ইংরেজি

অধ্যায়ভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন বিশ্লেষণ গুরুত্ব বুঝে অধ্যয়ন, নিত্য সবার প্রয়োজন

| SL. | Topic Name | Page |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------|
| 01. PART | S OF SPEECH | 365 |
| 02. NOUN | | 366 |
| 03. PRON | OUN | 360 |
| 04. ADJE | CTIVE | |
| 05. ADVE | RB | 3/1 |
| 06. COMP. | ARISON OF ADJECTIVE AND A | 372 |
| 07. CONJ | UNCTIONS | DVERB374 |
| 08. TENSI | E | 376 |
| 00 RICH | FORM OF LERR | 377 |
| 10 SUBIR | FORM OF VERB | 381 |
| 11 COND | ECT VERB AGREEMENT | 383 |
| II. COND | DITIONAL SENTENCE | 386 |

| SL. | Topic Name | Page |
|-----------|---------------------|------|
| 12. VOICE | ; | 200 |
| 13. NARR | ATION | 38/ |
| 14 EMDE | DDED QUESTION | 390 |
| 14. ENIDE | DDED QUESTION | 392 |
| 15. SENTE | NCE &TRANSFORMATION | 393 |
| 16. USE O | F ARTICLE | 307 |
| 17. SYNON | NYMS & ANTONYMS | 300 |
| 18. APPRO | PRIATE PREPOSITIONS | 402 |
| 19. PHRAS | SES & IDIOMS | -703 |
| 20. SPELL | ING | 400 |
| 21 TDANG | U ATION | 408 |
| | SLATION | |
| 22. COMP | REHENSION | 412 |

ফিনিক্স ইংরেজি যেভাবে সাজানো:

- ♦ STEP-01: Concept ভিত্তিক আলোচনা
- ♦ STEP-02: Shortcut Rules
- ♦ STEP-03: Question Analysis
- ♦ STEP-04: Self Test
- ♦ STEP-05: Model Test

টेनिকের দাথে প্রশ্ন বিশ্লেষণ + গ্যারালাল তথ্য = ১৬% কমন

আসপেক্ট সিরিজ পাঠ্যবইকে সহজ করার প্রয়াস

Ans C

PARTS OF SPEECH CHAPTER OI

Basics: Sentence-র অন্তর্গত প্রত্যেকটি Word-ই হল Parts of Speech যা Basicon পর পরিচিত। Sentence এ Word গুলির অবস্থান ও কাজের উপর ৰাংগাস প্ৰিক্ত করে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Parts of Speech হয়ে থাকে। Example: He is an honest ্যার Sentence এর প্রত্যেকটি Word অর্থাৎ He, is, an, honest এবং man _{এর} প্রত্যেকে এক একটি Parts of Speech।

usi ব্যব্য (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 (পদান্বয়ী অব্যয়)

7. Conjunction (সংযোজক অব্যয়)

8, Interjection (বিশ্ময়সূচক/ অনন্বয়ী অব্যয়)

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

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

Ans D

02. কোনটি Parts of Speech নয়?

C. Pronoun

B. Gerund

D. Verb

Ans B

03. Give the place to your betters.

A. Noun C. Adverb B. Adjective

D. Pronoun

Ans A

04. All men are mortal.

A. Adjective

B. Adverb

C. Pronoun

D. Noun

Ans A

Identification of Noun

মোনা শব্দের শেষে নিম্মোক্ত 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 C. Prediction

B. Predicting

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। থক্ষত্রে কিছু কিছু Suffix আছে যেগুলি দেখে Adjective চেনা যেতে পারে।

| Example |
|--|
| Prolific, Necessary, Learned, Beautiful |
| Active, Golden, Fortunate, National |
| Childish, Industrious, Fishy, Usable |
| 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

B. pronoun A. noun

D. verb C. adjective

02. What part of speech is the word "Rapidly"? B. Pronoun A. Noun

C. Adjective

D. Adverb

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 ঐ 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

(W) Example:

01. The word 'extensively' is -

A. a noun

B. an adjective

D. none of A, B and C

Ans C

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

A. Pronoun C. Adverb

B. Adjective

D. Verb

Ans C

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

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

B. succeed A. success

🚯 Explanation// Success হলো Noun form। এটার verb form হচ্ছে Succeed. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

02. The verb form of "Digital" is ——.

B. digit

A. digitally 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 [DU-7Clg: 2021-22] bridge in Bangaladesh.

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=Clearify,

Peace=Pacify.

K • • ASPECT SERIES • • NETWORK • • ASPECT SERIES • • NETWORK • • ASPECT SERIES • • NETWORK • • ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK

PRIME TEST

01. His attitude was highly appreciative. What is the part of speech of the underlined word?

A. adjective

B. verb

C. noun

D. pronoun

02. Hurry up_ _ you will be late.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. nor

03. Correct adjective of the word "Contempt" is-

A. Contempting

B. Contemptible

C. Contemptable

D. Contemptation

04. what part of speech is the underlined word of the sentence I am a university student?

A. adverb

B. pronoun

C. adjective

D noun

05. Which of the following adjectives is incorrect?

A. inefficient secretary

B. inaccurate answer

C. unloyal workers

D. disrespectful students

06. Do you enjoy teaching? The underlined word in this sentence is-

A. a noun

B. a participle

C. a gerund

D. an adjective

07. Noun form of the Word 'idiot' is-

A. idioties

B. idiotic

C. idiocy

D. idiot

08. What is the adjective of the word 'Heart'?

A. Heart

B. Hearten

C. Heartening

D. Heartful

09. The noun form of word "disperse" is ..

A. dispery

B. dispersion

C. dispersal

D. disperson

10. What is the verb form of 'beauty'?

A. beautifully

B. beautiful

C. beautify

D. beauteous

| 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) | @QD |

ANS ANALYSIS

01. C | 02. C | 03. B | 04. C | 05. C | 06. C | 07. D | 08. C | 09. B | 10. C | Pupils, Ring, River, Sailor, Soldier

CHAPTER 02

NOUN

Noun এর বাংলা হল 'বিশেষ্য' যেকোন কিছুর নামই Noun। তাই যে Word ছারা কোন কিছুর নাম (যেমন: ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান, দেশ ইত্যাদি) বোঝায় তাকে Noun বলে। এম্নকি কোন গুণের নামও Noun হবে।

Ex: Sohel, Jinnia, Gold, Wood, Dhaka, Mymensingh, etc.

Example:

01. The word 'noun' is a-

A. pronoun

B. noun

C. adjective

D. verb

Ans B

02. The word 'adjective' is a/an-

A. pronoun

B. noun

C. adjective

D. verb Ans B

Different Types of Noun Kinds (প্রকারভেদ): Noun কে সাধারণত ৫ ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়:

i) Proper Noun

ii) Common Noun

iii) Collective Noun

iv) Material Noun

(v) Abstract Noun

Example:

01. 'Rasel' কোন প্রকারের Parts of Speech?

A. Pronoun C. Conjunction

B. Noun

D. Preposition

Ans B

02. Noun কত প্রকার?

A. 5 C. 4

B. 6

D.3

Ans A

Proper Noun:

কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা স্থানের নির্দিষ্ট নামকে Proper Noun বলা হয়। অর্থাৎ অনেক স্থানের মধ্যে একটি নির্দিষ্ট স্থানের নাম Dhaka। এটি ঐ জায়গার নিজপ নাম। একইভাবে অনেক মানুষের মধ্যে কোন একজনের নাম Sohel হতে পারে যা তার নিজস্ব নাম। এগুলিই Proper Noun।

মনে রাখুন: Proper Noun গুলোর প্রথম অক্ষর Capital Letter এ হয়, এদের পূর্বে কোন Article বসে না বা এদেরকে Plural করা যায় না। তবে সাগর, মহাসাগর, উপসাগর, নদী, জাহাজ, এরোপ্লেন, সংবাদপত্র, বিখ্যাত অট্রালিকা, ধর্মগ্রন্থ বা পর্বতমালার নামের পূর্বে The বসে।

Ex: Bashar, Rahim, Rana, The Ittefaq (ইত্রেক্স), Bangladesh, Japan, Sohel, Rahim, Shamim, June ইত্যাদি ৷

Example:

01. Which of the following is proper noun?

A. Rabindranath

B. car (গাড়ি)

C. Fast (রোজা, উপবাস)

D. Rain (313)

02. The Padma is a river. Choose the parts of speech of the underlined word. B. Pronoun

A. Collective noun

C. Abstract noun

D. Proper noun

Ans D

Common Noun:

যে Noun কোন একটি নিৰ্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা স্থানকে না বুঝিয়ে একজাতীয় সকলকে বুঝায় তাকে Common Noun বা জাতি বাচক বিশেষ্য বলে। সাধারণভাবে সমগ্র জাতিকে নির্দেশ করতে Common Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে, জাতির একটি সদস্যকে নির্দেশ করতে a/an বসে আর কয়েকটি সদস্যকে নির্দেশ করতে Plural হয়।

Ex: Bank, Book, Boy, Child, Children, City, College, Doctor, Envelope, Fighter, Girl, Harbour, Infant, Island, Man, Month, Pirate,

| <u>जिंदोलसद्माञ</u> | রজি | The second secon | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| entri (ei | 02. Honesty is the best police | cy. Here "Honesty" | |
| THE PARTY OF THE P | A. Noun | D. 110j | Ans A |
| Common B. Proper | C Adverh | D. Pronoun | |
| CalleCity D Abotes -4 | কোনো Sentence এর object এর | র পাজশনে noun বংশ। | |
| The poor are always unnappy. (গ্রীবেরা সরস্মান জাম্মী) (The | যেমন: (i) I eat <u>rice</u> . | | |
| | (ii) He likes apples. | and the state of t | |
| plural Common B. Plural proper | (A) Example: | | |
| - Collective D Motorial | 01. Everyone wants dignit | y. Here 'dignity' is a— | |
| Callective Noun: | A. Noun | D. I Tonous | Ans A |
| ব সকল Noun কোন সমজাতীয় কিছু ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর সমষ্টিকে বোঝায় | ~ | D. Adverb | |
| Collective Noun (c) | 02. One of the female stud | ents tried her best to acquire | |
| Family, Army, Audience, Cattle, Crowd Class Clergy | A. confident | D. Comiasin | Ans B |
| mittee. Crew, Flock, Fleet, Gang, Group Herd Infantry Jury | C. confidential | D. confiding | Noun বলে। |
| Majorily, Millorily, Nation Mob Nava, Destination Destination | Gerund/ Infinitive/ Particip | ble এর Object হিসেবে এদের পরে বি Cubicat এর পঞ্জিশনে বসঙ্গে | এরা noun |
| Library, Majorky, Parliament, Public, Pride, School, Team ইত্যাদি। | Gorund/Infinitye 4(4) | la Subject | |
| cyample: | ত্রিসেরে ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন: (1) 10 | o tell the uun is hard. | |
| choose the correct sentence. | (ii) Reading Novels is al | ways interesting. | |
| A. The jury are arguing among themselves. | (:::) Walking is a good e | xcersise. | |
| B. The jury is arguing among themselves. | (iv) To walk in the morn | ling is good for hearth. | |
| C. The jury has argued among themselves. | Example: | f knowledge of the envi | ronment. |
| D. The jury has been arguing among themselves. Ans A | 01. Developingneeds a | lot of knowledge of the envi B. strategic | |
| 02. Law enforcement officers and of more than sixty citizens' | A. strategy | D. the strategy | Ans A |
| group are attemting to identify steps that can be taken to | C. strategically | something accepted by all. | |
| reduce crime in rural areas. | 02. To meanwe mean | D. Symosia | te <u>a reflect</u> |
| A. a pack B. a cohort | A. symbolic | D. symbolically | Ans C |
| C. an amount D. a coalition Ans D | C. symbol | portant Rule-04 | |
| ▼ Material Noun: | <u>(1m</u> | portant Ruic-04 | ধরে একটি মাত্র |
| মে সকল noun কে গণনা করা যায় না, কিন্তু পরিমাপ করা যায় তাকে Material | Preposition, Adjective, Aric | le, Possessive Adjective এর গ | |
| Noun বলে। যেমন:- Wood, gold, iron, water, ice, sugar, petrol, paper | Word থাকলে তা নিশ্চিতভাবেই N | Voun द्य । | |
| रेणिपि। | ® Example: | | |
| Abstract Noun: | 01. I walked for a while. | | |
| ম সকল Noun দ্বারা দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা ও কাজের নাম বোঝায়, তাদেরকে | A. verb | B. adverb | Amalh |
| পু প্রণা NUIII ধারা লাম, তা, সমহা ত মালের নাম বেলার, তালের | C. conjunction | D. Noun | Ans D |
| Abstract Noun বলে এবং Suffix যুক্ত Noun সাধারণত Abstract Noun হয়। | 02. Our blessings come from | m <u>above.</u> The underlined wor | a is——. |
| Ex: Agency, Childhood, Death, Friendship, Height, Honesty, | A. verb | B. Adverb | df. v. 7 |
| Humility, Kindness, Length, Manhood, Poverty, Roguery, | C. Adjective | D. Noun | Ans D |
| Studentship, Truth, Theft, Unity, Victory, Youth | 03. All spoke in his favor. | | |
| e Example: | A. Noun | B. Pronoun | |
| 01. Honesty is the best policy. Here 'Honesty' is a/an অথবা, এখনে | C. Adverb | D. Conjunction | Ans A |
| Honesty শব্দটি- | 04. She had no faith in | | |
| A. Proper noun B. Common noun | A. imagine | B. imaginative | |
| C. Collective noun D. Abstract noun Ans D | C. imaginary | D. imagination | Ans D |
| 02. 'Truth must prevail in the long run.' বাক্যে 'Truth' শব্দটি কোন | 05. I'm afraid ofin a b | | |
| প্রকারের noun? | A. cruel | B cruelly | to the beauty |
| A Common noun B. Proper noun | C. cruelty | D. a cruelty | Ans C |
| C. Abstract noun D. Collective noun Ans C | All, no এর পর একটিমাত্র Wor | d থাকলে তা নিশ্চিত Noun হিসেবে | ব্যবহৃত হয়। |
| The state of the s | Example: | | Life is |
| Position of Noun 01. | You have no right to do it. | | |
| কানো Sentence এর Subject হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন: | A. adjective | B. noun | |
| (i) Rani is a good girl. | C. adverb | D. verb | Ans B |
| (i) <u>Kindness</u> is a great virtue. | 02. He is no wrong. | | |
| | A. adjective | B. noun | |
| [®] Example: IIis considered (v. মনে করা/ ধরে নেওয়া) as the best form of | C. adverb | D. verb | Ans B |
| Government in developing countries. | 03. But me no buts. | | The same of the sa |
| A. Communal B. Communistic | A. verb | B. adjective | |
| C. Being communistic D. Communism Ans D | C. noun | D. Adverb | Ans C |
| C. Being communistic | | CT SERIES •• NETWORK •• ASPECT SERIES | |

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

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

A. kindness C. kinded

D. making kind

Ans A

Ans D

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

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

Example:

- applicants this year than we had last year. 01. We had -
 - 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। বিদ্ৰ: All, Some, Any, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of ইতাদি Determiner ন্থলো 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 (e

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 যেণ্ডলি 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 & Countable Noun Tage 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.
 - 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 @

- 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

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

[DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

D. Month

D. Abstract

C. little B. few

D. the few

A. a few

B Explanation Friend হলো Countable noun. তাই এটার পূর্বে few

- Percy Bysshe Shelley of 02. Kazi Nazrul islam is -[DU-7 Clg.2017-18] Bangladesh?

A. the B. a

D. no article C. an

🚯 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 D. Collective noun

C. Material noun

02. কোনটি Common noun?

C. Jute

A. March B. Class

03. কোনটি Common noun? A. Starve

B. Pirate

D. Roguery C. Human

04. কোনটি Common noun?

B. Shamim A. Pupils

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

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।)

B. adjective C. pronoun

| 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 O D |
| 03. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 07. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 03 O 80 |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

.. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

Ans C

Ans D

| emphatic i | iphatic profiduit | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 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 | min. | itself | |
| They | them | their | theirs | themselves | |

Subjective Pronoun এর ব্যবহার:

i. Subject এর position অর্থাৎ মূল verb এর আগে Subjective Pronoun বলে।

ii. Be Verb এর পরে Subjective Pronoun বসে।

iii. As, Than এর পরে Subjective Pronoun বসে।

2/8 3/8

M

22-23

few

y of

7-18

विद्वा

11

C

19

ined

0000

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

Fill in the gap with any one of the following. It was who first noticed the difference.

A. I

C. myself

D. himself

Ans A

will go to the conference. 03. Simon and

B. me A. I

C. my

D. mine Ans A

-who first raised the issue in the meeting. 04. It was -D. me A. I

B. himself

C. myself

Ans A

05. Which one is the correct?

A. He is better than me C. He is better than I

B. He is better than my

D. None of the above

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

Objective Pronoun এর ব্যবহার: i. Object এর position অর্থাৎ মূল verb এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।

ii. Let এবং Preposition এর পরে Objective Pronoun বনে।

iii. Infinitive এবং v + ing এর পরে Objective Pronoun বসে।

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

D. beneath they

Ans A

Ans B

Ans A

Ans D

C. beneath its 02. For this design was prepared is still a mystery. B. whom

A. who C. what

D. whose

Ans B

03. He is a liar. Do you trust -

B. him A. his

D. he C. her

- and my sister to the market. D. mine Ans B C. myself

04. My uncle decided to take B. me A. I 05. Every student in the classroom understands the lecture-

A. except me

B. except I D. expecting me

C. excepting I

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

☐ Possessive Adjective এর ব্যবহার:

i. Noun এবং শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গের নামের পূর্বে Possessive Adjective বসে।

ii. v + ing এর পূর্বে বসে।

01. Choose the right pronoun in the blank. --- boys want to hit it big. Ans C

A. me

B. myself

C. My

D. I

02. Choose the correct option: Take --- time. C. you're

B. your A. yourself

Ans B D.you

03. "Is this Rachel's computer?" "No, is over there next to the window. B hers

A. her

C. she

D. herself

D: herself

04. Every day Alice comes to me with her pet dog. Gradually I become weak not to my pet cat, rather to

A. her

C. hers

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

| ١ | 03 | . Find out the re | flexive pronoun among the following | ngs. | | Whoever | /Whomeve | r?: | | | Section of the second |
|---------|--------|-------------------------|--|--|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | A. Himself | B. Myself | | | i. Verb | वन पूर्व who | ever गान | वात क्या । | | |
| | 1 | C, A + B | D. None | Ans | | ii. Subjec | र जब मूदर्व w | homever | नानशत स्म। | 45304 | |
| | 04, | . The Jaw struct | ture of a snake permits it to eat | and digest | | iii. Whoe | ver/Whome | ver acra | Tof noun/p | ronoun ¶ | दक गा। |
| | | animals much l | | Harano en | e e | This is | not a matte | r whoev | er (who) did | this, | |
| | | A. it | B. itself | | | | | | omever (wh | | called. |
| | 53.91 | C. its | D. it has | Ans III | 0 | Example: | til mad iz | | | To a Sale I vo | |
| | 05. | According to th | e Fifth Amendment to the U.S.C. | onstitution, | 01. | | | e Issue | with | you car | a solve vo |
| | | A | Later to the control of the control | 71 4 | | problem. | | | | | |
| | | noperson shou | ld be compelled to be a witne | ss against | | A. who | | | B. whom | | |
| | | him own. | C | - | | C. whoeve | | | D. Whome | ver | Ans |
| | | D. | | Ans | 02. | Give the c | lothes to | need | s them. | | |
| | 06. | | very nice but the compound is too | | | A. who | | | B. whomey | /er | h Printer |
| | | A. oneself | B. itself | | | C. whoeve | | | D. whom | | Ans |
| | | C. themselves | D. himself | The Pro | 03, | | e correct of | | VI BA K | | |
| | | | em (উচ্চ ধারণা পোষণ করা) ns | Ans B | | | | | r looks idle | | |
| | | reasonable kind | | a steady, | | | work to w | | | | |
| | | A, me | | | | | | | r looks idle | | (And |
| | | C, my | B. mine | | | | work to wi | | | | Ans |
| | | • | D. myself | Ans B | | A. who | given to | wants | tnem. | | |
| | | Who/Whom এর ব | | Maria Indiana | | A. wno B. whoever | | | | | |
| | | . Verb এর পূর্বে wi | | | | C, whom | | | | | |
| | i | i. Subject এর পূর্বে | whom ব্যবহার হয়। | Photo En | | D. whomev | er. | | | | Ans |
| | ii | ii. Who/Whom | ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে এবং এদের পুরে | সিব সময় 0 | | | | | | | Ans |
| | | noun/pronoun 9 | | 100 | | A. whom to | | | B. that told | VOII | |
| | □ R | | এবং Ancedent সব সময় পাশাপাশি বসে। | 3.76 | | C. who told | | | D. told you | you | Ans (|
| | | ne থাকলে One's ব | | | | | The Assessment of the Control of the | | in Sentence | SEC. 11113 | Anst |
| - 1 | | | | | FT0 7 15 | | | | भाषात्रव वादक | | 231 Galanz |
| 1 | | | Vhich/ That ব্যবহার করা হয়। | | | | | | erson, I=1 st | | |
| Ś | e, E | xample: | | ly. | | | মূলক বাক্যে | | | rerson 14 | ख बाकारमाञ |
| (|)1. T | his is the house - | I want to boy. | 1 | | | of the Association was also be a con- | A C COLUMN DESCRIPTION | । व्यद्याक्तु । | | |
| | | . this | B. whom | 189 | | | and I are in | | | | |
| | C. | . which | D. those | Ans C | 100 | THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND | are guilty. | | | | |
| 0 | 2. T | his is the man — | I saw yesterday. | 1 | | xample: | | | | | |
| | | . who | B. what | 01 | | | correct sen | | | | |
| | | that | D. whom | Ans D | | | he commit | | | | |
| 0 | | his is the pen — | | 7 11.5 | В | . You, he ar | nd I commi | tted the | rime | | |
| | | . this | B. whom | | D | . He, I and | you commi | ited the d | crime | | |
| | | which | D. those | Ans © 02 | C | . I, ne and y | ou commit | ted the c | rime | | Ans A |
| 0 | | | as a comedian —— was best know | Ansie 02 | | | orrect sent nd I am guil | | | | |
| Ĭ | w | ork in silent movi | as a comedian —— was best know | n for his | | | id I am guil id I are guil | | | | |
| | | who | | . 11 - 4 1/1 | C | L von and | he are guilt | ty | | | |
| | | whose | B. which D. what | - | | | ou are guilt | | | | referrit f |
| 0 | | | | Ans A | C | hoose the c | orrect sent | y on ac | | | Ans C |
| · | Δ. Δ | who | ives next door has bought a car. | 03. | | | he are to bl | | | | |
| | | whose | B. whom | 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | d I are to b | | | | |
| 0.0 | | | D. which | Ans A | C. | L von and | he should o | boy our | tanahan | ed par | |
| 00 | . In | a parliamentary | system, it is not the monarch | but the | D. | You and I | are quilty | bey our | teacher | | |
| | | me minister | | 0 | | WZ LIW | | | | 12.32 | Ans A |
| | | whom the real pov | and the tree | | | | PREV | lous' | YEARS' QI | UESTIO | NS / |
| | | whom has the real | And the second s | Ans B 01. | On | e should k | eep — pr | - | | | AND DESIGNATION AND DESIGNATIO |
| 07. | The | Pilgrims were | 102 English emigrants whom A | , after | A. | his | cep — pr | | . one's | [DU-7 C | [lg.2019-20] |
| 142.3 | arriv | ing on the Ma | ay flower, become the first Eu | ronean | <i>C</i> . | once | | D | . everybody | s | |
| in a | В | and advantage | C D | . opean | B | Explanation/ | Une এর | | e form one | | 9 He-Hie |
| | ettle | rs in New Engla | nd. | Ans A | | | Their, I-M | | - John One | 2 44141 | - He-riis, |
| | | 10000 | The state of the s | | | | | | | | Ym D |
| • • ASP | CI SER | CIES + + NETWORK + + AS | PECT SERIES • • NETWORK • • ASPECT SERIES • • N | NETWORK . ASPE | CT SE | RIES . NETWO | RK • • ASPECT S | ERIES NE | TWORK + + ASPE | T SERIES | NETWORK |

D. I insist yoursef to go there.

19. 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

04. (A) (B) (C) (D) 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) **OMR SHEET** 09. (A) (B) (C) (D) 05. (A) (B) (C) (D) 01. (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) 06. (A) (B) (C) (D) 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) 0300 03. (A) (B) (C) (D) 07. (A) (B) (C) (D)

ANS ANALYSIS

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

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)

He wears a blue shirt. Ex: Shamim is a good boy. উপরের বাক্য তিনটি লক্ষ্য করি। ১ম বাক্যে 'Boy' শব্দটি Noun এবং এর গুণ প্রকাশ করছে Good শব্দটি দ্বারা। অর্থাৎ শামীম একজন বালকঃ কের্মন বালক? ভাল বালক। সূতরাং বালকের 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

D. substituting word

C. qualifying word 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 C. Adjectives, Nouns B. Nouns, Pronouns

D. Verbs, Nouns

Ans D

A Linking Verb:

| 1 | become | remain | look | |
|-------|--|-----------------------------------|------|--|
| be . | Editorial Property of SECULA | feel | | |
| stay | seem | March 12 to beginner a march 1970 | | |
| sound | taste | smell | | |
| Doune | The second secon | | | |

উপরোক্ত Linking Verb গুলো পরে Adjective ব্যহ্নত হয়।

'-' Hyphen যুক্ত Adjective সবসময় Singular হয়।

Noun এর পূর্বে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Adjective এর পরে enough বসে।

Example:

- situation was very serious. 01. The president said that the -

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 C. Participle B. Verbal noun

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

**ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

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 D. monthly three C. thrice month 09. Fill in the blank "I have -interest in the matter" A. Not B. Any C. None D. No 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** 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) 01. (A) (B) (C) (D)

| 0 | PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS | |
|------|---|--|
| 01 | A. economical B. economic C. economics D. economy | CHAPTER OF ADVERB |
| | (1) Explanation • economic- অপলৈতিক। • economical- মিতবায়ী। | AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O |
| 0.2 | Which is the adjective form of the word 'home'? [DU-7Clg: 2020-21] | D. J. January and T. Santana and T. |
| | A. homemaker B. homely C. homeland D. homage | Basics: যে Word বাকো Noun বা Pronoun এবং Interjection ভিন্ন অন্য সকল |
| | (a) Noun; (b) Adjective; (c) Noun; (d) Noun. | Parts of Speech কে বিশেষায়িত করে অর্থাৎ অবস্থা, উপায়, সময় প্রভৃতি প্রকাশ |
| 0.3. | What is the adjective of the word 'legitimacy'? | করে তাকে Adverb বলে। (An adverb is a word that used in a senten- |
| | [DU-7 Clg,2018-19] | and qualifies other parts of speech except noun propour & |
| | A. legitimately B. legitimize C. legitimate D. legitimised | inerjection) i |
| | @ Explanation / Legitimacy (বৈৰজা) এর Adj: legitimate (বৈৰ) | Example: |
| 04. | Dhaka is becoming one of the — cities in Asia. | l walk slowly- বাকাটিতে slowly দারা হাঁটার (Walk) প্রকৃতি বুঝানো |
| | [DU-7 Clg. 2017-18] | হয়েছে। কিভাবে/ কেমন করে হাঁটে?-Slowly (ধীরে)। সূতরাং Slowly একটি |
| | A. more busy B, busy C, busiest D, more busiest | Adverb। এরূপ শব্দের শেষে সাধারণত-ly থাকলে Adverb হতে পারে। তবে |
| | O Explanation One of the এরপর Superlative degree হয়। এদের | কিছু ব্যতিক্রম আছে। |
| | Positive very few দারা করতে হয়। | |
| | PRIME TEST | Uses of Adverb: |
| 01. | Computers that once took up entire rooms are now to | Adverb of manner (কিভাবে), Adverb of place (কোস্বায়) এবং Adverb |
| | put on desktops and into wristwatches. | of time (কখন) একত্রে বসলে নিচের sequence অনুযায়ী বসাতে হবে। |
| | A. small enough B. smaller than | Manner → Place → Time |
| | C. as small as D. so small | trainer - Trace - Time |
| 02. | Complete the following sentence: I took part in a | Example: |
| | A. three-hours examinations B. three hours examination | 01. The boy sang the song ——. |
| | C, thrice hours examination D three hours are all three hours are | A. yesterday sweetly in his room |
| 03. | As a safety precaution, all city cab drivers carry only enough | B. sweetly yesterday in his room |
| | money to make a change for abill. | C. sweetly in his room yesterday |
| | A. ten-dollar B. ten-dollars | D. yesterday in his sweetly room Ans C |
| | C. tens-dollars D. the ten-dollars | নিচের Adverb গুলো মূল Verb এর আগে বসে। অর্থাৎ এরা Auxiliary |
| 04. | Anis completed — degree in physics. Ahmed completed — | Verb এवर Main Verb এর মাঝে বসে। |
| | - degree in blology. | |
| 05 | A. four-year B. the four-year C. a four-year D. four-years | Ex: Always, often, usually, generally, just, quite, already, |
| 03. | The assignment for Monday is to write aabout your home town. | almost, ever, never, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom etc. |
| | A. five-hundred-word composition | Examples |
| | B. five-hundred-word composition | 01. Choose the appropriate alternative: |
| | C. five-hundreds-words composition | A. I already twice have read this book. |
| | D. five-hundreds-word composition | B. I have already read this book twice. |
| 06. | Choose the correct sentence: | C. I have read already twice this book. |
| | A. Give me a ten-page book. | D. I twice have already read this book. Ans B |
| | B. Give me ten-pages book. | ☐ Hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom এই Adverb গুলো নিজেরাই |
| | 0.0 | Negatives আব এ কারণেই গুলের মালে কোনো কল |

(no, not, never) কখনোই ব্যবহার করা যাবে না। Example:

01. My friend hardly works in the afternoon.

A. almost never C. seriously

B. always D. carefully

Negatives. আর এ কারণেই এদের সাথে কোনো প্রকার Negative Word

Ans A 02. The correct translation of the sentence. 'এখানে কদাচিৎ বৃষ্টি হয়।' A. Hardly is rains here

C. It hardly rains here

B. It rain hardly here

Classification and Example:

D. Here rains hardly Ans C

| inc addicace is — last year concert. | | Zampie: | |
|--|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| A. larger than that of B. large | than that of | Types | Example |
| | st than that | A. Simple or Independent Adverbs | |
| OMR SHEET 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 1. Adverb of time (When? কখন?) | She will come late. |
| 01. (A) (B) (C) (D) 05. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 09. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 2. Adverb of place (Where? কোথায়?) | I went there. Come either. |
| 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) (06. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 3. Adverb of manner (How? কিভাবে?) | We worked hard. |
| 03. (A) (B) (C) (D) 07. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 03080 | | I slept soundly. |
| (ANS ANALYSIS | | 4. Adverb of frequency (How often? কতবার?) | I have met him once. |
| ANS ANALTSIS |) | 5. Adverb of quantity or degree (How | He is quite happy. |
| 01. A 02. D 03. A 04. C 05. A 06. A 07. | A 08. A 09. D 10.A | much? কত্টুকু?) | He knows little. |

* ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

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

An adverb usually answers which of the following questions?

A. when C. how

B. where

2. A modifier can be a/an-

D. all of these

Ans D

A. adjective

B. adverb

C. noun

D. A & B Ans D

A symbol of Ancient competition, the Olympic flame burns throughout the games.

A. in a continuous way C. continuously

B. continuous

D. continual

Ans B

H. Please do....as your doctor says.

A. exact

B. exacts

C. exactly

D. none of them

Ans C

15. Nasreen is a little younger than me.

A. somewhat C. slightly

B. almost

D. just

Ans D

M. He walks fast. 'Fast' implies-

A. Noun

B. Verb

C. Adjective

D. Adverb

Ans D

በ. He worked hard all the day round. (সে সারাদিন কঠোর পরিশ্রম করল।)

A. Noun

B. Pronoun

C. Adjective

D. Adverb

Ans D

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- 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

<u>® Explanation</u>

কাঠের নিরাপত্তায় রংই একমাত্র পদার্থ নয় i Paint is not

the only substance used to protect wood.

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

DExplanation Hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom এরা negative adverb এবং এরা বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হলে আর কোনো negative হবে না।

PRIME TEST

The doctors have not been able to determine when ose 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 C. lovely

B. homely

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) | 03O20 |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

TECT SERIES .. NETWORK .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..



COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

Basics: Comparison of Adjective & Adverb কে সাধারণত Degree বলা হয়। Degree মূলত তিন প্রকার।

i. Positive Degree ii. Comparative Degree iii. Superlative Degree এক Syllable* বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative করার জন্য 'er' এবং Superlative করার জন্য 'est' যোগ করতে হয়।

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

কিন্তু দুই বা ততোধিক Syllable বিশিষ্ট হলে Comparative হলে more এবং Superlative করতে হলে most যোগ করতে হয়।

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

কিছু কিছু Adjective ও Adverb আছে যাদের Comparative ও Superlative এ ব্যতীক্রম দেখা যায়। তাদের মধ্যে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কয়েকটি নিচে দেওয়া হল:

| Adjective/Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Bad | Worse | Worst |
| Good | Better | Best |
| Little | Less, Littler | Least, Littlest |
| Many, Much | More | Most |
| Old | Older, Elder | Oldest, Eldest |
| Late | Later, Latter | Latest, Last |
| Hind | Hinder | Hindermost |

01. apples are grown in Washington State.

A. Best

B. The most good

C. The best

D. The better

Ans @

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

A. evil

B. worse

C. worst D. none

Ans C

As as, So.....as:

As as Affirmative & Negative উভয় বাক্যে ব্যবহার হতে পারে। কিন্তু So... as শুধু Negative বাব্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদের এদের মাঝে Positive Degree বসে। Ex:

Jimmy is as tall as her mother.

Jimmy is not so tall as her mother.

 Comparative: তথু দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হলে Comparative Degree হবে এবং Comparative Degree তে than বসবে, than এর পরে Subjective বসবে।

Ex:

• Incorrect: Jack is better than him.

• Correct : Jack is better than he.

• Incorrect : He is faster than me.

• Correct : He is faster than I.

(6) Example:

01. Which one is the correct sentence?

A. He is taller than we.

B. He is more taller than I.

C. He is more taller than we. D. He is taller than I

02. Microscopes make small things appears larger than....

A. really are

B. are really

C. are they really

D. they really are

Ans

Ans D

☐ Latin Comparatives:

সাধারণত Comparative এর পরে Than বসে। তবে কিছু Comparative আছে যাদের পরে than না বসে to বসে।

এরকম কিছু Word হল:

Junior, Senior, Inferior, Superior, Prefer, Interior, Exterior, Ulterior, Posterior, Major, Minor

মনে রাখুন, এই শব্দগুলোর পরে Than না বসে to বসবে।

Example:

01. Choose the proper option to fill in the blank spaces. I prefer what I like even though it —— not having much money.

A. to doing, mean C. to do, may

B. doing, means D. doing, mean

Ans B

02. Choose the correct sentence

A. Death is preferable than dishonour.

B. Death is more preferable than dishonour.

C. Death is more preferable than dishonour.

D. Death is preferable to dishonour.

E. Death is more better than dishonour.

🛘 জোর প্রদান করতে Positive Degree এর পূর্বে Very Comparative Degree এর পূর্বে Much বসে।

I am very happy now.

· I am much better today.

I was much interested.

· It is very interesting.

Example:

01. My house is comfortable than my father's.

A. verv

B. much

C. to

D. much more

Ans D

02. Choose the correct sentence.

A. The patient is very better today.

B. The patient is much better today.

C. The patient is more better today.

D. The patient is more good today.

🛘 Double Comparative: যততত...." অর্থে Double Comparative ব্যবহৃত হবে। উভয় Clause এর শুরুতে The + comparative form থাকবে। Sequence: The + comparative +.....the + Comparative...... Ex:

· The more you practice, the more you learn.

The finer the weather will become, the better the wind will be.

The sooner, the better.

The more you work, the more you earn.

The less one earns, the less one must pay in income taxes.

The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.

The louder he shouted, the less he convinced anyone.

Example:

01. The higher is the content of carbon dioxide in the air,

A. more heat it retains

B. than it retains more heat

C, it retains more heat

D. the more heat it retains Ans D

02. The more we looked at the piece of modern art,

A. the less we liked it

B. the more we liked it

Ans B

C. we liked it less D. it looked better ♦ ♦ ASPECT SERIES ♦ ♦ NETWORK ♦ ♦ ASPECT SERIES ♦ ♦ NETWORK ♦ ♦ ASPECT SERIES ♦ • NETWORK ♦ • ASPECT SERIES • • NETWORK • • A

| The + Comparative: O | of the Two, of the | win থাকলে | PRODI/ PR | EVIOUS YEARS' | UESTIONS |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| -lo- | a with The रावहर श्रद | THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN | 1. Choose the correct se | THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY. | [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24] |
| of the two schools, this | s one is | 0 | | | |
| A better | B. the best | | A. His car runs faster | | |
| | D . | | B. His car runs faster | | |
| Lis in the two h | one. | Ans C | C. His car runs more t | nan Mary | |
| Tamal isin the two h | B. smarter | | D. His car runs quickl | y than Mary's | ক্রে than এর পর |
| A. Uite Street | D. Siliditel | 184 22 1 | @ Explanation / Illogica | al comparison da (| A feet Hiterry |
| C. smart | D. the smartest | Ans A | Possesive pronoun | বিহ্নত হয়। অপৰা than | + that of those of |
| Multiple Numbers: | | | ব্যবহৃত হয়। | | |
| once, twice, infice were | ना शाकरन as much as वावशांत्र व | रात । धनार one | 2. The grater the dema | nd. the price. | [DU-7Clg: 2021-22] |
| | mes धाकल as many as रादका | इ राव । | A. high | B. higher | |
| example: | | 25% from 4808 - | C the highest | D. the high | er . |
| We expect thirty | people to come. | 10 100 | (D Explanation Double | e comperative sentence | e. the + comperative, |
| A approximate | B. more | | the + comperative. | and I | 10 2 |
| C as many as | D. more | Ans | the second secon | | |
| nah found a job that nai | id twice he made working | Alls C | | PRIME TEST | |
| A so much as | B. as much as | at the initiary. | 1. The Headmaster is t | he — person in the v | illage. |
| C as many as | D. more than | | | tter C. wisest | D. best |
| Superlative Degree: | D. HIOTE GIAN | Ans B | A. wise B. be | | |
| Superiative Degree. | Same | | A. Perhaps, this the m | ost unique solution to | your problem. |
| | বিষয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা হলে Superi | lative Degree | D Dorhane this is a un | ique solution to your p | roblem. |
| Superlative Degree | खंब शृद्य the यम। | | C. Perhaps, this offers | the most unique solu | tion to your problem |
| Example: | | | D. Perhaps, this offers t | he most unique solution | ns to your problem. |
| Which one is the super | rlative degree? | | | | io to join p |
| A Rose is the finest of | | 0 | 3. He is the taller — tw | B. of the | |
| B. The rose is the finest | | | A. of | D. on | |
| C. The rose is finest of | | | C. among | | o than any machin |
| D. The rose is the finest | | Ans B | 14. Computer has revol | utionized office moi | e man any macmin |
| Which one is correct? | of all nower. | Alls | of modern time. | B. any other | r machine |
| | in a A Grina | 71.04 | A. has any machine | D. none of | |
| A. The Nile is longest r | | | C. other machine | | |
| B. The Nile is longest r | | | 5. She is beautiful but | | |
| C. Nile is longest river | | | A. most beautiful | B. less bea | |
| D. The Nile is the longe | | Ans D | C. as beautiful | D. not so b | |
| Of the four books, the | green one is the | | 06. She is — than she lo | | as much older. |
| A. cheap | B. cheaper | | A. taller | B. older | |
| C. cheapest | D. more cheaper | Ans C | C. younger | D. better. | |
| Tehseen was one | | | 07. Which one is correc | | ** |
| A. of the happy child of | f his class | | A. He is as good as m | nyself B. He is as | good as me |
| | appiest of ass the classes | | C. He is as good as I | | good as mine |
| C. of the happiest child | | l e | 08. I thought that - wa | s the last one. | |
| D. of the happiest child | | Ans D | A. the most prettiest | | one of all |
| b. of the napplest child | ren in the class | | C. the prettiest one fr | - | tiest one of all |
| Extreme, perfect, supre | eme, unique ইতাদি Adjectiv | E OUT HOUSE | 09. This bag is — heavi | • | and the second s |
| Superlative এর অর্থ প্রদান ব | করে। তাই এদের পূর্বে more, most, | very aca all | A. quite, then | B. slightly, | than |
| Ex: | , | | C. more, than | D. as, like | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| · Incorrect : This is the | he more perfect./ This is the | most perfect. | | | |
| · Correct : This is p | | | 10. It is the — city of th | • | |
| Example: | | | A. most populous | B. more p | |
| Which sentence is cor | reet? | | C. most people | D. most po | A CHARLES OF THE PARTY OF THE P |
| The state of the s | | | OMR SHEET | 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| A. This is an unique ca | | 1 | 01. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 05. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 09. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| B. This is a unique case | | - 11 | 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 06. A B O D | 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| C. This is a very unique | | | 03. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 07. (A) (B) (C) (D) | QQ 60 |
| D. This is the most unio | 0110 0000 | Ans B | 55. (b) (b) (c) (d) | W. G. G. G. G. | (A (A No) |
| | | The second secon | | | |
| | wing is not correct? | | (| ANS ANAL VEIS | |
| Which one of the follo | | Ans B | 01.C 02.B 03.B 04. | ANS ANALYSIS | |

CHAPTER OF CONJUNCTIONS

Important Rule-01

And & But: সমজাতীয় অর্ধবোধক দুটি বিষয়কে মৃক্ত করতে and এবং পৃটি বিপরীত বিষয়কে যুক্ত করতে but ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেমন-

Examples:

He is honest — leads a very simple life.

A. and

B. but

C. or

D. nor

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 কান্ত না করঙে তার সম্বাব্য ফল কি হত: এমন আশব্ধা 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

Am C

Important Rule-03

⇒ No sooner /Scarcely/Hardly..... than /when before: ™ 🕶 হতে না হতেই আরেকটি হওয়া বোঝতে এগুলো ব্যবহৃত হয়। এসের 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 3

→ 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 বস্তুর একাধিক ওপ/দোষকে 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: ব्लान दिरायंत्र উপরে অधिय/ভবিষ্যৎ সভাবনা কিংবা কোন অনুমান বোঝাতে if रादश्च रग्न। जनामित्क कान काल्ड मुटर्कटा जदनसम् कहार ক্ষেত্রে In case ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

→ I'll open the umbrella — it rains.

B. in case

C. unless

D. in case of

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

A. if

B. unless

C. even though

D. in case

Important Rule-96

Am A Unless: Unless Will Of clause 39 33 Of clause-4 agrice types दर मा Unless (र्राप्त मा) conjunction है Negative कर दशन कर दहन est es na present indefinite tence spas es

Examples:

Football teams don't play in the Supper Bowl championship - either the national or the American Conference,

A. unless they win

B. but they win

C. unless they will win

D. but to have won

f del

[DC-7Clg: 2021-22]

DC-7Clg: 2121-12

Important Rule-07

As though / As if:

Present indefinite/present perfect tease + As if/ As though + Past Indefinite tense | TANK,

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.

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Our flight from Dhaka to Cox's Bazar was delayed heavy rain. 100.7 Clg: 2021-14

A. because

B. because of

C. as a result

D. consequently

③ Exploration / বৃষ্টির করণে ছকা পেকে কক্সরাজারের আমানের ক্লুইট ট্র বিজয় হয়েছে। কারণ আর্থে Because of ব্যবহৃত হয়

your help, I could not overcome the porblem.

A. For

B. But for

C. Instead of

D. In case of

🗓 Explanation / But for অৰ্থ ছাড়া বা না হলে, Option C হৰে না কৰেব হুৰ্থ সঙ্গতিপূৰ্ণ নৱ। Option D হবে না কাৱণ হুৰ্থ সঙ্গতিপূৰ্ণ নৱ।

03. He is yet to get a suitable job____ his good result.

A. in spite

B. in spite off

C. despite

D. though

🔾 Explanation / Simple sentence সুৰুগাং despite হসে। Option B হসে ন কারণ in spite off দেওৱা option A হবে না কারণ + in spite এর পর of নাই।

He made the same mistake — his sister. [DC-7Clg: 2121-21]

A. 28 C. 50

B. which

D Explanation (417) 5405

D. that did

Simple sentence Tests

Conjunction ব্যবহার করা বাবে না

(a) as - preposition

(b) which-Conjunction

(c) so- Conjunction

(d) that did-Conjunction.

al. 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

63. 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) |
| | 06. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) | | |
| 03. A B C D | 07. (A) (B) (C) (D) | a O so |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

CHAPTER 08

TENSE

Present Indefinite Tense

Present Indefinite Tense:

मृज: S + V(s/es) + O

क्षि word: Always, often, sometimes, everyday, daily, regularly, usually, normally, occasionally, generally etc. এই শুক্তপো পাকপো সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

চিনম্বন সত্য, ঐতিহাসিক সত্য ও অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

Example:

 surprise endings. 01. Rabindranath's stories often-

A. had

B, have

C. has

D. have been

Ans B

- in the east. 02. The sun-

A. rise

B. rises

D. rising

Ans B

C. rose 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

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

Ans A

Ans D

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

A. Present indefinite C. Present perfect

D. Past perfect

O Present Continuous Tense:

ज्ञः 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 শদগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present Continuous Tense হয়।

(2) Example:

--- because it is hungry now. 01. The baby -

A. is crying

B. cries

C. is

D. are

Ans A

— a letter to his father now. 02. He-B. write A. writes

C. is writing

D. wrote

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

Ans C

B. Present continuous A. Present indefinite

C. Present perfect

D. None of them

Ans B

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.

05. They to a concert tomorrow.

A. has been going

C. are gone

B. are going

D. have been going

** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

| Present Perfect Tense: | অন্যানেক সারিক |
|--|--|
| र्जुजः S + have/has + V3 + Ext. | go. (Identify the tense) |
| ि Pres word: Already just just and and B. Pres | ent perfect |
| recently, so far, since, for etc. এই শুকুগুলো থাকলে সেটি Present 03. When I saw her leaving in a house. | perfect Ans C |
| Perfect Tense হয় A. have asked B. was | Her where she was going |
| 'Already' Affirmative Sentence-এ বলে এবং 'yet' Interrogative ও C. asked D. had | 200 |
| Negative Sentence-এ বসে। 04 you go to the cinema last night? | Ans B |
| Example: A. Would ' B. Did | Palan () |
| | e interior in the constant |
| or. Everything is going well, We — any problem so far. | |
| THER AND IN | (काम गर्म गमका देश व्यवस्कार्य |
| D. navent nad | although) |
| 02. Just now he — his dinner but he says, he'll see you when he's finished. A. looks C. looking D. look | ed C |
| A Company of the Comp | eu Ans D |
| C was begins | |
| Alls D | you us Alow us army |
| | |
| B How long do you be an V i o | n দারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে তাদের |
| C. She has been ill for quite a long time. | Indefinite Tense হয়। |
| D M. and J. and | ulhaireq aschua |
| Of The | Autologia |
| A extent of his injuries has | o a file o en efeno a |
| B. extent of his injuries have | |
| C. would watched D. Was V | watching Ans D |
| D. extent of his injuries are Ans A O2. While you — to me on the phon letter under the door. | e, somebody pushed a |
| Present Perfect Continuous Tongo | dgimella .A |
| Fig. S + horrofhee horrof Will D. talk | e-Ilein - |
| C. have talked D. were C. have talked D. were 3. The girlin the lake but someone dive | |
| 01. He — at the University of Dhaka since 2012. A. drowned B. was d | |
| A. studied B. was studying C. will have been drowning D. had d | The state of the s |
| C. has been studying D. none Ansic O4. I quickly lost interest in Mr. Rahim's | |
| 02. The baby — since morning. | story, because he was |
| A. cries B. has cried A. repetitions B. repeat | tod |
| C. has been crying D. have been crying Ans C. repeating D. repeat | |
| 03. Weto Dhaka in 1994 andhere since then. | |
| A. came, lived B. came, were living A. as though B. when | ig for the dus. |
| C. came, have been living D. came, had lived Ans C C. while D. as | |
| 04. WeEnglish since our childhood. | Ans C |
| A. are learning B. learn সূত্ৰ: S + had + V3 + Ext. | |
| C.I. I. | THE PERSON NAMED OF |
| After 44 164 Fast Periodi Tense didalo | श्र थवर Before थे श्र्त |
| A I'm learning B I've learned | bre 3 |
| C Llearn D I have been leaning Annual Disample: | |
| O Past Indefinite Tense: O1. The doctor — him medication for l | his illness after he had |
| ৰূপ্ত S + V2 + Ext. examined him. | |
| A. prescribes B. is pres | eribing |
| D. prescribe | ibed Ans D |
| time, it is high time, wish etc. এই শদগুলো থাকলে সেটি Past 02. The patient had died. Which form of t | ense does the sentence |
| represent? | |
| 🔲 অতীতকালের দুটি যদি as soon as দারা যুক্ত তাহলে দুটি কাজই Past 💮 A. Present perfect 💮 B. Past in | ndefinite |
| Indefinite Tense হয়। C. Past perfect D. Future | |
| Example: 03. Rahim his work by the time his frie | |
| 01. Choose the correct sentence- A. will finish B. had fin | |
| A. I had left my colleage yesterday. C. have finished D. could | |
| B. I left my College yesterday. 04. Our friends the day before. | AID D |
| C. I was left my College yesterday. A. having left B. had left | A |
| O, I was less my Concept yesterday, | The state of the s |
| D. I was leaving my College yesterday. Ans B C. have been left D. had be | en left Ans B |

| adect the appropriate of | | 300 | রজি | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------|--|--|-------------------------|
| sciect the appropriate of | otion for the blank space | | - | Example: By 2010, I —— for this firm | | |
| arrived at the shop, we he | deed that someone in | to the place | | DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF | for 15 years. | |
| A. had broken | B. broke | the place. | 01. | By 2010, I for this firm | B, will work | and a second second |
| Lad been breaking | D would to | | | A. will be worked | D will have worked | Ans D |
| a select Continuous | Towns | Ans A | P. A. | C. have worked | first century, the comp | uter |
| Past Perfect Continuous Past Perfect Continuous An S + had + been + V + | ing | | 02. | C. have worked By the middle of the twenty- a necessity in every home. | | |
| | The state of the s | ACK SELECTION | | A, became | B. becoming | Ans D |
| fixample: | | | | C. has become | D. will have become | Ansil |
| All Hakim — for a new ro | ommate before he finally | succeeded. | 02 | By 2010, I for this farm | | |
| A. has been looking | - will be looking | | 03. | A will be working | B. WIII WOLL | any species of the last |
| a had been looking | D. has looked | Ans 6 | ner i | A. will be working | D. will have worked | Ans D |
| are had been —— as much | money as she could for the | rainy days | | C. have worked By this time next month, the | government resigne | d. |
| A. safe-keeping | B. savings | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 04. | By this time next month, the | B. will have | |
| C save | D. saving | Ans | | A. would have | D have | Ans B |
| Future Indefinite Tense: | | 121mg LLZ | | C. will He will have gone home. Che | ose the correct form of | tense. |
| ्र Future Model/will + V1 + | Ext | | 05. | He will have gone home. Che | Jose the correct | |
| Tomorrow no | et dan and see | | 1916 | A. Future Perfect Tense | | |
| | xt day, next week, next | year, coming | | B. Future Indefinite | | |
| year etc. | | | | C. Future Continuous | | Ans A |
| - recomples | to the to painty by in | | | D. Future Perfect Continuous | | |
| I. Next August, Lata and T | anim —— for 10 years | | | Future Perfect Continuous T | 'ense: | |
| A. are married | B. have been marrie | a . | | भूबः S + shall/will + have bee | n + V + ing + Ext. | |
| C. will have been married | D. will marry | Ans D | - | | | |
| C, Will have been thantee | - next week on Banalada | h Televisia | 0 | Example: | ours. | |
| 02. New programs will be — | B. published | n Television. | 01. | They —— for me for three b | B. will have been wait | ing |
| A. telecast | The state of the s | | | A. will have been wait | D. none | Ans B |
| C. telecasted | D. broadcasted | Ans A | | C. will have waiting | | |
| 3. I (leave) tomorrow. | D 1 . 0 | | 02. | . I —— football for two hours | B. been have been play | ying . |
| A. shall leaving | B. am left | | | A. shall have been playing | D. will have been play | ing Ans A |
| C. shall leave | D. leave | Ans C | | C. will have been played | D. Will have been play | |
| 04. When Imoney, I will | buy a dictionary. | | | Sequence of Tense: | The state of the s | wister enh- |
| A. may get | B. may be got | | | F Principle clause যদি Prese | nt/Future Tense-et 4164 | 0,120,1300 |
| C. will get | D. get | Ans D | | ordinate clause যেকোনো Te | ense-এ হতে পারে। | eroft, Afte |
| 05. Complete the sentence. 1 | will phone you when I | the news. | 1 | স্থা Principle clause যদি Past | Tense-এ থাকে তাহলে si | ub-ordinate |
| A. am getting | B. get | | 177 | clause অবশ্যই Past Tense- | এ হবে। | |
| C, will get | D. will be getting | Ans B | | স্পৃতি clause-এ একটি Futur | e Indefinite থাকলে অপ্র | To Present |
| ☐ Future Continuous Tens | | | 1 | | c macrimic | |
| म्बाः S + shall/will + be + | $V + in\sigma + Ext.$ | | | Indefinite হয়। | -0 - 11 1 5 1 030 | खाशजीरे Dags |
| Ma: 2 + Suant will + De . | A second second second second second | | Die. | স When যুক্ত দৃটি clause এর ও | াকাট Past Indefinite অবং | origio Pasi |
| Example: | | | | Continuous Tense হয়। | | |
| 01. They will be for the | | | 100 | Example: | | |
| A. working | B. work | Amount | | . I asked him if he —— his le | ssons. | |
| C. worked | D. none | Ans A | 01. | A. has prepared | B. has been preparing | |
| 02. I shall be the book. | | | | C. had prepared | D. preparing | Ans C |
| A. read | B. to read | | 1 00 | . Neela — her hand when | | |
| Cranding | D. none | Ans | | | B. is burning | |
| B. Find out the tense of | the following sentence: | Will he be | | A. burn | D. burnt | Ans D |
| driving a car then? | | | - 1 | C. was burning | | |
| A. Future indefinite | B. Future continuou | IS | 03 | . We — TV when the telep | | |
| C Future perfect | D. Future perfect co | ntinuous | 1 | A. watched | B. was watching | Ans D |
| 4. I am sick of rain and ba | d weather! Hopefully, w | hen we wake | : | C. are watching | D. were watching | Ansib |
| up tomorrow morning, | he sun | | 04 | . I will phone you when I — | | |
| A. is shining | B. will be shining | | | A. am getting | B. get | |
| C. will be shine | D. will shining | Ans B | | C. will get | D. will be getting | Ans B |
| N | 2 | | 05 | . He said that he — be una | ible to come. | |
| Future Perfect Tense: | | | | A. will | B. shall | not set and |
| भूबः S + shall/will + have | + V3 + Ext. থাকলে Future Perfect Ten | | | C. should | D. would | Ans D |

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

nt. This not see Rupa anywhere, she --- early, (DU, 7 Cig. 2023-24)

A: must be left

B. must left

C' musi have left

D. must leave

(Explanation अलाक कालांक मचा घोटाक मा। गुडतार तम खबनाई छानि क्रान कर्रताह । बर्डभाव जो प्यकीराज्य क्यांना अकित कोख स्मरण मिन मुना गाम रग. ख्या तक्षी काल अध्याह मध्योषिक इत्याह तत्त्व आर्थ must + have + vi 套钉 1

02. Why did you say Rana --- here very soon? (DU, 7 Clg. 2023-24)

A. has come

B. will come

. C. would come

D. will have come

Il Experimental Very soon भारी भूगाई Future indefinite tense दक सामन कार्य।

03. It is many years -----

(DU, 7 Clg: 2023-24)

A. since I had met you last C, after I have mer you last

H. since I met you last

D. after I met you last Il Followith Since এর পূর্বে Present indefinite tense থাকলে 03. We often a victim of circumstances. (আমরা প্রায়ত্ব পরিপ্রিত্তর Since we sta Past indefinite tense \$11

Di. He just --- a snack.

[DU: 7 Clg: 2023-24]

A have that had B. has

D. have had

(किटिनी बादक) just, just now, recently, already, yet ৰাজ্য কেই ৰাজ্যনি Present perfect tense হয়। অৰ্থাৎ has had হবে।

05. When he woke up, it ----

IDU. 7 Clg: 2022-231

A. Is rumine

B. was raining

C, has been rading

D. raining

(Fortenties when চুক দুইটি clause থাকলে একটি past ind হয় क्षा अन्तरि past continuous रहे।

Do Rony said that he her dancing.

[DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

A KINK

B. had seen

C has seven

D. sees

ि Explanation Sequence of tense এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী প্রথম অংশে past 08. I at six o'clock, but to be by five. underlinent tictice होने नरस्य करन past particol tense रस्।

By My four o'clock, the staff the work. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

A will have been finishing . B. will have finished

C. will be finishing

D. may be finishing

(C) Separation by time water future perfect tense RII

us. She has been reading a novel — morning. [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

A fir

C. Butto

D. m

Commented by as that succes and Since and

14. — the work yes?

[DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

A Well you finish

B. Had you finished

C. Have you finished

D Do you finish

(Explanation / Sendence & yet € 100 Present perfect tense ₹11

(a) Will you finish supple future, (b) Had you finished- Past perfect tense; (c) Have you finished-present perfect; (d) Do you tinah-Simple present tense.

0. 1 - to the hospital last Friday.

IDU-7 Clg.2019-201

A would go

H. must go

C. have to go

D. had to go

Tense out 11. Rana — to Dhaka just a few months ago. [DU-7 Clg.2017-18] B. had moved A. has moved C. would move D. moved

(D) Explanation Ago, long ago, long time, yesterday, last time शाकरल Past simple Tense 🐯।

12. I recalled the station —— the train had left. [DU-7 Clg.2017-18]

A. than

B. then

C. before

D. after

(D) Explanation Past Perfect+Before+Past Ind.

Past Ind+After+Past Perfect

PRIME TEST

01. Rabindranath's stories often surprise endings.

D. have had

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

A. is

B. was

C. are D. were

শীকার হই।) A. fallen

B. felt

C. did fall

D. fall 04. I television every day.

A. watches

C. watch

B. am watching D. am watch

05. These grapes.....sour.

A. tasting C. tasts

B. are testing 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 প্রত্যেহ সকলে ৭টার घूम (थ(क উঠে।)

A. got C. get

B. getting D. gets

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

| OMR SHEET | 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) (08. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
|---------------------|--|
| 01. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 05. A B O D 99. A B O D |
| 02 A B O D | 06. QB Q Q 10. QB Q Q |
| m 00000 | 07. Q B O O A O S |

ANS ANALYSIS

01.B 02. A | 93.D | 64. C | 65. D | 66.C | 67.D | 68. B | 69. B | 10.D A SOUTH SERVERS . A NETHERRY . A ASPECT SERVES . A NETHERRY . A ASPECT SERVES . A ASPECT SERVES . A ASPECT SERVES . A RETWORK . ASPECT SERVES . A RETWORK . A . A RETW

CHAPTER OF RIGHT FORM OF VERB

নিচের কতিপয় Verb রয়েছে যেগুলোর পরে আরেকটি Verb জাসলে 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:

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

- Marzina about the wedding. 03. I regret -

A. tell C. telling B. to tell

Ans @ D. to telling

আরেকটি Verb আসলে সেটিকে Rule-02:

| Infinitive | (to verb)-এ ।পথ | ८७ २८व । |
|------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1417 | annoar | arrano |

| appear | arrange | decide | demand |
|--------|--|---|---|
| | intend | learn | happen |
| ask | promise | want | fail |
| forget | need | attempt | claim |
| | offer | tend | wish |
| | able | anxious | boring |
| | common | eager | easy |
| hard | necessary | pleased | prepared |
| | usual | 5 Chapper - L | GIMME) |
| | forget threaten pretend difficult hard | hesitate intend ask promise forget need threaten offer pretend able difficult common hard necessary | hesitate intend learn ask promise want forget need attempt threaten offer tend pretend able anxious difficult common eager hard necessary pleased |

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 0

on the first try. 02. Almost every one fails -

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)।

| be better off | keep on |
|---------------|--|
| | be used to |
| | object to |
| | accustomed to . |
| | do not mind |
| can't stand | can't help |
| | be better off get used to look forward to become used to insist on can't stand |

Example:

01. Many modern architects insist on the region that will blend into the surrounding landscape. D. using Ans D

C. the use B. to use A. use

your friend again? 02. Are you looking forward D. to saw Ans C C. to seeing B. to see

A. seeing — me your mobile number? 03. Would you mind -B. giving

A. give

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 এওলোর পরে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

iv. While এর পরে Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

v. Wish এর পরে Auxiliary হিসেবে তথু were বসে।

vi. Be verb + likely থাকলে এরপরে to + V1 হয়।

Example:

— the problem. 01. I don't know how -

A. have tackle

B. tackled D. knowing

Ans C

C. to tackle 02. She is likely

B. To know

C. Know

B. made

D. will make

D. Know Ans B

A. knowing 03. He ran fast lest he --- miss the train.

C. should B. could

D. would Ans C

A. can 04. It is high time we --- the people conscious about our national interest.

A. should make C. must make

05. I wish I -

a king. C. was

D. were Ans D

Ans B

A. am ☐ 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:

-since he settled in London. 01. -

A. Ten years has passed

B. Ten years had passed

C. Ten years have passed

D. Ten year had passed

02. It has been over three centuries —— Shahjahan —— the Taj

Mahal. A. age, build

C. since, built

B. when, has built

D. years, dreat

Ans C

Ans C

03. No sooner had he got the notice - he changed his direction. B. than

A. as

C. before

D. after

Ans B

04. No sooner had we-— at the station than the student stood up. B. arriving

A. arrived

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

** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

| 040 | Rule-06: Preposition এর পর Verb + ing হয়। | 11. | . I study hard — I should fail in the examination. |
|------------------|--|---------|---|
| (B) | Example: | KON . | [DU-7 Clg.2010_2 |
| 01 | . He worked instead of — Which one is correct? | | A. so that B. timess C. or D. lest |
| 13 | A. having played B. play | i i | D Explanation Lest এরপর Should+Verb এর base form. |
| | C. played D. playing Ans D. | 12. | I wish I —— your shoes. [DU-7 Clg.2019-2 |
| | Rule-07: Refere 107 977 Part was 6-4 Th | | A. was in B. were in C. nut on D. cot : |
| - 1 | belove an les l'ast beliect l'ense sa l'age After Ma | a | Explanation// Wish, Asif, As though এएम श्रुट ए |
| 400 | Past Perfect Tense হয়। অপর Clause এ Past Indefinite Tense হয়। | 00 | Torm and and be verb and were and |
| (©) | | 13. | Choose the correct sentence- |
| 01. | . Miraz — for a new room-mate before he finally succeeded. | | The wear is cat cooked in our country. |
| | A. had been looking B. has been looking | | B. Meat is eaten cooked in our country. |
| PAINT. | .C. will be looking D. has looked Ans A | | C. Meat is eaten cook in our country. |
| 0 | PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS | ١., | D. meat is ate cooked in our country. The Applies Night And |
| 01 | Sho lete in the | 14. | The Arabian Nights — still a great favourite to me |
| UI. | . She —— late in the morning. [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24] | 125 | Propie. |
| | A. used to getting up B. is used to getting up | - | D. IS |
| | C. uses to get up D. was used to get up | | BExplanation// The Arabian Nights একটি বইয়ের নাম। তাই এ |
| | @ Explanation Be verb +used to থাকলে পরবর্তী verb টির সাথে inc | 100 | singular verb গ্রহণ করবে। এছাড়া ও Gulliver's Travels. |
| | যুক্ত হয়। অতীতে কোনো অভ্যাস ছিল এরূপ অর্থে used to + v ₁ হয়। অতীতে | 15. | The dog was in front of the door. [DU-7 Clg.2018-19 |
| | কোনো অভ্যাস ছিল এবং বর্তমানেও আছে এরূপ অর্থে Be verb + used to + | , | A. lying B. lain C. laid D. laying |
| | v + ing र्य । | | ⚠ Explanation / Lie (বিশ্রাম করা, শোয়া) - by-lain |
| 02 | | 120 | Lay (শোয়ানো, রাখা)- Laid-laid |
| 02. | Rubina is looking forward to — America. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23] | | বিশ্রাম নেয়া অর্থে way lying |
| 177 | A. go to B. going to C. a going D. to in | 16. | A until B if C till D |
| | B Explanation look forward to + v + ing হয়। | 18.5 | C. III IIIIIecc |
| 03. | It is high time | | @ Explanation till এরপর negative হয় কিছু untill এরপর negative |
| | A not | | रस ना। till-यज्ञकन পर्यख, until- यज्ञकन ना, unless-यिन ना। |
| | B. acted C. are acting D. have acted | 17. | Rubel is looking forward to to America. |
| 0.4 | (Explanation If is ligh time + sub + v2 | 1 | DU-7 Clg.2018-19 |
| 04. | The girl went away —. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23] | | A. goes B. go C. going D have gone |
| | A. laughingly B. being laughed C. with laugh D. laughing | 7 | Explanation look forward to with a view to area as whine |
| | DExplanation Preposition এর পর v + ing হয়। | 18. | Which of the following is a correct plural word? |
| 05. | The judge manded at | | IDII # CT Acce |
| | | | 1. agendum B. beasantry ('datum D1 |
| | B. hanged C. hanging D. dhnged B Explanation to be এর পরে V ₃ হয়। | | Explanation datum (Singular)- data (Plural) |
| 06. | I am used to | | (Singulal F agenda (Pinral) Phenomonon (Cin) |
| ••• | | | (Train). His Clowd, Peasantry, People, Pultry Police swing |
| | C 1 | 100 | or resignative of the prints |
| | | 19. | The best things in my life — my family and friends. |
| 07 | 🖎 Explanation / Be used to এর পরে verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়। | 1 | DIL 7 Cla 2010 10 |
| 07. | Would you mindthe door? [DU-7Clg: 2021-22] | | I has occir b. have been the |
| | A. to close B. to closing C. closing D. to be closed | | Description in একটি Preposition, আর preposition দ্বারা একাধিব |
| | Explanation Would you mind, be used to, look forwared to, | | subject বুড় বাদ্ধে, prepposition এর আহোব subject টি real subject |
| | insist on, feel like get used to ইত্যাদি শব্দের পরে verb এর সাথে ing | | or are corr |
| | युक्त रहा। | 20. | Neither of the books — interesting. [DU-7 Clg.2018-19] |
| 08. | You had better — me alone. [DU-7Clg: 2020-21] | 100 | A. wele B. are C had |
| | A. left B leave C exit D | 11111 | Explanation Each/either/neither as as of see as area Noun |
| 0.17 | B Explanation Have, has, had এর পর Verb এর Past Participle হলেও Had better একটি Modal Auxiliary Verb সূতরাং Had better | | টি plural হয়, verb singular হয়। |
| 1 | হলেও Had better একটি Modal Auxiliary Verb সূতরাং Had better | | He is one of the honest — in our society IDU 7 Cla 2019 100 |
| 1 | এর পর Verb এর base form বসে। | | |
| 00 | She onions and base form 4(%) | | © Explanation One + of এর পরের noun plural হয় এবং v erb |
| U9. | She enjoys — the piano. [DU-7Clg: 2020-21] | 1 | Singular 44 1 |
| | A. playing B. to play C. play D. played | 22. | I wish the price of the essential commodities — come down soon.? |
| 1 2 1 N | 🙆 Explanation// Enjoy এর পর অন্য একটি Verb আসলে (V+ ing) হয়। | | IDII 7 Cla 2017 101 |
| 10. | It is high time we — our food habit. IDU-7Clg: 2020-211 | | A. would B. will C. should D. were |
| | A. Change B. Changed C. to change D changing | | (a) Explanation as if/as though/wish are stay Post form The |
| | | 23. | He is decorating his flat with a view to — it? [DU-7Clg.17-18] |
| Z | Simple past tense হয় আর sub না থাকলে (to + verb) বসে। | 1 | R sold |
| | | | I coto |
| • • ASI | PECT SERIES •• NETWORK •• ASPECT SERIES •• NETWORK •• ASPECT SERIES •• NETWORK • | • ASPEC | CT SERIES + • NETWORK + • ASPECT SERIES • • NETWORK • • ASPECT SERIES |

| -GR | and and allertan | | Bec. | rfia | | | | 383 |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|---------------|
| > | United we stand, divided we | man? | | माज | | | all said margifular | A |
| 24. | A. sit | B. run | 17-18] | | u galla kalangan | | | |
| | 611 | D breat | 9 7 9 | CHAPTER 1 | | WEDR AGI | REEMEN | IT I |
| 70 | Explanation Why a view to |) / look forward to এদের পর rir | 3 7 4 | CHAPTER 1 | > SOBJEC | VEKD AG | | 25111 |
| 1 | the gril is trying hard to — | water | ng হয়। | | | CXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | 222/11/11/11 | |
| 15. | The grant of the lease | - Weight. DU-7 Cig.20 | 17-18] | 1488 | | MANAGE PROPERTY. | 032 mb | iect यमि |
| • | A. loose C. loss | D. lost | and A 13 classic March | Subject यनि singu | lar হয় ভাহলে V | erb হবে singula | It diet suo | ON WIN |
| (| C. 1088 (Statest) | Lost-Lost, Loose (adj)- ण्ला। | | Subject যদি singu plural হয় তাহলে v | erb হবে plural | विशेष स्ट्रा sub | ज्वर vero | 43 400 |
| (| Bexplanath's short storts | Lost-Lost, Loose (adj)- जिला। | 17 19. | agreement/र्हेडि । | and its provided autical | | | |
| 26. | Rabinaranaen's short storie | s often — surprise endings | 1.7 | Department of the last of the | | | | |
| 40 | | B. have | 17-18] | (2) Example: | | refers to - | | |
| | A. had | D. have had | 3 20° | 01. 'Subject- Ver | rb Agreement | B. number, pe | rson and ge | nder |
| (| C, has @Explanation /Subject, Plura | D. nave nad | 1. | A. person only | | D. number onl | V | Ans C |
| . (| Bexplanation Subject. Titla | 1 of verb have | | C. number and | d person | | | |
| 27. | Every member of my family | — here tonight. [DU-7 Cig.1 | 17-18] | 02. The big room | 1 air-conditie | C. should | D. do | Ans A |
| | A. arc | D.18 | | A. is | B. are | | | The Alle |
| | C. was | D. be | | 03. A doctor | with patients in | C. is working | D. work | Ans C |
| - (| D Explanation Each every | रिजामि Subject जश्रम शाकरन | পরবর্তী | | | | Mohody N | Nothing, |
| | verbটি সর্বদা singular হয়। | | | A. working Everybody, Ever | yone, Everyth | ing, No-one, | th त्रवत्रवा | singular |
| 11 | PRIN | AE TEST | | Everybody, Ever Anyone, Anybody | , Anything etc. | whatestall area as | 10 11 11 | |
| 11 | It is time (do) the work. | | | रत । | | | | Les Assistant |
| 01. | It is time (do) the work. | - Regulary laws but his resign | 22.10 | The second second second | | | | |
| | A. did | B. doing | 5/2 | 01. Everybody v | vants to go cin | ema but noboo | ly — w | illing to |
| | C. does | D. to do | 1 | pay for the ti | ckets | | | |
| 02. | It is time I - my medicine. | Ti Disawati sali baliase milisea | | | | B. seem | | - |
| | A, take | B. took | | A. is seeming | | D. are seem | | Ans C |
| | C. taken | D. have | Trans. | C. seems | under the hou | ise. | | |
| 03. | It is high time we the pe | cople conscious about our na | ational | 02. Nothing | B. was | C. have | D. none | Ans B |
| | interest. | D will make | | A. are | | | | |
| | A. should make | B. will make D. made | | 03. Someone | D oro | Wele | D.none | Ans A |
| | C. must make | | | A. is সাধারণভাবে and দার | + ANTERE Moun E | তে হলে তা Plural | - Subject 3 | व । |
| 04. | Choose the correct sentence A. I have known him since I | ioined the University | | সাধারণভাবে and ধার কিন্তু কখনও কখনও এ | dolldo Hours | and' দ্বাবা দটি Sin | ngular Nou | n युक्त इत्य |
| | B. I know him since I joined | the University | | কিন্তু কখনও কখনও এ | e Conjunction | and hutter hors | e and carria | ge, time |
| | C. I am knowing him since I | ioined the University | | একটি Idea প্রকাশ ক | ति । यमनः bread | and butter, nors | entanga (67 | Verh D |
| | D. I have known him when I | joined the University | 45 - Us | and tide, pen and | d paper ইত্যাদি। | এরকম ক্রেডে ১৪ | entence-43 | V CIU IS |
| | I him since we met a ye | par ago | | Singular হয়। | | distinguished by the second | aunopedia | |
| | | B. was not seen | | ⊗ Example: | make 4 O | | | 6.1 |
| | A. didn't see C. hadn't seen | D. haven't seen | | 01. Slow and ste | adv the rac | e. | | |
| 0.0 | It five days since he -missing | | | A. will win | | B. won | | |
| 06. | A. was, has been | B. was, was | | C. wins | K. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | D. has won | | Ans C |
| | C. has been, is | D. has been, went | | 02. Jamal and I | to school | জোমাল আর আমি (| হটে স্থলে যা | म् ।) |
| 07 | We friends since we we | | | A. walking | | B. walk | forming and | 003 40 |
| 07. | A. has been | B. being | | | | D. are walk | | Ans B |
| | C. have been | D. been | | C. walks | -toward Convets | | t the last m | |
| 08 | since he settled in Long | ion. | 9 | 03. The Headma | | C. have | D. were | Ane B |
| | A Ten years have passed B. | Ten years had passed | () | A. is | B. was | | | |
| | C. Ten years have passed D. | . Ten years had been passed | | Preposition এরপর | র ক্যনোহ মূল su | bject २४ गा। गप | 148 Fiepos | illon 44 |
| 09. | Which sentence is correct? | | | পূর্বে মূল subject হয় | া এবং সে পূবের su | bject अनुयाया ver | b वजार े २५व | |
| | A. He is as good as I | B. He is as good as mine | | Example: | | | | |
| | C. He is as good as me | D. He is as good me | | (ACT) (ACT) | annies fra | ch | | |
| 10. | I saw a bird—in. | | | 01. A basket of | B. was | | D. were | Ans |
| | A. to sit | B. sitting | | A. are | | | D. Were | 71115 |
| | C. sat | D. is sitting | M. JO | 02. The color of | | | D 1 | Anc |
| | | | 100 | A. is | B. are | C. were | | Ans A |
| | OMR SHEET 04. (A) | | | 03. The facilities | | | | ountry. |
| 1 | 01. (A) (B) (C) (D) (05. (A) | B O D 09. A B C | | A. is | B. are. | C. was | D. has | Ans B |
| (| 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) 06. (A) | B C D 10. A B C | | Either or, neitl | her nor, not or | nly but also, n | ot but ac | দর পরে যে |
| | | B (C) (D) (对 (C) (D) (D) | 12 | subject থাকবে সেই | subject অনুযায়ী ve | erb দিতে হবে। | | ME G |
| - | 3 8 8 8 7 11 8 | Kurden service | 100 | Example: | | det de heid et | 11/01/07:31 | ell (0 |
| | ANS A | NALYSIS) | | 01. Either my sl | hoes or your co | at always | on the floo | r. |
| n: | The state of the s | STO WHITE THE | 10.R | A. is | B. are | C. were | D have | Ans A |
| 1 | .D 02.B 03.D 04. A 05. I |) 00. D 07. C 08.C 07. A | NETWOOM | | | S A NETWORK A ASE | | |

| 02. Identify the correct sentence. | ্র বিষয়ে পোনীররা বৃষ্টির দিন অনাহারে পাকে।) |
|--|--|
| A. Chiler she of her sisters is reconstitution | 02. The poorin rainy days. (গরীবরা বৃষ্টির দিন অনাহারে থাকে।) |
| The little of the little of the same and the | A. starves B. starve |
| Trefunct Sile HOT net cisters are some - 1.1 | C. If depend D. stays Ans B |
| - Dittiel SHE HOT DET CICTORS and many | Relative Pronoun এর পূর্ববতী Noun কে follow করে। পূর্ববতী Nour |
| 03. Which of the following sentences is correct? A. Fither the student of the following sentences is correct? | जनुवाग्री Verb इग्र। |
| A. Either the student or the teacher are to blame. | The state of the s |
| B. Either the students of the teacher are to blame. | Example: |
| B. Either the students or the teacher have to blame. | 01. A reward has been announced for the employees who hard. |
| C. Either the students or the teacher has to blame. | A. have worked B. has worked |
| D. Either the students or the teacher is to blame. Ans D | C. will be work D. have had worked Ans A |
| কিছু কিছু Noun বারা দেখতে plural এর মতো, অখচ Meaning Singular তাদের | 02. Everybody who a fever must go home immediately. |
| Singular (1911 (1944): Gallows, Mathematics Innings Statistics | A have B. nad |
| Phos, News, Physics, Smallnoy Politics Mumps Taction | C. has D. none Ans C |
| Electronics. | 03. It is I who ——your friend. |
| Example: | A. is B. were |
| 01. Physics — my favorite subject. | C. am D. being Ans C |
| | The state of the s |
| D. arc C. had D. have IAINA | Each, every, either, neither, many a, infinitive, gerund এওলোর পরে |
| 02. Statistics — our main subject. A. is B. are C. had D. have Are C. | verb সবসময় singular হবে। |
| D. Have IAINA | Example: |
| 03. Complete the sentence: The newsalways bad now-a-days. | 01. Neither of my two suitcases — adequate. |
| D. arc C. was D. were lance | 가 보면서 가게 되면 하고 마다시아를 하고 아이들이 가게 하면 하게 되었다. 나는 그 그 그 아이들이 얼마나 하는 것은 것이 되었다. |
| Together with, along with, accompanied by, accompained with, as well as, | |
| and not ইত্যদি শব্দুবলা থাকলে এনের পূর্বের subject অনুযায়ী verb দিতে হবে। | |
| Example: | 02. Standing under the banyan tree — peace. |
| 01. Fariha and not I —— considered to be guilty. | A. give B. gives |
| A. am B. are C. is D. have Ans C | C. giving D. given Ans B |
| 02. He along with his friends—football. | (i) The + noun + and + noun = singular verb. |
| A. play B. plays C. played D. none Ans B | (ii) The + noun + and + the + noun + plural verb. |
| 03. He as well as his students — completed his assignment. | 🕝 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 |
| Amount of time, money, distance, newspaper, book, movie, | verb হয়। |
| organization ইত্যাদি verb গুলো স্বসময় singular হয়। | Assessment and the control with word 1 ff. Co. |
| | Example: para and bedding I swite and good ood med. D |
| | 01. The headmaster and secretary—present at the last meeting. |
| 01. Two thousand taka —— enough to buy a shirt. | A. is B. was |
| A. be B. are C. being D. is Ans D | C. have D. were Ans B |
| 02. The arabian Nights —— still a great favourite. | 02. The professor and the student — on that point. |
| A. are B. have C. were D. is Ans D | A. has agreed B. agrees |
| 03. No news — good news. | Cognosing and a series are a series and a se |
| A. is B. are C. was D. were Ans A | 03. Which of the following sentence is correct? |
| 04. Fifty thousand dollars a big amount of money. | A. The poet and novelist are dead. |
| A. IS B. are C. have D. were Ans A. | B. The poet and the possible is 1. |
| Fraction অথবা ভগ্নাংশ এর পরবর্তী Subject অনুযায়ী Verb হবে। | B. The poet and the novelist is dead. |
| Example: | C The poet and novelist is dead. |
| 01. Three-fourths of the work — finished. | D. The poet, the novelist and the playwright is dead. Ans C |
| A house bear D I III or . | কিছু কিছু Noun যারা দেখতে Singular এর মতো, অথচ Meaning Plural এবং |
| e. has occil D. weit Allina | Verb Plural 2(4 (4)47: Cattle, Folk Vermin, Clarent, Death |
| O2. One-third of the students — present in the class. A. do not B. remains C. are D is [Angle] | Elite, Gentry, Aristocracy, Police, Peasantry, People, Children, |
| D. IS IAINI | Alphabet, Offspring. |
| 03. Fifty percent of the land — cultivated. | Example: |
| A. are B. is C. were D. had Ans B | 01 Offenring |
| The + Adjective + Plural Verb: | 01. Offspring —— the most precious thing of the world. A. are |
| কোন Adjective এর পূর্বে The বসলে Adjective টি Plural Noun হিসেবে কাজ | C is |
| করে। Verb-ও তাই Plural হবে। | C. is D. was Ans A |
| | The number of, one of, a pair of ascerta and Singular Verb and for |
| (i) The honest <u>are rewarded.</u> (ii) The pious <u>are for heaven.</u> Example: | number of এরপরে Plural Verb হয়। |
| | Example: |
| 01. The virtuous (be) blessed. (ধার্মিকের সুখী।) | |
| A. I have been B. are | 01. A number of people —— for a train at the station. |
| C. is D. none of these Ans B | B. is waiting |
| •• ASPECT SERIES •• NETWORK •• ASPECT SERIES •• NETWORK •• ASPECT SERIES •• NETWORK • | C. has waiting D. have been waited Ans A |
| ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK . | ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK . ASPECT SERIES NETWORK |

B. Many man were present there.

C. Many a man was present there

D. Many a man were present there.

(Explonation Option A Co plural subject Many men এর পরে singular verb was দেওয়া। Option B হবে না কারণ Many man singular subject এর পরে plural verb দেওয়া। Option C হবে, কারণ Many a/an পাকলে verb singular হয়। Option D হবে না কারণ Many a/an এর পরে singular verb হয়। [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

05. Ten hours — too long to wait. B. are

A. is

D. have been

● Explanation Time, Distance, Weight, Money এদের এককণ্ডলো

Countable noun হলেও সবসময় Singular verb গ্রহণ করে।

PRIME TEST

— capable of solving the problem. 01. Either Sufia nor I ---B. were

A. are

D. is C. am

-happy. 02. Ruma as well as Jhuma — B. are

A. is D. have been

C. were - a big amount of money.

03. Fifty thousand dollars -B. are A. is

D. were C. have

 a student. 04. One of my friends -

B. are A. is

D. being C. is being

— always bad now-a-day. 05. Complete the sentence: The news -

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

06. Choose the correct option.

A. The officer together with his subordinates is to blamed.

B. The officer together with his subordinates are to blame.

C. The officer together with his subordinates is to blame.

D. The officer together with his subordinates are to be blame.

07. Every boy and girl —— to be educated.

A. wants

B. want

C. wanting

D. wanna

08. A number of items — been deleted.

A. has

B. have

C. was

D. were

09. The skill of safe driving ---- necessary to avoid collisions which ---- many thousands of people annually.

A. is, hurt

B. was, will hurt

C. will be, were hurt

D. would be, is hurt

10. The students of the college -playing cricket now.

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

| 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) | 08 O 80 |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

**ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

CHAPTER 1 CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

| | If যুক্ত বাক্য অথবা শৰ্তাধীন বাক্যকে (| Conditional Sentence ₹ | ना হয়। |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | ☐ Kinds: Conditional Senten | | |
| | 01. Zero Conditional | The second of the second | |
| | 02. First Conditional | | |
| | 03. Second Conditiona | | |
| 100 | 04. Third Conditional | | |
| 4 | Example: | | |
| 0 | 1. Conditionals are of- | | |
| | A. two kinds | | |
| | B. four kinds | | |
| | C. three kinds | | |
| Money | D. four kinds | | Ans C |
| C | Zero Conditional Sentences | : If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি Pro | esent indefinit |
| | Tense হবে এবং অপর Clause টি | Present Indefinite Tens | e হবে। |
| 40 | | | |
| | l. Water boils — you heat | it to 1000 and | |
| 0. | A. Unless | B. Untill | |
| | C. If | D. Although | |
| 02 | 2. If children be healthy, the | v learn to well at a | Ans C |
| | months old. | y learn to walk at al | out eighteer |
| | A. be healthy, they learn to v | valk at | |
| | B. is healthy, they learn to w | | |
| | C. be healthy, they learns to | walk at | |
| | D. are healthy, they will lear | n to walk at | A 153 |
| 03. | If orange blossoms are ex | mosed to very sold | Ans D |
| | they withered and died. | aposed to very cold | temperature, |
| | A. they withered and died | | |
| | B. they wither and died | 1,1 | |
| | C. they withered and die | | |
| | D. they will wither and die | | Ans D |
| 04. | If light strikes a rough surf | ace, it diffused. | 7115 |
| | A. strikes a rough surface, it | diffused | |
| | B. strike a rough surface, it d | iffused | |
| | C. strikes a rough surface it d | | |
| | D. stroke a rough surface, it of | liffused | Ans C |
| 05. | If water freezes, it has beco | | 1113 |
| | A. freezes, it has become a so | olid | |
| | B. freeze, it has become a sol | | |
| | C. freezes, it becomes a solid | | |
| | D. freeze, it become a solid | | Angle |
| | First Conditional Sentence: If | /Unless NE More D | Ans C |
| | Tence 2/3 (1/3) Way Cl | Omess de at-lib Preso | ent indefinite |
| and the second | Tense হবে এবং অপর Clause টি I | uture Indefinite Tense | रत्। |
| ·Ø | Example: | | |
| 01. | If services are increased, tax | 706 | |
| | A. will probably go up | | |
| | C. probably up | B. probably go up | - |
| 02 | 1 / 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | D. going up probably | Ans A |
| 02. | If water is heated to 212 deg | rees E, —— as steam. | |
| | A. it will boil and escape | B. it is boiling and es | caping |
| | C. it boil and escape | D. it would boil and esc | ape Ans A |
| 03. | I will come tomorrow if I — | — time. | |
| | A. had | B. will have | |
| | C. am having | D. have | Ang |

2nd Conditional Sentence: If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি Past Indefinite হলে পরের Clause টিতে would, could, might + V। বসে। 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 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 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 🔲 3rd Conditional Sentence: If/Unless যুক্ত অংশটি যদি Past Perfect Tense. এ হয়, তাহলে পরের অংশটিতে might/could/would + have + $m V_3$ হয়। **Example:** 01. We would have bought a new stereo system if we money. A. have had B. had C. had had D. have Ans 0 02. He ---- arrested if he had tried to leave the country. A. would have B. could be C. must be D. would have been 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 3rd Condition: If + Past Perfect.....+ subject + would/could/might + have had + subject + v₃+ subject + would/could/might + have $+ v_3$ 02. He told me that he____ if he could finish work early. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22] A. may come B. has to come C. would come D. would have come ⑥ Explanation 2nd conditional sentence এর নিয়মমানুষায়ী If + past indefinite tense + sub + would/could might + verb এর base form. 03. If I had wings, I____ in the sky. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22] A. would have flown B. would be flying C. will fly D. would fly + 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

Cond. এর rule হবে।

C. handled

Ans D

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

B. will handle

D. had handled

♠ Explanation If+Past Ind+Sub+Would/Could/Might+V₁ 2nd

PRIME TEST

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.

p. If he had come I would have gone there

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

If he has time, he us next Friday. Fill in the blank.

A. visit

B. visited C. will visit

p. will have visit

If he has time, he us next Friday.

A. visits

B. will

C. have visited

D. will visit

6. We shall visit her if time.

A. we will have

B. we had

C. we have

D, we don't have

66. 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

M. 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

10. 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 | 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) | ଉଦ୍ଧର |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

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. থেকোনো Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে being হবে।

v. থেকোনো Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary-র পরে been হবে।

vi. Modal Verb এর ক্ষেত্রে be + v3 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 + V₃ + 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 তথুমাত্র 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 | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Indefinite Continuous | | am/is/are | |
| | | am being/is being/are being | |
| Present | Perfect | have been/has been | |
| Perfect Continuous | | have been being/has been being | |
| Indefinite Continuous | was/were | | |
| | Continuous | was being/were being | |
| Past | Perfect | had been | |
| | Perfect Continuous | had been being | |
| | Indefinite | shall be/will be | |
| | Continuous | shall be being/will be being | |
| Future | Perfect | shall have been/will have been | |
| | Perfect Continuous | shall have been being/will hav been being | |

Examples:

| Name of | The Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|---------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | Indefinite | He does the sum. | The sum is done by him. |
| | Continuous | He is doing the sum. | The sum is being done by him. |
| Present | 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. |

** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

| Name o | f The Tense | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|--------|-------------|--|--|
| | Indefinite | He did the sum. | The sum was done by him. |
| Past | Continuous | He was doing the sum. | The sum was being done by him. |
| | Perfect | He had done the sum before I came. | The sum had been done by him before he came. |
| Future | Indefinite | He will do the sum. | The sum will be done by him. |
| ruibre | Continuous | He will be doing the sum. | The sum will be being done by him. |

N.B.: Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect & Future Perfect Continuous এর ব্যবহার এ খুব কম হওয়ায় তা এখানে আলোচনা করা হল ना।

☐ Imperative Sentence-47 Voice Change:

i. क्षप्रम let राज ।

ii. Object কে subject করতে হবে ৷

iii. Be বসে। iv. Va

Example:

01. Passive form of 'Do the work' is -

A. The work should be done

B. Let the work be done.

C. The work has to be done.

D. Let the work to be done.

Ans B

02. "Open the door softly" Which one of the following specifies the passive form to the sentence?

A. Let the door opened sofly.

B. Let the door be opened softly.

C. Let the door is opened softly.

D. Let the door open softly.

63. Tick the passive form of the sentence given below. Call in a nurse.

A. Called a nurse in.

B. Get a nurse called

C. Let be called a nume.

D. Let a murse be called in.

Ans D

Change the voice: Shut the door at once.

A. The door be shut at once.

B. Let the door be shut at once.

C. Let the door shut at once.

D. The door be shouted at once.

Ans B

Interrogative Sentence Voice Change:

Who 75 Interrogative:

i. Who steps by whom the

ii. Tense अनुरायी Auxiliary Verb.

iii. Object @ Subject.

V. ?

S Example:

The passive form of 'Who gave you the pen? is ——.

A. By whom you were given the pen?

B. Who were given you the pen?

C. By whom were you given the pen?

D. By whom the pen was given to you?

Ans C

02. Who has done the work? The correct passive form of the sentence is ----

A. Who is the work done by?

B. The work has done by whom?

C. By whom I was called?

D. By whom has the work been done?

03. The passive of 'Who taught you French' is

A. By whom you were taught French?

B. By whom French was taught you?

C. French was taught you by whom?

D. By whom were you taught French?

And

Whom-75 Interrogative Sentence:

i. Whom-on what who are i

ii. Tense 34909 Auxiliary Veh 30

iii. V3

iv. By

v. Object

Example:

01. The Passive form of "Whom does he love"?

A. Who is loved by him?

B. Who was loved by him?

C. Who had he loved?

D. Who loves him?

02. The Passive form of "Whom do you want"?

A. Who is want by you?

B. Who is wanted to you?

C. Who is wanted by you?

D. None

Am

Atn.

▼ What-T♥ Interrogative Sentence:

i. श्रथदा what बदन ।

ii. Tense April Auxiliary Verb sy

iii. V3

iv. By v. Object vi. ?

Example:

01. The best passive form of the sentence "What do you want? is-

A. What was wanting by you?

B. What is wanted by you?

C. What was wanted by you?

D. What is wanting by you?

02. The best passive form of the sentence "What has he done? A. What has been doing by him?

B. What has been done for him?

C. What has been done by him?

D. None

Am C

জ কিছু কিছু Verb-এর পরে By ব্যবহার হয় না: যেমন:

Know to, Annoy with, Surprise at, Satisfy with, Seize with, Shock at, Marvel at, Contain in, Embody in, Please at/with, Gratify with, Gratify with, Bless with.

Example:

01. I know him.

A. He is known by me

B. He is known to me

C. He has been known by me

D. He is know to me

Ans B

02. The passive voice of 'Panic seized me'. is

A. I was seized with panic

B. I was being seized by panic

C. I was seized by panic

D. None

03. "He took me there." The passive voice is-

A. I was taken there by him.

B. I was to be taken there by him.

C. I should be taken there by him.

D. He was trying to take me there.

Ans A

Ans A

04. "He worked for an hour." The passive form is-

An hour was worked for by him.

B. He was in the work for an hour.

C. An hour was passed by him in the work.

D. An hour was spent by him in working.

Ans D

** PENCY SERES ** NETWORK ** PENCY SERES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

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

East একটিমাত্র বিধার the হবে।

Ans A [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24] [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23] [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23] এবং বাক্যটি [DU-7Clg: 2020-21] [DU-7 Clg.2019-20] [DU-7 Clg.2017-18] Dhaka university — called —— Oxford of the East. [DU-7 Clg.2017-18] B Explanation Passive Voice তাই was called এবং Oxford of the 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 yu are wanted?

C. By whom are you wanted

D. Whom is wanted by you?

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

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.

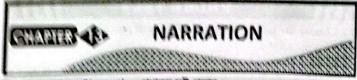
D. Let a nen he brought me.

| D. Let a pen be bi | ought 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) | @0so |
| 03. 0 0 0 0 | | |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **



- । रिकारवालमः रिवारवालम संशिवक पृष्टे संकांत्र ।
 - William Verice 1
 - is believed Narration

Narration Changing Rules with Tips & Tricks

- 1 Mices Narration (परक Indirect करण (एकरण निर्विवर्णन करण इटन-
 - Peresen পৰিকলা Reported Speech এ যদি First Person থাকে তাইলে Reported Verb এর Subject অনুযায়ী Person বসবে। Reported Speech এ যদি Secound Person থাকে তাইলে Reported Speech এ যদি Person থাকে তাইলে Reported Speech এ যদি Person থাকে তাইলে Reporting Verb এর কোনো স্বাধ্বন হ'ব না
 - . 15000 4,4 6,4464 64.0 5.41
 - . प्राम्मार Comma केटन विटक इटन ।

| | Tense পরিবর্তনের | CHART |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Tense In Di | eet Narration | Tense In Indirect Narration |
| Present | Indefinite Continuous Perfect | Past Indefinite Past Continuous Past Perfect |
| Past | Indefinite Continuous Perfect | Past Perfect Past Perfect Continuous Past Perfect |
| Future | All | Future (Should/Would) |

Example:

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

ৰম্পান Reporting Verb- Past Tense এবং Reported Speech- Present Continuous মুডরাং Indirect Narration এ Reported Speech- Past Continuous হবে। এবং মেহেছু Reported Speech এর "I" Subject "He" তে নির্দেশ করছে মুডরাং,

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।
- চিরন্তন সতা 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। য়েমন:

| 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 | ** 1 | 1 |
| last night | the previous night | now a days | in those days |
| here | there | a year ago | a year before |
| hence | thence | Lock been been | , an octore |

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। এরপ ছলে 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.

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

Example:

Direct : He said, "We ought to go."

- Indirect : He said that they ought to go.

l "We" দারা 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.

l '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" ঘারা 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 দারা জন্ম গ্রহন করা ও ফিরে আসা বুঝালে Come এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় ন।

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.

.. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

pirect speech এ Sir থাকলে Sir এর পরিবর্তে respectfully ব্যবহার করা হয়। 📗 🗆

Direct

: "Yes, sir," she replied, "I have done my duty,"

indirect : She replied respectfully in the affirmative that she had done her duty.

pirect Speech of by Allah, by god, by my life Confir alace swearing by Allah/god ইড্যাদি, ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example: Direct

: "By Allah," he replied, "I will not leave this house."

: Swearing by Allah, he replied that he would not leave that house.

Direct speech d "Thank you" श्रीकरण Indirect कतात नमा Reporting Verb এর Subject + thanked + Reporting Verb এর object EN

Example:

: He said to me, "Thank you." Direct

Indirect : He thanked me.

Direct speech এ "Goodbye" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting Verb এর Subject+Bade+Reporting Verb এর Object+ Goodbye হয়।

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

Direct speech 4 "Good morning/Good evening/Good night" থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting Verb এর Subject + wished

+ Reporting Verb এর Object+ Good morning/Good evening/Good night হয়।

Example:

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

Interrogative Sentence:

i. Indirect Narration টি একটি Assertive Sentence হবে। ii. Reporting Verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে সাধারনত Ask/Asked হয়।

iii. যদি Wh থাকে তাহলে Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে Wh বসাতে হয়। এবং যদি Auxiliary দিয়ে গুরু হয় তাহলে If বা Whether বসাতে হয়।

Example:

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

: I asked him if/whether he was a doctor. Indirect : He said to me, "What are you doing?" Direct

Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.

Imperative Sentence:

i. আদেশ, হুকুম, উপদেশ এবং অনুরোধ বুঝালে Indirect Speech এ যথাক্রমে Order, Commanded, Advised, Requested ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে যদি পরিষ্কার ভাবে বোঝা না যায় সেক্ষেত্রে tell বা ask ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

ii. Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে to বসাতে হয়।

Example:

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

Indirect: I proposed him that we should go to play. : The Madam said to me, "Don't come here." Direct

Indirect-1: The Madam ordered me not to go there. Indirect-2: The Madam prohibited me to go there.

Optative Sentence:

Optative Sentence ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকাজা ইত্যাদি বুঝায়। তাই Indirect করার সময় Wished, Prayed ইত্যাগি Reporting Verb হয়। Sentence টি অবশ্যই Assertive Sentence হবে ৷ একেনে Linker ि्रादि That बद्धा

Example:

: I said to him, "May you be happy." Direct : I wished that he might be happy. Indirect : He said to me, "May Allah bless you." Direct Indirect : He prayed that Allah might bless me.

: We said, "Long live our president," Direct

Indirect: We wished that our president might live long.

Exclamatory Sentence:

i. আনন্দ বুঝালো Exclaim with joy, বুঃখ বুঝালো Exclaim with sorrow.

ii. Inverted Comma তুলে দিয়ে that বসে।

Example:

: He said to me, "Alas! I could not save you." Direct

: He exclaimed with grief/sorrow that he could not save me. Indirect

: The man said, "How fine the bird is!" Direct

Indirect: The man exclaimed with joy that the bird was very fine.

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. He said, "Good bye my firnds". Choose the correct indirect [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23] speech.

A. He wished his friends good bye.

B. He bade his friends good bye.

C. He said his friends good bye.

D. He proposed his friends good bye.

B Explanation // Narration পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে good bye থাকলে bade ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

02. He said to me, "Are you busy now?" Choose the correct [DU-7Clg: 2020-21] indirect speech.

A. He asked me if you were busy now

B. He asked me if I am busy then

C. He asked me if I was busy then

D. He asked me if I was busy now

(Explanation Direct Speech এ Simple present থাকলে indirect Speech এ simple past tense হয় এবং now থাকলে then হয়।

03. My father forbade me-

[DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

A. not to have association with bad boys

B. not to keep association with bad boys

C. to keep association with bad boys

D. to not keep association with bad boys

(Explanation Imperative sentance এর Indirect speech এ Negative বুঝাতে not to ব্যবহার করতে হয়। ব্যবহার করা যাবে না, কিন্তু forbade একটি negative word এজন্য not to প্রব্লের Direct speech টি হলো-

My father said to me, " Don't keep association with bad boys."

PRIME TEST

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

A. I said that it should be done

B. I said to do it

C. I said that it is to be done

D. I ordered to do it.

14 ASPECT SERIES ++ NETWORK ++ ++ NETWORK

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

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 | 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) | 030 ED | | |
| | | | | |

(ANS ANALYSIS

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

CHAPTER EMBEDDED QUESTION

Rule: WH word দারা কোন বাক্যে embedded question (বাক্যের মাঝে প্রন্ন) 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 नग्र)
- 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 প্রশ্নেবোধক চিহ্ন (?) ব্যবহার করা যাবে। অন্য সকল বাক্যের শেষে ফুলস্টপ (.) বসবে।

<u>Structure-1:</u> 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?

<u>Structure-2:</u> 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 গিয়েছিল।

© 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
- **(i)** Explanation Sub-ordinate clause এ প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য হয় না।

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

what his name is

(DU-7C1g: 2020-21)

C what was his name

B. what is his name D. what his name was

Explanation distance and embedded Question.

(a) what his name is; Present tense

ordinate Clause এ কখনও প্রশ্ন করা যায় লা

(c) what was his name; Embedded question 47 CTG Subject ordinate Clause এ কখনও প্রশ্ন করা যায় না।

(d) what his name was; প্রামের প্রথম জংশে Past tense থাকার গরবর্তী जार e Past tense दरन ।

PRIME

Choose the correct sentence.

- A Do you know where does he live?
- B. Do you know where he lives?
- c. Do you know where does he lives?
- p. Do you know does he lives where?

He asked me-

- A. When I had gone there.
- B. When did I go there
- C. when I were there
- D. when I have gone there

6. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. I know what does he want? B. I know what does he wants?
- C. I know what does he want D. I know what he wants.

L. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. He asked me why did I go there.
- B. He asked me why have you gone there.
- C. He asked me why I had done it.
- D. He asked me why I had do it.

K Write down the correct sentence-

- A. Tell me why have you come here?
- B. What time did you to bed last night?
- C. Why you are angry with me?
- D. When you passed your Diploma Examination?

We don't know how did the thief made an escape.

- A. how the thief did make
- B. how the thief does make
- C. how the thief made
- D. how was the thief made

f. I wish you would tell me -

- A. who is being lived next door B. who does live next door
- C. who lives next door
- D. who was living next door

M Would you please tell us-

- A. when the next bus comes
- B. when comes the next bus
- C. when does the next bus come D. when the next bus does come

M. I'd like to know-

- A. why did he leave
- B. why he left
- C. why have he left
- D. why did he left

M. Why —— angry with me yesterday?

- A. were you
- B. was you
- C. you were
- D. have you been

| - | | 0000 |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 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) |
| OB. AB OD | 07. (A) (B) (C) (D) | രുത്ത |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

CHAPTER SENTENCE & TRANSFORMATION

- (b) what is his name, Embedded question এর ক্ষেত্রে Subject তাকে Sentence বলে।
 - Kinds/ श्रकावत्समः

সর্থের উপর ভিত্তি করে Sentence 5 প্রকার। যথা:

- i. Assertive Sentence
- ii. Interrogative Sentence
- iii. Imperative Sentence
- iv. Optative Sentence
- v. Exclamatory Sentence
- Assertive Sentence (ক'না মূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ কোন কিছুর সাধারন ভাবে বর্ণনা বুঝায় তাকে Assertive Sentence বলে। সাধারণ ভাবে বর্ণনামূলক বাক্য হাঁ-বোধক বা না-বোধক হতে পারে। স্বর্থাৎ Assertive Sentence কৈ পুনরায় ২ ভাগে বিভক্ত করা ধার: Affirmative Sentence বা হাঁ-বোধক বাক্য এবং Negative Sentence বা না-বোধক বাক্য।

Example: I play football. He writes a letter. He told a story.

Interrogative Sentence (প্ৰশ্নসূচক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ কোন বিষয়ে প্রব্ন করা বুঝার ভাকে Interrogative Sentence বলে ৷

Example: Do you play football? Does he write a letter?

- 🔲 Imperative Sentence (আনেশমূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ আনেশ, নিষেধ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Imperative Sentence বলে। সাধারণত Imperative Sentence-এ ৫ ধরনের গঠন দেখা যায়। যথা:
 - · Do the work
 - · Do not hate the poor.
 - · Let him do the work.
 - · Never tell a lie.
 - · Please go there.
- Optative Sentence (প্রার্থনামূলক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ প্রার্থনা, আশা, আকান্সা, ইচ্ছা ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে Optative Sentence বলে।

Example: May you be happy. Long live our country.

- ☐ Exclamatory Sentence (আবেগসূচক বাক্য): যে Sentence এ মনের আক্ষিক আবেগ, অনুভূতি, দুঃখ্,কষ্ট, আনন্দ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে তাকে Exclamatory Sentence বলে। সাধারণত Exclamatory sentence এ ৩ ধরনের গঠন দেখা যায়। যেমন: Alas! I am undone. What a nice flower it is!
- 🗘 গঠন অনুসারে Sentence ৩ প্রকার। যথা:
 - Simple Sentence
 - ii. Complex Sentence
 - iii. Compound Sentence
- 🛘 Simple Sentence (সরল বাক্য): যে Sentence এ একটি মাত্র Subject এবং একটি মাত্র Finite Verb (সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া) থাকে তাকে Simple Sentence বলে।

Example:

He plays football.

Because of illness he could not attend the meeting.

🛘 Complex Sentence (জটিল বাক্য): যে Sentence এ একটি মাত্র Principal/Independent Clause এবং এক বা একাধিক Subordinate Clause থাকে তাকে Complex Sentence বলে। Subordinate Clause এর ওক্তে সাধারণত if, though, as, because, since, so that, that, until, till, unless, when why, who, which, where, how, before, after, whether, while ইত্যাদি বসে।

Example:

Although he is rich, he is honest.

I know that he would help me.

*** ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

Affir.

Neg.

: As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

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

পাঠ্যবইকে সহজ করার প্রয়াস Compound Sentence (যৌগিক বাক্য): যদি কোন Sentence এ এক বা Superlative Degree যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিচের একাধিক Principal Clause- and, but, or, yet, so, therefore ইত্যদি অনুসরন করতে হয়। Co-ordinationg Conjunction দারা যুক্ত থাকে তাকে Compound No other+ Superlative Degree এর পরের অংশ + Verb + Positive Sentence বলে। degree+ as+ Sub. Example: : He is the best boy in the class. Affir. He is rich but he is honest. Neg. : No other boy is as good as he. Read or you will fail. I went there and found him reading. Every থাকলে Negative করার সময় Every এর পরিবর্তে প্রথমে There is Example: no + Every এর পরের অংশ + but + Sentence এর বাকী অংশ বসে। 01. A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete -Ex: A. thought B. paragraph Affir.: Everyone hates liar. C. predicate D. fragment Ans A Neg.: There is no one but hates a liar. 02. 'All that glitters is not gold' a -Affir.: Every mother loves her child. A. simple sentence B. complex sentence Neg.: There is no mother but loves her child. C. compound sentence Too.....to যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করার নিয়ম: D. compound- complex sentence Ans B Structure in Affirmative: · Sub. Verb 03. 'Do or die' is a -Adjective/Adverb + to + Infinitive (Verb) A. Compound sentence B. Simple sentence Structure in Negative: Sub. + Verb + so + Adjective/Adverb + that C. Complex sentence D. Not at all a sentence Ans A + Sub. + cannot/ could not (Tense অনুসারে) + Infinitive (Verb.) 04. An assertive sentence means: Ex: A. we affirm what is said B. a negative form Affir. : He is too weak to go. C. a simple statement D. comment or order Ans C Neg. : He is so weak that he cannot go. 05. The boy has a book. (What kind of sentence it is?) As....as যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করার নিয়ম: A. Assertive B. Negative Structure in Affirmative: Sub.(Noun / Pronoun and Noun / C. Optative D. Imperative Ans A Pronoun) + Verb + as + Adjective + as + Noun/Pronoun* Transformation of Sentence Structure in Negative: Sub.(Noun / Pronoun and Noun / Pronoun) + Verb + not less+ Adjective + than + Noun/Pronoun Affirmative to Negative Affir.: Jim and Della were as good as Jeny. 🗖 Affirmative Sentence এ only বা alone থাকলে Negative করতে হলে Neg.: Jim and Della were not less good than Jeny. ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে None but বসে এবং বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে Nothing But বসে। এবং কোনো সংখ্যা নির্দেশ করতে Not more/less than বসে। Assertive to Interrogative Ex: 🛘 Assertive Sentence টি Affirmative হলে Interrogative Sentence টি Affir. : Only Rima can do this sum Negative-Interrogative হবে। একই ভাবে Assertive Sentence টি Neg. : None but Rima can do this sum. Negative হলে Interrogative Sentence টি Affirmative -Affir. : Only the moon was visible. Interrogative হবে। Interrogative Sentence টি সাধারন Yes/No Neg. : Nothing but the moon was visible. Question এর নিয়ম অনুসারে গঠিত হবে। Affir. : Only he can do the work. Neg. : None but he can do the work. Ex: Affir. : Allah alone can help us. Asser. : He is absent from the meeting. : None but Allah can help us. Neg. : Isn't he absent from meeting? Affir. : He has only a few toys. **Asser.**: He is not a good student. Neg. : He has nothing but a few toys. Neg. : Is he a good student? 🛘 Affirmative Sentence এ must থাকলে negetive করতে হলে can not Assertive Sentence এ Never, nothing থাকলে Interrogative but/ can not help বলে। Sentence এ যথাক্রমে ever, anything হয়। Ex: Ex: : We must obey our parents. Affir. Asser. : I never drink a tea. : We cannot but obey our parents. / We cannot help Neg. : Do I ever drink a tea? Int. obeying our parents. Asser. : There was nothing to do. ☐ As soon as + Sub₁ + PV₁+ Obj₁, Sub₂+PV₂+Obj₂+Ext. Structure Int. : Was there anything to do? যুক্ত বাক্যকে Negative করতে হলে নিম্নোক্ত Structure অনুসরণ করতে হয়-☐ Assertive Sentence everybody/everyone/all No sooner had+Sub2+PP of PV+Obj1+than+ Sub2 +PV2 Interrogative Sentence এদের পরিবর্তে প্রথমে Who বসে + don't/ +Obj2+Ext. doesn't/ didn't + PV এর Present Form + PV এর পরবর্তি অংশ +? Ex:

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK . NETWORK

Asser. : Everybody wishes to be happy.

: Who doesn't wish to be happy?

Nobody/None/No one কে Interrogative করতে হলে এদের পরিবর্তে Who বসে এবং বাকী অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। অথবা সাধারণ নিয়মে Interrogative Sentence গঠন করে ভধুমাত্র Nobody ও No one পরিবর্তে গ্রথাক্রমে anybody ও anyone হয়।

Ex:

Asser. : No one can do this.

: Who can do this? or, Can anyone do this? Neg.

Assertive To Exclamatory

যদি Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an থাকে-

Assertive Form: It is a very beautiful garden.

Assertive Structure: Sub. + Verb + Determiner-a + Adverb

Adjective +Complement

Exclamatory Structure: What+ Determiner- a. + Adjective/

Adverb + Complement + Sub. + Verb!

Exclamatory Form: What a beautiful garden it is!

যদি Adjective পূর্বে Determiner a/an না থাকে-

Assertive Form: The garden is very beautiful.

Assertive Structure: Subject + Verb + Adverb/ Adjective

Exclamatory Structure: How + Adjective + Subject + Verb

Exclamatory Form: How beautiful the garden is!

Exclamatory Sentence এ Alas, Hurrah ইত্যাদি Interjection থাকলে Assertive করতে এদের পরিবর্তে যথাক্রমে It is matter of sorrow that ও It is a matter of joy that হয় এবং অবশিষ্ট অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Ex:

: Alas! I am undone. Excl.

Asser. : It is a matter of sorrow that I am undone.

□ কিছু বিশেষ গঠন:

Assertive Form: I wish I were a king.

: If I were a king! Exclamatory

Assertive Form: I wish I had the wings of a bird. **Exclamatory**: Had I the wings of a bird!

N.B: Assertive Sentence এ fullstop(.) হবে এবং Exclamatory Sentence

এ অবশ্যই Note of exclamation(!) হবে।

SIMPLE-COMPLEX-COMPOUND

- 🛘 যদি Simple Sentence এ Inspite of বা Despite থাকে তাহলে তা Complex Sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Although এবং Compound sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Though বা Although এবং Compound Sentence এ but ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
- Example:
- 11. Though he is poor, he is happy. (simple)
 - A. Despite his poverty, he is happy
 - B. In spite of his being poor, he is unhappy.
 - C. He is poor but happy
 - D. In spite of his poorness, he is happy.
- 02. Though he tried hard, he failed. (Compound)
 - A. He tried and failed
 - B. In spite of his trying hard, he failed
 - C. He tried hard but failed.
 - D. But for his trying hard, he failed
- ☐ Simple Sentence-☐ By/In case of/ In the evern of + Gerund থাকলে তার Compled-এর প্রথম অংশ If + affirmative clause হবে এবং compound-এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর and সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। তবে Simple-এ Without + gerund থাকলে তার

Complex-এর প্রথম অংশ Unless + affirmative অথবা If + negative clause হবে এবং তার Compound-এর প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর ог সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। যেমন-

Example:

- 01. 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
- ☐ Simple sentence-এ too + adj + to + verb থাকরে না-বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করে বরে তার Complex এ So-that + negative clause-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। Compound-এ too বা so-এর স্থলে verb এবং that-এর স্থলে and বসে। যেমন-

Example:

- 01. The complex sentence sentence of 'He is too weak to walk'. is:
 - A. He is so weak that he cannot walk
 - B. He is very weak to walk
 - C. He is so weak to walk
 - D. He is to weak to walk
- 🗅 Simple Sentence-এ Noun Phrase থাকলে Complex Sentence-এ Noun Phrase-টি that WH word যোগে সম্প্রসারিত হয়ে Noun Clause-এ পরিণত হয়। যেমন-

Example:

- 01. I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.
 - A. I do not know his father name.
 - B. I do not know what name his father's has
 - C. I do not know what his father's name is.
 - D. I do not know that what his father's name is.
- Simple Sentence-টি যদি In + কোনো ঋতুর নাম এবং Main Clause-টি যদি Subject + Verb + Extension এই নিয়মে থাকে, তাহলে Complex Sentence-টি When + it be verb (main clause-এর tense অনুযায়ী) + ঋতুর নাম + Main Clause এই নিয়মে পরিবর্তিত হবে। যেমন:-

Example:

- 01. 'In spring the cuckoo sings'. Make it complex.
 - A. When it is spring, the cuckoo sings.
 - B. The cuckoo sings in spring.
 - C. The cuckoo sings only in spring
 - D. When the spring comes, the cuckoo sings.
- 🔲 Simple Sentence-টি যদি Subject + want/wish/like/desire/object + infinitive + extension এই নিয়মে থাকে তাহলে, complex Sentence-টি হবে Subject + want/wish/like/desire (অপরিবর্তিত থাকে) + that + object-টি Subject হয় + should + infinitive-এর verb তেকে বাকি অংশ। যেমন-
- Example:
- 01. Does he wish me to go? Which one is complex for this sentence?
 - A. Does he want that I should go
 - B. Does he wish my going?
 - C. Does he wish that I should go?
 - D. Does he wish that I may go?

Ans A

** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

Ans B

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 wnats that I might to.

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.

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

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?

■ 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-7Clg: 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 বোঝাচছে। 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-7Clg: 2020-21]

- A. Open page 5
- B. Open at page 5
- C. Open page at 5
- D. At open page 5
- 🚯 Explanation // নিদৃষ্ট পৃষ্টা বুঝাতে Open at বসে।

04. The criminal - for murder.

- 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

B Explanation/While ব্যবহৃত হয় কোন Phrase বা Clause এর আগে। কিন্তু When ভ্রমাত্র Clause এর আগে বসে। While বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে

- 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.
 - ⊕ Explanation That দারা দুইটি Clasue মুক্ত হলে সেটি Complex Sentence इग्र।
- 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
 - 🚯 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?
- **© Explanation**/ Complex Sentence এর Sub-ordinat e 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
- 🚯 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.
 - 📵 Explanation// Quickly and cheaply= দ্রুত এবং সস্তায়।

PRIME TEST

- [DU-7 Clg.2019-20] 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

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

Though he is rich, he is not happy. (Make it simple)

A. He is rich but not happy.

B. In spite of being a rich man, he is not happy

C. In spite of a rich man, he is not happy,

D. In spite of a rich man, he is happy.

at The complex sentence of 'He is too weak to walk.' is:

A. He is so weak that he cannot walk

B. He is very weak to walk

C. He is so weak to walk

D. He is to weak to walk

as I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.

A. I do not know his father name.

B. I do not know what name his father's has,

C. I do not know what his father's name is

D. I do not know that what his father's name is

the correct complex sentence of - I know the reason of his silence is:

A. I know why he is silent.

B. I know what he silent for.

C. know why is he silent.

D. Why is he silent I know?

07. 'When the sun set we reached home.' It's simple form is.

A. The sun having set we reached home,

B. The sun set in we reached home.

C. The sun being set we reached home.

D. We reached home after setting the sun.

08. What is the simple form of the sentence. It is certain that he will come'?

A. He will certainly come

B. Surely he will come

C. His coming is more than certain.

D. There is a certainty in his coming.

09. Identify the correct transformation of 'Health is wealth' into a complex sentence.

A. Health and wealth are the same

B. It is health which is wealth

C. Health is wealthy

D. Health is a good wealth

10. 'In spite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is-

A. Though he was old he was young at heart.

B. He was too old to be young at heart.

C. He was old but young at heart.

D. All of the above

| D. All of the abov | e | 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| OMR SHEET | 04. (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) | લિઉછ |

ANS ANALYSIS

| | | | (~. | | | | | | , |
|------|------|-------|------|------|--------|-------|------|------|---------|
| | | 100.0 | 1011 | TOSC | 06 A | 07.D | 08.A | 09.B | 10.C |
| 01.B | 02.C | 03.8 | 04.A | 05.C | 100.71 | 10712 | | | NEDWOOK |

CHAPTER 16

USE OF ARTICLE

Basics: A, an এবং the কে Article বলে। A, an, The- Articles পৰি Noun এর পূর্বে বসে সংখ্যা এবং নিনিষ্টতা-অনিষ্টিতা নির্দেশ (Demonstration) করে বঙ্গে এনেরকৈ Demonstrative Adjective-ও বলা হয়। তবে এগুলিকে Determiner वना (वनी युक्तियुक्त ।

Article पृष्टे श्रकात । यथाः

i) Indefinite article (A, An)

□ Indefinite Article: A এবং An কে Indefinite Article বলে। কারণ, তারা কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে না। তারা তথুমাত্র Singular

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 ৷ Definite Article – Singular এবং Plural উভয় প্রকার Noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Example:

01. 'A' and 'An' are -

B. Indefinite articles

A. Definite articles C. Both

D. None

Ans B

02. The definite article is-Ans C D. comma C. the 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 বর্গে। Abbreviation এর গ্রথম অক্ষরটির উচ্চারণের স্করতে Vowel/ Vowel Sound আস্লে তার পূর্বে An বসবে। Example: an L.L.B. যেহেতু L উচ্চারণ এল্ করুতে এ (a) তাই এর পূর্বে An বসেছে। সূতরাং A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X, ছারা তরু সকল Abbreviation (সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ) এর পূর্বে An বসবে।

Example:

| ımple: | | | | a B.Ed. |
|--|--|-----------|---------|----------------|
| The same of the sa | an heir | an hour | an M.A. | |
| an honest boy | AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF | an S.D.O. | an O.C. | an M.Ed. |
| an F.R.C.S. | an L.L.B. | an o.D.O. | | NA THE RESERVE |

Example:

01. He is M.B.B.S.

A. an

C. the

D. no article Ans A

02. Which of the following will have "a" before it?

D. L.M.F C. B.Ed. B. M.Ed A. F.R.C.S 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।

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

Example:

01. He is European.

C. a B, an A. the

D. none of them

Ans C

02. Gold is useful metal.

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 |

* ASSECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASSECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

A. a

C. one

A. this

02. earth moves around the sun.

B. An

| 398 | | পঠাবইকে স |
|---|--|-----------------|
| Example: | The state of the s | responding to |
| 01. I'll be with you in | | |
| A. one quarter of an hour | B. a quarter of an hour | |
| C. a quarter of one bour | D. quarter of hour | Ans B |
| 02. He is heir (উडवारिकाडी) | of the property. | |
| A. an | B. the | |
| C. a | D. none | Ans A |
| O ৰারা তরু সকল শব্দের পূর্বে An বসে | । তথু One এর পূর্বে A বসে। | THIS AL |
| 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 | | 146 |
| A. the | B. a | |
| C. an | D. very | Ans B |
| Superlative 'most' যখন তুলনা না বুঝিয়ে | কোন বিশেষ অবস্থা বা গুণের খব | त्रिके अस्तिकार |
| বেৰায় অৰ্থাৎ Very আৰ্থ ব্যবহৃত হয় তথন গ | most' धर शर्त the धर शरिरार्छ a | राज। |
| Example: | | 1611 |
| 01. He leads most unhappy | life | |
| A. a | B. the | |
| C. an | D. all | |
| 02. 'He saw most wonderful sig | | Ans A |
| A. a | B. an | |
| C. the | D none | |
| ক্রনো ক্রনো Preposition অর্থে a ব্ | তিহত হয় কখন মেই _স ুক্ত । | Ans A |
| Preposition বলে ৷ | | Disguised |
| Example: | Printer Tree | |
| 01. The king went hunting. | | |
| A. the | D | |
| C. by | B. a | and the second |
| | D. no need | Ans B |
| প্রথমবার কোন Noun উল্লেখ করলে তার | পূবে a/an বসে। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় | বার একই |
| Noun এর উল্লেখ করলে The বসে। | | |
| Example: | | |
| 01. The house has a beautiful ga | rden. Let us sit in gar | den |
| A. a | B. an | |
| C. the | D. no article | Ans C |
| সমগ্র জাতি বোঝাতে Singular Commo | n Noun এর পূর্বে The বসে। | ili con |
| 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 যে | ামন: চন্দ্ৰ |
| (Moon), সূৰ্য (Sun), আকাশ (Sky), | পৃথিবী (Earth), বিশ্ব (World |) দনিয়া |
| Universe)], যেকোন দিকের নাম পূর্ব (I | Fact) NAST (Wash) The | Marth) |
| That (Court) France | (west), 984 (| North), |
| ক্ষিণ (South) ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে the ব | त्र । | t |
| Example: | | 4 |
| 1. Do you see blue sky? (তুমি | কি নীল আকাশ দেখতেছে | |

B. an

D. the

C. an

কোন জাতীয়তাবাচক শব্দ দ্বারা সে জাতির সকল লোকজনকে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে The বসে। কিন্তু জাতীয়তাবাচক শব্দ দারা 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

02. He speaks English like English.

A. the

C. a D. into কোন Noun দারা 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

C. in the D. the

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 বঙ্গে 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

বাদ্যযন্ত্র বাজনো 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।

B. the

Example:

01. I can play flute.

A. an

C. a D. no article

রোগের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। ব্যতিক্রম: The gout (গেঁটেবাত), 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

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 he 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

.. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

Ans D

D. The Ans D

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

Which is the correct sentence?

[DU-7Clg: 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 Supperlative degree এর পূর্বেও the বসে।
- 02. This book is one I was looking for?

[DU-7 Clg.2017-18

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

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

- 05. The sun is star. (সূর্য্য হল নক্ষত্র।)
 - A. the

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 lostfew books he had.
 - A. the

B. a

C. some

D. one

- 10. Bangla is our mother tongue. (বাংলা আমাদের মাতৃভাষা।)
 - A. The

B. A

D. An

C. No article

| OMR SHEET | 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| The second secon | 05. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 09. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 01. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 06. A B C D | 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 07. A B C D | 030 kg |
| 03. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 07. (A) (B) (C) (U) | (40 %) |

ANS ANALYSIS

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

CHAPTER SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

Synonyms

Synonyms Meaning

Absurd ightarrow অযৌক্তিক, হাস্যকর ightarrow 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 → উচু 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.

 $\mathbf{Abolish} o$ লোপ করা o Annul, cancel, nullify perform.

Adulterate → ভেজাল মিশানো → Contaminate, Pollute

Ban(n) o নিষেধাজ্ঞা, বহিস্কৃত করা o Prohibition, proscription

Brief (adj) → সংক্ষিপ্ত → Short, succinct, concise

Bustle (n) o ব্যস্ততা, গভগোল o Hustle, hurry, hastens agitation.

Brutal → নিষ্ঠুর , পাশবিক → Cruel, Inhuman

Brittle (adj) → ভংকুর → Fragile, frail, tenuous, breakable

Candor o অকপটতা, সরলতা o Frankness, Sincerity

Cautious → সতর্ক , সতর্কতাপুর্ন → Careful, Alert

Calamity (n) → বিপর্যয়, দুঃখ → Mishap, misery, distress, disaster

Charitable → দানশীল, সদয়, ক্ষমাশীল → Generous, Forgiving

Catastrophe (n) \rightarrow আকশ্মিক দুর্ঘটনা \rightarrow calamity, final outcome.

Copious (adj) → প্রচুর → Plentiful, abundant, ample

Contaminate → দৃষিত করা → Pollute, Adulterate

 $ext{Deliberate} o ext{সুচিন্তিত, সেচ্ছাকৃত} o ext{Preplanned, Intentional}$ ${f Daunt}$ (Vt.) ightarrow নিরুৎসাহিত করা ightarrow Intimidate, appall, dismay

Dearth (n) \rightarrow দুম্পাপতা, অভাব \rightarrow Scarcity, wan, famine.

Debase (Vt.) ightarrow অবনত করা, খাদ মেশানো ightarrow Degrade, taint, adulterate.

Deter → নিবৃত্ত করা, বাধা দেয়া → Prevent, Obstruct, stop

 $\operatorname{Deecy}\left(\mathbf{n}\right) o$ ক্ষয়, পচন, অবনতি o Decline, collapse, downfall,

 $\operatorname{Ecstasy}\left(\mathbf{n}\right) o \overline{\mathbb{G}}$ ল্লাস, মোহাবিষ্ট অবস্থা o Delight, exaltation, rapture.

Elegant (adj) → মার্জিত, সুশ্রী → Charming, comely, refined.

Embarrass (v.i)
ightarrow অপমানিত হওয়া
ightarrow Abash, entangle, fluster.Endure (v.t.&.v.i.) → সহ্য করা, স্থায়ী হওয়া \rightarrow tolerate, undergo.

Enterprising (adj.) o দুঃসাহসী উদ্যোগী o Adventurous, daring.

 $\operatorname{Enthusiasm}\left(\mathbf{n.}\right)
ightarrow$ গভীর আগ্রহ ightarrow $\operatorname{Earnestness}$, excitement.

Erroneous (adj.) → জান্ত → Faulty, improper, aberrant.

Eternal (adj.) → সনাতন → Ceaseless, everlasting, infinite.

Ethical (adj.)
ightarrowলৈতিক ightarrow Chaste, honorable, moral.

Execute (V.T) → প্রাণদন্ত দেয়া → Accomplish, achieve. Exemplary (adj.) → দৃষ্টান্তস্থানীয়, অনুকরণীয় → Fauitless, ideal.

Exploit (n.) ightarrow বীরত্বপূর্ণ কার্য ightarrow Deed, accomplishment.

Fascinating → আকর্ষণীয়/ মনোরম → Charming, Interesting.

Faculty (n.) ightarrow মনোবৃত্তি, কার্য-ক্ষমতা, অনুষদ ightarrow 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.

** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

Fragile (adj.) → তুর → Breakable, brittle, feeble, frail. Funereal (adj.) → শোকাবহ, নিরানন → Mournful, dismal. Frugal (adj.) → মিতবারী → Economical, sparing, stingy, Gay (adj.) → প্রফুরা, লম্পট → Cheerful, joyful, merry, lewd. Greedy → প্রচত অর্থনোতী → Money-hungry Gesture (n & v) → অস্তুসী → Emblem, omen, portent. Glamorous → মোহনীয়/ আকর্ষণীয় → Fascinating Glib (adj.) → পিছিল, বাকগট → Voluble, polished, sleck, Guile (n) → প্রভারনা → Hoax, cunning, decoitfulness. Hypocrisy → ভন্তমী, কণ্টতা → Insincerity Humble → ন্ড, নিরহ্ছার → Modest, Unassuming Haughty (adj.) → উত্তত, অংকোরী → Arrogant, disdainful, proud. Humorous → কৌতুকপূর্ব → Funny, Amusing Humane (ad.j.) → দ্য়ালু → Compassionate, forbearing. $lmitate(v) \rightarrow অনুকরণ করা <math>\rightarrow$ Ape, counterfeit, duplicate, Illicit o অবৈধ, নিষ্কি o Unlawful, Illegal, Imprudent (adj.) \rightarrow অবিবেচক \rightarrow Heedless, inconsiderate, Inanimate (adj.) → প্রাণহীন, নিজেজ → Defunct, departed, insensible $Inception (n) \rightarrow$ বারম্ভ \rightarrow Commencement, origin, outset. Inevitable → অনিবার্ব, অবশ্যখারী → Inescapable, Ineluctable, Indecent (adj.) → অত্ৰ, অগ্লীন → Disgusting, lewd, obscene, Indigence (adj.) \rightarrow দারিদ্র \rightarrow Destitution, necessity, penury Indigenous (adj.) → দেশীয় → Aboriginal, endemic, inborn, Ingenous (adj.) → সরল, নির্দোষ, আন্তরিক → Candid, nive. Innate (adj.) → সহজাত → Congenital, inborn, inherent, Interpret (v.) → ব্যাখ্যা ৰুৱা → Construe, decipher, decode, Jargon (v.) → অপভাষা → Dialect, dictioil, Phraseology; Jaded $\rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{ste}} \rightarrow \text{Tired by excess or overuse.}$ Judicious → বৃক্তিসম্ম → Sensible, showing judgement. Kindle → উৎসাহিত ৰুৱা → To set fire or ignite, excite, inspire. Kinetic → গতি সম্পর্কীয় → Relating to motion. Knack (n) → দক্ষতা, কৌশল → Adroitness, dexterity. Leniency (n) → উপশমকারীতা,Clemency, compassion, mildness. Lazy → শ্রমবিমুখ, অলস → Idle, Indolent. Linger (v.i.) → বিলম্ব করা → Abide, delay, tarry, loiter Lucid (adj.) → উজ্জ্ব, ষচ্ছ, স্পষ্ট → Limpid, transparent, distinct Massive → বৃহদায়তন , প্রকাভ → Colossal, Gigantic. Monstrous → প্রকান্ত, বিরাট → Huge, Titanic, Colossal. Meek (adj.) → বিশ্ব → Domesticated, gentle, submissive. Monotonous (adj) → একমেরে → Burdensome, dilatory, dreary. Mourn (v.) → বিলাপ করা → Bemoan, bewail, deplore, lament. Notorious → কুখ্যাত → Infamous, Disreputable. Nadir → সর্বনিম্ন বিন্দু → Lowest point. Noxious → ফতিকর → Harmful, unwholesome. Novice (n.) → শিক্ষার্থা → Apprentice, beginner, dilettante. Obstacle → বাধা → Impediment. Obligation (n.) → বাধ্যবাধকতা → Accountability, compulsion. Obsolete (adj) → অপ্রচলিত → Antiquated, archaic, obsolescent. Perishable → প্চনশীল, নশ্বর বস্তু → Subject to decay, Short-lived. Pacific (adj.) → কান্তিরকর, শান্তিপ্রিয় → Calm, dispassiorfate. Paltry (adj.) → জঘন্য, নীচ → Contemptible, worthless, vila. Prudence (adj.) → পরিনামদর্শিতা, মিতব্যয়িতা → Caution, vigilance. Quest (n.) → অনুসন্ধান. অবেষণ → Exploration, investigation, query.

Quit (vt. & vi.) → ত্যাপ করা, মৃক করা → Abandon, relinquish. Rebellious → বিদ্রোহী সুলভ, অবাধ্য → Mutinous, Disobedient. Rage (n & v.i.) → প্রচন্ত 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.) → বৃভকারে আবর্তিত হওয়া → Rotate, spin, twirl. Robust (adj.) → বলবান → Healthy, sound, strong. Ruthless (adj.) → নির্দয় → Barbarous, bestial, brutal. Stationary → ছির, নিস্চল, অপরিবর্তনীয় → Motionless, Standing. Sacred (adj.) → পবিত্র, ধর্ম, বিষয়ক → Blessed, religions, divine. Salient (adj.) → প্রধান, স্পষ্ট → Dtauqpuished, noticeable. Shabby (adj.) → পুরাতন, দুব্য, জীর্ণ → Destitute, needy, inferior. Tolerate → সহ্য করা, আপত্তি না করা → Endure, Bear, Allow. Tranquil (adj.) → শাভ, স্থির → Calm, composed, dispassionate. Trivial (adj.) → \(\overline{\pi} \overline{\pi} \) Frivolous, insignificant, paltry, Urbane (adj.) → সভা, নম্র → Accomplished, courteous, polite. Utter (adj.) → প্রকাশ করা, অবিমিশ্য → Complete, supreme, absolute. Vacillate → ইতন্তত/ ছিধা করা → Hesitate, Waver Vague (adj.) → অপ্সষ্ট → Ambiguous, hazy, indistinct. voluntary → বেছা প্ৰদৰ → Volunteered, Free will Vigorous (adj.) → বলবান, উৎসাহী → Active, energetic, spirited. Volatile (ad j.) → চম্ভল, পরিবর্তনশীল → tickle, changeable. Witty (adj.) → রসিক ও বুদ্ধিমান → Adroit, funny, talented. Wreck (v.) → ধ্বংস, ভগ্নাবশেষ → Demolish. destro, devastate. Zeal (n.) → আবেগপূর্ব আগ্রহ → Devotion, enthusiasm, fervency. Zenith (n.) → সর্বোচ্চ স্থান, শীর্ষে \rightarrow Acme, apex, climax.

Antonyms

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, cloyucnt. prolix, copious. Bustle (n) \rightarrow 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 \rightarrow (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.

.. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

Word

Assist, Aid Growth, strength, force animation, robustness.

(n) → Depression, melancholv Depression, melancholy.

(n) \rightarrow Difference and Depression, melancholy.

(adi) \rightarrow Hideous, homely. $(adj) \rightarrow Hideous$, homely, repulsive, unsightly. Burgass (v.i) → Encourage, relieve. rement (n.) → Censure, reprimand, reproach. by (v.t.&.v.i.) → Falter, succumb, disperse, wane. wre (ving (adj.) → Cautious, hesitating, timid. Musiasm (n.) → Apathy, ennui, unconcern. poleous (adj.) → Correct, right, proper. [mal(adj.) → Ephemeral, finite, temporal, transient, (adj.) -> Libertine, licentious, sinful Block, defeat, unaccomplished plary (adj.) → Faulty, imperfect, deplorable. ploit (n.) Omission, defeat, failure. ploit $(v.) \rightarrow Ignore$, neglect, waste. ginating → Boring, Dull $(n.) \rightarrow \text{Impotence, inability, incapacity.}$ utter → Censure thle (adj.) → Forceful, stout, strong, vigorous. ikle (adj.) -> Constant, stable, steadies. actuate (v.t.) → Adhere, persist, stick. rgile (adj.) → Adhere, persist, stick. mereal (adj.) -> Cheerful, gay. ngal (adj.) → Extravagant, wasteful. y (adj.) → Depressed, glum, mournful, Sullen. reedy → Generous, Benevolent sture (n & v) \rightarrow (n) Explication, (v) explicate. lamorous → Unattractive, Dull Ib (adj.) → Blunt, harsh, rugged. aile (n) → Candor, honesty, sincerity. pocrisy → Candor, Sincerity ackneyed (adj.) -> Modern, momentous. amble → Proud, Boastful laughty (adj.) → Ashamed, humble. Imporous -> Grave, Serious nmane (ad,j.) → Brutal. pitiless. unfeeling. mitate (v) → Altar, distort, diverge, licit → Licit, Legal mprudent (adj.) → Careful, meticulous. maimate (adj.) → Alive, animate, living. meption (n) → Completion, consummation, termination. witable → Preventable, Avoidable, Mecent (adj.) → Decent, modest, pure, refined. ndigence (adj.) → Abundance, affluence, plenty, wealth Idigenous (adj.) → Outlandish, foreign. mate (adj.) → Acquired, external, extraneous. Merpret (v.) → Confuse, distort, falsify, misconstrue. argon (v.) → Clear, transparent, understandable. aded → Fresh, friendly udicious → Insensible, apathetic indle → Discourage, inanimate Unetic → Stagnant hack (n) → Awkwardness, inability, ineptitude. eniency (n) -> Cruelty, retribution; vengeance. azy → Energetic, Active lnger (v.i.) \rightarrow Expedite, hasten. (adj.) → Ambiguous, obscure, vague.

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.) \rightarrow 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.) \rightarrow 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.) \rightarrow Clear, explicit, lucid, specific. voluntary → Forced Vigorous (adj.) → Dull, insipid, stale, vapid. Volatile (adj.) → Depressed, despondent, sullen. Witty (adj.) \rightarrow Awkward, clumsy. Wreck $(v.) \rightarrow Establish$, preserve. construct.

Zeal (n.) → Apathy, indifference, unconcern, detachment.

Zenith $(n.) \rightarrow$ 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 / compulsory- বাধ্যতামূলক। obligatory- বাধ্যতামূলক।

02. What is an antonym for the word "indifferent"?

[DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]

C. Obedient D. Careful

A. Different B. Reluctant

(D) Explanation indifferent-উদাসীন, Careful-যত্নশীল।

Massive -> Minute, Diminutive. **ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

CHAPTER (B) APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

September of the Committee of the Commit

Abide by — মেনে চলা Abide in, at — বাস করা

Abide with — সঙ্গে বাস করা

Ability for - MINE

Abound in — প্রচুর পরিমানে থাকা

Abound with - পুৰ্ণ থাকা

Absent from — অনুসন্থিত

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 - पाठाव

Acquainted with — পরিচিত

Acquit (one) of — বৈকসুর খালাস দেওয়া

Adapted to (One's ability) — উপযোগী (কারো সামর্থের 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 — দুৰ্দশা গ্ৰন্থ

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 — সদশ

Alarmed at, by, for — শাহ্বত

Alien (foreign) to — বেমানান

Alienated from — বিদেশী, পৃথক

Alliance or Allied with — মৈত্ৰী/জোট

Allied to (Some thing) — জোটবদ্ধ (বম্ব)

Allot to — বন্টন করা

Aloof from — দূরে

Alternates with— অনুসরন করে

Alternative to — বিকল্প

Angry with /at (a person) — রাগাখিত হওয়া(ব্যক্তির প্রতি)

Angry for (something) — বিকৃষ হওয়া (কোন কাজের কারণে)

Angry at or about (a thing) — রাগাধিত হওয়া (কোন কিছর কোন)

Annex to --- শাগালো

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 --- উদিয়

Anxious for — অতি আগ্রহী

Apologise to (a person) for (rudeness) — অপরাধ স্বীকার করা

Appeal to (a person) for (redress) — স্থাবেদন

Appeal against (a decision) — আপত্তি জানানো

Appetite for — কুধা বা পাওয়ার আকুপতা

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) — সংগ্রি

Assure (one) of — নিশ্চয়তা দেয়া/আশ্বস্থ করা

Astonished at — বিশ্বিত

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 নেরা

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 — দম্ভ করা

Born of — সন্তান/বংশোদ্ভুত

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 — আগ্ৰহী হওয়া

Care of — যতা নেওয়া

Care 01 - 19 (194)

Careful of or about — যত্মশীল

Careless of or about — অনাগ্ৰহী

Clear of (blame) — দূরে থাকা

Close to (adj.) — সন্নিকট

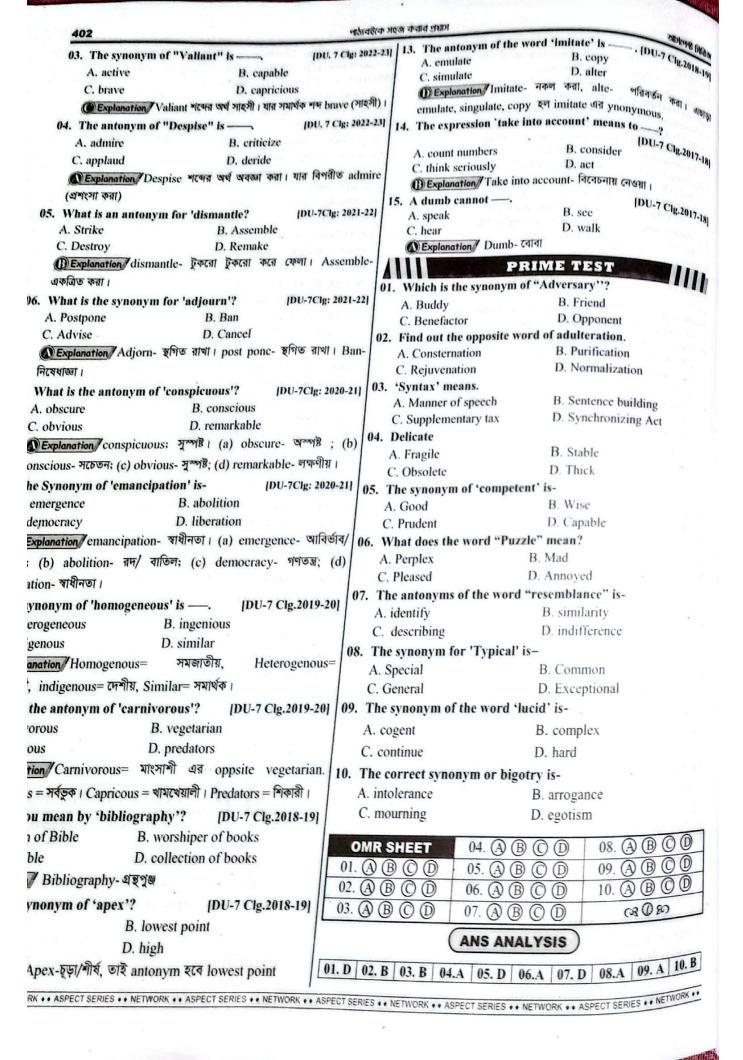
Close with (verb) — গ্রহণ করা

Clue to - সমাধানের সূত্র

Coincide with — সদৃশ হওয়া বা এক হওয়া

Comment upon — মন্তব্য করা

^{**} ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK ** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **



Commence with (work) — তক্ত করা Hang to, on, from — ঝুলানো Commit to — ঘটানো Hanker after — नानाग्निত হওয়া Common to - সাধারণ Hatred of, for (a person), of (a thing) - पुना Compare to — তুলনা করা Hear of or about from — শ্রবণ করা Comply with — সমত হওয়া (Pav) Heed to — মনোযোগ দেওয়া Composed of — গঠিত Hostile to — বিরোধী Conceal from — नुकाता Hurtful (injurious) to — ক্ষতিকর Conceive of — ধারণা করা Identical with — একই রকম Concur with — একমত হওয়া Ignorant of — अख Condemn to, for — অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া Immersed in (plunged) — গভীরভাবে জডিত 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 হওয় 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 —— নিৰ্গত হওয়া Congratulate (one) on (one's success) — অভিনন্দন জানানে Jealous of — ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ Consist of — গঠিত Join (a thing) to (another) — সংযুক্ত হওয়া (বম্ভ) Consist in — বিদ্যমান থাকা Join (one) with or to (another) — একত্র হওয়া (মানুষ) Consistent with (agreeing to) — সঙ্গতিপূৰ্ণ 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 — নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ 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 জম্মান Obliged to, (a person) Obliged for (a thing) — বাধিত, কৃতজ্ঞ Cope with — এটে উঠা Obstacle to — প্রতিবন্ধক Disagree with (one)on(a point) — মতের গরমিল হওয়া Occupied in (doing a thing) — ব্যাপৃত Disgrace to — লজার 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 পাৰ্থক্য থাকা Opposed to — বিরোধী Eager for, after, about — আগ্রহী Opposite to — বিপরীত Easy of — অমায়ীক ব্যবহার Opposition to — বিরোধীতা Elicit from — গুপ্তকিছু বের করা Partial to — পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট Eligible for — যোগ্য Partiality for Passion for (strong enthusiasm) -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 — দয়দ্র হওয়া Fire at, into upon — তলি চালানো Plead with (a person) for or against (something) Fond of, Fondness for — পছন্দ করা Pleased at (before a gerund) — সম্ভষ্ট Foreign to — সম্বন্ধহীন, অবান্তর Point out — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া Full of; Filled with — পূর্ণ Point at — তাক করা Grieve at, for, over — দুঃখ প্রকাশ করা শোক প্রকা Point to — দেখিয়ে দেওয়া Guess at — অনুমান করা Poor (spirit) in — অভাবী Guilty of — অপরাধী Popular with, for — জনপ্রিয় .. ASPECT SERIES .. NETWORK ..

| of the against 184 | २१८ताज |
|---|--|
| precaution against — পূর্ব সতর্কতা | Explanation// Dettrimental to = ক্ষতিকর। [DU-7 Clg.2018-19] |
| precallion again (১৭৬) preside over, at — সভাপতিত্ব করা pretend to — মিখ্যা জাহির করা pretend to — কারণ/পঞ্জর | 00 Choose the correct sentence. |
| | A Manustradmission to ABC College. |
| pretest for — কারণ/ওজর | D He wants to get admitted into ABC Conego |
| prevail on — যুক্তিখাহ্য করা | C He wants admittance into ABC cones |
| 11 WILL - 41444 A41140 26811 | D. He wants admittance into ABC College. |
| additional over or against — ७९८व गाउग | D. He wants admittance into ABC Conlege. (B) Explanation / a,c,d অপমানে admission, admittance verb নয়। তাই |
| (one) Irom (going) — Alact — | b তে admitted into হবে। |
| 1 - lous to — 79901 | 110. She works six days —— week |
| /n) in —— 19 | A. a B. the C. in D. 101 |
| nd of — 1140 | A. a B. the C. In September 1 A week মানে বৃঝায় per week অর্থাৎ প্রতি সপ্তাহে ছয়দিন |
| 10 - 769 | |
| . 13 (0 - 4-1) 01 41419 431 | 11. The epic focuses — heroic deeds associated with war. [DU-7 Cig.2018-19] |
| loue for — હિલ્લીરી | |
| Zest for — রুচি, উৎসাহ | A to B along C. by |
| PREVIOUS VEADS OURSENONS | ① Explanation focus on- দৃষ্টিপাত করে। |
| PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS | 12. Their journey — the sea was unhappy. [DU-7 Clg.2018-19] B. over C. to D. through |
| 01. He is interested — Mathematics. [DU. 7 Clg: 2023- | A. on B. over C. to D. through |
| A. at B. in source to the bins to | |
| C. with D. towards | 13. I must not condemn her —— knowing. [Doc of or D before |
| B Explanation Interest in-আহ। | 1 A 'Al D by C. 101 |
| 02. Choose the correct sentence. [DU. 7 Clg: 2023- | A. without B. by Without knowing অর্থাৎ না জেনে A. without b. by |
| A. He resembles like his father B. He resembles to his father | |
| C. He resembles his father. D. He resembles as his father. | |
| | OI. Killi was deballed in C. To D. In |
| © Explanation resemble এর সাথে কোনো Preposition বসে না। | A From B. With C. 10 |
| সঠিক বাক্য হবে He resembles his father. | 02. I reached to the destinationMonday. |
| 03. Which of the following sentence is not correct? | |
| [DU. 7 Clg: 2022 | D'with |
| A. Inform the police of the robbery. | A. to B. 01 |
| B. I shall discuss about the matter. | 04. I congratulate you your success. B for C. in D. of |
| C. My father has resigned the post. | A. on B. for C. in D. of 05. Fill in the blank, the padma aboundshilsha fish. |
| D. Twenty miles is a long way. | |
| 🚯 Explanation / Discuss এরপর কোন preposition বসে না। | A. with B. of |
| 04. "The struggle this time is a struggle —— emancipation." | 06. Did you get an invitation the party? |
| [DU. 7 Clg: 2022 | 2-23] A. for B. to |
| A. with | C. about D. at the sons |
| C. for D. of | 07. He divided the money his two sons. |
| 📵 Explanation 🖊 এটি textbook এর হুবহু একটি লাইন। | A. in between B. among |
| 05. I take pride my achivements. [DU-7Clg: 2021 | 1-22] C. to D. between |
| A. on B. for | 08. You should not also be covetous wealth. |
| C. in D. with | A. to B. of |
| • Appropriate prepositon | C. in D. about |
| • Pride in অৰ্থ গৰ্বিত হওয়া। | 09. I am offendedyouyour conduct. |
| 06. He takes — his father. [DU-7Clg: 2020 | |
| A. to B. on | C. at, on D. with, for 1 |
| C offer D. like | 10. 'They were jealous him'. |
| (a) to- (Addict আসক্ত হওয়া); (b) on- এ | B. for |
| ব্যবহার হয় না; (c) after- Resemble দেখতে এক রকম হওয়া; (d) l | ilke- C, on D. With |
| এভাবে ব্যবহার হয় না। | OMR SHEET 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) 08. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 07. He should be ashamed — his misconduct. [DU-7 Clg.2019. | 01. (A (B) (C) 05. (A (B) (C) 09. (A (B) (C) 0 |
| A. to B. of | 02. A B C D 06. A B C D 10. A B C D |
| C. at D. for | 03. A B C D 07. A B C D QQ D |
| B Explanation // Ashamed of = প্ৰিজত। | |
| 08. Smoking is detrimental — health. [DU-7 Clg.2019 | 9-20] (ANS ANALYSIS) |
| A. for B. with | CRITAL MICHAEL 1919 |
| | |
| C to D. after | 01. A 02. B 03. B 04. A 05.A 06. B 07. D 08. B 09. A 10. A 10. A 100. |

CHAPTER 20 SPEL

| Abbreviate | | XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | ******** |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Aggregate | - Too Cicinic | Accessory | Accidentally |
| Allowance | Aggression | Alcohol | Alien |
| Accomplish | Authoritative | - Tomorrence | Accommodation |
| Anachronism | | Aluminum | Amateur |
| Absence | Anaestnesia | Anniversary | |
| Acquaintance | | Achievement | - Transition in real ge |
| Ascertain | Anonymous Auxiliary | Apprehend | Appropriate |
| Admittance | Adolescent | Abundance | Adequately |
| Assassianation | n Assessment | Adulteration | Aggravate |
| Bargain | - conficint | Attendence | Awful |
| Burglar | Banquet Bouquet | Belligerent | Beneficial |
| Bureau | Brevity | Bravery | Breathe |
| Bureaucracy | Bumpkin | Brilliant | Bulletin |
| Cadaverous | Cafeteria | Bungalow | Buoyant |
| Colonel | Colossal | Carriage | Catalogue |
| Contemporary | Conveyance | Column | Commemorate |
| Category | Certain | Counselor | Catastrophe |
| Committee | Compelled | Cessation | Commentary |
| Council | Courteous | Chrysonth | Corruption |
| Chocolate | Cholera | Chrysanthemur | |
| Connoisseur | Connotaion | Conceited Credential | Condemn |
| Cigarette | Collaboration | | Curriculum |
| Conscience | Consciousness | Consensus | Collision |
| Decision | Deferred | | Conquer |
| Discipline | Disease | Deficiency Descend | Dehydration |
| Desperate | Dessert | Dissipate | Desert |
| Diagnosis | Diabetes | Dissipate | Dissonance Dilemma |
| Division | Dormitory | Dinosaur | |
| Disappearance | Disastrous | Drunkenness | Diphtheria |
| Elephantiasis | Endeavour | Extraordinary | Dysentery Envelope |
| Embarrassing | Equilibrium | Exstasy | |
| Encouragement | Exemplary | Entrepreneur | European |
| Encyclopedia | Expedient | Enthusiastic | Exaggerate |
| Exceed | Exhaust | Exhibition | Exhaustion |
| Exercise | Extempore | | Entirely |
| Facsimile | Fascination | Kernel | Jupiter |
| Fallacy | | Fahrenheit | Fallacious ' |
| | 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 | 1 4 |
| Idiosyncrasy | Illiterate | Illuminate | Impressionable |
| Inaugurate | Incandescent | Intentional | Irresistible |
| Immigrant | Indictment | Indispensable | Inevitable |
| Influenza | Ingenious | Ingenuous | Inoculate |
| Intercede | Irrelevent | Itinerary | Kaleidoscopic |
| Jaundice | Jeopardize | Jewellery | Judicious |
| Legitimate | Leisure | Lenient | Liaison |
| License | Lieutenant | Lightning | Lying |
| ASPECT SERIES . A NET | | Burning | Lymg |

| 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 |
| Parentheses | Parliament | Primitive | Pronounce |
| Peninsula | Peripheral | Permissive | Pernicious |
| Perpendicular | Persuade | Pronunciation | Propoaganda |
| 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 | Symbolic |
| Tariff | Taming | Taming | Technology |
| Tuition | Transfiguration | Transitory | Translucent |
| Temperature | Typhoid | Therefore | Thorough |
| Tsunami | Tobacco | Tyranny | Transferred |
| Transparency | Tremendous | Triumph | |
| Unanimous | Unique | Utilitarian | Tuberculosis |
| Vacuum | Vengeance | Voluptuous | Uxorious |
| Vigilant | Versatile | Voluptuous Villain | Vicious |
| Visionary | Voluntary | viiiaiii | Violence |
| Welcome | Weird | W/L - 1 | |
| Wikileaks | Withdrawal | Whale | Whisper |
| Yeoman | | Withhold | 21, **- 6, *1 |
| Teoman | Yield | Zealous | Zoology |

© PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

01. Which one is the correctly spelled word? [DU. 7 Clg: 2023-24]

A. Adoloscence

B. Adolescence

C. Adolescense

D. Addolesense

③ Explanation / সঠিক বানান Adolescence.
 O2. Choose the correct spelling.

[DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

A. Miscelanious

B. Misscellaneous

C. Miscellaneous

D. Miscellanous

Explanation / সঠিক বানান হচ্ছে Miscellaneous.

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK .

Choose the correctly-spelled word. [DU-7Clg: 2020-21] A. Assisination B. Asassination C. Assassination D. Asasination Ans C pt. Choose the correctly spelled word. [DU-7Clg: 2021-22] A. Bureaucacy B. Accomodation C. Maintainance D. Bizzare O Explanation Bureauracy- আমলাতম। মনে রাখার উপায়: Burea U cracy → रुक्ति कृषि cracy. 15. Which one is the correct spelling. [DU-7 Clg.2017-18] A. compulsory B. compolsury C. compulsary D. compalsary Ans A 66. Choose the correctly spelt word. [DU-7 Clg.2019-20] A. repeatation B. repeatition C. repetition D. repetation (Explanation / Repetition = পুনরাবৃত্তি। PRIME TEST 01. Which one is correct? A. Heterogenius B. Heteroganius C. Heterogeneous D. Heteroginious 62. Choose the correct spelling. A. Fulfil B. Fullfil C. Fulfill D. Fullfill Q3. Which spelling is correct? A. Secretariate B. Secretarie C. Secretariat D: Secreteriet 64. Which one is correct spelling? B. iritasion A. Eritation D. Irratasion C. Imitation 65. The correct spelling is-A. Humuros B. Humouriuous D. Homoriouss C. Humorous 06. Identify the correct spelling. A. Equilebrium B. Equilibrium D. Equalbrium C. Equalibrium 07. Choose the correct spelling.

| A. boycot | B, cataloge |
|--|--|
| C. bouguete | D. caterpillar |
| 08. The correct spelling A. collateral C. collecteral | ng is- B. collatral D. coltateral |
| 09. Select the correct A. Enduring C. Tenious | spelling. B. Frazile D. Breadable |
| Choose the correct A. equalibrium C. equilibrium | B. equilibrium D. equalabrium |
| OMR SHEET | 04. (A) (B) (C) (D) (08. (A) (B) (C) (D) (05. (A) (B) (C) (D) (09. (A) (B) (C) (D) |

CHAPTER 2

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 লকা।
- Hunger is the best Sauce---- किएनत वाड़ा ठाउँ नि त्न है।
- ⊙ To rob peter to pay Paul.----গরু মেরে জুতো দান।
- Let bygones be bygones.----গতস্য শাচনা নান্তি।
- A burnt child dreads the fire.---- ঘরপোড়া গরু সিদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভরায়।
- ⊙ To build eastles in the air.---- एंड्ज़ काथाय उद्य नाथ ठाकात यथ्न प्रथा।
- ⊙ Grasp all, lose all.---- অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।
- Many a little makes a mickle. ----দশের লাঠি একর বোঝা।
- Ⅲ got, ill spent.---- পাপের ধন প্রায়िक्ट याয়।
- While in Rome do as the Romans do--যন্থিন দেশে যদাচার।
- Much ado about nothing------বাহবারয়ে লঘু ক্রিয়া।
- 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.--यात धन তার धन नয়, নেপোয় মারে দই।
- ⊙ Fortune is fickle.----লক্ষ্ণী চঞ্চলা।
- ⊙ The cat is out of the bag-----হাটে হাঁড়ি ভাঙ্গা।
- ⊙ A little learning is a dangerous thing--অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ষ্করী।
- 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.-উঠিন্ত মুলো পত্তনেই চেনা যায়।
- ⊙ To act on the spur of the moment--উঠল বাই, তো কটক যায়।
- ⊙ It takes two to make a quarrel,--এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
- To blow hot and cold in the same breathy.--এক মুখে দুই কথা।
- ⊙ What is sport to one is death to another.—কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।
- ⊙ A hungry fox is an angry fox.--ক্ষ্ধার জ্বালায় মাথা ঠিক থাকে না।
- Practice makes a man perfect--গাইতে গাইতে গায়েন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন।
- ⊙ To count one's chickens before they are hatched.-গাছে কাঠাল, গৌফে তেল।
- ⊙ The devil will not listen to the scriptures.----চোরে না তনে ধর্মের কাহিনী।
- ⊙ To add fuel to fire.----জ্বলন্ত আগুনে ঘৃতাহুতি।
- ⊙ Strike the iron while it is hot-----ঝোপ বুজে কোপ মারা।
- A guilty mind is always suspicious--ঠাকুর ঘরে কে? আমি কলা খাইনা।
- O Half a loaf is better than no loaf---নাই মামার 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।

(A) (B) (C) (D) 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) 06. (A) (B) (C) (D) 02. (A) (B) (C) (D) 07. (A) (B) (C) (D) 03 (D 80) 03. (A) (B) (C) (D)

ANS ANALYSIS

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

** ASPECT SERIES ** NETWORK **

- ⊙ When the cat is away ,the mice will play---বায়ুন গেল ঘর তো লাকল তলে ধর।
- ⊙ Everybody's business is nobody's business--ভাতের মাল প্রবায় পায় না।
- A beggar can never be a bankrupt,--মাধা নেই যার মাধা ব্যধা।
- ⊙ While there is life, there is hope,--যতক্ষণ স্থাস, ততক্ষণ আঁশ ৷
- As is the evil, so is the remedy.—যেমন বুনো ওল, তেমনি বাষা তেঁতুল।
- Who is to bell the cat?---- মাও ধরে কে?
- The wearer knows best where the shoe pinches.--যার জালা, সেই জানে
- O Faults are thick where love is thin.---- যাকে দেখতে নারি তার চলন বাঁকা।
- As you sow, so you will reap.---যেমন কর্ম, তেমন ফল।
- O All's well that ends well.--শেষ ভালো যার, সব ভালো তার।
- ⊙ Patience has its reward,-----সবুরে মেভয়া ফলে।
- A gain beyond expectation.----মেঘ না চাইতে জল।
- O Learning is a priceless treasure, -----বিদ্যা অমূল্য ধন।
- O A panting dog cannot be a hunting dog. --হাঁপাতে হাঁপাতে কাজ হয় না।
- O It is money that sets the world going round,-----টাকায় কি না হয়।
- ⊙ To crush a butterfly on a wheel .-- মশা মারতে কামান দাগা।
- O Two heads are better than one.---দশে মিলে করি কাজ, হারি জিতি নাহি লাজ।
- O To gain without spending.-----মাছের তেলে মাছ ভাজা।
- Rumour has some element of truth in it.---- যা রটে তা কিছু বটে।
- O We lost more than we gained.----- आभारमत लाएनत करता लाकनान द्विन इन ।
- ⊙ Start now, lest you should miss the train.----এখন বেরিয়ে পড়, না হলে ট্রেন পাবে না।
- After meat comes mustard.----
 নুন আনতে পান্তা ফুরায়।
- Neither wealth nor honor lasts forever.----ধন বা মান চির দিনের জন্য নয়।
- Clouds rolled away.----মেঘ কেটে গেল।
- ⊙ After four days our examination will commence.----আর চার দিন পরেই আমাদের পরীক্ষা আরম্ভ হবে।
- The conduct of the boy could not please him.----ছেলেটির আচরণ তাকে সম্ভুষ্ট করতে পারলো না।
- O Birds can fly in the sky, can't they?--পাখিরা আকাশে উড়তে পারে, নয় কি?
- Had I the wings of a bird!----কত বড় পরিতাপের বিষয়:
- What a pity!----কত বছ পরিতাপের বিষয়!
- Nazrul Islam is the Byron of Bangladesh.——নজরুল ইসলাম বাংলার বায়রন।
- Let's solve the problem.----চল আমরা সমস্যাটি সমাধান করি।
- ⊙ Women should be give equal rights in the society.----সমাজে নারীদের সমান অধিকার দেওয়া উচিত।
- Man should check the beast in him.----মানুমের পত্ত দমন করা উচিত।
- I pulled the boy by the ear-----আমি বালকটিকে কান ধরে টান দিলাম।
- ⊙ The child has caught cold.-----শিতটির সর্দি লেগেছে।
- ⊙ The boy was lost in the crowd.----জনতার মধ্যে ছেলেটি হারিয়ে গেল।
- Pen through the first line.----প্রথম লাইনটা কেটে দাও।
- ⊙ I like the poetry of Nazrul,----নজরুলের কবিতা আমার ভাল লাগে।
- ⊙ When does the next bus leave?----পরের বাসটি কখন ছাড়বে?
- Hardly had the rain stopped when they went out,--বৃষ্টি থামার সাথে সাথে তারা বাইরে গেল।
- 🗴 It is likely to rain today.----মনে হয় বৃষ্টি হবে।
- The man is about to die.---এখন কোন আশা নেই।

- O The baby is crying for its mother. Fresh es and
- It is you who have broken my glass.—
- O Don't speak ill of others. --- অপরের নিব্দ করেনা
- O The girl laughed a merry laugh --- সেরটি অন্তের মান ক্র
- He had completed his education before he got married. হওয়ার পূর্বে তার লেখাপড়া শেষ হয়েছিল।
- ⊙ We shall be traveling all night.—— সাত্র সার্রত পং চনাত্র
- May he prosper in life.----সে জীবনে উন্নতি বক্কক।
- ⊙ If only I had known the answer yesterday ! ______ | উত্রটা জানতাম!
- He who has given us life will provide us food.-যিনি আহার দিবেন তিনি।
- ⊙ The tube is so hot that it cannot be held up. -----গরম যে ধরে রাখা যায় না

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTION

- 01. I --- my letter vet.
 - A. am not finish B. do not finish
 - C. have not finished
 - D. had not finish
 - (C) Explanation কোনো বাকো yet থাকলে সেই বকাটি Present perfect tense হয়।
- 02. Hardly had the bell rung ---- I reached the class.
 - DC. 7 Clg 2020-23

IDC. 7 Cle: 2021-23

- A. then
- B. than
- C. when
- D. before
- (Explanation/Hardly + past perfect + when + past indefi
- 03. The correct English translation of "অসমানের থেকে মৃত্যু প্লের" is-DE-7Clg: 2020-20
 - A. Death is more better than dishonour
 - B. Death is preferable than dishonour
 - C. Death is more preferable to dishonour
 - D. Death is preferable to dishonour.
 - DExplanation Senior, Junior, Ulterior, prior, preferable 4 201 latin শব্দ। এদের তুলনা বুঝাতে than বসে না to বসাতে হয়
- 04. All that glitters not gold.
- [DU-7Clg: 2020-21]

- A. are
- B. were
- C. is
- D. have
- (Explanation এটি একটি প্রবাদ বাকা
- 05. The Bangla meaning of the English proverb, "Penny wise, pound foolish" is ----. [DU-7 Clg.2019-20]
 - A. সামান্য সম্পদ মানুষকে জ্ঞানী করে, অচেল সম্পদ বোকা বানায়।
 - B. वर्ष मकल वनर्र्धत मूल।
 - C. অর্থ না থাকলে জ্ঞানীরাও মুর্খ হয়।
 - D. বজ্র অঁটুনি ফসকা গেরো।

- Ans D
- 06. The correct English translation of Bangla sentence 'Color পেলেই বিশ্বাস হয়' is -[DU-7 Clg.2018-19]
 - A. Seeing is believing.
 - B. To see is to believe.
- C. If you see you will believe. D. Believe depends on fact

 D.

CS CamScanner

05. Quantum computing is ---- technology. [DU. 7 Clg: 2022-23]

A. an old

B. an envolving

C. a developed

D. a raising

(B) Explanation কোয়ান্টাম কম্পিউটিং হলো Envolving এর অর্থ বিকশিত।

06. What is the full form of 'Qubit'?

IDU, 7 Clg; 2022-231

- A. Quadruple bit
- B. Quantum bit
- C. Quantic bit
- D. Quarter bit

B Explanation qubit এর পূর্ণরূপ হলো quantam 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. 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.

● Explanation কিয়ান্টাম কম্পিউটার এখনো ট্রায়াল স্টেজে রয়েছে। এটি এখনো সর্বক্ষেত্রে এখনো সরাসরি ব্যবহার হয় नि।

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

কাজ করতে পারে।

Read the following passage and answer the questions (9-12)

Puting men on Mars has been an idea in scince 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 consdered. NASA currently has plans to have a man on Mars sometime in the 2030s, whild the while the ESA plans to do so also around the same time. Russia has plans to lunch 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

10. What seems to be a possibility now?

- 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

11. What will be the outcome of a manned mission to mars?

[DU-7Clg: 2021-22]

Ans

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 orginated from China in December 2020, the first three known cases were reported on 8 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

♠ Explanation Passage এর ৩য় লাইনের শেষ দিকে বলা আছে য়ে, 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
- ② Explanation

 Passage এর ২য় লাইনে কলা হয়েছে য়ে, 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
- 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

● Explanation Passage এর ২য় লাইনে বলা হয়েছে COVID-19 এর

প্রধান লক্ষণ হলো Ocute respiratory syndrome যার অর্থ হলো Breathing Problem/ শাসকন্ত ৷

. ASPECT SERIES . NETWORK . NETWOR