

## ENGLISH

## Chapter 1

## NOUN

## Part 1

## At a glance (Most Important Information)

- **Noun** : যে Word দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, প্রাণি, স্থান, গুণ, অবস্থা, প্রভৃতির নাম বোঝায় তাকে Noun বলে। যেমন : Akash, Dhaka, Honesty, BUET, etc।

## Some Important Rules of Using Noun

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

Ex: Language is used for (communicate).

Ex: He is wearing the shirt for (go) to university.

**Rule-02** বাক্যে common noun ও collective noun এর সাথে determiner (a, an, the, this, that etc.) বসে অথবা plural form হয়।

(i) We take a decision based on some information.

(ii) A girl is singing.

**Rule-03** Infinitive বা Gerund কে noun হিসেবে এবং Appositive কে noun phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: (i) To plan is to forecast.

(iii) Mr John, the principal of Ideal College, is not only learned but also honest.

**Rule-04** Participle, Gerund and Infinitive এর পর noun বসে।

Ex: Building a five star hotel is very costly.

**Rule-05** Enough শব্দটি noun এর পূর্বে/ পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে কিন্তু সবসময় adjective/adverb এর পরে বসে। যেমন-

(i) When your body does not get enough food, it cannot make the glucose it needs.

(ii) A seventeen year old boy is not old enough to vote in an election.

**Rule-06** Parts of speech এর ৮টি ভাগের প্রতিটির নাম Noun হয়।

Ex: The word "Adjective" is \_\_\_\_\_

Ⓐ Noun

Ⓑ Adjective

Ⓒ Verb

Ⓓ Adverb

Ans A

**Rule-07** Article এবং preposition-এর মধ্যকার word টি Noun হয়।

Ex: This is the go of the world.

Ⓐ noun

Ⓑ adverb

Ⓒ conjunction

Ⓓ verb

Ans A

**Rule-08** Article, adjective, preposition, possessive এর পর একটি মাত্র word থাকলে সেটা Noun হয়।

Ex: I walked for a while.

Ⓐ verb

Ⓑ adverb

Ⓒ noun

Ⓓ conjunction

Ans C

**Rule-09** Adjective এর আগে the বসালে তা plural common noun এ পরিণত হয় এবং verb plural হয়।

Ex: The rich are not always happy.

Ex: The poor are not always dishonest.

**Rule-10** Factitive object হিসেবে যদি কোন word কে ব্যবহার করতে হয় তাহলে তা noun হবে।

Ex: We made him captain.

Ex: They elected me chairperson.

## Classification of Noun

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

01. **Concrete noun** (ইন্দ্রিয় গ্রাহ্য বিশেষ্য) : যে noun এর বাহ্যিক বা দৈহিক উপস্থিতি আছে এবং যাকে ইন্দ্রিয়ের দ্বারা উপলব্ধি করা যায় তাকে Concrete Noun বলে।

Ex: Alim, boy, hen, book, flower ইত্যাদি।

- **Concrete Noun** কে চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় : Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Material Noun.

□ **Proper Noun** (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে noun কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান প্রভৃতির নির্দিষ্ট নাম বুঝায় তাকে Proper Noun বলে।

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

**Note** বাংলায় 'র' ব্যবহার করে জোর দিয়ে কথা বলা হয়। যেমন: করিমের, রহিমের ইত্যাদি। ইংরেজিতে এই 'র' কে proper noun এর ক্ষেত্রে 's' ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: Karim's, John's এবং Common এর ক্ষেত্রে 's' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন: Eden Girls' College, Motijheel Boys' School ইত্যাদি।

- **Common Noun** (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun দ্বারা একই জাতীয় কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে নির্দিষ্ট করে না বুঝিয়ে ঐ জাতীয় সকলকে বোঝায় তাকেই Common Noun বলে।

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

**Note** উল্লেখ্য Singular common noun এর পূর্বে অবশ্যই Article বসে। Ex: He is a graduate/student.

- **Collective Noun** (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে noun একই জাতীয় কতকগুলি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু পৃথকভাবে না বুঝিয়ে তাদের সমষ্টিকে বুঝায়, তাকে Collective Noun বলে। যেমন : Army, Cattle, Court, Group, Jury, Man, Navy, Police, Team ইত্যাদি।



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

## Rules of Countable and Uncountable Noun

**Ans A**



## Use of Some Important Determiners

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

Ex : There's — dust on these books. Fetch me a duster.

Ⓐ a lot of

Ⓑ plenty of

Ⓒ a good deal of

Ⓓ all of them

Ans Ⓐ

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

Ex : Choose the correct sentence.

Ⓐ I have a little friends in Bangladesh

Ⓑ I have little friends in Bangladesh

Ⓒ I have few friends in Bangladesh

Ⓓ I have a few friend in Bangladesh.

Ans Ⓒ

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

Ex : — is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh.

Ⓐ A little information

Ⓑ Few information

Ⓒ Little information

Ⓓ A few information

Ans Ⓐ

Ex : I still have — money in my pocket.

Ⓐ a little

Ⓑ many

Ⓒ few

Ⓓ a few

Ans Ⓐ

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

Ex : — in the world export diamonds.

Ⓐ Only little nations

Ⓑ Only few nations

Ⓒ Only a little nations

Ⓓ Only a few nations

Ans Ⓓ

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

Ex : Do you have — to do this afternoon? If not, I'd like to take you to a movie.

Ⓐ many work

Ⓑ much work

Ⓒ many works

Ⓓ much works

Ans Ⓑ

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

- We have not been given — update on the patient's condition.  
Ⓐ some Ⓑ none Ⓒ any Ⓓ much Ans Ⓒ
- I like travelling to visit different places of the world. In this sentence the verbal noun is—  
Ⓐ travelling Ⓑ visit Ⓒ world Ⓓ places Ans Ⓐ
- One and a half million people drive rickshaws for a living, plus — hundred thousand who own and repair them.  
Ⓐ few Ⓑ a few Ⓒ little Ⓓ a little Ans Ⓑ
- Outside the bright primary rainbow, — much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible.  
Ⓐ so Ⓑ still Ⓒ a Ⓓ as Ans Ⓒ
- Which of the following is not an abstract noun?  
Ⓐ Goodness Ⓑ Family Ⓒ Bravery Ⓓ Childhood Ans Ⓑ
- According to some studies, dolphins, whales and — other sea creatures use highly sophisticated navigation systems.  
Ⓐ any Ⓑ a little Ⓒ many Ⓓ much Ans Ⓒ
- I'd like — information, please.  
Ⓐ an Ⓑ some Ⓒ few Ⓓ piece Ans Ⓑ
- My house is — comfortable than my father's.  
Ⓐ very Ⓑ much Ⓒ to Ⓓ much more Ans Ⓓ
- Do you have — to do this afternoon? If not, I would like to take you to a movie.  
Ⓐ many work Ⓑ much work Ⓒ many works Ⓓ much works Ans Ⓑ
- "There is — on the roads today".  
Ⓐ too many traffic Ⓑ very much Ⓒ too much traffic Ⓓ few traffics Ans Ⓒ
- Unless protected areas are established the Royal Bengal Tigers will face — of extinction.  
Ⓐ possible Ⓑ the possibility Ⓒ to be possible Ⓓ possibly Ans Ⓑ
- is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh.  
Ⓐ A little information Ⓑ Few information Ⓒ Little information Ⓓ A few information Ans Ⓒ
- I need — soap to wash my dress with.  
Ⓐ any Ⓑ a piece of Ⓒ a Ⓓ much Ans Ⓑ
- can be grown on arid land.  
Ⓐ Only little crop Ⓑ Only a little crops Ⓒ Only few crop Ⓓ Only a few crops Ans Ⓓ
- I don't have — spare time these days.  
Ⓐ many Ⓑ much Ⓒ some Ⓓ more Ans Ⓑ



**Singular Noun** → ଶବ୍ଦର ଏକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ବୁଝାଏ । Ex: Boy, man, pen etc.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Number of Some Important Foreign Nouns

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

| Singular   | Plural    | Singular  | Plural    |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Agendum    | Agenda    | Ultimatum | Ultimata  |
| Datum      | Data      | Bacterium | Bacteria  |
| Medium     | Media     | Forum     | Fora      |
| Referendum | Referenda | Gymnasium | Gymnasias |



**Singular Number** এর শেষে **is** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় **'s'** এর হলে **'es'** বসে।

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

**Singular Number** এর শেষে **us** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় **'us'** এর পরিবর্তে **'i'** বসে।

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

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

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

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

| Singular   | Plural    | Singular  | Plural   |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Phenomenon | Phenomena | Criterion | Criteria |

কিছু **Latin** শব্দের **Singular** এবং **foreign plural form** দুটিই হয়।

| Singular | Plural            | Singular | Plural                 |
|----------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Formula  | Formulae/Formulas | Cactus   | Cactuses /Cacti        |
| Corpus   | Corporal/Corpuses | Nucleus  | Nucleuses /Nuclei      |
| Bureau   | Bureaus/Bureaux   | Appendix | Appendices/ Appendixes |
| Plateau  | Plateaux/Plateaus | Index    | Indices/Indexes        |
| Forum    | Fora/Forums       | Vertex   | Vertices/Vertexes      |

## Gender

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

| Masculine                   | Feminine                             | Masculine            | Feminine            |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Beau (বো) - সুন্দর পুরুষ    | Belle (বেল) - সুন্দরী                | Colt (বাজা ঘোটক)     | Filly (বাজা ঘোটকী)  |
| Buck - (হরিণ)               | Doe (ডো) - হরিণী                     | Drake (পাতিহাঁস)     | Duck (পাতিহাঁসী)    |
| Bachelor - (অবিবাহিত পুরুষ) | Maid/maiden/Spinster (অবিবাহিত নারী) | Drone (পুরুষ মৌমাছি) | Bee (স্ত্রী মৌমাছি) |

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

| Masculine              | Feminine               | Masculine                | Feminine                    |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Poet (কবি)             | Poetess (মহিলা কবি)    | Patron (পুরুষ পৃষ্ঠপোষক) | Patroness                   |
| Shepherd (রাখাল)       | Shepherdess (রাখালী)   | Giant (দানব)             | Giantess (দানবী)            |
| Count (সম্রাট ব্যক্তি) | Countess (সম্রাট নারী) | God (দেবতা)              | Goddess (দেবী)              |
| Host (অতিথি সেবক)      | Hostess (সেবিকা)       | Jew (ইহুদি পুরুষ)        | Jewess (ইহুদী স্ত্রীলোক)    |
| Tutor (গৃহ শিক্ষক)     | Tutress (শিক্ষিকা)     | Steward (উত্তরাধিকার)    | Stewardess (যাত্রী সেবিকা)  |
| Prince (যুবরাজ)        | Princess (রাজকন্যা)    | Heir (উত্তরাধিকারী)      | Heiress (সহ-উত্তরাধিকারিণী) |



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

| Masculine            | Feminine                | Masculine              | Feminine     |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Actor (অভিনেতা)      | Actress (অভিনেত্রী)     | Hunter (শিকারী)        | Huntress     |
| Director (পরিচালক)   | Directress (পরিচালিকা)  | Instructor (প্রশিক্ষক) | Instructress |
| Emperor (সম্রাট)     | Empress (সম্রাজ্ঞী)     | Inspector (পরিদর্শক)   | Inspectress  |
| Governor (শাসনকর্তা) | Governess (শাসনকর্ত্রী) | Benefactor (হিতকারী)   | Benefactress |

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

| Masculine                    | Feminine                      | Masculine                     | Feminine   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Administrator (প্রশাসক)      | Administratrix                | Infant (শিশু)                 | Infanta    |
| Alexander                    | Alexandrina                   | Joseph (জোসেফ, ব্যায়ামকারী)  | Josephine  |
| Czar, Tsar (রাশিয়ার সম্রাট) | Czarina, Tsaritsa (সম্রাজ্ঞী) | William/Wilhelmena (উইলিয়াম) | Wilhelmina |

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

| Masculine                  | Feminine                      | Masculine         | Feminine    |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Billy-goat (পাঁঠা)         | Nanny-goat (ছাগী)             | Milkman (গোয়াল)  | Milkmaid    |
| Brother-in-law (শালা/দেবর) | Sister-in-law (ভাবী/ননদ/শালী) | Fisherman (জেল)   | Fisherwoman |
| Mankind (মানবজাতি)         | Womankind (নারীজাতি)          | Gentleman (অদলোক) | Gentlewoman |

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

01. The plural form of 'Basis' is-

- (A) basies  
 (B) basies  
 (C) bases  
 (D) basiss (Ans C)

02. Which of the following word is the plural form of brother?

- (A) gaudy  
 (B) brethren  
 (C) buddy  
 (D) brother (Ans B)

03. Which of the following is a singular noun?

- (A) Premium  
 (B) Phenomena  
 (C) Syllabi  
 (D) Media (Ans A)

04. Only — can be affected by the grammatical category known as number.

- (A) conjunction  
 (B) adverbs  
 (C) nouns  
 (D) adjectives (Ans C)

05. The feminine gender of the word 'horse' is-

- (A) mare  
 (B) vixen  
 (C) drone  
 (D) ewe (Ans A)

06. An unmarried woman is called —.

- (A) seamstress  
 (B) bachelor  
 (C) she-bachelor  
 (D) spinster (Ans D)

07. What is the masculine gender of "mare"?

- (A) Mermaid  
 (B) Bear  
 (C) Stallion  
 (D) Dog (Ans C)

08. Which one of the following is a masculine gender?

- (A) doe  
 (B) wizard  
 (C) testatrix  
 (D) friend (Ans B)

09. What is the singular form of 'Media'?

- (A) Medien  
 (B) Mediam  
 (C) Medium  
 (D) Mediom (Ans C)

10. What is the singular form of 'Agenda'?

- (A) Agendum  
 (B) Agendem  
 (C) Agendiom  
 (D) Agendae (Ans A)

11. What is the plural form of 'Appendix'?

- (A) Appendixe  
 (B) Appendixs  
 (C) Appendics  
 (D) Appendices (Ans D)

12. Which of the following does not change in plural form?

- (A) Crab  
 (B) Deer  
 (C) Shark  
 (D) Lobster (Ans B)

13. Which one is in feminine gender form?

- (A) nun  
 (B) boar  
 (C) drone  
 (D) emperor (Ans A)

14. What is the plural of 'spectrum'?

- (A) spectra  
 (B) spectrum  
 (C) spectral  
 (D) spectres (Ans A)

15. What is the plural form of the word 'radius'?

- (A) radio  
 (B) raduim  
 (C) radial  
 (D) radii (Ans D)

16. What is the masculine gender of 'duck'?

- (A) cock  
 (B) colt  
 (C) drake  
 (D) drone (Ans C)

17. Which one is the singular of 'leaves'?

- (A) leav  
 (B) leaf  
 (C) leave  
 (D) leafe (Ans B)

18. What one is the plural of the word 'syllabus'?

- (A) syllabub  
 (B) syllabi  
 (C) syllabuses  
 (D) B ও C (Ans D)

19. Which one of the following is a common gender?

- (A) bachelor  
 (B) cousin  
 (C) mermaid  
 (D) governess (Ans B)

20. Singular of 'Auspices' is-

- (A) Auspice  
 (B) Auspicus  
 (C) Auspices  
 (D) None (Ans A)



# ADJECTIVE

## Part 1

### At a glance (Most Important Information)

১. word কোনো noun/pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যার ধারণা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective বলে।
- (i) Nasrin is considered a talented girl.  
প্রথম বাক্যে noun (girl) এর পূর্বে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে pronoun (she) এর পর talented শব্দটি বসে পরবর্তী girl এবং পূর্ববর্তী she সম্পর্কে গুণের ধারণা প্রকাশ করেছে। তাই প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের talented শব্দটি একটি adjective।
২. বাক্যে প্রয়োগের অবস্থান অনুযায়ী adjective দুই প্রকার। যথা:
01. Attributive Adjective (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ)
  02. Predicative Adjective (বিধেয় বিশেষণ)
3. **Attributive Adjective** : Adjective যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে attributive adjective বলে। Ex: A black cat is on the table.
4. **Predicative Adjective** : Adjective, linking verb এর পরে বসে পূর্ববর্তী noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করলে তাকে predicative adjective বলে। Ex: Apples taste delicious. Ex: They are excellent.
- Note** Linking verb (be verb, become, feel, taste, smell, look, appear, turn, go, come, get, read, run) এর পর predicative adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।
৫. বাক্যে adjective এর কাজ ও ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী প্রধানত চার প্রকার। যথা:
01. Adjective of Quality (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ)
  02. Adjective of Quantity (পরিমাণবাচক বিশেষণ)
  03. Adjective of Number (সংখ্যাবাচক বিশেষণ)
  04. Pronominal Adjective (সর্বনামবাচক বিশেষণ)
6. **Adjective of Quality** : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ এবং অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quality বলে। Ex: Dhaka is an old city.
- Note** Proper noun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টিকে বিশেষিত করলে তা proper adjective যা adjective of quality এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। Proper adjective সবসময় capital letter দিয়ে শুরু হয়।
- Ex: This is an English grammar book.
7. **Adjective of Quantity** : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quantity বলে। Ex: Joy have had enough exercise.
- Note** Adjective of quantity সাধারণত material এবং abstract noun তথা uncountable noun এর পূর্বে বসে।
8. **Adjective of Number** : যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর সংখ্যা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of number বলে। ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী adjective of number তিন প্রকার। যথা:
- (i) **Cardinal Numeral Adjective**: যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা বোঝায় তাকে cardinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.  
Ex: The hand has five fingers.
  - (ii) **Ordinal Numeral Adjective**: যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর ক্রম বা অবস্থানবাচক স্থান বোঝায় তাকে ordinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth.  
Ex: Sunday is the first day of the week.  
Ex: He is the second boy of the class.
- Note** Ordinal numeral adjective এর পূর্বে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে the বসবে।
- (iii) **Multiplicative Numeral Adjective** : যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর পরিমাণগত মাত্রা (কতবার) বোঝায় তাকে multiplicative numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: Single, double, triple, fourfold, fivefold, sixfold, sevenfold. Ex: A few doctors take double fees from patients.
9. **Pronominal Adjective** : যে pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun কে বিশেষিত করে তাকে pronominal adjective বলে। Ex: There are trees on either bank.
- Ex: Every mother loves her child.
- Pronominal adjective হিসেবে noun এর পূর্বে পাঁচ ধরনের pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেই অর্থে pronominal adjective পাঁচ প্রকার। যথা:
- (i) **Demonstrative Pronominal Adjective**: Demonstrative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে demonstrative pronominal adjective বলে। যেমন: This, these, that, those, such.  
Ex: He has arranged this programme. Ex: Don't be in such a hurry. Ex: Those mangoes are sour.
- Note** Singular noun এর পূর্বে this/that/such a এবং plural noun এর পূর্বে these/those ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- (ii) **Distributive Pronominal Adjective** : Distributive pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে distributive pronominal adjective বলে। Ex: Each, every, either, neither Ex: Every mother loves her child.
- Note** Singular noun এর পূর্বে each, every, either, neither ব্যবহৃত হয়। এবং plural noun এর পূর্বেও every ব্যবহৃত হয়। সে ক্ষেত্রে every + cardinal number + plural noun হয়। Ex: He works in home every two weeks.
- Note** Every কখনো pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Every এর সাথে Noun যুক্ত হয় কিন্তু Every এর পর Preposition 'of' হয় না।
- Inc:** Every of man came to party.
- Corr:** Everyman came to party.



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

Ex: We love our country.

Ex: This is my school.

(iv) **Interrogative Pronominal Adjective**: WH word (what, which, whose etc.) কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে এই noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে Interrogative pronominal adjective বলে।

Ex: Which pen do you like best?

(v) **Relative Pronominal Adjective**: Relative pronoun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে এই noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে relative pronominal adjective বলে।

Ex: I don't know which pen he likes best.

## Comparison of Adjective

□ বাক্যে দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তু মध्ये অথবা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তু মध्ये তুলনা করতে adjective এর যে form ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে degree of comparison বলে।

(i) Rahman is a good man - রহমান একজন ভালো মানুষ।

(ii) Rahman is better than Kamal - রহমান কামালের চেয়ে ভালো।

(iii) Rahman is the best of all in the village - রহমান এই গ্রামে সবার চেয়ে ভালো।

প্রথম বাক্যটিতে good দ্বারা রহমানের সাধারণ গুণ বোঝাচ্ছে। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে better দ্বারা রহমান এবং কামালের মধ্যে গুণের তুলনা বোঝাচ্ছে। এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে best দ্বারা সকলের মধ্যে রহমানের গুণের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বোঝাচ্ছে।

□ বাক্যে adjective এর তুলনার ধরন অনুযায়ী degree of comparison তিন প্রকার।

01. Positive Degree

02. Comparative Degree

03. Superlative Degree

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

Ex: He is a strong man.

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

03. **Superlative Degree**: Adjective এর যে form দ্বারা দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে একজনের দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থার শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বা সর্বোচ্চ মাত্রার তুলনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে superlative degree বলে।

Ex: He is the strongest of all.

Note Superlative degree এর পূর্বে সবসময় the বসে।

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

01. There are three kinds of solar eclipses: one is total, another is annular, and —.
  - A the another is partial
  - B the partial is other
  - C other is partial
  - D the other is partial (Ans D)
02. The Disney Amusement Park in Japan is — Florida or California.
  - A the largest than the ones in
  - B larger than the ones in
  - C larger the ones in
  - D the largest of the ones in (Ans B)
03. I think I've made our position very —.
  - A clarified
  - B clear
  - C clearly
  - D cleared (Ans B)
04. It is now — expensive to repair the damage which has been done.
  - A very much
  - B too much
  - C many
  - D too (Ans B)
05. Choose the correct sentence.
  - A Bangladesh is like Vietnam.
  - B Bangladesh is as like as Vietnam.
  - C Bangladesh is some like Vietnam.
  - D Bangladesh is same to Vietnam. (Ans A)
06. The longer I live here —.
  - A I like the more
  - B the more I like it
  - C the more do I like it
  - D I like it more (Ans B)
07. What part of speech is 'extraordinary'?
  - A noun
  - B verb
  - C adjective
  - D adverb (Ans C)
08. The underlined words in the line "The lone and level sands stretch far away" are —.
  - A nouns
  - B adjectives
  - C adverbs
  - D verbs (Ans B)
09. This is his pen. What kind of adjective 'his' is?
  - A Numeral adjective
  - B Pronominal adjective
  - C Quantitative adjective
  - D Descriptive adjective (Ans B)
10. 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)
11. 'Closing' in 'closing remarks' is a —.
  - A noun
  - B adjective
  - C preposition
  - D adverb (Ans B)
12. The greater the demand, —.
  - A higher the price
  - B the higher the price
  - C the high the price
  - D lower the price (Ans B)
13. What is adjective form of the word 'home'?
  - A home-like
  - B homeful
  - C homely
  - D homage (Ans C)
14. Which of the following words is not an adjective —.
  - A hostile
  - B metallic
  - C defend
  - D educational (Ans C)
15. 'Still waters run deep'. Name the part of speech of the underlined word:
  - A noun
  - B adjective
  - C verb
  - D adverb (Ans B)
16. I helped a drowning man. Here 'drowning' is a —.
  - A verbal adjective
  - B gerund
  - C past participle
  - D verbal noun (Ans A)
17. Which colour do you like best? Here, the word 'Which' is a/an —.
  - A Interrogative pronoun
  - B Interrogative adjective
  - C Relative pronoun
  - D Demonstrative pronoun (Ans B)
18. What is the superlative degree of 'costly'?
  - A costier
  - B costly
  - C costliest
  - D costliest (Ans C)



### Finite Verb

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

Ex: We play cricket. Ex: Man makes fire.  
Principal verb তিন আগে বিভক্ত। যথা:

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

**Note** Transitive verb এর পর সরাসরি direct object ব্যবহার করলে indirect object এর পূর্বে to যোগ করতে হয়।  
(ii) **Intransitive Verb** : যে verb object গ্রহণ ছাড়াই বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে তাকে intransitive verb বলে।

(iii) **Linking Verb** : যে verb-বাক্যে subject এবং complement এর মধ্যে সংযোগ স্থাপন করে তাকে linking বা copulative verb বলে।  
**Structure** Subject + linking verb + complement/adjective + ext.

|    |        |        |      |     |    |      |      |      |
|----|--------|--------|------|-----|----|------|------|------|
| Be | Become | Appear | Feel | Get | Go | Grow | Keep | Look |
|----|--------|--------|------|-----|----|------|------|------|

verb, helping verb এবং anomalous verb নামেও অভিহিত করা হয়।  
Ex: I am reading a novel. Ex: We **should** respect our parents.

(i) **Primary Auxiliary**: যে verb থাকে auxiliary অথবা principal verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে primary auxiliary verb বলে।  
 Ex: I have bought a car. (auxiliary verb) Ex: I have a car. (principal verb)

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Name of Auxiliary | Am, Is, Are, Was, Were, Be, Being, Been |
| Be verb           | Have, Has, Had                          |

(ii) **Modal Auxiliary** (মডাল সহায়ক) verb  
Ex: I **can** do the work alone. Ex: You **must** abide by the rules.

(iii) **Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary** : যে modal auxiliary verb এর সাথে to যুক্ত থাকে এবং সরাসরি verb এর base form গ্রহণ করে।  
 Ex: We **ought to** help others. Ex: They **used to** swim in the river.



□ **Periphrastic modal auxiliary verb এর সংখ্যা মোট ৬ টি।**

| Be to | Be going to | Used to | Ought to | Be about to | Have to |
|-------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|
|-------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|

□ **Modal auxiliary এবং periphrastic modal auxiliary verb এর পার্থক্য নিম্নরূপ:**

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

## Non-Finite Verb

- Subject এর number, person, tense, mood এবং voice অনুযায়ী যে verb এর রূপগত কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না তাকে non-finite verb বলে।  
1. Murad wants to meet me. 2. We saw a bird flying in the sky.  
[উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যের subject singular number (Murad) এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের subject plural number (we) হওয়া সত্ত্বেও to meet এবং flying এর রূপগত কোনো পরিবর্তন হয়নি। প্রথম এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের to meet এবং flying দুটি verb-ই non-finite verb।]
- **Non-Finite Verb তিন প্রকার। যথা: Infinitive, Participle এবং Gerund**
01. **Infinitive** : Verb এর base form এর পূর্বে to যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় তাকে infinitive verb বলে।  
Ex: She has come here to take it. Ex: They will go to see a movie.
02. **Participle** : Verb এর যে form একই সাথে verb এবং adjective এর কাজ করে তাকে participle verb বলে।  
Ex: We saw a singing bird. Ex: Lost health can hardly be recovered.
- **Participle verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা: Present participle, Past participle এবং Perfect participle.**
- (i) **Present Participle** : Verb এর base form এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb একই সাথে verb এবং adjective এর কাজ করে তাকে present participle verb বলে। Ex: I heard a boy singing. Ex: Zaker saw a man running in the field.
- (ii) **Past Participle** : Verb এর past participle form যখন বাক্যে adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে তখন তাকে past participle verb বলে।  
Ex: I need a washed car. Ex: They are helping a burnt child.
- (iii) **Perfect Participle** : Verb এর past participle form এর পূর্বে having যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় তাকে perfect participle verb বলে।  
Ex: Having finished the work, I went there. Ex: Having written an article, they submitted it.
03. **Gerund** : Verb এর base form এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb গঠিত হয় এবং তা যদি একই সাথে verb এবং noun এর কাজ করে তাকে gerund বলে।  
Ex: Swimming is a good exercise for our health. Ex: Zaker likes running in the field.

## Causative Verb

- বাক্যে subject নিজে verb সম্পাদন না করে যখন অন্যকে দিয়ে verb সম্পাদন করায় তখন ঐ verb কে causative verb বলে। Causative verb এর ক্ষেত্রে subject নিজে কাজ করে না, অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করায়।  
1. I eat rice. 2. I feed my son rice.  
[উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাক্যে rice খাওয়ার কাজটি বাক্যের subject (I) নিজেই করছে কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে rice খাওয়ার কাজটি বাক্যের subject (I) নিজে না করে object (my son) কে দিয়ে করছে। তাই দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের verb (feed) টি একটি causative verb।]
- কিছু causative verb এর ব্যবহার নিম্ন দেখানো হলো:-

### Let

**Structure** Subject + let + indirect object + v<sub>1</sub> + direct object + ext.

Ex: We let him declare the speech. Ex: They will let me use your computer for project.

**Structure** Subject + let + direct object + v<sub>1</sub> + ext.

Ex: We let the speech declare. Ex: They will let your computer use for project

### Make

**Structure** Subject + make + indirect object + v<sub>1</sub> + direct object + ext.

Ex: Kamal made me do the work. Ex: She makes you wash her car in the garage.

**Structure** Subject + make + direct object + v<sub>1</sub> + ext.

Ex: Kamal made the work do. Ex: She makes her car wash in the garage.

### Have

**Structure** Subject + have + indirect object + v<sub>1</sub> + direct object + ext.

Ex: I had the electrician repair my TV. Ex: They have you write an application for job.

**Structure** Subject + have + direct object + v<sub>3</sub> + ext.

Ex: I had my TV repaired. Ex: They have an application written for job.

**Note** Causative verb হিসেবে have এর পর direct (বস্তুবাচক) object থাকলে এর পর verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।







## Subjunctive Verb

- ❑ Verb এর যে mood দ্বারা ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা, প্রয়োজনীয়তা, সুপারিশ প্রকাশ পায় তাকে subjunctive বলে। Subjunctive mood প্রকাশে that clause এর পূর্বে যে verb ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে subjunctive verb বলে।

- ❑ নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলো subjunctive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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

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

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

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

- ❑ Subjunctive verb এর that clause টি negative হলে বাক্যের গঠন।

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Structure** Subject + subjunctive verb + to +  $v_1$  + ext.

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

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

**Structure** Subject + suggest + ( $v_1$  + ing) + ext.

Ex: I suggest doing it now.

Or, I suggest that I do it now.

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

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

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

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

- He didn't let me — guitar.  
(A) to play (B) play (C) playing (D) played (Ans B)
- You think she is married? She — be, she hasn't got a ring on her finger.  
(A) mustn't (B) can't (C) will not (D) shouldn't (Ans A)
- As it was raining heavily, the manager suggested that his employee — a taxi to the meeting.  
(A) will take (B) took (C) taking (D) take (Ans D)
- Obviously, objectives occasionally — be modified or changed.  
(A) have to (B) must to (C) shouldn't (D) ought (Ans A)
- She needs to find new homes for them, but she doesn't know whom —  
(A) should she ask (B) she should ask (C) she ask (D) she asks (Ans B)
- There is plenty of time. You — hurry.  
(A) mustn't (B) may not (C) don't have to (D) none (Ans C)
- Dip, Feed, Fell, Raise, set — all these words are :  
(A) Transitive Verb (B) Intransitive Verb (C) Causative Verb (D) Factitive Verb (Ans C)
- Her grades of this semester are excellent. She — worked hard.  
(A) will (B) must have (C) must (D) could have (Ans B)
- The ring that I was looking at is gone, someone else — it.  
(A) must have bought (B) must had bought (C) must buy (D) must be buying (Ans A)
- As the reviews of the films were good, we let him — between the two.  
(A) choose (B) chose (C) choice (D) to choose (Ans A)
- The smell of the food makes my mouth —.  
(A) watered (B) watering (C) waters (D) water (Ans D)
- Incentives — to increase our productivity.  
(A) make us want (B) make us to want (C) making us want (D) make us wanting (Ans A)
- Raihan had Rafique — the floor.  
(A) to clean (B) cleaned (C) had cleaned (D) clean (Ans D)
- Less moderate political parties are insisting that the electoral changes — made.  
(A) will be (B) are (C) are being (D) be (Ans D)
- Shakib had Maruf — the car.  
(A) wash (B) washed (C) had washed (D) washing (Ans A)
- Build up your career — you — repent.  
(A) lest, should (B) lest, must (C) or, should be (D) and, must (Ans A)
- I will get an electrician — the heating.  
(A) for mending (B) repair (C) to mend (D) for repairing (Ans C)
- The examiner made us — our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.  
(A) showing (B) show (C) showed (D) to show (Ans B)
- The mother made her baby — the medicine.  
(A) to take (B) take (C) taken (D) taking (Ans B)
- The boss prefers that he — with his clients personally.  
(A) speaks (B) speak (C) speaking (D) spoken (Ans B)



## Part 1

## Singular Subject- Verb Agreement

**Ex:** A truth is always beautiful.

Ex: Knowledge is power.

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## Plural Subject-Verb Agreement

**Rule-01** Plural count noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহার হয়।

Ex: The computers were sold very cheap.

Ex: The players are playing in the field.

**Rule-02** নির্দিষ্ট noun গুলো দেখতে singular হলেও এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

|             |           |           |         |           |        |         |        |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| Aristocracy | Peasantry | Gentry    | Poultry | Perfumery | Public | People  | Police |
| Majority    | Vermin    | Artillery | Clergy  | Cattle    | Folk   | Mankind |        |

Ex: People are angry about it.

Ex: Cattle are most important for us.

**Rule-03** Adjective এর পূর্বে the যুক্ত হয়ে যে common noun হয় তা plural noun, এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The virtuous are always happy.

Ex: The poor suffer much in winter.

**Rule-04** নির্দিষ্ট noun গুলোর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

|            |          |            |         |         |          |            |          |            |
|------------|----------|------------|---------|---------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| braces     | pants    | trousers   | jeans   | drawers | chattles | assets     | scissors | pyjamas    |
| spectacles | pliers   | binoculars | scales  | tongs   | glasses  | aborigines | tights   | bellows,   |
| shorts     | shears   | shoes      | goggles | annals  | ashes    | bowels     | alms     | amends     |
| fetters    | nuptials | proceeds   | pincers | savings | tidings  | belongings | vitals   | valuables, |

Ex: Scissors are not found in this market.

Ex: Assets have a value for all.

**Rule-05** A great many/a good many/too many + plural noun এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: A great many boys were absent in the class.

Ex: Too many books are brought for the students.

### Part 2

### Most Important MCQ

- Many leading members of the opposition party — to justify the decision.  
(A) have tried (B) has tried (C) trying (D) tries **Ans A**
- The girl as well as her parents — watching the movie.  
(A) is (B) are (C) were (D) have been **Ans A**
- The young entrepreneur as well as her sales team members — praise.  
(A) deserve (B) deserves (C) has deserved (D) deserving **Ans B**
- Neither the teacher nor the students — to use this book again.  
(A) wants (B) want (C) wanting (D) is wanting **Ans B**
- Many a man — succumbed to such temptation.  
(A) get (B) are (C) have (D) has **Ans D**
- The meeting — postponed due to bad weather.  
(A) to be (B) has been (C) were (D) will **Ans B**
- One-third of students — present in the class.  
(A) is (B) are (C) remains (D) do not **Ans B**
- Neither Sufia nor I — capable of solving the problem.  
(A) are (B) were (C) am (D) is **Ans C**
- Choose the correct sentence.  
(A) Neither of the roads lead to the railway station.  
(B) Neither of the roads leads to the railway station.  
(C) Neither of the roads are leading to the railway station.  
(D) Neither roads are led to the railway station. **Ans B**
- Neither of my brothers is handsome, but both — to be flattered.  
(A) likes (B) like (C) liking (D) were liked **Ans B**
- The possibility of massive earthquakes in Dhaka — regarded by most residents with a mixture of skepticism and caution.  
(A) are (B) have been (C) is (D) were **Ans C**
- The news — always bad nowadays.  
(A) is (B) was (C) are (D) were **Ans A**
- The tiger as well as the leopard — a big cat.  
(A) is (B) are (C) appear (D) resembles **Ans A**
- Either my shoes or your coat — always on the floor.  
(A) is (B) are (C) were (D) have **Ans A**
- 'Subject-Verb Agreement' refers to  
(A) person only (B) number, person and gender (C) number and person (D) number only **Ans C**
- Age and experience — wisdom to a person.  
(A) Bring (B) Brings (C) Brought (D) None of the above **Ans B**
- Each of the cricketers — training for months, even years.  
(A) have been (B) were (C) has been (D) been **Ans C**
- At least one of the students — full marks every time.  
(A) get (B) are getting (C) gets (D) have got **Ans C**
- One of my best — getting Ph.D today.  
(A) friend are (B) friends are (C) friends is (D) friend is **Ans C**
- Prices — more than ten percent in recent times.  
(A) have raise (B) have risen (C) have been raise (D) has been risen **Ans B**







**Faith in** (বিশ্বাস) – I have faith in his honesty

**Faith with** (বিশ্বস্ততা) – He has broken faith with me.

**Faithful to** (বিশ্বস্ত) – The dog is a faithful animal to its master.

**Failure of** (সাক্ষ্যহীনতা) – The failure of my younger brother in the examination astonished me.

**False to** (অবিশ্বাসী) – The boy is false to his teacher.

**Fix to** (লাগানো) – Fix the stamp to the envelope.

**Fond of** (প্রিয়) – I am fond of meat.

**Fondness for** (পছন্দ) – I have fondness for sweets.

**Foreign to** (অজ্ঞাত) – To tell a lie is foreign to an honest man.

**Forgetful of** (বিস্মরণশীল) – Man is forgetful of the past.

**Free from** (মুক্ত) – Man is not free from cares and anxieties.

**Give in** (মেনে নেওয়া) – The government gave in the demands of the oppositions.

**Go down** (ডুবে যাওয়া) – The child went down in the pond.

**Guard from** (পাহারা দেয়া) – The watch guards our house from thieves.

**Guard against** (সতর্ক থাকা) – We must guard against our mistakes.

**Guess at** (অনুমান করা) – Wordsworth failed to guess at the reaper's song.

**Guilty of** (দোষী) – The servant was guilty of theft.

**Glad of** (সন্তুষ্ট) – I am glad of your help.

**Glance at** (তাকানো) – I glanced at the building.

**Glance over** (চোখ বুলানো) – I glanced over the paper.

**Glimpse of** (এক পলক দেখা) – The crowd were waiting to have a glimpse of the leader.

**Glory in** (গর্ব অনুভব করা) – My parents glory in my success.

**Good at** (দক্ষ) – Emran is good at cricket.

**Grateful to/for** (কৃতজ্ঞ) – I am grateful to him for his kind help.

**Grasp at** (আঁকড়িয়ে ধরা) – He grasped at the shadow and lost the thing.

**Hanker after** (লালায়িত) – A saint does not hanker after riches.

**Hatred of or for** (ঘৃণা) – We should not have hatred of/for anybody.

**Hard of** (কানে কম শোনা) – Rumpa is hard of soft sound.

**Heed to** (মন দিয়ে শোনা) – The sons did not pay heed to their father's advice.

**Hope of/for** (আশা) – A coward has no hope of success in life.

**Hopeful of** (আশাবাদী) – Kenta is hopeful of her success.

**Hit upon** (মতলব খাটানো) – We hit upon a plan.

**Hostile of** (বিরোধী) – The Pak armies were hostile to the Freedom Fighters.

**Hunt after or for** (হন্যে হয়ে ফেরা) – Do not hunt after or for wealth.

**Heart of** (মূল বিষয়) – We should discuss the heart of the matter.

**Introduce to** (পরিচয় করা) – I introduced my friend to my parents.

**Intrude upon** (অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা) – I don't want you to intrude upon our discussion.

**Invest with** (ভূষিত করা) – The captain was invested with new power.

**Involve in** (লিপ্ত হওয়া) – The boy is involved in the affair.

**Irrelevant to** (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) – His remark is irrelevant to the subject.

**Irrespective of** (নির্বিশেষে) – All are equal irrespective of caste and creed.

**Impute to** (অন্যায়ভাবে দায়ী করা) – Do not impute to his motives.

**Incapable of** (অক্ষম) – She is incapable of doing such a thing.

**Independent of** (স্বাধীন) – She is independent of my help.

**Indulge in** (আসক্ত হওয়া) – Do not indulge in wine.

**Indulge with** (প্রশয় দেয়া) – You indulged him with your support.

**Immersed in** (নিমজ্জিত) – One should not be immersed in debts.

**Impatient of** (অধীর) – The workers are impatient of delay.

**Impose upon** (দায় করা) – The duty was imposed upon me.

**Impress with** (অভিভূত করা) – I was impressed with his stern sense of duty.

**Incentive to** (উৎসাহ দায়ক) – Bonus is incentive to workers.

**Include in** (অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা) – My name was included in the list.

**Inclination to, for** (প্রবণতা, বোঁক) – She has a deep inclination to or for music.

**Incumbent on** (কর্তব্য) – It is incumbent on us to help the poor.

**Indebted to** (ঋণী) – I am greatly indebted to my teachers.

**Indifferent to** (উদাসীন) – Students should not be indifferent to their studies.

**Jealous of** (দ্বির্বা পরায়ণ) – He is jealous of my prosperity.

**Jeer at** (ঠাট্টা করা) – We should not jeer at the poor.

**Jest at** (তামাশা করা) – One should not jest at the poor.

**Justification for** (সমর্থন) – There is no justification for his saying so.

**Join to or with** (সংযোগ করা) – The two families were joined with or to each other by marriage.

**Judge by** (বিচার করা) – We should not judge anyone by appearance.

**Jump into** (লাফ দেওয়া) – The man jumped into the car.

**Key to** (চাবিকাঠি) – Industry is the key to success.

**Kind to** (দয়ালু) – The rich should be kind to the poor.

**Kind of** (প্রকার) – What kind of paper is it?

**Know about** (জানা) – You do not know about the matter.

**Kill with** (হত্যা করা) – I finally killed the fly with a rolled up newspaper.

**Lack of** (অভাব) – He has lack of money.

**Lack in** (অভাব হওয়া) – He lacks in courtesy.

**Lame of** (বোঁড়া) – The poor man is lame of one leg.

**Lament for** (অনুতাপ করা) – One should not lament for the past.

**Laugh at** (ঠাট্টা করা) – We should not laugh at the poor.

**Lavish of** (অমিতব্যয়ী) – He is lavish of money.

**Level with** (সমান করা) – Distinction between the rich and the poor should be leveled with.

**Liable to** (দায়ী) – Man is liable to error.

**Liable for** (দায়ী) – Jerry was not liable for the breaking of the axe handle.

**Live in** (বাস করা) – Man lives in society.

**Live on** (খেয়ে জীবনধারণ করা) – The cow lives on grass.

**Long for** (প্রত্যাশা করা) – Man longs for peace and happiness.

**Lost in** (নষ্ট হওয়া) – The building was lost in a storm.

**Lead to** (নিয়ে যাওয়া) – The traditional method of rice cultivation leads to a yield of about 700kg of Amon Paddy.

**Marry to** (বিবাহিত) – Nurjahan was married to Jahangir.

**Martyr to** (শহীদ) – The freedom fighters were martyrs to the independence of Bangladesh.

**Match for** (ভুলনীয়) – The girl is no match for the man.

**Meditate on/upon** (গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা) – One should not meditate upon the past actions.

**Meet with** (সম্মুখীন হওয়া) – The boy met with an accident.

**Make up of** (গঠিত) – The team is made up of eleven players.

**Monument to** (স্মৃতি ভাস্কর্য) – The monument to our left is a popular tourist attraction.



**Natural to** (স্বাভাবিক) – Death is natural to all.  
**Necessity for** (আবশ্যিকতা) – I have no necessity for the book.  
**Necessity to** (প্রয়োজনীয়তা) – Rest is necessity to me now.  
**Necessary for** (দরকারি) – Industry is necessary for success.  
**Need of** (প্রয়োজন) – I am badly in need of a seat in the hostel.  
**Neglectful of** (অমনোযোগী) – Students should not be neglectful of their studies.  
**Negligent in** (অমনোযোগী) – Students should not be negligent in their duties and responsibilities.  
**Noted for** (খ্যাত) – Mohsin was noted for his kindness.  
**Open to** (উন্মুক্ত) – The national zoo is open to all.  
**Opportunity for** (সুযোগ) – I have missed an opportunity for going abroad.  
**Opportunity of** (সুবিধা) – I have no opportunity of going abroad.  
**Opposition to** (বিরোধিতা) – Students raised a strong opposition to the order of the principal.  
**Object to** (আপত্তি করা) – I objected to his proposal.  
**Objection to/against** (আপত্তি) – I have no objection to/against his proposal.  
**Oblige to/ for** (বাসিত) – I am obliged to you for granting my prayer.  
**Obligatory on** (বাধ্যতামূলক) – It is obligatory on sons to look after their old parents.  
**Oblivious of** (বিস্মৃত) – Man is oblivious of the past.  
**Observant of** (পর্যবেক্ষক) – The teacher is observant of the students feeling.  
**Obstacle to** (বাধা) – Poverty was obstacle to his success in life.  
**Occupied with** (ব্যস্ত) – Mr. Khan is occupied with his books.  
**Occupied in** (ব্যাপৃত) – He is occupied in writing a grammar.  
**Parallel to** (সমান্তরাল) – This line is parallel to that.  
**Parody on/off** (বিদ্রোপাত্মক নকল) – The poem is a parody on a poem of Nazrul.  
**Part from** (কোনো ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া) – The writer parted from Jerry.  
**Part with** (কোনো বস্তু ত্যাগ করা) – I cannot part with this pen.  
**Partial to** (পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট) – We should not be partial to our relatives.  
**Partiality to/ for** (পক্ষপাতিত্ব) – I have no partiality for my relatives.  
**Passion for** (ভাবাবেগ) – Sakila has deep passion for music.  
**Patient of** (সহিষ্ণু) – The sick man is patient of his sufferings.  
**Patience with** (ধৈর্য) – The father lost all his patience with his son.  
**Preside over** (সভাপতিত্ব করা) – The principal presided over the meeting.  
**Pretend to** (ভান করা) – Hamlet pretended to madness.  
**Prevent from** (বিরত করা) – My father prevented me from going to cinema.  
**Previous to** (পূর্ব) – Previous to that he was a typist.  
**Prey on** (শিকার করা) – Cats prey on birds and mice.  
**Pride in** (গর্ব করা) – He takes pride in his wealth.  
**Qualified for** (উপযুক্ত) – He is qualified for the post.  
**Quarrel with** (কাহারও সাথে ঝগড়া করা) – We should not quarrel with one another.  
**Quarrel about** (কোনো বিষয়ে কলহ করা) – The two brothers quarreled with each other about a piece of land.  
**Quick at** (চটপটে) – Jerry was quick at his works.  
**Relevant to** (প্রাসঙ্গিক) – His remark was not relevant to the point.  
**Relieved of** (মুক্ত) – The servant was relieved of his works.  
**Rely on** (নির্ভর করা) – The authoress relied on Jerry.  
**Remarkable for** (বিখ্যাত) – Khan Jahan Ali is remarkable for his social work.

**Remedy for** (প্রতিকার) – There is no remedy for cancer.  
**Remind of** (মনে করিয়ে দেয়া) – I reminded him of the accident.  
**Repent of** (অনুতাপ করা) – The old sailor repented of his sin.  
**Repentance for** (অনুতাপ) – The old man felt repentance for his sin.  
**Replace by** (স্থানান্তরিত করা) – The bench was replaced by a new one.  
**Requisite for** (প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস) – A Haji has to take many requisites for pilgrimage.  
**Resort to** (গ্রহণ করা) – The authority resorted to force to put down anarchy.  
**Respect for** (ভক্তি) – Students should have respect for their teachers.  
**Respond to** (জবাব দেয়া) – God cannot but respond to the call of a man.  
**Responsible to** (দায়ী) – We are responsible to Allah.  
**Restrict to** (সীমাবদ্ধ) – Admission to Dhaka City College is restricted to only first division students.  
**Result of** (ফল) – The result of dishonesty is terrible.  
**Result from** (উদ্ভূত হওয়া) – Misery results from vice.  
**Result in** (ফলে পর্যবসিত হওয়া) – Vice results in misery.  
**Short of** (অভাবহস্ত) – The College is short of funds.  
**Sick of** (ক্লান্ত) – Ulysess was sick of idle life.  
**Side with** (পক্ষ গ্রহণ করা) – I sided with him.  
**Similar to** (সমান) – Ignorance is similar to darkness.  
**Sin against** (পাপ করা) – The old sailor sinned against God.  
**Slave to** (দাস) – Man should not be slave to his passion.  
**Smile upon** (প্রসন্ন হওয়া) – Fortune smiles upon the brave.  
**Smile at** (বিদ্রোপ করা) – The rich should not smile at the poor.  
**Sure of** (নিশ্চিত) – I am sure of my success.  
**Suffer from** (সহ্য করা) – The poor suffer from many troubles.  
**Suitable for** (উপযুক্ত) – He is suitable for the post.  
**Suited to** (উপযুক্ত) – His comment was suited to the occasion.  
**Supply with** (কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) – The Lilliputians supplied Gulliver with meat.  
**Supply to** (কাউকে কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) – The Lilliputians supplied meat to Gulliver.  
**Taste of** (স্বাদ) – I have had taste of bitter experience of life.  
**Taste for** (পছন্দ) – I have no taste for music.  
**Thankful for, to** (কৃতজ্ঞ) – We should be thankful to God.  
**Thirst for** (বাসনা) – Man has unquenchable thirst for knowledge.  
**Tired with** (ক্লান্ত) – I am tired with hard work.  
**Tired of** (বিরক্ত) – I am tired of his flattery.  
**Tolerant of** (সহনশীল) – Poets are tolerant of other's criticism.  
**Triumph over** (জয়লাভ করা) – Truth triumphs over falsehood.  
**True to** (অটল) – I am true to my word.  
**Trust to** (নির্ভর করা) – I trusted the work to him.  
**Trust with** (বিশ্বাস করা) – I trusted him with the money.  
**Trust in** (বিশ্বাস করা) – We trust in Allah.  
**Take pity on** (দয়া করা) – Take pity on the poor.  
**Union with** (মিলন) – Generally a husband seeks union with his wife after a petty quarrel.  
**Unite with** (মিলন হওয়া) – Samson did not unite with his wife.  
**Urge upon** (গীড়াগীড়ি করা) – The people urged upon the politician for donation.



**Use for (প্রয়োজন) – I have no use for the book.**

**Use of (প্রয়োজন) –** There is no use of buying the book.

**Used to (অভ্যস্ত) – Jerry was used to hard work.**

**Useful to (প্রয়োজনীয়) – Trees are useful to us in many ways.**

**Under trial (বিচারাধীন)** – The case is under trial.

**Unsure of (অনিশ্চিত)** – He was unsure of himself.

**Vain of (গৰ্বিত) –** The lady is vain of her dress.

**Vary from** (পৃথক হওয়া) – Opinion varies from man to man.

**Versed in (দক্ষ) – Sher-e Bangla was versed in politics.**

**Vest in (অর্পণ করা) –** The power has been vested in the minister.

**Vest with (অর্পণ করা)** – The minister has been vested with power.

**Vexed with (বিরক্ত)** – Tareq was vexed with the rude behavior of other students.

**Victim to (শিকার) – Bangladesh falls a victim to flood every year.**

**Victim of (শিকার) –** The poor man was a victim of the circumstances.

**Vie with** (প্রতিযোগিতা করা) – The sycophants vied with one another to appease the leader.

**Visit to (परिदर्शन) –** The Inspector went on a visit to the college.

**Void of (विनश्यित) –** His words are void of meaning.

**Vote for (ভোট দেওয়া) – He voted for me.**

**Valid for (বৈধ) –** This passport will be valid for one year.

With a view to (উদ্দেশ্য) – She came here with a view to looking me.

**Work for (চাকরি করা) –** He works for a law firm.

**Wander about (ঘুরে বেড়ানো) – The boy wanders about in the street.**

**Wait for (অপেক্ষা করা) – They waited for us at the station.**

**Wait upon (সেবা করা) – A nurse waits upon the patients.**

**Want of (यत्नाद) – I have wanted of money.**

**Wink at (দেখেও না দেখা) – Parents should not wink at their sons fault.**

**Wish for (बांछना करना) – Man wishes for happiness.**

**Wonder at (অবাক হওয়া)** – The porter wondered at the beauty of the three girls.

**Zealous for (উत्साही)** – A slave is always zealous for freedom.

**Zest for (অনুরাগ) – Nita has zest for music.**

**Zeal for (উৎসাহী) – Begum Rokeya had a great zeal for education.**

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

01. Selina is an impulsive person. She always jumps — a conclusion without much thinking.  
 (A) at (B) for (C) on (D) to **Ans D**
  02. The expert was asked to comment — the report.  
 (A) about (B) for (C) on (D) with **Ans C**
  03. Pick up the correct preposition: She will discuss the issue with the officer — phone.  
 (A) over (B) on (C) though (D) by **Ans D**
  04. Would you let me — take a cup of tea?  
 (A) no preposition (B) to (C) of (D) on **Ans A**
  05. The manner — which this transfer was effected was unique.  
 (A) in (B) with (C) about (D) for **Ans A**
  06. The man lapsed — past memories.  
 (A) in (B) on (C) into (D) over **Ans C**
  07. The man jumped — the wall into the garden.  
 (A) against (B) in (C) on (D) over **Ans D**
  08. He invested all his money — RNSPIN shares.  
 (A) with (B) in (C) on (D) for **Ans B**
  09. We traveled — 6:45 train, which arrived at 8:30.  
 (A) by the (B) on the (C) in the (D) at **Ans A**
  10. He ran — debt.  
 (A) on (B) into (C) after (D) for **Ans B**
  11. His brother is noted — his honesty  
 (A) to (B) from (C) for (D) at **Ans C**
  12. Copy this letter word — word.  
 (A) by (B) to (C) for (D) on **Ans C**
  13. He is too miserly to part — his money.  
 (A) with (B) from (C) is (D) over **Ans A**
  14. We rounded — the meal with sweets.  
 (A) off (B) out (C) up (D) down **Ans A**
  15. Let's go back — making noodles.  
 (A) to (B) about (C) at (D) on **Ans A**
  16. He persuaded me — take the decision.  
 (A) for (B) on (C) to (D) in **Ans C**
  17. This is a plain departure — the established norm.  
 (A) from (B) at (C) on (D) after **Ans A**
  18. He provoked me — react — it.  
 (A) for, against (B) to, against (C) at, against (D) to, about **Ans B**
  19. I was annoyed — him for being late.  
 (A) with (B) at (C) about (D) upon **Ans A**
  20. Mita is sensitive — weather changes.  
 (A) for (B) at (C) about (D) to **Ans D**
  21. Let us hope — the best.  
 (A) in (B) to (C) with (D) for **Ans D**
  22. Don't run — shadows.  
 (A) after (B) beside (C) against (D) at **Ans A**
  23. The legislation is still — draft form.  
 (A) of (B) for (C) in (D) with **Ans C**
  24. He studies sociology — Oxford University.  
 (A) in (B) to (C) for (D) at **Ans D**
  25. This book is — far the best one he has ever written.  
 (A) as (B) to (C) by (D) too **Ans C**
  26. She was charged — murdering her brother-in-law.  
 (A) of (B) for (C) with (D) about **Ans C**
  27. His manners are a witness — his rudeness.  
 (A) of (B) to (C) with (D) for **Ans B**
  28. The parliament invested the new organization — judicial authority.  
 (A) by (B) of (C) from (D) in **Ans D**
  29. Kajol lives — the sixth floor of the building.  
 (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) upon **Ans C**
  30. The master dispensed — the services of his servant.  
 (A) of (B) for (C) off (D) with **Ans D**



# SENTENCE

### At a glance (Most Important Information)

## TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCE

### Affirmative to Negative

**Neg :** None but Asif can help us.

Neg : Nothing but computer can solve this problem.

more than/not less than ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Neg : Rysha is not more than twelve.

Neg : I have not less than two brothers.

cannot but / cannot help বসে।

**Neg :** You cannot but obey your parents.

Neg : Fahmida cannot help doing her lessons.

Neg : There is no person but likes flower.

Neg : There is no person but likes flower.

loves her child.Or, No mother hates her child

form বসাতে হয়।

sooner had + subject + v<sub>3</sub> + বাকি অংশ + than + দ্বিতীয় বাক্য বসে।

stood up.

students stood up.

**Neg :** No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

### Assertive to Interrogative

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

2. Auxiliary verb না থাকলে বাক্যের শুরুতে Tense ও person অনুযায়ী do /did /does বসবে তবে simple present t

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

**Rule-1:** Auxiliary verb যুক্ত assertive sentence এর অর্থের পরিবর্তন না ঘটিয়ে বাক্যের শুরুতে - To be verb + n't + subject + বাকি অংশ +

**Asser:** He is absent from the class.

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

**Interr:** Was he irresponsible?

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

**Asser:** They play football.

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

**Interri:** Didn't Tapan play cricket?

**Interri:** Does Paul ever go to club?

**Rule 5:** All/Everyone/Everybody কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে who + don't/didn't/doesn't + main verb + ext + প্রশ্নবোধক

Interri: Who doesn't want to be happy?

Asser: Everyone hates a liar.



**Assertive to Exclamatory**

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

**Asser:** It is a very beautiful garden.

**Excla:** What a beautiful garden it is!

**Asser:** The garden is very beautiful.

**Excla:** How beautiful the garden is!

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

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

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

**Asser:** I wish I were a king.

**Excla:** If I were a king!

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

**Asser:** The picture is very beautiful.

**Excla:** How beautiful the picture is!

**Rule-4:** যেসব Assertive sentence এ subject এর পরে sorrow, rejoice, surprise, wonder ইত্যাদি verb থাকলে exclamatory sentence এ পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে এদের পরিবর্তে অর্থানুসারে hurrah!, ah!, oh!, alas!, fie!, bravo! বসে এবং that উঠে গিয়ে পরের অংশ বসে। বাক্যের শেষে full stop (.) বসে।

**Asser:** We rejoice that we have won the game.

**Excla:** Hurrah! we have won the game

**Assertive to Imperative**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Rule-4:** Assertive sentence এর subject 1st person এবং 3rd person হলে imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে, let + subject এর objective form + প্রদত্ত verb পরবর্তী অংশ।

**Asser:** He plays a guitar.

**Imper:** Let him play a guitar.

**Rule-5:** Negative assertive sentence কে imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে, don't / do not + verb এর present form + verb পরবর্তী অংশ।

**Asser:** You should not do the work.

**Imper:** Don't do the work.

**Asser:** You don't go out.

**Imper:** Don't go out.

**Note:** Imperative sentence কে Assertive করার ক্ষেত্রে Imperative sentence টিকে passive voice এ রূপান্তরিত করলেই হয়।

**Imper:** Go home at once.

**Asser:** You are asked to go home at once.

**Imper:** Please do the work.

**Asser:** You are requested to do the work.

**Simple to Complex**

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

**Structure:** When + subject + verb + object + subject (2<sup>nd</sup> clause) + ext.

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

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

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

**Structure:** Subject + who + verb + ext.

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

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

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

**Structure:** Subject (1<sup>st</sup> clause) + which + be verb + ext.

**Simple:** I saw a bird flying.

**Complex:** I saw a bird which was flying.



**Rule-4:** Subject + Past participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

**Structure** Subject + which + be verb + Past participle + ext.

**Simple:** The stolen watch was found.

**Complex :** The watch which was stolen was found.

**Rule-5:** Subject + verb + object + past participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

**Structure** Subject + verb + object + which + be verb + Past participle + ext.

**Simple:** They broke the wall constructed yesterday.

**Complex:** They broke the wall which was constructed yesterday.

### Simple to Compound

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

**Structure** Subject + verb এর past form + and + ext.

**Simple:** Going home, they found their brother.

**Compound :** They went home and found their brother.

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

**Structure** Subject + verb + and + 2<sup>nd</sup> clause + ext.

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

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

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

**Structure** Subject + verb + object + but + 2<sup>nd</sup> clause + ext.

**Simple:** Having forgotten him, I went out.

**Compound:** I had forgotten him and went out.

**Rule-4:** Too---to যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

**Structure** Subject + too এর পরিবর্তে very + to এর পরিবর্তে and + Subject + can not /could not + extension হয়।

**Simple:** He is too weak to walk.

**Compound:** He is very weak and he can not walk.

**Rule-5:** Adjective যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

**Structure** Subject + verb + object + and + Subject + be verb + ext.

**Simple:** I helped a poor boy.

**Compound :** I helped a boy and he was poor.

### Compound to Complex

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

**Structure** Since + subject + verb + and এর পরিবর্তে কমা (,) + 2<sup>nd</sup> clause + ext.

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

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

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

**Structure** When + subject + verb + object + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) + 2<sup>nd</sup> clause + ext.

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

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

**Rule-3:** And + condition (শর্ত) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

**Structure** If + subject + verb + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) + 2<sup>nd</sup> clause + ext.

**Compound:** Work hard and you will shine in life.

**Complex :** If you work hard, you will shine in life.

**Rule-4:** And + very + negative যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

**Structure** Subject + very এর পরিবর্তে so + and এর পরিবর্তে that + subject (2<sup>nd</sup> clause ) + ext.

**Compound:** The problem is very difficult and I cannot solve it.

**Complex :** The problem is so difficult that I cannot solve it.

**Rule-5:** But যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

**Structure** Though + Subject + but এর পরিবর্তে Subject + ext.

**Compound:** He ran fast but could not get the train.

**Complex :** Though he ran fast, he could not get the train.



## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

01. May our cricket team win the 'World Cup'.  
Change into an assertive sentence.  
A I wish our cricket team to win the 'World Cup'.  
B I wish that our cricket team wins the 'World Cup'.  
C I wish that our cricket team could win the 'World Cup'.  
D I wish our cricket team can win the 'World Cup'. (Ans C)
02. Choose the correct interrogative forms.  
A Which of the pictures you like best?  
B Which of the pictures are you like best?  
C Which of the pictures do you like best?  
D Which of the picture is you like best? (Ans C)
03. Choose the correct interrogative form.  
A What has you in store?  
B What do you in store?  
C What did you in store?  
D What have you in store? (Ans D)
04. Choose the correct interrogative form.  
A When did you born?  
B When were you born?  
C When are you born?  
D When you born? (Ans B)
05. Of the two boys, Latif is — intelligent.  
A more B most  
C as D far (Ans A)
06. Choose the correct affirmative sentence of, 'He did not apply for the job through proper channel.'  
A He applied through proper channel  
B He applied for a different job  
C He should have applied through proper channel  
D He applied through a different channel (Ans D)
07. Put in the affirmative, 'We did not remember his name,' would stand best as- [B: 01-02]  
A We had no memory of his name  
B Time erased his name from our memory  
C Forgetfulness surrounded his name from our minds.  
D We forgot his name. (Ans D)
08. He looked all around and disappeared. The type of this sentence is —.  
A simple B compound  
C complex D negative (Ans B)
09. 'He is as ferocious as a tiger.' (comparative)  
A A tiger is not more ferocious than he  
B A tiger is not ferocious than he.  
C A tiger is not ferocious than him  
D A tiger is not more ferocious than him (Ans A)
10. Which one of the followings is a complex sentence?  
A Some students like to study in the morning  
B I hate running, but like waling  
C They are studying because they have a test in the afternoon  
D Too many cooks spoil the broth (Ans C)
11. Choose the correct transformation (into compound one).  
'You must work hard to succeed.'  
A If you work hard you will not fail  
B You must work hard for not failing  
C You should work hard to avoid failing  
D You must work hard or you will fail. (Ans D)
12. "My ambition is to serve the country" The complex form of the sentence is:  
A To serve my country is my ambition.  
B My ambition is that I shall serve my country.  
C My ambition is that I should serve my country.  
D All. (Ans B)
13. "I was angry but I did not punish him"- The complex form of the sentence is:  
A He was not punished as I was angry.  
B In spite of being angry, I did not punish him.  
C Being angry I did not punish him.  
D Though I was angry, I did not punish him. (Ans D)
14. Identify the imperative sentence.  
A I shall go to college.  
B Matin is singing a song.  
C Stand up.  
D It has been raining since morning. (Ans C)
15. "How gorgeous is the sunset!" The assertive form of the sentence is:  
A How is the sunset so gorgeous?  
B The sunset is gorgeous, isn't it?  
C The sunset is very gorgeous  
D How gorgeous the sunset is! (Ans C)
16. What type of sentence is it: Let me go.  
A Assertive B Imperative  
C Optative D Exclamatory (Ans B)
17. Which of the following is a compound sentence?  
A After he came here, he talked to him  
B He came here but I did not talk to him  
C He stopped to talk to him  
D He could not but talk to him. (Ans B)
18. The South Pole is too cold for human beings to live in. It is a:  
A complex sentence B simple sentence  
C compound sentence D conditional sentence (Ans B)
19. He put on his hat and went out. Complex form of this sentence is:  
A He went out after he had put his hat on.  
B Putting his hat on, he went out.  
C He put on his hat to go out.  
D He put on his hat went out. (Ans A)
20. He failed because he was so rash. Compound form of this sentence is:  
A He failed because of being rash.  
B He was too rash and therefore failed.  
C Being too rash made him failed.  
D As he was too rash, he failed. (Ans B)



At a glance (Most Important Information)

Tense অর্থ সময়। কোনো কাজ সম্পাদনের সময়কে tense বলে। Verb এর রূপ পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমেই Sentence এর action সম্পন্ন হওয়ার সময় সম্বন্ধে ধারণা পাওয়া যায়।  
Tense প্রধানত তিন প্রকার। যথা : (i) Present Tense (ii) Past Tense (iii) Future Tense। প্রত্যেক প্রকার Tense কে আবার চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

The Present Tense

যে verb এর কাজ বর্তমান সময়ে সংঘটিত হয় বোঝায় তাকে Present Tense বলে। Ex: I read a book.

Present Tense এর প্রকারভেদ : Present Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথা :

- (i) Present indefinite Tense (ii) Present Continuous Tense (iii) Present Perfect Tense (iv) Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense

যে Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করা বোঝায় এবং অভ্যাসগত কাজ বা চিরন্তন সত্য বোঝায় তাকে Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense বলে। Ex: He reads a book.

Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে subject (কর্তা) third person singular number হলে মূল verb এর শেষে 's/es' যোগ করতে হয়।

Structure Active Sense : Subject + verb (verb + s/es) + object + extension. Ex: I go to school regularly.

Passive Sense : Subject + am/is/are + Past participle + extension. Ex: The terrorist was arrested.

Present Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার : (i) চিরন্তন সত্য (universal truth) অর্থে : The sun rises in the east.

(ii) অভ্যাসগত (Habitual fact) অর্থে : He goes to bed at ten o'clock everyday.

(iii) সাধারণ ভবিষ্যত অর্থে : Durgapuja begins in the next month.

(iv) সাধারণত Sentence-এ নিম্নের Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

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

Ex: He goes to school everyday.

(v) কোনো লেখক বা বক্তার বক্তব্য উদ্ধৃতির ক্ষেত্রে : Shakespeare says, Life is a tale told by an idiot.

(vi) First Conditional sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে : If he wants, I will help him.

Different forms of Present Indefinite Tense:

| Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক | Interrogative Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক | Negative—না বোধক       |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| I write.               | Do I write?                        | I do not write.        |
| We write.              | Do we write?                       | We do not write.       |
| You write.             | Do you write?                      | You do not write.      |
| He/she writes.         | Does he/she write?                 | He/she does not write. |
| They write.            | Do they write?                     | They do not write.     |

Present Continuous Tense

যে Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানকালে কোন কাজ চলছে বা নিকট ভবিষ্যতে চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Present Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: I am reading a book.

Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর person ও number অনুসারে am, is, are বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure Active Sense : Subject + am/is/are + মূল verb সাথে ing + extension. Ex: I am reading a book now.

Passive Sense : Subject + am/is/are + being + Past participle form of verb + extension. Ex: The work is being done at the moment.

Present Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

সাধারণ ভবিষ্যতকালের অর্থে : I am leaving tomorrow. (come/go, verb ছাড়া অন্য সকল verb এর সাথে ভবিষ্যতের সময়ের উল্লেখ করতে হয়)।

অতীতে শুরু হয়ে বর্তমানেও কিছু সময় চলে অর্থে : Arnob is working for examination.

পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা বোঝাতে : The population of Bangladesh is increasing rapidly.

Today, this season, this year. ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে : He often goes to school by bus but today he is going by train.

সব সময়, ক্রমাগত, আজীবন চলছে বোঝাতে : I am going to America forever.

নিকটতম ভবিষ্যত : Navid is coming tomorrow.

সাধারণত Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Continuous Tense হয় :

|     |                |              |            |       |      |        |
|-----|----------------|--------------|------------|-------|------|--------|
| Now | at this moment | at this time | at present | still | look | listen |
|-----|----------------|--------------|------------|-------|------|--------|

নিম্নের verb গুলো সাধারণত continuous form এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না :

see, hear, smell, notice, recognize, appear, look, seem, want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, think, suppose, consider, trust,

remember, forget, know, imagine, mean, mind, understand, own, possess, belong to, contain, believe, agree.

Note তবে বিশেষ কোন অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে এগুলোর continuous form হয়।







## The Past Tense

verb এর কাজ অতীত সময়ে সংঘটিত হয়েছে বোঝায় তাকে Past Tense বলে। Ex: I saw him.  
Past Tense এর প্রকারভেদ : Past Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথা :

- (i) Past Indefinite Tense (ii) Past Continuous Tense (iii) Past Perfect Tense (iv) Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

### Past indefinite Tense

Identification : Subject এর পর মূল verb এর past form ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
Ex: I did the work.

Structure Active Sense : Subject + Past Verb + extension. Ex : I went home yesterday.

Passive Sense: Subject + was/were + Past participle + extension. Ex : I was advised to get the visa in advance.

Present Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার :

- Past habit অতীতকালে অভ্যাস বোঝালে বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে 'ল' না হয়ে 'ত' হয় : Arnob would play cricket every afternoon.
- অতীতকালের সাধারণ অভ্যাস বোঝাতে often, always, usually, regularly ইত্যাদি যোগ করে simple past ব্যবহার করা হয়:  
Ex: He watered the plants regularly.
- অতীতে সংঘটিত কাজ বোঝাতে : Belal went there yesterday.
- অতীতের অভ্যাসগত কর্ম বোঝাতে : I used to swim in the pond regularly.
- অনুরোধ জ্ঞাপনে : Would you please give me a cup of tea?
- কোনো Sentence-এ যদি অতীত নির্দেশক adverb yesterday, last + time (night, year, week, month), ago, for a while, it is time, it is high time, wish, long, since, once etc. থাকে, তাহলে বাক্যটি সাধারণত Past Indefinite Tense হবে।

Different forms of Past Indefinite Tense:

| Affirmative---হ্যাঁ বোধক | Negative---না বোধক   | Question---প্রশ্ন বোধক |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| I played.                | I did not play.      | Did I play?            |
| We played.               | We did not play.     | Did we play?           |
| You played.              | You did not play.    | Did you play?          |
| He/she played.           | He/she did not play. | Did he/she play?       |
| They played.             | They did not play.   | Did they play?         |

### Past Continuous Tense

Identification : Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে was/were বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়। বাক্যে at that moment, at that time, then ইত্যাদি থাকলে Past Continuous Tense হয়।

Structure Active Sense : Subject + was /were + verb-ing + extension. Ex : I was listening to BBC news then.

Passive Sense : Subject + was/were + being + past participle form of verb + extension. Ex : The class was being taken then.

Past Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

- সন্দেহ, অব্যাহত ও অবিরত কাজ বুঝালে today, last night, in the morning, in the afternoon ইত্যাদি অর্থে :  
Ex: Last night I was walking and singing myself.
- Time expression বিহীন sentence এ কোন কাজের gradual development অর্থে : The day was getting colder and colder.
- Time expression বিহীন sentence এ কোন কাজের gradual development অর্থে : He was always ringing me up.
- পুনঃপুনঃ সংঘটিত হচ্ছিল অর্থে always, continually, forever ইত্যাদি adverb এর সাথে : He was reading a book.
- অতীত কালে কোনো কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল বুঝাতে Past Continuous Tense হয় : He was reading a book.
- অতীত কালে কোনো কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল এবং এমন সময় অন্য কোনো কাজ হঠাৎ সংঘটিত হয়, এমন ক্ষেত্রে চলমান কাজটি Past Continuous tense হয়।  
এবং অন্য কাজটি (হঠাৎ সংঘটিত বা অপেক্ষাকৃত কম স্থায়ী) বোঝালে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।  
Ex : When Imran came home, Mamun was watching television. Or, Mamun was watching television when Imran came home.
- অতীত কালে একাধিক কাজ একই সাথে চলমান বোঝালে সকল কাজেরই Past Continuous Tense হয়।

Different forms of Past Continuous Tense :

| Affirmative--- হ্যাঁ বোধক | Negative--- না বোধক     | Question--- প্রশ্ন বোধক |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| I was playing.            | I was not playing.      | Was i playing?          |
| We were playing.          | We were not playing.    | Were we playing?        |
| You were playing.         | You were not playing.   | Were you playing?       |
| He/she was playing.       | He/she was not playing. | Was he/she playing?     |
| They were playing.        | They were not playing.  | Were they playing?      |



**Past Perfect Tense**

- যে Tense দ্বারা অতীতে সংঘটিত হওয়া দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যেটি আগে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল সেটি Past Perfect Tense এবং যেটি পরে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল সেটিকে Past Indefinite Tense বলে। Ex : Tima had gone out before Arnob came home.
- **Identification** : Subject এর পর had বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Structure** **Active Sense** : Sub. + had + verb in the past participle form + extension. Ex : He had played football before lunch.
- Passive Sense** : Subject + had + been + past participle of verb + Extension. Ex : Football had been played before lunch by him.
- **Past perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার** :
- That দ্বারা অতীতের দুটি কাজ যুক্ত থাকলে That এর পরবর্তী clause Past Perfect Tense হয়। Ex : Partho said that he had done the work.
  - সাধারণত before এর পূর্বে এবং after এর পরে Past Perfect Tense হয়। Ex : He came after I had gone out.
  - Before দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে এর পূর্বেরটি past perfect এবং পরেরটি past indefinite tense হয়। অর্থাৎ before এর পূর্বে past perfect.
  - After দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে এর পরেরটি past perfect এবং পূর্বেরটি past indefinite tense হয়। অর্থাৎ after এর পরে past perfect.
  - No sooner ... than, Scarcely ... when, Hardly ... when /before দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে প্রথম Clause-টি Past Perfect tense এবং দ্বিতীয় Clause-টি Past Indefinite Tense হয়। Ex : No sooner had he seen the police than he ran away.
  - Since-এর পূর্বে যদি Past Indefinite tense ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে Since এর পরের অংশটি Past Perfect Tense হবে।
- Ex : It was ten years since we had first met/seen.
- অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে দ্বিতীয় কাজটি শুরু হওয়ার পূর্বে প্রথম কাজটি হয়েছিল বোঝাতে when এর পর past perfect tense ব্যবহার হয়।
- Ex : When she had sung the song, she sat down.
- **Different forms of Past Perfect Tense:**

| Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক | Negative—না বোধক       | Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| I had played.          | I had not played.      | Had I played?        |
| We had played.         | We had not played.     | Had we played?       |
| You had played.        | You had not played.    | Had you played?      |
| He/she had played.     | He/she had not played. | Had he/she played?   |
| They had played.       | They had not played.   | Had they played?     |

**Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

- যে Tense দ্বারা অতীতে সংঘটিত হওয়া দুটি কাজের মধ্যে পূর্বে সংঘটিত হওয়া কাজটি দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলছিল বোঝায় তাকে Past Perfect Continuous Tense বলে। Ex : I had been reading for two hours.
- **Identification** : Subject এর পর had been বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।
- Structure** **Active Sense** : Subject + had been + ing form of verb + ext/ object/ complement. Ex : He had been playing football.
- Passive Sense** : Subject + had + been + being + past participle form of the verb + ext.
- Ex : Football had been being played by him.
- **Past Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার** :
- অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে, আগে সম্পন্ন হওয়া কাজটি দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলছিল অর্থে : Ex : I had been reading when he came.
  - Past perfect Continuous Tense এর Repeated action বোঝাতে : He had been trying to get her on the phone.
- **Different forms of Past Perfect Continuous Tense:**

| Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক   | Negative—না বোধক             | Question—প্রশ্ন বোধক     |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| I had been playing.      | I had not been playing.      | Had I been playing?      |
| We had been playing.     | We had not been playing.     | Had we been playing?     |
| You had been playing.    | You had not been playing.    | Had you been playing?    |
| He/she had been playing. | He/she had not been playing. | Had he/she been playing? |
| They had been playing.   | They had not been playing.   | Had they been playing?   |

**The Future Tense**

- যে verb এর কাজ ভবিষ্যত কালে সংঘটিত হবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Tense বলে। Ex : She will sing a song.
- **Future Tense এর প্রকারভেদ** : Future Tense কে চারভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথাঃ
- Future Indefinite Tense
  - Future Continuous Tense
  - Future Perfect Tense
  - Future Perfect Continuous Tense

**Future Indefinite Tense**

- যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যত কালে ঘটবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Indefinite Tense বলে। Ex : He will come back.
- **Identification** : Subject এর পরে person ও number অনুসারে shall বা will বসে এবং মূল verb এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়। বাক্যে tomorrow, next, next week/ year, coming, ensuing, in the year/ days to come থাকলে Future Indefinite Tense হয়।
- Structure** **Active Sense** : Subject + shall/ will + base form + extension. Ex : He will go to America tomorrow.
- Passive Sense** : Subject + shall/will be + past participle + extension. Ex : The Padma bridge will be completed within ten years.



| Different forms of Future Perfect Tense : |                            | Question— প্রশ্ন বোধক  |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Affirmative—</b> হ্যাঁ বোধক            | <b>Negative—</b> না বোধক   | Shall I have done?     |
| I shall have done.                        | I shall have not done.     | Shall we have done?    |
| We shall have done.                       | We shall have not done.    | Will you have done?    |
| You will have done.                       | You will have not done.    | Will he/she have done? |
| He/she will have done.                    | He/she will have not done. | Will they have done?   |
| They will have done.                      | They will have not done.   |                        |



## Future Perfect Continuous Tense

- যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যৎ কালে শুরু হয়ে নির্দিষ্ট সময় পর্যন্ত চলাবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Perfect Continuous Tense বলে। অর্থাৎ যে কাজটি আগে শুরু হবে সেটি Future Perfect Continuous Tense ও যেটি পরে শুরু হবে সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয়।  
Ex: I shall have been reading the book for two hours.
- Identification : Subject এর পর shall have been/ will have been বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়।
- Structure** Active Sense : Subject + shall / will + have been + ing মূল verb + ext. Ex : He will have been playing football.  
Passive Sense : Subject + shall / will + have been + being + V<sub>3</sub> + ext. Ex : Football will have been being played by him.
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :
- By যুক্ত time expression অর্থে। Ex: By the end of the week, he will have been living here for five years.
- Different forms of Future Perfect Continuous Tense :

| Affirmative--- হ্যাঁ বোধক    | Negative--- না বোধক              | Question--- প্রশ্ন বোধক      |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I shall have been doing.     | I shall not have been doing.     | Shall I have been doing?     |
| We shall have been doing.    | We shall not have been doing.    | Shall we have been doing?    |
| You will have been doing.    | You will not have been doing.    | Will you have been doing?    |
| He/she will have been doing. | He/she will not have been doing. | Will he/she have been doing? |
| They will have been doing.   | They will not have been doing.   | Will they have been doing?   |

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

- The number of COVID-19 related deaths — the world.  
 (A) have overwhelmed  
 (B) has overwhelmed  
 (C) are overwhelming  
 (D) has been overwhelmed (Ans B)
- Don't make so much noise, Shibli ..... to study for his admission test!  
 (A) try  
 (B) tries  
 (C) tried  
 (D) is trying (Ans D)
- By this time next year, I ..... all my exams.  
 (A) will taken  
 (B) have taken  
 (C) will have taken  
 (D) took (Ans C)
- Sumon is not here, he is out — his uncle.  
 (A) visited  
 (B) is visiting  
 (C) visiting  
 (D) visits (Ans C)
- The train — late three times this week.  
 (A) is  
 (B) has been  
 (C) have been  
 (D) is being (Ans B)
- By the time they arrive —.  
 (A) he'll have left  
 (B) he'll leave  
 (C) he leaves  
 (D) he left (Ans A)
- I — to a foreign country.  
 (A) was never been  
 (B) am never gone  
 (C) have never been  
 (D) am never been (Ans C)
- It — raining since the morning.  
 (A) has been  
 (B) had been raining  
 (C) was  
 (D) were (Ans A)
- 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 (Ans A)
- I — a letter when he came to my house.  
 (A) was writing  
 (B) will be writing  
 (C) am writing  
 (D) wrote (Ans A)
- When you phoned, I — a shower.  
 (A) am having  
 (B) was having  
 (C) had  
 (D) had been (Ans B)
- When dams are built, thousands of people —.  
 (A) were displaced  
 (B) was displaced  
 (C) is displaced  
 (D) are displaced (Ans D)
- Before the Angles and the Saxons — to English, the Iberians had lived there.  
 (A) coming  
 (B) come  
 (C) came  
 (D) did come (Ans C)
- I came here after the rain —.  
 (A) stopped  
 (B) stop  
 (C) was stop  
 (D) had stopped (Ans D)
- Ever since I stopped working, I — to save money by — at home.  
 (A) have tried/having being cooked  
 (B) am trying/cooking  
 (C) have tried/cook  
 (D) have been trying/cooking (Ans D)
- Did you expect —? Complete the sentence with a clause.  
 (A) that he will visit you  
 (B) him to visit you  
 (C) that he visited you  
 (D) that he would visit you (Ans D)
- We shall finish the work before he — back  
 (A) come  
 (B) will come  
 (C) comes  
 (D) would come (Ans C)
- I shall forgive him if he — to me for his misconduct.  
 (A) pardons  
 (B) commits  
 (C) apologizes  
 (D) punishes (Ans C)
- Deela — her hand when she was cooking dinner.  
 (A) burnt  
 (B) is burning  
 (C) will burn  
 (D) was burning (Ans A)
- Although she — apart of the exavation team, she was not allowed to actively — in the field.  
 (A) is, working  
 (B) was, work  
 (C) was, working  
 (D) in, worked (Ans B)
- What you (to do) last night?  
 (A) you did  
 (B) did you do  
 (C) had you done  
 (D) did you (Ans B)
- Man did not know that the earth moves round the sun until it was—  
 (A) demonstrated  
 (B) discovered  
 (C) experimented  
 (D) invented (Ans B)
- My uncle arrived while I — the dinner.  
 (A) would cook  
 (B) had cooked  
 (C) cook  
 (D) was cooking (Ans D)







**(vii) Future Indefinite Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :**

**Structure** Object টির subjective form + shall/will be + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

**Active:** He will write a letter.

**Passive:** A letter will be written by him.

**(viii) Future Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :**

**Structure** Object টির subjective form + shall/will be + being + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

**Active:** We shall be taking tea.

**Passive:** Tea will be being taken by us

**(ix) Future Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :**

**Structure** Object এর subjective form + shall/will + have been + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject এর objective form.

**Active:** He will have read the book.

**Passive:** The book will have been read by him.

## Voice Change of Modal Verbs

**Rule-01** Modal Auxiliary-এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

**Structure** Object এর subjective form + modal auxiliary verb (may/ might, can/ could, will/ would, shall/ should, must, ought to, going to) + be + verb এর past participle form + preposition (by/ to/ of/ with) + subject এর objective form.

**Active:** You must do the work.

**Passive:** The work must be done by you.

**Rule-02** Be going to এর passive এ going এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয়না।

**Structure** Object + be verb + going to + be + verb এর past participle + by + subject.

**Active:** He is going to open a bank account.

**Passive:** A bank account is going to be opened by him.

**Rule-03** Active voice এ (am to/is to/are to/have to/has to) ইত্যাদি থাকলে passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে :

**Structure** Object + (am to/is to/ are to/ have to/ has to) + be + verb এর past participle + by + subject

**Active:** I have to do it.

**Passive:** It has to be done by me.

**Rule-04** সাহায্যকারী verb বিহীন active voice কে passive এ রূপান্তর:

**Structure** Object এর subject + (am/is/are/ was/ were) + verb এর past participle + by + subject এর object.

**Active:** BBC broadcast the breaking news.

**Passive:** The breaking news was broadcast by BBC.

## Voice Change of Imperative Sentence

**Rule-01** Do not দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

**Structure** Let not + object এর subjective form + be + verb এর past participle form.

**Active:** Do not hate the poor.

**Passive:** Let not the poor be hated.

**Rule-02** শুধুমাত্র মূল verb দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

**Structure** Let + object এর subjective form + be + verb এর past participle form.

**Active:** Open the door.

**Passive:** Let the door be opened.

**Rule-03** বাক্যের শুরুতে Let + ব্যক্তিবাচক object (me/us/you/ them/her/him) যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় :

**Structure** Let + object এর subjective form + be + verb এর past participle form + preposition (by/ to/ with/at/in/on/about) + subject এর objective form.

**Active:** Let me write a letter.

**Passive:** Let a letter be written by me.

**Rule-04** বাক্যের শুরুতে Never যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

**Structure** Let + not + object টির subjective form + be + verb এর past participle form.

**Active:** Never tell a lie.

**Passive:** Let not a lie ever be told.

## Voice Change of Interrogative Sentence

**Rule-01** বাক্যের শুরুতে Auxiliary verb (am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had) যুক্ত interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

**Structure** Auxiliary verb + object টির subjective form + been + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

**Active:** Has he done it?

**Passive:** Has it been done by him?



**Structure** By whom + auxiliary verb + subject + be + মূল verb এর past participle form + ?

**Passive:** By whom will you be helped?

**Structure** Who + auxiliary verb + object টির subjective form + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/ to/ with/at/in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

**Passive:** Who was called by you?

**Active:** Whom has he beaten?

**Passive:** Who has been beaten by him?

**Structure** What + auxiliary verb + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject  
+ objective form + ?.

**Passive:** What is wanted by you?

1] Quasi passive voice (কর্মকর্ত্বাচ্য): Quasi শব্দের অর্থ half বা অর্ধেক অর্থাৎ, কোনো বাক্যের এক অংশের ক্রিয়া কর্তা নিজে সম্পন্ন করে আবার বাকি অংশের ক্রিয়া তার উপর এসে বর্তায় তখন তাকে Quasi passive voice বলে।

**Passive:** Honey is sweet when it is tasted.

**Structure** Subjective form + be verb + verb এর পরবর্তী অংশ + when it + be verb + verb এর past participle form.

**Passive:** Rice is cheap when it is sold.

**Structure** Subject + be verb + being + verb এর past participle.

**Passive:** The house is being built.

■ সাধারণত Verb ভেদে বিভিন্ন preposition বসে : যেমন-

Marvel, Please, Shock, Stun, Surprise, Vex) ইত্যাদির পরে কান্ড (person) বসবে।  
 তার কিছু ক্ষেত্রে আচরণ, কাজ বোঝালে at এর পরিবর্তে with/by বসে।

**Active:** His behaviour surprised me.

**Passive:** I was surprised at his behaviour.

Active: Smoke fills the room.

**Passive:** The room is filled with smoke.

**Rule-03** Contain, embody, incarnate  
Active: My teacher embodies all the good qualities.

**Passive:** All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.

**Active:** Do you know them?

**Passive:** Are they known to you?

**Ex:** A tree is known by its fruits.

**Rule-05** Active voice এর verb টি Group verb

## Passive to Active

**Active:** People speak English all over the world.

**Passive:** English is spoken all over the world.



## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

01. She was then making tea. Which is the passive form of the previous sentence?  
 (A) Tea was being made by her then  
 (B) Tea was made by her then  
 (C) Tea were being made by her  
 (D) Tea was being made by her  
 (Ans A)
02. 'Elizabeth unwillingly undertook the sea voyage.' The passive form of the sentence is —.  
 (A) The sea voyage was undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly  
 (B) The sea voyage is undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly  
 (C) Unwillingly by Elizabeth, the sea voyage undertaken.  
 (D) The sea voyage had undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly  
 (Ans A)
03. The correct passive form of 'Who baked the cake?' is —.  
 (A) Who the cake was baked?  
 (B) By whom has the cake been baked?  
 (C) By who was the cake baked?  
 (D) By whom was the cake baked?  
 (Ans D)
04. 'Shubho ate four pieces of Hilsha fish at dinner.' The passive form of the sentence is —.  
 (A) Four pieces of Hilsha fish at dinner were ate by Shubho.  
 (B) At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish Shubho ate.  
 (C) Four pieces of Hilsha fish were eating by Shubho at dinner.  
 (D) At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish were eaten by Shubho.  
 (Ans D)
05. "Whom do you want?" Change into passive.  
 (A) By whom you are wanted? (B) By whom are you wanted?  
 (C) Whom is wanted by you? (D) Who is wanted by you?  
 (Ans D)
06. The art of cooking — in ancient India.  
 (A) is perfected (B) will perfect  
 (C) were perfected (D) was perfected  
 (Ans D)
07. Change the form of voice : 'He did not give up the fight even though he was badly bruised.'  
 (A) The fight did not give up by him even though he was badly bruised.  
 (B) The fight had not give up by him even though he was badly bruised.  
 (C) The fight was not given up by him even though he was badly bruised.  
 (D) The fight was not giving up by him even though he was badly bruised.  
 (Ans C)
08. The correct passive form of "Does he speak English well?" is —.  
 (A) Is English spoke well by him?  
 (B) Was English spoken well by him?  
 (C) Is English spoken well by him?  
 (D) Is English spoken well to him?  
 (Ans C)
09. Select the correct passive form of: We insist on punctuality in this office.  
 (A) Punctuality is insisted on in this office  
 (B) Punctuality should be insisted in this office  
 (C) Punctuality be insisted in this office  
 (D) Punctuality is to be insisted on in this office  
 (E) It is to be insisted that punctuality should be in this office.  
 (Ans A)
10. 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?  
 (Ans B)
11. The passive form of "The storm damaged the banyan tree" is best expressed in—  
 (A) The storm resulted in the of the banyan tree  
 (B) The banyan tree was damaged by the storm  
 (C) The banyan tree damaged was a consequence of the storm  
 (D) The storm led to the damaged of the banyan tree  
 (Ans B)
12. Which one is the correct passive voice of 'Who will help you?'  
 (A) By whom will you be helped?  
 (B) By who will you be helped?  
 (C) Who will be helped by you?  
 (D) By whom you will be helped?  
 (E) By who you will be helped?  
 (Ans A)
13. 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?  
 (Ans D)
14. Choose the correct passive form: His act surprised me.  
 (A) I am surprised by his action (B) I was surprised at his act  
 (C) I was surprised by his action. (D) all  
 (Ans B)
15. Change the voice of 'The critic wrote a scathing review'.  
 (A) A review was written with the critic  
 (B) A scathing review written by the critic  
 (C) A scathing review written and viewed by the critic  
 (D) A scathing review was written by the critic  
 (Ans D)
16. Change the voice of 'We ought to have saved our environment'.  
 (A) Our environment ought to have been saved.  
 (B) Our environment ought to have been save.  
 (C) Our environment ought to had been saved.  
 (D) Our environment ought to have saved.  
 (Ans A)
17. Change the voice of 'He did not tell the dangerous secret to anybody'.  
 (A) The dangerous secret was not told to anybody by him  
 (B) The dangerous secret was not told to him by anyone  
 (C) The dangerous secret was told not him to anybody  
 (D) Anybody was not told about the dangerous secret by him  
 (Ans A)
18. Choose the correct passive form: Why did your brother write such a letter?  
 (A) Why was such a letter written by your brother?  
 (B) Why such a letter was written by your brother?  
 (C) Why such a letter was written by your brother.  
 (D) Why was such a letter been written by your brother?  
 (Ans A)
19. Change the voice: The dog was biting my sister's shoes.  
 (A) My sister's shoes were being bitten by the dog.  
 (B) My sister's shoes were bitten by the dog.  
 (C) My sister's shoes are being bitten by the dog.  
 (D) The dog bites my sister's shoes.  
 (Ans A)
20. Change the voice of this sentence : He does not like people laughing at him.  
 (A) People laughing at him are not liked by him  
 (B) He does not like being laughed at  
 (C) to be laughed at by people are not like by him  
 (D) He does not like him being laughed at by people.  
 (Ans A)



## Part 1

### At a glance (Most Important Information)

(ii) Indirect narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি)

**Ex:** The teacher said to the student,      "What is your future plan?"  
Reporting verb                                  Reported speech

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

**Narration Change** করার সময় নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হবে

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Assertive Sentence</b>     | Subject প্রথমে থাকলে<br><b>Structure:</b> Subject + be verb + extension. <b>Ex:</b> I am a student  |
| <b>Interrogative Sentence</b> | WH Question (What, who, why, when, where, how, whom, whose, which) /Auxiliary verb প্রথমে থাকলে।<br><b>Structure :</b> WH Question + Auxiliary verb + extension?                      |
| <b>Imperative sentence</b>    | শুরুতে verb থাকলে।<br><b>Structure:</b> Don't/Never, please, kindly, let + present form + extension.  |
| <b>Optative Sentence</b>      | May প্রথমে থাকলে এবং Wish, desire, prayer etc. বোঝালে।<br><b>Structure :</b> May + subject + be verb + extension.<br><b>Ex:</b> May you live long <b>Ex:</b> Long live our president. |
| <b>Exclamatory Sentence</b>   | Surprise, pain, delight, anger, disgust ইত্যাদি বোঝালে।<br>Alas/Hurrah/ Bravo/ What a/an/ How etc.+ extension.<br><b>Ex:</b> Alas! I am done. <b>Ex:</b> What a nice technique it is! |

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

| Verb ও tense এর পরিবর্তন : Direct থেকে Indirect |   |
|---|---|
|   | <b>Auxiliary verb অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন</b> |
| Am, is, are                                     | Was, were                               |
| Was, were                                       | Had been                                |
| Have, has                                       | Had                                     |
| Had   | Had been                                |
|   | <b>Tense অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন</b>          |
| Present Indefinite                              | Past Indefinite                         |
| Present Continuous                              | Past Continuous                         |
| Present perfect                                 | Past perfect                            |
| Present Perfect Continuous                      | Past Perfect Continuous                 |
| Past Indefinite                                 | Past Perfect                            |
| Past Perfect                                    | Past Perfect                            |



| Direct Speech            | Indirect Speech    | Direct Speech            | Indirect Speech        |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| This                     | That               | This day                 | That day               |
| These                    | Those              | Today                    | That day               |
| Here                     | There              | Tonight                  | That night             |
| Hence                    | Thence             | Tomorrow                 | The next/following day |
| Hither                   | Thither            | Yesterday                | The previous day       |
| Now                      | Then               | Last night               | The previous night     |
| Come                     | Go                 | Last month               | The previous month     |
| Ago                      | Before             | Last year                | The previous year      |
| Thus                     | So                 | Good morning             | Wish good morning      |
| So                       | That is why        | Next week                | The following week     |
| Next year                | The following year | Next month               | The following month    |
| It                       | That/ It           | The day after tomorrow   | In two days time       |
| The day before yesterday | Two days before    | The day before yesterday | Two days before        |

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

**Indirect:** He said that they would have to leave the house if the rent was increased.

**Indirect:** The examiner asked the boy who was the first man to fly in the space.



## Narration of Imperative Sentence

- Imperative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে request/requested, order/ordered, advise/advised, command + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে to (না বোধক বাক্য বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে not to forbid/prohibit হয়) + Reported speech এর subject + verb + extension (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।
- Structure** Subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে request--- requested/ order--- ordered/advise--- advised/command + object (যদি থাকে) + to/not to forbid/prohibit + subject + verb + extension.
- Direct:** The teacher said to me, "Don't come here."  
**Indirect:** The teacher ordered me not to go there.
- Direct:** Father said to me, "Go home at once."  
**Indirect:** Father ordered me to go home at once.
- Rule-01** Imperative narration এ must, would, could, এই সকল modal Auxiliary verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। আবার could বা would interrogative form হলে অনেক সময় এগুলো imperative ভাব প্রকাশ করে।
- Direct:** He said to me, "Would you help me to do the sum?"  
**Indirect:** He requested me to help him to do the sum.
- Rule-02** Imperative sentence এর direct speech এ please থাকলে indirect speech এ এর পরিবর্তে kindly এবং sir এর পরিবর্তে Respectfully ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Direct:** The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, lend me your book please."  
**Indirect:** The boy requested the teacher respectfully to lend him his book.
- Rule-03** Imperative sentence দিয়ে যখন আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ, এর অর্থ পরিষ্কার ভাবে বোঝা যায় না তখন Reporting verb হিসেবে ask/ tell---asked/ told ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Direct:** Nafis said to Romel, "Go away."  
**Indirect:** Nafis asked Romel to go away.
- Rule-04** কোনো কিছু নিষেধ/ বারণ করা বোঝাতে Forbade বসে, এর সাথে কোনো প্রকার negative word (not/no ইত্যাদি) বসে না।
- Direct:** Mother said to me, "Don't run in the sun."  
**Indirect:** Mother forbade me to run in the sun.

## Let দ্বারা শুরু হলে

- Let এর পর singular থাকলে :**
- Structure** Said এর পরিবর্তে told + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে conjunction হিসেবে that বসে + subject এর পর might/ might be allowed to বসে + person ও tense পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।
- Direct:** Robiul said to me, "Let me learn English."  
**Indirect:** Robiul told me that he might learn English.
- Let এর পর plural থাকলে :**
- Structure** Said এর পরিবর্তে + proposed/ suggested to + Inverted comma উঠে গিয়ে conjunction হিসেবে that বসে + subject এর পর should + verb থেকে বাকি অংশ বসে। (subject হিসেবে we/they) হবে।
- Direct:** Razu said to me, "Let us go out for a walk."  
**Indirect:** Razu proposed to me that we should go out for a walk.

## Narration of Optative Sentence

- Optative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে wish/ wished /pray/prayed + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + may/might + verb + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।
- Structure** Subject + say/ said এর পরিবর্তে wish/wished, pray/prayed + object (যদি থাকে) + subject + may/might + verb + extension.
- Direct:** I said to him, "May you be happy."  
**Indirect:** I wished that he might be happy.

## Narration of Exclamatory Sentence

- Exclamatory sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে আনন্দ বোঝালে--exclaim/ exclaimed with joy/, দুঃখ বোঝালে - exclaim/exclaimed with sorrow/, বিস্ময় বোঝালে --- exclaim/exclaimed in wonder + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + verb + (very/great-- How/what যদি থাকে) + adjective + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।
- Structure** Subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে exclaim/exclaimed in/with + joy/sorrow/wonder + object (যদি থাকে) + that + subject + verb + (How/what-- very/great) + adjective + extension.
- Direct:** The man said, "Alas! I am undone."  
**Indirect:** The man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
- Rule-01** Direct speech এ good bye + my friends যুক্ত narration কে indirect speech এ পরিণত করার সময় subject + said এর জায়গায় bade + good bye + inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে to + বাকি অংশ।
- Direct:** He said, "Good bye, my friends."  
**Indirect:** He bade his friends good bye.
- Rule-02** Direct speech এ Fie! থাকলে indirect narration এ say/said to পরিবর্তে exclaimed that it was shameful + inverted কমা উঠিয়ে দিয়ে that + subject + বাকি অংশ।
- Direct:** The old man said to him, "Fie' you are such a coward."  
**Indirect:** The old man exclaimed that it was shameful that he was such a coward.
- Rule-03** Direct speech এ poor fellow! থাকলে indirect narration এ say/said পরিবর্তে pitied the man and exclaimed + inverted কমা উঠিয়ে দিয়ে that + subject + বাকি অংশ।
- Direct:** He said, "poor fellow! How changed you are."  
**Indirect:** He pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed.
- Rule-04** Direct speech এ How/What থাকে এবং তা দিয়ে যদি আতিশয্য বোঝায় তাহলে indirect speech করার সময় How/what এর পরিবর্তে very/much/great ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Direct:** Arnob said, "What a fine bird it is."  
**Indirect:** Arnob exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine bird.



## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ



01. Change the narration: My friend said to me, "Go home at once."  
 (A) My friend asked me go home at once.  
 (B) My friend asked me to go home at once.  
 (C) My friends said me go home at once.  
 (D) My friends told me to went home at once. (Ans B)
02. Change the narration: He said, "Good morning, can you help me."  
 (A) He wished him good morning and asked whether he could help him.  
 (B) He wished him good morning and requested to help.  
 (C) He told good morning and asked whether he can help him.  
 (D) him He wished him good morning and asked for help (Ans A)
03. Change the narration: The headmaster says, "The Inspector will visit our school at 11 am today."  
 (A) The headmaster says that the inspector will visit their school at 11 am today.  
 (B) The headmaster said that the inspector will visit their school at 11 am today.  
 (C) The headmaster said that the Inspector is being visit their school at 11 am today.  
 (D) The headmaster said that today at 11 am the Inspector must visit their school. (Ans A)
04. Change the narration: Angel said, "I bought a pen yesterday."  
 (A) Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before  
 (B) Angel said that I had bought a pen the day before  
 (C) Angel said that she bought a pen the day before  
 (D) Angel said that she has bought a pen today. (Ans A)
05. Choose the simple form of the sentence: Rifa told her mother to send Tk. 1,000 so that she could buy some books.  
 (A) Rifa told her mother to send Tk. 1,000 so that she should buy some books  
 (B) Since Rifa wanted to buy some books, she told her mother to send Tk. 1,000  
 (C) Rifa wanted to buy some books and she told her mother to send Tk. 1,000  
 (D) Rifa told her mother to send Tk. 1,000 to buy some books (Ans D)
06. Change the speech of the following: The stranger said to me, "Could you help me?"  
 (A) The stranger asked me if I could help him  
 (B) The stranger said to me if I could help him  
 (C) The stranger asked me if I might help him  
 (D) The stranger told me to help him (Ans A)
07. Change the speech of the following: The man said, "No, I refused to confer guilt."  
 (A) The man empathically refused to confess guilt.  
 (B) The man was stubborn enough to confer guilt.  
 (C) The man refused to confess his guilt.  
 (D) The man told that he did not confer guilt. (Ans C)
08. Change the speech of the following: He told, "Do the work."  
 (A) He said that do the work  
 (B) He requested doing the work  
 (C) He asked to do the work  
 (D) He told doing the work. (Ans C)
09. Change the speech of the following: He said, "I have been working since sunrise."  
 (A) He said that he has worked for sunrise.  
 (B) He said that he has been working since sunrise.  
 (C) He said that he is working since sunrise.  
 (D) He said that he had been working since sunrise. (Ans D)
10. Change the speech of the following: He said, "Would that I were rich."  
 (A) He wished that he had been rich. (B) He said would that he were rich.  
 (C) He wished he would be rich. (D) He said that he were rich. (Ans A)
11. The direct narration of the sentence "He told me that he had killed the bird." is-  
 (A) He asked to me, "Why did you kill the bird?"  
 (B) He said to me, "We did I kill the bird?"  
 (C) He said to me, "He had killed the bird".  
 (D) He said to me, "He killed the bird". (Ans D)
12. Change the speech of the following: "I'll have a cup of tea only," my father said, "because I'm not hungry."  
 (A) My father said that he will have a cup of tea only because he wasn't hungry.  
 (B) My father said that he would have a cup of tea only because I am not hungry.  
 (C) My father said that I would have a cup of tea only because I wasn't hungry.  
 (D) My father said that he would have a cup of tea only because he wasn't hungry. (Ans D)
13. Change the narration: Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night?"  
 (A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.  
 (B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.  
 (C) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television the last night.  
 (D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the last night. (Ans B)
14. Change the narration. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."  
 (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.  
 (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.  
 (C) David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.  
 (D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day. (Ans D)
15. Change into indirect speech: He said, "Be quite and listen to my words".  
 (A) He urged them to be quite and listen to his words.  
 (B) He urged them and said be quite and listen to his words.  
 (C) He urged they should be quite and listen to his words.  
 (D) He said you should be quite and listen to his words. (Ans A)
16. Choose the correct indirect speech: She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"  
 (A) She asked me if I was happy in my new job.  
 (B) She asked me if I have been happy in my new job.  
 (C) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job.  
 (D) She asked me if I had been happy in my new job. (Ans A)



- Article হলো পদাঙ্কিত নির্দেশক। সাধারণত Noun কে নির্দিষ্ট / অনির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝাতে Article ব্যবহৃত হয়। A, An এবং The এর ব্যবহারকে English Grammar এ Article বলে। এগুলোকে determiner-ও বলা হয়ে থাকে। Article (a, an, the) এর ব্যবহার মূলত নির্ভর করে এর পরের word-টির sound এর উপর। Article মূলত দুই প্রকার। যথা: (i) Indefinite Article; (ii) Definite Article.
- (i) Indefinite Article (A, An) : যে article গুলো নির্দিষ্টভাবে ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু নির্দেশ করে না এবং singular countable noun এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে Indefinite Article বলে। A ও An হলো indefinite article।
- (ii) Definite Article (The) : যে article নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু নির্দেশ করে এবং singular ও plural উভয় প্রকার noun এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে definite Article বলে। The হলো definite article।

### Use of Article

- Rule-01: Article (a, an এবং the) সাধারণত Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে, তবে নির্দিষ্টতা বোঝাতে uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।  
Ex: a tree, an hour, the dog etc. Ex: He reads a novel.
- Rule-02: Noun এর পূর্বে যদি adjective থাকে তাহলে adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে।  
Structure: Article + adj + noun. Ex: Rahim is an intelligent boy.
- Rule-03: আবার noun ও adjective এর পূর্বে যদি adverb থাকে তাহলে adverb এর পূর্বে Article বসে।  
Structure: Article + adverb + adj + noun. Ex: Titanic was a very large ship.
- Rule-04: যখন কোনো noun/adjective একই বস্তু/ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তখন তার পূর্বে article বসে।  
Ex: Nayans have a small and beautiful pet cat.
- Rule-05: যখন noun/adjective-ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি/বস্তুকে বুঝায় তখন উভয় noun/adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে। তবে এক্ষেত্রে verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Give me a red and a blue bag.

### A এর ব্যবহার

- Rule-01: শব্দের শুরুতে Consonant থাকলে এর পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: A horse, a boy, a pen, etc.
- Rule-02: ইংরেজি word এর প্রথম অক্ষর vowel হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এর উচ্চারণ যদি "u" বা "ইউ" O (wa/ওয়া)-এর মতো হয় তাহলে an না বসে a বসে।  
Ex: A European, a university, a unique sense, a one-taka note.
- Rule-03: Superlative "most" এর অর্থ যখন "very" বা খুব বেশি বোঝায় তখন the না বসে a বসে। Ex: He saw a most wonderful sight.
- Rule-04: কিছু কিছু phrase এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: in a body, in a hurry, in a fix etc.
- Rule-05: অপরিচিত বা সম্মানিত ব্যক্তি বুঝাতে Mr/Mrs/Miss এর পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: A Mr. Karim has been arrested.
- Rule-06: কিছু ক্ষেত্রে preposition (on, in, at, per) অর্থে a "disguised preposition" রূপে বসে। Ex: They play football once a week.
- Rule-07: Few, little, lot of, good deal, good many, great many ইত্যাদির পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: He made a few mistakes.
- Note: Countable noun এর পূর্বে a few, uncountable noun এর পূর্বে a little বসে।

### An এর ব্যবহার

- Rule-01: Singular Countable noun এর প্রথম বর্ণ যদি vowel (a, e, i, o, u) দ্বারা শুরু হয় এর পূর্বে an বসে।  
Ex: an egg, an apple, an idiot.
- Rule-02: H এর উচ্চারণ যদি "হ" এর মতো হয় তাহলে এর পূর্বে a বসে কিন্তু "H" এর উচ্চারণ যদি "অ" অথবা "এ্যা" এর মতো হয় তবে an বসে।  
Ex: An heir, an honest, an hour, a holiday, a host etc.
- Rule-03: সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দের (abbreviation) প্রথম অক্ষর vowel এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে an বসে।  
Ex: An M.A (M : এম-AM), an F.C.P.S, an L.L.B (L-এল-AL), An SDO (S-এস-AS).

### A/An উভয় এর ব্যবহার

- Rule-01: Many, what, half, but, how, quite এবং such এর পর singular common noun ব্যবহৃত হলে এর পূর্বে a / an ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Many a man was present in the meeting.
- Rule-02: Abstract Noun যখন common Noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: Helen was a beauty.
- Rule-03: একই জাতীয় সকলকে বুঝাতে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: A dog is a faithful animal.
- Rule-04: Adjective এর পূর্বে so, too ইত্যাদি থাকলে এরপরে a / an বসে। Ex: Iron is so useful a metal.
- Rule-05: কারও মতো/একই রকম বুঝাতে proper noun এর পূর্বে a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: A Nazrul Islam is not born every year.



## The এর ব্যবহার

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| ধর্মগ্রন্থের নাম    | The Holy Quran, The Bible, The Vedas, The Ramayana etc.                      |
| জাহাজের নাম         | The Titanic, The Olympic, The Oasis of the Seas                              |
| সংবাদপত্রের নাম     | The Prothom Alo, The Ittefaq, The Daily Star, The News Week etc.             |
| ট্রেনের নাম         | The Benapole Express, The Bandhan Express, The Bonolota Express etc.         |
| এরোপ্লেনের নাম      | The GMG Airlines, The Biman Bangladesh Airlines, The Hangsa Balaka etc.      |
| নদীর নাম            | The Buriganga, The Jamuna, Tha Karnaphuli, The Padma etc.                    |
| সাগরের/উপসাগরের নাম | The Bay Of Bengal, The Hudson Bay, The South China sea, The Arabian sea etc. |
| দ্বীপপুঞ্জের নাম    | The Novaya Zemlya, The Andamans, The British Isles etc.                      |
| মরুভূমির নাম        | The Arabian Desert, The Antarctic Desert, The Sahara Desert etc.             |
| দিকের নাম           | The North, The South, The East, The West etc.                                |
| পর্বতমালার নাম      | The Himalayas, The Alps, The Andes, The Rockies etc.                         |
| মহাসাগরের নাম       | The Atlantic Ocean, The Pacific Ocean, The Indian Ocean etc.                 |

□ **নিম্নোক্ত** noun গুলোর পূর্বে the বসে না :

[illegible]







# ENGLISH

## Chapter 12

# TAG QUESTION

## Part 1

### At a glance (Most Important Information)

- Tag question অর্থ উক্তির সঙ্গে সংযোজিত প্রশ্ন। অর্থাৎ পূর্ববর্তী কোনো statement এর সত্যতা যাচাই অথবা সমর্থন পাওয়ার জন্য ঐ statement এর সাথে যে কার্ফিক question সংযোজন করা হয় তাকে tag question বলে।

- (i) Firoz is a good teacher. statement (ii) Firoz is a good teacher statement isn't he? tag question

[প্রথম বাক্য 'Firoz is a good teacher' একটি সাধারণ affirmative statement। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে statement (Firoz is a good teacher) এর সত্যতা যাচাই বা সমর্থনের জন্য এর সাথে 'isn't he?' সংযোজন করা হয়েছে। Statement এর সাথে এ সংযোজিত অংশটুকুই (isn't he) হলো tag question।]

- Tag Question এর বৈশিষ্ট্য:

- Tag question এ দুটি অংশ থাকে, প্রথম অংশ statement (affirmative/negative) এবং দ্বিতীয় অংশ tag question।
- Statement এর পর অর্থাৎ tag question এর পূর্বে comma (,) এবং tag question এর পর question mark (?) বসে।
- Statement এর subject হিসেবে noun বা pronoun যাই থাক না কেন tag question এর subject সর্বদা pronoun form হয়।
- Tag question টি negative হলে auxiliary verb এর contracted form বসে।
- Statement এর tense অনুযায়ী tag question এর tense হয়।
- Affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি negative হয়।
- Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি affirmative হয়।

- Affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিম্নরূপ :

**Structure-01** Subject + affirmative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এর contracted form + subject + ?

Ex: Mohadev is a writer of physics, isn't he?

Ex: He lives at Shankhari bazar, doesn't he?

- Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিম্নরূপ :

**Structure-02** Subject + negative verb + extension, auxiliary verb এর contracted form + subject + ?

Ex: Mohadev is not a writer of physics, is he?

Ex: He does not live at Shankhari bazar, does he?

- Be verb এর contracted form:

| Pronoun/Noun                | Long form | Contracted form |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| I                           | am not    | aren't/ain't    |
| We/you/they (plural noun)   | are not   | aren't          |
| He/she/it (singular noun)   | is not    | isn't           |
| I/he/she/it (singular noun) | was not   | wasn't          |
| We/you/they (plural noun)   | were not  | weren't         |

**Note** Present tense এ ain't (am not), aren't, isn't এবং past tense এ wasn't, weren't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Note** Present tense এ haven't, hasn't এবং past tense এ hadn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Do verb এর contracted form:

| Pronoun/ Noun                                  | Long form | Contracted form |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| I/ We/you/they (plural noun)                   | do not    | don't           |
| He/she/it (singular noun)                      | does not  | doesn't         |
| I/we/you/he/she/it/they (singular/plural noun) | did not   | didn't          |

**Note** Present tense এ don't, doesn't এবং past tense এ didn't ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Modal verb এর contracted form :

| Pronoun/ Noun   | Long form    | Contracted form |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| I/ we/ you/ he/ she/ it/ they/<br>singular/ plural noun | can not      | can't           |
|   | could not    | couldn't        |
|   | dare not     | daren't         |
|   | may not      | mayn't          |
|   | must not     | mustn't         |
|   | might not    | mightn't        |
|   | need not     | needn't         |
|   | ought not to | oughtn't        |
|   | shall not    | shan't          |
|   | should not   | shouldn't       |
|   | used not to  | usedn't         |
|   | will not     | won't           |
|   | would not    | wouldn't        |

**Note** I এবং We এর পর shall/will বসে।



### 1. You, He, She, They, It- statement

Ex: I don't need some books, do I?

**Ex:** Jaded is a good boy, isn't he?

**Ex: The student is not talented, is he?**

**Ex:** The house is not white, is it?

**Ex:** The team is strong, isn't it?

কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ collective noun:

**Rule-06:** Material noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ material noun:

**Rule-07:** Abstract noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

□ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ abstract noun:

**Rule-08:** Gerund (v<sub>1</sub> + ing) statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

**Rule-09:** All, anybody, anyone, everybody, everyman, everyone, somebody, nobody, no one, none, neither- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে They বসে।

**Rule-10:** Anything, everything, nothing, something থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

**Rule-11:** All of you, everyone of you, most of you, none of you, some of you- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে You বসে।

**Rule-12:** All of us, everyone of us, most of us, none of us, some of us- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে We বসে।

**Rule-13:** All of them, everyone of them, most of them, none of them, some of them- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে They বসে।

**Rule-14:** This, that- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে it এবং these, those হলে They বসে।  
**Ex:** These are mangoes, aren't they?

**Rule-15:** The + adjective statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হি-বে। Ex: The poor need

**Rule-16:** One statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject ঐ statement এর subject হবে।  
Ex: One statement is true. Tag question is it true?

**Rule-17:** ইতরবাচক প্রাণী বা বস্তুবাচক singular noun- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural noun হলে They বসে।

**Rule-18:** As well as, along with, together with, accompanied by, excluding, including, except for, rather than, in addition

Ex: I along with them will come here, won't I?







- Rule-03:** Let him/Let her/Let them দ্বারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে You বসে।  
**Ex:** Let him go home, will you?  
**Ex:** Let them work in the field, will you?
- Rule-04:** Affirmative statement হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will/Won't ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
**Ex:** Open the book, will you/won't you?  
**Ex:** Help the poor, will you/won't you?
- Note:** Subject (you) এর সম্মতির উপর জোর দেওয়া হলে won't you ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Rule-05:** Negative statement হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
**Ex:** Don't forget me, will you?  
**Ex:** Don't go home today, will you?
- Rule-06:** Imperative statement এ বিনয় বা ভদ্রতা প্রকাশ পেলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Could/Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
**Ex:** Help me, could you?  
**Ex:** Close the door, would you?
- Rule-07:** Let's (Let us) দ্বারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Shall ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
**Ex:** Let's do the work, shall we?  
**Ex:** Let's go to play cricket, shall we?
- Rule-08:** Let him/Let her/Let them দ্বারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Will ব্যবহৃত হয়।  
**Ex:** Let them read it, will you?  
**Ex:** Let him go home, will you?

### Tag Question of Exclamatory Sentence

- Rule-01:** Exclamatory statement এর subject, বস্তুবাচক singular noun অথবা it হলে tag question এ subject হিসেবে It এবং plural noun হলে They বসে।  
**Ex:** What a nice scenery it is!, isn't it?  
**Ex:** How beautiful the flowers are!, aren't they?
- Rule-02:** Exclamatory statement এর subject ব্যক্তিবাচক singular noun হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He/She এবং plural noun হলে They বসে।  
**Ex:** What a tremendous job Keya did!, didn't she?  
**Ex:** How cruel they were!, weren't they?
- Rule-03:** Exclamatory statement এর subject উহা থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।  
**Ex:** What a big surprise (it is!), isn't it?  
**Ex:** How beautiful (it is!), isn't it?
- Rule-04:** Exclamatory statement এ be verb (am, is, are, was, were) এবং have, has, had থাকলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে aren't, isn't, wasn't, weren't এবং haven't, hasn't, hadn't ব্যবহার হয়।  
**Ex:** What a fantastic journey it is!, isn't it?  
**Ex:** How fantastic drama I had enjoyed!, hadn't I?
- Rule-05:** Exclamatory statement এ main verb থাকলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে Don't/ Does/ Didn't ব্যবহার হয়।  
**Ex:** How sweetly Shamim sings!, doesn't he?  
**Ex:** What an excellent play they showed!, didn't they?

## Part 2

### Most Important MCQ

- They haven't visited the garden, — ?  
 A are they B were they C haven't they D have they **Ans D**
- Germany has won the football match, — ?  
 A has it B hasn't it C did it D does it **Ans B**
- It seems strange, — it really?  
 A isn't B doesn't C shouldn't D hasn't **Ans B**
- The universities have opened recently, — ?  
 A aren't they B hasn't they C haven't they D weren't they **Ans C**
- They have tried but failed, — ?  
 A haven't they B aren't they C don't they D didn't they **Ans A**
- The team is disqualified, — ?  
 A isn't it B wasn't C hasn't it D doesn't it **Ans A**
- She could have been more discreet, —  
 A didn't she? B can't she C won't she D couldn't she? **Ans D**
- For the boys, the task was quite easy, — ?  
 A weren't they B didn't they C wasn't it D isn't it **Ans C**
- You are expected to do better —  
 A are you not? B are not you? C aren't you? D don't you? **Ans C**
- Let's sit in the garden, —  
 A will we? B can we? C should we? D shall we? **Ans D**
- Nothing bad happened, — ?  
 A did it B does it C have they D had they **Ans A**
- Don't make any noise, — ?  
 A should you B will you C would you D could you **Ans B**
- Everybody was present there, — ?  
 A wasn't it B didn't it C weren't they D wasn't he **Ans C**
- None is happy in this world, — ? The tag question is —  
 A are they? B is one? C is it? D isn't it? **Ans A**
- Tomorrow, instead of going to Sylhet with my boss, I am going to Dhaka, —  
 A ain't I B aren't I C won't I D am I **Ans A**
- They had to provide some evidence to the court to clear him of the accusation — ?  
 A wouldn't they B hadn't he C didn't they D hadn't they **Ans C**
- The weather is better today, — ?  
 A hasn't it B isn't it C does it D is it **Ans B**
- There has not been a great response to the sale, — ?  
 A does there B has there C hasn't there D hasn't it **Ans B**
- She has sound knowledge about philosophy, — ?  
 A hasn't she B doesn't she C hadn't she D both A & B **Ans D**
- You still want to meet him, — ?  
 A won't you B don't you C do you D will you **Ans B**



# ENGLISH

## Chapter 13

# CORRECTION

## Part 1

## At a glance (Most Important Information)

**Rule- 01:** Let এর পর pronoun থাকলে pronoun এর object form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Let you and he be witness.

**Corr:** Let you and him be witness.

**Rule- 02:** দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে on এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে at হয়।

**Inc:** Come in nine o'clock on Friday.

**Corr:** Come at nine o'clock on Friday.

**Rule- 03:** সঠিক সময় বোঝাতে on time ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** The train is running in time.

**Corr:** The train is running on time.

**Rule- 04:** One of the পরে verb সর্বদা plural হয়। তবে শুধু one থাকলে verb টি singular হয়।

**Inc:** One of my friends are a lawyers.

**Corr:** One of my friends is a lawyers.

**Rule- 05:** The man এর পরে relative pronoun হিসেবে who ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** The man whom said that was a fool.

**Corr:** The man who said that was a fool.

**Rule- 06:** সারাদিন বৃষ্টি হয়েছে এরূপ বোঝালে had না হয়ে has হয়।

**Inc:** It had been raining all day. **Corr:** It has been raining all day.

**Rule- 07:** দুটির মধ্যে কোনটিই নয় এরূপ বোঝালে neither... nor হয়।

**Inc:** It is neither here or there.

**Corr:** It is neither here nor there.

**Rule- 08:** Like এর পর verb থাকলে সেই verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

**Inc:** He likes listen to music at night.

**Corr:** He likes listening to music at night.

**Rule- 09:** Though/although যুক্ত complex sentence এ and, but, so হয় না।

**Inc:** Although he is poor but he is honest.

**Corr:** Although he is poor, he is honest.

**Rule- 10:** Till/until এর পরের clause টি সর্বদা present indefinite tense এ হয়।

**Inc:** I won't go till he agrees.

**Corr:** I won't go until he agrees.

**Rule- 11:** Would you mind এর পর verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

**Inc:** Would you mind close the door?

**Corr:** Would you mind closing the door?

**Rule- 12:** Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে little/a little এবং countable noun এর পূর্বে few/a few ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** I have a few money.

**Corr:** I have a little money.

**Rule- 13:** Negative statement এর সময় negative agreement ভাব প্রকাশ করতে neither এর পর auxiliary verb + subject হয়।

**Inc:** My sister does not like backbiting and neither I.

**Corr:** My sister does not like backbiting and neither do I.

**Rule- 14:** Comparative এর পূর্বে very নয় much ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** This book is very better.

**Corr:** This book is much better.

**Rule- 15:** Material noun এর পূর্বে article বসে না।

**Inc:** The rice is our staple food.

**Corr:** Rice is our staple food.

**Rule- 16:** Material noun কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝালে the বসে।

**Inc:** Rice of Dinajpur is famous.

**Corr:** The rice of Dinajpur is famous.

**Rule- 17:** Prefer এর পর than এর পরিবর্তে to বসে এবং to এর উভয় পাশে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

**Inc:** I prefer flying than travelling by train.

**Corr:** I prefer flying to travelling by train.

**Rule- 18:** দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে last/next থাকলে এর পূর্বে preposition হয় না।

**Inc:** He came here on last Friday.

**Corr:** He came here last Friday.

**Rule- 19:** দিন বা বারের নামের শেষে last/next থাকলে এর পূর্বে preposition হয়।

**Inc:** He came here Friday last.

**Corr:** He came here on Friday last.

**Rule- 20:** ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে others হয়। কিন্তু বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে plural noun এর সাথে other হয়।

**Inc:** I bought some pens, paper, ink, and others.

**Corr:** I bought some pens, paper, ink, and other things.

**Rule- 21:** Relative pronoun এর পূর্ববর্তী noun অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

**Inc:** It is I who is to blame.

**Corr:** It is I who am to blame.







**Rule-46:** Active voice & made, feel, hear, see, let, bid, need, behold, watch, dare ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে infinitive এর 'to' উহ্য থাকে।

**Int:** I have never heard Ruby to sing.

**Corr:** I have never heard Ruby sing.

**Rule-47:** Whole অর্থ সমগ্র (entire) বোঝায় তাই এর পূর্বে article হয় না।

**Int:** The whole village was washed away by the flood.

**Corr:** Whole village was washed away by the flood.

**Rule-48:** School, church, mosque, hospital, college প্রভৃতি শব্দ দিকে যদি গমন করা বোঝায় তাহলে তার আগে article বসে না।

**Int:** They go to the church every Sunday.

**Corr:** They go to church every Sunday.

**Rule-49:** Whole দিয়ে প্রত্যেককে বোঝালে এর পূর্বে the বসে।

**Int:** Whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.

**Corr:** The whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.

**Rule-50:** নম্বর বোঝাতে mark ও plural হলে marks হয়।

**Int:** He has obtained full mark.

**Corr:** He has obtained full marks.

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

01. Identify the correct sentence.

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

(Ans A)

02. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- Ⓐ Paper is made of wood
- Ⓑ Paper is made from wood
- Ⓒ Paper is made by wood
- Ⓓ Paper is made on wood

(Ans B)

03. Choose the correct sentence:

- Ⓐ I am committed to pursuing a career in management
- Ⓑ I am committed in pursuing a career in management
- Ⓒ I am committed for pursuing a career in management
- Ⓓ I am committed against pursuing a career in management

(Ans A)

04. Choose the correct sentence:

- Ⓐ He is used to work hard
- Ⓑ He is used to working hard.
- Ⓒ He used to working hard.
- Ⓓ He has used to working hard.

(Ans B)

05. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- Ⓐ Our printer's don't work too good.
- Ⓑ I introduced him to one of my friend.
- Ⓒ Coming back home he found his key not anywhere.
- Ⓓ Ask for assistance from someone around you.

(Ans D)

06. Choose the correct sentence

- Ⓐ Whose glasses are there? Are these yours or Soheli's?
- Ⓑ Whose glasses are these? Are these your's or Soheli's?
- Ⓒ Who's glasses are there? Are these yours or Soheli's?
- Ⓓ Who's glasse's are there? Are these your's or Soheli's?

(Ans A)

07. Find the correct sentence

- Ⓐ The intruder stood quietly for few moments.
- Ⓑ The intruder stood quietly for few time.
- Ⓒ The intruder stood quietly for sometimes.
- Ⓓ The intruder stood quietly for moments.
- Ⓔ The intruder stood quietly for a few moments.

(Ans E)

08. Which of the following sentences is correct

- Ⓐ Doctor suggested patient to take vacation.
- Ⓑ He likes listening to music at night.
- Ⓒ We had great time on the top of mountain.
- Ⓓ Learning the French isn't easy.

(Ans B)

09. Which of the following sentences is correct? :

- Ⓐ I insist that she come along.
- Ⓑ I insist that she comes along.
- Ⓒ I insist that she came along.
- Ⓓ I insist that she may come along.

(Ans A)

10. Which of the following sentences is correct:

- Ⓐ I have looked for a good doctor before I met you.
- Ⓑ I had looked for a good doctor before I met you.
- Ⓒ I looked for a good doctor before meeting you.
- Ⓓ I am looking for a good doctor before meeting you.

(Ans B)

11. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- Ⓐ Silver as well as cotton have fallen in price.
- Ⓑ Bangla as well as English are taught here.
- Ⓒ The mayor, with his councilors, is to be present.
- Ⓓ The king, with his ministers, are going on a trip.

(Ans C)

12. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- Ⓐ He chose well and prospered.
- Ⓑ He choose well and prospered.
- Ⓒ He choiced well and prospered.
- Ⓓ He chosen well and prospered.

(Ans A)

13. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- Ⓐ Whom does the book belong?
- Ⓑ Who does the book belong?
- Ⓒ To whom does the book belong?
- Ⓓ By whom does the book belong?

(Ans C)

14. Choose the correct sentence.

- Ⓐ The setting of a short story affects its plot.
- Ⓑ The setting of a short story affects its plots.
- Ⓒ The settings of a short story effect its plot.
- Ⓓ The setting of a short story effects its plot.

(Ans D)

15. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- Ⓐ The two parties have different views to democracy.
- Ⓑ The two parties has different views of democracy.
- Ⓒ The two parties have different views of democracy.
- Ⓓ The two parties differing on democracy.

(Ans C)



[illegible]



|   |  |
|---|--|
| Increase - বৃদ্ধি করা, বাড়ানো                                  | enlarge, augment, mushroom, heighten, magnify, expand                |
| Indecent- অশোভন, অশিষ্ট, অনুচিত, গর্হিত                         | foul, lewd, indelicate, impure, unchaste, indecorous                 |
| Industrious- পরিশ্রমী   | active, diligent, assiduous, busy, energetic, hardworking, laborious |
| Inexact- অযথাযথ, পুরোপুরি ঠিক নয়                               | incorrect, inaccurate, loose   |
| Infamy- কুর্কীর্তি, অপঘণ, অবমাননা                               | disgrace, ignominy, humiliation, insult, degradation, dishonour      |
| Infinite - অসীম, সীমাহীন  | wide, countless, fathomless, vast, limitless, uncountable            |
| Inform- জ্ঞাত করানো, জানানো                                     | advise, apprise, notify, teach, instruct                             |
| Ingenious- বিচক্ষণ, উদ্ভাবনকুশল                                 | ready, clever, inventive, adept, sincere, dexterous                  |
| Initial - শুরুতে করতে হয় এমন, প্রাথমিক                         | beginning, opening, formative, first, inaugural, introductory        |
| Injurious - ক্ষতিকর   | destructive, detrimental, harmful, insulting, mischievous            |
| Injustice- অন্যায়তা, ন্যায়বিচারের অভাব                        | bias, inequality, oppression, disparity, prejudice                   |
| Jocular - রসিক  | said or done in jest   |
| Justify - সত্যতা বা ন্যায্যতা প্রতিপাদন করা                     | absolve, perform, defend, clear, explain, substantiate               |
| Juvenile- তরুণদের, কৈশোরিক                                      | young, youthful, adolescent, childish, immature, babyish             |
| Keen- ধারালো, তীক্ষ্ণ, তীব্র, গভীর                              | nteager, sharp, acute, ardent, earnest, deep, pointed, pungent       |
| Kill - হত্যা করা, মৃত্যু হওয়া                                  | Murder, slay, assassinate, butcher, put to death, massacre           |
| Kind- প্রকার, রকম, প্রজাতি                                      | category, benevolent, variety, sort                                  |
| Kindly- অনুগ্রহপূর্বক, সদয়ভাবে                                 | benevolent, gently, humanely, kindheartedly                          |
| Latent - লুকায়িত, গুপ্ত, সুপ্ত                                 | concealed, hidden, dormant, invisible, secret, inherent              |
| Laughter - সশব্দ হাসি   | merriment, glee, mirth, chuckling, giggling, hilarity                |
| Lawful- আইনানুগ, আইনসম্মত                                       | legal, fair, rightful, legal, allowed                                |
| Leader- নেতা, দলপতি, অধিনায়ক, পরিচালক                          | guide, director, trainer, boss, conductor, principal                 |
| Learner- শিক্ষার্থী, ছাত্র, মাত্র প্রাথমিক জ্ঞানবিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তি | apprentice, student, pupil, beginner                                 |
| Manifold - বিবিধ, বহুধা   | many, various, multiple, diverse                                     |
| Marvelous- চমকপ্রদ; বিস্ময়কর                                   | excellent, splendid, remarkable, Spectacular, magnificent, glorious, |
| Materialism - বস্তুবাদ  | preoccupation with physical comforts and things                      |
| Meander- উদ্দেশ্যহীনভাবে কথা বলা                                | wind or turn in its course   |
| Mercenary - অর্থের জন্য কাজ করে এমন                             | interested in money or gain  |
| Mercurial- প্রাণবন্ত/উপস্থিত বুদ্ধিসম্পন্ন                      | capricious, changing, fickle   |
| Naturally- স্বাভাবিকভাবে, অবশ্যই                                | normally, logically, certainly, realistically, genuinely, obviously  |
| Needy- অভাবী;দরিদ্র; কাণ্ডাল                                    | poor, penniless, impoverished  |
| Neutral- নিরপেক্ষ   | impartial, disinterested, unprejudiced                               |
| Noble - মহৎ, মহান   | great, grand, honourable, lofty, eminent, magnificent                |
| Notion - জল্পনা, ধারণা, বিশ্বাস                                 | conception, thought, opinion, supposition                            |
| Notorious - কুখ্যাত, কুপ্রসিদ্ধ                                 | infamous, disreputable, wicked, disgraceful                          |
| Odious- ঘৃণ্য   | hateful, vile  |
| Offend- রাগানো, প্ররোচিত করা, ক্ষুব্ধ করা                       | anger, vex, irritate, excite, provoke, impel                         |
| Omit - বাদ দেওয়া; অন্তর্ভুক্ত না করা                           | drop, leave out, eliminate, overlook, exclude, neglect               |
| Ooze - চুইয়ে পড়া  | drip, drizzle, drop, fall  |
| Opportunity- সুযোগ  | chance, advantage, occasion, convenience                             |
| Pacify - শান্ত করা, প্রশমিত করা                                 | lull, appease, mitigate, allay, assuage, compose                     |
| Paltry - তুচ্ছ; নগণ্য; অবজ্ঞা করা যায় এমন                      | puny, insignificant, trifling, petty, worthless, contemptible        |
| Paramount- সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ, প্রধান, সর্বোচ্চ                        | overriding, principal, chief, supreme                                |
| Partial- আংশিক, অসম্পূর্ণ, পক্ষপাতপূর্ণ                         | limited, incomplete, favouring, imperfect, biased, inequitable       |
| Partner- অংশীদার; খেলার জুড়ি; সঙ্গী                            | sharer, associate, confederate, sharerassociate, confederate         |
| Paternal- পিতৃসুলভ, পৈতৃক                                       | careful, patronising, fatherly, kind-hearted                         |
| Panacea - সর্বরোগের ঔষধ   | cure-all   |
| Patience - ধৈর্য, সহিষ্ণুতা                                     | sufferance, forbearance, calmness, passiveness                       |
| Quagmire- জলাভরা খানাবন্দ, ফাঁদ                                 | soft, wet, boggy land, complex                                       |
| Quandary- উভয় সংকট   | dilemma, be in a fix   |
| Querulous- কলহপ্রিয়  | fretful, whining.  |
| Quiet - শান্ত, নীরব, নম্র, গোপন                                 | still, latent, clandestine, calm, pacified, secret, silent, dormant  |
| Rash- হঠকারী, অপরিণামদর্শী                                      | reckless, incautious, hasty, foolhardy, precipitate                  |



**RATE- গণ্য করা, মূল্যায়ন করা**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Ready- প্রস্তুত, তৎপর                    | reckon, compute, assess, adjudge, estimate, price                |
| Recluse - সন্ন্যাসী                      | set, quick, speedy, alert, willing, prepared                     |
| Rectify - সংশোধন/সুদ্ধ করা               | hermit, loner.   |
| Scarce - দুর্লভ, দুস্থাপ্য               | set right, correct.  |
| Scarcity- দুস্থাপ্যতা, অভাব              | unusual, rare, precious, unique, peculiar                        |
| Scold - তিরস্কার করা, বকা দেওয়া         | want, deficiency, shortage, dearth, famine, poverty              |
| Tedious - ক্লান্তিকর, নীরস               | censure, reprove, admonish, rebuke, chide, reprimand             |
| Tenacity - দৃঢ়তা                        | dull   |
| Temerity - হঠকারিতা                      | firmness, persistence  |
| Underworld- অপরাধজগৎ, পাতাল              | insolence  |
| Unfair- অসৎ, অন্যায়, পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট       | criminal world, underground, hell, hades, abyss                  |
| Union- মিলন, ঐক্য                        | unjust, inequitable, dishonest, wrongful, partial, dishonourable |
| Unite- একত্রিত করা, ঐক্যবদ্ধ হওয়া       | concert, combination, league, alliance, junction, coalition,     |
| Unprecedented- নজিরবিহীন/ অদ্বিত         | blend, join, knit, combine                                       |
| Unruly- অবাধ্য                           | novel, unparalleled  |
| Unreasonable- অন্যায়, অসঙ্গত            | disobedient  |
| Unusual- অস্বাভাবিক, অদ্ভুত              | ridiculous, absurd, irrational, exorbitant, foolish              |
| Vacant - শূন্য, ফাঁকা, উদাস              | rare, extraordinary, exceptional, peculiar, uncommon, remarkable |
| Vagabond- ভবঘুরে                         | empty, unemployed, expressionless                                |
| Vague-অস্পষ্ট, আবছা, অনিশ্চিত            | aimless, rootless, floating, drifting, vagrant                   |
| Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ                     | hazy, indistinct, imprecise, dim, ambiguous, evasive             |
| Wealthy- ধনী, সম্পদশালী                  | binding, powerful, defensible, cogent, logical, efficacious      |
| Well off- বিত্তবান, স্বচ্ছল              | valuable, fertile, prosperous, ample, rich, affluent             |
| Wild- বন্য                               | rich, wealthy, affluent  |
| Whole - সম্পূর্ণ, অক্ষত, গোটা, আন্ত      | untamed  |
| Yellowish - হালকা হলদে                   | entire   |
| Yield- উৎপন্ন হওয়া/করা, ত্যাগ করা       | golden, xanthous, fair, blonde                                   |
| Yell- তীব্রস্বরে গর্জন করা বা চিৎকার করা | abandon, concede, surrender, supply, submit, accede              |
| Yen- তীব্র আকাঙ্ক্ষা                     | shout, scream  |
| Yoke- জোয়ালের প্রতীক                    | craving, desire, hunger, thirst                                  |
| Zeal- উৎসাহ, উদ্দীপনা                    | string, couple   |
| Zenith- চূড়া, সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু, শিখর     | zest, eagerness, passion, ardour, devotion, dedication           |
| Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিলা              | acme, vertex, top, summit, climax, height                        |
| Zealous- উৎসাহী, উদ্দীপনাময়             | crooked, sinuous, winding, twisty, curved, meandering            |
| Zero- শূন্য, অনন্তিত্ব                   | ardent, devoted, eager, earnest, enthusiastic, fanatical         |
| Zodiac- রাশিচক্র                         | nil, bottom, love, cipher, naught, nothing                       |
|  | cycle, wheel, ring, group  |

**Antonyms**

| WORD                               | ANTONYMS                                |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Amenable - অনুগত                   | stubborn, disobedient                   |
| Anarchy - নৈরাজ্য                  | peace, order                            |
| Antithesis- বৈপরীত্য               | similarity, analogy                     |
| Annihilate- সম্পূর্ণরূপে ধ্বংস করা | establish, support, promote             |
| Apparent- সুস্পষ্ট                 | hidden, obscure, secret, covert, latent |
| Apex - শীর্ষবিন্দু                 | bottom                                  |
| Apostate- স্বপক্ষত্যাগী            | loyalist, staunch                       |
| Apathy - অনীহা                     | care, interest                          |
| Blame- দোষারোপ করা                 | thank, praise, approve, commend         |
| Bottom- তলা;গর্তের নিম্নতম বিন্দু  | top, zenith, peak                       |
| Clandestine- গোপন                  | overt                                   |
| Claim- দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা      | waive, drop, yield, forgo               |



[illegible]



Settle- মীমাংসা করা, বন্দোবস্ত করা, স্থির করা

Shallow - অগভীর

Signify- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হওয়া, জানানো

Similarity- সাদৃশ্য, মিল

Sorrowful- দুঃখী

Tempt - প্রলুব্ধ করা

Tendency - প্রবণতা

Theory- তত্ত্ব, মতবাদ

Unreasonable- অন্যায়, অসঙ্গত

Uphold- তুলে ধরা, সমর্থন করা

Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ

Various- বিভিন্ন

Veto- নিষিদ্ধ করা, প্রত্যাখ্যান করা

Wasteful- অপচয়ী, অপব্যয়ী

Weak - দুর্বল

Wealth- সম্পদ

Welloff- বিপ্লব; স্বচ্ছল

Wicked- মন্দ, খারাপ, ভাঙ, অসৎ

Wild- বন্য, বিরাণ, প্রচণ্ড

Yellowish - হলকা হলদে

Zeal - উৎসাহ, উদীপনা

Zenith- চূড়া, সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু

Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিলা

ruffle, dismantle, confuse, dérange

wise, shrewd, astute, discerning, deep, intelligent

veil, mask, cover, cloak, dissemble

difference, contrast, dissimilarity, contrariety, contradiction

glad, cheerful, merry, happy, lucky

discourage, repel, dissuade, prevent

aversion, dislike, distate

practice, reality, actuality, happening

right, moderate, sound, judicious, fair, reasonable

drop, destroy, betray

unconvincing, invalid, feeble, weak, lame, illogical

similar, identical, same

accept, approve, sanction

prudent, frugal, miserly, economical

tough, stout, sturdy, strong, hardy, energetic

want, destitution, insufficiency

poor, badly off, insolvent, pauper

upright, virtuous, moral

gentle, timid, harmless, domestic

dark, black, brown

laziness, coolness, indifference

depth, nadir, bottom, lowest-point

straight, level, upright, steep

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

11. The word that best expresses the meaning of predict is -

- (A) explain (B) foretell  
(C) observe (D) assert

(Ans) B

12. The synonym Enigmatic is -

- (A) Complicated (B) Illusive  
(C) Perfect (D) Puzzling

(Ans) D

13. The antonym of 'Ruthless' is -

- (A) merciful (B) loyal (C) alluring (D) meek

(Ans) A

14. The antonym of 'tranquil' is -

- (A) calm (B) serene (C) obsequious (D) agitated

(Ans) D

15. The word closest to the opposite in meaning of ECSTASY is -

- (A) joy (B) excitement  
(C) funny (D) misery

(Ans) D

16. The word closest to the meaning of CONSEQUENCE is -

- (A) indifference (B) affect  
(C) impact (D) outcome

(Ans) D

17. The word 'legacy' means most nearly the same as -

- (A) legend (B) bequest (C) prize (D) debt

(Ans) B

18. A word similar to 'dilemma' is -

- (A) Predicament (B) Delay  
(C) Advantages (D) Delayed message

(Ans) A

19. What is the antonym of the word 'adverse'?

- (A) Unseemly (B) Misplaced (C) Favorable (D) Inapt

(Ans) C

20. Identify the correct synonym of the word 'hypothetical' -

- (A) assumed (B) definite (C) practical (D) clinical

(Ans) A

21. The synonym of 'incompatible' is -

- (A) disqualified (B) incomprehensible  
(C) unsuitable (D) incompetent

(Ans) C

12. The antonym of 'malign' is -

- (A) hostile (B) bad  
(C) benign (D) harmful

(Ans) C

13. The expression 'to commence' means -

- (A) to start (B) incorporate  
(C) to defend (D) to focus

(Ans) A

14. What is the right synonym of 'Hostile'?

- (A) Flexible (B) Unfriendly  
(C) Happy (D) Indifferent

(Ans) B

15. What is the antonym for 'turbulence'?

- (A) disorder (B) tranquility  
(C) disturbance (D) rupture

(Ans) B

16. A synonym for 'compassion' is -

- (A) indifference (B) cruelty  
(C) yearning (D) heartlessness

(Ans) C

17. What is the antonym of 'latent'?

- (A) lurking (B) hidden  
(C) obvious (D) concealed

(Ans) C

18. The word 'Emancipation' means -

- (A) advocate (B) liberation  
(C) engage (D) portrait

(Ans) B

19. The synonym of the word 'Original' is -

- (A) amusing (B) artificial  
(C) true (D) accumulate

(Ans) C

20. Which is a synonym of the word Incredible?

- (A) Impervious (B) Probable  
(C) Unspectacular (D) Inconceivable

(Ans) D



# ENGLISH

## Chapter 15

# COMPLETING SENTENCE

## Part 1

### At a glance (Most Important Information)

আংশিক বা অসমাপ্ত বাক্যের পূর্বে অথবা পরে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ word, noun phrase অথবা clause বসিয়ে একটি পূর্ণ বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করাকেই completing sentence বলে।

### Too... to

**Structure** Subject + verb + **too** + adjective/adverb + **to** +  $v_1$  + ext.

**Incomplete:** The man is too old...

**Complete:** The man is too old **to work**.

**Structure** Subject + verb + **too** + adjective/adverb + **for** + ব্যক্তিবাচক object + **to** +  $v_1$  + ext.

**Inco:** The load is too heavy for me...

**Com:** The load is too heavy for me **to carry**.

### So... that

**Structure** Subject + verb + **so** + adjective/adverb + **that** + subject + can/could + not +  $v_1$  + ext.

**Inco:** They are so ill that...

**Com:** They are so ill **that they cannot move an inch**.

**Inco:** Jamal was so weak...

**Com:** Jamal was so weak **that he could not walk**.

**Note** So এর পূর্বে present tense থাকলে that পরবর্তী clause এ cannot এবং so এর পূর্বে past tense থাকলে that পরবর্তী clause এ could not বসে।

### So that

**Structure** Subject + verb + ext. + **so that** + subject + can/could/may/might +  $v_1$  + ext.

**Inco:** The student reads more so that...

**Com:** The student reads more **so that he can make a good result**.

**Inco:** The farmers sew good seeds so that... **Com:** The farmers sew good seeds **so that they can have a good harvest**.

**Note** So that এর পূর্বে present tense থাকলে পরবর্তী clause এ can এবং so that এর পূর্বে past tense থাকলে পরবর্তী clause এ could বসে।

### Provided/ Provided that

**Structure** Subject + verb + ext. + **provided/provided that** + subject + verb + ext.

**Inco:** The plane will take off in time provided/provided that...

**Com:** The plane will take off in time **provided/provided that the weather is good**.

### Lest

**Structure** Subject + verb + ext. + **lest** + subject + should +  $v_1$  + ext.

**Inco:** I feared lest...

**Com:** I feared lest **I should be late again**.

### Unless

**Structure** Subject + verb + ext. + **unless** + subject + verb + ext.

**Inco:** We will not help you unless...

**Com:** We will not help you unless **you help us**.

**Note** Unless একটি negative word, এর সাথে যুক্ত clause এ কখনো negative word বসে না।

### Till/ Until

**Structure** Subject + verb + ext. + **till/until** + subject + should + verb + ext.

**Inco:** Wait for me till/until...

**Com:** Wait for me till/until **I come back**.

**Note** Till/until শব্দ দুটি negative word, এদের সাথে যুক্ত clause এ কখনো negative word বসে না।

### As if/As though

**Structure** Subject + verb (present simple) + ext. + **as if/as though** + subject +  $v_2$  + ext.

**Inco:** He tells the matter as if/as though...

**Com:** He tells the matter as if/as though **he knew it**.

**Structure** Subject + verb (past simple) + ext. + **as if/as though** + subject + had +  $v_3$  + ext.

**Inco:** He told the matter as if/as though...

**Com:** He told the matter as if/as though **he had known it**.

### No sooner had... than

**Structure** **No sooner had** + subject +  $v_3$  + ext. + **than** + subject +  $v_2$  + ext.

**Inco:** No sooner had I gone out... **Com:** No sooner had I gone out **than he came**.

### Scarcely had... when

**Structure** **Scarcely had** + subject +  $v_3$  + ext. + **when** + subject +  $v_2$  + ext.

**Inco:** Scarcely had she read the letter...

**Com:** Scarcely had she read the letter **when she started crying**.

### Hardly had... when

**Structure** **Hardly had** + subject +  $v_3$  + ext. + **when** + subject +  $v_2$  + ext.

**Inco:** Hardly had we reached the station...

**Com:** Hardly had we reached the station **when the train arrived**.



### As soon as

**Structure** As soon as subject + verb + ext, subject + verb + ext.  
**Inco:** As soon as Ruma finished one project...  
**Com:** As soon as Ruma finished one project, she started working on the next.

### As long as

**Structure** Subject + verb + ext + as long as + subject + verb + ext.  
**Inco:** Allah will be with us as long as...  
**Com:** Allah will be with us as long as our aim is honest.

### Though/Although

**Structure** Though/although + subject + verb + ext, subject + verb + ext.  
**Inco:** Though/Although he is poor...  
**Com:** Though/Although he is poor, he is honest.

### In spite of/Despite

**Structure** In spite of/Despite + noun/noun phrase, subject + verb + ext.  
**Inco:** In spite of his poverty...  
**Com:** In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

### As/Because/Since

**Structure** As/Because/Since + subject + verb + ext, subject + verb + ext.  
**Inco:** Everybody admires him because...  
**Com:** Everybody admires him because he is honest.

### Because of/due to

**Structure** Because of/Due to + noun/noun phrase, subject + verb + ext.  
**Inco:** Everybody loves him because of...  
**Com:** Everybody loves him because of his honesty.

### On account of/Owing to

**Structure** On account of/Owing to + noun/noun phrase, subject + verb + ext.  
**Inco:** On account of his illness...  
**Com:** On account of his illness, he could not attend the party.

### It is time/It is high time

**Structure** It is time/It is high time + subject + v<sub>2</sub> + ext.  
**Inco:** It is time/It is high time...  
**Com:** It is time/It is high time we went home.  
**Structure** It is time/It is high time + to + v<sub>1</sub> + ext.  
**Inco:** It is time/It is high time to...  
**Com:** It is time/It is high time to leave the place.  
**Structure** It is time/It is high time for + ব্যক্তিবাচক object + to + v<sub>1</sub> + ext.  
**Inco:** It is time/It is high time for...  
**Com:** It is time/It is high time for us to attack the enemy.

### If

**Structure** If + subject + verb (present simple) + ext, subject + shall/will/can/may + v<sub>1</sub> + ext.

**Inco:** If he wants...

**Com:** If he wants, I shall help him.

**Structure** If + subject + v<sub>2</sub> + ext, subject + would/could/might + v<sub>1</sub> + ext.

**Inco:** If I had a typewriter...

**Com:** If I had a typewriter, I would type the composition.

**Structure** If + subject + had + v<sub>3</sub> + ext, subject + would/could/might have + v<sub>3</sub> + ext.

**Inco:** If they had seen him...

**Com:** If they had seen him, they might have told him the news.

**Structure** Had + subject + v<sub>3</sub> + ext, subject + would/could/might have + v<sub>3</sub> + ext.

**Inco:** Had they seen him...

**Com:** Had they seen him, they might have told him the news.

### Would that

**Structure** Would that + subject + v<sub>2</sub> + ext.

**Inco:** Would that he...

**Com:** Would that he were alive today.

**Note** Would that পরবর্তী clause এ যে কোনো subject এরপর be verb থাকলে were বসে।

### Would you mind

**Structure** Would you mind + (v<sub>1</sub> + ing) + ext.

**Inco:** Would you mind...

**Com:** Would you mind taking a cup of tea?

### Would rather... than

**Structure** Subject + would rather + v<sub>1</sub> + than + v<sub>1</sub>.

**Inco:** I would rather die than...

**Com:** I would rather die than beg.

**Structure** Subject + would rather + v<sub>1</sub> + noun + than + noun.

**Inco:** I would rather drink tea than...  
**Com:** I would rather drink tea than coffee.

### Had better

**Structure** Subject + had better + v<sub>1</sub> + ext.

**Inco:** You had better...

**Com:** You had better leave the place.

### Let alone

**Structure** Subject + verb + ext. + let alone + noun phrase.

**Inco:** I cannot swim a kilometer let alone...

**Com:** I cannot swim a kilometer let alone ten kilometers.



**Without/By****Structure** Without/By + (v<sub>1</sub> + ing) + ext., + subject + verb + ext.

Inco: Without reading more...

Com: Without reading more, you cannot pass the exam.

Inco: By drinking clean water...

Com: By drinking clean water, you can keep fit.

**So much/So many...that****Structure** Subject + verb + so much + uncount noun + that + subject + verb.

Inco: I have not so much money...

Com: I have not so much money that I can accompany you all day.

**Structure** Subject + verb + so many + count noun + that + subject + verb.

Inco: I have not so many problems...Com: I have not so many problems that I cannot solve them

**Part 2****Most Important MCQ**

01. My friend failed in the examination because his answers were not — to the questions asked.  
(A) inherent (B) pertinent (C) allusive (D) inclusive **Ans B**
02. The patient's blood pressure was —.  
(A) so high to ignore (B) much higher to ignore (C) too high to ignore (D) more high to ignore **Ans C**
03. The thieves broke the window and climbed — it.  
(A) across (B) over (C) along (D) through **Ans D**
04. The hypocrite — feeling which s/he does not — but which s/he feels s/he should display.  
(A) shows/apprehend (B) depicts/possess (C) decries/hold (D) simulates/admire **Ans B**
05. Nutritionists still do not understand the nutritional — of jackfruits.  
(A) favours (B) helps (C) goods (D) benefits **Ans D**
06. Snorkelling is one kind of —.  
(A) diving (B) driving (C) walking (D) shooting **Ans A**
07. If someone is 'saturnine' he/ she is—  
(A) an extremist (B) brilliant (C) satiric (D) serious **Ans D**
08. Even though the surface of the ocean seems smooth, as we look at it, it is — at the floor.  
(A) unreal (B) disproportionate (C) irregular (D) unsteady **Ans C**
09. Guilt about neglecting their children makes parents — in the toy shop.  
(A) irreparable (B) overindulge (C) irresponsible (D) overrated **Ans C**
10. Money seems to be the primary — for most people.  
(A) effect (B) hope (C) motivator (D) aspect **Ans C**
11. We need to have ICT — to become a competitive economy.  
(A) books (B) skills (C) products (D) students **Ans B**
12. The words of his resignation letter — he was unhappy.  
(A) involved (B) signified (C) inferred (D) implied **Ans D**
13. Everyone has the right to — access to public service in his country.  
(A) unequal (B) equal (C) stop (D) limited **Ans B**
14. — this is a serious issue that deserves further study.  
(A) Rarely (B) Clearly (C) Usually (D) Promptly **Ans B**
15. In the poem, the poet has — a sunset.  
(A) announced (B) wrote (C) described (D) decried **Ans D**
16. The fact that some birds fly hundreds of miles to — without ever having to stop is simply amazing.  
(A) flight (B) settle (C) submerge (D) migrate **Ans D**
17. If you smuggle goods into the country, they may be — by the customs authority.  
(A) possessed (B) confiscated (C) punished (D) fined **Ans B**
18. To — the arrival of spring, Bangladesh Television — a special function.  
(A) commemorate, launched (B) announce, telecast (C) celebrate, organized (D) welcome, sanctioned **Ans C**
19. Anger, even when it is — has one virtue, it overcomes —.  
(A) sinful, sloth (B) unnecessary, malice (C) inevitable, desire (D) intense, hate **Ans A**
20. The intellectual can no longer be said to live — the margin of society.  
(A) against (B) inside (C) beyond (D) before **Ans C**



## Part 1

### At a glance (Most Important Information)

### Analogy নির্ণয়ের কৌশল :

**Technique-2:** প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের মধ্যে যে সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান তা পূর্ণ বাক্যে বর্ণনা করার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

**Ex : Philatelist : Stamp ::**

- (A) Magical : Display      (B) Numismatist : Coins      (C) Cartographer : Maps      (D) Astrologer : Predictions

**Technique-3:** প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক নির্ণয়ের পর যদি দেখা যায় তা বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোর সাথে মিলে যায় তাহলে আরো সুস্থভাবে চিন্তা করতে হবে।

**Ex : Bouquet : Flower ::**

- (A) Forest : Trees                      (B) Rose : Maple                      (C) Woodpile : Logs                      (D) Drift : Snow

**Technique-4:** এই সম্পর্ক নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে শব্দের প্রধান অর্থের পাশাপাশি দ্বিতীয়/অন্যান্য অর্থের দিকেও খেয়াল রাখতে হবে, অন্যথায় ভুল করার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে।  
নিচের উদাহরণটি লক্ষ্য করি।

Ex : Embroider : Cloth :: Ex :

- (A) Patch : Quilt      (B) Chase : Metal      (C) Carve : Knife      (D) Gild : Gold

**Technique-5:** একটা কথা অবশ্যই মনে রাখতে হবে, Analogy Question এ প্রথম শব্দজোড়ে যে Parts of Speech ব্যবহার করা হয়, বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোতে ঐ একই Parts of speech ব্যবহার করা হয়।

**Ex : Flag : Vigor ::**

- (A) Endure : Courage  
 (B) Tire : Monotony

এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের Flag মানে পতাকা যা একটি noun form কিন্তু উত্তরে পতাকা বাতাসে উড়ছে। Flag মানে পতাকা।  
 হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর অর্থ অবসন্ন/নিস্তেজ হওয়া। তাই ঠিক উত্তর হবে (c)। কেননা কেউ দোদুল্যমান/দ্বিধাযিত হলে তার সংকল্পে ভাটা পড়ে।

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

- Part 2**

01. Choose the pair that expresses a relationship similar to **SCISSORS : BARBER**.  
 (A) Wagon:Farmer  
 (B) Color:Painter  
 (C) Cloth:Tailor  
 (D) Saw:Carpenter **(Ans D)**

02. **FANS : GALLERIES**  
 (A) Teams: Goalposts  
 (B) Referee: Decision  
 (C) Audience: Seats  
 (D) Tickets: Counters **(Ans C)**

03. If **Vertex : Pyramid** then -  
 (A) Strand : Hair  
 (B) Frame: Picture  
 (C) Summit: Mountain  
 (D) Rung: Ladder **(Ans C)**

04. **BRUSH:PAINTING**  
 (A) Piano:Sonata  
 (B) Body:Dance  
 (C) Typewriter:Novel  
 (D) Chisel:Sculpture **(Ans D)**

05. **DOG:LEASH**  
 (A) Belt:Buckle  
 (B) Cow:Tether  
 (C) Bird:Cage  
 (D) Bicycle:Chain **(Ans B)**

06. **SAW: CARPENTER**  
 (A) Scissors: Barber  
 (B) Painter : Color  
 (C) Cloth : Tailor  
 (D) Wagon : Farmer **(Ans A)**

07. **EGG : OMELET**  
 (A) Rice : Curry  
 (B) Flour : Cake  
 (C) Fish : Water  
 (D) Banana : Ice cream **(Ans B)**

08. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the pair **FISH: SCALES**.  
 (A) plane: wings  
 (B) cat : claws  
 (C) snake : fangs  
 (D) bird: feathers **(Ans D)**

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শব্দের শেষে 'ee' থাকলে suffix পূর্ববর্তী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Agree > agreed > agreeing > agreement.  
 'C' সাধারণত দুই ধরনের sound (শব্দ) তৈরি করে, 'C' (K-ক) এবং (S-স)।  
 C (K-ক) = Cat, Cow, Cloud, Crown, Camel, Cornflour. C (S-স) = Century, Cycle, Cent, Citation Cyclone, Cycloid.  
 Ex: Criticize, Eroticize, Classicize, Ethicize, Fanaticize, Graecize, Historicize, Laicize

## Part 2

### Most Important MCQ

#### INOCULATE

09. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A inoculate B inoculate C inoculate D innoculate (Ans C)

10. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A indigenus B indigionus C indigenous D indigeneous (Ans C)

11. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A Inaccessibility B Inaccissibilty C Inaccesebilit D Inaccessibility (Ans D)

12. DESSICATE  
 A dessicate B desiccate C desicate D dessicete (Ans B)

13. Identify the incorrect spelling.  
 A contamination B conjunction C connection D conotation (Ans D)

14. The correct spelling is  
 A exemplery B exemplary C examplary D eximply (Ans B)

15. The correct spelling is—  
 A Transatory B Transetory C Transitory D Transitary (Ans C)

16. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A irresistibile B irresistable C iresistible D irresistable (Ans A)

09. No spelling mistake occurs in—  
 A hedious B hideous C hideous D hideuous (Ans B)

10. Find the incorrectly spelled word.  
 A committee B receive C saperated D psychology (Ans C)

11. Choose the correctly spelled word:  
 A Payprou B Papyrus C Pappyras D Pepyras (Ans B)

12. Choose the correct spelling.  
 A pnemonia B nemonia C nemonea D pneumonia (Ans D)

13. No spelling error occurs in.  
 A interogate B intarrogate C interogate D interrogate (Ans D)

14. The correct spelling is —  
 A Transfiguration B Transfiguration C Transfigarution D Transfigurution (Ans B)

15. Find the word that is spelt incorrectly  
 A criticised B curiosity C attendance D carefully (Ans C)

16. Choose the correct spelling —  
 A accessories B accessories C accesories D accesorres (Ans A)

## ENGLISH

### Chapter 18

## Part 1

### PHRASE & IDIOM

#### At a glance (Most Important Information)

- A black sheep (insignificant or unworthy person of a family- কুলাঙ্গার) There is a black sheep in our club.
- A host in oneself (alone person but worth of many- সম্পদশালী একাকী ব্যক্তি) He is a host in himself and does not need help.
- A man of letters (learned or educated and respected person- পণ্ডিত ব্যক্তি) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a man of letters.
- A man of parts (a virtuous or an expert person- গুণাবিত ব্যক্তি) Her husband is a man of parts.
- A man of word (a man who keeps his word or promise at any cost- এক কথার মানুষ) My uncle is a man of word.
- Above all (chiefly, more than anything else- সর্বোপরি) Sheik Farid was above all a saint.
- Above board (open, beyond reproach- সন্দেহের অতীত) His dealings are fair and above board.
- Acid test (final test- অগ্নি পরীক্ষা) Everyone must succeed in the acid test of the time he lives in.
- Back out (to retreat, to break a promise- প্রতিশ্রুতি ভাঙা) He backed out at the last moment.
- Back up (to support- সমর্থন করা) He is backing up the case.
- Bad blood (ill feeling, enmity- শত্রুতা) There is a bad blood among the teachers of this school.
- Bad book (deprive of facilities- অনুগ্রহ বঞ্চিত) The secretary has fallen in the bad book of the manager.
- Because of or On account of (for- কারণে বা জন্যে) He succeeded in life because of his perseverance.
- Bee line (easy way or straight way- সোজা পথ) Our school is one mile away from here on the bee line.
- Before long (soon- অতি শীঘ্র) His business will flop down before long because he is not a good manager.
- Beggar description (to be indescribable- অবর্ণনীয়) The horrors of modern war is beggar description.
- Below the belt (unfair- অন্যায়ভাবে আঘাত করা) Never punish your younger brothers and sisters below the belt.
- Beside the mark or the point (irrelevant- অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) What you say is beside the mark.
- Call attention (দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা) He called my attention to the matter.
- Call in question (to doubt- সন্দেহ) His honesty cannot be called in question.
- Call into play (to bring into action- কার্যকর করা) Adversity calls into play the best qualities of man.
- Call name (গালাগালি করা) He called me names.
- Call over (তিরস্কৃত হওয়া) He was called over the coals for neglect of duty.
- Call own (নিজেদের বলে দাবি করতে পারা) They have nothing that they can call their own.



- **Call to account** (to call for an explanation- কৈফিয়ৎ দাবি) He was called to account by his boss.
  - **Call to mind** (স্মরণ করা) He was called to mind.
  - **Call to mind** (to remember- স্মরণ করা) I cannot call to mind what you told me on the way.
  - **Eat humble pie** (to act very humbly especially when one is shown to be wrong- অপমানিত হওয়া) The manager had to eat humble pie before his employees.
  - **Eat into vitals** (to decay life- আয়ু কম) Constant anxiety ate into his vitals.
  - **Eat one's words** (to withdraw one's words- কারো কথা প্রত্যাহার করা) You should eat your words in the presence of your friends.
  - **End in smoke** (to become useless- ফলশ্রুতি না হওয়া) All his efforts ended in smoke.
  - **Ever and anon** (every now and then- মাঝে মাঝে) The cowboy shouted ever and anon.
  - **Fall in with** (to agree with- কারো সাথে রাজি হওয়া) I cannot fall in with your views.
  - **Fall short of** (be inadequate- অপর্যাপ্ত) Your work fall short of our expectation.
  - **Far and away** (in every sense- প্রতিপক্ষেই) Rabindranath is far and away the greatest poet of the world.
  - **Far and near or, Far and wide** (all around- সর্বত্র) The news has spread far and wide.
  - **Few and far between** (at wide intervals- কদাচিৎ) In this part of the country houses are few and far between.
  - **Fight shy of** (to avoid- এড়িয়ে যাওয়া) Why do you try to fight shy of your teacher?
  - **Fire and fury** (violent passion- অপ্রসঙ্গিকতা) The language of the speaker was full of fire and fury.
  - **First and foremost** (of the greatest importance- সর্বপ্রথম বা প্রধান) First and foremost duty of a student is to read.
  - **Gift of the gab** (a talent for speaking- বাগিতি) A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
  - **Give ear** (কর্ণপাত করা) Please give ear to my prayer.
  - **Give oneself air** (to pretend- ভান করা) I found that an ugly old woman was giving herself airs.
  - **Give up the ghost** (die- মৃত্যু হওয়া) The patient gave up the ghost in the hospital.
  - **Go hard** (will be to one's disadvantage- কারো অসুবিধা হওয়া) It will go hard with him if you don't help him.
  - **Go to the dogs** (অধঃপাতে যাওয়া) He has gone to the dogs.
  - **Hard up** (greatly in need of something usually money- দুঃসময়) He is hard up now; he can not lend you money.
  - **Haves and have-nots** (rich and poor- সুবিধা ও অসুবিধা) Law does not differentiate between the haves and have-nots.
  - **Head and tail** (not a jot of sense- মাথামুণ্ড) I couldn't make head and tail of what he said.
  - **Head to foot** (মাথা থেকে পা পর্যন্ত) He was searched from head to foot.
  - **Heads together** (একত্রে পরামর্শ করা) The brothers put their heads together.
  - **In lieu of** (in stead of- পরিবর্তে) Mamun took up English in lieu of Bengali.
  - **In order to** (for the purpose of doing something- উদ্দেশ্যে) We went there in order to meet the man.
  - **In regard to** (about- সম্বন্ধে) He had nothing to say in regard to this matter.
  - **In respect of** (in point of- বিষয়ে) I am senior to him in respect of service.
  - **In search of** (seeking or hunting something- খোঁজ করা) The primitive man spent most of the time wandering in search of food.
  - **In season and out of season** (at all times- যখন তখন) Beggars disturb householders in season and out of season.
  - **Jack of all trades** (someone who can do several different jobs instead of specializing in one- সব কাজের কাজী) The precious boy is a jack of all trades and master of none.
  - **Keep body and soul together** (to keep alive- কায়ক্রেপে জীবন ধারণ করা) This blind beggar has no means to keep body and soul together.
  - **Keep the wolf from the door** (to keep off starvation- জীবিকা নির্বাহ করতে না পারা) Jean Val jean faced great difficulties in keeping the wolf from the door.
  - **Make a stand** (দৃঢ়ভাবে মোকাবেলা করা) You should not lose heart but make a stand against the odds.
  - **Make mess of** (গোলমাল পাকানো) He is making a mess of his practice.
  - **Make nothing of** (কিছুই না বুঝা) I can make nothing of what he says.
  - **Make way** (রাস্তা করে দেয়া) The crewed make way for the leader.
  - **Man in the moon** (impossible or invisible thing- অসম্ভব বস্তু) What about you? You are seen to have become a man in the moon now-a-days.
  - **Naked eye** (খালি চোখ) That planet cannot be seen with the naked eye.
  - **Narrow escape** (narrowly saved from an accident- দারুণ বেঁচে যাওয়া) He had a narrow escape from the accident.
  - **Neck and crop** (completely- আপাদমস্তক) The intruder was turned out neck and crop.
  - **Now and then** (occasionally- মাঝে মাঝে) My friends come here now and then.
  - **Odds and ends** (strange things- টুকি-টুকি) Your brain is filled with all sorts of odds and ends.
  - **Of course** (naturally- অবশ্যই) Kamal succeeded in life and was of course praised by all.
  - **Of no avail** (of no use- বৃথা) My effort was of no avail.
  - **Of one's on account of** (without being asked- বেচছায়) She could not come to class on account of her illness.
  - **On the alert** (watchful and attentive- সতর্ক) Be on the alert when you sleep alone in this room.



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- Play to the gallery (to seek popular praise- প্রশাসিত হওয়া)** He was a great platform speaker because he knew the art of playing to the gallery.
- Play tricks (প্রতারণা করা)** He played tricks with me.
- Point blank (directly, bluntly- সরাসরি)** We asked him point blank.
- Qualified for (যোগ্য)** He is qualified for the post.
- Quick at, of (দ্রুত)** He is quick at figures.
- Quarrel with (কলহ করা)** Do not quarrel with your parents.
- Rag day (a funny and charming day of college life- শিক্ষা জীবনের আনন্দঘন দিন)** I remember many a rag day of my college life.
- Red handed (caught or arrested on the spot- হাতে নাতে ধরা)** The robbers were caught red handed by the public.
- Red-letter day (a memorable day- স্মরণীয় দিন)** The 26<sup>th</sup> march is a red-letter day to the people of Bangladesh.
- Root and branch (completely- পুরোপুরি)** The evil practice of untouch ability must be destroyed root and branch.
- Run cold (রক্ত ঠাণ্ডা হয়ে গেল)** My blood ran cold when I saw the sight.
- Run oneself out of breath (দম ফুরিয়ে গেল)** He ran himself out of breath and could not more any further.
- Salt of the earth (persons with very high qualities- জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তিবর্গ)** Man like Vedyasagar and Lincon were the salt of the earth.
- Save face (সম্মান রক্ষা করা)** I tried hard to save my face but failed.
- Ten to one (very likely- কম সম্ভাবনা)** Ten to one, this girl will pass in the examination.
- Through and through (completely- পুরোপুরি)** He is wet through and through.
- To a fault (excessively- অতিরিক্ত ভাবে)** She is generous to a fault.
- To be hard (কঠোর হওয়া)** I have to be hard on him as he was talking too much of liberty.
- To keep up appearance (বাহ্য ঠাট বজায় রাখা)** Don't spend so much to keep up appearance.
- Under a cloud (to be suspected of something- হত্যাভ্যাস)** Now he is in under a cloud.
- Up and doing (to be active and occupied- তৎপর হওয়া)** Be up and doing if you want to succeed in life.
- Up to the eyes (আকর্ষণ নিমগ্ন)** He is up to the eyes in debt.
- Unite with (একত্র হওয়া)** Be united with your friends.
- Union with (মিলন)** Rahim seeks union with him.
- Urge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা)** He urged upon the chairman for the sanction.
- Used to (অভ্যস্ত)** He used to play football.
- Useful to (উপকারী)** This book is useful to us.
- Watery grave (to drown and die- সলিল সমাধি)** The prince met with a watery grave.
- Wild goose chase (a worthless hunt or chase, a futile pursuit- পুণ্ড্র)** All the night they looked for the thief who took to his heels unwatched, and thus they made only a wild goose chase.
- With a view to (in order to with the intention of doing something- উদ্দেশ্যে)** He went there with a view to find job.
- With one voice (unitedly, jointly- এক বাক্যে)** All accepted my proposal with one voice.
- Yield to (নতি স্বীকার করা)** The rebels yielded to the king.
- Zeal for (প্রবল উৎসাহ)** He has a zeal for social work.
- Zealous for (আগ্রহী)** He is zealous for improvement.
- Zealous in (আগ্রহী)** Be zealous in a good cause.
- Zest for (অনুরাগ)** She has no zest for music.

## Most Important MCQ

### Part 2

01. The idiom which is not related to the concept: 'a positive attitude.'
- Ⓐ sour grapes Ⓑ get up and go Ⓒ shot in the arm Ⓓ rose-tinted glasses **Ans(A)**
02. 'He will finish the work —.'
- Ⓐ in no time Ⓑ right then Ⓒ of his cost Ⓓ absolutely **Ans(A)**
03. 'Cul-de-sac' means —.
- Ⓐ impasse Ⓑ turmoil Ⓒ a dark street Ⓓ a curve **Ans(A)**
04. The meaning of the idiom 'a dime a dozen' means —.
- Ⓐ something common Ⓑ something very rare Ⓒ something we need Ⓓ something very costly **Ans(A)**
05. What is the meaning of the idiom 'to follow your nose'?
- Ⓐ to discover something Ⓑ to follow your instinct Ⓒ to smell something Ⓓ to suspect a trick **Ans(B)**
06. 'A piece of cake' means —.
- Ⓐ something that is very easy Ⓑ A slice of cake Ⓒ An inexperienced person. Ⓓ A valueless act **Ans(A)**
07. The phrase "give a hand" means —.
- Ⓐ to help Ⓑ to stay Ⓒ to shake hands Ⓓ to extend one's hand **Ans(A)**
08. "Being down-to-earth" means —.
- Ⓐ Close to nature Ⓑ Hopeful Ⓒ Thrown to the ground Ⓓ Realistic **Ans(D)**
09. 'to get out of hand' means —.
- Ⓐ to go far away Ⓑ to get out of range Ⓒ to get out of control Ⓓ to get free **Ans(C)**
10. 'put something off' means —.
- Ⓐ tolerate something Ⓑ throw something away Ⓒ postpone or cancel a meeting or an engagement Ⓓ hide something **Ans(C)**
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## 11. 'Drum something into someone' means —.

- (A) beat a drum  
(B) teach something to someone forcefully  
(C) teach something to someone intensely  
(D) beat something like a drum

Ans C

## 12. 'Patricide' is —.

- (A) The crime of denying one's own land  
(B) The crime of killing one's own father  
(C) the crime of loving one's own country too much  
(D) an insect killer

Ans B

## 13. The term 'en route' means —.

- (A) Through the route (B) Through the way  
(C) On the way (D) In the way

Ans C

## 14. "Blue Chips" are

- (A) securities issue by the government  
(B) industrial shares considered to be a safe investment  
(C) industrial shares considered to be a risky investment  
(D) flat plastic counters used as money tokens

Ans B

## 15. Complete the proverb: Barking dogs .....

- (A) sound much (B) catch a thief  
(C) seldom bite (D) save none

Ans C

## 16. 'By and large' means —.

- (A) Very large (B) Mostly  
(C) Everywhere (D) Flash

Ans B

## 17. 'A hard nut to crack' means —.

- (A) House (B) Active person  
(C) Strong person (D) Difficult person

Ans D

## 18. 'Hole and corner' means —.

- (A) Crack (B) Hallow  
(C) Frank (D) Secrecy

Ans D

## 19. What is the meaning of the phrasal verb 'die down'?

- (A) become worker (B) get rid of  
(C) delete (D) a sound becoming fainter

Ans E

## 20. What is the meaning of "soft soap"?

- (A) To flatter for some end. (B) To recognize other's good deeds.  
(C) To speak high of others. (D) To speak ill of others.

Ans A

## 21. 'Wear and tear' means —.

- (A) clothing (B) disbursement  
(C) depreciation (D) accumulation

Ans C

## ENGLISH

### Chapter 19

# TRANSLATION & PROVERB

## Part 1

### At a glance (Most Important Information)

#### Some Important Translations

01. আমি যা বলি তা শোন। - Listen to what I say.
02. মানুষ মানুষের জন্য। - Man is for man.
03. সে এতক্ষণে বাড়ি পৌঁছে থাকবে। - He will have reached home by this time.
04. চলন্ত ট্রেন থেকে নামা বিপজ্জনক। - It is dangerous to get down from a running train.
05. যে লোকটি এখানে এসেছিল সে একজন ভালো গায়ক। - The man who came here is a good singer.
06. সে আমার চেয়ে দু'বছরের ছোট। - He is junior to me by two years.
07. সে কানেও শোনে না, চোখেও দেখে না। - He neither hears nor sees.
08. তিনি কখন আসবেন তা আমাদের সবার অজানা। - When he will come is unknown to all of us.
09. তুমি বরং এখন সেখানে যাও। - You had better go there now.
10. আমরা কলেজ ত্যাগ করতে না করতেই বৃষ্টি শুরু হল। - No sooner had we left college than it began to rain.
11. আমি, তুমি ও সে দৌড়াচ্ছি। - You, he and I are running.
12. তারা আজ বাড়ি এসেছে। - They have come home today.
13. আমরা স্টেশনে যেতে না যেতেই ট্রেনটি ছেড়ে দিল। - No sooner had we reached the station than the train left.
14. ভিক্ষার চাল, কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া। - Beggars can't be choosers.
15. আমি যদি লক্ষপতি হতাম। - If I were a millionaire!
16. অপরের দোষ ধরা তার স্বভাব। - It is his habit to find fault with others.
17. নকল করে ডিগ্রি নিয়ে লাভ নেই।  
- There is no gain in acquiring degree by copying.
18. তিনি আমার চেয়ে তিনগুণ বেশি বেতন পান। - His salary is three times as much as mine

19. রাজশাহীর আম খুব মিষ্ট, তাই নয় কি? - The mangoes of Rajshahi are very sweet, aren't they?
20. তুমি কি জানো সে কবে ফিরবে? - Do you know when he will come back?
21. সে যেমন সাহসী, তেমনি পরিশ্রমী। - He is as brave as industrious.
22. মামা এখন ঢাকায় আছেন, তাই না? - Uncle is now in Dhaka, isn't he?
23. সে যদি এখন এখানে থাকতো! - If he were here now!
24. মায়ের ভালোবাসার শেষ নাই। - There is no end of love of a mother.
25. কয়লা ধুলে ময়লা যায় না। - Black will take no other hue.
26. আমি যদি তার নাম জানতাম! - If I knew his name!
27. বাংলাদেশ অভিষেক ক্রিকেট টেস্ট ম্যাচ কোথায় খেলেছিল? - Where did Bangladesh play the debut cricket test match?
28. তুমি কি সাঁতার কাটতে জান? - Do you know how to swim?
29. যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল। - As you sow so you reap.
30. তাকে বিশ্বাস করা না করা একই কথা - It is all the same to believe him or not.
31. মা শিশুটিকে চাঁদ দেখাচ্ছেন। - Mother shows the moon to the child.
32. এ অলংকারটি খাঁটি সোনার তৈরি। - This ornament is made of pure gold.
33. চরিত্রবান মানুষকে সবাই শ্রদ্ধা করে। - Everyone respects a man of character.
34. এ সংসারে তার আপন বলতে কেউ নাই। - He has no kith and kin of his own in this world.
35. শীতে প্রকৃতি নির্জীব থাকে। - Nature remains dull in winter.
36. আমরা কলেজে পৌঁছার পর বৃষ্টি শুরু হল। - It began to rain after we had reached college.
37. ছেলেটির সর্দি হয়েছে। - The boy has caught cold.
38. আমি যদি কোটিপতি হতাম। - I wish I were a millionaire.
39. তিনি ব্যবসায় প্রচুর টাকা খাটিয়েছেন। - He has invested a lot of money in business.



১০. আকাশ মেঘে ঢাকা, তাই না? The sky is covered with clouds, isn't it?  
 ১১. আমি যদি আবার শিশু হতে পারতাম! - Had I been a child again!  
 ১২. বন্দুক তাক করতে না করতেই পাখিটি উড়ে গেল। - No sooner had he aimed at his gun than the birds flew away.  
 ১৩. তুমি কি কাউকে রাস্তায় দাঁড়িয়ে থাকতে দেখেছিলে? - Did you see anybody standing on the road?  
 ১৪. সে ভাতও খাবে না, ফুলেও যাবে না। - He will neither eat rice nor go to school.  
 ১৫. গত সোমবার থেকে অবিরাম বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে। - It has been raining in torrents since last Monday.  
 ১৬. তুমি গতকাল তোমার চাচির সাথে দেখা করেছিলে, তাই না? - You met your aunt yesterday, didn't you?  
 ১৭. আমি যদি একজন কোটিপতি হতে পারতাম! - If I were a billionaire!  
 ১৮. এই বইটি অনেক দিন আগে লেখা হয়েছিল। - This book was written many years ago.  
 ১৯. তিনি যা বলেন তা সত্য নয়। - What he says is not true.  
 ২০. তখন সূর্য প্রায় ডুবু ডুবু। - Then the sun was about to set.

### Important Common Proverbs

- A bad workman quarrels with his tools- নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা।  
 A beggar can never be a bankrupt- মাথা নেই তার মাথা ব্যথা।  
 A beggar has nothing to lose- ন্যাংটার নেই বাটপারের ভয়।  
 A bolt from the blue- বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত।  
 A burnt child dreads the fire- ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভয় পায়/চুন বলে গাল পোড়ে; দই দেখলে ভয় করে।  
 A carpet knight- তালপাতার সিঁপাই।  
 A cat has nine lives- কই মাছের প্রাণ বড় শক্ত।  
 A cat lows fish, but she is loath to wet her feet- ধরি মাছ না ছুঁই পানি।  
 A dog is a lion in his lane- যে বনে বাঘ নেই সেই বনে শেয়ালই রাজা/নাই বনে শিয়াল রাজা।  
 A fool cannot be silent- বোকা চুপ করে থাকতে পারে না।  
 A fool laughs when other laughs- বোকা হাসে অন্যের হাসি দেখে।  
 A fool to others to himself a sage- গায়ে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল।  
 A friend in need is a friend indeed- অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু।  
 A full purse never lacks friends- সুসময়ে অনেকেই বন্ধু বটে।  
 A Greek meeting a Greek- সেখানে সেখানে কোলাকুলি/চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।  
 A guilty mind is always suspicious- চোরের মনে পুলিশ পুলিশ।  
 A host in himself- একাই একশো।  
 A hungry fox is an angry fox- পেটে গেলে, পিঠে সয়।  
 A hungry kite sees a dead horse a far- ভাগাড়ে গরু মরে, শকুনির টনক নড়ে।  
 A husband with two wives can never be happy- দুই স্ত্রী যার, দুঃখ তার।  
 A jest derived hard, loses its point- লেবু কচলালে তেতো হয়।  
 A liar ought to have a good memory- মিথ্যুককে ভালো স্মৃতিশক্তি থাকতে হয়।  
 A light purse is a hearty curse- ট্যাক খালি ত মুখ বালি।  
 A little learning is a dangerous thing- অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ংকরী।  
 A man is known by the company- সঙ্গী দ্বারা মানুষ চেনা যায়।  
 Bad news runs fast/apace- দুঃসংবাদ বাতাসের আগে ছড়ায়।  
 Barking dogs seldom bite- যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না / পচা আদার ঝাল বেশি।  
 Beat about the bush- অন্ধকারে ঢিল মারা।  
 Beggars must not be choosers - ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া।  
 Beggars on horseback will ride to the devil- গরিবের ঘোড়া রোগ।  
 Better alone than in bad company - কুসঙ্গে থাকার চেয়ে একা থাকা ভালো।  
 Better an empty house than a bad tenant- দুষ্ট গরু অপেক্ষা শূন্য গোয়াল ভালো।  
 Cast pearls before swine- উলু বনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো / বানরের গলায় মুক্তার মালা দেওয়া।  
 Charity begins at home- আগে ঘর তবে পর।  
 Charity ripe, soon rotten- আগে ঘর তবে পর।  
 Cheap goods are dear in long run- সস্তার তিন অবস্থা।  
 Child is father to the man- উঠতি মুলো পড়নেই চেনা যায়।  
 Child's play thing- ছেলের হাতে মোয়া।  
 Civility costs nothing- ভদ্র হতে পরস্যা লাগে না।  
 Console a person after undoing him- গোড়া কেটে ডগায় জল দেওয়া।  
 Cut your coat according to your cloth- আয় বুকে ব্যয় কর।  
 Danger often comes where danger is feared- যেখানে বাঘের ভয় সেখানেই সন্ধ্যা হয়।  
 Dangers do not come alone- বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।  
 David and Jonathan- অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধুদ্বয়।  
 Day and night are alike to a blindman- অন্ধের কিবা রাত্রি কিবা দিন।  
 Death keeps no calendar- মৃত্যু বলে কয়ে আসে না।  
 Delays are dangerous- শুভস্য শীঘ্রম।  
 Devil would not listen to the scripture- চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনি।  
 Diamond cuts diamond- রতনে রতন চেনে।  
 Diligence is the mother of good luck- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যের প্রসূতি।  
 Do not speak an unpleasant truth- অপ্রিয় সত্য কথা বলতে নেই।  
 Do or die- মন্ত্রের সাধন কিংবা শরীর পতন/ মারো নয় মরো।  
 Don't exchange substance for shadow- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত পরিত্যাগ করিও না।  
 Empty vessels sound much- খালি কলস বাজে বেশি/ অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার/ ফোঁপরা টেকির শব্দ বেশি।  
 Every cloud has a silver lining- মন্দের মধ্যেও মঙ্গল নিহিত থাকে।  
 Every effect must have a cause- সব কিছুর পিছেই কারণ থাকে।  
 Every shoe fits not every foot- অনভ্যাসের ফোঁটা কপালে চড়চড় করে।  
 Every sin carries its own punishment- পাপ ছাড়ে না বাপকে।  
 Everybody's business is nobody's business- ভাগের মাং গঙ্গা পায় না।  
 Everyman is for himself- চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।  
 Example is better than precept- উপদেশ অপেক্ষা দৃষ্টান্ত ভালো।  
 Experience teaches us caution- ন্যাড়া একবারই বেলতলা যায়।  
 Fair words butter no par ships- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজে না।  
 Faith will move mountains- বিশ্বাস পাহাড়কেও টলায়।  
 Familiarity breeds contempt- বেশি মাখামাখি করলে মান থাকে না।  
 Fate rules everywhere- ভাগ্য ফলতি সর্বত্র।  
 Faults are thick where love is thin- যাকে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা।  
 Fifth columnist- ঘরের শত্রু বিভীষণ।  
 Fine words butter no parsnips- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজে না।  
 Flattery is the food of fools- তোষামুদে বোকা মজে।  
 Fools praise fools- মূর্খই মূর্খের কদর করে।  
 Fools rush in where angels fear to tread- মোগল-পাঠান হৃদ হালো ফারসি পড়ে তাঁতী / হাতি ঘোড়া গেল তল, ভেড়া বলে কত জল।  
 Grasp all, lose all- অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।  
 Great boast, small roast- ফ্যান দিয়ে ভাত খায়, গল্প করে দই।  
 Half a loaf is better than no loaf- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।



Handsome is that handsome does- রূপে কালো, গুণে আলো।

Heart alone buys heart- কেবল মন দিয়েই মন জয় করা যায়।

Hide in a superficial way- শাক দিয়ে মাছ ঢাকা।

High winds blow on high hills- উঁচু গাছেই বেশি ঝড় লাগে।

Honesty is the best policy- সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা।

Honour is love- সম্মান হলো নীরব প্রেম।

Hunger is the best sauce- ক্ষুধা থাকলে নুন দিয়েও খাওয়া যায়।

Ill got, ill spent- পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়।

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

Industry is the mother of success- পরিশ্রমই সৌভাগ্যেরও প্রসূতি।

It is all for the best- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।

It is just the beginning of the trouble- এই তো কলির শুরু।

Leopard cannot change its spots- স্বভাব যায় না মরলে।

Let bygones be bygones- গতস্য শোচনা নাহি।

Life is but a walking shadow- জীবন চলমান ছায়া ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়।

Like father, like son- যেমন বাপ তেমনি বাটা।

Little birds may peck a dead lion- হাতি আড় হলে চামচিকেও লাথি মারে।

Look before you leap- দেখে শুনে পা বাড়ানো / ভাবিয়া করিও কাজ।

Love conquers all- প্রেম সব জয় করে।

Love is blind- প্রেম অন্ধ।

Make a mountain of a molehill- তিলকে তাল করা।

Make hay while the sun shines- ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা।

Many a little makes a mickle- দশের লাঠি, একের বোঝা / রাই কুড়িয়ে বেল

Many men, many minds- নানা মূনির নানা মত / যার লাঠি তার মাটি।

Might is right- জোর যার মূলুক তার।

Misfortune never comes alone/Misfortune come in battalions- বিপদ কখনো একা আসে না।

Money begets money- টাকায় টাকা আনে।

Money is the root cause of all unhappiness- অর্থই অনর্থের মূল।

Money is the root of all evils- অর্থই অনর্থের মূল।

Money makes everything- টাকায় কি না হয়।

No man is born wise- কেউই জ্ঞানী হয়ে জন্মায় না।

No pains, no gains- দুঃখ বিনা সুখ লাভ হয় কি মম্বীতে? / কষ্ট না করলে কেউ মেলবে না।

None can control a woman's tongue- অবলার মুখই বল।

Nothing can come out of nothing- কারণ বিনা কার্য হয় না।

Nothing like force- ঠেলার নাম বাবাজি।

Nothing succeeds like success- জলেই জল বাধে।

Nunky pays- লাগে টাকা দেবে গৌরী সেন।

Of the times, Of the manners- সেই রামও নেই, সেই অযোধ্যাও নেই।

Oil your own machine- নিজের চরকায় তেল দাও।

Old habits die hard- পুরোনো অভ্যাস যেতে চায় না।

One sows, another reaps- যার ধন তার নয়, নেপোয় মারে দই।

One swallow does not make a summer- এক মায়ে শীত যায় না।

One poison is antidote against another poison - কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা

Penny wise pound foolish- বজ্র আঁটুনি ফক্ষা গেরো / সস্তার তিন অবস্থা।

Physician, heal thyself- কামলা, আপনি সামলা।

Pitch your aims high- মারিত গণ্ডার, লটিত ভাণ্ডার।

Practice makes a man perfect- গাইতে গাইতে গায়ন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন।

Pride goes before a fall/ destruction- অতি দর্পে হত লক্ষ্য।

Quit-not certainty for hope- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত পরিত্যাগ করিও না।

Riches have wings- লক্ষ্মী চঞ্চলা।

Rob peter to pay Paul- গরু মেরে জুতা দান।

Rome was not built in a day- কোনো বৃহৎ কার্য রাতারাতি সম্পন্ন হয় না।

Safe bind, safe find- সাবধানের মার নেই।

Saucepan should not call the kettle black- ওল বলে, মান কচু! তুমি নাকি লাগ। অথবা, চালুন বলে ছুঁচ তোমার পেছনে কেন ছাঁদা।

Self help is the best help- নিজের বলই শ্রেষ্ঠ বল।

Self-preservation is the first law of nature- আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম / চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।

Silence gives consent - মৌনতা সন্মতির লক্ষণ।

Slow of work but quick to eat- কাজে কুঁড়ে ভোজনে দেড়ে।

Some have the hop, some stick in the gap- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।

Something is better than nothing- নাই আমার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।

Soon ripe, soon rotten- ইঁচড়ে পাকলে গোলায় যায়।

Speak plain and spare none- স্পষ্ট স্পষ্ট কথা বল।

The grapes are sour- পান না তাই খান না।

The guilty mind needs no accuser- দোষী নিজেই নিজের সাক্ষী।

The indolent can never thrive- কুঁড়ের অন্ন হয় না।

The more laws, the more offenders- বজ্র আঁটুনি ফক্ষা গেরো।

To add insult to injury- কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটে দেয়া/ মড়ার উপর খাঁড়ার ঘা।

To be abashed- থোঁতা মুখ ভোঁতা হওয়া।

Unity is strength, disruption is ruin- একতায় উত্থান, বিভেদে পতন।

Virtue always triumphs- যতো ধর্মভক্তো জয় / যথা ধর্ম তথা জয়।

Virtue thrives best in adversity- বিপদের দিনেই গুণ প্রকাশ পায়।

Waste not, want not- অপচয় করো না, অভাব হবে না / অপচয়ে অভাব ঘটে।

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry- দাঁত থাকতে দাঁতের মর্যাদা বোঝা যায় না।

We shall catch larks when the sky falls- সাত মণ তেলও পুড়বে না, রাধাও নাচবে না।

What can't be cured must be endured- কপালের ভোগ ভুগতেই হয়।

What God wills is for good- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।

What god wills no frost can kill- রাখে আল্লাহ্ মারে কে?

What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose- সকল রোগের এক ওষুধ নয়।

What is sport to one is death to another- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ

When the cat is away, the mice will play- বামুন গেল ঘর, লাঙল তুলে ধর।

When the danger is gone, God is forgotten- কাজের সময় কাজী, কাজ ফুরালে পাজী।

Where there is a will, there is a way- ইচ্ছা থাকলেই উপায় হয়।

Wishes never fill the bag- শুধু কথায় পেট ভরে না।

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear- আমড়া গাছে আম হয় না।



11. Choose the correct translation of the following sentence-

- “মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্র ধর্মী লেখক” :  
 (A) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.  
 (B) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.  
 (C) Mir Musharraf Hussain wrote descriptively.  
 (D) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a wonderful writer.
- (Ans) B

12. Choose the appropriate translation of “তুমি আমাকে এটি আগে দিতে পারলে ভালো হতো”।

- (A) It would have been better if you could give it to me earlier  
 (B) It could have been better if you could give it earlier  
 (C) It should have been better if you gave it to me earlier  
 (D) Giving it to me earlier should have been better.
- Ans: A

13. Choose the appropriate translation of আমি তোমার জায়গায় হলে  
বাঁকিটি নিতাম না।

- (A) Was I you I would not take the risk.  
 (B) If I were you I could not have taken the risk.  
 (C) If I as you, I would not take the risk.  
 (D) If I were in your shoes, I would not have taken the risk.
- (Ans) D

14: Choose the English translation of “সৌভাগ্যক্রমে পরের বাসে আমি উঠতে পেরেছিলাম।”

- (A) Fortunately I could get into the next bus.  
 (B) Fortunately I managed the next bus.  
 (C) Luckily I entered the next bus.  
 (D) Luckily I rode the next bus.
- (Ans. A)

15. The best translation of 'আরজ. আলী মাতৃকর বাংলাদেশের এক বিশ্বকর ব্যক্তি' is-

- (A) Aroj Ali Matubbor is a surprising personality of Bangladesh.  
 (B) Aroj Ali Matubbor is an amazing Bangladeshi personality.  
 (C) Aroj Ali Matubbor is Bangladesh's startling person.  
 (D) Aroj Ali Matubbor is a wiend Bangladeshi person. **(Ans B)**

16. তারা সাগরের কাছে একটি কুটিরে বাস করত।

10. (A) They lived in a hut closed to sea.  
(B) They lived in a hut close by sea.  
(C) They lived in a hut close to the sea.  
(D) They lived in a hut close with the sea.
- Ans C

17. 'বইটি কেমন কাটছে'?

- ① How does the book cut readers?  
 ② Does the book cut well?  
 ③ Is the book leaving the market?  
 ④ How is the book selling?
- Ans D**

18. 'পুষ্টিকর খাদ্য স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য ভালো'।

- (A) Good food is for good health.  
 (B) Nutritious food is good for health.  
 (C) Nutrients in food is good and healthy.  
 (D) Healthy food is good for health.
- Ans (B)**

19. 'কি করে অংকটি করতে হয় তা তিনি আমাকে দেখালেন' is-

- (A) He shows me to do the sum  
 (B) He showed me to do the sum  
 (C) He showed me how to do the sum  
 (D) He showed me do the sum.
- Ans (C)

20. The translation of 'আমি তাকে বুঝাতে চেষ্টা করব'-

- (A) I will making him to understand  
 (B) I will try make him understand  
 (C) I will try to make him to understand  
 (D) I will try to make him understand.
- Ans: D**



**ENGLISH**  
**Chapter 20****LITERATURE****Part 1****At a glance (Most Important Information)****Periods of English Literature****The Anglo-Saxon Period**

- ❑ The old English Period = 450 - 1066

**The Middle English Period**

- ❑ Middle English Period = 1066 - 1500.

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

**The Renaissance Period**

- ❑ The Renaissance Period = 1500 - 1660.

| Period                      | Duration   | Period                  | Duration   |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Preparation for Renaissance | 1500- 1558 | The Commonwealth Period | 1649- 1660 |
| The Elizabethan Age         | 1558- 1603 | The Shakespearean Age   | 1590- 1616 |
| The Jacobean Age            | 1603-1625  | The Puritan Age         | 1620- 1660 |
| The Caroline Age            | 1625- 1649 |                         |            |

- ❑ The Neoclassical Period = 1660 - 1798.

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

- ❑ The Romantic Period = 1798 - 1832

- ❑ The Victorian Period = 1832 - 1901.

**The Modern Period**

- ❑ The Modern Period = 1901 - 1939.

| Period               | Duration   |
|----------------------|------------|
| The Edwardian Period | 1901-1910  |
| The Georgian Period  | 1910- 1936 |

- ❑ The Postmodern Period = 1939 -----

**এক নজরে ইংরেজি সাহিত্যিকদের উপাধি**

| Title                     | Name                | Title                                     | Name                |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| Father of English         | Geoffrey Chaucer    | Father of the Sonnet                      | Petrarch            |
| Founder of English Prose  | Alfred the Great    | The First Sonneteer in English Literature | Sir Thomas Wyatt    |
| Father of English Prose   | William Tyndale     | The First Compiler of Dictionary          | Samuel Johnson      |
| Father of English Tragedy | Christopher Marlowe | Well known for dramatic Monologue         | Robert Browning     |
| Father of Revenge Tragedy | Thomas Kyd          | Poet of Poets                             | Edmund Spenser      |
| Father of English Novel   | Henry Fielding      | Bard Of Avon                              | William Shakespeare |
| Father of English Essay   | Francis Bacon       | Mock- Heroic Poet                         | Alexander Pope      |



|                                     |                          |  |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Father of short story               | Edger Allen Poe          | Poet of Nature                             | William Wordsworth |
| Father of Metaphysical Poetry       | John Donne               | Poet of Supernaturalism                    | S.T Coleridge      |
| Master of English Satire            | Jonathan Swift           | Poet of Beauty                             | John Keats         |
| Father of Modern English Literature | G.B. Shaw                | Rebel Poet                                 | Lord Byron         |
| Father of Romanticism               | Wordsworth and Coleridge | Representative of Victorian Age            | Alfred Tennyson    |
| Father of Science Fiction           | Jules Verne              | Anti- romantic Novelist of Romantic Period | Jane Austen        |

### Some Important Literary Terms

| Literary Terms                          | Definition   | Example   |
|---|--|---|
| Allegory (রূপক)                         | An allegory is a story or verse with double meanings.  | Animal Farm by George Orwell, Faerie Queene by Edmund Spenser.  |
| Alliteration (অনুপ্রাস)                 | Alliteration is the repetition of initial sounds.  | velvet, fulfil.   |
| Analogy (সাদৃশ্য)                       | Analogy is the comparison of two pairs which have the same relationship.   | Her hair is the night, As busy as bee.  |
| Ballad (গাথা)                           | A ballad is a song that tells a story.   | The Second Coming by W.B. Yeats   |
| Bibliography (গ্রন্থপঞ্জি)              | A list of books, essays and monographs on a subject, or a list.  | Smith, John Jacob Jingleheimer, and Cindy Lu.Wu Xia and the Art of Scooter Maintenance. New York: Springer, 2008. |
| Blank verse (অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ)          | Poetry consisting of iambic pentameter lines without rhyme at the end.   | The moon takes its bath in lovely silver dust.  |
| Canto (সর্গ)                            | A subdivision of an epic or narrative poem.  | -----   |
| Catastrophy (ধ্বংস/বিপর্যয়)            | The tragic end of dramatic events.   | -----   |
| Chorus (বৃন্দগীতি)                      | Chorus is a group of performers in a play who comment the action.  | -----   |
| Couplet (শ্লোক)                         | Two lines of verse rhyming together.   | "Singing he was, or fluting all the day<br>He was as fresh as is the month of May"                                |
| Drama (নাটক)                            | A piece of writing that tells a story and is performed on a stage. (Comedy, Tragedy, Farce, Melodrama)                             | "Oedipus Rex" by Sophocles.   |
| Dramatic Monologue (নাটকীয় স্বগতোক্তি) | A literary work in which a single speaker expresses his thoughts and feelings to a silent listener.                                | "My last Duchess" by Robert Browning.   |
| Elegy (শোকগাথা)                         | An Elegy is a poem of lamentation, composed of; death, war, love and similar themes.   | "In memory of W.B. Yeats" by W.H Auden  |
| Epic (মহাকাব্য)                         | An Epic is a long narrative poem, on a grand scale, about the deeds of warriors and heroes.  | "The Iliad" by Homer  |
| Fable (উপকথা)                           | A short story that usually is about animals and that is intended to teach a lesson.  | "The Fox and The Crow". by Aesop,<br>"Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift.                                      |
| Hymn (প্রশংসা সঙ্গীত)                   | A lyric poem or song in praise of a god or hero.   | -----   |
| Hyperbole (অতিরঞ্জন)                    | Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.  | I have a million things to do today.  |
| Homophones (সমোচ্চারিত ভিন্নার্থক শব্দ) | Each of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meaning, origins, or spelling.                               | Air: heir, some: sum, Suite: sweet.   |
| Homonym (সমস্বর)                        | Each of two or more words having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins.                            | Left (verb): left (noun), wound (injury):<br>wound (wrap around)  |
| Irony (বক্রবাত)                         | The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or empathic effect. | A very fine friend you are to forsake me<br>in my trouble.  |
| Limerick (কৌতুকপূর্ণ ছড়া)              | A form of light verse.   | -----   |



| Literary Terms                       | Definition   | Example   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Metaphor (রূপক)                      | An implicit comparison between two different things.   | The man is a mad dog.   |
| Myth (পুরাণ কথা)                     | An ancient story about gods and goddesses and their mysterious forces.                                     | The greek myth, The Roman Myth  |
| Mythology (পুরাণ তত্ত্ব)             | Myths are collectively called mythology.   | Ramayan, Agamemnon, Mahabharat.   |
| Ode (গাথা কবিতা)                     | A poem in which a person expresses a strong feeling of love or respect for someone or something.           | Ode on Solitude by Alexander pope.                                      |
| Personification (ব্যক্তিরূপে প্রকাশ) | The representation of an abstract quality in human form.   | Lighting danced across the sky, Opportunity was knocking at her door.   |
| Prosody (ছন্দবিজ্ঞান)                | The study or science of versification.   | "Aeneid" by Virgil, "To my dear and Loving Husband" by Anne Bradstreet. |
| Protagonist (প্রধান চরিত্র)          | The leading character of actor in a play.  | In "The Hunger Games", Katniss is the protagonist.                      |
| Simile (উপমা)                        | An explicit comparison between two different things.   | He is as dangerous as a tiger.  |
| Soliloquy (স্বাত্ত্বিক)              | A dramatic technique of speaking alone on the stage.   | "To be or not be? that is the question" by Hamlet.                      |
| Sonnet (চতুর্দশপদী কবিতা)            | The ordinary sonnet consists of fourteen lines.  | "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" by William Shakespeare.       |
| Tragedy (বিয়োগাত্মক নাটক)           | The imitation of an action that is serious and also, as having magnitude, complete in itself.              | "Macbeth" by Shakespeare, A Doll's House by Henrick Ibsen.              |
| Wit (বসন্ত ও চাতুর্যপূর্ণ)           | Wit is a form of intelligent humour, the ability to say or write things that are clever and usually funny. | -----   |

## Part 2

## Most Important MCQ

- Who wrote The Color Purple?  
 A Alice Walker B Maya Angelou  
 C Mario Puzo D Willa Cather **Ans A**
- Who wrote The Shock Doctrine?  
 A Naomi Klein B Sarah Waters  
 C Elizabeth Kolbert D Kate Atkinson **Ans A**
- Which one is a primary epic?  
 A Aeneid B Paradise Lost  
 C Beowulf D The Faerie Queen **Ans C**
- What is the theme of the poem?  
 A Men are mortal.  
 B From a high place some men are found born sinners.  
 C Some people will never be civilized.  
 D Men have both and good evil in them. **Ans B**
- When did the Rivonia Trial take place in South Africa?  
 A Between 1962 and 1963  
 B Between 1862 and 1863  
 C Between 1964 and 1965  
 D Between 1963 and 1964 **Ans D**
- When did Nelson Mandela become the president of South Africa?  
 A 1990 B 1994 C 1993 D 1995 **Ans B**
- The name of Kalpana Chawla's first space mission was—  
 A Mission STS 67 B Mission STS 107  
 C Mission STS 87 D Mission STS 97 **Ans C**
- William Golding wrote:  
 A King Lear B Great Expectations  
 C Lord of the Flies D Arms and the Man **Ans C**
- "Be curious, not judgmental" is said by —.  
 A William Shakespeare B Khalil Gibran  
 C T. S. Elliot D Walt Whitman **Ans D**
- Who is the first South African woman Nobel Laureate?  
 A Nadine Gordimer B Toni Morrison  
 C Margaret Atwood D Nadia Murad **Ans A**
- Who is the Turkish novelist?  
 A Orhan Pamuk B W.B Yeats  
 C Alfred Tennyson D Robert Frost **Ans A**
- The Good Earth, — is a novel set in China.  
 A which by Pearl Buck  
 B which was written by Pearl Buck  
 C was written by Pearl Buck  
 D Pearl Buck being the one who wrote it **Ans C**
- A long speech expressing the thoughts of a character—  
 A prose B narrative poem  
 C soliloquy D suspense **Ans C**
- Which mood is evoked by the following sentence?  
 "A bright sun glinted from the skyscraper windows..."  
 A Happy B Melancholic  
 C Determined D Pessimistic **Ans A**
- A... is a poem or prose composition in which the prevailing vices or follies are held up to ridicule or scorn.  
 A lyric B dramatic monologue  
 C satire D ballad **Ans C**
- The poetic drama *Faust* was written by...  
 A Byron B Goethe C Shakespeare D Ibsen **Ans B**
- Margaret Atwood is a ... poet and novelist.  
 A Norwegian B German  
 C Canadian D British **Ans C**
- The Cherry Orchard* is a play written by...  
 A Alexander Chekhov B Nikolai Chekhov  
 C George Chekhov D Anton Chekhov **Ans A**
- Othello* is a — by William Shakespeare.  
 A tragedy B comedy  
 C tragicomedy D history play **Ans A**
- Who is the author of *Titus Andronicus*?  
 A Thomas Hardy B Shakespeare  
 C Emily Bronte D John Milton **Ans B**