verbal bullying refers to -[GST-A: 21-22]	18.	the the	@ onzilicza	& economos
(July)	© Frequent © Scattered	-	-54]	-tsm and ——-(GST-A : 23-	01. Ecotourism is related to tour
	⊕ Consistent	10	turno	Pao maja	mot of peteles of mot
1000 11.00	word "Sporadic" - IJUST-FBSTA: 19-20]		-	VERSITIES	* OTHER UNI
of the	Choose the best alternative to express the meaning	.71	Line.		NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN PERSON AND PARTY OF THE OWNER,
Viv			Osuv	D bullets and bayonets	(S) reproduction and death
()			5.5 773	(B) heat and warmth	Shoughigs and aspiral of
	WICHTMARE, means - [BRUR-E: 19-20]	.01			
6		91	eti 19d	rds opposed to each of	18. Which phrase contains wo
Onn	© Damnable		(V)uv)		© un intellectual
21 8	A Agreeable B Typical	- 1		toibi @	
rable??	Which one is the appropriate synonym of Exce	·cr		B Practical	17. The opposite or security
		21	6	the for some S-UV	The opposite of brilliant is [
9	Ф Сау Ф Нарру		Viuv	© Contemporary	IEHOHIDETT @
[07-61	♦ Jolly ® Jealous		39		
	Find out the synonym of the word 'Jovial'. [HSTU-A :	14.		is- [NU-Science: 03-04]	IRIUDOILO TO MYRORIA
(Jany)	© dismissal		Ans(B)	⊕ rich	manu or o
	O Promise		2017		
SNOUVOING	The synonym of 'demise' is MABSULA 19-20]	13.	[90-50	B noor	
000	The representations of Administrations of the process of the property of the process of the proc	· YOUNG	BUCATIONS	OUTCOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PU	MISTICYLLORS • TOLKOTA SABITICYLLORS
	ALM = ENGLISH	r tales	A = ISPORT	HAPP HOIP	

29. My desk is a mess, I word express? [CoU-C: A damped condition C untidy state		Small Mills	45. Concord [HSTU-C: 19-20] Thrifty Harmony Ho. Vague [HSTU-C: 19-20]	D Scanty Conflict
30. What is the synonym of	('Jovini'? [CoU-C: 19-20] (B) Effigy (D) Devine	And	Victory War	Definite D Wet the word 'Interrupt'? [JUST-D: 19-26] B get in the way
31. 'Subterfuge' means (IU	-B: 19-20]	(Ans(A)	© further	1 lay aside
32. The word 'apparent' n ② uncertain © obvious	means - [1U-B: 19-20] B confusing D surprising	Anso	01. What is the antonym for the	e word 'deformation'? B contortion
33. What is the antonym fo (a) Weak (b) Doubtful	and makes in the late of	(Ans(I)	(বিকৃতি) এর সমাধক শব্দ dist	D disfigurement বিকৃত করা, এর noun 'deformation' igurement, contortion, distortion etc. পূর্ণ বস্তু অর্থাৎ যা বিকৃত করা হয়নি।
The antonym of "juver Syoung childlike	® adolescent ® adult	An (D)	02. Panacea means — . ② cure-all © widespread disease	pancreatic gland
35. What is the antonym o (a) physical (b) religious	f the word, 'Spiritual'? [O ® metaphysical © ethical	CoU-C; 19-20]	Cure - all (n) - সর্বরোগের মধ্ 03. The word 'culinary' is rel	n) - সব ধরনের রোগ নিরাময়কারী জ্ _{ৰু} হৌষধ।
36. The antonym of 'Juven	B Adolescent Young	Ans(A)	printing dress	
37. What is the antonym o Blunt Timid	f 'Bitter'? [BRUR-A: 19-20] ® Bold ® Sweet	Ans(D)	04. Antonym of the word 'Co (a) Harmony (b) Conflict	mcord' is ——. ® Thrifty © Scanty
38. The opposite of the wor (a) Plastic (c) Rigid	"d 'flexible' is —. [JKKNII B Elastic Changing	mates 1	conflict (বিরোধ)। 05. The synonym for "Ascent"	অর্থ মিল। তাই এর antonym হচ্ছে "is——
39. An antonym for 'Cand (a) unkind (b) dishonest	id is – [RUB : 19-20] ® blunt © valid	Ans	O Jump	® Further © Regress পরে ওঠা যা Jump এর সাথে মিল।
Find out the antonym o	f the word; (40 – 42)	a thing sex	06. Antonym of the word "Ur	bane" is ——.
40. Gloomy [HSTU-D: 19-20] (a) Confidence (b) cheerful	® dull ® hatred	AnsC		B Suave D Uncouth মার্জিত এবং Uncouth অর্থ অমার্জিত এর
41. Expel [HSTU-D:19-20] (a) Vanish (b) Reject	Dismiss Admit	(Ans(D)	বিপরীত রূপ। 07. The meaning of which wor (A) Tear – অঞ্চ	d is not correct? ® Fear – সুদ্দর
42. Grievance [HSTU-D: 19-20 @ Happiness © Distress		0 (0) 4 (0) 0	© Gear – বেগবান করা B Explanation Fear – ভয়।	Desire – ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা।
Find out the antonym of		Ans(A)	Which would be an acceptation the spitality?	able synonym of the word
43. Honorary [HSTU-C: 19-20]		100 Y 170	@ welcome	® sick
Official C Salaried	® Literary © Unpaid	Ans(C)	© pharmacy Explanation Hospitality	© hospital ৰ্থ – অতিথিসেবা , আতিথেয়তা।
44. Worst [HSTU-C: 19-20] © Excellent © Not good JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS	® Very bad © None	Ans(A)	9. Authentic শব্দের প্রতিশব্দ (syn- @ Correct © Real Explanation Authentic অব	® Genuine © Exact

OVECLY PUBLICATIONS - NOYEOUT PUBLICATIONS - NOYEOUT PUBLICATION 10. Synonym of word triumph. B) cure all @ inactivity @ Prevail ি (Inplemation Triumph অর্থ জয়পাত করা। 11. The word 'custodian' means -@ personal storage (B) caretaker O door man @ announcer Esphanitos Custodian অর্থ রক্ষক, জিমাদার। 12. What is the synonym of 'exhausted'? ® stored @ plenty 1 drained @ animated তি Explanation Exhausted অৰ্থ নিয়শেষিত বা সম্পূৰ্ণক্ৰপে ব্যয় করা। এর সুমাৰ্থক হবে drained (ক্ষয়প্ৰাপ্ত বা অপচয়িত হওয়া)। 13. 'Pragmatic' শব্দের অর্থ কী? **(A)** মরিচীকা B) বান্তবধর্মী সৌহার্দপূর্ণ
 সৌহার্দপূর্ণ
 সাহার্দপূর্ণ
 @ F91 Explanation Pragmatic অৰ্থ বাস্তবধৰ্ম বা প্ৰায়োগিক (Practical). 14. An antonym for 'smart' is (B) boring @ irrelevant @ difficult @ stupid Explanation Smart অর্থ পরিচছন, চালাক, দক্ষ। এর বিপরীত stupid (বোকা)। Boring অর্থ বিরক্তিকর বা একঘেরে। Irrelevant অর্থ অনংলগ্ন। 15. The whiteness of the arctic fox acts as camouflage. Here, "camouflage" means (B) danger A warning D predator @ disguise Explanation Camouflage (ছকবেশ) এর সমার্থক শব্দ disguise ৷ 16. Antonym of ANOMALY is Aberration A Recurrence (D) Consistence © Recapitulation Explanation Anomaly (বিশৃঞ্জল/অসংগতি) এর বিপরীত শব্দ হলো consistence (এক্য/সংগতি)। 17. The synonym of the word VIGILANT is- Fickle @ Watchful 1 Tired © Wicked Epizzation Vigilant (সতর্ক) এর সমার্থক শব্দ watchful। 18. Synonym of ASSIDUOUS is-(B) Diligent @ Rejection D Careless © Indolent B Explanation Assiduous (পরিশ্রমী/অধ্যবসায়ী) এর diligent (পরিশ্রমী)। 19. What does the word 'Crimson' mean? @ clean B glorify © red @ fulfill Crimson - গাঢ় লাল (red)। 20. What is the antonym of 'Honorary'? Official B Honorable © Salaried D Literary

Spelling

Discussion on Spelling

□ মদিও Spelling-এর কোন সুনির্নিট Rule নেই, তবুও এর কিছু কিছু Technique মনে রাখনে অনেক শব্দের Spelling মনে রাখা করে। পরীক্ষার Correct Spelling পারতে হলে প্রান্ত Vocabulary বিকছভাবে (বানান করে) শিখতে হবে।

🔲 নিমে কিছু Correct Spelling ব্য Technique নেবরা হসা।

Tec-01: Monosyilable মৃত শাদের শোনে | থাকলে এক এর পূর্বে একট মাত্র vowel থাকলে এ শাদের শোনে মৃতি || হবে। মেনলা fill, well, tell, till, এরপ শাদের। এর পূর্বে Double vowel হলে একটি | হবে। মেনলা tail, feel, weal.

Tec-02: Monosyllable কৃত শব্দ যার শেষে ॥ আছে, সেনৰ শব্দ যানি prefix হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে অন্য কোন শব্দের নামে বাসে সেক্ষেত্র একটি । কারে (ness ছাড়া)। মেনন- well– welcome; full– fulfil, fulsome. ব্যতিক্রম ill– illness, still– stillness, will– willing, fill– filling.

Tec-03: কোন শব্দের শেনে e থাকলে তার সাবে wowel বুক suffix বুক হওয়ার পরে e বসে না। বেমন- leave- leaving, give- giving, cure- curable, move- movable. (Except: move- movement, tire- tiresome)

Tec-04: ত্রেন্থ প্রত্তের ce, ge আছে তানের নাবে a, o এই u বরা বরু suffix মুক্ত হয়। ত্রেন্থ- service- serviceable, marriagemarriageable, courage- courageous.

Tec-05: Monosyllable ভূক শব্দের শেষে ie থাকলে ing বুক হওয়ার সময় ie উঠে গিয়ে তার বদলে y বদৰে। যেমন- die- dying, lie- lying,

Tec-06: কোন শব্দের শেষে e থাকলে consonant নিত্র ভক হওৱা suffix তার সাথে যুক্ত হলেও e অপরিবর্তীত থাকবে। কেম্ন- care- careful diredireness, incite- incitement.

Tec-07: Monosyllable তুও শধ্যে শেষ consonant থাকনে এবং তার আন একটি মাত্র vowel থাকনে vowel হার কর হওৱা suffix ঐ শব্দের নামে যুক্ত হলেও শব্দের double consonant হয়। বেমন get— getting, sinsinner, hit— hitting; god— goddess.

Tec-08: Poly syllable ভূক শব্দের শেষে consonant থাকনে এক তার আশে একটি vowel থাকনে vowel হারা তক হওয়া suffix তার সামে বুক হলে এ শব্দের পাকে double consonant কলে। তার এ শব্দের শোকে syllable উচ্চারণে যদি বেশি চাপ দেওয়া হয় তারেই এ নিয়ম প্রয়োজ। ক্ষেম্ন committee, refer- referring, omit- omitting, repel- repelled.

Tec-09: মেনৰ শব্দের শেষে y আছে এবং তার আগে একটি consonant আছে
সেনৰ শব্দের সাথে suffix যুক্ত হলে (Except ous) y এর পরিবর্তে i আনে।
মেনল Dry- dried, deny- denial, hoary- hoariness, gloomygloomier, 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

Honorary (অবৈতনিক) এর বিপরতি শব্দ salaried (বৈতনিক)। Architecture Articulate Ascertain

129. My desk is a mess, I should clean it. What does the bold word express? (col.C: 19-20)	998	জাতীয় বিশ	ধবিদ্যাশয় ভর্তি গ	পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম ভর্তি সহায়িকা	N ICATIONS - NOVIOLY BUILD ICATIONS	
## damped condition	word express? [CoU-C:1	should clean it. What d	VKOLY PUBLICATION	45. Concord [HSTU-C: 19	® Scanty	Y PUBLICATIO
30. What is the synonym of 'Jovial'? [ColUC: 19-20]	(A) damped condition	B scrubbed state	n AndC	Contract of the Contract of th	The state of the s	And
© Gigantic ③ Devine ③ I. Subterfugé means [IU-B: 19-20] ③ deception ⑤ very clever ⑤ fink ② confusing ⑥ obvious ⑤ the antonym for "fimid"? [GSL-B: B-20-1] ③ uncertain ⑥ obvious ⑤ Shy ⑥ Doubtful ③ Bold ③ The antonym of "juvenile" is — ⑥ young ⑥ thildike ⑤ physical ⑤ metaphysical ⑥ religious ⑥ Happing ⑤ What is the antonym of "Bitter? [RRUR-A: 19-20] ⑥ physical ⑥ Plastic ⑥ Rigid ⑥ Changing ③ NA an antonym for "Candid is ¬[RUB: 19-20] ⑥ plastic ⑥ Rigid ⑥ Changing ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Domy [HSTU-D: 19-20] ⑥ Vanish ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss ⑥ Reject 10 Gloomy [HSTU-D: 19-20] ⑥ Vanish ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss Ø Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss Ø Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss Ø Dismiss Ø Dismiss ⑥ Reject Ø Dismiss Ø Reject Ø Dismiss Ø Dismis	30. What is the synonym of	'Jovial'? [CoU-C : 19-20]	•	Victory War	Definite Wet	(m)
© deception © very clever ② fink ③ trither ② private disfigurement ③ to wholeness ⑤ by what is the antonym of "invenile" is — ② physical ③ physical ③ physical ③ physical ③ physical ③ posite of the word 'Bittler'? (BRUR-A: 19-20) ③ Blunt ③ Bold ② Timid ⑤ dishonest ⑤ Panace means ⑥ Panace means ⑥ Panace means ⑥ Positic ⑥ Rigid ③ Adult ⑥ Adolescent ⑤ Positic ⑥ Rigid ⑤ Candida ⑤ The antonym of 'Bitter'? (BRUR-A: 19-20) ⑥ Blunt ⑥ Bold ⑤ Timid ⑥ Sweet ⑥ Phasini ⑥ Elastic ⑥ Rigid ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Timid ⑥ Sweet ⑥ Phasini ⑥ Blastic ⑥ Rigid ⑥ Candida ⑥ Timid ⑥ Sweet ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Candida ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Rigid ⑥ Candida ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Reject ⑥ Dismiss ⑥ Dismis	© Gigantic	1 Devine	And	47. What is the antonym A discontinue	b) get in the way	T-D: 19.2
32. The word 'apparent' means — [IU-B: 19-20]	(A) deception	® smartness	(Ans(A)		Little Committee	And
© uncertain © obvious © surprising © obvious © surprising © distortion © conficit © cure-all © vices-all © vices-all © vices-all © vices-all © distortion © distortion © cure-all © vices-all © vices-al		eans - [IU-B : 19-20]		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUM		n 🔅
33. What is the antonym for "timid"? [cst-B: 20-21] ② Weak ③ Shy ⑤ Doubtful ⑤ Bold 34. The antonym of "juvenile' is ⑥ young ⑤ childlike ⑤ adult ⑥ Panacea means ⑤ childlike ⑤ adult ⑥ Adult ⑥ Adult ⑥ Adolescent ⑤ young ⑥ Adult ⑥ Adolescent ⑥ Joyful ⑥ Adult ⑥ Adolescent ⑥ Joyful ⑥ Panacea means ⑥ Cure-all ⑥ pancreatic ② widespread disease ⑥ gland ② widespread widesp	(A) uncertain	(B) confusing	AnsC		(B) contortion	tulis) moto
34. The antonym of "juvenile' is — @ young © childlike D adult (Aurill) 35. What is the antonym of the word, 'Spiritual'? [CoU-C; 19-20] ② physical © religious © metaphysical © cligious © ethical ② religious © ethical ② pyful © Adult (D Young) (Aurille) ③ Blunt (D Young) (Aurille) ④ Plastic (D Young) (Aurille) ⑤ Plastic (D Young) (Aurille) ⑤ Plastic (D Young) (Aurille) ⑤ Plastic (D Young) (Aurille) ⑥ Pl	Weak	(B) Shy	(Ans(D)	(বিকৃতি) এর সমার্থক শব্দ	n অর্থ বিকৃত করা, এর noun 'de disfigurement, contortion, dist	ortion etc
© childlike			tidas 2 agr	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	সম্পূৰ্ণ বস্তু অথাৎ যা বিকৃত করা হয়নি	Ŧ Į
35. What is the antonym of the word, 'Spiritual?' [CoU-C; 19-20]			And	@ cure-all		
36. The antonym of 'Juvenile' is - [BRUR-A: 19-20]	A physical	® metaphysical	1772 B	Cure - all (n) - সর্বরোগে	a (n) - সব ধরনের রোগ নিরামর র মহৌষধ।	কোরী ভবুং
37. What is the antonym of 'Bitter'? [BRUR-A: 19-20]	Adult	Adolescent	eve G Third	A printing © dress	B cooking musical instrument	
38. The opposite of the word 'flexible' is — [JKKNIU-D: 19-20]	Blunt	Bitter'? [BRUR-A: 19-20]	nave. Jones	04. Antonym of the word (a) Harmony	'Concord' is ——. ® Thrifty	শাকত।
39. An antonym for 'Candid is — [RUB: 19-20]	Plastic	® Elastic	101 10	conflict (বিরোধ)।	rd' অর্থ মিল। তাই এর antor	nym राष्ट्र
Find out the antonym of the word; (40 – 42) 40. Gloomy [HSTU-D: 19-20]	39. An antonym for 'Candid (a) unkind	is – [RUB : 19-20]	11252 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A Jow down Unit of the state of the	® Further © Regress	10 11
40. Gloomy [HSTU-D: 19-20]	Find out the antonym of t	he word; (40 – 42)	o bart vel. 169 (b)			alt.
41. Expel [HSTU-D: 19-20]	Confidence		wat Green (1997) Green (1997)	Rural Sophisticated	® Suave © Uncouth	মার্জিত এব
© Reject	41. Expel [HSTU-D: 19-20]		ale (2	বিপরীত রূপ।		
42. Grievance [HSTU-D: 19-20]				A Tear - Step		in a
Find out the antonym of the word(s): (43-46) 43. Honorary [HSTU-C: 19-20]	Happiness			© Gear – বেগবান করা	Desire – ইচ্ছা পোষণ ব	म्बा ।
43. Honorary [HSTU-C: 19-20]			AnsA	08. Which would be an acc	eptable synonym of the word	
43. Honorary [HSTU-C: 19-20]		ne word(s) : (43-46)			Reick	
4. Worst [HSTU-C: 19-20] @ Excellent @ Not good @ None ON Non	Official		1	Explanation Hospitalis	D hospital ty অৰ্থ - অতিথিসেবা , আতিথেয়তা।	ew ar
© Not good © None	4. Worst [HSTU-C: 19-20]	m ti dibibili a domin 4-6 . Talbingot esub mid 47 cui	CINCO 10	(A) Correct	® Genuine	MT .21
DYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .	© Not good	None	Ans	The Paris Street, Stre	© Exact ত অৰ্থ খাঁটি ,সত্য।	

	জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🗷 বি
10. Synonym of word triu	জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 🗷 বি umph.
O. Synonym of World	® cure all
	Prevail
© Panack © Explanation Triump	h অর্থ জয়লাভ করা।
The word 'custodian'	means —
1. The word customarks. A personal storage	® caretaker
	D door man
© announcer © B Explanation Custodi	ian অর্থ রক্ষক , জিম্মাদার।
2. What is the synonym	of 'exhausted'?
2. What is the synonym	B stored
a nienty	① drained
© animated	
Explanation Extraus	ted অর্থ নিঃশেষিত বা সম্পূর্ণরূপে ব্যয় করা। এর প্রাপ্ত বা অপচয়িত হওয়া)।
NAIDA COLONIA	Samuel Committee
3. 'Pragmatic' শব্দের অর্থ ব	PIT TO THE TOTAL TO THE T
	(B) বান্তব্বমা
ত ঘূণা	সৌহার্দপূর্ণ সাহার্দপূর্ণ সাহার্দপূর্ণ
Explanation Pragma	tic অর্থ বান্তবধর্ম বা প্রায়োগিক (Practical).
An antonym for 'sma	n is —
(A) irrelevant	® boring
© stupid	© difficult মর্থ পরিচছন্ন, চালাক, দক্ষ। এর বিপরীত stupid
(বোকা)। Boring অর্থ বিরা	ক্তকর বা একঘেয়ে। Irrelevant অর্থ অসংলগ্ন।
5. The whiteness of the a	rctic fox acts as camouflage. Here,
5. The whiteness of the a "camouflage" means	continued listing stay of the special tra-
"camouflage" means (a) warning	. ® danger
"camouflage" means (a) warning (b) disguise	. ® danger © predator
"camouflage" means (a) warning (b) disguise	. ® danger
"camouflage" means (A) warning (C) disguise (Explanation Camouf	. ® danger ® predator lage (ছদ্মবেশ) এর সমার্থক শব্দ disguise।
"camouflage" means (a) warning (b) disguise (c) Explanation Camouflage (d) Antonym of ANOMA	. ® danger ® predator lage (ছদ্মবেশ) এর সমার্থক শব্দ disguise। LY is ——.
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"camouflage" means (a) warning (b) disguise (c) Explanation Camouflage (d) Antonym of ANOMA (e) Recurrence (e) Recapitulation (f) Explanation Anomal	
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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 বিজ্ঞ্বভাবে (বানান করে) শিখতে হবে।
- 🔲 নিমে কিছু Correct Spelling এর Technique দেওয়া হলো।
- Tec-01: Monosyllable যুক্ত শব্দের শেষে l থাকলে এবং এর পূর্বে একটি মাত্র vowel थाकरन এ শব্দের শেষে দৃটি ।। হবে। যেমন- fill, well, tell, till. এরূপ শব্দের। এর পূর্বে Double vowel হলে একটি 1 হবে। যেমন- tail, feel, weal.
- Tec-02: Monosyllable ভূত শব্দ যার শেষে II আছে, সেসব শব্দ যদি prefix হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে অন্য কোন শব্দের সাথে বসে সেক্ষেত্রে একটি 1 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 তরু suffix যুক্ত হয়। যেমন- service- serviceable, marriagemarriageable, 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 তরু হওয়া suffix তার সাথে যুক্ত হলেও e অপরিবর্তীত থাকবে। যেমন- care- careful. diredireness, incite- incitement.
- Tec-07: Monosyllable ভুক্ত শব্দের শেষে consonant থাকলে এবং তার আগে একটি মাত্র vowel থাকলে vowel দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া suffix ঐ শব্দের সাথে যুক্ত হলেও শব্দের double consonant হয়। যেমন- get- getting, sinsinner, hit-hitting, god-goddess.
- Tec-08: Poly syllable ভুক্ত শব্দের শেষে consonant থাকলে এবং তার আগে একটি vowel থাকলে vowel দারা তরু হওয়া suffix তার সাথে যুক্ত হলে ঐ শব্দের শেষে double consonant বসে। তবে এ শব্দের শেষের syllable উচ্চারণে যদি বেশি চাপ দেওয়া হয় তবেই এ নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য। যেমন- commitcommittee, 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, gloomygloomier, 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

KOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

Assassination	Assembly	Assertion	Illegitimate	OYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY "Illiterate		auon
Assessment	Assurance	Astronaut	Immunity	imperialism	impress	Sionahla
Athletic	Attendance	Autobiography	Incandescent	Incoherently	Incomp	etence
Autograph	Autonomous	Axiomatic	Increment	Incumbent	Indecis	ion
Background	Bacteria	Ballot	Indiscretion	Indictment	Influenz	
Bankrupt	Banned	Barricade	Inheritance	Inoculate	Inquisit	ive
Beverage	Billionaire	Biography	Intellectual	Intention	Interrog	gate
Bioscope	Bouquet	Boundaries	Itinerary	Investigate	Investig	ation
Bourgeoisie	Boycott	Buffalo	Irrelevant	Irresistible	Irrecover	rable
Bulletin	Bungalow	Bureau	Irrigation	Irrigation	Issue	
Bureaucrácy	Bureaucrat	Buzzard	Jealous	Jewellery	Journal	
Cadaverous	Cafeteria	Campaign	Journalism	Jubilee	Jurisdic	tion
Career	Carpenter	Catalogue	Juvenile	Juxtapose	Juvenes	
Catastrophe	Census	Chancellor	Kaleidoscope	Knight	Knighth	
Chrysanthemum	Cigarette	Collaboration	Laboratory	Landscape	Leap-ye	
Colleague	Colonel	Colossal	Leisure	Liability	Lieutena	
Column	Commemorate	Commissioner	Linguistics	·Literature	Luggage	
Committee	Conscience	Conscientious	Machinery	Magazine	Magistra	
Constellation	Continent	Conveyance	Malnutrition	Manifesto	Manoeur	
Correspond	Continent	Conveyance	Manuscript	Marvellous	Massacri	
Curfew	Curriculum		Manuscript Mathematics	Memorandum	Merchan	The state of the s
Deceit	Decentralization	Custody Declaration	Mathematics. Merriment	Message		ACCES TO THE PERSON OF THE PER
Delay	Democracy	Declaration	Meticulous		Messeng	
Denationalizations		Deputation	Millionaire	Microscope Misanthrope	Millenni	
Desiccate '	Designation	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Millionaire	Misanthrope	Miscella	neous
Diagram	Dialogue	Diagnosis Diarrhoea	A 6-15 D			
Dictator	Dictionary	Didactic	Self Prac	tice with Previo	us Questi	ons 🔅
Dilemma	Dimension	Diplomacy		THE CARROLD IS INCOME.	THE DRIVE	The contract of
Diplomat	Discipline	Discouragement	- (I	NATIONAL UNIVER	SITY)	*
Displeasure	Domicile	Donor	01 Identify the mi		No Service Comments	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Draught	Dumbfounding	Dyeing	Or. Identify the mis	sspelled word: [NU-Sc		
Dynamite	Dysentery	Dyspepsia	A supercede	® des	200	STEN S
Ecstasy	Education	Electricity	© conceive	Andrew Control of the	stionnaire	Ans
Elementary .	Elephantiasis	Embarrassing	02. Which of the fo	llowing is correctly s	pelt? INILSei-	
Embarrassment	Embedded	Embroider	Spontaneus	® Spo	ntenions	
Emigrant	Emigration	Enamour	© Spontaneous		ntanaus	AnsC
Encouragement	Encyclopaedia	Encyclopaedia	The second secon			(m)C
Endeavour	Endorsement	Entertainment	A Parititi	ect spelling form the fo	llowing: [NU-S	cience: 12-13
Enthusiasm	Enthusiastic	Environment	A Repitition	® Rep		
Equation	Equilibrium	Equinox	© Repeatition	Rep	etition	Ans(D
Equipment	Etiquette	Exaggerate	04. The right spelling	ng is [NU-Science	. 11 121	
Excessive	Exercise	Exaggerate Exhibition	(A) teknology			Post of the
Exhilaration	Expedient		© tekhnology	® tech		
Explosion	Expression	Experiment		(D) teck		AnsB
Faculty	Fallacious	Exuberant	05. No spelling erro	r occurs in - [NU-Scie	nce : 10-111	3022
Feeble	Feminine	Fascination	w anonimus	® anon	imous	THE
olio	Folklore	Floriculture	© anonmus	(D) anon		(Ans(D)
oreclosure		Forecast				
Fraction	Foreman	Forgery	Which word is r	nispelled? [NU-Science	: 08-09]	oni idi
Fulfilment	Freedom	Frustration	& Occasion	® Prive	elege	26.2
Galaxy	Function	Fundamentalism	© Irrigation	© Cata	ogue	Ans
The state of the s	Gallery	Gazette '	07. Find out the cor	rect spelling—_ [NU-S		
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Giraffe	Government	Indiscrition	NU-S	science : 08-09]	
	Grievance	Guarantee	© Indiscretion	® Indes		(T)
	Gymnasium	Gyroscope		(D) Indes	cretion	AnsC
	Humorous '	Humiliate	08. Find out the corr	ect spelling- INU-Scien	ice : 07-08]	1916
	Hostage	Honorarium	(A) massenger	® mess		
	Hilarious	Hideous	© massengar	© mess		Ans
	Helicopter	harmonious				
arbour	Harassment	Handloom	09. What is the corre	ect spelling? [NU-Scien	ce : 05-06]	
			I IAI Poethmous	6 n .		
T 11	Haggling	Haggard	© Posthumous	® Posth © Postu		AnsC



জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভাত পরাক্ষার স্বোত্তন ভাত প্রাক্ষার স্বাক্ষার স্বাক্মার স্বাক্ষার স্বাক্মার স্বাক্ষার 03. Select the correctly spelt word: A Heterogeneous (B) Hetarogenous © Hetrogenous **D** Hetroganeous Explanation Heterogeneous অর্থ বিবিধ। Homogeneous অর্থ একই রকম। 04. Choose the correctly spelt word: Wolantory ® Volantary © Voluntary (D) Voluntory ্ৰ Explanation Voluntary - স্বেচ্ছাপ্ৰণোদিত। 05. Choose the correctly spelt word: Accilerate Accelerate C Accelerrate Accilarate S B Explanation Accelerate - তুরান্বিত করা। 06. Choose the correctly spelt word: Sunami A Tsunami C Suname Sunamee Explanation Tsunami একটি Japanese শব্দ। Tsu অর্থ harbour (আশ্রয়) আর nami অর্থ wave (ঢেউ)। 07. Choose the correctly spelt word: **A** Liesure B Leisure D Lesiure C Leasure জ B Explanation Leisure - অবসর। 08. Choose the correctly spelt word: A Superceed B Superseed C Supercede Supersede Explanation Supersede - স্থান অধিকার করা, স্থলাভিষিক্ত করা। 09. Find the appropriate spelling-Admissible Admisible C Admissiblle Addmissible ক্রি Explanation Admissible - গ্রাহ্য। 10. Which of the following word is wrong in spelling? Disquisition B Pneumonia © Dyspepsia Diarhoea Diarrhoea - উদরাময়/পেটের অসুখ। 11. Find the appropriate spelling: (A) inadvertant B inadvartant © inadvartent (D) inadvertent D Explanation Inadvertent - অসতক। 12. Find out the mis-spelt word-A Belligerent B Commemorate C Irrevalant D Bureaucracy Explanation Irrelevant - অপ্রাসঙ্গিক। 13. Which one is correct? @ miscellaneous ® miscelaneous © miscellanous @ miscellanaous

্ৰ Explanation Miscellaneous - বিবিধ।

Explanation Minuscule - খুব ছোট।

B Explanation Necessary - প্রয়োজনীয়।

® minniscule

@ minuscule

B Necessary

Nassasary

14. Choose the correct spelling.

15. Choose the correct spelling.

A minisicule

© minissicule

A Nassacery

©Nessacary

Group Verbs

Rita laughs. Rita laughs at the poor. প্রথম বাক্যে 'laughs' verb টির সহজ অর্থ হাসে বোঝায়। কিন্তু বিতীয় বাকে laugh at ক্রিয়াটি যৌগিক ক্রিয়া, এর অর্থ পরিবর্তিত হয়ে হলো বিদ্রোপক্র এবং একইভাবে এটি একটি নতুন বিশিষ্টার্থক ক্রিয়ায় রূপান্তরিত ফুলা। ক্র একটি ক্রিয়া একটি Preposition গ্রহণ করে একটি যৌগিক ক্রিয়ায় পরিপূ হয় এবং একটি বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাকে Group Verb क Prepositional verb বা Phrasal Verb বলে। নিমে বাক্যের মাধ্যমে কতগুলো Group Verb এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো:

Act on or upon (affect, ক্ষতি করা) - Such hard work will act upon your health.

Act under (আদেশ অনুসারে কাজ করা) - He acted under the orders of the Principal.

Act up to (অনুসারে কাজ করা) - He always acts up to my advice.

BEAR

Bear away or off (জয় করিয়া লওয়া) - He bore away (off) four prizes in the annual sports.

Bear on (সম্পর্কিত হওয়া) – His remark does not bear on this subject. Bear out (সমর্থন করা) - His evidence does not bear out the change Bear up (মনের জোর বজায় রাখা)- His patience born him up in the crisis.

Bear with (সহ্য করা) – I cannot bear with such insult.

BLOW

Blow away (উড়িয়ে নেওয়া) – The strong wind blew away all dry leaves. Blow off (নিৰ্গত হওয়া) – The engine blows off carbon-di-oxide.

Blow out (নেভানো) - Blow out the lamp.

Blow over (থেমে যাওয়া) – The storm has blown over.

Blow up (বিস্ফোরণের সাহায্যে উড়াইয়া দেওয়া)— The soldiers blew up the bridge.

BREAK

Break away (ভাঙ্গিয়া বাহির হইয়া আসা) – The convict broke away from the prison.

Break down (ভাঙ্গিয়া পড়া বা দুর্বল হইয়া পড়া) – His health broke down for hard work.

Break in /on (বাধা দেওয়া) – You should not break in (on) our conversation.

Break into (ভাঙ্গিয়া প্রবেশ করা)— The robber broke into the house in midnight.

Break off (হঠাৎ থামিয়া যাওয়া) – The speaker broke off in the middle of his speech.

Break out (হঠাৎ ছড়িয়ে পড়া) - Cholera has broken out in the village. Break through (বলপূর্বক ব্যুহ ভেদ) – The soldiers broke through the enemy's line.

Break up (বন্ধ হওয়া) – Our school breaks up at 4 pm.

Break with (সম্পর্ক ছেদ করা) - Milon has broken with his wife.

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

MINORY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATION BRING Bring about (ঘটানো) – He tried to bring about a quarrel with them. Bring about (নিমুখী করা) – The good harvest brought down the price of rice. price of rice.

price of rice.

(উৎপাদন করা) – The timely rain brings forth good crops.

(বৈপ্রাপন করা)– The members of parliament.

Bring in (উপছাপন করা)— The members of parliament brought in a new bill. Bring off (বুজা করা) – He brought off the passengers from the robbers. Bring on (ঘটায়) – Headaches are often brought on by stress. Bring out (ছাপাইয়া প্রকাশ করা) – The publisher has brought out a new book. Bring up (লালন পালন করা) – He was brought up by his aunt.

BURST

Burst into (কানায় তেকে 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 (কাহারও 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 or the city. (আ over (ডাকা) - The teacher is calling over the rolls. Call up (মরণ করা) - I can't call up your name.

Call upon (কারো সাথে 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 (জন্মহণ করা) - Shahjada came of a noble family. Come off (ঘটা) - 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 (নাগালে 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 (যোগান দেওয়া) – He only earns just enough to get by. Get down (नामा) - He got down from the train. Get in (প্ৰবেশ করা) - You can't get in the office without prior permission. ^{Get into (উঠা)} – He got into the train. ^{Get on (অহাসর 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. det through (সাফল্য লাভ করা) – He got through the examination.

^{Get} up (শিয়া ত্যাগ করা) – He gets up at 5 am everyday.

CIVE

Give away (বিতরণ করা) - The chairman gave away the prize to the wining team.

Give in (পরাজয় খীকার 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 (চালাইয়া যাওয়া) - Go on with your studies. Go through (পড়া) - He has gone through the book. Go with (একমতে চলা) – 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 (সঞ্জয় করা) - You must lay by something for the future. Lay down (বিসর্জন দেওয়া) – He laid down his life for the country. Lay out (খাটানো) - 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 (দেখাতনা করা) – Mother looks after the child. Look down upon (মূপা করা) - Don't look down upon the poor. Look for (খোজা) - 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 (খুজে 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 (মনছির 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 (অভিভ্ৰুতা 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 (निভात्ना) - Please put out the lamp. Put up with (সহ্য করা) – I cannot put up with your remarks.

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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 পদাইয়া 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 (শত্রট ইইয়া উঠা) - They soon turned against us. Turn away (অন্যদিকে চলিয়া যাওয়া) – He turned away in disguise. Turn down (অহাত্য 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]
 - @ put by © put up

- B put out
- D put on
- (Ans(B)
- 02. He fell his bike. [NU-Science: 04-05]
 - A of

® 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
- © count upon
- @ 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

® read

C get

- @ carry
- (Ans(A)
- 06. He cut a slice of the cake for me. [NU-Science: 03-04]
 - (A) of

® up

C off

- (D) down

OTHER UNIVERSITIES

- 01. He may call on the mayor tomorrow, Here, 'call on' means [GST-A: 22-23]
 - (A) insist

B telephone

(C) assist

- D pay a visit
- 02. What is the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb in the letter after readt. sentence-'Mr. Zaman tore up the letter after reading it? [GST-A:21-22]
 - Stored
- B Destroyed

- C Folded
- D Hid
- a heart attack while his mother died 03. His father died -- a road accident. [CoU-A: 18-19]
 - A from, by
- B of, from
- @ from, of
- O of, by
- 04. Don't point ---- my mistake. [BRUR-E: 19-20] ® in
 - (A) out C at

- @ for
- 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
- 1 turn dwon
- 06. She really looks up to her grandfather. Here 'looks up to' means: [BU-A: 19-20]
 - A stares at

07. You should not run -

B gazes at @ admires

@ hates

- debts. [MBSTU-A: 19-20]
- A in (B) into
 - C to

- with
- 08. Sleeping late health. [NSTU-A: 19-20]
 - A puts upon
- B tells upon
- © breaks upon
- 1 turns upon
- 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
- © please you
- D worry you
- (Am(B)

And

(Am)(B)

(And 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

- © together
- O off

(Am(A)

(Ans(C)

(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
 - C through
- ® out O off
- 12. They took no notice of the accident and simply walked -
 - [CoU-C: 19-20] (A) by
- ® in
- (D) through
- 13. They an old photograph of the place. [IU-B: 19-20]
 - A came up

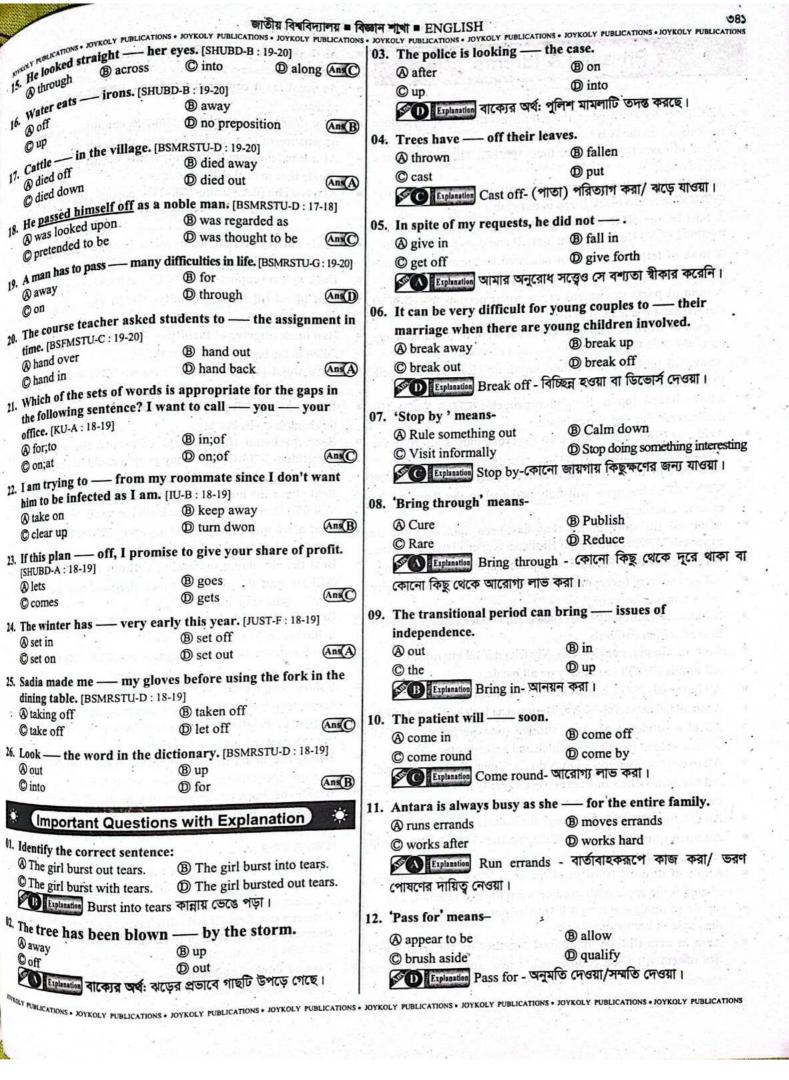
14. He has just

A gone

C eaten

C across

- B came across
- C came into
- O came after
- out. [JKKNIU-D: 19-20]
 - (B) went @ done
- (Ans A)



Phrases & Idioms

- ABC (primary knowledge, the rudiments- প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান) He does not know even the A B C of commerce.
- A bed of roses (happy life or time- পুলাখা) The Earth is not a bed of roses.
- A black sheep (insignificant or unworthy person of a family-কুলারার) There is a black sheep in our club.
- A host in oneself (a man of great strength, skill or rersource-সম্পদশালী ব্যক্তি) He is a host in himself and does not need help.
- A man of letters (learned or educated and respected person-পৃত্তিত ব্যক্তি) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a man of letters.
- A man of parts (a virtuous or an expert person- শুণাৰিত ব্যক্তি) Her husband is a man of parts.
- A man of word (a man who keeps his word or promise at any cost- এক কথার মানুষ) My uncle is a man of word.
- Above all (chiefly, more than anything else- সর্বোপরি) Sheik Farid was above all a saint.
- Above board (open, beyond reproach- সন্দেহের অতীত) His dealings are fair and above board.
- Acid test (final test- অমি পরীক্ষা) Everyone must succeed in the acid test of the time he lives in.
- Add fuel to the flame (aggressive something- পরিছিতি ভীষণ বারাপ হওয়া) This news will only add fuel to the flame of the misunderstanding.
- After all (in spite of all that has been said or done or expected- তহ্মত্তের, মোটের গ্রের) His father is after all an honest man.
- All along (always- সক্ষমর) He was present in the meeting all along:
- All and sundry (everyone- সকলকেই) He invited all and sundry to his father's funeral.
- All at once (suddenly- সহসা/ হঠাৎ) All at once I saw a crowd, a host of golden daffodils.
- All but (almost, nearly-পাম) My friend is all but ruined.
- All hands (সর্ব্ব) I see misery on all hands.
- All in (tired- [] I was all in after the meeting.
- All in all (all powerful- সকোৰা) The manager is all in all in the office. .
- All of a sudden / All on a sudden (unexpectedly- তাৎ) All of/on a sudden he fell into a ditch and broke his leg.
- All over (everywhere- সক্ৰ) A dog is found all over the world.
- All the same (the same is the result- একই) It is all the same to me whether you go or not.
- An eye for (নজর) He has an eye for beauty.
- An open question (an undecided matter- বিতর্কের বিষয়) It still remains an open question.
- Apple of discord (subject of quarrel- বিবাদের বিষয়) This plot of land is the apple of discord between the two families.
- Apple of one's eye (one's favourite person or thing) Biva is the apple of her mother's eye.
- Arm in arm (linked or hooked together by the arms- কাৰে কাৰ্য মিশিয়ে) All good people should live arm in arm with one another.

- As it were (so to say- মেন) The moon is as it were the lamp of the earth.
- As usual (as it commonly happens- বরাবরের মত) I went there as usual.
- At a deadlock (completely stopped condition- অচ্লাব্ছা) The negotiation of Iraq and USA is now at a deadlock.
- At a loss (confusedly in competent- হতবৃদ্ধি) I am at a loss to decide how to deal with the matter.
- At a low ebb (decreasing- बिनिङ) His popularity is at a low ebb.

- Back out (to retreat, to break a promise-প্রতিশ্রুতি ভারা) He backed out at the last moment.
- Back up (to support-সমর্থন করা) He is backing up the case.
- Bad blood (ill feeling, enmity- " There is a bad blood among the teachers of this school.
- Bad book (diprive of facilities- অনুমাহ বিষ্ণিত) The secretary has fallen in the bad book of the manager.
- Bare word (Word without witness- মুখের কথা) He believed your bare word and now he has been played false with.
- Be on one's last legs (about to fall-পতন হওয়ার মুখে) At present this bank is on its last legs.
- Bear the brunt (to suffer to withstand the worst part of something- চাপ সহ্য করা) Many people could not bear the brunt of poverty during the famine and died.
- Beat about the bush (to talk in a irrelevant superficial way-বাজে বকা) Don't beat about the bush but speak to the point.
- Beat black and blue (to beat severely-চরমভাবে প্রহার করা) They beat the thief black and blue.
- Beat the air (doing something without fruitful result- निकन (DBI) He beat the air to convince the man that he was not a thief, but the man did not believe him.
- Because of or On account of (for-কারণে বা জন্যে) He succeeded in life because of his perseverance.
- Bee line (easy way or straight way- সোজা পথ) Our school is one mile away from here on the bee line.
- Before long (soon- অতি শীঘ) His business will flop down before long because he is not a good manager.
- Beggar description (to be indescribable- অবর্ণনীয়) The horrors of modern war is beggar description.
- Below the belt (unfair- অন্যায়ভাবে আঘাত করা) Never punish your younger brothers and sisters below the belt.
- Beside the mark or the point (irrelevant- অপ্রাসন্তিক) What you say is beside the mark.
- Between the cup and the lip (between hope and reality-ও বাছৰতার মাঝে) There is a great gap between the cup and the lip.
- Between the devil and the deep sea (don't know what to do or in great agony- কঠিন অবছা) Being attacked on both sides, the enemy was put between the devil and the deep sea.
- Between two fires (faced with having to choose between two courses of action though both equally risky or undesirable-উভয় সংকট) Now the old man is between two fires.
- Beyond doubt (undoubtedly- সন্দেহাতীতভাবে) He will turn up in time beyond doubt.

(a) stream (vo doubt- *** His house to the maner. (at in question (to doubt- NOW) His honesty cannot be culted in question.

called in a play (to bring into action- कर्तका करा) Adversity palls into play the best qualities of man.

(all name () He called me names

(all over (lespe vest) He was called over the coals for agricul of duty.

agree (निकास्त राम मानि कहार भाषा) They have nothing that they can call their own.

Cal to account (to call for an explanation- किन्द्र मारी) He uss called to account by his boss.

(প্রা to mind (পরণ করা) He was called to mind.

Call to mind (to remember- 1884 1 Cannot call to mind what you told me on the way.

(alling a spade a spade (क्योंटिकर कर्या (बानाबुनि क्या) I am not giaid of calling a spade a spade.

(the to a head (1500 areas of the ca) The situation has come to a head (arry coals to New Castle (to do something which is ndundant or duplicative- তেলা মাধার তেল দেওৱা) This policy of the government will give opportunities only to the rich even te government is now carrying coal to New Castle.

(arry into effect (to execute- কাজে পরিণত করা) This plan was arried into effect.

(arry the day (to win- warle wal) He joined the debate and arried the day.

(arry weight (to exert influence- कर्क्यू) The advice of the resident always carries weight with the Ministry.

Car's paw (a person who is solely influenced by another person- অন্যের ছারা প্রভাবিত হওয়া) Many poor people of our country are the cat's paw to the rich.

D

Durk horse (a person whose capacities are unknown-कारिन) Our new captain is a dark horse.

Dead letter (a law or custom which is out of date- scotts) his law became a dead letter long ago.

Die in harness (to die while doing one's duty- কর্তব্যরত অবছায় ल किया) Sir Thomas Moore, the English general died in MAN WALL

bog in the manger policy (unnecessarily obstructing ক্ষেত্ৰ-ক্ষম্ম অন্যদেৱকে বাধা দেওয়া) He always follows a dog in he manger policy.

Drive into a corner (to put into a difficult situation- मूल्या

The police drove the man into a corner.

brug in the market (commodity for sale for which there is h demand- চাহিদা কম আছে এমন) These goods are drug in the wiet now. REPUBLIS . DUKOLY PUBLICATIONS . DOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . DOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . DOYK

Eat humble pie (to act very humbly especially when one is shown to be worng- जनकानिक स्टब्स) The manager had to eat humble pie before his employees.

Eat into vitals (to decay life- Wil www.) Constant anxiety ate into his vitals.

Eat one's words (to withdraw one's words- কারো কথা প্রভাত্যর You should eat your words in the presence of your friends.

End in smoke (to become useless- ** ** * * * * All his efforts ended in smoke.

Ever and anon (every now and then- WE TE The cowboy shouted ever and anon.

Every other day (on alternate days- 49094 98 98) 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 (4990 700) I do not see eye to eye with you on this point.

Eye wash (रगान्सभारना) All his actions are were eye wash.

Eye sore () 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- প্রোপরি সঞ্জি) He was fair and square in all his dealings.

Fair weather friend (false friend- उपादक रक्) Never trust a fair weather friend.

Few and far between (at wide intervals- *** In this part of the country houses are few and far between. . .

Fight shy of (to avoid- এড়িরে মাজ্যা) Why do you try to fight shy of your teacher?

Fire and fury (violent passion- well- well) The language of the speaker was full of fire and fury.

First and foremost (of the greatest importance- সংখ্যম বা কাল) First and foremost duty of a student is to read.

Fish out of water (a person in an uncomfortable position-ব্রিতকর পরিছিতিতে পড়া) He feels like a fish out of water.

Flesh and blood (human nature- রক্ত মালের শরীর) These are things which flesh and blood cannot bear.

Fool's paradise (happiness on vain hopes- বোকার মণ্) You should not live in a fool's paradise.

For good (for ever- চিরুতরে) He left Bangladesh for good.

For the sake of (on account of- WA) 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- উপাৰ্থ বাঞ্চ) We want fresh blood in the field of politics.

MY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

G

- Gain ground (to progress- উন্নতির দিকে) If you have talent in you, you are sure to gain ground in the long run.
- Gala day (a day of festivity- আনন্দের দিন) The 26th of march is a gala day for all Bangladeshis.
- Rabindranath's poetry that she has got many poems of shanchaita by heart.
- Get clear of (সল পরিত্যাগ করা) Try to get clear of their society.
- Get into a mess (বিশুক্তার পড়া) His accounts home got into a mess.
- " Get rid of (is to drop/ give up- মুক্ত হত্যো) Get rid of this habit.
- Get the better of (to gain superiority over- কারও উপরে অব্যান
 করা) By dint of intelligence he is likely to get the better of all workers.
- Gift of the gab (a talent for speaking- বাগ্যিতা) A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
- Give ear (কণ্যাত করা) Please give ear to my prayer.

H

- Hand to hand (face to face fight- সরাসরি যুদ্ধ) The two groups
 of workers had a hand to hand fight and many were injured.
- Hang fire (to remain undecided- অমীমাংসিত) The matter was hanging fire for some time.
- Hang in the balance (to be in suspense- অমীমাংসিত অবছা) The fate of the prisoner is still hanging in the balance.
- Hard and fast (specific, fixed- বাধাৰরা) There is no hard and fast rule in this matter.
- Hard pressed (বিষম বিপন্ন) We were hard pressed for meeting his demand.
- Hard times (times of difficulty- দুঃসময়) Poet Madhusudan was then passing through very hard times.
- Hard up (greatly in need of something usually money ক্রমর) He is hard up now; he can not lend you money.
- Haves and have-nots (rich and poor- সুবিধা ও অসুবিধা) Law does not differentiate between the haves and have-nots.
- Head and tail (not a jat of sense- মাধামুত্র) I couldn't make head and tail of what he said.

-1

- In a body (as a group- স্বাই মিলে) We all should work in a body for the amelioration of our country.
- In a fix (in a difficult situation হতবুজি) I am in a fix and I am in need of your help.
- In a nutshell (in short- সংক্রেণ) Our teacher told us the story in a nut shell.
- In accordance with (according to-অনুসারে) My friend acted in accordance with your advice.
- In cold blood (deliberately- ঠাভা মাধায়) The man was murdered in cold blood.
- In favor of (to support someone, to work for someone কারো পকে) They canvassed in favor of my brother.
- In good stead (be of specialized- অন্যতম) My father's advice will stand you in good stead at all times.
- In lieu of (in stead of- পরিবর্তে) Mamun took up English in lieu of Bengali.

- সার স্বোত্তম ভাও সমারক।

 ANYKOLY PUBLICATIONS NOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS NOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS NOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

 In order to (for the purpose of doing something- তিক্ষেত্র

 We went there in order to meet the man.
- In regard to (about- नगरक) He had nothing to say in regard to this matter.
- In spite of (no with standing- 709) They went out in spite of the min



Jack of all trades (someone who can do several different Jobs instead of specializing in one- সৰ কাজের কাজী) The precious boy is a jack of all trades and master of none.



- Keep body and soul together (to keep alive- কারতের কর ধারণ করা) This blind beggar has no means to keep body and soul together.
- Keep the wolf from the door (to keep off starvation- ক্রীক্রি
 নির্বাহ করতে না পারা) Jean Val jean faced great difficulties in
 keeping the wolf from the door.
- Kith and kin (relatives- আত্মীয় বজন) The orphan was taken no care of by his kith and kin.
- Know no bounds (to be boundless- নীমাহীন হওয়া) Kamal suffering after his father's death knew no bounds.



- Laughing stock (an object of ridicule- যাসির পাত্র) A fool is a laughing stock to others.
- Lay heads together (to confer closely- পরামর্শ করা) They will lay their heads together to hit upon a new plan.
- Lead a cat and dog life (lead a life of quarrels- সৰ সময় কাল)
 করা) The two brothers are leading a cat and dog life.
- Lead by the nose (to control completely- পরিপূর্বভাবে নিয়
 করা) He is leading all the members of his party by the nose.
- Leading light (educated and famous man- শিকিত ও বিবাদ
 ব্যক্তি) All the leading lights of the city addressed the meeting.
- Leap in the dark (jump in the dark- বিপজ্জনক কাজে হাত দেলা)
 Think about your decision once more; do not leap in the dark.
- Live form hand to mouth (to live in providently- দিন আন দিন খায়) With his poor income he has to live from hand to mouth.
- Loaves and fishes (gainings- ব্যক্তিবার্থ) He eyed only for the loaves and fishes of office.
- Long and short (the simple fact- আসল কথা) The long and short of it is that I do not want to deal with your firm any more.
- Look down upon (to hate- 列 季制) Don't look down upon the poor.
- Lose head (বৈর্থ হারানো) You should not lose your head.

M

- Maiden speech (first speech of a new member in a public body- প্রথম বিভূতা) That was his maiden speech.
- Make a clean breast of (to confess- ক্রটি খীকার) The convict made a clean breast of the whole affair.
- Make a living (to earn a livelihood for oneself- কারো জন্য আ সংখ্যান) He makes his living by earning an honest penny.
- Make a stand (পুদভাবে মোকাবেলা করা) You should not lose heart but make a stand against the odds.

State mess of (लान्यान शकरित) He is making a mess of his practice. Make mess of (পোলমাল পাকানো) He is making a mess of his practice. Make nothing of (কিছুই না বুঝা) I can make nothing of what he says.

Make way (রাজা করে দেয়া) The crewed make way for the leader.

Man in the moon (impossible or invisible thing-What about you? You are seen to have become a man in the moon now-a-days.

moon of parts (a talentd person- পৰিত ব্যক্তি) A man of parts like him is sure to prosper in life.

Naked eye (খালি কোখ) That planet cannot be seen with the naked eye. Narrow escape (narrowly saved from an accident- দাক্লণ বেঁচে

মুভ্য়া) He had a narrow escape from the accident.

Neck and crop (completely- আপাদমন্তক) The intruder was turned out neck and crop.

Now and then (occasionally- মাঝে মাঝে) My friends come here

0

Odds and ends (strange things- টুকি-টাকি) Your brain is filled with all sorts of odds and ends.

Of course (naturally- অবশ্যই) Kamal succeeded in life and was of course praised by all.

Of no avail (of no use- বুখা) My effort was of no avail.

Of one's on account of (without being asked- মেচছার) She could not come to class on account of her illness.

On the alert (watchful and attentive- সতৰ্ক) 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) The gentle man is on the brink of ruin

On the contrary (on the orther hand, rather than- পকান্তরে) I do not hate you, on the contrary I like you.

On the eve of (just before- তার আগেই) Mr. Dulal went to Dhaka on the eve of the puja vacation.

On the look out for (looking for - लोडिंग) 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 বশে) Do not take any decision on this serious matter on the spur of the moment.

Once for all (now and for the last time- শেষ বারের মত) He left his native land once for all.

One and all (everyone and separately- প্রত্যেকেই আলাদাভাবে) The juries one and all declared him innocent.

Palmy days (days of prosperity- উন্নতির সময়) Friends flock around us in our palmy days.

Past master (expert- দক) He is a past master in the art of oratory.

Penny wise and pound foolish (careful in little things but extravagant in large amount- বন্ধ্ৰ আঁটুনি ফসকা গেরো) 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- বীকে প্ৰদুত হাত খরচ) She saved all her pin money and bought a nice present for her husband.
- Play to the gallery (to seek popular praise- প্রাচিত হত্তা) He was a great platform speaker because he knew the art of playing to the gallery.

Play tricks (প্রতারণা 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.

Qualified for (आ) He is qualified for the post.

Quick at, of (275) He is quick at figures.

Quarrel with (क्नाइ क्ज़ा) Do not quarrel with your parents.

Rag day (a funny and charming day of college life- निका জीবনের আনন্দঘন দিন) 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- अबनीय निन) 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-অনুপাতে সমান হওয়া) At time's calls all must rise up to the occasion.

Root and branch (completely- পুরোপুরি) The evil practice of untouch ability must be destroyed root and branch.

Run cold (রক্ত ঠাড়া হয়ে গেল) My blood ran cold when I saw the sight.

Run oneself out of breath (দম ফুরিয়ে শেশ) He ran himself out of breath and could not more any further.

Salt of the earth (persons with very high qualities- sel-ব্যক্তিকা) Man like Vedyasagar and Lincon were the salt of the earth.

Save face (সম্মান 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-এইণ করা) A human being has seen the light tonight in the hospital.

Set foot on (পদাৰ্পন করা) He is impatient to set foot on land.

Set his face against (তীব্ৰ বাধা দেওয়া) He set his face against the proposal.

Set store (মুশ্যবান 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- ব্লতে 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.

파크 카(네영식 이번 이익네하다 PURKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

- 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- পালালো) The robbers took to their heels at the sight of the police.

- Talk big (to boast- অবধা গৰ্ব করা) He talks big about himself.
- Tell upon (to affect- কৃতি 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 (কটোর হওয়া) I have to be hard on him as he was talking too much of liberty.
- To keep up appearance (বাহা ঠাট বজায় রাখা) Don't spend so much to keep up appearance.
- To make room (ছান করা) He left his seat to make room for the old man.



- Under a cloud (to be suspected of something- হতোদাম) 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 (আকর্ষ্ট নিম্ম) He is up to the eyes in debt.
- Unite with (একর হওয়া) Be united with your friends.
- Union with (মিশন) Rahim seeks union with him.
- Urge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা) He urged upon the chairman for the sanction.
- Used to (পভ্যন্ত) He used to play football.
- Useful to (উপকারী) This book is useful to us.

- Watery grave (to drown and die- निन नमाधि) The prince met with a watery grave.
- Wild goose chase (a worthless hunt or chase, a futile pursuit- পৰ্মেশ) 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- GCACAD) He went there with a view to find job.
- With one voice (unitedly, jointly- এক বাক্যে) All accepted my proposal with one voice.



Yield to (নতি খীকার করা) The rebels yielded to the king.



- Zeal for (প্ৰকা উৎসাহ) He has a zeal for social work.
- Zealous for (আইব) He is zealous for improvement.
- Zealous in (আমহী) 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 conrtract. The underlined phrase means- [NU-Science: 14-15]
 - A to agree on

B to negotiate

O write

1 to propose



- 02. "Any good doctor would solve it in no time". Which of the following best explains the underlined phrase? [NU-Science: 12-13] B never
 - (A) in a relatively short-time

(D) hardly

O lifetime

03. The phrase 'put up with' means - [NU-Science: 11-12]

(A) avoid

® resent

O decline

1 tolerate

(And (I)

- 04. A man whose "head" is in the "clouds" is- [NU-Science: 09-10]
 - A proud and practical

C a daydreamer

B useless and flighty

(D) an aviator

An(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

- 06. 'At the eleventh hour' means- [NU-Science: 08-09]
 - A at the best time @ at the first time

B at the last time at no time

- 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
 - © To die
 - D To breathe afresh

AnsC

- 08. 'Maiden speech' means- [NU-Science: 07-08]
 - A first speech © third speech

B second speech

1 last speech

- 09. The expression 'look down on' means- [NU-Science: 07-08]
 - A to love

® to hate

© consider

to be kind

- 10. 'Bill of fare' is- [NU-Science: 05-06]
 - A chart of bus fare
- A price list
- C A valuable document
- 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
- © Flowers and petals
- D Liberty and freedom

(Ans (B)

12. You have the nail on the head. [NU-Science: 01-02]

A struck

® hit

1 covered

Translation & Common Proverb

Translations

আমি যা বলি তা শোন। — Listen to what I say.

प्रानुष्य प्रानुष्यत जन्म । - Man is for man.

মানুষ বাদি পৌছে থাকবে। – He will have reached home by this time. 03. সে এত ন নামা বিপজ্জনক। — It is dangerous to get down from

a running train.

a running
a running
তি এখানে এসেছিল সে একজন ভালো গায়ক। — The man who came here is a good singer.

came in cott দুবছরের ছোট। — He is junior to me by two years.

06. পে কানেও শোনে না, চোখেও দেখে না। — He neither hears nor sees.

07. প্রের আসবেন তা আমাদের স্বার অজানা। — When he will come is unknown to all of us.

09. তুমি বরং এখন সেখানে যাও। - You had better go there now.

09. খান কলেজ ত্যাগ করতে না করতেই বৃষ্টি শুরু হল। — No sooner had we left college than it began to rain.

11. আমি, তুমি ও সে দৌড়াচ্ছি। — You, he and I are running.

12. তারা আজ বাড়ি এসেছে। — They have come home today.

13. আমরা স্টেশনে যেতে না যেতেই ট্রেনটি ছেড়ে দিল। — No sooner had we reached the station than the train left.

14. ভিক্ষার চাল, কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া। - Beggars can't be choosers.

15. আমি যদি লক্ষপতি হতাম!— If I were a millionaire!

16. অপরের দোষ ধরা তার স্বভাব। — It is his habit to find fault with others.

17. ন্বল করে ডিমি 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. कप्रना धूल भग्नना याग्र ना । - Black will take no other hue.

26. আমি যদি তার নাম জানতাম! - If I knew his name!

27. বাংলাদেশ অভিষেক ক্রিকেট টেস্ট ম্যাচ কোথায় খেলেছিল? – Where did Bangladesh play the debut cricket test match?

28. তুমি কি সাঁতার কাটতে জান? — Do you know how to swim?

29. বেমন কৰ্ম 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 শিবটিকে চাঁদ দেখাচেছন। — Mother shows the moon to the child.

32. এ জ্বাংকারটি 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 পৌছার 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 ব্যবসায়ে প্রচুর টাকা খাটিয়েছেন। — He has invested a lot of money in business. JUNIOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

CATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS 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 পাখিটি 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, কুলেও 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 ব্যখা।

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- সেয়ানে সেয়ানে কোলাকুলি/চোরে চোরে মাসততো 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 ন্ত্রী যার, দুঃখ তার।

A jest derived hard, loses its point- লেবু কচলালে তেতো হয়।

A liar ought to have a good memory- মিথ্যককে ভালো স্থৃতিশক্তি 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- পাগলে কিনা বলে ছাগলে কিনা খায়।

A man is known by the company- সঙ্গী দারা মানুষ চেনা যায়।

A pauper has nothing to lose- ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।

A pet lamb wakes a errors raw- ছেলেবেলায় আদর দিলে বড় হলে বাগ মানে না।

All weeds grow apace- আগাছার বাড় বেশি।

Beggars must not be choosers - ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া।

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- দুষ্ট 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 মাসতুত 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- क्या थाकरन नून निरम्न थाख्या याग्र ।

Ill got, ill spent- পাপের ধন প্রায়ন্চিত্তে যায়।

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

C It hardly rains here.

B It never rains here

C It rains never here

A It does not rain here ever

D Never does it rains here

D Here rains hardly.

02. The correct translation of "4000 pers \$3 550" ([NU-Science 11-12]

ট্র কুলটি ক্রক্তির সেল।

🕲 মৃটি মৃটি করেও মৃশ্টি মৃত্যু ন।

CS CamScanner

02. "The flower is about to bloom" - translate it into Bengali.

(Lung)

C) The train is nearly to start.

D The train is about to start.

[CoU-A: 19-20]

And St KYRCLY PUBLICATIONS - KYRCAY PUBLICATIONS -

(১) ফুলটি বাবে গেল।

O কুলটি কৃটি কৃটি করছে।

(D) Restart

C Start from the beginning.

(Ans A)

POTOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

Don't spend more than you earn.

Important Questions with Explanation

Every cloud has a — lining.

3 silver

900

B golden

C bright

D positive

Every cloud has a silver lining- একটি প্রবাদ বাক্য। এর বর্থ- মন্দের ভিতরে মঙ্গল নিহিত আছে।

🕰 ে কেল কাজের নর। Correct translation is –

3 He cannot do anything.

B He cannot do any work.

C He is good for nothing.

D He is not good for anything.

্রতি হিচারেরবালা good for nothing - অপদার্থ (ব্যক্তি), কোনো কাজের নয় এমন।

📭 লোকটি গুডকাল নিহত হয়েছে। The correct translation is

- A The man killed yesterday
- The man was killed yesterday.
- The man has been killed yesterday.
- The man had been killed yesterday.

ি Imanus বাক্যে yesterday থাকলে তা অবশ্যই past indefinite হবে, নিহত হভয়া অর্থে kill সাধারণত passive voice এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

04. মেরেটি লেখতে তার মারের মত। Correct translation is

- The girl-is like her mother.
- The girl looks as her mother.
- C The girl takes after her mother.
- The girl looks after her mother.

ত ্রিটারবর্রালা Take after অর্থ সনুশ/নেখতে একই রকম হওয়া যেমন -মেরেটি দেখতে তার মারের মত- The girl takes after her mother.

05. Choose the correct translation of the sentence 'মীর মশাররফ হোলেন ছিলেন একজন বিচিত্ৰধৰ্মী লেখক'।

- A Mir Musharrof Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.
- Mir Musharrof Hussain was a versatile writer.
- Mir Musharrof Hussain was a wonderful writer.
- Mir Musharrof Hussain wrote descriptively.

🗗 🗓 🖂 Versatile – বিচিত্রধর্মী বা বহু প্রতিভার অধিকারী ব্যক্তি।

06. Translate 'I want to live upstairs' into Bangla.

শ্রমি বছলোক হতে চাই

৪) আমি উপরতলায় বাঁচতে চাই

© আমি উপরতলার থাকতে চাই

(D) আমি সুখী হতে চাই

তি Explanation Live upstairs - উপবতলায় বাস করা।

07. Translate 'কখন খেকে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছেৰ' into English.

- From when is it raining?
- Since when is it raining?
- © Since when has it been raining?
- D How long has it raining?

ি ইন্সেজ্জ্বরাক অতীতে ভক্ত হয়ে এখনও চলছে এরূপ বোঝালে তা present perfect continuous द्वा।

08. What is the meaning of the proverb 'Do not put the cart before the horse'?

- @ Put the horse behind the cart.
- ② Do not follow any order when you do things.
- C A cart cannot move without a horse.
- Do things in proper order.

🕡 🏥 Put the cart before the horse এটি একটি প্রবাদ বাক্য যার অর্থ কার্যকে কারণ বলে মনে করা/যা উচিত তার উল্টোটা করা।

- আতীয় विश्वविमाना जो नवाकात अरवाय मध्याप्ताला के Joykoly Publications Joykoly Publicatio 09. What is the meaning of the proverb, "the pot calling the kettle black? "
 - A be your own
 - B 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 - जानीन ब्रह्म क তুমি কেন ছাাদা।

10. The correct translation of "সমাজ বিরোধীরা এখনো ধরা ছোঁয়ার বাইতে,

- A 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 ছোয়ার বাইরে।

11. Translate the sentence into English: "কোনো কাজই কাজের দিত্র থেকে উঁচু বা নিচু নয়।"

- A No work is superior or inferior from its value.
- (B) No work is better or worse as itself.
- O No work is superior or inferior in itself.
- D No work is better and worse as itself.

Superior - শ্রেষ্ঠ, উচু, inferior- থীন, নিচু।

12. The correct translation of "মার্টফোন এক সময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে।"

- A Smartphones will lose their popularity someday
- B Smartphones will lose their popularity sometime
- C Smartphones will lose their popularity once upon a time
- 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".

- A "সবাই শান্তি এবং অহিংসা পছন্দ করে।"
- "সকলেই শান্তি এবং অহিংসার পথ চায়।"
- © "সকলেই শান্তি চায় এবং অহিংসার নীতি পছন্দ করে।"
- শসকলেই শান্তিকামী এবং অহিংসা নীতির সাধক।"
- Explanation Principles of non-violence অর্থ অহিংসার নীতি।

14. The appropriate translation of the following sentence শিক্ আমাদের দেরী 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 we rebuke, কাউকে কোনো কিছুর জন্য বকা দেয়।

15. The correct translation of the following sentence is: আমানের 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.
- D We must feel our future is good

ত্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ■ f 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 cute who treats eye diseases- Ophthalmologist (চকু 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 government of the whole 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 (ধাংসাবশেষ). Archaeologist (পুরাতত্ত্বিদ)

A person who studies earth and rocks- Geologist (ভূতপ্তবিদ)

A person who studies heavenly bodies (মহাজাতিক বস্তু)-Astronomer (জ্যোতির্বিদ)

A person who takes shelter/refuge in a foreign country- Refugee

A person who was before another refers to-Predecesor

A person who write dictionaries- Lexicographer

A person working in the same place- Colleague (সহক্ষী)

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 (মৎস্যাধার)

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- cock pit

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 (একম্বের)

Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence - Hierarchy

JOYKOLY FUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Collection of books means- bibliography

Contrary to law - Illegal (আইনবিরুদ্ধ)

Description of a disagreeable thing by an agreeable name means cuphemism

Dessert is- course of fruit, at the end of a meal

Destitute of knowledge - Ignorant (অজ)

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 (অজ্যে)

Incapable of being corrected - Incorrigible (সংশোধনের অযোগ্য

Incapable of being defended - Indefensible (অরক্ষণীয়)

Incapable of being divided – Indivisible (অবিভাজা)

Incapable of being expressed – Inexpressible (অবংনীয়)

Incapable of being heard - Inaudible (या काटना टनाना याग्र ना)

Incapable of being imitated - Inimitable (অনুকরণীয়)

Incapable of being perceived - Imperceptible (অবোধ্য)

Incapable of being questioned - Unquestionable (সন্দেহাতীত)

Incapable of being read – Illegible (সুসাঠ্য)

Incapable of being resisted - Irresistible (অপ্রতিরোধ্য)

Incapable of being see - Invisible (অপুশ্য)

Incapable of being seen through - Transparent (108)

One who deals in cattle – Drover (পত 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 (মানচিত্রকর)

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 (ভবিষ্যৰ্কা)

One who foretells things by the stars - Astrologer (জ্যোতিৰী)

One who has been before another - Predecessor (প্ৰসূরী)

One who hate humans- Misanthrope

One who hates mankind – Misanthropist (মানববিছেষী)

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 (নিৰ্বাসিত)

One who is indifferent to pain and pleasure-stoic

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 (সৰ্বব্যাপী)

One who is versed in many languages - Linguist (বহুভাষাবিদ)

One who journeys to a holy place - Pilgrim (ভীর্থবাত্রী)

One who knows or sees everything - Omniscient (সর্বজ্ঞ)

Study of earthquakes (ভূমিকম্প)- Seismology

Study of heart/heart diseases- Cardiology

Study of human development- Anthropology

(Literature)

Periods of English Literature

The Anglo-Saxon Period

☐ The old English Period = 450 - 1066

The Middle English Period

☐ Middle English Period = 1066 - 1500.

Period	Duration
The Anglo- Norman Period	1066-1340
The Age of Chaucer	1340-1400
The Barren Age	1400-1485

The Renaissance Period

☐ The Renaissance Period = 1500 - 1660.

Period	Duration	Period	Duration
Preparation for Renaissance	1500- 1558	The Commonwealth Period	1649- 1660
The Elizabethan Age	1558- 1603	The Shakespearean Age	1590- 1616
The Jacobean Age	1603-1625	The Puritan Age	1620-1660
The Caroline Age	1625-1649	100	per la versus alto (A) Colo

The Neoclassical Period = 1660 - 1798.

Period	Duration
The Restoration Period	1660-1700
The Augustan Period or, The Age of Pope	1700- 1745
The Age of Sensibility	1745- 1798

- The Romantic Period = 1798 1832
- ☐ The Victorian Period = 1832 1901.

The Modern Period

□ The Modern Period = 1901 - 1939.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE	Period	Duration
The Edwardian Period	Linearok 2	1901-1910
The Georgian Period	read principle lensaring by	1910- 1936

☐ The Postmodern Period = 1939 ----

এক নজরে ইংরেজি সাহিত্যিকদের উপাধি

Title	Name	Title	Name
Father of English	Geoffrey Chaucer	Father of the Sonnet	Petrarch
Founder of English Prose	Alfred the Great	The First Sonneteer in English Literature	Sir Thomas Wyatt
Father of English Prose	William Tyndale	The First Compiler of Dictionary	Samuel Johnson
Father of English Tragedy	Christopher Marlowe	Well known for dramatic Monologue	Robert Browning
Father of Revenge Tragedy	Thomas Kyd	Poet of Poets	Edmund Spenser
Father of English Novel	Henry Fielding	Bard Of Avon	William Shakespeare
Father of English Essay	Francis Bacon	Mock- Heroic Poet	Alexander Pope
Father of short story	Edger Allen Poe	Poet of Nature	William Wordsworth
Father of Metaphysical Poetry	John Donne	Poet of Supernaturalism	'S.T Coleridge
Master of English Satire	Jonathan Swift	Poet of Beauty	· John Keats
Father of Modern English Literature	G.B. Shaw	Rebel Poet	Lord Byron
ather of Romanticism	Wordsworth and Coleridge	Representative of Victorian Age	Alfred Tennyson
Father of Science Fiction	Jules Verne	Anti-romantic Novelist of Romantic Period	Jane Austen



Some Important Literations - NOUNCLY PUBLICATIONS - NOUNCLY PUBLICAT Some Important Literary Terms

Literary Terms Definition An allegory is a story or verse with double meanings. Example Allegory (京門本) Animal Farm by George Orwell, Faerie Alliteration (অনুপ্রাস) Alliteration is the repetition of initial sounds. Queene by Edmund Spenser. velvet, fulfil. Analogy is the comparison of two pairs which have the Analogy (সাদৃশ্য) same relationship. Her hair is the night, As busy as bee. A ballad is a song that tells a story. Ballad (গাখা) The Second Coming by W.B. Yeats A list of books, essays and monographs on a subject, or Smith, John Jacob Jingleheimer, and Bibliography (গ্ৰন্থপূঞ্জি) a list. Cindy Lu.Wu Xia and the Art of Scooter Maintenance. New York: Springer, 2008. Poetry consisting of iambic pentameter lines without Blank verse (অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ) The moon takes its bath in lovely silver rhyme at the end. dust. A subdivision of an epic or narrative poem. Canto (সূর্ণ) ------Catastrophy (ধ্বংস/বিপর্যয়) The tragic end of dramatic events. ------Chorus is a group of performers in a play who comment Chorus (বৃন্দগীতি) the action. "Singing he was, or fluting all the day Couplet (四本) Two lines of verse rhyming together. He was as fresh as is the month of May" "Oedipus Rex" by Sophocles. A piece of writing that tells a story and is performed on Drama (নাটক) a stage. (Comedy, Tragedy, Farce, Melodrama) "My last Duchess" by Robert Browning. Monologue A l A literary work in which a single speaker expresses Dramatic his thoughts and feelings to a silent listener. (নাটকীয় হগতোভি) "In memory of W.B. Yeats" by W.H An Elegy is a poem of lamentation, composed of; Elegy (শোকগাথা) death, war, love and similar themes. Auden An Epic is a long narrative poem, on a grand scale, "The Iliad" by Homer Epic (মহাকাব্য) about the deeds of warriors and heroes. "The Fox and The Crow" by Aesop, A short story that usually is about animals and that is "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift. Fable (উপকথা) intended to teach a lesson. A lyric poem or song in praise of a god or hero. Hymn (প্রশংসা সঙ্গীত) Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. I have a million things to do today. Hyperbole (অতিরঞ্জন) Each of two or more words having the same Air: heir, some: sum, Suite: sweet. Homophones(সমোচ্চারিত pronunciation but different meaning, origins, or spelling. ভিনাৰ্থক শব্দ) Left (verb): left (noun), wound (injury): Each of two or more words having the same spelling or wound (wrap around) pronunciation but different meanings and origins. Homonym (সমন্তর) A very fine friend you are to forsake me The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous in my trouble. Irony(বক্ৰাঘাত) or empathic effect. A form of light verse. Limerick (কৌতুকপূৰ্ণ ছড়া) The man is a mad dog. An implicit comparison between two different things. Metaphor (季9季) An ancient story about gods and goddesses and their The greek myth, The Roman Myth Myth (পুরাণ কথা) Ramayan, Agamemnon, Mahabharat. mysterious forces. Myths are collectively called mythology. Mythology (পুরাণ তত্ত্ব) A poem in which a person expresses a strong feeling of Ode on Solitude by Alexander pope. Ode (গাথা কবিতা) love or respect for someone or something. sky, danced across Lighting Personification (ব্যক্তিরূপে The representation of an abstract quality in human form. Opportunity was knocking at her door. প্ৰকাশ)

Literary Terms	Definition	Example
Prosody (ছন্দবিজ্ঞান)	The study or science of versification.	"Aeneid" by Virgil, "To my dear at
Protagonist (প্রধান চরিত্র)	The leading character of actor in a play.	In "The Hunger Games", Katniss is to
Simile (উপমা)	An explicit comparison between two different things.	He is as dangerous as a tiger.
Soliloquy (স্ণতোক্তি)	A dramatic technique of speaking alone on the stage.	"To be or not be? that is the question" be to
Sonnet (চতুর্দশপদী কবিতা)	The ordinary sonnet consists of fourteen lines.	day?" by William Shakespears
ragedy (বিয়োগান্তক নাটক)	The imitation of an action that is serious and also, as having magnitude, complete in itself.	"Macbeth" by Shakespeare, A Dol House by Henrick Ibsen.
Vit (রসময় ও চাতুর্যপূর্ণ)	Wi Wit is a form of intelligent humour, the ability to say or write things that are clever and usually funny.	

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

12/12/2017		or write things that are	clever an	d us
Self P	ractice with	Previous Questio	ns 🗘	(
*	NATIONAL	L UNIVERSITY)	*	
01. 'War and I	Peace' is writte	n by- [NU-Science : 08-09]	RINDRIN	
Tolstoy		Shakespeare		0
© Dickens		Milton	Ans	
02. Milton was	the author of-	[NU-Science : 07-08]		
A Hamlet		B Dr. Faustus	- 01	1
© Tom Jone	es	Paradise Lost	Ans(D	
03. Shakespear	e wrote. INII c.	· State and A state of the stat		
Lord of the	ne Flies	cience: 06-07]	1	
The Rider				
	mmer Nights D	ream		11
O A Passage		Touri	- Ans(C)	
04. Hamlet id w	ritten by- INII	Science : 02 041		12
Christophe	er Marlowe	William Congreve		
© William S	The second secon	D John Webster	Ans(C)	
05. One of the Science: 02-03]	following is a	bout sin and punishme		13
@ 'For the Fa	ıllen'	Arte Salle 13		
B 'Tree at my	y Window'			14.
C 'The Ancie	ent Mariner'			1.4
O 'A Mother	is Mannville'		(Ans(C)	
Choose the co	orrect sentence	(06-07).		
06. A Do you beli	ieve on ghosts?	INU-Science: 02-031		
B Do you beli				1
© Do you beli				01.
	eve with ghosts	?	AnsC	4
07. A tree sheds	it's leaves in a	utumn [NU-Science : 02-03]		- 1
B A tree sheds	its leaves in au	tumn		
			13	02.

© A tree shed its leaves in autumn

© A tree shedding its' leaves in autumn

ise	And the second second second second	House by Henrick Ibsen.	-11
	nour, the ability to say isually funny.		
ı	08. The shepherd in [NU-Science : 02-03]	'The Passionate Shepherd to his	Love' is
	@ sentimental	(B) practical	
	© irresponsible	(D) romantic	
-	09. In 'The Gift of the	Magi' Della is presented as- [NU-Sc	Ami
1	a loving wife	B a snobbish wife	ence: 01-02
0	© a hypocritical w		~
- 1	the state of the s	o a smorthering wife	And
-	She was reaping	tary Reaper? [NU-Science: 01-02]	
)	She was dancing		
1	© She was reaping		
	She was reaping		
			Ans
	11. The words 'Mangle	d and, inadequate' occur in- [NU-Sci	ence: 01-02]
1	The Luncheon	® Reading for Pleasu	re
	© A Mother in Ma	O THE OIL OF THE IMA	gi Anc
]1	12. In 'Justice' the wo	ord 'Father' stands for [NU-Science	: 01-021
1	w the girl's father	® a priest	
	© the nobleman	(D) God	Am B
1	3. The narrator in 'Th	e Luncheon' is a writer. [NU-Scie	
	(A) rich	® Famous	nce: 01-02]
1	© miserly	© struggling	And
1	4. The boy in 'A Mot	her in Manville' that he has a	
	[NO-science : 01-02]	3 77 mail 1 3	
	(a) believes	® pretends	Sqeq.
	© conceals	D reveals	Ans B
	* OTI	HER UNIVERSITIES	*
01	l. "Life is a broken-u	inged bird/That cannot fly." Th	
	show the use of a/a	I GST A 22 20	ese mues
	A simile	B hyperbole	
	© alliteration	(D) metaphor	Ans(D)
02	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
UZ	A play	nisfree" by W.B. Yeats is a/an [GST	A: 22-23]
	© sonnet	® elegy	And
	Some	D poem	And