

# ইংরেজি

## অধ্যয়নভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন বিশ্লেষণ

গুরুত্ব বুঝে অধ্যয়ন, নিত্য সবার প্রয়োজন

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ফিনিশ ইংরেজি যেভাবে সাজানো:

- ◆ STEP-01: Concept ভিত্তিক আলোচনা
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টপিকের মাথে প্রশ্ন বিশ্লেষণ

+

প্যারালাল তথ্য = ৯৫% কমন

আসপেক্ট সিরিজ

পাঠ্যবইকে সহজ করার প্রয়াস

## CHAPTER 01 PARTS OF SPEECH

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

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

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

### Example:

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

- A. 2 B. 4  
C. 6 D. 8

Ans D

02. কোনটি Parts of Speech নয়?

- A. Noun B. Gerund  
C. Pronoun D. Verb

Ans B

03. Give the place to your bettors.

- A. Noun B. Adjective  
C. Adverb D. Pronoun

Ans A

04. All men are mortal.

- A. Adjective B. Adverb  
C. Pronoun D. Noun

Ans A

### Identification of Noun

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

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

### Example:

01. The noun of 'Predict' is —.

- A. Predictable B. Predicting  
C. Prediction D. Predicted

Ans C

02. The word 'Gravity' is —.

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

Ans A

### Identification of Adjective

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

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

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

### Example:

01. The word 'homely' is —.

- A. noun B. pronoun  
C. adjective D. verb

Ans C

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

- A. Noun B. Pronoun  
C. Adjective D. Adverb

Ans D

### Identification of Adverb

Adverb সাধারণভাবে Noun, Pronoun ও Interjection বাদে বাকী সকল Parts of speech এমনকি Sentence/Clause কেও Modify করতে পারে। Verb কে Modify করলে এ Verb এর কেন, কোথায়, কখন, কিভাবে আর কতবার এর উত্তর হয়। Adjective এর সাথে -ly যোগ হয়ে Adverb গঠিত হয়। Example: Slowly, Quickly, Perfectly ইত্যাদি।

**Attention!!:** Noun + ly হলে Adjective হয়।

যেমন: Friendly, Motherly, Fatherly, Cowardly, Miserly. Timely

### Example:

01. The word 'extensively' is —.

- A. a noun B. an adjective  
C. an adverb D. none of A, B and C

Ans C

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

- A. Pronoun B. Adjective  
C. Adverb D. Verb

Ans C



### PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. What is the verb form of the word "success"? [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]

- A. success B. succeed C. successful D. successfully

**Explanation:** Success হলো Noun form। এটার verb form হচ্ছে Succeed.

02. The verb form of "Digital" is —. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. digitally B. digit  
C. digitalize D. digitalization

**Explanation:** Digital শব্দের verb form হচ্ছে Digitalize.

03. Choose the correct singular form. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. Index B. Data  
C. Agenda D. Criteria

**Explanation:** Index হচ্ছে Singular। এটির Plural হচ্ছে Indices.

04. The Padma Bridge        over the Padma River is the longest bridge in Bangladesh. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

- A. constructed B. was constructed  
C. is constructed D. which constructed

**Explanation:** Sentence এ subject এবং Finite verb সমান আছে সুতরাং শূন্যস্থানে Non Finite verb → constructed হবে।

05. The programme was       . [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

- A. telecast live B. telecasted live  
C. telecast lively D. telecasted alive

**Explanation:** telecast এর Past participle form telecast-ই।

06. What is the verb of the word 'beauty'? [DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

- A. Beautification B. Beautifier  
C. Beautify D. Beautiful

**Explanation:** beauty এর verb form beautify, Clear=Clarify, Peace=Pacify.

**NOUN**

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

01. C	02. C	03. B	04. C	05. C	06. C	07. D	08. C	09. B	10. C
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**Example:**

01. I recognized your voice. (আমি তোমার কণ্ঠস্বর চিনতে পেরেছিলাম)

- A. Common  
B. Proper  
C. Collective  
D. Abstract

**Ans A**

02. The poor are always unhappy. (গরীবেরা সবসময় অসুখী) 'The poor' is.....noun.

- A. Plural Common  
B. Plural proper  
C. Collective  
D. Material

**Ans A**

**Collective Noun:**

যে সকল Noun কোন সমজাতীয় কিছু ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর সমষ্টিকে বোঝায় তাদেরকে Collective Noun বলে।

Ex: Family, Army, Audience, Cattle, Crowd, Class, Clergy, Committee, Crew, Flock, Fleet, Gang, Group, Herd, Infantry, Jury, Library, Majority, Minority, Nation, Mob, Navy, Parliament, Public, Pride, School, Team ইত্যাদি।

**Example:**

01. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. The jury are arguing among themselves.  
B. The jury is arguing among themselves.  
C. The jury has argued among themselves.  
D. The jury has been arguing among themselves.

**Ans A**

02. Law enforcement officers and ..... of more than sixty citizens' group are attempting to identify steps that can be taken to reduce crime in rural areas.

- A. a pack  
B. a cohort  
C. an amount  
D. a coalition

**Ans D**

**Material Noun:**

যে সকল noun কে গণনা করা যায় না, কিন্তু পরিমাপ করা যায় তাকে Material Noun বলে। যেমন:- Wood, gold, iron, water, ice, sugar, petrol, paper ইত্যাদি।

**Abstract Noun:**

যে সকল Noun দ্বারা দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা ও কাজের নাম বোঝায়, তাদেরকে Abstract Noun বলে এবং Suffix যুক্ত Noun সাধারণত Abstract Noun হয়।

Ex: Agency, Childhood, Death, Friendship, Height, Honesty, Humility, Kindness, Length, Manhood, Poverty, Roguery, Studentship, Truth, Theft, Unity, Victory, Youth

**Example:**

01. Honesty is the best policy. Here 'Honesty' is a/an অথবা, এখনে Honesty শব্দটি-

- A. Proper noun  
B. Common noun  
C. Collective noun  
D. Abstract noun

**Ans D**

02. 'Truth must prevail in the long run.' বাক্যে 'Truth' শব্দটি কোন প্রকারের noun?

- A. Common noun  
B. Proper noun  
C. Abstract noun  
D. Collective noun

**Ans C**

**Position of Noun**

কোনো Sentence এর Subject হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন:

- (i) Rani is a good girl.  
(ii) Kindness is a great virtue.

**Example:**

01. ....is considered (v. মনে করা/ ধরে নেওয়া) as the best form of Government in developing countries.

- A. Communal  
B. Communistic  
C. Being communistic  
D. Communism

**Ans D**

02. Honesty is the best policy. Here "Honesty"

- A. Noun  
B. Adjective  
C. Adverb  
D. Pronoun

**Ans A**

কোনো Sentence এর object এর পজিশনে noun বসে।

যেমন: (i) I eat rice.

(ii) He likes apples.

**Example:**

01. Everyone wants dignity. Here 'dignity' is a—

- A. Noun  
B. Pronoun  
C. Adjective  
D. Adverb

**Ans A**

02. One of the female students tried her best to acquire.....

- A. confident  
B. confidence  
C. confidential  
D. confiding

**Ans B**

Gerund/ Infinitive/ Participle এর Object হিসেবে এদের পরে Noun বসে। এবং Gerund/Infinitive বাক্যের Subject এর পজিশনে বসলে এরা noun হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন: (i) To tell the truth is hard.

(ii) Reading Novels is always interesting.

(iii) Walking is a good exercise.

(iv) To walk in the morning is good for health.

**Example:**

01. Developing.....needs a lot of knowledge of the environment.

- A. strategy  
B. strategic  
C. strategically  
D. the strategy

**Ans A**

02. To mean.....we mean something accepted by all.

- A. symbolic  
B. symbolize  
C. symbol  
D. symbolically

**Ans C**

**Important Rule-04**

Preposition, Adjective, Article, Possessive Adjective এর পরে একটি মাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিতভাবেই Noun হয়।

**Example:**

01. I walked for a while.

- A. verb  
B. adverb  
C. conjunction  
D. Noun

**Ans D**

02. Our blessings come from above. The underlined word is—.

- A. verb  
B. Adverb  
C. Adjective  
D. Noun

**Ans D**

03. All spoke in his favor.

- A. Noun  
B. Pronoun  
C. Adverb  
D. Conjunction

**Ans A**

04. She had no faith in.....

- A. imagine  
B. imaginative  
C. imaginary  
D. imagination

**Ans D**

05. I'm afraid of.....in a battlefield.

- A. cruel  
B. cruelly  
C. cruelty  
D. a cruelty

**Ans C**

All, no এর পর একটিমাত্র Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example:**

01. You have no right to do it.

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

**Ans B**

02. He is no wrong.

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

**Ans B**

03. But me no buts.

- A. verb  
B. adjective  
C. noun  
D. Adverb

**Ans C**

**Important Rule-06**

The.....of এর মাঝে একটি Word হলে অবশ্যই Noun।

কিন্তু একাধিক Word থাকলে:

> Adj. + N.

> Adv. + Adj. + N.

**Example:**

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

- A. beautifully B. beautify  
C. beautiful D. beauty

**Ans D**

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

- A. kindness B. kind  
C. kinded D. making kind

**Ans A****Countable & Uncountable Noun**

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

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

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

**Example:**

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

- A. less B. fewer C. little D. small **Ans B**

02. We will need — foods for the picnic.

- A. only few B. a few  
C. only a little D. only little **Ans B**

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

বিদ্র.: All, Some, Any, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of ইত্যাদি Determiner গুলো Countable এবং Uncountable উভয় Noun এর পূর্বেই বসে।

**Example:**

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

- A. A few B. Many  
C. Little D. The number of **Ans C**

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

- A. little B. a little C. few D. a few **Ans A**

নিচের তালিকাটিতে কিছু Uncountable Noun দেওয়া আছে যেগুলি পরীক্ষার জন্য আপনার অবশ্যই জানা উচিত। Uncountable Noun কে Non-Count Noun-ও বলা হয়।

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

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

**Example:**

01. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. I bought a soap yesterday.  
B. I have bought a bar of soap yesterday.  
C. I bought a bar of soap yesterday.  
D. A soap was bought yesterday.

**Ans C**

02. I bought — for my laboratory last week.

- A. two pieces of equipment B. two equipment pieces  
C. two equipments D. two pieces of equipments **Ans A**

**PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

01. I feel very lonely because I have — friends here.

**[DU-7 Clg: 2022-23]**

- A. a few B. few C. little D. the few

**(B) Explanation:** Friend হলো Countable noun. তাই এটার পূর্বে few বসতে পারে।

02. Kazi Nazrul islam is — Percy Bysshe Shelley of Bangladesh?

**[DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]**

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

**(A) Explanation:** Proper noun যখন Common Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে the বসে।

**PRIME TEST**

01. The elephant has great strength. এখানে 'Elephant' শব্দটি-

- A. Proper noun B. Common noun  
C. Material noun D. Collective noun

02. কোনটি Common noun?

- A. March B. Class C. Jute D. Month

03. কোনটি Common noun?

- A. Starve B. Pirate C. Human D. Roguery

04. কোনটি Common noun?

- A. Pupils B. Shamim C. Class D. Team

05. The building is built of stone. The underlined word is-

- A. countable Noun B. Uncountable Noun  
C. Proper Noun D. Adjective

06. What kind of noun is 'Travel'?

- A. Common B. Collective C. Proper D. Abstract

07. What is the abstract noun of magnetize?

- A. magnet B. magnetism C. magnetum D. a magnetic

08. .... of this room will be sold.

- A. The possessions B. The position  
C. The possession D. Position

09. Did you meet a one interesting at the party? Here 'interesting' -

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

10. It needs to be done with care. In this sentence the underlined word is: Handle with care. (যত্ন সহকারে ব্যবহার করুন।)

- A. noun B. adjective C. pronoun D. verb

**OMR SHEET**

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	৯৫ টি ৯০

**ANS ANALYSIS**

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

## PRONOUN

Kinds: Pronoun সর্বমোট আট (০৮) প্রকার।

Types Of Pronoun	Example
1. Personal	: I, you, they, he she etc.
2. Interrogative	: Who? What? Which? etc.
3. Distributive	: each, neither, either, every etc.
4. Demonstrative	: this, these, that, those, such, it, so, the same etc.
5. Relative	: Who, what, which etc.
6. Reciprocal	: each other, one another etc.
7. Reflexive	: myself, yourself, herself etc.
8. Indefinite	: one, any, anyone, some, someone, many, all, none etc.

## Example:

01. Which is the reflexive pronoun?  
A. who B. nobody C. that D. himself **Ans D**
02. Nothing can ruin him. Here *nothing* is-  
A. Noun B. Pronoun C. Adjective D. Adverb **Ans B**
03. This is my pen. That is yours. Here 'this' and 'that' are-  
A. personal pronoun B. possessive pronoun C. demonstrative pronoun D. none **Ans C**
04. 'None but Allah can help us' — what kind of pronoun 'none' is?  
A. reflexive B. reciprocal C. indefinite D. demonstrative **Ans C**
05. Neither of the statements is true. In this sentence the word 'neither' is-  
A. reflexive pronoun B. relative pronoun C. emphatic pronoun D. distributive pronoun **Ans D**

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

## Subjective Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:

- i. Subject এর position অর্থাৎ মূল verb এর আগে Subjective Pronoun বসে।  
ii. Be Verb এর পরে Subjective Pronoun বসে।  
iii. As, Than এর পরে Subjective Pronoun বসে।

## Example:

01. According to Christian Bible, when the disciples saw Jesus after he had risen from the dead they said, ....  
A. "It is him." B. "It is he." C. "It is his." D. "It is himself." **Ans B**
02. Fill in the gap with any one of the following.  
It was.....who first noticed the difference.  
A. I B. me C. myself D. himself **Ans A**

03. Simon and — will go to the conference.  
A. I B. me C. my D. mine **Ans A**
04. It was — who first raised the issue in the meeting.  
A. I B. himself C. myself D. me **Ans A**
05. Which one is the correct?  
A. He is better than me B. He is better than my C. He is better than I D. None of the above **Ans C**
06. Which one is the correct sentence?  
A. He is taller than us B. He is more taller than I C. He is more taller than we D. He is taller than I **Ans D**

## Objective Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:

- i. Object এর position অর্থাৎ মূল verb এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।  
ii. Let এবং Preposition এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।  
iii. Infinitive এবং v + ing এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।

## Example:

01. Since the Earth's crust is much thicker under the continents, equipment would have to be capable of drilling through 100,000 feet of rock to investigate the mantle.....  
A. beneath them B. beneath their C. beneath its D. beneath they **Ans A**
02. For..... this design was prepared is still a mystery.  
A. who B. whom C. what D. whose **Ans B**
03. He is a liar. Do you trust —?  
A. his B. him C. her D. he **Ans B**
04. My uncle decided to take — and my sister to the market.  
A. I B. me C. myself D. mine **Ans B**
05. Every student in the classroom understands the lecture-  
A. except me B. except I C. excepting I D. expecting me **Ans A**
06. Choose the correct sentence.  
A. Let you and I go together B. Let I and you go together C. Let me and you go together D. Let you and me go together **Ans D**

## Possessive Adjective এর ব্যবহার:

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

## Example:

01. Choose the right pronoun in the blank. — boys want to hit it big.  
A. me B. myself C. My D. I **Ans C**
02. Choose the correct option: Take — time.  
A. yourself B. your C. you're D. you **Ans B**
03. "Is this Rachel's computer?" "No, ..... is over there next to the window.  
A. her B. hers C. she D. herself **Ans B**
04. Every day Alice comes to me with her pet dog. Gradually I become weak not to my pet cat, rather to ....  
A. her B. she C. hers D. herself **Ans C**

## Reflexive Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:

- i. নিজের কাজ নিজে করা বোঝাতে Reflexive Pronoun ব্যবহার করা হয়।

## Example:

01. Control —, Sabah! Everything is fine, so don't start crying.  
A. yourself B. you C. me D. herself **Ans A**
02. 'You must trust yourself'. Which one is a reflexive pronoun?  
A. you B. yourself C. must D. none **Ans B**

03. Find out the reflexive pronoun among the followings.

- A. Himself B. Myself  
C. A + B D. None

[Ans C]

04. The jaw structure of a snake permits it to eat and digest animals much larger than....

- A. it B. itself  
C. its D. it has

[Ans D]

05. According to the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution,

- A  
no person should be compelled to be a witness against  
B  
C  
him own.  
D

[Ans D]

06. The house .... is very nice but the compound is too small.

- A. oneself B. itself  
C. themselves D. himself

[Ans B]

07. I certainly esteem (উচ্চ ধারণা গোষণ করা) ..... as a steady, reasonable kind of person.

- A. me B. mine  
C. my D. myself

[Ans B]

□ Who/Whom এর ব্যবহার:

- i. Verb এর পূর্বে who ব্যবহার হয়।  
ii. Subject এর পূর্বে whom ব্যবহার হয়।  
iii. Who/Whom ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে এবং এদের পূর্বে সব সময় noun/pronoun থাকে।

□ Relative Pronoun এবং Antecedent সব সময় পাশাপাশি বসে।

□ One থাকলে One's ব্যবহার করা হয়।

□ বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করতে Which/ That ব্যবহার করা হয়।

☞ Example:

01. This is the house — I want to buy.

- A. this B. whom  
C. which D. those

[Ans C]

02. This is the man — I saw yesterday.

- A. who B. what  
C. that D. whom

[Ans D]

03. This is the pen — I want.

- A. this B. whom  
C. which D. those

[Ans C]

04. Charlie Chaplin was a comedian — was best known for his work in silent movies.

- A. who B. which  
C. whose D. what

[Ans A]

05. The old man — lives next door has bought a car.

- A. who B. whom  
C. whose D. which

[Ans A]

06. In a parliamentary system, it is not the monarch but the prime minister.....

- A. whom the real power B. who has the real power  
C. whom has the real power D. who the real power

[Ans B]

07. The Pilgrims were 102 English emigrants whom, after

- A  
arriving on the May flower, become the first European  
B C D  
settlers in New England.

[Ans A]

□ Whoever/Whomever?:

- i. Verb এর পূর্বে whoever ব্যবহার হয়।  
ii. Subject এর পূর্বে whomever ব্যবহার হয়।  
iii. Whoever/Whomever এদের পূর্বে noun/pronoun থাকে না।  
This is not a matter *whoever* (who) did this.  
It is not a major pursuit *whomever* (whom) you called.

☞ Example:

01. You can discuss the issue with — you can solve your problem.

- A. who B. whom  
C. whoever D. Whomever

[Ans D]

02. Give the clothes to — needs them.

- A. who B. whomever  
C. whoever D. whom

[Ans C]

03. Choose the correct option.

- A. Give the work the whichever looks idle  
B. Give the work to whom looks idle  
C. Give the work to whomever looks idle  
D. Give the work to whoever looks idle

[Ans D]

04. Tickets are given to.....wants them.

- A. who  
B. whoever  
C. whom  
D. whomever

[Ans B]

05. Tell me ..... that.

- A. whom told you B. that told you  
C. who told you D. told you

[Ans C]

□ Sequence of Different Persons in Sentence:

একাধিক Pronoun পাশাপাশি বসলে সাধারণ বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে 231 সিরিয়ায় লিখতে হয় 2=2<sup>nd</sup> Person, 3=3<sup>rd</sup> Person, 1=1<sup>st</sup> Person কিন্তু স্বীকারোক্তি/দোষ/অভিযোগ মূলক বাক্যে 123 নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।

Ex: You, he and I are invited.

I, you and he are guilty.

☞ Example:

01. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. I, you and he committed the crime  
B. You, he and I committed the crime  
C. He, I and you committed the crime  
D. I, he and you committed the crime

[Ans A]

02. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. You, he and I am guilty  
B. You, he and I are guilty  
C. I, you and he are guilty  
D. He, I and you are guilty

[Ans C]

03. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. I, you and he are to blame  
B. He, you and I are to blame  
C. I, you and he should obey our teacher  
D. You and I are guilty

[Ans A]

☺ P/Q // PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. One should keep — promises. [DU-7 Clg.2019-20]

- A. his B. one's  
C. once D. everybody's

☞ Explanation: One এর Possessive form one's এছাড়াও He-His, It = It's, They-Their, I-My.

12. I, who — your friend, will help you in all possible ways.  
[DU-7 Clg.2018-19]  
A. am B. are C. is D. were  
① Explanation/ Relative Pronoun এর antecedent অনুযায়ী তার verb হয়।

## PRIME TEST

01. It is correct to say—  
A. Habib and myself stayed home.  
B. Habib and me stayed home.  
C. Myself and Habib stayed home.  
D. Habib and I stayed home.
02. Which one is correct? (মনির আর আমাকে যেতে দাও।)  
A. Let Monir and I go.  
B. Let I and Monir go.  
C. Let Monir and my to go.  
D. Let Monir and me go.
03. Choose the correct form of the word to fill the gap:  
For.....did the board of directors vote?  
A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whichever
04. Every student in the classroom understood the lecture.....  
A. except me B. except I  
C. excepting I D. excepting me
05. They called.....on the telephone. (তারা আমাদের সাথে টেলিফোনে কথা বললো।)  
A. we B. they  
C. hers D. us
06. If you insist ....., you must pay my fare.  
A. on me to come  
B. on my coming  
C. on me coming  
D. on that I come
07. "Youth, I do adore thee." What is the meaning of the word 'thee' in this line.  
A. you B. them  
C. your D. yours
08. Find out the correct sentence.  
A. I insist (জেদ করা) you to go there.  
B. I insist on your going there.  
C. I insist upon you to go there.  
D. I insist yourself to go there.
09. I really like the way that car looks, but.....price is more that I can afford.  
A. its B. it's  
C. it has D. it
10. One should be careful about.....duty.  
A. his B. her  
C. their D. one's

## CHAPTER 04

## ADJECTIVE

**Basics:** যে Word বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun কে বিশেষিত করে অর্থাৎ Noun বা Pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, আকার, পরিমাণ, সংখ্যা প্রভৃতি প্রকাশ করে তাদের Adjective বলে। (An adjective is a word that used in a sentence and qualifies/modifies a noun or pronoun)

**Ex:** Shamim is a good boy. He wears a blue shirt.  
উপরের বাক্য তিনটি লক্ষ্য করি। ১ম বাক্যে 'Boy' শব্দটি Noun এবং এর গুণ প্রকাশ করছে Good শব্দটি দ্বারা। অর্থাৎ শামীম একজন ভালক: কেমন ভালক: ভাল ভালক:। সুতরাং ভালকের একটি গুণ হল ভাল (Good) অনুরূপ ভাবে, ২য় বাক্যে সে নীল শার্ট পরিধান করে। 'Shirt' শব্দটি Noun এবং এর বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রকাশ করছে 'Blue' শব্দটি দ্বারা। অর্থাৎ শার্টটি কেমন? নীল। সুতরাং 'Good' ও 'Blue' Adjective.

## Example:

01. An adjective is a—  
A. naming word B. modifying word  
C. qualifying word D. substituting word **Ans C**
02. 'Well is usually an adverb and so describes ....., but when it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe.....  
A. Adjectives, Verbs B. Nouns, Pronouns  
C. Adjectives, Nouns D. Verbs, Nouns **Ans D**

## Linking Verb:

be	become	remain	appear
stay	seem	feel	look
sound	taste	smell	

উপরোক্ত Linking Verb গুলো পরে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- ★ 'Hyphen যুক্ত Adjective সবসময় Singular হয়।  
★ Noun এর পূর্বে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
★ Adjective এর পরে enough বসে।

## Example:

01. The president said that the — situation was very serious.  
A. economical B. economic  
C. economy D. economics **Ans B**
02. The evolution of vertebrates suggests development from a very simple heart in fish to a — in man.  
A. four-chamber heart B. four-chambers heart  
C. four-chamber hearts D. four-chamber's heart **Ans A**
03. As a safety precaution, all city cab drivers carry only enough money to make change for a — bill.  
A. ten-dollar B. the-dollars  
C. tens-dollars D. the ten-dollars **Ans A**
04. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now — to put on desktops and into wrist watches.  
A. small enough B. smaller than  
C. as small as D. so small **Ans A**
05. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is?  
A. Gerund B. Verbal noun  
C. Participle D. Adjective **Ans D**
06. Identify the correct parts of speech of the word in block letter. I think yours is a BETTER plan.  
A. Adjective B. Adverb  
C. Noun D. Verb **Ans A**

## OMR SHEET

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	৩৭০০

## ANS ANALYSIS

01. D	02. D	03. B	04. A	05. D	06. B	07. A	08. B	09. A	10. D
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## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. His condition is not good. [DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]  
A. economical B. economic C. economics D. economy  
**Explanation:** • economic- অর্থনৈতিক। • economical- মিতব্যয়ী।
02. Which is the adjective form of the word 'home'? [DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]  
A. homemaker B. homely C. homeland D. homage  
**Explanation:** (a) Noun; (b) Adjective; (c) Noun; (d) Noun.
03. What is the adjective of the word 'legitimacy'? [DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]  
A. legitimately B. legitimize C. legitimate D. legitimised  
**Explanation:** Legitimacy (বৈধতা) এর Adj: legitimate (বৈধ)
04. Dhaka is becoming one of the — cities in Asia. [DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]  
A. more busy B. busy C. busiest D. more busiest  
**Explanation:** One of the এরপর Superlative degree হয়। এদের Positive very few দ্বারা করতে হয়।

## PRIME TEST

01. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now ..... to put on desktops and into wristwatches.  
A. small enough B. smaller than  
C. as small as D. so small
02. Complete the following sentence: I took part in a.....  
A. three-hours examinations B. three hours examination  
C. thrice hours examination D. three-hour examination
03. As a safety precaution, all city cab drivers carry only enough money to make a change for a .....bill.  
A. ten-dollar B. ten-dollars  
C. tens-dollars D. the ten-dollars
04. Anis completed — degree in physics. Ahmed completed — degree in Biology.  
A. four-year B. the four-year C. a four-year D. four-years
05. The assignment for Monday is to write a.....about your home town.  
A. five-hundred-word composition  
B. five-hundred-words composition  
C. five-hundreds-words composition  
D. five-hundreds-word composition
06. Choose the correct sentence:  
A. Give me a ten-page book.  
B. Give me ten-pages book.  
C. Give me a ten pages book.  
D. Give me a ten pages books.
07. The UN envoy came to Bangladesh on.....visit.  
A. a three-day B. a three-days  
C. three-days D. the three-day
08. We took a.....course on software development.  
A. three-month B. three months  
C. thrice month D. monthly three
09. Fill in the blank "I have —interest in the matter"  
A. Not B. Any C. None D. No
10. The audience is — last year concert.  
A. larger than that of B. large than that of  
C. larges than that D. largest than that

## OMR SHEET

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	৩৫ (A) (B) (C) (D)

## ANS ANALYSIS

01. A	02. D	03. A	04. C	05. A	06. A	07. A	08. A	09. D	10. A
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## CHAPTER 05

## ADVERB

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

**Example:**

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

☐ **Uses of Adverb:**

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

**Manner → Place → Time**

**Example:**

01. The boy sang the song —.  
A. yesterday sweetly in his room  
B. sweetly yesterday in his room  
C. sweetly in his room yesterday  
D. yesterday in his sweetly room

**Ans C**

☐ নিচের Adverb গুলো মূল Verb এর আগে বসে। অর্থাৎ এরা Auxiliary Verb এবং Main Verb এর মাঝে বসে।

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

**Example:**

01. Choose the appropriate alternative:

- A. I already twice have read this book.  
B. I have already read this book twice.  
C. I have read already twice this book.  
D. I twice have already read this book.

**Ans B**

☐ Hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom এই Adverb গুলো নিজেরাই Negatives. আর এ কারণেই এদের সাথে কোনো প্রকার Negative Word (no, not, never) কখনোই ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

**Example:**

01. My friend hardly works in the afternoon.

- A. almost never B. always  
C. seriously D. carefully

**Ans A**

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

- A. Hardly is rains here B. It rain hardly here  
C. It hardly rains here D. Here rains hardly

**Ans C**

☐ **Classification and Example:**

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

**Note:** মূলত ক্রিয়াকে কোথায় (Where?), কখন (When?), কিভাবে (How?), কতদূর (How?), কেন (Why?) ইত্যাদি প্রশ্নের উত্তর সর্বদাই Adverb হয়।

**Example:**

01. An adverb usually answers which of the following questions?  
A. when B. where  
C. how D. all of these **[Ans D]**

02. A modifier can be a/an-  
A. adjective B. adverb  
C. noun D. A & B **[Ans D]**

03. A symbol of Ancient competition, the Olympic flame burns ..... throughout the games.  
A. in a continuous way B. continuous  
C. continuously D. continual **[Ans B]**

04. Please do.....as your doctor says.  
A. exact B. exacts  
C. exactly D. none of them **[Ans C]**

05. Nasreen is..... a little younger than me.  
A. somewhat B. almost  
C. slightly D. just **[Ans D]**

06. He walks fast. 'Fast' implies-  
A. Noun  
B. Verb  
C. Adjective  
D. Adverb **[Ans D]**

07. He worked hard all the day round. (সে সারাদিন কঠোর পরিশ্রম করল।)  
A. Noun  
B. Pronoun  
C. Adjective  
D. Adverb **[Ans D]**

**P/Q // PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

01. Paint is — used to protect wood. [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]  
A. not only the substance  
B. not the only substance  
C. not only a substance that  
D. the substance which is not only

**[B] Explanation:** কাঠের নিরাপত্তায় রংই একমাত্র পদার্থ নয়। Paint is not the only substance used to protect wood.

02. Choose the correct sentence? [DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]  
A. They hardly speaking English  
B. They hardly talk English  
C. They cannot hardly speak English  
D. They can hardly speak English

**[D] Explanation:** Hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom এরা negative adverb এবং এরা বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হলে আর কোনো negative হবে না।

**PRIME TEST**

01. The doctors have not been able to determine when — to lose her mental capacity.

A. did the woman begin B. the woman began  
C. began the woman D. the woman was begun

Which of the following words is an adverb?

A. lonely B. homely  
C. lovely D. quickly

03. Man cannot live alone. The word 'alone' is used here as—  
A. Adverb  
B. Pronoun  
C. Adjective  
D. Preposition

04. Passengers travel.....and safely in the new jumbo jets.  
A. comfort  
B. comfortable  
C. comforting  
D. comfortably

05. Choose the correct sentence:  
A. Fortunately, the explosion killed only one person.  
B. Only fortunately, the explosion killed only one person.  
C. Fortunately, only the explosion killed one person.  
D. Fortunately, the explosion killed person one only.

06. In the sentence 'I know better'. The word 'better' is-  
A. Adjective  
B. Noun  
C. Adverb  
D. Preposition

07. Although it cannot be proven,..... the expansion of the universe will slow down as it approaches a critical radius.  
A. presumable  
B. presumption  
C. presumed  
D. presumably

08. She lay ill, .... moving on her hard bed.  
A. fever  
B. scared  
C. severally  
D. scarcely

09. Today.....major new products to navigate without conducting elaborate research.  
A. corporation hardly introduce ever  
B. hardly does every corporation introduce  
C. hardly every introduce corporations  
D. corporations hardly ever introduce

10. So complicated.....that consumers who use a produce are seldom aware of where all its components come from.  
A. today trade is international  
B. today international trade is  
C. is international trade today  
D. international trade is today

OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	৯০০০

**ANS ANALYSIS**

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



The + Comparative: Of the Two, of the Twin থাকলে Comparative Degree এর আগে The ব্যবহৃত হবে।

**Example:**

Of the two schools, this one is .....

- A. better B. the best  
C. the better D. good

**Ans C**

Tamal is.....in the two boys.

- A. the smarter B. smarter  
C. smart D. the smartest

**Ans A**

**Multiple Numbers:**

once, twice, thrice এগুলো থাকলে as much as ব্যবহার হবে। এবং one time, two times, three times থাকলে as many as ব্যবহৃত হবে।

**Example:**

We expect ..... thirty people to come.

- A. approximate B. more  
C. as many as D. more

**Ans C**

Bob found a job that paid twice ..... he made working at the library.

- A. so much as B. as much as  
C. as many as D. more than

**Ans B**

**Superlative Degree:**

দুইয়ের বেশী ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা হলে Superlative Degree হয়। Superlative Degree এর পূর্বে the বসে।

**Example:**

Which one is the superlative degree?

- A. Rose is the finest of all flowers.  
B. The rose is the finest of all flowers.  
C. The rose is finest of all flowers.  
D. The rose is the finest of all flower.

**Ans B**

Which one is correct?

- A. The Nile is longest river in Africa.  
B. The Nile is longest river in the Africa.  
C. Nile is longest river in Africa.  
D. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.

**Ans D**

Of the four books, the green one is the .....

- A. cheap B. cheaper  
C. cheapest D. more cheaper

**Ans C**

Tehseen was one.....

- A. of the happy child of his class  
B. child who was the happiest of ass the classes  
C. of the happiest child of the class  
D. of the happiest children in the class

**Ans D**

Extreme, perfect, supreme, unique ইত্যাদি Adjective গুলো নিজেই Superlative এর অর্থ প্রদান করে। তাই এদের পূর্বে more, most, very বসে না।

**Ex:**

- **Incorrect** : This is the more perfect./ This is the most perfect.  
• **Correct** : This is perfect.

**Example:**

Which sentence is correct?

- A. This is an unique case.  
B. This is a unique case.  
C. This is a very unique case.  
D. This is the most unique case.

**Ans B**

Which one of the following is not correct?

- A. tallest B. hugest  
C. largest D. biggest

**Ans B**



## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

[DU, 7 Clg: 2023-24]

01. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. His car runs faster than Mary  
B. His car runs faster than Mary's  
C. His car runs more than Mary  
D. His car runs quickly than Mary's

**(B) Explanation:** Illogical comparison এর ক্ষেত্রে than এর পর Possessive pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। অথবা than + that of/ those of ব্যবহৃত হয়।

02. The grater the demand. \_\_\_\_\_ the price. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

- A. high B. higher  
C. the highest D. the higher

**(D) Explanation:** Double comparative sentence. the + comparative, the + comparative.

## PRIME TEST

01. The Headmaster is the — person in the village.

- A. wise B. better C. wisest D. best

02. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Perhaps, this the most unique solution to your problem.  
B. Perhaps, this is a unique solution to your problem.  
C. Perhaps, this offers the most unique solution to your problem.  
D. Perhaps, this offers the most unique solutions to your problem.

03. He is the taller — two.

- A. of B. of the  
C. among D. on

04. Computer has revolutionized office more than any machine of modern time.

- A. has any machine B. any other machine  
C. other machine D. none of these

05. She is beautiful but she is — her mother.

- A. most beautiful B. less beautiful  
C. as beautiful D. not so beautiful as

06. She is — than she looks. I thought she was much older.

- A. taller B. older  
C. younger D. better.

07. Which one is correct?

- A. He is as good as myself B. He is as good as me  
C. He is as good as I D. He is as good as mine

08. I thought that — was the last one.

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

09. This bag is — heavier — the other.

- A. quite, then B. slightly, than  
C. more, than D. as, like

10. It is the — city of the country.

- A. most populous B. more populous  
C. most people D. most population

### OMR SHEET

01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	৯৫৭৯

### ANS ANALYSIS

01.C	02.B	03.B	04.B	05.D	06.C	07.C	08.D	09.B	10.A
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## CHAPTER 07 CONJUNCTIONS

### Important Rule-01

⇒ **And & But:** সমজাতীয় অর্থবোধক দুটি বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে and এবং দুটি বিপরীত বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে but ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

#### Examples:

→ He is honest — leads a very simple life.

- A. and B. but  
C. or D. nor

Ans A

→ He is honest — overlooks dishonesty of others.

- A. and B. but  
C. or D. nor

Ans B

### Important Rule-02

⇒ **Otherwise:** Otherwise অর্থ অন্যথায় বা একটি কাজ না করলে তার সম্ভাব্য ফল কি হত: এমন আশঙ্কা প্রকাশ করতে otherwise ব্যবহৃত হয়।

#### Examples:

→ My parents lent me the money, — I couldn't have afforded the trip.

- A. and B. but  
C. otherwise D. if

Ans C

### Important Rule-03

⇒ **No sooner / Scarcely / Hardly..... than / when before:** কোনো কাজ হতে না হতেই আরেকটি হওয়া বোঝাতে এগুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। এসব Structure হলো-

No sooner + had + subject1 + past participle — than + Subject2 + past form.

Scarcely + had + subject1 + past participle — when + Subject2 + past form.

Hardly + had + subject1 + past participle — when/before + Subject2 + past form.

#### Examples:

→ No sooner had he left — I came.

- A. then B. than  
C. when D. after

Ans B

→ Hardly had the train stopped —

- A. before we got down B. as we got down  
C. then we got down D. when we got down

Ans A

### Important Rule-04

⇒ **Not only..... But also:** একই সাথে একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু একাধিক গুণ/সেবাকে সমানভাবে বোঝানোর জন্যে Not only + noun/ pronoun/ adjective/adverb/clause.....but also+noun/pronoun/ adjective/ adverb/clause ব্যবহৃত হয়।

#### Examples:

Ex. He is not only a liar but also a thief.

### Important Rule-05

⇒ **If/In Case:** কোন বিষয়ের উপরে অগ্রিম/ভবিষ্যৎ সন্ধান কিংবা কোন অনুমান বোঝাতে if ব্যবহৃত হয়। অন্যদিকে কোন কাজের সতর্কতা অবলম্বন করার ক্ষেত্রে In case ব্যবহৃত হয়।

#### Examples:

→ I'll open the umbrella — it rains.

- A. if  
B. in case  
C. unless  
D. in case of

Ans A

→ I'll write down the phone number — I forget.

- A. if  
B. unless  
C. even though  
D. in case

Ans B

### Important Rule-06

⇒ **Unless:** Unless যদি (if) clause পর হয় সেই clause-এ no/not ব্যবহৃত হয় না (Unless (যদি না) conjunction is Negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে এমনকি এক এর পর present indefinite tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।

#### Examples:

→ Football teams don't play in the Super Bowl championship — either the national or the American Conference.

- A. unless they win  
B. but they win  
C. unless they will win  
D. but to have won

Ans A

### Important Rule-07

⇒ **As though / As if:**

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

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

#### Examples:

→ The man talks as if he knew me.

→ She looked as if she'd had some bad news.

## P/Q PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Our flight from Dhaka to Cox's Bazar was delayed — heavy rain.

(MC-7 Clg: 2021-24)

- A. because B. because of  
C. as a result D. consequently

ⓑ **Explanation:** বৃষ্টির কারণে ঢাকা থেকে কক্সবাজারের আমাদের ফ্লাইট টি বিলম্ব হচ্ছে। কারণ অর্থে Because of ব্যবহৃত হয়।

02. \_\_\_\_\_ your help, I could not overcome the problem.

(MC-7 Clg: 2021-22)

- A. For B. But for  
C. Instead of D. In case of

ⓑ **Explanation:** But for অর্থ ছাড়া বা না হলে, Option C হবে না কারণ অর্থ সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ নয়। Option D হবে না কারণ অর্থ সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ নয়।

03. He is yet to get a suitable job \_\_\_\_\_ his good result.

(MC-7 Clg: 2021-22)

- A. in spite B. in spite off  
C. despite D. though

ⓑ **Explanation:** Simple sentence দুইটি despite হবে। Option B হবে না কারণ in spite off নেই। Option A হবে না কারণ + in spite এর পর of নাই।

04. He made the same mistake — his sister.

(MC-7 Clg: 2021-21)

- A. as B. which  
C. so D. that did

ⓐ **Explanation:** এটা একটি Simple sentence দুইটি কোনো Conjunction ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

- (a) as - preposition (b) which - Conjunction  
(c) so - Conjunction (d) that did - Conjunction

# PRIME TEST

01. I always take an umbrella — it rains.  
A. in case  
B. in case of  
C. if  
D. unless
02. We need two hundred dollars — this to pay for everything.  
A. as well  
B. also  
C. beside  
D. besides
03. I'll come to meet you at the station in my car — you do not have to walk to my house.  
A. because  
B. so that  
C. that  
D. order
04. Geysers occur where magma lies just below the earth's surface, particularly in volcanic regions — Iceland or New Zealand.  
A. such as  
B. alike  
C. for example  
D. e. g.
05. — the country is undeveloped, it is beautiful.  
A. Although  
B. But  
C. It  
D. Where
06. he could not win but learned a lot, Which part of speech is the word 'but'?  
A. An adjective  
B. an adverb  
C. verb  
D. A conjunction
07. To complete the sentence, 'Maruf likes orange, — he does not like apple.'  
A. as  
B. but  
C. after  
D. so
08. Easier said — done.  
A. than  
B. then  
C. and  
D. be
09. Smoking is addictive — expensive.  
A. as well  
B. well  
C. as well as  
D. well as
10. — small, the room is well furnished.  
A. Despite  
B. If  
C. Although  
D. Unless

OMR SHEET				04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)			
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)			
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)				

## ANS ANALYSIS

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

## TENSE

### Present Indefinite Tense

#### Present Indefinite Tense:

সূত্র: S + V(s/es) + O

কিছু word: Always, often, sometimes, everyday, daily, regularly, usually, normally, occasionally, generally etc. এই শব্দগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

• চিরস্থান সত্য, ঐতিহাসিক সত্য ও অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

#### Example:

01. Rabindranath's stories often — surprise endings.

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

Ans B

02. The sun — in the east.

A. rise  
B. rises  
C. rose  
D. rising

Ans B

03. Which is the example of present indefinite tense?

A. He had an Indian cow.  
B. The boy was seriously punished.  
C. The train left the station in time.  
D. None

Ans D

04. Habitual fact is expressed only in-

A. present perfect tense  
B. present indefinite tense  
C. past perfect tense  
D. past indefinite tense

Ans B

05. Find out the tense of the following sentence: Let it be done.

A. Present indefinite  
B. Past indefinite  
C. Present perfect  
D. Past perfect

Ans A

#### Present Continuous Tense:

সূত্র: S + am/is/are + V + ing

কিছু word: Now, at this time, at this moment, at present, still, day by day, today, this year, this week etc. এই শব্দগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present Continuous Tense হয়।

#### Example:

01. The baby — because it is hungry now.

A. is crying  
B. cries  
C. is  
D. are

Ans A

02. He — a letter to his father now.

A. writes  
B. write  
C. is writing  
D. wrote

Ans C

03. Find out the tense of the following sentence: It is interesting.

A. Present indefinite  
B. Present continuous  
C. Present perfect  
D. None of them

Ans A

04. Which of the sentence is in the future, even the verb is not future tense?

A. Maria is banana.  
B. John is flying for Germany next week.  
C. He is probably watching TV.  
D. She has gone for some shopping.

Ans B

05. They ..... to a concert tomorrow.

A. has been going  
B. are going  
C. are gone  
D. have been going

Ans B

### Present Perfect Tense:

সূত্র: S + have/has + V3 + Ext.

- ❑ কিছু word: Already, just, just now, yet, never, every, lately, recently, so far, since, for etc. এই শব্দগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present Perfect Tense হয়।
- ❑ 'Already' Affirmative Sentence-এ বসে এবং 'yet' Interrogative ও Negative Sentence-এ বসে।

#### Example:

01. Everything is going well, We — any problem so far.

A. aren't have B. didn't have  
C. don't have D. haven't had

Ans D

02. Just now he — his dinner but he says, he'll see you when he's finished.

A. is having B. has had  
C. was having D. had

Ans B

03. Find out the wrong sentence:

A. How long has Rahim been unemployed?  
B. How long do you know Karim?  
C. She has been ill for quite a long time.  
D. My grandparents got married in London.

Ans B

04. The .... not yet been determined.

A. extent of his injuries has  
B. extent of his injuries have  
C. extent of his injuries have been  
D. extent of his injuries are

Ans A

### Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

সূত্র: S + have/has + been + V + ing + Ext.

#### Example:

01. He — at the University of Dhaka since 2012.

A. studied B. was studying  
C. has been studying D. none

Ans C

02. The baby — since morning.

A. cries B. has cried  
C. has been crying D. have been crying

Ans C

03. We.....to Dhaka in 1994 and.....here since then.

A. came, lived B. came, were living  
C. came, have been living D. came, had lived

Ans C

04. We.....English since our childhood.

A. are learning B. learn  
C. learned D. have been leaning

Ans D

05. .... English since I was twelve.

A. I'm learning B. I've learned  
C. I learn D. I have been leaning

Ans D

### Past Indefinite Tense:

সূত্র: S + V2 + Ext.

- ❑ কিছু word: Yesterday, ago, long ago, long since, last, once, it is time, it is high time, wish etc. এই শব্দগুলো থাকলে সেটি Past Indefinite Tense হয়।
- ❑ অতীতকালের দুটি Clause যদি as soon as দ্বারা যুক্ত তাহলে দুটি কাজই Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

#### Example:

01. Choose the correct sentence-

A. I had left my college yesterday.  
B. I left my College yesterday.  
C. I was left my College yesterday.  
D. I was leaving my College yesterday.

Ans B

02. I read an interesting book few days ago. (Identify the tense)

A. Present indefinite B. Present perfect  
C. Past indefinite D. Past perfect

Ans C

03. When I saw her leaving in a hurry, I..... her where she was going.

A. have asked B. was asking  
C. asked D. had asked

Ans B

04. .... you go to the cinema last night?

A. Would B. Did  
C. Are D. Were

Ans B

05. At four he (look) the same as now. (চার বছর বয়সে সে এখনকার মতই দেখতে ছিল।)

A. looks B. look  
C. looking D. looked

Ans D

### Past Continuous Tense:

সূত্র: S + was/were + V + ing + Ext.

- ❑ While এর পরে Past Continuous Tense হয়।
- ❑ অতীতকালের দুটি Clause যদি As/While/when দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে তাদের একটিতে Past continuous এবং অপরটিতে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

#### Example:

01. My uncle arrived while I — TV.

A. was watched B. had watched  
C. would watched D. was watching

Ans D

02. While you — to me on the phone, somebody pushed a letter under the door.

A. are talking B. talk  
C. have talked D. were talking

Ans D

03. The girl.....in the lake but someone dived in and rescued her.

A. drowned B. was drowning  
C. will have been drowning D. had drowned

Ans B

04. I quickly lost interest in Mr. Rahim's story, because he was .... himself.

A. repetitions B. repeated  
C. repeating D. repeatedly

Ans C

05. Saima was reading a book ..... waiting for the bus.

A. as though B. when  
C. while D. as

Ans C

### Past Perfect Tense:

সূত্র: S + had + V3 + Ext.

After এর পরে Past Perfect Tense ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Before এর পূর্বে Past Perfect Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।

#### Example:

01. The doctor — him medication for his illness after he had examined him.

A. prescribes B. is prescribing  
C. will prescribe D. prescribed

Ans D

02. The patient had died. Which form of tense does the sentence represent?

A. Present perfect B. Past indefinite  
C. Past perfect D. Future perfect

Ans C

03. Rahim ..... his work by the time his friends arrived.

A. will finish B. had finished  
C. have finished D. could finish

Ans B

04. Our friends ..... the day before.

A. having left B. had left  
C. have been left D. had been left

Ans B



① **Explanation** Last এরপর date, month, time থাকলে Simple Past Tense হয়।

11. Rana \_\_\_\_\_ to Dhaka just a few months ago. [DU-7 Ctg. 2017-18]  
A. has moved B. had moved

- A. has moved                      B. had moved  
C. would move                    D. moved

**① Explanation/** Ago, long ago, long time, yesterday, last time  
**১। অতীত Past simple Tense হয়।**

**12.** I reached the station ——— the train had left. [DU-7 Ctg. 2017-18]

A. than    B. then

- ① Explanation:** Past Perfect + Before + Past Ind.  
Past Ind + After + Past Perfect

## PRIME TEST

01. Rabindranath's stories often ..... surprise endings.

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

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

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

03. We often ..... a victim of circumstances. (আমরা প্রায়ই পরিস্থিতির  
শীকার হই।)

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

04. I ..... television every day.

- A. watches                      B. am watching  
C. watch                         D. am watch

05. These grapes.....sour.

A. tasting                      B. are testing  
C. tastes                      D. taste

06. I ..... twenty kilometers to work everyday.

A. make                      B. do  
C. commute                D. go

07. He ..... up at 7 O'clock every morning. (সে প্রতিদৈ সকাল ৭টার  
ঘুম থেকে উঠে।)

- A. got  
B. getting  
C. get  
D. gets

08. I ..... at six o'clock, but ..... to be by five.

A. get normally up - I sometime have  
B. normally get up - sometimes I have  
C. get normally up - sometimes I  
D. normally get up - I have sometimes

09. Choose the correct option:

A. What means this word?  
B. What does mean this word?  
C. What does this word mean?  
D. What is this word mean?

10. Choose the right form of verb to fill up the gap : Dr. Ridwan is busy. He .... a patient right now.

- A. is seeing                      B. had seen  
C. was seeing                  D. sees

OMR SHEET		Q. NO.	
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	(A) (B) (C) (D)	

## ANS ANALYSIS

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

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

## CHAPTER 09 RIGHT FORM OF VERB

**Rule-01:** নিচের কতিপয় Verb রয়েছে যেগুলোর পরে আরেকটি Verb আসলে সেটি Gerund বা 'ing যুক্ত Verb' হয়।

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

**Example:**

01. Strauss finished — two of his published compositions before his tenth birthday.  
A. written B. write  
C. to write D. writing **Ans D**
02. He hates — the phone and very often lets it —.  
A. attending, off B. answering, ring  
C. ringing, on D. holding, rug **Ans B**
03. I regret — Marzina about the wedding.  
A. tell B. to tell  
C. telling D. to telling **Ans C**

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

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

**Example:**

01. One of the least effective ways of storing information is learning — it.  
A. how repeat B. repeating  
C. to repeat D. repeat **Ans C**
02. Almost every one fails — on the first try.  
A. in passing the driving test  
B. to pass his driver's test  
C. to have passed his driver's test  
D. passing his driver's test **Ans B**
03. Anarchists believe that political institutions are not necessary — people.  
A. to have governing B. that govern  
C. governing D. to govern **Ans D**

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

count on	be better off	keep on
get through	get used to	be used to
with a view to	look forward to	object to
confess to	become used to	accustomed to
put off	insist on	do not mind
would you mind	can't stand	can't help

**Example:**

01. Many modern architects insist on — materials native to the region that will blend into the surrounding landscape.  
A. use B. to use C. the use D. using **Ans D**
02. Are you looking forward — your friend again?  
A. seeing B. to see C. to seeing D. to saw **Ans C**
03. Would you mind — me your mobile number?  
A. give B. giving  
C. to give D. to have given **Ans B**

**Rule-04:**

- i. Know এর পরে how to ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- ii. Lest থাকলে তারপর should ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- iii. It is time, it is high time, i fancy, i wish এগুলোর পরে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।
- iv. While এর পরে Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।
- v. Wish এর পরে Auxiliary হিসেবে শুধু were বসে।
- vi. Be verb + likely থাকলে এরপরে to + V1 হয়।

**Example:**

01. I don't know how — the problem.  
A. have tackle B. tackled  
C. to tackle D. knowing **Ans C**
02. She is likely —.  
A. knowing B. To know C. Know D. Know **Ans B**
03. He ran fast lest he — miss the train.  
A. can B. could C. should D. would **Ans C**
04. It is high time we — the people conscious about our national interest.  
A. should make B. made  
C. must make D. will make **Ans B**
05. I wish I — a king.  
A. am B. is C. was D. were **Ans D**

**Rule-05:**

- i. Present Indefinite + since + Past Indefinite.
- ii. Present Perfect + since + Past Indefinite.
- iii. Past Indefinite + Since + Past Perfect.
- iv. No sooner + Past Perfect Tense + than + Past Indefinite.
- v. Scarcely/hardly + Past Perfect Tense + when + Past Indefinite.

**Example:**

01. — since he settled in London.  
A. Ten years has passed B. Ten years had passed  
C. Ten years have passed D. Ten year had passed **Ans C**
02. It has been over three centuries — Shahjahan — the Taj Mahal.  
A. age, build B. when, has built  
C. since, built D. years, dreat **Ans C**
03. No sooner had he got the notice — he changed his direction.  
A. as B. than  
C. before D. after **Ans B**
04. No sooner had we — at the station than the student stood up.  
A. arrived B. arriving  
C. arrive D. arrival **Ans A**
05. Choose the correct tense.  
A. Scarcely had we started than it began to rain.  
B. Scarcely had we started when it began to rain.  
C. Scarcely had we started than but it started to rain.  
D. Scarcely had we been started but it began to rain. **Ans B**

**Rule-06: Preposition এর পর Verb + ing হয়।**

**Example:**

01. He worked instead of —. Which one is correct?

- A. having played B. play  
C. played D. playing

**Ans D**

**Rule-07: Before এর পূর্বে Past perfect Tense হয়। এবং After পরে Past Perfect Tense হয়। অপর Clause এ Past Indefinite Tense হয়।**

**Example:**

01. Miraz — for a new room-mate before he finally succeeded.

- A. had been looking B. has been looking  
C. will be looking D. has looked

**Ans A**

**PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**

01. She — late in the morning. [DU-7 Clg: 2023-24]

- A. used to getting up B. is used to getting up  
C. uses to get up D. was used to get up

**Explanation:** Be verb + used to থাকলে পরবর্তী verb টির সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। অতীতে কোনো অভ্যাস ছিল এরূপ অর্থে used to + v<sub>1</sub> হয়। অতীতে কোনো অভ্যাস ছিল এবং বর্তমানেও আছে এরূপ অর্থে Be verb + used to + v + ing হয়।

02. Rubina is looking forward to — America. [DU-7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. go to B. going to C. a going D. to in

**Explanation:** look forward to + v + ing হয়।

03. It is high time we — on the matter. [DU-7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. act B. acted C. are acting D. have acted

**Explanation:** If is high time + sub + v<sub>2</sub>

04. The girl went away —. [DU-7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. laughingly B. being laughed C. with laugh D. laughing

**Explanation:** Preposition এর পর v + ing হয়।

05. The judge wanted the murderer to be —. [DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]

- A. hung B. hanged C. hanging D. dhnged

**Explanation:** to be এর পরে V<sub>3</sub> হয়।

06. I am used to — by boats. [DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]

- A. travelling B. travel  
C. be travelling D. have been travelling

**Explanation:** Be used to এর পরে verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

07. Would you mind — the door? [DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]

- A. to close B. to closing C. closing D. to be closed

**Explanation:** Would you mind, be used to, look forward to, insist on, feel like get used to ইত্যাদি শব্দের পরে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

08. You had better — me alone. [DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]

- A. left B. leave C. exit D. stayed

**Explanation:** Have, has, had এর পর Verb এর Past Participle হলেও Had better একটি Modal Auxiliary Verb সুতরাং Had better এর পর Verb এর base form বসে।

09. She enjoys — the piano. [DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]

- A. playing B. to play C. play D. played

**Explanation:** Enjoy এর পর অন্য একটি Verb আসলে (V + ing) হয়।

10. It is high time we — our food habit. [DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]

- A. change B. changed C. to change D. changing

**Explanation:** It is high time এবং It's time এরপর sub থাকলে Simple past tense হয় আর sub না থাকলে (to + verb) বসে।

11. I study hard — I should fail in the examination.

- A. so that B. unless C. or D. lest

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

**Explanation:** Lest এরপর Should + Verb এর base form.

12. I wish I — your shoes.

- A. was in B. were in C. put on D. get into

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

**Explanation:** Wish, Asif, As though এদের পর Verb এর Past form হবে এবং be verb হলে were হবে।

13. Choose the correct sentence-

- A. Meat is eat cooked in our country.  
B. Meat is eaten cooked in our country.  
C. Meat is eaten cook in our country.  
D. meat is ate cooked in our country.

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

**Ans C**

14. The Arabian Nights — still a great favourite to many people.

- A. has B. is C. are D. were

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

**Explanation:** The Arabian Nights একটি বইয়ের নাম। তাই এটি singular verb গ্রহণ করবে। এছাড়াও Gulliver's Travels.

15. The dog was — in front of the door. [DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

- A. lying B. lain C. laid D. laying

**Explanation:** Lie (বিশ্রাম করা, শোয়া) - by-lain

Lay (শোয়ানো, রাখা) - Laid-laid

বিশ্রাম নেয়া অর্থে way lying

16. I shall wait for you — you do not return. [DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

- A. until B. if C. till D. unless

**Explanation:** till এরপর negative হয় কিন্তু untill এরপর negative হয় না। till-যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত, until- যতক্ষণ না, unless-যদি না।

17. Rubel is looking forward to — to America.

- A. goes B. go C. going D. have gone

[DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

**Explanation:** look forward to/with a view to এদের পর v + ing হয়

18. Which of the following is a correct plural word?

- A. agendum B. peasantry C. datum D. phenomenon

[DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

**Explanation:** datum (Singular)- data (Plural), agendum (Singular)- agenda (Plural), Phenomenon (Singular) - Phenomena (Plural). আর Crowd, Peasantry, People, Poultry, Police, swine দেখতে singular হলেও plural

19. The best things in my life — my family and friends.

- A. has been B. have been C. is D. are

[DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

**Explanation:** in একটি Preposition, আর preposition দ্বারা একাধিক subject যুক্ত থাকলে, preposition এর আগের subject টি real subject তাই are হবে।

20. Neither of the books — interesting. [DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

- A. were B. are C. had D. was

**Explanation:** Each/either/neither এর পর of হলে এর পরের Noun টি plural হয়, verb singular হয়।

21. He is one of the honest — in our society. [DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

- A. man B. mans C. men D. mens

**Explanation:** One + of এর পরের noun plural হয় এবং v erb singular হয়।

22. I wish the price of the essential commodities — come down soon.?

- A. would B. will C. should D. were

[DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]

**Explanation:** as if/as though/wish এদের পর v. Past form হয়।

23. He is decorating his flat with a view to — it? [DU-7 Clg: 17-18]

- A. sell B. sold  
C. sate D. selling

**Ans D**

24. United we stand, divided we —? [DU-7 Clg.2017-18]  
 A. sit B. run  
 C. fall D. break  
**Explanation/** Why a view to / look forward to এদের পর ring হয়।
25. The girl is trying hard to — weight. [DU-7 Clg.2017-18]  
 A. loose B. lose  
 C. loss D. lost  
**Explanation/** Lose (হারানো)- Lost-Lost, Loose (adj)- ঢিলা।
26. Rabindranath's short stories often — surprise endings? [DU-7 Clg.2017-18]  
 A. had B. have  
 C. has D. have had  
**Explanation/** Subject, Plural তাই verb have

27. Every member of my family — here tonight. [DU-7 Clg.17-18]  
 A. are B. is  
 C. was D. be  
**Explanation/** Each every ইত্যাদি Subject অংশে থাকলে পরবর্তী verbটি সর্বদা singular হয়।

### PRIME TEST

01. It is time (do) the work.  
 A. did B. doing  
 C. does D. to do
02. It is time I - my medicine.  
 A. take B. took  
 C. taken D. have
03. It is high time we ..... the people conscious about our national interest.  
 A. should make B. will make  
 C. must make D. made
04. Choose the correct sentence:  
 A. I have known him since I joined the University.  
 B. I know him since I joined the University.  
 C. I am knowing him since I joined the University.  
 D. I have known him when I joined the University.
05. I ..... him since we met a year ago.  
 A. didn't see B. was not seen  
 C. hadn't seen D. haven't seen
06. It..... five days since he -missing.  
 A. was, has been B. was, was  
 C. has been, is D. has been, went
07. We ..... friends since we were children.  
 A. has been B. being  
 C. have been D. been
08. .... since he settled in London.  
 A. Ten years have passed B. Ten years had passed  
 C. Ten years have passed D. Ten years had been passed
09. Which sentence is correct?  
 A. He is as good as I B. He is as good as mine  
 C. He is as good as me D. He is as good me
10. I saw a bird — in.  
 A. to sit B. sitting  
 C. sat D. is sitting

OMR SHEET		04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)		

### ANS ANALYSIS

01. D	02. B	03. D	04. A	05. D	06. D	07. C	08. C	09. A	10. B
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## CHAPTER 10 SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

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

### Example:

01. 'Subject- Verb Agreement' refers to -  
 A. person only B. number, person and gender  
 C. number and person D. number only **Ans C**
02. The big room..... air-conditioned.  
 A. is B. are C. should D. do **Ans A**
03. A doctor.....with patients in the big room.  
 A. working B. to work C. is working D. work **Ans C**
- Everybody, Everyone, Everything, No-one, Nobody, Nothing, Anyone, Anybody, Anything etc. শব্দগুলোর পরে verb সবসময় singular হবে।

### Example:

01. Everybody wants to go cinema but nobody — willing to pay for the tickets.  
 A. is seeming B. seem  
 C. seems D. are seem **Ans C**
02. Nothing — under the house.  
 A. are B. was C. have D. none **Ans B**
03. Someone — going to class-  
 A. is B. are C. were D. none **Ans A**

সাধারণভাবে and দ্বারা একাধিত Noun যুক্ত হলে তা Plural- Subject হয়। কিন্তু কখনও কখনও এই Conjunction 'and' দ্বারা দুটি Singular Noun যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Idea প্রকাশ করে। যেমন: bread and butter, horse and carriage, time and tide, pen and paper ইত্যাদি। এরকম ক্ষেত্রে Sentence-এর Verb টি Singular হয়।

### Example:

01. Slow and steady ..... the race.  
 A. will win B. won  
 C. wins D. has won **Ans C**
02. Jamal and I ..... to school. (জামাল আর আমি হেটে ছুঁলে যায়।)  
 A. walking B. walk  
 C. walks D. are walk **Ans B**
03. The Headmaster and Secretary ..... present at the last meeting.  
 A. is B. was C. have D. were **Ans B**

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

### Example:

01. A basket of apples — fresh.  
 A. are B. was C. have D. were **Ans B**
02. The color of his eyes — blue.  
 A. is B. are C. were D. have **Ans A**
03. The facilities at the library — among the best in the country.  
 A. is B. are C. was D. has **Ans B**

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

### Example:

01. Either my shoes or your coat — always on the floor.  
 A. is B. are C. were D. have **Ans A**

## 02. Identify the correct sentence.

- A. Either she or her sisters is responsible.  
 B. Neither she nor her sisters is responsible.  
 C. Neither she nor her sisters are responsible.  
 D. Either she nor her sisters are responsible.

Ans C

## 03. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A. Either the student or the teacher are to blame.  
 B. Either the students or the teacher have to blame.  
 C. Either the students or the teacher has to blame.  
 D. Either the students or the teacher is to blame.

Ans D

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

## Example:

## 01. Physics — my favorite subject.

- A. is B. are C. had D. have

Ans A

## 02. Statistics — our main subject.

- A. is B. are C. had D. have

Ans A

## 03. Complete the sentence: The news .....always bad now-a-days.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

Ans A

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

## Example:

## 01. Fariha and not I — considered to be guilty.

- A. am B. are C. is D. have

Ans C

## 02. He along with his friends — football.

- A. play B. plays C. played D. none

Ans B

## 03. He as well as his students — completed his assignment.

- A. has B. are C. were D. have

Ans A

Amount of time, money, distance, newspaper, book, movie, organization ইত্যাদি verb গুলো সবসময় singular হয়।

## Example:

## 01. Two thousand taka — enough to buy a shirt.

- A. be B. are C. being D. is

Ans D

## 02. The arabian Nights — still a great favourite.

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

Ans D

## 03. No news — good news.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

Ans A

## 04. Fifty thousand dollars ..... a big amount of money.

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

Ans A

Fraction অথবা ভগ্নাংশ এর পরবর্তী Subject অনুযায়ী Verb হবে।

## Example:

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

- A. have been B. had been C. has been D. were

Ans C

## 02. One-third of the students — present in the class.

- A. do not B. remains C. are D. is

Ans C

## 03. Fifty percent of the land — cultivated.

- A. are B. is C. were D. had

Ans B

## The + Adjective + Plural Verb:

কোন Adjective এর পূর্বে The বসলে Adjective টি Plural Noun হিসেবে কাজ করে। Verb-ও তাই Plural হবে।

- (i) The honest are rewarded. (ii) The pious are for heaven.

## Example:

## 01. The virtuous (be) blessed. (ধার্মিকের সুখী।)

- A. I have been B. are  
C. is D. none of these

Ans B

## 02. The poor....in rainy days. (গরীবরা বৃষ্টির দিন অনাহারে থাকে।)

- A. starves B. starve  
C. If depend D. stays

Ans B

Relative Pronoun এর পূর্ববর্তী Noun কে follow করে। পূর্ববর্তী Noun অনুযায়ী Verb হয়।

## Example:

## 01. A reward has been announced for the employees who ..... hard.

- A. have worked B. has worked  
C. will be work D. have had worked

Ans A

## 02. Everybody who ..... a fever must go home immediately.

- A. have B. had  
C. has D. none

Ans C

## 03. It is I who — your friend.

- A. is B. were  
C. am D. being

Ans C

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

## Example:

## 01. Neither of my two suitcases — adequate.

- A. are B. was  
C. have D. were

Ans B

## 02. Standing under the banyan tree — peace.

- A. give B. gives  
C. giving D. given

Ans B

(i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb.

(ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb.

অর্থাৎ and দ্বারা যুক্ত উভয় noun এর পূর্বেই যদি article (the) থাকে তাহলে plural হয়। আর যদি একটি noun এর পূর্বে article (the) থাকে তাহলে singular verb হয়।

## Example:

## 01. The headmaster and secretary — present at the last meeting.

- A. is B. was  
C. have D. were

Ans B

## 02. The professor and the student — on that point.

- A. has agreed B. agrees  
C. agreeing D. agree

Ans D

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

- A. The poet and novelist are dead.  
B. The poet and the novelist is dead.  
C. The poet and novelist is dead.  
D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead.

Ans C

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

## Example:

## 01. Offspring — the most precious thing of the world.

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

Ans A

The number of, one of, a pair of এগুলোর পরে Singular Verb হয়। কিন্তু a number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয়।

## Example:

## 01. A number of people — for a train at the station.

- A. are waiting B. is waiting  
C. has waiting D. have been waited

Ans A



## CHAPTER 11 CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

যদি যুক্ত বাক্য অথবা শর্তাধীন বাক্যকে Conditional Sentence বলা হয়।

□ **Kinds:** Conditional Sentence মূলত 4 প্রকার।

01. Zero Conditional
02. First Conditional
03. Second Conditional
04. Third Conditional

☞ **Example:**

01. Conditionals are of-

- A. two kinds
- B. four kinds
- C. three kinds
- D. four kinds

**Ans C**

□ **Zero Conditional Sentence:** If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি Present indefinite Tense হবে এবং অপর Clause টি Present Indefinite Tense হবে।

☞ **Example:**

01. Water boils — you heat it to 100° centigrade.

- A. Unless
- B. Until
- C. If
- D. Although

**Ans C**

02. If children be healthy, they learn to walk at about eighteen months old.

- A. be healthy, they learn to walk at
- B. is healthy, they learn to walk at
- C. be healthy, they learns to walk at
- D. are healthy, they will learn to walk at

**Ans D**

03. If orange blossoms are exposed to very cold temperature, they withered and died.

- A. they withered and died
- B. they wither and died
- C. they withered and die
- D. they will wither and die

**Ans D**

04. If light strikes a rough surface, it diffused.

- A. strikes a rough surface, it diffused
- B. strike a rough surface, it diffused
- C. strikes a rough surface it diffuses
- D. stroke a rough surface, it diffused

**Ans C**

05. If water freezes, it has become a solid.

- A. freezes, it has become a solid
- B. freeze, it has become a solid
- C. freezes, it becomes a solid
- D. freeze, it become a solid

**Ans C**

□ **First Conditional Sentence:** If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি Present indefinite Tense হবে এবং অপর Clause টি Future Indefinite Tense হবে।

☞ **Example:**

01. If services are increased, taxes —.

- A. will probably go up
- B. probably go up
- C. probably up
- D. going up probably

**Ans A**

02. If water is heated to 212 degrees F, — as steam.

- A. it will boil and escape
- B. it is boiling and escaping
- C. it boil and escape
- D. it would boil and escape

**Ans A**

03. I will come tomorrow if I — time.

- A. had
- B. will have
- C. am having
- D. have

**Ans D**

□ **2<sup>nd</sup> Conditional Sentence:** If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি Past Indefinite হবে পরের Clause টিতে would, could, might + V<sub>1</sub> বলে।

☞ **Example:**

01. If I wanted to marry, I could have done it.

- A. I could do it
- B. I could have to do it
- C. I would have done it
- D. I would have to do it

**Ans A**

02. If Bobi got a warning for studying, he should study for a long time.

- A. he should study
- B. he should have studied
- C. he should have study
- D. he studied

**Ans A**

03. If American ate fewer foods with sugar and salt, their general health .... better.

- A. be
- B. will be
- C. is
- D. would be

**Ans D**

□ **3<sup>rd</sup> Conditional Sentence:** If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি যদি Past Perfect Tense-এ হয়, তাহলে পরের অংশটিতে might/could/would + have + V<sub>3</sub> হয়।

☞ **Example:**

01. We would have bought a new stereo system if we — enough money.

- A. have had
- B. had
- C. had had
- D. have

**Ans C**

02. He — arrested if he had tried to leave the country.

- A. would have
- B. could be
- C. must be
- D. would have been

**Ans D**

### PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Had I been a farmer, they — adulteration-free crops.

[DU-7 Clg: 2023-24]

- A. would produce
- B. could produce
- C. would have produced
- D. will have produced

☞ **Explanation:** 3<sup>rd</sup> Condition:

- If + Past Perfect.....+ subject + would/could/might + have + V<sub>3</sub>
- had + subject + V<sub>3</sub> .....+ subject + would/could/might + have + V<sub>3</sub>

02. He told me that he — if he could finish work early.

[DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]

- A. may come
- B. has to come
- C. would come
- D. would have come

☞ **Explanation:** 2<sup>nd</sup> conditional sentence এর নিয়মানুযায়ী If + past indefinite tense + sub + would/could/might + verb এর base form.

03. If I had wings, I — in the sky.

[DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]

- A. would have flown
- B. would be flying
- C. will fly
- D. would fly

☞ **Explanation:** 1<sup>st</sup> conditional sentence. If + past indefinite, sub + would/could/might + verb এর base form.

04. If I were you, I — the situation more carefully.?

[DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]

- A. would handle
- B. will handle
- C. handled
- D. had handled

☞ **Explanation:** If+Past Ind+Sub+Would/Could/Might+V<sub>1</sub> 2<sup>nd</sup> Cond. এর rule হবে।

## PRIME TEST

11. Which one is wrong sentence?  
 A. If he comes I will go there  
 B. If he came I would have gone there  
 C. If he came I would go there.  
 D. If he had come I would have gone there
12. If my father---me up, I will take the bus home.  
 A. doesn't pick  
 B. don't pick  
 C. would pick  
 D. didn't pick
13. If he has time, he ..... us next Friday. Fill in the blank.  
 A. visit  
 B. visited  
 C. will visit  
 D. will have visit
14. If he has time, he ..... us next Friday.  
 A. visits  
 B. will  
 C. have visited  
 D. will visit
15. We shall visit her if ..... time.  
 A. we will have  
 B. we had  
 C. we have  
 D. we don't have
16. Choose the correct sentence.  
 A. When there is chaos in society, the economy of the country do not develop  
 B. The economy of the country will not develop if there is chaos in the society.  
 C. Economic conditions does not improve when there is chaos in the society  
 D. The economy of the country will not be develop when there is chaos in the society
17. If he runs fast, he ..... win the prize. Fill in the above blank.  
 A. would  
 B. will  
 C. can  
 D. could
18. If the parliamentary body ....., the bill will be placed in the parliament.  
 A. approved  
 B. had approved  
 C. approves  
 D. has approved
19. He won't pass his exam unless he ..... much harder.  
 A. studies B. study  
 C. will study D. may study
20. If there is a will, .....  
 A. there is a way B. there must be ways  
 C. there is no problem D. there should be will power to

## OMR SHEET

01. A B C D	04. A B C D	08. A B C D
02. A B C D	05. A B C D	09. A B C D
03. A B C D	06. A B C D	10. A B C D
	07. A B C D	৯০

## ANS ANALYSIS

01. B	02. A	03. C	04. D	05. C	06. B	07. B	08. C	09. A	10. A
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## CHAPTER 12

## VOICE CHANGE

## Voice ২ প্রকার:

- i. Active Voice ii. Passive Voice

## Active থেকে Passive করার কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়ম:

- i. V3 হবে সবসময়।  
 ii. Present Indefinite Tense এ Auxiliary হিসেবে am/is/are হবে।  
 iii. Past Indefinite Tense এ Auxiliary হিসেবে was/were হবে।  
 iv. যেকোনো Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে being হবে।  
 v. যেকোনো Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে been হবে।  
 vi. Modal Verb এর ক্ষেত্রে be + V<sub>1</sub> ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
 vii. Voice Change করতে হলে object কে subject-এ আনতে হয় এবং subject কে object এর কাছে নিয়ে যেতে হয়।

Sequence: Subject + Auxiliary Verb + V<sub>3</sub> + by + object.

## Example:

01. The best passive form of the sentence: 'We don't like idle people.'

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

Ans C

02. The passive form of 'They were flying kites.' is —.

- A. Kites were flown by them.  
 B. Kites were being flown by them.  
 C. Kites were being flowing by them.  
 D. Kites was being flown by them.

Ans B

## Voice Change According to Tense:

সকল General Rules এর সাথে শুধুমাত্র বিভিন্ন Tense অনুসারে 'To be' Verb ভিন্ন হবে। বিভিন্ন Tense অনুসারে 'To be' Verb এর ভিন্নতা নিচের ছকে দেওয়া হল।

Name of The Tense		'To be' Verb Used in Passive Voice
Present	Indefinite	am/is/are
	Continuous	am being/is being/are being
	Perfect	have been/has been
	Perfect Continuous	have been being/has been being
Past	Indefinite	was/were
	Continuous	was being/were being
	Perfect	had been
	Perfect Continuous	had been being
Future	Indefinite	shall be/will be
	Continuous	shall be being/will be being
	Perfect	shall have been/will have been
	Perfect Continuous	shall have been being/will have been being

## Examples:

Name of The Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	Indefinite	He does the sum. The sum is done by him.
	Continuous	He is doing the sum. The sum is being done by him.
	Perfect	He has done the sum. The sum has been done by him.
	Perfect Continuous	He has been doing the sum for three hours. The sum has been being done by him for three hours.



- We saw them go out. (Passive).  
 A. They were seen to go out.  
 B. As they were going out saw them  
 C. We saw them as they went out.  
 D. They were going out when we saw them

[Ans A]

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

11. Which is the correct passive form of the sentence, "Whom do you want?" [DU-7 Clg: 2023-24]

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

**Explanation** Whom যুক্ত Interrogative sentence এর active থেকে Passive করতে হলে: Who + Auxiliary verb +  $v_3$  + by + object + ?.

12. The teacher advised the student —. [DU-7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. not telling a lie B. don't tell a lie  
 C. not to tell a lie D. never tell a lie

**Explanation** let not যুক্ত Imperative sentence এর Narration পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb এ advice/order ইত্যাদি হবে এবং Inverted কমা তুলে not to হবে।

13. The Dhaka Metro Rail — by the honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. [DU-7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. inaugurated B. has inaugurated  
 C. was inaugurated D. had inaugurated

**Explanation** বাক্যটি passive form এ আছে এবং বাক্যটি অতীতকালের। এজন্য was/were +  $v_3$  বসাতে হবে।

14. "Man — free but every where he is in chains." [DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]

- A. is born B. was born  
 C. has born D. were born

**Explanation** প্রশ্নটি বিখ্যাত দার্শনিক "রুশো" এর একটি উক্তি।

15. My friend said to me, "Let us go, you and I." The correct indirect speech is —. [DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

- A. My friend proposed to me that they might go.  
 B. My friend requested me that we could go.  
 C. My friend proposed to me that we could go.  
 D. My friend suggested that might be allowed to go.

**Explanation** Let us যুক্ত Active Voice কে Passive Voice করতে হলে might be allowed to ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

16. The dead body was — to Dhaka medical College Hospital morgue for autopsy yesterday - [DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]

- A. send  
 B. sends  
 C. sent  
 D. have sent

**Explanation** Passive Voice এ auxiliary verb এরপর  $V_3$  হয় তাই was sent.

17. Dhaka university — called — Oxford of the East. [DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]

- A. is, the  
 B. was, the  
 C. has been  
 D. is, no article

**Explanation** Passive Voice তাই was called এবং Oxford of the East একটিমাত্র বিধায় the হবে।

## PRIME TEST

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

- A. Who will be paid him  
 B. Who would be paid him  
 C. Whom he will be paid  
 D. By whom will he be paid

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

- A. Your duty should be done by you timely.  
 B. It is time for your duty to be done.  
 C. Duty should be done timely.  
 D. Your duty to be done timely.

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

- A. By whom the tree was planted here?  
 B. The tree was planted here by whom?  
 C. By whom was this tree planted here?  
 D. By whom had the tree been planted here?

04. The passive form of "Are you doing the sums?" is-

- A. Do the sums being done by you?  
 B. Are the sums being done by you  
 C. Are the sums being do by you  
 D. Are the sums doing by you?

05. Make the sentence Passive: Who wrote this?

- A. This is written by who?  
 B. By whom was this written?  
 C. Whom was this written?  
 D. By who was this written?

06. Whom do you want? Make it passive.

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

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

- A. I was seen by the boy coming  
 B. The boy was seen by me coming  
 C. The boy was seen coming by me  
 D. The boy was seen to me coming

08. The correct passive of: "Who can do it?"

- A. By whom can it be do?  
 B. By whom can it be did?  
 C. By whom can it be done?  
 D. By whom could it be done?

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

- A. These doors must be shut by you  
 B. Shut you must these doors  
 C. These doors you must shut  
 D. These doors must be shut

10. Bring me a pen.

- A. Let a pen be brought for me.  
 B. Let pen be brought to me.  
 C. Let me brought pen.  
 D. Let a pen be brought me.

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

## ANS ANALYSIS

01. D	02. B	03. C	04. B	05. B	06. A	07. C	08. C	09. D	10. A
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# CHAPTER 1 NARRATION

- 1. Narration: Narration প্রধানত দুই প্রকার।
- 1. Direct Narration
- 2. Indirect Narration

## Narration Changing Rules with Tips & Tricks

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

### Tense পরিবর্তনের CHART

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

- Example:**

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

এখানে Reporting Verb- Past Tense এবং Reported Speech- Present Continuous সুতরাং Indirect Narration এ Reported Speech- Past Continuous হবে। এবং যেহেতু Reported Speech এর "I" Subject "He" কে নির্দেশ করছে সুতরাং,

- Indirect : He said that he was going to school.
- Direct : The farmer says, "I am busy."
- Indirect : The farmer says that he is busy.

### Assertive Sentence:

- সকল Basic Rules প্রযোজ্য।
- চিরজন সত্য বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে Reported Speech এর Tense এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।

- Direct : The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."
- Indirect : The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.
- Direct : He said, "I walk a mile daily."
- Indirect : He said that he walk a mile daily.

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

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

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

### Example:

- Direct : The boy said, "I will do the work now."
- Indirect : The boy said that he would do the work then.
- Direct : He said, "I have never seen anything like it."
- Indirect : He said that he had never seen anything like it.

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

### Example:

- Direct : The boy said to me, "I will do the work now."
- Indirect : The boy told me that he would do the sum then.

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

### Example:

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

- "We" দ্বারা মানব জাতি বুঝালে Indirect Narration এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

### Example:

- Direct : He said, "We should obey our god."
- Indirect : He said that we should obey our god.

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

### Example:

- Direct : The Observer says, "We draw the attention of the government to this matter."
- Indirect : The Observer says that it draws the attention of the government to this matter.

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

### Example:

- Direct : He said to me, "We are not responsible for it."
- Indirect : He told me that we were not responsible for it.

- Come দ্বারা জন্ম গ্রহণ করা ও ফিরে আসা বুঝালে Come এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

### Example:

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

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

### Example:

- Direct : Mithu said, "No, I have changed my decision."
- Indirect : Mithu replied in negative that he had changed his decision.



02. Change the speech – "Will you make coffee" he said.  
 A. He said whether I can make coffee  
 B. He asked me if I would make coffee  
 C. He said to me if I could make coffee  
 D. He ordered me to make coffee
03. My colleague said to me, "Please lend me some money". The indirect form of the sentence is-  
 A. My colleague requested me to lend him some money.  
 B. My colleague said to me that I lend him some money.  
 C. My colleague said to me that I should lend him some money.  
 D. My colleague told me that I might lend him some money.
04. He said to me "May Allah Bless you" Find the correct indirect narration.  
 A. He wished that Allah mighty bless him  
 B. He wished to me that Allah might bless me.  
 C. He wished that Allah might bless me  
 D. He prayed for me that Allah bless me.
05. Change the narration "Could I use your phone"? She said.  
 A. She said whether she can use my phone  
 B. She told that she want to use my phone  
 C. She asked if she wanted to use my phone  
 D. She requested me to allow to use my phone
06. Asha said that she would go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test.  
 A. Asha said, "I will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."  
 B. Asha said, "She will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."  
 C. She said, "Asha will go to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."  
 D. Asha said, "I will be going to Dinajpur on Friday for admission test."
07. He said to me, "I am ready"  
 A. He told me that I am ready.  
 B. He told me that I will be ready.  
 C. He told me that had been ready.  
 D. He told me that he was ready.
08. Shamim said to me "Do you like pop music"  
 A. Shamim asked me if I liked pop music.  
 B. Shamim told me I liked pop music.  
 C. Shamim asked me did I liked pop music.  
 D. Shamim asked me whether I liked pop music.
09. He said "The sun gives us light"  
 A. He said that the sun gives them light  
 B. He said that the sun give to us light  
 C. He said that the sun give us light  
 D. He said that the sun gives us light
10. He asked me if I had done that work.  
 A. He said to me, 'Have not you done this work?'  
 B. He said to me, 'Did not you do that work?'  
 C. He said to me, 'Have not you done that work?'  
 D. He said to me, 'Did you do this work?'

OMR SHEET		
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	৩৫ ৩৬

## ANS ANALYSIS

01. D	02. B	03. A	04. C	05. C	06. A	07. D	08. D	09. A	10. D
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## CHAPTER 14 EMBEDDED QUESTION

**Rule:** WH word দ্বারা কোন বাক্য embedded question (বাক্যের মাঝে প্রশ্ন) থাকলে, WH শব্দের পরে Subject + verb বসে। কারণ Sub-ordinate clause কখনোই interrogative হয় না, সর্বদাই assertive sentence এ হয়ে থাকে। তাই WH word বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে WH word এর পরে assertive sentence (sub + verb + ext.) বসে।

**Embedded Question:** Principal clause + WH word + Subject + Verb + extension (যদি থাকে)

01. সে কে জান কি? - Do you know who he is? (Who is he নয়)  
 02. তুমি কি জান সে কোথায়? - Do you know where he is? (Where is he নয়)  
 03. আমি জানি সে কোথায় থাকে/কোথায় বাস করে। - I know where he lives. (where does he live নয়)  
 04. তিনি কবে আসিবেন জানো কি? - Do you know when he will come? (Will he come নয়)  
 05. তোমার নাম কী বল। - Tell me what your name is. (What is your name নয়)  
 06. সে কি চায় বলিতে পার? - Can you tell me what he wants? (What does he want নয়)

**Embedded Question এর নিম্নোক্ত গঠন তিনটি।** - বাক্যের প্রথমে কেবলমাত্র Auxiliary verb থাকলেই বাক্যের শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) ব্যবহার করা যাবে। অন্য সকল বাক্যের শেষে ফুলস্টপ (.) বসবে।

**Structure-1:** Auxiliary verb + subject + verb WH word + sub + verb + extension + ?

e.g. Did you ask the man what his name was? তুমি কি লোকটিকে তার নাম কি জিজ্ঞেস করেছিলে?

Do you know where he lives? তুমি কি জানো সে কোথায় থাকে/কোথায় বাস করে?

**Structure-2:** Subject + verb + WH word + Sub + verb + extension + (.)

e.g. I don't understand what the person is talking about. লোকটা কি বলছে আমি কিছুই বুঝতে পারছি না।

**Structure-3:** Verb + ——— + WH word + sub + verb + extension + (.)

e.g. Tell me why you went there. আমাকে বল তুমি সেখানে কেন গিয়েছিলে।

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Choose the correct sentence. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]  
 A. All of us know what is a dream.  
 B. All of us know what a dream is.  
 C. All of us knows what is a dream.  
 D. All of we know what a dream is.  
 (B) Explanation/ of (preposition) এর পর objective form হবে এবং conjunction এর পর sub + verb হবে।
02. Do you know \_\_\_\_? [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]  
 A. where dose he live  
 B. where did he live  
 C. where he lives  
 D. where he live  
 (C) Explanation/ Sub-ordinate clause এ প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য হয় না।



- **Compound Sentence** (যৌগিক বাক্য): যদি কোন Sentence এ এক বা একাধিক Principal Clause- and, but, or, yet, so, therefore ইত্যাদি Co-ordinating Conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে তাকে Compound Sentence বলে।

**Example:**

He is rich but he is honest.  
Read or you will fail.  
I went there and found him reading.

☞ **Example:**

01. A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete -

A. thought B. paragraph  
C. predicate D. fragment

**Ans A**

02. 'All that glitters is not gold' a -

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

**Ans B**

03. 'Do or die' is a -

A. Compound sentence B. Simple sentence  
C. Complex sentence D. Not at all a sentence

**Ans A**

04. An assertive sentence means:

A. we affirm what is said B. a negative form  
C. a simple statement D. comment or order

**Ans C**

05. The boy has a book. (What kind of sentence it is?)

A. Assertive B. Negative  
C. Optative D. Imperative

**Ans A**

## Transformation of Sentence

### Affirmative to Negative

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

**Ex:**

**Affir.** : Only Rima can do this sum.  
**Neg.** : None but Rima can do this sum.  
**Affir.** : Only the moon was visible.  
**Neg.** : Nothing but the moon was visible.  
**Affir.** : Only he can do the work.  
**Neg.** : None but he can do the work.  
**Affir.** : Allah alone can help us.  
**Neg.** : None but Allah can help us.  
**Affir.** : He has only a few toys.  
**Neg.** : He has nothing but a few toys.

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

**Ex:**

**Affir.** : We must obey our parents.  
**Neg.** : We cannot but obey our parents. / We cannot help obeying our parents.

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

**Ex:**

**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.

- **Superlative Degree** যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিচের গঠন অনুসরণ করতে হয়।

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

**Ex:**

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

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

**Ex:**

**Affir.:** Everyone hates liar.  
**Neg.:** There is no one but hates a liar.  
**Affir.:** Every mother loves her child.  
**Neg.:** There is no mother but loves her child.

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

**Structure in Affirmative:** Sub. + Verb + too + Adjective/Adverb + to + Infinitive (Verb)

**Structure in Negative:** Sub. + Verb + so + Adjective/Adverb + that + Sub. + cannot/ could not (Tense অনুসারে) + Infinitive (Verb.)

**Ex:**

**Affir.** : He is too weak to go.  
**Neg.** : He is so weak that he cannot go.

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

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

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

**Ex:**

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

### Assertive to Interrogative

- Assertive Sentence টি Affirmative হলে Interrogative Sentence টি Negative-Interrogative হবে। একই ভাবে Assertive Sentence টি Negative হলে Interrogative Sentence টি Affirmative - Interrogative হবে। Interrogative Sentence টি সাধারণ Yes/No Question এর নিয়ম অনুসারে গঠিত হবে।

**Ex:**

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

- Assertive Sentence এ Never, nothing থাকলে Interrogative Sentence এ যথাক্রমে ever, anything হয়।

**Ex:**

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

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

**Ex:**

**Asser.** : Everybody wishes to be happy.  
**Neg.** : Who doesn't wish to be happy?



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

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

Ans B

## 03. Move and die. (Simple)

- A. If you move, you will die.  
B. By moving you will die.  
C. Without moving you will die  
D. If you do not move, you will die.

Ans B

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

- A. He died in his village.  
B. He was born in a village and died in the same village,  
C. He died in his native village  
D. He died in a village where his birth took place.

Ans C

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

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

Ans C



## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

## 01. Choose the correct sentence.

[DU-7 Clg: 2023-24]

- A. How much money she save?  
B. How much money was she saved?  
C. How much she save money?  
D. How much money did she save?

**(D) Explanation** How much money একটি phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহার হয়েছে। এবং পরবর্তীতে Interrogative sentence এর Structure অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + subject + Main verb বসেছে।

## 02. which sentence is correct?

[DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]

- A. How long have you been joined this company?  
B. When did you join this company?  
C. How long are you joined this company?  
D. When you do join this company?

**(B) Explanation** Option A হবে না কারণ passive voice বোঝাচ্ছে। Option B হবে। interrogative sentence এ Auxiliary verb sub এর পূর্বে বসে। Option C এর সঠিক রূপ- How long are you joining this company. Option D হবে না কারণ interrogative sentence এ subject এর পূর্বে Auxiliary verb হয়।

## 03. Choose the correct sentence.

[DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]

- A. Open page 5  
B. Open at page 5  
C. Open page at 5  
D. At open page 5

**(B) Explanation** নির্দিষ্ট পৃষ্ঠা বুঝাতে Open at বসে।

## 04. The criminal — for murder.

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

- A. was hung  
B. was hanged  
C. has hanged  
D. hung

**(B) Explanation** ঝুলানো অর্থে hang এর Past form হবে hung। ফাঁসি দেওয়া অর্থে hanged.

## 05. He was reading a book — waiting for the bus. [DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

- A. as though  
B. while  
C. when  
D. as

**(B) Explanation** While ব্যবহৃত হয় কোন Phrase বা Clause এর আগে। কিন্তু When শুধুমাত্র Clause এর আগে বসে। While বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে যখন অর্থ দেয়।

## 06. The correct complex form of the sentence 'A rolling stone gathers no mass' is —.

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

- A. A stone that gathers no mass is rolling.  
B. Since a stone is rolling, it will gather no mass.  
C. Though a stone rolls, it gathers no mass.  
D. A stone that is rolling gathers no mass.

**(D) Explanation** That দ্বারা দুইটি Clause যুক্ত হলে সেটি Complex Sentence হয়।

## 07. My parents had given me the money, — I couldn't have afforded the trip.

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

- A. otherwise  
B. if  
C. and  
D. but

**(A) Explanation** Otherwise শব্দের অর্থন্যায় এখানে Parents টাকা দিয়েছিল অন্যথায় ট্রিপে যাওয়ার টাকা যোগার হতো না।

## 08. Choose the incorrect sentence

[DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]

- A. Inform the case to the police.  
B. Do not violate against the law.  
C. Can you tell me when will the train come?  
D. Who is to bell the cat?

**(C) Explanation** Complex Sentence এর Sub-ordinate Clause এ কখনও Interrogative হয় না। অর্থাৎ, Subject এরপর verb বসবে।

## 09. The novel that you — is known to me.

[DU-7 Clg: 2018-19]

- A. have finished  
B. finished  
C. had finished  
D. finishing

**(A) Explanation** You এরপর Present Perfect এ have হয়। আর পরবর্তী clause এ যেহেতু is আছে অর্থাৎ Present তাই (c) এর had এবং (b) হবে না। (d) এ কোনো finite verb নেই।

## 10. Fast- food restaurants have become popular in our country because many working people — ?

[DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]

- A. to eat quickly and cheaply.  
B. eat quickly and cheaply.  
C. eating quickly and cheaply.  
D. eaten quickly and cheaply.

**(B) Explanation** Quickly and cheaply= দ্রুত এবং সস্তায়।

## PRIME TEST

## 01. Since the water was hot, I could not drink it. The correct simple sentence of the above complex sentence is -

- A. The water was very hot, so I could not drink it.  
B. The water being very hot, I could not drink it.  
C. As the water being very hot, I could not drink it.  
D. I could not drink the water because it was hot.

## 02. The man said this and went away. (Complex)

- A. Saying this the man went away  
B. Having said this the man went away  
C. The man went away after he had said this  
D. None of the above

83. Though he is rich, he is not happy. (Make It simple)
- He is rich but not happy.
  - In spite of being a rich man, he is not happy
  - In spite of a rich man, he is not happy,
  - In spite of a rich man, he is happy.
84. The complex sentence of 'He is too weak to walk.' is:
- He is so weak that he cannot walk
  - He is very weak to walk
  - He is so weak to walk
  - He is to weak to walk
85. I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.
- I do not know his father name,
  - I do not know what name his father's has,
  - I do not know what his father's name is
  - I do not know that what his father's name is
86. The correct complex sentence of - I know the reason of his silence is:
- I know why he is silent.
  - I know what he silent for.
  - know why is he silent.
  - Why is he silent I know?
87. 'When the sun set we reached home.' It's simple form is.
- The sun having set we reached home,
  - The sun set in we reached home.
  - The sun being set we reached home.
  - We reached home after setting the sun.
88. What is the simple form of the sentence. It is certain that he will come'?
- He will certainly come
  - Surely he will come
  - His coming is more than certain.
  - There is a certainty in his coming.
89. Identify the correct transformation of 'Health is wealth' into a complex sentence.
- Health and wealth are the same
  - It is health which is wealth
  - Health is wealthy
  - Health is a good wealth
90. 'In spite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is-
- Though he was old he was young at heart.
  - He was too old to be young at heart.
  - He was old but young at heart.
  - All of the above

D. All of the above		
<b>OMR SHEET</b>	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	ಇತರೆ

## ANS ANALYSIS

01.B	02.C	03.B	04.A	05.C	06.A	07.D	08.A	09.B	10.C
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## CHAPTER 16

### USE OF ARTICLE

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

Article મુદ્દે અકાર । યથા :

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

□ **Indefinite Article:** A এবং An কে Indefinite Article বলে। কারণ, তারা কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে না। তারা শুধুমাত্র Singular Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

❑ **Definite Article:** The কে Definite Article বলে। কারণ, কোন বিশেষ ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে, যা আমাদের জানা অথবা যা সম্পর্কে বলেছি, ঐ নির্দিষ্ট (Specific) ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝাতে The ব্যবহৃত হয়। Definite Article - Singular এবং Plural উভয় প্রকার Noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

 **Example:**

01. 'A' and 'An' are –  
A. Definite articles  
B. Indefinite articles  
C. Both  
D. None
02. The definite article is –  
A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
D. comm

কোন Word এর প্রথমে Consonant থাকলে A বসে। **Example:** a word, a quarter, a B.A কিন্তু প্রথমে Consonant থাকলে ও উচ্চারণ যদি Vowel এর মত হলে An বসে। Abbreviation এর প্রথম অক্ষরটির উচ্চারণের শুরুতে Vowel/ Vowel Sound আসলে তার পূর্বে An বসবে। **Example:** an L.L.B. যেহেতু L উচ্চারণ এল শুরুতে এ (a) তাই এর পূর্বে An বসেছে। সুতরাং A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X, যারা শুরু সকল Abbreviation (সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ) এর পূর্বে An বসবে।

### Example:

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

 **Example:**

- 01.** He is ..... M.B.B.S.  
A. an                  B. a                  C. the                  D. no article      **Ans A**
- 02.** Which of the following will have "a" before it?  
A. F.R.C.S        B. M.Ed            C. B.Ed.            D. L.M.F            **Ans C**

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

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

 **Example:**

01. He is ..... European.  
A. the      B. an      C. a      D. none of them      **Ans C**
02. Gold is ..... useful metal.  
A. on      B. a      C. an      D. the      **Ans B**

শব্দের শুরুতে থাকা h এর উচ্চারণ 'হ' হলে তবে A বসে। কিন্তু শব্দের শুরুতে h থাকলেও যদি উচ্চারিত না হয় তাহলে an বসে।

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

**Example:**

01. I'll be with you in .....  
 A. one quarter of an hour B. a quarter of an hour  
 C. a quarter of one hour D. quarter of hour **Ans B**
02. He is ..... heir (উত্তরাধিকারী) of the property.  
 A. an B. the  
 C. a D. none **Ans A**

O দ্বারা শুরু সকল শব্দের পূর্বে An বসে। শুধু One এর পূর্বে A বসে।

**Example:**

01. I saw ..... one-eyed man.  
 A. a B. an  
 C. the D. none of them **Ans A**
02. Give me ..... one take note  
 A. the B. a  
 C. an D. very **Ans B**

Superlative 'most' যখন তুলনা না বুঝিয়ে কোন বিশেষ অবস্থা বা জন্মের সুব বেশি পরিমাণ বোঝায় অর্থাৎ Very অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন 'most' এর পূর্বে the এর পরিবর্তে a বসে।

**Example:**

01. He leads ..... most unhappy life.  
 A. a B. the  
 C. an D. all **Ans A**
02. 'He saw ..... most wonderful sight'  
 A. a B. an  
 C. the D. none **Ans A**

কখনো কখনো Preposition অর্থে a ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন সেই a কে Disguised Preposition বলে।

**Example:**

01. The king went ..... hunting.  
 A. the B. a  
 C. by D. no need **Ans B**

প্রথমবার কোন Noun উল্লেখ করলে তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বার একই Noun এর উল্লেখ করলে The বসে।

**Example:**

01. The house has a beautiful garden. Let us sit in ..... garden  
 A. a B. an  
 C. the D. no article **Ans C**

সমগ্র জাতি বোঝাতে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে The বসে।

**Example:**

01. Do you prefer ..... town or.....country?  
 A. the, the B. an, the  
 C. an, an D. none **Ans A**
02. Choose the correct sentence:  
 A. The cow is an useful animal  
 B. A cow is an useful animal  
 C. The cow is a useful animal  
 D. A cow is useful animal **Ans C**

প্রকৃতিতে যা একটিমাত্র আছে তার পূর্বে the বসে। অর্থাৎ একক বস্তু যেমন: চন্দ্র (Moon), সূর্য (Sun), আকাশ (Sky), পৃথিবী (Earth), বিশ্ব (World), দুনিয়া (Universe)], যেকোন দিকের নাম পূর্ব (East), পশ্চিম (West), উত্তর (North), দক্ষিণ (South) ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে the বসে।

**Example:**

01. Do you see ..... blue sky? (তুমি কি নীল আকাশ দেখতেছ?)  
 A. a B. an  
 C. one D. the **Ans D**
02. .... earth moves around the sun.  
 A. this B. An C. an D. The **Ans D**

কোন জাতীয়তাবাদক শব্দ দ্বারা সে জাতির সকল লোকজনকে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে The বসে। কিন্তু জাতীয়তাবাদক শব্দ দ্বারা সে জাতির ভাষার নাম বুঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে না। অর্থাৎ জাতীর নামের পূর্বে the বসে কিন্তু ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।

**Example:**

01. 'The French' refers to -  
 A. the French people  
 B. the French language  
 C. the French manners  
 D. the French society **Ans A**
02. He speaks English like.....English.  
 A. the B. in  
 C. a D. into **Ans A**

কোন Noun দ্বারা যদি পেশা বুঝায় (যদিও প্রকৃত অর্থে তা পেশা নয়) তখন তার পূর্বে the বসে। যেমন: He joined the Bar (মূলত বিচারালয়, এখানে-আইনজীবীর পেশা)/the Church (মূলত উপাসনালয়, এখানে- যাজকের পেশা)

**Example:**

01. He joined ..... Army.  
 A. in B. of  
 C. in the D. the **Ans D**

সংযুক্ত দেশের নাম [যেমন: the U.S.A (The United States of America., the U.K. (The United Kingdom) The U.A.E. (The United Arab Emirates)] এর পূর্বে the বসে। তবে একক কোন দেশ যেমন: India, England, Canada, Great Britain, America ইত্যাদির নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।

**Example:**

01. Last summer we visited .....  
 A. Canada and United States  
 B. Canada and the United States  
 C. the Canada and the United States  
 D. the Canada and United States **Ans B**

বাদ্যযন্ত্র বাজানো বোঝাতে বাদ্যযন্ত্রের নামের পূর্বে the বসে। বাজানো বোঝাতে 'play on' ব্যবহৃত হলে কোন Article বসে না। আবার কারও বাদ্যযন্ত্র থাকা বোঝাতে বাদ্যযন্ত্রের নামের পূর্বে a/an বসে।

**Example:**

01. I can play ..... flute.  
 A. an B. the  
 C. a D. no article **Ans B**

রোগের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। ব্যতিক্রম: The gout (গোটেবাত), the measles (হাম), the mumps (কর্ণগ্রন্থির প্রদাহপূর্ণ ছোঁয়াচে রোগবিশেষ)। তবে অতি সাধারণ রোগের পূর্বে a বসে।

Ex: a headache, a cold and fever ইত্যাদি।

**Example:**

01. ....AIDS virus infection is incurable.  
 A. an B. a  
 C. the D. no article **Ans D**

খাবার সময় যেমন: Breakfast, Lunch প্রভৃতির পূর্বে The বসে না। যেমন: We have dinner as usual time. কিন্তু নিমন্ত্রণ বুঝালে The বসবে। যেমন: We took the dinner with his family.

**Example:**

01. What did you eat for ..... breakfast this morning?  
 A. the B. a  
 C. a or the D. None **Ans D**

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Which is the correct sentence?

[DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]

- A. The Nile is longest river in Africa  
 B. Nile is longest river in the Africa  
 C. The Nile is the longest river in Africa  
 D. Nile is longest river in Africa

© Explanation/ নদীর নামের পূর্বে the বসে এবং Superlative degree এর পূর্বেও the বসে।

02. This book is — one I was looking for?

[DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]

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

© Explanation/ The one = নির্দিষ্ট করা হয়েছে।

## PRIME TEST

01. The article 'the' is used—

- A. to make something specific  
 B. to make things general  
 C. has no use or meaning  
 D. to make a thing real

02. He is ..... honours graduate.

Fill in the blank with right option.

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

03. This is ..... heroic action.

- A. an  
 B. a  
 C. the  
 D. one

04. Mr. Rahim is ..... honorable man. (জনাব রহিম একজন সম্মানিত ব্যক্তি।)

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

05. The sun is ..... star. (সূর্য হল নক্ষত্র।)

- A. the  
 B. a  
 C. an  
 D. becoming

06. .... sun is ..... star.

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

07. I need ..... visa to go abroad (বিদেশ যাওয়ার জন্য আমার ভিসা দরকার।)

- A. the  
 B. a  
 C. one  
 D. of a

08. Bob Collins has recently become ..... minster in the new government.

- A. a  
 B. an  
 C. the  
 D. None of these

09. He lost ....few books he had.

- A. the  
 B. a  
 C. some  
 D. one

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

- A. The  
 B. A  
 C. No article  
 D. An

OMR SHEET	04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)	২৫ ৫০

## ANS ANALYSIS

01. A	02. A	03. B	04. A	05. B	06. A	07. B	08. A	09. A	10. C
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## CHAPTER 17 SYNONYMS &amp; ANTONYMS

## Synonyms

Word	→	Meaning	→	Synonyms
Absurd	→	অযৌক্তিক, হাস্যকর	→	Unreasonable, Illogical,
Abandon	→	ত্যাগ করা, পরিত্যক্ত করা	→	Discard, drop, forsake,
Abase	→	ছোট করা, হেয় করা	→	Lower, humiliate, dishonor
Abash	→	লজ্জায় ফেলা, অপ্রস্তুত করা	→	Embarrass, perplex, ashamed
Admire	→	উচ্চ ধারণা রাখা	→	Respect, Praise
Abate	→	হ্রাস করা, ছোট করা	→	Subside, decrease, lessen,
Abbreviate	→	সংক্ষিপ্ত করা	→	Shorten
Abide	→	বাস করা, মেনে চলা	→	Dwell, accept, stay, live in.
Abolish	→	লোপ করা	→	Annul, cancel, nullify perform.
Adulterate	→	ভেজাল মিশানো	→	Contaminate, Pollute
Ban (n)	→	নিষেধাজ্ঞা, বহিস্কৃত করা	→	Prohibition, proscription
Brief (adj)	→	সংক্ষিপ্ত	→	Short, succinct, concise
Bustle (n)	→	ব্যস্ততা, গভগোল	→	Hustle, hurry, hastens agitation.
Brutal	→	নিষ্ঠুর, পাশবিক	→	Cruel, Inhuman
Brittle (adj)	→	ভংসুর	→	Fragile, frail, tenuous, breakable
Candor	→	অকপটতা, সরলতা	→	Frankness, Sincerity
Cautious	→	সতর্ক, সতর্কতাপূর্ণ	→	Careful, Alert
Calamity (n)	→	বিপর্যয়, দুঃখ	→	Mishap, misery, distress, disaster
Charitable	→	দানশীল, সদয়, ক্ষমাশীল	→	Generous, Forgiving
Catastrophe (n)	→	আকস্মিক দুর্ঘটনা	→	calamity, final outcome.
Copious (adj)	→	প্রচুর	→	Plentiful, abundant, ample
Contaminate	→	দূষিত করা	→	Pollute, Adulterate
Deliberate	→	সুচিন্তিত, স্বেচ্ছাকৃত	→	Preplanned, Intentional
Daunt (Vt.)	→	নিরুৎসাহিত করা	→	Intimidate, appall, dismay
Dearth (n)	→	দুঃপ্রাপতা, অভাব	→	Scarcity, wan, famine.
Debase (Vt.)	→	অবনত করা, খাদ মেশানো	→	Degrade, taint, adulterate.
Deter	→	নিবৃত্ত করা, বাধা দেয়া	→	Prevent, Obstruct, stop
Decey (n)	→	ক্ষয়, পচন, অবনতি	→	Decline, collapse, downfall,
Ecstasy (n)	→	উল্লাস, মোহাবিষ্ট অবস্থা	→	Delight, exaltation, rapture.
Elegant (adj)	→	মার্জিত, সুশ্রী	→	Charming, comely, refined.
Embarrass (v.i)	→	অপমানিত হওয়া	→	Abash, entangle, fluster.
Endure (v.t.&v.i.)	→	সহ্য করা, স্থায়ী হওয়া	→	tolerate, undergo.
Enterprising (adj.)	→	দুঃসাহসী উদ্যোগী	→	Adventurous, daring.
Enthusiasm (n.)	→	গভীর আগ্রহ	→	Earnestness, excitement.
Erroneous (adj.)	→	ভ্রান্ত	→	Faulty, improper, aberrant.
Eternal (adj.)	→	সনাতন	→	Ceaseless, everlasting, infinite.
Ethical (adj.)	→	নৈতিক	→	Chaste, honorable, moral.
Execute (V.T)	→	প্রাণদণ্ড দেয়া	→	Accomplish, achieve.
Exemplary (adj.)	→	দৃষ্টান্তস্থানীয়, অনুকরণীয়	→	Faultless, ideal.
Exploit (n.)	→	বীরত্বপূর্ণ কার্য	→	Deed, accomplishment.
Fascinating	→	আকর্ষণীয়/ মনোরম	→	Charming, Interesting.
Faculty (n.)	→	মনোবৃত্তি, কার্য-ক্ষমতা, অনুশদ	→	Ability, talent.
Flatter	→	তোষামোদ করা	→	Over-praise.
Feeble (adj.)	→	দুর্বল, অযোগ্য	→	Delicate, exhausted, faint.
Fickle (adj.)	→	চপল, অস্থির	→	Capricious, inconstant.
Fluctuate (v.t.)	→	দোলায়মান হওয়া	→	Hesitate, oscillate, waver.

**Fragile (adj.)** → ভঙ্গুর → Breakable, brittle, feeble, frail.  
**Funereal (adj.)** → শোকবহ, নিরানন্দ → Mournful, dismal.  
**Frugal (adj.)** → মিতব্যয়ী → Economical, sparing, stingy.  
**Gay (adj.)** → প্রফুল্ল, লম্পট → Cheerful, joyful, merry, lewd.  
**Greedy** → প্রচণ্ড অর্থলোভী → Money-hungry  
**Gesture (n & v)** → অঙ্গভঙ্গী → Emblem, omen, portent.  
**Glamorous** → মোহনীয়/ আকর্ষণীয় → Fascinating  
**Glib (adj.)** → পিচ্ছিল, বাকপট → Voluble, polished, sleek.  
**Guile (n)** → প্রতারণা → Hoax, cunning, decoitfulness.  
**Hypocrisy** → ভজ্ঞানী, কপটতা → Insincerity  
**Humble** → নম্র, নিরঙ্কর → Modest, Unassuming  
**Haughty (adj.)** → উদ্ধত, অহংকারী → Arrogant, disdainful, proud.  
**Humorous** → কৌতুকপূর্ণ → Funny, Amusing  
**Humane (adj.)** → দয়ালু → Compassionate, forbearing.  
**Imitate (v)** → অনুকরণ করা → Ape, counterfeit, duplicate.  
**Illicit** → অবৈধ, নিষিদ্ধ → Unlawful, Illegal.  
**Imprudent (adj.)** → অবিবেচক → Headless, inconsiderate.  
**Inanimate (adj.)** → প্রাণহীন, নিস্তেজ → Defunct, departed, insensible  
**Inception (n)** → আরম্ভ → Commencement, origin, outset.  
**Inevitable** → অনিবার্য, অবশ্যবাহী → Inescapable, Ineluctable.  
**Indecent (adj.)** → অশ্লীল, অশ্রীল → Disgusting, lewd, obscene.  
**Indigence (adj.)** → দারিদ্র → Destitution, necessity, penury  
**Indigenous (adj.)** → দেশীয় → Aboriginal, endemic, inborn.  
**Ingenous (adj.)** → সরল, নির্দোষ, আত্মিক → Candid, nive.  
**Innate (adj.)** → সহজাত → Congenital, inborn, inherent.  
**Interpret (v.)** → ব্যাখ্যা করা → Construe, decipher, decode.  
**Jargon (v.)** → অপভ্রাশ → Dialect, dictioil, Phraseology;  
**Jaded** → ক্লান্ত → Tired by excess or overuse.  
**Judicious** → বুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন → Sensible, showing judgement.  
**Kindle** → উদ্দাহিত করা → To set fire or ignite, excite, inspire.  
**Kinetic** → গতি সম্পর্কীয় → Relating to motion.  
**Knack (n)** → দক্ষতা, কৌশল → Adroitness, dexterity.  
**Leniency (n)** → উপশমকারিতা, Clemency, compassion, mildness.  
**Lazy** → শ্রমবিমুখ, অলস → Idle, Indolent.  
**Linger (v.i.)** → বিলম্ব করা → Abide, delay, tarry, loiter  
**Lucid (adj.)** → উজ্জ্বল, স্বচ্ছ, স্পষ্ট → Limpid, transparent, distinct  
**Massive** → বৃহদায়তন, প্রকাভ → Colossal, Gigantic.  
**Monstrous** → প্রকাভ, বিরাট → Huge, Titanic, Colossal.  
**Meek (adj.)** → বিনম্র → Domesticated, gentle, submissive.  
**Monotonous (adj)** → একঘেঁয়ে → Burdensome, dilatory, dreary.  
**Mourn (v.)** → বিলাপ করা → Bemoan, bewail, deplore, lament.  
**Notorious** → কুখ্যাত → Infamous, Disreputable.  
**Nadir** → সর্বনিম্ন বিন্দু → Lowest point.  
**Noxious** → কটিকর → Harmful, unwholesome.  
**Novice (n.)** → শিকারী → Apprentice, beginner, dilettante.  
**Obstacle** → বাধা → Impediment.  
**Obligation (n.)** → বাধ্যবাধকতা → Accountability, compulsion.  
**Obsolete (adj)** → অপ্রচলিত → Antiquated, archaic, obsolescent.  
**Perishable** → পচনশীল, নশ্বর বস্তু → Subject to decay, Short-lived.  
**Pacific (adj.)** → ক্রান্তিরহীন, শান্তিপূর্ণ → Calm, dispassionate.  
**Paltry (adj.)** → জঘন্য, নীচ → Contemptible, worthless, vile.  
**Prudence (adj.)** → পরিনামদর্শিতা, মিতব্যয়িতা → Caution, vigilance.  
**Quest (n.)** → অনুসন্ধান, অন্বেষণ → Exploration, investigation, query.

**Quit (vt. & vi.)** → ত্যাগ করা, মুক্ত করা → Abandon, relinquish.  
**Rebellious** → বিদ্রোহী মূলত, অবাধ্য → Mutinous, Disobedient.  
**Rage (n & v.i.)** → প্রচণ্ড ক্রোধ → Anger, exasperation, fury.  
**Reluctant** → অনিচ্ছুক → Loath, Averse.  
**Ravage (va.)** → ধ্বংস করা → Despoil, devastate, pillage.  
**Regal (adj.)** → রাজকীয় → Dignified, imperial, majestic.  
**Reknown (n.)** → খ্যাতি, প্রতিষ্ঠা → Distinction, fame, luster.  
**Revolve (v.i.)** → বৃত্তাকারে আবর্তিত হওয়া → Rotate, spin, twirl.  
**Robust (adj.)** → বলবান → Healthy, sound, strong.  
**Ruthless (adj.)** → নির্দয় → Barbarous, bestial, brutal.  
**Stationary** → স্থির, নিশ্চল, অপরিবর্তনীয় → Motionless, Standing.  
**Sacred (adj.)** → পবিত্র, ধর্ম, বিষয়ক → Blessed, religions, divine.  
**Salient (adj.)** → প্রধান, স্পষ্ট → Dtaupquished, noticeable.  
**Shabby (adj.)** → পুরাতন, ঘৃণ্য, জীর্ণ → Destitute, needy, inferior.  
**Tolerate** → সহ্য করা, আপত্তি না করা → Endure, Bear, Allow.  
**Tranquil (adj.)** → শান্ত, স্থির → Calm, composed, dispassionate.  
**Trivial (adj.)** → তুচ্ছ → Frivolous, insignificant, paltry.  
**Urbane (adj.)** → সভ্য, নম্র → Accomplished, courteous, polite.  
**Utter (adj.)** → প্রকাশ করা, অবিমিশ্র → Complete, supreme, absolute.  
**Vacillate** → ইতস্তত/ দ্বিধা করা → Hesitate, Waver  
**Vague (adj.)** → অস্পষ্ট → Ambiguous, hazy, indistinct.  
**voluntary** → স্বৈচ্ছা প্রদত্ত → Volunteered, Free will  
**Vigorous (adj.)** → বলবান, উৎসাহী → Active, energetic, spirited.  
**Volatile (adj.)** → চঞ্চল, পরিবর্তনশীল → tickle, changeable.  
**Witty (adj.)** → রসিক ও বুদ্ধিমান → Adroit, funny, talented.  
**Wreck (v.)** → ধ্বংস, ভগ্নাবশেষ → Demolish, destro, devastate.  
**Zeal (n.)** → আবেগপূর্ণ অগ্রহ → Devotion, enthusiasm, fervency.  
**Zenith (n.)** → সর্বোচ্চ স্থান, শীর্ষে → Acme, apex, climax.

### Antonyms

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

Assist, Aid  
 buoyant (n) → Growth, strength, force animation, robustness.  
 despondent (n) → Depression, melancholy.  
 hideous (adj) → Hideous, homely, repulsive, unsightly.  
 encourage (v.i) → Encourage, relieve.  
 rebuke (n.) → Censure, reprimand, reproach.  
 wane (v.t.&v.i.) → Falter, succumb, disperse, wane.  
 reticent (adj.) → Cautious, hesitating, timid.  
 enthusiasm (n.) → Apathy, ennui, unconcern.  
 apt (adj.) → Correct, right, proper.  
 ephemeral (adj.) → Ephemeral, finite, temporal, transient.  
 licentious (adj.) → Libertine, licentious, sinful  
 execute (V.T) → Block, defeat, unaccomplished  
 exemplary (adj.) → Faulty, imperfect, deplorable.  
 omission (n.) → Omission, defeat, failure.  
 exploit (v.) → Ignore, neglect, waste.  
 boring (adj) → Boring, Dull  
 impotence (n.) → Impotence, inability, incapacity.  
 censure (v) → Censure  
 vigorous (adj.) → Forceful, stout, strong, vigorous.  
 steady (adj.) → Constant, stable, steadies.  
 adhere (v.t.) → Adhere, persist, stick.  
 stick (adj.) → Adhere, persist, stick.  
 cheerful (adj.) → Cheerful, gay.  
 extravagant (adj.) → Extravagant, wasteful.  
 sullen (adj.) → Depressed, glum, mournful, Sullen.  
 generous (adj) → Generous, Benevolent  
 explication (n & v) → (n) Explication, (v) explicate.  
 unattractive (adj) → Unattractive, Dull  
 blunt (adj.) → Blunt, harsh, rugged.  
 candor (n) → Candor, honesty, sincerity.  
 sincerity (adj) → Candor, Sincerity  
 modern (adj.) → Modern, momentous.  
 proud (adj) → Proud, Boastful  
 ashamed (adj.) → Ashamed, humble.  
 grave (adj) → Grave, Serious  
 pitiless (adj.) → Brutal. pitiless. unfeeling.  
 distort (v) → Altar, distort, diverge,  
 licit → Licit, Legal  
 careful (adj.) → Careful, meticulous.  
 animate (adj.) → Alive, animate, living.  
 completion (n) → Completion, consummation, termination.  
 preventable → Preventable, Avoidable,  
 decent (adj.) → Decent, modest, pure, refined.  
 abundance (adj.) → Abundance, affluence, plenty, wealth.  
 outlandish (adj.) → Outlandish, foreign.  
 acquired (adj.) → Acquired, external, extraneous.  
 interpret (v.) → Confuse, distort, falsify, misconstrue.  
 transparent (v.) → Clear, transparent, understandable.  
 fresh (adj) → Fresh, friendly  
 insensible (adj) → Insensible, apathetic  
 discourage (v) → Discourage, inanimate  
 stagnant (adj) → Stagnant  
 awkwardness (n) → Awkwardness, inability, ineptitude.  
 cruelty (n) → Cruelty, retribution; vengeance.  
 energetic (adj) → Energetic, Active  
 expedite (v.i) → Expedite, hasten.  
 ambiguous (adj.) → Ambiguous, obscure, vague.  
 minute (adj) → Minute, Diminutive.

Monstrous → Tiny, Minute.  
 Monotonous (adj) → Amusing, entertaining, exciting.  
 Mourn (v.) → Carouse, celebrate, rejoice  
 Notorious → Noble  
 Nadir → Pinnacle, summit, zenith.  
 Noxious → Friendly  
 Novice (n.) → Adept, expert, master.  
 Obstacle → Help, Aid  
 Obligation (n.) → Exemption, freedom.  
 Obsolete (adj) → Current, extant, modern, recent.  
 Perishable → Durable, Lasting  
 Pacific (adj.) → Excited, frantic, stormy, turbulent.  
 Paltry (adj.) → Noble, significant.  
 Prudence (adj.) → Abandon, carelessness, recklessness.  
 Quest (n.) → Disregard, inactivity, inattention.  
 Quit (vt. & vi.) → Continue, endure, persist, stay.  
 Rebellious → Patriotic, Loyal, Obedient,  
 Rage (n & v.i.) → Conciliation, forbearance, patience.  
 Reluctant → Enthusiastic, Willing  
 Ravage (va.) → Accumulate, conserve, economize, preserve.  
 Regal (adj.) → Common, humble, plebian, proletarian.  
 Renown (n.) → Disgrace, disrepute, obscurity.  
 Revolve (v.i.) → Proceed, stop, travel.  
 Robust (adj.) → Delicate, frail, infirm.  
 Ruthless (adj.) → Courteous, gentle, humane, kind.  
 Stationary → Mobile, Moving, varying,  
 Sacred (adj.) → Evil. profane, secular worldly.  
 Salient (adj.) → Inconspicuous, hidden, obscure.  
 Shabby (adj.) → Affluent; opulent, ample.  
 Tolerate → forbid, Prohibit, Proscribe,  
 Tranquil (adj.) → Excited, frantic, turbulent, wild.  
 Trivial (adj.) → Important, serious, weighty.  
 Urbane (adj.) → Boorish, impertinent, rude.  
 Utter (adj.) → Deficient, incomplete, lacking, faulty.  
 Vacillate → Determined, Steadfast  
 Vague (adj.) → Clear, explicit, lucid, specific.  
 voluntary → Forced  
 Vigorous (adj.) → Dull, insipid, stale, vapid.  
 Volatile (adj.) → Depressed, despondent, sullen.  
 Witty (adj.) → Awkward, clumsy.  
 Wreck (v.) → Establish, preserve. construct.  
 Zeal (n.) → Apathy, indifference, unconcern, detachment.  
 Zenith (n.) → base floor, lowest point, bottom.



### PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. What is a synonym for the word "Compulsory"?

[DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]

A. Obligatory B. Mandatorily C. Effective D. Necessarily

Ⓐ Explanation/ compulsary- বাধ্যতামূলক। obligatory- বাধ্যতামূলক।

02. What is an antonym for the word "indifferent"?

[DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]

A. Different B. Reluctant C. Obedient D. Careful

Ⓓ Explanation/ indifferent-উদাসীন, Careful-যত্নশীল।

## CHAPTER 18 APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

Abide by — মেনে চলা  
 Abide in, at — বাস করা  
 Abide with — সঙ্গে বাস করা  
 Ability for — সামর্থ্য  
 Abound in — প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা  
 Abound with — পূর্ণ থাকা  
 Absent from — অনুপস্থিত  
 Absorbed in — মগ্ন থাকা  
 Abstain from — বিরত থাকা  
 Accede to — রাজী হওয়া  
 Access to — প্রবেশাধিকার  
 Accessible to — সমীপে গমনযোগ্য  
 Accommodate (one) with (a loan) — সংস্থাপন করা  
 Accommodate (oneself) to (circumstances) — মানিয়ে নেয়া  
 Accompanied by (a person) — সহযোগী হওয়া  
 Accompanied with (a thing) — সাথে  
 Accused of — অভিযুক্ত  
 Accustomed to — অভ্যস্ত  
 Acquainted with — পরিচিত  
 Acquit (one) of — বেকসুর খালাস দেওয়া  
 Adapted to (One's ability) — উপযোগী (কারো সামর্থ্যের ক্ষেত্রে)  
 Adapted for (a purpose) — উপযোগী (কোন উদ্দেশ্য সাধনের ক্ষেত্রে)  
 Add to — যোগ করা  
 Addicted to — আসক্ত  
 Adept in — সুদক্ষ, কুশলী  
 Adhere to — লেগে থাকা  
 Adjacent to — সন্নিহিত  
 Adjourned to, for — মূলতবী  
 Admit of (excuse) — স্বীকার বা লক্ষ্য করা  
 Admit to/into (a place, Class etc) — কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানে ভর্তি হওয়া  
 Affection for, towards — স্নেহশীল হওয়া  
 Affectionate to towards — স্নেহশীল  
 Affix to, on — লাগানো  
 Afflicted with (a disease) — রোগে ভোগা  
 Affected at — দুর্দশা গ্রস্থ  
 Afraid(of) — ভীত  
 Agree with (a person) — রাজী হওয়া  
 Agree on (a point) — একমত হওয়া  
 Agree to (a proposal) — সমর্থন করা  
 Agree able to — উপযোগী  
 Aim at — শিকার করা  
 Akin to — সদৃশ  
 Alarmed at, by, for — শঙ্কিত  
 Alien (foreign) to — বৈমানান  
 Alienated from — বিদেশী, পৃথক  
 Alliance or Allied with — মৈত্রী/জোট  
 Allied to (Some thing) — জোটবদ্ধ (বস্ত্র)  
 Allot to — বন্টন করা  
 Aloof from — দূরে  
 Alternates with — অনুসরণ করে  
 Alternative to — বিকল্প

Angry with /at (a person) — রাগান্বিত হওয়া (ব্যক্তির প্রতি)  
 Angry for (something) — বিস্মিত হওয়া (কোন কারণের কারণে)  
 Angry at or about (a thing) — রাগান্বিত হওয়া (কোন কিছুর কোন)  
 Annex to — লাগানো  
 Annoyed with (a person) — বিরক্ত (কোন ব্যক্তির প্রতি)  
 Annoyed for — বিরক্ত (কোন কারণে) (doing something)  
 Annoyed at (a thing) — বিরক্ত (কোন কিছুর প্রতি)  
 Anxious about — উদ্বেগ  
 Anxious for — অতি আগ্রহী  
 Apologise to (a person) for (rudeness) — অপরাধ স্বীকার করা  
 Appeal to (a person) for (redress) — আবেদন  
 Appeal against (a decision) — আপত্তি জানানো  
 Appetite for — ক্ষুধা বা পাওয়ার আকুলতা  
 Apply to (a person)/for (a post) — আবেদন করা  
 Ask (a thing) of (a person) — চাওয়া  
 Ask (a person) for (a thing) — চাওয়া  
 Ask About, after — কিছু সম্পর্কে জানতে চাওয়া  
 Aspiration for, after — উচ্চাশা  
 Assent to — সম্মতি দেওয়া  
 Assign to — কর্মাদির দায়িত্ব দেওয়া  
 Associated With (a person) in (a business) — সংশ্লিষ্ট  
 Assure (one) of — নিশ্চয়তা দেয়া/আশ্বস্ত করা  
 Astonished at — বিম্বিত  
 Attach to — সংযুক্ত করা  
 Attacked by (a person) — আক্রান্ত করা  
 Attribute (a loss) to (a person) — আরোপ করা  
 Avail (take advantage of (oneself) of — সুযোগ নেয়া  
 Available to — যথারীতি, বাস্তবে  
 Avenge on — প্রতিশোধ নেওয়া  
 Aware of — অবহিত  
 Bar to — বাধা  
 Behave towards — ব্যবহার করা  
 Believe in — বিশ্বাস করা  
 Belong to — অধিকারে থাকা  
 Beneficial to — উপকারী  
 Beware of — সতর্ক থাকা  
 Blind of, in (an eye) — অন্ধ অবস্থা  
 Blind to (consequences) — উদাসীন  
 Boast of — দস্ত করা  
 Born of — সন্তান/বংশোদ্ভূত  
 Born in — বেড়ে উঠা  
 Burst into (tears/laughter) — কান্না/হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া  
 Burst out (laughing/crying) — হঠাৎ কাদিতে/হাসিতে আরম্ভ করা  
 Burst through — উকি মারা  
 Call in, Call on — (ডাকা), (সাক্ষাত করা)  
 Care for, about — আগ্রহী হওয়া  
 Care of — যত্ন নেওয়া  
 Careful of or about — যত্নশীল  
 Careless of or about — অনাগ্রহী  
 Clear of (blame) — দূরে থাকা  
 Close to (adj.) — সন্নিহিত  
 Close with (verb) — গ্রহণ করা  
 Clue to — সমাধানের সূত্র  
 Coincide with — সদৃশ হওয়া বা এক হওয়া  
 Comment upon — মন্তব্য করা



Commence with (work) — শুরু করা	Hang to, on, from — ঝুলানো
Commit to — ঘটানো	Hanker after — লালায়িত হওয়া
Common to — সাধারণ	Hatred of, for (a person), of (a thing) — ঘৃণা
Compare to — তুলনা করা	Hear of or about from — শ্রবণ করা
Comply with — সম্মত হওয়া	(Pay) Heed to — মনোযোগ দেওয়া
Composed of — গঠিত	Hostile to — বিরোধী
Conceal from — লুকানো	Hurtful (injurious) to — ক্ষতিকর
Conceive of — ধারণা করা	Identical with — একই রকম
Concur with — একমত হওয়া	Ignorant of — অজ্ঞ
Condemn to, for — অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া	Immersed in (plunged) — গভীরভাবে জড়িত
Condole with (a person) on (his loss) — শোক প্রকাশ করা	Immune from, against, to — নিরাপদ
Confession of (Weakness) — দোষ স্বীকার করা	Implicated in — জড়িত
Confide in — বিশ্বাস করা	Impose on, upon — চাপিয়ে দেওয়া
Confide to — বিশ্বাসের সাথে বলা	Inherent in — হজাত
Confident of — দৃঢ় বিশ্বাসী	Innocent of — নির্দোষ
Confined in (a room) — আবদ্ধ রাখা	Inquire into (a matter) — অনুসন্ধান করা
Confined to (bed) — ব্যস্ত রাখা	Insensible to — অচেতন
Conform with (a person) on (views) — একমত হওয়া	Insist upon/on — জেদ করা
Conform to; (a rule) — মেনে চলা	Irrelevant to (a subject) — অপ্রাসঙ্গিক
Conformity with — অনুসারে	Irrespective of — গ্রাহ্য করে না এমন
Confuse with — তালগোল পাকানো	Issue from — নির্গত হওয়া
Congratulate (one) on (one's success) — অভিনন্দন জানানো	Jealous of — দ্বন্দ্ব পরায়ণ
Consist of — গঠিত	Join (a thing) to (another) — সংযুক্ত হওয়া (বস্তু)
Consist in — বিদ্যমান থাকা	Join (one) with or to (another) — একত্র হওয়া (মানুষ)
Consistent with (agreeing to) — সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ	Loyal to — অনুগত
Contact with — সংস্পর্শ, সংস্রব	Look for — খোঁজ করা, অনুসন্ধান করা
Contemporary of — সমসাময়িক	Marry (one person) to (another) — বিবাহে আবদ্ধ হওয়া
Contrast with (verb) — বৈসাদৃশ্য, বৈসাদৃশ্য দেখান	Mindful of — মনোযোগী
Contrary to — বিপরীত	Mourn for (the dead) — শোক করা
Contribute to — দান করা	Murmur at, against — মৃদু অসন্তোষ জানানো
Control of, over — নিয়ন্ত্রণ	Natural to — স্বাভাবিক
Conversant with — পুরোপুরি অবগত	Necessity for — উপযোগীতা
Converted, to into — ধর্মান্তরিত, পরিবর্তিত	Necessity of — প্রয়োজনীয়তা
Convict of — অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া	Necessity to — প্রয়োজন
Convince of — বিশ্বাস জন্মান	Obliged to, (a person) Obligated for (a thing) — বাধিত, কৃতজ্ঞ
Cope with — ঐটে উঠা	Obstacle to — প্রতিবন্ধক
Disagree with (one) on (a point) — মতের গরমিল হওয়া	Occupied in (doing a thing) — ব্যাপৃত
Disgrace to — লজ্জার কারণ	Open to — খোলা
Dispense with — কাজের জবাব দেওয়া	Opportunity of (doing) — সুযোগ
Dispose of (finish) — সমাপ্ত করা	Opportunity for (action) — বিরোধী
Dispute with — মত পার্থক্য থাকা	Opposed to — বিরোধী
Eager for, after, about — আগ্রহী	Opposite to — বিপরীত
Easy of — অমায়িক ব্যবহার	Opposition to — বিরোধীতা
Elicit from — গুপ্তকিছু বের করা	Partial to — পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট
Eligible for — যোগ্য	Partiality for Passion for (strong enthusiasm) — অনুরাগ
Emerge from, into — বের হওয়া	Peculiar to — বৈশিষ্ট্যপূর্ণ
End in — ফল বয়ে আনে	Penetrate through, into, to — বিদীর্ণ করা
Endowed with — গুণসমৃদ্ধ	Persist to — অটলভাবে চালিয়ে যাওয়া
Entertained at (a party) — চিত্ত বিনোদিত	Pity for — দয়াদ্র হওয়া
Fire at, into upon — গুলি চালানো	Plead with (a person) for or against (something)
Fond of, Fondness for — পছন্দ করা	Pleased at (before a gerund) — সন্তুষ্ট
Foreign to — সম্বন্ধহীন, অবাস্তব	Point out — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া
Full of; Filled with — পূর্ণ	Point at — তাক করা
Grieve at, for, over — দুঃখে প্রকাশ করা শোক প্রকাশ	Point to — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া
Guess at — অনুমান করা	Poor (spirit) in — অভাবী
Guilty of — অপরাধী	Popular with, for — জনপ্রিয়

- Precaution against — পূর্ব সতর্কতা  
 Preside over, at — সভাপতিত্ব করা  
 Pretend to — মিথ্যা জাহির করা  
 Pretext for — কারণ/ওজর  
 Prevail on — যুক্তিআহ্ব করা  
 Prevail with — কার্যকর প্রমানিত হওয়া  
 Prevail over or against — উৎরে যাওয়া  
 Prevent (one) from (going) — বারণ করা  
 Previous to — পূর্ববর্তী  
 Pride (n.) in — গর্ব  
 Proud of — গর্বিত  
 Prior to — পূর্বে  
 Yield to — বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা  
 Zealous for — উৎসাহী  
 Zest for — রুচি, উৎসাহ

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. He is interested — Mathematics. [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]  
 A. at B. in  
 C. with D. towards  
**Explanation** Interest in-আগ্রহ।
02. Choose the correct sentence. [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]  
 A. He resembles like his father B. He resembles to his father  
 C. He resembles his father. D. He resembles as his father.  
**Explanation** resemble এর সাথে কোনো Preposition বসে না। তাই সঠিক বাক্য হবে He resembles his father.
03. Which of the following sentence is not correct? [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]  
 A. Inform the police of the robbery.  
 B. I shall discuss about the matter.  
 C. My father has resigned the post.  
 D. Twenty miles is a long way.  
**Explanation** Discuss এরপর কোন preposition বসে না।
04. "The struggle this time is a struggle — emancipation." [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]  
 A. with B. at  
 C. for D. of  
**Explanation** এটি textbook এর হুবহু একটি লাইন।
05. I take pride — my achievements. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]  
 A. on B. for  
 C. in D. with  
**Explanation** • Appropriate preposition  
 • Pride in অর্থ গর্বিত হওয়া।
06. He takes — his father. [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]  
 A. to B. on  
 C. after D. like  
**Explanation** (a) to- (Addict আসক্ত হওয়া); (b) on- এভাবে ব্যবহার হয় না; (c) after- Resemble দেখতে এক রকম হওয়া; (d) like- এভাবে ব্যবহার হয় না।
07. He should be ashamed — his misconduct. [DU-7 Clg:2019-20]  
 A. to B. of  
 C. at D. for  
**Explanation** Ashamed of = লজ্জিত।
08. Smoking is detrimental — health. [DU-7 Clg:2019-20]  
 A. for B. with  
 C. to D. after

**Explanation** Detrimental to = ক্ষতিকর।

09. Choose the correct sentence. [DU-7 Clg:2018-19]  
 A. He wants admission to ABC College.  
 B. He wants to get admitted into ABC College.  
 C. He wants admittance into ABC College.  
 D. He wants admittance into ABC College.  
**Explanation** a,c,d অপমানে admission, admittance verb নয়। তাই b তে admitted into হবে।
10. She works six days — week. [DU-7 Clg:2018-19]  
 A. a B. the C. in D. for  
**Explanation** a week মানে বুঝায় per week অর্থাৎ প্রতি সপ্তাহে ছয়দিন কাজ করে।
11. The epic focuses — heroic deeds associated with war. [DU-7 Clg:2018-19]  
 A. to B. along C. by D. on  
**Explanation** focus on- দৃষ্টিপাত করে।
12. Their journey — the sea was unhappy. [DU-7 Clg:2018-19]  
 A. on B. over C. to D. through  
**Explanation** Journey on the sea- নৌকায় বা জাহাজে করে সমুদ্র ভ্রমণ।
13. I must not condemn her — knowing. [DU-7 Clg:2018-19]  
 A. without B. by C. for D. before  
**Explanation** without knowing অর্থাৎ না জেনে

## PRIME TEST

01. Rimi was debarred..... appearing at the examination.  
 A. From B. with C. To D. In
02. I reached to the destination.....Monday.  
 A. in B. on C. at D. by
03. He did not take part in any activity subversive- the state.  
 A. to B. of C. at D. with
04. I congratulate you..... your success.  
 A. on B. for C. in D. of
05. Fill in the blank. the padma abounds.....hilsha fish.  
 A. with B. of C. of D. on
06. Did you get an invitation — the party?  
 A. for B. to  
 C. about D. at
07. He divided the money — his two sons.  
 A. in between B. among  
 C. to D. between
08. You should not also be covetous — wealth.  
 A. to B. of  
 C. in D. about
09. I am offended — you — your conduct.  
 A. with, at B. with, on  
 C. at, on D. with, for।
10. 'They were jealous----- him'.  
 A. of B. for  
 C. on D. with

OMR SHEET		04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)		

## ANS ANALYSIS

01. A	02. B	03. B	04. A	05. A	06. B	07. D	08. B	09. A	10. A
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## CHAPTER 20

## SPELLING

Abbreviate	Accelerate	Accessory	Accidentally
Aggregate	Aggression	Alcohol	Alien
Allowance	Authoritative	Abhorrence	Accommodation
Accomplish	Alumni	Aluminum	Amateur
Anachronism	Anaesthesia	Anniversary	Awkward
Absence	Accumulate	Achievement	Acknowledge
Acquaintance	Anonymous	Apprehend	Appropriate
Ascertain	Auxiliary	Abundance	Adequately
Admittance	Adolescent	Adulteration	Aggravate
Assassination	Assessment	Attendance	Awful
Bargain	Banquet	Belligerent	Beneficial
Burglar	Bouquet	Bravery	Breathe
Bureau	Brevity	Brilliant	Bulletin
Bureaucracy	Bumpkin	Bungalow	Buoyant
Cadaverous	Cafeteria	Carriage	Catalogue
Colonel	Colossal	Column	Commemorate
Contemporary	Conveyance	Counselor	Catastrophe
Category	Certain	Cessation	Commentary
Committee	Compelled	Compulsory	Corruption
Council	Courteous	Chrysanthemum	Chauvinism
Chocolate	Cholera	Conceited	Condemn
Connoisseur	Connotation	Credential	Curriculum
Cigarette	Collaboration	Colleague	Collision
Conscience	Consciousness	Consensus	Conquer
Decision	Deferred	Deficiency	Dehydration
Discipline	Disease	Descend	Desert
Desperate	Dessert	Dissipate	Dissonance
Diagnosis	Diabetes	Diarrhoea	Dilemma
Division	Dormitory	Dinosaur	Diphtheria
Disappearance	Disastrous	Drunkenness	Dysentery
Elephantiasis	Endeavour	Extraordinary	Envelope
Embarrassing	Equilibrium	Ecstasy	European
Encouragement	Exemplary	Entrepreneur	Exaggerate
Encyclopedia	Expedient	Enthusiastic	Exhaustion
Exceed	Exhaust	Exhibition	Entirely
Exercise	Extempore	Kernel	Jupiter
Facsimile	Fascination	Fahrenheit	Fallacious
Fallacy	Foreigner	Forfeit	Forfeiture
Forty	Fragile	Fulfil/Fulfill	Furniture
Gauge	Genius	Grammar	Grateful
Grievance	Grievous	Guarantee	Guardian
Hallucination	Heinous	Heterogeneous	Hierarchy
Hindrance	Hoarse	Hostility	Humorous
Hygiene	Hygienic	Hypocrisy	
Idiosyncrasy	Illiterate	Illuminate	Impressionable
Inaugurate	Incandescent	Intentional	Irresistible
Immigrant	Indictment	Indispensable	Inevitable
Influenza	Ingenious	Ingenuous	Inoculate
Intercede	Irrelevant	Itinerary	Kaleidoscopic
Jaundice	Jeopardize	Jewellery	Judicious
Legitimate	Leisure	Lenient	Liaison
License	Lieutenant	Lightning	Lying

Magnificent	Maintenance	Manageable	Manufacture
Mathematics	Millennium	Millionaire	Miniature
Minuscule	Minutes	Misogyny	Missile
Missionary	Misspell	Mississippi	Mortgage
Mosquito	Municipal	Muscle	Mustache
Malicious	Mediocre	Miscellaneous	Mischievous
Monetary	Mysterious	Nuclear	Numerous
Neighbor/-bour	Neutron	Nevertheless	Nuisance
Obscene	Obstacle	Occasion	Occurrence
Octopus	Orchestra	Ordinarily	Outrageous
Palatable	Pamphlet	Paralysis	Paralyze
Parenteses	Parliament	Primitive	Pronounce
Peninsula	Peripheral	Permissive	Pernicious
Perpendicular	Persuade	Pronunciation	Propaganda
Phenomenal	Phenomenon	Physician	Placard
Pilgrimage	Plagiarism	Propagate	Prosperity
Pneumatics	Pneumonia	Possess	Possession
Possessive	Prejudice	Protein	Psychology
Quandary	Quantity	Quarantine	Questionnaire
Realistically	Recede	Receipt	Recession
Recognition	Recommend	Reconciliation	Refrigerator
Rehearsal	Reign	Relief	Remembrance
Reminiscence	Resemblance	Resistance	Restaurant
Restaurateur	Reversal	Rheumatism	Rhyme
Rhythm	Rhythmical	Royce	Ridiculous
Sacrifice	Sandwich	Salient	Satellite
Secretariat	Separate	Schedule	Scissors
Semester	Septuagenarian	Sergeant	Shakespeare
Shoulder	Seize	Sieve	Sincerely
Sleight	Somerset	Souvenir	Sophisticate
Specimen	Spontaneous	Stationery	Strength
Subtle	Subtract	Succeed	Sufficient
Suggestive	Supercilious	Supersede	Seppress
Suspicious	Superstitious	Surveillance	Symbolic
Symmetrical	Symmetry	Synonymous	
Tariff	Taming	Taming	Technology
Tuition	Transfiguration	Transitory	Translucent
Temperature	Typhoid	Therefore	Thorough
Tsunami	Tobacco	Tyranny	Transferred
Transparency	Tremendous	Triumph	Tuberculosis
Unanimous	Unique	Utilitarian	Uxorious
Vacuum	Vengeance	Voluptuous	Vicious
Vigilant	Versatile	Villain	Violence
Visionary	Voluntary		
Welcome	Weird	Whale	Whisper
Wikileaks	Withdrawal	Withhold	
Yeoman	Yield	Zealous	Zoology

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Which one is the correctly spelled word? [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]

- A. Adoloscence B. Adolescence  
C. Adolescence D. Addolesense

ⓑ Explanation/ সঠিক বানান Adolescence.

02. Choose the correct spelling. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. Miscelanious B. Misscellaneous  
C. Miscellaneous D. Miscellanous

Ⓒ Explanation/ সঠিক বানান হচ্ছে Miscellaneous.

43. Choose the correctly-spelled word. [DU-7 Clg: 2020-21]  
 A. Assassination B. Asassination  
 C. Assassination D. Asasination [Ans C]
44. Choose the correctly spelled word. [DU-7 Clg: 2021-22]  
 A. Bureauacy B. Accomodation  
 C. Maintainance D. Bizzare

**Explanation:** Bureauacy- অফিসতন্ত্র। মনে রাখার উপায়: Bureau U cracy → ইকিয়া ক্রমি cracy.

45. Which one is the correct spelling. [DU-7 Clg: 2017-18]  
 A. compulsory B. compolsury  
 C. compulsary D. compalsary [Ans A]
46. Choose the correctly spelt word. [DU-7 Clg: 2019-20]  
 A. repeation B. repeatition  
 C. repetition D. repetation
- Explanation:** Repetition = পুনরাবৃত্তি।

### PRIME TEST

01. Which one is correct?  
 A. Heterogenius B. Heteroganus  
 C. Heterogeneous D. Heteroginious
02. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A. Fulfil B. Fullfil  
 C. Fulfill D. Fullfill
03. Which spelling is correct?  
 A. Secretariate B. Secretarie  
 C. Secretariat D. Secreteriet
04. Which one is correct spelling?  
 A. Eritation B. iritasion  
 C. Irritation D. Irratasion
05. The correct spelling is-  
 A. Humuros B. Humouriuos  
 C. Humorous D. Homoriouss
06. Identify the correct spelling.  
 A. Equilebrium B. Equilibrium  
 C. Equalbrium D. Equalbrium
07. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A. boycot B. cataloge  
 C. bouguete D. caterpillar
08. The correct spelling is-  
 A. collateral B. collatral  
 C. collecteral D. coltateral
09. Select the correct spelling.  
 A. Enduring B. Frazile  
 C. Tenious D. Breadable
10. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A. equalibrium B. equilibrium  
 C. equilbrium D. equalabrium

OMR SHEET		04. (A) (B) (C) (D)	08. (A) (B) (C) (D)
01. (A) (B) (C) (D)	05. (A) (B) (C) (D)	09. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
02. (A) (B) (C) (D)	06. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
03. (A) (B) (C) (D)	07. (A) (B) (C) (D)		৩৫ ৩০

### ANS ANALYSIS

01. C	02. C	03. C	04. C	05. C	06. B	07. D	08. A	09. A	10. B
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## CHAPTER 21 TRANSLATIONS

- One swallow does not make a summer. -- এক মাঘে শীত যায় না।  
 Death Keeps no time. --- মরণের সময় অসময় নেই।  
 What is lotted cannot be blotted. -- ভাগ্যে যা আছে তাই হবে।  
 Too many cooks spoil the broth. --- অধিক সন্ন্যাসীতে গাঁজন নষ্ট।  
 To cast pearls before swine. --- উলুবনে মুক্তা ছাড়ানো।  
 Pride goes before destruction. --- অতি দর্পে হত লক্ষ্য।  
 Hunger is the best Sauce. --- ক্ষিদেই বাড়া চাটনি নেই।  
 To rob peter to pay Paul. --- গরু মেরে জুতো দান।  
 Let bygones be bygones. --- গতস্য শাচনা নাস্তি।  
 A burnt child dreads the fire. --- ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ডরায়।  
 To build castles in the air. --- ছেঁড়া কাথায় শুয়ে লাখ টাকার স্বপ্ন দেখা।  
 Grasp all, lose all. --- অতি লোভে তীতি নষ্ট।  
 Many a little makes a mickle. --- দেশের লাঠি একর বোঝা।  
 Ill got, ill spent. --- পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়।  
 While in Rome do as the Romans do. --- যম্মিন দেশে যদাচার।  
 Much ado about nothing. --- বাহবারস্তে লঘু ক্রিয়া।  
 Too much courtesy, too much craft. --- অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ।  
 Beggars cannot be choosers. --- ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া।  
 To add insult to injury. --- মরার উপর খাড়ার ঘা।  
 Silence gives consent. --- মৌনং সম্মতি লক্ষণং।  
 One sows, another reaps. --- যার ধন তার ধন নয়, নেপোয় মারে দই।  
 Fortune is fickle. --- লক্ষ্মী চঞ্চলা।  
 The cat is out of the bag. --- হাটে হাঁড়ি ভাঙ্গা।  
 A little learning is a dangerous thing. --- অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ঙ্করী।  
 Empty vessels sound much. --- অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার/খালি কলসি বাজে বেশি।  
 Cut your coat according to your cloth. --- আয় বুঝে ব্যয় করা।  
 The nearer the church, the further from god. --- আলোর নিচে অন্ধকার।  
 Where there is a will, there is a way. --- ইচ্ছে থাকলেই উপায় হয়।  
 Morning shows the day. --- উঠতি মূলে পশুনেই চেনা যায়।  
 To act on the spur of the moment. --- উঠল বাই, তো কটক যায়।  
 It takes two to make a quarrel. --- এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।  
 To blow hot and cold in the same breath. --- এক মুখে দুই কথা।  
 No pains, no gains. --- কষ্ট বিনে কেউ মেলে না।  
 What is sport to one is death to another. --- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।  
 A hungry fox is an angry fox. --- ক্ষুধার জ্বালায় মাথা ঠিক থাকে না।  
 Practice makes a man perfect. --- গাইতে গাইতে গায়ন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়ন।  
 To count one's chickens before they are hatched. --- গাছে কাঠাল, গৌফে তেল।  
 The devil will not listen to the scriptures. --- চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনী।  
 To add fuel to fire. --- জ্বলন্ত আগুনে ঘটাহতি।  
 Strike the iron while it is hot. --- কোপ বুজে কোপ মারা।  
 A guilty mind is always suspicious. --- চাকুর ঘরে কে? আমি কলা খাইনা।  
 Half a loaf is better than no loaf. --- নাই আমার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।  
 A bad workman quarrels with his tools. --- নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা।  
 To cut off one's nose to spite one's face. --- নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা।  
 A pauper has nothing to lose. --- নেংটার নেই, বাটপারের ভয়।  
 He runs with the hare and hunts with hounds. --- বরের ঘরে পিসী, কনের ঘরের মাসী।

- ① The baby is crying for its mother. — শিশুটি তার মায়ের কাছে কঁদছে।
- ② It is you who have broken my glass. — তুমিই আমার গ্লাসটি ভেঙেছ।
- ③ Don't speak ill of others. — অপরের নিন্দা করোনা।
- ④ The girl laughed a merry laugh. — মেয়েটি আনন্দের হাসি হেসেছিল।
- ⑤ He had completed his education before he got married. —  
হওয়ার পূর্বে তার লেখাপড়া শেষ হয়েছিল।
- ⑥ We shall be traveling all night. — আমরা সারারাত পথ চলতে থাকব।
- ⑦ May he prosper in life. — সে জীবনে উন্নতি করুক।
- ⑧ If only I had known the answer yesterday ! — আমি যদি গতদিন শুধু  
উত্তরটা জানতাম!
- ⑨ He who has given us life will provide us food. — জীবন দাতা  
যিনি আহাৰ দিবেন তিনি।
- ⑩ The tube is so hot that it cannot be held up. — টিউবটি এত  
গরম যে ধরে রাখা যায় না।



05. Quantum computing is — technology. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. an old B. an involving  
C. a developed D. a raising

**(B) Explanation/** কোয়ান্টাম কম্পিউটিং হলো একটি বিকশিত প্রযুক্তি। Involving এর অর্থ বিকশিত।

06. What is the full form of 'Qubit'? [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. Quadruple bit  
B. Quantum bit  
C. Quantic bit  
D. Quarter bit

**(B) Explanation/** qubit এর পূর্ণরূপ হলো quantum bit.

07. "Quantum computers might contribute greatly to .....". In the passage, what does this expression mean? [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. Currently they are used extensively in every field. B. Their contribution is not as expected.  
C. They are in trial stage, not practically used in all fields yet.  
D. Scientists are overwhelmed by their performance.

**(C) Explanation/** কোয়ান্টাম কম্পিউটার এখনো ট্রায়াল স্টেজে রয়েছে। এটি এখনো সর্বক্ষেত্রে এখনো সরাসরি ব্যবহার হয় নি।

08. Quantum algorithms can work —. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

- A. slower than super computers  
B. faster than super computers  
C. at the same speed as classical computers  
D. slower than modern computers

**(B) Explanation/** কোয়ান্টাম এলগরিদম সুপার কম্পিউটারের চেয়ে বেশি দ্রুত কাজ করতে পারে।

■ Read the following passage and answer the questions (9-12)

Putting men on Mars has been an idea in science fiction for quite a while. However, when man first walked on the Moon, Walking on Mars suddenly seemed feasible. A manned mission to Mars would be a huge milestone in space exploration. It would allow a more in-depth study of the Red planet, and many have argued that building a permanent base on similar to the Moon landings, but much more difficult. The trip is about a hundred times longer, and there are new problems such as the Martian weather which must be considered. NASA currently has plans to have a man on Mars sometime in the 2030s, while the while the ESA plans to do so also around the same time. Russia has plans to launch a manned Mars mission by 2040.

09. Sending human beings to Mars has been a topic of \_\_\_\_\_. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

- A. NASA B. Movies  
C. ESA D. Literature

**[Ans D]**

10. What seems to be a possibility now? [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

- A. Sending a probe to Mars  
B. Building a permanent base on the Moon  
C. Landing on Mars by human beings  
D. Controlling Martian weather

**[Ans C]**

11. What will be the outcome of a manned mission to mars? [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

- A. a permanent base on the red planet  
B. A hundred time longer trip  
C. Martian weather management  
D. An in-depth study of the planet

**[Ans D]**

12. What is the meaning of the word 'milestone'? [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

- A. Investigation B. large stone  
C. Breakthrough D. Invention

**[Ans C]**

■ Read the following passage and answer the question (13-16):

The COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh is part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease. It is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2). The virus was reported to have been originated from China in December 2020, the first three known cases were reported on 8 march 2020 by the country's epidemiology institute, IEDCR. Bangladesh is the second most affected country in South Asia, after India.

13. When was the first case of COVID-19 reported in Bangladesh? [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

- A. December 2019 B. January 2020  
C. December 2020 D. March 2020

**(D) Explanation/** Passage এর ৩য় লাইনের শেষ দিকে বলা আছে যে, বাংলাদেশে IEDCR প্রথম COVID-19 সনাক্ত করে 8 March 2020.

14. What is the responsible for COVID-19? [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

- A. A bacteria B. Pneumococcus  
C. Human immunodeficiency Virus D. SARS-COV-2

**(D) Explanation/** Passage এর ২য় লাইনে কলা হয়েছে যে, SARS-Cov-2 ভাইরাসই COVID-19 এর জন্য দায়ী।

15. Which country has the most cases of COVID-19 cases in South Asia? [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

- A. Bangladesh B. India C. Pakistan D. Nepal

**(B) Explanation/** Passage এর শেষ লাইনে বলা হয়েছে দক্ষিণ এশিয়ায় India এর পর সবথেকে বেশি COVID-19 এর প্রকোপ ছিল বাংলাদেশে। যার অর্থ দক্ষিণ এশিয়াতে India তেই COVID-19 এর প্রকোপ ছিল সবথেকে বেশি।

16. What is the symptom of COVID-19? [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

- A. Stomach pain B. Myocardial infraction  
C. Breathing problem D. Mental disorder

**(C) Explanation/** Passage এর ২য় লাইনে বলা হয়েছে COVID-19 এর প্রধান লক্ষণ হলো Ocute respiratory syndrome যার অর্থ হলো Breathing Problem/ শ্বাসকষ্ট।