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ENGLISH Chapter 1 PARTS OF SPEECH

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- ইংরেজি 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 শ্রেণিভাগ অনুযায়ী **parts of speech আট প্রকার।** যথা :

01. **Noun** (বিশেষ্য) : যে word দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, জাতি, সমষ্টি, বস্তু, স্থান, কাল, ভাব, কর্ম বা গুণের নাম বোঝায় তাকে noun বলে। যেমন : Rasel, Army, Dhaka, Honey, Honesty, Idealism ইত্যাদি।
02. **Pronoun** (সর্বনাম) : Noun এর পরিবর্তে যে word ব্যবহার হয় তাকে pronoun বলে। যেমন: He, They, Myself, All, Who, Each other
03. **Adjective** (বিশেষণ) : যে word দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে, তাকে adjective বলা হয়। যেমন : Good, Bad, Much, Little , One, Two ইত্যাদি।
04. **Verb** (ক্রিয়া) : যে word দ্বারা কোনো কাজ করা বা হওয়া বোঝায় তাকে verb বলে। যেমন : Go, Eat, Sleep, Buy, Sell, Walk ইত্যাদি।
05. **Adverb** (ক্রিয়া বিশেষণ) : যে word বাক্যে noun বা pronoun ব্যতীত verb, adjective অথবা অন্য কোনো adverb কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে adverb বলে। যেমন : Always, Almost, Rarely, Generally, There, Sometimes ইত্যাদি।
06. **Preposition** (পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়) : Pre অর্থ পূর্বে এবং position অর্থ অবস্থান। যে word বাক্যে noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত অন্য word এর সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে, তাকে preposition বলা হয়। যেমন : Around, Between, Behind, Before, From, Inside ইত্যাদি।
07. **Conjunction** (সংযোজক অব্যয়) : যে word এক বা একাধিক word, phrase, clause এবং sentence কে যুক্ত করে তাকে conjunction বলে। যেমন : And, If, But, Or, Before, Still ইত্যাদি।
08. **Interjection** (আবেগসূচক অব্যয়) : যে word বাক্যে হর্ষ, বিষাদ, বিস্ময় প্রভৃতি আবেগ প্রকাশ করে তাকে interjection বলে। যেমন : Hurrah, Alas, Oh, Bravo, Ah ইত্যাদি।

Identification of Parts of Speech

- নিম্নলিখিত suffix কোনো word এর শেষে যুক্ত থাকলে তা noun

Suffix	Noun	Suffix	Noun	Suffix	Noun
-ation	Education, Information	-ist	Capitalist, Socialist	-sion	Confusion, Decision
-tion	Nation, Action	-ice	Service,	-ness	Happiness, Kindness
-ance	Importance, Assistance	-let	Booklet	-age	Breakage, Postage
-ancy	Pregnancy, Consultancy	-ock	Bullock	-ment	Agreement, Payment
-ence	Adherence, Interference	-ure	Pleasure, Departure	-mony	Matrimony
-ery	Slavery, Creamery	-ity	Brutality, Equality	-er	Driver, Writer
-ry	Dispensary, Ministry	-ty	Cruelty, Beauty	-dom	Boredom, Freedom
-al	Arrival, Approval	-hood	Brotherhood, Childhood	-or	Actor, Director
-tude	Servitude	-cy	Accuracy	-ism	Capitalism, Socialism
-y	Victory, Privacy	-ship	Friendship, Membership	-ee	Employee, Trainee

Note Noun এর শেষে ce, cy, ity, hood, dom যুক্ত suffix বাদ দিলে adjective হয়। এবং noun এর শেষে যুক্ত tion, ment, ance, age যুক্ত suffix বাদ দিলে verb হয়।

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Verb
Importance	Important	Connection	Connect
Popularity	Popular	Enjoyment	Enjoy
Falsehood	False	Acceptance	Accept

- কোনো word এর শেষে নিম্নলিখিত suffix যুক্ত থাকলে তা adjective।

Suffix	Adjective	Suffix	Adjective	Suffix	Adjective
-able/ible	Portable, Flexible	-ese	Chinese, Japanese	-ive	Active, Productive
-less	Homeless, Useless	-al	Brutal, Formal	-ish	British, Childish
-ous	Cautious, Famous	-en	Broken, Golden	-ful	Forgetful, Helpful
-ian	Canadian, Malaysian	-ic	Classic, Poetic	-i	Bangladeshi, Iraqi
-ly	Daily, Monthly	-y	Cloudy, Rainy		

- Word এর শেষে নিম্নলিখিত suffix যুক্ত থাকলে তা verb।

Suffix	Verb	Suffix	Verb
-ate	Complicate, Dominate	-ify	Beautify, Identify
-en	Harden, Shorten	-ise/ize	Economise, Industrialize

Note শব্দের শেষে verb গঠনে British English এ suffix হিসেবে ise এবং American English এ ize ব্যবহার হয়।

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Word এর শেষে নিম্নলিখিত suffix যুক্ত থাকলে তা adverb।

Suffix	Adverb	Suffix	Adverb
-ly	Easily, Quickly	-wise	Anti- clockwise, Edgewise
-ward (s)	Downwards, upwards	- ily	Luckily, easily

Note Adjective এর শেষে suffix হিসেবে ly যুক্ত হয়ে adverb গঠন হয়।

Transformation of Parts of Speech

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Accept	Acceptance	Acceptable	Acceptably
Awe	Awe	Awful	Awfully
Add	Addition	Additional	Additionally
Advise	Advice	Advisable	Advisably
Agree	Agreement	Agreeable	Agreeably
Attend	Attention, attendance	Attentive	Attentively
Attract	Attraction	Attractive	Attractively
Admire	Admiration	Admirable	Admirably
Enable	Ability	Able	Ably
Debase	Base	Baseless	Baselessly
Beautify	Beauty	Beautiful	Beautifully
Believe	Belief	Believable	Believably
Book	Book	Bookish	Bookishly
Bleed	Blood	Bloody	—
Bury	Burial	Buried	—
Brighten	Brightness	Bright	Brightly
Broaden	Breadth	Broad	Broadly
Busy	Business	Busy	Busily
Centralize	Centre	Central	Centrally
Characterize	Character	Characteristic	Characteristically
Classify	Class	Classified	Classifiably
Encourage	Courage	Courageous	Courageously
Criticize	Critic	Critical	Critically
Clean	Cleanness	Clean	Cleanly
Conclude	Conclusion	Conclusive	Conclusively
Conspire	Conspiracy	Conspiring	Conspiringly
Accompany	Company	Companiable	—
Confide	Confidence	Confident	Confidently
Colour	Colour	Colourful	Colourfully
Continue	Continuity	Continuous	Continuously
Deepen	Depth	Deep	Deeply
Endanger	Danger	Dangerous	Dangerously
Discipline	Discipline	Disciplinary	—
Democratize	Democracy	Democratic	Democratically
Deceive	Deception	Deceptive	Deceptively
Define	Definition	Defined, definite	Definitely
Decide	Decision	Decisive	Decisively
Describe	Description	Descriptive	Descriptively
Digest	Digestion	Digestive	Digestively
Dominate	Domination	Dominant	Dominantly
Economize	Economy	Economic, economical	Economically
Affect	Effect	Effective	Effectively
Energize	Energy	Energetic	Energetically
Excel	Excellence	Excellent	Excellently
Edit	Edition	Editorial	Editorially
Educate	Education	Educational	Educationally
Elect	Election	Elective	Electively
Exist	Existence	Existent	Existentially
Excel	Excellence	Excellent	Excellently
Educate	Education	Educative	—
Figure	Figure	Figurative	Figuratively
Befriend	Friend	Friendly	—
Force	Force	Forceful, forcible	Forcefully, forcibly
Favour	Favour	Favourite, favourable	Favourably

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Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Falsify	Falsehood	False	Falsely
Fix	Fixation	Fixed	—
Forgetfulness	Forget	Forgetful	Forgetfully
Grade	Gradation	Gradual	Gradually
Generate	Generation	Generative	Generatively
Govern	Government	Governmental	Governmentally
Grace	Grace	Graceful, graceless	Gracefully, gracelessly
Guide	Guidance	Guided	—
Gladden	Gladness	Glad	Gladly
Habituate	Habit	Habitual	Habitually
Honour	Honour	Honourable	Honourably
Hearten	Heart	Hearty, heartening	Heartily
Hesitate	Hesitation	Hesitant	Hesitantly
Horrify	Horror	Horrible	Horribly
Help	Help	Helpful, helpless	Helpfully, helplessly
—	Happiness	Happy	Happily
Interest	Interest	Interesting	Interestingly
—	Idiot, idiocy	Idiotic	Idiotically
Ignore	Ignorance	Ignorant	Ignorantly
Imitate	Imitation	Imitative	Imitatively
Inaugurate	Inauguration	Inaugural	—
Implicate	Implication	Implicit	Implicitly
Identify	Identification	Identified, identifiable	Identifiably
Include	Inclusion	Inclusive	Inclusively
Inform	Information	Informative	Informatively
Insist	Insistence	Insistent	Insistently
Instruct	Instruction	Instructive instructional	Instructively, instructionally
Join	Joint	Joint	Jointly
Enjoy	Joy	Joyful, joyous	Joyfully, joyously
Justify	Justification , justness	Just	Justly, Just
Know	Knowledge	Knowledgeable	Knowledgeably
Labour	Labour	Laborious	Laboriously
Laugh	Laughter	Laughable	Laughably
Localize	Locality	Local	Locally
Materialize	Matter	Material	Materially
Memorize	Memory	Memorable	Memorably
Methodize	Method	Methodical	Methodically
Measure	Measurement	Measurable	Measurably
Marry	Marriage	Marriageable	—
Marvel	Marvel	Marvellous	Marvellously
Move	Movements	Movable	Movably
Mind	Mind	Mindful, mental	Mindfully, mentally
Measure	Measure	Measurable	Measurably
Moisten	Moisture	Moist	—
Neglect	Negligence	Negligent, negligible	Negligently, negligibly
Naturalise	Nature	Natural	Naturally
Notify	Notification	Notified	—
Navigate	Navigation	Navigable	—
Need	Need	Needful, needless	Needfully, needlessly
Originate	Origin	Original	Originally
Obey	Obedience	Obedient	Obediently
Officiate	Office	Official	Officially
Occupy	Occupation	Occupant, occupational	Occupationally
Organise	Organisation	Organised	Organically
Operate	Operation	Operational	Operationally
Oppose	Opposition	Opposite	Oppositely
Offend	Offence	Offensive	Offensively
Personify	Person	Personal	Personally
Picture	Picture	Pictorial, picturesque	Pictorially
Particularize	Particular	Particular	Particularly
Progress	Progress,	Progressive	Progressively
Please	Pleasure	Pleasant, pleasurable	Pleasantly, pleasurably

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Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Patronize	Patron	Patronizing	Patronizingly
Pollute	Pollution	Polluted	—
Pack	Package, packet	Packed	—
Provide	Provision	Provisional	Provisionally
Practice	Practise	Practical	Practically
Quote	Quotation	Quotable, quoted	—
Quarrel	Quarrel	Quarrelsome	—
Qualify	Qualification	Qualified	—
Quieten	Quietness	Quiet	Quietly
Rest	Rest	Restful, restless	Restfully, restlessly
Reason	Reason	Reasonable	Reasonably
Receive	Receipt, reception	Receptive, receivable	Receptively
Reflect	Reflection	Reflective	Reflectively
Rotate	Rotation	Rotational	Rotationally
Rely	Reliance, reliability	Reliant, reliable	Reliantly, reliably
Silence	Silence	Silent	Silently
Sleep	Sleep	Asleep, sleepless	Sleeplessly
Succeed	Success	Successful	Successfully
Satisfy	Satisfaction	Satisfactory	Satisfactorily
See	Sight	Visual	Visually
Suspect	Suspicion	Suspicious	—
Strengthen	Strength	Strong	Strongly
Ensure	Surety	Sure	Surely
Speak	Speech	Spoken	—
Theorize	Theory	Theoretical	Theoretically
Thank	Thanks	Thankful, thankless	Thankfully, thanklessly
Tolerate	Tolerance	Tolerant, tolerable	Tolerantly, tolerably
Translate	Translation	Translational, translatable	Transnlationally
Trust	Trust	Trustful	Trustfully
Use	Usage, use	Useful, usable	Usefully
Invigorate	Vigour	Vigorous	Vigorously
Victimize	Victim	Victimised	—
Voice	Voice	Vocal	Vocally
Vitalize	Vitality	Vital	Vitally
Verify	Verification , verifier	Verified, verifiable	Verifiably
Value	Value, valuation	Valuable, valueless	Valuably
Volunteer	Volunteer	Voluntary	Voluntarily
Vary	Variation, variance, variety	Variant, various, variable	Variously, variably
Vitalize	Vitality	Vital	Vitally
Weaken	Weakness	Weak	Weakly
Widen	width	Wide	Widely
—	wisdom	Wise	Wisely

Same Word in Different Parts of Speech

❑ নিম্নলিখিত word গুলো noun এবং verb উভয় হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায় :

Cook	Walk	Use	Bite	Work	Answer	Drink	Smell	Burn	Swim	Show	Call
Colour	Play	Pay	Sleep	Look	Stand	Climb	Help	Fold	Mark	Rain	Fly
Arm	Copy	Hand	Cut	Fear	Break	Iron	Turn	Change	Thumb	Want	Touch
Kiss	Measure	Damage	Brush	Use	Dust	Laugh	Place	Air	Hold	Step	Rub
Finger	House	Doubt	Tear	Catch	Make	Draw	Steam	Leave	Stop	Rest	Smile
Harbour	Light	Smoke	Sneeze	Cover	Kick	Stomach	Eye	Lift	Start	Book	Shoe
Shave	Cough	Watch	Water	Act	Plant	Fall	Drive	Taste	Fight	Jump	Bend

Ex: (i) Water **the plant** (verb). (ii) The farmers **are planting** in the field (verb).
(iii) **Water** the plant (verb). (iv) Bring me a glass of **water** (noun).
(v) The word 'massacre' is —— (both noun and verb). (vi) I need a **water** bag (adjective)

❑ নিম্নলিখিত word গুলো adjective এবং verb উভয় হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Dry	loose	clean	live	clear	cut	open	hurt	empty	light	second	separate
Wet	mean	free	right	wrong	better	warm	dirty	complete	equal	meet	frequent

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Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which word does not have a verb form? [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ Trust Ⓑ Ruin
Ⓒ Fault Ⓓ Suicide
Ans (D) Suicide (noun) যার অর্থ আত্মহত্যা।

02. The adjective of the word 'Mountain' is– [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ mounting Ⓑ mountainly
Ⓒ mountainous Ⓓ mountany
Ans (C) Mountain এর adjective form- mountainous।

03. What is the noun of 'terminate'? [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ terminal Ⓑ terminus
Ⓒ termination Ⓓ none of the above
Ans (C) Terminate (শেষ করা) এর noun হলো termination (শেষ)।

04. What is the adjective of the word 'Tax'? [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Taxable Ⓑ Taxation
Ⓒ Taxability Ⓓ Taxing
Ans (A) Tax (noun) এর adjective হলো taxable (করযোগ্য)।

05. The adjective of 'imitate' is —— [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ imitating Ⓑ imitator
Ⓒ imitative Ⓓ imitation
Ans (C) Imitate (অনুকরণ করা)- verb, imitative (অনুকরণমূলক) - adjective, imitation (অনুকরণ); imitator (অনুকারক)- noun।

06. The adjective of the word 'sea' is – [JKKNIU-B:18-19]
Ⓐ Marine Ⓑ Navy
Ⓒ Ocean Ⓓ Shipping Ans (A)

07. Adjective of the word 'Joy' is- [JKKNIU-B:18-19]
Ⓐ Joyous Ⓑ Joyful
Ⓒ Jolly Ⓓ Enjoy Ans (B)

08. Identify the parts of speech of the italic word- Let us *win* in Malaysia. [PSTU-B : 17-18]
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Pronoun
Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Adverb Ans (C)

09. What is the verb of 'Error'? [BRUR-B: 13-14]
Ⓐ Errand Ⓑ Errant
Ⓒ Err Ⓓ Erratic Ans (C)

10. The word 'proportionate' is ——. [JnU-B: 2012-13]
Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ an adverb
Ⓒ an adjective Ⓓ a verb Ans (C)

11. Adjective form of 'Mess' is ——. [KU-B: 2012-13]
Ⓐ Messful Ⓑ Mess
Ⓒ Messy Ⓓ Messi Ans (C)

12. Which one of the following is the correct noun form of 'sure'? [KU-B: 2012-13]
Ⓐ Surety Ⓑ Sure
Ⓒ Surely Ⓓ Sureness Ans (B)

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. The word 'tormentor' is ——
Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ an adjective
Ⓒ a verb Ⓓ an adverb Ans (A)

02. The verb form of the noun "Origin" is ——.
Ⓐ Original Ⓑ Originated
Ⓒ Origination Ⓓ Originate Ans (D)

03. What is the noun form of the word 'pronounce'?
Ⓐ pronunciation Ⓑ pronounciation
Ⓒ pronountiation Ⓓ pronounciasion Ans (A)

04. What is the noun form of the word 'defer'?
Ⓐ deference Ⓑ deferment
Ⓒ difference Ⓓ deferrant Ans (B)

05. The word 'Reminisce' is ——.
Ⓐ a verb Ⓑ an adjective
Ⓒ a noun Ⓓ an adverb Ans (A)

06. The noun of 'predict' is ——.
Ⓐ predictable Ⓑ predicting
Ⓒ prediction Ⓓ predicted Ans (C)

07. The noun form of 'grand' is ——.
Ⓐ grandless Ⓑ grandsome
Ⓒ grandeur Ⓓ grand Ans (C)

08. Verb of 'Mind' is –
Ⓐ Mind Ⓑ Mindly
Ⓒ Mindset Ⓓ Mindwash Ans (A)

09. Verb of 'Master' is-
Ⓐ Mister Ⓑ mistress
Ⓒ Mastery Ⓓ Master Ans (D)

10. "The noun form of the word appreciative" is ——.
Ⓐ appreciate Ⓑ appreciable
Ⓒ appreciation Ⓓ appreciatively Ans (B)

11. The noun of the word 'Transcend' is–
Ⓐ Transcendent Ⓑ Transcending
Ⓒ Transcendence Ⓓ Transcendental Ans (C)

12. The verb form of the word 'Poor' is–
Ⓐ Improvised Ⓑ Impoverish
Ⓒ Impoorify Ⓓ Impooren Ans (B)

13. Verb of 'Honour' is–
Ⓐ Honour Ⓑ Honourary
Ⓒ Honourable Ⓓ Honourably Ans (A)

14. Find the noun form of 'wide':
Ⓐ widely Ⓑ widen
Ⓒ wider Ⓓ width Ans (D)

15. The adjective of 'time' is ——.
Ⓐ temporal Ⓑ timous
Ⓒ timely Ⓓ temperamental Ans (A)

16. The correct derivative of 'strike' is ——.
Ⓐ striking Ⓑ struck
Ⓒ stroke Ⓓ strook Ans (A)

17. The correct derivative of 'thief' is ——.
Ⓐ thieving Ⓑ thieves Ⓒ thieft Ⓓ thove Ans (B)

18. The word "propel" is a/an ——.
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb Ans (B)

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ENGLISH Chapter 2

NOUN

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

বাক্যে Noun এর অবস্থান	
Position	**Example**
বাক্যের Subject হিসেবে	Rasel is a good boy.
বাক্যের Object হিসেবে	We like Rasel.
Subject এর Complement হিসেবে	My sister is a doctor.
Preposition এর object হিসেবে	He went to market.
Appositive হিসেবে	Mr. Khaleque, **the principal of our college,** is an honest man.
Infinitive (to + verb) এবং Gerund (verb+ing) হিসেবে	To tell a lie is a great sin. Telling a lie is a great sin.
Determiner (all, some, few, little, much, many, no, any, each every, several, one, two etc.) এর পরে	These girls. Some boys.
Possessive Adjective (my, your, his, her, our, its, their, one's) এর পরে	His house. My pen.
Article (a, an, the) এর Immediate পরে	The man. A boy.
Adjective এর Immediate পরে	Good boy. Beautiful picture.

Note Noun এর স্থলে gerund/noun phrase/noun clause এবং noun এর স্থলাভিষিক্ত pronoun ও বসতে পারে।

Identification of Noun

নিম্নের Suffix (অনুসর্গ) গুলোর মাধ্যমে noun চেনা যায়:

Suffix	Word	Suffix	Word	Suffix	Word
-tion	Introduction	-ock	Bullock	-age	Marriage
-sion	Conclusion	-ment	Movement	-cy	Bureaucracy
-er	Driver	-ance;enc	Hindrance, innocence	-ism	Tourism
-dom	Wisdom	-mony	Matrimony	-al	Survival
-hood	Childhood	-ice	Service	-ity	Brevity
-ness	Forgiveness	-ure	Pressure	-ledge	Knowledge
-th	Truth	-ty	Beauty	-ee	Absentee
-let	Booklet	-tude	Attitude	-ship	Hardship
-or	Actor	-ry	Bravery		

Noun চেনার কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়ম: (i) Determiner + Noun = The communication

(ii) Determiner + Adjective + Noun = The communicative system

(iii) The + Noun + Preposition + Determiner + Noun = The possession of this room

Verbal Noun: Verb থেকে উৎপন্ন noun সমূহকে Verbal Noun বলে। এক্ষেত্রে, সাধারণত determiner + verb এর সাথে ing + of; এই structure-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। **Ex:** The reading of newspaper is a good habit.

Compound Noun: একাধিক নামশব্দ যোগে গঠিত Noun কে Compound Noun বলে। নিম্নে কিছু Compound Noun এর structure ও উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো:

Noun + Noun	postmaster, Bangladesh Bank	**Noun + Verb**	rainfall, haircut
Noun + verb + ing	hand writing, sun rising	**Verb + Noun**	break dancers, runway
Verb-ing + Noun	waiting room, driving licence	**Noun + Adverb**	passers-by, hanger-on
Adjective + Noun	whiteboard, sweetheart	**.... + Of Phrase + ...**	Piece of furniture, a word of information
Preposition + Noun	underground, afternoon	**Possessive + Noun**	his car, our English Teacher

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Some Rules of Using Noun

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

Ex: Language is used for (communicate).
➲ **Language** is used for **communication.**
Ex: He is wearing the shirt for (go) to university.
➲ He is wearing the shirt for **going** to university.

Rule-02 বাক্যে common noun ও collective noun এর সাথে determiner (a, an, the, this, that etc.) বসে অথবা plural form হয়।
(i) We take **a decision** based on some information.
Or, We take **decisions** based on some information.
(ii) **A girl** is singing. **or, Girls** are singing.

Rule-03 Infinitive বা Gerund কে noun হিসেবে এবং Appositive কে noun phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। **Ex:**
(i) **To plan** is to forecast. (ii) **Reading** poetry is my favourite hobby.
(iii) Mr John, **the principal of Ideal College,** is not only learned but also honest.

Rule-04 Participle, Gerund and Infinitive এর পর noun বসে।
Ex: Building a five star hotel is very costly.

Rule-05 Enough শব্দটি noun এর পূর্বে/ পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে কিন্তু সবসময় adjective/adverb এর পরে বসে। যেমন--
(i) When your body does not get **enough food,** it cannot make the glucose it needs.
(ii) A seventeen year old boy is not **old enough** to vote in an election.

Rule-06 Parts of speech এর ৮টি ভাগের প্রতিটির নাম **Noun** হয়।
Ex: The word "Adjective" is ——.
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adjective Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Adverb

Rule-07 Article এবং preposition-এর মধ্যকার word টি Noun হয়।
Ex: This is the go of the world.
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ adverb Ⓒ conjunction Ⓓ verb

Rule-08 Article, adjective, preposition, possessive এর পর একটি মাত্র word থাকলে সেটা Noun হয়। যেমন-
Ex: I walked for a while.
Ⓐ verb Ⓑ adverb Ⓒnoun Ⓓ conjunction
Ex: He gave me a beautiful ring. The underlined word is–
Ⓐ appositive Ⓑ noun Ⓒ non adjective Ⓓ adjective
Ex: Our blessings come from above. The underlined word is—
Ⓐ Verb Ⓑ Noun Ⓒ Adjective Ⓓ Adverb
Ex: We shall not see his look again. Here 'look' is a/an-
Ⓐ Adverb Ⓑ Noun Ⓒ Preposition Ⓓ Adjective

Rule-09 Adjective এর আগে the বসালে তা plural common noun এ পরিণত হয় এবং verb plural হয়।
Ex: The rich are not always happy. **Ex: The poor are** not always dishonest.

Rule-10 Factitive object হিসেবে যদি কোন word কে ব্যবহার করতে হয় তাহলে তা noun হবে।
Ex: We made him **captain.** **Ex:** They elected me **chairperson.**

Classification of Noun

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

01. Concrete noun (ইন্দ্রিয় গ্রাহ্য বিশেষ্য) : যে noun এর বাহ্যিক বা দৈহিক উপস্থিতি আছে এবং যাকে ইন্দ্রিয়ের দ্বারা উপলব্ধি করা যায় তাকে Concrete Noun। **Ex:** Alim, boy, hen, book, flower ইত্যাদি।

- **Concrete Noun** কে চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় : Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Material Noun.
- **Proper Noun (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য) :** যে noun কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান প্রভৃতির নির্দিষ্ট নাম বুঝায় তাকে Proper Noun বলে।

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

Note বাংলায় 'র' ব্যবহার করে জোর দিয়ে কথা বলা হয়। যেমন: করিমের, রহিমের ইত্যাদি। ইংরেজিতে এই 'র' কে proper noun এর ক্ষেত্রে' s ব্যবহার করা **Ex:** Karim's, John's এবং Common এর ক্ষেত্রে s' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন: Eden Girls' College, Motijheel Boys' School ইত্যাদি।

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Common Noun (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun দ্বারা একই জাতীয় কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা স্থান বুঝায় তাকে Common Noun বলে।

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

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

Proper Noun এবং Common Noun এর পার্থক্য।

Common Noun	Proper Noun	Common Noun	Proper Noun
Man	Rahim, Karim, Fahad	Flower	Rose, Lily, Lotus
Girl	Runa, Shima, Faha	Fruit	Mango, Litchi, Banana
City	Dhaka, London, New York	Animal	Tiger, Cow, Lion

Note Proper Noun কখনো plural হয় না। Common Noun এ পরিণত হয়। Adjective এর মতো this, that, a/an, Plural Common Noun বসে এবং verb plural হয়।

Collective Noun (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে noun একই জাতীয় কতকগুলি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সমষ্টিকাপে এক বুঝায় তাকে collective noun বলে। Ex: Army, Cattle, Court, Group, Jury, Mob, Navy, Police, Team ইত্যাদি।

Noun of Multitude: Collective noun, single unit/একক ধরনের বোঝালে সাধারণত verb singular হয়। কিন্তু, Jury, Police ইত্যাদি Noun of Multitude এরা verb plural হয়। Ex: The jury is from different states.

Common Noun এবং Collective Noun এর পার্থক্য:

Common Noun	Collective Noun	Common Noun	Collective Noun
Ship	Fleet	Keys	Bunch
Player	Team	Robbers	Gang

Material Noun : যে Noun দ্বারা ওজন আছে কিন্তু গণনা করা যায় না, এমন কিছুর নাম বোঝায় তাকেই Material Noun বলে।

Ex: gold, glass, salt, iron, silver, cloth, air, milk ইত্যাদি।

Material Noun এবং Common Noun এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য:

Material Noun	Common Noun	Material Noun	Common Noun
Iron	fetters, sickle, hammer	milk	glass, pullet, cheese
Wood	bench, door, cupboard	meat	beef, mutton, chicken

Note Material noun এর পরে singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Water is essential to life. Ex: Gold is a precious metal.

Material noun এর পূর্বে সাধারণত কোনো article বসে না। তবে material noun যদি কোনো নির্দিষ্ট অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তবে তার পূর্বে the বসে।

Ex: The water of the Ganga is sacred.

Abstract noun (গুণবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে noun কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর গুণ, অবস্থার নাম প্রকাশ করে তাকে abstract noun বলে। Abstract Noun চোখে দেখা যায় না, অনুভূতির সাহায্যে উপলব্ধি করতে হয়।

Action	Theft, cheat, journey, judgement, hatred, movement, laughter etc.
Quality	Honesty, prudence, wisdom, charity, hardness, kindness etc.
State	Boyhood, childhood, youth, sickness, death, poverty etc.

নিম্নে abstract noun এর কিছু উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো:

Expectation	Love	Flattery	Ignorance	Judgement	Perseverance	Improvement	Poverty
Competence	Discovery	Protection	Strength	Honesty	Punishment	Success	Prudence
Vacancy	Occupation	Death	Departure	Darkness	Humanity	Grammar	Freedom
Pleasure	Depth	Charity	Fragrance	Belief	Loneliness	Cruelty	Personality

Note Name of arts and science এর ক্ষেত্রে abstract noun হয়। Ex: Chemistry, Grammar, Physics, Music ইত্যাদি

Countable and Uncountable Noun

- গণনার দিক থেকে Noun কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা: Countable Noun ও Uncountable Noun।
- **Countable Noun :** যে সকল Noun কে গণনা বা count করা যায়/হয়, তাকে Countable Noun বলে। Proper, Common ও Collective noun গুলি countable noun এর অন্তর্গত। **Ex:** Chair, Table, Mobile etc.

➤ **Countable Noun এর বৈশিষ্ট্য :**

(i) এদের পূর্বে Article বসে। (ii) এদের সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয়। (iii) এদেরকে singular বা plural দুটি form এই রূপান্তর করা যায়।

- **Uncountable Noun :** যে সকল Noun কে গণনা করা যায় না/হয় না, তাকে Uncountable Noun বলে। Material ও Abstract Noun যারা শুধু কিছুর নাম বুঝায় যাদের সাধারণত কোনো সংখ্যা হয় না। **Ex:** milk, honesty, love, hate etc.

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

(i) এদের শুধু singular form হয়। (ii) Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে সাধারণত : little, much, no, any, some ইত্যাদি determiner ব্যবহার হয়।

(iii) এদের পূর্বে Article (a, an) বসে না।

- **Uncountable Noun এর Countable রূপ দেওয়া হলো :**

Uncountable	Countable	Uncountable	Countable
Scenery	View	Music	Song
Soap	Soap bar	Money	Dollar
Jewelry	Ornament	Humanity	Human being
Mail	E-mail	Poetry	Poem

Important Rules of Countable and Uncountable Noun

Rule-01 নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলো uncountable noun এরা সবসময় singular রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় :

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

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

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

Rule-02 কিছু noun এর অর্থ একরকম হলেও একটি Count এবং অন্যটি Non-count noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। নিম্নে noun গুলো উল্লেখ করা হলো-

Count noun	Non-count noun	Count noun	Non-count noun
Climate; Climates	Weather	A man; Men	Mankind; man
A human being; Human beings	Humanity	A snowflake; Snowflakes	Snow
A job; Jobs	Work	A sunbeam; Sunbeams	Sunlight; sunshine
A machine; Machines	Machinery	A traffic jam; Traffic jams	Traffic

Rule-03 কিছু কিছু শব্দ দেখতে singular হলেও প্রকৃতপক্ষে এগুলো plural এবং এদের পরবর্তী verb ও plural হয়ে থাকে। **Ex: cattle, people, children, police, public, aristocracy, gentry, nobility, clergy, peasantry (কৃষক সম্প্রদায়), poultry, perfumery (সুগন্ধি দ্রব্য), artillery, vermin (ইদুরগুলো), government, nobility, majority, mankind ইত্যাদি।**

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

Rule-04 কিছু কিছু শব্দ দেখতে plural হলেও প্রকৃতপক্ষে এগুলো singular এবং এদের পরবর্তী verb ও singular হয়ে থাকে।

Ex: News, politics, economics, physics etc. **Ex :** The news was very much shocking to me.

Rule-05 নিম্নোক্ত noun গুলির singular ও plural একই হলেও এদের সাথে কখনো 's' হয় না।

Deer	Gross	Innings	Canon	Salmon	Crops	Sheep	Apparatus	Spices

(i) I saw ten sheep and five deer. (ii) He bought five dozen oranges from Nagpur.

Rule-06 নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলোর 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.) বা কোন সংখ্যা না থাকে তাহলে এদের সাথে "s/es" যুক্ত হয়।

Brace	dozen	fathom	yoke	score	gross	head	pair	hundred	thousand

Ex : I've done it — of times.

Ⓐ hundreds Ⓑ hundred Ⓒ a hundred Ⓓ hundredth Ans Ⓐ

Rule-07 কিছু determiner শুধু Count Noun এর সাথে ও কিছু Non Count এর সাথেই ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার কিছু Countable / Uncountable উভয়ের সাথেই ব্যবহার হয়।

Count Noun	Non-Count Noun	Count/Non-Count both
Many (of)	Much	Most, More
Several (of)	Little	Some (of), Plenty of
A Few, Few / Fewer	Less / Least	The rest of, A lot of
A number of	An amount of	All / any, Lots of

Rule-08 নির্দিষ্ট দৈর্ঘ্য বা পরিমাণ বোঝালে কোনো Noun দেখতে Plural হলেও singular হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: (i) Fifty Miles is a long way. (ii) Two months is a long time.

Rule-09 More than one কে Singular noun হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়। কিন্তু More than two or three ইত্যাদি থাকলে verb plural হয়।
Ex: (i) More than one boy was present. (ii) More than two boys were present.

Rule-10 দেশের নাম, বইয়ের নাম দেখতে plural হলেও verb singular হয়।
Ex: (i) Bangladesh is a beautiful country (ii) Great Expectations by Dickens is a famous novel.

Rule-11 Kind এবং Type/sort এই determiners গুলো যখন Singular number-এর সাথে বসে সেক্ষেত্রে kind এবং type/sort ব্যবহৃত হয়; কিন্তু যদি Plural number-এর সাথে বসে সেক্ষেত্রে kinds এবং types/sorts হয়ে যায়।
Ex: (i) We have just one type/kind of new version of it. (ii) We saw several kinds/ types of animals in the zoo.

Ex : According to estimates by some botanists, there are —— of plants.
Ⓐ seven thousand type Ⓑ seven thousand types Ⓒ type of seven thousand Ⓓ types seven thousand Ans: Ⓑ

Rule-12 কিছু Noun Plural রূপ গ্রহণ করলেও যখন সেগুলো Compound adjective গঠন করে এবং একটি নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যা নির্দেশ করে তখন তা singular হিসাবে গণ্য হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Compound adjective এর পূর্বে singular adjective - a, an, one, this, that ইত্যাদি বসে।
Ex: (i) A five foot scale. (ii) He gave me a five taka note.

DETERMINERS

❑ **Determiners** (নির্ণায়ক) হচ্ছে এমন কতগুলো শব্দ বা শব্দগুচ্ছ যা noun বা noun phrase এর পূর্বে বসে noun/ noun phrase এর সংখ্যা, নির্দিষ্টতা বা অনির্দিষ্টতা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে। উল্লেখ্য, determiner বাক্যে adjective এর ন্যায় কাজ করে। **Ex: He reads a book. I have a few friends there.**

Note Adjective (of Quantity, of number), Demonstrative adjective, Distributive adjective and Possessive adjective determiner হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়।

❑ **Kinds of Determiner:** Determiner প্রধানত দুই ধরনের যথা: (i) Specific Determiner (Definite) (ii) General Determiner (Indefinite)

➢ কাউকে/কোনো কিছুকে নির্দিষ্ট বা বিশেষভাবে বোঝাতে Specific Determiners ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: The woman is looking after her child.

❑ **Kinds of Specific Determiner:**
(i) Definite Article: The **(ii) Possessive:** His, her, your, my, our, its, their
(iii) Demonstrative: These, that, this, those **(iv) Interrogative:** Which

- **Definite Article Determiner:** Definite Article (The) হিসেবে, Noun এর পূর্বে বসে Noun কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে।
  Ex: The metal cans are recyclable.
- **Possessive Determiner:** সাধারণত Noun/ Person এর পূর্বে অবস্থান ও অধিকারভুক্ত হওয়া সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করে।
  Ex: The chair you are sitting on is mine.
- **Demonstrative Determiner:** বক্তার সাথে ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান এবং article এর আধ্যাত্মিক ও মনস্তাত্ত্বিক সম্পর্ক তৈরি করে।
  Ex: That idea is crazy.

Note Demonstrative Determiner সাধারণত Pronoun ও Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

➢ **Demonstrative as a Pronoun: Ex:**"Those are my Principles, and if you don't like them— well, I have others."
➢ **Demonstrative as an Adjective: Ex:** This movie is boring.

- **Interrogative Determiner:** সাধারণত প্রত্যক্ষ ও পরোক্ষভাবে প্রশ্ন করা অর্থে ব্যবহার হয়। **Ex:** Which restaurant did you go to?

➢ কাউকে বা কোনো কিছুকে অনির্দিষ্ট বা সাধারণভাবে চেনার জন্য General Determiners ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: You can take any of the books.

❑ **Kinds of General Determiner: (i) Articles:** A, an. **(ii) Numerals:** Two, three, four, five, etc.
(iii) Quantifiers: Some, many, much, a lot, all, few, enough, either, neither, a great deal of, a lot of, plenty of, several, a great number of.

➢ **List of General Determiners :**

A	Other	Few	No	Some	Both	An	Another	Many	Several	Either
All	Each	Little	Enough	More	Most	Any	Every	Much	Such	One

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Use of Some Important Determiners

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

Many (of) +	Plural Countable Noun
Several (of) +	"
A Few +	"
Few /Fewer +	"
Both +	"
Much (of) +	Uncountable Noun
Little +	"
Less +	"
Least +	"
Most / almost all +	Plural Countable/ Uncountable Noun
More +	"
Some (of) +	"
The rest of +	"
All /any +	"
A lot of +	"
Lots of +	"
Plenty of +	"

Ex : There's— dust on these books. Fetch me a duster.
Ⓐ a lot of Ⓑ plenty of Ⓒ a good deal of Ⓓ all of them Ans Ⓐ

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

Ex : Choose the correct sentence.
Ⓐ I have a little friends in Bangladesh Ⓑ I have little friends in Bangladesh
Ⓒ I have few friends in Bangladesh Ⓓ I have a few friend in Bangladesh. Ans Ⓒ

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

Ex : —— is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh.
Ⓐ A little information Ⓑ Few information Ⓒ Little information Ⓓ A few information Ans Ⓐ

Ex :I still have — money in my pocket.
Ⓐ a little Ⓑ many Ⓒ few Ⓓ a few Ans Ⓐ

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

Ex: — in the world export diamonds.
Ⓐ Only little nations Ⓑ Only few nations Ⓒ Only a little nations Ⓓ Only a few nations Ans Ⓓ

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

Ex : Do you have —— to do this afternoon? If not, I'd like to take you to a movie.
Ⓐ many work Ⓑ much work Ⓒ many works Ⓓ much works Ans Ⓑ

Rule-06: Countable noun-এর পূর্বে A large /a small number বসে এবং uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে A large/a small amount বসে।

Ex: A Multinational Company needs —— of computers.
Ⓐ a large number Ⓑ a large amount Ⓒ a few of Ⓓ number Ans Ⓐ

Rule-07: Twice, Double, Triple ইত্যাদি যুক্ত বাক্যে determiner ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে noun টি countable হলে as many as এবং uncountable হলে as much as ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Ex: Staying in a hotel costs —— renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
Ⓐ twice more than Ⓑ twice as much as Ⓒ as much twice as Ⓓ as much as twice Ans Ⓑ

Rule-08: Almost All of the এবং Most of the/ Most / Almost all of the এবং Most of the এর অর্থ একই- all except a few / অধিকাংশই। Almost এর সাথে all of the বসাতেই হবে, কিন্তু most / most of the একই অর্থ দেয়। যেমন–

Ex : Almost all of the states have a sales tax.
Most of the states have a sales tax. **Or,** Most states have a sales tax.

Ex : —— fuel that is used today is a chemical form of solar energy.
Ⓐ Most of Ⓑ The most Ⓒ Most Ⓓ Almost the Ans Ⓒ

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কিছু অর্থ প্রকাশে কতকগুলো uncountable noun এর শেষে s যুক্ত হয়ে শেষ এরা countable হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন :

Uncountable noun	Countable (কিছু অর্থ)
Work	Works (কর্মকাণ্ড)
Food	Foods (বিভিন্ন ধরনের খাবার)
Time	Times (বিভিন্ন সময়, বার)
Sand	Sands (মরুভূমি)
Water	Waters (জলাশয়)

Ex : I have done this job five times (পাঁচ বার করেছি)

কিছু determiner আছে যারা সাধারণত Negative/ Interrogative sentence এ আসে এরা কিছু determiner শুধু Positive এ আসে।

Negative/ Interrogative	Positive
Many, Much, Any etc.	Some, all, a lot of, a great deal of,
Ex: I don't have many friends.	Ex: I have some friends.
Ex: Do you have any money?	Ex: I have a lot of money.

Enough শব্দটি Noun এর পূর্বে/পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে, কিন্তু সবসময় Adjective / Adverb এর পরে বসে।

Ex : When your body does not get ——, it cannot make the glucose it needs.
Ⓐ food as enough Ⓑ food enoughly Ⓒ enough the food Ⓓ enough food Ans Ⓓ

Ex : A seventeen year old boy is not —— to vote in an election.
Ⓐ old enough Ⓑ as old enough Ⓒ enough old Ⓓ enough old as Ans Ⓐ

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. **Wisdom is better than strength. Here 'strength' is a/an** [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ proper noun Ⓑ abstract noun
Ⓒ adverbial noun Ⓓ collective noun
Ans Ⓑ Abstract Noun হচ্ছে ভাববাচক/গুণবাচক বিশেষ্য। Strength একটি Abstract noun।

02. **If you have any —— to make, please write to the authority.** [GST-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ compliance Ⓑ complain
Ⓒ complacent Ⓓ complaint
Ans Ⓓ Any এর পর noun বসবে; complaint (অভিযোগ) হলো noun (compliance)- মেনে নেওয়া; complain (verb)- অভিযোগ করা; complacent (adj)- আত্মতুষ্ট।

03. **What kind of noun is 'Army'?** [BSRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Proper Ⓑ Common
Ⓒ Collective Ⓓ Abstract
Ans Ⓒ যে noun দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর সমষ্টিকে বুঝায় তাকে collective noun বলে।

04. **He spent —— time in playing football.** [BSRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ many Ⓑ few
Ⓒ fewer Ⓓ much Ans Ⓓ

05. **She gave me —— water.** [BSRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ many Ⓑ few
Ⓒ little Ⓓ least
Ans Ⓒ Water হলো uncountable noun তাই এর পূর্বে uncountable determiner 'little' বসবে।

06. **What kind of noun is 'Charity'?** [BSRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Proper Ⓑ Common
Ⓒ Collective Ⓓ Abstract
Ans Ⓓ Abstract noun is a noun which denotes an idea, quality or state rather than a concrete object, charity হলো abstract noun.

07. **Such is the —— of human nature. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured.** [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ perverse Ⓑ perversion
Ⓒ perversity Ⓓ perverted
Ans Ⓑ The ..... of এর মাঝের শব্দটি noun হয়।

08. **She wants to satisfy her thirst. But here is —— water in the glass.** [BSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ few Ⓑ not many
Ⓒ a little Ⓓ a few
Ans Ⓒ Water হলো uncountable noun তাই এর পূর্বে a little হবে।

09. **Which of the underlined words is a noun?** [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ The heavens are above.
Ⓑ The bird is flying above the filed.
Ⓒ Read the sentence given above.
Ⓓ Blessings come from above.
Ans Ⓓ Preposition এর পর noun হয়।

10. **—— in this display is for sale.** [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Each furniture Ⓑ Each pieces of furniture
Ⓒ Each piece of furniture Ⓓ Each furniture's
Ans Ⓒ Furniture হলো uncountable noun একে countable করার জন্য piece of ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। Each থাকার কারণে pieces হবে না।

11. **The price of laptop can run —— Tk. 2,00,000.** [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ as high as Ⓑ so high as
Ⓒ as high to Ⓓ as high for Ans Ⓐ

12. **There has been a breakthrough in the treatment of dengue patients. Here 'breakthrough' is a/an** [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ noun Ⓓ adverb
Ans Ⓒ Preposition, article এর পর একটা শব্দ থাকলে সেটা সাধারণত noun হয়। আবার, break through শব্দটি বাক্যের subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এটা noun।

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13. We could barely get any information at the airport. —— people seemed to have —— idea about the flights. [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Many/any Ⓑ A lot of/any
Ⓒ Only a few/some Ⓓ Few / on
Ans C Explanation শুধু কিছু লোকই এ ব্যাপারে কিছু জানত।

14. Although she thought she knew —— of the subject, the teacher asked a few details she hardly remembered. [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ several Ⓑ much
Ⓒ many Ⓓ any
Ans B Explanation She knews much of the subject - সে বিষয়টির অধিকাংশই জানত।

15. You have no <u>right</u> to do it. The underlined word is– [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ Adjective Ⓑ Noun
Ⓒ Adverb Ⓓ Verb
Ans B Explanation No এর পর noun ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাই right এখানে noun।

16. What kind of noun is 'Girl'? [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ Proper Ⓑ Common
Ⓒ Collective Ⓓ Material
Ans B Explanation একই জাতীয় কোনো কিছুকে বোঝালে সেটা common noun হয়।

17. Rafiq always has —— problems with his tools. [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ many Ⓑ much
Ⓒ more Ⓓ little
Ans A Explanation Problem, countable noun তাই তার পূর্বে countable determiner, many হবে।

18. There is —— hope of his recovery. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ many Ⓑ little
Ⓒ very Ⓓ few
Ans D Explanation Uncount-noun (Hope - আশা/ প্রত্যাশা) এর পূর্বে little এবং count-noun এর পূর্বে many/few বসে।

19. The word "enough" is used —— a noun. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ after Ⓑ before
Ⓒ for Ⓓ from
Ans B Explanation Enough শব্দটি noun এর পূর্বে এবং adjective এর পরে বসে।

20. Respect for ourselves guides our morals. Here 'respect' is– [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Verb Ⓑ Adjective
Ⓒ Noun Ⓓ Adverb
Ans C Explanation Respect এখানে subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এটা noun হয়।

21. ——of the film was worth watching. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Several Ⓑ Some Ⓒ The whole Ⓓ Much
Ans D Explanation মুভির অধিকাংশই (much of the film) দেখার মতো ছিল।

22. This is the <u>go</u> of the world. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ adverb Ⓓ conjunction
Ans A Explanation The...of এর মাঝে যে শব্দ থাকে সেটা noun হয়।

23. We showed them no <u>mercy</u> in the game. The underlined word is a/an—— [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ Proper Noun Ⓑ Common Noun
Ⓒ Abstract Noun Ⓓ Collective Noun
Ans C Explanation Abstract noun হলো বস্তু নিরপেক্ষ গুণ, বস্তু বা কাজের নাম।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. I like travelling to visit different places of the world. In this sentence the verbal noun is-
Ⓐ travelling Ⓑ visit
Ⓒ world Ⓓ places Ans A

02. One and a half million people drive rickshaws for a living, plus — hundred thousand who own and repair them.
Ⓐ few Ⓑ a few
Ⓒ little Ⓓ a little Ans B

03. Outside the bright primary rainbow, —— much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible.
Ⓐ so Ⓑ still Ⓒ a Ⓓ as Ans C

04. There are __ passengers in the compartment today.
Ⓐ little Ⓑ less
Ⓒ least Ⓓ fewer Ans D

05. Choose the right part of speech of the underlined word: His answer was a decided <u>no</u>.
Ⓐ adverb Ⓑ adjective
Ⓒ noun Ⓓ verb Ans C

06. Which is an abstract noun in the sentence 'Honesty is the best policy'?
Ⓐ best Ⓑ honesty
Ⓒ policy Ⓓ the Ans B

07. 'A <u>herd</u> of cattle is passing.' The underlined word is a/an–
Ⓐ adverb Ⓑ adjective
Ⓒ collective noun Ⓓ abstract noun Ans C

08. Which word is correct?
Ⓐ Furnitures Ⓑ Informations
Ⓒ Sceneries Ⓓ Proceeds Ans D

09. Liza had given me two :
Ⓐ pair of jean Ⓑ pairs of jean
Ⓒ pair of jeans Ⓓ pairs of jeans Ans D

10. Hasan has read most of the —— of Shakespeare :
Ⓐ poem Ⓑ play
Ⓒ drama Ⓓ works Ans D

11. Identify the determiner in the sentence "Bring me that book"
Ⓐ bring Ⓑ me Ⓒ that Ⓓ book Ans C

12. I still have —— money.
Ⓐ A few Ⓑ Quite a few
Ⓒ Many Ⓓ A little Ans D

13. I am in the process of collecting <u>material</u> for my story. The underlined word is a / an ——.
Ⓐ Verb Ⓑ Adjective Ⓒ Adverb Ⓓ Noun Ans D

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

15. The only error in the sentence "One of the recommendation made by the committee was accepted by the authorities" is-
Ⓐ recommendation Ⓑ was
Ⓒ accepted by Ⓓ committee Ans A

16. Honey is —— sweet.
Ⓐ very Ⓑ too much
Ⓒ much too Ⓓ excessive Ans A

17. There are —— dangerous drivers.
Ⓐ a very lot of Ⓑ very many of
Ⓒ very much of Ⓓ a lot of Ans D

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ENGLISH Chapter 3

NUMBER & GENDER

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

Number

- **Number** অর্থ বচন বা সংখ্যার ধারণা। **Number** এর উৎপত্তি **french word** ***nombre*** ও **Latin word** ***numerus*** থেকে।

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

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

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

Rules Regarding Singular to Plural

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Roof	Roofs	Cliff	Cliffs
Hoof	Hoofs	Reef	Reefs
Safe	Safes	Belief	Beliefs
Dwarf	Dwarfs	Chief	Chiefs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of Some Important Foreign Nouns

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Agendum	Agenda	Ultimatum	Ultimata
Datum	Data	Bacterium	Bacteria
Medium	Media	Forum	Fora
Referendum	Referenda	Gymnasium	Gymnasia
Ovum	Ova	Optimum	Optima
Erratum	Errata	Symposium	Symposia
Referendum	Referenda	Exemplum	Exempla
Memorandum	Memoranda	Aquarium	Aquaria

Rule-02 Singular Number এর শেষে us থাকলে Plural করার সময় 'us' এর পরিবর্তে 'i' বসে।

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

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

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

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

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

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Criterion	Criteria

কিছু Latin শব্দের Singular এবং foreign plural form দুটিই হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Formula	Formulae/Formulas	Cactus	Cactuses/Cacti
Corpus	Corporal/Corpuses	Nucleus	Nucleuses/Nuclei
Bureau	Bureaus/Bureaux	Appendix	Appendices/ Appendixes
Plateau	Plateaux/Plateaus	Index	Indices/Indexes
Forum	Fora/Forums	Vertex	Vertices/Vertexes
Adieu	Adieux/Adieus	Matrix	Matrixes/Matrices
Cherub	Cherubium/Cherubs	Seraph	Seraphim/Seraphs
Bandit	Banditti/Bandits	Vertebra	Vertebrae/vertebrata
Ultimatum	Ultimata/Ultimatums	Tempo	Tempi/Tempos
Aquarium	Aquaria/Aquariums	Kibbutz	Kibbutzim/Kibbutzes
Alumnus	Alumni/Alumnae	Antenna	Antennae
Syllabus	Syllabi/Syllabuses	Fungus	Funguses/Fungi

Some Exceptional Rules of Number

কিছু কিছু noun এর ভিন্নার্থক দুটি plural হয় :

(i) Brother	Brothers- sons of same parents. Brethren- members of the same society.	(ii) Beef	Beefs- the flesh of a cow, bull or ox , used as food. Beeves- plural form of beef (Bull, Ox)
(iii) Cloth	Cloths- Pieces of cloth. Cloths- garments.	(iv) Die	Dies- mould of something. Dice- small cubes of playing.
(v) Fish	Fish- collectively fish. Fishes- fishes of different types.	(vi) Genius	Geniuses- men of talent. Genii- spirits.

কিছু noun singular হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন: Fruit, fish, brick, hair, alphabet, furniture, information, poetry, scenery, abuse, issue ইত্যাদি।

Note অবশ্য বিশেষ কিছু ক্ষেত্রে plural হয়। **Ex:** He ate both fruits.

(i) দুই এর অধিক alphabet বোঝাতে plural form 'alphabets' ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(ii) যখন issue কোনো কিছুর 'result' বোঝায় তখন plural form, issues হয়। (iii) Abuse এর plural form, abuses ব্যবহার করা হয়।

দেশের নাম, বইয়ের নাম দেখতে plural হলেও verb singular হয়।

Ex: The United states of America is a rich country. **Ex:** Great Expectations is a famous novel.

Lots, a lot, heaps , half এর পরে of সহ singular noun থাকলে verb singular হয়।

Word শব্দটি প্রতিজ্ঞা অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলে plural হয় না। **Ex:** She has kept her word.

মানে অর্থে order সব সময় plural এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** The commander passed orders to the effect.

Alms (ভিক্ষা), thanks, complements, regards, principles, proceeds, scissors, trousers, arms, colours, customs, effects, manners, minutes, numbers, pains, parts, circumstances, premises, quarters, spectacles, belongings, savings, earnings, surroundings ,vegetables ইত্যাদি সব সময় plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** The proceeds of the sale are split fifty-fifty.

অক্ষর , সংখ্যা , শব্দ-সংক্ষেপের plural রূপ apostrophe (') এবং s ('s) অথবা শুধু s দিয়ে গঠন করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
i/i	i's/i's	M.A	M.A.'s; M.As.
MBA	MBA's	7	7's
p (সংক্ষেপে page)	pp (সংক্ষেপে pages)	l (সংক্ষেপে line)	ll (সংক্ষেপে lines)

Brick, hair, fruit, flower প্রভৃতি সাধারণ অর্থে plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না। **Ex:** She has black hair.

One- fourth $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$, one-third $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ ইত্যাদি একাংশ (ভগ্নাংশ যার লব ১) ব্যতীত অন্য সকল ভগ্নাংশের ক্ষেত্রে plural হয়।

Ex : I have written two thirds $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$ of the letter.

Gender

❑ যে শব্দ দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর পুরুষ বা স্ত্রী অথবা এদের উভয়টি কিংবা কোন অচেতন পদার্থকে বোঝায় তাকে gender বা লিঙ্গ বলে। Ex: boy, girl, child, book ইত্যাদি। Gender মূলত চার প্রকার। নিচে এদের সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ দেওয়া হলো।

Masculine কে Feminine করার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়মাবলি

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

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Beau (বো) - সুন্দর পুরুষ	Belle (বেল) - সুন্দরী	Colt (বাচ্চা ঘোটক)	Filly (বাচ্চা ঘোটকী)
Buck - (হরিণ)	Doe (ডো) – হরিণী	Drake (পাতিহাঁস)	Duck (পাতিহংসী)
Bachelor- (অবিবাহিত পুরুষ)	Maid/maiden/Spinster (অবিবাহিত নারী)	Drone (পুরুষ মৌমাছি)	Bee (স্ত্রী মৌমাছি)
Tailor (দর্জি)	Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি)	Monk (সন্ন্যাসী)	Nun (সন্ন্যাসিনী)
Dog (কুকুর)	Bitch (কুকুরী)	Nephew(ভাগ্নে/ভাইপো)	Niece (ভাগ্নি/ ভাইঝি)
Horse / Stallion (ঘোড়া)	Mare (ঘোটকী	Sir (মহাশয়)	Madame (মহাশয়া)
Lad (বালক)	Lass (বালিকা)	Stag (মৃগ)	Hind (মৃগী)
Ram (ভেড়া)	Ewe (ভেড়ী)	Fox (খেকশিয়াল)	Vixen (খেকশিয়ালী)
Earl (সম্ভ্রান্ত পুরুষ)	Countess (সম্ভ্রান্ত মহিলা)	Swain (যুবক)	Nymph (যুবতী)
Sloven (নোংরা পুরুষ)	Slut (নোংরা মহিলা)	Widower (বিপত্নীক)	Widow (বিধবা)
Gander (রাজহংস)	Goose (রাজহংসী)	Wizard (ডাইন/যাদুকর)	Witch (ডাইনী)
Hart (হরিণ)	Roe (হরিণী)		

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

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Author (লেখক)	Authoress (লেখিকা)	Baron (সম্ভ্রান্ত পুরুষ)	Baroness (সম্ভ্রান্ত মহিলা)
Manager (ব্যবস্থাপক)	Manageress (ব্যবস্থাপিকা)	Peer (সহকর্মী/বীরপুরুষ)	Peeress (বীরনারী)
Poet (কবি)	Poetess (মহিলা কবি)	Patron (পুরুষ পৃষ্ঠপোষক)	Patroness
Shepherd (রাখাল)	Shepherdess (রাখালী)	Giant (দানব)	Giantess (দানবী)
Count (সম্ভ্রান্ত ব্যক্তি)	Countess (সম্ভ্রান্ত নারী)	God (দেবতা)	Goddess (দেবী)
Host (অতিথি সেবক)	Hostess (সেবিকা)	Jew (ইহুদি পুরুষ)	Jewess (ইহুদী স্ত্রীলোক)
Tutor (গৃহ শিক্ষক)	Tutoress (শিক্ষিকা)	Steward (তত্ত্বাবধায়ক)	Stewardess (যাত্রী সেবিকা)
Prince (যুবরাজ)	Princess (রাজকন্যা)	Heir (উত্তরাধিকারী)	Heiress(সহ-উত্তরাধিকারিণী)

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

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Actor (অভিনেতা)	Actress (অভিনেত্রী)	Hunter (শিকারী)	Huntress
Director (পরিচালক)	Directress (পরিচালিকা)	Instructor (প্রশিক্ষক)	Instructress
Emperor (সম্রাট)	Empress (সম্রাজ্ঞী)	Inspector (পরিদর্শক)	Inspectress
Governor (শাসনকর্তা)	Governess (শাসনকর্ত্রী)	Benefactor (হিতকারী)	Benefactress
Votary (পুরুষ ভক্ত)	Votaress (মহিলা ভক্ত)	Conductor (তত্ত্বাবধায়ক)	Conductress
Negro (নিগ্রো)	Negress	Warder (কারারক্ষী, জেলার)	Warderess
Conductor (পরিচালক)	Conductress	Tempter (প্রলুব্ধকারী)	Temptress
Songster (গায়ক)	Songstress (গায়িকা)	Porter (মুটে, কুলি)	Portress
Waiter (পরিচারক)	Waitress (পরিচারিকা)	Sorcerer (মায়াবি)	Sorceress (মায়াবিনী)

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

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Administrator (প্রশাসক)	Administratrix	Infant (শিশু)	Infanta
Alexander	Alexandrina	Joseph জোসেফ,ব্যায়ামকারী)	Josephine
Czar, Tsar (রাশিয়ার সম্রাট)	Czarina, Tsaritsa (সম্রাজ্ঞী)	William /Wilhelmena (উইলিয়াম)	Wilhelmina
Don (মহাশয়)	Dona, Donna (মহাশয়া)	Signor (বাবু)	Signora
Executor (নির্বাহক)	Executrix (নির্বাহিকা)	Henry (হেনরী, ইংরেজ লেখক)	Henrietta/Harriet
Hero (বীর পুরুষ)	Heroine (বীরাঙ্গনা)	Sultan (বাদশা)	Sultana
Charles (আড়ম্বর)	Charlotte /Careline	John (আদর্শ ইংরেজ)	Jane
Proprietor (স্বত্বাধিকারী)	Proprietrix	Prosecutor (অভিযোক্তা)	Prosecutrix
Viceroy (রাজ প্রতিনিধি, বড়লাট)	Vicereine	Testator (মরা উইলকারী)	Testatrix

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

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Billy-goat (পাঁঠা)	Nanny-goat (ছাগী)	Milkman (গোয়ালা)	Milkmaid
Brother-in-law (শালা/দেবর)	Sister-in-law (ভাবী/ননদ/শালী)	Fisherman (জেলে)	Fisherwoman
Mankind (মানবজাতি)	Womankind (নারীজাতি)	Gentleman (ভদ্রলোক)	Gentlewoman
Step-father (সৎ পিতা)	Step-Mother (সৎ মাতা)	God-father (ধর্মপিতা)	God-mother
Beggar-man (ভিক্ষুক)	Beggar-woman (ভিক্ষারিনী)	Foster-father (পালক পিতা)	Foster-mother
He goat (ছাগ)	She goat	Step-brother (সৎ ভাই)	Step-sister
Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow	Grandfather (দাদা)	Grandmother
Jack-ass (পুরুষ গর্দভ)	She-ass	Pea-cock (ময়ূর)	Pea-hen
Father-in-law	Mother-in-law	Landlord (জমিদার)	Landlady
Bull-calf (ষাঁড়ে বাছুর)	Cow-calf (বকনা বাছুর)	School master (স্কুল শিক্ষক)	School-mistress
Son-in-law (জামাতা)	Daughter-in-law	Washerman (ধোপা)	Washerwoman
Man-servant (চাকর)	Maid-servant (চাকরানী)		

06. কিছু Common Gender এর masculine ও feminine রূপ দেয়া হলো :

Common noun	Masculine	Feminine	Common noun	Masculine	Feminine
Deer (হরিণ)	Hart/stag	Roe/Hind	Student (ছাত্র বা ছাত্রী)	Male student	Female Student
Fowl (মোরগ)	Cock	Hen	Teacher (শিক্ষক বা শিক্ষিকা)	Male Teacher	Female Teacher
Pig (শূকর)	Boar	Sow	Spouse (দম্পতি)	Husband	Wife
Monarch (সম্রাট)	King/Emperor	Queen/Empress	Servant (চাকর)	Male-Servant	Maid servant
Child (শিশু)	Son, Boy	Girl, Daughter	Orphan (অনাথ)	Boy without parents	Girl without parents
Calf (বাছুর)	Bullock	Heifer	Beggar (ভিক্ষুক)	Male beggar	Female beggar
Sheep (ভেড়া)	Ram	Ewe	Friend (বন্ধু)	Boy- friend	Girl-friend
Cat (বিড়াল)	Male cat	Female cat	Pupil (স্কুলের শিক্ষার্থী)	Male student	Female student
Horse (ঘোড়া)	Stallion	Mare	Elephant (হাতি)	Male elephant	Female elephant
Parent (পিতা বা মাতা)	Father	Mother	Enemy (শত্রু)	Male enemy	Female enemy
Person (ব্যক্তি)	Man	Woman	Relative (আত্মীয়/আত্মীয়া)	Male relative	Female relative
Writer (লেখক/লেখিকা)	Author	Authoress	Citizen (নাগরিক পুরুষ/মহিলা)	Male	Female

Note Advocate, Doctor, Ruler, Lawyer, housemaid, cousin, ass, bird, fool, rat, scholar, singer ইত্যাদি শব্দের কোনো স্ত্রীবাচক রূপ ব্যবহৃত হয় না, তাই এগুলো Common gender হিসেবে গণ্য হয়।

• কতকগুলো Noun এর masculine ও feminine উভয় রূপ থাকা সত্ত্বেও common gender এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** bee, cow, dog, horse, duck etc.

07. কিছু Noun আছে যেগুলো সর্বদা Feminine এদের কোনো পুরুষবাচক শব্দ নেই।

Amazon (পুরুষালী স্বভাবের নারী)	Drab (নোংরা মেয়ে)	Blonde (সোনালি চুল ও বর্ণ বিশিষ্ট নারী)	Coquette (খারাপ নারী)
Virgin (কুমারী)	Nurse (সেবিকা)	Prude (কৃত্রিম লজ্জাবতী)	Dowager (বৃদ্ধভোগী নারী)
Siren (সুকণ্ঠী গায়িকা)	Shrew (ঝগড়াটে মহিলা)	Flirt (প্রেমবিলাসী)	Brunette (কালো চুল ও কালোবর্ণের নারী)

08. কিছু Noun আছে যেগুলো সর্বদা Masculine এদের কোনো স্ত্রীবাচক শব্দ হয় না।

Captain (অধিনায়ক)	Chairman (সভাপতি)	President (রাষ্ট্রপতি)	Knight (নাইট, বীরযোদ্ধা)
Judge (বিচারক)	Coward (কাপুরুষ)	Squire (সম্ভ্রান্ত পুরুষ)	Parson (পাদ্রী)

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which of the following is a plural noun? [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ Mathematics Ⓑ Crisis Ⓒ Criteria Ⓓ Molasses
Ⓒ Explanation অপশনের মধ্যে Criteria plural noun যার singular criterion.

02. The plural number of 'index' is – [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ indexis Ⓑ indix Ⓒ indexus Ⓓ indices
Ⓓ Explanation Index (সূচক) এর plural হবে indices বা indexes। সাধারণত singular শব্দের শেষে ex থাকলে plural করার সময় ex এর স্থলে ices হয়।

03. 'Alumni' is plural form of —— [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Alumnus Ⓑ Aluminous Ⓒ Aluminus Ⓓ Aluminise
Ⓐ Explanation Alumnus (প্রাক্তন ছাত্র) এর plural হলো alumni।

04. The plural of 'thesis' is —— [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ thesises Ⓑ theses Ⓒ theseses Ⓓ none of the above
Ⓑ Explanation Thesis এর plural হলো theses।

05. The singular form of 'stimuli' is ——. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ stimulation Ⓑ stimulus
Ⓒ stimulant Ⓓ stimul
Ⓑ Explanation Stimuli -এর singular form হলো stimulus (কর্মপ্রেরণাদায়ক বস্তু বা বিষয়/উদ্দীপক)।

06. What is the plural of 'Spectrum'? [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Spectums Ⓑ Spectra
Ⓒ Spectroms Ⓓ image
Ⓑ Explanation Spectrum এর plural হলো spectra/ spectrums।

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CamScanner

07. One of the most significant phenomena of our time has been the development of cinema.
Ⓐ phenomenon Ⓑ phenomena
Ⓒ phenomenons Ⓓ phenomenoses
Phenomenon (বিস্ময়কর বস্তু/ঘটনা) এর plural হলো phenomena।

08. Which of the following nouns is in plural form?
Ⓐ Radius Ⓑ Data
Ⓒ Medium Ⓓ Oasis
Datum এর plural form হলো data।

09. Ms. Sinha needs some legal advice. So she contacted two —
Ⓐ attorneys Ⓑ attornies
Ⓒ attorneies Ⓓ attorneyies
Attorney (আইনজীবী) এর plural attorneys।

10. The singular form of 'data' is —
Ⓐ datum Ⓑ datas
Ⓒ datus Ⓓ dati
Data (তথ্য) এর singular হলো datum।

11. The plural of 'oasis' is —
Ⓐ oasis Ⓑ oases Ⓒ oaxes
Ⓓ oasiss Ⓔ oasises
Oasis অর্থ মরূদ্যান এর plural oases।

12. The plural of 'Basis' is —
Ⓐ Base Ⓑ Bases Ⓒ Basices Ⓓ All
Basis এর plural হবে bases। বিস্ময়, শব্দের শেষে Plural বসার পরে is এর স্থানে es হয়।

13. Which one does denote a feminine gender?
Ⓐ Stag Ⓑ rooster
Ⓒ gander Ⓓ doe
Doe শব্দটি স্ত্রী জাতির বাচক।

14. Which one is masculine gender?
Ⓐ Man Ⓑ Mare
Ⓒ Girl Ⓓ Goose
Man শব্দের বিপরীত feminine gender Mare (ঘোটকী), girl (বালিকা), goose- হাঁস জাতী।

15. The feminine form of 'Prosecutor' is —
Ⓐ Prosecutress Ⓑ Prosecutrix
Ⓒ Prosecutora Ⓓ Prosecutor
Prosecutor (অভিযোক্তা/অভিযোগকারী) এর স্ত্রীলিঙ্গ রূপ prosecutrix।

16. The feminine gender of 'bachelor' is –
Ⓐ bacheloress Ⓑ spinster Ⓒ woman Ⓓ maid
Bachelor (অবিবাহিত পুরুষ) এর স্ত্রীলিঙ্গ রূপ (অবিবাহিত মহিলা)।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. What is the singular form of 'Media'?
Ⓐ Medias Ⓑ Medium
Ⓒ Medians Ⓓ Medicum
Ans Ⓒ

02. What is the singular form of 'Agenda'?
Ⓐ Agendum Ⓑ Agendem
Ⓒ Agendom Ⓓ Agendar
Ans Ⓐ

03. What is the plural form of 'Appendix'?
Ⓐ Appendixe Ⓑ Appendixs
Ⓒ Appendices Ⓓ Appendicees
Ans Ⓒ

04. What is the plural form of the word 'radius'?
Ⓐ radii Ⓑ radiuses
Ⓒ radiai Ⓓ radi
Ans Ⓐ

05. What is the masculine gender of 'duck'?
Ⓐ cock Ⓑ colt Ⓒ drake Ⓓ drone
Ans Ⓒ

06. Which one is the singular of 'leaves'?
Ⓐ leas Ⓑ leaf Ⓒ leave Ⓓ leafe
Ans Ⓑ

07. What one is the plural of the word 'syllabus'?
Ⓐ syllabuses Ⓑ syllabi Ⓒ syllabuses Ⓓ b or c
Ans Ⓑ

08. Which one of the following is a common gender?
Ⓐ bachelor Ⓑ cousin
Ⓒ merchant Ⓓ governess
Ans Ⓑ

09. Singular of 'Auspices' is-
Ⓐ Auspice Ⓑ Auspicie Ⓒ Auspico Ⓓ None
Ans Ⓐ

10. Lara had given me two :
Ⓐ pair of jean Ⓑ pairs of jean
Ⓒ pair of jeans Ⓓ pairs of jeans
Ans Ⓒ

11. Which one of the following is a common gender?
Ⓐ king Ⓑ sovereign
Ⓒ emperor Ⓓ queen
Ans Ⓑ

12. What is the plural number of 'ovum'—
Ⓐ ovums Ⓑ ovumes Ⓒ ovums Ⓓ ova
Ans Ⓓ

13. What is the plural form of the 'louse'?
Ⓐ Louses Ⓑ Lice Ⓒ Lices Ⓓ Licesis
Ans Ⓑ

14. Which word is plural?
Ⓐ crisis Ⓑ criteria
Ⓒ datum Ⓓ syllabus
Ans Ⓑ

15. Which is the feminine form of 'Captain'?
Ⓐ Coward Ⓑ Knight
Ⓒ Czarina Ⓓ None of them
Ans Ⓓ

16. Which of the following is plural?
Ⓐ Formula Ⓑ Vertex
Ⓒ Memoranda Ⓓ Agendum
Ans Ⓒ

17. What is the feminine of 'Ram'?
Ⓐ Ewe Ⓑ Lamb Ⓒ Lab Ⓓ Lumber
Ans Ⓐ

18. What is the masculine gender of 'filly'?
Ⓐ Ram Ⓑ Bullock
Ⓒ Colt Ⓓ Buck
Ans Ⓒ

19. Opposite gender of 'Administrator' is –
Ⓐ Female Administrator Ⓑ Administratress
Ⓒ Administratrix Ⓓ Administra
Ans Ⓒ

20. Which one is in feminine form?
Ⓐ Deer Ⓑ Bull
Ⓒ Horse Ⓓ Doe
Ans Ⓓ

21. Feminine gender of 'Man'—
Ⓐ Boy Ⓑ Girl
Ⓒ Female Ⓓ Woman
Ans Ⓓ

22. Which of the following is the Masculine gender of 'Deer'?
Ⓐ roes Ⓑ Buck
Ⓒ doe Ⓓ Buck
Ans Ⓑ

23. Which of the following is a plural?
Ⓐ News Ⓑ Crises
Ⓒ Mathematics Ⓓ Economics
Ans Ⓑ

ENGLISH Chapter 4 PRONOUN

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

❑ যে word কোনো noun বা noun phrase এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয় এই noun বা noun phrase কে নির্দেশ করে তাকে pronoun বলে। বাক্যে বারবার একই noun এর ব্যবহার এড়াতে এবং বাক্যের সৌন্দর্য ও মাধুর্য বৃদ্ধিতে pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়।

1. Mr. Firaz is a Bangla lecturer. 2. He hails from Jessore district.

[দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে He শব্দটি প্রথম বাক্যের Mr. Firaz এর পুনরুল্লেখ করছে। এতে বাক্যের অর্থ যেমন সঠিক ভাবে প্রকাশিত হয়েছে, তেমনি বাক্যের সৌন্দর্য ও মাধুর্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। প্রথম বাক্যের Mr. Firaz এর পুনরুল্লেখ দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের He শব্দটি একটি pronoun।]

Classification of Pronoun

❑ Pronoun নয় প্রকার। যথা :

	Pronoun	Example		Pronoun	Example
01.	Personal Pronoun	I, we, they, he, she, me	06.	Distributive Pronoun	each, either, neither
02.	Possessive Pronoun	mine, ours, yours, hers, theirs	07.	Indefinite Pronoun	any, one, none, some
03.	Demonstrative Pronoun	this, these, that, those	08.	Reflexive Pronoun	himself, ourselves, myself
04.	Interrogative Pronoun	who, whom, what, which	09.	Reciprocal Pronoun	each other, one another
05.	Relative Pronoun	who, whom, which, that			

Personal Pronoun

যে pronoun ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে personal pronoun বলে। Personal pronoun তিন প্রকার। যথা :
1. First Person 2. Second Person 3. Third Person

01. **First person :** First person অর্থ উত্তম পুরুষ। বাক্যে যে ব্যক্তি স্বয়ং কথা বলে তাকে first person বলে। First person এর তিনটি form :

Name	Singular	Plural
Subjective form	I (আমি)	We (আমরা)
Objective form	Me (আমাকে)	Us (আমাদেরকে)
Possessive form	My (আমার)	Our (আমাদের)

02. **Second person :** Second person অর্থ মধ্যম পুরুষ। বাক্যে যে ব্যক্তিকে সম্বোধন করে কথা বলা হয় তাকে second person বলে। Second person এর তিনটি form :

Name	Singular	Plural
Subjective form	You (তুমি)	You (তোমরা)
Objective form	You (তোমাকে)	You (তোমাদেরকে)
Possessive form	Your (তোমার)	Your (তোমাদের)

03. **Third person:** Third person অর্থ নাম পুরুষ। বাক্যে যে ব্যক্তি সম্বন্ধে কথা বলা হয় তাকে third person বলে। Third person এর তিনটি form :

Name	Singular		Plural
Subjective form	He/she (সে)	It (এটা)	They (তারা)
Objective form	Him/her (তাকে)	It (এটাকে)	Them (তাদেরকে)
Possessive form	His/her (তার)	Its (এর)	Their (তাদের)

❑ বাক্যে person এর বিভিন্ন form এর ব্যবহার নিম্নরূপ :

Subjective form

➢ Sentence এবং clause এর subject হিসেবে pronoun এর subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex: He** had a score of thirty.
➢ Comparative sentence এ as এবং than এর পর pronoun এর subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** Rafik is taller **than I**.
➢ Subject এর উপর জোর দিতে be verb এর পর pronoun এর subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয় :

It is I who	It is you who	It is he who	It is she who	It is they who
It was I who	It was you who	It was he who	It was she who	It was they who

Ex: It is he who is guilty.
Ex: It was I who was happy.
Note It is/It was এর পর যে person ব্যবহার হয় ঐ person এর number অনুযায়ী who এর পর verb বসে।

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Objective form

- Sentence এবং clause এর object হিসেবে pronoun এর objective form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: They asked **me.** **Ex:** Grandmother told **us** a tale.
- Let এর পর pronoun এর objective form ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** Let **him** do the work. **Ex:** Let **us** play cricket.
- Preposition এর পর pronoun এর objective form ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** Nobody will come between **you** and **me.**
- Infinitive (to + v_1) এবং gerund (v_1 + ing) এর পর pronoun এর objective form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: I want to teach **them** a lesson. **Ex:** After dropping **him** from the company, I got relaxed.

Possessive form (Adjective)

- বাক্যে কোনো কিছুর স্বত্বাধিকার বোঝাতে noun/noun phrase এর পূর্বে pronoun এর possessive form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: They are **my** brothers. **Ex:** This is **our** house.
- Gerund এর পূর্বে pronoun ব্যবহৃত হলে, pronoun এর possessive form ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex: Your** writing is very well.
- শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গের পূর্বে pronoun ব্যবহৃত হলে, pronoun এর possessive form ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex: His hands** were long.

Possessive form

- যে Pronoun কারো স্বত্বাধিকার বোঝাতে বাক্যে স্বয়ং noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Possessive pronoun বলে।
  01. This is **my car.** 02. This is **mine.**
  [উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যে my car কে নির্দেশ করতে দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে যে mine শব্দটি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে, তাই Possessive pronoun।]

❑ বৈশিষ্ট্য:

- Possessive pronoun একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ noun এর মতো কাজ করে এবং বাক্যের subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- পূর্বে উল্লেখিত কোনো noun দ্বিতীয় বার উল্লেখ না করতে possessive pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Preposition এর পর object হিসেবে possessive pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Possessive pronoun এর গঠন: **Pronoun এর possessive form + noun**

Ex: Her dress is green and **my dress** is red. **Ex: Hers** is green and **mine** is red.

Relative Pronoun

- যে pronoun পূর্বোল্লেখিত noun বা pronoun এর পরে বসে ঐ noun বা pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে এবং দুটি clause সংযুক্ত করে তাকে relative pronoun বলে। **Ex:** He is **a boy. He** speaks always the truth.= He is a boy **who** speaks the truth.

Who এর ব্যবহার

❑ Subject বাচকতাসূচক noun/pronoun হলে relative pronoun হিসেবে who ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: We see ***a man. He*** is a doctor. **Rp:** We see a man ***who*** is a doctor.
Ex: Joy is ***a student.*** He always speaks the truth. **Rp:** Joy is a student ***who*** always speaks the truth.

Whom এর ব্যবহার

❑ Object বাচকতাসূচক noun/pronoun হলে relative pronoun হিসেবে whom ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: ***The man*** is a doctor. I met ***him*** in bus. **Rp:** The man ***whom*** I met in bus is a doctor.
Ex: Arian works fast. They employ ***him*** here. **Rp:** Arian ***whom*** they employ here works fast.

Whose এর ব্যবহার

❑ Noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত possessive form (my, our, your, his, her, their) এর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun হিসেবে whose ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: ***The girl*** is talented. ***Her pen*** was lost. **Rp:** The girl ***whose pen*** was lost is talented.
Ex: He has **a son.** I have forgotten ***his name.*** **Rp:** He has a son ***whose name*** I have forgotten.

Whoever এর ব্যবহার

❑ অনির্দিষ্ট বাচকতাসূচক subject এর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun হিসেবে whoever ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Tickets are given to ***whoever*** wants them. (অনির্দিষ্ট) **Ex:** We'll give the prize to ***whoever*** wins first. (অনির্দিষ্ট)

Whomever এর ব্যবহার

❑ অনির্দিষ্ট বাচকতাসূচক object এর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun হিসেবে whomever ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Give the prize to ***whomever*** you like. (অনির্দিষ্ট) **Ex:** I will hire ***whomever*** I can find. (অনির্দিষ্ট)

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Which এর ব্যবহার

- Subject বস্তুবাচক noun হলে relative pronoun হিসেবে which ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: ***The car*** was yellow. ***It*** hit me.
Rp: The car ***which*** hit me was yellow.

Ex: I bought a pen. It was a fountain pen.
Rp: I bought a pen which was a fountain pen.

Note ভিন্ন অর্থে মাঝে মাঝে which এর পূর্বে preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The universe ***in which*** we live is immensely complex. **Ex:** She tried to measure the speed ***at which*** they were travelling.

Whichever এর ব্যবহার

- অনির্দিষ্ট বস্তুবাচক subject এর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun হিসেবে whichever ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The three approaches ***whichever*** works is fine.
Ex: I like ***whichever*** are presented here.

What এর ব্যবহার

- নির্দিষ্ট কোনো কিছুর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun হিসেবে what ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: ***What she said*** made me cry.
Ex: We can't give you ***what you need***.

Whatever এর ব্যবহার

- অনির্দিষ্ট কোনো কিছুর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun হিসেবে whatever ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You may take ***whatever you like.***
Ex: ***Whatever you do,*** I will always love you.

That এর ব্যবহার

- ব্যক্তি অথবা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে who, whom, which এর পরিবর্তে relative pronoun হিসেবে that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I have read ***the book that*** you lent me. **Ex:** This is ***the pen that*** I want.

Note That এর কোনো possessive form নেই।

Reflexive Pronoun

- যে pronoun বাক্যের subject এবং object একই ব্যক্তিকে জোরালো ভাবে নির্দেশ করে তাকে reflexive pronoun বলে। Personal pronoun এর objective form এর সাথে self অথবা selves যুক্ত হয়ে reflexive pronoun গঠিত হয়।

1. **He** killed **himself** yesterday.
2. **They** blamed **themselves** for being wrong.

- Pronoun এর singular objective form এর শেষে self এবং plural objective form এর শেষে selves যুক্ত হয়ে reflexive pronoun গঠিত হয়।

Ex: I--Myself; We--Ourselves; You-- Yourself/Yourselves; They—Themselves; He--Himself.

- Reflexive pronoun যখন subject এর উপর জোর প্রদান করতে ঐ subject এর পরে বসে তখন তাকে emphatic reflexive pronoun বলে।

Ex: I myself has done the work.
Ex: We ourselves arrange the party.

Interrogative Pronoun

- যে pronoun কোনো তথ্য জানতে বা প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞেস করতে ব্যবহার হয় তাকে Interrogative Pronoun বলে। Interrogative pronoun বাক্যে adjective হিসেবে noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহার হতে পারে।

Who এর ব্যবহার

- অনির্দিষ্ট singular এবং plural ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করতে interrogative pronoun হিসেবে who ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: ***Who*** is knocking the door?
Ex: ***Who*** play football in the garden?

- বাক্যে who এর তিনটি form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Subjective form	Objective form	Possessive form
Who - কে	Whom - কাকে	Whose - কার

Ex: ***Whom*** do you want?
Ex: ***Whose watch*** is this?

What এর ব্যবহার

- অনির্দিষ্ট বস্তু বা কোনো কিছু নির্দেশ করতে interrogative pronoun হিসেবে what ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: ***What*** is an earthquake?
Ex: ***What*** would you have me do?

- Exclamatory sentence এ what a/an + adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: What a great car you have!
Ex: ***What*** an idiot I have seen!

Note কে/কি জন্য অর্থে what for ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: ***What*** is Bangldesh famous **for**?

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Which এর ব্যবহার

❑ অনির্দিষ্ট singular এবং plural ব্যক্তি, বস্তু এবং ইতর প্রাণীকে নির্দেশ করতে interrogative pronoun হিসেবে which ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: ***Which*** is his sister?
Ex: ***Which*** are your own writings?

What/Which

❑ What এবং which যখন কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে তখন তা interrrogative adjective।
Ex: ***What*** matter is it?
Ex: ***Which*** colour do you like?

Reciprocal Pronoun

➢ যে Pronoun দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক নির্দেশ করে তাকে Reciprocal pronoun বলে। Reciprocal pronoun দুই জন ব্যক্তি অথবা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে সম্পর্ক নির্দেশ করে।
1. Two girls are talking with ***each other***. 2. They help ***one another***.

❑ বৈশিষ্ট্য: ➢ Reciprocal pronoun বাক্যে verb এর পরে বসে subject এর সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে।
➢ দুই জন ব্যক্তি অথবা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পরস্পর সম্পর্ক নির্দেশ করে।
➢ Reciprocal pronoun হিসেবে each other এবং one another ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Each Other

❑ দুই জন ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পরস্পর সম্পর্ক বোঝালে each other ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: Zaker and Kashem help ***each other***. (দুজনের মধ্যে)

One Another

❑ দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পরস্পর সম্পর্ক বোঝালে one another ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** We phoned ***one another*** regularly. (অনেকের মধ্যে)

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. "One hardly knows what to do." Here the word "one" is an example of ——. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ distributive pronoun Ⓑ an indefinite pronoun
Ⓒ a demonstrative pronoun Ⓓ a relative pronoun
Ans Ⓑ Explanation যে সকল pronoun অনির্দিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি/বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে তাকে Indefinite pronoun বলে। যেমন- One, some, any, all, many etc.

02. His father always wanted his children to look after —— and do what they wanted. [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ themselves Ⓑ ourselves
Ⓒ oneself Ⓓ himself
Ans Ⓐ Explanation They এর reflexive pronoun হবে themselves ।

03. I have read the book —— you sent me. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ whom Ⓑ who
Ⓒ whose Ⓓ that
Ans Ⓓ Explanation বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun that হবে।

04. The king's garden —— is outside the city, is very old. [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ which Ⓑ what
Ⓒ where Ⓓ who
Ans Ⓐ Explanation বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun which হয়।

05. Neither of the boys was present. Here the word 'neither' is– [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ a reciprocal pronoun Ⓑ a distributive pronoun
Ⓒ a demonstrative pronoun Ⓓ a relative pronoun
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Either, neither, each হলো distributive pronoun

06. Please vote for the member —— has done the most for our village. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ whom you believe Ⓑ who you believed
Ⓒ that you believe Ⓓ who you believe
Ans Ⓓ Explanation বাক্যে একটি subject দরকার has verb এর জন্য তাই who you believe হবে। উল্লেখ্য বাক্যটি present tense এ হবে।

07. He is married to a writer ——you may have heard. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ whom Ⓑ of whom.
Ⓒ for who Ⓓ that
Ans Ⓐ Explanation শূন্যস্থানে object দরকার, তাই whom হবে।

08. The Chairman, Student Advisor, Provost, Proctor and —— had discussed about the problems and possible solution of these prevailing difficulties. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ me Ⓑ I
Ⓒ mine Ⓓ all of these
Ans Ⓑ Explanation শূন্যস্থানে Subjective form বসবে। verb এর পূর্বে subjective form বসে।

09. Everybody should obey —— respective duties in —— own position for the development of our company. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ their —— their Ⓑ his —— his
Ⓒ their —— his Ⓓ his —— their Ans Ⓑ

10. —— they are going to do after this is uncertain. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Where Ⓑ When
Ⓒ How Ⓓ What
Ans Ⓓ Explanation তারা কী করতে যাচ্ছে অর্থে শূন্যস্থানে What বসবে।

11. A snake can eat and digest animals much larger than—— [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ it Ⓑ itself
Ⓒ its Ⓓ it has
Ans Ⓑ Explanation সাপ তার নিজের চেয়েও বড় জিনিস হজম করতে পারে।

12. One should respect——parents. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ his Ⓑ their
Ⓒ one's Ⓓ ones
Ans Ⓒ Explanation One এর possessive pronoun সর্বদা one's হবে। কখনই his/her হবে না।

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Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. That is a story of hardship —— our own situation into perspective.
Ⓐ puts Ⓑ it puts
Ⓒ that is puts Ⓓ that puts **Ans Ⓓ**

02. The new teacher spoke so softly —— we had to ask her to speak louder.
Ⓐ and Ⓑ that Ⓒ what Ⓓ who **Ans Ⓑ**

03. These handkerchiefs are —. Don't mix them up with —.
Ⓐ my, her Ⓑ mine, hers
Ⓒ I, she Ⓓ me, her's **Ans Ⓑ**

04. No one is completely sure —— causes booms and depressions in free economies.
Ⓐ how Ⓑ whom Ⓒ what Ⓓ why Ⓔ when **Ans Ⓒ**

05. —— amazing song haunted me for a long time.
Ⓐ These Ⓑ Those
Ⓒ Thus Ⓓ That **Ans Ⓓ**

06. Each of the sons followed — father's trade.
Ⓐ their Ⓑ her Ⓒ whose Ⓓ his **Ans Ⓓ**

07. After food has been dried or canned,—— for later consumption.
Ⓐ it should be stored Ⓑ that it should be stored
Ⓒ should be stored Ⓓ which should be stored **Ans Ⓐ**

08. The children studied in a class room —— windows were never opened.
Ⓐ that Ⓑ which Ⓒ where Ⓓ whose **Ans Ⓓ**

09. Rahim found a laptop in the classroom, but could not determine —— it belonged to.
Ⓐ who Ⓑ whose Ⓒ who's Ⓓ who is **Ans Ⓐ**

10. It is these poisonous products —— can cause the symptoms of flu.
Ⓐ who Ⓑ that
Ⓒ how Ⓓ what **Ans Ⓑ**

11. The underlined word in the sentence "Sheela works for a company <u>that</u> makes furniture" is:
Ⓐ a demonstrative pronoun Ⓑ a distributive pronoun
Ⓒ a relative pronoun Ⓓ a personal pronoun **Ans Ⓒ**

12. Salma could not tell — books were left on the table.
Ⓐ whose Ⓑ who's
Ⓒ who Ⓓ who is **Ans Ⓐ**

13. Control ——, Sabah! Everything is fine, so don't start crying.
Ⓐ yourself Ⓑ you Ⓒ me Ⓓ herself **Ans Ⓐ**

14. A snake can eat and digest animals much larger than —.
Ⓐ it Ⓑ itself
Ⓒ its Ⓓ it has **Ans Ⓑ**

15. The size and shape of a box depends primarily on the function —— intended.
Ⓐ for which it is Ⓑ which it is Ⓒ which it is for
Ⓓ for which is Ⓔ it is to be **Ans Ⓐ**

16. 'I play violin —— musical instrument do you play?'
Ⓐ Which Ⓑ How Ⓒ What Ⓓ None of them

17. It is you who —— to blame.
Ⓐ am Ⓑ is Ⓒ was Ⓓ are **Ans Ⓓ**

18. If anybody wants to talk to me, tell — to call back later.
Ⓐ her Ⓑ me Ⓒ him Ⓓ them **Ans Ⓓ**

ENGLISH Chapter 5 ADJECTIVE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

❑ যে word কোনো noun/pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, পরিমাণ রা সংখ্যার ধারণা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective বলে।
(i) Nasrin is considered a **talented** girl. (ii) She is very **talented**.
[প্রথম বাক্যে noun (girl) এর পূর্বে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে pronoun (she) এর পর talented শব্দটি বসে পরবর্তী girl এবং পূর্ববর্তী she সম্পর্কে গুণের ধারণা প্রকাশ করছে। তাই প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের talented শব্দটি একটি adjective।]

❑ বাক্যে প্রয়োগের অবস্থান অনুযায়ী **adjective** দুই প্রকার। যথা :
01. Attributive Adjective (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ) 02. Predicative Adjective (বিধেয় বিশেষণ)।

01. Attributive Adjective : Adjective যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে attributive adjective বলে। **Ex:** A **black** cat is on the table. **Ex:** I have bought a **large** suitcase.

02. Predicative Adjective : Adjective, linking verb এর পরে বসে পূর্ববর্তী noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করলে তাকে predicative adjective বলে। **Ex:** Apples taste **delicious**. **Ex:** They are **excellent**.

Note Linking verb (be verb, become, feel, taste, smell, look, appear, turn, go, come, get, read, run) এর পর predicative adjective ব্যবহার হয়।

❑ বাক্যে **adjective** এর কাজ ও ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী প্রধানত চার প্রকার। যথা:
01. Adjective of Quality (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ) 03. Adjective of Number (সংখ্যাবাচক বিশেষণ)
02. Adjective of Quantity (পরিমাণবাচক বিশেষণ) 04. Pronominal Adjective (সর্বনামবাচক বিশেষণ)

01. Adjective of Quality : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ এবং অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quality বলে।
Ex: Dhaka is an **old** city. **Ex:** He is an **honest** man.

Note Proper noun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টিকে বিশেষিত করলে তা proper adjective যা adjective of quality এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। Proper adjective সবসময় capital letter দিয়ে শুরু হয়।
Ex: This is an **English** grammar book. **Ex:** We went to **American** ambassy.

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02. Adjective of Quantity : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quantity বলে।

Ex: Joy have had **enough** exercise. **Ex:** He showed **much** patience.

Note Adjective of quantity সাধারণত material এবং abstract noun তথা uncountable noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

03. Adjective of Number : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর সংখ্যা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of number বলে। ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী adjective of number তিন প্রকার। যথা:

(i) Cardinal Numeral Adjective: যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা বোঝায় তাকে cardinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. **Ex:** The hand has **five** fingers.

(ii) Ordinal Numeral Adjective: যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর ক্রম বা অবস্থানবাচক স্থান বোঝায় তাকে ordinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth. **Ex:** Sunday is the **first** day of the week.

Note Ordinal numeral adjective এর পূর্বে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে the বসবে। **Ex:** He is the second boy of the class.

(iii) Multiplicative Numeral Adjective : যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর পরিমাণগত মাত্রা (কতবার) বোঝায় তাকে multiplicative numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: Single, double, triple, fourfold, fivefold, sixfold, sevenfold. **Ex:** A few doctors take **double** fees from patients.

❑ **Cardinal, ordinal এবং multiplicative numeral adjective এর পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:**

Cardinal Numeral Adjective	Ordinal Numeral Adjective	Multiplicative Numeral Adjective
One - এক	First - প্রথম	Single - মাত্র এক/একের বেশি নয়
Two - দুই	Second – দ্বিতীয়	Double/Twofold - দ্বিগুণ
Three - তিন	Third - তৃতীয়	Triple/Threefold - তিনগুণ
Four - চার	Fourth - চতুর্থ	Quadruple/Fourfold - চারগুণ
Five - পাঁচ	Fifth – পঞ্চম	Fivefold - পাঁচগুণ

04. Pronominal Adjective : যে pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে pronominal adjective বলে। যেমন: This, these, that, those, such, Each, every, either, neither ইত্যাদি।

Ex: **Every** mother loves her child. **Ex:** There are trees on **either** bank.

04. Pronominal Adjective : যে pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে pronominal adjective বলে। Pronominal adjective হিসেবে noun এর পূর্বে পাঁচ ধরনের pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেই অর্থে pronominal adjective পাঁচ প্রকার। যথা:

(i) Demonstrative Pronominal Adjective: Demonstrative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে demonstrative pronominal adjective বলে। যেমন: This, these, that, those, such.

Ex: He has arranged **this** programme. **Ex:** Don't be in **such a** hurry. **Ex: Those** mangoes are sour.

Note Singular noun এর পূর্বে this/that/such a এবং plural noun এর পূর্বে these/those ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(ii) Distributive Pronominal Adjective : Distributive pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে distributive pronominal adjective বলে। **Ex:** Each, every, either, neither **Ex: Every** mother loves her child.

Note Singular noun এর পূর্বে each, every, either, neither ব্যবহৃত হয়। এবং plural noun এর পূর্বেও every ব্যবহার হয়। সে ক্ষেত্রে every + cardinal number + plural noun হয়। **Ex:** He works in home **every two weeks.**

❑ **বাক্যে pronoun ও adjective হিসেবে each, either, neither ব্যবহারের পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:**

Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহার	Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহার
Each/either/neither + of + noun/pronoun	**Each/either/neither + noun**
Each of the boys was absent.	**Each** boy was absent.
Either/neither of them said/ told to me it.	There are two apples. You can take **either/neither**.

Note Every কখনো pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয় না। Every এর সাথে Noun যুক্ত হয় কিন্তু Every এর পর Preposition 'of' হয় না।

Inc: Every of man came to party. **Corr: Everyman** came to party.

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

Ex: We love **our** country. **Ex:** This is **my** school.

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

(v) Relative Pronominal Adjective: Relative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে **relative** pronominal adjective বলে। **Ex:** I don't know **which pen** he likes best.

❑ **বাক্যে pronoun ও adjective হিসেবে what এবং which ব্যবহারের পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:**

Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহার	Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহার
What/which + auxiliary verb + subject + verb?	What/which + noun + auxiliary verb + subject + verb?
What are you doing here?	**What** manner of man is he?
Which is his book?	**Which** food do you like?

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Comparison of Adjective

- বাক্যে দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে অথবা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করতে adjective এর যে form ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে degree of comparison বলে।
(i) Rahman is a **good** man - রহমান একজন ভালো মানুষ। (ii) Rahman is **better** than Kamal - রহমান কামালের চেয়ে ভালো।
(iii) Rahman is the **best** of all in the village - রহমান এই গ্রামে সবার চেয়ে ভালো।
[প্রথম বাক্যটিতে good দ্বারা রহমানের সাধারণ গুণ বোঝাচ্ছে। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে better দ্বারা রহমান এবং কামালের মধ্যে গুণের তুলনা বোঝাচ্ছে। এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে best দ্বারা সকলের মধ্যে রহমানের গুণের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বোঝাচ্ছে।]
- বাক্যে adjective এর তুলনার ধরন অনুযায়ী degree of comparison তিন প্রকার।
01. Positive Degree
02. Comparative Degree
03. Superlative Degree

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

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

03. Superlative Degree : Adjective এর যে form দ্বারা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে একজনের দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থার শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বা সর্বোচ্চ মাত্রার তুলনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে superlative degree বলে।
Ex: He is **the strongest** of all.
Note Superlative degree এর পূর্বে সবসময় the বসে।

Rules of Formation of Degree

- Adjective এর শেষে একটি অথবা দুটি consonant এবং এর পূর্বে একটি অথবা দুটি vowel থাকে ঐ সকল adjective এর শেষে er যোগ করে comparative degree এবং est যোগ করে superlative degree করতে হয়।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (er)	Superlative Degree (est)
Great - বড়	Greater	Greatest
Small - ছোট	Smaller	Smallest
Poor - গরিব	Poorer	Poorest
Strong - শক্ত/ শক্তিশালী	Stronger	Strongest
Bold - সাহসী	Bolder	Boldest

- Adjective এর শেষে e থাকে ঐ সকল adjective এর শেষে r যোগ করে comparative degree এবং st যোগ করে superlative degree করতে হয়।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (r)	Superlative Degree (st)
Brave - সাহসী	Braver	Bravest
Fine - উজ্জ্বল	Finer	Finest
True - সত্য	Truer	Truest
Wise - বিচক্ষণ/জ্ঞানী	Wiser	Wisest
Able - সক্ষম	Abler	Ablest

- Positive Degree এর শেষে consonant এবং তার পূর্বে vowel থাকলে consonant টি double করে 'er' এবং 'est' যোগ হয়।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (er)	Superlative Degree (est)
Big - বড়ো	Bigger	Biggest
Hot - গরম	Hotter	Hottest
Fat - চর্বিযুক্ত/মোটা	Fatter	Fattest
Sad - বিষণ্ন	Sadder	Saddest
Red - রক্তিম	Redder	Reddest

- Adjective এর শেষে y এবং এর পূর্বে consonant থাকলে তখন y এর স্থলে i বসিয়ে এর সাথে er যোগ করে comparative degree এবং est যোগ করে superlative degree করতে হয়।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (ier)	Superlative Degree (iest)
Happy - সুখী	Happier	Happiest
Easy - সহজ	Easier	Easiest
Heavy - ভারী	Heavier	Heaviest
Pretty - সুন্দর	Prettier	Prettiest
Lazy - অলস	Lazier	Laziest

- Adjective এর শেষে y এবং এর পূর্বে vowel থাকলে ঐ সকল adjective এর শেষে er যোগ করে comparative degree এবং est যোগ করে superlative degree করতে হয়।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (er)	Superlative Degree (est)
Gay – প্রফুল্ল	Gayer	Gayest
Grey - ধূসর	Greyer	Greyest
Coy - লাজুক	Coyer	Coyest
Pricey - ব্যয়বহুল/দামী	Priceier	Priciest

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❑ একের অধিক syllable বিশিষ্ট adjective এর পূর্বে more যোগ করে comparative degree এবং most যোগ করে superlative degree করতে হয়।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (more)	Superlative Degree (most)
Comfortable - আরামদায়ক	More comfortable	Most comfortable
Courageous - সাহসী	More courageous	Most courageous
Beautiful - সুন্দর/চমৎকার	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Important - গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	More important	Most important
Difficult - কঠিন	More difficult	Most difficult

➤ **Irregular adjective:** নিম্নলিখিত adjective গুলোকে comparative degree এবং superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার নির্দিষ্ট কোনো নিয়ম নেই। তাই এগুলোকে Irregular Adjective বলে।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (×)	Superlative Degree (×)
Good/Well - ভালো	Better	Best
Bad/Evil/Ill - মন্দ	Worse	Worst
Little - তুলনামূলকভাবে ছোট	Less/Lesser	Least
Much - বেশি/অনেক	More	Most (quantity)
Many - অনেক/বহুসংখ্যক	More	Most (number)
Late - বিলম্বিত	Later/Latter	Latest/Last
Old - বয়স্ক/বৃদ্ধ	Older/Elder	Oldest/Eldest
Fore - সম্মুখ	Former	Foremost/First
Few - বেশি নয়/স্বল্প	Fewer	Fewest

Note নিম্নলিখিত adverb গুলো তুলনার ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার হলে তা adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Positive Degree (×)	Comparative Degree (×)	Superlative Degree (×)
Far - দূরবর্তী	Farther/Further	Farthest/Furthest
In - অভ্যন্তরে	Inner	Innermost/Inmost
Out - বাহিরে	Outer	Utter most/Outmost
Up - উপরে	Upper	Uppermost
Near - নিকটবর্তী	Nearer	Nearest/Next
Hind - পেছনের/পশ্চাৎস্থিত	Hinder	Hindermost

Equal Comparison

❑ সমশ্রেণির দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর গুণ, দোষ, অবস্থানের সমতা প্রকাশ করতে **equal comparison** ব্যবহার হয়।

Structure Subject + verb + not + as + positive degree + as + noun/pronoun.
Ex: Aditi is **as intellectual as** Kamal. **Ex:** She is not **as intellectual as** Kamal.
Note Affirmative এবং negative উভয় বাক্যে as ... as ব্যবহার হয়।
Structure Subject + singular verb + not + so + positive degree + as + noun/pronoun.
Ex: The boy is **not so handsome as** his friend.
Note Negative বাক্যে so..... as ব্যবহার হয়।

Structure No other + singular noun + verb + so/as + positive degree + as + noun/pronoun.
Ex: No other man in the village is **so wise as** Nur.
Structure Very few + plural noun + plural verb + so/as + positive degree + as + noun/pronoun.
Ex: Very few cities in Bangladesh are **as large as** Chattagram.

❑ দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর সাদৃশ্য গুণের তুলনা করতে the same..... as, the same as, the same, similar to, similar, like, alike ব্যবহার হয়।

The same... as/The same as/The same

Structure (i) Subject + verb + the same + noun + as + noun/pronoun.
Ex: Jaman speaks **the same language as** his sister. **Ex:** My house is **the same height as** Robin's house.
Note The same এর পর adjective এর noun form/quality noun বসে।

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
Heavy/Light	Weight	Deep/Shallow	Depth
Wide/Narrow	Width	Long/Short	Length
Big/Small	Size		

Structure (ii) Subject + verb + the same as + noun/pronoun . Ex: These trees are **the same as** those.
Structure (iii) Subject (noun and noun/plural noun) + verb + the same.
Ex: This coat and that one are **the same**. Or, These coats are **the same.**

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Similar to/Similar

Structure (i) **Subject + verb + similar to + noun. Ex:** That joke is **similar to** a joke that I heard.
Structure (ii) **Subject (noun and noun/plural noun) + verb + similar. Ex:** The pen and my pen are **similar**. Or, They are **similar**.

Like/Alike

Structure (i) **Subject + verb + like + noun. Ex:** Saiful looks like his brother.
Structure (ii) **Subject (noun and noun/plural noun) + verb + alike. Ex:** Saiful and his brother are **alike**. Or, They are **alike**.

Prefer... to/Preferable... to

❑ দুটির মধ্যে একটি অধিকতর পছন্দ বা শ্রেয় অর্থে prefer (verb) to, preferable to এবং একটি আরেকটি থেকে ভিন্ন অর্থে different from, different, differ from ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Structure (i) **Subject + prefer + noun + to + noun. Ex:** Firoz **prefers** death **to** dishonor.
Structure (ii) **Subject + verb + preferable + to + noun. Ex:** Coffee is **preferable to** tea.

Differ/Different from/Different

Structure (i) **Subject + differ from + noun. Ex:** Sharon **differs from** other women I know.
Structure (ii) **Subject + verb + different from + noun. Ex:** A nursery is **different from** a day care center.
Structure (iii) **Subject (noun and noun/plural noun) + verb + different. Ex:** A nursery and a day care center are **different**. Or, They are **different**.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: Floods leave people <u>vulnerable</u> to water-borne diseases. [GST-A: 22-23]
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adverb Ⓒ Preposition Ⓓ Adjective
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Vulnerable শব্দটি adjective যার অর্থ দুর্বল প্রকৃতির বা সহজে আক্রমণ করা যায় এমন কোনো ব্যক্তি।

02. We ought to imporve the condition of those who feel <u>downtrodden.</u> [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adverb Ⓒ Adjective Ⓓ Verb
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Downtrodden অর্থ নিপীড়িত, যা একটি adjective.

03. 'The post must be <u>manned</u> immediately.' Here the underlined word is — [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ a verb
Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ an adjective Ans Ⓓ

04. Select the correct sentence. [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ The roads of Dhaka is wider than of Khulna.
Ⓑ The roads of Dhaka are wider than those of Khulna.
Ⓒ The roads of Dhaka is wider than of Khulna.
Ⓓ The roads of Dhaka is wider than those of Khulna. Ans Ⓑ

05. Choose the incorrect sentence. [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Who is the best of the two boys?
Ⓑ Who is the best among these boys?
Ⓒ Who is the best among the three boys?
Ⓓ Who is the best boy of this group?
Ans Ⓐ Explanation দুইজনের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে comparative degree হবে।

06. Life is a <u>broken-winged</u> bird. Here, the underlined word is— [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ a verb Ⓒ an adjective Ⓓ an adverb
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Phrase টি noun (bird) কে modify করায় এটা adjective phrase।

07. Our results indicate a rapidly — coastline. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ retreating Ⓑ retreated
Ⓒ retreats Ⓓ is retreating Ans Ⓐ

08. Her fever is — to ignore. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ to much high Ⓑ high to much Ⓒ too high Ⓓ so high
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Too এর সাথে to হয়।

09. A seventeen year old is not — to vote in an election. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ old enough Ⓑ as old enough
Ⓒ enough old Ⓓ enough old as
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Enough শব্দটি adjective এর পর এবং noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

10. English today is the third — native language worldwide. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ the most spoken Ⓑ the more spoken
Ⓒ least spoken Ⓓ most spoken
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Third most spoken হবে।

11. The politicians and the myths around them all around the world are —. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ similar Ⓑ similar to Ⓒ same Ⓓ likes as Ans Ⓐ

12. The clay pot is prettier, but it costs — other one. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ half less than the Ⓑ half as much as the
Ⓒ half so much as the Ⓓ half so much than the Ans Ⓑ

13. The colleagues remained happy with the corrupt boss even though I requested them to snun him. Here the word 'happy' is —. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ an adjective Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ a conjunction
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Remain এর পর adjective/adverb বসে। Happy শব্দটি noun (colleagues) কে modify করায় এটা adjective।

14. 'Life is a walking shadow'. Here 'walking' functions as a/an– [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ adjective Ⓒ verb Ⓓ adverb
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Walking শব্দটি shadow (noun) কে নির্দেশ করায় এটা adjective।

15. I don't have — much time for reading — I would like to. [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ as, as Ⓑ more, than Ⓒ so, that Ⓓ too, that
Ans Ⓐ Explanation As much----------as হবে।

16. Find out the correct answer: [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ His sports car costs much more than his friend Ali.
Ⓑ His sports car cost much more than his friend Ali.
Ⓒ His sport car costs much more than his friend Ali's.
Ⓓ His sports car costs much more than his friend Ali's.
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Sports car প্রতিযোগিতার গাড়ি। His sports car এবং তার friend Ali এর sports car এর সাথে তুলনা হবে। এখানে redundancy দূর করার জন্য Ali's হবে।

17. With — 5,000 tigers remaining in the world today, time is quickly running out for this beautiful mammal. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ as fewer than Ⓑ so few as Ⓒ not fewer than Ⓓ as few as
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Positive বাক্যে count noun এর পূর্বে as few as এবং negative বাক্যে so few as বসে। Comparative বাক্যে count noun এর পূর্বে as fewer than বসে।

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18. He is not <u>available</u> for the next match. The underlined word is ——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ an adjective Ⓑ an adverb Ⓒ a noun Ⓓ a verb
Ans A Explanation Be verb বা linking verb এর পর adjective হবে তাই available হলো adjective।

19. Which of the underlined words is an adjective? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ He behaved <u>well</u> with me.
Ⓑ It would be <u>well</u> to start early.
Ⓒ The dog fell down a <u>well</u>
Ⓓ Whenever she remembers her mother, tears <u>well</u> up in her eyes
Ans B Explanation Option B তে well শব্দটি adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। Be verb বা linking verb এর পর একটা word থাকলে সেটা adjective হয়।

20. Jam, jelly, etc are a kind of —— food. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ processing Ⓑ process Ⓒ processed Ⓓ process of
Ans C Explanation Preposition এর পর verb এর সাথে ing হয়।

21. I have a <u>laptop</u> computer. The underlined word is a/an- [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adverb Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Adjective
Ans D Explanation পাশাপাশি দুটি noun থাকলে ১ম noun টি adjective এর কাজ করে।

22. The greater the demand, —— the price. [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ high Ⓑ the high Ⓒ the higher Ⓓ the greater
Ans C Explanation The + comparative ..... the + comparative.

23. A recent survey identified the UK as —— place in Europe to buy a car. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ most expensive Ⓑ the more expensive
Ⓒ more expensive Ⓓ the most expensive
Ans D Explanation অনেকের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে superlative degree এবং দুটির মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে comparative degree হয়।

24. The word "Opaque" is ——. [JUST-E : 17-18]
Ⓐ Adverb Ⓑ Verb Ⓒ Noun Ⓓ Adjective
Ans D Explanation Opaque শব্দটি একটি adjective যার অর্থ অস্বচ্ছ, অস্পষ্ট, ছায়াময়, অন্ধকারাচ্ছন্ন ইত্যাদি।

25. He is very generous. Here 'generous' is —— [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb Ⓔ preposition
Ans C Explanation বাক্যে generous (সদয়) হলো adjective কারণ এটা subject (he) কে নির্দেশ করছে।

26. A seventeen-year old is not —— to vote in an election. Which one is appropriate for the above gap? [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ enough old Ⓑ as old enough Ⓒ enough old as
Ⓓ old enough Ⓔ older enough
Ans D Explanation Enough শব্দটি noun এর পরে/আগে বসতে পারে কিন্তু সবসময় adjective/adverb এর পরে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. An <u>elected</u> member can take the decision. The underlined word is used as a/an-
Ⓐ verb Ⓑ adverb
Ⓒ conjunction Ⓓ adjective Ans D

02. It is the — city of the country.
Ⓐ most populous Ⓑ more populous
Ⓒ most people Ⓓ most population Ans A

03. Jara has —— records now as I had last year.
Ⓐ half as many as Ⓑ half as more
Ⓒ half as many Ⓓ half as much as Ans C

04. This dictionary costs —— the other one.
Ⓐ twice more than Ⓑ twice as much as
Ⓒ twice as much Ⓓ twice as many Ans B

05. At the cafeteria Salina ate —— sandwiches as Rubina.
Ⓐ three times as much as Ⓑ three times as many as
Ⓒ three times as much Ⓓ three times as many Ans D

06. Find the parts of speech of the underlined words: Rasel is not only <u>talented</u> but also <u>handsome</u>.
Ⓐ adverb, noun Ⓑ adjective, noun
Ⓒ verb, adjective Ⓓ adjective, adjective Ans D

07. He can sing better than —— in his family.
Ⓐ everybody Ⓑ everyone
Ⓒ anybody Ⓓ someone Ans C

08. A comedy is —— than an action movie.
Ⓐ more funny Ⓑ funnier Ⓒ most funny Ⓓ funniest Ans B

09. Supposedly, digital versatile disks, or DVD as they are called, are —— resistant to scratching —— records.
Ⓐ much, than Ⓑ so, as
Ⓒ such, that Ⓓ far more, than Ans D

10. There are three kinds of solar eclipses: one is total, another is annular, and ——.
Ⓐ the another is partial Ⓑ the partial is other
Ⓒ other is partial Ⓓ the other is partial Ans D

11. The Disney Amusement Park in Japan is —— Florida or California.
Ⓐ the largest than the ones in Ⓑ larger than the ones in
Ⓒ larger the ones in Ⓓ the largest of the ones in Ans B

12. Which of the following is not an adjective?
Ⓐ Humor Ⓑ Humble Ⓒ Humid Ⓓ Humane Ans A

13. We came to an <u>abandoned</u> house. The underlined word is –.
Ⓐ Adverb Ⓑ Adjective Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Noun Ans B

14. 'Analyze the <u>above</u> sentence'. The underlined word is —.
Ⓐ Adverb Ⓑ Adjective Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Noun Ans B

15. His cooking is —— than I remember, and also tastier!
Ⓐ more spicy Ⓑ more spicier Ⓒ spicier Ⓓ spicyer Ans C

16. The adjective form of 'confidence' is:
Ⓐ confidential Ⓑ confidencial
Ⓒ confident Ⓓ confidant Ans C

17. Find the adjective of the word 'contempt':
Ⓐ contempting Ⓑ contempatation
Ⓒ contemptible Ⓓ contemptable Ans C

18. His brother is — he looks.
Ⓐ younger than Ⓑ young as
Ⓒ younger Ⓓ very young Ans A

19. Technology is not always —— to humans.
Ⓐ benefit Ⓑ benefited
Ⓒ beneficial Ⓓ beneficiary Ans C

20. Babu is meritorious, Here the word 'meritorious' is —.
Ⓐ an adjective Ⓑ a conjunction
Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ a pronoun Ans A

21. Dhaka is becoming one of the —— cities in Asia.
Ⓐ more busy Ⓑ busy
Ⓒ busiest Ⓓ most busiest Ans C

22. She is beautiful, but she is —— her mother.
Ⓐ most beautiful Ⓑ less beautiful
Ⓒ as beautiful Ⓓ not so beautiful as Ans D

23. I thought that —— was the last one.
Ⓐ the most prettiest of all Ⓑ prettiest one of all
Ⓒ the prettiest one from all Ⓓ the prettiest one of all Ans D

24. All of the people at the NAM conference are —.
Ⓐ Mathematic teachers Ⓑ Mathematics teachers
Ⓒ Mathematics teacher Ⓓ Mathematic's teachers Ans B

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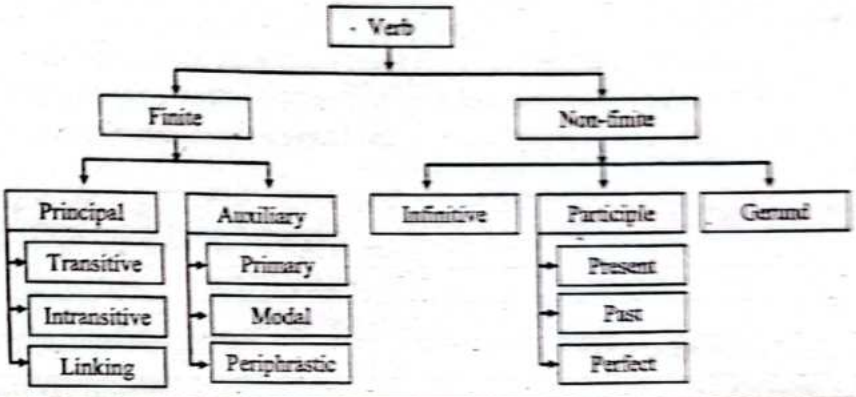
ENGLISH Chapter 6 VERB

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

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

1. Finite Verb **2. Non-finite Verb**

- **Finite Verb এবং Non-finite Verb এর বৈশিষ্ট্য অনুযায়ী verb এর শ্রেণিবিভাগ নিম্নরূপ :**



Finite Verb

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

1. We go to college. 2. He goes to college.

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

- **Finite verb দুই প্রকার। যথা: Principal Verb এবং Auxiliary Verb**

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

Ex: We play cricket. **Ex:** Man makes fire.

- **Principal verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা : (i) Transitive Verb (ii) Intransitive Verb (iii) Linking Verb**

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

Structure Subject + transitive verb + indirect/direct object + ext.
Ex: He flies a kite. **Ex:** We gave him a reward.

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

Structure Subject + transitive verb + direct object + to + indirect object + ext. **Ex:** They gave a pen to him.

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

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

Structure Subject + intransitive verb + ext.
Ex: The girl sings. **Ex:** Birds fly.

- **কিছু verb যা transitive এবং intransitive উভয় verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

Verb	Transitive Verb	Intransitive Verb
Move	You should move your car.	The trees are moving in the breeze.
Start	We all started the game.	The match starts at 3 p. m.
Change	Marriage hasn't changed her.	The area's changed greatly in the last decade.
Close	Close your eyes, please.	Most shops close at 5:30 here.
Open	Open the window.	The museum opens at 10 a. m.
Stop	She tried to stop her from leaving.	The train stopped in the middle of road.
Do	Have you done your home work?	Shahin is doing well in his new job.
Set	He set a chair next to the bed.	The sun is setting in the east.
Continue	We will continue the meeting after the break.	The meeting continued after the break.
Play	I can play the guiter.	They will play outside today.
Return	You should returned the book to library.	The students returned to college.
Grow	I grow a pum tree in my garden.	My child is growing day by day.
Write	Write your name here.	He can't write.

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(iii) Linking Verb : যে verb বাক্যে subject এর complement এর সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে তাকে linking verb বলে।

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

Ex: Mina is a student. Ex: He was victorious.

Note: যে noun, subject এর পরিচয় প্রকাশ করে subject এর object হয় এবং যদি a বসে তবে তার আগে verb বসে complement হয়।

❑ নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলো linking verb হিসাবে ব্যবহার হয়।

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

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

Ex: I am reading a novel. Ex: We should respect our parents.

❑ Auxiliary verb কি কয় ভাগে বিভক্ত ও কি কি :

(i) Primary Auxiliary (ii) Modal Auxiliary (iii) Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary

(i) Primary Auxiliary : যে verb বাক্যে auxiliary অন্য principal verb হিসাবে ব্যবহার হয় তাকে primary auxiliary verb বলে।

Ex: I have bought a car. (auxiliary verb) Ex: I have a car. (principal verb)

❑ Auxiliary verb গুলো নিম্নরূপ:

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

❑ Auxiliary verb এর principal verb এর পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:

Auxiliary Verb	Principal Verb
She is writing a letter.	She is a student.
We have bought a house.	We have a house.
Do You work?	You do the work.

(ii) Modal Auxiliary : যে auxiliary verb সবসময় verb এর base form হিসাবে বসে এবং mood প্রকাশ করে তাকে modal auxiliary verb বলে।

Ex: I can do the work alone. Ex: You must abide by the rules.

❑ Modal Auxiliary verb এর সংখ্যা মোট ১২ টি

Can, Could	May, Might	Shall, Should	Will, Would	Must	Dare
Had better	Had Rather	Would better	Would Rather	Need	Ought to

(iii) Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary : যে modal auxiliary verb এর শেষে to যুক্ত থাকে এবং পরবর্তী verb এর base form হিসাবে বসে তাকে periphrastic modal auxiliary verb বলে।

Ex: We ought to help them. Ex: They need to swim in the river.

❑ Periphrastic modal auxiliary verb এর সংখ্যা মোট ৬ টি

Be to	Be going to	Used to	Ought to	Be about to	Have to

❑ Modal auxiliary এর periphrastic modal auxiliary verb এর পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:

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

Non-Finite Verb

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

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

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

❑ Non-Finite Verb কি কয়টি ও কি কি? Infinitive, Participle এবং Gerund।

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

Ex: She has come here to take it. Ex: They will go to see a movie.

(2. Participle) : Verb এর ing form যখন verb এর adjective এর কাজ করে তাকে participle verb বলে।

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

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

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

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

(iii) **Perfect Participle :** Verb এর past participle form এর পূর্বে having যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় তাকে perfect participle verb বলে।
Ex: **Having finished** the work, I went there. **Ex:** **Having written** an article, they submitted it.

6. Gerund : Verb এর base form এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় এবং তা যদি একই সাথে verb এবং noun এর কাজ করে তাকে gerund বলে।
Ex: **Swimming** is a good exercise for our health. **Ex:** Zaker likes **running** in the field.

Other Types of Verbs

Factitive Verb

- যে transitive verb এর object থাকা সত্ত্বেও একটি object complement গ্রহণ ছাড়া বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে না, তাকে factitive verb বলে। Factitive verb এর object কে factitive object বলে। **Ex:** We elected him chairman.
  fact. verb obj obj. com.
- নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলো factitive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Appoint	Call	Consider	Choose	Designate	Elect, Imagine	Find
Judge	Keep	Label	Make	Name	Prove	Think

Cognate Verb

- যে verb বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে তার সমজাতীয় noun কে object হিসেবে গ্রহণ করে তাকে cognate verb বলে। **Ex:** Arnob slept a sound sleep.
  cog verb cog noun
- Cognate verb থেকে সৃষ্ট noun এর উদাহরণ।

Cognate Verb	Noun	Cognate Verb	Noun
Run	Race	Sleep	Sleep
Live	Life	Dream	Dream
Sing	Song	Think	Thought

Quasi- Passive Verb

- যে verb বাক্যে active form এ ব্যবহৃত হলেও অর্থের দিক থেকে passive এর ধারণা প্রকাশ করে, তাকে quasi-passive verb বলে। **Ex:** Honey tastes sweet.

Perception Verb

- যে verb ইন্দ্রিয়গ্রাহ্য অনুভূতির ধারণা প্রকাশ করে তাকে perception verb বলে। **Ex:** I saw a dog on the road. **Ex:** She feels very nervous.
- নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলো perception verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Recognize	See	Hear	Imagine	Smell	Feel	Notice	Observe	Taste	Think	Touch	Watch

Reflexive Verb

- যে verb এর subject ও reflexive object একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু হয় তাকে reflexive verb বলে। **Ex:** He killed himself. **Ex:** She fanned herself.
- নিম্নলিখিত verb এর পর reflexive object ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Enjoy	Hurt	Kill	Market	Convince	Deny	Prove	Distinguish	Commit	Exert
Busy	Content	Pride	Avail	Encourage	Pay	Wear	Repeat	Suit	Assert

Group Verb

- Preposition নিয়ে গঠিত কোনো verb যখন ভিন্ন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে group verb বলে। **Ex:** He **gave up** his bad habits.
- Common verb এবং group verb এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য।

Common Verb	Group Verb	Common Verb	Group Verb
Give - দেওয়া	Give up - ত্যাগ করা	See - দেখা	See to - মনোযোগ দেওয়া
Laugh - হাসা	Laugh at - উপহাস করা	Come - আসা	Come about (সংঘটিত হওয়া)

Conjugation of Verb

- Verb এর ৩ টি form আছে যথা : Present, Past, Past Participle. Verb এর past এবং past participle form এর গঠনের রীতি অনুসারে Verb গুলোকে দু ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়: (i) **Strong Verb** (ii) **Weak verb.**
- **Strong Verb :** যে সকল verb এর অন্তর্গত vowel পরিবর্তন করে Past Tense এবং অন্তর্গত vowel পরিবর্তন করে অথবা n, en, ne যোগ করে past participle গঠন করা হয়, তাদেরকে strong verb বলে।

Present	Past	Past Participle
Beat (প্রহার করা)	beat	beaten
See (দেখা)	saw	seen

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❑ **Weak Verb :** যে সকল verb এর শেষে d, ed অথবা t যোগ করে past tense এবং participle করা হয় তাদেরকে Weak Verb বলে।

Present	Past	Past Participle
Lose (হারানো)	lost	lost
Put (রাখা)	put	put

Note : কিছু ক্ষেত্রে Weak Verb এ Past form ও Past participle রূপ গঠনের সময় 'd' বা 't' যোগ না করে মধ্যের vowel পরিবর্তন করে করা যায়।

Present	Past	Past Participle
Teach	taught	taught
Catch	caught	caught
Sell	sold	sold

Strong Verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
Arise (উঠা)	arose	arisen	Freeze (জমাট বাঁধা)	froze	frozen
Awake (জেগে উঠা)	awoke	awoken	Swing (দোল খাওয়া)	swung	swung
Be (হওয়া) am, is, are	was, were	been	Sew (সেলাই করা)	sewed	sewed, sewn
Bear (বহন করা)	bore	borne	Shake (ঝাকানো)	shook	shaken
Bear (জন্মদান করা)	bore	born	Slay (হত্যা করা)	slew	slain
Befall (ঘটা)	befell	befallen	Smite (আঘাত করা)	smote	smitten
Begin (শুরু হওয়া)	began	begun	Spin (সুতা কাটা)	spun	spun
Bid (বিদায় প্রদান, নিলাম ডাকা)	bade, bid	bidden, bid	Stink (দূর্গন্ধ ছড়ানো)	stank	stunk
Bite (কামড়ানো)	bit	bitten, bit	Sting (হুল ফুটানো)	stung	stung
Blow (প্রবাহিত হওয়া)	blew	blown	Stride (দীর্ঘ)	strode	stridden
Break (ভাঙ্গা)	broke	broken	Swear (শপথ করা)	swore	sworn
Chide (তিরস্কার করা)	chid	chidden, chid	Hang (ঝুলানো	hung	hung
Cleave (বিভক্ত করা)	clove, cleft	cleft, cloven	Hide (লুকানো)	hid	hid, hidden
Cling (লেগে থাকা)	clung	clung	Lie (শয়ন করা)	lay	lain
Dig (খনন করা)	dug	dug	Partake (অংশ নেওয়া)	partook	partaken
Do (করা)	did	done	Ride (চড়া)	rode	ridden
Drink (পান করা)	drank	drunk(মাতাল), drunken	Ring (ঘন্টা বাজানো)	rang	rung
Fight (যুদ্ধ করা)	fought	fought	Run (দৌড়ানো)	ran	run
Fling (ছুড়ে ফেলা)	flung	flung	Seethe (সিদ্ধ হওয়া)	seethed, sod	seethed, sodden
Fly (উড়া)	flew	flown	Thrive (সতেজ হয়ে উঠা)	throve	thriven
Forbear (সহ্য করা)	forbore	forborne	Tread (পা দিয়ে মাড়ানো	trod	trod, trodden
Forbid (নিষিদ্ধ)	forbade	forbidden	Wear (পরিধান করা)	wore	worn
Forsake (ত্যাগ করা)	forsook	forsaken	Wring (মোচড়ানো)	wrung	wrung

Note নিম্নলিখিত word এর form গুলি Attributive Adjective রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় :

Bounden	cloven	drunken	gotten	hidden
sewn	trodden	shrunken	stricken	sunken

Weak Verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
Allot (বন্টন করা)	allotted	allotted	Gild (চক চক করা)	gilt, gilded	gilt, gilded
Apply (প্রয়োগ করা)	applied	applied	Hew (কুপিয়ে কাটা)	hewed	hewed, hewn
Bend (বাঁকানো)	bent	bent	Hang (ফাঁসি দেয়া)	hanged	hanged
Bereave (মৃত্যু দ্বারা বিচ্ছিন্ন করা)	bereft, bereaved	bereft, bereaved	Kneel (নতজানু হয়ে বসা)	knelt	knelt
Beseech (মিনতি করা)	besought	besought	Lay (স্থাপন করা)	laid	laid
Bleed (রক্তপাত হওয়া)	bled	bled	Lean (হেলান দেয়া)	leant, leaned	leant, leaned
Burn (পোড়া)	burned, burnt	burned, burnt	Lend (ধার দেয়া)	lent	lent
Bury (কবর দেয়া)	buried	buried	Light (আলো জ্বালানো)	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
Can (পারা)	could	-	May (পারা)	might	might
Clothe (আবৃত করা)	clothed, clad	clothed, clad	Mean (বোঝানো)	meant	meant

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Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
Creep (বুক হেঁটে চলা)	crept	crept	Mow (ঘাস কাটা)	mowed	mowed
Dare (সাহস)	dared	dared	Nip (টিপে মারা)	nipped	nipped
Dream (স্বপ্ন দেখা)	dreamt	dreamt	Say (বলা)	said	said
Dwell (বাস করা)	dwelt	dwelt	Seek (অনুসন্ধান করা)	sought	sought
Dye (রং করা)	dyed	dyed	Shear (কাঁচি দিয়ে কাটা)	sheared	shorn
Feed (খাওয়ানো)	fed	fed	Think (চিন্তা করা)	thought	thought
Feel (অনুভব করা)	felt	felt	Wake (জাগানো)	woke	woken
Flee (পলায়ন করা)	fled	fled	Writhe (যন্ত্রণায় কাতরানো)	writhed	writhed

Note নিম্নলিখিত Weak Verbs গুলোর তিনটি form একই রকম হয় :

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
Bet	bet	bet	Rid	rid	rid
Burst	burst	burst	Set	set	set
Cast	Cast	Cast	Shed	shed	shed
Cost	cost	cost	Shut	shut	shut
Cut	cut	cut	Split	split	split
Hit	hit	hit	Read	read	read
Hurt	hurt	hurt	Spread	spread	spread
Let	let	let	Thrust	thrust	thrust
Put	put	put	Wed	wed	wed

Important Conjugation of Verb

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
Abandon (পরিত্যক্ত)	abandoned	abandoned	Haunt (বারবার মনে আসে)	haunted	haunted
Abet (কুকর্মে সহায়তা করা)	abetted	abetted	Horrify (আতঙ্কগ্রস্ত)	horrified	horrified
Abrogate (বাতিল করা)	abrogated	abrogated	Immolate (উৎসর্গ করা)	immolated	immolated
Accomplish (সুসম্পন্ন করা)	accomplished	accomplished	Interject (অন্যের কথার মধ্যে কথা বলা)	interjected	interjected
Adhere (কোনো কিছুতে লেগে থাকা)	adhered	adhered	Intrude (বলপূর্বক প্রবেশ করা)	intruded	intruded
Adjourn (মূলতবী রাখা/করা)	adjourned	adjourned	Inveigh (বাক্যবাণ হানা)	inveighed	inveighed
Affront (অপমান করা)	affronted	affronted	Jeer (উপহাস করা)	jeered	jeered
Agonize (অত্যধিক যন্ত্রণা দেয়া)	agonized	agonized	Meddle (অনধিকার চর্চা)	meddled	meddled
Alleviate (লাঘব করা)	alleviated	alleviated	Mate (যৌন মিলন ঘটানো)	mated	mated
Amalgamate (মিশ্রিত করা)	amalgamated	amalgamated	Mislead (বিপথে চালানো)	mislaid	mislaid
Appetize (ক্ষুধার উদ্রেক বাড়ানো)	appetized	appetized	Misquote (ভুলভাবে উদ্ধৃত করা)	misquoted	misquoted
Apprehend (বুঝতে পারা, আশঙ্কা করা)	apprehended	apprehended	Moot (আলোচনার জন্য প্রস্তাব করা)	mooted	mooted
Badger (প্রশ্নে জর্জরিত করা)	badgered	badgered	Nourish (লালন করা)	nourished	nourished
Ban (নিষিদ্ধ করা)	banned	banned	Obfuscate (বিভ্রান্ত করা)	obfuscated	obfuscated
Beguile (প্রতারণা করা)	beguiled	beguiled	Obtrude (নিজের সিদ্ধান্ত অন্যের উপর চাপানো)	obtruded	obtruded
Begrudge (কারো প্রতি অসন্তুষ্ট হওয়া)	begrudged	begrudged	Organize (সংগঠিত করা)	organized	organized
Belch (ঢেকুর তোলা)	belched	belched	Oscillate (ইতস্তত করা)	oscillated	oscillated
Bemoan (শোক প্রকাশ করা)	bemoaned	bemoaned	Oppress (অত্যাচার করা)	oppressed	oppressed
Besmirch (নোংরা/কলুষিত করা)	besmirched	besmirched	Ostracize (এক ঘরে করা)	ostracized	ostracized
Besprinkle (শরীরে উপর ছিটানো)	besprinkled	besprinkled	Outface (লজ্জা দেওয়া)	outfaced	outfaced
Betoken (লক্ষণ প্রকাশ পাওয়া)	betokened	betokened	Overindulge (লাই দেওয়া)	overindulged	overindulged
Bewitch (সম্মোহিত হওয়া)	bewitched	bewitched	Overlook (উপেক্ষা করা)	overlooked	overlooked
Bifurcate (দুই শাখায় বিভক্ত হওয়া)	bifurcated	bifurcated	Pacify (শান্ত করা)	Pacified	Pacified

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Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
Blaspheme (ধর্মকে অপমান করা)	blasphemed	blasphemed	Palpitate (বুক ধরফড় করা)	palpitated	Palpitated
Blink (চোখ পিট পিট করা)	blinked	blinked	Patronize (পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা করা)	patronized	patronized
Capitulate (আত্মসমর্পণ করা)	capitulated	capitulated	Premeditate (পূর্ব পরিকল্পনা করা)	premeditated	premeditated
Captivate (বিমুগ্ধ করা)	captivated	captivated	Procrastinate (গড়িমসি করা)	procrastinated	procrastinated
Castigate (কঠোর শাস্তি দেয়া)	castigated	castigated	Procure (অর্জন করা)	procured	procured
Cheapen (দাম কমানো)	cheapened	cheapened	Propagate (বংশবিস্তার করা)	propagated	propagated
Cherish (সযত্নে হৃদয়ে লালন করা)	cherished	cherished	Puzzle (হতবুদ্ধি করা)	puzzled	puzzled
Circulate (প্রচার করা)	circulated	circulated	Quench (পিপাসা নিবারণ করা)	quenched	quenched
Clamour (শোরগোল করা)	Clamoured	clamoured	Quash (বাতিল করা)	quashed	quashed
Cloy (অরুচিবোধ করা)	cloyed	Cloyed	Quail (ভীত হওয়া)	quailed	quailed
Commiserate (সমবেদনা জানানো)	commiserated	commiserated	Rally (একত্র হওয়া)	rallied	rallied
Coddle (অতিরিক্ত প্রশ্রয় দেওয়া)	coddled	coddled	Rampage (উত্তেজিত)	rampaged	rampaged
Connive (দেখেও না দেখার ভান করা)	connived	connived	Ratify (অনুমোদন করা)	ratified	ratified
Consolidate (দৃঢ় করা)	consolidated	consolidated	Rave (প্রলাপ বকা)	raved	raved
Consult (পরামর্শ করা)	consulted	consulted	Readjust (পুনরায় ঠিক করা)	readjusted	readjusted
Darken (অন্ধকার করা/হওয়া)	darkened	darkened	Shun (বর্জন করা)	shunned	shunned
Deafen (কানে তালা লাগানো)	deafened	deafened	Sigh (দীর্ঘ নিঃশ্বাস ফেলা)	sighed	sighed
Debase (গুণ/মূল্য/চরিত্রের অধঃপতন ঘটানো)	debased	debased	Slake (তৃপ্ত করা)	slaked	slaked
Decimate (বিপুল সংখ্যায় হত্যা / ধ্বংস করা)	decimated	decimated	Slump (ব্যবসায় হঠাৎ দরপতন)	slumped	slumped
Declaim (বিষোদগার করা)	declaimed	declaimed	Smoulder (ধিকেধিকে পোড়া/জ্বলা)	smouldered	smouldered
Decoy (টোপ গেলোনা/ফাঁদে ফেলানো)	decoyed	decoyed	Submerge (নিমজ্জিত করা)	submerged	submerged
Deem (মনে করা)	deemed	deemed	Torment (পীড়ন করা)	tormented	tormented
Defile (সারিবদ্ধভাবে অগ্রসর হওয়া)	defiled	defiled	Traduce (অপবাদ দেওয়া)	traduced	traduced
Deflate (অহংকার চূর্ণ করা)	deflated	deflated	Trample (পদদলিত করা)	trampled	trampled
Defraud (ঠকানো)	defrauded	defrauded	Trick (ছলচাতুরী করা)	tricked	tricked
Ebb (ভাটা পড়া)	ebbed	ebbed	Underwhelm (উৎসাহ সৃষ্টিতে ব্যর্থ)	underwhelmed	underwhelmed
Echo (প্রতিধ্বনি করা)	echoed	echoed	Unmask(মুখোশ উন্মোচন করা)	unmasked	unmasked
Embolden (সাহস দেওয়া)	emboldened	emboldened	Uplift (নৈতিক উন্নতি করা)	uplifted	uplifted
Emit (নির্গত করা)	emitted	emitted	Utilize (সদ্ব্যবহার)	utilized	utilized
Engender (উৎপাদন করা)	engendered	engendered	Vacillate (দ্বিধা করা)	vacillated	vacillated
Enkindle (উত্তেজিত করা)	enkindled	enkindled	Venerate (গভীর ভাবে শ্রদ্ধা/ভক্তি করা)	venerated	venerated
Enrapture (অত্যন্ত আপ্লুতিত করা)	enraptured	enraptured	Vanquish (পরাস্ত করা)	vanquished	vanquished
Enroll (তালিকাভুক্ত করা)	enrolled	enrolled	Vilify (কাউকে ভৎর্সনা করা)	vilified	vilified
Equip (সজ্জিত করা)	equipped	equipped	Vitalize (প্রাণবন্ত করা)	vitalized	vitalized
Evict (উচ্ছেদ করা)	evicted	evicted	Vow (শপথ করা)	vowed	vowed
Excavate (খনন করা)	excavated	excavated	Waffle (বকবক করা)	waffled	waffled
Extinguish (অবসান ঘটানো)	extinguished	extinguished	Wail (বিলাপ করা)	wailed	wailed
Fabricate/ Fake (জাল করা)	Fabricated/ faked	fabricated/ faked	Whisper (কানে কানে বলা)	whispered	whispered
Flare (দাউ দাউ করে জ্বলে ওঠা)	flared	flared	Whop (প্রহার করা)	whopped	whopped
Foment (ইন্ধন যোগানো)	fomented	fomented	Wither (শুকিয়ে যাওয়া)	withered	withered
Frivol (হেলাফেলা করা)	frivoled	frivoled	Witness (প্রত্যক্ষ করা)	witnessed	witnessed
Gainsay (অস্বীকার করা)	gainsaied	gainsaied	Woo (পানি প্রার্থনা করা)	wooed	wooed
Gladden (আনন্দিত করা)	gladdened	gladdened	Worship (পূজা / ভক্তি করা)	worshipped	worshipped
Glimmer (নিবু নিবু করে জ্বলা)	glimmered	glimmered	Whimper (ঘ্যানঘ্যান করা)	whimpered	whimpered

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Causative Verb

যখন কোনো বিষয় অন্য কারো সাহায্যে বা অন্য কারো দ্বারা করানো হয় তখন সেই ধরনের verb কে causative verb বলে। Causative verb এর ক্ষেত্রে subject নিজে কাজ করে না, অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করায়।

1. I eat rice. 2. I feed my son rice.

[illegible] subject (I) নিজে কাজ করছে। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে subject (I) নিজে না করে অন্য কারো দ্বারা করাচ্ছে। তাই দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের verb (feed) টি একটি causative verb।

বিভিন্ন causative verb এর ব্যবহার নিম্নে দেখানো হলো।

Let

Structure Subject + let + indirect object + v$_1$ + direct object + ext.
Ex: We let him declare the speech.
Structure Subject + let + direct object + v$_1$ + ext.
Ex: We let the speech declare.

Ex: They will let me use your computer for project.
Ex: They will let your computer use for project.

Make

Structure Subject + make + indirect object + v$_1$ + direct object + ext.
Ex: Kamal made me do the work.
Structure Subject + make + direct object + v$_1$ + ext.
Ex: Kamal made the work do.

Ex: She makes you wash her car in the garage.
Ex: She makes her car wash in the garage.

Have

Structure Subject + have + indirect object + v$_1$ + direct object + ext.
Ex: I had the electrician repair my TV.
Structure Subject + have + direct object + v$_3$ + ext.
Ex: I had my TV repaired.
Note Causative verb হিসেবে have এর পর direct (বস্তুবাচক) object থাকলে এর পর verb এর past participle form বসবে।

Ex: They have you write an application for job.
Ex: They have an application written for job.

Get

Structure Subject + get + indirect object + to + v$_1$ + direct object + ext.
Ex: Hasan gets him to paint the wall.
Note Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object থাকলে infinitive (to + v$_1$) বসবে।

Ex: I got an architect to modify the plans.

Structure Subject + get + direct object + v$_3$ + ext.
Ex: Hasan gets the wall painted.
Note Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর direct (বস্তুবাচক) object থাকলে এর পর verb এর past participle form বসবে।

Ex: I got the plans modified.

Help

Structure Subject + help + indirect object + v$_1$ + direct object + ext.
Ex: I will help you clean the house.
Structure Subject + help + indirect object + to + v$_1$ + ext.
Ex: I will help you to clean the house.
Note Causative verb হিসেবে help এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object থাকলে verb এর base form কিংবা infinitive (to + v$_1$) বসবে।

Ex: My teacher helps us understand lesson.
Ex: My teacher helps us to understand lesson.

The Use of Modal Verb

Shall/Should

- Future indefinite tense এ I এবং We এর পর shall বসবে। Ex: I shall go there.
- কর্তার দোষ বোঝে কিন্তু তবু উল্টে subject এর পর should বসবে। Ex: You should trust her.
- Last পরামর্শ clause এ subject এর পর should বসবে। Ex: He loves his pen but I should request to return it.
- অতীতে দোষ বুঝে উল্টে ভিন্ন কিছু তবু করলে subject should have + v$_3$ বসবে। Ex: You should have helped the poor.
- অতীতের দোষ বর্তমানে বোঝে তবু তাকে বাদ উল্টে subject should be + v$_1$ + ing/ বসবে। Ex: You should be working now.

Will/Would

- Future indefinite tense এ যে কোনো subject এর পর will বসবে। Ex: Asok will go there.
- Will এর past form হিসেবে would ব্যবহার হয়। Ex: She said that she would visit me.
- কোনো কিছুর জন্য অফারে বিনয়ের সাথে আমন্ত্রণ করতে would বসবে। Ex: Would you like to take breakfast?

Can/Could

- বর্তমানে কোনো কিছু করার সামর্থ্য প্রকাশে can ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** He can work hard.
- কোনো কিছু করার অনুমতি চাইতে can ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** Can I go now?
- কোনো কিছু করার অনুমতি দিতে can ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** You can go now.
- অতীতে কোনো কিছু করার সামর্থ্য ছিল প্রকাশে can এর past form হিসেবে could ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: My grandfather **could** speak in five languages.
- অতীতে কোনো কিছু করার সামর্থ্য ছিল কিন্তু করা হয়নি বোঝাতে could have + v_3 ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** You **could have helped** the poor.

May/Might

- বর্তমানে কোনো কিছু ঘটার সম্ভাবনা বা আশঙ্কা বোঝাতে may ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** It may rain today.
- অতীতের কোনো কিছু ঘটার সম্ভাবনা বা আশঙ্কা বোঝাতে might ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** Bangladesh **might** go under water within 200 years.
- বর্তমানে চলমান কোনো কিছু ঘটার সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে might + be + (v_1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex: He might be watching** television now.
- অতীতের কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে হয়তো অবহিত বোঝাতে might have + v_3 ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** You might have heared the name of Muhsin.

Must

- কোনো কিছু করার বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝাতে must ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** I must go now.
  Note Should এর চেয়ে must অনেক বেশি জোরালো। বাধ্যবাধকতার ক্ষেত্রে must এবং কর্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে should ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- অতীতে কোনো কাজ অবশ্যই ঘটেছিল বোঝাতে must have + v_3 ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** The pen is out of ink. Shima **must have used** it.
- বর্তমানে চলমান কোনো কিছু অবশ্যই ঘটে থাকবে বোঝাতে must + be+ (v_1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone.

Would Rather

- একটি বিষয়কে অন্যটির চেয়ে বেশি প্রাধান্য দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে would rather …than ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: I would rather die than beg.
  Note: Than এর পূর্বে এবং পরে word এর একই form বসে।

  i. **Present Tense-এর ক্ষেত্রে :**

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

  ii. **Present subjunctive হলে :**

  Structure Sub_1 + would rather that + Sub_2 + (verb in simple form) **Ex :** I would rather that you call me tomorrow.
  Note Would rather যুক্ত Sentence এ দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনার ক্ষেত্রে এদের মাঝে than বসে।

Had Better

- কোনো কিছু করা বরং ভালো বোঝাতে had better + v_1 ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** You **had better** sleep now.

Need

- Need একটি semi-modal auxiliary verb। কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন বোঝাতে need + v_1 ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex: I need** help you.
- অতীতে কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন ছিল না অর্থে need not have + v_3 ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** You **need not have gone** there.

Be Going to

- ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কাজ করার সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** We **are going to open** a bank account.
- ভবিষ্যতে সম্পন্ন হবে এমন নিশ্চিত কাজের ধারনা প্রকাশ করতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** I am sure she **is going to faint**.

Used to

- অতীত কাজের নিয়মিত এবং অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Structure **Sub + used to + v_1 + ext.** **Ex: I used to drink** tea, but I drink coffee now.
- বর্তমান কালের নিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে be verb + used to + v.ing বসে **Structure** Sub + be verb + used to + v.ing + ext.
  Ex: Amir is **used to swimming** in the swimming pool in the morning.
  Note Used to এর পরিবর্তে would ব্যবহার করা যায়। কিন্তু অনিয়মিত অভ্যাসের ক্ষেত্রে would ব্যবহার করা যায় না।

Be to + Base Verb

- কোনো কাজের কর্তব্য ও আবশ্যকতা বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: I am to look after my old parents. (duty) **Ex: I am to work** hard to shine in life. (necessity)
- কোনো কাজের আদেশ ও নির্দেশ বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** The workers **are to obey** their manager.
- কোনো কিছু ঘটার অনুমান বোঝাতে were to + v_1 ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex: If it were to rain,** we would have to cancel the programme.

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Subjunctive Verb

- Verb এর যে mood দ্বারা ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা, প্রয়োজনীয়তা, সুপারিশ করলে পর তাকে subjunctive বলে। Subjunctive mood প্রকাশে that clause এর পূর্বে যে verb ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে subjunctive verb বলে।
- নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলো subjunctive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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

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

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

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

- Subjunctive verb এর that clause টি negative হলে বাক্যের গঠন

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

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

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

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

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

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

Structure: Subject + subjunctive verb + to + v_1 + ext.

Ex: We **urge** him **to leave** now. Or, We **urge that** he **leave** now.

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

Structure: Subject + suggest + (v_1 + ing) + ext.

Ex: I **suggest doing** it now. Or, I **suggest that** I **do** it now.

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

Structure: Subject + insisted + that + subject + v_1 অথবা verb এর past form + ext.

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

- নিম্নলিখিত adjective এর পর that clause থাকলে subjunctive rules ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Essential	Necessary	Important	Mandatory
Recommend	Urgent	Imperative	Obligatory

Structure: Subject + adjective + that + subject + v_1 + ext.

Ex: It was urgent that my mother go there.

- নিম্নলিখিত noun এর পর that clause থাকলে subjunctive rules ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Demand	Proposal	Preference	Insistence
Recommendation	Requirement	Suggestion	

Structure: Subject + noun + that + subject + v_1 + ext.

Ex: They ignored that he get more exercise.

- Subjunctive verb, adjective এবং noun পরবর্তী that clause টি passive হলে be + v_3 ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: Subject + verb + subjunctive verb/adjective/noun + that + subject + be + v_3 + ext.

Ex: I recommend that the letter be written. **Note:** Subject এর পর কোনো auxiliary verb ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Please water the plants in my absence. (GST-B: 20-21)

ⓐ Noun ⓑ Adverb ⓒ Adjective ⓓ Verb

Solution: Water noun হলেও সাধারণ এখানে verb. কারণ please water the plants অর্থ দয়া করে গাছে পানি দাও।

02. What type of verb is the underlined word : I plays football? (GST-B: 20-21)

ⓐ Finite ⓑ Nonfinite ⓒ Transitive ⓓ Intransitive

Solution: Transitive verb মানে যে verb এর object আছে। এখানে 'play' verb এর object হচ্ছে football.

03. The teacher let the students — for five minutes. (GST-B: 20-21)

ⓐ to think ⓑ think ⓒ thinking ⓓ thought

Solution: Let একটি causative verb, যার পরে সব সময় verb এর base form হয়। তাই think হবে।

04. You have made your bed and now you may — on it. (GST-B: 21-22)

ⓐ lie ⓑ lay ⓒ lain ⓓ laid

Solution: May/can এর পর verb এর base form বসবে। Lie অর্থ শয়ন করা।

05. I will water the plants tomorrow. Here the word "water" is– (GST-B: 21-22)

ⓐ a noun ⓑ a verb ⓒ an adjective ⓓ an adverb

Solution: বাক্যটিতে auxiliary verb, will এর পর water transitive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

06. He made his children — their homework every afternoon. (GST-B: 20-21)

ⓐ doing ⓑ to do ⓒ do ⓓ done

Solution: Make sb do sth– কাউকে দিয়ে কোনো কিছু করিয়ে নেওয়া।

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07. Which one is and example of an intransitive verb? [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ They painted their fences green.
Ⓑ My family moved to another city.
Ⓒ We believed the boy.
Ⓓ He gave the papers to the lawyer. Ans B

08. Lina called a repairer to fix her reading desk. The person came and fixed it. We can say: [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ Lina fixed her reading desk.
Ⓑ Lina had her reading desk repaired.
Ⓒ Lina repaired her reading desk.
Ⓓ Lina could not fix her reading desk.
Ans B Explanation Have যদি causative verb হয় তবে have + ব্যক্তি + v_1 এবং have + বস্তু + v_3 হবে।

09. Moni is asking if you want to drive the car yourself. As you want Moni to drive today, you say: [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ I would rather you drive
Ⓑ I would rather you do not drive
Ⓒ I would rather you drove.
Ⓓ I would rather you did not drive. Ans C

10. Should I win the lottery, I —— buy you a big car as a present. [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ would Ⓑ should Ⓒ will Ⓓ can
Ans A Explanation অসম্ভব কল্পনা বোঝাতে past tense এ would হয়।

11. Whose book is this? I am not sure. It —— be Anna's. [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ might Ⓑ must Ⓒ should Ⓓ would Ans B

12. It is important that we —— home as soon as we arrive. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ call Ⓑ called Ⓒ will Ⓓ will be
Ans A Explanation Important, insist, demand প্রভৃতির পর that + subject থাকলে এর পর v_1 হবে।

13. Several of washers and dryers are out of order and ——. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ need to be repairing Ⓑ repairing is required of them
Ⓒ require that the be repaired. Ⓓ need to be repaired.
Ans D Explanation বস্তু বোঝাচ্ছে তাই need to be + v_3 হবে।

14. It is my desire that he —— successful in his attempt. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ become Ⓒ becomes Ⓓ to be
Ans B Explanation Desire that, demand that, exist that, insist that প্রভৃতি থাকলে subject এর পর base verb হয়।

15. Maria is committed to —— [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ served humanity Ⓑ serve humanity
Ⓒ serving humanity Ⓓ service humanity
Ans B Explanation Commit oneself to- দায়িত্ব গ্রহন করা।

16. Try hard to <u>better</u> your result. What part of speech is the underlined word? [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ preposition Ⓒ verb Ⓓ adverb
Ans C Explanation To + v_1 হবে। অর্থাৎ better এখানে verb হিসেবে বসেছে।

17. Ms. Prithee —— be a bank executive. She —— from Finance and Banking. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ is.....graduate Ⓑ will.....graduates
Ⓒ might.....graduated Ⓓ must.....graduated
Ans D Explanation কোনো ঘটনা ঘটে গেছে এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে সম্ভাবনা বোঝাতে must ব্যবহৃত হবে।

18. My greatest effort and enthusiasm to reach my goal in life helped me —— my job. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ to get Ⓑ getting Ⓒ got Ⓓ get
Ans A Explanation Help এর পর to + verb হবে।

19. Which of the following makes correct use of 'transitive verb'? [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ The policeman stopped the car.
Ⓑ He speaks loudly.
Ⓒ How do you do?
Ⓓ Some of the gifts were very expensive.
Ans A Explanation যে verb কর্ম গ্রহণ করে তাকে transitive verb বলে। এখানে Option-A তে শুধু কর্ম আছে তাই এটা transitive verb।

20. Subject + Linking verb + Complement can be found in —— [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ They do not seem nervous. Ⓑ The telephone rang.
Ⓒ She does not laugh. Ⓓ She will buy Anindita a gift.
Ans A Explanation They do not seem nervous- তাদেরকে বিচলিত মনে হয় না।

21. Which of the following are semi-modals? [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ can, could Ⓑ need, dare Ⓒ will, would Ⓓ must, should
Ans B Explanation যে সব verb modal এর মতো কাজ করে তাদেরকে semi-modal বলে। Need এবং dare বাক্যে semi-modal হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

22. No man can —— alone. [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ lives Ⓑ lived Ⓒ live Ⓓ living
Ans C Explanation Can, may, should, might, shall ইত্যাদি modal auxiliary এর পর v_1 হয়।

23. Which sentence in the following options does not maintain the correct causative structure? [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ I am getting my brother to send me a copy of Beginning Modernism
Ⓑ Let us go then, you and I
Ⓒ She will have her phone repaired soon
Ⓓ My teacher has helped me understand the toughest lesson
Ⓔ Zarah has made the tailor to stitch a specially designed costume for upcoming festival Ans E

24. You —— fly to Dinajpur; there isn't any airport there. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ may Ⓑ can Ⓒ may not Ⓓ cannot
Ans D Explanation তুমি দিনাজপুরে যেতে পারবে না অর্থে cannot হবে।

25. The past form of "breed' is ——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ bred Ⓑ breet Ⓒ breded Ⓓ bret
Ans A Explanation Breed এর (জন্ম দেওয়া) এর simple past এবং past participle হলো bred।

26. I got the work —— by him. [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ done Ⓑ did Ⓒ was done Ⓓ had done
Ans A Explanation Subject যখন নিজে কাজ না করে অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করায় তখন causative verb (make, help, get, have, let) এর ব্যবহার হয়। Subject + get sb (ব্যক্তিবাচক object) + v_1 এবং Subject + get + sth (বস্তুবাচক object) + v_3.

27. He must —— of Kazi Nazrul Islam is your school life. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ have heard Ⓑ to hear Ⓒ heard Ⓓ hear
Ans A Explanation কোনো কিছু শুনেছে বা শুনে থাকবে এরকম অর্থে must have + v_3 হয় বা perfect tense হয়।

28. You —— go to that room, it's strictly forbidden [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Do not Ⓑ Should not Ⓒ May not Ⓓ Must not
Ans D Explanation বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝাতে must ব্যবহৃত হয়।

29. I —— walk than ride motor cycle. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Better Ⓑ Rather Ⓒ Would rather Ⓓ Would better
Ans C Explanation বরং অর্থে would rather হয় এবং এর পর base verb হয়।

30. There are no lights on and no one answers the doorbell. They —— be at home. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Must not Ⓑ Can not Ⓒ Will not Ⓓ Should not
Ans A Explanation একটি ঘটনার প্রেক্ষিতে অন্য একটি ঘটনা ঘটার সম্ভাবনা প্রকাশ করতে present indefinite tense এ must be হয় এবং এর পর adjective অথবা v_1 + ing হয়।

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31. She got her servant (help) her in the household work. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ help Ⓑ to help Ⓒ helping Ⓓ helped
Ans (B) Explanation Get (causative) + ব্যক্তিবাচক object + infinitive.

32. Man may had to have his facebook profile —— as he was encountering obscene cyber-attack frequently. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ accomplished Ⓑ sealed Ⓒ repair Ⓓ installed
Ans (B) Explanation Seal - বন্ধ করে দেওয়া।

33. I —— Raju to call a painter to —— the house painted. [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ get, get Ⓑ have, have
Ⓒ have, get Ⓓ get, make Ⓔ make, get
Ans (A) Explanation (i) get (causative verb) + something + verb এর তৃতীয় রূপ। (ii) get (causative verb) + somebody + to (base verb)

34. Our Dean recommended that Jalal —— home and —— rest. Appropriate fillers for the gaps are- [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ go, take Ⓑ went, took Ⓒ to go, take
Ⓓ had gone, taken Ⓔ had gone, took
Ans (A) Explanation ... recommended that/suggested that / insisted that প্রভৃতি subjunctive verb এর পর verb এর base form (go, take, come etc.) হবে। ...go (base verb) home and take (base verb) rest ... (বাসায় যাওয়া এবং বিশ্রাম নেয়া)।

35. It is important that he —— home on time and —— his roommate rinse the dishes. [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ come, make Ⓑ should come, help Ⓒ comes, makes
Ⓓ comes, helps Ⓔ has gone, made
Ans (A) Explanation It is important that অংশটুকু বাক্যে subjunctive হিসেবে কাজ করেছে।

36. I —— better refuel the car, the petrol tank is almost empty. [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ were Ⓑ do Ⓒ had
Ⓓ are
Ans (C) Explanation Better এর পূর্বে had হবে। Had better এর পর v_1 হয়।

37. Which one of the following is a causative? [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ help Ⓑ do Ⓒ cause
Ⓓ because
Ans (A) Explanation Make, help, get, let, have --- verb গুলো Causative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Let the task —— done as directed.
Ⓐ is Ⓑ to be Ⓒ was Ⓓ be Ans (D)

02. The past participle form of the verb 'lie' is ——.
Ⓐ laid Ⓑ lain Ⓒ lay Ⓓ lying Ans (B)

03. 'People lauded Mandela's humanity, kindness and dignity'. The present form of the underlined word is-
Ⓐ laude Ⓑ led Ⓒ lead Ⓓ laud Ans (D)

04. What kind of verb is the word 'went' in the following sentence? The dog went mad.
Ⓐ Transitive verb Ⓑ Causative verb
Ⓒ Factitive verb Ⓓ Copulative verb Ans (D)

05. In a liberal arts curriculum, it is assumed that graduates will — about English, languages, literature, history and the other social sciences.
Ⓐ know Ⓑ know how
Ⓒ knowledge Ⓓ knowing Ans (A)

06. We gave —— a meal.
Ⓐ at the visitors Ⓑ for the visitors
Ⓒ the visitors Ⓓ to the visitors Ans (C)

07. The movie titled The English Patient —— the audience heavily.
Ⓐ affect Ⓑ effected
Ⓒ affected Ⓓ have affected Ans (C)

08. 'Ronaldo headed the ball'. Here 'headed' is used as a/an —.
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ participle Ans (B)

09. 'He has a lot of influence in the community.' What is the verb form of the underlined word?
Ⓐ influence Ⓑ influential
Ⓒ influent Ⓓ inflow Ans (A)

10. We —— not hurry, we have got plenty of time.
Ⓐ may Ⓑ need Ⓒ would Ⓓ do Ans (B)

11. My father —— live in Gazipur.
Ⓐ use to Ⓑ was use to
Ⓒ used to Ⓓ was used to Ans (C)

12. Which would you —— have, ice or coffee?
Ⓐ rather Ⓑ prefer
Ⓒ could Ⓓ better Ans (A)

13. I could not —— laughing.
Ⓐ but Ⓑ assist Ⓒ help Ⓓ though Ans (C)

14. If you don't mind, I would rather not _____.
Ⓐ to go Ⓑ going Ⓒ gone Ⓓ go Ans (D)

15. Obviously, objectives occasionally —— be modified or changed.
Ⓐ have to Ⓑ must to Ⓒ shouldn't Ⓓ ought Ans (A)

16. I feed you. Here feed is a—
Ⓐ Causative Verb Ⓑ Cognate Verb
Ⓒ Modal Ⓓ Intransitive Verb Ans (A)

17. I — rather go by bus.
Ⓐ will Ⓑ would Ⓒ should Ⓓ might Ans (B)

18. It is very hot inside the room, I —— go to open space.
Ⓐ have to Ⓑ as soon as
Ⓒ would rather Ⓓ had better Ans (C)

19. Identify the 'part of speech of the underlined word: He never made any mention of the matter that would matter later.
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb Ans (C)

20. The girl looks happy. Here 'look' is—.
Ⓐ a transitive verb Ⓑ an intransitive verb
Ⓒ an auxiliary verb Ⓓ a linking verb Ans (D)

21. You should dress for cold weather today. Here the underlined word is a....
Ⓐ conjunction Ⓑ preposition
Ⓒ verb Ⓓ noun Ans (C)

22. 'The man (loose) his tie.'
Ⓐ lose Ⓑ loosing
Ⓒ lost Ⓓ loosed Ans (D)

23. He was born in 1980. What kind of verb is it?
Ⓐ transitive Ⓑ intransitive
Ⓒ linking Ⓓ non-finite Ans (A)

24. Go and catch the falling star. Here the "falling" is–
Ⓐ an adverb Ⓑ a preposition
Ⓒ an adjective Ⓓ a verb Ans (C)

25. The word "Flying" in the sentence " Look at the flying bird" is a :
Ⓐ gerund Ⓑ participle
Ⓒ verbal noun Ⓓ gerundial infinitive Ans (B)

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ENGLISH Chapter 7 ADVERB

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

❑ যে word কোনো verb, adverb, adjective অথবা পুরো একটি sentence কে বিশেষিত করে, তাকে adverb বলে। অর্থাৎ verb এর কাছে 'কোথায়', 'কখন', 'কীভাবে' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তরে যে word পাওয়া যায় তা adverb। Adverb বাক্যের যে কোনো স্থানে বসতে পারে।

(i) Razia always reads a story book. (ii) Razia knows where the book is. (iii) Why does Razia read it.

[উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যে always শব্দটি read (verb) কে বিশেষিত করছে, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে where শব্দটি দুটি clause (Razia knows এবং the book is) এর মাঝে বসে clause দুটিকে সংযুক্ত করছে এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে why শব্দটি Razia সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করছে। Always, where এবং why শব্দ তিনটি বাক্যে adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়েছে।]

Classification of Adverb

➢ বাক্যে কাজ অনুযায়ী **adverb** প্রধানত চার প্রকার। যথা :

01. Simple Adverb (সাধারণ ক্রিয়াবিশেষণ)
02. Relative Adverb (সাপেক্ষ ক্রিয়াবিশেষণ)
03. Conjunctive Adverb (সংযোজক ক্রিয়াবিশেষণ)
04. Interrogative Adverb (প্রশ্নবোধক ক্রিয়াবিশেষণ)

01. Simple Adverb : যে সকল adverb বাক্যে verb, adjective এবং অন্য কোনো adverb কে বিশেষিত করে তাদেরকে simple adverb বলে। Simple adverb সাধারণত সাত প্রকার। যথা :

(i) Adverb of Time : যে adverb ক্রিয়া সংঘটনের সময় নির্দেশ করে, তাকে adverb of time বলে। যেমন: After, already, before, just, finally, last, later, next, now, never, recently, soon, then, tomorrow, yesterday, today, tonight, lately, still, yet, immediately, ago।

Ex: He called here a few minutes **ago**. **Ex:** **Eventually** he came here.

কীভাবে উপায়: Verb কে 'when' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে adverb of time পাওয়া যায়।

(ii) Adverb of Place: যে adverb ক্রিয়া সংঘটনের স্থান নির্দেশ করে, তাকে adverb of place বলে। যেমন: Abroad, ahead, back, anywhere, everywhere, down, downstairs, here, in, inside, where, nowhere, out, outside, over, somewhere, there, under, underground, up, upstairs।

Ex: I looked it **everywhere**. **Ex:** He comes **here**.

কীভাবে উপায়: Verb এর কাছে 'where' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে adverb of place পাওয়া যায়।

(iii) Adverb of Manner : যে adverb ক্রিয়া সংঘটনের ধরন নির্দেশ করে, তাকে adverb of manner বলে। যেমন: Absolutely, barely, carefully, daringly, eagerly, easily, fiercely, hardly, mostly, pretty, quickly, really, slowly, together, alone, fast, hard, quite, very, well।

Ex: She accomplished this **bravely**. **Ex:** They can work **fast**.

Note: Adjective এর সাথে ly যোগ করলে adverb of manner পাওয়া যায়।

কীভাবে উপায়: Verb কে 'how' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে adverb of manner পাওয়া যায়।

(iv) Adverb of Frequency : যে adverb দ্বারা ক্রিয়া কতক্ষণ পর পর বা কতবার সংঘটিত হয় তা নির্দেশ করে তাকে adverb of frequency বলে। যেমন : Always, annualy, again, ever, frequently, later, once, often, occasionally, rarely, regularly, seldom, sometimes, thrice, twice, usually, weekly।

Ex: Jalal **always** tries to do his best. **Ex:** He **often** makes mistakes.

কতবার উপায়: Verb কে 'how often' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে adverb of frequency পাওয়া যায়।

(v) Adverb of Degree : যে adverb দ্বারা ক্রিয়া 'কতটুকু', 'কি মাত্রায়', 'কি পরিমাণ' সংঘটিত হয় তা নির্দেশ করে তাকে adverb of degree বলে। যেমন: Almost, enough, fairly, highly, little, much, more, nearly, quite, rather, slightly, somewhat, too, utterly, very।

Ex: These mangoes are **almost** ripe. **Ex:** He was **too** careless.

কতটুকু উপায়: Verb কে 'how much' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে adverb of degree পাওয়া যায়।

(vi) Adverb of Reason : যে adverb দ্বারা ক্রিয়া সংঘটিত হওয়ার কারণ নির্দেশ করে তাকে adverb of reason বলে। যেমন : As, because, consequently, hence, in order to, lest, since, so that, therefore, thus।

Ex: No network **hence** I switched off my mobile. **Ex:** He **therefore** left school.

কেনোর উপায়: Verb কে 'why' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে adverb of reason পাওয়া যায়।

(vii) Adverb of Order : যে adverb দ্বারা ক্রিয়া সংঘটিত হওয়ার ধারাবাহিক ক্রম নির্দেশ করে তাকে adverb of order বলে। যেমন: First, finally, secondly, thirdly, lastly।

Ex: **Secondly,** we should collect the money. **Ex:** **Lastly,** they came to the party.

02. Relative Adverb: যে সকল WH-word দুটি clause কে যুক্ত করে তাদের পূর্ববর্তী noun কে বিশেষিত করে তাদেরকে relative adverb বলে।

Ex: Where, when, why, how। **Ex:** **The seat where** we sat last Sunday is still free. **Ex:** I know **the time when** he will come.

03. Conjunctive Adverb: যে সকল adverb দুটি clause কে যুক্ত করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এদের কোনো antecedent থাকে না তাদেরকে conjunctive adverb বলে। যেমন: Also, besides, however, indeed, instead, likewise, meanwhile, moreover, nevertheless, perhapes, otherwise, therefore।

Ex: There are many history books; **therefore,** none of them may be accurate.

Note: বাক্যের মাঝে conjunctive adverb ব্যবহৃত হলে এর পূর্বে semicolon (;) এবং পরে comma (,) বসে।

Ex: It rained hard; **moreover,** lightning flashed and thunder boomed.

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- **Relative adverb এবং conjunctive adverb এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:**

Relative Adverb	Conjunctive Adverb
(i) I know the place where she lives.	(i) I know where she lives.
(ii) This is the reason why they didn't come here.	(ii) This is why they didn't come here.

প্রথম কলামে where এর পূর্বে the place এবং why এর পূর্বে the reason বসেছে যা where এবং why এর antecedent। বাক্যে antecedent থাকার কারণে where এবং why শব্দ দুটি relative adverb। দ্বিতীয় কলামে where এবং why এর পূর্বে কোনো antecedent না থাকায় where এবং why শব্দ দুটি conjunctive adverb। সুতরাং যে সকল adverb বাক্যে দুটি clause সংযুক্ত করতে antecedent গ্রহণ করে তা relative adverb এবং যে সকল adverb বাক্যে দুটি clause সংযুক্ত করতে কোনো antecedent গ্রহণ করে না তা conjunctive adverb।

04. Interrogative Adverb: যে সকল adverb বাক্যে প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাদেরকে interrogative adverb বলে। যেমন: When, where, why, how, how many, how much।

Ex: Where does Shahabul live? **Ex: How many** boys are there in your class?

Note Interrogative adverb বাক্যে simple adverb এর সময়, স্থান, অবস্থান, পরিমাণ, মাত্রা, কারণ নির্দেশ করে।

নির্দেশিত Adverb	Example	নির্দেশিত Adverb	Example
Time	**When** will they return home?	Condition	**How** do you feel today?
Place	**Where** are you going to?	Cause	**Why** did you leave the place?
Number	**How often** does the bell ring?	Quality	**How much** water is the bottle?

Position of Adverb in Sentence

- Object বিহীন বাক্যে adverb of manner, adverb of place এবং adverb of time সাধারণত verb এর পরে বসে।
  Structure Subject + verb + adverb of manner/place/time.
  Ex: It is raining **heavily**. **Ex:** He will come **here**.
- Object যুক্ত বাক্যে adverb of manner, adverb of place এবং adverb of time সাধারণত object এর পরে বসে।
  Structure Subject + verb + object + adverb of manner/place/ time.
  Ex: He finishes his work **carefully**. **Ex:** Hang the picture **there**. **Ex:** I met him **yesterday**.
  Note যে সকল adverb of manner এর শেষে ly থাকে তা subject এবং verb এর মাঝেও বসতে পারে।
  Ex: We **politely** asked permission. **Ex:** The house was **originally** owned by a European.
- জোর প্রদান করতে adverb of manner, adverb of place এবং adverb of time বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে।
  Structure Adverb of manner/place/time + subject + verb.
  Or, Adverb of manner/place/time + subject + verb + object.
  Ex: Carefully, she opened the box. **Ex: Yesterday**, Joya went.
  Adverb of manner, adverb of place এবং adverb of time একই সাথে একটি বাক্যে থাকলে তাদের ক্রম নিম্নরূপ হয়।
  Structure Subject + verb + manner/place/time.
  Ex: Hasan played football well (manner) in the field (place) last morning (time).
  Note Subject এর পর verb of movement থাকলে place + manner + time হয়।
  Ex: She went there (manner) by bus (place) yesterday (time).
- Adverb of frequency বাক্যে subject এবং be verb/main verb অথবা auxiliary verb এবং main verb এর মাঝে বসে।
  Structure Subject + be verb + adverb of frequency + adjective.
  Ex: I am **never** late for school. **Ex:** He is **always** at home on Sunday.
  Structure Subject + adverb of frequency + main verb + object.
  Ex: His wife **never** cooks. **Ex:** I **quite** agree with you.
  Structure Subject + auxiliary verb + adverb of frequency + main verb + object.
  Ex: He has **never** seen a tiger. **Ex:** My father has **just** gone out.
- Have to এবং used to এর পূর্বে adverb বসে।
  Structure Subject + adverb + have to/used to + v_1.
  Ex: I **often** have to go to college on foot. **Ex:** He **always** used to agree with me.
- Adverb যদি adjective অথবা অন্য কোনো adverb কে বিশেষিত করে তাহলে ঐ adverb টি adjective এবং adverb পূর্বে বসে।
  Structure Subject + verb + adverb + adjective/adverb.
  Ex: Ruma is a **rather** lazy girl. **Ex:** The book is **very** intersting.
- Adverb হিসেবে enough যে word কে বিশেষিত করে ঠিক তার পরে বসে।
  Structure Subject + verb + বিশেষিত word + enough.
  Ex: Is the box big **enough**? **Ex:** He was rash **enough** to interrupt.
- Adverb হিসেবে only যে word কে বিশেষিত করে ঠিক তার পূর্বে বসে।
  Structure Subject + verb + only + বিশেষিত word.
  Ex: I worked **only** two sums. **Ex:** He has slept **only** three hours.

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Use of Some Adverbs

- **Before/Ago - আগে :**
  Present perfect, past indefinite এবং past perfect tense এ before এবং past indefinite tense এ ago ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: The others had gone there **before** us.
  Ex: They moved to London two years **ago**.
- **Hard - কঠোরভাবে/ hardly - কদাচিৎ :**
  Hard শব্দটি adverb of manner যা verb এর পরে এবং hardly শব্দটি adverb of time যা verb এর পূর্বে বসে।
  Ex: Jalal works **hard** in the field.
  Ex: She **hardly** comes here.
- **Late - দেরি করা/ Lately - সম্প্রতি :**
  Past indefinite tense এ late এবং present perfect tense এ lately ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: The programme started **late**.
  Ex: Have you seen her **lately**.
- **Very/ Much :**
  Adverb/adjective এর postive degree এর পূর্বে very এবং adverb/adjective এর comparative degree এর পূর্বে much ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: Kajol is **very happy** to meet you.
  Ex: She is **much stronger** than her sister.
  Note Present participle এর পূর্বে very এবং past participle এর পূর্বে much বসে।
  Ex: The tour is **very intersting**.
  Ex: Shiba feels **much bored**.
  Note Delighted, Directed, contented, tired, pleased শব্দগুলোর পূর্বে much এর পরিবর্তে very হয়।
  Inc: I am **much tired** today.
  Cor: I am **very tired** today.
  Inc: He is **much pleased** to see you.
  Cor: He is **very pleased** to see you.
- **Good/Well - ভালো :**
  Good এবং well একই অর্থ প্রকাশ করে কিন্তু বাক্যে good শব্দটি adjective এবং well শব্দটি adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: It is a **good** story.
  Ex: He tells the story **well**.
- **Fast- দ্রুত/ First- প্রথম :**
  বাক্যে fast দ্বারা adverb of manner এবং first দ্বারা adverb of order নির্দেশ করে।
  Ex: The bus run **fast**.
  Ex Sujon arrives **first**, then others.
- **Since - তখন পর্যন্ত/ Ever since - সেই থেকে/ বরাবর:**
  অতীত সময় থেকে বর্তমান সময় পর্যন্ত কোনো কাজের ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে present perfect tense এ verb এর পরে since এবং ever since বসে।
  Ex: I left my son two years ago and has lived alone **ever since**.
- **Ago/Back - আগে :**
  অতীত সময় নির্দেশ করতে past indefinite tense এ ago এবং back ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: We loved it **back/ago**.
  Ex: They saw him a week **ago/back**.
- **Already - ইতোমধ্যে/Yet - এখন পর্যন্ত/ Still - এখন পর্যন্ত :**
  Present perfect tense এর affirmative বাক্যে main verb এর পরে already বসে। Present perfect tense এর negative এবং interrogative বাক্যে yet ব্যবাহার হয়। এবং নিয়মিত কোনো কাজ চলছে বোঝাতে affirmative বাক্যে main verb এর পূর্বে still বসে।
  Ex: We have **already** finished our work. **Ex:** Mohadeb hasn't **yet** reached home. **Ex:** He **still** works in the field.
  Note Yet বাক্যে auxiliary এবং main verb এর মাঝে অথবা বাক্যের শেষে বসতে পারে। Negative বাক্যে জোর দিতে still ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: Do you have to support him **yet**?
- **All/ Quite - সম্পূর্ণ/ পুরোপুরি :** All এবং quite বাক্যে adjective এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ adjective কে বিশেষিত করে।
  Ex: It is **all** right.
  Ex: The two things are **quite** different.
- **Fairly - সম্পূর্ণরূপে/ Rather – বরং :**
  Adjective এর পূর্বে পছন্দের মাত্রা বোঝাতে fairly এবং অপছন্দের মাত্রা বোঝাতে rather বসে।
  Ex: I like him because he is **fairly** talented.
  Ex: He is **rather** an unpleasant man.
- **Ever - এখনও/ Never - কখনও না :**
  Present perfect tense এর affirmative এবং interrogative বাক্যে auxiliary এবং main verb এর মাঝে ever বসে। এবং ever এর negative রূপ হিসেবে never বসে।
  Ex: Have you **ever** seen a tiger?
  Ex: He has **never** gone to London.

Inversion of Adverb

- কোনো sentence অথবা phrase এ স্বাভাবিক শব্দ বিন্যাসের পরিবর্তে শব্দের যে অবস্থানগত পরিবর্তন করা হয় তাকে inversion বলে। বাক্যে negative adverb অথবা adverbial phrase কে অধিকতর জোর দেওয়ার জন্য ইংরেজি বাক্যের স্বাভাবিক structure এর পরিবর্তে যে structure (negative adverb/adverbial phrase + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb) ব্যবহার করা হয় grammar এর পরিভাষায় তাকে inversion of adverb বলে।
  1. We have **never** eaten it. (আমরা এটা কখনো খাইনি।)
  2. Never have we eaten it. (কখনই খাইনি আমরা এটা।)

➢ **Inversion Order of Negative Adverb :**
At no time, Barely, By no means, Hardly, In no way, Never, Never again, Never before, Nowhere, Not for a moment, Not one, Not once, Not only, No sooner, On one account, Rarely, Scarcely, Seldom ইত্যাদি negative adverb গুলো sentence এর শুরুতে থাকলে তা inversion of adverb এর নিয়ম অনুসরন করে।

Structure Negative adverb + auxiliary verb + subject + verb + extention. **Ex: Never had** I seen so many people in a room.

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- বাক্যে simple order এবং inversion order এর পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:

Simple Order	Inversion Order
They seldom go to a tour.	Seldom do they go to a tour.
We knew little about it.	Little did we know about it.

- Inversion sentence দেখতে অনেকটা interrogative -এর মতো কিন্তু উভয় sentence এর structure এবং meaning সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্ন।

Structure Negative adverb/adverbial phrase + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extention.
Ex: Never have you been to London.

Structure Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?
Ex: Have you never been to London?

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Down went the Titanic. In the sentence 'down' is– [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ adverb Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ preposition
Ans (B) Explanation Down শব্দটি verb (went) কে modify করছে তাই এটা adverb ।

02. 'She is living <u>happily</u> with her family.' The underlined part is a/an – [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adjective Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Adverb
Ans (D) Explanation Happily শব্দটি live verb কে modify করায় এটা adverb।

03. The changes in the city have occured ——. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ with swiftness Ⓑ rapidly
Ⓒ fastly Ⓓ in rapid fashion
Ans (B) Explanation কোনোকিছু দ্রুত ঘটছে বোঝাতে rapidly হয়।

04. Find the word which is not an adverb., [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ Soon Ⓑ Ahead Ⓒ Tonight Ⓓ Yell
Ans (D) Explanation Yell- তীব্রস্বরে চিৎকার করে ওঠা, এটি verb। বাকিগুলো adverb

05. Which one is an adverb? [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ economy Ⓑ economical Ⓒ economics
Ⓓ economise Ⓔ economically
Ans (E) Explanation সাধারণ শব্দের শেষে ly থাকলে adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে noun এর শেষে ly থাকলে adjective হয়। যেমন- friend + ly = friendly.

06. He has come <u>round</u> from illness. The underlined word is– [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ a preposition Ⓑ an adverb Ⓒ a verb Ⓓ an infinitive
Ans (B) Explanation শব্দটি come verb কে modify করায় এটা adverb।

07. He runs fast. Here 'fast' is- [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ a verb Ⓑ an adjective Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ a conjunction
Ans (C) Explanation Fast শব্দটি run verb কে নির্দেশ করায় এটা adverb।

08. Which structure is appropriately emphatic? [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Seldom he comes to his village
Ⓑ Never does he do it
Ⓒ Nowhere you will find it
Ⓓ Hardly ever they have gone there
Ans (B) Explanation কোনোকিছুতে জোর প্রদানের জন্য এর পূর্বে do verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

09. He left the place —— [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ quitely Ⓑ quiet Ⓒ quietly Ⓓ quietness
Ans (A) Explanation সে একবারেই স্থানটি ত্যাগ করলো। quitely - একেবারে, পুরোপুরিভাবে। quietly - শান্তভাবে।

10. What next? Here 'next' is a/an- [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ Adverb Ⓑ Preposition Ⓒ Noun Ⓓ Adjective
Ans (A) Explanation পরবর্তীতে? বোঝাতে next adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

11. He was freed three years earlier. Here 'earlier' is a/an —— [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ preposition
Ⓒ conjunction Ⓓ adverb Ans (D)

12. He knows English <u>better</u> than I. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adjective Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Adverb Ans (D)

13. 'The day of my sister's marriage is drawing <u>near</u>'. The underlined word is a/an- [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ verb Ⓒ preposition Ⓓ adverb
Ans (D) Explanation Near হলো একটি adverb যা verb কে নির্দেশ করে।

14. Seldom——understand her fault while talking to others. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ she could Ⓑ could she Ⓒ had she Ⓓ she had
Ans (B) Explanation Inversion এর নিয়মানুযায়ী adverb + verb + sub হবে।

15. A hard worker —— put off his daily work for tommorrow. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ hard Ⓑ ever Ⓒ yet Ⓓ hardly
Ans (D) Explanation Hardly, seldom, scarcely, never প্রভৃতি adverb সমূহ negative অর্থ দেয়। একজন পরিশ্রমী কর্মী কখনো তার প্রতিদিনের কাজ কালকের জন্য ফেলে রাখে না।

16. "I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats on high o'er vales and hills"- How many adverb(s) is/are here? [BSMRSTU D : 17-18]
Ⓐ one Ⓑ two Ⓒ three Ⓓ four Ans (D)

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Which of the following sentences has an adverb in it?
Ⓐ I was happy to see their cheerfulness.
Ⓑ I could hear a cacophony of loud voices.
Ⓒ He stayed unusually long.
Ⓓ This was the only son of Ulysses. Ans (C)

02. Which underlined word is an adverb?
Ⓐ This house is <u>fine.</u>
Ⓑ This shirt suits me <u>fine.</u>
Ⓒ He had to pay a <u>fine</u> for being late.
Ⓓ The company was <u>fined</u> Taka ten thousand. Ans (B)

03. When a meteorite enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels —.
Ⓐ very rapidly Ⓑ haltingly
Ⓒ fastly Ⓓ ploddingly Ans (A)

04. 'Come on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a/an —.
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb Ans (D)

05. Only after I — home, did I remember my doctor's appointment.
Ⓐ going Ⓑ go
Ⓒ went Ⓓ gone Ans (C)

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96. The more you read, the more you learn. Here 'more' is a/an—.
Ⓐ Adjective Ⓑ Noun
Ⓒ Adverb Ⓓ Conjunction Ans C

97. "Please come again." Here 'please' is
Ⓐ Verb Ⓑ Adverb
Ⓒ Conjunction Ⓓ Pronoun Ans B

98. What are you doing there? Here there is
Ⓐ a noun Ⓑ an adjective
Ⓒ an adverb Ⓓ a preposition Ans C

99. He has done __ in the admission test.
Ⓐ good Ⓑ bad Ⓒ well Ⓓ nice Ans C

100. The word 'Obediently' is a/an —.
Ⓐ adverb Ⓑ adjective
Ⓒ noun Ⓓ verb Ans A

11. I am rather busy. The underlined word is a/an:
Ⓐ noun Ⓑ verb Ⓒ adverb Ⓓ Ans C

12. Find the parts of speech of the underlined words. Hena writes not only correctly but also neatly.
Ⓐ verb, verb Ⓑ verb, adverb
Ⓒ adverb, adverb Ⓓ adverb, adjective Ans C

13. In the sentence "I rather like the smell of petrol", rather is —.
Ⓐ pronoun Ⓑ adverb
Ⓒ conjunction Ⓓ adjective Ans B

14. 'After ages shall ring his glory'. The underlined word is —.
Ⓐ Adjective Ⓑ Adverb
Ⓒ Noun Ⓓ Pronoun

15. Only after — in life.
Ⓐ working hardly can one success succeed
Ⓑ work hard one can succeed
Ⓒ working hard can one succeed
Ⓓ one can success

16. He did not write to me nor —.
Ⓐ he telephoned Ⓑ telephoned
Ⓒ did he telephone Ⓓ had telephoned

17. Scarcely — from school when their tutor comes to teach them.
Ⓐ do they come Ⓑ they come
Ⓒ may they return Ⓓ could they come

18. Helen learned to read and write quite — in her life.
Ⓐ lately Ⓑ late
Ⓒ latter Ⓓ latest

19. — did Kamal realize that there was danger.
Ⓐ After he had entered the bank
Ⓑ When he entered the bank
Ⓒ Only after entering the bank
Ⓓ Upon entering

20. "Well" is usually an adverb and so describes —, but when it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe —.
Ⓐ noun, verb Ⓑ verb, adverb
Ⓒ adjective, noun Ⓓ verb, noun

ENGLISH Chapter 8 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Subject এর person ও number অনুসারে বাক্যে subject এর সাথে verb এর যে সামঞ্জস্য বজায় রাখতে হয়, তাকে subject-verb agreement বলে। অর্থাৎ subject এর person ও number অনুযায়ী verb এর form নির্ধারণ করা হয়।
- **Subject:** বাক্যে যে noun অথবা pronoun কিংবা (verb) সম্পাদন করে তাকে subject বলে। অর্থাৎ বাক্যের agent কে subject বলে।
- **Kinds of subject :** গঠনের দিক থেকে বাক্যে পাঁচ প্রকার subject ব্যবহৃত হয়। যথা:

01. Single Subject 02. Compound Subject 03. Modified Subject 04. Phrasal Subject 05. Clausal Subject

01. Single Subject : একটিমাত্র noun বা pronoun নিয়ে যে subject গঠিত হয়, তাকে single subject বলে।
Ex: Razia Sultana is an agriculturist. **Ex: She** studies biotechnology in agriculture.

02. Compound Subject : Co-ordinating অথবা correlative conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত noun বা pronoun নিয়ে যে subject গঠিত হয়, তাকে compound subject বলে।
Ex: Firoz and Krishna work in Joykoly. **Ex: Either he or I** want to take responsibility.
Note Co-ordinating conjunction এবং correlative conjunction নিম্নরূপ:

Co-ordinating conjunction	Correlative conjunction
and, but, or, nor, yet, so, for	either... or, neither... nor, both... and, not only... but also

03. Modified Subject : Noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বা পরে ব্যবহৃত কোনো বিশেষিত words নিয়ে যে subject গঠিত হয়, তাকে modified subject বলে।
Ex: The secretary, **Mr Azizul** will visit here. **Ex: Aleya,** written by Kazi Nazrul, is a drama.

04. Phrasal Subject : Phrasal word নিয়ে যে subject গঠিত হয়, তাকে phrasal subject বলে।
Ex: He as well as his brothers is a gentle man. **Ex: The danger** of the forest fires makes me afraid.

05. Clausal Subject : সম্পূর্ণ একটি clause বাক্যের subject হলে, তাকে clausal subject বলে।
Ex: That he is a good man is known to all. **Ex: The news that he knows** is unbelievable.

- সংখ্যার ধারণার দিক থেকে বাক্যে দু প্রকার subject ব্যবহৃত হয়। যথা:

(i) Singular Subject (ii) Plural Subject

(i) Singular Subject : বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত subject কোনো ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুর একটিমাত্র সংখ্যার ধারণা দিলে, তাকে singular subject বলে।
Ex: I, you, Rahim, Karim, he, she, pen, it, this, that ইত্যাদি।

(ii) Plural Subject : বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত subject কোনো ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুর একের অধিক অর্থাৎ বহু সংখ্যার ধারণা দিলে, তাকে plural subject বলে।
Ex: We, you, Rahim and Karim, they, pens, these, those ইত্যাদি।

Singular Subject- Verb Agreement

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

Ex: Society **consists** of many families. **Ex:** A truth **is** always beautiful.

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

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

Ex: Furniture **is** the ornament of a house. **Ex:** Knowledge **is** power.

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

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

Ex: Mathematics is not a difficult subject to me. **Ex:** Ethics is a very difficult subject.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of	Each of	Every of	Either of	Neither of

Ex: One of my best friends **is getting** Ph. D today. **Ex: Either of** them **has invited** me.

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

Ex: One and a half students **was** present in here. **Ex: One and a half** people **is** invited for the party.

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

A shoal of fish/fishes	A flock of bird/sheep	A herd of cattle	A pride of lions	A branch of flower

Ex: A herd of cattle **is grazing** on the field. **Ex:** A pride of lions **is moving** in jungle.

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

Ex: Hundred miles **is** a long distance. **Ex:** 90 kg **is** a heavy weight.

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

Ex: Two and two **makes** four. **Ex:** Twenty divided by ten **is** two.

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

Ex: Many a flower **is born** to bush unseen. **Ex:** Many a man **has tried** to complete the work.

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Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

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

Ex: The computers **were sold** very cheap.

Ex: The players **are playing** in the field.

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

Aristocracy	Peasantry	Gentry	Poultry	Perfumery	Public	People	Police
Majority	Vermin	Artillery	Clergy	Cattle	Folk	Mankind	

Ex : People **are** angry about it. **Ex:** Cattle **are** most important for us.

Rule-03 Adjective এর পূর্বে the যুক্ত হয়ে যে common noun হয় তা plural noun, এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The virtuous are always happy.

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

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

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

Ex: Scissors **are not found** in this market.

Ex: Assets **have** a value for all.

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

Ex: A great many boys **were** absent in the class.

Ex: Too many books **are brought** for the students.

Singular & Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

Rule-01 Introductory subject, here এবং there দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে verb এর পর singular noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Here **are two boys.**

Ex: There **is a primary school** in our village.

Rule-02 Compound subject হিসেবে একত্রে তিনটি person থাকলে, person এর স্বাভাবিক ক্রম অনুযায়ী second, third and first person (231) হয়। কিন্তু দোষ বা ভুল স্বীকারের ক্ষেত্রে person এর ক্রম first, second and third person (123) হয়। এবং verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You, he and I **are** present here.

Ex: I, you and he **are** guilty.

Rule-03 **Compound subject** হিসেবে একত্রে দুটি person থাকলে, second and first person, third and first person এবং second and third person হয়। এবং verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You and I **are** there.

Ex: He and I **are** there.

Ex: He and you **are** there.

Rule-04 And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি singular noun একই ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে বোঝালে এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The Collector and Magistrate **has arrived.**

Ex: A black and white cat **is mewing.**

Note Singular noun দুটি একই ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে and পরবর্তী noun এর পূর্বে কোনো article (a, an the) ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Rule-05 And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি singular noun একই ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে না বুঝিয়ে দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে বোঝালে এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The Collector and the Magistrate **have arrived.**

Ex: A black and a white cat **are mewing.**

Note Singular noun দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে and পরবর্তী noun এর পূর্বে article (a, an the) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Rule-06 The number of + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular form এবং a number of + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The number of people **is** negligible.

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

Rule-07 No বাক্যে singular অথবা non-count noun নির্দেশ করলে এর পর verb এর singular form এবং plural noun নির্দেশ করলে এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: No **example is** relevant to this case.

Ex: No **examples are** relevant to this case.

Rule-08 None of + non-count noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং none of + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: None of the counterfeit money **has been** found.

Ex: None of the students **have finished** the exam yet.

Note None of + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular/plural form ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Ex: None of them **are/is doing** the work.

Ex: None of the students **have/has** a car.

Rule-09 নিম্নলিখিত determiner এর পর non-count অথবা singular noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

All	Any	More	Most	Some	No

Ex: All water is in the jur.

Ex: Some sugar has been bought for tea.

Ex: All students have jointed their convocation.

Ex: Some plants are planted in the place.

Ex: No example is relevant to this case.

Ex; No examples are relevant to this case.

Note Any এবং no এর পর singular noun বসে।

Ex: Any person can come to the party.

Ex: No person can come to the party.

Rule-10 নিম্নলিখিত indefinite pronoun এর পর non-count noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

All of	Most of	Some of

Ex: All of rice **is imported** from Thailand.

Ex: Some of milk **is** in the glass.

Ex: All of people **are gathering** here.

Ex: Some of them **were** present yesterday.

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Rule-11 Phrasal subject এর head word টি singular noun হলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun হলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়। Phrasal subject: The/a/an + singular/plural noun + preposition + others word

Ex: The color of your eyes is black.
Ex: The baskets of mangoes have been sold.

Rule-12 নিম্নলিখিত phrase এর পর singular noun অথবা pronoun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun অথবা pronoun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Half of	A lot of	A great of
A great deal of	Plenty of	A majority of

Ex: Half of the building has been built.
Ex: Half of the buildings have been built.

Rule-13 A minority of + plural noun এর পর singular এবং plural verb উভয় বসতে পারে।

Ex: Only a small minority of students **is/are** opposed to the scheme.

Rule-14 নিম্নলিখিত phrase এর পূর্বে singular noun অথবা pronoun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun অথবা pronoun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

As well as	Together with	Accompanied with	Along with	Accompanied by
In addition to	And not	Besides	With	Including

Ex: She accompanied by her colleagues **comes** here.
Ex: They as well as Roni **have done** the work.

Rule-15 নিম্নলিখিত correlative conjunction দ্বারা দুই বা ততোধিক noun অথবা pronoun যুক্ত হলে or, nor, but এর পরে singular noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plural noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Either... or	Neither... nor	Not... but	Or	Nor

Ex: Either her brothers **or she is** to go.
Ex: Neither Sufia nor **am I** able to solve the problem.

Rule-16 নিম্নলিখিত fraction দ্বারা un-countable noun অথবা singular noun যুক্ত হলে এর পর verb এর singular form এবং plural noun যুক্ত হলে এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

One third	two hirds	three fourths	One fourth	One fifth

Ex: One third of the mango **has been eaten.**
Ex: Two-thirds of the mangoes **have been eaten.**
Ex: One-fourth of the work **was performed.**
Ex: One-third of the students **are** present in the seminar.

Rule-17 Relative pronoun (who, which, that) যে noun অথবা pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে ঐ noun অথবা pronoun এর number অনুযায়ী verb এর singular এবং plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: It is **I** who **am** responsible for this
Ex: I don't like **the people** who **are** present here.
Ex: I like **the dog** that **does** tricks.
Ex: The cats which **are** very old, took a nap.

Rule-18 নিম্নলিখিত collective noun দ্বারা সমষ্টির unit বোঝালে verb এর singular form এবং সমষ্টির ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ভাগ বোঝালে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Army	Community	Audience	Board	Committee
Crew	Company	Corporation	Cabinet	Class
Council	Group	Government	Team	Crowd
Jury	Firm	Department	Faculty	Staff
Family	School	Majority	Minority	Navy
Senate	Society	Panel	Troupe	Public

Ex: The jury **is thinking** of the opinion.
Ex: The council **has approved its** plan.
Ex: The jury **are divided** in their opinion.
Ex: The council **have disapproved their** plan.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which sentence maintains subject and verb agreement? [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ Sumita and her brothers are at school.
Ⓑ Raqib, Salman or Sharmin have visits the park.
Ⓒ The man with the colorful birds live on Ddpmy street.
Ⓓ One of my uncles are going on a trip to Laos.
Ans: A Explanation সাধারণত and দ্বারা যুক্ত একাধিক noun এর verb plural হয়।

02. A herd of cows —— grazing in the field. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ was Ⓑ were Ⓒ have been Ⓓ are
Ans: A Explanation Subject অংশে preposition থাকলে preposition'র পূর্বের word অনুযায়ী (এখানে herd) verb বসে।

03. Each of the suspected men —— arrested. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ had Ⓑ have Ⓒ was Ⓓ were
Ans: C Explanation Each, every প্রভৃতি থাকলে verb singular হয়।

04. The Honorable Prime Minister with all her cabinet members —— the function just now. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ have attended Ⓑ attended
Ⓒ had attended Ⓓ has attended
Ans: D Explanation With, along with, to gether with, as well as, accompanied by প্রভৃতি থাকলে প্রথম subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

05. Neither she nor her brothers —— the shopping. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ does Ⓑ do Ⓒ doing Ⓓ to do
Ans: B Explanation Neither.... nor থাকলে nor এর পরের subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

06. The truthful —— always trustworthy. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ are Ⓑ is Ⓒ was Ⓓ might
Ans: A Explanation Adjective এর পূর্বে the বসলে সেটা plural noun এর কাজ করে।

07. A reward has been announced for the employees who —— hard. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ have worked Ⓑ has worked
Ⓒ will be worked Ⓓ have had worked
Ans: A Explanation Relative pronoun যাকে নির্দেশ করে সেটা অনুযায়ী verb হয়। employees plural তাই verb plural হবে।

08. The number of trees in the forest —— around 1500. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ were Ⓓ had
Ans: A Explanation A number of এর পর plural noun এবং singular verb হয়। A number এর পর plural verb হয়।

09. There are —— behavior for all —— social occasions. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ rule of, kind of Ⓑ rules of, kind of
Ⓒ rules of, kinds of Ⓓ rule of, kinds of
Ans: C Explanation Verb plural তাই rules হবে। Occasions হলো plural তাই kinds হবে।

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10. More than two-third of our population —— literate. [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ are Ⓑ being Ⓒ is Ⓓ have been
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Fraction বা ভগ্নাংশের ক্ষেত্রে পরের noun বা pronoun অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

11. They as well as he —— incorrect. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ will Ⓓ was
Ans Ⓑ Explanation As well as, accompanied by, and not প্রভৃতি থাকলে প্রথম subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

12. All the glitters —— not gold. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ are Ⓑ were Ⓒ is Ⓓ make
Ans Ⓐ Explanation All the glitters হলো plural subject তাই verb plural হবে।

13. Half of the students —— going for the picnic. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ are/were Ⓑ is Ⓒ has been Ⓓ has
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Fraction (ভগ্নাংশ) এর ক্ষেত্রে এর পর যে noun/pronoun থাকে সেটা অনুযায়ী verb হয়। Students plural তাই verb plural হবে।

14. Everyone —— when a thief entered the house. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ would asleep Ⓑ was asleep
Ⓒ were sleeping Ⓓ be asleep
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Everyone এর verb singular হবে। দুটো clause-ই simple past tense এ হবে। বাক্যটির বাংলা হবে: চোরটি যখন ঘরে ঢুকেছিল তখন সবাই ঘুমিয়েছিল।

15. Many a —— had tried but a few —— succeeded. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ men, men Ⓑ man, men Ⓒ girl, girl Ⓓ boys, boy
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Many a এর পর singular noun বসে। A few এর পর plural noun বসবে।

16. The people who enjoy winter sports —— much greater than that of twenty years ago. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ be Ⓑ is Ⓒ are Ⓓ were
Ans Ⓒ Explanation People এর verb হবে are। বর্তমানের সাথে বিশ বছর পূর্বের অবস্থা বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে।

17. Neither of the two friends —— preferred to watch the movie. [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ have Ⓑ has Ⓒ having Ⓓ don't have
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Neither of এর পর plural noun + singular verb হবে।

18. Each — a trophy for — achievement. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ gets....his Ⓑ getting....their
Ⓒ get....their Ⓓ has got.....his Ans Ⓓ

19. Twenty thousand roses —— nothing in comparison to this marigold. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ have Ⓓ be Ans Ⓑ

20. Human lives ——. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ has been driven by fiction most
Ⓑ have been deeply driven by fiction
Ⓒ have been deeply driving by fiction
Ⓓ has been drived by fiction
Ans Ⓑ

21. No news—— absolutely good news. [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ are Ⓑ have Ⓒ is Ⓓ have to be
Ans Ⓒ Explanation News হলো singular uncountable noun এর পূর্বে is বসে।

22. Mom —— the potatoes for dinner. [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ mash Ⓑ mashes Ⓒ mashing Ⓓ none of the above
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Mash -ভর্তা করা।

23. Neither Bulbul nor his parents —— come. [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ have Ⓑ has Ⓒ has to Ⓓ shall have been
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Neither -----nor, either ------or থাকলে ২য় subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

24. Sixty thousand dollars —— a large amount of money. [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ quite Ⓑ are Ⓒ count Ⓓ is
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Money, time, distance, length, weight প্রভৃতি সবই uncountable. তবে, এদের unit বা এককগুলি countable হলেও verb সর্বদা singular হয়।

25. Just because you're living in a concrete jungle in the sky — —mean you're in prison. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ don't Ⓑ doesn't Ⓒ isn't Ⓓ aren't Ans Ⓑ

26. One-third of the students —— present in the class. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ remains Ⓒ are Ⓓ do not
Ans Ⓒ Explanation One-third of + count-noun (students) এর পর verb এর plural form হয়। One-third of + uncount-noun এর পর verb এর singular form হয়।

27. Eco-friendly items are those which —— caused any harm to the environment. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ have not Ⓑ is not Ⓒ do not Ⓓ did not
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Relative pronoun যে noun বা pronoun এর পরে বসে সেটা অনুযায়ী verb হয়। Those এখানে plural pronoun তাই verb plural হবে।

28. How many people —— in the bus? [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ are there Ⓑ is there Ⓒ there are Ⓓ there
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Many people অনুযায়ী verb (are) হবে।

29. The Headmaster along with his colleagues——coming here today. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ will Ⓓ have
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Along with, as well as, accompanied by, and not ইত্যাদি থাকলে প্রথম subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

30. One of his friends —— responsible for the mischief. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ be Ⓓ to be
Ans Ⓐ Explanation One of এর পর noun plural কিন্তু verb singular।

31. Five miles —— too far to walk. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ were Ⓒ are Ⓓ have been
Ans Ⓐ Explanation দূরত্ব, মুদ্রা, শতাংশ (percentage) ইত্যাদি plural form এ থাকলেও verb singular হয়।

32. Neither John nor his friends —— responsible for this. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ has been Ⓒ are Ⓓ none
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Neither.....nor থাকলে ২য় subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

33. One of the snake charmers —— playing on flute. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ has Ⓓ have
Ans Ⓐ Explanation One of + plural noun + singular verb.

34. The Vice Chancellor and Dean of science faculty —— signed the paper. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ has Ⓓ have
Ans Ⓒ Explanation যদি দুটি উপাধি and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় এবং দুটির পূর্বে the না বসে শুধু ১ম টির পূর্বে বসে এবং একই ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তবে verb singular হয়।

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35. **The bread and breakfast ——.** [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ are entertaining Ⓑ was entertaining
Ⓒ has entertaining Ⓓ have entertained
Explanation: The bread and breakfast হলো একটি singular noun যার পর verb এর singular form (was entertaining) হবে।

36. **A bouquet of yellow roses —— colour and fragrance to the room.** [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ lend Ⓑ have lent
Ⓒ has lend Ⓓ lends
Explanation: Subject অংশে preposition থাকলে preposition এর আগের word অনুযায়ী verb বসে।

37. **What time —— on television?** [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ is the news Ⓑ is news
Ⓒ are the news Ⓓ none
Explanation: News, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics ইত্যাদি দেখতে plural হলেও এরা singular এবং singular verb গ্রহণ করে।

38. **A bouquet of red gerberas —— the room with brighter ambience.** [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ flashes Ⓑ flashing
Ⓒ flash Ⓓ flashen up
Explanation: A bouquet of থাকলে verb singular হয়। Flash - আলোর ঝলকানো।

39. **Either of the boys —— done the work.** [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ has Ⓒ are Ⓓ have
Explanation: One of, None of, Neither of, Each of, Either of এগুলোর পর noun ও pronoun plural এবং verb ও possessive singular (তবে এর possessive কখনই one's, their হবে না)।

40. **Some of the luggage —— not yet arrived.** [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ has Ⓑ have Ⓒ is Ⓓ are
Explanation: Fraction, percentage, some of, majority of, a lot of, minority of, half of এগুলোর verb হয় না। এগুলোর পরের noun বা pronoun অনুযায়ী verb হয়। Luggage হলো uncountable noun তাই verb singular হবে এবং yet থাকার কারণে present perfect tense হবে।

41. **Fortune —— the brave.** [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ deserves Ⓑ targets Ⓒ advantages Ⓓ favours
Explanation: Forture favours the brave proverb-টির অর্থ "ভাগ্যবানের বোঝা ভগবানে বয়"।

42. **The cost of living in Sylhet —— risen dramatically in the last few years.** [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ have Ⓑ would Ⓒ will
Ⓓ has Ⓔ may
Explanation: The cost of living হলো বাক্যের subject যা singular তাই verb singular হবে। শূন্যস্থানের পর v_3 (risen) আছে তাই বাক্যটি perfect tense এ আছে।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. **The young entrepreneur as well as her sales team members —— praise.**
Ⓐ deserve. Ⓑ deserves
Ⓒ has deserved Ⓓ deserving Ans Ⓑ

02. **Neither the teacher nor the students —— to use this book again.**
Ⓐ wants Ⓑ want
Ⓒ wanting Ⓓ is wanting Ans Ⓑ

03. **Many a man —— succumbed to such temptation.**
Ⓐ get Ⓑ are Ⓒ have Ⓓ has Ans Ⓓ

04. **The meeting —— postponed due to bad weather.**
Ⓐ to be Ⓑ has been Ⓒ were Ⓓ will Ans Ⓑ

05. **Neither Sufia nor I —— capable of solving the problem.**
Ⓐ are Ⓑ were Ⓒ am Ⓓ is Ans Ⓒ

06. **Each of the cricketers —— training for months, even years.**
Ⓐ have been Ⓑ were Ⓒ has been Ⓓ been Ans Ⓒ

07. **At least one of the students —— full marks every time.**
Ⓐ get Ⓑ are getting
Ⓒ gets Ⓓ have got Ans Ⓒ

08. **One of my best —— getting Ph.D today.**
Ⓐ friend are Ⓑ friends are
Ⓒ friends is Ⓓ friend is Ans Ⓒ

09. **His speech as well as his manner —— objectionable.**
Ⓐ did Ⓑ is Ⓒ are Ⓓ were Ans Ⓑ

10. **Two-thirds of the city ——.**
Ⓐ have been inundated Ⓑ has been inundated
Ⓒ have inundated Ⓓ has inundated Ans Ⓑ

11. **Forestry —— my favourite subject.**
Ⓐ have Ⓑ were Ⓒ is
Ⓓ are Ⓔ None of these Ans Ⓒ

12. **Try hard lest you —— fail.**
Ⓐ might Ⓑ should
Ⓒ may Ⓓ must Ans Ⓑ

13. **—— in a home where two parents work is a difficult task indeed.**
Ⓐ Children brought up Ⓑ To bring up children
Ⓒ Bringing up children Ⓓ Children bringing up Ans Ⓒ

14. **'Subject Verb agreement' refers to —.**
Ⓐ person only Ⓑ number, person and gender
Ⓒ number and person Ⓓ number only Ans Ⓒ

15. **Neither Rini nor Simi —— qualified for the job.**
Ⓐ are Ⓑ is Ⓒ were Ⓓ had Ans Ⓑ

16. **The Arabian Nights —— still a great favourite.**
Ⓐ has Ⓑ are Ⓒ is Ⓓ were Ans Ⓒ

17. **Three-fourths of the work —— finished.**
Ⓐ have been Ⓑ had
Ⓒ has been Ⓓ were Ans Ⓒ

18. **Which of the following sentence is correct?**
Ⓐ One of my friends are a lawyer
Ⓑ One of my friends is a lawyer
Ⓒ One of my friend is a lawyer
Ⓓ One of my friends are lawyers. Ans Ⓑ

19. **Teacher said, 'The earth....round the sun'.**
Ⓐ moves Ⓑ will be moving
Ⓒ has moved Ⓓ moved Ans Ⓐ

20. **Fortune — the brave.**
Ⓐ favoured Ⓑ had favoured
Ⓒ with favour Ⓓ favours Ans Ⓓ

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ENGLISH Chapter 9 PREPOSITION

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

➢ **'Pre' অর্থ পূর্বে আর 'position' অর্থ অবস্থান। যে word, noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে বাক্যের অন্য পদের সঙ্গে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে, তাকে preposition বলে। Preposition এর পরে ব্যবহৃত noun বা pronoun কে preposition এর object বলে।**

➢ **Preposition এর শ্রেণিবিভাগ :** Preposition কে সাধারণত ৬-টি ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা-

01. Simple Preposition : এ ধরনের preposition বিশ্লেষণ করা যায় না ও এরা একটি শব্দযোগে গঠিত হয়। **Ex:** by, from, through, of, etc.

02. Double Preposition : দুইটি আলাদা preposition যখন একযোগে গঠিত হয়ে একটি preposition গঠন করে তাকে double preposition বলে।
Ex: on+ to = onto, up + to =upto, with + in = within, in + to = into etc.

03. Compound Preposition : কোনো noun, adjective বা adverb এর আগে কোনো simple preposition যুক্ত হয়ে যে preposition গঠিত হয় তাকে compound preposition বলে। **Ex:** about = on (= a) + by (= b) + out, between = by (= be) + tween; in front of, on behalf of etc.

04. Participle Preposition : Present participle (verb + ing) এবং past participle (V_3) যখন preposition এর মতো ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে participle preposition বলে। **Ex: (i)** Reading this matter, I know nothing. **(ii)** The Karatoa flows past our village.

05. Phrase Preposition : দুই বা ততোধিক word একত্রে যখন একটি মাত্র parts of speech এর মত বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তাকে phrase বলে। Phrase এ কোনো finite verb থাকে না। সুতরাং যে phrase, দুটি শব্দের মধ্যে preposition হিসেবে বসে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে তাকে phrase preposition বলে।
Ex: because of, as for, in spite of etc.

06. Disguised Preposition : যখন Preposition টি সরাসরি না বসে অন্য কোনো শব্দ বসিয়ে Preposition এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে disguised preposition বলে। **Ex:** The poor man went a (on) begging. **Ex:** She earned one Euro a day.

Note কিছু ক্ষেত্রে 'on' preposition টির পরিবর্তে 'a' ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং 'of' preposition এর পরিবর্তে 'o' ব্যবহৃত হয়, এগুলো disguised preposition.

❑ **কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Preposition এর ব্যবহার, পার্থক্য ও মনে রাখার সহজ উপায় :**

ইতিবাচক অবস্থান বা গন্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে	at, on, onto, in, into, to
উৎস বা নেতিবাচক অবস্থান বোঝাতে	away, from, of, off, out
পারস্পরিক অবস্থান বোঝাতে	above, below, beneath, over, under
দূরত্ব মূলক অবস্থান বোঝাতে	across, down, past, through, up
কোনো কিছু হতে বা ফলশ্রুত অর্থে	from, of, out
সময় প্রকাশে	at, by, in, on
লক্ষ্য বোঝাতে	at, for, towards
স্থায়িত্ব বোঝাতে	after, before, by, during, for, in, over, through, throughout, upto, since, till, until, within
উদ্দেশ্য বা গন্তব্য বোঝাতে	to, for
উপায় বোঝাতে	by, with, without
সাথে বোঝাতে	with, together with
সমর্থন বা বিরোধিতা জ্ঞাপনে	for, with, against
প্রতিক্রিয়া বোঝাতে	at, to

Use of Preposition

❑ **To এর ব্যবহার :**

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

CamScanner

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AT এর ব্যবহার :

• তুলনামূলক ভাবে ছোট স্থান ও নির্দিষ্ট কোনো স্থির বিন্দু বোঝাতে	He lives **at** Mirpur in Dhaka. Look up the word **at** page 30.
• Point of time বোঝাতে	**At** night, **at** morning, **at** noon, **at** dawn, **at** 7.00 am, **at** 5.00 pm.
• মূল্য বোঝাতে	Rice sells **at** 25 taka per kg.
• দক্ষতা প্রকাশে	Labony is good **at** English.
• বয়স বোঝাতে	He came to the orphanage **at** the age of four.
• মাত্রা বোঝাতে	The car runs **at** 100 miles per hour.
• দায়িত্ব বোঝাতে	I will do it **at** my risk.
• চরম অবস্থা বা সীমা প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে	**At** first, **at** last, **at** best, **at** worst.
• কাজের মধ্যে থাকা বোঝাতে	He is now **at** work.

Note নিম্নোক্ত শব্দগুলোর পূর্বে সাধারণত **At** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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/theater/group of people etc.

On এর ব্যবহার :

• স্থলের উপর লেগে থাকা বা সংলগ্ন বোঝাতে	The book is **on** the table.
• তারিখ বা দিনের পূর্বে বসে	Beauty arrived **on** 23 July.
• কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে বোঝাতে	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 বসে	I am working here **on** payment.
• মতামত বোঝাতে	I don't know his opinion **on** the matter.
• যাত্রার জন্য তৈরি হওয়া বোঝাতে	The passengers are waiting **on** board.
• পক্ষে কাজ করা বোঝাতে	Akram is **on** the committee.
• অনুসারে/ফলে	I did it **on** your advice.
• দিন বুঝাতে	Shahjada will go to Botanical garden **on** Sunday.

Note: নিম্ন প্রদত্ত কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শব্দগুলোর পূর্বে **on** বসে :

On street/corner/coast/river/ a ship/ a plane/a train, 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 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.

In এর ব্যবহার :

• অপেক্ষাকৃত বড় স্থানের পূর্বে	Nadim lives at Gulshan **in** Dhaka.
• সীমানা বোঝাতে	We were playing **in** the field.
• কোনো সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝাতে	He will reach **in** time.
• অবস্থা বোঝাতে	His health is **in** bad condition.
• সজ্জিত হওয়া বা সাজানো অর্থে	They all are **in** line.
• কোনো ব্যক্তির মধ্যে বোঝাতে	We must start the journey of refinement **in** us.

Under এর ব্যবহার :

• ঢেকে থাকা নিচে বোঝাতে	The gold is **under** the cover.
• কোনো কিছুর নিচে বোঝাতে	She kept the bag **under** the table.
• কারো অধীনে কাজ করা	He works **under** me.
• কোনো অবস্থায় থাকা অর্থে	Try to keep the naughty man **under** control.
• কম বোঝাতে	He is **under** 20 years.
• শাসনাধীন বোঝাতে	We were **under** British rule for 200 years.
• প্রক্রিয়াধীন বোঝাতে	Your proposal is **under** consideration.
• আয়ত্বে আসা বোঝাতে	The situation is **under** control of the police.

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❑ **Of এর ব্যবহার :**

• 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.
• উদ্ভূত বোঝাতে	Tanvir comes **of** a noble family.

❑ **For এর ব্যবহার :**

• জন্যে অর্থে	Navid came here **for** once.
• সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি 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	Anik could not go out **for** rain.
• উদ্দেশ্য বা দিকে বোঝাতে	The ship started **for** Islamabad.
• প্রতীক বা প্রতিনিধি উপস্থাপন অর্থে	What does the blue stand **for**?

❑ **Over এর ব্যবহার :**

• ধরাছোঁয়ার বাহিরে বা উপরে বোঝাতে	The plane flew **over** the tower.
• স্পর্শ 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 অবস্থা বোঝাতে	English is spoken all **over** the world.

❑ **By এর ব্যবহার**

• কোনো 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.
• শপথ বুঝাতে	He swore **by** Allah that he would not steal anymore.
• নিজে নিজে অর্থে	She lives **by** herself.
• 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 এর ব্যবহার :** Off মূলত Adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে এখানে Preposition হিসেবে কিছু ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো:

• কাছাকাছি ঘেঁষে নয়, দূরে এ রকম বোঝাতে	Take the chair **off** the room. Keep **off** the plant.
• বিচ্ছিন্নতা বা বিচ্যুতি বোঝাতে	Take the shoes **off** your feet. Get the spot **off** your dream.
• অনীহা বোঝাতে বা কোনোকিছু গ্রহণ না করা অর্থে	She has been **off** drugs for a year. For some reasons, he is **off** his jovial mood.
• কোনো জায়গার নিকট অর্থে	He lives just **off** the main road. We went **off** the shore.

❑ **About এর ব্যবহার :**

• কোনো কিছু বা কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলা বা করা অর্থে	I am telling you **about** my career. Let us talk **about** our business.
• প্রায় অর্থে	He is **about** to rise feet. I need **about** 50 thousand taka.
• চারদিকে অর্থে	There is a lake **about** the locality. Wrap the pieces of cloth **about** my finger.
• সময়ের সম্ভাব্যতা বোঝাতে	It is **about** two O'clock. The bus will start **about** now.
• উপলক্ষ্য বা উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে	She came to my house **about** that matter

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❑ **After এর ব্যবহার :**

• পরে বুঝাতে 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.
• ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে	He is named **after** his father. We entered one **after** another.

❑ **Before এর ব্যবহার :**

• কোনো সময় বা ঘটনার আগে ঘটে এরকম বোঝাতে	He passed SSC examination **before** 1992. Your turn will come **before** me.
• সম্মুখে বোঝাতে	He stood **before** me. He fainted **before** me.
• অধিকতর গুরুত্ব বোঝাতে	He always emphasizes hard work **before** brain. We want prevention **before** cure.
• বিবেচনায় আনা বোঝাতে	He put the proposal **before** our chairman.

❑ **Behind এর ব্যবহার :**

• পিছনে অর্থে	He came **behind** you. He shouted from **behind** the wall.
• অসাক্ষাতে	You curse him **behind** the back.
• সমর্থন বা সাহস বোঝাতে	Don't get frightened, we are **behind** you.

❑ **Below এর ব্যবহার :**

• কোনো পর্যায়ের নিচে বোঝাতে	They live **below** the middle class.
• নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যার কম বোঝাতে	Milon got **below** 40% marks in English.

❑ **With এর ব্যবহার :**

• 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.
• সত্ত্বেও অর্থে	**With** all his learning, he is dishonest.
• বস্তুবাচক বা গুনবাচক অবস্থা প্রকাশ করতে	He looked at her **with** fixed eyes. He works **with** confidence.
• পক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে বোঝাতে	Babar fought **with** Ibrahim Lodi., Bahram Khan was always **with** Akbor.
• উপর অর্থে	Milon is angry **with** Asma.
• কোনো বিষয়ে বা ব্যাপার বোঝাতে	Be careful **with** Knife.

❑ **Along এর ব্যবহার :** Along অর্থ বরাবর।

• এটি স্থান এবং দূরত্বের সাথে সম্পর্ক যুক্ত	Go **along** this road.

APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION

Abide by (মেনে চলা) - You should abide by your parents.
Abide with (সঙ্গে থাকা) - Runa abides with me.
Abound in (প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিদ্যমান থাকা) – Hilsha fish abounds in the Padma.
Abound with (কোন কিছু দ্বারা পূর্ণ) – Padma abounds with Hilsha.
Absorbed in (নিমগ্ন) – He is absorbed in story reading.
Absent from (অনুপস্থিত) – He was absent from last sunday.
Abstain from (বিরত থাকা) – Everyone should abstain from corruption.
Abhorrent to (ঘৃণা) – Drinking is abhorrent to me.
Accuse of (অভিযোগ করা) – He was accused of theft.
Access to (নিকটে যাবার অধিকার) – We have easy access to our minister.
Accommodate to (খাপ খাওয়ানো) – You should accommodate yourself to any circumstance.
Afraid of (ভীত) – He is not afraid of anybody.
Agree with (ব্যক্তির সাথে রাজি হওয়া) – I agreed with him.
Agree to (কোনো প্রস্তাবে রাজি হওয়া) – I cannot agree to your proposal
Agree on (কোনো বিষয়ে রাজি হওয়া) – I can agree with you on this point.
Angry at, about (a thing) (রাগান্বিত) – He is angry at /about my failure.
Ambition for (উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা) – I have no ambition for fame.
Amenable to (অনুগত) – The lady is not amenable to reason.
Ambitious of (উচ্চাভিলাষী) – I am not ambitious of fame.
Amount to (পরিমাণ হওয়া) – What does the total amount to?
Alternate with (পর্যায়ক্রমে ঘটা) – Light alternates with darkness.
Alternative to (পরিবর্তে, বিকল্প) – This question is alternative to that
Bare of (খালি/শূন্য) – The field is bare of trees.
Bark at (ঘেউ ঘেউ করা) – The dog always barks at a stranger.
Based on (ভিত্তির উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত) – His allegation was based on facts.

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Behave towards (ব্যবহার করা) – Behave kindly towards the poor.
Belong to (অধিকারী হওয়া) – This book belongs to me.
Bent upon/ on (সংকল্পবদ্ধ) – He is bent on taking revenge.
Bound for (গমনরত) – The ship is bound for London.
Bow to (নত হওয়া) – You should bow to your superiors.
Burdened with (ভারাক্রান্ত) – Jim was burdened with a family.
Busy at (ব্যস্ত) – The student is busy at this desk.
Burst into (কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া) – Suddenly, he burst into tears.
Burst out (হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া) – They burst out into a laughter hearing my jokes.
Capable of (সক্ষম) – He is capable of solving the problem.
Care for (গ্রাহ্য করা) – He does not very care for anybody.
Care of (যত্ন) – We should take care of our health.
Callous to (উদাসীন) – We should not be callous to the sufferings of the poor.
Capacity for (দক্ষতা) – We should have capacity for hard work.
Charge to (দাবি করা) – He charged the price to me.
Charge against (কাহারও বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ) – He brought a charge against me.
Commence on (শুরু হওয়া) – Our examination will commence on Monday.
Compensate for (ক্ষতিপূরণ করা) – He will compensate for the loss.
Competent for (উপযুক্ত, দক্ষ) – He is competent for the post.
Complain to (কারো কাছে অভিযোগ করা) – The teacher complained to the principal against the unruly students.
Comply with (সম্মত হওয়া) – He complied with my request.
Composed of (গঠিত) – Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen.
Conceive of (চিন্তা করা) – I could not conceive of dishonesty in him.
Cope with (কাটিয়ে উঠা) – I attempted to cope with the new environment.
Cure for (প্রতিকার) – Napa is cure for headache.
Consent to (সম্মতি) – He gave his consent to the marriage.
Conspire with (ষড়যন্ত্র করা) – His enemies conspired with his soldiers to ruin him.
Dawn on (প্রতিভাত হওয়া) – At last the truth dawned on him.
Deal in (ব্যবসা করা) – He deals in rice.
Deal with (ব্যবহার করা) – He does not know how to deal with a person
Dull of (বোধশক্তিহীন) – The boy is dull of hearing.
Dull at (কাঁচা) – He is dull at English.
Dwell in (বাস করা) – The manager dwells in a gorgeous flat.
Dwell upon (আলোচনা করা) – The teacher dwelled upon the subject
Diffident of (সংশয়ী) – A lazy boy is always diffident of success.
Dependent on (নির্ভরশীল) – Our family is dependent on me.
Deprive of (বঞ্চিত হওয়া) – He was deprived of the property.
Deserve of (যোগ্য হওয়া) – His honesty is deserving of praise.
Despair of (হতাশ হওয়া) – A lazy boy always despairs of success in life.
Expose to (অনাবৃত রাখা) – Don't expose the syrup to babies.
Expert at (দক্ষ) – The girl is expert at drawing.
Expert in (দক্ষ) – Mr. Jalil is expert in English.
End in (ফলোদয় হওয়া) – All his attempts ended in smoke.
Envious of (ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ) – He is envious of my success.
Equal to (যোগ্য) – He was equal to the task.
Essential for (অত্যাবশ্যক) – Experience is essential for this job.
Essential to (অত্যাবশ্যক) – Sound health is essential to success in life.
Excel in (দক্ষ) – The boy excels in painting.
Exception to (ব্যতিক্রম) – There is an exception to every rule.
Exile from (নির্বাসিত) – The king was exiled from the country.
Faith in (বিশ্বাস) – I have faith in his honesty
Faith with (বিশ্বস্ততা) – He has broken faith with me.
Faithful to (বিশ্বস্ত) – The dog is a faithful animal to its master.
Failure of (সাফল্যহীনতা) – The failure of my younger brother in the examination astonished me.
False to (অবিশ্বাসী) – The boy is false to his teacher.
Fix to (লাগানো) – Fix the stamp to the envelope.
Fond of (প্রিয়) – I am fond of meat.
Fondness for (পছন্দ) – I have fondness for sweets.
Foreign to (অজ্ঞাত) – To tell a lie is foreign to an honest man.
Forgetful of (বিস্মরণশীল) – Man is forgetful of the past.
Free from (মুক্ত) – Man is not free from cares and anxieties.
Give in (মেনে নেওয়া) – The government gave in the demands of the oppositions.
Go down (ডুবে যাওয়া) – The child went down in the pond.
Guard from (পাহারা দেয়া) – The watch guards our house from thieves.
Guard against (সতর্ক থাকা) – We must guard against our mistakes.
Guess at (অনুমান করা) – Wordsworth failed to guess at the reaper's song.
Guilty of (দোষী) – The servant was guilty of theft.
Glad of (সন্তুষ্ট) – I am glad of your help.
Glance at (তাকানো) – I glanced at the building.
Glance over (চোখ বুলানো) – I glanced over the paper.
Glimpse of (এক পলক দেখা) – The crowd were waiting to have a glimpse of the leader.
Glory in (গর্ব অনুভব করা) – My parents glory in my success.
Good at (দক্ষ) – Emran is good at cricket.
Grateful to/for (কৃতজ্ঞ) – I am grateful to him for his kind help.
Grasp at (আঁকড়িয়ে ধরা) – He grasped at the shadow and lost the thing.
Hanker after (লালায়িত) – A saint does not hanker after riches.
Hatred of or for (ঘৃণা) – We should not have hatred of/for anybody.
Hard of (কানে কম শোনা) – Rumpa is hard of soft sound.
Heed to (মন দিয়ে শোনা) – The sons did not pay heed to their father's advice.
Hope of/for (আশা) – A coward has no hope of success in life.
Hopeful of (আশাবাদী) – Kenta is hopeful of her success.
Hit upon (মতলব খাটানো) – We hit upon a plan.
Hostile of (বিরোধী) – The Pak armies were hostile to the Freedom Fighters.
Hunt after or for (হন্যে হয়ে ফেরা) – Do not hunt after or for wealth.
Heart of (মূল বিষয়) – We should discuss the heart of the matter.
Introduce to (পরিচয় করা) – I introduced my friend to my parents.
Intrude upon (অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা) – I don't want you to intrude upon our discussion.
Invest with (ভূষিত করা) – The captain was invested with new power.
Involve in (লিপ্ত হওয়া) – The boy is involved in the affair.
Irrelevant to (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) – His remark is irrelevant to the subject.
Irrespective of (নির্বিচারে) – All are equal irrespective of caste and creed.
Impute to (অন্যায়ভাবে দায়ী করা) – Do not impute to his motives.
Incapable of (অক্ষম) – She is incapable of doing such a thing.
Independent of (স্বাধীন) – She is independent of my help.
Indulge in (আসক্ত হওয়া) – Do not indulge in wine.
Indulge with (প্রশ্রয় দেয়া) – You indulged him with your support.
Immersed in (নিমজ্জিত) – One should not be immersed in debts.
Impatient of (অধীর) – The workers are impatient of delay.
Impose upon (ধার্য করা) – The duty was imposed upon me.
Impress with (অভিভূত করা) – I was impressed with his stern sense of duty.
Incentive to (উৎসাহ দায়ক) – Bonus is incentive to workers.
Include in (অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা) – My name was included in the list.

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Inclination to, for (প্রবণতা, ঝোঁক) – She has a deep inclination to or for music.
Incumbent on (কর্তব্য) – It is incumbent on us to help the poor.
Indebted to (ঋণী) – I am greatly indebted to my teachers.
Indifferent to (উদাসীন) – Students should not be indifferent to their studies.
Jealous of (ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ) – He is jealous of my prosperity.
Jeer at (ঠাট্টা করা) – We should not jeer at the poor.
Jest at (তামাশা করা) – One should not jest at the poor.
Justification for (সমর্থন) – There is no justification for his saying so.
Join to or with (সংযোগ করা) – The two families were joined with or to each other by marriage.
Judge by (বিচার করা) – We should not judge anyone by appearance.
Jump into (লাফ দেওয়া) – The man jumped into the car.
Key to (চাবিকাঠি) – Industry is the key to success.
Kind to (দয়ালু) – The rich should be kind to the poor.
Kind of (প্রকার) – What kind of paper is it?
Know about (জানা) – You do not know about the matter.
Kill with (হত্যা করা) – I finally killed the fly with a rolled up newspaper.
Lack of (অভাব) – He has lack of money.
Lack in (অভাব হওয়া) – He lacks in courtesy.
Lame of (খোঁড়া) – The poor man is lame of one leg.
Lament for (অনুতাপ করা) – One should not lament for the past.
Laugh at (ঠাট্টা করা) – We should not laugh at the poor.
Lavish of (অমিতব্যয়ী) – He is lavish of money.
Level with (সমান করা) – Distinction between the rich and the poor should be leveled with.
Liable to (দায়ী) – Man is liable to error.
Liable for (দায়ী) – Jerry was not liable for the breaking of the axe handle.
Live in (বাস করা) – Man lives in society.
Live on (খেয়ে জীবনধারণ করা) – The cow lives on grass.
Long for (প্রত্যাশা করা) – Man longs for peace and happiness.
Lost in (নষ্ট হওয়া) – The building was lost in a storm.
Lead to (নিয়ে যাওয়া) – The traditional method of rice cultivation leads to a yield of about 700kg of Amon Paddy.
Marry to (বিবাহিত) – Nurjahan was married to Jahangir.
Martyr to (শহীদ) – The freedom fighters were martyrs to the independence of Bangladesh.
Match for (তুলনীয়) – The girl is no match for the man.
Meditate on/upon (গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা) – One should not meditate upon the past actions.
Meet with (সম্মুখীন হওয়া) – The boy met with an accident.
Make up of (গঠিত) – The team is made up of eleven players.
Monument to (স্মৃতি ভাস্কর্য) – The monument to our left is a popular tourist attraction.
Natural to (স্বাভাবিক) – Death is natural to all.
Necessity for (আবশ্যকতা) – I have no necessity for the book.
Necessity to (প্রয়োজনীয়তা) – Rest is necessity to me now.
Necessary for (দরকারি) – Industry is necessary forsuccess.
Need of (প্রয়োজন) – I am badly in need of a seat in the hostel.
Neglectful of (অমনোযোগী) – Students should not be neglectful of their studies.
Negligent in (অমনোযোগী) – Students should not be negligent in their duties and responsibilities.
Noted for (খ্যাত) – Mohsin was noted for his kindness.
Open to (উন্মুক্ত) – The national zoo is open to all.
Opportunity for (সুযোগ) – I have missed an opportunity for going abroad.
Opportunity of (সুবিধা) – I have no opportunity of going abroad.
Opposition to (বিরোধিতা) – Students raised a strong opposition to the order of the principal.
Object to (আপত্তি করা) – I objected to his proposal.
Objection to/against (আপত্তি) – I have no objection to/against his proposal.
Oblige to/ for (বাধিত) – I am obliged to you for granting my prayer.
Obligatory on (বাধ্যতামূলক) – It is obligatory on sons to look after their old parents.
Oblivious of (বিস্মৃত) – Man is oblivious of the past.
Observant of (পর্যবেক্ষক) – The teacher is observant of the students feeling.
Obstacle to (বাধা) – Poverty was obstacle to his success in life.
Occupied with (ব্যস্ত) – Mr: Khan is occupied with his books.
Occupied in (ব্যাপৃত) – He is occupied in writing a grammar.
Parallel to (সমান্তরাল) – This line is parallel to that.
Parody on/off (বিদ্রূপাত্মক নকল) – The poem is a parody on a poem of Nazrul.
Part from (কোনো ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া) – The writer parted from Jerry.
Part with (কোনো বস্তু ত্যাগ করা) – I cannot part with this pen.
Partial to (পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট) – We should not be partial to our relatives.
Partiality to/ for (পক্ষপাতিত্ব) – I have no partiality for my relatives.
Passion for (ভাবাবেগ) – Sakila has deep passion for music.
Patient of (সহিষ্ণু) – The sick man is patient of his sufferings.
Patience with (ধৈর্য) – The father lost all his patience with his son.
Preside over (সভাপতিত্ব করা) – The principal presided over the meeting.
Pretend to (ভান করা) – Hamlet pretended to madness.
Prevent from (বিরত করা) – My father prevented me from going to cinema.
Previous to (পূর্ব) – Previous to that he was a typist.
Prey on (শিকার করা) – Cats prey on birds or insects.
Pride in (গর্ব করা) – He takes pride in his wealth.
Qualified for (উপযুক্ত) – He is qualified for the post.
Quarrel with (কাহারও সাথে ঝগড়া করা) – We should not quarrel with one another.
Quarrel about (কোনো বিষয়ে কলহ করা) – The two brothers quarreled with each other about a piece of land
Quick at (চটপটে) – Jerry was quick at his works.
Relevant to (প্রাসঙ্গিক) – His remark was not relevant to the point.
Relieved of (মুক্ত) – The servant was relieved of his works.
Rely on (নির্ভর করা) – The authoress relied on Jerry.
Remarkable for (বিখ্যাত) – Khan Jahan Ali is remarkable for his social work.
Remedy for (প্রতিকার) – There is no remedy for cancer.
Remind of (মনে করিয়ে দেয়া) – I reminded him of the accident.
Repent of (অনুতাপ করা) – The old sailor repented of his sin.
Repentance for (অনুতাপ) – The old man felt repentance for his sin.
Replace by (স্থানান্তরিত করা) – The bench was replaced by a new one.
Requisite for (প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস) – A Haji has to take many requisites for pilgrimage.
Resort to (গ্রহণ করা) – The authority resorted to force to put down anarchy.
Respect for (ভক্তি) – Students should have respect for their teachers.
Respond to (জবাব দেয়া) – God cannot but respond to the call of a man.
Responsible to (দায়ী) – We are responsible to Allah.
Restrict to (সীমাবদ্ধ) – Admission to Dhaka City College is restricted to only first division students.
Result of (ফল) – The result of dishonesty is terrible.

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Result from (উদ্ভূত হওয়া) – Misery results from vice.
Result in (ফলে পর্যবসিত হওয়া) – Vice results in misery.
Short of (অভাবগ্রস্ত) – The College is short of funds.
Sick of (ক্লান্ত) – Ulysess was sick of idle life.
Side with (পক্ষ গ্রহণ করা) – I sided with him.
Similar to (সমান) – Ignorance is similar to darkness.
Sin against (পাপ করা) – The old sailor sinned against God.
Slave to (দাস) – Man should not be slave to his passion.
Smile upon (প্রসন্ন হওয়া) – Fortune smiles upon the brave.
Smile at (বিদ্রুপ করা) – The rich should not smile at the poor.
Sure of (নিশ্চিত) – I am sure of my success.
Suffer from (সহ্য করা) – The poor suffer from many troubles.
Suitable for (উপযুক্ত) – He is suitable for the post.
Suited to (উপযুক্ত) – His comment was suited to the occasion.
Supply with (কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) – The Lilliputians supplied Gulliver with meat.
Supply to (কাউকে কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) – The Lilliputians supplied meat to Gulliver.
Taste of (স্বাদ) – I have had taste of bitter experience of life.
Taste for (পছন্দ) – I have no taste for music.
Thankful for, to (কৃতজ্ঞ) – We should be thankful to God.
Thirst for (বাসনা) – Man has unquenchable thirst for knowledge.
Tired with (ক্লান্ত) – I am tired with hard work.
Tired of (বিরক্ত) – I am tired of his flattery.
Tolerant of (সহনশীল) – Poets are tolerant of other's criticism.
Triumph over (জয়লাভ করা) – Truth triumphs over falsehood.
True to (অটল) – I am true to my word.
Trust to (নির্ভর করা) – I trusted the work to him.
Trust with (বিশ্বাস করা) – I trusted him with the money.
Trust in (বিশ্বাস করা) – We trust in Allah.
Take pity on (দয়া করা) – Take pity on the poor.
Union with (মিলন) – Generally a husband seeks union with his wife after a petty quarrel.
Unite with (মিলন হওয়া) – Samson did not unite with his wife.
Urge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা) – The people urged upon the politician for donation.
Use for (প্রয়োজন) – I have no use for the book.
Use of (প্রয়োজন) – There in no use of buying the book.
Used to (অভ্যস্ত) – Jerry was used to hard work.
Useful to (প্রয়োজনীয়) – Trees are useful to us in many ways.
Under trial (বিচারাধীন) – The case is under trial.
Unsure of (অনিশ্চিত) – He was unsure of himself.
Vain of (গর্বিত) – The lady is vain of her dress.
Vary from (পৃথক হওয়া) – Opinion varies from man to man.
Versed in (দক্ষ) – Sher-e Bangla was versed in politics.
Vest in (অর্পণ করা) – The power has been vested in the minister.
Vest with (অর্পণ করা) – The minister has been vested with power.
Vexed with (বিরক্ত) – Tareq was vexed with the rude behavior of other students.
Victim to (শিকার) – Bangladesh falls a victim to flood every year.
Victim of (শিকার) – The poor man was a victim of the circumstances.
Vie with (প্রতিযোগিতা করা) – The sycophants vied with one another to appease the leader.
Visit to (পরিদর্শন) – The Inspector went on a visit to the college.
Void of (বিরহিত) – His words are void of meaning.
Vote for (ভোট দেওয়া) – He voted for me.
Valid for (বৈধ) – This passport will be valid for one year.
With a view to (উদ্দেশ্যে) – She came here with a view to looking me.
Work for (চাকরি করা) – He works for a law firm.
Wander about (ঘুরে বেড়ানো) – The boy wanders about in the streets.
Wait for (অপেক্ষা করা) – They waited for us at the station.
Wait upon (সেবা করা) – A nurse waits upon the patients.
Want of (অভাব) – I have wanted of money.
Wink at (দেখেও না দেখা) – Parents should not wink at their sons fault.
Wish for (বাসনা করা) – Man wishes for happiness.
Wonder at (অবাক হওয়া) –The porter wondered at the beauty of the three girls.
Zealous for (উৎসাহী) – A slave is always zealous for freedom.
Zest for (অনুরাগ) – Nita has zest for music.
Zeal for (উৎসাহী) – Begum Rokeya had a great zeal for education.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

Use appropriate prepositions to complete the sentences : (Questions 01-04) [GST-B: 22-23]

01. Unemployed youths are more likely to get exposed —— violence.
Ⓐ to Ⓑ on Ⓒ with Ⓓ over
Ans A Explanation Exposed to অর্থ অনাবৃত রাখা।

02. This beautiful dress comes —— four colors.
Ⓐ at Ⓑ over Ⓒ by Ⓓ in
Ans D Explanation Come in অর্থ enter, reach.

03. He readily agreed —— my proposal to donate to a charity fund.
Ⓐ with Ⓑ at Ⓒ to Ⓓ on
Ans C Explanation Agree to প্রস্তাব বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

04. We marveled —— the beauty of the monument.
Ⓐ up Ⓑ to Ⓒ of Ⓓ at
Ans D Explanation Marveled এর সাথে at বসে যার অর্থ বিস্ময়।

05. The man died —— hunger. [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ to Ⓒ about Ⓓ by
Ans A Explanation ক্ষুধা বা রোগে মারা যাওয়া অর্থে died of বসে।

06. He has great affection —— his grandchildren. [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ to Ⓑ after Ⓒ with Ⓓ for
Ans D Explanation অনুরাগ/ভাবাবেগ থাকা অর্থে affection for বসে।

07. It is a bit risky to generalize —— one set of results. [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ off Ⓑ from Ⓒ in Ⓓ about
Ans B Explanation Generalize from something অর্থ কোনোকিছুকে সহজীকরণ বা পৃথকীকরণ; বিশেষ করে অনেকগুলোর মিশ্রণ হতে।

08. Green tea is a good alternative —— coffee. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ to Ⓒ then Ⓓ of
Ans B Explanation Alternative to – বিকল্প।

09. The shops here are open —— 10 am to 8 pm. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ on Ⓒ at Ⓓ from Ans D

10. I cannot put —— with his insolence. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ out Ⓑ up Ⓒ in Ⓓ through
Ans B Explanation Put up with – সহ্য করা (tolerate)।

11. I ran —— Nehal at the store. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ into Ⓑ in Ⓒ at Ⓓ with
Ans A Explanation Run into sb – হঠাৎ কারো সাথে সাক্ষাৎ হওয়া।

12. The intellectuals can no longer be said to live —— margins —— the society. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ beyond; of Ⓑ against; in
Ⓒ inside; to Ⓓ before; inside
Ans A Explanation Beyond margin of sth - কোনো কিছুর উর্ধ্বে।

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13. She were — the big gate — the prison — the road [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ through, of, into Ⓑ into, by, to
Ⓒ across, inside, over Ⓓ by, to, on **Ans C**

14. He is almost always late — appointments. [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ of Ⓒ from Ⓓ at **Ans A**

15. Do not quarrel — this issue. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ of Ⓒ about Ⓓ from
Ans C Explanation Quarrel about sth- কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে ঝগড়া করা। quarrel with sb- কারো সাথে ঝগড়া করা।

16. The man divided the property — his two sons. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ between Ⓒ among Ⓓ for
Ans B Explanation দুই জনের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে between এবং দুয়ের অধিক এর মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে among হয়।

17. This is a difficult question — answer. [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ to Ⓒ with Ⓓ in
Ans B Explanation Question এর সাথে preposition to হবে।

18. The teacher is popular — his students. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ to Ⓒ with Ⓓ of
Ans C Explanation Popular with sth. - জনপ্রিয় হওয়া।

19. All human beings are born equal — dignity and rights. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ in Ⓒ by Ⓓ to
Ans D Explanation Equal এর পরে to হয়।

20. The prisoner made a gesture — defiance as he left the courtroom. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ on Ⓒ at Ⓓ for **Ans A**

21. I've applied for an extension — my visa [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ across Ⓑ through Ⓒ to Ⓓ on **Ans C**

22. I congratulate you — your winning the first prize [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ on Ⓒ at Ⓓ in
Ans B Explanation Congratulate sb on sth - অভিনন্দন জানানো।

23. Universities should never be made — mechanical organizations — collecting and distributing knowledge. [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ other than, for Ⓑ of, from Ⓒ from, into
Ⓓ of, against Ⓔ into, for **Ans E**

24. My friend is superior — me. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ than Ⓑ to Ⓒ by Ⓓ with
Ans B Explanation Superior, inferior এর পর to হয়।

25. I can't deviate — the truth. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ from Ⓒ on Ⓓ to
Ans B Explanation Deviate from- প্রথভ্রষ্ট হওয়া।

26. Students are concerned — their results. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ to Ⓒ for Ⓓ with
Ans C Explanation Be concerned about / for - উদ্বিগ্ন হওয়া।

27. Bangladesh is rich — natural gas. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ on Ⓒ for Ⓓ in
Ans A Explanation Rich in-সমৃদ্ধ।

28. He sat beside me. Here 'beside' is– [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ a preposition Ⓑ an adverb
Ⓒ a conjunction Ⓓ a noun **Ans A**

29. A friend is need is friend — deed. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ at Ⓑ on Ⓒ in Ⓓ through **Ans C**

30. I have confidence — you. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ on Ⓑ at Ⓒ upon Ⓓ in
Ans D Explanation Have confidence in sb অর্থ আস্থা থাকা।

31. I prefer tea — milk. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ than Ⓑ then Ⓒ to Ⓓ more
Ans C Explanation Prefer এর সাথে to হয়।

32. — all his wealth he is unhappy [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ on Ⓑ for Ⓒ at Ⓓ of
Ans B Explanation কারণ বুঝাচ্ছে তাই for হবে।

33. She preferred to put the books — the window. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ by Ⓑ within Ⓒ with Ⓓ for **Ans A**

34. He has assured me — s afely. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ with Ⓑ at Ⓒ for Ⓓ of
Ans D Explanation Assure of - নিশ্চিত করা।

35. Credit taka 5000.00 — my account. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ with Ⓒ at Ⓓ to
Ans D Explanation টাকার পরিমাণ প্রথমে থাকলে credit এর সাথে to বসে এবং টাকার পরিমাণ পরে থাকলে credit এর সাথে with বসে।

36. The lady ran past me. The underlined word is a/an_. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ preposition Ⓑ adverb Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ verb **Ans A**

37. The orphanage is located high up — the Carolina Mountains. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ above Ⓒ over Ⓓ on **Ans A**

38. He apologized — her — being late. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ to, for Ⓑ at, about Ⓒ with, of Ⓓ at,for
Ans A Explanation Apologize to sb for sth কিছুর জন্য দুঃখ প্রকাশ করা।

39. He was guilty — contempt of court. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ for Ⓒ over Ⓓ at
Ans A Explanation Guilty of- দোষী।

40. You need a good command — Engilish to study a subject at the university. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ upon Ⓑ of Ⓒ over Ⓓ on
Ans C Explanation Command over - কোনোকিছুতে দখল থাকা অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

41. He will be failed for contempt — court. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ against Ⓑ of Ⓒ for Ⓓ in
Ans B Explanation Contempt of court- বিচারালয় অবমাননা।

42. The book comprise — chapters. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ of
Ⓒ with Ⓓ no preposition required **Ans D**

43. We should not pine — what is not there and should adhere — our principles. [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ to;with Ⓑ for;about Ⓒ by;on Ⓓ for;to
Ans D Explanation Pine for - অনুশোচনা/শোক করা, adhere to - লেগে থাকা/অটল থাকা।

44. He was never conspicuous — his honesty and several times, he had been accused — it. [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ with; for Ⓑ on; for Ⓒ for; of Ⓓ by;t
Ans C Explanation Conspicous for - বিশিষ্ট। Accused of - ভিযুক্ত। তাঁর সততার জন্য সে কখনও বিশিষ্ট হননি এবং সে এটার জন্য অনে সময় অভিযুক্ত হয়েছেন।

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45. It is Akash —— the phone. [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ on Ⓑ at Ⓒ in Ⓓ into
Ans A Explanation Telephone/phone এর পূর্বে যদি the থাকে তবে তার পূর্বে over বসবে, যদি the না থাকে তবে by বসবে এবং ফোনে কথা চলছে বোঝাতে be verb থাকলে on বসবে।

46. Naren was debarred —— appearing in the test. [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ from Ⓒ to Ⓓ at
Ans B Explanation Debar from - বাদ দেওয়া। নরেন পরীক্ষা দেওয়া থেকে বাদ পড়েছিল।

47. The leader arrived —— a decision at last. [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ to Ⓑ at Ⓒ on Ⓓ by
Ans B Explanation Arrive at a decision-সিদ্ধান্তে উপনীত হওয়া।

48. What is the time —— your watch? [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ at Ⓒ by Ⓓ with
Ans C Explanation ঘড়িতে সময় দেখার ক্ষেত্রে by watch হয়।

49. Do you know the solution —— the problem? [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ for Ⓒ on Ⓓ to
Ans D Explanation Solution to + sth - কোনো কিছুর সমাধান।

50. As conditions in the traffic keep invariably changing, this virtue —— sophistication —— your brain must be at work when you are driving. [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ of, of Ⓑ of, by Ⓒ from, of
Ⓓ at, by Ⓔ in, through
Ans A

51. There is peace —— the campus. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ at Ⓑ in Ⓒ to Ⓓ on
Ans B Explanation ক্যাম্পাসে (in the campus) শান্তি বিরাজমান।

52. He instilled that idea __ my mind. [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ to Ⓑ in Ⓒ into Ⓓ of
Ans C Explanation Instil sth + into + sb - কারো মধ্যে কোনো কিছু ধীরে ধীরে নিবেশিত/সঞ্চারিত করা।

53. Your action is not consistent —— your principles. [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ off Ⓑ of Ⓒ with Ⓓ by
Ans C Explanation Consistent with + sth - কোনো কিছুর সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ।

54. He was very ambitious —— fame. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ for Ⓑ in Ⓒ with Ⓓ of
Ans A Explanation Ambitious for + sth - কোনো কিছুর জন্য উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষী।

55. At last he arrived —— a decision, is: [JUST-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ On Ⓑ At Ⓒ To Ⓓ For
Ans B Explanation কোনো সিদ্ধান্তে পৌঁছানোর ক্ষেত্রে arrive এর পর at হয়।

56. Everyone came but John. Which part of speech is 'but' in this sentence? [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Conjunction Ⓑ Preposition Ⓒ Noun Ⓓ Adverb
Ans B Explanation But (except) এখানে preposition হিসেবে বসছে।

57. His office is adjacent —— his residence. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ to Ⓑ at Ⓒ with Ⓓ for
Ans A Explanation Adjacent to - নিকটে।

58. Addiction —— yaba is dangerous. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ at Ⓑ to Ⓒ of Ⓓ for
Ans B Explanation Addiction to - আসক্তি।

59. Zarif prefers ice-cream —— chocolate. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ than Ⓑ to Ⓒ for Ⓓ of
Ans B Explanation Prefer এর পর দুটি বিষয় উল্লেখ থাকলে এদের মাঝে to হয়।

60. This play is satire —— the dowry system [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19].
Ⓐ of Ⓑ all Ⓒ on Ⓓ over
Ans C Explanation Satire on - কোনো বিষয়ের উপর ব্যঙ্গরচনা।

61. What are you so angry——? [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ about Ⓑ at Ⓒ with Ⓓ for
Ans D Explanation
Angry with– person
Angry for– something
Angry at– one's conduct
রাগান্বিত হওয়া

62. The parliament invested the new organization —— judicial authority. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ by Ⓑ with Ⓒ from Ⓓ through
Ans B

63. A man dies —— shore, you follow his body —— the grave, a stone marks the spot. [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ in, for Ⓑ up, with Ⓒ for, under
Ⓓ at, under Ⓔ on, to
Ans E Explanation On shore অর্থ তীরে। follow his body to the grave অর্থ মৃতদেহ কবরে নিয়ে যাওয়া।

64. Did you attend a skiing competition —— Interlaken? [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ on Ⓒ with Ⓓ into Ⓔ onto
Ans A Explanation Interlaken হলো সুইজারল্যান্ড এর একটি বড় শহর। তাই এর পূর্বে in বসবে।

65. Is your plan subject —— change? [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ to Ⓒ at Ⓓ for Ⓔ on
Ans B Explanation Subject এর পর to হয়। Be subject to – অধীন, অনুবর্তী হওয়া।

66. It is the responsibility of human being to prevent the environment —— being spoilt. [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ from Ⓑ for Ⓒ not Ⓓ are Ⓔ were
Ans A Explanation Prevent এর পর from হয়। Prevent from – বিরত রাখা।

67. Where does the Padma fall ——? [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ into Ⓒ on Ⓓ none Ⓔ of
Ans B Explanation কোনো কিছুতে পতিত হওয়া বোঝাতে fall into হয়।

68. He —— Dhaka on time. [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ reached to Ⓑ reached Ⓒ reached at
Ⓓ reached in Ⓔ reached on
Ans B Explanation সাধারণভাবে কোনো স্থানে পৌঁছানো/ সিদ্ধান্তে পৌঁছানো বোঝাতে reach এর সাথে কোনো preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. I bumped — one of my school friends at Shahbag yesterday.
Ⓐ to Ⓑ with Ⓒ at Ⓓ into Ans D

02. That reminds me —— my last visit to a Mughal palace.
Ⓐ about Ⓑ of Ⓒ for Ⓓ to Ans B

03. Do you get ..... well .....your sister?
Ⓐ by, to Ⓑ on, with Ⓒ into, with Ⓓ in, to Ans B

04. Bangladesh is ..... huge inland open water resources.
Ⓐ equipped with Ⓑ submerged by
Ⓒ blessed by Ⓓ blessed with Ans D

05. Shilpi insisted me — my going home.
Ⓐ from Ⓑ on Ⓒ to Ⓓ in Ans B

06. The gift was wrapped —— blue paper.
Ⓐ by Ⓑ around Ⓒ of Ⓓ in Ans D

07. I will take my driving test —— a week.
Ⓐ in Ⓑ about Ⓒ for Ⓓ on Ans A

08. I have reconciled myself —— never loving my job.
Ⓐ at Ⓑ to Ⓒ after Ⓓ on Ans B

09. Pay attention —— English grammar to use correct sentences.
Ⓐ to Ⓑ in Ⓒ on Ⓓ with Ans A

10. Monir is sitting —— the desk — front of the door.
Ⓐ at, in Ⓑ in, on Ⓒ on, on Ⓓ at, at Ans A

11. The Bullet Train travels —— 200 miles an hour.
Ⓐ for Ⓑ in Ⓒ at Ⓓ off Ans C

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12. Tina is renowned —— her oratory.
(A) with (B) of (C) in (D) for (Ans (D))

13. He was not conversant —— the plan.
(A) of (B) to (C) with (D) in (Ans (C))

14. She is planning to sit —— a test.
(A) on (B) in (C) upon (D) for (Ans (D))

15. I am accustomed —— a simple life.
(A) with (B) to (C) for (D) in (Ans (D))

16. The post office is —— the street from the grocery store.
(A) across (B) about (C) off (D) through (Ans (A))

17. We will stop at many attractions —— the way.
(A) near (B) in front of (C) along (D) out of (Ans (C))

18. The kids are hiding —— the tree.
(A) at (B) behind (C) off (D) toward (Ans (B))

19. Your conduct admits —— no excuse.
(A) to (B) for (C) of (D) at (Ans (C))

20. They travelled to Savar ——
(A) on foot (B) by walking
(C) on their feet (D) by foot (Ans (A))

21. There is no alternative — training.
(A) to (B) for (C) than (D) of (Ans (A))

22. Many prefer donating money —— distributing clothes.
(A) than (B) but (C) to (D) without (Ans (C))

23. The rich should not look down —— the poor.
(A) at (B) for (C) towards (D) upon (Ans (D))

24. Which of the following sentences is the correct one?
(A) Paper is made of wood
(B) Paper is made from wood
(C) Paper is made by wood
(D) Paper is made on wood (Ans (B))

25. I am not good —— translation.
(A) by (B) about (C) with (D) at (Ans (B))

26. Hurry up! We have to go —— five minutes.
(A) in (B) on (C) by (D) for (Ans (A))

ENGLISH Chapter 10

CONJUNCTION

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

যে part of speech দুই বা ততোধিক word, phrase, clause এবং sentence কে যুক্ত করে তাকে conjunction বলে।

1. He left home **bag and baggage.**
2. The gold is hidden **at the beach or by the lakeside.**
3. She is intelligent **but her sister is foolish.**

[উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যে bag এবং baggage দুটি word কে and, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে at the beach এবং by the lakeside দুটি phrase কে or এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে She is intelligent এবং her sister is foolish দুটি sentence কে but যুক্ত করেছে। উপরিউক্ত বাক্যে and, or এবং but তিনটি শব্দই conjunction।]

- বাক্য ব্যবহার অনুযায়ী conjunction দুই প্রকার। যথা : (i) Sub-ordinating Conjunction (ii) Co-ordinating Conjunction

Sub-ordinating Clause

যে conjunction এক বা একাধিক sub-ordinate clause কে একটি principal clause এর সাথে যুক্ত করে complex sentence গঠনে সহায়তা করে তাকে sub-ordinating conjunction বলে। Sub-ordinate clause যে অর্থ প্রদান করে সে অনুসারে sub-ordinating conjunction কে বিভিন্ন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

- Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **time** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

After	As soon as	Before	Once	Since	While	Till	When	Until	Whenever

Ex: They came **after** you had gone there.
Ex: Wait here **until** I come back.

- Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **reason** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

As	Since	Because	That

Ex: They didn't go to office **because** they were ill.
Ex: He may buy a car **since** he has a lot of money.

- Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **result/effect** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

That	So... that	Such... that

Ex: The load is **so** heavy **that** he can't carry.
Ex: She is **such** a fool **that** we can't depend on her.

- Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **purpose** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

That	So that	Lest	In order that

Ex: We read more **that** we may learn more.
Ex: Farmers use insecticide **so that** they can grow crops.

- Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **condition** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

If	Supporting that	Whether	Provided	Unless	Provided that	In case	Not or	On condition that

Ex: **If** you invite me, I will come to the party.
Ex: **Unless** you work hard, you will fail in the exam.

- Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **contrast/supposition** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

Though	Although	Even	Even if	However

Ex: **Though** he is poor, he is an honest man.
Ex: **Even if** she fails, she will never give up hope.

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❑ Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **comparison** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

As... as	So... as	Such... as	Than

Ex: I am **as** healthy **as** you are. **Ex:** He is taller **than** I am.

❑ Sub-ordinating clause যুক্ত যে সকল conjunction বাক্যে **place** নির্দেশ করে তা নিম্নরূপ:

Where	Whereas	Wherever	Anywhere	Everywhere

Ex: I know the place **where** he lives. **Ex:** I see this poster **wherever** I go.

Co-ordinating Conjunction

যে conjunction দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণীর word, phrase, clause কে যুক্ত করে তাকে co-ordinating conjunction বলে। Co-ordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি principal clause মিলে compound clause গঠিত হয়।

❑ **গঠন ও ব্যবহার অনুযায়ী co-ordinating conjunction চার প্রকার। যথা :**

01. Copulative Conjunction
02. Illative Conjunction
03. Adversative Conjunction
04. Alternative Conjunction

01. Copulative Conjunction : যে co-ordinating conjunction দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণির word, phrase, clause কে যুক্ত করে তাকে copulative conjunction বলে। Copulative conjunction নিম্নরূপ:

And/Also	Both ... and	As well as	Not only ... but also	No less than

Ex: The cow got up **and** walked away slowly. **Ex:** I **as well as** my friends will work in the field.

02. Illative Conjunction : যে co-ordinating conjunction দ্বারা সিদ্ধান্ত/অনুমতি বোঝানো হয় তাকে illative conjunction বলে।

Illative conjunction নিম্নরূপ :

So	For	Thus	Hence	Therefore

Ex: He was ill **so** he didn't go to college. **Ex:** Somebody came **for** I heard a knock at the door.

03. Adversative Conjunction : যে co-ordinating conjunction দুই বা ততোধিক word, phrase, clause এর মধ্যে বৈপরীত্য বোঝায় তাকে adversative conjunction বলে। Adversative conjunction নিম্নরূপ :

But	Yet	While	Whereas	Nevertheless

Ex: The rope was thin **but** it was strong. **Ex:** He works hard **whereas** his brother is quite the reverse.

04. Alternative Conjunction : যে co-ordinating conjunction দুই বা ততোধিক option এর মধ্যে একটি কে পছন্দ করা বোঝায় তাকে alternative conjunction বলে। Alternative conjunction নিম্নরূপ :

Either ... or	Or	Neither ... nor	Nor	Else	Either	Neither	Otherwise

Ex: **Either** you **or** your brother has stolen the pen. **Ex:** Work hard **otherwise** you will fail.

Some Important Conjunctions

SINCE

❑ **Since প্রধানত দুটি অর্থে ব্যবহার হয়।**

➢ কারণ বর্ণনা করা। তখন এটি 'যেহেতু' অর্থ প্রদান করে। **Ex:** **Since** we were late, we decided to go by taxi.

➢ সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি (duration) প্রকাশ করা। এক্ষেত্রে since এর পূর্বে present indefinite বা perfect tense ব্যবহৃত হলে উহার পর past indefinite tense বসে।
Ex: Some days have passed **since** my father died.

➢ Since এর পূর্বের অংশটি past indefinite tense হলে since এর পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়। এবং পূর্বের অংশটি present হলে পরেরটি past হয়।
Ex: It was ten years **since** we had first met.

WHILE

❑ **While প্রধানত দুটি অর্থে ব্যবহার হয়।**

➢ সময় বোঝাতে দুটি ঘটনার মধ্যে একটি ঘটার সময় যখন আরেকটি ঘটতে থাকে তখন ঘটমান বিষয়টির সাথে while বসে। While এর পূর্বের অংশ present indefinite tense হলে while এর পরবর্তী অংশ present continuous tense এবং while এর পূর্বের অংশ past indefinite tense হলে while এর পরবর্তী অংশ past continuous tense হয়।
Ex: Don't make a noise **while** your father is sleeping. **Ex:** I saw a blind man **while** I was walking along the road.

➢ দুটি বিষয়ের মধ্যে contrast বা বৈপরীত্য/বৈসাদৃশ্য বোঝাতে।
Ex: **While** these things go up, other things come down. **Ex:** We loiter in winter **while** it is already spring.

ALTHOUGH

❑ **Although একটি অর্থে ব্যবহার হয়।**

➢ দুটি বিষয়ের একটিকে ছাড় দিয়ে অপরটির উপর গুরুত্ব দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে although (যদিও) ব্যবহার হয়।
Ex: **Although** traffic in Dhaka City is increasing, no one is doing anything about it.
Ex: A solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid **although** glass is for all practical purposes.

CamScanner

AS

As কয়েকটি অর্থে ব্যবহার হয়।

- কারণ বর্ণনা করতে। তখন এর অর্থ হয় 'যেহেতু'। **Ex:** As the sun was shining, I decided to go out.
- সময় প্রকাশ করতে দুটি ঘটনা যখন একই সাথে ঘটে তখন as ব্যবহার করা হয়।
  Ex: As the day went on, the weather got worse. **Ex:** Please do exactly as your doctor says.

AND/BUT

- দুটি সমজাতীয় বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে and ব্যবহার হয়। কিন্তু দু'টি বিপরীত বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে but ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: He is honest **and** leads a very simple life. **Ex:** He is honest **but** overlooks dishonesty of others

TILL/UNTIL

- Till/until (যতক্ষণ না) শব্দ দুটির অর্থ একই। Until শব্দটি till এর চেয়ে অধিকতর formal। Till/until শব্দ দুটি negative অর্থে ব্যবহার হয়। এরা যে clause এ যুক্ত থাকে সেই clause এ কোনো negative word ব্যবহার হয় না।
  Ex: Do not leave **until** I come. **Ex:** I shall not be at peace **till** you promise me this.

AS SOON AS

- No sooner... than এর বিকল্প হিসেবে as soon as (যেইমাত্র) ব্যবহার হয় এবং উভয় অংশে একই tense ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: I opened the door **as soon as** I heard the bell. **Ex:** **As soon as** I arrived at the station, the train came.

NOT ONLY..... BUT ALSO

- ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর একাধিক গুণ/দোষকে গুরুত্বের সাথে তুলে ধরতে not only... but also ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: He ate **not only** pizza **but also** the cake. **Ex:** He is **not only** a liar **but also** a thief

OR

- Or (নতুবা) বিকল্প বা ফলাফলে অন্য কিছু ঘটতে পারে এমন আশঙ্কা প্রকাশ করতে ব্যবহার হয়।
  Ex: Work hard **or** you will fail in the examination. **Ex:** Do or die.

SO... THAT

- So... that অর্থ 'এমনভাবে... যে'। **Ex:** I was **so** sleepy **that** I couldn't keep my eyes open

IN CASE/IF

- পূর্ব সতর্কতা অবলম্বন করার ক্ষেত্রে in case (যদি) এবং ভবিষ্যৎ সম্ভাবনা/অনুমান করতে if ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: I'll open the umbrella **if** it rains. **Ex:** I'll write down the phone number **in case** I forget.

UNLESS

- Unless (যদি না) একটি negative word এর সাথে যুক্ত clause এ no/not ব্যবহার হয় না এবং future tense-ও ব্যবহার হয় না। কিন্তু কোনো সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকলে অর্থের ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় রাখতে future tense ব্যবহার হতে পারে।
  Ex: **Unless** a check signed, it is invalid. **Ex:** Law can never be enforced **unless** fear supports it.

AS... AS/SO... AS

- তুলনা বোঝাতে সাধারণত হ্যাঁ বোধক বাক্যে as... as এবং না বোধক বাক্যে so... as বসে।
  Ex: Tuhin is **as** beautiful **as** Rahul. **Ex:** She is beautiful but she is not **so** beautiful **as** her mother

AS IF/AS THOUGH

- As if/ As though (যেন) এর পূর্বে present indefinite tense থাকলে পরের অংশে past indefinite tense হয়।
  Ex: The man talks as if he knew me.
- পূর্বে past indefinite tense থাকলে পরের অংশে past perfect tense হয়। **Ex:** She looked as if she'd had some bad news.

THE SAME... AS/THAT

- একই জাতীয় ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়ের মধ্যে সাদৃশ্য বোঝাতে the same... as/that ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Ex: This is the same book as/that you wanted
  Ex: This pant is the same that I wanted to buy.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. I always carry an umbrella in case it——. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ rain Ⓑ rains Ⓒ is raining Ⓓ will rain **Ans Ⓑ**

02. Choose the correct combination of the sentence: I fell last winter, I am afraid of icy sidewalks. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ Since I fell last winter, I am afraid of icy sidewalks.
Ⓑ Since I am afraid of icy sidewalks, I fell last winter.
Ⓒ I fell last winter, I am afraid of icy sidewalks.
Ⓓ I fell last winter for icy sidewalks, I am afraid. **Ans Ⓐ**

03. The doctor won't come —— you request. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ unless Ⓑ though Ⓒ in spite of Ⓓ let alone
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Unless এর পরের clause টি positive হয়। unless অর্থ যদি না।

04. It was not until she had arrived home —— remembered her appointment with the doctor. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ when she Ⓑ she
Ⓒ that she Ⓓ and she **Ans Ⓒ**

05. The people at the party were worried about Rehnuma because no one was aware —— she had gone. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ when that Ⓑ of the people Ⓒ of where Ⓓ the place
Ans C Explanation স্থান নির্দেশ করছে তাই Where বসবে।

06. They treated me —— I were a child. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ when Ⓑ like Ⓒ as Ⓓ as if
Ans D Explanation As if এর পর subject + past + verb হয়। এটা কোনো অসম্ভব কল্পনা বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

07. He is honest —— leads every simple life. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ or Ⓑ but Ⓒ nor Ⓓ and
Ans B Explanation বিপরীত ধারণা প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে compound sentence এ but হয়।

08. Sayeed has been told that he will have to pay the fine —— his high rank in the Army. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ despite Ⓑ even if Ⓒ in spite Ⓓ though
Ans A Explanation Despite সত্ত্বেও। In spite এর সাথে of বসে। though এবং even though এর পর clause হয়। despite এর পর phrase বসে।

09. Everyone stared at me —— I were mad. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ what if Ⓑ as if Ⓒ if Ⓓ least
Ans B Explanation As if- যেন। As if এর পর subject + past + verb হয়।

10. Which of the following connectors is used to express concession? [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ otherwise Ⓑ because Ⓒ though Ⓓ therefore Ans C

11. What part of speech is the underlined word in: "He reached satiety soon"? [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ verb Ⓑ adverb Ⓒ noun Ⓓ conjunction Ans D

12. The field was flooded heavily. ——, the farmer ploughed the land. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ On the other hand Ⓑ Likewise
Ⓒ Nevertheless Ⓓ Therefore Ans C

13. "Whenever I see a snake, an icy feeling twirls down through my spine." What variety of conjunction is used in the sentence? [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ Correlative conjunction Ⓑ Subordinating conjunction
Ⓒ Coordinating conjunction Ⓓ Independent conjunction Ans B

14. Bangladesh should put premium on women empowerment —— it really want to further its development. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ of Ⓑ should Ⓒ for Ⓓ might
Ans C Explanation বাক্যে শূন্যস্থানে দুটি clause সংযুক্ত করতে conjunction হিসেবে for (কারণ) বসবে। নারী ক্ষমতায়নে আগ্রহী করার জন্য বাংলাদেশের উচিত পুরস্কার বা প্রতিদানের ব্যবস্থা করা কারণ এটার সত্যি আরও উন্নতি দরকার।

15. The most important truth is that a teacher can never truly teach —— he/she is learning himself. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ until Ⓑ also Ⓒ although Ⓓ unless
Ans D Explanation Unless এর পরের clauseটি positive হয় কিন্তু অর্থ negative দেয়। যদি না সে নিজে নিজে শেখে।

16. —— his convincing argument, the project was not approved. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Although Ⓑ However Ⓒ Despite Ⓓ In spite
Ans C Explanation Despite এর পর noun phrase (his convincing argument) এবং although এর পর clause (subject + verb) বসে।

17. You won't be allowed into the club ——you wear a suit and a tie. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ if Ⓑ unless Ⓒ whether Ⓓ apart
Ans B Explanation Unless এর পর affirmative sentence হয় কিন্তু negative অর্থ দেয়। তুমি ক্লাবে ঢোকার অনুমতি পাবে না যদি না তুমি স্যুট ও টাই পর।

18. Employers require that candidates have not only a degree—. [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ but work experience Ⓑ also work experience
Ⓒ but also work experience Ⓓ but more work experience
Ans C Explanation বাক্যে not only থাকলে এর পর but also হয়।

19. Which of the following connectors is used to express condition? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Otherwise Ⓑ unlike Ⓒ yet Ⓓ therefore
Ans A Explanation Otherwise সংযোগ শব্দটি শর্ত প্রকাশ করে।

20. —— the better team, we lost the match. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Despite being Ⓑ Despite of being
Ⓒ Although Ⓓ Despite the fact
Ans A Explanation Simple sentence এ দুটি বিপরীত idea বোঝাতে despite বা inspite of বসে।

21. The clock strikes——it is 12 o'clock. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ when Ⓑ during Ⓒ while Ⓓ before
Ans A Explanation Present Ind + when + Present Ind হবে।

22. Smaller companies were merged into the parent company, —— creating a single organization. [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ despite Ⓑ as a consequence Ⓒ though
Ⓓ in order to Ⓔ thereby
Ans E Explanation Thereby – তদনুযায়ী ঐ উপায়ে। ছোট কোম্পানি গুলো তাদের নিয়ন্ত্রানাধীন কোম্পানির মতো করে একক প্রতিষ্ঠান সৃষ্টির ফলে প্রধান কোম্পানিতে রূপান্তরিত হচ্ছে।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Hardly had he reached Dhaka —— his sister received him.
Ⓐ after Ⓑ before Ⓒ then Ⓓ than Ans B

02. Succeeding in college often is a challenge for students —, most colleges provide services designed to help students.
Ⓐ moreover Ⓑ in addition
Ⓒ therefore Ⓓ as a result Ans C

03. Find the correct use of 'although'—
Ⓐ He likes music although he is always busy.
Ⓑ We decided to return. Although, it was raining.
Ⓒ Although he is young, he is very careful.
Ⓓ My grandfather is over 70, he is although active. Ans C

04. I will stay with you —— there is a room free.
Ⓐ as much as Ⓑ as many as
Ⓒ as long as Ⓓ as important as Ans C

05. You have to take the full course of your antibiotics —— you feel better —, your illness will simply return.
Ⓐ although, so that Ⓑ even if, otherwise
Ⓒ so that, or Ⓓ unless, and Ans B

06. —— he is not tall, he could not be a basketball player.
Ⓐ Although Ⓑ However
Ⓒ Because Ⓓ Despite Ans C

07. They like to keep their old houses rather than build new ones —— it is very difficult and expensive to maintain them.
Ⓐ because Ⓑ even though
Ⓒ on the contrary Ⓓ for example Ans A

08. The referee blew the whistle to end the game —— there were two minutes left.
Ⓐ therefore Ⓑ since
Ⓒ although Ⓓ however Ans C

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10. — all his attempts to solve the problem, he failed.
Ⓐ After Ⓑ Despite Ⓒ Because Ⓓ Before — Ans: B

11. I went to the market and purchased sweets and ate them. The underlined word is a/an:
Ⓐ Preposition Ⓑ Conjunction Ⓒ Interjection Ⓓ None of the above — Ans: B

12. She couldn't qualify for the race — having trained very hard.
Ⓐ in spite of Ⓑ however Ⓒ although Ⓓ regardless — Ans: A

13. The children won't go to sleep ——— we leave a light on outside their bedroom.
Ⓐ except Ⓑ otherwise Ⓒ unless Ⓓ but — Ans: C

14. Jamil is reading Shakespeare closely —— he can get better marks in that course.
Ⓐ so that Ⓑ for Ⓒ because Ⓓ while — Ans: A

15. Which one is conjunction?
Ⓐ very Ⓑ run Ⓒ or Ⓓ why — Ans: C

16. No one knows what color dinosaurs were — no sample of their skin has survived.
Ⓐ because of Ⓑ because that Ⓒ it is because Ⓓ because — Ans: D

16. —— his becoming a teacher he does not have any moral scruples.
Ⓐ Although Ⓑ Despite of Ⓒ In spite of Ⓓ Instead of — Ans: C

17. —— living in the water, whales breathe air.
Ⓐ Despite Ⓑ For Ⓒ Though Ⓓ Now — Ans: A

18. We sit here ——.
Ⓐ while I come back Ⓑ till I come back Ⓒ until I have come back Ⓓ unless I come back — Ans: B

19. TV has numerous advantages ——, it has few disadvantages.
Ⓐ So Ⓑ However Ⓒ Notwithstanding Ⓓ Despite — Ans: B

20. I couldn't sleep last night —— very tired.
Ⓐ because of Ⓑ despite of Ⓒ despite Ⓓ because I was — Ans: D

21. Rihan walks as if he —— lame.
Ⓐ is Ⓑ had been Ⓒ has Ⓓ were — Ans: D

22. We waited until the plane ——.
Ⓐ did not take off Ⓑ took off Ⓒ had not taken off Ⓓ had taken off — Ans: B

ENGLISH Chapter 11 PHRASE & CLAUSE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

PHRASE

- দুই বা ততোধিক word একত্রে মিলে যখন একটি সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে phrase বলে। Phrase এ কোনো subject এবং finite verb থাকে না।
- গঠন এবং ব্যবহার অনুযায়ী phrase সাত প্রকার। যথা:

01. Noun Phrase: কোনো Phrase যখন noun এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে noun phrase বলে। Ex: He is a man of letters.

02. Adjective Phrase: যে phrase, noun অথবা pronoun কে modify করে তাকে adjective phrase বলে। এই সকল Phrase Noun বা Pronoun এর পর বসে উক্ত Noun বা Pronoun কে refer অথবা qualify করে থাকে।

Structure: Preposition + Noun = Adjective Phrase
Ex: It is a ring of gold. [of gold, ring কে qualify করেছে বলে adjective phrase]
Note: Which, which kind, which type দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে adjective phrase পাওয়া যায়।

03. Adverbial Phrase: যে phrase বাক্যে adverb এর কাজ করে অর্থাৎ noun, pronoun ব্যতীত অন্য parts of speech কে modify করে, তাকে adverbial phrase বলে।

Structure: Preposition থাকলে এক্ষেত্রে Preposition + Noun. Ex: Our class begins in November.
Note: Adjective এবং adverbial phrase এর structure একই রকম হলেও তাদের function ভিন্ন। তবে adjective phrase এর পূর্বে noun অথবা pronoun থাকে, কিন্তু adverbial phrase এর পূর্বে যে কোনো parts of speech থাকতে পারে।

04. Prepositional phrase: কোনো phrase যখন preposition এর মতো কাজ করে তখন তাকে prepositional phrase বলে।
Ex: The man sat in front of his house. Ex: He could not come because of weakness.
Note: Prepositional phrase সাধারণত preposition দিয়ে শুরু হয় এবং preposition দিয়ে শেষ হয়।

05. Interjectional phrase: যে Phrase দ্বারা আবেগ, আনন্দ, বিষাদ, কষ্ট ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায় তাকে interjectional phrase বলে।
Ex: What a pity! Oh my god!.

06. Verbal Phrase: এক বা একাধিক word একত্রিত হয়ে যখন verb এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে verbal phrase বলে।
Ex: He gave up smoking. Ex: He looks after me.

07. Conjunctional Phrase: যে phrase একাধিক clause অথবা sentence কে যুক্ত করে, তাকে conjunctional phrase বলে।
Ex: He came as soon as I left.

CLAUSE

- **Clause হলো কোনো বাক্যের এমন একটি অংশ যেখানে একটি মাত্র subject ও একটি মাত্র finite verb থাকে এবং যা একটি পূর্ণ বাক্যের অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।**
- **Kinds of clause:** Clause তিন প্রকার। যথা :

  (i) Principal Clause - প্রধান খণ্ডবাক্য **(ii)** Subordinate Clause - আশ্রিত খণ্ডবাক্য **(iii)** Co-ordinate Clause - সমপদস্থ খণ্ডবাক্য

  (i) Principal clause: বাক্যে অবস্থিত যে clause নিজের অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য বাক্যের অন্য কোনো clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল নয় অর্থাৎ স্বাধীনভাবে অ প্রকাশ করতে পারে তাকে principal clause বলে। **Ex:** I know *when he will come.*

  (ii) Subordinate Clause: বাক্যে অবস্থিত যে clause, principal clause এর সাহায্য ছাড়া নিজের সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না তাকে subordinate clau বলে। **Ex:** *I know* when he will come.
- **Subordinate clause চেনার উপায় :**

  After, before, because, since, as, as soon as, as long as, lest, though, although, if, as if, as though, even if, provided that, till, until, unless, that, so that, in order that, in case, whether, who, whom, when, where, which, how, why, wherever, while, hardly scarcely, barely দ্বারা যে সকল clause শুরু হয় তা subordinate clause।

  Ex: I have read the book (principal clause) that you lent me. (subordinate clause)

  (iii) Co-ordinate Clause: দুই বা ততোধিক principal clause কোনো co-ordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে তাকে co-ordinate clause বলে।

  Ex: They sent me a gift (principal clause) and I recieved it. (co-ordinate clause)
- **Co- ordinate clause চেনার উপায়:**

  And, but, or, yet, for, so, else, still, and not, and so, as well as, then, so then, therefore, however, whereas, nevertheless, otherwise both---and, not only---but also, either---or, neither---nor দ্বারা কোনো principal clause যুক্ত হলে তা co-ordinate clause।

  Ex: Jamal is honest (principal clause) but he takes bribe. (co-ordinate clause)

Noun Clause

- যে সকল subordinate clause বাক্যে noun এর মতো কাজ করে তাকে noun clause বলে।

  চেনার উপায় Principal clause এর verb কে who, whom, what দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে, উত্তরে যে subordinate clause পাওয়া যায় তা noun clause।

  Ex: I know where he lives.

  [উপরিউক্ত বাক্যে verb (know) এর কাছে 'what' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় where he lives যা noun clause। Where he lives বাক্যে ve (know) এর object হিসেবে বসেছে।]
- **বাক্যে noun clause এর ব্যবহার :**
  - **Verb এর subject হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

    Structure Noun clause + verb + extension.

    a) That he is a good man is known to all. b) What he said was unclear to us.
  - **Verb এর object হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

    Structure Subject + verb + noun clause.

    a) Joy declared **that he would finish the work.** b) I know **what his name is.**
  - **Subject এর complement হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

    Structure Subject + be verb + noun clause.

    a) The important matter is **how we can solve the problem.** b) That is **why I came early.**

    Note কোনো বাক্যে subject এর সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করার জন্য যে অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমূহ যুক্ত করা হয় ঐ অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টিকে subject complement বলে
  - **Noun clause যখন subject এর complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ঐ noun clause টি that, what, why, how, where দ্বারা শুরু হয়।**

    Ex: His problem was **that he didn't practice a lot.**
  - **Object এর complement হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

    Structure Subject + verb + object (ব্যক্তি) + noun clause.

    a) I told him **what he wanted to know.** b) He shows me **whatever I like.**

    Note কোনো বাক্যে object এর সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করার জন্য object এর সাথে যে অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমূহ যুক্ত করা হয় ঐ অতিরিক্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টি object complement বলে।
  - **Noun clause যখন object এর complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ঐ noun clause টি that, what, why, how, wherever, if দ্বারা শুরু হ**

    Ex: You may call your husband **whatever you wish.**
  - **Noun এর apposition হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

    Structure Noun + noun clause + verb + extension. **Or,** Subject + verb + noun + noun clause.

    a) The fact **that he is a thief is** *known to all.* b) I had the suspicion **that he will not come.**

    Note কোনো noun সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দেওয়ার জন্য যে শব্দ বা শব্দসমূহ যুক্ত করা হয় তাকে apposition বলে।

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➢ **Noun clause যখন বাক্যে noun এর apposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ঐ noun clause টি that দ্বারা শুরু হয়।**
Ex: The theme **that people have moral and social responsibilities** is important in folktales.

❑ **Truth, fact, belief, statement, report, word, news, rumour, explanation** শব্দগুলোর পর সাধারণত apposition হিসেবে **noun clause** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

➢ **Preposition এর object হিসেবে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

Structure **Preposition + noun clause.**

a) Joya is satisfied with **what she achieved in life.** b) It depends on **how it is done.**

❑ **নিম্ন লিখিত transitive verb এর পরে সাধারণত noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

Believe, suggest, demand, deny, admit, propose, expect, notice, promise, remember, hope, know, wish, understand, see, confess, imagine, declare, learn, hear, think, demonstrate, explain, wonder, discuss, regret, enquire.

❑ **Discuss, wonder, ask, enquire এই verb গুলোর পর কোনো noun clause ব্যবহার হলে noun clause টি why, where, how, if দ্বারা শুরু হয়।**

Ex: They asked <u>if I had taken tea.</u> **Ex:** I wonder <u>why they will come.</u>

❑ Deny, believe, wish, suggest, demand, expect, hope, regret, promise, imagine, fear, think এই verb গুলোর পর কোনো noun clause ব্যবহার হলে noun clause টি that দ্বারা শুরু হয়।

Ex: All audiences expected that the guest was present. Or, We believe <u>that honesty is the best policy.</u>

➢ **Noun clause এর পূর্বে যে সকল linking words/clause marker ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

Linking words	Examples	Linking words	Examples
That	**That he is good boy** is known to all.	Who	I know **who he is.**
Whose	Do you know **whose book it is?**	Whom	I can guess **whom you want to see.**
What	**What he said** is true.	Which	Can you tell **which one is Ram's**
Where	I do not know **where he was born.**	When	Kamal know **when he will come.**
Why	**Why he left the place** is a mystery.	How	I can tell **how he stole your watch.**
Whatever	I earn **whatever I can.**	If/Whether	She asked me **if/whether I would stay or not.**

Note Principal clause এর verb এর ঠিক পূর্বে বা পরে এবং preposition এর পরে যে subordinate clause টি থাকে তাই noun clause।

Nominal 'That' Clause

❑ That clause যদি কোনো sentence এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে nominal that clause বলে।

Structure That + subject + verb + extension + verb + extension.

Ex: That vitamin C prevents colds is well known. **Ex: That we need to move is** sure.

❑ **Characteristics of nominal that clause:**

➢ নিজস্ব subject এবং verb থাকা সত্ত্বেও sentence এ main verb এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

➢ Nominal that clause এ দুটি verb থাকে। ➢ Nominal that clause এর দ্বিতীয় verb টি singular form এ হয়।

Embedded Question

❑ **কোনো principal clause এর সাথে sub-ordinate clause যুক্ত হয়ে পরোক্ষভাবে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য অথবা sub-ordinate clause এর পূর্বে interrogative sentence যুক্ত হয়ে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য গঠন করলে তাকে embedded question বলে।**

(i) You know **what his name is.** **(ii) Do you know** what his name is?

[প্রথম বাক্যে principal clause (you know) এর সাথে sub-ordinate clause (what his name is) যুক্ত হয়ে পরোক্ষভাবে প্রশ্ন করছে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে sub-ordinate clause (what his name is) এর পূর্বে interrogative sentence (do you know) যুক্ত হয়ে প্রশ্ন করছে, তাই বাক্যের এ গঠন রীতি embedded question।]

❑ **Characteristics of embedded question:**

(i) I don't know (principal clause) + why he did it. (sub-ordinate clause) **(ii)** Do you know (interrogative sentence) + where he comes from? (sub-ordinate clause)

➢ Embedded question এ দুটি অংশ থাকে প্রথম অংশ principal clause এবং দ্বিতীয় অংশ sub-ordinate clause।

➢ Embedded question টি assertive হবে না কি interrogative হবে তা নির্ভর করে principal clause এর উপর।

➢ Principal clause টি assertive sentence হলে embedded question এর শেষে full stop (.) বসে।

➢ Principal clause টি interrogative sentence হলে embedded question এর শেষে question mark (?) বসে।

➢ Embedded question এর দুটি clause ভিন্ন tense হতে পারে।

➢ Embedded question এ clause marker হিসেবে if, who, whom, when, why, what, how, whose + noun, what + noun, how many, how much, how long, how often ব্যবহার হয়।

❑ **বাক্যের শুরুতে assertive sentence থাকলে embedded question এর structure নিম্নরূপ:**

Structure **Subject + verb + WH- word + subject + verb.**

Ex: He asked me **why I was late.** **Ex:** Tell me **what your name is.**

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❑ **Direct question এবং embedded question এর গঠনগত পার্থক্য।**

Direct Question	Embedded Question
Auxiliary verb + subject + verb + extension?	Subject + verb + extension + WH- word + subject + verb.
What did he say?	You tell me what he said.
Could you help me?	I wonder if you could help me.

❑ **বাক্যের শুরুতে interrogative sentence থাকলে embedded question এর structure নিম্নরূপ :**

Structure Auxiliary verb + subject + verb + WH- word + subject + verb?

Ex: Do you know where he lives? **Ex: Can they tell you** what time the movie starts?

➤ **Direct question এবং embedded question এর গঠনগত পার্থক্য:**

Direct Question	Embedded Question
Auxiliary verb + subject + verb + extension + ?	Auxiliary verb + subject + verb + extension + WH- word + subject + verb + ?
What time did she leave?	Do you know what time she left?
Where does he live?	Do they know where he lives?

Note WH- word এর পর যদি subject এর পরিবর্তে verb থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে embedded question এর নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য নয়।

Ex: I don't know **who has done it.** **Ex:** I bought a pen **which was black.**

Dangling Modifier

❑ **যে modifier বাক্যে subject এর পাশে বসে ঐ subject কে modify না করে বাক্যের অন্য কোনো noun বা pronoun কে modify করে তাকে dangling/illogical modifier বলে।**

Ex: After stealing a car, the police arrested the thief.

[উপরিউক্ত বাক্যে subject এর ঠিক পূর্বেই ব্যবহৃত modifier (after stealing a car) এর কাছে, যদি প্রশ্ন করা হয় কে চুরি করেছে? তাহলে modifier এর অবস্থান অনুযায়ী উত্তর হবে the police। কিন্তু বাস্তবে কি পুলিশ চুরি করে, না। চুরির কাজটি আসলে চোর করে। তাই after stealing a car বাক্যে চোরের পরিবর্তে পুলিশকে modify করায় তা সঠিক নয়। অর্থাৎ modifier টি একটি dangling modifier।]

❑ **Structure অনুযায়ী dangling modifier পাঁচ প্রকার:**

01. Verb এর present participle form দ্বারা গঠিত dangling modifier কে present participle dangling modifier বলে।

Structure (V_1 + ing) + extension, subject + verb + extension.
Dangling: Walking to the movie, the cloudburst drenched Jim.
Correct: Walking to the movie, **Jim** was drenched by the cloudburst.

02. Verb এর past participle form দ্বারা গঠিত dangling modifier কে past participle dangling modifier বলে।

Structure V_2 + extension, subject + verb + extension.
Dangling: Based on this study, the scientist could make several conclusions.
Correct: Based on this study, several conclusions could be made by the scientist.

03. Verb এর present participle form এর পূর্বে preposition নিয়ে গঠিত dangling modifier কে prepositional dangling modifier বলে।

Structure Preposition + (v_1 + ing) + extension, subject + verb + ext.
Dangling: After being started, the driver drove the truck carefully.
Correct: After being started, the truck was driven by the driver carefully.

04. Having + v_3 দ্বারাও past participle dangling modifier গঠিত হয়।

Structure Having + v_3 + extension, subject + verb + ext.
Dangling: Having apprehended the hijackers, the security guards whisked them off to FBI headquarters.

05. Having been + v_3 দ্বারা dangling modifier গঠিত হয়।

Structure Having been + v_3 + extension, subject + verb + ext.
Dangling: Having been delayed by heavy traffic, she arrived late.

Adjective Clause

❑ যে সকল subordinate clause বাক্যে noun/pronoun এর পরে বসে ঐ noun/pronoun কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে adjective clause বলে। Relative pronoun দিয়ে শুরু হয় বলে adjective clause কে relative clause-ও বলে।

চেনার উপায় : Subordinate clause এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত noun/pronoun কে how, which, which kind, which type, what sort দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে, উত্তরে যে subordinate clause পাওয়া যায় তা adjective clause।

Ex: The man who came here is my brother.

[উপরোক্ত বাক্যে the man এর কাছে 'which' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় who came here তা adjective clause। Who came here বাক্যে the man কে বিশেষিত করছে।]

❑ কোনো noun এর পর relative pronoun হিসেবে who, which, that, whom, whose, of which এবং relative adverb হিসেবে why, where, when, how, as দ্বারা adjective clause শুরু হয়।

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❑ বাক্যে adjective clause এর ব্যবহার

➢ **Subject এর বিশেষণ হিসেবে adjective clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
a) The boy **who came here** is my brother.
b) The news **that he will come** is known to all.

➢ **Possessive হিসেবে adjective clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
a) The bby **whose father is a doctor** came here.
b) He has a house **whose color is white**.

❑ **Adjective clause এর পূর্বে যে সকল linking words/clause marker ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

Linking words	Example
Who	The boy **who came here** is my brother.
Whom	The boy **whom you know** is my brother
Whose	The boy **whose father is a doctor** came here.
Which/that	The house **which/that is in garden** belongs to me.
Where	Tell me the place **where he lives.**
When	Tell him the time **when he will come.**
Why	I know the reason **why she said so.**
How	I know the way **how he did it.**

➢ **Adjective clause এ clause marker হিসেবে who, which, that ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে–**

Relative clause	ব্যক্তিবাচক	বস্তুবাচক
Subject	who/that	which/that
Object	whom/that	which/that
Possessive	whose	of which

Note Adjective clause সর্বদা noun এর পর বসে। **Ex: The lady** *who ate many items* was greedy.

Restrictive and Non-restrictive Clause

➢ **বাক্যে Adjective Clause এর ব্যবহার অনুযায়ী দু ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় : (i)** Restrictive Clause **(ii)** Non-restrictive Clause

(i) Restrictive clause: যে adjective clause পূর্ববর্তী noun/pronoun কে নির্দিষ্টভাবে বিশেষিত করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে restrictive clause বলে।
Ex: The man *who always speaks in English* is blind.

(ii) Non-restrictive clause: যে adjective clause পূর্ববর্তী noun/pronoun কে বিশেষিত করে কিন্তু adjective clause বাদ দিলে বাক্যে অর্থের কোনো পরিবর্তন ঘটে না তাকে non-restrictive clause বলে। **Ex:** The man, *who always speaks in English,* is blind.

Note Non-restrictive clause এর পূর্বে ও পরে comma (,) ব্যবহৃত করতে হয়।

Adverbial Clause

❑ যে subordinate clause বাক্যে principal clause এর সময়, স্থান, উদ্দেশ্য, ফলাফল, কারণ, প্রণালী, শর্ত, বৈপরীত্য প্রকাশ করে, তাকে Adverbial Clause বলে।
চেনার উপায় Principal clause কে when, how, why দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে, উত্তরে যে subordinate clause পাওয়া যায় তা adverb clause।
Ex: When he was four, his mother died.
[বিপরিতভ বাক্যে his mother died এর কাছে 'when' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় when he was four যা adverb clause। Where he lives বাক্যে verb (know) এর object হিসেবে বসেছে।]

নিম্ন লিখিত linking words/clause markers দ্বারা adverb clause শুরু হয়।

Name of adverb clause	Clause markers
Adverbial clause of time	after, before, ere, since, till, until, when, while
Adverbial clause of place	where, whence, whenever
Adverbial clause of cause	as, because, since, that
Adverbial clause of result	that, so---that, such---that
Adverbial clause of purpose	that, in order that, so that, lest
Adverbial clause of comparison	as---as, so---as, such---as, than
Adverbial clause of condition	if, whether, in case, unless, on condition, provided (that), supposing that
Adverbial clause of contrast	though, although
Adverbial clause of extent	as far as, so far as, so---as
Adverbial clause of manner	as, as if
Adverbial clause of concession	whoever, whatever, whichever, however, whether, even if

Ex: If it rains, I will stay at home. The underlined clause is a/an:
Ⓐ noun clause Ⓑ adjective clause Ⓒ adverbial clause Ⓓ principal clause **Ans Ⓒ**

Ex: As I trust myself, I don't need to write a number on it. In this sentence, the underlined words are —
Ⓐ adjective clause Ⓑ adverb clause Ⓒ noun clause Ⓓ none of the above **Ans Ⓑ**

Ex: 'Strike while the iron is hot' is an example of—
Ⓐ Noun clause Ⓑ Adjective clause Ⓒ Adverbial clause Ⓓ Subordinate clause **Ans Ⓒ**

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Reduced Clause

- বাক্যে sub-ordinate clause কে সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপে অর্থাৎ sub-ordinate clause কে যখন phrase আকারে প্রকাশ করা হয় তখন তাকে reduced clause বলে।
- দুই ধরনের clause এর reduced হয়। যথা: (i) Reduced Adjective Clause. (ii) Reduced Adverb Clause.

Reduced Adjective Clause

- **Reduced Adjective Clause :** Principal clause এর সাথে যুক্ত adjective clause কে যখন reduced করা হয় তখন তাকে reduced adjective clause বলে।

Structure Present/past participle verb + extension, subject + verb + ext.
Adjective clause: The books **that were** borrowed from class must be returned.
Reduced clause: The books borrowed from class must be returned.

➢ **Rules of reduced adjective clause:**
- Adjective clause এর সাথে যুক্ত clause marker টি বাদ দিতে হবে।
- Principal এবং adjective clause এর subject একই হলে reduced করার সময় adjective clause এর subject টি বাদ দিতে হবে।
- Adjective clause এ compound verb থাকলে reduced করার সময় auxiliary verb বাদ দিতে হবে।
- Adjective clause এ active verb থাকলে reduced করার সময় present participle verb (v_1 + ing) হয়।
- Adjective clause এ passive verb থাকলে reduced করার সময় past participle verb (v_3) হয়।

Re: All of the money **accepted** has already been released.
Ex: All of the money **that was** accepted has already been released.
Re: Mim saw a man **carrying** an umbrella.
Ex: Mim saw a man **who was** carrying an umbrella.

- তিনটি ক্ষেত্রে adjective clause কে reduced করা যায় না।

(i) Clause marker বাক্যের object হলে adjective clause কে reduced করা যায় না।
Ex: The books that I checked out of the library are due today.
(ii) Whose দ্বারা কোনো adjective clause শুরু হলে ঐ adjective clause কে reduced করা যায় না।
Ex: The woman **whose** son is blocking the entrance works upstairs.
(iii) কোনো adjective clause যদি বাক্যে adverb হিসেবে অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাহলে ঐ adjective clause কে reduced করা যায় না।
Ex: The time **when Andrew arrived** was inconvenient.

Reduced Adverb Clause

- **Reduced Adverb Clause:** Principal clause এর সাথে যুক্ত adverb clause কে যখন reduced করা হয় তখন তাকে reduced adverb clause বলে।

Structure Clause marker + present/past participle verb + extension, subject + verb + extension.
Reduced clause: After having lunch, Nasima went back to work.
Adverb clause: After she had lunch, Nasima went back to work.

- **Rules of reduced adverb clause:**
  - Adverb clause এর সাথে যুক্ত clause marker টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।
  - Adverb clause এর clause marker হিসেবে নিম্নলিখিত word গুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়।

After	Before	Once
Since	Until	When
While	Although	Though

  - Principal এবং adverb clause এর subject একই হলে reduced করার সময় adverb clause এর subject টি বাদ দিতে হবে।
  - Adverb clause এ compound verb থাকলে reduced করার সময় auxiliary verb বাদ দিতে হবে।
  - Adverb clause এ active verb থাকলে reduced করার সময় present participle verb (v_1 + ing) এবং passive verb থাকলে past participle verb (v_3) হয়।

Ex: After **he had** finished the book, he put it on the table.
Re: After **finishing** the book, he put it on the tab
Or, After **having finished** the book, he put it on the table.

Note When এবং while যুক্ত adverb clause কে reduced করলে when এবং while এর পর present participle verb (v_1 + ing) হয়।

Structure When/while + present participle, subject + verb + extension.
Reduced clause: While the writer **writing**, he smoked.
Adverb clause: While the writer **was writing**, he smoked.

Note Because দ্বারা কারণ বোঝালে adverb clause কে reduced করার সময় because উঠে যায়।

Structure Clause marker + present/past participle, subject + verb + extension.
Ex: Reduced clause: Having been remodeled, the house will fetch more on the market.
Adverb clause: Because the house **has been remodeled**, it will fetch more on the market.

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❑ দুটি ক্ষেত্রে adverb clause কে reduce করা যায় না।

• Principal এর adverb clause এর subject কিন্তু adverb clause এ reduce করা যায় না।

Ex: The patient had died before the doctor came.

• As এর as soon as যার adverb clause তার মূল ও adverb clause কে reduce করা যায় না।

Ex: As he was walking, he kept stopping to look at the flowers.

Appositive

❑ যে noun/noun phrase পাশাপাশি বসে তার পূর্ববর্তী অথবা পরবর্তী কোন noun/noun phrase সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে তাকে ঐ noun বা noun phrase কে appositive বলে।

01. Dhaka is very populated. 02. Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, is very populated.

Dhaka is very populated বাক্যটি একাই সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। কিন্তু the capital of Bangladesh দ্বারা যোগ করে দেই 'কয় দিয়ে বাকে Dhaka এর পর the capital of Bangladesh যোগ করে Dhaka সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করায় বাক্যের অর্থ প্রকাশে তা সম্পূর্ণ হয়। সুতরাং দিয়ে বাকের অন্তর্গত অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদানকারী the capital of Bangladesh-ই appositive।

❑ Appositive এর বৈশিষ্ট্য :

i. Noun অথবা noun phrase সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে।

ii. বাক্যে noun অথবা noun phrase এর পূর্বে বা পরে বসতে পারে।

iii. Appositive বাক্যে comma (,) দ্বারা বেষ্টিত থাকে।

iv. Subject এর পর appositive বসলে তার পূর্বে এবং পরে উভয় পাশে comma (,) বসতে হয়।

v. Object এর পর appositive বসলে তার পূর্বে comma (,) বসতে হয়। vi. বাক্যের শুরুতে appositive বসলে তার পরে comma (,) বসতে হয়।

vii. বাক্যে verb থাকে appositive এর কোনো ভূমিকা নেই।

❑ বাক্যে বসতে পারে এমনই appositive তিন প্রকার। যথা:

01. Nominative in appositive 02. Objective in appositive 03. Possessive in appositive

01. **Nominative in Appositive:** Appositive বাক্যে subject এর পরে বসে ও subject সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করলে তাকে nominative in appositive বলে।

Structure (iii) (i) Subject +, appositive, + verb + object.

Ex: The books, **an English dictionary and a chemistry text,** were on the shelf yesterday.

Structure (iii) (ii) Appositive, + subject + verb + object. Ex: Ershamin, Omartaser visited Dhaka in 1960.

Note: বাক্যের শুরুতে appositive বসলে তার পর একটি মাত্র comma (,) বসতে হয়।

02. **Objective in Appositive :** বাক্যে object এর পরে বসে ও object সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করলে তাকে objective in appositive বলে।

Structure (iii) (i) Subject + verb + object +, appositive. Ex:They invited Dr Yunus, **a great economist of Bangladesh.**

03. **Possesive in Appositive:** Noun এর possesive form বাক্যে যখন subject অথবা object এর appositive হিসেবে বসতে হয় তখন তাকে possesive in appositive বলে।

Structure (iv) (i) Subject + , + possesive appositive + , + verb + object.

Ex: Saiful Haque, **the company's personnel manager,** is present here.

Structure (v) (ii) Subject + verb + object +, possesive appositive. Ex: We must get Robin, **the family attorney's** signature.

❑ Appositive এর উভয় অথবা কোন দিকে comma (,) পরিবর্তে উভয় পাশে dash (–) বসতে হয়।

Ex: *Joyboly* – **one of the most prominent publications of Bangladesh** – is publishing many books.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Identify the clause of the underlined words : <u>What he says</u> is true. [GST-B 22-23]

Ⓐ Noun clause Ⓑ Adjective clause

Ⓒ Adverbial clause Ⓓ Subordinate clause

Answer Clause-টির ছক is বাক্যে যদি অসম্পূর্ণ sentence বসে তবে সেটি noun clause হয়।

02. He replied that <u>he would come</u>. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an– [GST-B : 21-22]

Ⓐ noun clause Ⓑ adverb clause

Ⓒ relative clause Ⓓ adjective clause

Answer বাক্যটিতে he would come clause টি object হিসেবে বসে noun clause এর কাজ করছে।

03. I do not know <u>who has come today</u>. The underlined is —

Ⓐ Noun clause Ⓑ Adjective clause

Ⓒ Adverbial clause Ⓓ Noun phrase

Answer Clause টি know verb-এর object হিসেবে বসেছে তাই এটা noun clause।

04. I know <u>where he lives</u>. The underlined clause is– [EL-B : 19-20]

Ⓐ a noun clause Ⓑ an adjective clause

Ⓒ an adverbial clause Ⓓ a principal clause

Answer Clause টি know verb এর object হিসেবে বসেছে তাই এটা noun clause।

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5. They hired a huge beautiful home. The underlined words are —[JU-B : 19-20]
   (A) adjective phrase (B) adverb phrase
   (C) prepositional phrase (D) noun phrase
   Ans (D) Explanation: Phrase (a huge beautiful home) টি hired verb এর object হিসেবে বসেছে তাই এটি noun phrase।

6. I think that he is a sincere person. The underlined part is a/an— [BRUR-A : 19-20]
   (A) Noun clause (B) Adjective clause
   (C) Verb clause (D) Adverbial clause
   Ans (A) Explanation: Clause টি think verb এর object হিসেবে বসে তাই এটি noun clause।

7. Mr. Haque is a man of stock. The underlined part is a/an- [BRUR-A : 19-20]
   (A) Noun Phrase (B) Verb Phrase
   (C) Adverbial Phrase (D) Adjective Phrase
   Ans (D) Explanation: Phrase টি noun কে বিশেষ করে তাই এটি adjective phrase।

8. —— in darkness, gazing at the fig-tree, I beheld Dawn's swallows roosting under huge umbrella-like leaves. [SUST-A : 19-20]
   (A) Woken up (B) Waking up (C) Wake up (D) To wake up
   Ans (C) Explanation: Reduced clause এর উদাহরণ।

9. —— we cannot attain success. [SUST-D : 19-20]
   (A) We should work hard (B) Without working hard
   (C) Only hard working (D) Work hard Ans (B)

10. Tell me —— that. [SUST-C : 19-20]
    (A) whom told you (B) that told
    (C) who told you (D) told
    Ans (C) Explanation: Embedded question অনুযায়ী WH-word + subject + verb হবে।

11. That everybody knew the story is obvious. The underlined part is a/an_ [SUST-D : 19-20]
    (A) adverbial cause (B) noun clause
    (C) adjective clause (D) none of them
    Ans (B) Explanation: Clause টি বাক্যের subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এটি noun clause।

12. Which of the following sentence contains both a prepositional and adverbial phrase? [JUST-E : 19-20]
    (A) He comes here every month
    (B) He stood near the window.
    (C) Inside, he was burning.
    (D) If you get exposed to X-ray too frequently, you will be harmed. Ans (B)

13. When I went to abroad, I stayed in the suburb of Australia. the underlined part is_____.[BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
    (A) a noun phrase (B) an adjective phrase
    (C) an adverbial phrase (D) an infinitive phrase
    Ans (C) Explanation: স্থান সময় দূরত্ব প্রভৃতি নির্দেশ করলে সেটা adverb হয়। clause টি স্থান নির্দেশ করছে তাই এটা adverbial clause হবে।

14. Do you know —— ? [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
    (A) Why Abir is absent today (B) Why is Abir absent today
    (C) Why was Abir absent today
    (D) Why has Abir been absent today
    Ans (A) Explanation: Embedded question অনুযায়ী why এর পর subject + verb হবে।

15. He asked me who got the Nobel Prize in literature in 2019. The underlined part is —— [BSMRSTU-F : 19-20]
    (A) a noun clause (B) an adjective clause
    (C) an adverbial clause (D) a participle clause
    Ans (A) Explanation: Clause টি asked verb এর object হিসেবে বসেছে তাই এটি noun clause।

16. The rally, —— to protest against injustice. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
    (A) organized (B) was organized
    (C) have organized (D) had organized
    Ans (B) Explanation: যাকে সংগঠিত হয়েছিল rally was organized।

17. Noveera Ahmed went to London in order to study Sculpture. The underlined part is —— [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
    (A) a noun phrase (B) a prepositional phrase
    (C) a participle phrase (D) an infinitive phrase Ans (D)

18. Sheikh Hasina, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, is considered one of the most powerful women in the world. The underlined part is —— [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
    (A) a noun phrase (B) an adjective phrase
    (C) an adverbial phrase (D) an infinitive phrase
    Ans (A) Explanation: Phrase টি হলো Apposition। Apposition সর্বদাই noun হয়।

19. I know the place where he lives. Identify the clause of the underlined part of the above sentence– [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
    (A) principal clause (B) noun clause
    (C) adjective clause (D) adverbial clause
    Ans (C) Explanation: Clause টি the place (noun) কে modify করছে এটি adjective clause।

20. I enquire how he lost his money. [KU-A : 18-19]
    (A) an adverb clause of resaon (B) an adjective clause
    (C) a noun clause (D) an adverb of result
    Ans (C) Explanation: Clause টি enquire verb এর object হিসেবে বসেছে তাই এটা noun clause হবে।

21. The migratory bird that he shot down was beautiful. [KU-A : 18-19]
    (A) a noun clause with relative pronoun as subject
    (B) an adverb clause of degree
    (C) an adjective clause with relative pronoun as possessive
    (D) an adjective clause with relative pronoun as object
    Ans (D) Explanation: Clause টি bird (noun) কে নির্দেশ করছে তাই adjective clause।

22. As I trust myself, I don't need to write a number on it. In this sentence, the underlined words are —— [IU-B : 18-19]
    (A) adjective clause (B) adverb clause
    (C) noun clause (D) none of the above
    Ans (B) Explanation: বাক্যে কোনো clause দ্বারা কারণ, ফলাফল, স্থান, সময় নির্দেশ করলে তা adverb clause হয়।

23. That he is a doctor is known to all. The underlined part is a/an- [BRUR-A : 18-19]
    (A) Adverb clause (B) Adjective clause
    (C) Verb clause (D) Noun clause
    Ans (D) Explanation: যে clause একটি sentence এ যে কোনো noun এর পরিবর্তে বসে এবং subject, object বা complement হিসেবে ভূমিকা পালন করে তাকে noun clause বলে। That, whatever, what, whom, who, whoever ইত্যাদি দ্বারা noun clause চেনা যায়।

24. Adverbial clause of cause or reason is introduced by - [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
    (A) because (B) where (C) untill (D) when
    Ans (A) Explanation: কারণ বোঝাতে because ব্যবহৃত হয়।

25. What you need for success is devotion. The underlined part of the sentence is—.
(a) a prepositional clause (b) a noun clause
(c) an adjectival clause (d) an adverbial clause
Ans (b) Clause টি sentence এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এটি noun clause। যেহেতু subject হিসেবে noun বা pronoun বসে।

26. Wait until I return. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an —.
(a) adjectival clause (b) noun clause
(c) adverbial clause (d) adjective phrase
Ans (c) Clause টি verb (wait) কে বিশেষ করে time বুঝিয়েছে তাই এটি adverb clause। যেহেতু adverb শুধু মাত্র how, when, why, where এবং এর সাথে adverb গুলো বসে।

27. We shall wait here until the principal comes. The underlined part of this sentence is —.
(a) an adjective phrase (b) an adverb clause
(c) a noun clause (d) an adverb phrase
Ans (b) এটি clause যার principal clause এর সাথে, এর ঠিক পরে এসে time বুঝিয়েছে তাই এটি adverb clause। Until the principal comes যার principal clause (we shall wait here) এর উপর নির্ভরশীল।

28. You cannot guess what type of person he is.
(a) noun clause (b) adjective clause
(c) adverbial clause (d) prepositional clause
Ans (a) Clause (what type of person he is) টি sentence এর object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এটি noun clause।

29. While hiking through the woods yesterday, we saw a tiger. The underlined phrase is
(a) prepositional phrase (b) adverbial phrase
(c) participle phrase (d) noun phrase
Ans (c) এটি noun phrase, present participle (past participle নয়) যা sentence এ Participle Phrase হিসেবে কাজ করেছে adjective phrase.

30. Globally, what we are experiencing is that English is replacing other languages. The underlined part is a/an —.
(a) noun clause (b) adjective clause
(c) adverbial clause (d) prepositional clause
Ans (a) এখানে 'What we are experiencing' subordinate clause টি 'be' verb এর subject হিসেবে sentence এ কাজ করেছে তাই এটি noun clause।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

1. The tall gentleman —— by the door is the bank manager.
(a) who standing (b) is standing
(c) stands (d) standing
Ans (d)

2. After — suspended for misbehaviour, the student requested reconsideration.
(a) having been (b) having (c) have (d) was
Ans (a)

3. What surprised me the most was how —— and reacted exactly like you, said the banker to me.
(a) did he look (b) does he look
(c) he looked (d) could he look
Ans (c)

4. I don't remember ——.
(a) what is her name (b) her name is what
(c) what her name is (d) is what her name
Ans (c)

5. —— the exams are over, we can plan for a sight-seeing tour.
(a) Even now (b) Now that
(c) Now and then (d) Now or never
Ans (b)

6. The most important chemical catalyst on the planet is chlorophyll, —— carbon dioxide and water react to form carbohydrates.
(a) whose presence (b) which is present
(c) presenting (d) in the presence of which
Ans (d)

7. I have read the book —— you lent me.
(a) whom (b) what
(c) whose (d) that
Ans (d)

8. —— that life began billions of years ago in the water.
(a) In the belief (b) It is believed
(c) The belief (d) Believing
Ans (b)

9. While going to class, ——.
(a) the dog bit me (b) I was bitten by a dog
(c) a dog bite me (d) a dog bit me
Ans (b)

10. — Nasna is a good cricketer is known to all.
(a) Or (b) Which
(c) Therefore (d) That
Ans (d)

11. The question is how he will respond. The underlined part of the sentence is-
(a) An adverb clause (b) An adjective clause
(c) A noun clause (d) A prepositional clause
Ans (c)

12. —— is a home where two parents work is a difficult task indeed. (Correctly complete the sentence)
(a) Children brought up (b) To bring up children
(c) Bringing up children (d) Children bringing up
Ans (c)

13. — appears larger on the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
(a) The moon (b) The moon which
(c) That the moon (d) Does the moon
Ans (c)

14. —— begin their existence as ice crystals over most of the earth seems likely.
(a) Raindrop (b) If raindrops
(c) What if raindrops (d) That raindrops
Ans (d)

15. Where he lives is a mystery. The underlined clause is a/an –
(a) noun (b) adverbial (c) principle (d) adjective
Ans (a)

16. Nobody knows when he will come. The underlined clause is–
(a) adjective clause (b) adverbial clause
(c) noun clause (d) adverbial phrase
Ans (c)

17. Do you know ——?
(a) who he is and what his name is
(b) who is he and what is his name
(c) who he is and what is his name
(d) who is he and what his name is
Ans (a)

18. The receptionist asked me—?
(a) what was my name and where did I come from
(b) what my name was and where did I come from
(c) what was my name and where I came from
(d) what my name was and where I came from
Ans (d)

19. Sitting happily, the chicken laid eggs. The underlined part is a/an —
(a) noun clause (b) subordinate clause
(c) independent clause (d) coordinate clause
Ans (b)

20. 'To win a prize is my ambition.' The underlined part of the sentence is a/an—
(a) adjective phrase (b) noun phrase
(c) conjunctional phrase (d) adverb phrase
Ans (b)

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ENGLISH Chapter 12 SENTENCE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

❑ যে সুবিন্যস্ত শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টি দ্বারা কোনো বিষয়ে বক্তার মনোভাব সম্পূর্ণভাবে প্রকাশ পায় তাকে Sentence বলে।

Classification of Sentence

According to Meaning

01. **Assertive Sentence :** যে sentence দ্বারা কোনো নিশ্চিত প্রকাশ পায় তাকে assertive sentence বলে।
Structure: Subject + verb + object + extension. Ex: Arnold is going to school. Ex: Lily practices speaking English.

02. **Interrogative Sentence :** যে sentence দ্বারা কোনো প্রশ্ন করা হয় তাকে interrogative sentence বলে।
Structure-1: Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + object + ext?
Ex: Have we a nice house? Ex: Are you doing this work?
Structure-2: WH-word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + object + ext? Ex: Where do you live?

❑ **Interrogative sentence এ Auxiliary verb ও WH word এর ব্যবহার :**
➢ Be- am is are was were এবং have verb-have /has /had ও shall /should /will /would /can /could /may /might এরা সবসময় subject এর পূর্বে
Ex: Could you have done this? Ex: Will he pull out the bad tooth?
➢ Do verb- do/did/does এরা সবসময় বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে এবং বর্তমান অর্থের উপর প্রশ্ন করে।
Structure: Do verb + object + extension + ?
Ex: Did Lubna lead her life tragically? Ex: Do you know me?
➢ Wh word- who/whose/whom/which/what/why/when/where এবং how much/how many এরা সবসময় বাক্যের শুরুতেই বসে।
Structure: Wh word + auxiliary verb + object + extension.
Or, Wh word + much/many + noun + auxiliary verb + extension + ?
Ex: Whom do you want? Ex: When did you come? Ex: How much money do you want?

03. **Imperative Sentence :** যে sentence দ্বারা আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ, নির্দেশ, পরামর্শ প্রকাশ পায় তাকে imperative sentence বলে।
Structure-1: Verb + object + ext.
Ex: Get out of the house. Ex: Help the poor.
Structure-2: Let + object (পরিচালক) + verb + extension.
Ex: Let me go out. Ex: Let him do the work.

04. **Optative Sentence :** যে sentence দ্বারা মনের ইচ্ছা বা প্রার্থনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে optative sentence বলে।
Structure: May + subject + verb + object + ext.
Ex: May Bangladesh prosper day by day. Ex: Long live the Prime Minister of our country.
Note: মনের সব optative sentence এ may টা থাকে।

05. **Exclamatory Sentence :** যে sentence দ্বারা মনের আকস্মিক অনুভূতি বা উচ্ছ্বাস প্রকাশ পায় তাকে exclamatory sentence বলে।
Structure-1: What a + adjective + noun + subject + verb + !
Ex: What a fine bird it is! Ex: What a beautiful scene it is!
Structure-2: How + adjective + subject + verb + !
Ex: How happy you are! Ex: How fat the man is!
Structure-3: Exclamatory word! + subject + verb + extension.
Ex: Alas! The man is dead. Ex: Fie! You are a liar.
Note: উপরিউক্ত ৫টি sentence কে Affirmative বলা হলেও এরা Optative এবং Exclamatory sentence হতে পারে। ৫ টি sentence কে negative করা যায়

❑ **Assertive sentence কে আবার দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা Affirmative ও Negative।**

01. **Affirmative Sentence (হ্যাঁ বোধক) :** হ্যাঁ বোধক বা ইতিবাচক বাক্যকেই ইংরেজিতে Affirmative sentence বলে।
Ex: (i) He came here. (Assertive Sentence) (ii) Who is narrating this? (Interrogative Sentence)
(iii) Read more and more. (Imperative Sentence) (iv) May Bangladesh live long. (Optative Sentence)
(iii) What an unfriendly attitude you have! (Exclamatory Sentence)

02. **Negative Sentence (না বোধক) :** না বোধক বা নেতিবাচক অর্থ প্রকাশ করলে ইংরেজিতে negative sentence বলা হয়।
Ex: (i) He does not came here. (Assertive Sentence) (ii) Didn't he go to school yesterday? (Interrogative Sentence)
(iii) Don't make a noise. (Imperative Sentence)

According to Formation

01. **Simple Sentence :** যে sentence এ একটি মাত্র subject এবং একটি মাত্র finite verb থাকে তাকে simple sentence বলে।
Structure: Subject + verb + object + extension.
Ex: He plays football in the field. Ex: They has made the negotiation.

(ঘ) Complex Sentence :- যে sentence এ একটি principal clause এর সাথে এক বা একাধিক subordinate clause যুক্ত হয়ে থাকে তাকে Complex Sentence বলে।

Structure: Subject + verb + object + etc. + sub-ordinating conjunction + subject + verb + object + etc.

Ex: I know that the train will come on time. Ex: Though he is poor, he is honest.

➤ Clause marker :-

What	how	Who	until	When	so that	That	as if	Because
Unless	Since	as	that	Though	till	although	Where	if	As

Ex: "If you read, you will learn". What type of sentence is it?

(a) Simple (b) Compound (c) Complex (d) None

(ঙ) Compound Sentence :- যদি দু বা ততোধিক principal clause, co-ordinate conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে এক বাক্য হয় তাকে Compound Sentence বলে।

Structure: Subject + verb + object + etc. + co-ordinate conjunction + subject + verb + object + etc.

Ex: He called me but I didn't pay heed to him. Ex: The authority warned him not be so careless as it.

➤ Co-ordinating conjunction :- নিম্নে কতিপয় Co-ordinating conjunction দেওয়া হলো-

Nor	Neither ... Nor	But	Yet	Nor	Nay	As well	Otherwise	Either ... Or	Or	For

Ex: Show your ticket, — you will not be allowed to enter.

(a) whom (b) if (c) lest (d) otherwise

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCE

Affirmative to Negative

Rule-1: Affirmative sentence এ only alone যদি থাকলে নিম্নে তাকে only alone এর পরিবর্তে none but এবং তাকে নিম্নে তাকে নিম্নে nothing but হবে।

Affir: Only Asif can help us. Neg : None but Asif can help us.

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

Rule-2: Only/alone অথবা নিম্নে তাকে only/alone এর পরিবর্তে not more than বা not less than ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।

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

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

Rule-3: Must যুক্ত sentence কে negative করতে হলে must এর পরিবর্তে cannot but, cannot help হবে।

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

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

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

Rule-4: All / Every + noun যুক্ত sentence কে negative করার জন্য there is no + noun + but + বাকি অংশ ব্যবহার হয়।

Affir: Every person likes flower. Neg : There is no person but likes flower.

Affir: Every mother loves her child. Neg : There is no mother but loves her child.
Or, No mother hates her child.

Note: Every এর পরিবর্তে no কখনো affirmative word দিয়ে opposite করা করতে হয়।

Rule-5: As soon as কে negative করতে হলে as soon as এর পরিবর্তে no sooner had + subject + v$_3$ + বাকি অংশ + than + দ্বিতীয় বাক্য হবে।

Affir: As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.
Neg : No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stood up.
Affir: As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. Neg : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

Assertive to Interrogative

❑ Assertive Sentence কে Interrogative sentence এ রূপান্তর করার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হবে :

➢ সর্বপ্রথম পরিবর্তন না ঘটিয়ে Assertive কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb সর্বপ্রথমে বসানোর চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

➢ Auxiliary verb না থাকলে বাক্যের Tense ও person অনুযায়ী do/ did/ does বসিয়ে তার simple present tense এর ক্ষেত্রে do/ does এবং simple past এর ক্ষেত্রে did ব্যবহার হয়।

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

Rule-1: Auxiliary verb যুক্ত assertive sentence এর সর্বপ্রথম না ঘটিয়ে বাক্যের শুরুতে – Is/ Are/ was/ were + subject + বাকি অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

Assert: He is absent from the class. Interr: Isn't he absent from the class?

Rule-2: না বোধক Assertive sentence কে interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে negative word টি উঠে যাবে এবং auxiliary verb বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে।

Assert: He is not strong enough to do these. Interr: Is he strong enough to do these?

Assert: He was not irresponsible. Interr: Was he irresponsible?

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

Structure-(i): Don't/Doesn't + subject + main verb + etc + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?)।

Assert: They play football. Interr: Don't they play football?

Assert: They played a chorus. Interr: Didn't they play a chorus?

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

Structure-(ii): Didn't + subject + main verb + etc + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?)।

Assert: Tapan played cricket. Interr: Didn't Tapan play cricket?

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Rule-4: Assertive sen... never এর পরিবর্তে ever এবং nothing এর পরিবর্তে anything বসিয়ে interrogative করতে হয়।

Asser: Paul never goes to club.
Interr: Does Paul ever go to club?

Asser: There was nothing to do.
Interr: Was there anything to do?

Rule-5: All/Everyone/Everybody কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে who + don't/didn't/doesn't + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

Asser: Everybody wants to be happy.
Interr: Who doesn't want to be happy?

Asser: Everyone hates a liar.
Interr: Who doesn't hate a liar?

Rule-6: Nobody/none/no one কে Interrogative করার জন্য এদের পরিবর্তে who + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

Asser: Nobody could ever count my love for you.
Interr: Who could ever count my love for you?
Or, Could anybody ever count my love for you?

Rule-7: Every + noun যুক্ত assertive sentence কে interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে is there any + noun + who doesn't + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

Asser: Every man hates war.
Interr: Is there any man who doesn't hate war?

Note কিন্তু must এর ক্ষেত্রে doesn't না বসে will not বসে।

Asser: Every man must die.
Interr: Is there any man who will not die?

Assertive to Exclamatory

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

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

Asser: The garden is very beautiful.
Excla: How beautiful the garden is!

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

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

Asser: I wish I were a king.
Excla: If I were a king!

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

Asser: The picture is very beautiful.
Excla: How beautiful the picture is!

Rule-4: যেসব Assertive sentence এ subject এর পরে sorrow, rejoice, surprise, wonder ইত্যাদি verb থাকলে exclamatory sentence পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে অর্থানুসারে hurrah!, ah!, oh!, alas!, fie!, bravo! বসে এবং that উঠে গিয়ে পরের অংশ বসে। বাক্যের শেষে full stop (.) বসে

Asser: We rejoice that we have won the game.
Excla: Hurrah! we have won the game

Assertive to Imperative

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asser: He plays a guitar.
Imper: Let him play a guitar.

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

Asser: You should not do the work.
Imper: Don't do the work.

Asser: You don't go out.
Imper: Don't go out.

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

Imper: Go home at once.
Asser: You are asked to go home at once.

Imper: Please do the work.
Asser: You are requested to do the work.

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Transformation of Simple, Complex, Compound

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

Example:

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

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

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

Simple to Complex

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

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

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

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

Structure Subject + who + verb + ext. **Simple:** The boy playing in the field is my friend.

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

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

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

Simple: I saw a bird flying. **Complex :** I saw a bird which was flying .

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

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

Simple: The stolen watch was found. **Complex :** The watch which was stolen was found.

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

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

Simple: They broke the wall constructed yesterday. **Complex:** They broke the wall which was constructed yesterday.

Rule–6: Adjective + noun যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + who + be verb + Past participle + ext. **Simple:** A dishonest boy suffers in life.

Complex : A/The boy who is dishonest suffers in life.

Rule–7: Adjective + noun যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + be verb + object + who + be verb + ext. **Simple:** I saw a lame man.

Complex : I saw a man who was lame.

Rule–8: Being যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Since + subject + be verb + object + (2nd clause) + ext.

Simple: The water being very hot, I could not drink it. **Complex:** Since the water was very hot, I could not drink it.

Rule–9: Too------to যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + be verb + too এর পরিবর্তে so + adjective + to এর পরিবর্তে that + subject + can/could not + ext.

Simple: Sadhan was too honest to show excuse. **Complex:** Sadhan was so honest that he could not excuse.

Rule–10: উদ্দেশ্যমূলক simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject+ verb + adjective + to এর পরিবর্তে so that + subject + can/could/may/might + ext.

Simple: He works hard to shine in life. **Complex:** He works hard so that he may shine in life.

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Simple to Compound

Rule–1: Present participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb এর past form + obj + and + 2nd clause + ext.
Simple: Going home, they found their brother.
Compound : They went home and found their brother.

Rule–2: Being যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + and + 2nd clause + ext.
Simple: Being very sorry, Rita left for home early.
Compound : Rita was very sorry and left for home early.

Rule–3: Perfect participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + object + but + 2nd clause + ext.
Simple: Having forgotten him, I went out.
Compound: I had forgotten him and went out.

Rule–4: Too---to যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + too এর পরিবর্তে very + to এর পরিবর্তে and + Subject + can not /could not + extension হয়।
Simple: He is too weak to walk.
Compound: He is very weak and he can not walk.

Rule–5: Adjective যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + object + and + Subject + be verb + ext.
Simple: I helped a poor boy.
Compound : I helped a boy and he was poor.

Rule–6: To যুক্ত উদ্দেশ্যমূলক simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + object + and + Subject + verb + ext.
Simple: The fisherman goes to the river to catch fish.
Compound : The fisherman wants to catch fish and so he goes to the river.

Rule–7: Surprisingly, accidentally, certainly, truly, surely, suddenly প্রভৃতি adverb যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Object এর সম্পন্ন অংশ + and + Subject + ext.
Simple: Surely he will come.
Compound: He will come and it is sure.

Complex to Simple

Rule–1: Though/although + be verb (am, is, are, was, were) যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Despite /in spite of + subject এর possessive case + being + ext.
Complex: Though he was weak, he went to school.
Simple : Despite/in spite of his being weak, he went to school.

Rule–2: Though/although + have/has/had + দুটি clause এর একই subject যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Despite /in spite of + subject এর possessive case + having + ext.
Complex: Though he had qualifications, he did not get a job.
Simple : In spite of his having qualifications, he did not get a job.

Rule–3: Though/although + verb + দুটি clause এর একই subject যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার করার নিয়ম :
Structure Despite /in spite of + subject এর possessive case + মূল verb সাথে ing + ext.
Complex: Though he got the news, he was not happy.
Simple: In spite of his getting the news, he was not happy.

Rule–4: Though/although + have been/has been/had been + দুটি clause এর একই subject যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Despite /in spite of + subject এর possessive case + মূল verb সাথে ing + ext.
Complex: Though/although he has been reading more, he cannot make a good result.
Simple : Despite/in spite of his reading more he cannot make a good result.

Rule–5: Sub + Relative pronoun + principal verb যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb সাথে ing + ext.
Complex: People who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones.
Simple : People living in glass houses ought not to throw stones.

Rule–6: Sub + Relative pronoun + be verb + principal verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure: Subject + present participle + ext.
Complex: The man who/that is sleeping at the station is a porter.
Simple : The man sleeping at the station is a porter.

Rule–7: Sub + Relative pronoun + principal verb এর past participle যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + object + principal verb সাথে ing + ext.
Complex: He rented a flat which/that belonged to a rich man.
Simple : He rented a flat belonging to a rich man.

Rule–8: Sub + Relative pronoun + auxiliary verb + principal verb এর past participle যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + main verb + ext.
Complex: The shirt which/that was bought from the new market was very costly.
Simple: The shirt bought from the new market was very costly.

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Rule–9: Sub + verb + object + Relative pronoun + auxiliary verb + principal verb এর past participle যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + main verb + ext.
Complex: We took an ambulance which/that was parked on the road. **Simple :** We took an ambulance parked on the road.

Rule–10: Subject + Relative pronoun + adjective যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Article (a/an) + adjective + subject + ext.
Complex: The man who is rich can help the poor. **Simple :** A rich man can help the poor.

Compound to Simple

Rule–1: And যুক্ত compound sentence + একই subject যুক্ত simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + being + and এর পরিবর্তে subject + verb + ext.
Compound: The tea was very hot and I could not drink it. **Simple :** The tea being very hot, I could not drink it.

Rule–2: And + be verb (am, is, are, was, were) + একই subject যুক্ত compound sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + be verb সাথে ing/having + and উঠে যায় + 2nd clause + ext.
Compound: The sun had set and we returned home . **Simple :** The sun having set, we returned home .

Rule–3: But যুক্ত compound sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure In spite of + Subject এর possessive case + adjective + but উঠে যায় + 2nd clause + ext.
Compound: He is ill but he can run fast . **Simple :** In spite of his illness, he can run fast.

Rule–4: Or যুক্ত compound sentence কে simple sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Without + verb সাথে ing + adjective + or এর পরিবর্তে Subject + 2nd clause + ext.
Compound: Work hard or you will not prosper in life . **Simple :** Without working hard, you will not prosper in life.

Rule–5: And + be verb (have, has, had) যুক্ত compound sentence কে simple sentence.
Compound : Tulshi went to the garden and saw a red rose. **Simple :** Going to the garden Tulsi saw a red rose.

Compound to Complex

Rule–1: And + reason (কারণ) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Since + subject + verb + and এর পরিবর্তে 2nd clause + ext.
Compound: He was poor and could not buy a good shirt . **Complex :** Since he was poor, he could not buy a good shirt.

Rule–2: And + Time (সময়) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure When + subject + verb + object + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) 2nd clause + ext.
Compound: The teacher entered the class room and the students stood up.
Complex : When the teacher entered the class room, the students stood up.

Rule–3: And + condition (শর্ত) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :.
Structure If + subject + verb + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) 2nd clause + ext. **Compound:** Work hard and you will shine in life.
Complex : If you work hard, you will shine in life.

Rule–4: And + very + negative যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + very এর পরিবর্তে so + and এর পরিবর্তে that + subject (2nd clause) + ext.
Compound: The problem is very difficult and I cannot solve it. **Complex :** The problem is so difficult that I cannot solve it.

Rule–5: But যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Though + Subject + but এর পরিবর্তে Subject + ext.
Compound: He ran fast but could not get the train. **Complex :** Though he ran fast, he could not get the train.

Complex to Compound

Rule–1: Though/although যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + object + but + Subject + verb + ext.
Complex: Though he is poor, he is honest. **Compound:** He is poor but he is honest.

Rule–2: As/since/when যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + object + but + Subject + verb + ext.
Complex: As he was ill, he could not go. **Compound:** He was ill and therefore he could not go.

Rule–3: If + negative অর্থ যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Verb + it + কমা উঠিয়ে or + subject + extension .
Complex: If you do not do it, you will be punished. **Compound :** Do it or you will be punished.

Rule–4: Relative pronoun অর্থ যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :
Structure Subject + verb + object + that এর পরিবর্তে and + it + 2nd clause + ext.
Complex: He bought a shirt which was costly. **Compound :** He bought a shirt and it was costly.

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Rule–5: So that অর্থ যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + verb + so that এর পরিবর্তে and so + 1st clause + ext.

Complex: He walked fast so that he could get the train.

Compound: He wanted to get the train and so he walked fast.

Rule–6: So--- that অর্থ যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Subject + be verb + so এর পরিবর্তে very + that এর পরিবর্তে and + 2nd clause + ext.

Complex: The boy is so weak that he cannot walk.

Compound : The boy is very weak and he cannot walk.

Rule–7: That clause যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure 2nd clause + that এর পরিবর্তে and of this +1st clause + ext.

Complex: I am sure that you are wrong.

Compound: You are wrong and of this I am sure.

Transformation of Degree

❑ **Positive, Comparative and Superlative এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর সহজে মনে রাখার জন্য :**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
as.....as (affir) **Ex:** He is as tall as she.	2nd sub + ... not + adj এর comparative form + than + 1st subject. **Ex:** She is not taller than me.	-------
So/as (Neg) **Ex:** He is not so tall as she	2nd sub + ... verb + adj এর comparative form + than + 1st subject. **Ex:** She is taller than me.	-------
No other..... **Ex:** No other boy is as tall as he.	than any other..... **Ex:** He is taller than any other boy,	the + superlative **Ex:** He is the tallest boy,
Very few..... **Ex:** Very few boys are as tall as he	than most other..... **Ex:** He is taller than most other boys.	one of the + superlative **Ex:** He is one of the tallest boys,

Superlative to Positive Degree

Rule-01: Superlative degree কে positive degree তে পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Structure No other + object + be verb + so/ as + superlative degree এর positive form + so/as + sentence এর subject.

Superlative: He is the best boy in the class.

Positive: No other boy in the class is as good as he.

Note (i) No other, of any, of any other এর পরে noun বা pronoun এর singular form বসে।

(ii) Most other, many other, few other, all other, very few, one of the এর পর noun বা pronoun এর plural form বসে।

Rule-02: Superlative degree এর পরে of all/of any থাকলে তা উঠে যায়।

Superlative: It burns the prettiest of any wood.

Positive: No other wood burns so pretty as it.

Rule-03: One of the যুক্ত superlative degree কে positive degree তে পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

Structure Very few + superlative sentence এর object এর noun /pronoun + be verb + so/as + superlative degree এর positive form + as+ superlative sentence এর subject এর subject.

Superlative: Japan is one of the richest countries of the world.

Positive: Very few countries of the world are as rich as Japan.

Comparative to Positive Degree

Rule-01: Than any other/all other যুক্ত comparative degree কে positive degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure No other + comparative sentence এর object টির noun /pronoun + axt + be verb + so/as + comparative degree এর Positive form + as + comparative sentence এর subject এর noun /pronoun.

Comparative: He is better than any other boy (all other boys) in the class.

Positive: No other boy in the class is as good as he.

Rule-02: শুধু Than যুক্ত comparative degree কে positive degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Comparative sentence এর object টির noun /pronoun + be verb + no/not + so /as (না বোধক বোঝালে so এবং হ্যাঁ বোধক বোঝালে as হয়) + comparative degree এর Positive form + as + comparative sentence এর subject টির noun /pronoun.

Comparative: Partho is wiser than Arnob.

Positive: Arnob is not so wise as Partho.

Note যদি comparative degree তে no/not থাকে তাহলে positive degree তে শুধুমাত্র সেই no/not বাদ যায় এবং উক্ত নিয়ম অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Ex : Comparative: Panto is not more intelligent than Pobon.

Positive: Pobon is as intelligent as Panto.

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Rule-03: Than most other/than few other যুক্ত comparative degree কে positive degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

Structure Very few + comparative sentence এর object টির noun /pronoun + be verb + so/as + comparative degree এর Positive form + as + comparative sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun.

Comparative: The cow is more useful than most other animals. **Positive:** Very few animals are so useful as the cow.

Note Very few হলে verb এর plural form হয়।

Rule-04: No less/not less + degree + than + যুক্ত comparative degree কে positive degree তে পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure Comparative sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun + be verb + so/as + comparative degree এর Positive form + as + comparative sentence এর object টির noun/pronoun.

Comparative: Tima is no less clever than Pollobi. **Positive:** Tima is as clever as Pollobi.

Rule-05: শুধু Less + than + যুক্ত comparative degree কে positive degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Comparative sentence এর subject টির noun /pronoun + be verb + no/not + so/as + comparative degree এর Positive form + as + comparative sentence এর object টির noun/pronoun.

Comparative: He is less stupid than his brother. **Positive:** He is not so less as stupid his brother.

Superlative to Comparative

Rule-01: Superlative degree কে comparative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

Structure Superlative sentence এর subject টির noun /pronoun + be verb + the উঠে গিয়ে Superlative form এর comparative form + than any other + শেষে প্রদত্ত sentence এর object টির Noun/pronoun হয়।

Superlative: Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.

Comparative: Dhaka is bigger than any other city in Bangladesh.

Rule-02: Superlative degree তে of all থাকলে comparative করার সময় of all এর পরিবর্তে than all other এবং of any এর পরিবর্তে than any other বসে।

Superlative: Akbar was the greatest of all kings in India. **Comparative:** Akbar was greater than all other kings in India.

Rule-03: One of the যুক্ত superlative degree কে comparative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Superlative sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun + be verb + superlative degree এর comparative form + এরপর than most other + শেষে প্রদত্ত sentence এর object টির Noun/pronoun।

Superlative: Nayon is one of the tallest boys in the class. **Comparative:** Nayon is taller than most other boys in the class.

Positive to Comparative

Rule-01: 'No other' যুক্ত positive degree কে comparative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

Structure বাক্যের শুরুতে positive sentence এর object টির noun/ pronoun + be verb + positive degree এর comparative form + than any other + positive sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun .

Positive: No other peak of the world is as high as Everest. **Comparative:** Everest is higher than any other peak of the world.

Rule-02: Very few যুক্ত positive degree কে comparative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure বাক্যের শুরুতে positive sentence এর object টির noun/ pronoun + be verb + positive degree এর comparative form + than most other + positive sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun.

Positive: Very few countries of the world are as rich as Japan. **Comparative:** Japan is richer than most other countries of the world.

Rule-03: As + positive degree + as যুক্ত positive degree কে comparative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

Structure Positive sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun + be verb + not + positive degree এর comparative form + than + positive sentence এর object টির noun/pronoun.

Positive: He is as tall as his brother **Comparative:** His brother is not taller than he.

Comparative to Superlative

Rule-01: Than any other যুক্ত comparative degree কে superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

Structure Comparative sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun + be verb + the + comparative degree এর superlative form + comparative sentence এর object টির Noun/pronoun.

Comparative: He is better than any other boy in the class. **Superlative:** He is the best boy in the class .

Rule-02: Comparative sentence এর subject এ other এর পরে plural থাকলে superlative degree এরপর of all হয়।

Comparative: He is taller than all other boys. **Superlative:** He is the tallest of all boys.

Rule-03: Than most other/than few other যুক্ত comparative degree কে superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

Structure Comparative sentence এর subject টির noun/pronoun + be verb + one of the + comparative degree এর superlative form + comparative sentence এর object টির Noun/pronoun

Comparative: Dhaka is bigger than most other cities in Bangladesh. **Superlative:** Dhaka is one of the biggest cities in Bangladesh.

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Positive to Superlative

Rule-01: No other যুক্ত positive degree কে superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :
Structure Positive sentence এর subject টির noun / pronoun + be verb + the + positive degree এর superlative form + positive sentence এর object টির noun / pronoun .
Positive: No other boy in the class is as tall as Ripon. **Superlative:** Ripon is the tallest boy in the class.

Rule-02: Very few যুক্ত positive degree কে superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :
Structure Positive sentence এর subject টির noun / pronoun + be verb + one of the + positive degree এর superlative form + positive sentence এর object টির noun / pronoun .
Positive: Very few boys in the village are as small as Prodip. **Superlative:** Prodip is one of the smallest boys in the village.

Positive to Comparative

Rule-01: Noun/pronoun + as + positive degree + as + Noun/pronoun যুক্ত positive degree কে comparative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময় :
Structure Noun/pronoun + be verb + not + positive degree এর comparative form + than + Noun/pronoun হয়।
Positive: I am as brave as he . **Comparative:** He is not braver than I (am).
Note: Positive বাক্যকে affirmative থেকে negative বাক্যে পরিবর্তন করতে হলে এই একই নিয়মে করতে হবে।

Rule-02: As + positive degree + as + Noun/pronoun যুক্ত positive degree কে comparative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:
Structure Noun/pronoun + be verb + no/ not + positive degree এর comparative form + than + Noun/pronoun হয়।
Positive: He is as intimate to me as to you. **Comparative:** He is not more intimate to you than to me.
Note: যে সকল comparative degree এর আগে More যুক্ত হয় তার গঠন positive degree noun/pronoun অনুযায়ী হয়।

Rule-03: There is no + so + positive degree + as যুক্ত positive বাক্যকে comparative বাক্যে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:
Structure বাক্যের শুরুতে noun /pronoun + be verb + positive degree এর comparative form + than any other + Noun/pronoun হয়।
Positive: There is no mystery so great as misery. **Comparative:** Misery is greater than any other mystery.

Rule- 04: No other যুক্ত positive বাক্যকে comparative বাক্যে পরিবর্তন করার সময়:
Structure বাক্যের শুরুতে noun / pronoun + be verb + positive degree এর comparative form + than any other + Noun/pronoun হয়।
Positive: No other peak of the world as high as Everest. **Comparative:** Everest is higher than any other peak of the world.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which one is a complex sentence? [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ This is the act of a wise man.
Ⓑ This is an act and a wise man does it.
Ⓒ This is the act that a wise man does.
Ⓓ This act is done by a wise man.
Ans C Explanation Though, although, since, that, wh-word, if, as though, as if প্রভৃতি দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে তাকে complex sentence বলে।

02. Choose the correct transformation of the following sentence: Unfortunately, one only remembers what is exceptional. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ Unfortunately, one remembers the exceptional only.
Ⓑ Unfortunately, one only remembers the exceptional.
Ⓒ Unfortunately, only one remembers the exceptional.
Ⓓ Unfortunately, one only remembers only the exceptional. **Ans B**

03. Fatema is the mother of the child. which sentence below is correct? [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ The child is Fatema. Ⓑ The child is Fatema's.
Ⓒ The child is Fatemas. Ⓓ The child is Fatema's child **Ans D**

04. 'Wait here till my arrival' (Make it Complex). [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Wait here till I arrive Ⓑ Wait here till my arrive
Ⓒ Wait here before I come Ⓓ Wait here before I arrive **Ans A**

05. Iron is one the most useful metals. (Make it Positive) [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Iron is useful metal.
Ⓑ Very few metals are so useful as iron.
Ⓒ Iron is more useful metal
Ⓓ Iron is more useful metals.
Ans B Explanation One of the থাকলে positive degree এর ক্ষেত্রে very few হয়।

06. Very few boys in the class are as brave as Selim (Make it Comparative degree). [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Selim is braver than most other boys in the class.
Ⓑ Selim is braver than any other boys in the class.
Ⓒ No other boys in the class is braver than Selim.
Ⓓ Selim is braver than other boys in the class.
Ans A Explanation Positive degree তে very few থাকলে comparative করার সময় than most other হয়।

07. Everybody wishes to be rich. (Make it Interrogative) [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Does everybody wish to be rich?
Ⓑ Who does not wish to be rich?
Ⓒ Why not everybody wish to be rich.
Ⓓ Who is not wish to be rich?
Ans B Explanation Everybody যুক্ত affirmative sentence কে interrogative করার জন্য who does not + V_1 হয়।

08. Change the verb of the sentence. The examination result gave her pleasure. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ The examination result pleased her.
Ⓑ The examination results give her pleasure.
Ⓒ She was pleasing by her examination results.
Ⓓ She was pleased to see her examination results.
Ans A Explanation Give someone pleasure - কাউকে আনন্দ দেওয়া (pleasure someone)।

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09. Which of the following is the correct complex sentence? [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ The sitting in the corner is my sister.
Ⓑ I saw a bird flying.
Ⓒ The woman who is reported is a spy.
Ⓓ The mag brought valuable gifts.
Ans C Explanation WH-word, if, as, though, although, since দ্বারা একটি স্বাধীন ও একটি পরাধীন clause যুক্ত হলে সেটা complex sentence হয়।

10. Which of the following is a simple sentence? [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Make haste, else you will miss the train.
Ⓑ While the sun was rising, we went home.
Ⓒ The dog held the boy and swam ashore.
Ⓓ The sun having set, we went home.
Ans D Explanation একটি subject একটি finite verb থাকলে সেটা simple sentence হয়।

11. No sooner had the bowler bowled than the umpire called it a 'No'. Transform the sentence into positive. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ As soon as the bowler bowled, the umpire called it a 'No'.
Ⓑ Hardly had the bowler bowled when the umpire called it 'No'
Ⓒ Scarcely had the bowler bowled when the umpire called it a 'No'
Ⓓ When the bowler bowled, the umpire called a 'No'.
Ans A Explanation No sooner had যুক্ত complex sentence কে positive করার জন্য as soon as হয়।

12. That's sweeping statement. Choose the negative of the above sentence from the following options– [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ That's not a correct statement
Ⓑ That's not a specific statement
Ⓒ That's not a good statement
Ⓓ That's not a broad statement.
Ans A Explanation Sweeping statement অর্থ thoughtless statement।

13. Which is a simple sentence? [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ The machine is working beyond our expectations.
Ⓑ If I make a promise, I keep it.
Ⓒ Tell me what you mean by this.
Ⓓ He does not always speak as he thinks.
Ans A Explanation একটি sub + একটি finite verb থাকলে সেটা simple sentence।

14. 'I know his birthday.' - the complex sentence of this is —— [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ I know about his birth and its day.
Ⓑ His birthday is known to me.
Ⓒ I know when he was born.
Ⓓ This is his birthday and I and know it.
Ans C Explanation His birthday = When he was born.

15. The exclamatory form of 'Time flies very fast' is ——
Ⓐ Time flies very swiftly! Ⓑ How time does fly!
Ⓒ How fast time flies! Ⓓ What a time fly!
Ans C Explanation Assertive sentence এ very থাকলে exclamatory sentence এ how হয় এবং a very থাকলে what হয়।

16. A good example of a complex sentence is – [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ Tell me the name you bear. Ⓑ Tell me what your name.
Ⓒ Tell me what your name is. Ⓓ Tell me what is your name.
Ans C Explanation What, which, if, as, since ইত্যাদি থাকলে complex sentence হয়।

17. 'They have little money' means– [JKKNIU-C : 18-19]
Ⓐ They have no money at all Ⓑ They have almost no money
Ⓒ They have yet some money Ⓓ They have quite some money
Ans B Explanation Little, few একলে negative অর্থ দেয়। তাদের প্রায় কোনো টাকা নেই।

18. At eight o'clock last night, I was studying. The statement is a——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ simple sentence Ⓑ complex sentence
Ⓒ compound sentence Ⓓ coordinate sentence
Ans A Explanation একটি subject এবং একটি মাত্র finite verb থাকলে তাকে simple sentence বলে। তবে একাধিক non-finite verb থাকতে পারে।

19. She said that she was coming. Transform it into a simple sentence: [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ She told that she was coming. Ⓑ She will come today.
Ⓒ She is coming. Ⓓ She told of her coming.
Ans D Explanation Said that she was এর পরিবর্তে told of + possessive form of she + coming হবে।

20. Though he is a customs officer, he is honest. Transform the sentence into simple. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ In spite of he is a customs officer, he is honest
Ⓑ Despite of his being a customs officer, he is honest
Ⓒ In spite of his being a customs officer, he is honest
Ⓓ In spite of his being honest, he is a customs officer
Ans C Explanation Complex Sentence এ though/ although থাকলে simple করার সময় এর পরিবর্তে Inspite of/Despite বসে + sub এর possessive form + being (be verb থাকলে)

21. Very few towns in Bangladesh are as old as Jessore. Transform this sentence into comparative. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Jessore is older than most other cities in Bangladesh.
Ⓑ Jessore is older than any other cities in Bangladesh.
Ⓒ Jessore is older than few other cities in Bangladesh.
Ⓓ Jessore is older than all other cities in Bangladesh.
Ans A Explanation Very few যুক্ত positive degree কে comparative degree তে রূপান্তর করার নিয়ম: subject + comparative form + than + most other + noun/pronoun + বাকি অংশ।

22. Correct the incorrect part of "We cannot always convey ourselves with simple sentences." [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ cannot always convey Ⓑ can not always express
Ⓒ cannot always express Ⓓ can not always communicate
Ans B Explanation Express - প্রকাশ করা। আমরা সর্বদা আমাদের অনুভূতি সাধারণ ভাষায় প্রকাশ করতে পারি না।

23. I know who he is. This is an example of—— [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ simple sentence Ⓑ complex sentence
Ⓒ compound sentence Ⓓ multiple sentence
Ans B Explanation Who, which, what, when, whom, how, if, as, though ইত্যাদি দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে সেটা complex sentence হয়।

24. I got your letter about a week ago. (Transform the sentence into complex.) [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ It's about a week since I got your letter.
Ⓑ About a week has passed I had got your letter.
Ⓒ The letter was got before a week has passed.
Ⓓ About a week passed after I got your letter.
Ans A Explanation Complex sentence - জটিল বাক্য (What, who, when, where, why, how, whom, that, because, as, since, though, although, if, unless ইত্যাদি) subordinate conjunction যুক্ত হয়।

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25. **Which is the correct compound sentence?**
Ⓐ He is very fast in running.
Ⓑ Run fast and you can win the race.
Ⓒ If you ran fast, you can win the race.
Ⓓ He ran fast to win the race.
Ans Ⓓ দুটি সমমানের Clause and/or/but দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে Compound Sentence গঠন করে। এক্ষেত্রে "ran fast" এবং "can win the race" clause দুটি 'and' দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়েছে।

26. **My hair grows very fast. (Make it Exclamatory)**
Ⓐ What a fast my hair!
Ⓑ How a fast my hair!
Ⓒ How fast does my hair grow!
Ⓓ How fast do my hair grow!
Ans Ⓒ Assertive sentence এ very থাকলে exclamatory করার সময় how বসে।

27. **"You should apologize for what you have done" is a**
Ⓐ complex sentence
Ⓑ simple sentence
Ⓒ compound sentence
Ⓓ adverbial clause
Ans Ⓐ যদি এবং বা তার সমার্থক কোনো শব্দ দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত না হয়ে complex sentence হয়।

28. **Which of the following is the correct exclamatory sentence?**
Ⓐ How does man get old!
Ⓑ How gets a man old!
Ⓒ How a man becomes old!
Ⓓ How a man does become old!
Ans Ⓐ

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. **Choose the correct interrogative forms**
Ⓐ Which of the pictures you like best?
Ⓑ Which of the pictures are you like best?
Ⓒ Which of the pictures do you like best?
Ⓓ Which of the picture is you like best?
Ans Ⓒ

02. **Choose the correct interrogative form.**
Ⓐ What has you in store?
Ⓑ What do you in store?
Ⓒ What did you in store?
Ⓓ What have you in store?
Ans Ⓓ

03. **Choose the correct interrogative form.**
Ⓐ When did you born?
Ⓑ When were you born?
Ⓒ When are you born?
Ⓓ When you born?
Ans Ⓑ

04. **Of the two boys, Latif is — intelligent.**
Ⓐ more Ⓑ most Ⓒ as Ⓓ far
Ans Ⓐ

05. **Identify the imperative sentence.**
Ⓐ I shall go to college.
Ⓑ Matin is singing a song.
Ⓒ Stand up.
Ⓓ It has been raining since morning.
Ans Ⓒ

06. **"How gorgeous is the sunset!" The assertive form of the sentence is:**
Ⓐ How is the sunset so gorgeous?
Ⓑ The sunset is gorgeous, isn't it?
Ⓒ The sunset is very gorgeous
Ⓓ How gorgeous the sunset is!
Ans Ⓒ

07. **What type of sentence is it - 'Let me go.'**
Ⓐ Assertive
Ⓑ Imperative
Ⓒ Optative
Ⓓ Exclamatory
Ans Ⓑ

08. **Which of the following is a compound sentence?**
Ⓐ After he came here, he talked to him
Ⓑ He came here but I did not talk to him
Ⓒ He stopped to talk to him
Ⓓ He could not but talk to him.
Ans Ⓑ

09. **Transform the following sentence into a complex one: 'Learn to educate yourself.**
Ⓐ Learn how to educate yourself.
Ⓑ Learn how you can educate yourself.
Ⓒ Learn as you want to be self-educated.
Ⓓ If you learn, you can educate yourself.
Ans Ⓑ

10. **Subordinate clauses can be found only in –**
Ⓐ simple sentences
Ⓑ complex sentences
Ⓒ compound sentences
Ⓓ complex and compound sentences
Ans Ⓑ

11. **He shut the door and went out. (Make it simple)**
Ⓐ He shutting the door went out.
Ⓑ He went out after he shutting the door.
Ⓒ Shutting the door, he went out.
Ⓓ He went out when the door was shut.
Ans Ⓒ

12. **The man said this and went away. (Make it complex)**
Ⓐ Saying this the man went away.
Ⓑ The man said this and then the man had gone away.
Ⓒ The man went away after he had said this.
Ⓓ Having said this the man went away.
Ans Ⓒ

13. **He failed the test because he did not study hard enough. (Identify the type of sentence)**
Ⓐ Simple
Ⓑ Compound
Ⓒ Complex
Ⓓ Compound-Complex
Ans Ⓒ

14. **I came to study in the UK because I wanted to improve my English, so I talk to as many English people as possible. (Identify the type of sentence)**
Ⓐ Simple
Ⓑ Compound
Ⓒ Complex
Ⓓ Compound-Complex
Ans Ⓓ

15. **I was late for work. (Identify the type of sentence)**
Ⓐ Simple
Ⓑ Compound
Ⓒ Complex
Ⓓ Compound-complex
Ans Ⓐ

16. **They are peace loving. (Make it complex)**
Ⓐ They are peace loving people.
Ⓑ They are people with peace.
Ⓒ They are the people who are peace loving.
Ⓓ They are people who hold peace.
Ans Ⓒ

17. **Choose the correct answer. How long did you wait —"**
Ⓐ till lunch time
Ⓑ till he came
Ⓒ until six O'clock
Ⓓ since this morning
Ans Ⓑ

18. **All love flower. The interrogative is–**
Ⓐ Who does not love flower?
Ⓑ Who did not love flower?
Ⓒ Who do not love flower?
Ⓓ Do all love flower?
Ans Ⓒ

19. **As soon as he saw me, he ran away. The correct negative form is**
Ⓐ No sooner had he seen me he ran away.
Ⓑ No sooner had he seen me than he ran away.
Ⓒ No sooner he saw me than he ran away.
Ⓓ He did not see me and he ran away.
Ans Ⓑ

ENGLISH Chapter 13

TENSE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

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

The Present Tense

- যে verb এর দ্বারা বর্তমান সময়ে সংঘটিত হয় বোঝায় তাকে Present Tense বলে। Ex: I read a book.
- **Present Tense এর প্রকারভেদ :** Present Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথা :
  (i) Present indefinite Tense — (ii) Present Continuous Tense
  (iii) Present Perfect Tense — (iv) Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানে কোনো কাজ করা বোঝায় এবং অভ্যাসগত কাজ বা চিরন্তন সত্য বোঝায় তাকে Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense বলে। Ex: He reads a book.
- **Identification :** Subject এর পর মূল verb এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে subject (কর্তা) third person singular number হলে মূল verb এর শেষে 's/es' যোগ করতে হয়।

Structure **Active Sense :** Subject + verb (verb + s/es) + object + extension. Ex: I go to school regularly.
Passive Sense : Subject + am/is/are + Past participle + extension. Ex: The terrorist was arrested.

- **Present Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার :** (i) চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal truth) বোঝে। The sun rises in the east.
  (ii) অভ্যাসগত কর্ম (Habitual fact) বোঝে। He goes to bed at ten o'clock everyday.
  (iii) নিকট ভবিষ্যৎ বোঝে। Durgapuja begins in the next month.
  (iv) বাক্যের Sentence-এ নিম্নের Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Indefinite Tense হয় :

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

Ex : He goes to school regularly.
(v) কোনো প্রবচন বা বক্তার বক্তব্য উদ্ধৃতির ক্ষেত্রে। Shakespeare says, Life is a tale told by an idiot.
(vi) First Conditional sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে। If he wants, I will help him.

- **Different forms of Present Indefinite Tense:**

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

Present Continuous Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানকালে কোনো কাজ চলছে বা কিছুটা ধারাবাহিক চলছে বোঝায় তাকে Present Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: I am reading a book.
- **Identification :** Subject এর পর মূল verb এর person ও number অনুযায়ী am, is, are বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure **Active Sense :** Subject + am/is/are + মূল verb শেষে ing + extension. Ex : I am reading a book now.
Passive Sense : Subject + am/is/are + being + Past participle form of verb + extension. Ex : The work is being done at the moment.

- **Present Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :**
  - সমাসন্ন ভবিষ্যতকালের অর্থে। I am leaving tomorrow. (coming/go, verb যাই হোক সকল verb এর সাথে ভবিষ্যতের সময়ের উল্লেখ করতে হয়)।
  - অতীতে শুরু হয়ে বর্তমানেও কিছু সময় চলা অর্থে। Anish is working for examination.
  - পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা বোঝাতে। The population of Bangladesh is increasing rapidly.
  - Today, this season, this year ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে। He often goes to school by us but today he is going by train.
  - সব সময়, চিরকাল, অবিরাম চলছে বোঝাতে। I am going to America forever.
  - নিকটস্থ ভবিষ্যৎ। Navid is coming tomorrow.
  - বাক্যের Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Continuous Tense হয় :

Now	at this moment	at this time	at present	still	look	listen

❑ **Different forms of Present Perfect Continuous Tense:**

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

The Past Tense

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

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

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

Past Indefinite Tense

❑ যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ অতীতে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল এবং যার দ্বারা কাজটির আর কোন সম্পর্ক নেই বোঝায় তাকে Past Indefinite Tense বলে। **Ex:** I did the work.

❑ **Identification :** Subject এর পর মূল verb এর past form বসলে হয়।

Structure **Active Sense :** Subject + Past Verb + extension. **Ex :** I went home yesterday.
Passive Sense: Subject + was/were + Past participle + extension. **Ex :** I was advised to get the visa in advance.

❑ **Present Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার :**

➢ Past habit অতীতকালে অভ্যাস বোঝাতে বাক্যের শিরোনাম শেষে 'ত' বা যোগ 'ত' হয়। Arnob would play cricket every afternoon.

➢ অতীতকালের বাক্যের অভ্যাস বোঝাতে often, always, usually, regularly ইত্যাদি শব্দ থাকে simple past বাক্যের শুরু হয়।

Ex: He watered the plants regularly.

➢ অতীতে সংঘটিত কাজ বোঝাতে : Bulul went there yesterday.

➢ অতীতের অভ্যাসের অর্থ বোঝাতে : I used to swim in the pond regularly.

➢ অনুরোধ জানাতে : Would you please give me a cup of tea?

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

❑ **Different forms of Past Indefinite Tense:**

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

Past Continuous Tense

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

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

Structure **Active Sense :** Subject + was /were + verb-ing + extension. **Ex :** I was listening to BBC news then.
Passive Sense : Subject + was/were + being + past participle form of verb + extension. **Ex :** The class was being taken then.

❑ **Past Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :**

➢ শুধু, অতীত ও অতিতের কাজ বুঝাতে today, last night, in the morning, in the afternoon ইত্যাদি থাকে।

Ex: Last night I was walking and singing myself.

➢ Time expression বিহীন sentence এ কোন কাজের gradual development থাকে। The day was getting colder and colder.

➢ দুঃখকর অর্থটি বোঝাতে always, continually, forever ইত্যাদি adverb এর সাথে। He was always ringing me up.

➢ অতীত কালে কোন কিছু করার চলমান বুঝাতে Past Continuous Tense হয়। He was reading a book.

➢ অতীত কালে কোন কিছু করার চলমান এবং এমন করার মধ্যে কোনো কাজ যদি সংঘটিত হয়, এমন ক্ষেত্রে চলমান কাজটি Past Continuous tense এ এবং অন্য কাজটি (যদি সংঘটিত বা আংশিকভাবে কথা হয়ে) কোনো Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

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

➢ অতীত কালে একাধিক কাজ একই সাথে চলছিল বোঝাতে সকল কাজগুলি Past Continuous Tense হয়।

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35. I thought that he ——. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ will succeed Ⓑ may succeed
Ⓒ would succeed Ⓓ succeed
Ans C Explanation প্রথম clause টি simple past tense এ আছে তাই that এর পর subject + would + v_1 হবে।

36. My uncle arrived while I —— the dinner. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ would cook Ⓑ had cook Ⓒ cook Ⓓ was cooking
Ans D Explanation While দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে যেটা চলমান বোঝায় সেটা continuous tense হয়, বাকিটা indefinite tense হয়। এখানে রান্না চলমান তাই এটা continuous হবে।

37. After I—to college. I went to the shop. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ have go Ⓑ would go Ⓒ have gone Ⓓ had gone
Ans D Explanation স্কুলে যাওয়ার পর সে দোকানে গেল।

38. He avoided me because he—afraid to face the truth. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ was Ⓒ has been Ⓓ had been
Ans B Explanation Because এর পূর্বের clause টি simple past তাই এর পরেরটাও simple past হবে।

39. I don't know the answer. if I —— the answer, I'd tell you. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ know Ⓑ would know Ⓒ have know Ⓓ knew
Ans D Explanation দ্বিতীয় clause টি past হওয়ায় প্রথম clause টিও past (simple past) হবে।

40. I saw Steve a week ago. He said that —— me, but he didn't. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ he phones Ⓑ he will phone
Ⓒ he's going to phone Ⓓ he would phone
Ans D Explanation বাক্যের verb (said) past হওয়ায় that এর পর subject + past verb হবে।

41. Tulip shouted as though he —— the ghost. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ saw Ⓑ sees Ⓒ seeing Ⓓ had seen
Ans D Explanation Past indefinite tense + as though + past perfect tense.

42. I said to him that he —— meet me before period.
Ⓐ must Ⓑ will Ⓒ had to Ⓓ can
Ans C Explanation That এর পূর্বে clause টি past indefinite এবং that এর পরের past indefinite হবে। Have to এর past had to.

43. Correct the sentence 'He found the gold coin as he clean the floor'. [BSMRSTU-C : 18-19]
Ⓐ as he had cleaned Ⓑ while he cleans
Ⓒ which he is cleaning Ⓓ while cleaning
Ans D Explanation While যুক্ত দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে যে পরের clause টি continuous tense এ হয়। Found (past verb) পরের while এর পর past continuous tense হবে। তাই এ বাক্যের সঠিক রূপ হবে।

44. Finally, the great fabric of Roman law, which had slowly developed to meet —— needs, —— the whole of the Empire so that a citizen Palestine might appeal to the decision of the emperor and be sure of a hearing. [BSMRSTU-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ changing/embraced Ⓑ change/embraced
Ⓒ changed/embracing Ⓓ changing/embracing
Ⓔ changed/embraced
Ans A Explanation The great fabric এর subject এর embraced এর পরিবর্তে হবে past এর। Changing needs এর changing হবে।

45. We were watching the news when the telephone ——. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ Rang Ⓑ Ringing Ⓒ had rang Ⓓ Rung
Ans A Explanation When এর পূর্বে past continuous বসলে এর পরে past indefinite হবে।

46. She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep) in class, some of the students (talk) about their plans for the weekend. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ slept, talked Ⓑ were sleeping, were talking
Ⓒ had slept, talked Ⓓ slept, had talked
Ans B Explanation অতীতের দুটি কাজ একসাথে চলমান অবস্থা বোঝালে দুটো verb এ past continuous tense হয়।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. The number of COVID-19 related deaths —— the world.
Ⓐ have overwhelmed
Ⓑ has overwhelmed
Ⓒ are overwhelming
Ⓓ has been overwhelmed
Ans B

02. Don't make so much noise, Shibli ..... to study for his admission test!
Ⓐ try Ⓑ tries
Ⓒ tried Ⓓ is trying
Ans D

03. By this time next year, I ..... all my exams.
Ⓐ will taken Ⓑ have taken
Ⓒ will have taken Ⓓ took
Ans C

04. Sumon is not here, he is out —— his uncle.
Ⓐ visited Ⓑ is visiting Ⓒ visiting Ⓓ visits
Ans C

05. The train —— late three times this week.
Ⓐ is Ⓑ has been
Ⓒ have been Ⓓ is being
Ans B

06. By the time they arrive ——.
Ⓐ he'll have left Ⓑ he'll leave Ⓒ he leaves Ⓓ he left
Ans A

07. I —— to a foreign country.
Ⓐ was never been Ⓑ am never gone
Ⓒ have never been Ⓓ ain never been
Ans C

08. It —— raining since the morning.
Ⓐ has been Ⓑ had been raining
Ⓒ was Ⓓ were
Ans B

09. The skill of safe driving —— necessary to avoid collisions which —— many thousands of people annually.
Ⓐ is, hurt Ⓑ was, will hurt
Ⓒ will be, were hurt Ⓓ would be, is hurt
Ans B

10. I — a letter when he came to my house.
Ⓐ was writing Ⓑ will be writing
Ⓒ am writing Ⓓ wrote
Ans B

11. When you phoned, I — a shower.
Ⓐ am having Ⓑ was having
Ⓒ had Ⓓ had been
Ans B

12. When dams are built, thousands of people —.
Ⓐ were displaced Ⓑ was displaced
Ⓒ is displaced Ⓓ are displaced
Ans D

13. Before the Angles and the Saxons — to English, the Iberians had lived there.
Ⓐ coming Ⓑ come
Ⓒ came Ⓓ did come
Ans C

14. I came here after the rain —.
Ⓐ stopped Ⓑ stop
Ⓒ was stop Ⓓ had stopped
Ans D

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15. Ever since I stopped working, I —— to save money by —— at home.
Ⓐ have tried having being cooked
Ⓑ am trying cooking
Ⓒ have tried cook
Ⓓ have been trying cooking (ans: Ⓓ)

16. Did you expect —? Complete the sentence with a clause.
Ⓐ that he will visit you
Ⓑ him to visit you
Ⓒ that he visited you
Ⓓ that he would visit you (ans: Ⓓ)

17. We shall finish the work before he — back.
Ⓐ come Ⓑ will come
Ⓒ comes Ⓓ would come (ans: Ⓒ)

18. I shall forgive him if he — to me for his misconduct.
Ⓐ pardons Ⓑ commits
Ⓒ apologizes Ⓓ punishes (ans: Ⓒ)

19. Deola —— her hand when she was cooking dinner.
Ⓐ burnt Ⓑ is burning
Ⓒ will burn Ⓓ was burning (ans: Ⓓ)

20. Although she —— apart of the evacuation team, she was not allowed to actively —— in the field.
Ⓐ is, working Ⓑ was, work
Ⓒ was, working Ⓓ is, worked (ans: Ⓒ)

21. What you (to do) last night?
Ⓐ you did Ⓑ did you do
Ⓒ had you done Ⓓ did you (ans: Ⓑ)

22. Man did not know that the earth moves round the sun until it was—
Ⓐ demonstrated Ⓑ discovered
Ⓒ experimented Ⓓ invented (ans: Ⓑ)

23. My uncle arrived while I —— the dinner.
Ⓐ would cook Ⓑ had cooked
Ⓒ cook Ⓓ was cooking (ans: Ⓓ)

24. As the sun ——, I decided to go out.
Ⓐ has shone Ⓑ shine
Ⓒ shines Ⓓ was shining (ans: Ⓓ)

ENGLISH Chapter 14

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

❑ যে কোন পরীক্ষায় Right forms of Verb অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। নিম্নে Right forms of Verb এর কিছু important Rules দেয়া হল :

Rule-01: নিম্নোক্ত Verb-গুলোর পর যাহোকোন Verb আসলে, তার পূর্বে to হবে।

agree	care	hesitate	need	refuse	appear	choose
hope	offer	seem	arrange	decide	intend	plan
tend	ask	demand	learn	prepare	threaten	advise
deserve	manage	pretend	guarantee	afford	dare	mean
promise	happen	claim	fail	expect	pledge	wait
consent	forget	plan	resolve	want	undertake	vow

Ex : He forget (do) the work. → He forgot to do the work.

Rule-02: নিম্নোক্ত Verb-গুলোর পর যাহোকোন Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing হবে।

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	Acknowledge	begin	omit
prevent	resume	escape	imagine	resist	hate	endure
pardon	start	resent	involve	urge	save	

Ex : He avoids (to go) there. → He avoids going there. Ex : He enjoys (to fish). → He enjoys fishing.

Rule-03: নিম্নোক্ত phrase-গুলোর এর পর যাহোকোন Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing হবে।

approve of	can't help	be better off	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 : He gave up (to smoke) → He gave up smoking.

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

Ex : I don't mind (to have) a cup of tea. → I don't mind having a cup of tea.
Ex: Without (read), you cannot pass in the examination.→Without reading, you cannot pass in the examination.
Ex : I don't know about (compute). → I don't know about computing.

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Rule-05: While-এর পর সরাসরি verb থাকলে ing হবে, কিন্তু সরাসরি verb না থেকে subject থাকলে continuous tense হয়। Ex: While walking to school, I saw a red cow grazing on the field.

Ex: While I was reading in my room, I heard a big sound.

Rule-06: It is no good, it is no use, it is not worth, waste of time/ money ইত্যাদির পর v + ing ব্যবহার করা হয়। Ex: It is no good waiting for him.

Rule-07: See, hear, watch, notice, observe প্রভৃতি Verb-এর পর সাধারণত verb + ing হয় or verb-এর base form হয়। Ex: I saw him go there. I watched him come out of the room.

Note: যখন ing-যুক্ত verb হবে তখন, যখন কাজটি চলছে বুঝায়। I heard him saying this. (আমি শুনেছিলাম সে একথা বলছিল।) Ex: I saw a man walking on a rope.

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

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.
4. I daren't (worry) → I daren't worry.

Note: Main verb হলে don't / doesn't + need + infinitive হয়। You don't need (main verb) to mention it.

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

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.

Rule-10: It is time, It is high time, wish, fancy প্রভৃতি এর পরে Verb থাকলে to + verb হয়, কিন্তু subject থাকলে verb এর Past form হয়।

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

Note: উদ্দেশ্য, unreal conditional-এর ক্ষেত্রে wish-এর পর be verb হিসেবে সবসময় were বসে।

Ex : If I were you, I would not do such work.

Rule-11: To be, being, to have, having-এর পর Verb-টির Past Participle হয়।

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

Rule-12: No sooner ... than, scarcely ... when, hardly ... when/before দ্বারা দুটি Clause-যুক্ত হলে, প্রথম Clause-টির (No sooner, scarcely, hardly-যুক্ত sentence-টির) Verb Past Perfect Tense-এ হবে এবং দ্বিতীয় Clause-টির Verb Past Indefinite Tense-এ হবে।

Note: উদ্দেশ্য, এসব ক্ষেত্রে inversion-এর নিয়মানুযায়ী had সবসময় subject-এর পূর্বে বসে, যেমন:

1. No sooner had the teacher(come) than the students stood up. → No sooner **had the teacher** come than the students stood up.
2. Scarcely we (reach) the station when the train left, → Scarcely **had we** reached the station when the train left.
3. Hardly had we reached the hall when the examination (begin) → Hardly **had we** reached the hall when the examination began.

Rule-13: Lest এর পর subject + should + verb-এর base form হবে। Ex: Walk fast lest you should miss the train.

Rule-14: কোন বাক্যের ১ম অংশ দ্বারা অতীত বোঝালে এবং পরের অংশ দ্বারা ভবিষ্যত বোঝালে পরের অংশে would + verb বসে।

Ex : He had hoped that I (go) there. → He had hoped that I would go there. (সে আশা করেছিলো যে আমি সেখানে যাবো)

Rule-15: দুটি Clause-এর মধ্যে প্রথম Clause-টি Past Tense-এ হলে এবং পরের অংশে next day, next month, next week, next year, next morning ইত্যাদি থাকলে, পরের Clause-টির Subject -এর সাথে would অথবা should বসে।

Ex :He said that he (go) there next morning. → He said that he would go there next morning.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Hasan informs that Zara — the work already. [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ finished Ⓑ has finished Ⓒ had finished Ⓓ has been finishing
Ans: Ⓑ Explanation: Already থাকলে present perfect tense হয় তাই has finished।

02. Ten men died in accident as a car and a bus —— last evening. [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ have collided Ⓑ collided Ⓒ collisioned Ⓓ has collided
Ans: Ⓑ Explanation: Last evening থাকায় Past tense হবে।

03. I wish I —— a child again. [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ be Ⓑ am Ⓒ was Ⓓ were
Ans: Ⓓ Explanation: বাক্যে wish/fancy থাকলে পরবর্তীতে past indefinite tense ব্যবহার করতে হয়। উদ্দেশ্য, কল্পনার ক্ষেত্রে be verb হিসেবে সবসময় were বসে।

04. I don't know who —— the chair. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ breaks Ⓑ broke Ⓒ breaking Ⓓ break Ans: Ⓓ

05. My mother —— TV news every night. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ is watching Ⓑ watched Ⓒ watches Ⓓ watch
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation: Every night/week/year/day etc. থাকলে বাকিটি সাধারণত present indefinite হয়।

06. Himu is not here, he is out —— his uncle. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ visited Ⓑ visiting Ⓒ is visiting Ⓓ visits
Ans: Ⓓ Explanation: Be out doing sth- কোনো কিছু করার উদ্দেশ্যে বাইরে যাওয়া।

07. I never —— Chumki anymore. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ see Ⓑ seen Ⓒ seeing Ⓓ was seen Ans: Ⓐ

08. What they —— here —— to plagiarism. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ have done; amount Ⓑ have done; amounts
Ⓒ did; had anounted Ⓓ have done; have amounted Ans: Ⓑ

09. I am looking forward to —— from you. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ hear Ⓑ heard Ⓒ hearing Ⓓ to be heard
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation: Look forward to, with a view to, worth এর পর v + ing হয়।

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10. **He went there with a view to —— his crimes.** [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ confess Ⓑ confessed
Ⓒ confessing Ⓓ to be confessed
Ans (C) Explanation With a view to, look forward to এর পর verb + ing হয়।

11. **No sooner had we reached the beach of kuakata than the sun ——.** [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ had risen Ⓑ rises Ⓒ rose Ⓓ was rising
Ans (C) Explanation No sooner had এর পরে than clause টি simple past এ হয়।

12. **It is high time we —— proper steps against corruption** [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ taking Ⓑ must take Ⓒ took Ⓓ take
Ans (C) Explanation It is high time এর পর subject উল্লেখ থাকলে past verb হয়। subject না থাকলে to + v_1 হয়।

13. **He talks as if he (to be) mad.** [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ was Ⓑ were Ⓒ had Ⓓ is
Ans (B) Explanation As if, as though প্রভৃতি থাকলে এর পর past verb হয়। অলীক কল্পনার ক্ষেত্রে be verb হিসেবে সর্বদাই were হয়।

14. **Without (to work) hard, no one can succeed.** [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Without to work hard, no one can succeed.
Ⓑ Without working hard, no one can succeed.
Ⓒ Without worked hard, no one can succeed.
Ⓓ Without having worked hard, no one can succeed.
Ans (B) Explanation Preposition এর পর v + ing হয়।

15. **I wish I —— my home work last night.**
Ⓐ did Ⓑ had done Ⓒ do Ⓓ was doing
Ans (A) Explanation Wish, fancy, as though, as if এর পর subject + simple past হয়।

16. **I can't stop him —— the press.** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ talking Ⓑ talk to Ⓒ to talk to Ⓓ talking to
Ans (D) Explanation Stop এর পর v + ing হবে।

17. **Choose the correct use of 'used to' from the following sentences.** [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Seemanto was not used to give public speech comfortably but after joining here he got used to it.
Ⓑ Seemanto was not used to giving public speech comfortably but after joining here he got used to it.
Ⓒ Seemanto did not used to give public speech comfortably but after joining here he got used to do it.
Ⓓ Seemanto was not used to given public speech comfortably but after joining here he got used to doing it.
Ans (B) Explanation Used to এর পর v_1 হয়। কিন্তু be used to এর পর verb + ing হয়।

18. **I am used —— that television show all the time as it always helps me to know about the contemporary issues of the world.** [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ to watch Ⓑ watching
Ⓒ to watching Ⓓ to be watched
Ans (C) Explanation Be used to এর পর verb + ing হবে।

19. **My grandmother prefers —— Rabindra songs.** [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ listening Ⓑ to listening
Ⓒ listened Ⓓ none of the above
Ans (B) Explanation Prefer এর পর to বসে এবং to এর পর v + ing হয়।

20. **Mr. Salim, accompanied by his daughter Sumi and his only son Dipu, —— killed yesterday.** [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ was Ⓑ ware Ⓒ have been Ⓓ had
Ans (A) Explanation Accompanied by, and not, as well as প্রভৃতি থাকলে প্রথম subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়। খুন হয়েছেন অর্থে passive হবে।

21. **The buildings —— at this moment.** [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ have to complete Ⓑ has to be completed
Ⓒ are being completed Ⓓ have been completed
Ans (C)

22. **He reached home ——.** [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ after I left Ⓑ after I was left
Ⓒ after I had left Ⓓ after I have left
Ans (C) Explanation After এর পূর্বে past indefinite এবং পরে past perfect হয়।

23. **The United Nations was founded —— resolving global conflicts.** [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ in view of Ⓑ with the view of
Ⓒ in order of Ⓓ with a view to
Ans (D) Explanation উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে with a view to ব্যবহৃত হয়। With a view to এর পর v + ing হয়। জাতিসংঘ বৈশ্বিক দ্বন্দ্ব সমাধানের উদ্দেশ্যে গড়ে উঠেছিল।

24. **If you are suffering from fever, you —— a doctor.** [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ had better consulted Ⓑ had consulted
Ⓒ had better consult Ⓓ will consult
Ans (C) Explanation বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে 'উচিত' বোঝাতে had better + verb এর base form হয়। অর্থাৎ তুমি যেহেতু জ্বরে ভুগছো তোমার উচিৎ ডাক্তারের পরামর্শ নেওয়া।

25. **It's time you —— your mistakes.** [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ realise Ⓑ realised Ⓒ had realised Ⓓ have realised
Ans (B) Explanation It is time/it is high time + sub + v_2। যদি sub না থাকে তবে এর পর (to + v_1) হয়।

26. **Would you mind —— in this office?** [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ not smoking Ⓑ not be smoke
Ⓒ not smoke to Ⓓ not to smoking
Ans (A) Explanation Would you mind, mind, with a view to, look forward to এর পর v_1 + ing হয় এবং negative এর ক্ষেত্রে not (v_1 + ing) এর পূর্বে বসে।

27. **Hardly had the train stopped ——** [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ before we got down Ⓑ as we got down
Ⓒ than we got down Ⓓ when we got down
Ans (A,D) Explanation Hardly had ..... when/before.

28. **I succeeded —— the task myself.** [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ to do Ⓑ to doing Ⓒ in doing Ⓓ of doing
Ans (C) Explanation Succed in - সফল হওয়া।

29. **You must also —— taught —— polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders spoke.** [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ have been, to be Ⓑ be, be Ⓒ have to be, so
Ⓓ have to be, be Ⓔ be, to be
Ans (A)

30. **I remember——you last year.** [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ meet Ⓑ met Ⓒ to meet Ⓓ meeting
Ans (D) Explanation Remember, stop, enjoy, practise, worth, risk, mind ইত্যাদি থাকলে v_1+ing হয়।

31. **He advised me —— smoking.** [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ giving Ⓑ to give up Ⓒ in giving up Ⓓ from giving up
Ans (B) Explanation Advise + object + to + verb.

32. **We went to Chittagong last month to see the house where we __ in the 1960s.** [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ live Ⓑ will live Ⓒ used to live Ⓓ would live
Ans (C) Explanation অতীতের নিত্য বা প্রায়িক ঘটনা নির্দেশ করতে used to + v_1 ব্যবহৃত হয়।

33. **It is high time we —— the parents conscious about the negative aspects of early marriage.** [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ made Ⓑ must make Ⓒ should make Ⓓ have to
Ans (A) Explanation It is time/it is high time এর পর subject + v_2 হয়।

34. He founded the hospital with a view to – the poor. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ be helped Ⓑ helps Ⓒ help Ⓓ helping
Ans D Explanation With a view to, look forward to, mind, would you mind ইত্যাদি থাকলে এর পরের verb এর সাথে ing হয়।

35. He ran fast lest he —— miss the bus. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ would Ⓑ should Ⓒ could Ⓓ might
Ans B Explanation Lest থাকলে এর পর subject + should + v_1 হয়।

36. Mr. A Mannan along with his four children (visit) the island. What will be the right form of the verb 'visit'? [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ visit Ⓑ has visited Ⓒ have visited Ⓓ Both A and C
Ans B Explanation Along with -এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত noun/pronoun অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

37. "It's time (you realize) your mistakes." -Which of the following does best fit in the sentence? [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ you realized Ⓑ you would realize
Ⓒ that you realize Ⓓ you have realized
Ans A Explanation It is time/it is high time + subject থাকলে verb past হয় আর subject না থাকলে infinitive হয়।

38. I'm —— out. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ too tired for go Ⓑ too much tired for going
Ⓒ too tired to go Ⓓ too much tired to go
Ans D Explanation Too...এর সঙ্গে to হয়। Tired এর পূর্বে much হবে।

39. I don't mind —— with the cooking but I am not going to wash the dishes. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ to help Ⓑ helping Ⓒ help Ⓓ for helping
Ans B Explanation Mind, worth, busy, it's no good, it's no use, would you mind, with a view to, enjoy ইত্যাদি থাকলে এর পরে v_1 + ing হয়।

40. One of the —— to skin a catfish was initially developed through trial and error in attempt to find the best way to remove the skin without —— the edible flesh into smaller bits and chunks. [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ ways, tear Ⓑ way, tearing Ⓒ ways, tearing
Ⓓ way, tears Ⓔ way, tear
Ans C Explanation One of + plural noun (ways) এবং without + verb + ing হবে।

41. He speaks —— he were a scientist. [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ as if Ⓑ if Ⓒ because Ⓓ like Ⓔ whether
Ans A Explanation Were থাকার কারণে as if হবে। As if এর পর past verb হয়।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Would you mind ..... a cup of coffee with me?
Ⓐ drink Ⓑ having to drink
Ⓒ having Ⓓ to drink Ans C

02. She likes —— long emails.
Ⓐ writes Ⓑ writing Ⓒ write Ⓓ wrote Ans B

03. I wish I —— a child again.
Ⓐ am Ⓑ were Ⓒ was Ⓓ be Ans B

04. Travellers —— their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the summer holidays.
Ⓐ had better to get Ⓑ had to get better
Ⓒ had better get Ⓓ had better got Ans C

05. You had better — this place. The missing verb is –
Ⓐ leave Ⓑ left Ⓒ to leave Ⓓ leaving Ans A

06. I am looking forward to —— you.
Ⓐ seeing Ⓑ see Ⓒ saw Ⓓ sees Ans A

07. My father —— live in Gazipur.
Ⓐ use to Ⓑ was use to Ⓒ used to Ⓓ was used to Ans C

08. I wish I —— taller.
Ⓐ would be Ⓑ could be Ⓒ had been Ⓓ were Ans D

09. He advised me —— the doctor.
Ⓐ that I see Ⓑ to see Ⓒ seeing Ⓓ see Ans B

10. The doctor suggested that the patient —— weight.
Ⓐ would lose Ⓑ lost Ⓒ loss Ⓓ lose Ans D

11. I could not —— laughing.
Ⓐ but Ⓑ assist Ⓒ help Ⓓ though Ans C

12. The poor man said, 'I —— starve than beg.'
Ⓐ rather Ⓑ would Ⓒ would rather Ⓓ better did Ans C

13. The policeman —— the thief red-handed.
Ⓐ catch Ⓑ caught Ⓒ is caught Ⓓ catching Ans B

14. It is high time we —— the people conscious about our national interest.
Ⓐ should make Ⓑ made Ⓒ must make
Ⓓ will make Ⓔ have to Ans B

15. You must —— of Helen Keller.
Ⓐ hear Ⓑ heard Ⓒ have heard Ⓓ hearing Ans C

16. He prefers flying to —— by train.
Ⓐ travel Ⓑ traveling Ⓒ travelled Ⓓ travels Ans B

17. Anarchists believe that political institutions are not necessary —— people.
Ⓐ to have governing Ⓑ that govern Ⓒ governing
Ⓓ to govern Ⓔ govern Ans D

18. He has just —— out.
Ⓐ gone Ⓑ went Ⓒ going Ⓓ getting Ans A

19. If you insist ——, you must pay my fare.
Ⓐ on me to come Ⓑ on my coming
Ⓒ on me coming Ⓓ on that I come Ans B

20. I went to the shop —— a newspaper.
Ⓐ for buying Ⓑ to buy Ⓒ for buy Ⓓ to buying Ans B

21. He talks as if he —— leader.
Ⓐ were Ⓑ was Ⓒ will be Ⓓ is Ans A

22. He read more lest he —— in the exam.
Ⓐ might fail Ⓑ would fail
Ⓒ will fail Ⓓ would have failed Ans A

23. I saw a man —— on a rope.
Ⓐ walking Ⓑ walked Ⓒ to walk Ⓓ walk Ans A

24. Please —— a one inch margin on the left and top of your answer sheets.
Ⓐ let Ⓑ let be Ⓒ leave Ⓓ leave out Ans C

25. Santo used to —— in the morning.
Ⓐ walked Ⓑ walk Ⓒ walking Ⓓ walks Ans B

26. It's a long time since we – last.
Ⓐ had met Ⓑ met Ⓒ have met Ⓓ would meet Ans B

27. It is exactly – now.
Ⓐ I wanted Ⓑ what I want Ⓒ for me to want Ⓓ for wanting Ans B

28. I wish I — in Rajshahi.
Ⓐ Have lived Ⓑ lived Ⓒ had lived Ⓓ will live Ans B

29. We are looking forward to .....
Ⓐ see you again Ⓑ seeing you again
Ⓒ have you seen again Ⓓ you see again Ans B

30. Zannat visited the library with a view to —— a rare document.
Ⓐ find Ⓑ found Ⓒ finding Ⓓ none of them Ans C

31. He speaks as though he (know) everything.
Ⓐ knows Ⓑ has knew Ⓒ knew Ⓓ known Ans C

32. Where —— to spend your holidays next summer?
Ⓐ you are going Ⓑ are you going
Ⓒ you will go Ⓓ you going Ans B

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ENGLISH

Chapter 15

ARTICLE

Part 1 At a glance (Most important information)

- Article হলো noun এর আগে বসে noun কে নির্দিষ্ট / অনির্দিষ্ট করে এমন word কে Article বলে। Ex: an ox, The ox means English Grammar ● Article হলো একটি determiner ● যা noun এর আগে বসে। Article (a, an, the) যে noun দ্বারা বোঝা যায় সে noun এর আগে বসে। যে sound এ শুরু। Article দুই প্রকার। যথা: (i) Indefinite Article; (ii) Definite Article
- (i) Indefinite Article (A, An) : যে article দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর নাম না বলে কোনো singular countable noun এর পূর্বে যা বোঝা Indefinite Article হলো। A, an হলো indefinite article.
- (ii) Definite Article (The) : যে article দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর নাম বলে singular ও plural উভয় countable noun এর পূর্বে যা বোঝা definite Article হলো। The হলো definite article.

Use of Article

Rule-01: Article (a, an এবং the) সাধারণত Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে, বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।
Ex: a tree, an hour, the dog etc. Ex: He reads a novel.

Rule-02: Noun এর পূর্বে যদি adjective থাকে তাহলে adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে।
Structure: Article + adj + noun. Ex: Rahim is an intelligent boy.

Rule-03: যদি noun ও adjective এর পূর্বে কি adverb থাকে তাহলে adverb এর পূর্বে Article বসে।
Structure: Article + adverb + adj + noun. Ex: Titanic was a very large ship.

Rule-04: যদি একটি noun/adjective এবং বহুবচনের ক্ষেত্রে যদি তার এর পূর্বে article বসে।
Ex: Nayana loves a small and beautiful pet cat.

Rule-05: যদি noun/adjective কিছু কিছু বাদ/বাদে দুটো এর উপর noun/adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে। তার প্রথমে verb এর singular form বসবে যেমন। Ex: Give me a red and a blue bag.

A এর ব্যবহার

Rule-01: যদি তার Consonant বর্ণের এর পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: A horse, a boy, a pen, etc.

Rule-02: কোনো word এর প্রথম বর্ণের vowel হলে সাধারণ ভাবে "a" বা যদি O (ওয়ান)-এর মতো হয় তাহলে an বসে।
Ex: A European, a university, a unique sense, a one-idea man.

Rule-03: Superlative "most" এর অর্থ যদি "very" বা খুব বেশি বোঝায় তাহলে the না বসে a বসে। Ex: He saw a most wonderful sight.

Rule-04: কিছু কিছু phrase এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: in a body, in a hurry, in a fix etc.

Rule-05: সম্বোধন বা সাধারণ ভাবে বুঝালে Mr/Mrs/Miss এর পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: A Mr.Karim has been arrested.

Rule-06: কিছু ক্ষেত্রে preposition (on, in, at, per) সহ a "linguised preposition" হয়ে বসে। Ex: They play football once a week.

Rule-07: Few, little, lot of, good deal, good many, great many ইত্যাদির পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: He made a few mistakes.

Note: Countable noun এর পূর্বে a few, uncountable noun এর পূর্বে a little বসে।

An এর ব্যবহার

Rule-01: Singular Countable noun এর প্রথম বর্ণে যদি vowel (a, e, i, o, u)-এর মত ধ্বনি এর পূর্বে an বসে।
Ex: an egg, an apple, an idiot.

Rule-02: H এর উচ্চারণ যদি "হ" এর মতো হয় তাহলে এর পূর্বে a বসে কিন্তু "H" এর উচ্চারণ যদি "হ অর্থাৎ "এ" এর মতো হয় তবে an বসে।
Ex: An heir, an honest, an hour, a holiday, a host etc.

Rule-03: সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দের (abbreviation) প্রথম বর্ণে vowel এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে এর পূর্বে an বসে।
Ex: An M.A (M : এম-AM), an F.C.P.S, an L.L.B (L-এল-AL), An IOU (I-আই-AI).

A/An ছাড়া এর ব্যবহার

Rule-01: Many, what, half, but, how, quite এবং such এর পর singular common noun বসলে তার পূর্বে a/ an বসবে না। Ex: Many a man was present in the meeting.

Rule-02: Abstract Noun যখন common Noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: Helen was a beauty.

Rule-03: একই জাতীয় সকলের ক্ষেত্রে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: A dog is a faithful animal.

Rule-04: Adjective এর পূর্বে so, too ইত্যাদি থাকলে তারপর a/an বসে। Ex: Iron is so useful a metal.

Rule-05: যখন কোনো ব্যক্তির নাম দ্বারা proper noun এর পূর্বে a/an বসানো হয়। Ex: A Nazrul Islam is not born every year.

The এর ব্যবহার

- Adjective এর বিশেষ শ্রেণিকে নির্দেশ করলে তার পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex: The rich** are not always happy. এরকম- The pious, The poor ইত্যাদি।
- নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝায় এমন common noun এর singular ও plural number এর পূর্বে The বসে। **Ex: The boy** is reading.
- Superlative degree সূচক শব্দের পূর্বে The বসে। **Ex:** Tanjila is **the most** beautiful girl.
- কিছু কিছু রোগের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। **Ex:** The humps, The measles, The gout etc.
- সমষ্টিবাচক দেশের নামের পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** The U.S.A, The United Kingdom.
- শরীরের অঙ্গ প্রত্যঙ্গের পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** I struck him on **the cheek.**
- নির্দিষ্ট তারিখের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। **Ex: The 26th** March.
- Proper noun এর পূর্বে adjective থাকলে তার পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex: The great** Akbar was a mighty ruler.
- কোনো বিশেষ শ্রেণির মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝালে Proper Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** Rabindranath is **the Shakespeare** of India (person বুঝালে).
  Ex: Sylhet is **the London** of Bangladesh (place বুঝালে).
- নির্দিষ্ট বাদ্যযন্ত্রের নামের পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** He can play **the flute.**
- কোনো বাক্যে প্রথমবার কেনো Noun উল্লেখ করলে তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। দ্বিতীয়বার একই noun উল্লেখ করলে the বসে।
  Ex: The house has a beautiful garden. Let us sit in **the garden.**
- Singular designation এর পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** The president, The headteacher, The Prime Minister.
- কোনো যন্ত্রের নাম, কিছু আবিষ্কার করা বুঝালে the বসে। **Ex:** Markoni invented **the radio.**
- বংশ বা পরিবারের পরিচয়জ্ঞাপক নাম plural হলে তার পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** The Khans, The Pathans.
- Material Noun / Abstract Noun কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে এদের পূর্বে The বসে। **Ex: The water** of this pond is dirty.
  Ex: The poverty of the man is really painful.
- যত- তত বা আনুপাতিক হ্রাস-বৃদ্ধি বুঝাতে দুইটি adverb comparative এর প্রত্যেকটির পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** The earlier, the better.
  Ex: The more you get, the more you want.
- পৃথিবীতে যাহা কিছু একটি এদের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। **Ex:** The earth, the sun, the moon, the sky etc.
- Proper noun এর পূর্বে article বসে না। কিন্তু নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে কিছু proper noun এর পূর্বে সর্বদাই The বসে :

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

Note একটি মাত্র দ্বীপ (sandwip, kutubdia), পর্বতশৃঙ্গ (Mount Everest), অন্তরীপ (Cape of Good Hope) ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে Article বসে না।
Ex: Mount Everest is a peak in the Himalaya mountain range.

- Ordinal number (first, second, third.....) এর পূর্বে 'The' বসে। **Ex:** The first, The third etc.

❑ **নিম্নোক্ত noun গুলোর পূর্বে the বসে না :**

• বিখ্যাত গ্রন্থের লেখকের নাম গ্রন্থের পূর্বে থাকলে the বসে না। কিন্তু লেখকের নাম পূর্বে না থাকলে the বসে।	Maxim Gorky's mother. (ম্যাক্সিম গোর্কি) এর লেখা মা উপন্যাস। The Gitanjoli of Rabindranath.
• Squares, buildings, parks, streets, avenue ইত্যাদির নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।	Buckingham Palace, College Street, Manik Mia Avenue.
• ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। কিন্তু ভাষার নামের পরে language শব্দ টা উল্লেখ থাকলে the বসে।	Bangla is our mother **language.** English is an international language. **The English** language is international.
• হ্রদের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।	Foy's Lake, Lake Chilka
• দিনের বা মাসের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।	Friday is holyday.
• পোশাকের পূর্বে the বসে না।	Put off your shirt.
• ভ্রমন সম্পর্কিত যানবাহন বা ভ্রমন পথের পূর্বে the বসে না।	By bus, by train, by launch.

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Omission of Article

Rule-01: Abstract Noun এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। তবে নির্দিষ্টতার ক্ষেত্রে Article 'the' বসে।
Ex: The kindness of Muhsin is known to all.

Rule-02: King বা Queen এর সাথে তাদের নাম থাকলে কিংবা কোনো Title কোনো Noun এর apposition হয়ে বসলে তার পূর্বে Article বসে না।
Ex: Mr. Hamid, Principal of our College, is an honest man.

Rule-03: কোনো ঋতু বা উৎসবের নামের পূর্বে article বসে না। **Ex:** Summer/winter/spring/autumn New Year's Day (But, the rainy season).

Rule-04: Games ও meals এর নামের পূর্বে article বসে না। **Ex:** We have dinner/breakfast as usual time.
Ex: We like to play football/ cricket/ hockey/ tennis/ badminton etc.

Rule-05: Bed, school, college, university, hospital, mosque, prison, court ইত্যাদি স্থানগুলো সাধারণ উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হলে এদের পূর্বে article বসে না।
Ex: Rahim went to hospital as a patient.

Note কিন্তু স্থানগুলোতে পরিদর্শন করা বুঝালে বা অন্য অর্থ/ উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করলে তাদের পূর্বে article বসে।
Ex: Mina's mother has gone to the school to see her.

Rule-06: সাধারণত television, telephone ইত্যাদি এর পূর্বে কোনো article বসে না। কিন্তু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে Article বসে। **Ex:** I have bought a television.
Ex: The telephone has had an enormous impact on life.

Rule-07: মৃত ব্যক্তির নামের পূর্বে the বসে। **Ex:** 'No horizon' was directed by the late Steve Calan, only two years before his death.

Rule-08: Ordinal number (first, second etc.) এর পূর্বে article বসলেও Cardinal number (one, two etc.) পূর্বে article বসে না।

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. I saw — one eyed-man on the street. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article
Ans A Explanation O এর উচ্চারণ vowel এর মতো না হওয়ায় one এর পূর্বে a বসবে।

02. — university student should think for his/her country. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ An Ⓑ A Ⓒ The Ⓓ No article
Ans B Explanation University শব্দে U এর উচ্চারণ vowel এর মতো না হওয়ায় A হবে।

03. I struck him on — cheek. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a Ⓒ the Ⓓ all
Ans C Explanation শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গের পূর্বে the বসে।

04. The English are — wise nation. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ at Ⓑ the Ⓒ no article Ⓓ a
Ans D Explanation W এর উচ্চারণ vowel এর মতো না হওয়ায় a বসবে।

05. — Bangladesh Japan friendship hospital. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ The Ⓑ An Ⓒ A Ⓓ None of the above
Ans A Explanation নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝালে article the হয়। অথবা পৃথিবীতে যা কিছু একটি আছে তার নামের পূর্বে the বসে।

06. It would be — pity to cut down these trees. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ no article Ⓑ the Ⓒ a Ⓓ an
Ans C Explanation It would be a pity অর্থ এটা একটা দুঃখজনক বিষয় হবে।

07. Last summer Mr. Karim visited — [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Japan and United States.
Ⓑ The Japan and the United States.
Ⓒ Japan and the United States.
Ⓓ None
Ans C Explanation দেশের নামের পূর্বে সাধারণত the বসে না কিন্তু যুক্তরাষ্ট্র বোঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসবে।

08. Dhaka is — large city. [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article required
Ans A Explanation L এর উচ্চারণ vowel এর মতো না হওয়ায় এর পূর্বে a বসবে।

09. Last night, we saw — European eating — egg. [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ an, an Ⓑ a, an Ⓒ an, the Ⓓ the, No article
Ans B Explanation E, vowel হলেও 'ই' এর মতো উচ্চারণ হওয়ায় এর পূর্বে a বসবে অপরটি vowel হওয়ায় an বসবে।

10. This book is — one I was looking for. [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ on article Ⓑ an Ⓒ the Ⓓ a
Ans C Explanation বইটিকে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাচ্ছে তাই the হবে।

11. After — brief period — suspense, the inspector finally spoke. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ a, of Ⓑ the, in Ⓒ a, on Ⓓ the, at
Ans A Explanation কোনো কিছু অনির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝালে ঐ noun (brief period) এর পূর্বে a বসে। Period of + sth– কোনো কিছুর নির্দিষ্ট সময়সীমা।

12. Daisy is — MBA student. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ an Ⓑ no article Ⓒ the Ⓓ a
Ans A Explanation Abbreviation শব্দ MBA (এমবিএ) এর প্রথম বর্ণের উচ্চারণ vowel (এ) এর মতো হওয়ায় article হিসেবে এর পূর্বে an হবে।

13. This is — unique university in Bangladesh. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a Ⓒ the Ⓓ no ariticle
Ans B Explanation U এর উচ্চারণ vowel এর মতো না হওয়ায় (double vowel এর মতো হয়েছে) এর পূর্বে a বসবে।

14. He was — honorary Magistrate. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ an Ⓑ one Ⓒ a Ⓓ the
Ans A Explanation H এর উচ্চারণ vowel এর মতো হওয়ায় এর পূর্বে an হবে।

15. We visited —. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Canada and United States
Ⓑ The Canada and the United States
Ⓒ Canada and the United States
Ⓓ The Canada and United States
Ans C Explanation সাধারণত দেশের নামের পূর্বে article বসে না। তবে সংযুক্ত বা অনেক রাজ্যের সমাহার বোঝাতে article the বসে। তাই United states এর পূর্বে the বসবে কিন্তু Canada এর পূর্বে the হবে না।

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Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Do you know the name of —— artist who painted this portrait?
Ⓐ a Ⓑ no article Ⓒ an Ⓓ the Ans (D)

02. Select the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect I have a enjoyable time at the party last night.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ time Ⓒ at Ⓓ last Ans (A)

03. He can play —— flute.
Ⓐ no article Ⓑ the Ⓒ an Ⓓ a Ans (B)

04. He made —— few mistakes.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ the Ⓒ no article Ⓓ a Ans (D)

05. This book is —— one I was looking for.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ the
Ⓒ an Ⓓ no article Ans (B)

06. —— Agriculture is —— important activity in Bangladesh.
Ⓐ no article, the Ⓑ no article, an
Ⓒ An, an Ⓓ The, the Ans (B)

07. —— AIDS virus infection is incurable.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ one Ⓒ no article Ⓓ the Ans (C)

08. He lives —— comfortable life
Ⓐ the Ⓑ a
Ⓒ an Ⓓ no article Ans (B)

09. He needs —— book that you bought yesterday.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ the Ⓒ an Ⓓ those Ans (B)

10. —— of Country-Western singers may related to old English ballads.
Ⓐ The music Ⓑ Music
Ⓒ Their music Ⓓ Musics Ans (A)

11. He/She represents —— Hindu community.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an Ⓒ the Ⓓ none Ans (C)

12. My husband's family speak — English.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (D)

13. I borrowed — pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (B)

14. Please give me — cake that is on the counter.-
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (C)

15. He is in —— fix and does not know what to do.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ the
Ⓒ an Ⓓ No article Ans (A)

16. Rina reads —— Homer's Iliad.
Ⓐ The Ⓑ a Ⓒ an Ⓓ None Ans (D)

17. Tell the story in —— nutshell.
Ⓐ An Ⓑ a Ⓒ the Ⓓ None Ans (B)

18. "I want to eat an apple." "Can you pass me —— please?"
Ⓐ apple Ⓑ the apple
Ⓒ some apple Ⓓ another apples Ans (B)

19. Reza is crazy about reading —— history books.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an
Ⓒ the Ⓓ zero article Ans (D)

20. This is —— unique opportunity.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (B)

21. He pulled —— boy by —— ear.
Ⓐ a, a Ⓑ a, an Ⓒ the, the Ⓓ an, a Ans (C)

22. Today is – only day that I am free.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a Ⓒ no article Ⓓ the Ans (D)

23. Complete the test in – hour.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ the
Ⓒ an Ⓓ on article Ans (C)

24. She passed – test.
Ⓐ the Ⓑ a
Ⓒ a/the Ⓓ no article Ans (A)

25. We do not expect such behaviour from – university graduate like you.
Ⓐ the Ⓑ an
Ⓒ a Ⓓ no article Ans (C)

26. You are..... Nazrul, I see.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (A)

27. Choose — right option from the alternatives.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (C)

28. He is — heir of the property.
Ⓐ the Ⓑ an Ⓒ none Ⓓ a Ans (B)

29. My elder brother is — M.A.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an Ⓒ none Ⓓ a Ans (B)

30. Mr. Rahim is —— honourable man.
Ⓐ no article Ⓑ an Ⓒ the Ⓓ a Ans (B)

31. He is in —— wrong.
Ⓐ the Ⓑ an Ⓒ this Ⓓ a Ans (A)

32. He is — university student.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an Ⓒ the Ⓓ none Ans (A)

33. This is — useful book for research.
Ⓐ none Ⓑ an Ⓒ a Ⓓ the Ans (C)

34. —— man standing in front of you is a doctor.
Ⓐ A Ⓑ The
Ⓒ An Ⓓ No article Ans (B)

35. —— virtuous are always happy.
Ⓐ The Ⓑ A
Ⓒ An Ⓓ No article Ans (A)

36. —— earth is round.
Ⓐ A Ⓑ An Ⓒ The Ⓓ None Ans (C)

37. —— water of this lake is pure.
Ⓐ a Ⓑ an or the
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (C)

38. — Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayas.
Ⓐ A Ⓑ An
Ⓒ The Ⓓ No article Ans (D)

39. At last the beast in him got ___ upper hand.
Ⓐ an Ⓑ a
Ⓒ the Ⓓ no article Ans (C)

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ENGLISH Chapter 16

VOICE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

Voice অর্থ বাচ্য। ক্রিয়া প্রকাশের ভঙ্গিমাকেই voice বা বাচ্য বলে। Voice প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা : (i) Active voice (কর্তৃবাচ্য) (ii) Passive voice (কর্মবাচ্য)। তবে Quasi passive voice (কর্তৃকর্মবাচ্য) নামক আরো এক প্রকার voice রয়েছে।

(i) Active voice (কর্তৃবাচ্য) : যে বাক্যে কর্তা তার নিজেই নিজের ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন করে অর্থাৎ, Active (সক্রিয়) থাকে তাকে Active voice বলে।

Structure: Sub + verb + object. **Ex:** I eat rice.

(ii) Passive voice (কর্মবাচ্য) : যে বাক্যে কর্তা নিজে নিজের ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন করে না অর্থাৎ, Active (সক্রিয়) থাকে না বরং অন্যকোনো কারণে তার উপর কর্ম হয় তখন তাকে Passive voice বলে।

Structure: Object + be verb + মূল verb এর past participle form + by + subject. **Ex:** Rice is eaten by me.

Active থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তনের প্রাথমিক নিয়ম :

- Active voice এর subject টি passive voice এর object হয়। Active voice এর object টি personal pronoun হলে passive voice এ তার subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** They থাকলে them হয়, she থাকলে her হয়।
- Active voice এর object টি passive voice এর subject হয়। **Ex:** them থাকলে They হয়, her থাকলে she হয়।
- মূল verb এর past participle হয় এবং subject ও tense অনুসারে auxiliary verb/be verb হয়।
- মূল verb এর past participle/V_3 এর পর সাধারণত by বসে। তবে preposition এর ব্যবহার অনুসারে to,with, at, in, about ইত্যাদি preposition-ও বসে থাকে।

Object নির্ণয়ের উপায় ও তার ব্যবহার :

(i) Active voice এ মূল verb এর পর object থাকে। **Ex:** Tima writes a letter.

ব্যাখ্যা : উপরের বাক্যে **Tima** শব্দটি noun এরপর **write** শব্দটি মূল verb এবং **A letter** শব্দটি object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

(ii) যে সকল Active voice এ পাশাপাশি দুটি object থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে প্রথম object টিকে subject হিসেবে ধরে passive voice করতে হয়।

Active	Passive
The teacher teaches us English.	We are taught English by the teacher.

(iii) যে Active voice এ দুটি object থাকে এবং যে object এর পূর্বে preposition থাকে সে object টি passive voice এ subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয় না।

Active	Passive
He did for me the unnecessary things.	The unnecessary things were done for me by him.

Person ব্যবহারের নিয়ম :

Active voice থেকে passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় Active voice এর subjective case টি passive voice এ objective case এ পরিণত করে হয়। আবার Passive voice থেকে Active voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় passive voice এর objective case টি Active voice এর subjective case এ পরিণত করতে হয়।

Active voice এর subject	Passive voice এর Object	Active voice এর subject	Passive voice এর Object
I	Me	She	Her
We	Us	You	You
He	Him	They	Them

Tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb এর ব্যবহার :

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

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

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Active to Passive

According to Tense

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

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

Active	Passive
I eat rice.	Rice is eaten by me.

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

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

Active	Passive
I am writing a letter.	A letter is being written by me.

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

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

Active	Passive
He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.

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

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

Active	Passive
Rony wrote a letter.	A letter was written by Rony.

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

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

Active	Passive
He was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by him.

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

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

Active	Passive
He had written a letter.	A letter had been written by him.

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

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

Active	Passive
He will write a letter.	A letter will be written by him.

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

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

Active	Passive
We shall be taking tea.	Tea will be being taken by us

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

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

Active	Passive
He will have read the book.	The book will have been read by him.

According to Auxiliary Verb

Rule-01 Modal Auxiliary-এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

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

Active	Passive
You must do the work.	The work must be done by you.

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

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

Active	Passive
He is going to open a bank account.	A bank account is going to be opened by him.

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

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

Active	Passive
I have to do it.	It has to be done by me.

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

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

Active	Passive
BBC broadcast the breaking news.	The breaking news was broadcast by BBC.
We don't like idle people	Idle people are not liked by us.

Voice Change of Imperative Sentence

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

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

Active	Passive
Do not hate the poor.	Let not the poor be hated.
Do not look down upon the poor	Let not the poor be looked down upon.
Do not do it.	Let it not be done.

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

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

Active	Passive
Open the door.	Let the door be opened.
Eat the cake.	Let the cake be eaten.
Always speak the truth.	Let the truth be spoken always.

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

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

Active	Passive
Let me write a letter.	Let a letter be written by me.
Let me do the work.	Let the work be done by me.
Let her sing a song.	Let a song be sung by her.

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

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

Active	Passive
Never tell a lie.	Let not a lie ever be told.
Never catch the Jatka	Let not the Jatka ever be caught.

Voice Change of Interrogative Sentence

Rule-01 বাক্যের শুরতে Auxiliary verb (am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had) যুক্ত interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

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

Active	Passive
Has he done it?	Has it been done by him?

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

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

Active	Passive
Who will help you?	By whom will you be helped?
Who killed the bird?	By whom was the bird killed?

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

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

Active	Passive
Whom did you call?	Who was called by you?

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

Active	Passive
Whom has he beaten?	Who has been beaten by him?
Whom is he teaching English?	Who is being taught English by him?

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

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

Active	Passive
What do you want?	What is wanted by you?

Quasi Passive Voice

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

Active	Passive
Honey tastes sweet.	Honey is sweet when it is tasted.

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

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

Active	Passive
Rice sells cheap.	Rice is cheap when it is sold.

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

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

Active	Passive
The house is building.	The house is being built.

Use of Various Prepositions

❑ **সাধারণত Verb ভেদে বিভিন্ন preposition বসে : যেমন-**

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

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

Active	Passive
His behaviour surprised me.	I was surprised at his behaviour.

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

Active	Passive
Smoke fills the room.	The room is filled with smoke.

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

Active	Passive
My teacher embodies all the good qualities.	All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.

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

Active	Passive
Do you know them?	Are they known to you?

Note: কিছু ক্ষেত্রে নিজস্বতা/পরিচয় বোঝাতে by বসে। **Ex:** A tree is known by its fruits.

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

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

Passive to Active

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

Passive	Active
English is spoken all over the world.	People speak English all over the world.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which is an appropriate passive form of the sentence 'They are organizing a search party'? [GST-B : 21-22]

Ⓐ A search party they have organized.
Ⓑ A search party is being organized by they.
Ⓒ A search party by them being organized.
Ⓓ A search party is being organized by them.

Ⓓ Explanation Present continuous tense-এর passive form - subject + am/is/are + being + v.p.p + by + object।

02. The correct passive form of – 'Who will help you?' [BRUR-A : 19-20]

Ⓐ Who will be helped by you?
Ⓑ Whom will you be helped?
Ⓒ By whom will you be helped?
Ⓓ By whom would you be helped

Ⓒ Explanation Active voice এ who থাকলে passive করার সময় by whom + auxiliary verb + subject + v_3 + ? হয়।

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03. 'A song was sung by Ruth'.- What is the active voice? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Ruth was sung a song. Ⓑ Ruth sings a song.
Ⓒ Ruth sang a song. Ⓓ Ruth sung a song. **Ans Ⓒ**

04. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence- 'Please keep quiet'. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Keep quiet please.
Ⓑ I requested you please keep quiet.
Ⓒ You requested to keep quiet please.
Ⓓ You are requested to keep quiet. **Ans Ⓓ**

05. Change into passive: "They will send him away to school. [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ He will be sent away to school.
Ⓑ He was sent away to school
Ⓒ The school be sent away
Ⓓ The school will sent him away **Ans Ⓐ**

06. Choose the correct passive form of 'Who will do the work'?
Ⓐ Who will be done the work? [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓑ Who will be done the work?
Ⓒ By whom will the work be done?
Ⓓ Whom will the work be done?
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Who থাকলে passive করার সময় by whom হয়।

07. Switch off the fan. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ The fan be switched off. Ⓑ The fan be switch off.
Ⓒ The fan switched off. Ⓓ Let the fan be switched off.
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Imperative sentence এর passive : Let + object + be + v_3

08. Do it – [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Let it be done. Ⓑ It is done by you.
Ⓒ Let done it by you. Ⓓ Let it done. **Ans Ⓐ**

09. The hunter killed a tiger. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ A tiger was killed.
Ⓑ A tiger was being killed.
Ⓒ A tiger was killed by the hunter.
Ⓓ A tiger should be killed by the hunter. **Ans Ⓒ**

10. Don't waste your time. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Let your time but not wasted.
Ⓑ Let your time not be wasted.
Ⓒ Let your time be wasted.
Ⓓ Let not your time be wasted.
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Imperative sentence এর passive: Let + object + be + v_3। উল্লেখ্য, negative বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে Let not একসাথে হবে।

11. Everybody should speak the truth. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ The truth be spoken by everybody.
Ⓑ Everybody spoken truth.
Ⓒ The truth should be spoken by everybody.
Ⓓ None of the above.
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Should থাকলে passive করার সময় এর সাথে be + v_3 হয়।

12. Let him do the work. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Let him the work be done.
Ⓑ Let the work be done by him.
Ⓒ Let the work done by him.
Ⓓ He is requested to do the work.
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Let দিয়ে imperative sentence শুরু হলে passive এ Let দিয়েই শুরু হবে।

13. 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 Ⓓ**

14. What is the correct passive form of the sentence: "I do not like Pasta"? [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Pasta is not liked to me. Ⓑ Pasta does not liked by me.
Ⓒ Pasta is not liked by me. Ⓓ Pasta is not liked for me. **Ans Ⓒ**

15. The passive form of "Fortune favours the brave" — [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ The brave are favoured by fortune.
Ⓑ The brave is favoured by fortune.
Ⓒ The brave is being favoured by fortune.
Ⓓ The brave are being favoured by fortune.
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Adjective এর পূর্বে the বসলে সেটা noun হয়ে যায় এবং plural অর্থ দেশ। the brave এর পর are হবে।

16. Who has posted the letter? Correct passive voice of this sentence is – [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ By who the letter was posted?
Ⓑ Who the letter was posted by?
Ⓒ By whom has the letter been posted?
Ⓓ By whom the letter has been posted?
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Who যুক্ত interrogative sentence এর passive: By Whom + be verb + object + v_3 + ?

17. 'You surprise me.' The passive form is- [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ I am to be surprised Ⓑ I have been surprised by you
Ⓒ I am surprised to you Ⓓ I am surprised at you
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Present indefinite tense এর passive গঠন: Subject (active বাক্যের object) am/is/are/+ v_3. Surprise থাকলে passive বাক্যে by এর পরিবর্তে at হয়।

18. The passive form of 'Whom do you love?' is- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Someone is loved by you. Ⓑ Who is love by you?
Ⓒ Who is loved by you. Ⓓ Who is loved by you?
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Active এ whom থাকলে passive করার সময় who sub হয়। বাকিটা voice এর নিয়মানুযায়ী হবে।

19. Identify the passive form of: Never catch the Jatka. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Let the Jatka never be caught.
Ⓑ Let not the Jatka ever be caught.
Ⓒ Never the Jatka caught be you.
Ⓓ The Jatka is caught by you.
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Imperative sentence এর passive: Let + object + be + v_3 never থাকলে let এর সাথে not হয় এবং ever (never এর স্থলে) হবে।

20. Change the voice: The commissioner ordered the police to pursue the thief; [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ The police had ordered the commissioner to pursue the thief.
Ⓑ The police were ordered by the commissioner to pursue the thief.
Ⓒ To pursue the thief, the police was ordered by the commission.
Ⓓ The police was ordered by the commissioner to pursue the thief.
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Past indefinite tense এর passive গঠন: Subject (active বাক্যের object) + was/were + v_3? Police/the police হলো collective plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form (were) বসে।

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21. The passive sentence of 'He is going to buy a new shirt' is – [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ A new shirt is being gone to buy him.
Ⓑ A new shirt is going to be bought by him.
Ⓒ He is gone to buy a new shirt.
Ⓓ He is going to be bought a new shirt.
Ans B Be going to, ought to, must, can, ইত্যাদি থাকলে passive করার সময় এর পর be + v_3 বসাতে হয়। বাকি নিয়ম ঠিক থাকবে।

22. Passive voice of "He is writing a letter" is: [JUST-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ A letter is written by him
Ⓑ A letter was written by him
Ⓒ A letter is being written by him
Ⓓ A letter was being written by him
Ans C Present continuous tense এর passive: object এর subject + am / is / are + being + v_3 + by + subject এর object।

23. Which one is the right passive form of a sentence? [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ I was looked after by my uncle
Ⓑ I am looked after by my uncle
Ⓒ I am being looked after by my uncle
Ⓓ I am looking after by my uncle
Ans A

24. 'He pleases us.' Passive form of the sentence is– [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ We were pleased with him Ⓑ We are pleased with him
Ⓒ We are pleased by him Ⓓ We are pleased to him
Ans B Present indefinite tense এর passive: object এর subject + am/is/are + v_3 + preposition + subject এর object। এখানে please এর সঙ্গে preposition with হয় তাই by না হয়ে with বসবে।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. "Whom do you want?" Change into passive.
Ⓐ By whom you are wanted?
Ⓑ By whom are you wanted?
Ⓒ Whom is wanted by you?
Ⓓ Who is wanted by you?
Ans D

02. Change the form of voice : 'He did not give up the fight even though he was badly bruised.'
Ⓐ The fight did not give up by him even though he was badly bruised.
Ⓑ The fight had not give up by him even though he was badly bruised.
Ⓒ The fight was not given up by him even though he was badly bruised.
Ⓓ The fight was not giving up by him even though he was badly bruised.
Ans C

03. The art of cooking —— in ancient India.
Ⓐ is perfected Ⓑ will perfect
Ⓒ were perfected Ⓓ was perfected
Ans D

04. The correct passive form of "Does he speak English well?" is-
Ⓐ Is English spoke well by him?
Ⓑ Was English spoken well by him?
Ⓒ Is English spoken well by him?
Ⓓ Is English spoken well to him?
Ans C

05. Clothing made by Bangladeshi workers are —— by millions of consumers around the world.
Ⓐ clad Ⓑ worn
Ⓒ dressed Ⓓ wore
Ans B

06. She was then making tea. Which is the passive form of the previous sentence?
Ⓐ Tea was being made by her then
Ⓑ Tea was made by her then
Ⓒ Tea were being made by her
Ⓓ Tea was being made by her
Ans A

07. Choose the passive form of the statement : She does not like eating too much.
Ⓐ She does not like to have eaten too much.
Ⓑ Eating too much is not liked by her.
Ⓒ Too much eating in not to be liked by her.
Ⓓ Eating is not liked much too by her.
Ans B

08. The submarine dipped to avoid —— by the enemy plane.
Ⓐ see Ⓑ being seen
Ⓒ seeing Ⓓ seen
Ans B

09. Who will do the work?
Ⓐ Who will be done the work?
Ⓑ Who will do the work?
Ⓒ By whom will the work be done?
Ⓓ Whom will the work be done?
Ans C

10. Who is creating this mess?
Ⓐ Who has been created this mess?
Ⓑ By whom has this mess been created?
Ⓒ By whom this mess is being created?
Ⓓ By whom is this mess being created?
Ans D

11. Change the active voice into passive: I am to make a telephone call.
Ⓐ A telephone call will to make by me.
Ⓑ A telephone call is to making by me.
Ⓒ A telephone call will made by me.
Ⓓ A telephone call is to be made by me.
Ans D

12. The passive voice of "Who has broken the glass?" is-
Ⓐ Who was broken the glass?
Ⓑ By whom was the glass broken?
Ⓒ By whom has the glass broken?
Ⓓ By whom has the glass been broken?
Ans D

13. When should we use the passive sentence?
Ⓐ When the doer is less important
Ⓑ When the doer is more important
Ⓒ When the subject is very short
Ⓓ When we use an informal style
Ans A

14. The cheques are being signed by the manager.
Ⓐ The manager is signing the cheques.
Ⓑ The manger signed the cheques.
Ⓒ The manager was signing the cheques.
Ⓓ The manager has been signing the cheques.
Ans A

15. Passive voice of "Didn't she know anything about Sunderbans?" is–
Ⓐ Was anything about the Sunderbans known to her?
Ⓑ Was anything about the Sunderbans known by her?
Ⓒ Were she not known anything about the Sunderbans?
Ⓓ Was the Sunderbans known by her?
Ans A

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ENGLISH Chapter 17

NARRATION

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- বক্তার statement কে narration/speech বলে। সহজভাবে বলতে গেলে বক্তা যা বলে তাই narration. **Ex:** Nazrul said to Ninja, " You are very polite"
- **Kinds of Narration:** Narration বা উক্তিকে প্রধানত দুইভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:
  (i) Direct narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) (ii) Indirect narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি)

01. Direct Narration: বক্তার উক্তি নিজে/সরাসরি প্রকাশ করলে তাকে Direct Narration বলে।
Ex: Kamal said to Sonia, "You are a small girl." (বাক্যটিতে Kamal নিজের কথা নিজে বলছে। তাই এটা Direct speech).

- **Direct Speech চেনার উপায় :** (i) Direct speech টি inverted comma এর মধ্যে থাকে। (ii) Reporting verb এর পর একটি comma বসে।
  (iii) Reported speech এর প্রথম অক্ষরটি capital letter হয়।
- **Parts of direct speech:** একটি Direct speech এর দুটি অংশ Reporting verb ও Reported speech.
  Ex: The teacher said to the student, "What is your future plan?"
  Reporting verb Reported speech

[বাক্যটিতে Inverted comma এর পূর্ববর্তী অংশ The teacher said to the student, হলো Reporting verb এবং What is your future plan? হলো Reported Speech.]

02. Indirect Narration: বক্তার কথা সরাসরি প্রকাশিত না হয়ে যখন পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশ পায় তখন তাকে Indirect Narration বলে।
Ex: Sunita said to her brother that the sun rises in the east.

Narration Change করার সময় নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হবে

01. Sentence চেনার উপায় :

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

02. Person এর পরিবর্তন :

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

- **1st Person অনুযায়ী :**

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

- **2nd Person অনুযায়ী :**

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

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➢ 3rd Person অনুযায়ী :

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

03. Verb ও tense এর পরিবর্তন : Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় tense ও auxiliary verb এর পরিবর্তন যেমন হয় :

Auxiliary verb অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন	
Am, is, are	Was, were
Was, were	Had been
Have, has	Had
Had	Had been

Tense অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন	
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect

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

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

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

05. Modal verb এর পরিবর্তন :

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

Narration of Assertive Sentence

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

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

Direct: He said , "I do it." **Indirect:** He said that he did it.

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

Direct: The farmer says, " I am busy" **Indirect:** The farmer says that he is busy.

Direct: The farmer will say, 'I am busy'' **Indirect:** The farmer will say that he is busy.

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

Direct: The teacher said , "The sun rises in the east." **Indirect:** The teacher said /told that the sun rises in the east.

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

Direct: He said , "I shall do it." **Indirect:** He said that he would do it.

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

Direct : The teacher said , "We are mortal." **Indirect:** The teacher said/told that we are mortal.

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

Direct : He said, "We must leave the house if the rent is increased."
Indirect: He said that they would have to leave the house if the rent was increased.

Narration of Interrogative sentence

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

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

Direct: I said to the boy, " Did you go to school?" **Indirect:** I asked (enquired of) the boy if he had gone to school.

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

Direct: The girl said, " Shall I go out for shopping?" **Indirect:** The girl asked if she would go out for shopping.
Direct: Partho said to me, " Shall I wait for you an hour?'' **Indirect:** Partho asked me if he should wait for an hour.

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

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

Narration of Imperative Sentence

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

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

Direct: The teacher said to me, " Don't come here." **Indirect:** The teacher ordered me not to go there.
Direct: Father said to me, "Go home at once." **Indirect:** Father ordered me to go home at once.

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

Direct: He said to me , "Would you help me to do the sum?" **Indirect:** He requested me to help him to do the sum.

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

Direct: The boy said to the teacher, " Sir, lend me your book please."
Indirect: The boy requested the teacher respectfully to lend him his book.

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

Direct: Nafis said to Romel, "Go away." **Indirect:** Nafis asked Romel to go away.

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

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

Let দ্বারা শুরু হলে

Let এর পর singular থাকলে :

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

Direct: Robiul said to me, "Let me learn English." **Indirect:** Robiul told me that he might learn English.

Let এর পর plural থাকলে :

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

Direct: Razu said to me, "Let us go out for a walk." **Indirect:** Razu proposed to me that we should go out for a walk.

Narration of Optative Sentence

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

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

Direct: I said to him," May you be happy." **Indirect:** I wished that he might be happy.

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Narration of Exclamatory Sentence

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

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

Direct: The man said, "Alas! I am undone."
Indirect: The man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

Rule-01 Direct speech এ good bye + my friends থাকলে narration এ indirect speech এ পরিবর্তে শুধু subject + said এর সাথে him/her + good bye + inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে to + বাকি অংশ।

Direct: He said, "Good bye, my friends."
Indirect: He bade his friends good bye.

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

Direct: The old man said to him, "Fie! you are such a coward."
Indirect: The old man exclaimed that it was shameful that he was such a coward.

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

Direct: He said, "poor fellow! How changed you are."
Indirect: He pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed.

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

Direct: Arnob said, "What a fine bird it is."
Indirect: Arnob exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine bird.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Choose the correct indirect speech of the following sentences: He said to me, "Are you ill?" I replied "No". [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ He asked me if I was ill. I replied that I was not.
Ⓑ He asked me that I am not ill. I replied I was not.
Ⓒ He asked me that I am ill. I replied that I was.
Ⓓ He asked me if I was ill. I replied that I was.
Ans: Ⓐ

02. The teacher said, 'Twice two makes four.' (Make it indirect) [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ The teacher told that twice two makes four.
Ⓑ The teacher said that twice two made four.
Ⓒ The teacher advised that twice two makes four.
Ⓓ The teacher suggested that twice two had made four.
Ans: Ⓐ **Logic:** চিরন্তন সত্য বা বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য উল্লেখ থাকলে indirect speech এ tense এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

03. The correct indirect speech of —— He said to me, ' May you be happy.'- [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ He told me that I might be happy.
Ⓑ He reported that I might be happy.
Ⓒ He said that I might be happy.
Ⓓ He wished that I might be happy.
Ans: Ⓓ **Logic:** Optative sentence এর indirect speech এ wish/pray that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

04. The indirect speech of-He said to me, "Do not tell a lie". [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ He forbade me to tell a lie.
Ⓑ He forbade me not to tell a lie.
Ⓒ He advised me to tell a lie.
Ⓓ He begged me to tell a lie.
Ans: Ⓐ **Logic:** নিষেধ করা অর্থে forbade হয়।

05. Change into indirect speech: "He said to me, "I was born in a village"/He told me that —— [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ he is born in a village Ⓑ he had born in a village
Ⓒ he had been born in a village. Ⓓ he born in a village.
Ans: Ⓒ **Logic:** Reporting verb past অবস্থায় reported speech এর past indefinite tense পরিবর্তিত হয়ে past perfect হবে।

06. He said to me, "You were rich, weren't you?" Which one is correct from the following options of narration change? [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ He asked me if I had been rich
Ⓑ He asked me if I was rich
Ⓒ He asked me if I have been rich
Ⓓ He asked me if I wasn't rich, wasn't I
Ⓔ He asked me that I was rich
Ans: Ⓐ **Logic:** Reporting verb past tense এ থাকলে reported speech এর past indefinite tense পরিবর্তিত হয়ে past perfect হবে।

07. He said to his master, "Forgive me, sir". The indirect speech is- [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He begged his master to forgive him.
Ⓑ He requested his master to forgive him.
Ⓒ He begged master for forgive him.
Ⓓ He requested master for forgiving him.
Ans: Ⓐ **Logic:** Direct speech এ কিছু চাওয়া বোঝালে begged হয়।

08. I requested her to give me a cup of tea. [BSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ I said to her "You may give me a cup of tea"
Ⓑ I said her "Could you give me a cup of tea"
Ⓒ I said to her, "Can you give me a cup of tea"
Ⓓ I ordered her "Give me a cup of tea."
Ans: Ⓒ

09. He said to me, "Please help me," [BSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He said to me that please help me.
Ⓑ He requested me that please help me.
Ⓒ He requested me to help him.
Ⓓ He requested me that I helped me.
Ans: Ⓒ **Logic:** Please থাকলে indirect speech এ request হয়

10. You said to him, Would you help me please" [BSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ You asked him politely if he would help you.
Ⓑ You asked him politely if he will help you.
Ⓒ You asked him if you would help him please.
Ⓓ You asked him if he would help you.
Ans: Ⓓ

11. He said, "Thanks, my friend." [BSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He told his friend thanks.
Ⓑ He thanked his friend.
Ⓒ He said thanks to his friends
Ⓓ He thanked to his friend
Ans: Ⓑ

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12. **You said "You are right".** [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ You told me that you are right.
Ⓑ You told me that I was right.
Ⓒ You told me that I am right.
Ⓓ You told me that you were right.
Explanation Reporting verb past থাকায় reported speech পরিবর্তিত হয়ে past indefinite হবে এবং 2nd person object অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়ে I হবে।

13. **My friend said, "I met her long ago.** [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ My friend said that he had met her long ago.
Ⓑ My friend said that she had met her long ago.
Ⓒ I said my friend that he had met her long ago.
Ⓓ My friend said that she met him long ago.
Ans A

14. **Mayameen said to her mother, "Why does my aunty go to University if she reads at home?" The indirect speech will be-** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Mayameen asked her mother why her aunty goes to University if she reads at home
Ⓑ Mayameen asked her mother why her anuty went to University if she reads at home.
Ⓒ Mayameen asked her mother why her aunty went to University if she read at home.
Ⓓ Mayameen asked her mother why did her aunty go to University if she read at home.
Ans C

15. **What is the indirect speech of - "He said to her, 'Who is your favourite singer'"?** [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He asked who her favourite painter was.
Ⓑ He asked her who her favourite painter is.
Ⓒ He asked her who her favourite painter was.
Ⓓ He asks her who her favourite painter was.
Ans C

16. **The correct indirect speech of- He said to me, "Never move very fast."** [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ He forbade me to move very fast.
Ⓑ He requested me not to move very fast.
Ⓒ He said to me that I should not move very fast.
Ⓓ He told me don't move very fast.
Explanation Verb দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া imperative sentence যদি নিষেধ বোঝায় তবে indirect speech এ forbade হয় এবং এর পর to + v_1 হয়।

17. **He said to me, 'Where were you staying when you were in Dhaka?' The correct indirect speech of the sentence is-** [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ He asked me where I was staying when I was in Dhaka.
Ⓑ He asked me where I had been staying when I was in Dhaka.
Ⓒ He asked me where I had been staying when I had been in Dhaka
Ⓓ He asked me where had I been staying when I had in Dhaka
Ans C.

18. **Shilpi said, "Ryan, do not do it." Change the speech.** [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Shilpi prohibited Ryan to do it.
Ⓑ Shilpi ordered Ryan to do it.
Ⓒ Shilpi proposed Ryan not done that.
Ⓓ Shilpi begged Ryan to do it.
Explanation Direct speech এর imperative sentence যদি নিষেধ বোঝালে indirect speech এ forbade/prohibited বসে এবং এর পর sub + to + v_1 + extention হয়।

19. **He said to me, "Thank you" The indirect speech is—** [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ He thanked me. Ⓑ He had thanked me
Ⓒ He wished thanked to me. Ⓓ He told me that thank you.
Explanation Thank you থাকলে indirect speech এ subject + thanked + object হয়।

20. **"I shall be 30 tomorrow", said Tanu. The reported speech of the sentence is:** [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Tanu said that she would be 30 the following day.
Ⓑ Tanu said that I would be 30 tomorrow.
Ⓒ Tanu said that she would be 30 tomorrow.
Ⓓ Tanu said that I will be 30 the following day.
Explanation Reporting verb যদি past tense এ থাকে, তবে indirect narration করার সময় reported speech এর shall এবং tomorrow এর পরিবর্তে যথাক্রমে would এবং the following day হবে।

21. **What is the reported speech of "He said, ' I am sorry to disturb you'"?** [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ He said me that he was sorry to disturb me.
Ⓑ He said that he was sorry to disturb me.
Ⓒ He told that he was sorry to disturb you.
Ⓓ He said that he is sorry to disturb you.
Explanation Reporting verb past হওয়ায় reported speech পরিবর্তিত হয়ে past indefinite হয়েছে।

22. **Indirect speech of the sentence: He said, "I like vegetables," is:** [JUST-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ He said that he likes vegetables
Ⓑ He said he likes vagetables
Ⓒ He said that I liked vegetables
Ⓓ He said that he liked vegetables
Explanation Reporting verb past হওয়ায় reported speech পরিবর্তিত হয়ে past indefinite হয়েছে।

23. **The indirect speech of "Will you buy my hair?" asked Della.** [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Della asked if she would buy her hair.
Ⓑ Della asked will you buy my hair?
Ⓒ Della asked will she buy her hair.
Ⓓ Della asked if she will buy her hair.
Explanation Interrogative sentence এর indirect speech এ asked এবং that এর পরিবর্তে if বা whether বসে। Reporting verb past হওয়ায় will এর পরিবর্তে would হবে।

24. **The indirect form of 'He said to James' "You were a mere child when I looked upon you last" is-** [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ He told James that he was a mere child when he looked upon him last
Ⓑ He told James that he had been a mere child when I looked upon him last
Ⓒ He told James that he had been a mere child when he had looked upon him last
Ⓓ He told James that he was a mere child when he had looked upon him last
Ⓔ He told James that he had been a mere child when he looked upon him last.
Explanation প্রশ্নে were থাকায় had been হবে এবং looked (past indefinite) থাকায়, had looked (past perfect) হবে।

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Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. The correct reported form of the sentence: He said to me, 'You will get the result of your COVID-19 test tomorrow.
Ⓐ He told me that I would get the result of my COVID-19 test the next day.
Ⓑ He said I would get the result of my COVID-19 test tomorrow.
Ⓒ He told me that I get the result of my COVID-19 test the next day.
Ⓓ He told me that I will be getting the result of my COVID-19 test. Ans Ⓐ

02. Change into reported form: She said to me, 'Why don't you come on Monday?'
Ⓐ She told me to not go on Monday.
Ⓑ She said me why did not she go on Monday.
Ⓒ She asked me why I did not go on Monday.
Ⓓ She asked me not to go that day. Ans Ⓒ

03. Mother said to me, "Do not tell a lie." Change into indirect narration.
Ⓐ Mother frightened me not to tell a lie.
Ⓑ Mother suggested me to not tell a lie.
Ⓒ Mother advised me not to tell a lie.
Ⓓ Mother warned me to not to tell a lie. Ans Ⓒ

04. He said, 'Let me have some milk'.
Ⓐ He said that he wanted some milk
Ⓑ He prayed that he might have some milk
Ⓒ He wished that he might have some milk
Ⓓ He said that he might have some milk. Ans Ⓒ

05. Correct indirect speech of the sentence: Shumi said, "I was suffering from fever."
Ⓐ Shumi said that she was suffering from fever.
Ⓑ Shumi said that she had suffering from fever.
Ⓒ Shumi said that she had been suffering from fever.
Ⓓ Shumi said that she was being suffered from fever. Ans Ⓒ

06. Correct narration of the sentence: He said to me, "You cannot do it thus".
Ⓐ He told me that I could not do it that way
Ⓑ He said to me that I could not have done it that way
Ⓒ He told me that I could not do that thus
Ⓓ None of the above. Ans Ⓐ

07. Change the narration: Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night?"
Ⓐ Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
Ⓑ Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
Ⓒ Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television the last night.
Ⓓ Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the last night. Ans Ⓑ

08. Change the narration. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
Ⓐ David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
Ⓑ David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
Ⓒ David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
Ⓓ David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day. Ans Ⓓ

09. Change into indirect speech: He said, "Be quite and listen to my words".
Ⓐ He urged them to be quite and listen to his words.
Ⓑ He urged them and said be quite and listen to his words.
Ⓒ He urged they should be quite and listen to his words.
Ⓓ He said you should be quite and listen to his words. Ans Ⓐ

10. Choose the correct indirect speech: She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"
Ⓐ She asked me if I was happy in my new job.
Ⓑ She asked me if I have been happy in my new job.
Ⓒ She asked me whether I am happy in my new job.
Ⓓ She asked me if I had been happy in my new job. Ans Ⓐ

11. Smiti said, "You help my brother"- The indirect form of this sentence is:
Ⓐ Smiti said that I helped her brother
Ⓑ Smiti said to me that I helped her brother
Ⓒ Smiti said that I helps her brother
Ⓓ Smiti says that I helped her brother Ans Ⓑ

12. He said, "Ugh! I have hated it". The indirect form of the speech is:
Ⓐ He exclaimed with disgust that he had been hated it.
Ⓑ He exclaimed with disgust that he had hated it.
Ⓒ He exclaimed with sorrow that he had hated it.
Ⓓ He exclaimed with disgust that I had hated it. Ans Ⓑ

13. He said to me, "Do you like music?". The indirect form of this sentence is-
Ⓐ He said if I like music.
Ⓑ He asked me do I like music.
Ⓒ He asked to me if I like music.
Ⓓ He asked me if I liked music. Ans Ⓓ

14. 'He asked if anybody was present there to help.' Make it direct-
Ⓐ He said, "Is there anybody present to help me?"
Ⓑ He said, "If you can kindly help me, please."
Ⓒ He said, "Would anybody please help me.?"
Ⓓ He said, "Is there anybody present to help him?" Ans Ⓐ

15. The father said to his sons, "Don't quarrel." The indirect form of the sentence is —
Ⓐ The father forbade his sons to quarrel.
Ⓑ The father forbade his sons not to quarrel.
Ⓒ The father requested his sons not to quarrel.
Ⓓ The father told his sons not too quarrel. Ans Ⓐ

16. The teacher said to Imran, "Do you like to read poetry?" The indirect form of the sentence is –
Ⓐ The teacher asked Imran if he liked poetry reading.
Ⓑ The teacher asked Imran if he would like to read poetry.
Ⓒ The teacher asked Imran if he liked to read poetry.
Ⓓ The teacher told Imran if he liked to read poetry. Ans Ⓒ

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17. The man said, 'Honesty is the best policy'. The indirect form of the reported speech is:
Ⓐ The man said honesty was the best policy.
Ⓑ The man says that honesty was the best policy.
Ⓒ The man says that honesty is the best policy.
Ⓓ The man said that honesty the best policy. Ans(D)

18. He said, "Where are my glasses?"Its indirect form is:
Ⓐ He asked where are my glasses.
Ⓑ He asked where were his glasses.
Ⓒ He asked where his glasses were.
Ⓓ He asked where his glasses had been. Ans(C)

19. He said to me, "I know who killed the tiger." The correct indirect speech is:
Ⓐ He said to me that he knows who killed the tiger
Ⓑ He told me that he had known who killed the tiger
Ⓒ He told me that he knew who killed the tiger
Ⓓ He told me that he knew who had killed the tiger Ans(D)

20. The boy said, "I am hungry." The indirect speech is:
Ⓐ The boy said that he is hungry.
Ⓑ The boy said that he had been hungry.
Ⓒ The boy said that he was hungry.
Ⓓ The boy says that he is hungry. Ans(C)

21. The indirect speech of 'Are you alone, my son?' asked a soft voice close behind me. — is:
Ⓐ A soft voice asked that what I was doing there alone.
Ⓑ A soft voice said to me are you alone son.
Ⓒ A soft voice from my back asked if I was alone.
Ⓓ A soft voice behind me asked if I was alone. Ans(D)

22. The indirect form of speech of He said, "Let me come in" is:
Ⓐ He prayed that he might come in.
Ⓑ He requested that he might be allowed to come in
Ⓒ He cried that he might be come in
Ⓓ He was surprised that he was allowed to come in Ans(B)

23. He swore by God that he would help me. The direct form of this sentence is–
Ⓐ He said to me, "God that will help you."
Ⓑ He said to me, "Please God help him."
Ⓒ He said, " By God! I shall help you."
Ⓓ He said to me, "May God help you."
Ⓔ He said, " By God! Shall I help you." Ans(C)

24. Which one is the correct indirect narration?
"Why have you beaten my dog"? He said to me.
Ⓐ He demanded me why had I beaten his dog.
Ⓑ He asked me why I have had beaten his dog.
Ⓒ He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog.
Ⓓ He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog. Ans(D)

25. Choose the correct Narration of the sentence- He said, "I shall go as soon as possible".
Ⓐ He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.
Ⓑ He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.
Ⓒ He said that he would go as soon as possible.
Ⓓ None of the above. Ans(C)

26. 'Don't waste your time' the boss said the employees, The indirect form of the speech–
Ⓐ The boss advised the employees not to waste their time.
Ⓑ The boss asked the employees not waste their time.
Ⓒ The boss ordered the employees don't waste their time.
Ⓓ The boss forbade the employees not to waste their time. Ans(A)

27. Make indirect : They boy told the shopkeeper, 'Can you give me a candy please'?
Ⓐ The boy asked the shopkeeper if he can give him a candy.
Ⓑ The boy said please to the shopkeeper and asked to give him a candy.
Ⓒ The boy requested the shopkeeper if he could give him a candy.
Ⓓ The boy said to the shopkeeper if he can give him a candy. Ans(C)

28. Identify the correct indirect speech : Karim said, " I know this boy."
Ⓐ Karim said that he knew the boy
Ⓑ Karim said that he knew this boy
Ⓒ Karim said that he knew that boy
Ⓓ Karim said that he knows this boy Ans(C)

29. The indirect speech of He said, 'You liar', is-
Ⓐ He said me a liar. Ⓑ He called me liar
Ⓒ He said me to go to a liar. Ⓓ He called me a liar Ans(D)

30. 'The Captain ordered the soldiers to march on' বাক্যটির direct speech :
Ⓐ The Captain said, "Solders, I ask you to march on."
Ⓑ The Captain said to the Soldiers, "March on."
Ⓒ The Captain asked, "Soldiers, march on."
Ⓓ The Captain said to the solders. "Please March on." Ans(B)

31. He addressed Mr. Rahman and wished him good morning বাক্যটির direct speech হবে?
Ⓐ He said, "Good morning to Mr. Rahman".
Ⓑ He bade good morning to Mr. Rahman.
Ⓒ He said to Mr. Rahman, "Good morning"
Ⓓ He said, "Good morning, Mr. Rahman". Ans(D)

32. Kamal said to me, "What is your name?" (Indirect form)
Ⓐ Kamal asked me what my name was.
Ⓑ Kamal asked what was my name.
Ⓒ Kamal asked you your name.
Ⓓ What my name is, Kamal asked. Ans(A)

33. He said, "I shall go to office." Indirect form is-
Ⓐ He said that he shall go to office.
Ⓑ He said that he would go to office.
Ⓒ He said that he will go to office.
Ⓓ He said that he should go to office. Ans(B)

34. He said, "I went to Tangail." (Indirect)
Ⓐ He said that had he gone to Tangail
Ⓑ He said that I had gone to Tangail
Ⓒ He said that he had gone to Tangail.
Ⓓ He said that he went to Tangail. Ans(C)

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ENGLISH Chapter 18 CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- যে জটিল বাক্যে একটি clause এর কাজ আরেকটি clause এর কাজ সম্পাদনের উপর শর্তাধীন তাকে conditional sentence বলে।
- একটি conditional sentence এ দুটি খন্ড বাক্য থাকে।

1. If clause/subordinate clause. 2. Result clause/principal clause.

Ex: If you make delay, you will miss the train.
if clause result clause

- If দ্বারা conditional sentence শুরু হলে result clause এর পূর্বে comma (,) ব্যবহার করতে হয়।
- If দুটি clause এর মাঝে থাকলে comma (,) ব্যবহার করতে হয় না।

Ex: If you come here, we will play. **Or,** We will play if you come here.

- If ছাড়াও conditional sentence এ clause marker হিসেবে Had, in case, unless, when এবং provided that ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Ex:** Had I been in your situation, I would have accepted the offer.
- Conditional sentence এর অনুরূপ অর্থে as if/as though ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Result clause এ modal verb হিসেবে shall, will, can, may, would, could, might, woud have, could have, might have ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Types of Conditional

- **Conditional Sentence কে শর্তের পার্থক্য Abyhvqx সাধারণত চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।**

(i) Zero Conditional; (ii) First Conditional; (iii) Second Conditional; (iv) Third Conditional .

Conditional	Structure	Example
Zero Conditional	If + present indefinite tense, Present indefinite tense. When + present indefinite tense, present Indefinite tense.	If water freezes, it becomes a solid. When water freezes, it turns into ice.
First Conditional	If + present indefinite tense, subject + shall/ will/ can/ may + verb এর base form + extension.	If you help me, I shall remain grateful.
Second Conditional	If + past indefinite tense, subject + would/ could/ might + verb এর base form + extension.	If I found a lost dog, I would return it to its owner.
Third Conditional	If + past perfect tense, subject + would/could/ might+have + verb এর past participle + ext. Had + subject + verb এর past participle + extension, subject + would/ could/ might + have + verb এর past participle + extension.	If she had studied harder, she would have done well. Had I been in your situation, I would have accepted the offer.

Other Types of Conditionals

In Case

- নিকট ভবিষ্যতে কোনো সম্ভাব্য ঘটনা ঘটতে পারে বা আশঙ্কা বোঝাতে in case ব্যবহৃত হয়।

❶ **Structure** In case + present indefinite tense, present/future indefinite tense. **Ex : In case** it rains, you should take an umbrella.

❷ **Structure** In case + past indefinite tense, past indefinite tense. **Ex : In case** I forgot his name, I wrote it on a paper.

If এবং in case এর পার্থক্য

01. Take an umbrella in case it rains - একটি ছাতা নিয়ে যাও যদি (আবার যদি) বৃষ্টি হয়।
02. Use the umbrella if it rains - ছাতাটি ব্যবহার কর যদি বৃষ্টি হয়। প্রথম বাক্যে 'বৃষ্টি হওয়ার' সম্ভাব্য ভয়ে, 'ছাতার নেওয়ার' কাজটি সংঘটিত হচ্ছে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে 'বৃষ্টি হওয়ার' শর্তে 'ছাতা ব্যবহার করার' কাজটি সংঘটিত হচ্ছে।

Note If দ্বারা শর্ত প্রকাশ করে এবং in case দ্বারা সম্ভাব্য ভয় প্রকাশ করে।

Unless - যদি না

- বর্তমানে একটি কাজ সংঘটিত না হলে, ভবিষ্যতের আরেকটি কাজ সংঘটিত হবে বা হবে না এমন শর্তে বর্তমানের সংঘটিত কাজের পূর্বে unless ব্যবহৃত হয়।

❶ **Structure** Unless + present indefinite tense, subject + will + V_1 + ext.
Ex: Unless it rains, I will pick you up at 6. Or,

❷ **Structure** Unless + present indefinite tense, present indefinite tense.
Ex : Unless water freezes, it does become a solid.

Note Unless একটি negative word এর সাথে যুক্ত clause এ subject এর পর affirmative verb বসে, কখনই negative verb বসে না।
Inc: Unless you don't study hard, you will fail in the exam.
Corr: Unless you study hard, you will fail in the exam.

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Provided that - এই শর্তে যে

- কোনো একটি কাজ সংঘটিত হওয়ার শর্তে, আরেকটি কাজ সংঘটিত হয় বা হবে বোঝালে প্রথম সংঘটিত হওয়া কাজের পূর্বে provided that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Provided that + present/future indefinite tense, present/future indefinite tense.

Ex: You can drive a car provided that you have a licence. **Ex:** I will lend money, provided that you will return it.

As if/as though - যেন

- কোনো unreal ঘটনা প্রকাশ করতে conditional sentence এর অনুরূপ অর্থে as if/as though ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure As if/as though + past indefinite tense, present indefinite tense.

Ex : As if/as though he knew every thing, Rahman speaks to me. **Ex :** Rahman speaks to me as if/as though he knew everything.

Note As if/as though যুক্ত clause এ be verb (am, is, are, was, were) থাকলে subject এর যে কোনো person এর ক্ষেত্রে were বসে।

Ex: They treated me as if/as though I were a child.

Hope That

- সম্ভবত কোনো কাজ সংঘটিত হতো অথবা সংঘটিত হবে আশা করা হলে, সংঘটিত কাজের পূর্বে hope that বসে।

❶ **Structure** Subject + hope that + future indefinite tense. **Ex:** I **hope** that she **will understand** me.

Note Subject এর পর hope verb টি অবশ্যই present indefinite tense এ থাকবে।

❷ **Structure** Subject + hope that + past indefinite tense. **Ex:** I **hope** that they came **yesterday.**

Note Subject এর পর hope verb টি present indefinite tense এবং that পরবর্তী clause এ অবশ্যই অতীত নির্দেশক adverb থাকতে হবে।

অতীত নির্দেশক **Adverb :** Yesterday, ago, long since, last + time/year ইত্যাদি।

❸ **Structure** Subject + hoped/had hoped that + subject + would + v_1 + extension.

Ex: I **hoped/had hoped** that you **would come.**

Note Subject এর পর hope verb টি অবশ্যই past indefinite অথবা past perfect tense এ থাকবে।

❹ **Structure** Subject + hoped that + past perfect tense. **Ex:** I **hoped** that you had passed in **the last exam.**

Wish That

- বর্তমান, অতীত এবং ভবিষ্যতের কোনো ইচ্ছা পোষণ করতে unreal condition বাক্যের পূর্বে wish (that) বসে। Wish এর পর that এর ব্যবহার না করলেও চলে।

❶ **Structure** Subject + wish (that) + past indefinite tense.

Ex-1: I wish that I **answered** all the questions correctly. **Ex-2:** I wish I **answered** all the questions correctly.

Note Wish পরবর্তী clause এ be verb (am, is, are, was, were) থাকলে subject এর যে কোনো person এর ক্ষেত্রে were বসে।

Ex: I wish that he <u>were</u> the President of the new committee. **Ex:** I wish he <u>were</u> the President of the new committee.

❷ **Structure** Subject + wish (that) + subject + wolud/could + v_1 + ext .

Ex: I wish that you could/would come home <u>tomorrow</u>. **Ex:** I wish you could/would come home <u>tomorrow</u>.

Note ভবিষ্যতের কোনো ইচ্ছা পোষণ করতে wish পরবর্তী clause এ modal verb হিসেবে would/could ব্যবহৃত হয়। Wish পরবর্তী clause এ অবশ্যই কোনো ভবিষ্যৎ সময় নির্দেশক adverb (tomorrow/next + time word) থাকবে।

❸ **Structure** Subject + wished that + past perfect tense.

Ex: We wished that they had come yesterday. **Ex:** We wished they had come yesterday.

Note Wish verb টি past form (wished) এবং পরবর্তী clause এ অতীত সময় নির্দেশক adverb (yesterday, ago, long since, last + time/year) থাকলে past perfect tense হয়।

Some Exceptionals

Rule- 01 ভদ্রতা বা বিনয় প্রকাশ করতে conditional sentence এ নিম্নলিখিত structure ব্যহৃত হয়।

Structure If + subject + would/could + v_1 + extension, future indefinite tense.

Ex: If you would lend me money, I shall be grateful to you.

Note বক্তা যদি নিশ্চিত হয় যে শ্রোতা তার শর্ত বা অনুরোধ রক্ষা করবে সেক্ষেত্রে বাক্যে principal clause উহ্য থাকে।

Ex: If you would open your book. **Ex:** If you would stop smoking.

Rule-02 ভবিষ্যতের কোনো কল্পিত অবস্থা প্রকাশ করতে conditional sentence এ নিম্ন লিখিত structure ব্যহৃত হয়।

Structure If + subject + were to + v_1 + extension, subject +wolud + v_1 + extension.

Ex: If I were to change my mind, I would take it.

Note Know, like এ দুটি verb এর ক্ষেত্রে এ structure ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Rule-03 If clause এ want/wish এর পরিবর্তে would like to + v_1 ব্যবহার করা যায়।

Ex: If you want to come, I will wait for you. **Or:** If you <u>would like to</u> come, I will wait for you.

Rule-04 Conditional sentence এর অনুরূপ অর্থে but for (ছাড়া/নইলে) ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে নিম্ন লিখিত structure-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure But for + noun, subject + would have + v_3 + extension. **Ex:** But for your help, I would have failed in my last exam.

Note কোনো একটি অবস্থা না থাকলে অতীতে একটি কাজ সংঘটিত হতো এমন অর্থে subject + would have + v_3 ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: He would have played but for a knee injury.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. If you practised a lot, —— a good cricketer. [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ you could Ⓑ you could have
Ⓒ you could be Ⓓ you could have been
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation 2nd conditional এর structure : If + past + sub + would/could + v_1.

02. Choose the appropriate use of conditional clause —— [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ If I finished the work successfully, I might have been rewarded.
Ⓑ If I finished the work successfully, I would be rewarded.
Ⓒ If I had finished the work successfully, I might get reward.
Ⓓ If I had finished the work successfully, I would have been rewarded. Ans: Ⓐ

03. If had known earlier, I —— my mind. [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ would change Ⓑ will change
Ⓒ will have changed Ⓓ would have changed
Ans: Ⓓ Explanation 3rd conditional এর নিয়ম।

04. If people —— cigarettes, their health will suffer.
Ⓐ smoke Ⓑ smokes Ⓒ smoking Ⓓ will smoke
Ans: Ⓐ Explanation If + present tense থাকলে এর পর future tense হয়।

05. If I had a lot of money, I —— a car. [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ buy Ⓑ would buy Ⓒ bought Ⓓ had bought
Ans: Ⓑ Explanation If + simple past subject + would + v_1

06. If the bamboo —— to its current distribution area between 80 and 100 percent of it will disappear by the end of the 21st century. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ has restricted Ⓑ restricted Ⓒ is restricting Ⓓ is restricted
Ans: Ⓓ Explanation First conditional এর নিয়মানুযায়ী If + present tense + subject + future tense। Subject কাজটি নিজে করছে না তাই এটা passive এ হবে।

07. If he —— you, he wouldn't do it. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ was Ⓒ had been Ⓓ were
Ans: Ⓓ Explanation 2nd conditional অনুযায়ী if, তার পর were হবে।

08. If we practiced speaking English, we —— speak better. [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ can Ⓑ could have Ⓒ could Ⓓ would have
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation 2nd conditional অনুযায়ী If + past indefinite + subject + could/would/might + v_1 হবে।

09. ——, I would by it. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ If the picture genuine Ⓑ Were the picture genuine
Ⓒ Had the picture been genuine Ⓓ If the picture are genuine
Ans: Ⓑ Explanation 2nd conditional এর নিয়ম। If এর পরিবর্তে মাঝে মাঝে verb প্রথমে বসে অসম্ভব কল্পনা বোঝায়।

10. If I —— to the Internet, I —— learn it easily. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ had access, would Ⓑ had accessed, will
Ⓒ accessed, would Ⓓ have access, might
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation 2nd conditional অনুযায়ী If + simple past + subject + would + v_1 হবে।

11. If I had attended the long philosophy class, —. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ I would have been exhausted now
Ⓑ I will be being exhaust now
Ⓒ I would exhaust now Ⓓ I would be exhaust now
Ans: Ⓐ Explanation If এর পরে past perfect থাকলে এর পর subject + would have + v_3 হয়।

12. Had you taken the medicine, you —— much better. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ will feel Ⓑ was felt
Ⓒ would feel Ⓓ would have felt
Ans: Ⓓ Explanation Had যুক্ত conditional sentence এর পরের clause টিতে subject + would have + v_3 হবে।

13. "I didn't know that reading this book was important for my exam. I didn't read it." Identify the correct combination. [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ If I knew this book was important, I had read it.
Ⓑ If I would have known this book was important, I had read it.
Ⓒ If I had known this book was important, I would have read it.
Ⓓ None of the above
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation আমি যদি আগে জানতাম এই বইটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, আমি এটা পড়তাম।

14. If you —— me you needed a car, I would've called you. [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ told Ⓑ had told Ⓒ tell Ⓓ have told
Ans: Ⓑ Explanation 3rd conditional এর নিয়মানুযায়ী: If + past perfect tense, subject + would/could/might have + v_3 + extension.

15. I would never turn that proposal down if I—— you. [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ was Ⓑ had been Ⓒ were Ⓓ would be
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation 2nd conditional এর নিয়মানুযায়ী: If + past indefinite tense, subject + would/could/might + v_1 + extension. If clause এ be verb থাকলে যে কোনো person এর ক্ষেত্রে were হয়।

16. If people drove more carefully, —. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ there would be fewer accidents
Ⓑ there should be fewer accidents
Ⓒ there would have been fewer accidents
Ⓓ there can be fewer accidents
Ans: Ⓐ Explanation Second conditional অনুযায়ী: If + past indefinite tense, subject + would/could/might + v_1.

17. If I had not intervened at the right moment, Jim —— arrested. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ may have been Ⓑ can have been
Ⓒ might have been Ⓓ could have
Ans: Ⓒ Explanation Third conditional অনুযায়ী: If + past perfect tense, subject + would/could/might have + v_3. বাক্যের result clause টি passive mood এ হবে।

18. Which one is the correct conditional sentence? [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ If you had played well, you would have won the game.
Ⓑ If you played well, you would have won the match.
Ⓒ If you had played well, you would win the game.
Ⓓ Had you played well, you would win the match.
Ans: Ⓐ Explanation 3rd conditional অনুযায়ী: If + past perfect tense, subject + would/could/might have + v_3.

19. If you buy me a laptop, I —— the internet easily. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ access Ⓑ can access
Ⓒ could access Ⓓ would access
Ans: Ⓑ Explanation If + present tense + subject + present/future tense/can/may + v_1 । এখানে পারা অর্থে can access হবে।

20. When water ——, it turns into ice. [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Will freeze Ⓑ Freezes Ⓒ Would freeze Ⓓ Froze
Ans: Ⓑ Explanation দুটি clause ই simple present এ হবে।

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20. If the politicians had kept their words, our country —— a suitable place to live in. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ was Ⓑ would be
Ⓒ would have been Ⓓ will be
Solution: If + past perfect + sub + would have/could have/might have + V_3

21. Had I been in your situation, —the offer. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ I would not accept
Ⓑ I would have accepted
Ⓒ I would accept
Ⓓ I had accepted
Solution: Had এখানে 3rd conditional হিসেবে বসেছে তাই শূন্য clause এ would have + V_3 হবে।

22. —— he not come on time to catch the train, I —— a hard time given the fact that we were fellow travelers. [NSTU-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ Had, was Ⓑ Had, would have
Ⓒ Had, would have been Ⓓ Had, would have had
Ⓔ If he had, would have
Solution: এখানে Had he not come = If he had not come. conditional বাক্যের শূন্য স্থানে past perfect হবে, দ্বিতীয় স্থানে would have + past participle হবে।

24. Had I enough money, I —— the poor. [NSTU-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ would have helped Ⓑ will help
Ⓒ help Ⓓ would help
Solution: Third Conditional এর বিধানুযায়ী, যদি had দ্বারা বাক্যটি শুরু হয় তবে, Past perfect + could would might have + V_3

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

11. If you —— the environmental damage that plastic bags cause, the cost difference —— really negligible.
Ⓐ consider, will Ⓑ will consider, is
Ⓒ would consider, will Ⓓ consider, is Ans Ⓓ

12. I wish I —— those words. But now it's too late.
Ⓐ not having said Ⓑ never said
Ⓒ have never said Ⓓ had never said Ans Ⓑ

13. Many people who live near nuclear plants are concerned, —— go wrong, the impact on the surrounding area could be disastrous.
Ⓐ Something would Ⓑ Something will
Ⓒ Should something Ⓓ Does something Ans Ⓒ

14. Had I heard the weather report, I —— an Umbrella.
Ⓐ would have taken Ⓑ would take
Ⓒ took Ⓓ would have been taking Ans Ⓐ

15. I wish I —— a queen.
Ⓐ was Ⓑ is Ⓒ are Ⓓ were Ans Ⓓ

16. Find the correct sentence
Ⓐ If I find a bag in the street, I take it to the police
Ⓑ If I find a bag in the street, I took it to the police.
Ⓒ If I find a bag in the street, I would take it to the police.
Ⓓ If I find a bag in the street, I will be taking it to the police. Ans Ⓐ

17. If I had known he was in trouble I —— helped.
Ⓐ would Ⓑ have had
Ⓒ should have Ⓓ would have Ans Ⓓ

18. If I —— Aladdin's magic lamp, I —— all the problems of our country.
Ⓐ had, will solve Ⓑ had had, would have solved
Ⓒ have has, would solve Ⓓ had, would have solved Ans Ⓑ

19. Choose the correct sentence:
Ⓐ If I found a bag in the street, I will take it to the police.
Ⓑ If I found a bag in the street, I would take it to the police.
Ⓒ If I found a bad in the street, I'll be taking it to the police.
Ⓓ If I found a bag in the street, I took it to the police. Ans Ⓑ

10. Had I been in your situation, —— the offer.
Ⓐ I would not accept Ⓑ I would have accepted
Ⓒ I had accepted Ⓓ I would accept Ans Ⓑ

11. I wish that I —— enough time to work.
Ⓐ have Ⓑ have had Ⓒ had Ⓓ have not Ans Ⓒ

12. I wish I —— a millionaire.
Ⓐ am Ⓑ will be Ⓒ were Ⓓ shall be Ans Ⓒ

13. Had I possessed boundless property, I —— money to the poor.
Ⓐ would donate Ⓑ had donated
Ⓒ should donate Ⓓ would have donated Ans Ⓓ

14. I will not go if he —,
Ⓐ does not come Ⓑ would not come
Ⓒ did not come Ⓓ has not come Ans Ⓐ

15. Had I been regular in my studies, —?
Ⓐ I could not have failed. Ⓑ I would not have failed.
Ⓒ I should not have failed. Ⓓ I did not fail. Ans Ⓑ

16. If he works hard, he — shine in life.
Ⓐ should shine Ⓑ will shine Ⓒ has shine Ⓓ shines Ans Ⓑ

17. I wish I —— the answer.
Ⓐ should know Ⓑ knew
Ⓒ have known Ⓓ will know Ans Ⓑ

18. If you had studied harder, you —— in the admission test. Fill in the gap with the right option.
Ⓐ qualified Ⓑ would have qualified
Ⓒ will qualify Ⓓ qualify Ans Ⓑ

19. Had she known about it, she — have stayed longer.
Ⓐ would Ⓑ might Ⓒ may Ⓓ should Ans Ⓐ

20. If he —— hard, he would have succeeded.
Ⓐ worked Ⓑ had worked
Ⓒ has worked Ⓓ works Ans Ⓑ

21. If the bus to the airport hadn't been so late, we —— the plane.
Ⓐ had caught Ⓑ would catch
Ⓒ would have caught Ⓓ can catch Ans Ⓒ

22. Had I known her, I — her.
Ⓐ would meet Ⓑ would had meet
Ⓒ would have met Ⓓ would met Ans Ⓒ

23. If cigarettes were banned, life — healthier.
Ⓐ will be Ⓑ become
Ⓒ should become Ⓓ would become Ans Ⓓ

24. If you had invited me....
Ⓐ I would go Ⓑ I might go
Ⓒ I would have gone Ⓓ I had gone Ans Ⓒ

25. He — to see us if he had been able to do.
Ⓐ would come Ⓑ would have come
Ⓒ may had come Ⓓ would may come Ans Ⓑ

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ENGLISH Chapter 19 TAG QUESTION

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Tag question অর্থ উক্তির সঙ্গে সংযোজিত প্রশ্ন। অর্থাৎ পূর্ববর্তী কোনো statement এর সত্যতা যাচাই অথবা সমর্থন পাওয়ার জন্য ঐ statement এর সাথে যে সংক্ষিপ্ত question সংযোজন করা হয় তাকে tag question বলে।

(i) Firoz is a good teacher. (statement) (ii) Firoz is a good teacher (statement), isn't he? (tag question)

[প্রথম বাক্য 'Firoz is a good teacher' একটি সাধারণ affirmative statement। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে statement (Firoz is a good teacher) এর সত্যতা যাচাই বা সমর্থনের জন্য এর সাথে 'isn't he?' সংযোজন করা হয়েছে। Statement এর সাথে এ সংযোজিত অংশটুকুই (isn't he) হলো tag question।]

- **Tag Question এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:**
  - Tag question এ দুটি অংশ থাকে, প্রথম অংশ statement (affirmative/negative) এবং দ্বিতীয় অংশ tag question।
  - Statement এর পর অর্থাৎ tag question এর পূর্বে comma (,) এবং tag question এর পর question mark (?) বসে।
  - Statement এর subject হিসেবে noun বা pronoun যাই থাক না কেন tag question এর subject সর্বদা pronoun হয়।
  - Tag question টি negative হলে auxiliary verb এর contracted form বসে।
  - Statement এর tense অনুযায়ী tag question এর tense হয়।
  - Affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি negative হয়।
  - Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি affirmative হয়।

- **Affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিম্নরূপ:**

Structure-01 Subject + affirmative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এর contracted form + pronoun + ?

Ex: Mohadev is a writer of physics, **isn't he?** Ex: He lives at Shankhari bazar, *doesn't he?*

- **Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিম্নরূপ:**

Structure-02 Subject + negative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এর contracted form + pronoun + ?

Ex: Mohadev is not a writer of physics, **is he?** Ex: He does not live at Shankhari bazar, **does he?**

- **Be verb এর contracted form:**

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

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

Note Present tense এ haven't, hasn't এবং past tense এ hadn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- **Do verb এর contracted form:**

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

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

- **Modal verb এর contracted form:**

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

Note I এবং We এর পর shall/will বসে।

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Tag Question of Assertive Sentence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex: **The student** is not talented, **is he**?

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

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

Ex: **The house** is not white, **is it**?

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

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

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

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

❑ **কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ collective noun:**

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

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

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

Ex: **Water** is not dirty, **is it**?

❑ **কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ material noun:**

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

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

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

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

❑ **কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ abstract noun:**

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

Rule-08: Gerund (V_1 + ing) statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

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

Ex: **Swimming** is not easy exercise, **is it**?

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

Ex: **Everybody** likes flowers, **don't they**?

Ex: **None** can help you, **can they**?

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

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

Ex: **Nothing** is certain, **is it**?

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

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

Ex: **None of you** love this, **do you**?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex: **These** are mangoes, **aren't they**?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule-18: As well as, along with, together with, accompanied by, excluding, including, except for, rather than, in addition to, and not দ্বারা দুটি noun/pronoun যুক্ত হলে প্রথম noun/pronoun অনুযায়ী tag question এর subject হয়।

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

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

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Rule-19: Either — or, neither — nor, not only — but also, or, নয় এর ন্যায় শব্দগুলো যে subject এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Either Raju or his friends put it, didn't they? **Ex:** You or he has done this, isn't it?

Rule-20: There statement এর subject এর tag question এর subject হবে There এর।

Ex: There is something wrong, isn't there? **Ex:** There was not a village at that time, was there?

Rule-21: It is I who, It is we who, It is you who, It is he/she who, It is they who এ statement এর ক্ষেত্রে who, এর পূর্বে অবস্থিত subject question এর subject হয়।

Ex: It is you who will give it, won't you? **Ex:** It is she who can't, didn't she?

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

Ex: The baby is crying for milk, isn't it? **Ex:** The little child was calm, wasn't it?

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

Ex: The moon shines at night, doesn't it? **Ex:** The river is full of water, isn't it?

Rule-24: Allah, statement এর subject এর tag question এর subject হবে He এর।

Ex: Allah help us, don't He? **Ex:** Allah is almighty, isn't He?

Note: Allah এর pronoun form, He বড় হাতের capital letter এ শুরু হয়।

Rules of Verb in Tag Question

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

Ex: We are all present, aren't we? **Ex:** She isn't a nurse, is she?

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

Ex: I have done this work, haven't I? **Ex:** He had got a good result, hadn't he?

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

Ex: Raisa can write an article, can't she? **Ex:** I couldn't read the text, could I?

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

Ex: They travel around year, don't they? **Ex:** It doesn't work properly, does it?

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

Ex: His friends came here last year, didn't they? **Ex:** I didn't see it before, did I?

Rule-06: It is I who, It is we who, It is you who, It is he/she who, It is they who এর statement এর who যাকে বহন করে tag question এ তাকে

Ex: It is I who have broken the glass, haven't I? **Ex:** It is Rana who wrote it, didn't he?

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

Ex: You need not go, need you? (modal verb) **Ex:** I need your help, don't I? (main verb)

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

Ex: You dare not do it, dare you? (modal verb) **Ex:** I dare to help you, don't I? (main verb)

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

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

Rule-10: নিম্নোক্ত negative word গুলো কোন statement এ থাকলে tag question টি affirmative হয়:

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

Ex: Nobody will come here, will they? **Ex:** He got little money, did he?

Tag Question of Imperative Sentence

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

Ex: Open the book, won't you? **Ex:** Don't forget me, will you?

Rule-02: Let's (Let us) যদি imperative statement শুরু হয় tag question এ subject হিসেবে We বসে।

Ex: Let's do the work, shall we? **Ex:** Let's go to play cricket, shall we?

Rule-03: Let him/Let her/Let them যদি imperative statement শুরু হয় tag question এ subject হিসেবে You বসে।

Ex: Let him go home, will you? **Ex:** Let them work in the field, will you?

Rule-04: Affirmative statement হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will/Won't ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: Open the book, **will** you/**won't** you?
Ex: Help the poor, **will** you/**won't** you?

Note Subject (you) এর সম্মতির উপর জোর দেওয়া হলে **won't** you ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Rule-05: Negative statement হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: **Don't forget** me, **will** you?
Ex: **Don't go** home today, **will** you?

Rule-06: Imperative statement এ বিনয় বা ভদ্রতা প্রকাশ পেলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Could/Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: Help me, **could** you?
Ex: **Close** the door, **would** you?

Rule-07: Let's (Let us) দ্বারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Shall ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: **Let's** do the work, shall **we**?
Ex: **Let's** go to play cricket, shall **we**?

Rule-08: Let him/Let her/Let them দ্বারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: **Let them** read it, **will** you?
Ex: **Let him** go home, **will** you?

Tag Question of Exclamatory Sentence

Rule-01: Exclamatory statement এর subject, বস্তুবাচক singular noun অথবা it হলে tag question এ subject হিসেবে It এবং plural noun হলে They বসে। **Ex:** What a nice scenery **it** is!, isn't **it**?
Ex: How beautiful **the flowers** are!, aren't **they**?

Rule-02: Exclamatory statement এর subject ব্যক্তিবাচক singular noun হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He/She এবং plural noun হলে They বসে।
Ex: What a tremedous job **Keya** did!, didn't **she**?
Ex: How cruel **they** were!, weren't **they**?

Rule-03: Exclamatory statement এর subject উহ্য থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।
Ex: What a big surprise (**it** is!), isn't **it**?
Ex: How beautiful (**it** is!), isn't **it**?

Rule-04: Exclamatory statement এ be verb (am, is, are, was, were) এবং have, has, had থাকলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে aren't, isn't, wasn't, weren't এবং haven't, hasn't, hadn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: What a fantastic journey it **is!, isn't** it?
Ex: How fantastic drama I **had** enjoyed!, **hadn't** I?

Rule-05: Exclamatory statement এ main verb থাকলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Don't/ Does/ Didn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: How sweetly Shamim sings!, **doesn't he?**
Ex: What an excellent play they showed!, **didn't they?**

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. When we arrived, they had gone home ——? [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ didn't we Ⓑ hadn't they Ⓒ did we Ⓓ didn't they
Ans D Explanation দুটি clause থাকলে Principal clause অনুযায়ী tag question হবে।

02. Nothing is impossible, —— ? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ is it Ⓑ does it Ⓒ doesn't it Ⓓ isn't it
Ans A Explanation Nothing এর জন্য tag question positive আছে।

03. Nobody went there, —— ? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ did they Ⓑ didn't they Ⓒ did there Ⓓ do they
Ans A Explanation Nobody থাকার কারণে tag question positive হবে। Nobody এর pronoun হিসেবে tag question এ they হবে।

04. I am going to defeat you, —— ? [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ are I Ⓑ Am I not Ⓒ amn't I Ⓓ aren't I
Ans D Explanation Positive tag question এর ক্ষেত্রে negative করতে হয়, aren't I/ ain't I হবে।

05. Let's go to the market, ——? [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ do we Ⓑ shall we Ⓒ doesn't we Ⓓ aren't we
Ans B Explanation Let's থাকলে এর tag question হবে shall we।

06. Shut the windows, ——? [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ shall we Ⓑ will you Ⓒ do you Ⓓ don't you
Ans B Explanation Imperative sentence এর tag question হবে will you।

07. Choose the correct tag: Let me do the work, ——? [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ shall we Ⓑ isn't it Ⓒ will you Ⓓ shan't it
Ans C Explanation Let me/them/him এর tag question হবে will you এবং Let us/let's এর tag question হবে shall we।

08. Turn the fan on, ——? [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ Can't you Ⓑ will you
Ⓒ won't you Ⓓ don't you
Ans B

09. Everybody loves music. The tag question will be——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ isn't it? Ⓑ don't they? Ⓒ do they? Ⓓ doesn't they?
Ans B Explanation Anybody, everybody, no body, somebody, anyone, everyone, no one, some one এ গুলোর পরে verb/ possessive singular হয় কিন্তু এগুলোর pronoun হিসেবে they হয়।

10. The students turned mad after the match, —? [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ didn't they Ⓑ hadn't they
Ⓒ had they Ⓓ did they
Ans A Explanation Statement টি affirmative হলে tag question টি negative এবং subject এর পূর্বে tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb এর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ (didn't) হয়।

11. I'm late again, ——? [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ amn't I Ⓑ aren't I Ⓒ am I Ⓓ haven't I
Ans B Explanation Present indefinite tense এর affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি negative (aren't I) হবে। Am not এর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ aren't হয়।

12. It hardly rains in winter in Bangladesh, —— it? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ doesn't Ⓑ is it Ⓒ isn't Ⓓ does
Ans D Explanation Hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, never ইত্যাদি adverb negative অর্থ দেয় তাই এদের tag question positive হয়।

13. Fire burns, ——? [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ is not? Ⓑ doesn't it? Ⓒ don't it? Ⓓ isn't it?
Ans B Explanation Affirmative sentence এর tag question negative হয়। Present indefinite tense এর tag question এ auxiliary verb হিসেবে does/do আসে।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. They haven't visited the garden, —— ?
Ⓐ are they Ⓑ were they Ⓒ haven't they Ⓓ have they — Ans (D)

02. Germany has won the football match, ——?
Ⓐ has it Ⓑ hasn't it Ⓒ did it Ⓓ does it — Ans (B)

03. It seems strange, —— it really?
Ⓐ isn't Ⓑ doesn't Ⓒ shouldn't Ⓓ hasn't — Ans (B)

04. The universities have opened recently, —— ?
Ⓐ aren't they Ⓑ hasn't they Ⓒ haven't they Ⓓ weren't they — Ans (C)

05. They have tried but failed, ——— ?
Ⓐ haven't they Ⓑ aren't they Ⓒ don't they Ⓓ didn't they — Ans (A)

06. The team is disqualified, —— ?
Ⓐ isn't it Ⓑ wasn't Ⓒ hasn't it Ⓓ doesn't it — Ans (A)

07. She could have been more discreet, ——
Ⓐ didn't she? Ⓑ can't she Ⓒ won't she Ⓓ couldn't she? — Ans (D)

08. For the boys, the task was quite easy, —— ?
Ⓐ weren't they Ⓑ didn't they Ⓒ wasn't it Ⓓ isn't it — Ans (C)

09. You are expected to do better –
Ⓐ are you not Ⓑ are not you? Ⓒ aren't you? Ⓓ don't you? — Ans (C)

10. Let's sit in the garden,–
Ⓐ will we? Ⓑ can we? Ⓒ should we? Ⓓ shall we? — Ans (D)

11. Nothing bad happened, ——?
Ⓐ did it Ⓑ does it Ⓒ have they Ⓓ had they — Ans (A)

12. Don't make any noise,——?
Ⓐ should you Ⓑ will you Ⓒ would you Ⓓ could you — Ans (B)

13. Everybody was present there, ——— ?
Ⓐ wasn't it Ⓑ didn't it Ⓒ weren't they Ⓓ wasn't he — Ans (C)

14. None is happy in this world, —? The tag question is –
Ⓐ are they? Ⓑ is one? Ⓒ is it? Ⓓ isn't it? — Ans (A)

15. Tomorrow, instead of going to Sylhet with my boss, I am going to Dhaka, —.
Ⓐ ain't I Ⓑ aren't I Ⓒ won't I Ⓓ am I — Ans (A)

16. They had to provide some evidence to the court to clear him of the accusation —?
Ⓐ wouldn't they Ⓑ hadn't he Ⓒ didn't they Ⓓ hadn't they — Ans (C)

17. The weather is better today, ——?
Ⓐ hasn't it Ⓑ isn' t it Ⓒ does it Ⓓ is it — Ans (B)

18. There has not been a great response to the sale, ——— ?
Ⓐ does there Ⓑ has there Ⓒ hasn't there Ⓓ hasn't it — Ans (B)

19. She has sound knowledge about philosophy, ——?
Ⓐ hasn't she Ⓑ doesn't she Ⓒ hadn't she Ⓓ both A & B — Ans (D)

20. You still want to meet him, ——?
Ⓐ won't you Ⓑ don't you Ⓒ do you Ⓓ will you — Ans (B)

ENGLISH Chapter 20 PUNCTUATION

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

❑ Punctuation অর্থ বিরাম চিহ্ন। কথা বলার সময় বাক্যের অর্থ সুস্পষ্টভাবে বোঝার জন্য বাক্যের মধ্যে বা শেষে অথবা বাক্যে আবেগ, জিজ্ঞাসা প্রকাশ করতে কণ্ঠস্বরে যেভাবে বিরতি নিতে হয় ঠিক একই ভাবে লেখার সময় লিখিত বাক্যে তা দেখানোর জন্য যেসব সাংকেতিক চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করা হয় তাকে punctuation marks বলে।

Some Punctuation Marks

Marks	Name of marks	Time of pause
A	Capital letter	×
.	Full stop	এক সেকেন্ড
,	Comma	১ বলতে যে সময় প্রয়োজন
:	Colon	এক সেকেন্ড
;	Semicolon	১ বলার দ্বিগুন সময়
?	Question mark	এক সেকেন্ড
!	Exclamation mark	এক সেকেন্ড
'	Apostrophe	থামার প্রয়োজন নেই
-	Hyphen	থামার প্রয়োজন নেই
–	Dash	এক সেকেন্ড
...	Dots/Ellipsis	×
/	Slash/Oblique	×
‘ ’ / “ ”	Quotation marks	১ বলতে যে সময় প্রয়োজন
( )	Brackets	থামার প্রয়োজন নেই
[ ]	Square Brackets	থামার প্রয়োজন নেই
italics	Italics	×

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The use of Punctuation marks in sentence

❑ Capital Letter (ABC) :

- ইংরেজি বাক্যের প্রথম শব্দে Capital Letter ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ There are 26 letters in English.
  ➢ A king lived here many years ago.
- মানুষ, প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানের নামে Capital Letter ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Name of human : Nelson Mandela, Saiful Hauqe
  ➢ Name of place : Dhaka, Madaripur, Europe
  ➢ Name of institution : Joykoly, Grammar Academy, Oxford University
- দেশ, গ্রহ এবং নক্ষত্রের নামে Capital Letter ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Name of country: Bangladesh, India, The United States
  ➢ Name of star: Sirius, Canopus, Gamma Pegasi, Beta Ceti
  ➢ Name of planet: Earth, Mars, Neptune, Jupiter, Mercury
- দিন, মাস এবং উৎসবের নামে Capital Letter ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Name of day: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Friday
  ➢ Name of festival: Christmas, Eid, Durga Puja
  ➢ Name of month: January, December, Boishakh, Choitro
- মানুষের পদবি এবং ভাষার নামে Capital Letter ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Name of title: Mr Kashem, Professor Hasan, Colonel Osmani.
  ➢ Name of language: Bangla, English, Hindi, Brajabuli
- জাতি, ধর্ম এবং ভাষার নাম adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে ঐ adjective এ Capital Letter ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Name of nation: Bangali, Indian, American, British, Rushian
  ➢ Name of language: Bangla, English, Hindi, German, Spenish
  ➢ Name of religion: Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Buddhist
- সংবাদপত্র, ম্যাগাজিন, বই এবং চলচ্চিত্রের নামে Capital Letter ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Name of newspaper: The Prothom Alo, The Daily Star, The Bangladesh Journal
  ➢ Name of magazine: Anannya, Canvas, Modina, Film Threat, Anandamela
  ➢ Name of book: Agni Bina, Gora, Macbeth, Sons and Lovers
  ➢ Name of film: Matir Moyna, Moner Manush, Titanic, Avatar

❑ Full Stop (·) :

- Assertive, imperative এবং optative sentence এর শেষে Full Stop (·) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Saiful is a good student.
  ➢ Give him a green pen.
  ➢ May Allah bless you.
- Abbreviation letter এর শেষে full stop ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Degree এর abbreviation letter: B.A., B.S.S., B.Sc., M.Sc.
  ➢ Time এর abbreviation letter: 5 a.m., 6 p.m.
  ➢ Name এর abbreviation letter: A.P.J. Abul Kalam, A. K. Fazlul Huq
  ➢ Year এর abbreviation letter: 300 B.C., 1980 A.D.
- Internet এবং email address এ full stop ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Internet address: http://www.joykoly.com, http://www.oup.com
  ➢ Email address: info.joykoly@gmail.com, grammarac@gmail.com
  Note Internet এবং email address এ ব্যবহৃত full stop কে dot (·) বলে।
- American English নিয়মে Mr (Mister) এবং Mrs (Mistress) এর পর full stop ব্যবহার হয় কিন্তু British English নিয়মে full stop ব্যবহৃত হয় না।
  ➢ American English: Mr. Hasan, Mrs. Nondita
  ➢ British English: Mr Hasan, Mrs Nondita

❑ Comma (,) :

- দুইয়ের অধিক noun, pronoun, verb, adjective এবং adverb একসঙ্গে বসলে প্রতিটি word এর পর comma (,) এবং শেষ word এর পূর্বে and ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Order of noun: Rahim, Karim and Kashem are brother.
  ➢ Order of pronoun: You, he and I are invited to the party.
  ➢ Order of verb: He went, ate, danced and sang here.
  ➢ Order of adjective: I bought a bouquet of red, pink and white roses.
  ➢ Order of adverb: She came silently, slowly and secretly to me.
- Introductory word, phrase অথবা adverb, adverb phrase বাক্যের শুরুতে থাকলে এগুলোর পরে comma (,) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Introductory word: Oh, so that's where it was.
  ➢ Phrase: Having finally arrived in town, we went shopping.
  ➢ Adverb: Solemnly, the policeman arrested him.
  ➢ Adverbial phrase: On the way, did you hear about car.
- যদি noun সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদানের জন্য যে clause ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু বাক্যের অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নয় এমন clause পূর্বে এবং পরে comma (,) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Clause: The Tanguar Haor, which is very popular for natural views, is situated in Sunamganj.
  Ex: Choose the sentence with the correct punctuation.
  Ⓐ My aunt who lives in Sylhet, is a doctor.
  Ⓑ My aunt, who lives in Sylhet, is a doctor.
  Ⓒ My aunt, who lives in Sylhet is, doctor.
  Ⓓ My aunt, who lives in Sylhet is a doctor. Ans Ⓑ
- Complex sentence এ sub-ordinate cluase এর পর এবং main clause পৃথক করতে compound sentence এ conjunction (and, but, or, for) এর পূর্বে comma (,) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Clause: If you keep calm, take your time.
  ➢ Compound Sentence: We were a holiday last week, but unfortunately it rained all day.
- Tag question এবং quotation sentence পৃথক করতে statement এর পর comma (,) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  ➢ Tag question: It's quite expensive, isn't it?
  ➢ Quotation sentence: She said, 'Come back soon.'
  Note Quotation sentence শুরুতে বসলে statement এর পর comma (,) ব্যবহৃত হয় না।
  Ex: 'Come back soon.' he said.

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❑ Colon (:) :

- কোনো বিষয়ের তালিকা পেশ করতে ঐ তালিকার পূর্বে colon (:) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ These are our options : We go by train and leave before the show; we take the car and see it all.
  - ➢ The bookstore specializes in three subjects : art, architecture and graphic design.
- কোনো clause অথবা phrase, main clause সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করলে ঐ main clause এর পর colon (:) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ The garden had been neglected for a long time : it was overgrown and full of weeds.
- কারো উক্তি, মন্তব্য বা লেখা উল্লেখ করতে ঐ উক্তি, মন্তব্য বা লেখার পূর্বে colon (:) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Kenneth Morgan writes : The truth was, perhaps, that Britain in the years from 1914 to 1983 had not changed all that fundamentally...

❑ Semicolon (;) :

- দুই বা ততোধিক principal clause সংযুক্ত করতে semicolon (;) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ John was hurt; he knew she only said it to upset him.

❑ Question mark (?) :

- Direct question এর শেষে question mark (?) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Do you drink a cup of coffee?
  - ➢ Where is he living now?

  Note Indirect question এর শেষে question mark (?) ব্যবহৃত হয় না। **Ex:** He asked if I was leaving.
- তারিখ এবং সাল প্রকাশে সন্দেহ থাকলে ঐ তারিখ এবং সালের পূর্বে question mark (?) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ John Marston (? 1575-1634)

❑ Exclamation mark (!) :

- আনন্দ, বিস্ময়, দুঃখ এবং রাগের ভাব প্রকাশ করতে বাক্যের শেষে exclamation mark (!) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Oh! This is a gorgeous dress.
  - ➢ Hurrah! we have won the match.

❑ Apostrophe (') :

- Person এর possessive form হিসেবে apostrophe (') + s ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Possessive form: My friend's brother, King James's crown, The students' books

  Note Person plural number হলে apostrophe (') এর পর S যুক্ত হয় না। **Ex:** There is Feni girls' cadet college.
- Auxiliary verb এর contracted form এবং সালের পূর্ব সংখ্যা বাদ দিলে এর পূর্বে (') ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ I'm, They'd, You aren't
  - ➢ The summer of '89 (1989)
- Letter এর plural form হিসেবে এবং সালের পর apostrophe (') + s ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Letter এর plural form: A's, C's,
  - ➢ Year এর শেষে: 1988's, 1858's

❑ Hyphen (-) :

- Compound noun এবং compound number গঠনে head word এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি word এর পর hyphen (-) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Compound noun: Folk-lift-truck, hard-hearted
  - ➢ Compound number: Seventy-three, thirty-one
- Proper noun এর পূর্বে prefix যুক্ত হলে proper noun এবং prefix এর মাঝে hyphen (-) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Prefix + proper noun: Pre-Raphaelite, Pro-Europe
- British English এ prefix এর শেষে এবং head word এর শুরুতে একই vowel থাকলে এর মাঝে hyphen (-) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Prefix + proper noun: Co-operate, Pre-eminent

❑ Dash (–) :

- পূর্বে ঘটে যাওয়া কোনো কিছুর conclusion বা summery উল্লেখ করতে informal English এ colon অথবা semicolon এর পরিবর্তে dash (–) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Men were shouting, women were screaming, children were crying – it was chaos.
- বাক্যের শেষে কোনো মন্তব্যকে আলাদা করে জোড়ায় বা এক এক করে উল্লেখ করতে dash (–) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ He knew nothing at all about it – or so he said.

❑ Dots/Ellipsis (…) :

- Conversation এবং quotation এর লাইন অথবা কোনো অংশ বাদ দিলে বাদ দেওয়া অংশ উল্লেখ করতে dots/ellipsis (…) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢... challenging the view that Britain ... had not changed all that fundamentally.

❑ Slash/Oblique (/) :

- Alternative words অথবা phrase কে পৃথক করতে slash/oblique (/) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Words: Single/married/widowed/divorced
  - ➢ Phrase: Have a pudding and/or cheese
- Internet অথবা Email এ ব্যবহৃত দুটি ভিন্ন অংশ আলাদা করতে slash/oblique (/) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ Internet: http://www.oup.com/elt/

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❑ Quotation Marks (‘’ or “ ”) :

- **Indirect speech এবং short quotation কে enclose করতে quotation marks (‘ ’or“ ”) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  - ➢ Indirect speech: 'Why on earth did you do that?' he asked.
  - ➢ Short quotation: Do you know the origin of the saying: 'A little learning is a dangerous thing'?
- **বাক্যে কোনো word এর প্রতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দেওয়ার জন্য quotation marks (‘ ’ or “ ”) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  - ➢ Word: He told me in no uncertain terms to 'get lost'.
- **Article, book, poem এবং play এর নাম enclose করতে quotation marks (‘ ’ or “ ”) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  - ➢ Poem: *Keats' 'Ode to Autum'*
  - ➢ Book: He read *'Sons and Lovers'*.

Note British English এ single quotation marks এবং American English এ double quotation marks ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- ➢ British English: 'Help! I am drowing!'
- ➢ American English: "Help! I am drowing!"

❑ Brackets ( ) :

- **উল্লেখযোগ্য comment অথবা extra information- মূল বাক্যে পৃথক করে বোঝাতে brackets ( ) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  - ➢ Mount Robson (**12972 feets**) is the highest mountain in the Canadian Rockets.
  - ➢ He thinks that modern music (**i.e. anything written after1900**) is rubbish.
- **Reference এবং text এর number অথবা letter কে enclose করতে brackets ( ) ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  - ➢ **Reference:** This moral ambiguity is a feature of Shakespeare's later works (see **Chapter Eight**)
  - ➢ **Text number/letter:** Our objectives are (**m**) to increase output, (**2**) to improve quality and (**3**) to maximize profits.

❑ Squre brackets [ ] :

- **বাক্যে grammatically correct কোনো word কে insert করতে** square brackets **[ ]** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - ➢ British in [**these**] years was without...

❑ Italics (*italics*) :

- **বাক্যে কোনো word বা লাইনকে জোর দিতে এবং বিদেশি word এবং phrase কে আলাদা করে বোঝাতে** italics (***italics***) **ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  - ➢ Emphasis of word: I'm going to do it- ***you*** are. Proposal which we cannot accept ***under any circumstances***.
  - ➢ Foreign word: The English oak (***Quercus robur***)
- **Book এবং play এর নামে italics ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  - ➢ Book's name: Joyce's ***Ulysses***
  - ➢ Play's name: Have you read ***Macbeth***?

❑ British English এবং American English এ কয়েকটি punctuation marks ভিন্ন নামে ব্যবহৃত হয়:

British English	Punctuation marks	American English	British English	Punctuation marks	American English
full stop	.	Period	brackets	()	parentheses
exclamation mark	!	exclamation point	square brackets	[]	brackets

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which of the following is an example of the literary device known as Apostrophe? [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ "I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree"
Ⓑ "She walks in beauty like the night"
Ⓒ "Blow, blow thou winter wind"
Ⓓ "Oh! My car hurts! Oh! MY head aches!"
Ⓔ "But my sweat, my plight on the road sees who?"
Ans D **Explanation** Apostrophe (সম্বোধন অলঙ্কার) means breaking off discourse to address some absent person or thing, some abstract quality an inanimate object or a nonexistent character

02. A question mark in parentheses (?) can be used to —— [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ express uncertainty
Ⓑ mark the end of any sentence
Ⓒ express a writer's interest
Ⓓ show a writer's expectation
Ans A

03. Which sentence is punctuated correctly? [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ Its a job I'd really like to have.
Ⓑ It's a job I'd really like, to have.
Ⓒ It's a job; I'd really like to have.
Ⓓ It's a job I'd really like to have.
Ans D

04. 3/4 is said: [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ three-four
Ⓑ three-fourth
Ⓒ three-fourths
Ⓓ third-fourth
Ans C **Explanation** সংখ্যার অনুপাতকে কথায় প্রকাশ করতে দুটি ordinal number (ক্রমিক সংখ্যাশব্দ) এর মাঝে একটি হাইফেন এবং শেষ ক্রমিক সংখ্যাটির সাথে s যুক্ত হয়।

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Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Choose the sentence with the correct punctuation.
Ⓐ My aunt who lives in Sylhet, is a doctor.
Ⓑ My aunt, who lives in Sylhet, is a doctor.
Ⓒ My aunt, who lives in Sylhet is, doctor.
Ⓓ My aunt, who lives in Sylhet is a doctor. Ans (B)

02. Find the sentence with correct punctuations.
Ⓐ Maria, my student, is on leave today.
Ⓑ Maria my student, is on leave today.
Ⓒ Maria my student is on leave today.
Ⓓ Maria my student is, on leave today. Ans (A)

03. Which of the following sentences is correct?
Ⓐ People, who talk loudly on their cell phones in crowded trains, show little respect for other passengers.
B) People, who talk loudly on their cell phone in crowded trains, show little respect for other passengers.
Ⓒ People who talk loudly on their cell phones in crowded trains show little respect for other passengers.
Ⓓ People, who talk loudly, on their cell phone in crowded trains show little respect for other passengers. Ans (A)

04. Complete the expression. Nobody ever got in his way-
Ⓐ he'd just stride all over them
Ⓑ he'd just hop all over them
Ⓒ he'd just stroll all over them
Ⓓ he'd just walk all over them Ans (D)

05. Identify the most appropriate response. Mr. 'It's going to cost a lot of money to put right, I'm afraid.' Frank:
Ⓐ It's not the end of the day.
Ⓑ It's not the end of life.
Ⓒ It's not the end of the world.
Ⓓ It's not the end of everything. Ans (C)

06. The sentence with correct punctuations is-
Ⓐ Rajib, my student, is on leave today.
Ⓑ Rajib my student, is on leave today.
Ⓒ Rajib my student is on leave today.
Ⓓ Rajib, my student is on leave, today. Ans (A)

07. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:
Ⓐ Your sagacity, is a fraud like everything else
Ⓑ Your sagacity is a fraud, like everything else
Ⓒ Your sagacity, is, a fraud, like everything else
Ⓓ Your sagacity, is a fraud, like, everything else. Ans (B)

08. Choose the sentence which has been punctuated correctly:
Ⓐ An engagement is not a marriage a family quarrel is not a broken home.
Ⓑ An engagement is not a marriage: a family quarrel is not a broken home.
Ⓒ An engagement is not a marriage; a family quarrel is not a broken home.
Ⓓ An engagement is not a marriage, a family quarrel is not a broken home. Ans (C)

ENGLISH Chapter 21 CORRECTION

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

Parts of Speech Related Rules

Rule-01 Let এর পর pronoun থাকলে pronoun এর objective form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: Let you and he be witness. **Corr:** Let you and **him** be witness.

Rule-02 সাধারণত Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে article বসে না।
Inc: **The rice** is our staple food. **Corr:** **Rice** is our staple food.

Rule-03 Uncountable কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝালে the বসে।
Inc: **Rice** of Dinajpur is famous. **Corr:** **The rice** of Dinajpur is famous.

Rule-04 Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে little/a little এবং countable noun এর পূর্বে few / a few ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: I have **a few** money. **Corr:** I have **a little** money.

Rule-05 Relative pronoun এর পূর্ববর্তী noun (antecedent) অনুযায়ী verb হয়।
Inc: It is I who **is** to blame. **Corr:** It is I who **am** to blame.

Rule-06 Comparative বাক্যে than এর পর noun/pronoun এর subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: I am older **than him**. **Corr:** I am older **than he**.

Rule-07 Superlative degree এর পর relative pronoun that ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: He is the best scholar **whom** I have seen. **Corr:** He is the best scholar **that** I have seen.

Rule-08 Demonstrative pronoun (this, that, these, those) এর possessive case হয় না।
Inc: There is no likehood of **that's** coming to pass. **Corr:** There is no likehood of **that** coming to pass.

Rule-09 Gerund এর আগে যদি একসাথে একটি noun ও personal pronoun থাকে, তাহলে তাদের possessive case হয় না।
Inc: I insist on **Saiful's** and **reading** this useful book. **Corr:** I insist on **Saiful** and **your reading** this useful book.

Rule-10 Appoint, make, select, call, name, nominate, elect এই verb গুলোর পর as বসে না।
Inc: We **made** him **as** captain. **Corr:** We **made** him captain.

Rule-11 Too + adjective + infinitive যুক্ত বাক্য দিয়ে সাধারণত negative অর্থ প্রকাশ পায়।
Inc: He is **very** weak **to** walk. **Corr:** He is **too** weak **to** walk.

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Rule-12 Headache এর পূর্বে article হিসেবে a ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: I have headache. **Corr:** I have **a** headache.

Rule-13 Such এর পর কোনো noun থাকলে such এর পর a/an বসে।
Inc: It was such cold morning. **Corr:** It was **such a cold morning.**

Rule-14 School, church, mosque, hospital, college প্রভৃতি শব্দ দিয়ে যদি গমন করা বোঝায় তাহলে এগুলোর পূর্বে article বসে না।
Inc: They go to **the church** every Sunday. **Corr:** They go to **church** every Sunday.

Rule-15 Scenery, advice, equipment, food, furniture শব্দগুলো uncountable noun হওয়ায় এদের plural form হয় না।
Inc: The scenery of cox's Bazar **are** charming. **Corr:** The scenery of cox's Bazar **is** charming.

Rule-16 Ed যুক্ত participle শুধু ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য হলেও ing –যুক্ত participle ব্যক্তি ও বস্তু উভয়ক্ষেত্রেই প্রযোজ্য। যেমন: The movie is interesting or The man is interesting or The man is interested in doing math. (কখনও The movie is interested বলা যায় না)।
Inc: The story is **interested.** **Corr:** The story is **interesting.**

Tense Related Rules

Rule-17 To have (have, has, had), to be এবং having এর পর verb থাকলে, verb এর past participle form (v_3) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: I wanted the notice **to be hang** on the wall. **Corr:** I wanted the notice **to be hung** on the wall.
Inc: Having finish her meals, she went to school. **Corr: Having finished** her meals, she went to school.

Rule-18 সাধারণত modal auxiliary verb গুলোর পর verb এর base form (v_1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Can/could	May/ might	Shall/should	Will/would	Must	Need	Dare	Had better	would rather

Inc: Mamun **can** to write poetry. **Corr:** Mamun **can write** poetry.
Inc: They **must done** the work. **Corr:** They **must do** the work.

Rule-19 নিম্নলিখিত periphrastic modal auxiliary verb গুলোর পর verb এর base form (v_1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Am to	Is to	Are to	Was to	Were to	Have to	Has to	Shall/will have to
Ought to	Used to	Am able to	Is able to	Are able to	Was able to	Were able to	Am going to
Is going to	Are going to	Was going to	Were going to	Am about to	Is about to	Are about to	Was about to

Inc: I **am to met** the secretary. **Corr:** I **am to meet** the secretary.
Ex: She **is able to solving** complicated math. **Corr:** She **is able to solve** complicated math.

Rule-20 নিম্নলিখিত verb phrase গুলোর পর verb এর ing form (verb + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

am better off	is better off	are better off	was better off	were better off
am used to	is used to	are used to	was used to	were used to
feel like	look forward to	would you mind	get used to	can't mind
get through	object to	design of	think of	accustomed to
give up	Go on	insist on	think about	confess to
approve of	forget about	count on	adjunct to	capable of

Inc: You **are better off to take** a taxi. **Corr:** You **are better off taking** a taxi.
Inc: He **is used to work** late. **Corr:** He **is used to working** late.
Inc: He **gave up to smoke.** **Corr:** He **gave up smoking.**
Inc: I don't **know about to compute.** **Corr:** I don't **know about computing.**

Rule-21 Have/has/had যখন Causative verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এদের পর indirect object (ব্যক্তিবাচক) থাকলে পরবর্তীতে ব্যবহৃত verb টি base form (v_1) এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু direct (বস্তুবাচক) object থাকলে verb এর past participle form হয়।
Inc: The teacher **had** us **to write** a test. **Corr:** The teacher **had** us **write** a test.
Inc: I had my car **wash.** **Corr:** I had my car **washed.**

Rule-22 Mind, worth, busy, past, without এবং যে কোনো preposition (in, on, at, to, of, for, from, over...) এর পর verb থাকলে, এর ing form (v_1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: I **don't mind** to have a cup of tea. **Corr:** I **don't mind having** a cup of tea.
Inc: **Without** to read, you cannot pass in the exam. **Corr:** **Without reading**, you cannot pass in the exam.

Rule-23 নিম্নলিখিত phrase এর পর আরেকটি verb ব্যবহৃত হলে, verb এর ing form (v_1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

It is no good	It is no use	It is worth
It is not worth	It is waste of money (v_1)	It is waste of time

Inc: It is no good **to wait** for him. **Corr:** It is no good **waiting** for him.
Inc: It is waste of time **come** here. **Corr:** It is waste of time **coming** here.

Rule-24 Lest থাকলে should হয় এবং না বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করায় no/not বাদ যায়।
Inc: Be careful **lest** you **do not touch** the electric wire. **Corr:** Be careful **lest** you **should touch** the electric wire.

Rule-25 Wish/fancy এর পর verb এর past form হয়।
Inc: I wish I **can fly.** **Corr:** I wish I **could fly.**

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Rule-26 Can't help/couldn't help/can't bear এর পর verb সাথে ing হয়। তবে can't but এর পর verb এর base form হয়।
Inc: I could not help to laugh. **Corr:** I could not help laughing.

Rule-27 Admit, appreciate, tolerate, avoid, consider, mind, miss, complete, finish, understand, risk, delay, deny, prac remember, practice, forgive, keep, recollect, suggest এর পর verb থাকলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।
Inc: Please stop to write. **Corr :** Please stop writing.

Rule-28 As if/as though এর পর verb এর past form বসে এবং Be verb হিসেবে সকলের were বসে।
Inc: He orders me about as if I am his servant. **Corr:** He orders me about as if I were his servant.

Rule-29 Unless একটি negative word, তাই এর সাথে যুক্ত clause-এ অতিরিক্ত negative word যুক্ত হয় না।
Inc: Unless you do not work hard, you succeed. **Corr:** Unless you work hard, you cannot succeed.

Preposition Related Rules

Rule-30 দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে on এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে at হয়।
Inc: Come in nine o'clock on Friday. **Corr:** Come at nine o'clock on Friday.

Rule-31 দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে last/next থাকলে এর পূর্বে preposition হয় না।
Inc: He came here on last Friday. **Corr:** He came here last Friday.

Rule-32 সঠিক সময় (কাঁটায় কাঁটায়) বোঝাতে on time ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: The train is running in time . **Corr:** The train is running on time.

Rule-33 ভবিষ্যতকালে সময় অতিক্রান্ত বোঝালে in বসে।
Inc: We will return after a few minutes. **Corr:** We will return in a few minutes.

Rule-34 Prefer এর পর than এর পরিবর্তে to বসে এবং to এর উভয় পাশে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।
Inc: I prefer flying than travelling by train. **Corr:** I prefer flying to travelling by train.

Rule-35 Relative pronoun, that এর সাথে/পূর্বে Preposition যুক্ত হয় না। তবে whom/which এর পূর্বে Preposition বসে।
Inc: This is the man in that I have no confidence. **Corr:** This is the man in whom I have no confidence.

Rule-36 Avail of, absent from, pride on এর preposition এর পূর্বে reflexive pronoun হয়।
Inc: He absented from the meeting. **Corr:** He absented himself from the meeting.

Rule-37 Discuss, resign, resemble, investigate, violate, order, join, meet শব্দগুলোর পর preposition বসে না।
Inc: Karim resigned from his post. **Corr:** Karim resigned his post.

Rule-38 রোগে মারা যাওয়া-Die of, কোন কারণে মারা যাওয়া - die from, দুর্ঘটনায় মারা যাওয়া - die by, দেশের জন্য মারা যাওয়া বোঝাতে - die for ব্যবহৃত হ
Inc: My uncle died from cancer. **Corr:** My uncle died of cancer.

Rule-39 টেবিল, ডেস্ক ইত্যাদিতে বসা বোঝাতে sit at হয়, তবে sit on a chair/ bench/ sofa ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: I sat down on my desk to have a look on the files. **Corr:** I sat down at my desk to have a look on the files.

Rule-40 লেখার মাধ্যম বোঝালে Write in ink হলেও write with pen হয়।
Inc: We write in pen. **Corr:** We write with pen.

Rule-41 পরীক্ষা দেওয়া অর্থে take an exam/sit for exam এবং পরীক্ষা নেওয়া অর্থে give an exam ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: Rahul is giving his IELTS exam this year. **Corr:** Rahul is taking his IELTS exam this year.

Rule-42 Wait for someone/something--কারো জন্য অপেক্ষা করা, তবে await + someone ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পর preposition বসে না।
Inc: We await for the proposals with impatience. **Corr:** We await the proposals with impatience.

Rule-43 গঠিত হওয়া অর্থে consist এর পর preposition of বসলেও comprise এর পর preposition বসেনা।
Inc: Women comprise of 49 percent of the total population. **Corr:** Women comprise 49 percent of the total population.

Rule-44 কোনো ব্যবহৃত পণ্যে বা দ্রব্যে উপাদান দৃশ্যমান হলে made of, দৃশ্যমান না হলে made from হয়। যেমন: The table is made of wood (টে wood হবে না)।
Inc: The bread is made of wheat. **Corr:** The bread is made from wheat.

Rule-45 Jealous of, ঈর্ষান্বিত অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলেও Zealous for, আগ্রহী অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Inc: I was jealous to Mary's new bicycle. **Corr:** I was jealous of Mary's new bicycle.

Subject-Verb Agreement Related Rules

Rule-46 Academic subject, book, magazine, newspaper, movie, organization, games, disease and country এর নামের পর verb singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: Economics is a prestigious subject in Arts. **Ex:** The Arabian Nights is a popular book.

Rule-47 Introductory subject, here এবং there দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে verb এর পর singular noun থাকলে verb এর singular form এবং plur noun থাকলে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: Here are two boys. **Ex:** There is a primary school in our village.

Rule-48 সাধারণত None of + non-count noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহার হয় এবং none of + plural noun এর পর verb এর plur form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: None of the counterfeit money has been found.
Note তবে আধুনিক grammar-এ None of + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular/plural form ব্যবহার পরিলক্ষিত হয়।
Ex: None of them are/is doing the work. **Ex:** None of the students have/has a car.

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Rule-49 কোনো sentence এর subject one হলে পরবর্তী possessive pronoun টি one's হয়।

Inc: One should be careful about his duty. Corr: One should be careful about one's duty.

Rule-50 One of the/each of the/either of the/ neither of the এর পরবর্তী noun টি plural হয় কিন্তু verb-টি singular হয়।

Inc: One of the criminals have been arrested. Corr: One of the criminals has been arrested.

Rule-51 বিভিন্ন collective noun যখন সমষ্টির unit বোঝায় verb এর singular form এবং সমষ্টির বিভিন্ন ভাগ বোঝালে verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Army	Community	Audience	Board	Family	School	Committee
Crew	Company	Class	Senate	Society	Corporation	Government
Team	Crowd	Majority	Navy	Council	Group	Cabinet
Jury	Department	Faculty	Staff	Firm	Panel	Troupe

Ex: The jury is thinking of the opinion. Ex: The council has approved its plan.

Ex: The jury are divided in their opinion. Ex: The council have disapproved their plan.

Miscellaneous Ruies

Rule-52 দুটির মধ্যে কোনটিই নয় এরূপ বোঝালে neither... nor হয়।

Inc: It is neither here or there. Corr: It is neither here nor there.

Rule-53 Like এর পর verb থাকলে সেই verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

Inc: He likes listen to music at night. Corr: He likes listening to music at night.

Rule-54 Though/although যুক্ত complex sentence-এ and, but, so হয় না।

Inc: Although he is poor but he is honest. Corr: Although he is poor, he is honest.

Rule-55 Negative statement এর সমর্থন negative agreement ভাব প্রকাশ করতে neither এর পর auxiliary verb + subject হয়।

Inc: My sister does not like backbiting and neither I. Corr: My sister does not like backbiting and neither do I.

Rule-56 Comparative এর পূর্বে very না much ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে positive এর পূর্বে very বসে।

Inc: This book is very better. Corr: This book is much better.

Rule-57 ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে others হয়। কিন্তু বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে plural noun এর পূর্বে other বসাতে হয়।

Inc: I bought some pens, paper, ink, and others. Cor: I bought some pens, paper, ink, and other things.

Rule-58 মনের অবস্থা বা mood বোঝাতে spirits হয়।

Inc: I am out of mind today. Corr: I am out of spirits today.

Rule-59 কাউকে কোনো নামে ডাকা অর্থে call ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: They told me a fool. Corr: They called me a fool.

Rule-60 সত্য কথা অর্থে tell নয়, speak ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: He tells the truth. Corr: He speaks the truth.

Rule-61 প্রার্থনা বোঝাতে say ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: Have you told your prayers? Corr: Have you said your prayers?

Rule-62 Regard এর পরে as বসে। কিন্তু consider এর পরে as বসে না।

Inc: I regard him a rogue. Corr: I regard him as a rogue.

Rule-63 Know/learn/teach এর পর how + infinitive হয়।

Inc: I do not know to swim. Corr: I do not know how to swim.

Rule-64 Happen, issue, belong, comprise, die, appear, despair, cause, allude, occur এগুলো সাধারণত passive voice এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Inc: The team is comprised twelve players. Corr: The team comprises twelve players.

Rule-65 Active voice এ make, feel, hear, see, let, bid, need, behold, watch, dare ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে infinitive এর 'to' উহ্য থাকে।

Inc: I have never heard Ruby to sing. Corr: I have never heard Ruby sing.

Rule-66 Whole অর্থ সমগ্র (entire) বোঝায় তাই এর পূর্বে article হয় না।

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

Rule-67 Whole দিয়ে প্রত্যেককে বোঝালে এর পূর্বে the বসে।

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

Rule-68 নম্বর বোঝাতে singular হলে mark এবং plural হলে marks হয়।

Inc: He has obtained full mark. Corr: He has obtained full marks.

Rule-69 Complex sentence এ because এর পরিবর্তে so that হয়।

Inc: He worked hard because he might pass. Corr: He worked hard so that he might pass.

Rule-70 কারো কাছে কোনো কিছুর ব্যাখ্যা দেওয়া বোঝাতে explain something to someone ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: The teacher explains the mistake for Ali. Corr: The teacher explains the mistake to Ali.

Rule-71 বিল্ডিংয়ের উপর তলা/নিচ তলা বোঝাতে upstairs and downstairs হয়। যেমন:

Inc: Do you know who lives in the upstir? Corr: Do you know who lives in the upstairs?

Rule-72 যা ঝুলিয়ে রাখা বোঝাতে hang-hung-hung ব্যবহৃত হয়, তবে ব্যক্তিকে ঝুলিয়ে/ফাঁসি দেওয়া বোঝাতে hang-hanged -hanged ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: Curtains could hang from a pole across the wall. Corr: Curtains could be hung from a pole across the wall.

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Rule-73 কোনো কিছু করতে অস্বীকার করা বোঝাতে refuse এবং সম্মতে অস্বীকার করা বোঝাতে deny বসে।

Inc: He denies to work with me. Corr: He refuses to work with me.

Rule-74 পূর্বে থেকে ছিল এমন কিছু খুঁজে পাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে discover এবং নতুন কিছু উদ্ভাবনের ক্ষেত্রে invent ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: Alfred Nobel discover dynamite. Corr: Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.

Rule-75 পাগল হয়ে যাওয়া বোঝাতে go crazy (mad) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: He has became crazy/mad. Corr: He has gone crazy/mad.

Rule-76 Here, there, home, abroad এদের পূর্বে preposition 'to' বসে না।

Inc: He went to abroad last year. Corr: He went abroad last year.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

Which of the following sentences is correct? (Questions 01-12) [GST-B: 22-23]

01. Ⓐ The Mayor as well as his brothers are going to prison
Ⓑ Neither of the two traffic lights are working
Ⓒ The number of volunteers grow every year
Ⓓ Two-fifths of the forest was destroyed by fire

Ans: D **Explanation** স্থানের পরবর্তী Noun/Pronoun অনুযায়ী verb নির্ধারিত হয়। তাই forest was destroyed by fire সঠিক

02. Ⓐ All the furniture has been bought by my mother
Ⓑ All the furnitures have been bought my mother
Ⓒ All the furnitures has been bought by my mother
Ⓓ All the furniture have been bought by my mother

Ans: A **Explanation** Furniture uncountable noun বার পরে বসে সবসময় verb singular হয়।

03. Which one is a correct sentence? [GST-B: 21-22]
Ⓐ The sun is a star. Ⓑ Sun is a star.
Ⓒ The sun is star. Ⓓ Sun is star.

Ans: A **Explanation** একক কোনো বস্তুকে (sun) বোঝাতে এদের পূর্বে The ব্যবহৃত হয়।

04. Choose the correct sentence: [GST-B: 21-22]
Ⓐ Who belongs to the book?
Ⓑ Whom does the book belong?
Ⓒ To who the book belongs?
Ⓓ Who does the book belong to?

Ans: D **Explanation** সঠিক বাক্য হবে- Who does the book belong to? অথবা, To whom does the book belong? এ দুটির যেকো

05. Which of the following sentences is correct? [GST-B: 20-21]
Ⓐ She accused the man of stealing her phone.
Ⓑ She accused the man for stealing her phone.
Ⓒ She accused the man by stealing her phone.
Ⓓ She accused the man to steal her phone.

Ans: A **Explanation** Accuse sb of sth- কাউকে কোনো কিছুতে অভিযুক্ত করা।

06. Which of the following sentences is correct? [GST-B: 20-21]
Ⓐ Amin, as well as Suman, wants to play in the team.
Ⓑ Amin, as well as Suman, want to play in the team.
Ⓒ Amin, as well as Sumon, both want to play in the team.
Ⓓ Amin, as well as Sumon, wanting to play in the team.

Ans: A **Explanation** As well as, in addition to, with/along with etc. দ্বারা দুটি noun যুক্ত হলে 1st noun অনুযায়ী verb নির্ধারিত হয়।

07. Which one of the following sentence is correct? [KU-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ He was let go. Ⓑ He was let to go.
Ⓒ He was let going. Ⓓ He was letting go. **Ans: A**

08. Choose the correct sentence according to the structure: subject + auxiliary verb + adverb + main verb + object [KU-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ I often go swimming.
Ⓑ He doesn't always play tennis.
Ⓒ We are usually here in summer.
Ⓓ I have never been abroad. **Ans: B**

09. Which one of the following is an incorrect sentence? [CUET: 19-20]
Ⓐ He prevailed over the enemy.
Ⓑ I was in want of food.
Ⓒ The boy is sick for toys.
Ⓓ He has a zeal for public work.

Ans: A **Explanation** Prevail over থাকলে over এর পূর্বে একটি reflexive pronoun বসে।

10. Which sentence is incorrect? [KU-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ I feel unwell. Ⓑ He prefers tea than coffee.
Ⓒ Open at page 30. Ⓓ I have a headache. **Ans: B**

11. Choose the correct sentence – [BRUR-A: 19-20]
Ⓐ Everyone have gone there. Ⓑ Everyone are gone there.
Ⓒ Everyone has gone there. Ⓓ Everyone has went there.

Ans: C **Explanation** Has এর পর v_3 বসে। বাক্যটি active ও বসে।

12. Which one is correct? [BRUR-A: 19-20]
Ⓐ Paper is made of wood. Ⓑ Paper is made from wood.
Ⓒ Paper is made by wood. Ⓓ Paper is made on wood.

Ans: B **Explanation** Made from ব্যবহৃত হয় রূপান্তরিত হওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে।

13. Which one is the correct sentence? [JKKNIU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ He spoke to me to wait, Ⓑ He wished for me to wait
Ⓒ The boat was drowned Ⓓ Two-thirds of it is done **Ans: D**

14. Which one is the correct sentence? [MBSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ We discussed about the matter.
Ⓑ We discussed over the matter.
Ⓒ We discussed the matter.
Ⓓ We discussed on the matter. **Ans: C**

15. Choose the correct sentence. [MBSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ Open at page ten. Ⓑ Open the page of ten.
Ⓒ Open the page in ten. Ⓓ Open the page ten.

Ans: A **Explanation** পৃষ্ঠা নম্বরের পূর্বে at বসে।

16. Choose the correct sentence. [MBSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ He had been hung for murder.
Ⓑ He had been hunged for murder.
Ⓒ He was hanged for murder.
Ⓓ He was hung for murder.

Ans: C **Explanation** ফাঁসিতে ঝুলানোর ক্ষেত্রে hanged হয়। সেখানে ছবি বা অন্য কিছু ঝুলানোর ক্ষেত্রে hung হয়।

17. Find out the correct sentence. [MBSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ The scenery of Rangamati very beautiful to look at.
Ⓑ The scenery of Rangamati is beautiful.
Ⓒ The sceneries of Rangamati are beautiful
Ⓓ The sceneries of Rangamati is beautiful. **Ans: B**

18. Choose the correct sentence. [MBSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ I and he is present. Ⓑ I and him is present.
Ⓒ He and me are present. Ⓓ He and I are present.

Ans: D **Explanation** তাল কাজের ক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে 3rd person এবং পরে first person বসে।

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29. **Choose the correct sentence :** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ I informed the matter of the police.
Ⓑ I informed the police of the matter.
Ⓒ I informed the matter to the police.
Ⓓ I know the matter to the police.
Ans Ⓑ Inform sb of sth-বাক্যাংশে।

30. **Choose the correct sentence :** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ I am acclimatized to this environment.
Ⓑ I am acclimatized by this environment.
Ⓒ I am acclimatized using this environment.
Ⓓ I am acclimatized on this environment.
Ans Ⓐ Acclimatize to কিছু অপরিচিত পরিবেশ বা অবস্থার সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে নেয়া।

31. **Choose the correct sentence :** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He is as good as his brother.
Ⓑ He is the star of the family.
Ⓒ The song like a cuckoo.
Ⓓ The boy takes after his father.
Ans Ⓓ

32. **Choose the correct sentence :** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Call in question. Ⓑ Call for a question.
Ⓒ Call in question Ⓓ None of the above.
Ans Ⓓ

33. **Choose the correct sentence :** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He speaks French like French.
Ⓑ He speaks French like the French.
Ⓒ He speaks the French like French.
Ⓓ He speaks the French like the French.
Ans Ⓑ এখানে French অবশ্য শেষে the হবে না। দ্বিতীয় French টির শেষে the হবে।

34. **Choose the correct sentence :** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Eat the whole banana Ⓑ Eat whole banana.
Ⓒ Eat whole of banana. Ⓓ Eat the whole of banana.
Ans Ⓑ The whole banana হবে।

35. **When — here?** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ have you get Ⓑ did you get Ⓒ you Ⓓ had you get
Ans Ⓑ Have/ had এর পর v_1 হয়।

36. **Choose the correct sentence:** [NSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Rich is not always happy. Ⓑ The rich is not always happy
Ⓒ The rich is not happy always. Ⓓ The rich are not always happy
Ans Ⓑ Adjective এর পূর্বে the বসলে সেটা common noun হয় এবং plural verb হয়ে থাকে।

37. **Choose the correct sentence:** [NSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Columbus did not first discover America.
Ⓑ Columbus does not first discover America.
Ⓒ Columbus did not discover America.
Ⓓ Columbus had not at first discover America.
Ans Ⓒ

38. **Choose the correct sentence:** [NSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ I left the book to him. Ⓑ I left the book with him.
Ⓒ I left the book by him. Ⓓ I left the book near him.
Ans Ⓐ মূল verb এর পরে কর্মবাচক object হলে কালে কর্মবাচক object এর পূর্বে to হয়।

39. **Choose the correct sentence:** [NSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ He gave me his advice.
Ⓑ He took some foods for his parents.
Ⓒ He has much works to do today.
Ⓓ It is a fine music.
Ans Ⓐ

30. **Choose the correct sentence.** [NSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ I forbid him not to go. Ⓑ I forbid him going.
Ⓒ I forbid him to go. Ⓓ I forbid him from going.
Ans Ⓒ Forbade - নিষেধ অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এর সাথে not হবে না, to + v_1 হবে।

31. **Which one is correct?** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Had I a car like yours!
Ⓑ Would that I were a billionaire!
Ⓒ Were there a chance for me again!
Ⓓ All are correct
Ans Ⓐ

32. **Which one is correct?** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ What a deep blue water! Ⓑ It was happened long ago
Ⓒ Maybe he is informed Ⓓ He dare not to object
Ans Ⓑ

33. **Which one is correct?** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ May he have the opportunity again.
Ⓑ May he has the opportunity again.
Ⓒ May there is the opportunity again.
Ⓓ May he gets the opportunity again.
Ans Ⓐ May এর পর v_1 বসে।

34. **Which one is incorrect?** [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Few students were present in the class
Ⓑ A few biscuits remain on the plate
Ⓒ I have lost the few strength I had
Ⓓ A little learning is a dangerous thing
Ans Ⓒ Strength হলো uncountable noun তাই এর পূর্বে determiner little বসবে।

35. **Identify the incorrect sentence.**
Ⓐ None of the three students will go.
Ⓑ Neither of the three students will go.
Ⓒ Anyone of the three students will go.
Ⓓ Each of the three students will go.
Ans Ⓒ

36. **Identify the correct sentence.** [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ I will describe about the parts of speech.
Ⓑ Let us discuss about our plan.
Ⓒ He has described his ideas beautifully.
Ⓓ He will be discuss the theme of the poem.
Ans Ⓒ

37. **Which of the following is a correct sentence?** [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ His conduct admits of no excuse.
Ⓑ He is strong and a tough competitor.
Ⓒ He asked for a few dollar more.
Ⓓ His poems, Nazrul emphasizes communal harmony.
Ans Ⓐ

38. **Identify the correct sentence.** [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ This is a very important.
Ⓑ One of the member is present.
Ⓒ Each of the boys were present.
Ⓓ Neither the students nor the teacher is present.
Ans Ⓓ Option A তে a হবে না। One of এর পর plural noun হবে। Each of এর পর singular verb হবে। Neither ... nor এর নিয়মানুযায়ী Option Ⓓ সঠিক।

39. **Identify the incorrect sentence-** [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He is dull at English.
Ⓑ He was exempted for tuition fees.
Ⓒ He is contented with what he has.
Ⓓ He was devoid of common sense.
Ans Ⓑ Exempt এর পর from বসে।

40. **Which of the following sentences is correct?** [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ His prestige and charisma help him to win the support of the world.
Ⓑ Mandela went on play a prominent role for humanity.
Ⓒ What have we done that was wrong?
Ⓓ Sugar and flour are needed for the recipe.
Ans Ⓒ

41. Choose the correct sentence. [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ He was afraid lest he failed.
Ⓑ He was afraid lest he should fail.
Ⓒ He was afraid lest he will fail.
Ⓓ He was afraid lest he would fail.
Ans: B Explanation: Lest এর পর subject + should হয়।

42. Choose the correct sentence from below. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Never I have understands less than men.
Ⓑ Never have I understood less than men.
Ⓒ Never having I understood less than men.
Ⓓ I have never understanding less than men.
Ans: B Explanation: Inversion অনুযায়ী never + verb + subject + etc হবে।

43. Choose the correct sentence. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ It is her insistence that Arunim allow her to go outside in the evening.
Ⓑ It is her insistence that Arunim allows her to go outside in the evening.
Ⓒ It is her insistence that Arunim allowed her to go outside in the evening.
Ⓓ It is her's insistence that Arunim allows her to go outside in the evening.
Ans: B Explanation: দুটি clause ই present tense এ হবে। her insistence হবে।

44. Which option is incorrect in the following sentence? [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Crocodiles
Ⓑ different from alligators in that they have
Ⓒ pointed snouts and long lower teeth that stick out when their mouths
Ⓓ are closed.
Ans: B Explanation: Crocodiles এর পর verb বসবে। different এর verb হবে differ।

45. Which one is correct? [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ She didn't take pictures and neither did I.
Ⓑ She didn't take pictures and I didn't neither.
Ⓒ She didn't take pictures and I do neither.
Ⓓ She didn't take pictures and I did either.
Ans: A Explanation: Neither, so কোনো clause এর শুরুতে বসলে এর পর verb + subject হয়।

46. Identify the correct option from the following– [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Rupak is studying English and so does Fahim.
Ⓑ Rupak is studying English and so is Fahim.
Ⓒ Rupak is studying English and so be Fahim.
Ⓓ Rupak is studying English and so did Fahim.
Ans: A Explanation: দুটি clause ই একই tense এ হবে এবং দ্বিতীয় clause so দিয়ে শুরু হওয়ায় প্রথমে verb হবে।

47. 'They have little money' means– [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ They have no money at all.
Ⓑ They have almost no money.
Ⓒ They have yet some money.
Ⓓ They have quite some money.
Ans: A,B

48. Which of the following is written in correct form? [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ He washed neither his hand or his face.
Ⓑ He washed neither his hand nor his face.
Ⓒ He washed neither his hand or face.
Ⓓ He washed neither his hand and so neither his face.
Ans: B Explanation: Neither এর সাথে nor হয় এবং either এর সাথে or হয়।

49. Find out the correct sentence. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Credit it to my account. Ⓑ Credit it in my account.
Ⓒ Credit it at my account. Ⓓ Credit it into my account.
Ans: A Explanation: Credit এর পর to হবে।

50. Choose the correct sentence in the following. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Men usually want to have their own ways.
Ⓑ Men usually want to have their own way.
Ⓒ Men usually wants to have their own way.
Ⓓ Men usually wants to have his own ways.
Ans: A

51. Identify the correct sentence. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ Some seniors would not have been humiliating if they do not support the corrupt.
Ⓑ Some seniors would not have been humiliated if they do to support the corrupt.
Ⓒ Some seniors would not have been humiliated if they had not support the corrupt.
Ⓓ Some seniors would not have been humiliated if they had not supported the corrupt.
Ans: D Explanation: If এর সাথে past perfect হলে এর পরের clause subject + would have + v$_3$ হয়।

52. Find the correct sentence – [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ You didn't use to swimming, did you?
Ⓑ You usen't to swim, did you?
Ⓒ You aren't used to swimming, did you?
Ⓓ You aren't used to swimming, are you?
Ans: D Explanation: Be used to/get used to এর v + ing হয়।

53. Choose the correct sentence —— [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ The man was addicted to gamble.
Ⓑ The man was addicted in gamble.
Ⓒ The man was addicted to gambling.
Ⓓ The man was addicted to gambleing.
Ans: C Explanation: Addicted to sth (noun/gerund)- কোনো কিছুতে আসক্ত হওয়া।

54. Which of the following sentences is correct? [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ He was hung for murder.
Ⓑ He was hanged for murder.
Ⓒ He was hunged for murder.
Ⓓ He had been hunged for murder.
Ans: B Explanation: কোনো প্রাণী বা মানুষকে ফাঁসিতে ঝোলানোর ক্ষেত্রে hanged এবং অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে hung ব্যবহৃত হয়।

55. The sentence that makes correct use of the structure: 'It + be + Adjective + of + N/P + Infinitive' is —— [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ It is kind of him to support us.
Ⓑ It is unwise of your going there.
Ⓒ It is unusual of him to making such mistakes.
Ⓓ It is nice of them that they waited for you.
Ans: A

56. Choose the correct sentence according to the structure: Subject + Transitive verb + Indirect object + Direct object —— [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ He gave a book to me.
Ⓑ He gave me a book.
Ⓒ He gave a good book.
Ⓓ He gave a book which was good
Ans: B Explanation: ব্যক্তিবাচক object হলো indirect object এবং বস্তুবাচক object হলো direct object।

57. Which of the following is incorrect? [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ There were a few members present
Ⓑ He took few money with him
Ⓒ Few members attended the meeting
Ⓓ He lost the few friends he had
Ans: B Explanation: Few হলো countable quantifier যা countable noun এর পূর্বে বসে। Money হলো uncountable noun তাই বাক্যটি ভুল।

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Which of the following sentences is correct? [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ Paper is made of wood. Ⓑ Paper is made from wood.
Ⓒ Paper is made by wood. Ⓓ Paper is made on wood.
Explanation Made of - উপাদান ঠিক থাকবে। Made from -উপাদান রূপান্তরিত হবে।

Find out the erroneous sentence from following options: [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ Someday you will get used to speaking standard Bangla if you practice well
Ⓑ The house is on fire! We had better leave now
Ⓒ The Winter Olympic Games has taken place once every four years for sports performed on snow and ice
Ⓓ Children start becoming aware of how they are viewed by others
Ⓔ After he had tuned the piano, it sounded quiet well Ans Ⓒ

Mark the correct sentence: [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ The wises do not talk much
Ⓑ The wise does not talk much.
Ⓒ The wise do not talk much.
Ⓓ The wise men does not talk much.
Explanation Adjective এর পূর্বে article the বসলে সেটা common noun হয়ে থাকে এবং plural verb গ্রহন করে।

Which one is correct? [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Do you know what is his name?
Ⓑ Do you know is his name?
Ⓒ Do you know what his name is?
Ⓓ Do you know what his name?
Explanation Embedded question এর নিয়মানুযায়ী WH- word + subject + verb হবে।

Which one is a correct sentence? [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ The matter was informed to the police.
Ⓑ The police were informed of the matter.
Ⓒ The police was informed of the matter.
Ⓓ The matter has been informed to the police.
Explanation Inform (a person) of (something) - কাউকে কোনো কিছু জানানো।

Mark the correct sentence: [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ A few boy are present today.
Ⓑ His dress is inferior than mine.
Ⓒ He prevented me to go there.
Ⓓ He as well as his brother was present.
Explanation As well as থাকলে প্রথম subject অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

Choose the correct sentence. [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ No sooner the bell ring we entered the classroom.
Ⓑ No sooner had the bell ring then we entered the classroom.
Ⓒ No sooner had the bell rung than we entered the classroom.
Ⓓ No sooner had the bell rung, we entered the classroom.
Explanation No sooner had + subject + v_3 + than + subject + v_2.

Which of the following is correct? [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Who does he wants to speak?
Ⓑ Who do he wants to speak to?
Ⓒ Who does he want to speak to?
Ⓓ Who does he want to speak?
Explanation WH-word যুক্ত present indefinite tense এর interrogative sentence এর গঠন: WH-word do/does + subject + v_1 + object? Subject third person singular number (he) হলে subject এর পূর্বে does বসে।

Which one is the correct sentence? [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Only graduates are illegible for the post.
Ⓑ Only graduates are eligible for the post.
Ⓒ Only graduates are illicit for the post.
Ⓓ Only graduates are elect for the post.
Explanation Eligible for + sth - কোনো কিছুর জন্য যোগ্য/যোগ্যতাসম্পন্ন। Illegible - দুষ্পাঠ্য/অস্পষ্টাক্ষর। Illicit - নিষিদ্ধ/অবৈধ। Elect - নির্বাচিত/মনোনীত। কেবল ভিন্নিধারী ব্যক্তিরাই এই পোস্টের জন্য যোগ্য।

Identify the correct sentence; [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ The patient requested us to call in a doctor.
Ⓑ The patient requested us to call the doctor off.
Ⓒ The patient requested us to call upon a doctor.
Ⓓ The patient requested us to call for a doctor.
Explanation Call in - কাউকে ডেকে পাঠানো। Call on/upon - কারো সাথে সাক্ষাৎ করা। Call for - প্রয়োজনীয়/আবশ্যক হওয়া।

Identify the correct sentence: [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ She had faith and hopes for the future.
Ⓑ She had faith and hopes in the future.
Ⓒ She had faith in and hopes for the future.
Ⓓ She had faith and hopes on the future.
Explanation Faith in + sb/sth - কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর প্রতি বিশ্বাস/আস্থা। Hope for + sth - কোনো কিছুর জন্য আশা/ভরসা।

Which of the following is a correct sentence? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ A boat with three passengers are missing.
Ⓑ He has come back home yesterday
Ⓒ He could help to laugh
Ⓓ I heard him whisper over phone
Explanation Heard এর পর object থাকলে v_1 হয়।

Which of the following is a correct sentence? [JUST-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Either of the pen will do Ⓑ Either of pens will do
Ⓒ Either of the pens will do Ⓓ Either of pens does
Explanation Either of + plural noun + singular verb।

Choose the correct sentence- [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Paper is made of wood Ⓑ Paper is made by wood
Ⓒ Paper is made on word Ⓓ Paper is made from wood.
Explanation Made of - উপাদান ঠিক থাকবে। Made from - উপাদান রূপান্তরিত হবে।

Identify the correct sentence- [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Three fourths of the people are absent.
Ⓑ Three fourth of the people are absent.
Ⓒ Three fourths of the people is absent.
Ⓓ Three fourth of the people is absent.
Explanation Fraction থাকলে এর পর যে noun বা pronoun থাকে সেটা অনুযায়ী verb হয়। People plural তাই verb plural হবে।

Select the correct sentence - [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ The rich do not last for ever. Ⓑ Riches does not last for ever.
Ⓒ Rich do not last for ever. Ⓓ Riches do not last for ever.
Explanation Riches (ধনসম্পদ), earnings, belongings etc এরা সর্বদা plural.

Select the correct sentence- [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ The man was tall who stole my bag.
Ⓑ The man stole my bag who was tall.
Ⓒ The man who stole my bag was tall.
Ⓓ The man was tall who was stealing my bag.
Explanation Relative pronoun এবং antecedent (relative pronoun যাকে নির্দেশ করে) সর্বদা পাশাপাশি বসে।

75. Identify the correct sentence- [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Last night I went to bed lately
Ⓑ The book deals in common errors.
Ⓒ She is one of the best student in the class
Ⓓ The murderer was caught and hanged
Ans D Explanation ফাঁসিতে ঝুলানোর ক্ষেত্রে hanged হয়।

76. Choose the correct sentence- [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Tell me how are you?
Ⓑ Tell me how you are?
Ⓒ Tell me how you are
Ⓓ How are you tell me
Ans C Explanation Embedded question এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী WH word + subject + verb হয়। বাক্যের শেষে কোনো question mark (?) বসে না।

77. Which of the following is written in correct form? [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ Each of the girl is responsible for it.
Ⓑ Each of the girls is responsible for it.
Ⓒ Each of the girls are responsible for it.
Ⓓ Each of the girl are responsible for it.
Ans B Explanation Each of এর পর noun plural কিন্তু verb singular।

78. Which one is correct? [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ He was died of Cholera.
Ⓑ He died of Cholera.
Ⓒ He died from Cholera.
Ⓓ He died for Cholera.
Ans B Explanation Die of - রোগে মারা যাওয়া, die from - অত্যধিক কোনো কিছু থেকে মারা যাওয়া, die for - দেশের জন্য মারা যাওয়া। বাক্যটি active এ হবে।

79. Choose the correct sentence —— [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ He never had taken nor will ever take such strong measures.
Ⓑ He never had taken and will ever take such strong measures.
Ⓒ He has and ever will take such strong measures.
Ⓓ He had and ever will take such strong measures.
Ans A Explanation দুটি clause ই negative এ হবে। তাই ২য় clause এ nor হবে।

80. Which one of the following sentences is correct? [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ I made a big mistake by mlet him to go home and change his mind
Ⓑ I made a big mistake by letting him to go home and change his mind
Ⓒ I made a big mistake by letting go home and changed his mind
Ⓓ I made a big mistake by letting him go home and change his mind
Ⓔ I made a big mistake by let him go and change his mind
Ans D Explanation By + let (verb) + ing + object + base verb হবে। অর্থাৎ তাকে বাসায় যেতে দিয়ে এবং তার উদ্দেশ্যকে পরিবর্তন করতে দিয়ে আমি ভুল করেছিলাম।

81. Choose the correct sentence: [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ A cattle is grazing in the field.
Ⓑ Cattle are grazing in the field.
Ⓒ Cattles are grazing in the field.
Ⓓ Some cattles are grazing in the field.
Ans B Explanation Cattle noun-টি সর্বদাই plural হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়। সুতরাং এর verb form-টিও 'plural' হবে।

82. Find out the correct sentence. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ You should not lose your heart.
Ⓑ You should not loss your heart.
Ⓒ You should not loose your heart.
Ⓓ You should not lost your heart.
Ans A Explanation বাক্যে Modal Auxiliary যেমন : Can, could, shall, should, ব্যবহৃত হলে পরবর্তী 'verb' এর present form (lose) হয়।

83. Which one is the correct sentence? [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ I shall have finished reading the book by 10 p.m.
Ⓑ I will finished reading the book by 10 p.m.
Ⓒ I may have finished reading the book by 10 p.m.
Ⓓ I might be finished reading the book by 10 p.m.
Ⓔ I may be finishing reading the book by 10 p.m.
Ans A Explanation By + নির্দিষ্ট সময় উল্লেখ থাকলে future perfect tense হয়।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Choose the correct sentence:
Ⓐ He is used to work hard.
Ⓑ He is used to working hard.
Ⓒ He used to working hard.
Ⓓ He has used to working hard. **Ans B**

02. Which sentence is grammatically correct?
Ⓐ Our printer's don't work too good.
Ⓑ I introduced him to one of my friend.
Ⓒ Coming back home he found his key not anywhere.
Ⓓ Ask for assistance from someone around you. **Ans D**

03. The recipe for vegetable soup has a number of different —.
Ⓐ parts Ⓑ components
Ⓒ ingredients Ⓓ elements **Ans C**

04. Choose the correct sentence
Ⓐ Whose glasses are there? Are these yours or Sohel's?
Ⓑ Whose glasses are these? Are these your's or Sohel's?
Ⓒ Who's glasses are there? Are these yours or Sohel's?
Ⓓ Who's glasse's are there? Are these your's or Sohel's? **Ans A**

05. I am writing this essay —— blue ink.
Ⓐ in Ⓑ with
Ⓒ by Ⓓ from **Ans A**

06. Find the correct sentence
Ⓐ The intruder stood quietly for few moments.
Ⓑ The intruder stood quietly for few time.
Ⓒ The intruder stood quietly for sometimes.
Ⓓ The intruder stood quietly for moments.
Ⓔ The intruder stood quietly for a few moments. **Ans E**

07. Which of the following sentences is correct
Ⓐ Doctor suggested patient to take vacation.
Ⓑ He likes listening to music at night.
Ⓒ We had great time on the top of mountain.
Ⓓ Learning the French isn't easy. **Ans B**

08. Which of the following sentences is correct? :
Ⓐ I insist that she come along.
Ⓑ I insist that she comes along.
Ⓒ I insist that she came along.
Ⓓ I insist that she may come along. **Ans A**

09. Which of the following sentences is correct?
Ⓐ He chose well and prospered.
Ⓑ He choose well and prospered.
Ⓒ He choiced well and prospered.
Ⓓ He chosen well and prospered. **Ans A**

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10. **Which of the following sentences is correct?**
Ⓐ Whom does the book belong?
Ⓑ Who does the book belong ?
Ⓒ To whom does the book belong?
Ⓓ By whom does the book belong?
Ans Ⓒ

11. **Choose the correct sentence.**
Ⓐ The setting of a short story affects it's plot.
Ⓑ The setting of a short story affects its plots.
Ⓒ The settings of a short story effect its plot.
Ⓓ The setting of a short story effects its plot.
Ans Ⓑ

12. **Which of the following sentences is correct?**
Ⓐ Fear makes where I stand tremble me.
Ⓑ Fear makes me tremble where I stand.
Ⓒ Fear where I stand makes me tremble.
Ⓓ Fear makes me stand where I tremble.
Ans Ⓑ

13. **Which of the following sentences is correct?**
Ⓐ It is more better to be safe than sorry.
Ⓑ It is better to be safer than sorry.
Ⓒ It is better to be safe than more sorry.
Ⓓ It is better to be safe than sorry.
Ans Ⓓ

14. **Which one is correct?**
Ⓐ The report comprises ten sections.
Ⓑ The report is comprised of ten sections.
Ⓒ The report is composed of ten sections.
Ⓓ The report is composed with ten sections.
Ans Ⓐ

15. **Which one is correct?**
Ⓐ This is an exception of the rule.
Ⓑ This is an exception for the rule.
Ⓒ This is an exception from the rule.
Ⓓ This is an exception to the rule.
Ans Ⓓ

16. **Which one is correct?**
Ⓐ Since he came, we have been happy.
Ⓑ Since he came, we had been happy.
Ⓒ Since he came, we are happy.
Ⓓ Since he came, we were happy.
Ans Ⓐ

17. **Which one is correct?**
Ⓐ The teacher will take class.
Ⓑ The teacher will preside class.
Ⓒ The teacher will give class.
Ⓓ The teacher will run class.
Ans Ⓒ

18. **Find out the correct sentence.**
Ⓐ If I am rich, I would help you
Ⓑ I heard him to sing
Ⓒ Please listen me attentively
Ⓓ I will go shopping tomorrow
Ans Ⓓ

19. **Find out the incorrect sentence-**
Ⓐ Did the post come this morning?
Ⓑ We are having a party tomorrow.
Ⓒ I work on Saturdays.
Ⓓ She is practicing French since last summer.
Ans Ⓐ

20. **Which of these sentences is incorrect?**
Ⓐ We are sitting an exam.
Ⓑ We are taking an exam.
Ⓒ Students are giving an exam.
Ⓓ Teachers are giving an exam.
Ans Ⓒ

21. **Which one is correct sentence?**
Ⓐ Two hours is a long time
Ⓑ Two hour is a long time
Ⓒ Two hours are a long time
Ⓓ Two hours are long time
Ans Ⓐ

ENGLISH Chapter 22

FRAMING QUESTION

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

❑ Framing of question অর্থ প্রশ্নের কাঠামোগত গঠন। সুনির্দিষ্ট কাঠামো অনুসরণ করে প্রশ্ন গঠন করাকেই framing of question বলে।

(i) Is Razia a student? — Yes/No question
(ii) When does Razia study? — WH- question

[প্রথম বাক্যে 'Is Razia a student?' দ্বারা যে question করা হয়েছে এর উত্তর Yes অথবা No দ্বারা দেয়া যায়। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্য 'When does Razia study?' দ্বারা যে question করা হয়েছে এর উত্তর Yes অথবা No দ্বারা দেয়া যায় না। এর উত্তর দেয়ার জন্য অবশ্যই নির্দিষ্ট তথ্য উল্লেখ করতে হবে।]

❑ **Question এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:**

➢ Structure এবং answer দেয়ার ধরন অনুযায়ী প্রশ্ন দুই প্রকার।
যথা : (i) Yes/No question (ii) WH-word question
➢ Yes/No question এর শুরুতে auxiliary verb এবং শেষে question mark (?) থাকে।
➢ Yes/No question এর উত্তর Yes অথবা No শব্দ দ্বারা দেয়া যায়।
➢ WH- question এর শুরুতে WH- word এবং শেষে question mark (?) থাকে।
➢ WH- question এর উত্তর দেয়ার জন্য নির্দিষ্ট তথ্য উল্লেখ করতে হয়।

Yes/ No Question

❑ যে সকল question এর উত্তর Yes অথবা No দ্বারা দেয়া যায় সে ধরনের question কে yes/ no question বলে।

➢ **Be verb (am, is, are, was, were) :**

Structure-01 Auxiliary verb + subject + extension?

Assertive	Interrogative
They are present here.	Are they present here?
He is a doctor.	Is he a doctor?
He was an engineer.	Was he an engineer?

Structure-02 Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + ext?

Assertive	Interrogative
Sohel **is going** to London.	**Is** Sohel **going** to London?
We **were learning** English.	**Were** we **learning** English?
He **was** playing in the rain.	**Was** he playing in the rain?

Note Present indefinite tense এ am, is, are এবং past indefinite tense এ was, were ব্যবহৃত হয়।

➢ **Have verb (have, has, had):**

Structure-01 Auxiliary verb + subject + extension?

Assertive	Interrogative
We **have** a big house.	**Have** we a big house?
He **had** a car.	**Had** he a car?

Note American English এ assertive বাক্যে have, main verb হলে interrogative বাক্যে auxiliary verb হিসেবে do/does/did ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Assertive	Interrogative
You **had** your lunch.	**Did** you **have** your lunch?
I **have** a car.	**Do** I **have** a car?
He **has** difficulties.	**Does** he have difficulties?

Structure-02 Auxiliary verb + subject + v_3 + extension?

Assertive	Interrogative
Shilpi **has broken** the glass.	**Has** Shilpi **broken** the glass?
You **had seen** the movie.	**Had** you **seen** the movie?

Note Present tense এ have, has এবং past tense এ had ব্যবহৃত হয়।

➢ **Modal verb (can, could, may, might, must, will, would, should) :**

Structure Modal verb + subject + v_1 + extension?

Assertive	Interrogative
We **can go** home now.	**Can** we **go** home now?
He **should accept** this chance.	**Should** he **accept** this chance?

➢ **Do verb (do, does, did):**

Structure Auxiliary verb + subject + V_1 + extension?

Assertive	Interrogative
He **drinks** a glass of water.	**Does** he drink a glass of water?
They **worked** here.	**Did** they work here?
We **work** together.	**Do** we work together?
I **hated** the man.	**Did** I hate the man?

WH- Word

❑ কোনো নির্দিষ্ট তথ্য জানার জন্য বাক্যের শুরুতে WH- word (what, who, where, when, why, how) ব্যবহার করে যে question করা হয় তাকে WH-question বলে। WH- question এ নিম্নলিখিত WH- word গুলো ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Who	Whom	Whose	What	What else
Which	Where	When	Why	How
How many	How much	How long	What type of	+ noun
What kind of	+ noun	What sort of	+ noun	

Ex: What are the four questions that adverbs can answer?

Ⓐ why? When? Where? Why
Ⓑ When? Where? How? Why?
Ⓒ When? Where/to what extend/what
Ⓓ To what extent/degree? what?

Ans: B

➢ **Who - কে/ কারা :** ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে WH- question এর subject হিসেবে who ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure **Who + verb + extension?**

Ex: Who is a pilot here?

Ex: Who can sing among the girls?

Ex: Choose the correct sentence.

Ⓐ Who belongs to the book?
Ⓑ Whom does the book belong?
Ⓒ To who the book belongs?
Ⓓ Who does the book belong to?

Ans: D

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Whom - কাকে, কাদেরকে : ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে WH- question এ object হিসেবে whom ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: Whom + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: Whom do you want for this work?

Ex: Whom have they invited to the party?

Whose - কার, কাদের : কোনো কিছু কোনো ব্যক্তির কি না তা জানতে WH- question এ adjective হিসেবে noun এর পূর্বে whose ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: Whose + noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: Whose book is Nadim reading?

Ex: Whose house is this?

Ex: Choose the correct sentence

(A) Whose glasses are these? Are these yours or Sohel's?

(B) Whose glasses are these? Are these yours or Sohel's?

(C) Who's glasses are these? Are these yours or Sohel's?

(D) Who's glasses's are these? Are these yours or Sohel's? (2018)

What - কি : কোনো বিষয় বা ঘটনা সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে WH- question এ subject এবং object হিসেবে what ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure-A: What + main verb + extension?

Ex: What happened here yesterday?

Ex: What fly in the sky?

Structure-B: What + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: What does he want?

Ex: What is your father's name?

Note: কোনো ব্যক্তির পরিচয়সহ (পেশা) কি তা জানতে WH- question এ object হিসেবে what ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: My father is a doctor.

Q: What is your father?

Ex: Choose the correct sentence:

(A) What are you talking about?

(B) About what you are talking?

(C) You are talking about what?

(D) What about you are talking? (2018)

Ex: Dhaka is famous for mosques. The correct WH question for this sentence is ——,

(A) for what is Dhaka famous?

(B) What is Dhaka famous for?

(C) Dhaka is famous for what?

(D) Why is Dhaka being famous? (2018)

Structure-C: What + noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: What time will she go to Dhaka?

Ex: What TV has Hasan brought?

Ex: What time ——

(A) the train leaves? (B) leaves the train? (C) is the train leaving? (D) does the train leave? (2018)

Ex: What time —— the night coach ——?

(A) will arrive (B) does will arrive (C) does/arrives (D) will/will arrive (2018)

What else - আর কী : অতিরিক্ত কোনো তথ্য জানতে WH- question এ subject এবং object হিসেবে what else ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: What else + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: What else do you need?

Ex: What else did he perform?

Which - কোন : নির্দিষ্ট কিছু, ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্পর্কে জানতে WH- question এ object হিসেবে এবং adjective হিসেবে noun এর পূর্বে which ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure-A: Which + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: Which do you like among them?

Ex: Which will he bring for us?

Ex: Which would you —— have, Ice or coffee?

(A) rather (B) prefer (C) could (D) better (2018)

Structure-B: Which + noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: Which pen do you like?

Ex: Which car had she hired?

Ex: Which is the correct sentence?

(A) Which model has more pretty hair, Lisa or Tisha?

(B) Which model has prettier hair, Lisa or Tisha?

(C) Which model has prettiest hair, Lisa or Tisha?

(D) Which model has pretty hair, Lisa or Tisha? (2018)

Where - কোথায় : কোনো ঘটনার স্থান জানতে WH- question এ adverb হিসেবে where ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: Where + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: Where have you come from?

Ex: Where should I go at the moment?

Ex: Where —— when you met him?

(A) does he live (B) was he living (C) was he live (D) is he living (2018)

When - কখন : কোনো ঘটনার সময় জানতে WH- question এ adverb হিসেবে when ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: When + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: When are you going to college?

Ex: When will they come here?

Why - কেন/কী কারণে : কোনো ঘটনার কারণ জানতে WH- question এ adverb হিসেবে why ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: Why + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + ext?

Ex: Why have you done this work?

Ex: Why did she come here?

Ex: Which one of the following is correct sentence?

Ⓐ Why wasn't she at work yesterday?
Ⓑ Why she wasn't at work yesterday?
Ⓒ Why did she not at work yesterday?
Ⓓ Why weren't she at work yesterday? Ans A

Ex: Select the correct sentence:

Ⓐ Why did they went there yesterday?
Ⓑ Why did they go there yesterday?
Ⓒ Why they went there yesterday?
Ⓓ Why they gone there yesterday? Ans B

How - কীভাবে/ কেমন করে : কোনো ঘটনা কীভাবে বা কেমন করে ঘটছে তা জানতে WH- question এ adverb হিসেবে how ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: How + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: How does he maintain his family?

Ex: How is government removing the poverty?

Ex: How ..... now? Better than before?

Ⓐ you are feeling Ⓑ you feel Ⓒ are you feeling Ⓓ are you feels Ans C

How many - কতগুলো : সংখ্যার পরিমাণ কত তা জানতে WH- question এ plural noun এর পূর্বে how many ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: How many + plural noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: How many books have you taken for him?

Ex: How many students are there in your class?

Ex: How many times ..... not to do that?

Ⓐ have I told you Ⓑ have I told Ⓒ haven't I told Ⓓ I told you Ans A

How much - কতটুকু : কোনো কিছুর পরিমাণ কতটুকু তা জানতে WH- question এ un-count noun এর পূর্বে how much ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure-01: How much + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: How much do you love me?

Ex: How much will I take?

Structure-02: How much + un-count noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: How much money does he need?

Ex: How much water is there?

How long - কতক্ষণ : কত সময় ধরে একটি কাজ চলছে তা জানতে WH- question এ adverb হিসেবে how long ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: How long + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: How long is he waiting here?

Ex: How long did you take to reach there?

What type of/ What kind of/ What sort of - কী ধরনের/ কেমন : কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কী ধরনের বা কেমন তা জানতে WH- question এ noun এর পূর্বে what type of/ what kind of/ what sort of ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure-01: What type of/what kind of/what sort of + noun + verb + subject + extension?

Ex: What kinds of books are they?

Ex: What sort of product is it?

Structure-02: What type of/ what kind of/ what sort of + noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + extension?

Ex: What type of man do you like?

Ex: What kinds of clothes will we wear?

Note: Of এর পর plural noun হলে type/kind/sort এর সাথে S যুক্ত হয়।

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which following option is the appropriate wh-question for the underlined parts of the sentence? The parent peer has been trained to speak to other parents about adolescent issues. [SUST-A : 19-20]

Ⓐ Whom has the parent peer been trained to speak to?
Ⓑ What does the parent peer speak about to the parents?
Ⓒ Who speaks to the other parents about adolescent issues?
Ⓓ What is the special training of the parent peer?
Ⓔ What has the parent peer been trained to do? Ans E

02. Why they (to go) there yesterday? [MBSTU-D : 19-20]

Ⓐ Why did they went there yesterday?
Ⓑ Why they went there yesterday?
Ⓒ Why did they go there yesterday?
Ⓓ Why did they goes there yesterday?

Ans C Explanation: Yesterday, long ago, ago, last day প্রভৃতি থাকলে বাক্যটি simple past এ হয়।

03. Which following options the appropriate wh-question for the underlined parts of the sentence "I have been reading the book for two hours?" [SUST-A : 18-19]

Ⓐ How long have I been reading the book?
Ⓑ How long have you been reading the book?
Ⓒ How long I have been reading the book?
Ⓓ For how long you have been reading the book?
Ⓔ How long you have been reading the book? Ans B

04. How long —— to cross the Atlantic by ship? [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]

Ⓐ is it Ⓑ does it need Ⓒ does it take Ⓓ does it want

Ans B Explanation: WH-word দিয়ে interrogative sentence শুরু হলে এর পর auxiliary verb + sub + main verb (v_1) হয়।

05. 'When —? 'I am not sure. More than 100 years ago.' [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]

Ⓐ did the telephone invent Ⓑ has the telephone invented
Ⓒ was invented the telephone. Ⓓ was the telephone invented

Ans D Explanation: WH-word দিয়ে interrogative sentence শুরু হলে Wh- word + verb (auxiliary) + sub + v_1 হয়। টেলিফোন নিজে নিজে আবিষ্কৃত হয়নি তাই বাক্যটি passive এ হবে।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Choose the correct sentence
Ⓐ Whose does house belong to?
Ⓑ To whom does the house belong?
Ⓒ Who does the house belong ?
Ⓓ Who belongs to the house? Ans B

02. When —— Penicillin?
Ⓐ did Fleming invent Ⓑ Fleming invented
Ⓒ Fleming invents Ⓓ has Fleming invented Ans A

03. Identify the correct sentence:
Ⓐ Do you want tea? or coffee. They are both ready
Ⓑ Do you want tea or coffee? They are both ready
Ⓒ Do you want tea or coffee, they are both ready?
Ⓓ Do you want tea or coffee. They are both ready? Ans B

04. Choose the correct interrogative.
Ⓐ When is you going to arrive?
Ⓑ When you going to arrive?
Ⓒ When are you going to arrive?
Ⓓ When you are going to arrive? Ans C

05. How many times —— not to do that?
Ⓐ have I told you Ⓑ have I told
Ⓒ haven't I told Ⓓ I told you Ans A

06. Please let me know why —— the class.
Ⓐ you didn't attend Ⓑ didn't you attend
Ⓒ you didn't attend to Ⓓ you didn't go Ans A

07. —— you go to the cinema last night ?
Ⓐ Would Ⓑ Did Ⓒ Are Ⓓ Were Ans B

08. What is a 'wh' question?
Ⓐ A question which expects an answer rather than just 'yes' or 'no'
Ⓑ A question which can be answered simply with 'yes'
Ⓒ None of the above
Ⓓ All of the above Ans A

09. Choose the correct sentence for the question–
Ⓐ She wants to come, does she?
Ⓑ She wants to come, won't she?
Ⓒ She wants to come, isn't it?
Ⓓ She wants to come, doesn't she? Ans D

10. Which of the following sentences is correct?
Ⓐ Why have you done this?
Ⓑ Why you had done this?
Ⓒ Why you have done this?
Ⓓ Why did you done this? Ans A

11. Where —— when you met him?
Ⓐ does he live Ⓑ was he living
Ⓒ was he live Ⓓ is he living Ans B

12. I want ——— more careful with your homework in future.
Ⓐ you be Ⓑ you to be
Ⓒ that you are Ⓓ you will be Ans B

ENGLISH Chapter 23 MISCELLANEOUS

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

Parallelism

- কোনো conjunction বা কমা দ্বারা একাধিক শব্দ ধারাবাহিকভাবে যোগ করা হলে শব্দগুলোর মাঝে parts of speech, number, tense অনুযায়ী grammatical structure মিল রাখতে হয়। আর এই মিল রাখাই হলো parallelism।
- Not only ... but aslo, not ... but, both, both ... and, as well as, either ... or, neither... nor, and, or, but, than, similar to ইত্যাদি corelative conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত শব্দগুলোর প্রথমটির পর যে ধরনের শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হয় পরেরগুলোতেও একই ধরনের grammatical structure অনুসরণ করতে হয়।

Ex: (i) He is not only talented but also serious. (ii) She saw a van, a car and a pick-up collide (iii) He is good, smart and talented. (iv) The players are neither tired nor nervous. (v) He is both an actor and singer.

Redundancy

- Redundancy অর্থ বাহুল্য। একটি বাক্যে একই অর্থ প্রদানকারী একাধিক শব্দের অপ্রয়োজনীয় পুনরাবৃত্তিকে redundancy বলে।

Ex: **Repeat** the question **again**.
[উপরিউক্ত বাক্যে repeat এবং again শব্দ দুটি একত্রে ব্যবহার করা ভুল। কারণ বাক্যে repeat শব্দটি ব্যবহার করলে again শব্দটি ব্যবহার করার প্রয়োজন পড়ে না।]

Ex: Waitresses and waiters who serve in a courteous manner deserve at least 20% tip. Waitresses and waiters who serve courteously deserve at least 20% tip.

Advance ... forward	The place ... where	Entire...whole	Revert...back
Proceed ... forward	The time ... when	Nearly....almost	Join...together
Progress ... forward	Compete ... together	Sufficient ... enough	Dictionary...book
Repeat ... again	Matinee ... performance	Back...side	Conclusion...final
Join ... together	New ... innovations	Two ... twins	Return...back
Same ... identical	Reason...because	Cousin...brother/sister	Arrive... come

[উপরিউক্ত জোড়া শব্দগুলোর মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি শব্দ ব্যবহার করা যাবে। **Ex:** Advance forward না দিয়ে শুধু advance অথবা forward লেখা যাবে।]

Incorrect: She returned back to her home town.
Correct: She returned to her home town.

CamScanner

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- যখনই subject বা object হিসেবে কোনো Noun বা substitute এর ব্যবহার করাতে Redundancy, কারণ এক্ষেত্রে এ Noun টি তার Pronoun কে ছাড়াই subject কিংবা object হিসেবে ব্যবহার করে যায়।

Incorrect: A perennial is any plant that it continues to grow for more than two years, such as trees and shrubs.
Correct: A perennial is any plant that continues to grow for more than two years, such as trees and shrubs.

Affirmative & Negative Agreement

- যখন দুটি clause এর মধ্যে প্রথম clause এর subject যে ক্রিয়া সম্পাদন করে, দ্বিতীয় clause এর subject ও যদি অনুরূপ ক্রিয়া সম্পাদন করে তাহলে দুটি clauseএর মধ্যে সমন্বয় করাকে দ্বিতীয় clause এর যে পরিবর্তন হয় grammar এর পরিভাষায় তাকে agreement বলে।

➢ **Clause Agreement দুই প্রকার। যথা: 1. Affirmative Agreement 2. Negative Agreement**

Affirmative Agreement

➢ Affirmative Agreement প্রথম clause এর affirmative statement এর সাথে দ্বিতীয় clause এর subject যদি সম্মতি প্রকাশ করে তাহলে দুটি clause এর মধ্যে যে agreement হয় তাকে affirmative agreement বলে।

- Affirmative statement এ subject এর পর be verb (am, is, are, was, were) থাকলে and পরবর্তী clause এ subject এর verb হিসেবে be verb (am, is, are, was, were) বসে।

Structure Subject + be verb + extension **and** subject + be verb + too.
Ex: I *am* happy, and *you are too*. **Ex:** She *is* smart and *they are too*.
Note And পরবর্তী clause এর শেষে too বসে।
Structure Subject + be verb + extension **and** + so + be verb + subject.
Ex: I *am* happy, and *so are you*. **Ex:** She *is* smart and *so are they*.
Note And পরবর্তী clause এর পূর্বে so বসে।

- Affirmative statement এ subject এর পর compound verb থাকলে and পরবর্তী clause এ subject এর verb হিসেবে compound verb এর auxiliary form বসে।

Structure Subject + compound verb + extension **and** subject + auxiliary form + too.
Ex: We *are going* to college and Subarna *is too*. **Ex:** They *will work* in the lab today and you *will too*.
Structure Subject + compound verb + extension **and** + so + auxiliary form + subject.
Ex: We *are going* to college and *so is* Subarna. **Ex:** They *will work* in the lab today and *so will* you.

- Affirmative statement এ subject এর পর present/past indefinite tense থাকলে and পরবর্তী clause এ subject এর verb হিসেবে auxiliary form (do does/did) বসে।

Structure Subject + present/past indefinite tense + extension **and** subject + do/does/did + too.
Ex: She *writes* a letter to professor and we *do too*. **Ex:** We went to Sylhet on our vacation and he *did too*.
Structure Subject + compound verb + extension **and** + so + auxiliary form + subject.
Ex: She *writes* a letter to professor and *so do* we. **Ex:** We went to Sylhet on our vaction and *so did* he.
Note Affirmative statement এর tense অনুযায়ী and পরবর্তী clause এর tense হয়।

Negative Agreement

➢ Negative Agreement প্রথম clause এর negative statement এর সাথে দ্বিতীয় clause এর subject যদি সম্মতি প্রকাশ করে তাহলে দুটি clause এর মধ্যে যে agreement হয় তাকে negative agreement বলে।

- Negative statement এ subject এর পর be verb + not (am not, is not, are not, was not, were not) থাকলে and পরবর্তী clause এ subject এর verb হিসেবে be verb + not (am not, is not, are not, was not, were not) বসে।

Structure Subject + (be verb + not) + extension **and** subject + (be verb + not) + either.
Ex: She *isn't* sick today and they *weren't either*. **Ex:** She *wasn't* late yesterday and I *wasn't either*.
Note And পরবর্তী clause এর শেষে either বসে।
Structure Subject + (be verb + not) + extension **and** neither + be verb + subject.
Ex: She *isn't* sick today and *neither were* they. **Ex:** She *wasn't* late yesterday and *neither was* I.
Note And পরবর্তী clause এর পূর্বে neither বসে।

- Negative statement এ subject এর পর negative compound verb থাকলে and পরবর্তী clause এ subject এর verb হিসেবে এর negative auxiliary form বসে।

Structure Subject + negative compound verb + extension **and** subject + (be verb + not) + either.
Ex: She *isn't playing* football and they *aren't either*. **Ex:** They *can't give* it and I *can't either*.
Structure Subject + negative compound verb + extension **and** neither + be verb + subject.
Ex: She *isn't playing* football and neither are they. **Ex:** They *can't give* it and *neither can* I.

- Negative statement এ subject এর পর present/past indefinite tense (don't/doesn't/didn't + v_1) থাকলে and পরবর্তী clause এ subject এর verb হিসেবে negative auxiliary form (don't/doesn't/ didn't) বসে।

Structure Subject + don't/doesn't/didn't + v_1 + extension **and** subject + don't/doesn't/didn't + either.
Ex: I *didn't see* him morning and you *didn't either*. **Ex:** They *don't provide* it and I *don't either*.
Structure Subject + don't/doesn't/didn't + v_1 + extension **and** neither + do/does/did + subject.
Ex: I *didn't see* him in the morning and *neither did* you. **Ex:** They *don't provide* it and *neither do* I.
Note Negative statement এর tense অনুযায়ী and পরবর্তী clause এর tense হয়।

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Gerund

❑ **Gerund:** Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যখন noun এবং verb এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে Gerund বলা হয়।
Walking is a good exercise. He is fond of playing cricket.
Gerund এর ব্যবহার :
- কোনো বাক্যের subject হিসেবে Gerund বসে। যেমন- Swimming is good for health.
- কোনো বাক্যের object হিসেবে Gerund বসে। যেমন- Please, start reading.
- কোনো বাক্যে preposition এর object হিসেবে Gerund বসে। যেমন- Rahim is indulged in smoking.

Participle

❑ **Participle :** Verb এর যেই রূপ একই সাথে Verb ও Adjective- এর কাজ করে তাকে Participle বলে।
Ex : I saw a swimming girl (বাক্যটিতে girl, noun-কে নির্দেশ করায় swimming শব্দটি adjective) ।
Participle (v + ing বা v + ed) দিয়ে যদি বাক্য শুরু হয় তাহলে সেই participle যে noun/pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে সেটি-ই ঐ বাক্যের subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার হবে। যেমন– Returning to her room, her computer was missing.
[এই বাক্যটি ভুল: এর কারণ হলো returning এর subject হলো she; her computer নয়। তাই সঠিকভাবে লিখতে হবে– Returning to her room, she found that her computer was missing]

❖ **Participle- তিন প্রকার :**

01. Present participle: Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যখন Verb এবং Adjective এর কাজ করে, তখন তাকে Present Participle বলে। যেমন: I like exciting games.
Present Participle এর ব্যবহার:

Rule-01 Noun-এর পূর্বে অথবা পরে যদি [verb + ing] থাকে এবং তা যদি ঐ noun-টিকে modify করে তাহলে সেটি Present Participle হয়। যেমন: A flying bird looks fine.

Rule-02 Sentence এর finite verb এর সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত না হয়ে [verb + ing] যদি বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে সেটি Present Participle হয়। Ex : We will go there, God willing. The weather being favorable, we played well.

Rule-03 [Verb + ing] যুক্ত শব্দের অর্থ যদি (ক্রিয়া + ইয়া / ক্রিয়া + এ, হওয়ায়, থাকায়) হয়, তখন এরা Present Participle হয়। Ex : Doing the work, I went home. (Doing the work = কাজটি করিয়া / করে)

Rule-04 Preposition হিসেবে অর্থাৎ, preposition-এর পরিবর্তে যদি [verb + ing] বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে সেটি Present Participle হয়। Ex : He knows everything regarding this issue. (regarding = about)

Rule-05 কোনো Sentence-এ পাশাপাশি দুটি verb থাকলে দ্বিতীয় verb-টির সাথে সাধারণত ing যুক্ত হয় এবং তা [verb + ing] Present Participle হয়।
Ex : The boy came running.

Rule-06 কোনো Sentence-এ দুটি verb থাকলে (পাশাপাশি অবস্থায় না থেকে) দ্বিতীয় verb-টির সাথে সাধারণত ing যুক্ত হয় এবং তা [verb + ing] Present Participle হয়। Ex : I saw the boy playing.

Note মনে রাখতে হবে, কিছু নির্দিষ্ট Verb আছে যাদের পর সবসময় দ্বিতীয় verb-টির সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়, তখন ঐ ing যুক্ত verb-টি gerund হয়।
Ex : Robert enjoyed watching TV.

02. Past participle : Verb এর past participle form 'adjective' এর কাজ করে। Ex : I need a washed car.
⇨ Present participle active voice-এর sense-এ কাজ করে।
Ex : I saw a swimming girl. (A girl who was swimming)
⇨ Past Participle Passive voice- এর sense- এ কাজ করে। Ex : I saw a washed car (car was washed)

03. Perfect participle: Past Participle এর পূর্বে Having যুক্ত হয়ে Perfect Participle হয়।
মূল Verb এর পূর্বে Participle দ্বারা Modified verb এর কাজ শেষ হলে Participle দ্বারা Modified verb টি perfect participle হয়।
Ex : Having finished the work, I went there.

Infinitive

❑ **Infinitive : Verb এর base form এর পূর্বে to বসলে (to + v_1) তাকে Infinitive বলে।**
❑ **Usages of Infinitive : Verb এর Subject হিসেবে Infinitive noun এর কাজ করে। Ex : To swim is good for health.**
❖ **Verb এর object/ Complement হিসেবে infinitive noun এর কাজ করে। Ex : I like to swim.**
Note Preposition-এর Object হিসেবে Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয় না।
Incorrect: I am not responsible for to go there **Correct:** I am not responsible for going there.

Use of Common Confusing Words

❑ **Lay, Lie, Lie :**
• Lay শব্দের অর্থ ডিম পাড়া বা কোনো কিছু রাখা।

Base form	Past tense	Past participle	Present participle
Lay	Laid	Laid	Laying

Ex: (i) I will lay my book on the table tonight. (ii) I have laid the TPS report on your desk.

(iii) Mary has forcefully laid her ring on the table. (iv) This chicken lays three eggs everyday.

• "Lie" অর্থ শোনা দিয়ে রাখা বা শয়ন করা।

Base form	Past tense	Past participle	Present participle
Lie	Lay	Lain	Lying

Ex: (i) Javed was so exhausted that he lay down for a sleep. (ii) I feel sick. I want to lie on the bed.

• Lie অর্থ মিথ্যা কথা বলা।

Base form	Past tense	Past participle	Present participle
Lie	Lied	Lied	Lying

Ex: (i) Some people lie about their age. (ii) We have all lied a few times in our lives. (iii) That's not true! You're lying

❑ **Hanged/Hung**

• **Hanged অর্থ মৃত্যুদণ্ড দেওয়া।**

Ex: (i) He was the last to be hanged for murder in this. (ii) The man was hanged for murder.

• **Hung অর্থ কোনো কিছু ঝুলানো।**

Ex: He hung the picture on the table.

❑ **A many/ a good many/ a great many**

• A many, a good many, a great many এদের পর noun এবং verb plural হয়। Ex: A many students were present.

❑ **Some/any**

• Some সাধারণত হ্যাঁ বোধক ও আদেশসূচক বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে বসে। Ex: She gave me some milk.

• Any না-বোধক ও প্রশ্নসূচক বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে বসে। Ex: I did not give him anything.

❑ **Sometime/ some time/ sometimes**

• Sometime অর্থ 'যখন' বা 'সাবেক' বা 'ভবিষ্যতে কোনো এক সময়'। Ex: Barak Obama was sometime the president of the USA.

• Some time অর্থ কিছু সময়। Ex: I went to my village and spent some time with my family.

• Sometimes অর্থ মাঝেমাঝে। Ex: Sometimes I don't get home untill at 9.00 at night.

❑ **People, The people, A people**

• People অর্থ লোকজন একাধিক মানুষকে বুঝায়। Ex: Our company employs over 400 people.

• The people দ্বারা একটি দেশ, এলাকা বা জাতির সকল সাধারণ মানুষকে বুঝায়। Ex: The rebels have gained the support of the people.

• A people দ্বারা একটি জাতিকে বুঝানো হয়। Ex: The Americans are a rich people.

• Peoples অর্থ জাতিসমূহ। Ex: Different peoples have different customs.

❑ **Language/People**

• Language এর নামের আগে যদি কোনো Article না থাকে তা দ্বারা ভাষাকে বুঝাবে কিন্তু Article থাকলে তা দ্বারা জাতিকে বুঝাবে।

Ex: Chinese is a difficult language. (Chinese = language) Ex: The Chinese are friendly. (The Chinese = People; article + language)

❑ **By, within, before, in**

• যদিন কোন বুঝাতে (point of time) By, before ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের (Period of time) ক্ষেত্রে within, in ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: He will be back by/before 3 p.m Ex: He will be back within 3 hours.

❑ **Sink/Drown**

• Sink কোনো কিছু ডুবে যাওয়া বুঝায় (Sink- sank- sunk) বাক্যটি সক্রিয়ে Active voice এ লিখতে হবে।

Ex: The ship sank after hitting an iceberg.

• Drown কোনো পানির নিচে যাওয়াকে বুঝায় (Drown-Drowned-Drowned)।

Ex: She fell in the river and drowned.

❑ **Due to/owing to (কোনো ঘটনার কারণ বা ব্যাখ্যা উল্লেখ করে থাকে)।**

• Due to এরপরে be verb এর সাথে বসবে। Ex: The crash was due to bad weather.

• Owing to এরপরে be verb এর সাথে বসবে না। Ex: Owing to lack of money, the project will not continue next year.

❑ **Loose/ Lose/ Loss**

• Loose একটি adjective যিনের সাথে ঢিলা, আলগা, ফিকা অর্থ বুঝায়। Ex: This knot is not loose.

• Lose একটি verb যিনের সাথে কোনো কিছু হারানো অর্থ বুঝায়। Ex: I had better not lose that file.

• Loss একটি noun যিনের সাথে কোনো ক্ষতি, লোকসান বা হারিয়ে যাওয়াকে বুঝাবে। Ex: It was a great loss from the

❑ **Principal, Principle**

• Principal দ্বারা কোনো কিছু কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠান, সংগঠন বা ব্যবসার প্রধান বা নির্দেশকারীকে বা কোন অঙ্কের মূলধনকে বুঝায়।

Ex: (i) My principal aim is to become a teacher. (ii) The principal is usually known as a sin

(iii) The money I got from the principal is not enough.

• Principle অর্থ নীতি, মত। Ex: He based his life on a few simple principles.

❑ **Compliment/complement**

• Compliment অর্থ প্রশংসা, অভিনন্দন করা। Ex: He gave me a compliment about my dress.

• Complement একটি verb যিনের অর্থ কোনো কিছুর পরিপূরক হওয়া বা অন্য কোনো কিছু যা সম্পূর্ণতা আনে বা পরিপূর্ণ করে তোলে।

Ex: The colors green and blue complement each other perfectly.

(iii) Mary has forcefully laid her ring on the table. (iv) This chicken lays three eggs everyday.

• 'Lie' অর্থ হেলান দিয়ে রাখা বা শয়ন করা।

Base form	Past tense	Past participle	Present participle
Lie	Lay	Lain	Lying

Ex: (i) Javed was so exhausted that he lay down for a sleep. (ii) I feel sick. I want to lie on the bed.

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Ex: He hung the picture on the table.

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Ex: Chinese is a difficult language. (Chinese = language) Ex: The Chinese are friendly. $\left(\underset{\text{article}}{\text{The}} + \underset{\text{language}}{\text{Chinese}} = \text{People}\right)$

❑ By, within, before, in

• নির্দিষ্ট সময় বুঝাতে (point of time) By, before ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের (Period of time) ক্ষেত্রে within, in ব্যবহার করা হয়।
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Ex: The ship sank after hitting an iceberg.

• **Drown** কোনো প্রাণীর ডুবে যাওয়াকে বুঝায় (Drown-Drowned-Drowned)।
Ex: She fell in the river and drowned.

❑ Due to/owing to (কোনো ঘটনার কারণ যা ব্যাখ্যা উল্লেখ করে থাকে)।

• Due to সাধারণত be verb এর পরে বসবে। Ex: The crash was due to bad weather.

• Owing to সাধারণত be verb এর পরে বসবে না। Ex: Owing to lack of money. The project will not continue next year.

❑ Loose/ Lose/ Loss

• Loose শব্দটি adjective হিসেবে বসে শিথিল, আলগা, ঢিলা অর্থ বুঝাবে। Ex: This knot is too loose.

• Lose শব্দটি verb হিসেবে বসে কোনো কিছু হারানো অর্থ বুঝায়। Ex: I had better not lose that file.

• Loss শব্দটি noun হিসেবে বসে কোনো ক্ষয়ক্ষতি, পরাজয় বা হারিয়ে যাওয়াকে বুঝাবে। Ex: It was a great loss form me.

❑ Principal, Principle

• Principal দ্বারা বোঝানো হয় কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠান, সংগঠন বা কলেজের প্রধান বা নিয়ন্ত্রণকারীকে বা মুল বস্তুকে/লক্ষ্যকে বা মূলধনকে।
Ex: (i) My principal aim is to become a teacher. (ii) Our principal sir usually arrives at 9 am.
(iii) The interest I get from the principal is not enough.

• Principle অর্থ নীতি, তত্ত্ব : Ex: He based his life on a few simple principles.

❑ Compliment/complement

• Compliment: অর্থ প্রশংসাবাদ, অভিবাদন প্রকাশ। Ex: He gave me a compliment about my dress.

• Complement শব্দটি verb হিসেবে বসে এমন কোনো কিছুকে বুঝাবে যা অন্য কোনো কাজ, বস্তু বা বিষয়কে সম্পূর্ণ করে বা পরিপূর্ণতা দান করে।
Ex: The colors green and blue complement each other perfectly.

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Eminent, imminent, immanent
- Eminent অর্থ -বিখ্যাত /সম্মানিত। Ex: He is one of China's most eminent scientists.
- Imminent অর্থ আসন্ন, প্রতীয়মান সত্য বলিয়া কল্পিত। Ex: Many species of animal are in imminent danger of extinction.
- Immanent অর্থ অন্তর্নিহিত সহজাত। Ex: The meaning of the poem was immanent, and not easily recognised.

Guarantee /warranty
- Warranty শব্দটি শুধু noun হিসেবে বসে নিশ্চয়তাপত্র অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: The television comes with a full two years warranty.
- Guarantee শব্দটি noun এবং verb উভয়ভাবেই ব্যবহৃত হয়। এর অর্থ "নিশ্চয়তা" বা "নিশ্চয়তা দেওয়া"।
  Ex: I guarantee that he will appear in the field.

Hire/Rent
- Hire অর্থ কোনো Occasion এর জন্য অল্প সময়ের জন্য ভাড়া নেওয়া। Ex: He hired a boat for the journey.
- Rent অর্থ বাড়ি বা অন্য কিছু দীর্ঘ সময়ের জন্য ভাড়া নেওয়া। Ex: He rents rooms in his house to students.

Clean/wash
- Clean অর্থ কাপড়, ব্রাশ ইত্যাদি দিয়ে ঘষে কোনো কিছু পরিষ্কার করা। Ex: It is my responsibility to keep the room clean.
- Wash অর্থ পানি বা তরল পদার্থ দিয়ে ধুয়ে কোনো কিছু পরিষ্কার করা। Ex: Wash the fruit thoroughly before eating.

Affect/effect
- Affect (verb) অর্থ প্রভাবিত করা। Ex: How will these changes affect us?
- Effect (noun) অর্থ ফল বা প্রভাব। Ex: The overall effect of the painting is overwhelming

Farther/Further
- Farther শব্দটি দিয়ে দূরত্ব বুঝায়। Ex: Sakib ran farther than Jahir.
- Further শব্দটি দিয়ে বুঝায় পরবর্তী আরও অতিরিক্ত কোনো কিছুকে। Ex: This plane requires further study

Good/well
- Good শব্দটি adjective, এটি noun কে modify করে। অন্যদিকে, well adverb যা verb কে modify করে।
  Ex: (i)This is a good movie. (ii) You speak English well.
  [Well adjective হিসেবেও ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে এক্ষেত্রে well স্বাস্থ্যের ভালো অবস্থা বুঝাবে]

Journey, Trip, Travel, Voyage
- Journey বলতে একস্থান থেকে অন্যস্থানে যাওয়ার জন্য যে সময় এবং দূরত্ব অতিক্রম করতে হয় তা বোঝায়। Ex: I went on a long train Journey.
- Trip হচ্ছে অল্প সময়ের জন্য কোথাও গিয়ে ফিরে আসা। Ex: We went on a trip to the mountains.
- Travel বলতে বুঝায় একস্থান থেকে অন্যস্থানে যাওয়ার সাধারণ কাজকে। Ex: I love travelling by bus.
- Voyage হচ্ছে সাধারণত boat এ করে লম্বা দূরত্বে ভ্রমণ করা। Ex: The voyage to South Africa took over six months.

Because of/Because [দুটি শব্দই কোনো ঘটনার ব্যাখ্যা উল্লেখ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়]
- Because of preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয় অথবা noun বসবে কিন্তু কোন finite verb বসবে না।
  Ex: Paul moved to Paris because of his Job.
- Because একটি conjunction যার পরবর্তীতে একটি subject এবং verb বসবে। Ex: I came back because I'd forgotten my briefcase.

Lend/ Borrow
- Lend অর্থ ধার দেওয়া এবং borrow অর্থ ধার নেওয়া। Ex: I'll lend you my book. Ex: Do you want to borrow my book?

By/Untill
- By দিয়ে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে একটি কাজ হবে বা শেষ হবে বুঝাবে। Ex: You will get your books by Thursday.
- Untill/till দিয়ে একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় পর্যন্ত কোনো কাজ হচ্ছিল বা চলছিল এমন বুঝানো হবে। Ex: Yesterday he stayed in bed untill 12:00.

Like/ as
- Like এর অর্থ একই ধরনের, আকারের, চরিত্রের, প্রকারের ইত্যাদি যা noun অথবা noun phrase এর পরে বসে। Ex: He is smart like a fox.
- As (conjunction) দিয়ে একই ধরনের বিষয়কে বুঝাবে এবং এর পর সাধারণত clause বসবে। Ex: My brother thinks as I do (I think)

As/when
- As অর্থ যখন। দুটি কাজ একই সময়ে সম্পন্ন হলে এদেরকে as দ্বারা যুক্ত করা হয়। Ex: As our teacher delivered his lecture, we listen to him carefully.
- When অর্থ যখন। দুটি কাজ একটির পর আরেকটি সম্পন্ন হলে when বসানো যায়। Ex: When my father went to his office, I played video games.

During / While
- During এর সাথে clause না বসে phrase বসে। Ex: I went to Cox's Bazar during our holiday.
- While এর সাথে সাথে সাধারণত clause বসে। Ex: I went to Cox's Bazar while I was on holiday.

Home, abroad, here, there
- Home, abroad, here, there ইত্যাদি adverb এর পূর্বে to বসে না। Ex: I will go home tomorrow.

Instead of / instead
- Instead of, instead অর্থ পরিবর্তে বা বদলে। Instead শব্দটি সাধারণত বাক্যের শেষে বসে কিন্তু instead of এর পরে এক বা একাধিক শব্দগুচ্ছ বসে।
  Ex: Could I have rice instead of potatoes, please? Ex: Could I have rice instead, please?

Love/like
- Love বসে God, friend, parents, beauty, virtue, country, religion, ইত্যাদি পছন্দ করা বোঝাতে। Ex: I love my mother.
- Like বসে songs, music, tea, beverages, dress, luxaries, ride, facebook, tweeter ইত্যাদি পছন্দ করা বোঝাতে। Ex: He likes music.

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- **Refuse/Deny**
  - Refuse বাক্যের কোন কাজ প্রত্যাখ্যান করা বুঝায়। Ex: He refused to help her.
  - Deny বাক্যের কোন বিষয় সত্য জেনেও তা অস্বীকার করার ক্ষেত্রে। Ex: He denied his debt.
- **Look up/see**
  - Look up হচ্ছে কোনো কিছু খুঁজে বের করা আর see হচ্ছে তাকানো বা দেখা। Ex: I look up the word in the dictionary.
    Ex: I want to see the winning moment.
- **Advice /Advise**
  - Advice (উপদেশ) একটি non count noun এবং এর সাথে কখনো s/es যুক্ত হয় না। Ex: The teacher gave him some advice.
  - Advise (উপদেশ দেওয়া) একটি verb। এটি singular 3rd person এর সাথে বসলে এর সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয়।
    Ex: The teacher advises him regularly.
- **Every/ each,**
  - Every শব্দটি দ্বারা দুয়ের অধিক সবাইকে একত্রে বুঝায়। নির্দিষ্ট কোনো সংখ্যা বুঝালে Every বসে। Every এর পর সরাসরি of বসে না এবং সংখ্যা one থেকে ten হয়।
    Ex: After Every ten minutes there comes a bus. Ex: The principal has called everyone of you.
  - Each শব্দটি দ্বারা সবাইকে আলাদা আলাদা বুঝায়, Each এর পর সরাসরি of বসতে পারে।
    Ex: Each of them are very kind. Ex: Read each of the books very carefully.
- **Known to / known by**
  - জানা বা পরিচিত অর্থে 'know' verb টির passive form (known) এর পর to বসে আর আক্ষরিক অর্থে passive voice এ 'known by' বসে।
    Ex: The man is known to me. Ex: A tree is known by its fruits.
- **At last, at length, at least**
  - At last হচ্ছে অবশেষে, at length দীর্ঘ সময় পরে at least অন্তত অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
    Ex: (i) At last, I have found my shoes. (ii) At length, the day came on which we were to leave.
- **Older, Elder**
  - একই পরিবারের বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠ ব্যক্তিকে বুঝাতে elder এবং একই পরিবার না হলে তুলনামূলকভাবে বড়ো ব্যক্তিকে বুঝাতে older বসে।
    Ex: (i) Abir is older than Ashrafi. (ii) He is my elder brother.
- **Beside/ Besides**
  - Beside হচ্ছে পাশে, নিকটে আর Besides হচ্ছে তাছাড়া, অতিরিক্ত, অধিকন্তু।
    Ex: She sat beside me. Ex: Besides being a teacher, he works in a multinational company.
- **Through, Thorough, Threw, Though**
  - Through শব্দটি দিয়ে মাধ্যমে, দ্বারা, মারফত, সাপেক্ষে বুঝানো হয়। Ex: The new tax bill finally got through congress.
  - Thorough অর্থ যত্নশীল বা সম্পূর্ণ। Threw হচ্ছে Throw (ছুড়ে ফেলা) এর past form আর Though অর্থ যদিও, সত্ত্বেও।
    Ex: (i) Shamima thoroughly cleaned her room. (ii) Farhana threw away her love letters.
    (iii) Though it was raining, Abir arrived early.
- **Illusion/Allusion**
  - Illusion শব্দের অর্থ বিভ্রম, মায়া আর Allusion শব্দের অর্থ ইশারা /পরোক্ষ ইঙ্গিত।
    Ex: They have the illusion that I am very wealthy. Ex: The professor made an allusion to virginia woolf's work.
- **Council/Counsel**
  - Council হচ্ছে পরিষদ আর Counsel (verb) অর্থ পরামর্শ দেওয়া।
    Ex: The men and women on the council voted in favor of an outdoor concert in their town.
    Ex: The parole affair counseled the convict before he was released.
- **Anonymous/ Unanimous**
  - Anonymous শব্দ দ্বারা অজ্ঞাত ব্যক্তিকে বুঝায় যার নাম জানা যায়নি। Ex: The letter was received from an anonymous.
  - Unanimous শব্দ দ্বারা সর্বসম্মত কোনো বিষয়কে বুঝানো হয়। Ex: The new Street Plan was granted by unanimous vote.
- **Great, big, Large**
  - Great বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই abstract noun এর সাথে বসে সেখানে big, large বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই concrete noun এর সাথে বসে।
    Ex: They have a large house in the city. Ex: I have great respect for her ideas.
- **Economical/ economic**
  - Economic এর অর্থ অর্থনৈতিক এবং economical অর্থ মিতব্যয়ী।
    Ex: His economic condition is not good. Ex: Wasim Akram was very much economical in giving runs.
- **Amount / number**
  - Amount শব্দটি uncountable noun নির্দেশ করতে বসে। আর number শব্দটি countable noun নির্দেশ করতে বসে।
    Ex: She borrowed a large amount of money. Ex: A good number of students was present in the ceremony.
- **No / not**
  - No এর পর noun এবং not এর পর verb / adjective / adverb বসে। Ex: (i) I have no interest to do this. (ii) I am not interested to do this.
- **Headaches/a headache**
  - Headaches এবং headache মাথাব্যথা বা মাথাব্যথা অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে কারণ উল্লেখ থাকলে a headache বা থাকলে headaches হয়।
    Ex: (i) I have got a headache. (ii) I often get headaches.
    Note তবে খুব মাথা ব্যাথা অর্থে a bad headache হয়। Ex: He had a bad headache.

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Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. We seem —— a problem with the car. [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ had Ⓑ have Ⓒ to having Ⓓ to have
Ans Ⓓ Explanation বাক্যে দ্বিতীয় verb বসলে Infinitive use করতে হয়।

02. Which sentence does not have a misplaced modifier? [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ While still a girl, I went to the fair with my father.
Ⓑ While still a girl, my father sent me to the fair.
Ⓒ While still a girl, my father went to the fair with me.
Ⓓ While still a girl, the fair went with my father and me.
Ans Ⓐ Explanation যদি কোনো modifier, subject টিকে modify না করে অন্য কিছুকে modify করে, তাকে misplaced modifier বলে। Option B, C, D তে modifier এর misplaced হয়েছে। কেবলমাত্র Option A তে modifier এর সঠিক ব্যবহার হয়েছে।

03. The children were playing ——. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ at upstairs Ⓑ upstairs Ⓒ in upstairs Ⓓ out of upstairs
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Upstaris অর্থ উপরে তলায়।

04. I have no objection to walking. The underlined part is an example of —— [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ an infinitive Ⓑ a gerund Ⓒ a participle Ⓓ a morpheme
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Prepostion এর পর noun বসে। Gerund noun এর কাজ করে।

05. 'Reading is a good habit. The underlined part is a/an – [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Gerund Ⓑ Infinitive
Ⓒ Participle Ⓓ Connector
Ans Ⓐ

06. 'To rise early is good for health.' The underlined part is a/an- [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Gerund Ⓑ Infinitive Ⓒ Participle Ⓓ Connector
Ans Ⓑ Explanation To + verb যুক্ত অংশ যদি noun এর কাজ করে তবে সেটা infinitive।

07. —— daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ Mary off Ⓑ Married off
Ⓒ Marriage Ⓓ Marrying off
Ans Ⓓ

08. Swimming is a good exercise. Here 'swimming' is– [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ a participle Ⓑ a nominal Ⓒ a gerund Ⓓ an infinitive
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Verb + ing যুক্ত অংশ যদি noun এর কাজ করে তবে সেটা gerund হয়।

09. I came from watching a live football match. Here the underlined word is a/an– [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ gerund Ⓑ participle Ⓒ infinitive Ⓓ preposition
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Preposition এর পর noun বসে। Gerund সাধারণত noun এর কাজ করে।

10. I went out having forgotten him. The underlined part is a- [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ gerund Ⓑ verbal noun
Ⓒ perfect participle Ⓓ present participle
Ans Ⓒ

11. Name the type of errors happens in the following sentence. The bride and the groom bear the same identical retina colour. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Wrong parallelism Ⓑ Redundancy
Ⓒ Problem verbs Ⓓ Unequal comparison
Ans Ⓑ

12. Reading is one of the best means of developing language skills. The underlined word is an example of ——. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ gerund Ⓑ participle Ⓒ verb Ⓓ adjective
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Verb এর (ing) form বাক্যে subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে উদ্দিষ্ট verb/ form টি কে 'gerund' বলে।

13. Which one is the correct elaboration of etc? [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ etcetera Ⓑ etcetra Ⓒ etcetrical Ⓓ etcitration
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Etc এর full form হলো etcetera।

14. To decide on a career, students should think closely about their interests, hobbies, and ——. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ skilling Ⓑ skill Ⓒ what their skills are Ⓓ skills
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Parallel অনুযায়ী skills হবে।

15. Swimming in the river is a good form of physical exercise. The underlined word is a – [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ gerund Ⓑ present participle
Ⓒ infinitive Ⓓ verb
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Verb + ing যুক্ত অংশ যদি noun বা pronoun এর কাজ করে তবে তাকে gerund হয়।

16. I prefer staying home —— to the movie. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ to go Ⓑ for going Ⓒ to going Ⓓ at going
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Prefer এর পর to হয় এবং parallel অনুযায়ী saying এর সাথে মিল রেখে going হবে।

17. He excelled in language studies; —— his brother. [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ so did Ⓑ nor does Ⓒ like Ⓓ neither did
Ans Ⓐ Explanation বাক্যটি positive তাই so did হবে। So/neither থাকলে এর পর verb + subject হবে।

18. He is fond of fishing. The underlined part is a/an——. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ gerund Ⓑ participle Ⓒ verb Ⓓ adjective
Ans Ⓐ Explanation V_1 + ing যুক্ত অংশ যদি noun বা pronoun এর কাজ করে তবে তাকে gerund বলে। Preposition এর পর noun হয়।

19. Now-a-days, price of every necessary things——. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ is rising Ⓑ is raising Ⓒ are rising Ⓓ are raising
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Rise– বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া (intransitive verb)। raise- উঠানো (transitive verb)। দ্রব্যমূল্যের দাম বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে অর্থে rise হবে।

20. The nightingale is a singing bird. In this sentence 'singing' is a/an- [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ verbal noun Ⓑ gerund Ⓒ participle Ⓓ adverb
Ans Ⓒ Explanation V_1 + ing যুক্ত শব্দ যদি কোনো noun বা pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে অর্থাৎ objective এর কাজ করে তবে সেটা present participle। বাক্যে singing শব্দটি bird (noun) কে নির্দেশ করছে।

21. Khan Jahan Ali is considered- [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ as a great saint Ⓑ a great saint
Ⓒ as great saint Ⓓ not as a great saint
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Consider অর্থ বিবেচনা করা যার সাথে as প্রয়োজন নেই, তবে কারো সমান মনে করলে বা তুলনা করলে as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Which of the following is a form of 'die'?
Ⓐ dryad Ⓑ dye Ⓒ dying Ⓓ dieing
Ans Ⓒ

02. He is hardworking and ——
Ⓐ I am so Ⓑ So I am Ⓒ so am I Ⓓ I too am
Ans Ⓒ

03. He —— the music, but also sings the songs.
Ⓐ only composes Ⓑ not composes only
Ⓒ not only composes Ⓓ Composes not only
Ans Ⓒ

04. To answer accurately is more important than ——.
Ⓐ a quick finish Ⓑ to finish quickly
Ⓒ finishing quickly Ⓓ you finish quickly
Ans Ⓑ

05. Gerund is similar to-
Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adjective
Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Adverb
Ans Ⓐ

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06. "He didn't pay the fees." The correct response is-
Ⓐ "So did I" Ⓑ "Me neither"
Ⓒ "Neither did I" Ⓓ "So am I" Ans C

07. "Neera went home." The correct response is:
Ⓐ "Me neither" Ⓑ "So am I"
Ⓒ "Neither am I" Ⓓ "So did I." Ans D

08. My friend believes that research is a group effort and —— do I.
Ⓐ So Ⓑ As Ⓒ The same Ⓓ Too Ans A

09. We found a child crying for its mother. the underlined word is-
Ⓐ a gerund Ⓑ an infinitive
Ⓒ a participle Ⓓ a main verb Ans C

10. Seeing is believing. The underlined word is –
Ⓐ a gerund Ⓑ a participle Ⓒ an infinitive Ⓓ none Ans A

11. Paint can be applied to a surface with rollers, ——, or spray guns.
Ⓐ brushes Ⓑ brushes can be used
Ⓒ with brushes Ⓓ by brush Ans A

12. Betrayed by his friends, he started living alone. Here 'betrayed' is a:
Ⓐ gerund Ⓑ present participle
Ⓒ verbal noun Ⓓ past participle Ans D

13. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What "rolling" is?
Ⓐ a gerund Ⓑ a verbal noun
Ⓒ a participle. Ⓓ an adjective Ans C

14. He started teaching Hamlet. Here 'teaching' is-
Ⓐ verb Ⓑ pronoun Ⓒ participle Ⓓ gerund Ans D

15. The boy is fond of playing cricket. Here the underlined word is a/an—.
Ⓐ participle Ⓑ verbal noun
Ⓒ gerund Ⓓ irregular verb Ans C

16. He bought a —— suit for her sister.
Ⓐ fabulous British woollen Ⓑ British woollen fabulous
Ⓒ woollen fabulous British
Ⓓ woollen British fabulous Ans A

17. —— selfies when I visit places.
Ⓐ Seldom I take Ⓑ I take seldomly
Ⓒ I seidomly do take Ⓓ Seldom do I take Ans D

18. I am —— you think.
Ⓐ not silly as Ⓑ not as silly than
Ⓒ no so silly as Ⓓ not so silly as Ans D

19. The gender-inclusive term for 'airman' is —.
Ⓐ airwoman Ⓑ flightman Ⓒ aviator Ⓓ none Ans C

20. The silent letter in 'Plumber' is —.
Ⓐ p Ⓑ l Ⓒ b Ⓓ e Ans C

21. You have had your dinner and ——
Ⓐ neither have I Ⓑ so have I
Ⓒ so do I Ⓓ neither do I Ans B

22. They are engrossed in studies and ——
Ⓐ so do I Ⓑ so I am
Ⓒ so am I Ⓓ so did I Ans C

23. My family members do not like coffee, and——.
Ⓐ I don't too Ⓑ neither I do
Ⓒ I do neither Ⓓ neither do I Ans D

24. "It is not very cold. I don't think we need these big jackets." " I didn't think so,——."
Ⓐ anyway Ⓑ either Ⓒ neither Ⓓ too Ans B

25. A retired officer lives next door. Here, the underlined word in used as a/an:
Ⓐ Gerund Ⓑ Adverb
Ⓒ Preposition Ⓓ Participle Ans D

26. Reading is an excellent habit. Here, the underlined is a —
Ⓐ Verbal noun Ⓑ Participle
Ⓒ Verb Ⓓ Gerund Ans D

27. Education is enlightening. Here 'enlightening':
Ⓐ A gerund Ⓑ A participle
Ⓒ An infinitive Ⓓ A finite verb Ans B

ENGLISH Chapter 24 PIN POINT ERROR

Part 1 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Identify the erroneous part of the sentence. [SUST-A : 19-20]
A peace movement is a social movement–
Ⓐ that seek to achieve ideals such as the
Ⓑ ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human
Ⓒ violence in a particular place or type of situation including ban of guns,
Ⓓ and often linked to
Ⓔ the goal of achieving world peace. Here, which two underlined sections require changing to correct the sentence?
Ⓐ b,c Ⓑ b,e Ⓒ a,e
Ⓓ a,d Ⓔ c,d Ans E

02. Identify the erroneous part of the sentence. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Missionaries, although they–
Ⓐ often functioned as agents of one or
Ⓑ another imperial power throughout the nineteenth century,
Ⓒ were sometimes able to curb the worst colonial excesses,
Ⓓ whom Stephen Neil argues in Colonialism and Christian Missions."
Ⓐ A Ⓑ B
Ⓒ C Ⓓ D Ans D

03. Identify the incorrect part of the sentence. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
This is an extremely complex system of relations–
Ⓐ which lead one finally
Ⓑ to wonder how, given that no one person
Ⓒ can have conceived it in the entirety, it can be so subtle
Ⓓ in its distribution, its mechanisms, reciprocal controls and adjustments.
Ⓐ A Ⓑ B Ⓒ C Ⓓ D Ans C

04. Identify the incorrect fragment of the sentence. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ecologists are trying to preserve our environment for future generations by–
Ⓐ protecting the ozone layer, Ⓑ purifying the air, and
Ⓒ have replanted the trees that Ⓓ have been cut down.
Ans C Explanation Parallelism অনুযায়ী option c তে having হবে।

05. Identify the in correct option from the following sentence. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
The Ⓐ first living structures Ⓑ to appear on Earth thousands of years
Ⓒ ago were Ⓓ alike viruses. Ans D

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16. Which part should be written in correct form to make the sentence error free? [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ To receive a degree from an American university one must
Ⓑ take many courses
Ⓒ those in
Ⓓ one's major field.
Ans (B) Explanation: Beside শব্দের beside রূপান্তর।

17. The advantages of computerized typing and editing are now being extending to all the written languages of the world. Identify the incorrect option. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ typing Ⓑ are Ⓒ extending Ⓓ written
Ans (C) Explanation: Being এর পর v1 হয়। তাই option (C) তে extending এর হবে extended হবে।

18. My friend is looking forward to go to the USA for her PhD. Identify the incorrect option. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ My friend Ⓑ looking Ⓒ go Ⓓ her
Ans (C) Explanation: Look forward to, with a view to এর পর v + ing হয়।

19. The Alchemist is one of the best novel I have ever read. Identify the incorrect option. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ The Alchemist Ⓑ is Ⓒ novel Ⓓ read
Ans (C) Explanation: One of এর পর plural noun এবং singular verb হয়।

10. Which part should be written in correct form to make the sentence error free? [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ The
Ⓑ more important theorem of all the plane geometry
Ⓒ in
Ⓓ the Pythagorean Theorem
Ans (B) Explanation: Superlative এর পূর্বে the বসে তাই more এর স্থলে most হবে। আবার অনেকের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে superlative হয়।

11. Which part should be written in correct form to make the sentence error free?
(Ⓐ) This phase represent one of
(Ⓑ) the critical transitions in
(Ⓒ) one's life span and in characterized by fast paced growth and change,
(Ⓓ) which are second only to
(Ⓔ) those at infancy. Which underlined option needs to be changed to correct the sentence? [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ans (A) Explanation: This phrase singular subject হওয়ায়, verb represent + s হবে।

Part 2 Most Important MCQ

1. Select the incorrect part of the sentence. None of two girls / who were present/appeared to be inclined/to listen to sane advice.
Ⓐ None of two girls Ⓑ who were present
Ⓒ appeared to be inclined Ⓓ to listen to sane advice Ans (A)

2. Select the incorrect part of the sentence: It was him / who came / running / into the classroom.
Ⓐ It was him Ⓑ running
Ⓒ who came Ⓓ No error Ans (A)

3. Weather is the transitory expression of climate that can change great from day to day or season to season.
Ⓐ climate Ⓑ great Ⓒ can Ⓓ or Ans (B)

4. A ray of light passing through the center of a thin lens keep its original direction.
Ⓐ keep Ⓑ the center Ⓒ through Ⓓ original Ans (A)

5. Symptoms of this illness (A) that warrant a doctor visit (B) includes fever, (C) vomiting and diarrhea, as well as the (D) loss of appetite. Ans (B)

6. Fifty percent of the people alive today (A) have never made a phone call, (B) but thirty percent (C) still have no electricity connections to (D) their homes. Ans (B)

7. Identify the error: The buzzing noises (i) Emitting from the alarm clock (ii) makes me cringe (iii) every time that I hear (iv) them.
Ⓐ (i) Ⓑ (ii) Ⓒ (iii) Ⓓ (iv) Ans (B)

8. Identify the error: (i) Divergence in response to (ii) evolution is commonly (iii) by altering the form (iv) of parts of the organism.
Ⓐ (i) Ⓑ (ii) Ⓒ (iii) Ⓓ (iv) Ans (B)

9. Find the incorrect words from the following sentence. The study of these animals are truly fascinating and many book have been written about them.
Ⓐ these Ⓑ are Ⓒ have Ⓓ about Ans (B)

10. Find the incorrect words from the following sentence.
Rima has not completed the task yet, and Mina hasn't neither
Ⓐ has not Ⓑ task Ⓒ yet Ⓓ neither Ans (D)

11. Find the incorrect word from the following sentence.
After Rakib eaten dinner, he wrote several letters and went to bed.
Ⓐ eaten Ⓑ wrote Ⓒ letters Ⓓ went Ans (A)

12. The book (A) that you (B) see laving (C) on the table (D) belongs to me.
Identify the incorrect underlined word or phrase. Ans (C)

13. Rahim, (A) accompanied by karim, (B) were well received (C) at the (D) show. Identify the incorrect underlined word or phrase. Ans (B)

14. Ⓐ Despite Karim's threats of Ⓑ punishments, none of his sons were Ⓒ willing to help Ⓓ him to mow the lawn. Ans (C)

15. ⒶA large number of automobile Ⓑ part are now Ⓒ made of plastic Ⓓ instead of steel. Ans (B)

16. (A) As soon as the sun (B) had risen over the mountains, it became (C) unbearable (D) hot in the plain land. Ans (B)

17. There is (A) hardly any reason for you to feel (B) badly and blame (C) yourself for this (D) mishap. Ans (B)

18. She (A) told me (B) that she (C) dislikes the (D) show. Ans (C)

19. (A) The sun supplies the light and (B) the warmth that permit (C) life on earth (D) existing. Ans (D)

20. (A) One should (B) never throw water on (C) an alive (D) electrical fire. Ans (C)

ENGLISH Chapter 25 SYNONYM & ANTONYM

Part 1 At a glance (Most important information)

SYNONYMS

WORD	SYNONYM
Abhor - ঘৃণা বা অপছন্দ করা	hate, dislike, detest, nauseate, despise
Abject- দুর্দশাগ্রস্ত, শোচনীয়	contemptible, miserable, wretched
Abolish - উচ্ছেদ করা	nullify, eradicate, remove
Abrogate- বাতিল করা, রদ করা	repeal, countermand, annul revoke, nullify, cancel
Abstain- বিরত থাকা	refrain, desist, forbear, avoid, shun
Banal- মামুলি, গতানুগতিক	commonplace, over-used, ordinary, hackneyed,
Benefit- সুবিধা, উপকার, সুফল	profit, boon, advantage, utility, interest, aid
Betray- প্রতারণা করা, বিশ্বাস ভঙ্গ করা	entrap, beguile, corrupt, dupe, dishonour, deceive
Bewilder- হতভম্ব করা, বিভ্রান্ত করা	confuse, confound, embarrass, perplex, dazzle,befuddle
Beyond- দূরে, উর্ধ্বে, নাগালের বাহিরে	across, farther, yonder, past, more, above
Capable- সক্ষম, যোগ্য, সমর্থ	able, adept, competent, efficient, experienced
Casual- আকস্মিক, দৈমিত্তিক	incidental, occasional, uncertain, fortuitous, accidental, unexpected
Censorious- সমালোচনা মুখর	critical
Censure- সমালোচনা করা	blame, criticize
Charlatan- জাহীজান করা	quack, pretender to knowledge
Chaos- বিশৃঙ্খলা	confusion, disorder, abyss
Circulate- সম্প্রচার করা, ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া	broadcast, publicize, spread, abroad
Claim- দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	require,challenge
Clarity- স্পষ্টতা	comprehensibility, clearness, lucidity, simplicity
Colloquial- কথোপকথনে ব্যবহৃত/ কথ্য ভাষা	pertaining to conversational or comfort speech
Commemorate- সম্মান জানানো	honour the memory of
Complementary- পূরক	serving to complete something
Composure- আত্মসংবরণ	mental calmness
Comprehensive- সমন্বিত	thorough, inclusive
Condone- ক্ষমা করা/এড়িয়ে যাওয়া	overlook, forgive, give tacit approval, excuse
Conflagration- ব্যাপক আগুন	great fire
Conjecture- অনুমান করা	surmise, guess
Debate - তর্ক, বিতর্ক	argue, discuss, moot
Deceive- ঠকানো, প্রতারণা করা।	betra, dupe, entrap, cheat, trick
Density - ঘনত্ব	denseness, thickness, tightness
Depart - প্রস্থান করা, হাল ত্যাগ করা	disappear, go, escape, quit
Demolish - ভেঙে ফেলা; ধ্বংস করা	dismantle, bulldoze, pull down, destroy, break down
Device - কৌশল, উপায়, যন্ত্র	apparatus, design, plan, tool, instrument, invention,
Devoid - বঞ্চিত, ফাঁকা, শূন্য	deficient, empty,vacant
Digest - হজম করা, আত্মীকৃত করা	absorb, understand, grasp, summarize,
Ebullient -উচ্ছ্বসিত	overflowing with enthusiasm, showing excitement
Eclipse- গ্রহণ	celestial, lunar
Edify- নৈতিক বা মানসিক উন্নতি সাধন করা	instruct, correct morally
Elated- উল্লসিত	overjoyed, in high spirits
Elegy- শোক কবিতা/শোকগীতি	poem or song expressing lamentation
Elegant- রুচিশীল,অভিজাত	glorious, glamorous, jolly
Elment- উপাদান	material,'particle

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Gaiety- প্রফুল্লতা, আনন্দমুখরতা	delight, exhilaration, cheerfulness, glee, merriment, joyfulness
Gay - হাসিখুশী, উজ্জ্বল	merry, lively, jolly
Gallant- সাহসিক, উদ্যমেচ্ছ	bold, brave, courageous, daring
Gaudy- জমকালো	overbright, flashy, garish
Generosity- উদারতা মহত্ত্ব, সহৃদয়তা	munificence, charity, magnanimity
Genial- সদয়, সহানুভূতিশীল	hearty, affable, cordial, jovial, jolly, cheerful
Germane- প্রাসঙ্গিক, সম্পর্কযুক্ত	apropos, relevant, pertinent, apposite suitable, appropriate
Glacial হিমশীতল	like a glacier, extremely cold
Habitual- নিয়মিত, অভ্যস্ত, স্বভাবসিদ্ধ	customary, usual, common, routine traditional, familiar,
Harsh - কর্কশ, নিষ্ঠুর, রূঢ়	cruel, raucous, unpleasant, strident, hard, discordant
Hasty - ত্বরিত, চটজলদি	swift, quick, rash
Haughty- উদ্ধত, অহংকারী	arrogant, boastful, snobbish
Hamper- বাধা দেওয়া	obstruct
Hardy - শক্ত/কষ্ট সহিষ্ণু	sturdy, robust, able to stand inclement weather
Health- স্বাস্থ্যবান, স্বাস্থ্যকর, সুস্থ	vigorous, strong, robust, sound, hale, hearty
Incapable- অসমর্থ	helpless, inefficient, unqualified, inadequate, unable, unfit
Inclined- ঝোঁকপ্রবণতা, এর প্রতি আকৃষ্ট	bent, predisposed, willing, prone
Increase - বৃদ্ধি করা, বাড়ানো	enlarge, augment, mushroom, heighten, magnify, expand
Indecent- অশোভন, অশিষ্ট, অনুচিত, গর্হিত	foul, lewd, indelicate, impure, unchaste, indecorous
Industrious- পরিশ্রমী	active, diligent, assiduous, busy, energetic, hardworking, laborious
Inexact- অযথাযথ, পুরোপুরি ঠিক নয়	incorrect, inaccurate, loose
Infamy- কুকীর্তি, অপযশ, অবমাননা	disgrace, ignominy, humiliation, insult, degradation, dishonour
Infinite - অসীম, সীমাহীন	wide, countless, fathomless, vast, limitless, uncountable
Inform- খবর করানো, জানানো	advise, approse, notify, teach, instract
Ingenious- বিচক্ষণ, উদ্ভাবনকুশল	ready, clever, inventive, adept, sincere, dexterous
Initial - শুরুতে করতে হয় এমন, প্রাথমিক	beginning, opening, formative, first, inaugural, introductory
Injurious ক্ষতিকর	destructive, detrimental, harmful, insulting, mischievous
Injustice- অন্যায্যতা, ন্যায়বিচারের অভাব	bias, inequality, oppression, disparity, prejudice
Jocular রসিক	said or done in jest
Justify - সত্যতা বা ন্যায্যতা প্রতিপাদন করা	absolve, perform, defend, clear, explain, substantiate
Juvenile- তরুণের, কৈশোরিক	young, youthful, adolescent, childish, immature, babyish
Keen- ধারালো, তীক্ষ্ণ, তীব্র, গভীর	nteager, sharp, acute, ardent, earnest, deep, pointed, pungent
Kill - হত্যা করা, মৃত্যু ঘটানো	Murder, slay, assassinate, butcher,put to death , massacre
Kind- প্রকার,ধরন, প্রজাতি	category, benevolent, variety, sort
Kindly- অনুগ্রহপূর্বক, সদয়ভাবে	benevolent, gently, humanely, kindheartedly
Latent - লুকায়িত, গুপ্ত, সুপ্ত	concealed, hidden, dormant, invisible, secret, inherent
Laughter - সশব্দ হাসি	merriment, glee, mirth, chuckling, giggling, hilarity
Lawful- আইনানুগ, আইনসঙ্গত	legal, fair, rightful, legal, allowed
Leader- নেতা, দলপতি, অধিনায়ক, পরিচালক	guide, director, trainer, boss, conductor, principal
Learner- শিক্ষার্থী, ছাত্র, যার প্রাথমিক জ্ঞানবিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তি	apprentice, student, pupil, beginner
Manifold - বিবিধ, বহুধা	many, various, multiple, diverse
Marvelous- চমকপ্রদ; বিস্ময়কর	excellent, splendid, remarkable, Spectacular, magnificent, glorious,
Materialism - বস্তুবাদ	preoccupation with physical comforts and things
Meander- উদ্দেশ্যহীনভাবে কথা বলা	wind or turn in its course
Mercenary - অর্থের জন্য কাজ করে এমন	interested in money or gain
Mercurial- প্রাণবন্ত/উদ্দীপ্ত বুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন	capricious, changing, fickle
Naturally- স্বাভাবিকভাবে, অবশ্যই	normally, logically, certainly, realistically, genuinely, obviously
Needy- অভাবী;দরিদ্র; কাঙাল	poor, penniless, impoverished
Neutral- নিরপেক্ষ	impartial, disinterested, unprejudiced
Noble - মহৎ, মহান	great, grand, honourable, lofty, eminent, magnificent

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Notion - জল্পনা, ধারণা, বিশ্বাস	conception, thought, opinion, supposition
Notorious - কুখ্যাত, কুখ্যসিদ্ধ	infamous, disreputable, wicked, disgraceful
Odious- ঘৃণ্য	hateful, vile
Offend- রাগানো, প্ররোচিত করা, ক্ষুব্ধ করা	anger,vex, irritate, excite, provoke , impel
Omit - বাদ দেওয়া; অন্তর্ভুক্ত না করা	drop, leave out, eliminate, overlook, exclude, neglect
Ooze - চুইয়ে পড়া	drip, drizzle, drop, fall
Opportunity- সুযোগ	chance, advantage, occaison, convenience
Pacify - শান্ত করা, প্রশমিত করা	lull, appease, mitigate, allay, assuage, compose
Paltry - তুচ্ছ; নগণ্য; অবজ্ঞা করা যায় এমন	puny, insignificant, trifling, petty, worthless, contemptible
Paramount- সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ, প্রধান, সর্বোচ্চ	overriding, principal, chief, supreme
Partial- আংশিক, অসম্পূর্ণ, পক্ষপাতপূর্ণ	limited, incomplete, favouring, imperfect, baised, inequitable
Partner- অংশীদার; খেলার জুড়ি; সঙ্গী	sharer, associate, confederate, sharerassociate, confederate
Paternal- পিতৃসুলভ, পৈতৃক	careful, patronising, fatherly, kind-hearted
Panacea - সর্বরোগের ওষুধ	cure-all
Patience - ধৈর্য, সহিষ্ণুতা	sufferance, forbearance, calmness, passiveness
Quagmire- জলভরা খানাখন্দ, ফাঁদ	soft, wet, boggy land, complex
Quandary- উভয় সংকট	dilemma, be in a fix
Querulous- কলহপ্রিয়	fretful, whining.
Quiet - শান্ত, নীরব, নম্র, গোপন	still, latent, clandestine, calm, pacified, secret, silent,dormant
Rash- হঠকারী, অপরিণামদর্শী	reckless, incautious, hasty, foolhardy, precipitate
RATE- গণ্য করা, মূল্যায়ন করা	reckon, compute, assess, adjudge, estimate, price
Ready- প্রস্তুত, তৎপর	set, quick, speedy, alert, willing, prepared
Recluse - সন্ন্যাসী	hermit, loner.
Rectify - সংশোধন/শুদ্ধ করা	set right, correct.
Scarce - দুর্লভ, দুষ্প্রাপ্য	unusual, rare, precious, unique, peculiar
Scarcity- দুষ্প্রাপ্যতা, অভাব	want, deficiency, shortage, dearth, famine, poverty
Scold - তিরস্কার করা, বকা দেওয়া	censure, reprove, admonish, rebuke, chide, reprimand
Tedious - ক্লান্তিকর, নীরস	dull
Tenacit - দৃঢ়তা	firmness, persistence
Temerity- হঠকারিতা	insolence
Underworld- অপরাধজগৎ, পাতাল	criminal world, underground, hell, hades, abyss
Unfair- অসৎ, অন্যায়, পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট	unjust, inequitable, dishonest, wrongful, partial, dishonourable
Union- মিলন, ঐক্য	concert, combination, league, alliance, junction, coalition,
Unite- একত্রিত করা, ঐক্যবদ্ধ হওয়া	blend, join, knit, combine
Unprecedented- নজিরবিহীন/ অদ্ভুত	novel, unparalleled
Unruly- অবাধ্য	disobedient
Unreasonable- অন্যায্য, অসঙ্গত	ridiculous, absurd, irrational, exorbitant, foolish
Unusual- অস্বাভাবিক, অদ্ভুত	rare, extraordinary, exceptional, peculiar, uncommon, remarkable
Vacant - শূন্য, ফাঁকা, উদাস	empty, unemployed, expressionless
Vagabond- ভবঘুরে	aimless, rootless, floating, drifting, vagrant
Vague-অস্পষ্ট, আবছা, অনিশ্চিত	hazy, indistinct, imprecise, dim, ambiguous, evasive
Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ	binding, powerful, defensible, cogent, logical, efficacious
Wealthy- ধনী, সম্পদশালী	valuable, fertile, prosperous, ample, rich, affluent
Well off- বিত্তবান, স্বচ্ছল	rich, wealthy, affluent
Wild- বন্য	untamed
Whole - সম্পূর্ণ, অক্ষত, গোটা, আস্ত	entire
Yellowish - হালকা হলদে	golden, xanthous, fair, blonde
Yield- উৎপন্ন হওয়া/করা, ত্যাগ করা	abandon, concede, surrender, supply, submit, accede
Yell- তীব্রস্বরে গর্জন করা বা চিৎকার করা	shout, scream
Yen- তীব্র আকাঙ্ক্ষা	craving, desire, hunger, thirst

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Yoke- জোয়ালের প্রতীক	string, couple
Zeal- উৎসাহ, উদ্দীপনা	zest, eagerness, passion, ardour, devotion, dedication
Zenith- চূড়া, সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু, শিখর	acme, vertex, top, summit, climax, height
Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিল	crooked, sinuous, winding, twisty, curved, meandering
Zealous- উৎসাহী, উদ্দীপনাময়	ardent, devoted, eager, earnest, enthusiastic,fanatical
Zero- শূন্য, অনস্তিত্ব	nil, bottom, love, cipher, naught, nothing
Zodiac- রাশিচক্র	cycle, wheel, ring, group

ANTONYMS

WORD	ANTONYMS
Amenable অনুগত	stubborn, disobedient
Anarchy - নৈরাজ্য	peace, order
Antithesis- বৈপরীত্য	similarity, analogy
Annihilate- সম্পূর্ণরূপে ধ্বংস করা	establish, support, promote
Apparent- সুস্পষ্ট	hidden, obscure, secret, covert, latent
Apex - শীর্ষবিন্দু	bottom
Apostate- স্বপক্ষত্যাগী	loyalist, staunch
Apathy – অনীহা	care, interest
Blame- দোষারোপ করা	thank, praise, approve, commend
Bottom- তলা;গর্তের নিম্নতম বিন্দু	top, zenith, peak
Clandestine- গোপন	overt
Claim- দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	waive, drop, yield, forgo
Coarse- মোটা, স্থূল, অমার্জিত	polished, delicate, modest, fine, refined, choice
Conducive- সহায়ক, উপকারী	preventive, injurious, counteractive
Conjecture- অনুমান, ধরণা	calculation, computation, proof, deduction, evidence, inference
Defamation- কুৎসা, কেলেংকারী, অপবাদ	glory, honour, respect
Definite- নির্দিষ্ট, সুনির্ধারিত	indefinite, vague, obscure
Delight- আনন্দ; উল-াস; হর্ষ	misery, distress, discomfort
Demolish- ভেঙ্গে ফেলা, ধ্বংস করা	construct, build, establish, found
Demur- আপত্তি করা	accept
Describe- বর্ণনা করা	suppress, misrepresent, conceal
Exact সঠিক	approximate
Exclude-ব াতিল করা	admit
Frugal - মিতব্যয়ী	thriftless, prodigal
Fundamental- মৌলিক, প্রারম্ভিক	secondary, redundant, incidental
Flexible নমনীয়	rigid
Glory- গৌরব, মহিমা, অহংকারের বিষয়	cloud, dishonour, ignominy
Govern- পরিচালনা করা, শাসন করা	misrule, mismanage, misgovern
Impolite- অশিষ্ট, অভদ্রোচিত	courtly, urbane, gentlemanly
Impressive- হৃদয়গ্রাহী; চিত্তাকর্ষক	dry, jejune, vapid
Inconsistent- অসামঞ্জস্য	constant, consistant
Indicate- নির্দেশ করা, জানানো, ধারণা দেওয়া	negate, misindicate, misdirect
Kill- হত্যা করা, মৃত্যু হওয়া	fashion, create, produce, cause, originate
Kindle- জ্বালানো, উদ্দীপ্ত কর	extinguish, satisfy, quench, satiate, postpone
Latent- লুক্কায়িত, গুপ্ত, সুপ্ত	active, clear, patent, manifest, visible, obvious
Lazy- অলস, শ্রমবিমুখ	active, smart, agile, up and doing, diligent
Lean- কৃষ, রোগা, অপ্রচুর	fat, brawny, plump, rich, fleshy, robust
Merit- উৎকর্ষ, মূল্য	fault, weakness, flaw, error
Mild- নরম, কোমল	wild, ferocious, blood, thirsty, fierce, brutish, savage
Mislead- বিপথে চালিত করা	pilot, steer, direct, lead, guide

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Native - জন্মস্থ	basic, existence, plan, existent
Nebulous- কুয়াশাচ্ছন্ন, অস্পষ্ট	clear
Neglect- অবহেলা, অযত্ন	care, mindful of, attentive, heed, observation, attention
Nervous- ভীত, শঙ্কিত	brave, courageous, valiant, bold, undaunted, dauntless
Nominal- নামমাত্র	actual, real, essential, true, important, substantial
Noxious- অনিষ্টকর, অহিতকর, অপকারী	good, wholesome, beneficial, salutary
Oblivious- অমনস্ক, বিস্মৃত	attentive, conscious, aware, observant
Obsolete- অপ্রচলিত, অপ্রচলিত	current, up to date, modern, new
Obtain- পাওয়া,অর্জন করা	lose, miss, spend, fail, disappear
Obvious- সহজে প্রতীয়মান, পরিষ্কার	hidden, covert, veiled, masked, secret
Officious- কর্তৃত্বপরায়ণ, নিজে থেকে সাহায্য করতে আগ্রহী হওয়া	modest, backward, unofficious, negligent, remiss
Plea- অনুরোধ, আবেদন, অজুহাত	charge, accusation, indictment, action, impeachment
Plentiful- প্রচুর	limited, insufficient, scarce, skimpy, scanty, sparing
Possible- সম্ভবপর, সাধ্য	impossible, improbable, unachievable, inconceivable
Precious- দামী, মূল্যবান	cheap, ordinary, vile, worthless, base, valueless, inexpensive
Premature- অকালিক, অসময়কাল	delayed, reasonable, overdue, late
Principal- প্রধান, মুখ্য	secondary, inferior, subordinate
Quarrelsome- ঝগড়াটে, কলহপ্রিয়	placid, heavy, cordial, friendly, mild, amiable, meek, affable
Quick- প্রত্যুৎপন্নী, চটপটে	slow, calm, reluctant, listless
Quite-সম্পূর্ণভাবে, পোটামুটি	scarcely, incompletely, partly, partially, limitedly, hardly
Rapid - দ্রুত, বেগবান	lazy, tardy, slow, sluggish, leisurely
Readiness- প্রস্তুতি, তৎপরতা	aversion, unwillingness, tardiness, reluctance, disinclination
Rebellion - বিদ্রোহ	loyalty, devotion, patriotism, faithfulness, nationalism
Recede- পিছিয়েযাওয়া, অপসৃত হওয়া, নিম্ন হওয়া	advance, proceed
Refined- বিশুদ্ধ, পরিমার্জিত, শোভিত	coarse, crude, uncouth, vulgar, brutish, uncultured
Settle- মীমাংসা করা, সংশোধন করা, স্থির করা	rattle, dismantle, confuse, derange
Shallow- অগভীর	wise, shrewd, astute, discerning, deep, intelligent
Signify- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হওয়া, জানানো	veil, mask, cover, cloak, dissemble
Similarity- সাদৃশ্য, মিল	difference, contrast, dissimilarity, controversy, contradiction
Sorrowful- দুঃখী	glad, cheerful, merry, happy, lucky
Tempt - প্রলুব্ধ করা	discourage, repel, dissuade, prevent
Tendency- প্রবণতা	aversion, dislike, distate
Theory- তত্ত্ব, মতবাদ	practice, reality, actuality, happening
Unreasonable- অযৌক্তিক, অসঙ্গত	right, moderate, sound, judicious, fair, reasonable
Uphold- তুলে ধরা, সমর্থন করা	drop, destroy, betray
Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ	unconvincing, invalid, feeble, weak , lame, illogical
Various- বিভিন্ন	similar, identical, same
Veto- নিষিদ্ধ করা, প্রত্যাখ্যান করা	accept, approve, sanction
Wasteful- অপচয়ী, অপব্যয়ী	prudent, frugal, miserly, economical
Weak - দুর্বল	tough, stout, sturdy, strong, hardy, energetic
Wealth- সম্পদ	want, destitution, insufficiency
Welloff- বিত্তবান, স্বচ্ছল	poor, badly off, insolvent, pauper
Wicked- মন্দ,খারাপ, অসৎ, অসাধু	upright, virtuous, moral
Wild- বন্য, হিংস্র, প্রচণ্ড	gentle, timid, harmless, domestic
Yellowish - হলদেটে রঙের	dark, black, brown
Zeal - উদ্যম, উদ্দীপনা	laziness, coolness, indifference
Zenith- চূড়া, সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু	depth, nadir, bottom, lowest point
Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিল	straight, level, upright, steep

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

SYNONYMS

01. What does the word 'haggling' mean? [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ Bargain persistently over the cost of something
Ⓑ Settling a dispute
Ⓒ Quarrelling
Ⓓ Arguing about someone's choices
Ans A Explanation Haggling অর্থ দরকষাকষি করা; যা Bargain এর synonym.

02. What is the meaning of 'etiquette'? [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ Discourtesy Ⓑ Immorality Ⓒ Courtesy Ⓓ Rudeness
Ans C Explanation Etiquette অর্থ শিষ্টাচার যা courtesy শব্দের synonym।

03. What is the correct synonym for 'serene'? [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ Noisy Ⓑ Clamorous Ⓒ Turbulent Ⓓ Tranquil
Ans D Explanation Serene অর্থ শান্ত, যা Tranquil এর synonym.

04. The word 'emancipation' means – [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ manifestation Ⓑ liberation Ⓒ participation Ⓓ expectation
Ans B Explanation Emancipation (n) দাসত্ব বা বন্ধন মোচন, স্বাধীনতা। এর synonym হচ্ছে- liberation, release, freedom ইত্যাদি।

05. What is the synonym for "resentment"? [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ Anger Ⓑ Fear Ⓒ Indignation Ⓓ Panic
Ans C Explanation Resentment অর্থ ক্রোধ, ক্ষোভ। Indignation - রোষ, ক্রোধ, ক্ষোভ।

06. "Hospitable" means —. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ hostile Ⓑ friendly Ⓒ hospitalized Ⓓ haughty
Ans B Explanation Hospitable অর্থ অতিথি পরায়ণ/বন্ধু বৎসল (friendly)।

07. What is the synonym of the word 'pauper'? [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ destitution Ⓑ fortune Ⓒ affluence Ⓓ opulence
Ans A Explanation Pauper অর্থ নিঃস্ব, দারিদ্র্য। এর সমার্থক শব্দ destitution (চরম দরিদ্র)। Opulence - প্রাচুর্য।

08. If you are much candid, it might sometimes create problem for you. What does 'candid' mean? [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ smart Ⓑ shy Ⓒ arrogant Ⓓ outspoken
Ans D Explanation Candid অর্থ অকপট, মনখোলা, সরল। এর সমার্থক শব্দ outspoken (সরল)।

09. My desk is a mess, I should clean it. What does the bold word express? [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ damped condition Ⓑ scrubbed state
Ⓒ untidy state Ⓓ sloppy condition
Ans C Explanation Mess - এলোমেলো অবস্থা।

10. What is the synonym of 'Jovial'? [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Gay Ⓑ Effigy Ⓒ Gigantic Ⓓ Devine
Ans A Explanation Jovial- হাসিখুশি (gay)। effigy - প্রতিমূর্তি; gigantic- প্রকাণ্ড; devine- স্বর্গীয়।

11. 'Subterfuge' means [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ deception Ⓑ smartness Ⓒ very clever Ⓓ fink
Ans A Explanation Subterfuge- ছল, চাতুরী। deception- চাতুরী; smartness -দক্ষতা; very clever -অতিচালাক।

12. The word 'apparent' means – [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ uncertain Ⓑ confusing Ⓒ obvious Ⓓ surprising
Ans C Explanation Apparent অর্থ স্পষ্টত প্রতীয়মান। obvious- স্পষ্ট; uncertain- অনিশ্চিত; confusing -বিভ্রান্ত; surprising -বিস্ময়কর।

13. The synonym of 'Amicable' is — [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Affectionate Ⓑ Interesting Ⓒ Hostile Ⓓ Friendly
Ans D Explanation Amicable বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ (friendly)।

14. What is the meaning of the word 'Bonafide'? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Counterfeit Ⓑ Benevolent Ⓒ Betrayal Ⓓ Genuine
Ans D Explanation Bona fide অর্থ খাঁটি প্রকৃত (genuine) counterfeit- জাল, benevolent- দয়ালু; betrayal- বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা।

15. What is the meaning of the word 'Absurd'? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Amazing Ⓑ Rational Ⓒ Ridiculous Ⓓ Legal
Ans C Explanation Absurd অর্থ হাস্যকর (ridiculous)। rational- যৌক্তিক।

16. What is the synonym of 'Mundane'? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Dirty Ⓑ Common place Ⓒ Confused Ⓓ Superb
Ans D Explanation Mundane অর্থ গতানুগতিক মামুলি। এর সমার্থক superb.

17. What is the synonym 'Gullible'?
Ⓐ Foolish Ⓑ Credulous Ⓒ Clever Ⓓ Quaint
Ans A Explanation Gullible (অতি সরল) এর সমার্থক শব্দ foolish। Credulous - বিশ্বাসপ্রবণ, clever - চালাক, quaint - খেয়ালি।

18. The word 'discrimination' refers to- [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Inequity Ⓑ Purity Ⓒ Docile Ⓓ Equity
Ans A Explanation Discrimination অর্থ বৈষম্য (Inequity)।

19. The synonym of 'termination' is- [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ careful Ⓑ culture Ⓒ end Ⓓ rare
Ans C Explanation Termination শেষ সমাপ্তি (end)।

20. A synonym of the word 'sophisticated' is- [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ complex Ⓑ primitive Ⓒ modern Ⓓ refined
Ans D Explanation Sophisticated অর্থ বাস্তববুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন। এর সমার্থক শব্দ refined।

21. A synonym for 'Tangible' is – [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ ingenious Ⓑ feeble Ⓒ visible Ⓓ succinct
Ans C Explanation Tangible স্পর্শ দ্বারা বোধগম্য। এর সমার্থক শব্দ visible। ingenious- উদ্ভাবনকুশল, feeble- দুর্বল; succinct- সংক্ষিপ্ত

22. The word 'Nausea' is reiated to – [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ economics Ⓑ health Ⓒ agriculture Ⓓ civics
Ans B Explanation Nausea অর্থ বিতৃষ্ণাবোধ, অস্বস্তিবোধ। যা স্বাস্থ্য (health) এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

23. The synonym of the word 'notable' is- [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ novelty Ⓑ notion Ⓒ prominent Ⓓ ordinary
Ans C Explanation Notable অর্থ উল্লেখযোগ্য, বিশিষ্ট। এর সমার্থক শব্দ prominent (উল্লেখযোগ্য)।

24. The word 'trace' means- [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ spot Ⓑ example Ⓒ certificate Ⓓ sign Ans D

Find out the Synonym of the word: (25 – 26)

25. Mollify [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Sooth Ⓑ Motivate Ⓒ Motivated Ⓓ Nullify
Ans A Explanation Mollify অর্থ শান্ত করা। এর সমার্থক শব্দ sooth (শান্ত করা)। motivate- উদ্বুদ্ধ করা nullify- রদ করা।

26. Functional [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Practical Ⓑ Passive Ⓒ Peculiar Ⓓ Didactic
Ans A Explanation Functional অর্থ ব্যবহারিক এর সমার্থক শব্দ practical peculiar-বিচিত্র; didactic-শিক্ষামূলক।

Find out the synonym of the word (s): (27-29)

27. Glamorous - [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Unattractive Ⓑ Dull Ⓒ Ugly Ⓓ Fascinating
Ans D Explanation Glamorous (মোহিনী রূপময়) এর সমার্থক শব্দ fascinating (মুগ্ধ করে এমন আকর্ষণীয়)।

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28. Mild - [BSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Violent Ⓑ Gentle Ⓒ Hard Ⓓ Lovely
Ans (D) Explanation Mild (নরম, শান্ত প্রকৃতির) এর সমার্থক শব্দ gentle (শান্ত)।

29. Hostility - [BSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Enmity Ⓑ Cruelty Ⓒ Hospitality Ⓓ Friendship
Ans (A) Explanation Hostility (শত্রুতা) এর সমার্থক শব্দ enmity।

30. The word 'apartheid' refers to– [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ apartment Ⓑ distance
Ⓒ discrimination Ⓓ dialogue
Ans (C) Explanation Apartheid অর্থ বর্ণবাদী/জাতিগত বৈষম্য।

31. "Immaterial" means ——. [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ insignificant Ⓑ impatient Ⓒ impartial Ⓓ relevant
Ans (A) Explanation Immaterial অর্থ অনাবশ্যক, তুচ্ছ।

32. What is the synonym of the word 'vulnerable'? [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ strong Ⓑ well protected Ⓒ safe Ⓓ exposed
Ans (D) Explanation Vulnerable- অরক্ষিত।

33. What is the synonym of 'Jovial'? [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Jolly Ⓑ Guy Ⓒ Jealous Ⓓ Happy
Ans (B) Explanation Jovial- হাসিখুশি এর সমার্থক শব্দ Jolly (হাসিখুশি)।

34. Of course, the Jibanananda Das of political economy is relatively unfamiliar to us—or whose relevance is tellingly deflated in contemporary criticism. Choose the best meaning of the word, deflated. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Distrusted Ⓑ Unacknowledged
Ⓒ Regarded poorly Ⓓ Partially unacknowledged **Ans (A)**

35. The meaning of 'illegible' is ——. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ difficult to hear Ⓑ difficult to read
Ⓒ difficult to remember Ⓓ difficult to get
Ans (B) Explanation Illegible – দুষ্পাঠ্য; সহজে পাঠ করা যায় না এমন।

36. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word 'Vicissitude'. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ Sorrows Ⓑ Misfortunes Ⓒ Changes Ⓓ Surprises
Ans (C) Explanation Vicissitude অর্থ পরিবর্তন, উত্থান পতন। এর সমার্থক শব্দ changes।

37. What is the synonym of 'competent'? [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ circumspect Ⓑ discrete Ⓒ inadequate Ⓓ prudent
Ans (D) Explanation Competent অর্থ কর্মদক্ষ, সক্ষম (prudent)।

38. Paharpur is an enormous architectural site. 'Here ' enormous' means– [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ small Ⓑ tall Ⓒ short Ⓓ huge
Ans (D) Explanation Enormous অর্থ প্রচুর (huge)।

39. He is an innovative teacher. Here ' innovative' means- [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ tarditional Ⓑ qualified Ⓒ boring Ⓓ creative
Ans (D) Explanation Innovative অর্থ সৃজনশীল (creative)।

40. He was a legendary politician. Legendary means– [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Fabulous Ⓑ imaginary Ⓒ average Ⓓ notorious **Ans (A)**

41. The synonym of 'accelerating' is —— [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ aborting Ⓑ abolishing Ⓒ quickening Ⓓ diminishing
Ans (C) Explanation Accelerating (দ্রুততর) এর সমার্থক শব্দ quickening।

42. A synonym for 'prolong' is - [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ to redeem Ⓑ to protract Ⓒ to curtail Ⓓ to reduce
Ans (B) Explanation Prolong (দৈর্ঘ্যায়িত করা) এর সমার্থক শব্দ protract (দীর্ঘায়িত করা)।

43. "Feedback" stands for- [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ encouragement Ⓑ opinion
Ⓒ entertainment Ⓓ help
Ans (D) Explanation Feed back - কোনো কিছু সম্পর্কে মতামত দেওয়া।

44. The term 'diaspora' refers to- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ migrants Ⓑ refugees Ⓒ human trafficking Ⓓ captives
Ans (A) Explanation Diaspora - একদেশ থেকে অন্য কোনো স্থানে গিয়ে বসবাস করা লোক।

45. 'Recoup' means- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ lose Ⓑ perpetual Ⓒ reimburse Ⓓ disseminate
Ans (C) Explanation Recoup- পুষিয়ে নেওয়া, ক্ষতিপূরণ নেওয়া (reimburse)।

46. The original pilgrims called themselves the 'Saints' and referred to others who joined with them for the voyage as the 'Strangers' In this context 'original' means: [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ One of a kind Ⓑ First
Ⓒ Humorous Ⓓ Musical
Ans (B) Explanation Original -প্রথম/সর্বপ্রথম (first)।

47. The synonym of 'pandemonium' is ——. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ order Ⓑ calm Ⓒ commotion Ⓓ peace
Ans (C) Explanation Pandemonium (হৈচৈপূর্ণ অস্বাভাবিক বিশৃঙ্খলা) এর সমার্থক শব্দ commotion (উত্তেজনা)। Order - বিন্যাস। Calm - প্রশান্ত। Peace - শান্তি।

48. Polygamous families were embedded in extended family units consisting of a man, his several wives, and married sons and children. In above excerpt, the word "embedded"can be replaced by- [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ subjugated Ⓑ landed Ⓒ rooted
Ⓓ shredded Ⓔ confiscated **Ans (C)**

49. The little ones spend the day/In sighing and dismay. Here, "sighing" and "dismay" can best be replaced by. [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ moaning and shock Ⓑ singing and happiness
Ⓒ crying and frustration Ⓓ breating and distrubance
Ⓔ merrymaking and joyfulness **Ans (D)**

50. The word "Icon" means——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ portrait Ⓑ image Ⓒ symbol Ⓓ idol
Ans (D) Explanation Icon (প্রতিমা/মূর্তি, বিশেষত কোনো বিখ্যাত বা সম্মানিত ব্যক্তি) এর প্রতিশব্দ হিসেবে portrait, image, symbol এবং idol এ চারটি শব্দই ব্যবহার করা যায়। কিন্তু icon শব্দটি বিশেষ অর্থে idol (কোনো বিখ্যাত বা সম্মানিত ব্যক্তি) হবে সঠিক উত্তর।

51. The synonym of the word "forthcoming" is——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ upcoming Ⓑ recent Ⓒ forward Ⓓ newly arrived
Ans (A) Explanation Forthcoming (আসন্ন) এর সমার্থক শব্দ upcoming (আসন্ন)

52. A suitable synonym for the word 'enmity' would be: [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ good will Ⓑ amity Ⓒ hostility Ⓓ confuse
Ans (C) Explanation Enmity (শত্রুতা) এর সমার্থক শব্দ hostility (বৈরিতা, শত্রুতা)। Goodwill - সুনাম। Amity - বন্ধুতা। Confuse - গুলিয়ে ফেলা

53. A synonym for 'abandoned' is: [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ seasoned Ⓑ appreciated Ⓒ disowned Ⓓ assured
Ans (C) Explanation Abandoned (নষ্টচরিত্র/পরিত্যক্ত) এর সমার্থক শব্দ disowned (বর্জিত)। Seasoned - পাকা। Appreciated - উপলব্ধি। Assured - নিশ্চিত।

54. What is the synonym of 'asylum'? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ refuse Ⓑ garbage Ⓒ refuge Ⓓ assault
Ans (C) Explanation Asylum (আশ্রয়) এর সমার্থক শব্দ refuge (আশ্রয়)

55. Synonym of the word 'Onset' is :- [JUST-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Termination Ⓑ Conclusion Ⓒ Finalization Ⓓ Beginning
Ans (D) Explanation Onset (প্রারম্ভ, সূত্রপাত) এর সমার্থক শব্দ beginning।

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56. The Synonym of ' Pecuniary' is [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Peculiar Ⓑ Financial Ⓒ Fiscal Ⓓ Pernicious
Explanation Pecuniary (অর্থসংক্রান্ত) এর সমার্থক শব্দ financial (অর্থসংক্রান্ত)। Fiscal - সরকারি রাজস্ব সংক্রান্ত, pernicious - ক্ষতিকর।

57. The word 'ecological' is related to [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Demography Ⓑ Pollution
Ⓒ Atmosphere Ⓓ Environment
Explanation Ecological - বাস্তুবিদ্যাসংক্রান্ত বা পরিবেশের সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

58. The synonym of the word VIGILANT is - [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Watchful Ⓑ Fickle Ⓒ Wicked Ⓓ Tired
Explanation Vigilant (সতর্ক) এর সমার্থক শব্দ watchful।

59. The synonym of 'Concord' is [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Mesmerise Ⓑ Intrude Ⓒ Thrive Ⓓ Harmony
Explanation Concord (ঐক্য) এর সমার্থক শব্দ harmony (সঙ্গতি, মিল)।

60. Synonym of 'Cease' is [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Begin Ⓑ Stop Ⓒ Create Ⓓ Dull
Explanation Cease (থামা) এর সমার্থক শব্দ stop।

61. Synonym of 'exotic' is [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ drastic Ⓑ charming Ⓒ amusing Ⓓ tropical
Explanation Exotic (চমকপ্রদ) এর সমার্থক শব্দ charming (মনোরম)।

62. The correct synonym of the word 'Insipid' is [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ arrogant Ⓑ honesty Ⓒ tasteless Ⓓ interesting
Explanation Insipid (নীরস, বিস্বাদ) এর সমার্থক শব্দ tasteless (বিস্বাদ, স্বাদহীন)।

63. The synonym of 'confident' is [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ restless Ⓑ bloody Ⓒ hopeless Ⓓ sanguine
Explanation Confident (আত্মবিশ্বাসী) এর সমার্থক শব্দ sanguine (আশাবাদী)।

64. The antonym of the word, 'dexterous' is- [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ agile Ⓑ nimble Ⓒ clumsy Ⓓ distrust
Explanation Dexterous- হাতের কাজে পারদর্শী, দক্ষ এর বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ Clumsy কদাকার, অমার্জিত।

65. The word, 'Omniscient' means- [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ knowing nothing Ⓑ all powerful
Ⓒ absent everywhere Ⓓ none of the above
Explanation Omniscient অর্থ সর্বজ্ঞ বা সবকিছু জানে এমন (knowing all)।

66. What is the synonym of 'benevolent'? [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ honest Ⓑ faithful Ⓒ generous Ⓓ affluent
Explanation Benevolent (দয়ালু, সদাশয়) যার সমার্থক generous (উদার, সহৃদয়)।

67. The synonym of 'Mouthwatering' is —. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ hot Ⓑ sweet Ⓒ sour Ⓓ delicious
Explanation Mouthwatering – অত্যন্ত ক্ষুধাবর্ধক (delicious)

68. Which of the following is the synonym of 'delicate'? [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ fragile Ⓑ stable Ⓒ obsolete
Ⓓ thick Ⓔ compulsory
Explanation Delicate (ভঙ্গুর) এর সমার্থক শব্দ fragile (ভঙ্গুর)।

69. Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of 'neutral' [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ unbiased Ⓑ non-aligned Ⓒ undecided
Ⓓ indifferent Ⓔ prejudiced
Explanation Neutral অর্থ নিরপেক্ষ অর্থাৎ (Unbiased)।

70. The synonym of 'consist' is- [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ comprise Ⓑ compel Ⓒ condition
Ⓓ count Ⓔ connect
Explanation Consist অর্থ গঠিত হওয়া (comprise)।

ANTONYMS

61. What is the antonym for "timid"? [GST-A : 20-21]
Ⓐ Weak Ⓑ Shy Ⓒ Doubtful Ⓓ Bold
Explanation Timid অর্থ ভীতু, shy - লাজুক, bold - সাহসী

62. The antonym of "juvenile" is —
Ⓐ young Ⓑ adolescent Ⓒ childlike Ⓓ adult
Explanation Juvenile অর্থ বয়স, আচরণ বা বুদ্ধি এর দিক থেকে কম adult (পরিণত)।

63. What is the antonym of the word, "spiritual"? [GST-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ physical Ⓑ metaphysical Ⓒ religious Ⓓ ethical
Explanation Spiritual অর্থ বস্তুর অতীত এর বিপরীত শব্দ physical

64. The antonym of 'Juvenile' is – [BSMRSTU-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Adult Ⓑ Adolescent Ⓒ Joyful Ⓓ Young
Explanation Juvenile অর্থ বয়স এর বিপরীত শব্দ adult (বয়স্ক)। adolescent-কিশোর, joyful- আনন্দিত, young -তরুণ।

65. What is the antonym of 'Bitter'? [BSMRSTU-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Blunt Ⓑ Bold Ⓒ Timid Ⓓ Sweet
Explanation Bitter অর্থ তিক্ত বা টক এর বিপরীত শব্দ sweet.

66. The opposite of the word 'flexible' is —. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Plastic Ⓑ Elastic Ⓒ Rigid Ⓓ Changing
Explanation Flexible- অর্থ নমনীয় এর বিপরীত শব্দ হবে rigid (অনমনীয়)।

67. An antonym for 'Candid is – [BUET : 19-20]
Ⓐ unkind Ⓑ blunt Ⓒ dishonest Ⓓ valid
Explanation Candid অর্থ সরল অকপট এর বিপরীত শব্দ dishonest (অসৎ)। Unkind-অসদয়, blunt- নীরব valid- বৈধ।

Find out the antonym of the word: (08 – 10)

08. Gloomy [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Confidence Ⓑ dull Ⓒ cheerful Ⓓ hatred
Explanation Gloomy অর্থ বিষণ্ণ এর বিপরীত শব্দ cheerful

09. Expel [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Vanish Ⓑ Dismiss Ⓒ Reject Ⓓ Admit
Explanation Expel অর্থ বহিষ্কার করা এর বিপরীত শব্দ admit (ভর্তি করা)। vanish অদৃশ্য হওয়া dismiss চাকরি থেকে বরখাস্ত করা reject বাতিল করা।

10. Grievance [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Happiness Ⓑ Discomfort Ⓒ Distress Ⓓ Peace
Explanation Grievance- দুঃখ, দুর্দশা এর বিপরীত শব্দ happiness।

Find out the antonym of the word(s) : (11-14)

11. Honorary [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Official Ⓑ Literary Ⓒ Salaried Ⓓ Unpaid
Explanation Honorary (অবৈতনিক) এর বিপরীত শব্দ salaried (বৈতনিক)।

12. Worst [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Excellent Ⓑ Very bad Ⓒ Not good Ⓓ None
Explanation Worst (খারাপ অর্থে) এর বিপরীত শব্দ excellent (চমৎকার)।

13. Concord [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Thrifty Ⓑ Scanty Ⓒ Harmony Ⓓ Conflict
Explanation Concord (ঐক্য, মিল) এর বিপরীত শব্দ conflict (দ্বন্দ্ব)।

14. Vague [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Victory Ⓑ Definite Ⓒ War Ⓓ Wet
Explanation Vague (অস্পষ্ট) এর বিপরীত শব্দ definite (নির্দিষ্ট)।

15. What is the antonym of the word 'interrupt'? [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ discontinue Ⓑ get in the way Ⓒ further Ⓓ lay aside
Explanation Interrupt অর্থ (বাধা দেওয়া)। এর বিপরীত শব্দ হবে further।

16. Which one is the proper antonym of the word, 'Disparage'? [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Hesitate Ⓑ Settle Ⓒ Applaud Ⓓ Trouble
Explanation Disparage অর্থ অবমূল্যায়ন করা; অবজ্ঞা করা। Hesitate- দ্বিধা করা; Settle- বসতি স্থাপন করা, applaud- প্রশংসা করা trouble- অসুবিধা ঝামেলা বা ঝঞ্ঝাটে ফেলা। সুতরাং disparage এর বিপরীত শব্দ applaud।

17. Antonym of 'hate' is – [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ admire Ⓑ abhor Ⓒ concern Ⓓ loathe
Explanation Hate (ঘৃণা করা) এর বিপরীত শব্দ admire (প্রশংসা করা)।

18. The common antonym of 'prejudice' is ——. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ impartiality Ⓑ bohemian Ⓒ surveillance Ⓓ repugnance
Explanation Prejudice (পূর্বসংস্কার) এর বিপরীত শব্দ impartiality Bohemian- বোহেমিয়ার অধিবাসী; surveillance- পাহারা; repugnance- বিবাদ।

19. The antonym of 'galore' is —— [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ profuse Ⓑ lavish Ⓒ paramour Ⓓ meagre
Explanation Galore (প্রচুর পরিমাণ) এর বিপরীত শব্দ meagre (অপ্রচুর)।

20. Which is an antonym if 'Expert'? [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ Dexterous Ⓑ Proficient
Ⓒ Sophisticated Ⓓ Amateur
Explanation Expert (বিশেষজ্ঞ বা দক্ষ ব্যক্তি) এর সমার্থক শব্দ dexterous, proficient, sophisticated এবং এর বিপরীত শব্দ amateur - অপেশাদার/আনাড়ি।

21. Which is the antonym for 'trust'? [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ peaceful Ⓑ doubt Ⓒ belief Ⓓ believe
Explanation Trust (বিশ্বাস, আস্থা) এর বিপরীত শব্দ doubt (সন্দেহ)।

22. Antonym of 'superficial' is ——. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ artificial Ⓑ sufficient Ⓒ indifferent Ⓓ deep
Explanation Superficial (ভাসা/উপরিভাগ) এর বিপরীত শব্দ deep (তল)। Artificial - কৃত্রিম। Sufficient - পর্যাপ্ত। Indifferent – নিস্পৃহ।

23. The antonym of 'radical' is : [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ orthodox Ⓑ racial Ⓒ conservative Ⓓ liberal
Explanation Radical (প্রগতিবাদী) এর বিপরীত শব্দ conservative (রক্ষণশীল)। Orthodox - গোঁড়া; Racial - জাতি সম্পর্কিত; Liberal - উদার।

24. The antonym of 'central' is ——. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ essential Ⓑ fundamental Ⓒ peripheral Ⓓ centripetal
Explanation Central (কেন্দ্রীয়) এর বিপরীত শব্দ peripheral (সীমান্তবর্তী/প্রান্তিক)। Essential - অপরিহার্য। Fundamental - মৌলিক। Musical - সঙ্গীতধর্মী/সঙ্গীতপ্রিয়।

25. The antonym of 'blasphemous' is ——. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ irreverent Ⓑ respectful Ⓒ rigid Ⓓ frivolous
Explanation Blasphemous (ঈশ্বর বা ধর্মমতের প্রতি তীব্র কটাক্ষপূর্ণ) এর বিপরীত শব্দ respectful (সশ্রদ্ধ)। Irreverent - অশ্রদ্ধ। Rigit - অনমনীয়। Frivolous - তুচ্ছ।

26. The antonym of "belittle" is ——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ disobey Ⓑ forget Ⓒ magnify Ⓓ extol
Explanation Belittle (মর্যাদা হানি করা) এর বিপরীত শব্দ extol (উচ্চপ্রশংসা করা)।

27. The antonym of the word "drowsy" is——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ wake up Ⓑ woke up Ⓒ waking up Ⓓ wakeful
Explanation Drowsy (নিদ্রা নিষ্ক্রিয়) এর বিপরীত শব্দ wake up (জাগা)।

28. 'Antagonism' is opposite in meaning to: [MSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ contention Ⓑ agreement Ⓒ discord Ⓓ antipathy
Explanation Antagonism (শত্রুতা বিরোধিতা) এর বিপরীত শব্দ agreement (একমত)। Contention - তর্ক/কলহ। Discord - অনৈক্য। Antipathy - পারস্পরিক বিদ্বেষ।

29. An antonym for 'elegant' is: [MSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ graceful Ⓑ gauche Ⓒ bijou Ⓓ genteel
Explanation Elegant (রুচিশীল/অভিজাত) এর বিপরীত শব্দ gauche (সামাজিকভাবে অশোভন/আড়ষ্ট)। Graceful - সুন্দর সাবলীল। Bijou - রত্ন/মণি/ক্ষুদ্র অথচ দারুণ সুন্দর। Genteel - ভদ্র ও পরিশীলিত।

30. What is the antonym of 'rummage'? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ hunt Ⓑ search
Ⓒ haemorrhage Ⓓ dip into

31. Choose the word opposite in the meaning to the given word : HATE [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Admire Ⓑ Abhor Ⓒ Concern Ⓓ Loathe
Explanation Hate (ঘৃণা করা) এর বিপরীত শব্দ admire (প্রশংসা করা)

32. Antonym of ANOMALY is ——. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Recurrence Ⓑ Aberration
Ⓒ Recapitulation Ⓓ Consistency
Explanation Anomaly (অসঙ্গতি) এর বিপরীত শব্দ consistency (সঙ্গতি)

33. What is the antonym of the word 'torpid' [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ idle Ⓑ indolent Ⓒ active Ⓓ lazy
Explanation Torpid (অসাড়) এর বিপরীত শব্দ active (সক্রিয়)

34. The antonym of 'Candid' is ——. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ Frank Ⓑ Brief Ⓒ Constant Ⓓ Reserved
Explanation Candid (সরল) এর বিপরীত শব্দ reserved (রক্ষণশীল)

35. The antonym of 'Dormant' is ——. [JUST-E : 17-18]
Ⓐ Horrible Ⓑ Active Ⓒ Tragic Ⓓ Inactive
Explanation যাহা dormant (সুপ্ত, অচিহ্ন) নয় তাহাই Active (সক্রিয়)

36. The antonym of 'acrimonious' is – [JUST-E : 17-18]
Ⓐ Expensive Ⓑ Momentary Ⓒ Affection Ⓓ Cheap
Explanation Acrimonious -তিক্ত, উগ্র ; Expensive – ব্যয়বহুল Momentary - ক্ষণস্থায়ী; Cheap-সস্তা/ সহজলভ্য; Affection - স্নেহ

37. The opposite of 'plagiarism' is —— [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ opportunity Ⓑ acknowledgement
Ⓒ theft Ⓓ displacement
Explanation Plagiarism (অন্যের ভাব, শব্দ নিজের বলে ব্যবহার) এর বিপরীত শব্দ acknowledgement (কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকার)।

WORD MEANING

01. "Everyone has the right to a nationality." Here nationality means ——. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ nationalism Ⓑ race
Ⓒ the status of belonging to a particular nation
Ⓓ diaspora
Explanation Nationality – জাতীয়তা, অর্থাৎ নির্দিষ্ট কোনো জাতির অন্তর্ভুক্ত হওয়ার মর্যাদা যা সংবিধান কর্তৃক স্বীকৃত।

02. The meaning of the word 'stigma' is – [JU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ a mark of disgrace Ⓑ a symbol of honor
Ⓒ a spot of an ink Ⓓ a mark of sandal
Explanation Stigma অর্থ লজ্জা বা কলঙ্কের চিহ্ন (a mark of disgrace)

03. The word 'Aesthetic' refers to- [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ the study of the rules and principles of art
Ⓑ relating to pure beauty rather than to other considerations.
Ⓒ a person who appreciates beauty
Ⓓ the study of art and craft.
Ans (B) Explanation Aesthetic- সৌন্দর্যভিত্তিক।

04. 'Etiquette' means- [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ the rules of correct behavior
Ⓑ the rules of correct language exchange
Ⓒ the rules of money exchange
Ⓓ all of these
Ans (A) Explanation Etiquette - শিষ্টাচার।

05. Protection granted by a nation to someone who left his or her native country or as a political refugee is termed as- [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ refugee Ⓑ persecution Ⓒ suffrage
Ⓓ illegal alien Ⓔ asylum
Ans (E) Explanation Asylum - আশ্রয়।

06. Choose the correct meaning of the word 'viable'. [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ possible Ⓑ that can be done
Ⓒ capable Ⓓ that will work
Ans (B)

07. A cliche is: [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ an overused expression, often a metaphor of simile
Ⓑ a fresh, vivid description
Ⓒ rarely found in everyday speech and writing
Ⓓ inflated language that contains unnecessary words
Ans (A)

08. The girls look malnourished. The underlined word means- [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ lack of help Ⓑ lack of nursing
Ⓒ lack of exercise Ⓓ lack of nutrition
Ans (D) Explanation Malnourished অর্থ অপুষ্টি (lack of nutrition)।

09. Ravages is related to- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ group of people Ⓑ negative effect
Ⓒ moved to Ⓓ significant
Ans (B) Explanation Ravages (ধ্বংস) negative কাজের সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

10. Speaking rudely to the judges was rash behavior. You really hurt your chances of winning. In the above context, what does 'rash' mean? [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ An itchy skin condition Ⓑ Funny
Ⓒ Trying to hide or disguise a piece of cheese
Ⓓ With little thought or consideration
Ans (D) Explanation Rash - হঠকারী/অবিবেচনাপ্রসূত (with little thought or consideration)

11. The word "homogeneous" means——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ of the same place Ⓑ of the same race
Ⓒ of the same kind Ⓓ of the same density
Ans (C) Explanation Homogeneous - সমজাতীয়।

12. The word 'homogeneous' means: [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ of the same density Ⓑ of the same place
Ⓒ of the same book Ⓓ of the same kind
Ans (D) Explanation Homogeneous - সমজাতীয় অপরদিকে ভিন্ন ধরণের/সমজাতীয় (the same kind)।

13. Skimming is a term that best matches with – [JUMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Reading Ⓑ Writing Ⓒ Listening Ⓓ Speaking
Ans (A) Explanation Skimming (দ্রুতভাবে কোনো কিছু বুঝে নেয়ার জন্য কোনো কিছু দ্রুত পড়া) বা reading এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

14. Tautology means - [JUMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ unnecessary repetition of the same thing in different words
Ⓑ strong expression of a feeling
Ⓒ the frequent repetition of the same letter
Ⓓ a way of using offensive words in an agreeable and pleasing manner
Ans (A) Explanation Tautology - একই কথা বিভিন্নভাবে ঘুরিয়ে ফিরিয়ে বলা।

15. The question of abolition of private property is still a moot point. [JUMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ undecided Ⓑ uncertain
Ⓒ unknown Ⓓ not clear
Ans (D) Explanation Moot point - যে বক্তব্য নিশ্চিতভাবে কিছু পরিষ্কার নয় এমন।

16. Once thrones and papacies feared philosophy and imprisoned her votaries lest dynasties should fall. Here the underlined words can best be replaced by- [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ wife and voters Ⓑ philosophy and its followers
Ⓒ women and voters Ⓓ thrones and dynasties
Ⓔ queen and female voters
Ans (B) Explanation Votaries অর্থ ভক্ত বা অনুসরকারীরা।

17. The buzz saw snarled and rattled in the yard. It can be deduced from the line the "buzz saw" is- [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ howling like a storm Ⓑ neighing like a horse
Ⓒ roaring like a lion Ⓓ barking like a dog
Ⓔ chuffing like a tiger.
Ans (C) Explanation Snarl অর্থ (দুঃখ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ) নাদ বিশিষ্ট গড়গড় শব্দ করা।

18. In narrow sense, the word alchemy is the pretended art of making gold and silver, or transmuting the base metals into noble ones. The underlined words can best be replaced by- [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ pseudo-science, expensive Ⓑ science, cheap
Ⓒ production, landlord Ⓓ manufacturing, rich
Ⓔ humanities , rich
Ans (A) Explanation Pretended - মিথ্যা, ভানকৃত, বাঁটি নয় এমন।

19. The word 'co-existence' means- [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ the state of being alone Ⓑ confinement
Ⓒ the state of being together Ⓓ none of the above
Ans (C) Explanation Co-existence অর্থ সহাবস্থান।

20. What is RP in the field of English language speaking? [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ Revised Procedure Ⓑ Reduced Pressure
Ⓒ Received Pronunciation Ⓓ Rapid Progress
Ans (C) Explanation English language speaking এ RP অর্থ Received Pronunciation বা British English এর Standard form. মূলতঃ লিখিত রেসির ভাষা বিশেষভাবে লক্ষিত হয়েছে।

21. 'Orientation' means- [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ business related talks Ⓑ group discussion
Ⓒ sports oriented activities Ⓓ science oriented tests
Ⓔ information provided before starting something new
Ans (E) Explanation Orientation অর্থ কোনো কিছু শুরু করার পূর্বপ্রস্তুতি।

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Part 3 Most Important MCQ

11. The synonym of 'incompatible' is—
(A) disqualified (B) incomprehensible
(C) unsuitable (D) incompetent — Ans (C)

12. — is not a synonym of the word 'snarl'.
(A) Confusion (B) Intricacy
(C) Disarray (D) Disentangle — Ans (D)

13. The expression "in defiance" means—
(A) protesting (B) defining
(C) agreeing (D) nodding — Ans (A)

14. The synonym of "intrepid" is—
(A) fearless (B) coward
(C) indifferent (D) unmindful — Ans (A)

15. What is the synonym of the word "Hamlet"?
(A) Space (B) Asylum
(C) Prison (D) Village — Ans (D)

16. What is the meaning of the word "chilling"
(A) Cool (B) Frightening
(C) Relaxing (D) Warning — Ans (B)

17. A word similar to "dilemma" is —
(A) Predicament (B) Delay
(C) Difficulty (D) Delayed message — Ans (C)

18. What is the antonym of the word "adverse"?
(A) Unseemly (B) Misplaced
(C) Favourable (D) Inapt — Ans (C)

19. Identify the correct synonym of the word "hypothetical"—
(A) assumed (B) definite
(C) practical (D) clinical — Ans (A)

20. He is intimidated by his boss. The underlined word means:
(A) frightened (B) promoted
(C) disliked (D) encouraged — Ans (A)

21. What is the right synonym of "Hostile"?
(A) Flexible (B) Unfriendly
(C) Happy (D) Indifferent — Ans (B)

22. The opposite word of "Foremost" is —.
(A) Hindmost (B) Disposed
(C) Unimportant (D) Mature — Ans (C)

23. The opposite word of "Haunt" is —
(A) Permeate (B) Repel
(C) Include (D) Attract — Ans (B)

24. The opposite word of 'Repulsive' is -
(A) Alluring (B) Effulgent (C) Refulgent (D) Meek — Ans (A)

25. The opposite word of 'Profusion' is -
(A) Aspersion (B) Aversion
(C) Scarcity (D) Confusion — Ans (C)

26. What kind of man is quite the opposite type of 'supercilious'?
(A) Affable (B) Disdainful
(C) Haughty (D) Wicked — Ans (A)

27. The synonym of 'hypothetical' is -.
(A) actual (B) proposed
(C) speculative (D) unquestionable — Ans (C)

28. A synonym for "compassion" is —
(A) indifference (B) cruelty
(C) yearning (D) heartlessness — Ans (C)

29. Which one is the correct synonym for 'Plethora'?
(A) Overabundance (B) Pedestal
(C) Flexible (D) Pacify — Ans (A)

30. The synonym of the word 'Germinate' is –
(A) Decay (B) Produce
(C) Breed (D) Sprout — Ans (D)

31. The synonym of the word 'Recuperate' is -
(A) Rehabilitate (B) Reimburse
(C) Recover (D) Relocate — Ans (C)

32. The synonym of the word 'Augury' is -
(A) Prophecy (B) Intention (C) Astronomy (D) Future — Ans (A)

33. The synonym of the word 'Delectable' is -
(A) Noble (B) Enjoyable
(C) Delicious (D) Sumptuous — Ans (C)

34. The word 'permissive' implies —
(A) humble (B) law-abiding
(C) liberal (D) submissive — Ans (C)

35. The verb 'succumb' means —
(A) achieve (B) submit
(C) win (D) conquer — Ans (B)

36. What is the meaning of the word "apparition"?
(A) beauty (B) glamor
(C) appearance (D) divine presence — Ans (C)

37. Which of these words is closest in meaning to the word provided? "Wary"
(A) calm (B) curved
(C) confused (D) cautious — Ans (D)

38. What is the meaning of the word "carousing"?
(A) overindulging (B) sinking
(C) dancing (D) singing — Ans (A)

39. Which of these words is closest in meaning to the word "Gracious"?
(A) pretty (B) clever (C) pleasant (D) present — Ans (C)

40. What is a pun?
(A) Play with rhymes (B) Play with words
(C) Play with irony (D) Play with farce — Ans (B)

41. Which of these words is closest in meaning to the word "Upright"?
(A) honorable (B) horizontal
(C) humble (D) supine — Ans (A)

42. The synonym of the word 'Propel' is –
(A) Drive (B) Burst
(C) Jettison (D) Acclimatize — Ans (A)

43. Nancy concurred with her boss about the new direction the company was taking. What is an antonym of concur?
(A) disagree (B) agree
(C) surrender (D) confess — Ans (A)

44. No one understood why Kevin decided to revoke the agreement but they went along with him anyway. What is an antonym of revoke?
(A) cancel (B) withdraw (C) keep (D) revolt — Ans (C)

45. Which one is the correct synonym for 'Impecunious'?
(A) Irreverent (B) Intangible
(C) Penniless (D) Faultless — Ans (C)

46. Which one is the correct synonym for 'Impeccable'?
(A) Violent (B) Unchangeable
(C) Calm (D) Faultless — Ans (D)

47. Which one is the correct synonym for 'Palatial'?
(A) Magnificent (B) Agreeable (C) Petty (D) Bossy — Ans (A)

48. Which one is the correct synonym for 'Bizarre'?
(A) Expel (B) Strange
(C) Decree (D) Surpass — Ans (B)

49. Which one is the correct synonym for "Subterfuge"?
(A) Evasion (B) Settle down (C) Delicacy (D) Solid — Ans (A)

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ENGLISH Chapter 26 COMPLETING SENTENCE

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

আংশিক বা অসমাপ্ত বাক্যের পূর্বে অথবা পরে সার্থকপূর্ণ word, noun phrase অথবা clause যোগে একটি পূর্ণ বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করাকেই completing sentence বলে।

Too... to

Structure Subject + verb + too + adjective/adverb + to + v_1 + ext.

Incomplete: The man is too old...

Complete: The man is too old to work.

Structure Subject + verb + too + adjective/adverb + for + কর্মকারক object + to + v_1 + ext.

Inco: The load is too heavy for me...

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

So... that

Structure Subject + verb + so + adjective/adverb + that + subject + can/could + not + v_1 + ext.

Inco: They are so ill that...

Com: They are so ill that they cannot move an inch.

Inco: Jamal was so weak...

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

Note So এর পূর্বে present tense থাকলে that পরবর্তী clause এ cannot এবং so এর পূর্বে past tense থাকলে that পরবর্তী clause এ could not বসে।

So that

Structure Subject + verb + ext. + so that + subject + can/could/may/might + v_1 + ext.

Inco: The student reads more so that...

Com: The student reads more so that he can make a good result.

Inco: The farmers sew good seeds so that...

Com: The farmers sew good seeds so that they can have a good harvest.

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

Provided/ Provided that

Structure Subject + verb + ext. + provided/provided that + subject + verb + ext.

Inco: The plane will take off in time provided/provided that...

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

Lest

Structure Subject + verb + ext. + lest + subject + should + v_1 + ext.

Inco: I feared lest...

Com: I feared lest I should be late again.

Unless

Structure Subject + verb + ext. + unless + subject + verb + ext.

Inco: We will not help you unless...

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

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

Till/ Until

Structure Subject + verb + ext. + till/until + subject + should + verb + ext.

Inco: Wait for me till/until...

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

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

As if/As though

Structure Subject + verb (present simple) + ext. + as if/as though + subject + v_2 + ext.

Inco: He tells the matter as if/as though...

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

Structure Subject + verb (past simple) + ext. + as if/as though + subject + had + v_3 + ext.

Inco: He told the matter as if/as though...

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

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Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Neptune is an extremely cold planet —— Uranus. [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ so does Ⓑ so has Ⓒ so is Ⓓ it is
Explanation: একই ধরনের বুঝাতে so is ব্যবহার করা হয়।

02. A sonnet is a poem of —— lines. [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ sixteen Ⓑ fourteen Ⓒ eight Ⓓ twelve
Explanation: Sonnet বলতে 14 লাইন বিশিষ্ট কবিতাকে বুঝায়।

03. When something tastes disgusting, it is —— [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ tasty Ⓑ awful Ⓒ mouthwatering Ⓓ jaw-dropping
Explanation: Tastes disgusting বলতে ভালো না লাগা বা awful অর্থ বুঝায়।

04. A warrior —— his world with the people he loves. [GST-B: 21-22]
Ⓐ encourage Ⓑ throws Ⓒ shares Ⓓ growing
Explanation: একজন warrior (of light) তার নিজস্ব/চারপাশের লোকজনের সাথে সবকিছু share করে।

05. The policeman asked the victim of a theft, "What did you ——?" [GST-B: 20-21]
Ⓐ loose Ⓑ lose Ⓒ loss Ⓓ louse
Explanation: Lose – lost – lost – হারানো। What did you lose? – তুমি কী হারিয়েছ?

06. A slang is often cosidered as —— [KU-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ offensive Ⓑ scurrilous
Ⓒ slanderous Ⓓ disgusting
Ans: Ⓓ

07. A —— in information technology has taken place in the world in the recent past. [KU-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ reproduction Ⓑ reparation
Ⓒ revelation Ⓓ revolution
Ans: Ⓓ

08. There are —— syllables in the word 'biography'. [KU-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ two Ⓑ three Ⓒ four Ⓓ five
Explanation: Bi-og-ra-phy শব্দটিতে 4টি syllable আছে।

09. —— by air because the cost of flying is very high. [CoU-C: 19-20]
Ⓐ I don't often travel Ⓑ I'll not often travelling
Ⓒ I am not often travelling Ⓓ I din't often travel
Ans: Ⓐ

10. I would eat —— 24/7. if I could get away with it. [CoU-C: 19-20]
Ⓐ desert Ⓑ dessert Ⓒ deserts Ⓓ assest
Explanation: Desert- পরিত্যাগ করা; dessert- ভোজের শেষ পদক্রমে পরিবেশিত মধু মিষ্টান্ন ইত্যাদি; deserts- যোগ্যতা; asset- সম্পদ। অর্থানুযায়ী শূন্যস্থানে dessert হবে।

11. The grapes are now —— enough to be picked. [IU-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ ready Ⓑ matured Ⓒ ripe Ⓓ advanced
Explanation: Ripe অর্থ পাকা। Grape (আঙুর) গুলো যখন পাকা।

12. Since the island soil has been barren for so many years, the islander must —— much of their food. [JKKNIU-E: 19-20]
Ⓐ deliver Ⓑ import
Ⓒ produce Ⓓ utilize
Ans: Ⓑ

13. —— is a period in life when transformation takes place and behaviors and life styles are shaped. [JKKNIU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ Youth Ⓑ Childhood Ⓒ Adulthood Ⓓ Adolescent
Explanation: Adolescent - কৈশোর।

14. Science, literature and religion possess —— meanings on human, social and natural world. [JKKNIU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ similar various Ⓒ different Ⓓ Ⓐ+Ⓑ
Ans: Ⓑ

15. I remember everything in —— detail. [SHUBD-B: 19-20]
Ⓐ close Ⓑ thick Ⓒ important Ⓓ vivid
Ans: Ⓓ

16. He stopped his car —— when the light turned red. [MBSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ abruptly Ⓑ equitably Ⓒ ambiguously Ⓓ inersively
Explanation: Abruptly আচমকা। সে আচমকা তার গাড়ি থামিয়েছিল। equitably- ন্যায়সঙ্গত পন্থায়, ambiguously- দ্ব্যর্থকভাবে।

17. To stay healthy, we must plan to have a balanced —. [MBSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ food Ⓑ diet Ⓒ outlook Ⓓ good food
Explanation: Balance diet- পরিমিত আহার।

18. Yoga is —— a good exercise for —— breathing. [HSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ taken, controlling Ⓑ treated, considerable
Ⓒ not, slowly Ⓓ considered, controlling
Explanation: Consider-বিবেচনা করা।

19. He intends to —— in the country for two months. [HSTU-C: 19-20]
Ⓐ live Ⓑ halt Ⓒ stop Ⓓ stay
Explanation: Intend to stay - অবস্থান করা/থাকার ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা।

20. Nobody believed Ahmed at first but we—to be right. [HSTU-C: 19-20]
Ⓐ came out Ⓑ turned
Ⓒ worked out Ⓓ carried out
Ans: Ⓑ

21. The plot of story is so——that I can predict the outcome. [HSTU-C: 19-20]
Ⓐ complicated Ⓑ obvious Ⓒ fantastic Ⓓ significant
Explanation: Obvious - পরিষ্কার, স্পষ্ট প্রতীয়মান।

22. The officer has stayed away from —— populism such as raising the income tax exemption limit. [BSMRSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ restricted Ⓑ classified Ⓒ overt Ⓓ furtive
Ans: Ⓒ

23. American french fries are known as —— in Britain. [BSMRSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ flakes Ⓑ chips Ⓒ crackers Ⓓ potato fries
Explanation: আমেরিকান french fries ব্রিটেনে chips নামে পরিচিত।

24. Indeed, his fiction superbly stages humorous yet —— of the ways in which business folks enact the cycle of their becoming and being in the world. [BSMRSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ devastating critiques Ⓑ faboulous critiques
Ⓒ amaging critic Ⓓ hilarious critiques
Ans: Ⓐ

25. "For me, remembrance of things past has always been a waste of time, and what's the point of tears? I don't know." Here the speaker seems to be —— to life. [BSMRSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ apathetic Ⓑ sorrowful
Ⓒ scrupulous Ⓓ faithful
Ans: Ⓒ

26. Even if you do not —— what I have to say, I would appreciate your listening to me with an open mind. [BSMRSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ concur with Ⓑ reject
Ⓒ clarify Ⓓ hear to
Ans: Ⓐ

27. 'Lingua franca' means-[BSMRSTU-D: 19-20]
Ⓐ The common language Ⓑ The first language
Ⓒ The mother tongue Ⓓ International language
Explanation: Lingua franca হলো সর্বসাধারণের ভাষা।

28. Many innovative initiatives are lost in the initiation shows that people beget ideas more freely but most often —— leads to no —— results. [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20]
Ⓐ ideas——maximum Ⓑ creativity——concrete
Ⓒ plans——good Ⓓ project——achievable
Ans: Ⓑ

29. Respect strength, never —. Choose the most suitable word for the gap. [BSMRSTU-E: 19-20]
Ⓐ illness Ⓑ apathy Ⓒ power Ⓓ simplicity
Explanation: Strength- শক্তি, শক্তিমত্তা। power- ক্ষমতা। Strength কে শ্রদ্ধা করতে হয় Power কে নয়।

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30. Lord Buddha —— his kingship and became a hermit. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ abolished Ⓑ abated Ⓒ abdicated Ⓓ abandoned
Explanation Abandon- আর ফিরে না আসার মানে চলে যাওয়া। থাকো। বোঝানো হয়েছে লর্ড বুদ্ধ সন্ন্যাসী হয়েছিলেন এর অর্থ তিনি আর ফিরে আসেন নি। abolish- উচ্ছেদ করা; abate- কমা, abdicate অপহরণ করা।

31. The officer has stayed away from —— populism such as raising the income tax exemption limit. [BSMRSTU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ restricted Ⓑ classified Ⓒ overt Ⓓ furtive **Ans (C)**

32. They listened to him ——. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ spellbinded Ⓑ spellbind
Ⓒ spellbinding Ⓓ spellbound
Explanation Spellbound- মন্ত্রমুগ্ধ - সম্মোহিত।

33. Many people —— from the villages to the cities for work. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ migration Ⓑ migrate Ⓒ immigration Ⓓ emigrate
Explanation Migrate - একই দেশের এক স্থান থেকে অন্য স্থানে কাজের উদ্দেশ্যে যাওয়া। Emigrate - এক দেশ ত্যাগ করে অন্য দেশে স্থানান্তর হওয়া।

34. The danger is ——. [BSFMSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ eminence Ⓑ eminent Ⓒ prominent Ⓓ imminent
Explanation Imminent - আসন্ন। Eminent - বিখ্যাত। Prominent - বিশিষ্ট। সুতরাং option D সঠিক। বাক্যটির অর্থ বিপদটি আসন্ন।

35. Now-a-days 'globalization' is a/an —— [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Minor word Ⓑ Invalid word
Ⓒ Incomparable word Ⓓ Buzz-word
Explanation Buzz-word- আলোচিত বিষয়। বর্তমানে globalization বহুল আলোচিত একটি বিষয়।

36. A viral outbreak has killed six children and left a dozen more infected. Here 'left' means —— [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ lifted Ⓑ rejected Ⓒ rendered Ⓓ embraced
Explanation Leave - কাউকে কোনো একটা অবস্থায় ফেলে যাওয়া (render)।

37. Twenty years ago mobile phones were not easily available in Bangladesh, —— fixed phones. [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ until Ⓑ however
Ⓒ although Ⓓ let alone
Explanation Let alone - দূরে থাক। বিশ বছর পূর্বে মোবাইল ফোনই পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণে ছিল না fixed phone তো পরের কথা।

38. We must be serious now as Hasan's condition is —— a joke. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ before Ⓑ beyond Ⓒ ahead Ⓓ besides
Explanation Beyond a joke উপহাস/তামাশার উর্ধ্বে।

39. The sky was——with clouds. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ overcast Ⓑ overshadowed
Ⓒ darksome Ⓓ black
Explanation Overshadow (কোনো কিছুর উপর) ছায়া ফেলা, ছায়াকৃত করা।

40. The greenhouse effect is a —— phenomenon. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ national Ⓑ global
Ⓒ regional Ⓓ trans-boundary
Explanation গ্রীনহাউজ প্রতিক্রিয়া একটি বৈশ্বিক (global) ঘটনা।

41. Our country is facing——environment crisis that needs to be ——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ severe....heeded Ⓑ severe....upgraded
Ⓒ had....ratified Ⓓ major....jeopardise
Explanation Severe - তীব্র, heed - সমাধান করা।

42. In educational institution, children should not be —— as either very timid or arrogant. [JUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ discouraged Ⓑ motivated
Ⓒ pampered Ⓓ categorized
Explanation Discourage - নিরুৎসাহিত করা; motivate - উৎসাহ দেওয়া। Pamper - অতিরিক্ত আদর দেওয়া। Categorize - কোনো বিষয়কে শ্রেণি, গোষ্ঠী অনুযায়ী ভাগ করা। তিন ধরনের বিকল্পের মধ্যে কোনো উৎসাহ নয়।

43. He is a —— thief. [JUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ famous Ⓑ trustworthy
Ⓒ popular Ⓓ notorious
Explanation Notorious - (সাধারণত কুখ্যাতি অর্থে) বদনামের পরিচয়/কুখ্যাত। Famous - বিখ্যাত। Trustworthy - বিশ্বাসযোগ্য। Popular - জনপ্রিয়। যে কোনো কুখ্যাত চোর।

44. There are——views on the issue to giving leave to the employees. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ independent Ⓑ divergent Ⓒ modest Ⓓ adverse
Explanation Divergent views - ভিন্ন মতামত।

45. It is not shocking that the audience have acted —— to the play as it was not only sluggish but also drab. [BSMRSTU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ indifferently Ⓑ amiably
Ⓒ plainly Ⓓ vibrantly
Explanation Indifferently - নিস্পৃহভাবে, নিরুৎসাহভাবে।

46. The 11:20 train left ——. [BSMRSTU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ in time Ⓑ on time Ⓒ timely Ⓓ by time **Ans (B)**

47. Bearing an insatiable appetite Nirupama enjoyed all kinds of ice-cream but she had a special —— for cold coffee, her absolute favorite. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ disregard Ⓑ affinity
Ⓒ temperament Ⓓ itching
Explanation Affinity for ~sb/sth - টান/অনুরাগ।

48. I have another meeting with Lena —— Friday. [BSMRSTU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ next Ⓑ none Ⓒ on next Ⓓ in next
Explanation পরবর্তী শুক্রবার অর্থে next Friday হবে। এর পূর্বে preposition হবে না।

49. Letter is considered as —— report and memo is regarded as ——report. Appropriate fillers for the gaps are- [JUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ external, internal Ⓑ internal, external Ⓒ personal, official
Ⓓ confidential, official Ⓔ personal, public
Explanation চিঠি হলো কারো ব্যক্তিগত বিষয়ক বা প্রতিবেদন আর memo সাধারণত official প্রতিবেদন হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়।

50. While Collection letters can be defined as ——, Adjustment letters are regarded to be ——. [JUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ positive, negative Ⓑ negative, positive
Ⓒ goodwill, public relations Ⓓ social, business
Ⓔ social, goodwill
Explanation Collection চিঠিপত্রগুলোকে social বা সামাজিক letter হিসেবে সংজ্ঞায়িত করা হয়। আর Adjustment letter গুলোকে business letter হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়।

51. We are —— to have him —— here to make this function a great success. [JUST-E : 17-18]
Ⓐ pleased, over Ⓑ sure, come
Ⓒ wonderful, again Ⓓ happy, arrive
Explanation অপশনগুলোর মধ্যে অপশন (A) ই হচ্ছে সবচেয়ে যৌক্তিক।

52. I was astounded at his —lack of knowledge about the Continent of Africa. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ abundant Ⓑ colossal Ⓒ huge Ⓓ great
Ans C Explanation Huge – বিশাল, বিপুল।

53. Many of the advances of civilization have been conceived by young people just on the — of adulthood. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ boundary Ⓑ threshold Ⓒ peak Ⓓ horizon
Ans C Explanation Peak of adulthood – সাবালকত্বের শীর্ষে।

54. Enjoy your birthday. I — you have a great time. [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ look Ⓑ hope Ⓒ want
Ⓓ confirm Ⓔ could
Ans B Explanation আমি আশা করি তোমার ভালো সময় কাটবে। সুতরাং hope হবে।

55. He was trying to print his itinerary, but the printer was out of —. [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ a paper Ⓑ papers Ⓒ the papers
Ⓓ order Ⓔ all papers
Ans D Explanation Out of order – অর্ডারমতো না থাকা, বিশৃঙ্খল অবস্থা

56. Organic farming is more labour-intensive and thus initially more —, but its long-term costs may be less than those of conventional farming. Choose the appropriate word to fill in the above gap. [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ uncommon Ⓑ stylish Ⓒ restrained
Ⓓ expensive Ⓔ difficult
Ans D Explanation Organic farming প্রাথমিক অবস্থায় খুবই ব্যয়বহুল

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. My friend failed in the examination because his answers were not —— to the questions asked.
Ⓐ inherent Ⓑ pertinent
Ⓒ allusive Ⓓ inclusive Ans B

02. The patient's blood pressure was ——.
Ⓐ so high to ignore Ⓑ much higher to ignore
Ⓒ too high to ignore Ⓓ more high to ignore Ans C

03. The thieves broke the window and climbed — it.
Ⓐ across Ⓑ over
Ⓒ along Ⓓ through Ans D

04. The hyprocrite — feeling which s/he does not — but which s/he feels s/he should display.
Ⓐ shows/apprehend Ⓑ depicts/possess
Ⓒ decrises/hold Ⓓ simulates/admire Ans B

05. Nutritionists still do not understand the nutritional —— of jackfruits.
Ⓐ favours Ⓑ helps
Ⓒ goods Ⓓ benefits Ans D

06. Snorkelling is one kind of ——.
Ⓐ diving Ⓑ driving
Ⓒ walking Ⓓ shooting Ans A

07. If someone is 'saturnine' he/ she is–
Ⓐ an extremist Ⓑ brilliant
Ⓒ satiric Ⓓ serious Ans D

08. Even though the surface of the ocean seems smooth, as we look at it , it is —— at the floor.
Ⓐ unreal Ⓑ disproportionate
Ⓒ irregular Ⓓ unsteady Ans C

09. Guilt about neglecting their children makes parents —— in the toy shop.
Ⓐ irreparable Ⓑ overindulge
Ⓒ irresponsible Ⓓ overrated Ans C

10. Money seems to be the primary —— for most people.
Ⓐ effect Ⓑ hope
Ⓒ motivator Ⓓ aspect Ans C

11. We need to have ICT — to become a competitive economy.
Ⓐ books Ⓑ skills
Ⓒ products Ⓓ students Ans B

12. The words of his resignation letter —— he was unhappy.
Ⓐ involved Ⓑ signified
Ⓒ inferred Ⓓ implied Ans D

13. Everyone has the right to —— access to public service in his country.
Ⓐ unequal Ⓑ equal
Ⓒ stop Ⓓ limited Ans B

14. —— this is a serious issue that deserves further study.
Ⓐ Rarely Ⓑ Clearly
Ⓒ Usually Ⓓ Promptly Ans B

15. In the poem, the poet has —— a sunset.
Ⓐ announced Ⓑ wrote
Ⓒ described Ⓓ decried Ans D

16. The fact that some birds fly hundreds of miles to —— without ever having to stop is simply amazing.
Ⓐ flight Ⓑ settle
Ⓒ submerge Ⓓ migrate Ans D

17. If you smuggle goods into the country, they may be — by the customs authority.
Ⓐ possessed Ⓑ confiscated Ⓒ punished Ⓓ fined Ans B

18. To — the arrival of spring, Bangladesh Television — a special function.
Ⓐ commemorate, launched Ⓑ announce, telecast
Ⓒ celebrate, organized Ⓓ welcome, sanctioned Ans C

19. Anger, even when it is — has one virtue, it overcomes —.
Ⓐ sinful, sloth Ⓑ unnecessary, malice
Ⓒ inevitable, desire Ⓓ intense, hate Ans A

20. The intellectual can no longer be said to live — the margin of society.
Ⓐ against Ⓑ inside
Ⓒ beyond Ⓓ before Ans C

21. There are —— passengers in the compartment today.
Ⓐ little Ⓑ less
Ⓒ least Ⓓ fewer Ans D

22. The concert was postponed, —— to the lead singer's illness.
Ⓐ because Ⓑ for
Ⓒ causing Ⓓ owing Ans D

23. The writer got very — when the asparagus was ordered to serve.
Ⓐ happy Ⓑ nervous
Ⓒ excited Ⓓ anxious Ans D

24. Please —— your dog.
Ⓐ stop Ⓑ restrain
Ⓒ prevent Ⓓ subdue Ans B

25. — had I left the building when they called me on my mobile.
Ⓐ Hardly Ⓑ As soon as Ⓒ After Ⓓ Just Ans A

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ENGLISH Chapter 27

ANALOGY

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Analogy শব্দটি Greak শব্দ Analogos থেকে এসেছে যার অর্থ সদৃশ বা মিল। অর্থাৎ প্রদত্ত শব্দ বা শব্দ জোড়ের সাথে অন্য শব্দ বা শব্দ জোড়ের মিল খুজে বের করাই Analogy.
- **Analogy নির্ণয়ের কৌশল :**

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

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

Ex : Philatelist : Stamp ::

Ⓐ Magical : Display Ⓑ Numismatist : Coins Ⓒ Cartographer : Maps Ⓓ Astrologer : Predictions

[এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড় দুইটির মধ্যকার সম্পর্ক একটি বাক্যে লিখলে এ রকম দাঁড়ায়, A philatelist collects stamps অর্থাৎ Philatelist (ডাকটিকেট সংগ্রহকারী) যে ডাক টিকেট সংগ্রহ করে। এখন বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোর দিকে লক্ষ্য করলে দেখা যায় Ⓑ শব্দ জোড়ের সাথেই গভীর সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান। কারণ A numismatist collects coins অর্থাৎ উভয় জোড়ের মধ্যে Collection এর গভীর সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান।]

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

Ex : Bouquet : Flower ::

Ⓐ Forest : Trees Ⓑ Rose : Maple Ⓒ Woodpile : Logs Ⓓ Drift : Snow

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

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

Ex : Embroider : Cloth :: Ex :

Ⓐ Patch : Quilt Ⓑ Chase : Metal Ⓒ Carve : Knife Ⓓ Gild : Gold

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

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

Ex : Flag : Vigor ::

Ⓐ Endure : Courage Ⓑ Tire : Monotony Ⓒ Waver : Resolution Ⓓ Flatter : Charm

[এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের Flag মানে পতাকা যা একটি noun form কিন্তু উত্তরগুলোতে প্রতিটি শব্দ জোড় verb দিয়ে শুরু তাহলে Flag অর্থ কী? Flag যখন verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর অর্থ অবসন্ন/নিস্তেজ হওয়া। তাই ঠিক উত্তর হবে (c)। কেননা কেউ দোদুল্যমান/দ্বিধান্বিত হলে তার সংকল্পে ভাটা পড়ে।]

EXERCISE

01. DIPLOMAT : TACT ::

Ⓐ administrator : education Ⓑ merchan : catalog
Ⓒ politician : flamboyance Ⓓ inventor : ingenuity

Ans Ⓓ Explanation DIPLOMAT (কূটনীতিক)- এর TACT (কৌশল থাকে); Ingenuity- উদ্ভাবনকুশলতা/সৃজনশীলতা থাকে।

02. LIMERICK : POEM ::

Ⓐ lampoon : satire Ⓑ setting : play
Ⓒ fable : moral Ⓓ material : collage

Ans Ⓐ Explanation LIMERICK হলো এক প্রকার POEM; Lampoon (ব্যাঙ্গাত্মক রচনা) এক প্রকার Satire।

03. SCREEN : MOVIE ::

Ⓐ shelf : book Ⓑ frame : portrait
Ⓒ shadow : object Ⓓ stage : play

Ans Ⓓ Explanation MOVIE (চলচ্চিত্র) দেখানো হয় SCREEN এ ; Play (নাটক দেখানো হয়) Stage (মঞ্চ) এ।

04. CURTAIN : STAGE ::

Ⓐ footlight : orchestra Ⓑ lid : jar
Ⓒ upholstery : sofa Ⓓ veil : face

Ans Ⓓ Explanation CURTAIN (পর্দা) STAGE (মঞ্চ)- এ থাকে; Veil (ঘোমটা) Face (মুখমণ্ডল) ঢাকে।

05. COWARD : BRAVE ::

Ⓐ hero : cynical Ⓑ martyr : impatient
Ⓒ philanthropist : selfish Ⓓ traitor : careful

Ans Ⓒ Explanation COWARD (ভীরু ব্যক্তি) BRAVE (সাহসী) নয় ; Philanthropist- ব্যক্তি Selfish (স্বার্থপর) নয়।

06. CENSORSHIP : INFORMATION ::

Ⓐ frugality : constraint Ⓑ sanitation : disease
Ⓒ sampling : measurement Ⓓ cultivation : erosion

Ans Ⓑ Explanation CENSORSHIP (বিবাচন) থাকলে INFORMATION নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা যায়; Sanitation (স্বাস্থ্যব্যবস্থা) থাকলে Disease (রোগ) নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা যায়।

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CamScanner

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07. FRUGAL : MISERLY ::
Ⓐ confident : arrogant Ⓑ courageous : pugnacious
Ⓒ famous : aggressive Ⓓ trash : foolhardy
Ⓐ Explanation অভিধামতে FRUGAL (মিতব্যয়ী) শব্দের MISERLY (কৃপণ) হয়, অভিধামতে confident (আত্মবিশ্বাসী) শব্দের arrogant (উদ্ধত) হয়।

08. EPITAPH : TOMBSTONE ::
Ⓐ podestal : statue Ⓑ prologue : play
Ⓒ melody : song Ⓓ motto : shield
Ⓓ Explanation EPITAPH (সমাধিস্তম্ভ লিপি) থাকে TOMBTSONE (কবরের পাথরে খোদাই করা লিপি) এ ; Motto (নীতিবাক্য) থাকে Shield (ঢাল) এ।

09. PEA : POD ::
Ⓐ orange : section Ⓑ potato : stew
Ⓒ nut : shell Ⓓ bean : crock
Ⓒ Explanation PEA (মটরশুটি) আবৃত থাকে POD (খোসা) দিয়ে। Nut (বাদাম জাতীয় ফল) আবৃত থাকে shell (শক্ত খোসা) দিয়ে।

10. AIRPLANE : HANGAR ::
Ⓐ ship : channel Ⓑ jet : runway
Ⓒ Automobile : garage Ⓓ swan : drake
Ⓒ Explanation AIRPLANE রাখা হয় HANGAR (plane- রাখার ঘর) -এ Automobile (গাড়ি) রাখা হয় garage এ।

11. CAUTION : ACCIDENT ::
Ⓐ radar : collision Ⓑ policeman : criminal
Ⓒ worry : disaster Ⓓ sanitation : health
Ⓐ Explanation CAUTION (সতর্কতা) এর দ্বারা ACCIDENT এড়ানো যায়; Radar এর দ্বারা collision (মুখোমুখি সংঘর্ষ) এড়ানো যায়।

12. BUILDING : STOREY ::
Ⓐ brick : wall Ⓑ mountain : peak
Ⓒ ladder : rung Ⓓ story : tale
Ⓒ Explanation BUILDING এ STOREY (তলা) থাকে; Ladder (মই) এ Rung (মইয়ের ধাপ) থাকে।

13. GOOSE : GANDER ::
Ⓐ duck : drake Ⓑ hen : chicken
Ⓒ sheep : flock Ⓓ dog : kennel
Ⓐ Explanation GOOSE- (রাজহংসী)- এর পুংলিঙ্গ হলো GANDER (পাতিহংসী); Duck এর পুংলিঙ্গ হলো drake (পাতিহাঁস)।

14. FATHOM: DEPTH ::
Ⓐ mile : hour Ⓑ volume : space
Ⓒ knot : speed Ⓓ porthole : window
Ⓒ Explanation FATHOM (পানির গভীরতা পরিমাপক) হলো DEPTH (গভীরতা) পরিমাপের একক; Knot হলো Speed পরিমাপের একক।

15. CLOUDBURST : RAINFALL ::
Ⓐ ashes : fit Ⓑ ripple : wave Ⓒ drizzle : mist Ⓓ gust : wind
Ⓓ Explanation CLOUDBURST (বৃষ্টি) হলো প্রচণ্ড RAINFALL ; gust হলো প্রচণ্ড wind (বাতাস)।

16. CARICATURE : ANECDOTES ::
Ⓐ parody : poem Ⓑ clown : jester
Ⓒ medley : symphony Ⓓ episode : tragedy
Ⓐ Explanation CARCATURE (ব্যঙ্গচিত্র) হলো ব্যাঙ্গাত্মক ANECDOTES (অনুকাহিনী) ; parody হলো ব্যাঙ্গাত্মক poem।

17. STALWART : STRENGTH ::
Ⓐ penniless : wealth Ⓑ altar : clergy
Ⓒ pernicious : health Ⓓ cheerful : mirth
Ⓓ Explanation STALWART (শক্তি সামর্থ্য) ব্যক্তি/বস্তুর বৈশিষ্ট্য হলো এর মধ্যে আছে অনেক STRENGTH (শক্তি) : Cheerful (উৎফুল্ল) - এর বৈশিষ্ট্য হলো তার আছে Mirth (আনন্দ)।

18. GARRULOUS : TALK ::
Ⓐ extravagant : spend Ⓑ loquacious : joke
Ⓒ enthusiastic : stimulate Ⓓ antagonistic : retreat
Ⓐ Explanation অভিধামতে TALK অর্থের GARRULOUS শব্দের হলো। অভিধামতে Spend (খরচ করা) অর্থের Extravagant (মিতব্যয়ী) হয়

19. BLIND : SIGHT ::
Ⓐ diabetic : sugar Ⓑ milgant : wit
Ⓒ amnesiac : memory Ⓓ thermometer : fever
Ⓒ Explanation BLIND ব্যক্তির SIGHT (দৃষ্টিশক্তি থাকে। Amnesiac (স্মৃতিহারা) এর Memory (স্মৃতি) নেই।

20. DOODLE : DRAW ::
Ⓐ coddle : pamper Ⓑ waddle : run
Ⓒ meddle : interfere Ⓓ prattle : talk
Ⓓ Explanation অর্থানুসারে DRAW হলো DOODLE (বিক্ষিপ্তভাবে আঁকা) অর্থানুসারে Talk হলো Prattle (বৃথাবাক্য)

21. ELEGY : SORROW ::
Ⓐ paean : distress Ⓑ encomium : criticism
Ⓒ tirade : joy Ⓓ eulogy : admiration
Ⓓ Explanation Elegy হলো Sorrow (দুঃখ) প্রকাশ পায় এবং Eulogy হলো Admiration (প্রশংসা) প্রকাশ পায়।

22. OPAQUE : LIGHT ::
Ⓐ inaudible : sound Ⓑ unbreakable : plastic
Ⓒ reflective : mirror Ⓓ nonporous : liquid
Ⓓ Explanation OPAQUE (অস্বচ্ছ) বস্তু LIGHT- এর সম্পর্কে যেমন এবং nonporous (ছিদ্রহীন) বস্তু liquid (তরল) পদার্থের সম্পর্কে তেমন।

23. CHARLATAN : EXPERTISE ::
Ⓐ glutton : food Ⓑ orator : lecture
Ⓒ liar : truth Ⓓ braggart : impression
Ⓒ Explanation EXPERTISE এর অভাব থাকা হল CHARLATAN (অনভিজ্ঞ) এবং truth এর অভাব থাকা হলো liar।

24. AVIARY : BIRDS ::
Ⓐ sty : pigs Ⓑ garden : butterflies
Ⓒ swamp : mosquitoe Ⓓ henhouse : chicken
Ⓐ Explanation Birds এর থাকার জায়গা হল Aviary এবং Pigs এর থাকার জায়গা হল sty।

25. OBDURATE : PERSUADE ::
Ⓐ incorrigible : reform Ⓑ dour : displease
Ⓒ crass : offend Ⓓ despondent : provoke
Ⓐ Explanation OBDURATE (একগুয়ে)- কে PERSUADE (পরিবর্তন) করা যায় না; Incorrigible (অসংশোধনীয়) কে reform(সংশোধন) করা যায় না।

26. CARICATURE : FACE ::
Ⓐ amusement : formality Ⓑ parody : poem
Ⓒ cartoon : politics Ⓓ rhyme : verse
Ⓑ Explanation FACE কে হাস্যকরভাবে উপস্থাপন করাকে CARICATURE বলে; Poem কে হাস্যকরভাবে উপস্থাপন করাকে parody বলে।

27. INCOME : EXPENDITURE ::
Ⓐ Production : Consumption Ⓑ Pond : Fish
Ⓒ saving : Investment Ⓓ Money : Rich
Ⓐ Explanation INCOME থেকে EXPENDITURE (খরচ) হয় এবং production (উৎপাদন) থেকে Consumption (খরচ) হয়।

28. BANDAGE : LACERATION ::
Ⓐ ambulance : transportation Ⓑ alcohol : antiseptic
Ⓒ transfusion : blood Ⓓ cast : fracture
Ⓓ Explanation LACERATION (কাটা) হলে BANDAGE ব্যবহার হয় ; আর Fracture (অস্থিভঙ্গ) হলে Cast (চালাই) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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28. GOGGLES : EYES ::
ⓐ helmet : head ⓑ earrings : ears ⓒ brush : teeth ⓓ leather : hide
Solution: GOGGLES (গগলস) এর কাজ EYES কে রক্ষা করা। Helmet (হেলমেট) এর কাজ Head কে রক্ষা করা।

29. ATLAS : MAPS ::
ⓐ circus : acrobats ⓑ album : photographs
ⓒ road : signs ⓓ star : planets
Solution: ATLAS (মানচিত্রের বই)- এ থাকে MAPS যাকে Album- এ থাকে Photographs (আলোকচিত্র বই) থাকে।

30. ISLAND : ARCHIPELAGO ::
ⓐ team : player ⓑ star : galaxy
ⓒ sphere : hemisphere ⓓ continent : ocean
Solution: যেমন ISLAND (দ্বীপ) ARCHIPELAGO (দ্বীপপুঞ্জ) এর তেমনি Star (তারকা) Galaxy (নক্ষত্রপুঞ্জ) এর।

31. AUTHOR : COPYRIGHT ::
ⓐ paper : metal ⓑ book : factory
ⓒ pin : machine ⓓ inventor : patent
Solution: COPYRIGHT যেমন লেখকের উপর AUTHOR এর তেমনি আবিষ্কার প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। Patent (আবিষ্কার বা অধিকার যা সরকার থেকে প্রাপ্ত হয়ে সাধারণ) যেমন উদ্ভাবিত জিনিসের উপর Inventor এর তেমনি আবিষ্কার প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়।

32. HELMET : HEAD ::
ⓐ breastplate : chest ⓑ pedal : foot
ⓒ knapsack : back ⓓ gun : hand
Solution: HEAD- কে রক্ষার জন্য HELMET (মাথার বর্ম) পরে। Chest- কে রক্ষার জন্য Breastplate (বুকের বর্ম) পরে।

33. BIOLOGY : LIFE SYSTEM ::
ⓐ science : facts ⓑ petrology : transportation
ⓒ geology : law ⓓ anthropology : human kinds development
Solution: LIFE SYSTEM এর বিজ্ঞানকে BIOLOGY বলে। Human kinds development এর বিজ্ঞানকে Anthropology বলে।

34. CARTOGRAPHER : GAZETTEER ::
ⓐ conductor : newspaper ⓑ novice : expert
ⓒ author : composer ⓓ lexicographer : Dictionary
Solution: CARTOGRAPHER (মানচিত্রকার) যেমন GAZETTEER (ভৌগলিক অভিধান) Lexicographer (অভিধান প্রণেতা) তেমনি Dictionary।

35. SNOW : DRIFT ::
ⓐ mountain : boulder ⓑ sand : dune
ⓒ desert : oasis ⓓ mud : rain
Solution: SNOW এর স্তূপকে DRIFT বলে। Sand এর স্তূপকে Dune বলে।

37. INDIGENT : WEALTHY ::
ⓐ irate : sober ⓑ taciturn : silent
ⓒ scholary : witty ⓓ frivolous : serious
Solution: INDIGENT (দরিদ্র) এর WEALTHY (সম্পদশালী) বিপরীত শব্দ। Frivolous (অসার/তুচ্ছ) এর Serious (গম্ভীর) বিপরীত শব্দ।

2. EULOGY : PRAISE ::
ⓐ elegy : death ⓑ satire : vanity
ⓒ story : fact ⓓ slander : disparagement
Solution: PRAISE (প্রশংসা) মূলক রচনাকে EULOGY বলে। Disparagement (নিন্দা) মূলক রচনাকে slander (অপবাদ) বলে।

9. SANDAL : FOOTWEAR ::
ⓐ monarch : castle ⓑ child : parent
ⓒ volume : bookcase ⓓ watch : timepiece
Solution: SANDAL এর সমার্থক FOOTWEAR (পায়ে পরার জিনিস), Watch এর সমার্থক Timepiece (সময় জানার যন্ত্র)।

40. CARTOGRAPHER : MAPS ::
ⓐ architect : blueprints ⓑ bibliographer : books
ⓒ curator : artworks ⓓ traveler : countries
Solution: CARTOGRAPHER যেমন MAPS- Architect যেমন তেমন Books- তেমন Blueprint।

41. ANTIBIOTIC : INFECTION ::
ⓐ thermometer : fever ⓑ anesthetic : surgery
ⓒ antiseptic : alcohol ⓓ sedative : poisoning
Solution: ANTIBIOTIC এর INFECTION কে এর ন্যায় Antidote এর Poisoning কে এর।

42. LUBRICATE : SMOOTHLY ::
ⓐ weigh : heavily ⓑ water : geologist
ⓒ speak : softly ⓓ muffle : quietly
Solution: LUBRICATE এর সাথে SMOOTHLY এর ন্যায় Muffle এর Quietly এর।

43. CANAL : WATERWAY ::
ⓐ skyline : city ⓑ lock : steam
ⓒ hub : wheel ⓓ reservoir : lake
Solution: CANAL হল এক ধরনের WATERWAY (জলপথ), Reservoir (জল ভান্ডার) হল এক ধরনের Lake।

44. TICKET : ADMISSION ::
ⓐ letter : salutation ⓑ coupon : discount
ⓒ receipt : payment ⓓ license : travel
Solution: TICKET দ্বারা ADMISSION পাওয়া যায়। Coupon দ্বারা Discount পাওয়া যায়।

45. CATALOG : SHOPPER ::
ⓐ contract : lawyer ⓑ checklist : worker
ⓒ menu : diner ⓓ article : author
Solution: CATALOG- দেখে যেমন ক্রেতা এক বা একাধিক SHOPPER পণ্য ক্রয় করে, Menu- দেখে তেমন Diner খাবার নেয়।

46. EXTRAVAGANT : SPEND ::
ⓐ belligerent : fight ⓑ remarkable : surprise
ⓒ startable : receive ⓓ antagonistic : agree
Solution: EXTRAVAGANT ব্যক্তির SPEND করা belligerent ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে Fight করা।

47. SORT : CRITERION ::
ⓐ shuffle : order ⓑ sum : competence
ⓒ rank : value ⓓ divide : quantity
Solution: CRITERION সম্পর্কে যে ভিত্তিতে SORT করে তা সম্পর্কিত ক্ষেত্রে তা হল Value (মূল্যমান) যে ভিত্তিতে Rank করা হয়।

48. CHAUVINISM : COUNTRY ::
ⓐ gluttony : food ⓑ patriotism : authority
ⓒ frugality : money ⓓ criticism : book
Solution: COUNTRY এর জন্য অন্ধ আবেগকে বলে CHAUVINISM (উগ্র জাতীয়তা) Food এর জন্য অন্ধ আবেগকে বলে Gluttony (পেটুকতা)।

49. TOURNIQUET : BLEEDING ::
ⓐ germ : disease ⓑ red light : traffic
ⓒ death : drowning ⓓ fatigue : sunshine
Solution: TOURNIQUET দিয়ে BLEEDING কমানো যায় Red light দিয়ে Traffic কমানো যায়।

50. SCALPEL : SURGEON ::
ⓐ shoe : cobbler ⓑ handcuffs : detective
ⓒ cleaver : butcher ⓓ telescope : astronomer
Solution: SCALPEL হল SURGEON এর যন্ত্র। Telescope হল Astronomer এর যন্ত্র।

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51. WEARISOME : REFRESHING ::
Ⓐ tedious : dull Ⓑ lengthy : brief
Ⓒ angry : irate Ⓓ truthful : courageous
Solution: WEARISOME (ক্লান্তিকর) এবং REFRESHING (সতেজকারক) বিপরীত শব্দ। Lengthy এবং Brief (ছোট) বিপরীত শব্দ।

52. PILOT : FERRY ::
Ⓐ Plumber : Pipe Ⓑ Physician : Heal
Ⓒ Author : Book Ⓓ Teacher : Chalk
Solution: PILOT (বোট পরিচালক) FERRY (খেয়া/ফেরী) পরিচালনা করে। তেমনি Plumber (পানির মিস্ত্রি) Pipe নল ঠিক করে।

53. WORDS : WRITER ::
Ⓐ Honor : Thief Ⓑ Mortar : Bricklayer
Ⓒ Child : Teacher Ⓓ Butter : Baker
Solution: WORDS (কথা) ব্যবহার করে WRITER (লেখক) যেমন তেমনি Butter (মাখন) দিয়ে Baker (রুটি বানান) রুটি তৈরি করে।

54. CREST : WAVE ::
Ⓐ Crown : Tree Ⓑ Basin : Water
Ⓒ Mountain : Range Ⓓ Sand : dune
Solution: CREST (ঢেউ এর চূড়া) WAVE (ঢেউ) তেমনি Crown (মাথা/চূড়া) থাকে Tree (গাছ) গাছের।

55. PROPONENT : THEORY ::
Ⓐ Nonbeliever : Sin Ⓑ Traitor : Country
Ⓒ Adherent : Belief Ⓓ Attorney : Law
Solution: PROPONENT (প্রবক্তা) যেকোনো THEORY (মতবাদ/তত্ত্ব) বিশ্বাস করে তেমনি Adherent (অনুসারী) পর Belief (বিশ্বাস) যে অনুসরণ করেই পর হয়।

56. PEAK : SUMMIT ::
Ⓐ Foreign : Native Ⓑ Gun : Soldier
Ⓒ Mutation : Change Ⓓ Switch : Current
Solution: PEAK- (শীর্ষ/চূড়া) এর Synonym হচ্ছে SUMMIT তেমনিভাবে Mutation- (পরিবর্তন) এর Synonym হচ্ছে Change.

57. TRANQUILITY : PEACE ::
Ⓐ Chaos : Disorder Ⓑ Retraction : Indictment
Ⓒ Combustion : Waste Ⓓ Miracle : Belief
Solution: TRANQUILITY- (প্রশান্তি) এর Synonym PEACE আবার Chaos- (বিশৃঙ্খলা) এর Synonym Disorder.

58. GIANT : SMALL ::
Ⓐ loud : quiet Ⓑ hard : difficult Ⓒ good : fair Ⓓ plain : simple
Solution: GIANT (বৃহৎ) এর Antonym SMALL আবার Loud (উচ্চ শব্দ) এর Antonym Quiet (শান্ত)।

59. CAR : FUEL ::
Ⓐ computer : typewriter Ⓑ sugar : molasses
Ⓒ camera : film Ⓓ fountain pen : ball-point pen
Solution: CAR- গাড়ি চলানোর জন্য FUEL- জ্বালানি দরকার হয় তেমনি Camera- আলোকচিত্র তোলার জন্য Film- ফটো ফিল্ম এর দরকার হয়।

60. INDIFFERENT : CONCERN ::
Ⓐ Unhinged : Tolerance Ⓑ Unnatural : Emotion
Ⓒ Variable : Change Ⓓ Arrogant : Modesty
Solution: INDIFFERENT (উদাসীন) এর Antonym CONCERN (চিন্তিত) আবার Arrogant (উদ্ধত) এর Antonym Modesty (বিনয়ী)।

61. PLAY : ACTS ::
Ⓐ Opera : Arias Ⓑ Games : Athletes
Ⓒ Poem : Rhymes Ⓓ Novel : Chapters
Solution: PLAY (নাটক) যেমন ACTS (অঙ্ক থাকে তেমন), Novel (উপন্যাস) Chapter (অধ্যায়) থাকে।

62. ABHOR : DISLIKE ::
Ⓐ chastise : punish Ⓑ win : defeat
Ⓒ qualify : limit Ⓓ ruin : damage
Solution: ABHOR- (ঘৃণা) করার দরুন DISLIKE- (অপছন্দ/খারাপ লাগার) সৃষ্টি হয়, তেমন Ruin- (ধ্বংস) হলেই Damage- (ক্ষতি সাধিত) হয়।

63. HEART : HUMAN ::
Ⓐ tail : dog Ⓑ hand : child
Ⓒ kitchen : house Ⓓ engine : car
Solution: HEART- অন্তরে থাকে HUMAN (মানুষ) এর তেমনি ENGINE থাকে Car (মোটর গাড়ির)।

64. CONSTELLATION : STAR ::
Ⓐ sun : milky way Ⓑ telescope : astronomer
Ⓒ solar system : planet Ⓓ quasar : comet
Solution: CONSTELLATION- (নক্ষত্রপুঞ্জ) বলতে অনেকগুলো STAR- (তারকার সমষ্টিকে) বুঝায়, তেমনি Solar System- (সৌরজগৎ) বলতে অনেকগুলো Planet- গ্রহের সমষ্টিকে বোঝায়।

65. FOOD : MENU ::
Ⓐ accounting : inventory Ⓑ index : foreword
Ⓒ silverware : spoon Ⓓ merchandise : catalogue
Solution: FOOD- খাবার এবং MENU- খাবারের তালিকা, তেমনি Merchandise- পণ্যদ্রব্য এবং Catalogue- পণ্যতালিকা।

66. REFUGEE : ASYLUM ::
Ⓐ astronaut : capsule Ⓑ consumer : impulse
Ⓒ opportunist : advantage Ⓓ director : stage
Solution: REFUGEE (শরণার্থী) আশ্রয় নেয় ASYLUM (আশ্রয়কেন্দ্রে)। Astronaut (নভোচারী) অবস্থান করে Capsule (নভোযানে)।

67. SKETCH : ARTIST ::
Ⓐ secret : confident Ⓑ palette : painter
Ⓒ cell : prisoner Ⓓ draft : writer
Solution: SKETCH- (নকশা তৈরি) করে চিত্র অঙ্কন করেন ARTIST- (চিত্রকর), Draft- (খসড়া তৈরি) করে লিখেন Writer- (লেখক)।

68. COBBLER : SHOES ::
Ⓐ spy : plans Ⓑ mechanic : automobile
Ⓒ painter : easel Ⓓ carpenter : saw
Solution: COBLER- মুচি জুতা তৈরি করেন, পক্ষান্তরে Mechanic- যান্ত্রিক, Atomobile- গাড়ি তৈরি করেন।

69. WINCE : PAIN ::
Ⓐ blush : embarrassment Ⓑ sing : gaiety
Ⓒ march : patriotism Ⓓ pardon : tolerance
Solution: মানুষ WINCE (হঠাৎ) করে যখন PAIN (যন্ত্রনা) অনুভূত হয়। তদ্রুপ মানুষের মুখ Blush (আরক্তিম হয়) যখন মানুষ Embarrassment বা অতিরিক্ত লজ্জাজনক পরিস্থিতির স্বীকার হয়।

70. TAILOR : SCISSORS ::
Ⓐ stenographer : typewriter Ⓑ painter : brush
Ⓒ carpenter : saw Ⓓ lawyer : brief
Solution: TAILOR- (দর্জি) কাপড় কাটেন SCISSORS- (কাঁচি) এর সাহায্যে। Carpenter- (কাঠমিস্ত্রী) কাঠ কাটেন Saw- করাত দিয়ে।

71. JUDGE : COURTHOUSE ::
Ⓐ carpenter : bench Ⓑ lawyer : brief
Ⓒ physician : infirmary Ⓓ architect : blueprint
Solution: JUDGE- বিচারকের কর্মস্থল COURTHOUSE- বিচারালয়, Physician- চিকিৎসকের কর্মস্থল Infirmary- হাসপাতাল।

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72. TREE : ROOTS ::
Ⓐ Building : Foundation Ⓑ Shirt : Sleeve
Ⓒ Entrance : Exit Ⓓ Smoke : chimney
Ans Ⓐ Explanation TREE (গাছ), ROOTS (শিকড়)এর উপর ভর করে দাঁড়িয়ে থাকে। Building (ইমারত), Foundation (ভিত্তি) এর উপর দাঁড়িয়ে থাকে।

73. INCOME : EXPENDITURE ::
Ⓐ Production : Consumption Ⓑ Pond : Fish
Ⓒ Saving : Investment Ⓓ Money : Rich
Ans Ⓐ Explanation INCOME- আয়ের সাথে EXPENDITURE- ব্যয়ের গভীর সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান। অনুরূপ Production- উৎপাদনের সাথে Consumption- ভোগের সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান।

74. DELETE : DELETERIOUS ::
Ⓐ mystery : mysterious Ⓑ expend : expendable
Ⓒ expunge : harmful Ⓓ weaken : feeble
Ans Ⓒ Explanation DELETE- মুছে ফেলা হয় DELETERIOUS- ক্ষতিকারক কোন কিছুকে। সমার্থক শব্দ জোড় Expunge- মুছে ফেলা হয় Harmful- ক্ষতিকারক কোন কিছুকে।

75. STARE : GLANCE ::
Ⓐ confide : tell Ⓑ gulp : sip
Ⓒ hunt : stalk Ⓓ scorn : admire
Ans Ⓑ Explanation STARE- এক দৃষ্টিতে দেখা এর Synonym GLANCE; অপরদিকে Gulp- গোগ্রাসে গেলা এর Synonym Sip- চুমুক দিয়ে খাওয়া।

76. ARTICULATE : CLEARLY ::
Ⓐ shout : loudly Ⓑ orate : strong
Ⓒ lecture : willfully Ⓓ margin : incoherently
Ans Ⓐ Explanation ARTICULATE- সুস্পষ্টভাবে বলা (CLEARLY); Shout- চিৎকার করা (Loudly)।

77. RICKSHAW : VEHICLE ::
Ⓐ cargo : truck Ⓑ brake : car
Ⓒ fleet : car Ⓓ hammer : tool
Ans Ⓓ Explanation RICKSHAW- রিক্সা এক ধরনের VEHICLE- যানবাহন। Hammer- হাতুড়ি এক ধরনের Tool- যন্ত্রপাতি।

78. CAR : PETROL ::
Ⓐ man : food Ⓑ cow : milk
Ⓒ boat : rudder Ⓓ train : station
Ans Ⓐ Explanation CAR- চালানোর জন্য দরকার PETROL; Man- মানুষের বেঁচে থাকার জন্য দরকার Food- খাবার।

79. FISH : SCALES ::
Ⓐ song : notes Ⓑ bird : feathers
Ⓒ plane : wings Ⓓ animal : zoo
Ans Ⓑ Explanation FISH- মাছের গায়ে আবরণ হিসাবে SCALES- আঁশ থাকে। Bird- পাখির গায়ে আবরণ হিসাবে Feathers- পালক থাকে।

80. SEE : INVISIBLE ::
Ⓐ correct : inverted Ⓑ hear : inaudible
Ⓒ enjoy : improper Ⓓ buy : invaluable
Ans Ⓑ Explanation SEE (দেখা) এর বিপরীত INVISIBLE অনুরূপ hear (শোনা) এর বিপরীত inaudible.

81. CUSTOMER : SHOPKEEPER ::
Ⓐ patron : concert Ⓑ member : club
Ⓒ advocate : policy Ⓓ Client : lawyer
Ans Ⓓ Explanation CUSTOMER- ক্রেতা কিছু ক্রয়ের জন্য যেমন SHOPKEEPER- দোকানদারের নিকট যান। Client- মক্কেল মামলার সমাধানের জন্য Lawyer- উকিলের নিকট যান।

82. ABACUS : CALCULATE ::
Ⓐ organ : worship Ⓑ patent : invent
Ⓒ calipers : regulate Ⓓ sextant : navigate
Ans Ⓓ Explanation ABACUS (গণনাকারী যন্ত্র) দ্বারা CALCULATE বা গণনা করা হয়। Sextant (অবস্থান নির্ণয়কারী যন্ত্র) দিয়ে Navigate বা অবস্থান নির্ণয় করা হয়।

83. ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT ::
Ⓐ confederation : state Ⓑ trepidation : courage
Ⓒ serenity : equanimity Ⓓ surfeit : food
Ans Ⓓ Explanation ANARCHY (নৈরাজ্যবাদ) থেকে মুক্তির জন্য GOVERNMENT (সরকার) প্রয়োজন। Trepidation (ভীতি/ডরে) কম্পনের হাত থেকে রক্ষার জন্য Courage (সাহস) দরকার।

84. STANZA : POEM ::
Ⓐ flag : anthem Ⓑ storey : building
Ⓒ mural : painting Ⓓ refund : deposit
Ans Ⓑ Explanation STANZA- স্তবক থাকে POEM- কবিতায়। Storey- গৃহের তল থাকে Building- ইমারতের।

85. SHIP : HARBOUR ::
Ⓐ flower : garden Ⓑ village : people
Ⓒ nest : bird Ⓓ car : garage
Ans Ⓓ Explanation SHIP- জাহাজ রাখার স্থান HARBOUR- পোতাশ্রয়/ বন্দরে। Car- মোটরগাড়ি রাখার স্থান Garage এ।

86. FRAGILE : BREAK ::
Ⓐ Vital : Destroy Ⓑ Flexible : Bend
Ⓒ Hostile : Invite Ⓓ Vivid : Grow
Ans Ⓑ Explanation FRAGILE- ঠুনকো জিনিসকে সহজেই BREAK- ভাঙ্গা যায়। Flexible- নমনীয় জিনিসকে সহজেই Bend- বাঁকানো যায়।

87. CAPTAIN : TEAM ::
Ⓐ Mascot : Troop Ⓑ Voter : Senate
Ⓒ Chief : tribe Ⓓ Partner : Marriage
Ans Ⓒ Explanation CAPTAIN- দলপতি TEAM- দলের প্রধান তেমনি TRIBE- উপজাতিদের একজন Chief- প্রধান থাকে।

88. DOCTOR : DISEASE ::
Ⓐ Moron : Imbecility Ⓑ pedestrian : senility
Ⓒ psychiatrist : maladjustment Ⓓ broker : stocks
Ans Ⓒ Explanation DOCTOR- চিকিৎসক DISEASE- রোগ নির্ণয় করেন। Psychiatrist- মনোরোগের চিকিৎসক Maladjustment- মানসিক অসঙ্গতি নির্ণয় করেন।

89. PATRON : SUPPORT ::
Ⓐ spouse : divorce Ⓑ restaurant : management
Ⓒ counselor : advice Ⓓ host : hostility
Ans Ⓒ Explanation PATRON- পালনকর্তা সর্বদাই SUPPORT- সমর্থন দিয়ে থাকেন। Counselor- উপদেষ্টা সর্বদাই Advice- উপদেশ দিয়ে থাকেন।

90. DOG : MAMMAL ::
Ⓐ wolf : pack Ⓑ tree : forest
Ⓒ insect : antenna Ⓓ snake : reptile
Ans Ⓓ Explanation DOG- কুকুর একটি MAMMAL- স্তন্যপায়ী প্রাণী। Snake- সাপ, Reptile- সরিসৃপ জাতীয় প্রাণী।

91. ROBIN : NEST ::
Ⓐ animal : cave Ⓑ horse : stall
Ⓒ clam : shell Ⓓ alligator : swamp
Ans Ⓑ Explanation ROBIN- একধরনের পাখি, এদের বসবাসের জায়গাকে NEST- বাসা বলে। Horse- ঘোড়া রাখার স্থানকে Stall- আস্তাবল বলে।

CamScanner

93. HAIR : SCALP ::
(A) dimple : cheek
(B) elbow : knee
(C) tooth : gum
(D) beard : moustache

Explanation: HAIR- চুল আছে SCALP- মাথার খুলিতে। Tooth- দাঁত আছে Gum- মাড়িতে।

94. QUARRY : MARBLE ::
(A) metal : silver
(B) ore : gold
(C) necklace diamonds
(D) mine : coal

Explanation: QUARRY- পাথরখাদ থেকে MARBLE- মার্বেল পাথর উত্তোলন করা হয়। Mine- খনি থেকে Coal- কয়লা উত্তোলন করা হয়।

94. MISANTHROPE : PEOPLE ::
(A) patriot : country
(B) reactionary : [illegible]
(C) curmudgeon : children
(D) xenophobe : strangers

Explanation: MISANTHROPE- মানব বিদ্বেষী তথা মানব বিদ্বেষ। Xenophobe- যে ব্যক্তি Stranger- অপরিচিতদের ভয় বা অপছন্দকে।

95. INCUBATOR : INFANT ::
(A) henhouse : chicken
(B) greenhouse : plant
(C) cooler : wine
(D) hive : bee

Explanation: INCUBATOR- কৃত্রিম উপায় সৃষ্টি করা হয় (Greenhouse, Hive পরিবেশে, যেখানে INFANT- শিশুদের রাখা হয়। তেমনি পরে Plant- চারাগাছ পালন পালন করা হয়।

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. **Which one of the pairs shows a similar relationship to Water : Bottle?** [GST-B : 21-22]
(A) Balloon : Sky
(B) Doctor : Hospital
(C) Pen : Ink
(D) Milk : Cup

Explanation: Bottle এ যেহেতু water থাকে সে হিসেবে cup-এ Milk থাকে।

02. **Choose the pair that best expresses the relationship similar to the one given in capital letters: TREE: ROOT** [GST-B : 20-21]
(A) Building: Foundation
(B) Shirt: Sleeve
(C) Entrance: Exit
(D) Engine: Automobile

Explanation: গাছের মূলভিত্তি যেমন শিকড় (root), তেমনি building এর মূলভিত্তি foundation.

03. **Select the pair which has the same relationship after : before –** [IU-B : 19-20]
(A) first : second
(B) present : past
(C) contemporary : historic
(D) successor : predecessor

Explanation: After ও before এর মধ্যে যে সম্পর্ক successor (উত্তরসূরী) ও predecessor (পূর্বসূরী) এর মধ্যে ঠিক সেরূপ সম্পর্ক।

04. **Carpenter : Wood :: Tailor :?** [BRUR-A : 19-20]
(A) Machine
(B) Scale
(C) Cloth
(D) Shop

Explanation: Carpenter (কাঠমিস্ত্রি) যেমন wood কাটে tailor তেমনি cloth কাটে।

05. **Row : Boat :: Drive:?** [BRUR-A : 19-20]
(A) City
(B) Highway
(C) Road
(D) Engine

Ans (C)

06. **What is the correct analogy?** [JKKNIU-B : 19-20]
(A) Airplane: Airport:: Automobile: Port
(B) Degree: Temperature:: Height: Weight
(C) Car: Patrol:: Man: Food
(D) Rain: Forest:: Tiger: Zoo

Ans (C)

07. **The correct analogy of the pair 'Coach: Charges' is –** [RUB : 19-20]
(A) Shoe:laces
(B) Water : Soil
(C) Teacher : Students
(D) Head : hats

Ans (C)

08. **"One shade the more, one ray the less, /Had half impaired the nameless grace/Which waves in every raven tress." Here, "raven tress" is analogous to-** [SUST-A : 19-20]
(A) sand and desert
(B) gold and silver
(C) love and rose
(D) cheetah and speed
(E) lion and heart

Ans (C)

09. **Imperialism: Colonialism.** Choose the best parallel pair from the following. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
(A) Military: Mercenaries
(B) Military: Armaments
(C) Military: Soldiers
(D) Military: Police

Ans (C)

10. **Visual is to eyes as Tactile is to —** [BSMRSTU-F : 19-20]
(A) ears
(B) tongues
(C) noses
(D) skin

Explanation: চোখ (eyes) দিয়ে visual করে তেমনি skin দিয়ে করা হলো tactile।

11. **Mason: Trowel** [BSMRSTU-B : 19-20]
(A) Link: Chain
(B) Meat: Net
(C) Carpenter: Adze
(D) Intermission: Play

Explanation: Trowel হলো রাজমিস্ত্রির কাজের তেমনি adze কাঠমিস্ত্রির কাজের।

12. **From bellow, select the parallel pair.** [BSMRSTU-C : 19-20]
DIVA : OPERA
(A) Producer: Theatre
(B) Director: Drama
(C) Conductor: Bus
(D) Thespian: play

13. **Decent : Descent** [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
(A) Comely : Declension
(B) Aglow : Rise
(C) Slide : Prudent
(D) Large : Augment

14. **Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to the one expressed in the pair — constitution:preamble** [KU-A : 18-19]
(A) opera:music
(B) book:preface
(C) play:epilogue
(D) prelude:overture

Explanation: Constitution (সংবিধান) এর যেমন preamble (প্রারম্ভিক অংশ) থাকে তেমনি book এর preface (প্রারম্ভিক অংশ/সূচনা) থাকে।

15. **Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to the one expressed in the pair — extinguish:germinate** [KU-A : 18-19]
(A) terminate:stop
(B) douse:emerge
(C) grow:evolve
(D) shoot:cease

Explanation: Extinguish (শেষ করা) ও germinate (অঙ্কুরিত হওয়া) শব্দদ্বয় বিপরীত, douse (শেষ হওয়া) ও emerge (আবির্ভূত হওয়া) শব্দদ্বয় তেমনি বিপরীত।

16. **CUDDLE : MILK ::** [CoU-B : 18-19]
(A) flow : water
(B) brew : coffee
(C) change : oil
(D) clot : blood

Explanation: Milk যেমন cuddle এ পরিণত হয়, blood তেমনি clot এ পরিণত হয়।

17. **Flowers : Bouquet :: Trees :** [BRUR-A : 18-19]
(A) Fence
(B) Forest
(C) Furniture
(D) House

Explanation: Flowers (ফুল) থেকে যদি Bouquet (ফুলের তোড়া) হয়, tree (গাছ) থেকে তেমন forest (বন বা অরণ্য) হয়।

18. **Oasis is related to sand, Island is related to —** [JUST-F : 18-19]
(A) river
(B) sea
(C) water
(D) wave

Explanation: Oasis (মরুদ্যান) যেমন sand (বালি) এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত, island (দ্বীপ) তেমন water এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

19. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair: CHARITY : PHILANTHROPIST [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Sofa : Furniture Ⓑ Falsehood : Liar
Ⓒ Money : Poor Ⓓ Ocean : Whale
Ans (B) Explanation Charity (সদয়তা) কে লালন করে philanthropist ঠিক তেমনি falsewood (মিথ্যা) কে লালন করে liar।

20. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair- DRIP: GUSH [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Cry: Laugh Ⓑ Curl: Roll
Ⓒ Stream: Tributary Ⓓ Dent: Destroy
Ans (A) Explanation Drip (ফোঁটায় ফোঁটায় পড়া) ও gush (তীব্রবেগে প্রবাহিত হওয়া) যেমন বিপরীত শব্দ তেমনি cry (কাঁদা) ও laugh (হাসা) বিপরীত শব্দ।

21. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair: LAWYER: TRIAL [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ Plumber: Pipe Ⓑ Businessman : Secretary
Ⓒ Doctor: Operation Ⓓ Hairdresser: Blow Dryer
Ans (C) Explanation Lawyer (উকিল) এর কাজ ঘটনা প্রমাণ করে দেখানো (trail) আর ডাক্তারের (doctor) এর কাজ operation করা।

22. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair of Meritorious: Praise:: [JUST-E : 17-18]
Ⓐ Kind: Admiration Ⓑ Captions: Criticism
Ⓒ Incredible: Ecstasy Ⓓ Reprehensible: Censure
Ans (D) Explanation Meritorious (মেধাবী) ব্যক্তিকে Praise (প্রশংসা) করা হয়, অন্যদিকে Reprehensible (নিন্দনীয়) ব্যক্তিকে censure (তিরস্কার) করা হয়।

23. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expresses in the original pair: PRESIDENT:NATION [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ Snake : Bite Ⓑ Frog : Swim
Ⓒ Mayor : City Ⓓ Student : College
Ans (C) Explanation একটি 'nation' এর প্রধান 'president' একটি 'city' এর প্রধান 'mayor'।

24. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expresses in the original pair: ATOM:MOLECULE [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ Toothpick:Tooth Ⓑ Ocean:Lake
Ⓒ Shrub:Tree Ⓓ Star:Galaxy
Ans (D) Explanation একাধিক 'Atom' মিলে 'Molecule' এর সৃষ্টি হয় এবং একাধিক 'Star' মিলে 'Galaxy' সৃষ্টি হয়।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. BRUSH : PAINTING
Ⓐ Piano : Sonata Ⓑ Body : Dance
Ⓒ Typewriter : Novel Ⓓ Chisel : Sculpture Ans (D)

02. DOG : LEASH
Ⓐ Belt : Buckle Ⓑ Cow : Tether
Ⓒ Bird : Cage Ⓓ Bicycle : Chain Ans (B)

03. SAW : CARPENTER
Ⓐ Scissors : Barber Ⓑ Painter : Color
Ⓒ Cloth : Tailor Ⓓ Wagon : Farmer Ans (A)

04. EGG : OMELET
Ⓐ Rice : Curry Ⓑ Flour : Cake
Ⓒ Fish : Water Ⓓ Banana : Ice cream Ans (B)

05. Choose the pair that expresses a relationship similar to SCISSORS : BARBER.
Ⓐ Wagon : Farmer Ⓑ Color : Painter
Ⓒ Cloth : Tailor Ⓓ Saw : Carpenter Ans (D)

06. FANS : GALLERIES
Ⓐ Teams : Goalposts Ⓑ Referee : Decision
Ⓒ Audience : Seats Ⓓ Tickets : Counters Ans (C)

07. If Vertex : Pyramid then –
Ⓐ Strand : Hair Ⓑ Frame : Picture
Ⓒ Summit : Mountain Ⓓ Rung : Ladder Ans (C)

08. DIGRESSIVE : STATEMENT
Ⓐ Slanderous : slur Ⓑ tangential : presupposition
Ⓒ biased : opinion Ⓓ circuitous : route Ans (D)

09. CAUTION : ACCIDENT
Ⓐ Radar : Collision Ⓑ Policeman : Criminal
Ⓒ Worry : Disaster Ⓓ Sanitation : Filth Ans (A)

10. Find the pair which has same relationship of Bird : Ornithology.
Ⓐ Earth : Geography Ⓑ Earth : Geology
Ⓒ Earth : Biology Ⓓ Earth : Anthropology Ans (B)

11. Find the pair which has same relationship of Program : Software
Ⓐ Pointer : Network Ⓑ Pointer : Cursor
Ⓒ Pointer : Monitor Ⓓ Pointer : Mouse Ans (D)

12. Find the pair which has same relationship of Sonnet : Literature
Ⓐ Cricket : Match Ⓑ Cricket : Sports
Ⓒ Cricket : Tournament Ⓓ Cricket : Game Ans (B)

13. Find the pair which has same relationship of New Zealand : Australia
Ⓐ Sri Lanka : China Ⓑ Sri Lanka : India
Ⓒ Sri Lanka : Bangladesh Ⓓ Sri Lanka : Malaysia Ans (B)

14. Traffic breach: Traffic Inspector; Criminal: Jail Authority; Crimes:
Ⓐ Sentence Ⓑ Accountability
Ⓒ Prosecution Ⓓ Seizure Ans (C)

15. Elated is to despondent as enlightened is to —.
Ⓐ aware Ⓑ miserable Ⓒ ignorant Ⓓ tolerant Ans (C)

16. Master : Crew ::
Ⓐ Dominate : Opposition Ⓑ Convene : Committee
Ⓒ Complex : Convex Ⓓ Annul : Accept Ans (B)

17. Medicine : Illness ::
Ⓐ Strange : Dogmatic Ⓑ Extend : Enlarge
Ⓒ Law : Anarchy Ⓓ Deceptive : Converse Ans (C)

18. Geology : Science ::
Ⓐ Theory : Practice Ⓑ Biology : Laboratory
Ⓒ Star : Galaxy Ⓓ Fir : Tree Ans (C)

19. Which of the following pairs is similar in relationship to HELMET : HEAD ::?
Ⓐ PEDAL : FOOT Ⓑ GUN : HAND
Ⓒ PENDANT : NECK Ⓓ BREASTPLATE : CHEST Ans (D)

20. Which word describes best the relationship to SHOE : FOOT :: GLOVE : —
Ⓐ HAND Ⓑ ARM
Ⓒ NECK Ⓓ HEAD Ans (A)

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ENGLISH Chapter 28 SPELLING

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

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

Correct Spelling

Rule- 01 Mono syllable দ্বারা গঠিত একটি vowel বিশিষ্ট word এর সাথে suffix যোগ করলে শেষের consonant টি double হয়।
Ex: Hit + ing = Hitting, Knit + ed = Knitted, Run + er = Runner etc.
Note: Word এর শেষে double vowel অথবা double consonant থাকলে word এর শেষের বর্ণটি double হয় না। **Ex:** Keep + ing = Keeping (two vowel), Help + ed = Helped (two consonant), Love + er = Lover (ending in a vowel)।

Rule- 02 Word এর শেষে 'L' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে ' LL' হয়।
Ex: Appal + ed = Appalled, Quarrel + ing = quarrelling, Duel + ist = Duellist, Dial + ed = Dialled, Repel + ent = Repellent, Refuel + ed = Refuelled, Cruel + ly = Cruelly, Signal + ed = Signalled, Model + ing = Modelling etc.

Rule- 03 Di এবং Tri syllable বিশিষ্ট word যদি একটি vowel দ্বারা গঠিত হয় এবং এদের শেষের অক্ষরটি consonant হলে suffix যোগ করার পর consonant টি double হয়।
Ex: Acquit + ed = Acquitted, Begin + er = Beginner, Deter + ed = Deterred, Recur + ing = Recurring.
Note: উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের syllable এর উপর জোর দিতে হয়। কিন্তু প্রথম syllable এর উপর জোর দিয়ে উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের consonant টি double হয় না।
Ex: Murmur + ed = Murmured, Answer + er = Answerer, Orbit + ing = Orbiting etc.

Rule- 04 Suffix 'full' যখন কোনো word এর সাথে যুক্ত হয় তখন দ্বিতীয় 'l' বাদ যায়। **Ex:** Beauty + full = Beautiful, Skill + full = Skilful, Use + full = Useful, Full + fill = Fulfil etc.
Note: Adverbial form এর ক্ষেত্রে double 'll' হয়। Beautifull + y = Beautifully, Usefull + y = Usefully

Rule- 05 শব্দের শেষে 'Y' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'Y' এর স্থলে 'I' হয়। **Ex:** Carry + ed = Carried, Happy + ly = Happily, Sunny + er = Sunnier.
Note: 'Y', 'A' vowel কে অনুসরণ করলে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। এবং suffix 'ing' এর ক্ষেত্রে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।
Ex: Play + er = Player, Carry + ing = Carrying, Hurry + ing = Hurrying etc.

Rule- 06 Word এর শেষে 'e' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'e' উঠে যায়। **Ex:** ove + ing = Loving, Move + able = Movable etc.
Note: Dye and singe এর ক্ষেত্রে পরিবর্তন হয় না। **Ex:** Dye + ing = Dyeing, Singe + ing = Singeing

Rule- 07 Suffix এর প্রথম অক্ষর consonant হলে suffix এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।
Ex: Engage + ment = Engagement, Hope + ful = Hopeful, Immediate + ly = Immediately, Fortunate + ly = Fortunately etc
Note: কিছু suffix able/ible/ly এছাড়াও ate/ment এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e'উঠে যায়।
Ex: True + ly = Truly, Due +ly = Duly, Argue + ment = Argument, Judge + ment = Judgement, Comforte + able = Comfortable/comfortably, Fortune + ate = Fortunate/fortunately etc.

Rule- 08 শব্দের শেষে 'ee' থাকলে suffix পূর্ববর্তী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Agree > agreed > agreeing > agreement.

Rule- 09 'C' সাধারনত দুই ধরনের sound (শব্দ) তৈরি করে, 'C' (K-ক) এবং (S-স)।
C (K-ক) = Cat, Cow, Cloud, Crown, Camel, Cornflour. C (S-স) = Century, Cycle, Cent, Citation Cyclone, Cycloid.

Rule- 10 ইংরেজিতে এমন কিছু word আছে যাদের উচ্চারণ 's' হলেও লেখার ক্ষেত্রে 'c' হয়।
Ex: Criticize, Eroticize, Classicize, Ethicize, Fanaticize, Graecize, Historicize, Laicize

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Choose the correct spelling : [GST-B: 22-23]
Ⓐ Indigeneous Ⓑ Indeginous Ⓒ Indigenous Ⓓ Indigenius
Solve C Explanation অপশনগুলোর মধ্যে Indigenous শব্দটি সঠিক বানানে লেখা হয় অর্থ দেশীয়।

02. Which word is wrongly spelt? [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ Reminiscence Ⓑ Receive Ⓒ Reciept Ⓓ Recede
Solve C Solve Reciept শব্দটির সঠিক বানান Receipt হয়েছে।

03. Which one is correct in spelling? [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ Personel Ⓑ Personale Ⓒ Personnel Ⓓ Personnal
Solve C Explanation সঠিক বানান Personnel যার অর্থ কর্মীবৃন্দ (staffs, workers ইত্যাদি)।

04. Which one is correct in spelling? [GST-B : 21-22]
Ⓐ Etiquette Ⓑ Etiquite Ⓒ Atiqutte Ⓓ Atiquite
Solve A Explanation Etiquette কথাটি সঠিক যার অর্থ শিষ্টাচার, আদব-কায়দা ইত্যাদি।

05. Find the correctly spelt word. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ Accommodation Ⓑ Accomodation Ⓒ Accommodation Ⓓ Acomodation
Solve C Explanation সঠিক বানান- Accommodation (আবাসন)।

06. Choose the word that is correctly spelt: [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ questionnaire Ⓑ questionaire
Ⓒ questionnairre Ⓓ questionnairee
Solve A Explanation সঠিক বানান questionnaire (প্রশ্নমালা)।

07. Which one of the following is not correctly spelt? [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ Asthma Ⓑ Diarrhoea Ⓒ Tiphoid Ⓓ Dehydration
Solve C Explanation Typhoid ব্যাকটেরিয়া ঘটিত রোগ।

08. Choose the correct spelling. [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ Chronotography Ⓑ Chranotography
Ⓒ Chromatography Ⓓ Chrometography
Solve C Explanation সঠিক বানান chromatography।

09. Choose the correctly spelt word – [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Assasination Ⓑ Asassination
Ⓒ Assassination Ⓓ Assasinnation
Solve C Explanation সঠিক বানান assassination (গুপ্তহত্যা)।

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10. Which one is correctly spelt? [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Curiculam Ⓑ Curiculamn
Ⓒ Curriculum Ⓓ Curriculam
Ans: C Explanation সঠিক বানান curriculum।

11. Choose the correct spelling: [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ accommodate Ⓑ accommodate
Ⓒ accomnsdate Ⓓ accommodete
Ans: D Explanation সঠিক বানান accommodate - আবাসিত করা।

12. Which one is the correctly spelt word? [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ anibelation Ⓑ annihillation
Ⓒ anihilation Ⓓ annihilation
Ans: D Explanation সঠিক বানান annihilation (পূর্ণাঙ্গে)।

13. The correct spelling is- [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Numonia Ⓑ Neumonia
Ⓒ Pneumonia Ⓓ Nuemonia
Ans: C Explanation সঠিক বানান pneumonia (নিউমোনিয়া)।

14. Choose the correct spelling. [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Aparthid Ⓑ Apartheid
Ⓒ Apertheid Ⓓ Aparthyd
Ans: B

15. Which spelling is correct? [NSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Grammer Ⓑ Guarrantee
Ⓒ Parliament Ⓓ Parmanent
Ans: C Explanation সঠিক বানান Parliament। Option A, B, D এর সঠিক বানান হলো যথাক্রমে grammar, Guarantee এবং Permanent।

16. Which of the following words is incorrectly spelt? [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ accomplishment Ⓑ fillfilment
Ⓒ recess Ⓓ artillery
Ans: B Explanation Fillfilment- সিদ্ধি।

17. Which of the following spellings is correct? [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ paralel Ⓑ parrallel Ⓒ parallel Ⓓ parallal
Ans: C Explanation সঠিক বানান parallel (সমান্তরাল)।

18. Identify the incorrectly spelt word. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ disappointment Ⓑ committee
Ⓒ curriculum Ⓓ miesellaneous
Ans: D Explanation Miscellaneous - বিবিধ।

19. Find the misspelt word. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ Sacrilegious Ⓑ Succeession
Ⓒ Tuberculosis Ⓓ Vengeance
Ans: C Explanation Tuberculosis- যক্ষ্মারোগ।

20. Which one is correctly spelled? [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ schedule Ⓑ shedule
Ⓒ shidule Ⓓ chedule
Ans: A Explanation Schedule - তফসিল/পরিকল্পনা।

21. Which of the following is misspelt? [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Crescendo Ⓑ Pendulam
Ⓒ Perseverance Ⓓ Persistent
Ans: B Explanation Pendulum - দোলক।

22. Choose the correct spelling : [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ Oppresed Ⓑ Oppressor
Ⓒ Oppresive Ⓓ Opposision
Ans: B Explanation Oppressor - অত্যাচারী। Oppressed - নিপীড়িত, oppressive - পীড়াদায়ক, opposition - বৈপরীত্য প্রতিরোধ।

23. Which is incorrectly spelt? [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ Sieze Ⓑ Queue Ⓒ Vicious Ⓓ Trophy
Ans: A Explanation Seize- বাজেয়াপ্ত করা, বল পূর্বক অধিকার করা। Queue- সারি, vicious- পাশবিকতায় সম্পর্কিত, trophy- প্রতিযোগিতায় জয়ের স্মৃতিচিহ্ন ট্রফি।

24. Choose the correct spelling. [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ Nassacery Ⓑ Necessary
Ⓒ Nessacary Ⓓ Nassasary
Ans: B Explanation Necessary - প্রয়োজনীয়।

25. The correct spelling is- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Buracrat Ⓑ Bureaucrat
Ⓒ Bureaucret Ⓓ Bureaucrate
Ans: B Explanation Bureaucrat - আমলা।

26. Choose the correct spelling. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Inacessibility Ⓑ Inaccissibility
Ⓒ Inaccessebility Ⓓ Inaccessibility
Ans: D Explanation Inaccessibility-দুর্গমতা/অগম্যতা।

27. Which one is spelt incorrectly? [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Questionnaire Ⓑ Psychology
Ⓒ Buraucracy Ⓓ Triumph
Ans: C Explanation Bureaucracy - আমলাতন্ত্র/আমলাদের পরিচালিত প্রশাসনিক ব্যবস্থা। Questionnaire - মতামত জরিপের কাজে ব্যবহৃত প্রশ্নমালা। Psychology - মনোবিদ্যা। Triumph - বিজয়।

28. Choose the correctly spelt one: [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Renaissance Ⓑ Rancssance
Ⓒ Renesance Ⓓ Renissanci
Ans: A Explanation Renaissance - ১৪, ১৫ ও ১৬ শতকের ইউরোপে প্রাচীন গ্রিক জ্ঞান বিজ্ঞানের উপর ভিত্তি করে সাহিত্য, চিত্রকলা ইত্যাদির পুনরুজ্জীবন/পুনর্জন্ম/নবজাগরন।

29. Which of the following words is incorrectly spelt? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ picturesque Ⓑ grotesque
Ⓒ miscillaneous Ⓓ satellite
Ans: C Explanation Miscellaneous - বিবিধ।

30. Which of the following spellings is correct? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ commemorate Ⓑ comemmorate
Ⓒ commemmorate Ⓓ comemorate
Ans: A Explanation Commemorate - স্মৃতিরক্ষা করা।

31. Find the word with correct spelling: [JUST-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Leftnant Ⓑ Leftenant
Ⓒ Lieutenant Ⓓ Lieutaenant
Ans: C Explanation Lieutenant- ক্যাপ্টেন পদমর্যাদার নিচে সেনাবাহিনীর অফিসার।

32. Find the appropriate spelling: [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ inadvertant Ⓑ inadvartant
Ⓒ inadvartent Ⓓ inadvertent
Ans: D Explanation Inadvertent - অসতর্ক।

33. Which of the following word is wrong in spelling? [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Disquisition Ⓑ Pneumonia
Ⓒ Dyspepsia Ⓓ Diarhoea
Ans: D Explanation Diarrhoea - উদরাময়/পেটের অসুখ।

34. Find the correctly spelt word- [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Restarant Ⓑ Occassion
Ⓒ Committee Ⓓ Lietanant
Ans: C Explanation Committee - সমিতি।

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35. Find the correct spelt word: [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ Bouquete Ⓑ Bouquette Ⓒ Bouquet Ⓓ Boqquet
Ans C Explanation Bouquet - ফুলের তোড়া।

36. Choose the correct spelling —— [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ Definition Ⓑ Defination Ⓒ Difinition Ⓓ Definetion
Ans A Explanation Definition - সংজ্ঞা।

37. Choose the correct spelling: [JUST-E : 17-18]
Ⓐ Indegenous Ⓑ Indiginous Ⓒ Indigenus Ⓓ Indigenous
Ans D Explanation Indigenous অর্থ - দেশীয়/ দেশজ।

38. Choose the correctly spelt words ——. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ dependence,dispel Ⓑ dependance,dispell
Ⓒ desirable,facist Ⓓ desirable,fascist
Ans A Explanation Dependence - নির্ভরশীলতা, dispel– দূর করা।

39. The correct spelling is ——. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ Caffeine Ⓑ Caffen
Ⓒ Caffin Ⓓ Caffaine
Ans A Explanation চায়ের পাতা এবং বীজে বিদ্যমান তেল তীব্র/ক্যাফিন (Caffeine)।

40. Find out the correctly spelt word. [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ Pshicology Ⓑ Psykology Ⓒ Pchykology
Ⓓ Psychology Ⓔ Psycology
Ans D Explanation Psychology -মনোবিজ্ঞান।

41. Which one is the correct spelling? [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ assesment Ⓑ assessment Ⓒ asessment
Ⓓ ascessment Ⓔ ascesment
Ans B Explanation Assessment অর্থ মূল্য নিরূপণ।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. Spot the correct spelling–
Ⓐ comittee Ⓑ commitey
Ⓒ commitee Ⓓ committee — Ans D

02. Choose the correctly spelled word.
Ⓐ Synonymus Ⓑ Hippopotamous
Ⓒ Hypocrisy Ⓓ Antonymus — Ans C

03. Choose the correct spelling from the following —.
Ⓐ Antijen Ⓑ Antegen
Ⓒ Antigen Ⓓ Antygen — Ans C

04. Which one is the incorrect spelling?
Ⓐ deportation Ⓑ depriciation
Ⓒ denunciation Ⓓ denomination — Ans B

05. Choose the correct spelling from the following.
Ⓐ Assurance Ⓑ Asurrance
Ⓒ Assurrance Ⓓ Assurrence — Ans A

06. The correct spelling is –
Ⓐ Conscientious Ⓑ Concientious
Ⓒ Conscintous Ⓓ Conscientous — Ans A

07. Which word is correctly spelt?
Ⓐ Accommodation Ⓑ Recieve
Ⓒ Liabillity Ⓓ Passionnate — Ans A

08. MILLENIUM
Ⓐ milenium Ⓑ millenium
Ⓒ millennium Ⓓ millenium — Ans C

09. Which word is spelt correctly?
Ⓐ inconveniance Ⓑ Idiosincratic
Ⓒ Reneissance Ⓓ hypochondriac — Ans D

10. Find the correctly spelt word.
Ⓐ Adventitious Ⓑ Adventitus
Ⓒ Adventitous Ⓓ Adventituous — Ans A

11. Find the correctly spelt word.
Ⓐ Ammunition Ⓑ Amunition
Ⓒ Ammunetion Ⓓ Amunetion — Ans A

12. Choose the correctly spelt word-
Ⓐ Superceed Ⓑ Superseed
Ⓒ Supercede Ⓓ Supersede — Ans D

13. Choose the correctly spelt word-
Ⓐ Soveregnty Ⓑ Soverinty
Ⓒ Sovereignty Ⓓ Soverenty — Ans C

14. Choose the correctly spelt word-
Ⓐ Humorous Ⓑ Humourous
Ⓒ Humourious Ⓓ Humorus — Ans A

15. Choose the word that is misspelled-
Ⓐ corruption Ⓑ harrassment
Ⓒ territory Ⓓ incorrigible — Ans B

16. Choose the right spelling
Ⓐ Quintessential Ⓑ Quintesseatial
Ⓒ Quicentessntial Ⓓ Quentessential — Ans A

17. Which one is the correct spelling?
Ⓐ Councilar Ⓑ Counciller
Ⓒ Councillor Ⓓ Councillar — Ans C

18. Find the correct spelling:
Ⓐ Reconnaissence Ⓑ Reconnaisance
Ⓒ Reconnaissance Ⓓ Reconaissance — Ans C

19. Which of the following words is not correctly spelled?
Ⓐ Acclimatization Ⓑ Camouflage
Ⓒ Foreign Ⓓ Surveilance — Ans D

20. Choose the correctly spelt word:-
Ⓐ Accilerate Ⓑ Accelerate
Ⓒ Accelerrate Ⓓ Accilarate — Ans B

21. Which one is correctly spelt?
Ⓐ Sunami Ⓑ Tsunami
Ⓒ Tsuname Ⓓ Tsanme — Ans B

22. Find out the rightly spelled word.
Ⓐ Embarrassment Ⓑ Embarassment
Ⓒ Embarrasment Ⓓ Embrassment — Ans A

23. Which of the following is correctly spelt?
Ⓐ maintenance Ⓑ maintainence
Ⓒ maintinance Ⓓ maintaince — Ans A

24. Choose the correct spelling–
Ⓐ Pedestrian Ⓑ Pedistrian
Ⓒ Pedistrean Ⓓ Pedistriean — Ans A

25. Which one is the correct spelling?
Ⓐ desiase Ⓑ disease
Ⓒ desease Ⓓ disese — Ans B

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ENGLISH Chapter 29

GROUP VERB

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Verb এর পর নির্দিষ্ট কিছু Preposition বা adverb যখন মূল verb এর অর্থ প্রকাশ না করে যদি বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাকে Group Verb/ Prepositional verb/Phrasal Verb বলে। Ex: Catch up, break up, ask around etc.
- সাধারণ verb এবং group verb এর পার্থক্য:

General Verb	Group Verb
Give অর্থ দেওয়া	Give up অর্থ ত্যাগ করা
Check অর্থ সঠিক বলে চিহ্নিত করা	Check in অর্থ হোটেল/ কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠানে নাম লেখানো

- নিম্ন বাক্যের মাধ্যমে কতকগুলো Phrasal Verb এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো :

Structure: Main verb + Particle (Preposition/ Adverb).

Ex : (i) I wake up at 7.30 everyday. (ii) Please turn off the Tv. (iii) Ritu laughs at the poor.

[প্রথম বাক্যে "wake up" verb টির অর্থ "ঘুম থেকে ওঠা" কিন্তু "wake" এর অর্থ "জেগে থাকা"। অর্থাৎ "wake up" এখানে সম্পূর্ণ আলাদা এবং বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।]

01. Transitive Phrasal Verbs: Transitive Phrasal Verbs এর Direct object থাকে। Ex: I am going to cut down on fast food this year
P.h.v Direct obj

- Transitive phrasal verb কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

(i) **Separable Phrasal Verbs:** কিছু transitive phrasal verbs, object হিসেবে verb এবং particle এর মধ্যে বা সম্পূর্ণ phrasal verb এর পরে বসে। তাদেরকে Separable phrasal verbs বলে। Verb ও Preposition এর মাঝে object দিয়ে আলাদা করা যায়।

Ex: Bring up, call up, cheer up, drop off etc.

Note: Separable verb অনুসারে object যদি pronoun হয়, pronoun অবশ্যই phrasal verb (verb and particle) এর মাঝে বসবে।

(ii) **Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:** কিছু transitive phrasal verbs এর object, verb ও particle মাঝে বসে না এবং তারা সম্পূর্ণ verb কে follow করে তাদেরকে inseparable phrasal verbs বলে। Verb ও preposition একসাথে বসবে এবং object শেষে বসবে।

Ex: Call up, drop by, get along with, keep up with etc.

02. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs: Intransitive Phrasal Verb এর কোনো Direct object থাকে না। এখানে Verb ই Direct object হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Ex: I wo[illegible] at 10:30 AM. Ex: He's going back to Dhaka next month.

Most Important Phrasal Verbs

Act

- Act against (বিরুদ্ধে কাজ করা) –He acted against the interest of the Company.
- Act from (উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে কাজ করা) –We should act from a sense of duty.
- Act the role of (ভূমিকায় অভিনয় করা)– He acted the role of Shajahan.
- Act on or upon (affect, ক্রিয়া 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.
- Act for (কারো পক্ষে কাজ করা) – He acted for me during my absence.

Ask

- Ask down (দমন করা) – They should bear down the smoking.

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 charge.
- Bear up (মনের জোর বজায় রাখা)– His patience born him up in the crisis.
- Bear with (ক্ষমা করা) – I cannot bear with such insult.

Blow

- Blow down (উড়িয়ে ফেলা) – Many trees were blown down by the storm.
- Blow away (উড়িয়ে নেওয়া) – The strong wind blew away all dry leaves.
- Blow off (নির্গত 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.

Bring

- Bring about (ঘটানো) – He tried to bring about a quarrel with them.
- Bring down (নিম্নমুখী করা) – The good harvest brought down the price of rice.
- Bring forth (উৎপাদন করা) – The timely rain brings forth good crops.
- Bring in (উত্থাপন করা)– The members of parliament brought in a new bill.
- Bring off (রক্ষা করা) – He brought off the passengers from the robbers.
- Bring on (ঘটান) – Headaches are often brought on by stress.
- Bring out (ছাপিয়া প্রকাশ করা) – The publisher has brought out a new book.
- Bring up (লালন পালন করা) – He was brought up by his aunt.
- Bring round (ভাল হওয়া) –The patient was brought round by her treatment.
- Bring to (জ্ঞান ফিরানো)– Hearing the result the guard fainted but was brought to.
- Bring to book (তিরস্কার করা)– He has brought to book for his misconduct.
- Bring to light (প্রকাশ করা)– The book was brought to light on 16th December.
- Bring forth (উৎপাদন করা)– The timely rain brings forth good crops.

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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 at 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 (কলাকৌশল দ্বারা 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) – Sudip has broken with his wife.

Burst

- Burst into (কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া) – She burst into tears to see her dead father.
- Burst out (হঠাৎ হাসতে আরম্ভ করা) – Sumon bursts 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 (ডাক্তার পাঠানো) – Please call in a doctor.
- Call off (ছাঁটাই দেওয়া) – The strike was called off.
- Call out (তলব করা) –.The army was called out to restore law and order for the city.
- Call over (ডাকা) – The teacher is calling over the rolls.
- Call up (স্মরণ করা) – I can't call up your name.
- Call on (কারো সাথে দেখা করা) – He called on me at my house.
- Call upon (সাক্ষাৎ করা) – He will call upon me tomorrow.

Carry

- Carry away (সরানো/বহন করা) – The patient was carried away to the hospital.
- Carry off (জয় লাভ করা) – He carried off all the prizes.
- Carry on (চালিয়ে যাওয়া) – He will carry on the business.
- Carry out (কাজ করা) – You must carry out my orders.
- Carry through (সফল হওয়া) – His sincere work will carry him through.
- Carry with (এক মত হওয়া) – He carried the audience with him.
- Carry the day (জয় লাভ করা) – We carrying the day in our liberation war.

Cast

- Cast out (পরিত্যাগ করা) – As he is my friend, I shall not cast him out.
- Cast about (কোন কিছুর সন্ধানে ঘোরা)– He is casting about a opportunity.
- Cast aside/ away/ off (দূরে রাখা বা ত্যাগ করা) – He cast aside his old shoes.
- Cast into (রূপ দেওয়া)– The gold is cast into a ring.

Cut

- Cut down (কমানো) – Try to cut down your bills.
- Cut off (Stop us) – The supply of oil is stopped.
- Cut out (Not Suit) – I shall cut out to learn the lesson.
- Cut up (Divide into) – I was cut up by my friends.
- Cut in (Not Suit) – Don't cut in the middle of the talk.
- Cut out (Suitable with) – I am not cut out to the occupation.

Come

- Come down (Reduce) – Prices fell to the lowest level.
- Come across (Meet) – I came across him one day.
- Come by (Get by) – How did you come by your money?
- Come down (Be told) – The price of rice has come down.
- Come of (Born) – He comes of a noble family.
- Come off (Fall) – The meeting ceremony of my father will come off tomorrow.
- Come out (Appear) – The truth will come out one day.
- Come down with (Suffer from) – He has come down with swine flu.
- Come round (Recover) – My father will come round soon.
- Come after (Follow) – He came after me to help me.
- Come upon (Find) – I came upon a gold mine.
- Come away (Go) – The smell of rose came away.
- Come along (With) – Come along with me.
- Come at (Attack) – Don't come at me like that.
- Come forward (Offer) – I came forward as a candidate.
- Come on (Begin) – The festival came on a day.
- Come over (Visit) – He came over me.
- Come in (Enter) – May I come in sir.
- Come round (Change) – He will come round soon.
- Come upon (Get) – I came upon him a heap of gold on the way.

Draw

- Draw back (Withdraw) – A woman cannot draw back from her word.
- Draw off (Withdraw) – The enemy drew off.
- Draw on (Approach) – Our examination is drawing on.
- Draw out (Withdraw) – He withdrew draw out other deposit.
- Draw to (Reach) – He draws to his village.
- Draw up (Prepare) – The forces were drawn up.

Die

- Die down (Become weak) – A storm is expected to night, but the wind and rain should die down by morning.
- Die off (Die one by one) – The veterans of world war I are now old and gradually dying off.
- Die for (Give up) – The Bengalees are dying for their country.
- Die of (Suffer from) – Most of the villagers died of cholera.
- Die from (Suffer from) – He died from over eating.

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Keep

- Keep at (লাগিয়া থাকা) – The girl kept at her mother in the kitchen.
- Keep away (দূরে থাকা) – Keep yourself away from evil company.
- Keep down (সংযত রাখা) – He could not keep down his anger.
- Keep in with (বন্ধুত্ব বজায় রেখে চলা) – I can't keep in with you any longer.
- Keep off (দূরে থাকা) – Keep off from the fire.
- Keep on (চালিয়ে যাওয়া) – I can't keep on walking for a long time.
- Keep to (লাগিয়া থাকা) – Be careful to keep your promise.
- Keep up (বজায় রাখা) – He always tries to keep up his reputation as a good teacher.

Lay

- Lay aside (সরিয়ে রাখা)– Try to lay aside some thing for your old age.
- Lay by (সঞ্চয় করা) – You must lay by something for the future.
- Lay down (বিসর্জন দেওয়া) – He laid down his life for the country.
- Lay out (খাটানো) – He laid out a large amount of money in the bank.
- Lay with (ঢেকে দেওয়া) – He laid the flowers with a carpet.

Look

- Look at (তাকানো) – He is looking at the moon.
- Look after (দেখাশুনা করা) – Mother looks after the child.
- Look down upon (ঘৃণা করা) – Don't look down upon the poor.
- Look for (খোঁজা) – He is looking for a job.
- Look into (তদন্ত করা) – I asked him to look into the case.
- Look through (পরীক্ষা করা) – The auditor looked through the account.
- Look up (খুঁজে বের করা) – Please look up the word in the dictionary.
- Look over (পরীক্ষা করা) – Mr. Milon is busy to look over the papers.
- Look on / upon (গণ্য করা) – I look on/ upon him as my best friend.
- Look forward (সস্নেহে প্রতীক্ষা) – I am looking forward to my friend's visit.
- Look up to (সম্মান করা) – He looks up to his teacher.

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 for the loss.
- Make up one's mind (মনস্থির করা) – He made up his mind to go there.
- Make out (বুঝতে পারা) – I can't make out what are you saying.
- Make after (পিছনে ছুটা) –The tiger made after the deer.
- Make for (দ্রুত বেগে ধাবিত হওয়া) – The ship made for the port.
- Make of (গঠিত) –The ring is made of white gold.
- Make up one's mind (মনস্থির করা) - He made up his mind to go there.

Move around

- Move around (পুনঃপুন জায়গা পরিবর্তন করা) – My dad was in the army, so we moved around a lot.
- Move in (নতুন জায়গায় স্থানান্তরিত হওয়া/নতুন বাড়িতে ওঠা) – We are moving in next week.
- Move on (অন্য স্থান/অবস্থানে সরে যাওয়া) – I have lived in this town long enough – It's time to move on.
- Move along (কাজ চলমান থাকা) – Construction of the bridge is moving along.

Pass

- Pass away (মারা যাওয়া) – The patient passed away peacefully.
- Pass on (আগাইয়া যাওয়া) – He passes on from this to that.
- Pass over (উপেক্ষা করা – We may pass over the unnecessary details.
- Pass through (অভিজ্ঞতা সঞ্চয় করা) – He had to pass through many difficulties.
- Pass for (পরিগণিত হওয়া) – In a short time, he passed for a rich man in the locality.
- Pass off (সমাপ্ত করা) –The wedding ceremony passed of calmly.

Put

- Put away (ছেড়ে দেওয়া) – He puts away all ideas of being a doctor.
- Put down (দমিয়ে রাখা) – The king puts down the public for today.
- Put off (স্থগিত রাখা) – The meeting was put off.
- Put on (পরিধান করা) – Put on your dress.
- Put out (নিভানো) – Please put out the lamp.
- Put up with (সহ্য করা) – I cannot put up with your remarks.
- Put by (সঞ্চয় করা) – We should put by something for the future.
- Put forth (অঙ্কুরিত করা) – Tress put forth new leaves in spring.
- Put in (দাখিল করা) – He has put in his claim before the court.
- Put through (সম্পন্ন করা) – The work was put through with great difficulty.
- Put up (আঁটিয়ে দেওয়া) – Put up the notice on the notice board.
- Put about (গুজব ছড়ানো) – He does not believe the stories that are being put about.
- Put back (আগের জায়গায় রাখা/প্রত্যাবর্তন করা) – The ship put back to the port.
- Put into (ভিড়ানো/নোঙর করা) – The ship put into Chittagong port.
- Put aside (সরিয়ে রাখা/জমানো) -- I put aside a little every month for a deposit on a house.

Run

- Run after (ধাওয়া করা) – The villagers run after on seeing the robbers.
- Run away (পালিয়ে যাওয়া) – The man ran away from the meeting.
- Run away with (চুরি করে পালিয়ে 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.
- Run across (হঠাৎ দেখা হওয়া) – I ran across my friend at the book fair.
- Run down (মানসিক চাপে দুর্বল) – Why are you looking so much run down?
- Run into (ঋণগ্রস্ত /ঋণে জর্জরিত) – The man run into debt.
- Run off (দৌড়ে পালানো) – The thief ran off at the sight of the police.
- Run out (শেষ হওয়া)– Time is running out.
- Run through (তাড়াতাড়ি পরীক্ষা করা) – The examiner ran through the answer scripts.

See

- See off (বিদায় জানানো) – I went to the station to see my friend off.
- See through (বুঝে ফেলা বা আন্দাজ করা) – I have seen through his canning plan.
- See in (উপলব্ধি করা) – Her teacher saw something special in her.
- See into (তদন্ত করা) – The police see into the murder.
- See out (শুরু থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত দেখা) – He saw the project out to its very end.

CamScanner

Set

- Set about (আরম্ভ করা) – He set about his work early in the morning.
- Set down (লিপিবদ্ধ করা) – He is setting down a long story.
- Set in (শুরু হওয়া) – The exam has set in.
- Set out/off (যাত্রা করা) – He set out for London.
- Set up (প্রতিষ্ঠা করা) – The villagers have set up a school.
- Set aside (অগ্রাহ্য করা) – I like to set aside all formalities.
- Set forth (যাত্রা করা) – We set forth in a bright morning.
- Set to (আরম্ভ করা) – Let us set to our journey.
- Set off (যাত্রা করা) – We set off for America.
- Set back (পূর্বে সরানো/পিছানো) – A war would inevitably set back the process of reform.
- Set on/ upon (আক্রমণ করা) – He was set upon/on by a vicious dog.

Take

- Take by (ধরা) – He took the man by his neck.
- Take back (ফিরাইয়া নেওয়া) – She will not take back her words.
- 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.
- Take into (বিবেচনা করা বা ভরসা করা) – You can take into my confidence.
- Take after (মতো হওয়া) – He takes after his father.
- Take for (মনে করা) – I took him for a policeman.
- Take in (প্রতারিত করা) – I was so much taken in by the salesman.
- Take on (ভার নেয়া) – I have decided to take on the extra job.
- Take over (দায়িত্ব নেয়া) – The officer will take over the charge tomorrow.
- Take to (শেখা) – He has taken to gambling.
- Take up (হাতে নেয়া) – He took up my pen and began to write.
- Take up with (বন্ধুত্ব করা) – He is taken up with the wrong company.

Turn

- Turn against (শত্রু হয়ে উঠা) – They were turned against us.
- Turn away (অপসারণ করে দেয়া) – He turned away a beggar.
- Turn down (অগ্রাহ্য করা) – He turned down our proposal.
- Turn into (রূপান্তর করা) – I was thinking turn English.
- Turn off (বন্ধ করা) – Turn off the switch.
- Turn on (চালু করা) – Turn on the switch.
- Turn out (বহিষ্কার করা) – He was turned out from the school.
- Turn on (চালু করা) – Turn on the Computer.
- Turn aside (মুখ ঘুরানো) – He was looked him aside from the pile of work.
- Turn over (উল্টানো) – Please turn over the page 10.
- Turn round (ঘোরানো) – Turn one's chair round to the window.
- Turn up (উপস্থিত হওয়া) – I doubt whether he will turn up at the meeting.
- Turn up (বাড়ানো) – Turn up one's shirt sleeves.

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. If the gala party is scheduled to go off tomorrow, then it means tomorrow the party ——. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ ends Ⓑ takes place
Ⓒ has a break Ⓓ peaks
Ans Ⓐ

02. 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]
Ⓐ harm you Ⓑ irritate you Ⓒ please you Ⓓ worry you
Explanation Put sb out কাউকে বিরক্ত করা।

03. I have some material from which I could knock —— an article if you want me to. [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ up Ⓑ down Ⓒ together Ⓓ off
Ans Ⓐ

04. 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]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ out
Ⓒ through Ⓓ off
Ans Ⓒ

05. They took no notice of the accident and simply walked —— [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ by Ⓑ in Ⓒ across Ⓓ through
Ans Ⓐ

06. They —— an old photograph of the place. [IU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ came up Ⓑ came across
Ⓒ came into Ⓓ came after
Ans Ⓑ

07. He has just —— out. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ gone Ⓑ went Ⓒ eaten Ⓓ done
Explanation Has এর পর v_3 হবে। Go out - বাইরে যাওয়া।

08. He looked straight —— her eyes. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ through Ⓑ across Ⓒ into Ⓓ along
Ans Ⓒ

09. Water eats —— irons. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ off Ⓑ away
Ⓒ up Ⓓ no preposition
Explanation Eat away - ধীরে ধীরে ক্ষয় হওয়া।

10. Cattle —— in the village. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ died off Ⓑ died away
Ⓒ died down Ⓓ died out
Ans Ⓓ

11. He passed himself off as a noble man. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ was looked upon Ⓑ was regarded as
Ⓒ pretended to be Ⓓ was thought to be
Explanation Pass off – ভান করা

12. A man has to pass —— many difficulties in life. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ away Ⓑ for Ⓒ on Ⓓ through
Explanation Pass sth through কষ্ট ভোগ করা; অভিজ্ঞতা হওয়া

13. The course teacher asked students to —— the assignment in time. [SHUBD-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ hand over Ⓑ hand out Ⓒ hand in Ⓓ hand back
Explanation Hand over - হাতে তুলে দেওয়া/অর্পণ করা

14. Which of the sets of words is appropriate for the gaps in the following sentence? I want to call —— you —— your office. [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ for/to Ⓑ in/of Ⓒ on/at Ⓓ on/of
Explanation Call on/upon - কারও সাথে দেখা করা। Call at - কোথাও গিয়ে দেখা করা।

15. I am trying to —— from my roommate since I don't want him to be infected as I am. [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ take on Ⓑ keep away Ⓒ clear up Ⓓ turn down
Explanation Keep away - দূরে থাকা। আমি আমার রুমমেট থেকে দূরে থাকতে চাই কারণ আমি চাই না সে আমার মত সংক্রমিত হোক।

16. If this plan —— off, I promise to give your share of profit. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ lets Ⓑ goes Ⓒ comes Ⓓ gets
Explanation Come off সফল/কার্যকর হওয়া।

17. The winter has — very early this year. [KUET : 18-19]
Ⓐ set in Ⓑ set off Ⓒ set on Ⓓ set out
Ans: A
Set in - শুরু হওয়া বা হয়ে যাওয়া।

18. Sadia made me — my gloves before using the fork in the dining table. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ taking off Ⓑ taken off Ⓒ take off Ⓓ let off
Ans: C
Make যদি causative verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে make + object + v1 হবে।

19. Look — the word in the dictionary. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ out Ⓑ up Ⓒ into Ⓓ for
Ans: B
Look up - খুঁজে দেখা বা পড়া।

20. Because of his sudden richness, he cast—his old friends. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ aside Ⓑ up Ⓒ down Ⓓ off
Ans: A
Cast aside- ছুড়ে ফেলা।

21. He was asked to — a doctor. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ call on Ⓑ call in
Ⓒ call of Ⓓ call off
Ans: B
Call in - ডাক্তার ডাকা, call out - চিৎকার করা, call off - বাতিল করা, call on upon - কারও সাথে দেখা করা, call for - কোন কাউকে (send for)।

22. If you call to him and explain your problem, he will help. (Substitute the underlined part) [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ call at him Ⓑ call upon him
Ⓒ call in him Ⓓ no improvement
Ans: B
Call on upon - কারও সাথে দেখা করা (meet)।

23. What is the meaning of 'watch out'? [SUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ be thoughtful Ⓑ be careful Ⓒ be caring
Ⓓ be serious Ⓔ be ideal
Ans: B
Watch out - সতর্ক থাকা।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

1. Kalam found it hard to get up from bed after the alarm clock — at six a.m.
Ⓐ sent out Ⓑ threw out
Ⓒ went off Ⓓ took out
Ans: C

2. The building is made — bricks.
Ⓐ with Ⓑ of Ⓒ on Ⓓ from
Ans: B

3. My mother has been in hospital, I wonder if she —.
Ⓐ is getting on Ⓑ gets on
Ⓒ has got across Ⓓ is getting away
Ans: A

4. Marrying — daughters at an early age is a standard practice in many rural families in Bangladesh.
Ⓐ with Ⓑ off Ⓒ of Ⓓ to
Ans: B

5. My nephew — chicken pox this weekend.
Ⓐ came round with Ⓑ came along with
Ⓒ came down with Ⓓ came over with
Ans: C

6. I could not figure — what the teacher was talking —.
Ⓐ into, on Ⓑ by, on
Ⓒ out, about Ⓓ on, about
Ans: C

7. His health has — because of hard labour.
Ⓐ broken up Ⓑ broken into
Ⓒ broken out Ⓓ broken down
Ans: D

8. Let us not —— your past mistakes.
Ⓐ dwell on Ⓑ dwell
Ⓒ dwell at Ⓓ dwell about
Ans: A

9. His aunt brought him —.
Ⓐ grown Ⓑ up
Ⓒ over Ⓓ away
Ans: B

10. Would you — my dog for me this weekend?
Ⓐ look Ⓑ look after
Ⓒ look for Ⓓ look off
Ans: B

11. I couldn't keep —— with him in the race.
Ⓐ in Ⓑ up Ⓒ against Ⓓ on
Ans: B

12. The government has stepped —— measures to curb swine flu.
Ⓐ in Ⓑ up Ⓒ out Ⓓ on
Ans: B

13. The fire brigade struggled to ... the fire.
Ⓐ put up Ⓑ put in
Ⓒ put out Ⓓ put into
Ans: C

14. Go —— these stairs until you reach the top floor.
Ⓐ up Ⓑ through
Ⓒ on Ⓓ in
Ans: A

15. Can you put me —— for the weekend?
Ⓐ in Ⓑ up Ⓒ away Ⓓ down
Ans: B

16. They all ran after the farmer's wife, who cut —— their tails with a knife.
Ⓐ on Ⓑ off Ⓒ in Ⓓ out
Ans: B

17. The Chairman is ill and we'll have to —— the meeting for a few days.
Ⓐ put on Ⓑ put of
Ⓒ put away Ⓓ put off
Ans: D

18. The evening — to be the most unforgettable evening of my life.
Ⓐ turned out Ⓑ looked around
Ⓒ passed away Ⓓ fell back on
Ans: A

19. The cat — a rat.
Ⓐ run down Ⓑ run into Ⓒ run at Ⓓ run out
Ans: C

20. She — both the candles in one breath.
Ⓐ put up Ⓑ put away
Ⓒ put down Ⓓ put out
Ans: D

21. The gun — while he was cleaning it.
Ⓐ went off Ⓑ came out
Ⓒ put up Ⓓ ran over
Ans: A

22. She died because they did not immediately — a doctor.
Ⓐ call up Ⓑ call for
Ⓒ call at Ⓓ call in
Ans: D

23. The student could not answer the question, so he —.
Ⓐ gave off Ⓑ gave into
Ⓒ gave up Ⓓ gave away
Ans: C

24. They went to the airport to see the visiting team— .
Ⓐ in time Ⓑ away Ⓒ off Ⓓ goner
Ans: C

25. It was warm, so I —— my sweater.
Ⓐ put on Ⓑ put away
Ⓒ put down Ⓓ put off
Ans: A

26. Students were instructed to use internet —— some information about the Chittagong Hill Tracts for the class project.
Ⓐ to look after Ⓑ to look over
Ⓒ to look up Ⓓ to look into
Ans: C

27. A burglar — my house when I was away on vacation and stole some of my electronic goods.
Ⓐ broke off Ⓑ broke into
Ⓒ broke open Ⓓ broke up
Ans: B

ENGLISH Chapter 30

PHRASE & IDIOM

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

A

- **ABC (primary knowledge, the rudiments- প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান)** He does not know even the ABC of commerce.
- **A bed of roses (happy life or time- পুষ্পশয্যা)** The Earth is not a bed of roses.
- **A black sheep (insignificant or unworthy person of a family- কুলাঙ্গার)** There is a black sheep in our club.
- **A host in oneself (alone person but worth of many- সম্পদশালী একাকী ব্যক্তি)** He is a host in himself and does not need help.
- **A man of letters (learned or educated and respected person- পন্ডিত ব্যক্তি)** Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a man of letters.
- **A man of parts (a virtuous or an expert person- গুণান্বিত ব্যক্তি)** Her husband is a man of parts.
- **A man of word (a man who keeps his word or promise at any cost- এক কথার মানুষ)** My uncle is a man of word.
- **Above all (chiefly, more than anything else- সর্বোপরি)** Sheik Farid was above all a saint.
- **Above board (open, beyond reproach- সন্দেহের অতীত)** His dealings are fair and above board.
- **Acid test (final test- অগ্নি পরীক্ষা)** Everyone must succeed in the acid test of the time he lives in.
- **Add fuel to the flame (aggressive something)** This news will only add fuel to the flame of the misunderstanding.
- **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- প্রায়)** My friend is all but ruined.
- **All hands (সর্বত্র)** I see misery on all hands.
- **All in (tired- ক্লান্ত)** I was all in after the meeting.
- **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.
- **As it were (so to say- যেন)** The moon is as it were the lamp of the earth.

B

- **Back out (to retreat, to break a promise-প্রতিশ্রুতি ভাঙা)** He backed out at the last moment.
- **Back up (to support-সমর্থন করা)** He is backing up the case.
- **Bad blood (ill feeling, enmity- শত্রুতা)** There is a bad blood among the teachers of this school.
- **Bad book (diprive of facilities- অনুগ্রহ বঞ্চিত)** 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- নিষ্ফল চেষ্টা)** 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 শীঘ্র)** His business will flop down before long because he is not a good manager.
- **Beggar description (to be indescribable- অবর্ণনীয়)** The horrors of modern war is beggar description.
- **Below the belt (unfair- অন্যায়ভাবে আঘাত করা)** Never punish your younger brothers and sisters below the belt.
- **Beside the mark or the point (irrelevant- অপ্রাসঙ্গিক)** What you say is beside the mark.
- **Between the cup and the lip (between hope and reality- স্বপ্ন ও বাস্তবতার 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 অবস্থা)** 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.

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- **Call attention (দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা)** He called my attention to the matter.
- **Call in question (to doubt- সন্দেহ)** His honesty cannot be called in question.
- **Call into play (to bring into action- কার্যকর করা)** Adversity calls into play the best qualities of man.
- **Call name (গালাগালি করা)** He called me names.
- **Call over (তিরস্কৃত হওয়া)** He was called over the coals for neglect of duty.
- **Call own (নিজেদের বলে দাবি করতে পারা)** They have nothing that they can call their own.
- **Call to account (to call for an explanation- কৈফিয়ৎ দাবি)** He was called to account by his boss.
- **Call to mind (স্মরণ করা)** He was called to mind.
- **Call to mind (to remember- স্মরণ করা)** I cannot call to mind what you told me on the way.
- **Calling a spade a spade (অকপটচিত্তে কথা খোলাখুলি বলা)** I am not afraid of calling a spade a spade.
- **Came to a head (চরম অবস্থায় পৌঁছানো)** The situation has come to a head.
- **Carry coals to New Castle (to do something which is redundant or duplicative- বেশী মাত্রায় বেশী প্রচেষ্টা)** This policy of the government will give opportunities only to the rich even the government is now carrying coal to New Castle.
- **Carry into effect (to execute- কাজে পরিণত করা)** This plan was carried into effect.
- **Carry the day (to win- জয়লাভ করা)** He joined the debate and carried the day.
- **Carry weight (to exert influence- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ)** The advice of the president always carries weight with the Ministry.
- **Cat's paw (a person who is solely influenced by another person- অন্যের দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হওয়া)** Many poor people of our country are the cat's paw to the rich.
- **Catch a tartar (fight against a tough guy-শক্তিশালী মানুষের পাল্লায় পড়া)** He caught a tartar when he invested much money in partnership business with that rogue.
- **Cats and dogs (rain falling in torrents- মুষলধারে)** It has been raining cats and dogs since morning.

D

- **Dark horse (a person whose capacities are unknown- অপ্রকাশিত প্রতিভা)** Our new captain is a dark horse.
- **Dead letter (a law or custom which is out of date- অকেজো)** This law became a dead letter long ago.
- **Die in harness (to die while doing one's duty- কর্তব্যরত অবস্থায় মারা যাওয়া)** Sir Thomas Moore, the English general died in harness.
- **Dog in the manger policy (unnecessarily obstructing others-অন্যের প্রয়োজনকে বাধা প্রদান)** He always follows a dog in the manger policy.
- **Drive into a corner (to put into a difficult situation- দুরবস্থায় পড়া)** The police drove the man into a corner.
- **Drug in the market (commodity for sale for which there is no demand- চাহিদা কম থাকে এমন)** These goods are drug in the market now.

E

- **Eat humble pie (to act very humbly especially when one is shown to be worng- অপমানিত হওয়া)** The manager had to eat humble pie before his employees.
- **Eat into vitals (to decay life- আয়ু ক্ষয়)** Constant anxiety ate into his vitals.
- **Eat one's words (to withdraw one's words- কারো কথা প্রত্যাহার করা)** You should eat your words in the presence of your friends.
- **End in smoke (to become useless- ফলপ্রসূ না হওয়া)** All his efforts ended in smoke.
- **Ever and anon (every now and then- মাঝে মাঝে)** The cowboy shouted ever and anon.
- **Every other day (on alternate days- একদিন পর পর)** The doctor comes to see my ailing mother every other day.
- **Eye for an eye (দাঁতের বদলে দাঁত, উপযুক্ত প্রতিশোধ)** I shall have an eye for an eye.
- **Eye to eye (একমত হওয়া)** I do not see eye to eye with you on this point.
- **Eye wash (লোকদেখানো)** All his actions are were eye wash.
- **Eye sore (চক্ষুশূল)** I am an eye sore to him.

F

- **Face to face (সামনাসামনি)** The two parties met face to face to discuss the matter.
- **Fair and square (honest and just- পুরোপুরি সঠিক)** He was fair and square in all his dealings.
- **Fair weather friend (false friend- দুঃসময়ের বন্ধু)** Never trust a fair weather friend.
- **Fall a prey to (to fall a victim to- ভোগান্তি)** The deer fall a prey to the lion.
- **Fall flat (not to be effective- ফলপ্রসূ না হওয়া)** His lecture falls flat on the audience.
- **Fall foul of (to quarrel- ঝগড়া করা)** He is in the habit of falling foul of every body.
- **Fall in with (to agree with- কারো সাথে রাজি হওয়া)** I cannot fall in with your views.
- **Fall short of (be inadequate- অপর্যাপ্ত)** Your work fall short of our expectation.
- **Far and away (in every sense- প্রতিক্ষেত্রেই)** Rabindranath is far and away the greatest poet of the world.

- **Far and near or, Far and wide (all around- সর্বত্র)** The news has spreaded far and wide.
- **Few and far between (at wide intervals- কদাচিৎ)** In this part of the country houses are few and far between.
- **Fight shy of (to avoid- এড়িয়ে যাওয়া)** Why do you try to fight shy of your teacher?
- **Fire and fury (violent passion- অত্যাসক্তিকতা)** The language of the speaker was full of fire and fury.
- **First and foremost (of the greatest importance- সর্বপ্রথম বা প্রধান)** First and foremost duty of a student is to read.
- **Fish out of water (a person in an uncomfortable position- বিব্রতকর পরিস্থিতিতে পড়া)** He feels like a fish out of water.
- **Flesh and blood (human nature- রক্ত মাংসের শরীর)** These are things which flesh and blood cannot bear.

G

- **Gain a ground (to make progress- উন্নতি লাভ করা)** The bilateral talk between India and Bangladesh over sharing of Ganga water gained a ground at last.
- **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.
- **Get clear of (সঙ্গ পরিত্যাগ করা)** Try to get clear of their society.
- **Get rid of (is to drop/ give up- মুক্ত হওয়া)** Get rid of this habit.
- **Gift of the gab (a talent for speaking- বাগ্মিতা)** A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
- **Give ear (কর্ণপাত করা)** Please give ear to my prayer.
- **Give oneself air (to pretend- ভান করা)** I found that an ugly old woman was giving herself airs.
- **Give up the ghost (die- মৃত্যু হওয়া)** The patient gave up the ghost in the hospital.
- **Go hard (will be to one's disadvantage- কারো অসুবিধা হওয়া)** It will go hard with him if you don't help him.
- **Go to the dogs (অধঃপাতে যাওয়া)** He has gone to the dogs.
- **Go well (দিন বেশ ভাল যাবে)** Be industrious and the world will go well with you.

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 অবস্থা)** The fate of the prisoner is still hanging in the balance.
- **Hang together (to be consistant with- একমত না হওয়া)** The two statements of the accused do not hang together.
- **Hard and fast (specific,fixed- বাঁধাধরা)** 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- দুঃসময়)** He is hard up now; he can not lend you money.
- **Haves and have-nots (rich and poor- সুবিধা ও অসুবিধা)** Law does not differentiate between the haves and have-nots.
- **Head and tail (not a jat of sense- মাথামুন্ডু)** I couldn't make head and tail of what he said.
- **Head to foot (মাথা থেকে পা পর্যন্ত)** He was searched from head to foot.
- **Heads together (একত্রে পরামর্শ করা)** The brothers put their heads together.
- **Heart and soul (earnestly- সর্বান্তকরণে)** Alam is trying heart and soul to win the prize.
- **Henpeck husband (a husband who obeys his wife too much- স্ত্রীপরায়ণ স্বামী)** A henpeck husband does not seem to be a capable person.
- **Here and there (everywhere- সর্বত্র)** Now-a-days, thieves are here and there in the country.

I

- **In a body (as a group- সবাই মিলে)** We all should work in a body for the amelioration of our country.
- **In a fix (in a difficult situation- হতবুদ্ধি)** I am in a fix and I am in need of your help.
- **In a nutshell (in short- সংক্ষেপে)** 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- ঠান্ডা মাথায়)** The man was murdered in cold blood.
- **In favor of (to support someone, to work for someone- কারো পক্ষে)** 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.
- **In order to (for the purpose of doing something- উদ্দেশ্যে)** We went there in order to meet the man.
- **In regard to (about- সম্বন্ধে)** He had nothing to say in regard to this matter.
- **In respect of (in point of- বিষয়ে)** I am senior to him in respect of service.
- **In search of (seeking or hunting something- খোঁজ করা)** The primitive man spent most of the time wandering in search of food.
- **In season and out of season (at all times- যখন তখন)** Beggars disturb householders in season and out of season.

J

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

K

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

L

- **Laughing stock (an object of ridicule- হাসির 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- সব সময় ঝগড়া করা)** The two brothers are leading a cat and dog life.
- **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.

M

- **Maiden speech (first speech of a new member in a public body- প্রথম বক্তৃতা)** That was his maiden speech.
- **Make a clean breast of (to confess- ত্রুটি স্বীকার)** The convict made a clean breast of the whole affair.
- **Make a living (to earn a livelihood for oneself- কারো জন্য অন্ন সংস্থান)** He makes his living by earning an honest penny.
- **Make a stand (দৃঢ়ভাবে মোকাবেলা করা)** You should not lose heart but make a stand against the odds.
- **Make mess of (গোলমাল পাকানো)** He is making a mess of his practice.
- **Make nothing of (কিছুই না বুঝা)** I can make nothing of what he says.
- **Make way (রাস্তা করে দেয়া)** The crewed make way for the leader.
- **Man in the moon (impossible or invisible thing- অসম্ভব বস্তু)** What about you? You are seen to have become a man in the moon now-a-days.

N

- **Naked eye (খালি চোখ)** That planet cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- **Narrow escape (narrowly saved from an accident- দারুণ বেঁচে যাওয়া)** He had a narrow escape from the accident.
- **Neck and crop (completely- আপাদমস্তক)** The intruder was turned out neck and crop.
- **Now and then (occasionally- মাঝে মাঝে)** My friends come here now and then.

O

- **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- বৃথা)** My effort was of no avail.
- **Of one's on account of (without being asked- স্বেচ্ছায়)** She could not come to class on account of her illness.
- **On the alert (watchful and attentive- সতর্ক)** Be on the alert when you sleep alone in this room.
- **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- পক্ষান্তরে)** 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 - খোঁজে)** Salam is on the look out for a job.

P

- **Palmy days (days of prosperity- উন্নতির সময়)** Friends flock around us in our palmy days.
- **Past master (expert- দক্ষ)** He is a past master in the art of oratory.
- **Penny wise and pound foolish (careful in little things but extravagant in large amount- বড্ড 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- স্ত্রীকে প্রদত্ত হাত খরচ)** She saved all her pin money and bought a nice present for her husband.
- **Play to the gallery (to seek popular praise- প্রশংসিত হওয়া)** He was a great platform speaker because he knew the art of playing to the gallery.
- **Play tricks (প্রতারনা করা)** He played tricks with me.
- **Point blank (directly, bluntly- সরাসরি)** We asked him point blank.

Q

- **Qualified for (যোগ্য)** He is qualified for the post.
- **Quick at, of (দ্রুত)** He is quick at figures.
- **Quarrel with (কলহ করা)** Do not quarrel with your parents.

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R

- **Rag day (a funny and charming day of college life- শিক্ষা জীবনের আনন্দময় 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- স্মরণীয় দিন)** The 26th march is a red-letter day to the people of Bangladesh.
- **Root and branch (completely- পুরোপুরি)** The evil practice of untouch ability must be destroyed root and branch.
- **Run cold (রক্ত ঠান্ডা হয়ে গেল)** My blood ran cold when I saw the sight.
- **Run oneself out of breath (দম ফুরিয়ে গেল)** He ran himself out of breath and could not more any further.

S

- **Salt of the earth (persons with very high qualities- জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তিবর্গ)** 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- জন্ম গ্রহণ করা)** A human being has seen the light tonight in the hospital.
- **Set store (মূল্যবান মনে করা)** I set store by your help.
- **Sit on the fence (to remain neutral)** The man who sits on the fence is very often misunderstood.
- **Slow coach (a person who is slow in action- অলস ব্যক্তি)** You should not depend on a slow coach like him in such an urgent matter.
- **So to say or so to speak (by the by- বলতে কি)** The head clerk is so to say all in this office.

T

- **Take a fancy to (to like- পছন্দ করা)** I took a fancy to his stick.
- **Take heart (to be encouraged- সাহস সঞ্চার করা)** Mukul took heart at his teacher's words.
- **Take to one's heels (to escape- পালানো)** The robbers took to their heels at the sight of the police.
- **Talk big (to boast- অযথা গর্ব করা)** He talks big about himself.
- **Tell upon (to affect- ক্ষতি করা)** His sleeplessness will tell upon his health.
- **Ten to one (very likely- কম সম্ভাবনা)** Ten to one, this girl will pass in the examination.
- **Through and through (completely- পুরোপুরি)** He is wet through and through.
- **To a fault (excessively- অতিরিক্ত ভাবে)** She is generous to a fault.
- **To be hard (কঠোর হওয়া)** I have to be hard on him as he was talking too much of liberty.
- **To keep up appearance (বাহ্য ঠাট বজায় রাখা)** Don't spend so much to keep up appearance.

U

- **Under a cloud (to be suspected of something- হতোদ্যম)** 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 (আকণ্ঠ নিমগ্ন)** He is up to the eyes in debt.
- **Unite with (একত্র হওয়া)** Be united with your friends.
- **Union with (মিলন)** Rahim seeks union with him.
- **Urge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা)** He urged upon the chairman for the sanction.
- **Used to (অভ্যস্ত)** He used to play football.
- **Useful to (উপকারী)** This book is useful to us.

W

- **Watery grave (to drown and die- সলিল সমাধি)** The prince met with a watery grave.
- **Wild goose chase (a worthless hunt or chase, a futile pursuit- পণ্ডশ্রম)** All the night they looked for the thief who took to his heels unwatched, and thus they made only a wild goose chase.
- **With a view to (in order to with the intention of doing something- উদ্দেশ্যে)** He went there with a view to find job.
- **With one voice (unitedly, jointly- এক বাক্যে)** All accepted my proposal with one voice.

Y

- **Yield to (শক্তি স্বীকার করা)** The rebels yielded to the king.

Z

- **Zeal for (প্রবল উৎসাহ)** He has a zeal for social work.
- **Zealous for (আগ্রহী)** He is zealous for improvement.
- **Zealous in (আগ্রহী)** Be zealous in a good cause.
- **Zest for (অনুরাগ)** She has no zest for music.

47. **The meaning of the idiomatic expression 'rough and ready' is:** [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ foolish Ⓑ approximate
Ⓒ exact Ⓓ tough person
Explanation Rough and ready - মূল্য না পরিষ্কার সঠিক (approximate)।

48. **Meaning of the idiomatic expression 'at daggers drawn' is:** [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ angry Ⓑ ready with arms
Ⓒ sketch of sword Ⓓ unanimous
Explanation At daggers drawn - উত্তপ্তকর/ অসন্তোষজনক/ শত্রু ভাব (ready with arms)।

49. **"Hitting below the belt" means:** [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Hitting on the thigh
Ⓑ Hitting in abdomen
Ⓒ Beating during a competition
Ⓓ Doing something unfair in a competition
Explanation Hitting below the belt- অভিযোগিতায় অবৈধ কোনো কিছু করা।

50. **The phrase 'give a hand' means** — [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ To help Ⓑ To stay
Ⓒ To shake hands Ⓓ To extend one's hand
Explanation Give a hand - সাহায্য করা।

51. **'Hold water' mean** — [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Keep Water Ⓑ Unsound Ⓒ Valid Ⓓ Store water
Explanation Hold water - কোনো কিছু ঠিক বলে মনে হওয়া।

52. **I cannot tolerate such rudeness — what is the meaning of the underlined word?** [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ Put down Ⓑ Put off
Ⓒ Put up with Ⓓ Put out
Explanation Tolerate - সহ্য করা (put up with)।

53. **A 'bull market' means a market where the share prices are** [JUST-F : 18-19]
Ⓐ rising Ⓑ decreasing Ⓒ stable Ⓓ none of the above
Explanation Bull market এমন একটা বাজার যেখানে শেয়ারের দাম উর্ধ্বগতিতে থাকে।

54. **'Prima facie' means** — [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ primary face Ⓑ at first view
Ⓒ prime figure Ⓓ main cause
Explanation Prima facie - আপাতদৃষ্টিতে (at first view)।

55. **The file was vanished into the thin air. Here 'thin air' means** —, [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ In the sky Ⓑ In the stratosphere
Ⓒ into history Ⓓ into the blue
Explanation Vanish into the thin air - অন্তর্ধান মিলিয়ে যাওয়া (into history)।

56. **What is the meaning of 'Turn over a new leaf'?** [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ to open a new page in book Ⓑ to change for the better
Ⓒ to get something new Ⓓ to draw attention
Explanation Turn over a new leaf - নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মোচন।

57. **The attempt taken by the authority finally** — [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ cut to the quick Ⓑ turn a deaf ear
Ⓒ up to mark Ⓓ ended in the smoke
Explanation End in smoke - ব্যর্থ হওয়া। কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক গৃহীত পদক্ষেপ শেষপর্যন্ত ব্যর্থতায় পর্যবসিত হলো।

58. [illegible]
Ⓐ [illegible]

59. [illegible]
Ⓐ [illegible]

60. "I on artist" is closest in meaning to
Ⓐ [illegible]
Ⓑ [illegible]
Ⓒ [illegible]
Ⓓ [illegible]
Ⓔ [illegible]
Explanation [illegible]

61. **"Dark horse" is closest in meaning to**
Ⓐ a winner who has won at unfairly
Ⓑ a person who keeps the reputation of his or her family
Ⓒ a stock like Dragon horse used by Indian Colonists in war against Europe
Ⓓ a phrase used to refer to the darkness depicted in Shakespeare's time
Ⓔ an extremely powerful person who holds sway
Explanation Dark horse [illegible]

62. **Which of the words means 'a cure for all diseases'** [JUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ Exorcism Ⓑ Incantation
Ⓒ Panacea Ⓓ Antibiotic
Explanation Panacea এর সমার্থক শব্দ।

63. **The officer asked the security guards to be** — [BSMRSTU-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ on purpose Ⓑ on the alert
Ⓒ on edge Ⓓ off their head
Explanation On the alert - সজাগ থাকার সমার্থক কিছু বলা হয়েছে।

64. **Catherine was through and through a great woman. What does 'through and through' mean?** [JUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ totally Ⓑ almost Ⓒ not at all
Ⓓ partially Ⓔ approximately
Explanation Through and through - আদ্যোপান্ত, সর্বতোভাবে (totally)।

65. **It is next to impossible for me to assist him always. What is the meaning of 'next to impossible' in this sentence?** [JUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ Almost possible Ⓑ Almost impossible Ⓒ Impossible
Ⓓ Possible Ⓔ Partially possible
Explanation Next to impossible - প্রায় অসম্ভব।

66. **What does 'bring to book' mean?** [JUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ understand Ⓑ report Ⓒ reward
Ⓓ punish Ⓔ revenge
Explanation Bring to book - শাস্তি দেওয়া (punish)।

67. **What does 'status quo' mean?** [JUST-A : 16-17]
Ⓐ Situation in the past
Ⓑ Existing situation without any change
Ⓒ Changed situation or state
Ⓓ Rigid condition
Ⓔ Fragile condition
Explanation Status quo - বর্তমান সামাজিক অবস্থা, যে যেমন অবস্থায় বিরাজমান সেই অবস্থা।

Part 3 — Most Important MCQ

01. 'Cul-de-sac' means –
Ⓐ impasse Ⓑ turmoil
Ⓒ a dark street Ⓓ a curve — Ans Ⓐ

02. 'Over and out'- what does the phrase mean?
Ⓐ End of message Ⓑ End of story
Ⓒ End of poetry Ⓓ End of passage — Ans Ⓑ

03. The idiom 'Let the cat out of the bag' means —.
Ⓐ to help the poor Ⓑ to solve someone's problem
Ⓒ to reveal secrets
Ⓓ to throw somebody out of the house — Ans Ⓒ

04. 'A piece of cake' means —.
Ⓐ something that is very easy Ⓑ A slice of cake
Ⓒ An inexperienced person Ⓓ A valueless act — Ans Ⓐ

05. If I thought I could —— it, I wouldn't pay my taxes at all.
Ⓐ get away with Ⓑ put up with
Ⓒ do away with Ⓓ grow out of it — Ans Ⓐ

06. The expression 'bring to book' means —.
Ⓐ rebuke Ⓑ to follow
Ⓒ to imitate Ⓓ to gaze — Ans Ⓐ

07. What is the meaning of the expression "bottom of my heart"?
Ⓐ close to my heart Ⓑ core of my heart
Ⓒ lower part of my heart Ⓓ close to my liver — Ans Ⓑ

08. The idiom 'let things slide' means —.
Ⓐ ignore Ⓑ lose gradually
Ⓒ reveal a secret Ⓓ set free — Ans Ⓐ

09. The expression 'to look after' means —.
Ⓐ to take care Ⓑ to follow
Ⓒ to imitate Ⓓ to gaze — Ans Ⓐ

10. 'At a low ebb' means ——.
Ⓐ Increasing Ⓑ Decreasing
Ⓒ Still Ⓓ Invalid — Ans Ⓑ

11. "Leave no stone unturned."
Ⓐ Heavy stone Ⓑ Rare stone
Ⓒ Impossible Ⓓ try every possible means — Ans Ⓓ

12. The phrase "by all means" means —.
Ⓐ meaningful Ⓑ uncertainty
Ⓒ by hook or crook Ⓓ certainly — Ans Ⓒ

13. "Lend me your ears" means ——.
Ⓐ let me cheek your ears Ⓑ let me whisper into your ears
Ⓒ listen to me Ⓓ come close to me — Ans Ⓒ

14. The phrase 'in high spirits' means ——.
Ⓐ tensed Ⓑ cheerful
Ⓒ worried Ⓓ vibrant — Ans Ⓑ

15. 'to hit the roof' means —.
Ⓐ to climb very high Ⓑ to be very angry
Ⓒ to do something dangerous Ⓓ to be very happy — Ans Ⓑ

16. 'To pick holes' means-
Ⓐ To find some reason to quarrel
Ⓑ To destroy something
Ⓒ To criticize someone
Ⓓ To cut some part of an item — Ans Ⓐ

17. 'Maiden speech' means —.
Ⓐ First speech Ⓑ Late speech
Ⓒ Early speech Ⓓ Last speech — Ans Ⓐ

18. "Eat one's word" means ——.
Ⓐ Cry Ⓑ Apologize
Ⓒ Scholar Ⓓ wordless — Ans Ⓑ

19. What do you mean by "Eye to Eye"?
Ⓐ Face to Face Ⓑ Disagreement
Ⓒ Agreed Ⓓ Concentration — Ans Ⓒ

20. What do you mean by "By Degrees"?
Ⓐ Perfectly Ⓑ Quickly
Ⓒ Slowly Ⓓ Randomly — Ans Ⓒ

21. Unemployment is getting out of hand. The undefined phrase means-
Ⓐ had Ⓑ difficult
Ⓒ impossible to control Ⓓ beyond capacity — Ans Ⓒ

22. To bridge the gap means:
Ⓐ to stand a bridge between gaps
Ⓑ to remove difference and unite
Ⓒ to fill up the gap
Ⓓ to conceal — Ans Ⓑ

23. "A man of letters" means.....
Ⓐ a learned man Ⓑ a man who writes letters
Ⓒ one who reads letters Ⓓ postmaster — Ans Ⓐ

24. 'The golden mean' refers to –.
Ⓐ a course of action that is not extreme
Ⓑ the best way
Ⓒ an easy way
Ⓓ an opportunity — Ans Ⓐ

25. 'One fine morning' is –.
Ⓐ a clause Ⓑ a sentence
Ⓒ an idiom Ⓓ a phrase — Ans Ⓓ

26. 'To pass away' means –.
Ⓐ to go away Ⓑ to overtake
Ⓒ to die Ⓓ to succeed — Ans Ⓒ

27. The phrase 'call a spade a spade' means:
Ⓐ Speak directly Ⓑ Spark indirectly
Ⓒ Speak bluntly Ⓓ Speak frankly — Ans Ⓐ

28. "At wits' end" means.....
Ⓐ very witty Ⓑ delighted
Ⓒ bewildered Ⓓ patient — Ans Ⓒ

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ENGLISH
Chapter 31
TRANSLATION & PROVERB

Part 1 At a glance (Most Important Information)

- **Translation** অর্থ অনুবাদ। এক ভাষা থেকে অন্য ভাষায় রূপান্তর বা ভাষান্তর কে translation বলে।
- **Kinds of Translation** : Translation কে দুইভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা :

01. Literal translation (আক্ষরিক অনুবাদ) **02. Faithful rendering/transcreation (ভাবানুবাদ)**

Note Translation এর ক্ষেত্রে আক্ষরিক অনুবাদের থেকে ভাবানুবাদ অধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

Some Important Translations

- রোদ হোক বা বৃষ্টি তোমাদের পথের নিরাপত্তায় বেলালের মতো সদা সতর্ক আমার দৃষ্টি – Be it sunny or rainy, for your safety I must be vigil and vigi- on the middle, standing erect as fit as a fiddle.
- বন্ধুত্ব ছলনা নিশ্চয়তা, প্রেম কেবল মোহান্ধি –Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly.
- সে হাঁটলে পরে সৌন্দর্য ঝরে – She walks in beauty.
- বাংলা আমার রয়েছে এক গৌরবময় ঐতিহ্য – Bengali language has a glorious tradition.
- সকালে ওঠা স্বাস্থ্যের পক্ষে ভালো – Early rising is beneficial to health.
- তুমি কি ইংরেজি বলা পছন্দ করো না? – Don't you like speaking English?
- ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতন হতে হবে – Students both boys and girls must be conscious of their responsibility.
- তিনি বার বার তার ঘড়ির দিকে তাকাচ্ছিলেন – He was looking at his watch frequently.
- অসুস্থ মানুষ সকলের বোঝাস্বরূপ – A sick man is a liability to all.
- সে তার বন্ধুকে বিদায় জানাল – He said good-bye to his friends.
- বাগান সুগন্ধিময় – The garden is full of scent.
- চমৎকার দৃশ্য দেখা যায় নদীর অপর তীরের প্রাসাদ থেকে – The most charming view, perhaps is obtained from the palace on the opposite bank of the river.
- এখন রাত, সবাই ঘুমিয়ে আছে – It is night, everybody is asleep.
- মহৎ হওয়া বেশ কঠিন – It is very difficult to be great.
- জাপানকে সূর্যোদয়ের দেশ বলা হয় – Japan is called the country of rising sun.
- জ্ঞান মহাসাগরের চেয়েও বিশালতর – Knowledge is vaster than an ocean.
- ভালো বই হচ্ছে জ্ঞান বিজ্ঞানের ভাণ্ডার – Good books are store house of knowledge and wisdom.
- যে মানুষ কখনো বই খোলে না তার মন হচ্ছে শূন্য মন – The man who never opens a book has an empty mind.
- তখন বাজে প্রায় ছ'টা – It was about six O'clock.
- এ জীবনে কষ্ট ছাড়া কেউ মেলে না – In this life, there are no gains without pains.
- আমি চিঠি লিখছি – I continue my letter.
- যৌবন হচ্ছে জীবনের সোনালি সময় –Youth is the golden season of life.
- যৌবনকাল জীবনের বীজ বপনের সময় – Youth is the seed time of life.
- জ্ঞানের প্রতি মানুষের অতৃপ্ত তৃষ্ণা – Man has an unquenchable thirst for knowledge.
- বন্ধু-বান্ধব ছাড়া কেউ সুখী হতে পারে না – No person can be happy without friends.
- এ পৃথিবীতে কিছুই অকেজো নয় – Nothing is useless in the world.
- "ওহে জনগণ, আমি যা বলি তা মনোযোগ সহকারে শোনো" – 'O people listen attentively to what I say.'
- আমাদের সামগ্রিক পরিবেশ আমাদের জীবন ও জীবনযাত্রা কে প্রভাবিত করে– Our total environment influences our life and our way of living.
- তখন ছিলো প্রায় মধ্যরাত – It was about mid-night.
- এ পৃথিবীতে পিতামাতাই আমাদের জীবনের উৎস – Parents are the source of our life on the earth.
- শারীরিক শ্রম আমাদের খাবার হজম করতে সাহায্য করে – Physical labour helps us to digest what we eat.
- দরিদ্রতা আমাদের দেশে একটি বড় সমস্যা – Poverty is a great problem in our country.
- মানুষ নিজেই তার ভাগ্যের নির্মাতা – Man is the maker of his own fortune/ Man is the architect of his own life.
- সবকিছু যথাসময়ে করাটাই আমাদের উদ্দেশ্য হওয়া উচিত– Everything at right time should be our motto.
- ছাত্রদের স্বাস্থ্য বিধি মেনে চলা উচিত– Students should observe the laws of health.
- শ্রমবিমুখ ব্যক্তি জীবনে উন্নতি করতে পারে না – The person who is a verse to labour can not succeed in life.
- যা ভালো তা আমাকে দাও – Give me what is good.
- ছাত্রদের রয়েছে যৌবন ও কর্মশক্তি – Students have youth and energy.
- এটি ব্যয়বহুলও – It is expensive too.

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- জীবনের প্রতিটি মুহূর্ত ঠিকভাবে কাজে লাগানো উচিত – Every moment of life should be used properly.
- সময় অর্থের চেয়েও মূল্যবান – Time is more valuable than money.
- পৃথিবী আয়নার মতো – The world is like a looking glass/mirror.
- মাতৃস্নেহ কখনো নিঃশেষ হয় না – The love of mother is never exhausted.
- ভ্রমণ শিক্ষার অঙ্গ – Travel is a part of education.
- ভ্রমণের মাধ্যমে শিক্ষা আনন্দদায়ক – It's always interesting to learn by travel.
- আমাদের সত্য কথা বলার মতো সৎ সাহস থাকা উচিত – We should bear the courage to say the right thing.
- মাতৃভূমির স্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করা প্রতিটি নাগরিকের পবিত্র দায়িত্ব – It is the sacred duty of every citizen to preserve the independence of his motherland.
- কর্মই জীবন – Work is life.
- তিনি আমাদের প্রেরণার উৎস – He is the source of our inspiration.
- আমাদের জীবন সংক্ষিপ্ত কিন্তু আমাদের অনেক কিছু করার আছে – Our life is short but we have to do many things.
- সময়ের অপচয় মানে জীবনের অপচয় – To kill time is to shorten life.
- কত বড় পরিতাপের বিষয়! – What a pity!
- জনতার মধ্যে ছেলেটি হারিয়ে গেল – The boy was lost in the crowd.
- পরের বাসটি কখন ছাড়বে? – When does the next bus leave?
- শিশুটি তার মায়ের কাছে কাঁদছে – The baby is crying for its mother.
- মেয়েটি আনন্দের হাসি হেসেছিলো – The girl laughed merry laugh.
- বিয়ে হওয়ার পূর্বে তার লেখাপড়া শেষ হয়েছিলো – He had completed his education before he got married.
- সারা রাত আমরা পথ চলবো – We shall be traveling all night.
- ধন বা মান চিরদিনের জন্য নয় – Neither wealth nor honour last for ever.
- মেঘ কেটে গেল – Clouds rolled away.
- বাংলা উর্বর ও কৃষিপ্রধান দেশ – Bengal is a fertile and agricultural country.
- আর চারদিন পরেই আমাদের পরীক্ষা আরম্ভ হবে – After four days our examination will commence.
- সে আমার কাছ থেকে বিদায় নিল – He took leave of me.
- সে আড়াইটার গাড়িতে গিয়েছিলো - He went by the 2:30 train.
- আমি এখান থেকে কিভাবে এয়ারপোর্টে যাবো? – How do I get to the airport from here?
- বিশ মিনিটের মতো – About twenty minutes.
- কীবোর্ড থেকে দূরে – Away from keyboard.
- তারপর আমরা দেখবো – After that, we'll be looking at.
- আইনের দৃষ্টিতে সবাই সমান – All are equal in the eye of law.
- সবচেয়ে ভালোটা হোক তোমার, এই কামনা রইল – I pray all the best to you.
- শিশু স্তন্যপান করে – An infant sucks it's mother's breast.
- এবং তোমার কি অবস্থা? – And how about you?
- এবং এরূপ অনেক – And so on.
- ঠিক ঠিক উত্তর দাও – Answer to the point.
- আর কিছু লাগবে? – Anything else?
- নতুন কোনো খবর আছে? – Anything new going on?
- তুমি কাল যাচ্ছ তো? – Are you going tomorrow, isn't it?
- তুমি কি বাজারের দিকে যাচ্ছ? – Are you going toward market?
- তুমি কি উপস্থাপনায় দক্ষ? –Are you good at presentation?
- আপনি কি এখানে আপনার পরিবারের সাথে এসেছেন? – Are you here with your family?
- তুমি কি ফেসবুকে আলাপচারিতায় মগ্ন?–Are you into Facebook chatting?
- আপনি কি নির্দিষ্ট কিছু খুঁজছেন?–Are you looking for anything in particular?
- আপনি কি এখানে ছুটি কাটাতে এসেছেন? –Are you on vacation here?
- আপনি অর্ডার করতে চান এখন? – Are you ready to order?
- সত্যকথা বলতে কি, আমি খুব ব্যস্ত – As a matter of fact, I'm very busy.
- আমি যেমনটা আগে বলেছি – As I mentioned earlier.
- খবর শুনে আমি তাকে দেখতে গেলাম – As soon as I heard the news, I went to see him.
- যত দ্রুত পারা যায় – As soon as possible.
- তাকে দেখেই আমার বুক ধুকধুক করে উঠল – At the very sight of him my, heart went pit-a-pat.
- এ কথায় সে রেগে উঠল – At this he flew into rage.
- একটু পরে আসছি –I will be back soon.
- পেন্সিল দিয়ে লিখেন – Write with the pencil.

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- অপর ব্যক্তির প্রতি আগ্রহী হোন – Be interested in the other fellow.
- তাড়াতাড়ি কর, আমরা দেরি করে ফেলেছি – Be quick we are already late.
- যা যা বললাম মনে রেখো– Bear in mind what I have said.
- তোমার মুখে ফুল চন্দন পড়ুক – Blessed be your tongue.
- কিন্তু তার আগে একটা কথা – But one thinks before that.
- তাতে কি আসে যায়? – But who cares?
- কম বা বেশি – By and large.
- সূর্য অস্ত গেলে আমরা বাড়ি ফিরলাম- The sun having set, we returned home.
- আমি জানি সে কোথায় থাকে- I know where she/he lives.
- বাক্যটি কেটে দাও- Pen through the sentence.
- বর্ষা ঋতু শুরু হয়েছে- Rainy season has set in.
- আমি তাকে পাঁচ বছর যাবৎ চিনি- I have known him for five years.
- আমি পরীক্ষায় খারাপ করেছি- I have done bad in the exam.
- আমি তার কাছে পঞ্চাশ টাকা পাই- He owes me 50 taka.
- তিনি আমাকে অনেক উপদেশ দিয়েছিলেন- He gave me a lot of advice.
- তার শাড়ি পরা সুন্দর- It is beautiful the way she wears saree.
- তুমি কি বইখানা পড়ে শেষ করেছো?- Have you finished reading the book?
- সে ইংরেজিতে ভালো- He is good at English.
- তিনি কদাচিৎ মিথ্যা বলেন- He seldom tells a lie.
- কে বা সুখী হতে চায় না?- Who does not wish to be happy?
- আমার খুব মাথা ধরেছে- I have a bad headache.
- এই বইখানি সুমি খুঁজেছে- Shumi is looking for this book.
- তোমার উপদেশে আমার উপকার হলো- I was profited by your advice.
- বাংলাদেশ একটি নদীবহুল দেশ- Bangladesh is a riverine country.
- আমি না হেসে পারলাম না- I could not but laugh.
- গত এক সপ্তাহ যাবৎ সে অসুস্থ- He has been ill for a week.
- তোমার ঘড়িতে কি এখন ১১টা বাজে?- Is it eleven by your watch?
- যে কেউ ভাববে সে পাগল ছিলো- Anybody would think he was a mad.
- ফুল দেখতে সুন্দর- Flowers are beautiful to look at.
- তার বুদ্ধি বড়ো মোটা- He is a blockhead.
- তুমি কি কখনো ঢাকা গিয়েছো?- Have you ever been to Dhaka?
- দুধে প্রচুর পরিমাণ প্রোটিন, ভিটামিন ও খনিজ পদার্থ রয়েছে- Milk is rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals.
- পাট বাংলাদেশের অর্থকরী ফসল- Jute is the cash crop of Bangladesh.
- আমরা ছোটবেলা থেকে ইংরেজি শিখছি- We have been learning English since our childhood.
- আমি চা পানে অভ্যস্ত নই- I am not habituated to take tea.
- কি পরিতাপের বিষয়!- What is a pity!
- নদীটি পাহাড়ের দিকে প্রবাহিত হচ্ছে- The river is flowing towards the hill.
- ছেলেটি দেখতে তার পিতার মতো- The boy resembles his father.
- সে কেবল ঘুমাতো আর কিছুই করতো না- He did nothing but sleep.
- নিউটন বছর বছর জন্মে না- Newton is not born every year.
- আষাঢ় ও শ্রাবণ মাসে প্রবল বৃষ্টিপাত হয়- Heavy rainfall occurs during Ashar & Shrabon.
- আমরা তিন ভাই বোন- We are three brothers and sisters.
- আমি এখান থেকে কীভাবে এয়ারপোর্ট যাবো?- How do I get to the airport from here?
- সে সাঁতার দিয়ে নদী পার হলো- He swam across the river.
- তার কোনো বন্ধু নেই বললেই চলে- He has few friends.
- সকালে পাখিরা কিচির মিচির করে- Birds twitter at dawn.
- মানবজাতি এখন সংকটাপন্ন- Mankind is at stake now.
- আকাশ মেঘে আবৃত- The sky is covered with clouds.
- ছত্রটি কেটে দাও- Pen through the line.
- সময়ের সদ্ব্যবহার করা উচিত- One should make the best of one's time.
- এ বিধানটি আরো তিন মাস চালু থাকবে- This act will remain for three months more.
- তার মজার গল্পটা শুনে ছেলেরা প্রায় হাসতে হাসতে লুটোপুটি খাচ্ছে- Listening to his comic story, the boys were rolling with laughter.

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- আজকের সাংঘর্ষিক রাজনীতি আমাদের সামাজিক-রাজনৈতিক এবং অর্থনৈতিক সাংস্কৃতিক অবস্থার ওপর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলছে- The confrontational politics of the day is exerting a negative impact on our socio-political and eco cultural condition.
- বিচারক অপরাধীকে তিরস্কার করলেন- The judge took the criminal to task.
- ঐশ্বর্য দীর্ঘদিন থাকে না- Riches do not last long.
- সে তার ভাইয়ের মতো লম্বা নয়- He is not as tall as his brother.
- আমি ১৯৮৫ সালের ১ জানুয়ারি জন্মগ্রহণ করেছি- I was born on January 01, 1985.
- তুমি বরং তাকে এখানে পাঠাও- You rather send him here.
- তারা ঘোর বিবাদমান অবস্থায় ছিল- They were at daggers drawn.
- সে আমাকে গাল দিল- He called me names.
- জামাল খুব অল্প কথার মানুষ- Jamal is a man of few words.
- এক কাপ চা পেলে মন্দ হতো না- I wouldn't mind a cup of tea.
- তার নিরপেক্ষতা এবং সততা নিয়ে বিতর্ক নেই- His neutrality and honesty is above controversy.
- সারাজীবন আমি এই মুহূর্তটির জন্য অপেক্ষা করেছি- I have waited my whole life for this moment.
- মুদ্রাস্ফীতি বাড়তে থাকায় টাকার দাম কমছে- As inflation is rising, the value of the taka is decreasing.
- তুমি তাকে কতটা বুদ্ধিমান মনে কর?- How much intelligent do you think he is?
- আকাশে মেঘ জমেছে- Clouds have gathered in the sky.
- মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্রধর্মী লেখক- Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.
- অন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ- It is easy to find fault with others.
- বইটি কেমন কাটছে?- How is the book selling?
- পুষ্টিকর খাদ্য স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য ভালো- Nutritious food is good for health.
- কি করে অঙ্কটি করতে হয় তা তিনি আমাকে দেখালেন- He showed me how to do the sum.
- সে অত্যন্ত ধূর্ত মানুষ- He is a shrewd man.
- রাজশাহীতে প্রচুর আম জন্মে- Mangoes grow in plenty in Rajshahi.
- টাইটানিক জাহাজখানা ডুবেই গেল- Down into water went the Titanic.
- সমাজবিরোধীরা এখনো ধরাছোঁয়ার বাইরে- The anti-socials are still at large.
- এই বছর খুব শীত পড়েছে- It is very cold this year.
- চিঠিটা ডাকে ফেলতে ভুলে যেও না- Do not forget to mail the letter.
- কথাটি শুনে সুমন অনেকক্ষণ ভাবলো- Sumon thought for a long time after hearing the words.
- মানুষ কোথা থেকে এল, সে যাবেই বা কোথায়?- Where is man's past, Where is his future?
- গ্রামখানি মেঘে ঢাকা- The village is covered by the clouds.
- আমার বাবার একটি কলম ছিল- My father had a pen.
- সে বইখানা টেবিলের ওপর সজোরে ছুড়ে মারল- He slammed the book on the table.
- অমানুষদেরকে বের করে দাও- Exterminate all the brutes.
- আমাদের লাভের চেয়ে লোকসান বেশি হলো- We cost more than we gained.
- শোনা কথায় বিশ্বাস করিও না- Do not believe in hearsay.
- নিস্তব্ধতা গভীর ধ্যানের জন্য উপযোগী- Silence conduces to profound meditation.
- হাজার বছর ধরে আমি পথ হাঁটিতেছি পৃথিবীর পথে- I have been travelling the way of the world for thousand years.
- ক্ষুধার রাজ্যে পৃথিবী গদ্যময়- The world is prosaic in the state of hunger.
- াধীনতা যুদ্ধে আমারও অংশগ্রহণ ছিল- I also took part in our freedom fighting.
- াকিব সুন্দর গান গাইতে পারে- Sakib can sing well.
- দেখতে দেখতে দশটি বছর পেরিয়ে গেল- Ten years have been passed in twinkling of eye.
- নি কেমন লোক?- What is he like?
- রা সারা সন্ধ্যা প্রায় কথা বলেনি- They hardly spoke all evening.
- টেলিভিশন দেখতে দেখতে শুয়েছিল- He lay watching television.
- জ্বালা সেই বোঝে- The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches.
- ন সময় হয় তাকে এটা জানতে দিও- Let him know it when you can.
- য়টি হাসতে হাসতে ঘরে ঢুকল- The girl entered the room laughing.
- সে কাঁদতে শুরু করল- Suddenly she began to weep.
- মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগদান করেন- He joined the war of liberation.
- ছোটবেলা থেকে সংগীত শিখেছি- I have been learning music since my childhood.
- নজরুল ইসলাম ১৮৯৯ সালে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন- Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899.
- গান শিখতে চাই- I want to learn music.
- সাহায্য করা হয়েছিল- He was helped.

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- আমি চারুকলা বিভাগে ভর্তি হতে চাই- I want to take admission at the Department of Fine Arts.
- আবহাওয়া উষ্ণতর হচ্ছে- The weather is getting warmer.
- সে আমার আচরণে ক্ষুব্ধ- He is angry at my behavior.
- মেয়েটি তার মায়ের মতো- The girl takes after her mother.
- আমরা দেশের ডাকে জীবন দিতে প্রস্তুত আছি- We are ready to lay down our lives at country's call.
- তিনি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগদান করেন- He joined the war of liberation.
- আমি তোমাকে খাওয়াই- I feed you.
- আমি তাকে অনেক দিন থেকে চিনি- I have known him for a long time.
- তুমি কি আজ আসবে- Will you come today?
- সভাপতি সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন- The president declared the meeting end.
- শনিবার হতে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছিল- It had been raining since Saturday.
- মাসুমা না কেঁদে পারল না- Masuma could not but cry.
- অন্যের নিন্দা করিও না- Do not speak ill of others.
- তিনি এলএলবি নহেন একজন বিএসসি- He is not an LLB but a Bsc.
- আজ কোনো ক্লাস হবে না- There will be no class today.
- আমি কখনো উটপাখি দেখিনি- I have never seen an ostrich.
- তার সাথে আমার সুসম্পর্ক নেই- I am not in good terms with him.
- আমি যদি পড়তাম তাহলে ভালো রেজাল্ট করতাম- If I read, I would make good result.
- অপমানের চেয়ে মৃত্যু শ্রেয়- Death is preferable to dishonour.
- আমি কাজটি করিয়েছি- I have got the work done.
- আমার বই নাই বললে চলে- I have few books.
- বাংলাদেশের মানুষ আবহাওয়ার মতোই পরিবর্তনশীল- People of Bangladesh are as variable as its weather.
- দাঁড়াও, আমি এখনি আসছি- Wait, I am coming now.
- তিনি গ্রামের মাথা- He is the leader of the village.
- এবারের সংগ্রাম মুক্তির সংগ্রাম- Fight this time is the fight for liberation.
- মেয়েটি নাচতেও পারে না, গান গাইতেও পারে না- The girl can neither dance nor sing.
- দিনাজপুরে লিচুর প্রচুর ফলন- Litchis grow in plenty in Dinajpur.
- পরীক্ষা খুবই নিকটবর্তী- The examination is knocking at the door.
- আমার যদি পাখির মতো ডানা থাকত!- If I had the wings of a bird. / Had I the wings of a bird !
- মানুষ বায়ু ছাড়া বাঁচতে পারে না- Man cannot live without air.
- আকাশে মেঘ জমেছে- Cloud have gathered in the sky.
- আজকের ছাত্ররা আগামী দিনে জাতিকে নেতৃত্ব দেবে- Students of today will lead the nation tomorrow.
- তিনি ভালো খেতে পারেন- He Had a good appetite.
- গত সপ্তাহে আমার কোনো অবসর ছিল না- I have been on the go for last week.
- গরিবেরা দিন আনে দিন খায়- The poor live from hand to mouth.
- মেয়েটি হাসিতে হাসিতে আমার দিকে আসিল- The girl came to me laughing.
- অতি আদরে ছেলেটি গোল্লায় গেছে- Too much indulgence has spoiled the boy.
- মহিলাটি জানত না তার স্বামী বাড়িতে নেই- The woman did not know that her husband was not at home.
- সে অঙ্কে কাঁচা- He is weak in Mathematics.
- আমি যদি তার মতো হতে পারতাম- I wish I were he!
- সে স্প্যানিশ ও ফরাসি ভাষায় কথা বলে- She speaks Spanish and French.
- সে অবাঞ্ছিত, অপরিচিত এবং কপর্দকহীন অবস্থায় মারা গেল- He died unloved, unknown and penniless.
- সেই কনকনে শীতে আমি কাঁপিতে লাগিলাম- I began to tremble in that biting cold.
- তুমি কি লোকটিকে তার নাম কী জিজ্ঞেস করেছিলে?- Did you ask the man what his name was?
- রাম ও শ্যাম দুজনেই এটা জানে- Both Ram, as well as Shyam, know it.
- এটি কিভাবে করতে হয় তা আমি জানি- I know how to do it.
- সে এতক্ষণে বাড়ি পৌঁছে থাকবে- He will have reached home by this time.
- স্মার্টফোন একসময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে- Smartphones will lose their popularity someday.
- আমি আম পছন্দ করি- I like mango.
- তারা সাগরের কাছে একটি কুটিরে বাস করত- They lived in a hut close to the sea.
- ঔষধটি তোমাকে ভালো করে দেবে- The medicine will pull you round.
- তিনি রাগে গরগর করছেন- He is bursting into anger.
- আমি তার কথা শুনে স্তম্ভিত হয়ে গিয়েছিলাম- I was stunned to hear his words.

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- যেতে পারি, কিন্তু যাব কেন? I can go, but why should I?
- তোমার সঙ্গে যেতে পারলে বেশ হতো- I wish I could accompany you.
- আমি যদি আকাশে উড়তে পারতাম- I wish I could fly in the sky.
- দুই একদিনের মধ্যে পরীক্ষা শুরু হবে- The examination will begin in a day or two.
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- কায়ক্লেশে জীবন ধারণ করা দুরূহ- It is difficult to keep body and soul together.
- মহাশূন্যে বসবাস করা সম্ভব কিনা তা নিয়ে দীর্ঘদিন ধরে গবেষণা চলছে- Research has been continued for a long time whether it is possible to live in space.
- সে তোমার ছোটো ভাই, তাই না?- He is your younger brother, isn't he?
- সম্পদের পিছনে দৌড়াইও না- Do not run after money.
- আমাদের উচিৎ মাতৃভাষা সর্বস্তরে ব্যবহার করা- We should use our mother tongue in very sphere of life.
- যাইব কিনা, সেই হইল কথা- Whether I shall go or not is the question.
- তার মাথায় একটু ছিট আছে- He must have a bee in his bonnet.
- আপনি কি দয়া করে একটি বই ধার দিবেন? Will you please lend me a book?
- আমার যদি পাখির মতো ডানা থাকত!- Had I the wings of a bird!
- এই কথা শুনে তিনি চটে উঠলেন- On hearing that, he flew into a rage.
- এই মাত্র পাঁচটা বাজল- It has just struck five.
- তাকে অনেক দিন অন্তর ওষুধ খেতে হয়- He has to take medicine on alternate days.
- তারা এবার উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক পরীক্ষা দিয়েছে- They took HSC examination this year.
- মানুষ যত পায় তত চায়- The more men get, the more they want.
- মানবজাতি আজ সংকটাপন্ন- Mankind is at stake now.
- তোমরা কি কখনো সুন্দরবনে গিয়েছ? Have you ever been to the Sundarbans?
- যে ছেলেটিকে কাল আমার সঙ্গে দেখেছিলে, সে আমার বড়ো ভাই- The boy whom you saw with me yesterday is my elder brother.
- এ বিষয়ে মতভেদ আছে- Opinions differs in this subject.
- একবিংশ শতাব্দীতে মনে হচ্ছে অনেক চমকপ্রদ সংবাদ ঘটনা ঘটবে- It seems that a lot of thrilling phenomena will take place in twentieth century.
- তথ্যবিপ্লব পৃথিবীকে আরো ছোটো করে আনছে- Information revolution makes the world smaller.
- ইউরোপে বিশ্বায়নের বিরুদ্ধে বিক্ষোভ প্রদর্শিত হয়েছে- In Europe, a demonstration has been made against globalization.
- দারিদ্র্য দূরীকরণে দ্রুত শিল্পায়ন অপরিহার্য- Quick Industrialization is essential for poverty alleviation.
- নৈতিক শিক্ষার ওপর জোর দেওয়া উচিৎ- Moral education should be emphasized.
- তার বাড়ি যশোরে- He/she comes from Jessore.
- তুমি কি কখনো জাতীয় স্মৃতিসৌধে গিয়েছ? - Have you ever been to national memorial?
- নিজের কাজে মন দাও- Mind your own business.
- তুমি কি কখনো বিদেশ গিয়েছ? Have you ever been abroad?
- মানুষ যেমন চায় তেমনি পায়- As man wants so does he get.
- আমি এ ব্যাপারে বিশেষ কিছু জানি না- I do not know much about this matter.
- দৃশ্যটি কি চমৎকার!- How nice the scenery is!
- আমি আজ জ্বর জ্বর বোধ করছি- I feel feverish today.
- কি গোলমালই যে তুমি কর!- What a noise you make!
- আমি চোরটির পিছু তাড়া করেছিলাম- I chased the thief.
- সে ভালো ইংরেজি বলে- He speaks English well.
- বড় হতে কে না চায়? Who does not want to be great?
- এখন অনেক রাত- It is very late at night now.
- মন্টুর দুই ভাই- Montu has a brother.
- ক্ষমা স্বর্গীয়- To forgive is divine.
- স্বদেশপ্রীতি একটি মহৎ গুণ- Patriotism is a noble virtue.
- বসে বসে আর ভালো লাগে না- Sitting idle does not seem well.
- যখন খুশি আস- Come as you like.
- তুমি, সে ও আমি পরস্পর বন্ধু- You, he and I are friends.
- এমন দেশটি কোথাও খুঁজে পাবে নাকো তুমি- Nowhere will you find such a country.
- গাছগুলো দিন দিন লম্বা হচ্ছে- The trees are growing taller day by day.
- মাওলানা ভাসানীর নাম কে না শুনেছে?- Who has not heard the name of Mawlana Bhashani?
- সে তার দোষ অস্বীকার করল- He denied his guilt.
- ঝম ঝম করিয়া বৃষ্টি আসিল- The rain came down with torrents.

CamScanner

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- আমি চারুকলা বিভাগে ভর্তি হতে চাই- I want to take admission at the Department of Fine Arts.
- আবহাওয়া উষ্ণতর হচ্ছে- The weather is getting warmer.
- সে আমার ব্যবহারে ক্রুদ্ধ- He is angry at my behavior.
- মেয়েটি তার মায়ের মতো- The girl takes after her mother.
- আমরা দেশের ডাকে জীবন দিতে প্রস্তুত আছি- We are ready to lay down our lives at country's call.
- তিনি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগদান করেন- He joined the war of liberation.
- আমি তোমাকে খাওয়াই- I feed you.
- আমি তাকে অনেক দিন থেকে চিনি- I have known him for a long time.
- তুমি কি আজ আসবে- Will you come today?
- সভাপতি সভার সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করেন- The president declared the meeting end.
- শনিবার হতে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছিল- It had been raining since Saturday.
- মাসুমা না কেঁদে পারল না- Masuma could not but cry.
- 'অপরের নিন্দা করিস না'- Do not speak ill of others.
- তিনি এলএলবি নহেন একজন বিএসসি- He is not an LLB but a Bsc.
- আজ কোনো ক্লাস হবে না- There will be no class today.
- আমি কখনো উটপাখি দেখিনি- I have never seen an ostrich.
- তার সাথে আমার সুসম্পর্ক নেই- I am not in good terms with him.
- আমি যদি পড়তাম তাহলে ভালো রেজাল্ট করতাম- If I read, I would make good result.
- অপমানের চেয়ে মৃত্যু শ্রেয়- Death is preferable to dishonour.
- আমি কাজটি করিয়েছি- I have got the work done.
- আমার বই নাই বললে চলে- I have few books.
- বাংলাদেশের মানুষ আবহাওয়ার মতোই পরিবর্তনশীল- People of Bangladesh are as variable as its weather.
- দাঁড়াও, আমি এখনি আসছি- Wait, I am coming now.
- তিনি গ্রামের মাতব্বর- He is the leader of the village.
- এবারের সংগ্রাম মুক্তির সংগ্রাম- Fight this time is the fight for liberation.
- মেয়েটি নাচতেও পারে না, গান গাইতেও পারে না- The girl can neither dance nor sing.
- দিনাজপুরে প্রচুর লিচু জন্মে- Litchis grow in plenty in Dinajpur.
- পরীক্ষা খুবই নিকটবর্তী- The examination is knocking at the door.
- আমার যদি পাখির মতো ডানা থাকত!- If I had the wings of a bird. / Had I the wings of a bird !
- মানুষ বায়ু ছাড়া বাঁচতে পারে না- Man cannot live without air.
- আকাশে মেঘ জমেছে- Cloud have gathered in the sky.
- আজকের ছাত্ররা আগামী দিনে জাতিকে নেতৃত্ব দেবে- Students of today will lead the nation tomorrow.
- তিনি ভালো খেতে পারেন- He had a good appetite.
- গত সপ্তাহে আমার কোনো অবসর ছিল না- I have been on the go for last week.
- গরিবেরা দিন আনে দিন খায়- The poor live from hand to mouth.
- মেয়েটি হাসিতে হাসিতে আমার দিকে আসিল- The girl came to me laughing.
- অতি আদরে ছেলেটি গোল্লায় গেছে- Too much indulgence has spoiled the boy.
- মহিলাটি জানত না তার স্বামী বাড়িতে নেই- The woman did not know that her husband was not at home.
- সে অঙ্কে কাঁচা- He is weak in Mathematics.
- আমি যদি তার মতো হতে পারতাম- I wish I were he!
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- অর্থের পিছনে দৌড়িও না- Do not run after money.
- জীবনের প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে মাতৃভাষা ব্যবহার করা উচিত- We should use our mother tongue in every sphere of life.
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- নৈতিক শিক্ষার উপর জোর দেওয়া উচিত- Moral education should be emphasized.
- সে যশোর থেকে এসেছে- He/she comes from Jessore.
- তুমি কি কখনো জাতীয় স্মৃতিসৌধে গিয়েছ? - Have you ever been to national memorial?
- নিজের কাজে মন দাও- Mind your own business.
- তুমি কি কখনো বিদেশ গিয়েছ? Have you ever been abroad?
- মানুষ যেমন চায় তেমনি পায়- As man wants so does he get.
- আমি এ ব্যাপারে বিশেষ কিছু জানি না- I do not know much about this matter.
- দৃশ্যটি কি চমৎকার!- How nice the scenery is!
- আমি আজ হাল্কা হাল্কা জ্বর অনুভব করছি- I feel feverish today.
- কি পাজীর মত তুমি কথা বল!- What a noise you make!
- আমি চোরটির পিছু ধাওয়া করেছিলাম- I chased the thief.
- সে ভালো ইংরেজি বলে- He speaks English well.
- কে মহান হতে না চায়? Who does not want to be great?
- এখন অনেক রাত- It is very late at night now.
- মামার একটি ভাই আছে- Mamu has a brother.
- ক্ষমা করা মহত্ত্বের লক্ষণ- To forgive is divine.
- দেশপ্রেম একটি মহৎ গুণ- Patriotism is a noble virtue.
- হাত হাত বসে থাকা ভালো দেখায় না- Sitting idle does not seem well.
- যেমন খুশি আসুন- Come as you like.
- তুমি, সে ও আমি পরস্পর বন্ধু- You, he and I are friends.
- এমন দেশটি কোথাও খুঁজে পাবে না তুমি- Nowhere will you find such a country.
- গাছগুলো দিন দিন লম্বা হচ্ছে- The trees are growing taller day by day.
- মওলানা ভাসানীর নাম কে না শুনেছে- Who has not heard the name of Mawlana Bhashani?
- সে তার দোষ অস্বীকার করল- He denied his guilt.
- খুব জোরে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছিল- The rain came down with torrents.

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- সে চারটার আগে ফিরল না- He did not get back by four o'clock.
- শহরে অনেক ধনী লোক আছেন- There are many rich man in the town.
- সে খুব ধূর্ত, তাই নয় কি?- He is very cunning, isn't he?
- এটি একটি ধূমপানমুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়- This is a smoking free University.
- সে ঘোলা জলে মাছ শিকার করতে চেয়েছিল- He wanted to fish in the troubled water.
- বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পৌঁছতে এক ঘণ্টা সময় লাগবে -It will take an hour to go to the University.
- আমি ইঞ্জিনিয়ার হতে চাই- I want to be an engineer.
- সপাং করে চাবুক পড়ল- Smack went the whip.
- সবজান্তা কিন্তু কোনোটিতে ওস্তাদ নয়- Jack of all trades, master of none.
- আমি তাকে দুবছর যাবৎ চিনি- I have known her for two years.
- তিনি এখানে আসা মাত্রই তাহাকে অভিনন্দন জানানো হবে- He will be welcomed as soon as he comes here.
- জার্মানিরা ফরাসিদের আক্রমণ করেছিল- The German attacked the French.
- সকালে পাখিরা কিচিরমিচির করে- Birds twitter at dawn.
- তিনি পাকা কথা দিয়েছেন- She has given her final word.
- আমি তাকে দিয়ে চুল কাটাই- I have him cut my hair.

Some Important Proverbs

A

- A bad workman quarrels with his tools– নাচতে না জানলে উঠোন বাঁকা।
- A beggar can never be a bankrupt– মাথা নেই তার মাথা ব্যথা।
- A beggar has nothing to lose– ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।
- A bolt from the blue– বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত।
- A burnt child dreads the fire– ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভয় পায়/ চুন খেলে গাল পোড়ে; দই দেখলে ভয় করে
- A carpet knight– তালপাতার সিপাই।
- A cat has nine lives– কই মাছের প্রাণ বড় শক্ত।
- A cat loves fish, but she is loath to wet her feet– ধরি মাছ না ছুঁই পানি।
- A dog is a lion in his lane- যে বনে বাঘ নেই সেই বনে শেয়ালই রাজা/ নাই বনে শিয়াল রাজা।
- A fool cannot be silent- বোকা চুপ করে থাকতে পারে না।
- A fool laughs when other laughs- বোকা হাসে অন্যের হাসি দেখে।
- A fool to others to himself a sage- গাঁয়ে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল।
- A friend in need is a friend indeed- অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু।
- A full purse never lacks friends- সুসময়ে অনেকেই বন্ধু বটে।
- A Greek meeting a Greek- সেয়ানে সেয়ানে কোলাকুলি/চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।
- A guilty mind is always suspicious– চোরের মন 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 স্ত্রী যার, দুঃখ তার।
- A jest derive hard, loses its point– সেবু কচলালে তেতো হয়।
- A succession of festivities all the year round– বার মাসে তের পার্বণ
- 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 কি না বলে ছাগলে কি না খায়।
- A man is known by the company- সঙ্গী দ্বারা মানুষ চেনা যায়।
- A pauper has nothing to lose- ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।
- A pet lamb wakes a errors raw– ছেলেকেলায় আদর দিলে বড় হলে বাগ মানে না।
- A pet lamp makes a cross ram– কাঁচায় না নোয়ালে বাঁশ, পাকলে করে ঠাস ঠাস
- A primrose on a dunghill– গোবরে পদ্মফুল।
- A prophet is not honoured in his own country- গেঁয়ো যোগী ভিখ পায় না।
- A rigmarole– ধান ভানতে শিবের গীত।
- A rogue is deaf to all good- চোর না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনি।
- A rotten sheep infects the flock– অসৎ সংসর্গে স্বভাব নষ্ট।
- A she male conceives only to die– পিপীলিকার পাখা গজায় মরিবারের তরে।
- A snake with a large hood but without xenon– বিষ নেই তার কুলোপনা চক্কর।
- A son may be bad but the mother never– কুপুত্র যদ্যপি হয় কুমাতা কখনও নয়।
- Again beyond expectation– মেঘ না চাইতে বৃষ্টি।
- All are blaming 'nobody'– যত দোষ নন্দ ঘোষ।
- All are not saints that go to church– পৈতে থাকলেই বামুন হয় না।
- All covet, all lost- অতি লোভে তাঁতি নষ্ট।
- All criminals turn preacher when under the gallows- ঝড়ের সময় সবাই ধার্মিক।
- All depends upon merit– খেলতে জানলে কালাকড়ি দিয়েও খেলা যায়।
- All feet tread not in one shoe– নানা মুনির নানা মত।
- All his geese are swans- নিজেরটা সবাই বড় দেখে।
- All is fair in love and war- প্রেমে ও যুদ্ধে সবই বৈধ।
- All our sweetest hours fly fastest- সুখের সময়গুলো দ্রুত চলে যায়।
- All seems yellow to the jaundiced eye- পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট লোকের নিকট সবই দুষ্ট।
- All that glitters is not gold- চকচক করলেই সোনা হয় না।
- All that is old is not bad- পুরোনো চাল ভাতে বাড়ে।
- All thieves are cousins- চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।
- All types of work from the highest to the lowest– জুতো সেলাই থেকে চণ্ডীপাঠ।
- All weeds grow apace- আগাছার বাড় বেশি।
- Allah helps those who help themselves- আল্লাহ তাদেরই সাহায্য করেন যে নিজেদের সাহায্য করে।

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- All's well that ends well- শেষ রক্ষাই রক্ষা / শুভ্যেদের মাঝ শেষ রাখে / সব ভালো যার শেষ ভালো তার।
- Ambition has no rest- আকাঙ্ক্ষার শেষ নেই।
- An angel's face with a devil's mind- মুখে মধু অন্তরে বিষ।
- An ass that is a common property is always the saddled- ভাগের মা গঙ্গায় পায় না।
- An empty vessel sounds much- অসারের তর্জন-গর্জন সার/থাকি কলসি বাজে বেশি।
- An Ethiopian will not change his skin- কয়লা ধুইলেও ময়লা যায় না।
- An interested witness is no witness- ভাঁড়ির সাক্ষী মাতাল।
- An Rationed will spare nothing- ঢিল পড়িলে কুটা লইবে।
- An unlucky fellow will have luck nowhere- অভাগা যেদিকে চায় সাগর শুকাইয়া যায়।
- Any food is good enough when there is a famine- আকালে কিলা খায়
- Appearances are deceptive- কানা ছেলের নাম পদ্মলোচন।
- Apple of Sodom- দিদ্লিকা লাড্ডু।
- As is the evil, so is the remedy- যেমন কুকুর তেমন মুগুর।
- As many men, so many minds- নানা মুনির নানা মত।
- As the boy, so the man- ঘুমিয়ে আছে শিশুর পিতা সব শিশুরই অন্তরে।
- As the spring is the best, the tree is inclined- অকালে না নোয়ালে বাঁশ, পাকলে করে ঠাস ঠাস।
- As the wind blows, you must set your sail- কোপ বুঝে কোপ মার।
- As you have appeared on the stage, you not be shy- নাচতে নেমে ঘোমটা টানা।
- As you sow, so you reap- যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল।

B

- Bachelor's wife and maid's children are always well taught- মাথা নেই তার মাথা ব্যথা।
- Bad news runs fast/apace- দুঃসংবাদ বাতাসের আগে ছড়ায়।
- Barking dogs seldom bite- যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না / পচা আদার ঝাল বেশি।
- Beat about the bush- অন্ধকারে ঢিল মারা।
- Before you marry, be sure of a house where in to tarry- বিয়ে করতে বাড়ি আর ঘর বাঁধতে দড়ি।
- Beggars must not be choosers – ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া।
- Beggars on horseback will ride to the devil– পরিবের ঘোড়া রোগ।
- Better alone than in bad company – কুসঙ্গে থাকার চেয়ে একা থাকা ভালো।
- Better an empty house than a bad tenant- দুষ্ট গরু অপেক্ষা শূন্য গোয়াল ভালো।
- Between Scylla and Charybdis / Between two fires – জলে কুমির, ডাঙ্গায় বাঘ/ উভয় সংকট।
- 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।
- Blessed is the man who is known by his own name– স্বনামী পুরুষেরা ধন্য।
- Blessings are not valued till they are gone- দাঁত থাকতে দাঁতের মর্যাদা বুঝা যায় না
- Blood is thicker than water- রক্তের টান।
- Brave actions never need a trumpet- ধর্মের ঢাক আপনি বাজে।
- Bread problem is the toughest of problems– অন্নচিন্তা চমৎকার।
- Bright gem in a dark cave- আঁধার ঘরের মণিক।
- Brothers will part- ভাই ভাই ঠাঁই ঠাঁই।
- Build castles in the air- আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা।
- Burnt child dreads the fire- ঘর পোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভয় পায়।
- Busy amount nothing- কাজের লাই কাজেরও লাই।

C

- Call no man happy till he dies- মরার আগে কেউ সুখী নয়।
- Call spade a spade- সোজা কথা বলা।
- Carry coal to Newcastle- তেলের মাথায় তেল দেওয়া।
- Cast pearls before swine- উলু বনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো / শুয়োরের গলায় মুক্তার মালা দেওয়া
- Charity begins at home- আগে ঘর তবে পর।
- Cheap goods are dear in long run- সস্তার তিন অবস্থা।
- Child is father to the man- উনিশে যুগলা পঞ্চাশেই চেনা যায়।
- Child's play thing- ছেলের হাতে মোয়া।
- Civility costs nothing- ভদ্র হতে পয়সা লাগে না।
- Console a person after undoing him- গোড়া কেটে আগায় জল দেওয়া।
- Cut off one's nose to spite ones face- নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা
- Cut your coat according to your cloth- আয় বুঝে ব্যয় কর।

D

- Danger often comes where danger is feared- যেখানে বাঘের ভয় সেখানেই সন্ধ্যা হয়।
- Dangers do not come alone-বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।
- David and Jonathan– অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধুত্ব।
- Day and night are alike to a blindman- অন্ধের দিন রাত্রি দিন।
- Death keeps no calendar- মৃত্যু বয়স গুনে আসে না।
- Delays are dangerous- শুভস্য শীঘ্রম।
- Devil would not listen to the scripture- চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনি।
- Diamond cuts diamond- হরফে হরফে ফের।
- Diligence is the mother of good luck- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যের জননী।
- Do not speak an unpleasant truth- অপ্রিয় সত্য কথা বলবে না।
- Do or die – মরণ সাধন কিংবা শরীর পতন/ মারো নয় মরো।
- Don't exchange substance for shadow- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত পরিত্যাগ করিও না।
- Don't teach your grandmother to suck egg- মার সামনে মামা বাড়ির গল্প করো না।
- Don't live beyond your means- আয়ের অধিক ব্যয় করিও না।
- Drops of water make the ocean- বিন্দু বিন্দু জল সিন্ধু হয়।

E

- Empty vessels sound much- খালি কলস বাজে বেশি/ অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার/ থোপড়া টোকর শব্দ বেশি।
- Every cloud has a silver lining- মেঘের মাঝেও রজত রেখা থাকে।
- Every effect must have a cause- সব কিছুর পিছেই কারণ থাকে।
- Every shoe fits not every foot- অসাধারণের পোষা কখনো সাধারণ হয়না।
- Every sin carries its own punishment- পাপ ছাড়ে না বাপকে।
- Everybody's business is nobody's business- আমার না মরা পায় না।
- Everyman is for himself- যার আপন তার কেউ।
- Example is better than precept- উপদেশ অপেক্ষা দৃষ্টান্ত ভালো।
- Experience teaches us caution- ঠকা ঠকলেই শেখা যায়।

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F

- Faith will move mountains- বিশ্বাস পাহাড়কেও টলায়।
- Familiarity breeds contempt- বেশি মাখামাখি করলে মান থাকে না।
- Fate rules everywhere- ভাগ্যং ফলতি সর্বত্র।
- Faults are thick where love is thin- যাকে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা।
- Fifth columnist- ঘরের শত্রু বিভীষণ।
- Fine words butter no parsnips- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজে না।
- Flattery is the food of fools- তোষামোদে বোকা মজে।
- Fools praise fools- মূর্খই মূর্খের কদর করে।
- Fools rush in where angels fear to tread- মোগল-পাঠান হন্দ হলো ফারসি পড়ে তাঁতি/হাতি ঘোড়া গেল তল, ভেড়া বলে কত জল।
- Fortune favours the brave- বীর ভোগ্যা বসুন্ধরা/ ভাগ্যবানের বোঝা ভগবানে বয়।
- From the frying pan to the fire- কেঁচো খুঁড়তে সাপ।

G

- Give him an inch, and he will take a mile- বসতে দিলে শুতে চায়।
- Given the one, the other will follow- কান টানলে মাথা আসে।
- God helps those who help themselves– স্বাবলম্বী লোকদের ঈশ্বর সাহায্য করে।
- Good value for ready money- চেনা বামুনের পৈতার দরকার হয় না।
- Grapes are sour- পান না তাই খান না।
- Grasp all, lose all- অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।
- Great boast, small roast- ফ্যান দিয়ে ভাত খায়, গল্প করে দই।

H

- Half a loaf is better than no loaf- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।
- Handsome is that handsome does- রূপে কালো, গুণে আলো।
- Harm watch, harm catch- ভয় করলে ভয় আপনি এসে পড়ে / পরের মন্দ করতে গেলে নিজের মন্দ আগে হয়।
- He laughs best, who laughs last- কাজ সেরে বসি, শত্রু মেরে হাসি।
- He has gone to dogs- সে অধঃপাতে গেছে।
- He runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds- সাপ হয়ে কাটে ওঝা হয়ে ঝাড়ে।
- He who has nothing to spare must not keep a dog- আপনি শুতে ঠাঁই পায় না শঙ্করাকে ডাকে।
- He who spits against the wind spits against his own face- আকাশের দিকে থুথু ফেললে আপনার গায়েই লাগে।
- Heart alone buys heart– কেবল মন দিয়েই মন জয় করা যায়।
- Hide in a superficial way- শাক দিয়ে মাছ ঢাকা।
- High winds blow on high hills- উঁচু গাছেই বেশি ঝড় লাগে।
- Honesty is the best policy- সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা।
- Honour is love- সম্মান হলো নীরব প্রেম।
- Hunger is the best sauce- ক্ষুধা থাকলে নুন দিয়েও খাওয়া যায়/ ক্ষুধা পেলে বাঘেও ধান খায়।

I

- Ill got, ill spent- পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়।
- Ill news runs apace- দুঃসংবাদ বাতাসের আগে ছড়ায়।
- Indolence is the mother of poverty- অলসদের অন্ন হয় না।
- Industry is the mother of success- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যের প্রসূতি।
- It is all for the best- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।
- It is just the beginning of the trouble- এই তো কলির শুরু।
- It takes two to make a quarrel- এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
- It's a cunning part to play the fool well- ভালোভাবে বোকা সাজতে গেলে বুদ্ধিমান হতে হয়।

K

- Keep the shop and the shop will keep thee- যাকে রাখ সেই রাখে।
- Knowledge is power- জ্ঞানই বল।
- Knowledge rules the world- জ্ঞানই রাজত্ব করে।

L

- Lend your money and lose your friend- টাকায় বন্ধুত্ব নষ্ট হয়।
- Leopard cannot change its spots- স্বভাব যায় না মরলে।
- Let bygones be bygones- গতস্য শোচনা নাস্তি।
- Life is but a walking shadow- জীবন চলমান ছায়া ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়।
- Like father, like son- যেমন বাপ তেমনি বেটা।
- Little birds may peck a dead lion- মরি আমি ক্ষতি নাই তবে দেখিবারে পাবি মোরে।
- Look before you leap- দেখে শুনে পা বাড়াও / ভাবিয়া করিও কাজ।
- Love conquers all- প্রেম সব জয় করে।
- Love is blind- প্রেম অন্ধ।

M

- Make a mountain of a molehill- তিলকে তাল করা।
- Make hay while the sun shines- কোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা।
- Many a little makes a mickle- দশের লাঠি, একের বোঝা / বহু বুদ্ধিতে কে
- Many men, many minds- নানা মুনির নানা মত / যার লাঠি তার মাটি।
- Might is right- জোর যার মুলুক তার।
- Misfortune never comes alone / Misfortune come in battalions- বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।
- Money begets money- টাকায় টাকা আনে।
- Money is the root cause of all unhappiness/ Money is the root of all evils- অর্থই অনর্থের মূল।
- Money makes everything- টাকায় কি না হয়।
- Morning shows the day- উঠন্ত মূলো পতনেই চেনা যায়।
- Much cry, little water- যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না।
- Murderer will out- খুন তার প্রমাণ রেখে যায়।

N

- Necessity is the mother of invention- প্রয়োজনই আবিষ্কারের প্রসূতি।
- Necessity knows no law- অভাবে স্বভাব নষ্ট / আতুরে নিয়মে নাস্তি।
- Nero fiddles while Rome burns- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
- Never fall out with your bread and butter- যার নুন খাও তার গুণ গাও।
- New lords, new laws- নতুন দেশা, নতুন নীতি।
- No man is born wise- কেউই জ্ঞানী হয়ে জন্মায় না।
- No pains, no gains- দুঃখ বিনা সুখ লাভ হয় কি মহীতে? / কষ্ট না করলে কেষ্ট মেলে না।
- None can control a woman's tongue- অবলার মুখই বল।
- None but the brave deserve the fair- বীরভোগ্যা বসুন্ধরা।
- Nothing can come out of nothing- কারণ বিনা কার্য হয় না।
- Nothing like force- ঠেলার নাম বাবাজি।
- Nothing succeeds like success- জলেই জল বাঁধে।
- No smoking without fire- সব গুজবেই ভিত্তি আছে।
- Nunky pays- লাগে টাকা দেবে গৌরী সেন।

O

- Of the times, Of the manners- সেই নামও নেই, সেই অস্তিত্বও নেই।
- Oil your own machine- নিজের চরকায় তেল দাও।
- Old habits die hard- পুরোনো অভ্যাস যেতে চায় না।
- One can't change one's nature- নিজের আচরণ নিজে বদলানো যায় না।
- One doth the scathe, another hath the scorn- উনোর পিঠি বুনোর ঘাড়ে।
- One is not so soon healed at hurt- গড়তে যত সময় লাগে, ভাঙতে তত সময় লাগে না
- One lie leads to another- এক মিথ্যা ঢাকতে অন্য মিথ্যার আশ্রয় নিতে হয়।
- One must submit to the inevitable- কপালের ভোগ ভুগতেই হয়।
- One nail drives another- কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা।
- One raven will not pluck another's eye- কাকের মাংস কাকে খায় না।
- One sows, another reaps- এক পুরুষে করে ধন আরেক পুরুষ খায়।
- One swallow does not make a summer- এক মাঘে শীত যায় না।
- One poison is antidote to another poison – কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা
- One's own things are the best - নিজের জিনিস সকলেই ভালো দেখে।
- Out of sight, out of mind- চোখের আড়াল হলেই মনের আড়াল হয়।

P

- Pain is forgotten where gain follows- পেটে গেলে পিঠে সয়।
- Pair of devoted friends– অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধুদ্বয়।
- Patience has its reward/ Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet - সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে।
- Penny wise pound foolish- বল্প আটুনি ফস্কা গেরো / সস্তার তিন অবস্থা।
- Physician, heal thyself- কামলা, আপনি সামলা।
- Pitch your aims high- মারিত গণ্ডার, লুটিত ভাণ্ডার।
- Practice makes a man perfect- গাইতে গাইতে গায়েন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন।
- Pride goes before a fall/ destruction- অতি দর্পে হত লঙ্কা।

Q

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

R

- Riches have wings– লক্ষ্মী চঞ্চলা।
- Rob peter to pay Paul– গরু মেরে জুতা দান।
- Rome was not built in a day- কোনো বৃহৎ কার্য রাতারাতি সম্পন্ন হয় না।

S

- Safe bind, safe find- সাবধানের মার নেই।
- Saucepan should not call the kettle black- ঝুল বলে, মান কচু! তুমি নাকি লাল/চন্দন বলে ছুঁচ তোমার পেছনে কেন ছ্যাঁদা।
- Self-help is the best help- নিজের বলই শ্রেষ্ঠ বল।
- Self-preservation is the first law of nature- আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম / চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।
- Silence gives consent - মৌনতা সম্মতির লক্ষণ।
- Slow of work but quick to eat- কাজে কুঁড়ে ভোজনে দেড়ে।
- Some have the hop, some stick in the gap- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
- Something is better than nothing- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।
- Soon ripe, soon rotten- ইঁচড়ে পাকলে গোদ্রায় যায়।
- Speak plain and spare noon- স্পষ্ট স্পষ্ট কথা বল।
- Still waters run deep- গভীর জল ধীর বহে।
- Strike the iron while it is hot- লোহা থাকতে লোহা ঝাল।
- Strike while the iron is hot- সুদিনে কাজের কাজ সাধা যায় না।
- Sue a beggar and get a louse- ভিক্ষে দেবে হাত পড়ে।
- Suffering is the test of virtue- বিপদেই বিবেচ্য ধর্ম প্রকাশ পায়।

T

- The ass of a king is still but an ass- গাধা গাধাই, রাজা যে সাজায় গাধা।
- The ruins of greatness are great- মরা হাতি লাখ টাকা।
- The boot is on the wrong leg- উনোর পিঠি বুনোর ঘাড়ে।
- The cat is out of the bag- ঘটি ঘটি ভেতে ভিন।
- The cobbler must stick to his last- আপন আপনির অবস্থানে থাকা।
- The devil will not listen to the scriptures- চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনি।
- The eyes are the window of the soul- চোখ হলো মনের আয়না।
- The grapes are sour- আঙুর ফল টক।
- The guilty mind needs no accuser- দোষী নিজেই নিজের সাক্ষী।
- The indolent can never thrive- কুঁড়ের ঘর হয় না।
- The more laws, the more offenders- বহু আইনি কথা ফোরে।
- The shoes on the other leg- সময় এখন বিপক্ষে।
- The more they get, the more they want- যত পায় তত চায়।
- The needy should not be lavish of their gifts- অভাবি ঘরে ঢিল পায় না শঙ্করাকে ডাকে।
- The spoilt child of a rich parent– আদরের ঘরের দুলাল।
- The very ruins of greatness are great- মরা হাতি লাখ টাকা।
- The wages of sin is death- পাপে মৃত্যু আনে।
- The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches- যার জুতা সেই জানে।
- There is no unmixed goods- চিনেও কলঙ্ক আছে।
- There's many a slip between the cup and the lip- না ফাটাতে বিপদ নাই।
- They that touch petal will be defiled- অকারণে দিবে ধুলু সেলাক আপনার গায়েই লাগে।
- Think before you act- দেখে শুনে পা বাড়াও।
- Think twice before you take a risk- ভেবে চিন্তে সিদ্ধান্ত নিও।
- Time and tide waits for none- সময় কারো জন্য অপেক্ষা করে না।
- Time once lost cannot be regained- সময় একবার বয়ে গেলে আর ফেরত আসে না।
- Tit for tat- ইট মারলে পাটকেল খেতে হয়।
- To rob peter to pay paul- গরু মেরে জুতা দান।
- To a biased mind everything is in fault- পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট লোকের নিকট সবই দুষ্ট।
- To add fuel to fire- কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটে দেওয়া।
- To add insult to injury- কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটে দেয়া / মড়ার উপর খাঁড়ার ঘা।
- To be abashed- থোঁতা মুখ ভোঁতা হওয়া।
- To be forewarned is to be forearmed- সাবধানের মার নেই।
- To be quick to occupy- উড়ে এসে জুড়ে বসা।
- To be spoiled in early youth- কাঁচা বাঁশে মুচে ধরা।
- To be up and doing– আদাজল খেয়ে লাগা।
- To beat black and blue- উত্তম মধ্যম দেয়া (মারপিট করা)।
- To blow hot and cold in the same breath- এক মুখে দু রকম কথা।
- To bring on calamity by one's own impudence- বলা নেই কওয়া নেই কুমির জল।
- To build castles in the air- ফেঁপা চাটাইয়ে শুয়ে লাখ টাকার স্বপ্ন দেখা।

- To carry coal to new castle- তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া।
- To cast pearls before swine- উলুবনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো।
- To cherish a serpent in one's bosom- দুধকলা দিয়ে কালসাপ পোষা।
- To count one's chickens before they are hatched- কালশেমির লঙ্কা ভাগ /গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁফে তেল।
- To cry in the wilderness- অরণ্যে রোদন (বৃথা চেষ্টা)।
- To cut off one's nose to spite one's face- নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা
- To dig one's own grave- আপনার পায়ে আপনি কুড়াল মারা।
- To do a great injury- পাকা ধানে মই দেওয়া।
- To do or die- মন্ত্রের সাধন কিংবা শরীর পাতন।
- To err is human- মানুষ মাত্রই ভুল।
- To fall between two stools- একুল ওকুল দুকুল গেল।
- To gain without spending- মাছের তেলে মাছ ভাজা।
- To graph everything- আপন কোলে ঝোল টানা।
- To kill the goose that lays golden eggs- অতি লোভে তাঁতি নষ্ট।
- To kill two birds with one stone- মধুও খেলা, কলাও বেচা।
- To leave one in the lurch- গাছে তুলে মই কেড়ে নেওয়া।
- To lock the stable- door when the steed is stolen- চোর পালালে বুদ্ধি বাড়ে।
- To make a cat's paw of a person- পরের মাথায় কাঁঠাল ভাঙা।
- To make sure of something without risking anything- ধরি মাছ না ছুঁই পানি।
- To play with fire- আগুন নিয়ে খেলা।
- To pocket an insult- কিল খেয়ে কিল চুরি করা/ অপমান হজম করা।
- To pour water on a drowned mouse- মরার ওপর খাঁড়ার ঘা।
- To reap the double advantage- গাছেরও খাওয়া, তলারও কুড়ানো।
- To run with the hare and hunt with the hound- বয়ের পিসি কনের মাসি।
- To sound the trumpet before victory- গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁফে তেল।
- To take a hammer to spread a pest- মশা মারতে কামান দাগা।
- To the good the world appears to be good- যে নিজে ভালো, তার দুনিয়ার সকলকেই ভালো লাগে।
- To the pure all things are pure- আপন ভালোতো জগৎ ভালো।
- To wash one's dirty linen in public- হাটের মাঝে হাড়ি ভাঙা।
- Too many cooks spoil the broth- অধিক সন্ন্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট।
- To make a mountain out of a molehill - তিলকে তাল করা।
- Too much courtesy, too much craft- অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ।
- Too much cunning overreaches itself- অতি চালাকের গলায় দড়ি।
- Truth will out- সত্য কখনো চাপা থাকে না।

U

- United we stand, divided we fall/ Unity is strength, disruption is ruin- একতায় উত্থান, বিভেদে পতন।

V

- Virtue always triumphs- সত্যের ধর্মজয়ের জয় / যথা ধর্ম তথা জয়।
- Virtue thrives best in adversity- বিপদের মধ্যে গুণের পরীক্ষা হয়।
- Virtue proclaims itself- ধর্মের কল বাতাসে নড়ে।
- Vows made in storms are forgotten in calm- কাজের সময় কাজী, কাজ ফুরালে পাজি।

W

- Waste not, want not- অপচয় করো না, অভাব হবে না / অপচয়ে অভাব ঘটে।
- We never know the worth of water till the well is dry- দাঁত থাকতে দাঁতের মর্যাদা বোঝা যায় না।
- We shall catch larks when the sky falls- সাত মণ তেলও পুড়বে না, রাধাও নাচবে না।
- Wishes never fill the bag- শুধু কথায় পেট ভরে না
- What can't be cured must be endured- কপালের ভোগ ভুগতেই হয়।
- What God wills is for good- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।
- What god wills no frost can kill- রাখে আল্লাহ্ মারে কে?
- What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose- সকল রোগের এক ওষুধ নয়।
- What is sport to one is death to another/ What is sport to the cat is death to the rat- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
- When the cat is away, the mice will play- বামুন গেল ঘর, লাঙল তুলে ধর।
- When the danger is gone, God is forgotten- কাজের সময় কাজি, কাজ ফুরালে পাজি।
- Where there is a will, there is a way- ইচ্ছা থাকলেই উপায় হয়।
- Where there is smoke, there is fire- কারণ বিনা কার্য হয় না।
- While in Rome, do as Romans do- যস্মিন দেশে যদাচার।
- While there is life, there is hope- যতক্ষণ শ্বাস, ততক্ষণ আঁশ।
- Who is to bell the cat?- মেও ধরে কে?/ ঘন্টাটা বাঁধবে কে?

Y

- You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's car- আমড়া গাছে আম হয় না।

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

01. Which is the correct translation of "যারা অলস, তারা চিরকাল পেছনে পড়ে থাকে"? [GST-B : 20-21]

Ⓐ Those who are lazy are always at the back
Ⓑ Those who are lazy are always left behind
Ⓒ The lazy ones are always late
Ⓓ Those who are lazy are at the back forever

Ans B Explanation Those who – যারা, left behind - পেছনে পড়ে থাকা।

02. 'সে কলেরায় মারা গেছে'- What is the correct translation? [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]

Ⓐ He died from cholera.
Ⓑ He died in cholera.
Ⓒ He died of cholera.
Ⓓ He was died for cholera.

Ans C Explanation রোগে মারা যাওয়া die of.

03. The correct translation of "আমি এখানে হাঁটতে অভ্যস্ত ছিলাম"। [SHUBD-B : 19-20]

Ⓐ I used to walking here.
Ⓑ I was used to walking here.
Ⓒ I used to walk here.
Ⓓ I was use to walking here.

Ans B Explanation অতীতকালে অভ্যস্ততা বোঝাতে was/were used to + v + ing হয়।

04. The correct transtation of the sentence "যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না" is – [RUB : 19-20]

Ⓐ Thunder thunder, no water.
Ⓑ No pain no gain.
Ⓒ A barking dog seldom bites.
Ⓓ A watched pot never boils.

Ans C

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05. "A stitch in time saves nine" emphasizes the importance of-
Ⓐ good tailoring of clothes Ⓑ timely action
Ⓒ rescuing skills Ⓓ fashionable designs
Ans B Explanation প্রবাদ বাক্যটি দ্বারা সময়ের কাজ সময়ে করা বোঝায়।

06. তুমি কার সঙ্গে কথা বলেছিলে? [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Who were you spoken to? Ⓑ Who are you speaking to?
Ⓒ Whom did you speak to? Ⓓ Whom were you speaking to?
Ans C

07. আমি তোমার জায়গায় হলে ঝুঁকি নিতাম না। [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Was I you I would not take this risk.
Ⓑ If I were you I could not have taken the risk.
Ⓒ If I were in your shoes, I would not take the risk.
Ⓓ If I was you I would not take risk.
Ans C

08. আয়ের অধিক ব্যয় করিওনা। [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Don't live beyond your means.
Ⓑ Don't spend much than you earn.
Ⓒ Your expense shouldn't exceed your income.
Ⓓ Don't spend more than you earn.
Ans A

09. এই অংকটি শক্ত। [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ The sum is strong. Ⓑ The sum is stiff.
Ⓒ The sum is hard. Ⓓ The mathematics is strong
Ans B Explanation Stiff - শক্ত, কঠিন।

10. ঘটনাটি সত্য। [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ The story is real fact Ⓑ The story is a fact.
Ⓒ It is a real true fact Ⓓ The story is true.
Ans B Explanation Fact অর্থই সত্য বা বাস্তব বা যার অস্তিত্ব আছে এমন। তাই বাক্যটির ইংরেজি হবে 'The story is a fact'।

11. তার বাড়ি দিনাজপুর। [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ His house is Dinajpur. Ⓑ He lives in Dinajpur.
Ⓒ He comes from Dinajpur. Ⓓ He live in Dinajpur.
Ans C Explanation বাক্যটির ইংরেজি হবে 'He comes from Dinajpur'।

12. Choose the correct translation of the following sentence: "যত গর্জে, তত বর্ষে না"- [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ One sows, another reaps. Ⓑ All is well that ends well.
Ⓒ Much cry and little rain. Ⓓ Much roar and little rain. Ans D

13. Which one is the correct translation of "Although I am tried, I want to resume my game". [JUST-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ যদিও আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি আবার খেলতে চাই।
Ⓑ যদিও আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি পুনরায় শুরু করতে চাই।
Ⓒ যদিও আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি চালিয়ে যেতে চাই।
Ⓓ যেহেতু আমি ক্লান্ত, আমি খেলাটি অন্য কোন সময় খেলতে চাই। Ans C

14. Choose the correct translation of 'He has gone to the dogs.' [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ সে কুকুরের কাছে গেছে। Ⓑ সে কুকুর খুব ভালোবাসে।
Ⓒ সে গোল্লায় গেছে। Ⓓ সে কুকুর পোষে।
Ans C Explanation Go to the dogs - গোল্লায় যাওয়া। He has gone to the dogs. - সে গোল্লায় গেছে।

15. Choose the appropriate translation of তোমার বরং চলে যাওয়াই ভালো। [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ It is good for you to leave. Ⓑ It is good if you leave.
Ⓒ You better leave. Ⓓ Leave for good.
Ans C Explanation তোমার বরং চলে যাওয়াই ভালো (You better leave)।

16. 'সূর্য অস্ত গেলে আমরা বাড়ি ফিরলাম।' - English translation of this sentence is — [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ The sun having set, we returned home.
Ⓑ Having set the sun, we returned home.
Ⓒ Setting the sun, we returned home.
Ⓓ When the sun setting, we returned home.
Ans A Explanation সূর্য অস্ত গেলে আমরা বাড়ি ফিরলাম - The sun having set, we returned home.

17. He slammed the book on the table. The Bengali translation of the sentence is: [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ সে বইখানা টেবিলের উপর আলতো করে রাখল।
Ⓑ সে বইখানা টেবিলের উপর সাজিয়ে রাখল।
Ⓒ সে বইখানা টেবিলের দিকে সজোরে ঠেলে দিল।
Ⓓ সে বইখানা টেবিলের উপর সজোরে ছুড়ে মারল।
Ans D Explanation Slam অর্থ সজোরে ছুড়ে মারা। সে বইখানা টেবিলের উপর সজোরে ছুড়ে মারল।

18. জাতিসংঘ মায়ানমার থেকে তাদের উচ্চপদস্থ কর্মকর্তাকে ডেকে পাঠিয়েছে। Translate into English: [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ The UN has resent its top official from Myanmar.
Ⓑ The UN has called forth its top official from Myanmar.
Ⓒ The UN has rescinded its top official from Mynmar.
Ⓓ The UN has recalled its top official from Mynmar.
Ans B Explanation Call forth - ডেকে পাঠানো।

19. সন্ধ্যা হয় হয়। [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ evening is is Ⓑ It is closely evening
Ⓒ It is closed to evening Ⓓ It is about to be evening.
Ans D Explanation হয় হয় অর্থে about to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

20. নতুন করে শুরু কর। [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ Start afresh. Ⓑ Start again
Ⓒ Start from the beginning. Ⓓ Restart
Ans A Explanation নতুন করে শুরু কর - start afresh।

21. What is the correct translation of 'মন্টুরা দুই ভাই'? [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Montu is two brothers. Ⓑ Montu has two brothers.
Ⓒ Montu are two brothers. Ⓓ Montu has a brother.
Ans D Explanation মন্টুর একজন ভাই আছে; এর অর্থ মন্টুরা দুই ভাই।

22. The correct translation of 'আমি অল্পকাল সেখানে ছিলাম' is — [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ I was there for a small time.
Ⓑ I was there for a short time.
Ⓒ I was there for a short-lived time.
Ⓓ I hardly stayed there.
Ans B Explanation Short time - অল্পকাল। বাক্যটির ইংরেজি হবে I was there for a short time।

23. Choose the english translation of 'সৌভাগ্যক্রমে পরের বাসে আমি উঠতে পেরেছিলাম'. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Fortunately, I could get on the next bus.
Ⓑ Fortunately, I managed the next bus.
Ⓒ Luckily I entered the next bus.
Ⓓ Luckily I rode the next bus.
Ans A Explanation Fortunately - সৌভাগ্যক্রমে। Get on the next bus - পরবর্তী বাসে উঠা।

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24. The English translation of "[illegible]" is: [illegible]
   - Ⓐ Suhel is getting lazier by the day
   - Ⓑ Suhel is getting lazy slowly
   - Ⓒ Suhel is getting laziest
   - Ⓓ Suhel is getting lazy everyday

   [illegible] Suhel is getting lazy slowly।

25. Translate into English: [illegible] [illegible]
   - Ⓐ The authority set our entire claim.
   - Ⓑ The authority set aside our entire claim.
   - Ⓒ The authority set aside our entire complaints.
   - Ⓓ The authority set fire our entire complain.

   Set aside = [illegible] [illegible] Claim - [illegible] Complain - [illegible]।

26. Translate the following sentence into English: [illegible] [illegible]
   - Ⓐ The person not liked walks zigzag
   - Ⓑ The hated cannot walk straight
   - Ⓒ He who has faults walks zigzag
   - Ⓓ Faults are thick where love is thin

27. [illegible] Translate the sentence into English: [illegible]
   - Ⓐ We shall be waiting for you until you are coming back
   - Ⓑ We shall wait for you until you are coming back
   - Ⓒ We shall wait for you until you will come back
   - Ⓓ We shall be waiting for you until you come back

   Until [illegible] present indefinite tense (you come back) [illegible]।

28. [illegible] Translate the sentence into English: [illegible]
   - Ⓐ I left no stone unturned
   - Ⓑ I tried my best
   - Ⓒ I tried a lot
   - Ⓓ I gave all efforts

   Leave stone no unturned - [illegible]।

29. [illegible] Translate this into English. [illegible]
   - Ⓐ I see the dream that this nation will rise up one day
   - Ⓑ I watch this dream that this nation will rise up some day
   - Ⓒ I dream that this nation will rise up one day
   - Ⓓ I dream that this national stand up one day

   [illegible] I dream that this nation will rise up one day.

30. [illegible] translate the sentence in English. [illegible]
   - Ⓐ He wanted to fish in the troubled water
   - Ⓑ He wanted to fish in the undrinkable water
   - Ⓒ He wanted to fish in the dirty water
   - Ⓓ He wanted to fish in the muddy water

   [illegible] He wanted to fish in the troubled water.

31. [illegible] [illegible]
   - Ⓐ On hearing this he burst in crying
   - Ⓑ On hearing this he burst into crying
   - Ⓒ On hearing this he burst out crying
   - Ⓓ On hearing this he burst of crying

   Burst out crying /burst into tears [illegible]।

32. Choose the correct translation of "[illegible]." [illegible]
   - Ⓐ The shirt of your body is very nice.
   - Ⓑ The shirt wearing you is very nice.
   - Ⓒ The shirt on you is very nice.
   - Ⓓ Your body's shirt is very nice.

   [illegible] shirt on you [illegible]।

33. "The man has kicked the bucket." the sentence means. [illegible]
   - Ⓐ [illegible]
   - Ⓑ [illegible]
   - Ⓒ [illegible]
   - Ⓓ [illegible]

   Kick the bucket [illegible]।

34. Too many cooks --- [illegible]
   - Ⓐ spoil the broth
   - Ⓑ cook very well
   - Ⓒ never cooked well
   - Ⓓ are good to cook

   "Too many cooks spoil the broth" Proverb [illegible]।

35. God helps those --- [illegible]
   - Ⓐ who help themselves
   - Ⓑ who helps themselves
   - Ⓒ who helps himself
   - Ⓓ who help ourselves

   God helps those who help themselves [illegible]।

36. Which is the correct translation of [illegible] [illegible]
   - Ⓐ Money brings money
   - Ⓑ Money brings money
   - Ⓒ Money begets money
   - Ⓓ Money makes money

37. The appropriate translation of "[illegible]" [illegible]
   - Ⓐ A beggar can never be a bankrupt
   - Ⓑ A beggar has no right to be bankrupt
   - Ⓒ A bankrupt is never like a beggar
   - Ⓓ None of the above

38. '[illegible]', the most suitable translation of the sentence is- [illegible]
   - Ⓐ So great a beauty I have never seen in a single body
   - Ⓑ Such wonderfully handsome form I have never seen before
   - Ⓒ Such beauty in one person I have never viewed earlier
   - Ⓓ Such surprising beautiful one form I have never eyed
   - Ⓔ So much beauty in a single form I have never eyed

   [illegible] so much beauty [illegible]।

39. Appropriate English translation for [illegible] is- [illegible]
   - Ⓐ While walking along the path in new moon light
   - Ⓑ While moving along the path in full moon light
   - Ⓒ While plying along the path in moonlit night
   - Ⓓ While going along the path in full moon light
   - Ⓔ While lumbering along the path in crescent moon light

   [illegible] moonlit night [illegible]।

10. A 'Pilgrim' is a person who undertakes a journey to ——
Ⓐ a new country Ⓑ a home Ⓒ a holy place Ⓓ a mosque
Pilgrim ধর্মীয়।

11. A loadstone is ——
Ⓐ an occuring naturally magnet Ⓑ a magnet naturally occuring
Ⓒ naturally a magnet occuring Ⓓ a naturally occuring magnet
Loadstone is naturally occuring magnet.

12. One who is the hater of women is a ——
Ⓐ impostor Ⓑ somnambulist Ⓒ misogynist Ⓓ pilgrim
Misogynist - নারীবিদ্বেষী, impostor - প্রতারক, pilgrim - তীর্থযাত্রী, somnambulist - ঘুমচোর।

13. One who pretends to be what he is not is called a/an
Ⓐ homeless Ⓑ Refugee Ⓒ Impostor Ⓓ Misogynist
Impostor - প্রতারক, প্রবঞ্চক, ভণ্ড। homeless - গৃহহীন, refugee - শরণার্থী, misogynist - নারীবিদ্বেষী।

14. Many islands make up ——
Ⓐ an isles Ⓑ an archipelago Ⓒ a peninsula Ⓓ a continent
Isle - দ্বীপ। Archipelago - দ্বীপপুঞ্জ। Peninsula - চারদিকে জলবেষ্টিত ভূ-খণ্ড। Continent - মহাদেশ। অনেক দ্বীপ নিয়ে একটি দ্বীপপুঞ্জ তৈরী হয়।

15. The study of science of insects is ——
Ⓐ Ornithology Ⓑ Apiology Ⓒ Entomology Ⓓ Hippology
Entomology - বিজ্ঞানের যে শাখায় কীটপতঙ্গ নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়।

16. What is the meaning of 'bibliography'?
Ⓐ Concerning the Bible Ⓑ Collection of books
Ⓒ Worshipper Ⓓ List of books
Bibliography - কোন বিষয় সম্পর্কে যে বইয়ের তালিকা।

17. A hater of knowledge and learning is-
Ⓐ Bibliophile Ⓑ Philologist
Ⓒ Misogynist Ⓓ Misologist
Misologist is a person who hates knowledge and learning.

18. One who loves and serves mankind is ——
Ⓐ a misanthropist Ⓑ a philanthropist
Ⓒ a socialist Ⓓ an optimist
Philanthropist - মানবপ্রেমী ব্যক্তি। Misanthropist - যে ব্যক্তি মানবজাতিকে ঘৃণা করে। Optimist - আশাবাদী ব্যক্তি।

19. One who travels from place to place (One word substitution)
Ⓐ Itinerant Ⓑ Mendicant Ⓒ Journeyman Ⓓ Tours
Itinerant হল যারা একস্থান থেকে অন্যস্থানে ভ্রমণ করে। Mendicant - ভিক্ষুক। Tours - কোন বিষয়ে বক্তৃতার যে সফর করা হয়।

20. One who is fond of fighting.
Ⓐ Bellicose Ⓑ Aggressive Ⓒ Belligerent Ⓓ Militant
Bellicose - যুদ্ধোন্মাদ।

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. A 'cardiologist' is a doctor who treats ——
Ⓐ cancer Ⓑ heart patients
Ⓒ leprosy Ⓓ dengue fever

02. An Ophthalmologist is a doctor of the ——?
Ⓐ bones Ⓑ nerves Ⓒ eyes Ⓓ nose and throat

03. A strict vegetarian ——.
Ⓐ rarely eats animal products Ⓑ sometimes eats eggs
Ⓒ never eats any animal products Ⓓ never eats potato

04. One who draws maps is called a ——.
Ⓐ compositor Ⓑ cartographer
Ⓒ apothecary Ⓓ curator

05. The meaning of the word 'nocturnal' is ——.
Ⓐ sleepy in the afternoon Ⓑ occurring or active at night
Ⓒ sleepless during the day Ⓓ passive during night

06. Substitution of an unpleasant or vulgar expression is called
Ⓐ euphemism Ⓑ allusion
Ⓒ allusive Ⓓ eponym

07. "Relating to improving human lives and reducing poverty" refers to
Ⓐ humanism Ⓑ humanity
Ⓒ humanitarian Ⓓ humanizing

08. "An organization that people give money to so they can help other people" is a ——.
Ⓐ charter Ⓑ clarity Ⓒ concern Ⓓ charity

09. One who abandons his religious faith is called -
Ⓐ apostate Ⓑ puritan Ⓒ prostate Ⓓ agnostic

10. 'A hater of knowledge and learning' is called -
Ⓐ Bibliophile Ⓑ Misogynist
Ⓒ Philologist Ⓓ Misologist

11. A person who is indifferent to pains and pleasure of life is called -
Ⓐ Stoic Ⓑ Psychiatrist Ⓒ Sadist Ⓓ Aristocrat

12. The people who carry a coffin at a funeral are called —
Ⓐ Undertakers Ⓑ Pallbearers
Ⓒ Supporters Ⓓ Mufflers

13. In English grammar, —— deals with the meaning of the sentences and words.
Ⓐ Syntax Ⓑ morphology
Ⓒ Semantics Ⓓ Etymology

14. What kind of dream is soft and short lasting?
Ⓐ sweet dream during sleep Ⓑ nightmare
Ⓒ day dream Ⓓ hallucination

15. A person who looks on the bright side of things is called —.
Ⓐ pessimist Ⓑ optimist
Ⓒ cynic Ⓓ anarchist

16. An animal story with a moral is called ——.
Ⓐ fable Ⓑ tale Ⓒ parable Ⓓ allegory

17. The original inhabitants of a country are called ——.
Ⓐ citizens Ⓑ natives
Ⓒ aborigines Ⓓ countrymen

18. Life history of a person written by another is called ——.
Ⓐ autobiography Ⓑ memoir
Ⓒ biography Ⓓ elegy

19. 'Geriatrics' is the branch of medicine concerned with the diseases and care of ——.
Ⓐ newly-weds Ⓑ old women
Ⓒ newborn babies Ⓓ old people

20. Time after twilight and before night ——.
Ⓐ Evening Ⓑ Dawn
Ⓒ Dusk Ⓓ Eclipse

21. When one is 'pragmatic', he is being ——.
Ⓐ watchful Ⓑ productive
Ⓒ practical Ⓓ busy

23. 'The God of Small Things' is written by – [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Vikram Seth Ⓑ Arundhati Roy
Ⓒ Kiran Desai Ⓓ Amitav Ghosh
Ans Ⓓ Explanation The God of small Things উপন্যাসটি লিখেছেন Indian writer Arundhati Roy (1961- present)।

24. 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' is written by- [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ William Shakespeare Ⓑ John Milton
Ⓒ S.T.Coleridge Ⓓ John Keats
Ans Ⓒ Explanation 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' কবিতাটি লিখেছেন রোমান্টিক কবি S.T coleridge (1772 – 1834)।

25. D.H. Lawrence's 'Dream' is a /an- [BRUR-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Play Ⓑ Poem Ⓒ Essay Ⓓ Novel
Ans Ⓑ Explanation D. H Lawrence (1885–1930) এর Dreams একটি কবিতা।

26. Tribal community influenced folk music- [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ by introducing new theories.
Ⓑ by their culture and lifestyle.
Ⓒ by writing songs about stars.
Ⓓ by their mythology. Ans Ⓑ

27. What was the correct directive of Bangabandhu for the common people in the 7th March 1971 historic speech? [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Convert every house into a fort
Ⓑ Fire bullet to enemy
Ⓒ Open all shops and markets
Ⓓ Open all roads and ports
Ans Ⓐ Explanation ৭ই মার্চের ভাষণে বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান ঘরে ঘরে দুর্গ গড়ে তোলার কথা বলেছিলেন।

28. 'I Have A Dream' was told by- [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ D. H. Lawrence Ⓑ Mahatma Gandhi
Ⓒ Martin Luther King jr. Ⓓ Bangabandhu
Ans Ⓒ Explanation I Have A Dream উক্তিটি করেছিলেন American civil rights activist Martin Luther King jr (1929 – 1964)।

29. 'Michael Schumacher' is a- [JKKNIU-E : 19-20]
Ⓐ Hollywood hero Ⓑ German racing driver
Ⓒ English footballer Ⓓ Australian cricketer
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Michael Schumacher হলেন একজন জার্মানি রেসিং ড্রাইভার।

30. Who is the father of English language? [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ G.B. Shaw Ⓑ Daniel Defoe
Ⓒ R. L. Stevenson Ⓓ Henry Fielding
Note: সঠিক উত্তরটি নেই। Father of English Language is Geoffrey Chaucer (জিওফ্রি চসার)।

31. 'William Shakespeare' is the author of ——. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Old man and the sea Ⓑ Daffodils
Ⓒ Paradise lost Ⓓ King Lear
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Bard of Avon খ্যাত বিখ্যাত নাট্যকার William Shakespeare (1564-1616) এর একটি tragic play হলো King Lear।

32. 'A Tale of Two Cities' is a/an ——. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Novel Ⓑ drama Ⓒ epic Ⓓ fiction
Ans Ⓐ Explanation English Writer Charles Dickens (1812-1870) এর একটি বিখ্যাত উপন্যাস। A Tale of Two Cities' যেখানে দুটো city হলো London ও Paris।

33. Who wrote 'Les Miserable'? [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Anthonio Gramsci Ⓑ George Orwell
Ⓒ Jaques Lacan Ⓓ Victor Hugo
Ans Ⓓ Explanation Les Miserable হলো Victor Hugo রচিত একটি উপন্যাস।

34. 'Man is a political animal'- who said this? [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Plato Ⓑ Aristotle Ⓒ Dante Ⓓ All of them
Ans Ⓑ Explanation গ্রীক দার্শনিক Aristotle এর একটি বিখ্যাত উক্তি 'man is a political animal'।

35. Gazi Pir —— with many miracles. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ credits Ⓑ was crediting
Ⓒ has credited Ⓓ was credited
Ans Ⓓ

36. Hakaluki Haor is an important source of —— resources for Bangladesh. [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ mineral Ⓑ fisheries Ⓒ livestock Ⓓ industrial
Ans Ⓑ Explanation হাকালুকি হাওড় মাছের একটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উৎস।

37. Filippos Fylaktos is an eminent – [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ Film director Ⓑ policeman Ⓒ politician Ⓓ painter
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Filippos Fylaktos হলেন একজন film director।

38. Asparagus is a – [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ fish Ⓑ flower Ⓒ vegetable Ⓓ fruit
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Asparagus উদ্ভিদবিশেষ যার কচি অঙ্কুর সবজিরূপে রান্না করে খাওয়া হয়।

39. The next line of "Honour the light Brigade" is – [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ Rode the six hundred Ⓑ Not the six hundred
Ⓒ Noble six hundred Ⓓ Left of six hundred
Ans Ⓒ Explanation রোমান্টিক poet Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809 - 1892) রচিত কবিতা। The charge of the Light Brigade এর শেষ লাইন হলো Honour the light brigade/ Noble six hundred

40. "Out, Out" is a/an- [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ story Ⓑ poetry Ⓒ ballad Ⓓ essay
Ans Ⓑ Explanation Robert Frost (1876-1963) রচিত Out, Out হলো কবিতা

41. According to Shakespeare, the worse than the winter wind is man's – [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ ingratitude Ⓑ selfishness Ⓒ ambition Ⓓ greed
Ans Ⓐ Explanation William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) তাঁর Blow, blow, thou winter wind কবিতায় বলেছেন মানুষের ingratitude হল winter wind এর চেয়ে খারাপ।

42. The dispersion of people from their homeland is known a – [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ diatribe Ⓑ dyslexia Ⓒ dystopia Ⓓ diaspora Ans Ⓓ

43. "Jaws of Death" is an example of - [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Simile Ⓑ Metaphor Ⓒ Irony
Ⓓ Personification Ⓔ Satire
Ans Ⓑ Explanation অচেনা কল্পনা করে বিশেষ ভাব প্রকাশের জন্য যে রূপ প্রয়োগ করা হয় তাকে metaphor বলে। Jaw - চোয়াল। Death - মৃত্যু।

44. In the poem "The Lake Isle of Innisfree," the speake- [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ searches for his friedn Ⓑ seeks refuge in nature
Ⓒ compares the countryside to the city
Ⓓ describes the lake Ⓔ describes the ecosystem
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Noted Irish poet and play wright William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) এর বিখ্যাত কবিতা The Lake Isle of Innisfree তে বক্তা village life এর সাথে শহরের জীবন এর তুলনা করেছে

45. "Sweet —— the uses of adversity." [HSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ is Ⓑ are Ⓒ has Ⓓ have
Ans Ⓑ Explanation "Sweet – the uses of adversity." William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616) এর নাটকের একটি সংলাপ।

46. What happened to the boy at the end of the poem 'Out, Out-' [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ He was hospitalized Ⓑ He died
Ⓒ He was paralyzed Ⓓ He was cured
Ans Ⓑ Explanation American poet Robert Frost (1874-1963) রচিত Out,Out, কবিতায় বালকটি মারা যায় ডাক্তারের যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা থাকা সত্ত্বেও।

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47. "Etiquette is a fine tuning of education." Who said this? [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ J.K.R. Tolkien Ⓑ Theodore Roosevelt
Ⓒ Shakib Al Hasan Ⓓ Nadine Dahir
Ans: D — Explanation: উক্তিটি করেছেন Lebanese public figure Nadine Dahir.

48. Who wrote "The Birthday Party"? [BJRST-J: 17-18]
Ⓐ Jane Austen Ⓑ Harold Pinter Ⓒ G.B. Shaw Ⓓ James Joyce
Ans: B — Explanation: হ্যারল্ড পিন্টার (1930 – 2008) বিখ্যাত ব্রিটিশ নাট্যকার এবং তিনি লিখেছেন The Birthday Party.

49. Who wrote "Ode, Ode"? [BSMRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ William Wordsworth Ⓑ Robert Frost
Ⓒ Samuel Taylor Coleridge Ⓓ Francis Bacon
Ans: C — Explanation: Ode, Ode কবিতাটি ইংরেজ রোমান্টিক কবি Robert Frost (1874–1963).

50. Saiful Hasan Mantu was a — [BSMRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Playwright Ⓑ Painter Ⓒ Musician Ⓓ Both A & B
Ans: A — Explanation: Saiful Hasan Mantu was a Pakistani writer, playwright and actor.

51. Who is the most revered and hated whistleblower of our time? [BSMRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Jamal Khashoggi Ⓑ Bernie Sanders
Ⓒ Vladimir Putin Ⓓ Edward Snowden
Ans: A

52. "Her long hair was a flowing golden river." The figure of speech used here is a/an — [BSMRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ simile Ⓑ metaphor Ⓒ personification Ⓓ alliteration
Ans: B — Explanation: As like ছাড়াই বলার ফলে এবং কিছুর সাথে কিছুর তুলনা করা হয়েছে বলে এখানে Simile নয়। তাছাড়া এখানে চুলের সাথে নদীর তুলনা করা হয়েছে বলে এখানে metaphor.

53. The — society and the evolution of social complexity have accelerated the process of individualization. [BSMRST-J: 17-18]
Ⓐ waning of traditional Ⓑ emergence of traditional
Ⓒ liberation of traditional Ⓓ renewal of traditional
Ans: A

54. There is something — and even occasionally Lawrentian about Jibanananda's stories. [BSMRST-J: 17-18]
Ⓐ Chekhovin–Pushkinite Ⓑ Chekhovian–Pushkinian
Ⓒ Chekhovery–Pushkinery Ⓓ Chekhovy–Pushkiny
Ans: B

55. Which is NOT an example of "diaspora"? [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ the movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Subcontinent
Ⓑ the movement of Africans because of war and voyages of nature
Ⓒ the killing of Jamal Khashoggi by the people of his ex-homeland
Ⓓ the forced movement of the Jews in ancient times
Ans: C

56. Which is INCORRECT? [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Sonnet is derived from the Italian word 'sonetto'
Ⓑ Writers of sonnets are called 'sonneteers'
Ⓒ Octave and sestet are the two parts of 'sonnet'
Ⓓ The first known sonnets in English were written by Sir Thomas Wyatt and Henry Howard.
Ans: B — Explanation: সঠিক শব্দটি ইতালি sonetto থেকে এসেছে।

57. The title of the first novel by Nobel Laureate Gunter Grass Die Blechtrommel translates into English as — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Big Dreams Ⓑ The Grass is Singing
Ⓒ The Tin Drum Ⓓ The Dead Sea
Ans: C — Explanation: বিখ্যাত জার্মান ঔপন্যাসিক Gunter Grass (1927–2015) এর প্রথম উপন্যাস The Tin Drum (1959).

58. The interminable state where souls are made fit for paradise or heaven by expiatory suffering is called — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ purgatory Ⓑ cloud nine Ⓒ bliss Ⓓ boredom
Ans: A — Explanation: ক্যাথলিক বিশ্বাস মতে purgatory হলো এমন একটি অন্তর্বর্তী স্থান যেখানে মৃত ব্যক্তির আত্মা স্বর্গে যাওয়ার পূর্বে তার পাপ ধুয়ে ফেলার জন্য শাস্তি ভোগ করে।

59. The radio suddenly stopped singing and started it me. — The statement is an example of — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ personification Ⓑ metaphor
Ⓒ hyperbole Ⓓ metonymy
Ans: A — Explanation: রেডিও একটি নির্জীব বস্তু হওয়া সত্ত্বেও তার ওপর মানুষের ধর্ম আরোপ করা হয়েছে বলে এখানে personification হয়েছে।

60. The situation when the audience understand the motivation and meaning of an action on stage but the character on stage does not is known as — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ dramatic irony Ⓑ verbal irony
Ⓒ romantic irony Ⓓ tragic irony
Ans: A — Explanation: মঞ্চে কোনো চরিত্র যা করে তার পেছনের উদ্দেশ্য ও অর্থ দর্শক বুঝতে পারে কিন্তু চরিত্রটি বুঝতে পারে না, এটিকে dramatic irony বলে।

61. Who of the following is NOT a romantic writer? [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Keats Ⓑ Eliot Ⓒ Coleridge Ⓓ Wordsworth
Ans: B — Explanation: T.S. Eliot (1888–1965) একজন modernist কবি।

62. A story in verse or prose with noble meaning is called — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ romance Ⓑ allegory Ⓒ autobiography Ⓓ satire
Ans: B — Explanation: allegory - রূপক কাহিনি।

63. The literary device used in the underlined phrase in the following is: "O no! It is an ever-fixed mark That looks on tempests and is never shaken." [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ metaphor Ⓑ synecdoche Ⓒ metonymy Ⓓ simile
Ans: A — Explanation: উপরে বলা ও বড় ঝড়ে স্থির থাকা হলো metaphor.

64. Playwrights use retrospective technique to — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ address the audience
Ⓑ express peace and harmony
Ⓒ show a happy end
Ⓓ offer a psychological explanation for a character's action
Ans: D — Explanation: 'ফ্ল্যাশব্যাক' retrospective technique যেখানে কোনো চরিত্রের পূর্ব ঘটনাগুলো তুলে ধরা হয়।

65. A graphic novel is a novel in the form of — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ a poem Ⓑ a comic strip
Ⓒ an audio clip Ⓓ a video clip
Ans: B — Explanation: Graphic novel এমন এক ধরনের উপন্যাস যেখানে কমিকসের মতো উপন্যাস বলা হয়।

66. Who is a bilingual Bangladeshi writer? [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Rafiq Azad Ⓑ Selina Hossain
Ⓒ Syed Waziuzzaman Islam Ⓓ Shamsur Rahman
Ans: C — Explanation: Syed Waziuzzaman Islam দ্বিভাষিক একজন লেখক।

67. Which statement is incorrect about a short story? [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ It has few characters. Ⓑ It is short.
Ⓒ It concentrates on the dilemma of many characters.
Ⓓ Its plot usually reaches the climax in a revelation.
Ans: C — Explanation: ছোটগল্পে সাধারণত একাধিক চরিত্র থাকে না এবং এতে একটি চরিত্রের সংকট তুলে ধরা হয়।

68. Hercules was the son of — and — [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Jupiter, Juno Ⓑ Jupiter, Alcmene
Ⓒ Apollo, Juno Ⓓ Jupiter, Helen
Ans: B — Explanation: Hercules ছিল Zeus (রোমান ভাষায় Jupiter বলা হয়) এবং Alcmene এর পুত্র।

69. Which is not a characteristic of folk music? [BJRST-J: 16-17]
Ⓐ Orally transmitted Ⓑ Sung in group
Ⓒ Simple tune Ⓓ Standard language
Ans: D — Explanation: Folk music হলো লোকসাধারণের মধ্যে standard ভাষা ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

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70. W.B Yeats was ---- poet. [GST-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ an American Ⓑ an Anglo-American
Ⓒ an Irish Ⓓ a Polish
Ans Ⓒ **Explanation** William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) একজন আইরিশ কবি ছিলেন। তিনি আয়ারল্যান্ডের জাতীয় কবি।

71. 'Water, water, everywhere, Not any drop to drink.' ---- are taken from ---- [GST-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ The Rime of the Ancient Mariner Ⓑ September 1, 1939
Ⓒ Out, Out Ⓓ Dreams
Ans Ⓐ **Explanation** 'Water, water, everywhere/ Not any drop to drink' এই লাইনটি Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) এর বিখ্যাত কবিতা The Rime of the Ancient Mariner হতে নেওয়া।

72. 'The Interpretation of Dreams' is written by ---- [GST-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Sigmund Freud Ⓑ Alexander Pope
Ⓒ Stephen Hawking Ⓓ Emerson
Ans Ⓐ **Explanation** *The Interpretation of Dreams* বইটি লিখেছেন Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)।

73. He was moving as fast as train. Here 'as fast as' is a ---- [GST-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Metaphor Ⓑ Simile Ⓒ Irony Ⓓ Satire
Ans Ⓑ **Explanation** Like প্রভৃতি উপমাবাচক শব্দের উল্লেখ করে সমান ধর্মযুক্ত দুই বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা হলো simile।

74. Who refused the Nobel Prize in Literature? [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ Mo Yan Ⓑ W B Yeats
Ⓒ J M Synge Ⓓ Jean-Paul Sartre
Ans Ⓓ **Explanation** ফরাসি দার্শনিক Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980) সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার প্রত্যাখান করেছেন।

75. Emily Dickinson was: [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ A French poet Ⓑ A British poet
Ⓒ An Irish poet Ⓓ An American poet
Ans Ⓓ **Explanation** Emily Dickinson (1830-1886) ছিলেন একজন আমেরিকান কবি।

76. 'The Subjugation of Women' is an important text of: [IU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ George Eliot Ⓑ Lord Byron
Ⓒ John Stuart Mill Ⓓ Thomas Hardy
Ans Ⓒ **Explanation** *The Subjugation of Woman* প্রবন্ধটি লিখেছেন ব্রিটিশ দার্শনিক John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)।

77. Who wrote 'The Jungle Book'? [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ G.B Shaw Ⓑ Joseph Conrad
Ⓒ Rudyard Kipling Ⓓ Arundhaty Roy
Ans Ⓒ **Explanation** Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) রচিত *The Jungle Book* একটি শিশুতোষ গল্পের বই।

78. A writing that ridicules and criticizes follies in a witty and humorous way is called a- [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ Satire Ⓑ Verse Ⓒ Comedy Ⓓ Sonnet
Ans Ⓐ **Explanation** Satire - কোনো ব্যক্তি বা সমাজকে হাস্যাস্পদ করার কিংবা ভাব, প্রথা ইত্যাদির হাস্যকরতা বা অনিষ্টকরতা প্রদর্শনের জন্য রচনার রূপবিশেষ, ব্যঙ্গরচনা।

79. 'Hamlet' is written by — [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ S. T. Coleridge Ⓑ William Somerset Maugham
Ⓒ O'Henry Ⓓ William Shakespeare
Ans Ⓓ **Explanation** *Hamlet* এর লেখক William Shakespeare (1564-1616)।

80. 'Sonnet' means [JKKNIU-AP : 18-19]
Ⓐ a lyrical poem of 13 lines Ⓑ a lyrical poem of 14 lines
Ⓒ a poem of 8 lines Ⓓ none of the above
Ans Ⓑ **Explanation** সনেট হলো ১৪ লাইনের কবিতা।

81. Romantic poets are generally- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ sentimental Ⓑ imaginative Ⓒ fanciful Ⓓ Sensational
Ans Ⓑ **Explanation** রোমান্টিক কবিরা কাল্পনিক হয়।

82. According to Freud the Dreams are- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ the image we see whole night in our sleep.
Ⓑ disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes.
Ⓒ the future wishes for our life.
Ⓓ all above
Ans Ⓑ **Explanation** Freud এর মতে উপরের সবগুলোই স্বপ্নের অংশ।

83. 'The Old Man at the Bridge' is written by- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ W B Yeats Ⓑ Ernest Hemingway
Ⓒ W H Auden Ⓓ None of them
Ans Ⓑ **Explanation** *The Old man at the Bridge* বইটি লিখেছেন American Journalist Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)।

84. Where did the Muslim saint Gazi Pir spread Islam? [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Satkhira Ⓑ Sundarban
Ⓒ Sunamganj Ⓓ Sylhet
Ans Ⓑ **Explanation** বিখ্যাত পীর হিসেবে খ্যাত Gazi pir বাংলাদেশের সুন্দরবনের অঞ্চলগুলোতে ইসলাম প্রচার করেছিলেন।

85. Shakespeare is known mostly for his- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ poetry Ⓑ novels
Ⓒ autobiography Ⓓ plays
Ans Ⓓ **Explanation** William Shakespeare (1564-1616) মূলত তাঁর নাটকের জন্য বিখ্যাত ছিলেন।

86. 'Life is a broken-winged bird' is an example of –. [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ metaphor Ⓑ oxymoron Ⓒ alliteration Ⓓ simile
Ans Ⓐ **Explanation** As, like প্রভৃতি উপমাবাচক শব্দ ব্যবহার না করে সমান ধর্মযুক্ত দুই বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা হলো metaphor। Life কে broken-winged পাখির সঙ্গে তুলনা করা হয়েছে।

87. William Somerset Maugham is a/an- [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ English playwright Ⓑ American novelist
Ⓒ British novelist Ⓓ American short story writer
Ans Ⓒ

88. Shakespeare did not write any ---. [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ novel Ⓑ comedy Ⓒ tragedy Ⓓ sonnet
Ans Ⓐ **Explanation** ইংরেজি সাহিত্যে Bard of Avon নামে খ্যাত ইংল্যান্ডের জাতীয় কবি William Shakespeare (1564-1616) মূলত তার নাটকের (*Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear*) জন্য বিশ্বময় সমাদৃত।

89. Identify the poet who wrote the introduction to the translation of Rabindranath Tagore's Gitanjali: [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Sumuel Beckett Ⓑ Rudyard Kipling
Ⓒ W.B. Yeats Ⓓ E.M. Forster
Ans Ⓒ **Explanation** বিশ্ব কবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ (1861-1941) রচিত *Gitanjali* কাব্যগ্রন্থের ভূমিকা অংশটুকু আইরিশ কবি William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করে দেন।

90. Who among the following statesmen won the Nobel prize for literature? [NSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Barak Obama Ⓑ John F. Kennedy
Ⓒ Winston churchill Ⓓ Margaret Thatcher
Ans Ⓒ **Explanation** দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ চলাকালীন সময়ে যুক্তরাজ্যের প্রধানমন্ত্রী Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (1874-1965) তার জীবনীমূলক ইতিহাসভুক্ত লেখা ও অসাধারণ বাগ্মিতার জন্য 1953 সালে Nobel Prize পান।

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91. Who wrote the poem 'September 1, 1939'? [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ WB Yeats Ⓑ WH Auden
Ⓒ Lord Alfred Tennyson Ⓓ DH Lawrence
Ans (B) Explanation *September 1, 1939* কবিতাটি লিখেছেন American English poet W H Auden (1907-1973)।

92. The most appropriate word that characterizes the lady guest in 'Luncheon' is — [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ hypocrite Ⓑ voracious Ⓒ greedy Ⓓ guttonous Ans (C)

93. Bangabandhu's historic 7 March Speech in HSC English textbook is translated by — [JUST-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Sirajul Islam Chowdhury Ⓑ Fakrul Alam
Ⓒ Syed Manzoorul Ⓓ Kaiser Huq Ans (B)

94. The year of launching six-point movement by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was : [JUST-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ 1952 Ⓑ 1962 Ⓒ 1966 Ⓓ 1969
Ans (C) Explanation ঐতিহাসিক ছয়দফা দাবি ১৯৬৬ সালে ঘোষণা করা হয়।

95. An elegy is a poem of —. [BSMRSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ happiness Ⓑ lamentation Ⓒ forgiveness Ⓓ mercy
Ans (B) Explanation Elegy হলো একধরনের শোকগাথা।

96. The chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention is: [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ Globalization Ⓑ Dehumanization
Ⓒ Industrialization Ⓓ War
Ans (B) Explanation Diaspora যুদ্ধের কারণে ঘটা একটি সম্পর্ক।

97. 'Ramayana' is —. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ a novel Ⓑ a play Ⓒ a poem Ⓓ an epic
Ans (D) Explanation পৃথিবীতে চারটি জাত মহাকাব্য আছে। রামায়ণ, মহাভারত, ইলিয়ড ও অডেসি।

98. 'Michelangelo' was —. [BSMRSTU-G : 18-19]
Ⓐ a poet Ⓑ a military engineer Ⓒ a painter Ⓓ all the above
Ans (D) Explanation Michelangelo (1475-1564), পুরোনাম Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni ছিলেন একজন ইতালিয়ান ভাস্কর, চিত্রকর, স্থপতি এবং কবি।

99. Emily Dickinson's poem, "I died for Beauty" expresses- [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ optimism for the afterlife Ⓑ pessimism for the afterlife
Ⓒ optimism for physical life Ⓓ pessimism for earthly life
Ans (A) Explanation Emily Dickinson (1830-1886) রচিত "I died for beauty" কবিতাটিতে মৃত্যুর পরবর্তীকালের আশাবাদের কথা ব্যক্ত করা হয়েছে।

100. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" is quoted from- [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ Ode on a Grecian Urn Ⓑ She Walks in Beuty
Ⓒ Ode to Psyche Ⓓ Ode to Nightingale
Ans (A) Explanation "Beauty is truth, truth is beauty" বিখ্যাত উক্তিটি John Keats (1795-1821) রচিত Ode on a Grecian Urn থেকে নেয়া হয়েছে।

101. Lord Byron is —. [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ American poet of classical tradition
Ⓑ English poet of romantic tradition
Ⓒ American poet of romantic tradition
Ⓓ English poet of victorian tradition
Ans (B) Explanation Lord Byron (1788-1824) একজন ব্রিটিশ কবি এবং রোমান্টিক আন্দোলনের অন্যতম মুখ্য ব্যক্তি।

102. Besides being a poet, William Blake was also a —. [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ physician Ⓑ painter Ⓒ social activist Ⓓ professor
Ans (B) Explanation William Blake (1757-1827) ইংরেজ কবি ছাড়াও একজন চিত্রশিল্পী।

103. Which of the following is not written by E. Hemingway? [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ Old Man and the Sea Ⓑ For whom the Bell tolls
Ⓒ Arms and the Man Ⓓ A Farewell to Arms
Ans (C) Explanation George Bernard Shaw এর লেখা Arms and the man একটি হাস্যরসাত্মক রচনা। বাকিগুলো Ernest Hemingway রচিত।

104. What is an epic? [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ A long narrative poem Ⓑ A short poem
Ⓒ An autobiographical poem Ⓓ A confessional poem
Ans (A) Explanation Epic (মহাকাব্য) - A long narrative poem (একটি দীর্ঘ উপাখ্যান)।

105. The author of the Harry Potter series is- [PUST-C : 17-18]
Ⓐ J.M. Coetzee Ⓑ J.K. Rowling
Ⓒ J.C. Rowlings Ⓓ James Peterson
Ans (B) Explanation Harry Potter হচ্ছে ব্রিটিশ লেখিকা J.K. Rowling (31 July, 1965) রচিত সাত খণ্ডের কাল্পনিক উপন্যাসের একটি সিরিজ।

106. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" is a/an— [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ poem Ⓑ elegy
Ⓒ play Ⓓ novel
Ans (A) Explanation The Rime of the Ancient Mariner (1798) a romantic Poem, by S. T. coleridge (1772-1834).

107. A religious discourse —. [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ Preach Ⓑ Stanza
Ⓒ Sanctorum Ⓓ Sermon
Ans (D) Explanation Sermon – বিশেষত গির্জার বেদি থেকে প্রদত্ত ধর্মীয় বা নৈতিক কোনো বিষয়ে লিখিত কিংবা কথিত অভিভাষণ, ধর্মোপদেশ।

108. Commencement of words with the same letter— [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ Pun Ⓑ Alliteration
Ⓒ Transferred epithet Ⓓ Oxymoron
Ans (B) Explanation Alliteration একই ধ্বনি বা ধ্বনিগুচ্ছের পুনঃপুনঃ বিন্যাসকে alliteration বলে।

109. Which one of the following tends to accommodate a bigger spectrum of life? [BSMRSTU-D : 17-18]
Ⓐ A novella Ⓑ A nqvel
Ⓒ An epic Ⓓ A legend Ans (B)

110. Which one of the following sentences gives the example of a metaphor? [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ She has a heart of stone Ⓑ Her heart is like a stone
Ⓒ She has a stone like heart Ⓓ Her heart is as hard as stone
Ans (A) Explanation Heart of stone অর্থ কঠোর হৃদয় যা একটি metaphor।

111. Which one of the following is a 'simile'? [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ My mother's skin is as soft as snow-flakes
Ⓑ He is a rocket Ⓒ He is a living legend
Ⓓ Truth knows no bounds Ⓔ Bangla literature is so rich
Ans (A) Explanation As --- as অথবা like থাকলে simile হয়। এগুলো না থাকলে সরাসরি তুলনা করলে (কল্পনা), metaphor হয়।

112. 'Paradise Regained' was written by- [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ John Dryden Ⓑ John Donne Ⓒ John Milton
Ⓓ Ben Jonson Ⓔ William Shakespeare
Ans (C) Explanation *Paradise Regained* এবং *Paradise Lost* দুটিই John Milton লিখেছেন।

113. Who wrote the poem 'September on Jessore Road' in 1971? [SUST-A : 15-16]
Ⓐ English poet William Wordsworth
Ⓑ American poet Robert Frost
Ⓒ Bangladeshi poet Shamsur Rahman
Ⓓ American poet Allen Ginsberg
Ans (D) Explanation কবিতাটি বাংলাদেশের মুক্তিযুদ্ধ বিষয়ক যেটি লিখেছেন Allen Ginsberg।

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Part 3 Most Important MCQ

01. The poet William Blake has compared the schoolboy to-
Ⓐ a prisoner Ⓑ a great scholar
Ⓒ a caged bird Ⓓ a brave warrior Ans C

02. 'Orpheus' parents were-
Ⓐ Apollo and Muse Calliope Ⓑ Jupiter and Athena
Ⓒ Hercules and Athena Ⓓ Venus and Apollo Ans A

03. Mina's lovely voice was music to our ears' is an example of –
Ⓐ metaphor Ⓑ metonym
Ⓒ simile Ⓓ symbol Ans A

04. 'Jaws of death' is an example of—.
Ⓐ Metaphor Ⓑ simile
Ⓒ personification Ⓓ Symbol Ans A

05. Who wrote White Teeth?
Ⓐ Tony Morrison Ⓑ Zadie Smith
Ⓒ June Jordan Ⓓ Carol Ann Duffy Ans B

06. What is the theme of the poem?
Ⓐ Though old things lose value to many, old things are precious
Ⓑ Though the couple age, they should take care of each other
Ⓒ Love is more precious than life
Ⓓ Passion evolves but stays forever Ans D

07. What is a metaphor?
Ⓐ Implicit comparison Ⓑ Explicit comparison
Ⓒ Implicit contrast Ⓓ Explicit contrast Ans A

08. Who wrote Kite Runner?
Ⓐ Kahlil Gibran Ⓑ Zia Haider Rahman
Ⓒ Monica Ali Ⓓ Khalid Hosseini Ans D

09. What is the tone of the speaker?
Ⓐ somber Ⓑ sarcastic
Ⓒ ironical Ⓓ optimistic Ans A

10. Who wrote I know *Why the Caged Bird Sings*?
Ⓐ Erica Jong Ⓑ June Jordan
Ⓒ Maya Angelou Ⓓ Sylvia Plath Ans C

11. Who does the word "You" refer to?
Ⓐ the speaker's partner Ⓑ the reader
Ⓒ a fisherman Ⓓ the speaker's friend Ans A

12. What is the tone of the speaker?
Ⓐ somber Ⓑ sarcastic
Ⓒ comic Ⓓ optimistic Ans A

13. What is the point of comparison between "you" and "hook"?
Ⓐ disliking for each Ⓑ beauty in both
Ⓒ charm in both Ⓓ liking for each Ans A

14. Who does speak in a poem?
Ⓐ The poet himself Ⓑ The poetic persona
Ⓒ The poetic orator Ⓓ The poetic disguise Ans A

15. Who wrote *The Color Purple*?
Ⓐ Alice Walker Ⓑ Maya Angelou
Ⓒ Mario Puzo Ⓓ Willa Cather Ans A

16. Renaissance first came to —.
Ⓐ Italy Ⓑ England
Ⓒ France Ⓓ Germany Ans A

17. The pet name of 'William' is —.
Ⓐ Tony Ⓑ Steve
Ⓒ Bill Ⓓ Ted Ans C

18. Shakespeare was an English —.
Ⓐ Poet. Ⓑ Novelist.
Ⓒ Dramatist. Ⓓ Poet and dramatist. Ans D

19. A hyperbole is a/an ——.
Ⓐ authentic statement of something
Ⓑ overstatement of something
Ⓒ understatement of something
Ⓓ hesitant statement of something Ans B

20. A simile involves an ——.
Ⓐ implicit comparison Ⓑ illicit comparison
Ⓒ explicit comparison Ⓓ elaborate comparison Ans C

21. "September on Jessore Road" is a ——.
Ⓐ poem Ⓑ travel story
Ⓒ historieal facts Ⓓ prose Ans A

22. Author of the poem 'patriot' is ——.
Ⓐ Robert Frost Ⓑ Robert Herrick
Ⓒ Robert Browning Ⓓ Lord Byron Ans A

23. Who among the following is an English epic poet?
Ⓐ Keats Ⓑ Shelley
Ⓒ Milton Ⓓ Wordsworth Ans C

24. Which of the following has a metaphor?
Ⓐ He is as good as his brother.
Ⓑ The boy takes after his father.
Ⓒ He sang like a cuckoo.
Ⓓ He is the star of the family. Ans D

25. Shakespeare's Macbeth' is a ——.
Ⓐ Low comedy Ⓑ Tragedy
Ⓒ Comedy Ⓓ Satire Ans B

26. Dr. Faustus is a ——.
Ⓐ drama Ⓑ poem
Ⓒ short story Ⓓ essay Ans A

27. Who is author of "Animal Farm"?
Ⓐ M. H. Abrams Ⓑ George Orwell
Ⓒ E. M. Forster Ⓓ R.K. Narayan Ans B

28. Who wrote the short story 'The Ant and the Grasshopper'?
Ⓐ Guy de Maupassant Ⓑ W. Somerset Maugham
Ⓒ J. K. Rowlings Ⓓ O' Henry Ans B

29. Alexander Pope's 'Essay on Man' is a –
Ⓐ novel Ⓑ treatise
Ⓒ short story Ⓓ poem Ans D

30. Francis Bacon is an illustrious —
Ⓐ essayist Ⓑ dramatist
Ⓒ novelist Ⓓ journalist Ans A

31. 'Sweet are the uses of adversity' is quoted from Shakespeare's-
Ⓐ Julius Caesar Ⓑ Macbeth
Ⓒ Comedy of Errors Ⓓ As you Like It Ans D

32. Who wrote the picaresque novel titled 'Tom Jones'?
Ⓐ Samuel Richardson Ⓑ Horace Walpole
Ⓒ Henry Fielding Ⓓ Laurence Sterne Ans C

33. Who is the author of 'Jane Eyre'?
Ⓐ Charlotte Bronte Ⓑ Emily Bronte
Ⓒ Jane Austen Ⓓ Mary Shelley Ans A

34. 'He prayeth best, who loveth best.'– Who said it?
Ⓐ John Milton Ⓑ John Donne
Ⓒ Lord Byron Ⓓ S. T. Coleridge Ans D

35. The story of 'Moby Dick' centres on —
Ⓐ a mermaid Ⓑ a whale
Ⓒ a crocodile Ⓓ a shark Ans B

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Comprehension

Part 1

At a glance: Main Question Information

- Passage Comprehension সাধারণ সাধারণ বাক্যের মত কিন্তু একটা বড় অনুচ্ছেদ। এই অংশে সাধারণ বাক্য গঠন এবং বাক্যের বিভিন্ন অংশ নিয়ে প্রশ্ন করা হয়। Passage Solve করার জন্য কিছু টেকনিক অবলম্বন করতে পারলে এবং কিছু অনুশীলন করলে এই অংশে ভালো নম্বর পাওয়া সম্ভব। Question পড়ার আগে Question এর key words গুলো চিহ্নিত করে নিতে হবে। তারপর Passage পড়তে হবে।
- যেকোন Passage এ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Passage এর মূল কিছু mental word থাকে (যেমন- similar), Section ও, যা দিয়ে কিছু মূল passage develop করে যা। এছাড়া word গুলো জানা থাকলে Passage solve করতে সহজ হয়ে যায়।

Continuity words	Conclusion words	Contradiction or contrast words
Similarly	Thus	Nonetheless, Nevertheless
Moreover	Therefore	However, But, On the other hand
Additionally	Hence	Although, Despite, On the other hand
In the same way	So	Though, Even though, While
Likewise	In summary	Notwithstanding, Yet, Unlike
	In conclusion	Despite, Instead of

- Continuity words: Passage এর author এ ধরনের word দিয়ে এই point of view কে Support করেন।
- Contrast words or Contradiction words এ ধরনের word দিয়ে author এই point of view এর বিপরীত কথা বলেন অথবা বলেন।
- Conclusion words এ ধরনের Word দিয়ে author এই argument এর শেষে কিছু বলেন।

Ex The phrase 'on the other hand' is used to signal that the writer will.

① Present the opposite point of view ② Contrast the two
③ Give an example ④ Reiterate the previous Point. (BCS)

Passage এর author এর মনোভাব কেমন তা জানা এবং কোন কিছু কেন বলেছে তার উদ্দেশ্য বুঝতে পারলে অনেক সময় author passage এর শেষে কিছুই বলেন না কি লিখি, তবে একটা বিষয়ে নিশ্চয়ই থাকে।

Positive words	Negative words	Neutral words
Fortunately, Enthusiastic	Ironic	Unbiased
Respected, Efficient	Pessimistic	Detached
Lastly, Fervent, Passionate	Ridiculous	A matter of fact
Amazingly, Enough	Stressful, Alarming	Candid
Optimistic, Bright	Frail, Detrimental	

যেকোন Question পড়ার পর তার সঙ্গে key words যে passage এর Context এ মিলিয়ে নিলে তার অর্থ এবং মানেগুলো বুঝতে সহজ হয়।

Analysis on Comprehension

বিগত বছর Admission test এ আসা Reading Comprehension Question গুলো বিশ্লেষণ করলে আমরা যে ধরনের প্রশ্নের দেখা Reading Comprehension এ পেয়ে থাকি তার নিম্নে আলোচনা করা হলো-

1. Main Idea Question.
2. Fact directly related to the passage question.
3. Inference Question.
4. Tone Question.
5. Vocabulary in Context Question.
6. Identification of Parts of Speech Question.
7. Negative positive Question.
8. Preference Question.

Main Idea Question: এ ধরনের Question এ Passage থেকে Idea, ভাব বা মূলভাব (Theme), মূল বিষয় (Content), Title নির্বাচন এবং অনুচ্ছেদ থেকে Question এর main idea এর আলোকে কিছু নিয়েছে কিনা তাই করে থাকে।

(i) Determining main idea. (ii) Identifying Primary Purpose. (iii) Inferring the title.

(i) Determining main idea:

- What is the main idea of the passage?
- Which of the following best / most accurately states the central / main idea of the passage?
- The main topic of the passage is———

➤ মোট কথা Question এর যে কোনো অংশে "Main Idea" বা "Principle idea" শব্দগুলো উল্লেখ থাকলেই ধরে নিতে হবে এটি main idea type question.

(ii) Identifying Primary Purpose: এ ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত passage টির মধ্যে author এর main / primary purpose কি ছিল তা জানতে চাওয়া হয়।

Question এর pattern:

- The primary purpose of the passage is to---------
- The main concern of the passage is to----------
- In the passage the author is primarily intersted in.

(iii) Inferring the title: এই ধরনের Question এর ক্ষেত্রে Passage এর মূল title সরাসরি জানতে চাওয়া হয়। Question এর ধারণা নিম্নরূপ-

- What could be the best title of the passage?
- Which of the following title best summerizes the passage as a whole?
- Which is the suitable title for the passage?

Note: এ ক্ষেত্রে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে যে অনেক সময় Question এ title শব্দটির প্রত্যক্ষ উল্লেখ না ও থাকতে পারে।

Solution Technique: Main idea বের করতে হলে passage এর প্রথম এবং শেষ বাক্যটি ভালোভাবে উপলব্ধি করতে হবে। সবসময় প্রথম বা শেষ বাক্যেই যে best title থাকবে এমনটা নাও হতে পারে। কিন্তু বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই প্রথম বাক্যের বা শেষ বাক্যের keyword গুলো অনুধাবন করতে পারলে best title খুঁজে পাওয়া যায়। Main idea টি অনেক ক্ষেত্রে stated না হয়ে implied ও হতে পারে। এ ক্ষেত্রে passage এর title খুঁজে না পাওয়া গেলে বা passage টি অস্পষ্ট হলে তিনটি প্রশ্ন করতে হবে।

(A) Who or What is the Passage about?
(B) What aspect of this subject is the author talking about?
(C) What is the author trying to get across about this aspect of the subject?

For examples:

Ex: A suitable title for the passage would be;
Ⓐ Birds of Bangladesh Ⓑ Food habits of vultures
Ⓒ Disappearing trees Ⓓ Disappearing vultures of Bangladesh. Ans (D)

Ex: The main purpose of this passage is to-
Ⓐ Frighten people Ⓑ Draw attention to blindness
Ⓒ Remind people of death Ⓓ Make People Appreciate life. Ans (D)

Ex: This Passage is about-
Ⓐ The enesight of bats Ⓑ The flying skills of bats
Ⓒ The injurles done to bat Ⓓ The investigation Ans (B)

Ex: The most appropriate title for the passage would be-
Ⓐ Violence against children Ⓑ The Legal system of Bangladesh
Ⓒ Protecting children's right's Ⓓ Children in Bangladesh Ans (A)

Ex: The main idea of the paragraph is that e-mail
Ⓐ Causes People to be unproductive when it is used fnorrectly
Ⓑ Has changed considerably since if first began a decade and a half ago.
Ⓒ is not always the easient way to connect people from distant offices
Ⓓ is effective for certain kinds of messages but only if managed wisely. Ans (D)

02. Fact Directly Related to the Passage Question: Passage এ নির্দিষ্টভাবে বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে এমন বিষয়বস্তু নিয়ে এ ধরনের Question করা হয়। প্রদত্ত word /phrase টি সম্পর্কে একটি নির্দিষ্ট information জানতে চাওয়া হয়। এ ধরনের Question গুলো নিম্নরূপ:

- According to the author-----
- The passage states that ------
- The author states which of the following -----
- Which of the following statement is best supported by the passage?
- In line"----", the author says about------

Solution Technique : এ ধরনের Question solve করার ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের main attention থাকতে হবে passage এ কি কি জিনিস explicitly (স্পষ্টভাবে) বলা আছে তা বের করার উপর। কখনও এমন বিষয়ের উপর গুরুত্ব দেওয়া যাবে না যা আপনি সত্য বলে জানেন কিন্তু passage এ তার উল্লেখ নেই। এ ধরনের প্রশ্নের উত্তর বের করার জন্য

- প্রথমে Key word খুঁজতে হবে option এ উল্লিখিত উত্তরগুলোর মধ্যে
- Key word এর synonym খুঁজতে হবে মূল শব্দ passage বা answer এ উল্লেখ না থাকলে।

Ex: In the passage we mainly get----types of Judgements
Ⓐ two Ⓑ three Ⓒ four Ⓓ seven Ans (A)

Ex: " Steadily the ever expending city replaced the country side as the home of most of the world's people," means–
Ⓐ Gradually the cities destroyed the villages. Ⓑ Gradually the cities took up all the space occupied by villagers.
Ⓒ Gradually more people started living in cities than in villages. Ⓓ People loved city life. Ans (C)

03 Inference Question: এ ধরনের Question এ passage এর পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে অনুমান করতে হবে উত্তর কি হতে পারে। অর্থাৎ passage এ explicitly বলা থাকে না কিন্তু logically conclude করতে হয় উত্তর কি হতে পারে।

Ex: It was raining all day and we often had to go to school by muddy road.

এখন প্রশ্ন থাকতে পারে what was the season? কিন্তু উপরে season সম্পর্কে কোথাও কিছু বলা নেই। শুধু সারাদিন বৃষ্টি হতো এবং কর্দমাক্ত রাস্তা দিয়ে আমাদের প্রায় স্কুলে যেতে হতো। এখন আমরা অনুমান করে নিতে পারি, It was rainy season. Reading comprehension এর এই অংশটি বেশি কঠিন। কারণ এ ধরনের প্রশ্নের উত্তর সম্পর্কে passage এ সরাসরি কিছু না বলা থাকলেও logically চিন্তা করে উত্তর বের করতে হবে।

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❑ Question এমন হতে পারে-
- It can be inferred from the passage that----
- The auther implies that——
- Which of the following statement can be inferred from the passage?
- We can infer that———

Solution Technique: এ ধরনের Question এ মূলত reader এর নিজস্ব judgement প্রয়োজন। Reader কে author এর এমন statement ও clue খুঁজে বের করতে হবে যা প্রশ্নের উত্তর কে support করবে। এখানে Reader কে প্রশ্নকর্তার information থেকে logically delude করতে হবে এজন্য শুধু Reading strategy ভালো থাকলেই হবে না। ভালোভাবে টানা মাথায় চিন্তাও করতে হবে।

Ex: One can if infer from reading the passage that
Ⓐ Dolphins have some social traits similar to those of humans.
Ⓑ Communication is the most fascinating aspect of the dolphins
Ⓒ Dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have, such as the ability to think.
Ⓓ It is not usual for dolphins to communicate with each other. Ans Ⓒ

Ex: The passage seems to suggest that.
Ⓐ Man is not a mammal. Ⓑ There could be more intelligent mammals than man
Ⓒ Man is the most intelligent mammal Ⓓ Dolphins are the only intelligent mammals. Ans Ⓑ

Ex: Judging from the passage, we can say that this passage is mainly about---- [Du-(D)unit-2013-14]
Ⓐ life of sea creatures at the bottom of the sea. Ⓑ How changes inthe seasons are perceived by the deep sea creatures.
Ⓒ How wonderful our lives were and will be Ⓓ The superiority of human beings over soms creatures in terms of senses. Ans Ⓒ

4. Tone Question: এই ধরনের Question এ লেখকের (author) মনোভাব, মূল সুর অথবা তার দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি কি সেটা জানতে চাওয়া হয়। এক্ষেত্রে passage এর keywords থেকে লেখকের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি অনুমান করতে হবে।

❑ Question এমন হতে পারে-
- Which of the following lines indicates the author's attitude forwared----?
- With which of the following statements would the author most likely to agree?
- Which of the following word best describes the author's tone?
- What is the author's purpose?

এ ধরনের Question এর উত্তর মূলত নিম্নোক্ত শিরোনামে থাকে

(i) To distinguish between---
(ii) To promote-----
(iii) To change-----
(iv) To trace the development---
(v) To demonstrate that---
(vi) To compare it to ----
(vii) To give an example of------

Solution Technique : এ ধরনের প্রশ্ন solve করতে লেখকের মূল connotations গুলো passage এর মধ্যে follow করতে হবে যে লেখক কি positive connotation না negative connotation না neutral connotation দিয়েছেন।

Ex: The author's attitude towards the sonnet form can be best described as one of.
Ⓐ Strong disapprobation Ⓑ Effusive enthusiasm Ⓒ Scholarly appreciation Ⓓ Amused toleration. Ans Ⓐ

Ex: The tone of the passage is
Ⓐ pessimistic Ⓑ hopeful Ⓒ suggestive Ⓓ skeptical Ans Ⓑ

Ex: The aim of the writer is to persuade the reader that-
Ⓐ Both ways of upbringing have advantages and disadvantages Ⓑ Western children are brighter than Asian children.
Ⓒ The Western way of upbringing is superior to the Asian ways Ⓓ The most effective upbringing is the Asian way. Ans Ⓒ

5. Vocabulary in Context Question: এ ধরনের Question এ passage থেকে word/phrase তুলে দিয়ে এর meaning/synonym/antonym জানতে চাওয়া হবে। এ ধরনের প্রশ্ন Passage Comprehension এ বেশি দেখা যায়।

❑ এ ধরনের Question হতে পারে-
- The word ----means.
- The word------ is synonymous to
- The phrase------- is used in the passage to mean that
- The word------antonymous to
- The word------- can be replaced by.
- The term --------refers to
- In the passage the word ----is opposite in meaning to
- The word -----in the paragraph stands for.

Solution Technique: প্রথমে Vocabulary টি জানা থাকতে হবে। এবং দেখতে হবে passage এ word টি কোন অর্থে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। Meaning জানা না থাকলেও passage context থেকে অনেক সময় পাশাপাশি word থেকে meaning অনুমান করা যায় । কিন্তু এক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই passage এ word টি যে অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে সে অনুসারে answer হবে। Passage এর Context follow না করে উত্তর করা যাবে না।

Ex: "knocking out" means——
Ⓐ destroying Ⓑ beating Ⓒ defeating Ⓓ cutting Ans Ⓒ

Ex: which of the following words does not match with other?
Ⓐ leader Ⓑ skipper Ⓒ captain Ⓓ fighter Ans Ⓓ

Ex: The word 'apparent' means———
Ⓐ uncertain Ⓑ Confusing Ⓒ obvious Ⓓ surprising Ans Ⓒ

Ex: The words " Boring Chore" means—
Ⓐ tiresome job Ⓑ Absorbing thought Ⓒ Wasteful effort Ⓓ uninteresting work Ans Ⓐ

Ex: A synonym for 'epoch' is–
Ⓐ Generation Ⓑ Era Ⓒ Society Ⓓ event Ans Ⓑ

Ex: An antonym of impersonal is–
Ⓐ friendly Ⓑ large Ⓒ Spread out Ⓓ unfriendly Ans Ⓐ

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06. Identification of Parts of Speech Question: এ ধরনের প্রশ্নে passage থেকে দেয়া word এর Origin জানা কোনো parts of speech জানতে চাওয়া হয়।

- এ ধরনের Question যেভাবে হতে পারে:
  - The word --------in the line is a/an-
  - The word ------- here used as-
  - The adjective of ---------is-

Solution Technique: এ ধরনের Question solve করার জন্য parts of speech সম্পর্কে ভালো ধারণা থাকতে হবে। অনেক passage এ word টির অবস্থান দেখেও answer করা যায়। এক্ষেত্রে passage এ word এর অবস্থান ভালোভাবে লক্ষ করতে হবে।

Ex: "WIDELY" used in the Passage is a/an-
Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ adverb Ⓒ Participle Ⓓ gerund Ans: (B)

Ex: The noun of 'deter' is-
Ⓐ deterrence Ⓑ deterrential Ⓒ detention Ⓓ detour Ans: (A)

Ex: The word' Productivity' is a/an-
Ⓐ Adjective Ⓑ adverb Ⓒ verb Ⓓ noun Ans: (D)

07. Negative/ positive Question: এ ধরনের Question গুলোতে প্রদত্ত Expression গুলো passage এ আলোচিত হয়েছে না হয় কি অথবা কোনো সত্য না মিথ্যা তা জানতে চাওয়া হয়।

- যেভাবে Question হতে পারে-
  - Which of the following is not true about---,
  - Which of the following is True about---,
  - All of the following is true except ---------,

Ex: Which of the following statements is true---
Ⓐ Gypsies have always been considered as conspicuous. Ⓑ Gypsies were considered favorably in the past.
Ⓒ Gypsies are treated with more understanding in recent years. Ⓓ Gypsies are treated with more hostility in recent years. Ans: (C)

Ex: All of the following are true of naturopathy except-
Ⓐ Naturopathy is an ancient medical system. Ⓑ Naturopathy considers modern life style to be a root of physical problems
Ⓒ Naturopathy is basedon the study of patient's symptoms. Ⓓ Naturopathy gives stress to diet. Ans: (B)

08. Preference Question: এ ধরনের Question এর মাধ্যমে যে কোনো pronoun বা word দিয়ে জানতে চাওয়া হবে pronoun বা word টি দ্বারা passage এ কী/কাকে/কোনটি/কোনগুলো বুঝানো হয়েছে।

- যেভাবে এ ধরনের Question হতে পারে:
  - The word 'it' in line--------refers to
  - The word 'there' refers to which of the following?

Solution Technique: এ ধরনের Question Passage এ প্রদত্ত লাইনটি বা এর পাশাপাশি লাইনগুলোতে সহজেই পাওয়া যায়

Ex: what does 'it' stand for in"we seldom think of it"?
Ⓐ Death Ⓑ life Ⓒ health Ⓓ sight Ans: (A)

Ex: "Activity" refers to--
Ⓐ Business Ⓑ interaction Ⓒ Operation Ⓓ Writing Ans: (D)

Ex: The word 'it' of passage refers to-
Ⓐ function Ⓑ signal Ⓒ environment Ⓓ way Ans: (A)

- **Short Review on passage Comprehension Techniques**

Passage solve করার কৌশলগুলো সংক্ষেপে:

- আগে Question পড়তে হবে তারপর Passage পড়তে হবে উত্তর খোঁজার জন্য।
- Comprehension এ সম্ভাব্য answer portion identify করা।
- Structural word গুলোর উপর লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে।
- Question type বুঝে যথোপযুক্ত Technique প্রয়োগ করে উত্তর বের করা।
- Main Idea Question solve করার জন্য passage এর প্রথম এবং শেষ sentence ভালো ভাবে বুঝতে হবে। এ ধরনের প্রশ্ন শেষে answer করাই উত্তম।
- প্রতিটি Question answer করার ক্ষেত্রে key word বের করে answer বের করাই উত্তম।
- Vocabulary Question গুলো passage context এ answer করতে হবে। Passage এ শব্দটি কি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই মূল বিবেচনায় রাখতে হবে।

Part 2 GST (Combined) University Previous Questions

GST-B : 22-23

Read the passage below and answer the question that follow : (Question 1-5) :

Children's right to education is widely recognized today as a fundamental right. But that also implies that the school they go to will have a pleasant and lerning-friendly environment where everyone will have an enjoyable time. Teachers will be kind, caring and supportive, and children will feel relaxed. No harsh words will be spoken to them and special care will be taken of children with learning disabilities.

That, unfortunately, is not the general picture in many school. The system of education in this parts of the world does not allow children much freedom and their special needs are often ignored. Children remain silent in the class unless their teachers ask them a question. They cannot take change of their education and are encouraged to be obedient listeners. Learning is still based on rote memorization. Which does not allow students to think critically.

01. The passage suggests that-
Ⓐ the way education is imparted in many school does not uphold childern's right to education
Ⓑ education system in this part of the world is sensitive to the rights of students with learning disabilities
Ⓒ teachers are always respectful of human
Ⓓ teachers inspire the students to develo the ability of critical thinking

Ans: (A) Explanation: The passage suggests that কাজে কি বিষয়ে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে, যার উত্তর অপশন Ⓐ-তে রয়েছে। মূলত শিক্ষায় শিশুদের অধিকার।

02. The passage is about-
Ⓐ human rights
Ⓑ the general picture in many school
Ⓒ the problems teahers face in the classroom
Ⓓ rote memorization

Ans: (B) Explanation: Passage টি মূলত বিভিন্ন স্কুলের সাধারণ চিত্র সম্পর্কিত।

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03. According to the passage–
Ⓐ students listen to teachers obediently
Ⓑ teachers only teach students to be obedient
Ⓒ students listen to teachers obediently without asking question
Ⓓ students are forced to ask questions by teachers
Explanation Passage অনুসারে শিক্ষকরা ছাত্রদের কেবল বাধ্যগত হওয়ার শিক্ষা দিয়ে থাকে।

04. The word 'memorization' means–
Ⓐ the process of commiting something to memory
Ⓑ applying reason to remember something
Ⓒ forgetting everything except the lesson learnt
Ⓓ repeating lessons without understanding them
Explanation Memorization অর্থ কোন কিছু মুখস্থ করার প্রক্রিয়া।

05. The passage suggests that children with learning disabilities in many schools are–
Ⓐ appreciated by teachers
Ⓑ harshly treated by teachers
Ⓒ looked after by teachers
Ⓓ generally ignored by teachers
Explanation ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের পড়াশোনার সমস্যাগুলো সাধারণত শিক্ষকদের দ্বারা অবজ্ঞা করা হয়।

GST-B : 21-22

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow (questions 1-5):

While many theories have been proposed about the function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unravelling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being. Some researchers suggest that dreams are a subjective interpretation of signals generated by the brain during sleep. Dreams are not meaningless. Instead, during dreams the cognitive elements in our brain produce new ideas. One theory suggests that dreams are the result of our brains trying to interpret external stimuli during sleep. For example, the sound of the radio may be incorporated into the content of a dream.

01. The passage is about–
Ⓐ the importance of sleep
Ⓑ understanding the purpose and function of dreams
Ⓒ Freud's interpretation of dreams
Ⓓ why our dreaming state is long
Explanation স্বপ্ন হচ্ছে ঘুমের সময় অভিজ্ঞতালব্ধ যে কোনো ছবি, চিন্তা এবং আবেগের অর্থহীন। এ অনুচ্ছেদটিতে স্বপ্নের উদ্দেশ্য ও কার্যকারিতা অনুধাবন সম্পর্কে বলা হয়েছে।

02. The passage suggests that–
Ⓐ science is still clueless about the real purpose of sleep
Ⓑ dreaming guarantees physical fitness
Ⓒ brains stop functioning when we sleep
Ⓓ dreams are meaningless
Explanation এ অনুচ্ছেদ থেকে বোঝা যায় বিজ্ঞান এখনও ঘুমের যথার্থ উদ্দেশ্য এবং কার্যকারিতা সম্পর্কে সঠিক তথ্য উদঘাটন করতে ব্যর্থ।

03. By the 'cognitive elements' of our brain, the passage suggests,
Ⓐ the elements are connected to compassion and fellow-feeling
Ⓑ the sensuous elements stimulate desire
Ⓒ elements are connected to reasoning, learning and conceptualizing
Ⓓ elements directly affect one's spirituality
Explanation Cognitive element অর্থে, সহজাত উপাদানসমূহ। মানবের মস্তিষ্কের সহজাত উপাদানসমূহ আমাদের চিন্তাচেতনা, মানসিক, আবেগের এবং শারীরিক সচেতনতার সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত।

04. The passage mentions a theory of dream that suggests that when we sleep, we receive stimuli from–
Ⓐ our memory
Ⓑ our desire
Ⓒ sources inside our body
Ⓓ sources that lie outside of the body
Explanation একটি তত্ত্ব বলে যে, স্বপ্ন হলো ঘুমের সময় বহিরাগত উদ্দীপনাকে ব্যাখ্যা করতে আমাদের মস্তিষ্ক যে চেষ্টা করে তার ফলাফল।

05. In place of the word 'unravelling' we can use–
Ⓐ untangling Ⓑ entangling Ⓒ twisting Ⓓ ignoring
Explanation Unravelling (উদঘাটন) এর সমার্থক শব্দ untangling।

GST-B : 20-21

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: (questions 1-5)

Today there are nearly 8 billion people living in the world and every year the number is increasing. Feeding their fast-growing populations is one of the biggest challenges for most countries in Africa and Asia. Scientists, agricultural experts, and planners have to discover new ways to produce more food. One possible way is to bring more land under cultivation. This can be done only in places where there is a lot of land not used for agriculture. In many countries, however, arable land is scarce and whatever is available is needed for other purposes—for example, expanding cities and setting up industries. A second way is to make use of new types of seeds to produce more food. Already a number of new strains of paddy and wheat have been developed in different parts of the world.

01. Choose a suitable title for the passage from the following options:
Ⓐ The problem of global population growth
Ⓑ How to feed a fast-growing population
Ⓒ The new varieties of crops
Ⓓ The disappearance of arable lands
Explanation উপরুক্ত passage টিতে লেখক বিশ্বে ক্রমবর্ধমান জনসংখ্যা ও এ বিরাট জনগোষ্ঠীর জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় খাদ্য সরবরাহের বিভিন্ন উপায় নিয়ে কথা বলেছেন।

02. The passage implies that—.
Ⓐ there is no scarcity of arable lands in Asia and Africa
Ⓑ more land is available for wheat cultivation
Ⓒ it is possible to discover new strains of paddy and wheat
Ⓓ every year, the population of the world is increasing by 8 billion.
Explanation লেখক খাদ্য সংকট নিরসনে দুটি উপায় ব্যাখ্যা করেন। তন্মধ্যে, ২য় উপায়টি হলো ধান ও গমের (দুটি প্রধান খাদ্য শস্য) নতুন নতুন জাত উদ্ভাবন করা।

03. In the passage, the word "planners" refers to those connected with —.
Ⓐ city planning Ⓑ land management
Ⓒ industrial planning Ⓓ agriculture
Explanation 'Planners' (পরিকল্পনাকারী) বলতে লেখক মূলত কৃষি ব্যবস্থাপনার সাথে জড়িত ব্যক্তিবর্গের কথাই বুঝিয়েছেন।

04. According to the passage, an effective way to face the challenge of food shortage is by —.
Ⓐ helping agricultural scientists to produce new types of seeds
Ⓑ stopping cities from expanding
Ⓒ reducing population growth
Ⓓ creating more agricultural farms
Explanation Passage – অনুসারে খাদ্য ঘাটতি নিরসনে লেখক নতুন বীজ উৎপাদনের কথা বলেছেন।

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05. The word "arable" means —.
Ⓐ arid Ⓑ cultivable Ⓒ available Ⓓ wet
Explanation Arable অর্থ চাষযোগ্য (জমি) অর্থাৎ cultivable.

GST-B : 19-20

Read the following passage and answer questions 01-04:
Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy, which is the pride of its culture. Culture only acknowledges the excellence where criticism is its inner perfection, not in any external success. When his pride succumbs to some compulsion of necessity or lure of material advantage, it brings humiliation to the intellectual man.

01. 'Intellect' is not only the ability to understand, but also —
Ⓐ mental powers
Ⓑ the ability to write
Ⓒ kinesthetic powers
Ⓓ verbal interaction
Ans Ⓐ

02. 'Aristocracy' is used to denote —
Ⓐ an upper class Ⓑ having riches
Ⓒ running the government Ⓓ nobility of mind
Ans Ⓐ

03. Culture acknowledges man's —
Ⓐ title Ⓑ wealth
Ⓒ qualities Ⓓ birth
Explanation Culture মানুষের গুণাবলির অস্তিত্ব বিধান করে।

04. How would you summarize the passage?
Ⓐ It is about man's noble birth.
Ⓑ It is about man's mental illumination.
Ⓒ It is about man's compulsion of necessity.
Ⓓ It is about man's humiliation.
Ans Ⓐ

Part 3 Most Important MCQ

Model Comprehension-1

01. Read the passage. Then answer the questions below :
Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behavior related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say 'no' to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy. While maternal mortality in Bangladesh has declined by nearly 40 percent since 2001. The rate remains high with 194 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010- dropping from 322 in 2001 with a projected decrease to 143 by 2015. Girls who get pregnant are at risk of serious health complications. These include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion.

01. According to the text, what is the synonym of 'standard'?
Ⓐ Relevant Ⓑ Regular Ⓒ Sophisticated Ⓓ Rare
Ans Ⓑ

02. It is true that the rate of maternal mortality —— in Bangladesh recently.
Ⓐ has gone up Ⓑ has come down Ⓒ has remained static Ⓓ has remained still
Ans Ⓑ

03. The adolescent mothers are particularly more —— to serious diseases.
Ⓐ addicted Ⓑ vulnerable Ⓒ devoted Ⓓ delayed
Ans Ⓑ

04. What is the passage about?
Ⓐ The life cycle of Shilpi Ⓑ The conjugal life of Shilpi
Ⓒ The harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy Ⓓ The empowerment of rural women
Ans Ⓒ

05. The word 'offspring' means —.
Ⓐ Heir Ⓑ Successor Ⓒ Children Ⓓ Sibling
Ans Ⓒ

Model Comprehension-2

02. Read the passage. Then answer the questions below:
Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all. First, let's start by answering a basic question. What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing. Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being. Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories. Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, Freud suggested that they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book 'The Interpretation of Dreams', Freud wrote that 'dreams are... disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes.' Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation.

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01. "The interpretation of dreams" is a ——
Ⓐ biological book Ⓑ theoretical book Ⓒ detective book Ⓓ gothic novel Ans (B)

02. What is the correct meaning of the word consensus?
Ⓐ Similarity Ⓑ Consent Ⓒ Nation Ⓓ Idea Ans (B)

03. What does the word 'disguised' mean in the passage?
Ⓐ Masked Ⓑ Revealed Ⓒ Unreal Ⓓ Genuine Ans (A)

04. "Dreams serve no real purpose." Who suggests it?
Ⓐ Some dreamers Ⓑ Some saints Ⓒ Some researchers Ⓓ Some intellectuals Ans (C)

05. What is the main idea of the passage?
Ⓐ To highlight the purpose of dreams
Ⓒ To differ dreams and its purposes
Ⓑ To differ dreams from nightmare
Ⓓ To teach us about dreams Ans (A)

Model Comprehension- 3

03. Read the passage. Then answer the questions below :

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and lifestyles are shaped. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million are boys.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

01. What could be the closest meaning for the word "constitute" in the first sentence?
Ⓐ Take Ⓑ Form Ⓒ Add Ⓓ Make Ans (B)

02. The phrase "take place" in the second sentence stands for —.
Ⓐ occur Ⓑ recur Ⓒ go to a place Ⓓ all of them Ans (A)

03. Adolescence is a —— period from childhood to adulthood.
Ⓐ transition Ⓑ transitory Ⓒ transitional Ⓓ transient Ans (C)

04. The synonym of 'affluent' is ——.
Ⓐ destitute Ⓑ poor Ⓒ poverty Ⓓ well off Ans (D)

05. The word "economic" can be replaced by ——.
Ⓐ economy Ⓑ economical Ⓒ monetary Ⓓ finance Ans (C)

Model Comprehension- 4

04. Read the passage. Then answer the questions below :

Bangladesh has been maintaining an average annual ❶ rate of about 6 percent for more than a decade. The fact that this growth has been achieved despite occurrence of natural disasters, world food price crisis and global recession indicates the ❷ of the economy supported by good economic management and favorable external factors. Sustained growth has ❸to faster reduction in poverty from 49 percent in 2000 to 24 percent in 2015. Growth has also been associated with improvement in ❹indicators such as education, health and nutrition, housing and sanitation. However, the recent progress has been facing fundamental ❺ including maintaining macroeconomic stability, increasing energy supply, lifting investment rate, improving competitiveness of the economy and achieving sustainable development.

01. Which of the following is the best suited word for the space marked ❶?
Ⓐ wage Ⓑ growth Ⓒ fertility Ⓓ depreciation Ans (B)

02. Which of the following is the best suited word for the space marked ❷?
Ⓐ stagnancy Ⓑ severity Ⓒ rigidity Ⓓ resilience Ans (D)

03. Which of the following is the best suited word for the space marked ❸?
Ⓐ increased Ⓑ improved Ⓒ contributed Ⓓ achieved Ans (C)

04. Which of the following is the best suited word for the space marked ❹?
Ⓐ social Ⓑ political Ⓒ geographical Ⓓ cultural Ans (A)

05. Which of the following is the best suited word for the space marked ❺?
Ⓐ values Ⓑ principles Ⓒ judgments Ⓓ challenges Ans (D)

ENGLISH Chapter 35 Others

01. My uncle, who is a cardiac surgeon, deals with ——. [GST-B : 20-21]
Ⓐ kidney patients Ⓑ heart patients
Ⓒ patients with eye problems Ⓓ liver patients **Ans B**

02. As of now we still don't know —— [CoU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ if we will be able to fulfill our contract.
Ⓑ that my friend had finished his assignment.
Ⓒ if we will be capable to fulfill our contract.
Ⓓ whether she would have passed or not. **Ans A**

03. What prefix do we need to use with the word 'pure' to make it opposite? —— [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ in Ⓑ un Ⓒ im Ⓓ il
Explanation Pure (বিশুদ্ধ) এর পূর্বে prefix হিসেবে im যুক্ত করলে বিপরীত শব্দ (impure - বিশুদ্ধ নয়) হয়।

04. We discussed ——. [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ about what the poem means
Ⓑ on what the poem means
Ⓒ what the poem means about
Ⓓ what the poem means **Ans D**

05. How many affixes are there in the word 'atheists'? [KU-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ one Ⓑ two Ⓒ three Ⓓ four
Explanation The affixes are: a-, -ist, -s

06. Choose the correct pattern of the following parts to obtain a meaningful sentence: [KU-B : 19-20]
(i) and he who has hope (ii) has hope
(iii) has everything (iv) the person who has health.
Ⓐ i, iv, iii, ii Ⓑ iv, ii, i, iii Ⓒ iii, iv, ii, i Ⓓ ii, iii, iv, i **Ans B**

07. Find out the odd pair. [JKKNIU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ accept, reject Ⓑ happy, pleased
Ⓒ short, long Ⓓ correct, wrong
Explanation Option B বাদে বাকিগুলোতে পরপর বিপরীত শব্দ আছে।

08. Which of the following word does not match with the others? [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ maneuvering Ⓑ manipulation Ⓒ mansion Ⓓ managing
Explanation Mansion শব্দটি দ্বারা প্রাসাদ বোঝায়। বাকিগুলো দ্বারা কোনো কিছু করা বোঝায়।

09. 'He had bitten off more than he could chew" means—— [SHUBD-B : 19-20]
Ⓐ had become greedy Ⓑ had become hungry
Ⓒ had taken on something too solid
Ⓓ had taken on something too difficult **Ans D**

10. Find out the odd word; [RUB : 19-20]
Ⓐ Stigma Ⓑ Therapy Ⓒ Hospitality Ⓓ Chronic
Explanation Hospitality বাদে বাকিগুলো রোগের সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

11. "Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly" means that- [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ friendship occurs amongst people who are not related and loving is a game
Ⓑ friendship is a great gain and loving makes us jolly
Ⓒ most friendship is false and loving is a mistake
Ⓓ friendship comes first and loving comes later **Ans C**

12. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. The extract refers to the - [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ development of personality in education
Ⓑ promotion of human rights
Ⓒ strengthening of ideas about freedom and basic rights
Ⓓ increase of respect for others through free access to education
Ⓔ purpose of education **Ans E**

13. Critical thinking empowers people to assess the credibility, accuracy, and value of information. This statement means that - [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ critical thinking is miles apart from empowerment
Ⓑ mass information creates many versions of a single event
Ⓒ critical thinking enables people to mess up information
Ⓓ the ability to think critically can protect people against manipulation **Ans D**

14. Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is part of the human experience. As per the preceding statement, conflicts arise because people have- [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ an aggressive nature Ⓑ cohesive opinions and ideas
Ⓒ an uncompromising mindset Ⓓ evolved through intolerance **Ans C**

15. Things really took off when Microsoft Windows was introduced in 1985 and it's good that if was since without the prevalence of personal computers, the Internet wouldn't have had nearly as big an impact as it has ever since. It can be deduced from the preceding statement that- [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Microsoft Windows and personal computers are incompatible
Ⓑ personal computers succeeded Microsoft Windows
Ⓒ Internet owes its success solely to Microsoft Windows
Ⓓ personal computers and Microsoft Windows discharged a combined impetus **Ans C**

16. In 1998, six-year old Ryan Hreljac was shocked to learn that children in Africa had to walk many kilometers every day just to fetch water. Ryan decided that he needed to build a well for a village in Africa. From the preceding extract, we can infer that - [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ Ryan was resolute to ease the children's lives
Ⓑ Ryan was going to help the children of his age collect water
Ⓒ even as a child Ryan cared about others
Ⓓ he realized how fortunate he was not to be living in Africa **Ans A**

17. Neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers. The preceding statement refers to - [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ the high mortality of young children
Ⓑ the death of babies of girls married at a young age
Ⓒ the high mortality rate of young mothers
Ⓓ the common occurrence of death among newborns
Explanation Neonatal mortality - নবজাতকের মৃত্যুর হার।

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18. Behind changing the name from Brick Lane to "Banglatown," there worked Bangladeshi diaspora's leaning towards their heritage and their intent for worldly success. Here, the reason(s) that caused the renaming is/are- [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ commercial motive Ⓑ intra-cultural motive
Ⓒ cultural and commercial motives
Ⓓ social and political motives Ans Ⓒ

19. I told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me. They fell into the suggestion with a readiness that had something uncanny about it. It can be gleaned from the preceding extract that the people spoken to have- [SUST-A : 19-20]
Ⓐ accepted Ⓑ protested
Ⓒ rejected Ⓓ proposed Ans Ⓐ

20. The word 'mis' can be added to- [MBSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ fool Ⓑ fire Ⓒ obey Ⓓ personal
Explanation Mis prefix ট fire এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

21. This book is quite similar— [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ than a story told by our teacher Ⓑ to the one I read last week
Ⓒ of that film we saw at school Ⓓ with the "Treasure Island"
Explanation Similar এর সাথে to হবে।

22. We eat so that— [HSTU-C : 19-20]
Ⓐ We may live Ⓑ We must live Ⓒ We eat rice Ⓓ Show eat fruit
Explanation So that থাকলে এর পর subject + may/can + v_1 হয়।

23. He studied hard in order that — Complete the sentence with the appropriate option. [JUST-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ he may do well in the examination.
Ⓑ he could cut a good figure in the examination.
Ⓒ he ought to do well in the examination.
Ⓓ he can do well in the examination.
Explanation In order that এর পূর্বে past tense থাকার এর পরে subject + could + v_1 হবে।

24. Three of the following words are alike in some way. Which one is the incompatible? [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Poultry Ⓑ Dairy Ⓒ Diary Ⓓ Fishery Ans Ⓒ

25. "The cohesive and all-encompassing nature of the Indian family and the reproduction of existing patriarchal norms and values appear to be central to the experience of young women." Here the speaker assumes that___.[BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Indian young women are primarily family oriented.
Ⓑ Indian young women are victims of androcentric value system.
Ⓒ Indian young women naturally fond of family system.
Ⓓ Indian young women do not like family system. Ans Ⓑ

26. "Before her the stars were falling one by one and being snuffed out among the stones of the desert, and each time Janine opened a little more to the night." From bellow, choose Janine's personality type best reflected in the sentence. [BSMRSTU-D : 19-20]
Ⓐ Rational Ⓑ Lonesome
Ⓒ Moody Ⓓ Nihilist Ans Ⓑ

27. By 1905s Mahalia Jackson's powerfull, joyous gospel music style had gained her —. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ and she had an international reputation
Ⓑ with international reputation
Ⓒ which was her international reputation
Ⓓ an international reputation
Explanation Gained verb এর object হিসেবে option D সঠিক।

28. Tapas may be some time. Here the speaker indicates —. [BSMRSTU-G : 19-20]
Ⓐ a vast amount of time without being specific
Ⓑ a tiny amount of time without being specific
Ⓒ a point of time with being specific
Ⓓ a period of time with being specific Ans Ⓑ

29. 'Excuse me' is generally used to — [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ seek permission Ⓑ draw attention
Ⓒ ask question Ⓓ beg pardon
Explanation কারও দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ (draw attention) এর জন্য excuse me ব্যবহৃত হয়।

30. I couldn't possibly eat anything more unless they had some of those giant asparagues. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them. — 'them' in the last sentence is an example of —. [KU-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ cataphoric reference Ⓑ anaphoric reference
Ⓒ syntagmatic relation Ⓓ paradigmatic relation Ans Ⓓ

31. e.g stands for — [CoU-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ example granted Ⓑ exempli gratia
Ⓒ example given Ⓓ ex. Given
Explanation E.g এর পূর্ণরূপ exempli gratia (for example)।

32. What does 'am' stand for? [BRUR-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ ante meridiem Ⓑ anti meridien
Ⓒ anna midnight Ⓓ ante maximus
Explanation a.m এর পূর্ণ রূপ ante meridiem-যিশুখ্রের পূর্বে/মধ্যরাত ও মধ্যাহ্নের মধ্যবর্তী সময়।

33. The term 'Alas' is- [JKKNIU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ preposition Ⓑ interjection
Ⓒ conjunction Ⓓ adverb
Explanation Alas, hurrah এধরনা হলো interjection।

34. Which of the following words is a mismatch? [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ sea Ⓑ laky
Ⓒ river-like Ⓓ pond
Explanation Sea হলো বাকি তিনটা থেকে অন্যান।

35. The use of pesticides has contributed to — [SHUBD-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ the increase in organic vegetables.
Ⓑ an increase in the weight of children.
Ⓒ the harmful effects of eating raw vegetables.
Ⓓ saving time in the cooking of vegetables.
Explanation কীটনাশকের ব্যবহার organic সবজি বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়তা করে।

36. If you are — with you goods, contact us within ten days of receipt, and we shall arrange collection and refund you money in full. [SHUBD-B : 18-19]
Ⓐ not completely satisfied Ⓑ not completely satisfactory
Ⓒ not completely satisfying Ⓓ not dissatisfied
Explanation Present indefinite tense এর passive: Subject + am/is/are (negative not) + v_3 + object. If you are not completely satisfaied with your goods.

37. The first such movement in the United States was New York Peace Society, founded in 1815 by the theologian David Low Dodge, and the Massachusetts Peace Society. As per the excerpt, David Low Dodge had expertise in [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ black rights movement Ⓑ New York peace activity
Ⓒ international peace programs Ⓓ war affairs Ans Ⓑ

38. The Sundarbans is known for vanishing islands but the scientists said the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal. It can be deduced form the excerpt that mangrove forests [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ vanished faster a few years before
Ⓑ have a habit or vanishing by default
Ⓒ have not vanished before
Ⓓ are not located on islands
Ans Ⓑ

39. The Mughals marveled at the tide level of Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its banks in 1610. The preceding sentence reflects that the Mughals [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ found the Buriganga tide level was high in summer
Ⓑ found that the river water level was high
Ⓒ noticed that Buriganga had a modicum of tide level
Ⓓ Were surprised to see the beauty of Buriganga
Ans Ⓓ

40. Unfortunately our very education has been successful in depriving us of our real initiative and our courage of thought. It can be summed up form the excerpt that our education - [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ has made us dynamic Ⓑ has caused serious troubles
Ⓒ has been very successful so far Ⓓ has made us courageous
Ans Ⓑ

41. But I was flattered, and I was too young to have learned to say no to a woman. Form this speech, it can be understood that the speaker- [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ was flattered by a woman Ⓑ was used to flattery
Ⓒ felt honored Ⓓ never said no to a woman
Ans Ⓐ

42. Since bus companies compete with one another, the drivers have every incentive to drive aggressively and take more passengers than buses can hold What's more, the public transport isn't all the public from preceding lines, it can be gleaned that [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ bus drivers are mentally challenged
Ⓑ bus drivers are disobedient
Ⓒ bus drivers operate under intoxication
Ⓓ bus company owners force the divers to be aggressive
Ans Ⓓ

43. In pre-industrial feudal society,both husbands and wives worked in the fields outside the home. According to the statement, "feudal" society existed in [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ late 18th century Ⓑ the middle ages
Ⓒ Victorian age Ⓓ 19th century
Ans Ⓑ

44. My relatives often come to Nairobi hoping to find jobs. They expect to move into my apartment and stay for long periods of time. They don't seem to realize that the cost of living is high in the city and life can be very difficult at times. From above lines, it can be deduced that the speaker [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ has a small apartment to accommodate
Ⓑ is in bad terms with his/her relatives
Ⓒ has relatives who have jobs in Nairobi
Ⓓ has money constraint
Ans Ⓓ

45. Some families have to maintain two households, one in their extended family home in the village and the other in the city. This often poses a dilemma for them. Here, some families in "dilemma" indicates that certain families are [SUST-A : 18-19]
Ⓐ unhappy in the city Ⓑ uncertain
Ⓒ sad because they have made a mistake
Ⓓ happy in the village
Ⓔ suffering from psychological problems
Ans Ⓔ

46. "SIM" stands for——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ Subscriber identify module Ⓑ Subscriber identification module
Ⓒ Subscriver identify model Ⓓ Subcriber identification model
Ans Ⓑ Explanation SIM এর পূর্ণরূপ subscriber identification module.

47. The prefix "poly" in the word "polygamy" expresses the sense of ——. [MBSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ some Ⓑ one Ⓒ many Ⓓ more
Ans Ⓒ Explanation Polygamy (বহুবিবাহ) এর poly এর অর্থ অনেক বা বহু।

48. We start writing a paragraph with ___. [NSTU-D : 18-19]
Ⓐ a topic sentence Ⓑ a controlling idea
Ⓒ a thesis statement Ⓓ supporting evidence
Ans Ⓐ Explanation Topic sentence দিয়ে একটি paragraph লেখা শুরু হয়।

49. Bill watches TV for about two hours——. [BSMRSTU-E : 18-19]
Ⓐ all evenings Ⓑ all the eveningsⒸ every eveningsⒹ every evening
Ans Ⓓ Explanation কিল প্রত্যেক সন্ধ্যায় (every evening) প্রায় দুই ঘণ্টা TV দেখে।

50. In Xanadu did Kubla Khan/A stately pleasure-dome decree:? Where Alph, the sacred river, ran/ Through caverns measureless to man/ Down to a sunless sea. From these lines it can be concluded that- [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ Kubla Khan wanted to build a pleasure-dome on his own in Alph
Ⓑ Kubla Khan wanted Xanadu to build a pleasure-dome in Alph
Ⓒ Kubla Khan wanted Xanadu to build a pleasure-dome in the caverns of Alph
Ⓓ Kubla Khan himself wanted to build a pleasure-dome in the caverns of the river Alph in a sunless sea
Ⓔ Kubla Khan had his men build a dome
Ans Ⓓ Explanation প্রশ্নের কবিতাংশটি মন দিয়ে পড়ে বুঝা যায় যে, কবিতায় Kubla Khan নিজে রৌদ্রহীন সমুদ্রের Alph নামক নদীর caverns -এ একটি আনন্দময়-প্রাসাদ নির্মাণ করতে চেয়েছিলো।

51. Because gold is very dense, with a little skill the pan could be swirled at just the right speed to allow the gold to settle to the bottom of the pan, while the dirt and low-density particles would wash over the side. This excerpt expresses that gold is – [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ an expensive metal
Ⓑ pan is very skilled in finding gold with right speed
Ⓒ particles and gold are found together
Ⓓ gold drives particle out
Ans Ⓓ

52. Before the Indian Head penny was the " Buzzard Cent," as the One Cent coins in 1856-1858 were called. The flying eagle on the coin was damned as an ugly bird and it wasn't popular. However, it was the first "small cent" using about the same size of today's Half Dolar! (Of course they were worth something then). Here, it can be inferred that —— [SUST-A : 17-18]
Ⓐ One Cent coin was eqivalent to todays' Half Dollar
Ⓑ "small cent" coins and One Cent coins are of same size
Ⓒ "small cent" coins and One Cent coins came out half century ago
Ⓓ One Cent coins were very valuable half century ago
Ⓔ Indian Head penny and " small cent" are akin to each other
Ans Ⓔ

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