



t a glance (Most Important Information)

Noun : যে Word ছারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, প্রাণি, ছান

	Some Important I	Rules of Using N	loun	TATE SEL
	এর পরে noun বসে। এমনকি preposition এর পর und বলে।	যদি কোনো verb-ও আসে	তাহলেও ঐ verb এর সাথে (ing) যুক্ত	হয়ে noun fo
Ex: Language is used Ex: He is wearing the Rule 02 বাকে commo (i) We take a decision (ii) A girl is singing. Rule 03 Infinitive বা (Ex: (i) To plan is to f (iii) Mr John, the prin Rule 04 Participle, Go Rule 05 Enough শ্বতি (i) When your body do (ii) A seventeen year of	for (communicate). shirt for (go) to university. on noun ও collective noun এর সাথে determ i based on some information. Gerund কে noun হিসেবে এবং Appositive কে orecast. icipal of Ideal College, is not only learne erund and Infinitive এর পর noun বসে। noun এর পূর্বে/ পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে কিন্তু সক্ ces not get enough food, it cannot make to old boy is not old enough to vote in an ele ech এর ৮টি ভাগের প্রতিটির নাম Noun হয়।	Description of the column and the state of the state of the column and the colum	l for communication. shirt for going to university. at etc.) বসে অথবা plural form হয় ns based on some information. বু ার করা হয়। s my favourite hobby.	
Noun	® Adjective reposition-এর মধ্যকার word টি Noun হয়।	© Verb	@Adverb	Ans
A noun	B adverb	© conjunction মাত্র word থাকলে সেটা Nou	n হয়।	Ans
(A) verb Rule-09 Adjective এর য	B adverb altri the বসালে তা plural common noun এ গ	© noun পরিণত হয় এবং verb plural	D conjunction	Ansi
Ex: The rich are not a Rule-10 Factitive obje Ex: We made him cap	ect হিসেবে যদি কোন word কে ব্যবহার করতে হয	Ex: The poor are no তাহলে তা noun হবে। Ex: They elected ma		14.45
	O. C.	Ex: They elected me	cnairperson.	3-16-5-16-5
Ex: Alim, boy, hen, bo Concrete Noun কে চার	01. Concrete Noun ও 02. Abstract N ান্থ বিশেষ্য) : যে noun এর বাহ্যিক বা দৈহিক উপন্থি	তি আছে এবং যাকে ইন্দ্রিয়ের	128	e Noun বলে
7 CISON	Amin, Rasel, Runi, Ruma	River		THE WAY
Place	Dhaka, New York, London, Paris	Sea	The Padma, The Jamuna,	The Nile
Organization	UNO, WTO, WHO		The Mediterranean, The I	Red Sea
Note বাংলায় 'র' ব্যবহার কা Ex: Karim's, John's এ Common Noun (জাতিব	রে জোর দিয়ে কথা বলা হয়। যেমন: করিমের, রহি। বং Common এর ক্ষেত্রে s' ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেম চিক বিশেষ্য): যে Noun দারা একই জাতীয় কো	মর ইত্যাদি। ইংরেজিতে এই	The Pacific, The Atlantic. 'র' কে proper noun এর ক্ষেত্রে' s ব্য Motijheel Boys' School ইত্যাদি। র্দিষ্ট করে না বঝিয়ে ঐ জাতীয় সকলকে	বৈহার করা হয়
Person	-	La Villa	a and alder	CALMIN SIGN
Animal	Man, Woman, Boy, Girl etc.	Thing	Book, Pen, Car etc.	- protection (Sec.
Altitual	Cow, Tiger, Dog etc.	Place	Village Town Court	42 10 C 10 C 10 C

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Collective Noun (সমষ্টিৰাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun একই জাতীয় কতকগুলি ব্যক্তি বা বন্ধু পৃথকভাবে না বুৰিয়ে তাদের সমষ্টিকে বুঝায়, তাকে Collective

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

Noun বলে। যেমন : Army, Cattle, Court, Group, Jury, Man, Navy, Police, Team ইত্যাদি।

Village, Town, Country etc.

The second second second second	Non-count noun	Count noun	Non-count noun
Count noun	Weather	A man; Men	Mankind; man
Climate; Climates		A snowflake; Snowflakes	Snow Snow (8)
A human being; Human beings	Work	A sunbeam; Sunbeams	Sunlight; sunshine
A job; Jobs	Machinery	· A traffic jam; Traffic jams	Traffic flor that a fine on G .
A machine: Machines	Machinery	The contract of the state of th	al ave stra i Eve cottle neonle

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

Ex: The people are generally considered to be ignorant fellows. Rule-04 কিছু কিছু শব্দ দেখতে plural হলেও প্রকৃতপক্ষে এগুলো singular এবং এদের পরবর্তী verbও singular হয়ে থাকে।

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

Rule-05 নিম্নোক্ত noun গুলির singular ও plui	Canon Salmon	Crops	Sheep	Apparatus	Spices
Deer Gross Innings		e bought five	dozen oranges	from Nagpur.	According:
Deer Gross Minus i) I saw ten sheep and five deer. cule-06 নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলোর পূর্বে যদি নির্দিষ্ট স	ত্যাবাচক বিশেষণ থাকে তাহলে এ	দের সাথে ''s/es	s" यूक रय़ ना, कि	এদের পূর্বে যদি দ	वनिर्मिष्ठ সংখ্যा थ
कार्यात शर्व यमि निर्मार	কে তাহলে এদের সাথে "s/es" যুড	চ হয়।	7.5		

(लयन: some, several etc.) वा त्कान मध्या ना याद्य प्राप्त	score	gross	head	pair	hundred	thousand
fathom yoke	(IA)				ici)lim rolli	CLERGED WILLIAM

Brace of times. Ex: I've done it

.B hundred

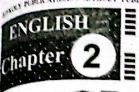
hundreds

(D) hundredth

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A PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY A		THE RESERVE OF THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON O
Use of Some	Important	Determiners
	WHAT OF THE PARTY OF	The second secon

		The state of the s	of the final professional states and an extension of the state of the	1.84 - 1.1
Rule-01: কিছু determiner আ	ছে যারা ভধু Count Noun এর সাথে বা unt Noun উভয়ের সাথেই ব্যবহৃত হয়।	বহৃত হয় এবং কিছু আছে যারা ওধু Non-co যেমন :	ount Noun এর সাথেই ব্যবহৃত ব	য়ে। আবার
	these books. Fetch me a duster.		a farming to real their	
(A) a lot of	® plenty of	© a good deal of	all of them	(Ans(A)
Rule-02: Few, a few, only a	few এর সাথে countable noun ব	म । Few षांत्रा ना वार्थक (निर्दे वनांत्नरे	চলে) বোঝায়, a few দারা আ দে	বাধক (অন্ন
কয়েক) বোঝায় এবং only a fe	ew ঘারা অল্প কয়েককে নির্দিষ্টভাবে বোঝা	য়। পরি বুল প্রার্থ চলজার এর চুল চল্টার	The first state of the state of	
Ex : Choose the correct :				
A I have a little friends in		B I have little friends in Ban		
© I have few friends in B		D I have a few friend in Bang		Ans
	a little এর সাথে uncountable no a little ঘারা অল্প কিছুকে নির্দিষ্টভাবে বে	un বসে। Little দারা না বোধক (নেই বল বাঝায়।	(लंश हर्ल) (वाबाय, a little वाया	न्त्रा स्वायद
Ex: is currently av	ailable to researchers and phys	icians who study the indigenous life	e of Bangladesh.	
A little information		© Little information	A few information	Ans
Ex : I still have — money	in my pocket.		Annual Bell time to Policy 1995	Total
(A) a little	® many	© few	D a few	Ans
	যিদি Only আসে, তবে Only এবং Fo	ew / Little এর মাঝে a বসাতে হবে।	on its . yumm enidate	
Ex: —— in the world e a Only little nations			O Orler o Companions	
The state of the s		© Only a little nations le noun এর পূর্বে Much বসে। যেমন-	Only a few nations	Ans
	o do this afternoon? If not, I'd l		obyomb Lilia i soi	observ.
A many work	B much work	© many works	nuch works	(Ans(B)
	Control Comment of Control Prints	Properties	and a least purious alone ion along	
Part 2	Most	mportant MCQ -		A PE
01. We have not been given -	update on the patient's condit	ion. 08. My house is comfor	rtable than my father's.	Tion
A some	B none	(A) very	® much	1.51
© any	© much	ns(C) C to	1 much more	Ans(D)
02. I like travelling to visit of	different places of the world. In	this 09. Do you have — to do	this afternoon? If not, I we	ould like
sentence the verbal nour	ı is-	to take you to a movie.	nata, Olimpust	
A travelling	® visit	M many work	® much work	TA .
© world	① places	© many works	© much works	(Ans(B)
3. One and a half million	people drive rickshaws for a liv	ving, 10. "There is — on the ro		
plus - hundred thousar	nd who own and repair them.	© too much traffic	® very much © few traffics	
A few	B a few	11. Unless protected areas	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AnsC
© little	① a little . (A	Tigers will face — of ex		i Benga
4. Outside the bright pri	mary rainbow, — much fai		® the possibility	sma
secondary rainbow may	be visible.	© to be possible	© possibly	(Ans(B
A so	® still	12. — is currently available		
© a	① as —	who study the indigenou		7.3
5. Which of the following i	s not an abstract noun?	A little information	B Few information	
(A) Goodness	® Family	© Little information	D A few information	AnsC
© Bravery	© Childhood (A	ns(B) 13. I need — soap to was	h my dress with.	
	ies, dolphins, whales and — o	other A any	B a piece of	4 00 -
	sophisticated navigation systen	ıs. © a	© much	Ans B
	® a little	14. — can be grown on a	열매한 전에 내려를 내려가 되는 사람들이 되었습니다.	(1959.)
(A) any	ar man mengalaphahan salah ang a lajah bahal ang	Only little crop	® Only a little crops	(T)
(A) any (C) many	© much		(II) I halv a tavy arong	Ans D
© many	Continued to the Contin	Omy lew crop	Only a few crops	
© many 7. I'd like —— information	Continued to the Contin	15. I don't have — spare	e time these days.	: 70 610
© many	on, please. B some	Omy lew crop		(Ans (B





Part

t a glance (Most Important Information)



Number

- Number অর্থ বচন বা সংখ্যার ধারণা। Number এর উৎপত্তি french word nombre ও Latin word numerus থেকে। Number দুই প্ৰকাৰ : (i) Singular Number, (ii) Plurai Number.
- ্যা. Singular Number (এক বচন) : যে noun ছারা কেবল একজন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বোঝায় তাকে singular number বলে। Ex: Book, brother, pen etc. plural Number (বহুবচন) : যে noun দারা একের অধিক ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বোঝায় তাকে plural number বলে। Ex: Boys, men, pens etc.

Singular Number কে Plural Number এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম

Mell Singular Noun এর শেষে 's' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।

Singular	Plural		a man and extensional state to		
Cow	Cows	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Boy	Boys	Hand	Hands	Cat	Cats
Girl	Girls	Eye	Eyes	House	Houses
Gui	Giris	Tiger	Tigers	Desk	Desks

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

Singular	Plural	C. C.			out the plantal theo of
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses	Box	Boxes	Bush (ঝোপ)	Bushes
Class	Classes	Branch (শাখা)	Branches	Watch	Watches
Brush	Brushes.	Inch	Inches	Match	Matches

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

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

আৰু 3 Singular noun এর শেষ বর্ণটি 'o' হলে এবং তার পূর্বের বর্ণটি consonant হলে ঐ noun এর শেষে 'es' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়।

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

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural ·
Photo	. Photos	Piano	Pianos	Memo	Memos
		Canto	Cantos	Cello	Cellos
Solo	Solos	and and and other	প্রাপ্ত (হারি করতে হয়।		

Note Singular Noun এর শেষে 'o' এবং 'o'এর পূর্বে vowel Singular, Plural Singular Bamboo Bamboos Radios Radio Studio Studios Cuckoos Cuckoo Piano Pianos

Stereos Stereo शाकाल 'ए' जब शविवार्ज 'ige' शाक कात है।

4 Singular Noun এর শেষের বর্ণ y এবং y এর পূবে conson Plural	Singular	Plural
Singular Cities	Body	Bodies
y Disc	- Hobby	Hobbies
Babies Armies	Lady	Ladies

Note: কিন্তু y এর পূর্বে vowel হলে সেক্ষেত্রে singular notifi এন v	Singular	Plural
Singular	Boy	Boys
lev Keys	Toy	Toys
Donkeys Monkeys	Day	Days

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JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . 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		STATE OF THE STATE

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

	Singular	Plural Control	Singular	Plural
	Ox 132 Invited to 100 To 100 To	Oxen	Child	Children
V	Brother	Brethren	Cow	Kine

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

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

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

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

Number of Some Important Foreign Nouns

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

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

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Cinquiar Number of City is others to. Singular Number এর শেষে is থাকলৈ Plural করার সময় 'is' এর ছলে 'es' বলে i

Singular	Plural	The second second			
Thesis	Theses	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Analysis -	Analyses	Basis .	Bases	Parenthesis	Parentheses
Control of the Contro	Axes	Hypothesis	Hypotheses	Neurosis	Neuroses
Axis C Singular Nu		Oasis	Oases	Synopsis	Synopses

	Plural	
The same being the same of the	Singular	Flurat
Alumni	Radius	Radii
Foci	Syllabus	Syllabi
Geni		Termini
Hippopotami		Loci
Nuclei		gal Cacti Re sun/ harancena
Fungi and a section	animin a i	and peralty.
	Plural Alumni Foci Geni Hippopotami Nuclei	Alumni Radius Foci Syllabus Geni Terminus Hippopotami Locus Nuclei Cactus

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
Vertix	Vertices	Matrix	Matrices

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Criterion	Criteria

া-06 কিছু Latin শব্দের Singular এবং foreign plural form দৃটিই 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

র্ণ ভিন্ন শব্দ ব্যবহার করে Masculine Gender কে Feminine করা যায়।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Femialne
	Belle (বেল) - সুন্দরী	Colt (ৰাচ্চা ঘোটক)	Filly (বাচ্চা ঘোটকী)
Buck (star)	Doe (ডো) - হরিণী	Drake (পাতিহাস)	Duck (পাতিহংসী)
Bachelor- (অবিবাহিত পুরুষ)	Maid/maiden/Spinster (অবিবাহিত নারী)	Drone (পুরুষ মৌমাছি)	Bee (औ स्प्रिमाहि)

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 (मानव)	Giantess (मानवी)
Count (সম্রান্ত ব্যক্তি)	Countess (সদ্ৰান্ত নারী)	God (দেবতা)	Goddess (দেবী)
Host (অতিথি সেবক)	Hostess (टार्निका)	Jew (वेहमि পूक्ष)	Jewess (ইহুদী খ্রীলোক)
Tutor (গৃহ শিক্ষক)	Tutoress (শিক্ষকা)	Steward (তন্তাবধায়ক)	Stewardess (যাত্ৰী সেবিকা)
Prince (युववाक)	Princess (बाक्कन्सा)	Heir (উडवाधिकावी)	Heiress(সহ-উত্তরাধিকারিণী

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JOI BOLL FEBRUARION		The februs (m) (CA OLA COCO TIME AND)
A2 Mossuline Noun of Cara all or or	, ro, ary থাকে তাহলে তাকে Feminine করার সময় o, e, a	ו אל בל בכם או אש די אטויו פסם ו
114. WINSCHING HOUR SIX CICY SIST OF CA	, 10 at 1 det alle la constitución de la constituci	

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine		
Actor (অভিনেতা)	Actress (অভিনেত্রী)	Hunter (শিকারী)	Huntress		
Director (পরিচালক)	Directress (পরিচালিকা)	Instructor (প্রশিক্ষক)	Instructress		
Emperor (সম্রাট)	Empress (সম্রাজী)	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 (শিত)	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।

® Mediam

(D) Mediom

B Agendem

Agendae

(A) Medien

@ Medium

Agendum

C Agendiom

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

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

11 175	Diomet-Hi-raw (11-11/6-144)	Distor-III-law (Olay 114) (14)	Tibiletiman (Tity)	
	Mankind (মানবজাতি)	Womankind (নারীজাতি)	Gentleman (ভদ্ৰলোক)	Gentlewoman
	a samular i	,		. ////
	Part 2	Most Imp	ortant MCQ	Links his water was Illian
01	The plural form of 'Basis' is-		11. What is the plural form	n of 'Appendix'?
	A basies	® basies	Appendixe	Appendixs
	© bases	D basiss (Ans(C)	© Appendics	Appendices
02	Which of the following word	is the plural form of brother?	12. Which of the following d	loes not change in plural form?
	(A) gaudy	® brethren	(A) Crab	® Deer
	© buddy	D brother Ans B	© Shark	① Lobster
03	Which of the following is a si	ngular noun?	13. Which one is in femini	ne gender form?
	(A) Premium	® Phenomena	A nun	® boar
410	© Syllabi	Media Ans(A)	© drone	(D) emperor
04.	Only - can be affected	by the grammatical category	14. What is the plural of 's	spectrum'?
	known as number.		A spectra	® spectrum
	(A) conjunction	® adverbs	© spectral	© spectres
	© nouns	① adjectives Ans(C)	15. What is the plural form	n of the word 'radius'?
05.	The feminine gender of the w	ord 'horse' is-	A radio	® raduim
	(A) mare	® vixen	© radial	© radii
	© drone	(D) ewe (Ans(A)	16. What is the masculine	
06.	An unmarried woman is calle	ed	A cock	® colt
	(A) seamstress	® bachelor	© drake	(D) drone
	© she-bachelor	① spinster Ans(D)	17. Which one is the singu	
07.	What is the masculine gender	of "mare"?	A leav	B leaf
÷.	(A) Mermaid	(B) Bear	그러워 얼마나 얼마를 잃어서 그리는 얼마나 먹는 말이	© leafe
	© Stallion	Dog AnsC	© leave	
08.	Which one of the following is	a masculine gender?	18. What one is the plural	
	(A) doe	B wizard	A syllabub	® syllabi
		(D) friend (Ans(B))	© syllabuses	⊕ B a C
09.	What is the singular form of '	Media'?	19. Which one of the follow	wing is a common gender?
		@ Madiam	A hashalar	(B) cousin

Ans(C)

bus'? Ans D (B) cousin (A) bachelor Ans B @ governess @ mermaid 20. Singular of 'Auspices' is- Auspicus Auspice (Ans (A) None C Auspicis JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

(Ans(B)

(Ans(A)

(Ans(A)

(Ans(D)

(Ans(C)

(Ans B)



Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

g word কোনো noun/pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবছা, পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যার ধারণা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective বলে। (i) Nasrin is considered a talented girl.

(II) one is very talented. প্রথম বাক্যে noun (girl) এর পূর্বে এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে pronoun (she) এর পর talented শব্দটি বসে পরবর্তী girl এবং পূর্ববর্তী she সম্পর্কে গুণের ধারণা প্রকাশ করেছ। তাই প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের talented শব্দটি একটি adjective।]

্রাক্যে প্রয়োগের অবছান অনুযায়ী adjective দুই প্রকার। যথা :

01. Attributive Adjective (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ)

02. Predicative Adjective (বিধেয় বিশেষণ)

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

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.

Linking verb (be verb, become, feel, taste, smell, look, appear, turn, go, come, get, read, run) এর পর predicative adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।] বাক্যে adjective এর কাজ ও ব্যবহারের ধরন অনুযায়ী প্রধানত চার প্রকার। যথা :

01. Adjective of Quality (গুণবাচক বিশেষণ)

03. Adjective of Number (সংখ্যাবাচক বিশেষণ)

02. Adjective of Quantity (পরিমাণবাচক বিশেষণ)

04. Pronominal Adjective (সর্বনামবাচক বিশেষণ)

B. Adjective of Quality: যে adjective কোনো noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ এবং অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে তাকে adjective of quality বলে।

Ex: Dhaka is an old city. Ex: He is an honest man.

Vote Proper noun কোনো noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টিকে বিশেষিত করলে তা proper adjective যা adjective of quality এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। Proper adjective সবসময় capital letter দিয়ে শুরু হয়।

Ex: This is an English grammar book.

Ex: We went to American ambassy.

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

Ex: Joy have had enough exercise.

Ex: He showed much patience.

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

ে 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, Ex: The hand has five fingers. three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth.

(ii) Ordinal Numeral Adjective: যে word দ্বারা কোনো noun এর ক্রম বা অবস্থানবাচক স্থান বোঝায় তাকে ordinal numeral adjective বলে। যেমন: First, Ex: Sunday is the first day of the week.

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

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

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

oingular noun এর পূর্বে বাসে এ noun টি কে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করলে তাকে distributive pronominal adjective वा । Ex: Each, every, either, neither Ex: Every mother loves her child.

surputive pronominal adjective ।

ক্রের্ড 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. Every কখনো pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Every এর সাথে Noun যুক্ত হয় কিন্তু Every এর পর Preposition 'of' হয় না।

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

TROLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . J

107K	ঢ়াবি অধিভূক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ভর্তি প coly publications - joykoly publications - joykoly publications (iii) Possessive Pronominal Adjective : Possessive pronoun কো	রীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও ভর্তি সহায়িকা • юүкогу publications • юүкогу publications • юүкогу publications • юүкогу publications নো noun এর পূর্বে বসে এ noun এর স্বস্ত্বাধিকার নির্দেশ করলে তাকে possessive
	pronominal adjective (My, our, your, his, her, their, its) বলে।	교회 그는 그 그 이번에 있었다면 하고 하고 있다. 그 때에 그리 아이라면 없었다.
	Ex: We love our country.	Ex: This is my school.
E.	কর্মে তাকে Interrogative pronominal adjective বলে।	Fv. Which nep do you like Destr
	(v) Relative Pronominal Adjective: Relative pronoun কোনো	noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun টি কে বিশেষভাবে নিদেশ করণে তাকে relativ
	pronominal adjective বলে।	Ex: I don't know which pen he likes best.
	Comparison	of Adjective
	The state of the s	বং বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করতে adjective এর যে form ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে degree o
	(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 স্বার	চেয়ে ভালো।
	best দারা সকলের মধ্যে রহমানের গুণের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বোঝাচেছ ।]	[1] 전 1. 1 전 2 시간 1 시간 1 전 1 전 1 전 1 전 1 전 1 전 1 전 1 전 1 전 1
	বাক্যে adjective এর তুলনার ধরন অনুযায়ী degree of comparison তিন	প্রকার (" - এই নাম্পুরু কর্মনা এক কর্মনে এ করা হৈ টুটার ক্রমনাক্রাক্তর সূত্র
	01. Positive Degree 02. Comparative Degree	03. Superlative Degree
01.	Positive Degree: Adjective এর যে form হারা কোনো ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং	বন্তুর সাধারণ শুণ প্রকাশ পায় তাকে positive degree বলে।
02		and street and selectic globers rath and correct so price, any angert time factor. If
4	degree state Free He is stronger than his huntle	প্রাণা এবং বস্তুর মধ্যে দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থার তুলনা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে comparative
03.		5 9101 .030 ARA TISS (ARACTA CITY OF THE TAX AND THE T
7	প্রকাশ পায় তাকে superlative degree বলে ৷	y, আগা অবং বন্ধর মধ্যে অকজনের দোব, তথা, অবস্থার শ্রেগ্রত্ব বা স্বোচ্চ মাত্রার তুলন Ex: He is the strongest of all.
		Ex. The is the strongest of an.
		(Market Table) Edition (Market Table) Area Telefores (Market Table) (Marke
	Part 2 Most Imp	ortant MCO
01.	There are three kinds of solar eclinses; one is total another	00 This is his non What his his way
-	is annular, and —.	A Numeral adjective B Pronominal adjective
	(A) the another is partial (B) the partial is other	© Quantitative adjective © Descriptive adjective
00		10. Computers that once took up entire rooms are nowt
02.	The Disney Amusement Park in Japan is — Florida or	put on desktops and into wrist watches
		(A) small enough (B) smaller than
	® larger than the ones in	© as small as
	© larger the ones in	11. 'Closing' in 'closing remarks' is a —. A noun B adjective © preposition O adverb (ABB)
00		12. The greater the demand, —.
03.		A higher the price B) the higher the price
04.	C trouted ((D)	© the high the price
	been done.	13. What is aujective form of the word the said
	(A) very much (B) too much (C) many (D) too (A) (A) (B)	I Willie-like (B) homeful @ 1
		hearth of the following words is not an adjective —.
		(B) metallic
	© Bangladesh is some like Vietnam.	15. 'Still waters run deep'. Name the part of speech of the
	6 7	underlined word:
		A noun B adjective © verb D adverb
	(A) I like the more B the more I like it	16. I helped a drowning man. Here idrover
		(R) comind
		past participle
	C in C adjourne C adjourne	17. Which colour do you like best? How 4
00.	stretch far away" are	® Interrogative adjective
		18. What is the superlative degree of 'costly'?
	© adverbs © verbs (Ans(B)	A costier B costly C costliest C costlyest
		• 10YKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS
	01. 02. 03. 04. 05.	(iii) Possessive Pronominal Adjective: Possessive pronoun কি pronominal adjective (My, our, your, his, her, their, its) বলৈ Ex: We love our country. (iv) Interrogative Pronominal Adjective: WH word (what, what we ward তাকে Interrogative pronominal adjective বলে। (v) Relative Pronominal Adjective: Relative pronoun কোনো pronominal adjective বলে। (iv) Relative Pronominal Adjective: Relative pronoun কোনো pronominal adjective বলে। (ii) Rahman is a good man - রহমান একজন তালো মানুষ। (iii) Rahman is the best of all in the village - রহমান এই গ্রামে সবার প্রথম বাকচাটিতে good ঘারা রহমানের তালের প্রেচ্চত্ব বোঝাছে। বাকো adjective বলু তুলনার ধরন অনুযায়ী degree of comparison তিন 01. Positive Degree 02. Comparative Degree 03. Positive Degree: Adjective এর যে form ঘারা দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং Ex: He is a strong man. 04. Comparative Degree: Adjective এর যে form ঘারা দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং Ex: He is stronger than his brother. 05. Superlative Degree: Adjective এর যে form ঘারা দু'জন ব্যক্তি, প্রাণী এবং ভ্রমান বিলা যার তাকে superlative degree বলে।



At a glance (Most Important Information)

ৰ word দ্বারা বাক্যে subject এর কোনো কার্য সম্পাদন করা, হওয়া, বলা, থাকা বোঝায় তাকে verb বলে। Verb ব্যতীত অন্য parts of speech গুলি sentence গঠনের জন্য অত্যাবশ্যক নয়। বাক্যে কার্য সম্পাদন ও গঠনের রূপ অনুযায়ী verb প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা : 1. Finite Verb 2. Non-finite Verb.

Finite Verb

Subject এর number, person, tense, mood এবং voice অনুযায়ী যে verb এর রূপগত পরিবর্তন হয় তাকে finite verb বলে। 1. We go to college.

2. He goes to college. ন্তিপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাকোর subject plural number হওয়ায় we এর পর verb হিসেবে go এবং দ্বিতীয় বাকোর subject singular number হওয়ায় he এর verb হিসেবে goes বসেছে। প্রথম এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে subject এর number পরিবর্তনের সাথে সাথে verb (go) এর রূপ পরিবর্তন হয়েছে]

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

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

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

Principal verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা:

(i) Transitive Verb (ii) Intransitive Verb (iii) Linking Verb

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

Smitture Subject + transitive verb + indirect/direct object + ext.

Ex: He flies a kite. Ex: We gave him a reward.

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

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

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

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

Structure Subject + intransitive verb + ext.

Ex: The girl sings.

Ex: Birds fly.

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

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

Ex: Misu is a student.

Ex: He was meritorious.

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

নিম্লিখিত verb গুলো linking verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

5	Density (1) to	Dagama	Appear	Feel	Get	Go	Grow	Keep	Look
	Be	Become	C 11	Seem	Taste	Turn	Prove	Stay	Sound
trice .	Remain	Run	Smell		ंदर शेर्रास अञ्चाराज	া করে তোকে আহ	liary werb are	Auviliary verb	(oneration

D. Auxiliary Verb : যে verb বাক্যে অন্য verb কে tense, mood, voice verb, helping verb এবং anomalous verb নামেও অভিহিত করা হয়।

Ex: I am reading a novel.

Ex: We should respect our parents.

Auxiliary verb তিন ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা:

(ii) Modal Auxiliary

(iii) Periphrastic Modal Auxiliary

(i) Primary Auxiliary: যে verb বাক্যে 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)

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

্রত verb (ii) Modal Auxiliary যে auxiliary verb সরাসরি verb এর base form গ্রহণ করে এর নিজম্ব mood প্রকাশ করে তাকে modal auxiliary verb বলে। Ex: You must abide by the rules.

Ex: I can do the work alone. । यी ७८ चाँक

Modal Auxiliary verb da skol call	Shall/ Should	Will/Would	Must	Dare	
Can/ Could	Would Better	Would Rather	Need	Ought to	
Had Retter Had Rather		IL OF THE LOCAL	_ '	7	

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

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	Be to			্যা মোট ৬ টি।		Be about to		Have to
		Be going to	-	Used to	Ought to	Be about to		Trave to
l.	Modal auxiliary	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	the state of the s	uxiliary verl				de Allender
	M	lodal Auxilia	ry Verb		Periph	rastic modal auxilia	iry ver	D
	She might walk		orning.		She used to walk early	in the morning.		
	We must buy a d	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			We have to buy a car.			
	I may go to colle	ege.		r total district	I am to go to college.			
				Nor	a-Finite Verb	THE RESERVE THE SHAPE OF		
	I. Murad wants to উপরিউক্ত প্রথম বাকে	meet me. গুরু subject sing	2. We saw ular numbe	a bird flying	t যে verb এর রূপগত কোনো প in the sky. বং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের subject plu বং flying দৃটি verb-ই non-fi	ral number (we) 5/881		
1	Non-Finite Verb	তিন প্রকার। যথা:	Infinitivo	Participle of	Carrying to vero-s non-in	inite vero (j		mana garaga.
1.	Infinitive : Verb	and have form	त शर्रत ५० गण	, rarticipie थ् हरुया व्याप्ता	বং Gerund গঠিত হয় তাকে infinitive verl	<u> </u>		
	Ex: She has come	here to take it	4 Jes 10 30	e sca ca verb				
2.	Participle : Verb	এর যে form একই	ই সাথে verb	ाति adiantiva	Ex: They will go e এর কাজ করে তাকে particip	to see a movie.		
garej a	Ex: We saw a sing	ging bird Ext 1	Lost health	can hardly be	चयत्र काल करत्र जारक particip	le verb ace I		
1	Participle verb	চন ভাগে বিভক্ত। য	Telt: Presen	t participle	e recovered. Past participle এক Perfec	্ৰাত , কথা দ		
	77) m		, III T T COCII	c par ucibic.	rast Darticible was Pertec	t participie.		
	(1) Present Parti	cinle : Verh	d hasa for	יין אינוער צויי ייי	The same of the sa	TEANING TELE	-	441111111111111111111111111111111111111
	(1) Present Parti	ciple: Verb	ার base for	m এর সাথে ir	ng যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb একই স	াথে verb একং adjective	এর কাঙ	ন করে তাকে pres
	participle verb বলে	ciple: Verb 4	ার base for a boy singi	m এর সাথে ir ng.	ng যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb একই স Ex: Zaker saw a n	থে verb এবং adjective	d	
	participle verb বলে (ii) Past Participl	ciple: Verb এ । Ex: I heard a le: Verb এর pa	ার base for a boy singi	m এর সাথে ir ng.	ng যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb একই স Ex: Zaker saw a n ক্যে adjective হিসেবে কাজ কং	াথে verb এবং adjective nan running in the fiel রে তখন তাকে past partic	d	
	participle verb বল (ii) Past Participl Ex: I need a wash	ciple: Verb এ । Ex: I heard a le: Verb এর pa led car.	াব base for a boy singi	m এর সাথে ir ng. e form যখন বা	ng যুক্ত হয়ে যে verb একই স Ex: Zaker saw a n ক্যে adjective হিসেবে কাজ ক Ex: They are held	াথে verb এবং adjective nan running in the fiel রে তখন তাকে past partic ping a burnt child	d. iple vert	চ বলে।
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Structure Subject + have + indirect object + v_1 + 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_3 + 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।

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Subject + get + indirect object + to + v₁ + direct object + ext.

Is: Hasan gets him to paint the wall. Ex: I got an architect to modify the plans.

Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object থাকলে infinitve (to + v1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Subject + get + direct object + v3 + ext.

fx: Hasan gets the wall painted. Ex: I got the plans modified.

Causative verb হিসেবে get এর পর direct (ব্যুবাচক) object থাকলে এর পর verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Help

Structure Subject + help + indirect object + v1 + direct object + ext.

Ex: I will help you clean the house. Ex: My teacher helps me understand lesson.

Structure Subject + help + indirect object + to + v₁ + ext.

Ex: I will help you to clean the house. Ex: My teacher helps me to understand lesson.

You Causative verb হিসেবে help এর পর indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object থাকলে verb এর base form অথবা infinitve (to + v1) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

The Use of Modal Verb

কোনো কিছু করার বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝাতে must ব্যবহার হয়। Ex: I must go now.

Note Should এর চেয়ে must অনেক বেশি জোরালো। বাধ্যবাধকতার ক্ষেত্রে must এবং কর্তব্যের ক্ষেত্রে should ব্যবহৃত হয়।

জতীতে কোনো কাজ অবশ্যই ঘটেছিল বোঝাতে must have + v₃ ব্যবহৃত হয়।Ex: The pen is out of ink. Shima **must have used** it

বর্তমানে চলমান কোনো কিছু অবশ্যই ঘটে থাকবে বোঝাতে must + be+ (v1 + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone.

Would rather

একটি বিষয়কে অন্যটির চেয়ে বেশি প্রাধান্য দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে would rather ...than ব্যবহার হয়। Ex: I would rather die than beg.

Note Than এর পূর্বে এবং পরে word এর একই form বসে।

i. Present Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে:

Structure Sub + would rather + [verb in simple form] Ex: Jim would rather go to class tomorrow than today.

ii. Present subjunctive হলে :

Structure Sub₁ + would rather that + Sub₂ + [verb in simple form] Ex: I would rather that you call me tomorrow

Note Would rather যুক্ত Sentence এ দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনার ক্ষেত্রে এদের মাঝে than বসে

Had better

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

Need

Need একটি semi-modal auxiliary verb। কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন বোঝাতে need + v1 ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: I need help you. ষতীতে কোনো কিছু করার প্রয়োজন ছিল না অর্থে need not have + v₃ ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: You need not have gone there.

Be going to

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

অতীত কাজের নিয়মিত এবং অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure Sub + used to + v₁ + ext. Ex: I used to drink tea, but I drink coffee now.

বর্তমান কালের নিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে be verb + used to + v.ing বসে

Structure Sub + be verb + used to + v.ing + ext.

Ex: Amir is used to swimming in the swimming pool in the morning.

Note Used to এর পরিবর্তে would ব্যবহার করা যায়। কিন্তু অনিয়মিত অভ্যাসের ক্ষেত্রে would ব্যবহার করা যায় না।

Be to + Base Verb

কোনো কাজের কর্তব্য ও আবশ্যকতা বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: I am to look after my old parents. (duty)

Ex: I am to work hard to shine in life. (necessity)

Ex: I am to work hard to sinho be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: The workers are to obey their manager. কোনো কাজের আদেশ ও নির্দেশ বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: If it workers are to obey their manager. প্ণানো কাজের আপেশ ও দিংগা ও আমার প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। Ex: If it were to rain, we would have to cancel the programme. কোনো কিছু ঘটার অনুমান বোঝাতে were to + vı ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: If it were to rain, we would have to cancel the programme.

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04. Obviously, objectives occasionally --- be modified or changed. 05. She needs to find new homes for them, but she doesn't 06. There is plenty of time. You -C don't have to none 🗩 (Ans(C) 07. Dip, Feed, Fell, Raise, set -- all these words are: A Transitive Verb B Intransitive Verb Causative Verb Factitive Verb (Ans(C) 08. Her grades of this semester are excellent. She — worked hard. (A) will ® must have @ must @ could have (Ans(B)

09. The ring that I was looking at is gone, someone else -

10. As the reviews of the films were good, we let him

® chose

® must had bought

C choice D to choose (Ans(A)

(Ans(A)

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Cspeaking

@ must be buying

A must have bought

between the two.

© must buy

A choose

© or, should be D and, must (Ans A 17. I will get an electrician the heating. A for mending ® 'repair © to mend (Ans(C) 1 for repairing 18. The examiner made us our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre. A showing ® show © showed © to show 19. The mother made her baby -- the medicine. A to take ® take © taken Ans (B) (D) taking 20. The boss prefers that he with his clients personally. A speaks ® speak

® spoken







At a glance (Most Important Information)

Singular Subject- Verb Agreement

Rule-01 Singular count noun এবং un-count noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Society consists of many families.

Rule-02 নিম্নলিখিত noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত

Ex: A truth is always beautiful.

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water	The second second second	milk	rice	pasta	beef	pork	fruit	sugar	salt
cheese	butter	tea	honey	experience	luck	news	wisdom	knowledge	information
help	assistance	courage	bravery ·	satisfaction		-	clarity	honesty	attention

Ex: Furniture is the ornament of a house.

Ex: Knowledge is power.

Rule-03 কিছু academic subject, book, disease and country এর নাম দেখতে plural মনে হলেও এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Mathematics is not a difficult subject to me.

Ex: Ethics is a very difficult subject.

Rule-04 And যুক্ত নিম্নলিখিত দুটি noun দ্বারা একক সত্ত্বা বা ধারণা প্রকাশ করায় এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Slow and steady	Rice and curry	The Horse and Carriage	Crown and Glory	The Sum and Substances
Rise and Fall	Truth and Honesty	Bread and butter	Coming and Going	Tomatoes and Eggs on Noddle
	Screaming and Shouting	Bag and Baggage	Proctor and Gamble	Time and Tide
Long and short	Scicalining direction	THE RESIDENCE OF LINES AND ADDRESS.	the second contract the second	A 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12

Note Fire and water, gold and silver এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহার হয়। কারণ and যুক্ত দুটি noun দারা ভিন্ন সত্ত্বা বা ধারণা প্রকাশ করে

Ex: Fire and water do not agree. তবে time and tide singular এবং plural উভয় verb ই গ্রহণ করে।

Rule-05 And দারা যুক্ত দুটি singular noun এর পূর্বে each এবং every থাকলে verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Each boy and each girl has got price in the competition.

Rule-06 নিম্নলিখিত pronoun এর পর of + plural noun থাকলে verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Time II to promo	Each of	Every of	Either of	Neither of
One of	Di D today	Ex: Either o	f them has invited me.	distribute la baide andi I

Ex: One of my best friends is getting Ph. D today.

Rule-07 One and a half + plural noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহার হয়।

Ex: One and a half people is invited for the party.

Ex: One and a half students was present in here. Rule-08 Subject অংশে preposition থাকলে preposition এর পূর্বের তথা head word অনুযায়ী verb হবে।

A flock of bird/sheep A pride of lions A branch of flower A shoal of fish/fishes

Ex: A pride of lions is moving in jungle. Ex: A herd of cattle is grazing on the field. ন nerd of cattle is grazing on the same of the same

Ex: Hundred miles is a long distance. Rule-10 যোগ, বিয়োগ, গুণ, ভাগ যুক্ত phrasal word এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Twenty divided by ten is two.

Rule-11 Many a/an + singular noun এর পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Many a man has tried to complete the work.

Ex: Many a flower is born to bush unseen. IOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS VICTOR PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

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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 নিম্নদিখিত noun গুলো দেখতে singular হলেও এর পর verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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

Ex: People are angry about it.

Ex: Cattle are most important for us.

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

Ex: The virtuous are always happy.

Ex: The poor suffer much in winter.

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

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

Ex: Scissors are not found in this market.

Ex: Assets have a value for all.

C have been raise

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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 Most Impo 01. Many leading members of the opposition party — to justify 1 the decision. A have tried B has tried © trying 1 tries 02. The girl as well as her parents - watching the movie. (A) is ® are © were nave been (Ans A 03. The young entrepreneur as well as her sales team members - praise. A deserve ® deserves C has deserved (D) deserving (Ans(B) 04. Neither the teacher nor the students - to use this book again. (A) wants (B) want © wanting (1) is wanting (Ans(B) 05. Many a man -- succumbed to such temptation. (A) get ® are C have (D) has (Ans(D) 06. The meeting - postponed due to bad weather. A to be B has been © were D will (Ans(B) 07. One-third of students -- present in the class. A) is ® are © remains 1 do not (Ans(B) 08. Neither Sufia nor I -- capable of solving the problem. A are ® were © am (D) is 09. Choose the correct sentence. A Neither of the roads lead to the railway station.

® Neither of the roads leads to the railway station.© Neither of the roads are leading to the railway station.

D Neither roads are led to the railway station.

		. ///	
0.	Neither of my brothers is hands	ome, but both — to be flat	tered
	(A) likes	® like	cci cu.
	© liking	D were liked	(Ans(B)
1.	The possibility of massive earth		parded
	by most residents with a mixt	ture of skenticism and ca	ution
	(A) are	B have been	· ·
	© is	(D) were	Ans(C)
2.	The news — always bad no		
	A is	® was	
	© are	® were	Ans(A)
3.	The tiger as well as the leopa	rd — a hig cat	Can A
	(A) is	B are	
	© appear	© resembles	Ans
4.	Either my shoes or your coat	— always on the floor	(And A
	(A) is	B are	
	© were	(D) have	(I-Z)
15.	'Subject-Verb Agreement' re	efers to	(Ans(A
	A person only	B number person and a	
	© number and person	number only	
16.	Age and experience — wisde	om to a	Ans
	(A) Bring	B Brings	
		None of the above	_
17.	Each of the cricketers —	W None of the above	Ans B
	At least one of the	has been	years
18.	At least one of the students —	Gillas been D been	Ans
	A get B are getting	marks every time.	-
19	One of my best — getting	© gets	Anst
	A friend are		
	© friends is	® friends are	-
20	Prices — more than ten pe	© friend is	AnsC
71/1	A have raise	B have risen	
		w nave risen	

nas been risen

11111

Part



At a glance (Most Important Information)

Appropriate Prepositions

hide by (মেনে চলা)- You should abide by your parents. hide with (সঙ্গে থাকা)- Runa abides with me.

_{hound} in (প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিদ্যমান থাকা) — Hilsha fish abounds in the Padma.

_{hound} with (কোন কিছু দারা পূর্ণ) – Padma abounds with Hilsha. horbed in (নিময়) – He is absorbed in story reading.

_{kent} from (অনুপস্থিত) – He was absent from last sunday.

_{stain} from (বিরত থাকা) — Everyone should abstain from corruption.

Morrent to (খ্লা) - Drinking is abhorrent to me.

nuse of (অভিযোগ করা) – He was accused of theft. ness to (নিকটে যাবার অধিকার) – We have easy access to our minister.

nommodate to (খাপ খাওয়ানো) – You should accommodate yourself any circumstance.

fraid of (ভীত) – He is not afraid of anybody.

uree with (ব্যক্তির সাথে রাজি হওয়া) — I agreed with him.

gree to (কোনো প্রস্তাবে রাজি হওয়া) — I cannot agree to your proposal

ree on (কোনো বিষয়ে রাজি হওয়া) — I can agree with you on this point. herry at, about (a thing) (রাগান্বিত) – He is angry at /about my failure.

mbition for (উচ্চাকাজ্ফা) – I have no ambition for fame.

menable to (অনুগত) - The lady is not amenable to reason.

lmbitious of (উচ্চাভিলাষী) — I am not ambitious of fame.

lmount to (পরিমাণ হওয়া) — What does the total amount to?

lternate with (পর্যায়ক্রমে ঘটা) — Light alternates with darkness.

Mernative to (পরিবর্তে, বিকল্প) – This question is alternative to that

lare of (খালি/শূন্য) – The field is bare of trees.

🏧 at (ঘেউ ঘেউ করা) – The dog always barks at a stranger.

ased on (ভিত্তির উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত) — His allegation was based on facts.

^ehave towards (ব্যবহার করা) – Behave kindly towards the poor.

elong to (অধিকারী হওয়া) — This book belongs to me.

^ent upon/ on (সংকল্পবদ্ধ) — He is bent on taking revenge.

ound for (গ্যনরত) — The ship is bound for London.

w to (নত হওয়া) – You should bow to your superiors.

rdened with (ভারাক্রান্ত) — Jim was burdened with a family.

usy at (ব্যন্ত) – The student is busy at this desk.

urst into (কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া) — Suddenly, he burst into tears.

urst out (হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া) — They burst out into a laughter

earing my jokes.

্বিpable of (সক্ষম) – He is capable of solving the problem.

tre for (হাহ্য করা) – He does not very care for anybody.

ৰিre of (ৰত্ন) – We should take care of our health.

্ৰীous to (উদাসীন) — We should not be callous to the sufferings of the poor.

্বিpacity for (দক্ষতা) – We should have capacity for hard work.

Charge to (দাবি করা) - He charged the price to me.

Charge against (কাহারও বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ) – He brought a charge against me.

Commence on (জ্ব হজা) – Our examination will commence on Monday.

Compensate for (ক্ষতিপুরণ করা) – He will compensate for the loss.

Competent for (উপযুক্ত, দক্ষ) – He is competent for the post.

Complain to (কারো কাছে অভিযোগ করা) - The teacher complained to the principal against the unruly students.

Comply with (সমত হওয়া) – He complied with my request.

Composed of (গঠিত) – Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen.

Conceive of (চিন্তা করা) - I could not conceive of dishonesty in him.

Cope with (কাটিয়ে উঠা) — I attempted to cope with the new environment.

Cure for (প্রতিকার) – Napa is cure for headache.

Consent to (সমতি) - He gave his consent to the marriage.

Conspire with (ষড়যন্ত্ৰ করা) - His enemies conspired with his soldiers to ruin him.

Dawn on (প্রতিভাত হওয়া) – At last the truth dawned on him.

Deal in (ব্যবসা করা) - He deals in rice.

Deal with (ব্যবহার করা) – He does not know how to deal with a person

Dull of (বোধশক্তিহীন) - The boy is dull of hearing.

Dull at (কাঁচা) - He is dull at English.

Dwell in (বাস করা) – The manager dwells in a gorgeous flat.

Dwell upon (আলোচনা করা) – The teacher dwelled upon the subject

Diffident of (সংশয়ী) – A lazy boy is always diffident of success.

Dependent on (নির্ভরশীল) – Our family is dependent on me.

Deprive of (বিধিত হওয়া) – He was deprived of the property.

Deserve of (যোগ্য হওয়া) – His honesty is deserving of praise.

Despair of (হতাশ হওয়া) – A lazy boy always despairs of success in life.

Expose to (অনাবৃত রাখা) – Don't expose the syrup to babies.

Expert at (দক্ষ) - The girl is expert at drawing.

Expert in (দক্ষ) - Mr. Jalil is expert in English.

End in (ফলোদয় হওয়া) – All his attempts ended in smoke.

Envious of (ঈর্ষা পরায়ণ) – He is envious of my success.

Equal to (যোগ্য) – He was equal to the task.

Essential for (অত্যাবশ্যক) – Experience is essential for this job.

Essential to (অত্যাবশ্যক) – Sound health is essential to success in life.

Excel in (阿勒) - The boy excels in painting.

THE THE PERSON AND ADDRESS AND

Exception to (ব্যতিক্রম) – There is an exception to every rule.

Exile from (নির্বাসিত) – The king was exiled from the country.

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JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Faith in (বিশ্বাস) - I have faith in his honesty

Faith with (বিশ্বভা) – He has broken faith with me.

Faithful to (বিশ্বন্ত)- The dog is a faithful animal to its master.

Failure of (সাফল্যহীনতা)- The failure of my younger brother in the examination astonished me.

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

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

Fond of (প্রিয়) - I am fond of meat.

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

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

Forgetful of (বিশারণশীল) - Man is forgetful of the past.

Free from (195) - Man is not free from cares and anxieties.

Give in (মনে নেজা) - 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 (সতৰ্ক 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 (সমুষ্ট) – 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 (গৰ্ব অনুভব করা) – My parents glory in my success.

Good at (পশ্চ) – 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 (সুণা) – 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 (অন্ধিকার প্রবেশ করা) – I don't want you to intrude

upon our discussion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Independent of (যাধীন) — She is independent of my help.

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

JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS Indulge with (প্রত্রয় দেয়া) – You indulged him with your support

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

Impatient of (অধীর) -- The workers are impatient of delay.

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

Impress with (অভিভূত করা) — I was impressed with his stern sense of duty

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

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

Inclination to, for (প্রকাতা, ঝোক) — She has a deep inclination to or for music

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

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

Indifferent to (উদাসীন) - Students should not be indifferent to their studies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key to (চাবিকাঠি) — Industry is the key to success.

Kind to (দ্য়ালু) - 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 (ইত্যা 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 (খোড়া) – The poor man is lame of one leg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Match for (তুলনীয়) - The girl is no match for the man.

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

Meet with (সমুখীন হওয়া) - The boy met with an accident.

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

Monument to (মৃতি ভান্ধৰ্য) - The monument to our left is a popular

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্যাব আধভুক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেছ ভাগ আধভুক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেছ ভাগ বাto (স্বভাবিক) — Death is natural to all ্যাতাবিক) – Death is natural to all. ্ধানিক্ত for (আবশ্যকতা) – I have no necessity for the book. াধ্যে to (প্রয়োজনীয়তা) – Rest is necessity to me now. াধ্বতsary for (দরকারি) – Industry is necessary forsuccess. Med of (প্রয়োজন) – I am badly in need of a seat in the hostel. Net of (অমনোযোগী) — Students should not be neglectful of their studies.

ngligent in (অমনোযোগী) – Students should not be negligent in heir duties and responsibilities.

yoled for (খাত) - Mohsin was noted for his kindness.

(ট্ৰনুক্ত) – The national zoo is open to all.

(মুনোস) — I have missed an opportunity for going abroad. hpportunity of (সুবিধা) - I have no opportunity of going abroad.

Apposition to (বিরোধিতা) - Students raised a strong opposition to e order of the principal.

Diect to (আপত্তি করা) – I objected to his proposal.

Objection to/against (আপত্তি) - I have no objection to/against his proposal. Oblige to/ for (বাধিত) - I am obliged to you for granting my prayer. Obligatory on (বাধ্যতামূলক) - It is obligatory on sons to look after heir old parents.

Oblivious of (বিশৃত) - 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 (ব্যম্ভ) - Mr. Khan is occupied with his books.

0ccupied in (ব্যাপৃত) – He is occupied in writing a grammar.

Parallel to (সমান্তরাল) — This line is parallel to that.

Parody on/off (বিদ্ৰুপাত্মক 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 (বৈষ্ঠ) – 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 Vuick at (চটপটে) – Jerry was quick at his works.

Relevant to (প্রাসঙ্গিক) – His remark was not relevant to the point.

Relieved of (195) – 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. klykoly publications • Joykoly publications • Joykoly publications •

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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 (শ্থানান্তরিত করা) – The bench was replaced by a new one.

Requisite for (প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস) – A Haji has to take many requisites for pilgrimage.

Resort to (গহণ 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 (অভাক্মন্ত) – The College is short of funds.

Sick of (季陽) - Ulysess was sick of idle life.

Side with (পক্ষ গ্ৰহণ করা) – I sided with him.

Similar to (সমান) – Ignorance is similar to darkness.

Sin against (পাপ করা) – The old sailor sinned against God.

Slave to (দাস) – Man should not be slave to his passion.

Smile upon (প্রসন্ন হওয়া) — Fortune smiles upon the brave.

Smile at (বিদ্রুপ করা) – The rich should not smile at the poor.

Sure of (নিশ্চিত) - I am sure of my success.

Suffer from (সহ্য করা) – The poor suffer from many troubles.

Suitable for (উপযুক্ত) – He is suitable for the post.

Suited to (উপযুক্ত) - His comment was suited to the occasion.

Supply with (কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) - The Lilliputians supplied Gulliver with meat.

Supply to (কাউকে কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা) – The Lilliputians supplied meat to Gulliver.

Taste of (বাদ) - I have had taste of bitter experience of life.

Taste for (পছন্দ) - I have no taste for music.

Thankful for, to (কৃত্জ্ঞ) – 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 (দ্য়া 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.

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Urge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা) – The people urged upon the politician for donation.

822 JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . Use for (প্রয়োজন) - I have no use for the book. Use of (প্রয়োজন) - There in no use of buying the book. Used to (অভ্যম্ভ) – Jerry was used to hard work. Useful to (প্রয়োজনীয়) – Trees are useful to us in many ways. Under trial (विठाताथीन) - The case is under trial. Unsure of (অনিশ্চিত) – He was unsure of himself. Vain of (গর্বিত) – The lady is vain of her dress. Vary from (পৃথক হওয়া) – Opinion varies from man to man.

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

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

Vest with (অর্পণ করা) – The minister has been vested with power. Vexed with (বিরক্ত) - Tareq was vexed with the rude behavior of other students.

Victim to (শিকার) – Bangladesh falls a victim to flood every year. Victim of (শিকার) - The poor man was a victim of the circumstances. Vie with (প্রতিযোগিতা করা) – The sycophants vied with one another to appease the leader.

Visit to (পরিদর্শন) - The Inspector went on a visit to the college

Void of (বিরহিত) – His words are void of meaning.

Vote for (ভোট দেওয়া) - He voted for me.

Valid for (বেধ) - This passport will be valid for one year.

With a view to (GCATAI) - She came here with a view to looking the

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

Wander about (পুরে বেড়ালো) - The boy wanders about in the streets

Wait for (অপেকা করা) - They waited for us at the station.

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

Want of (অভাব) - I have wanted of money.

Wink at (দেখেও না দেখা) - Parents should not wink at their sons fault

Wish for (বাসনা করা) - Man wishes for happiness.

Wonder at (অবাক হল্মো) -The porter wondered at the beauty of the three girls.

Zealous for (উৎসাহী) - A slave is always zealous for freedom.

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

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

Part 2 Promote and the second second

Most Important MCQ



		The same time to the same of the same			and the
01.	Selina is a	an impulsive without muc	person. She a	always jumps	a
	(A) at	® for	© on	(D) to	(Ans(D)
02.	The exper	t was asked to	comment —	the report.	art Mid
	(A) about	® for	© on	(D) with	(Ans(C)
03.	Pick up th	ie correct pr	eposition: She	will discuss th	e issue

with the officer - phone. (A) over ® on © though O by (Ans(D)

04. Would you let me - take a cup of tea?

A no preposition B to

(Ans(A)

05. The manner — which this transfer was effected was unique. (B) with C about (D) for (Ans(A) (A) in

06. The man lapsed — past memories.

(A) in · (B) on

© into over

07. The man jumped - the wall into the garden. Dover Ans D O on

® in (A) against RNSPIN shares. 08. He invested all his money -

® in

O on

09. We traveled - 6:45 train, which arrived at 8:30.

(Ans(C)

(Ans(B)

(Ans(A) © in the . B on the (A) by the

- debt. 10. He ran -

(B) into (A) on

@ after

(Ans(B) (D) for

11. His brother is noted ---- his honesty

® from

© for

(Ans(C) (D) at

12. Copy this letter word-word. C) for ® to (A) by

(Ans(C) O on

his money. 13. He is too miserly to part

(B) from (A) with

© is

(Ans(A) O over

14. We rounded — the meal with sweets.

. A off

® out

O down (Ans(A)

15. Let's go back - making noodles.

B about (A) to JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

16. He persuaded me --- take the decision.

A for

® on

This is a plain departure — the established norm.

(A) from

at

C on

D after And A

18. He provoked me - react -

A for, against

(B) to, against

© at, against

D to, about

An B

19. I was annoyed - him for being late.

(A) with

(B) at

C about 20. Mita is sensitive - weather changes.

C about

D upon (A)

 at 21. Let us hope — the best.

(A) in

® to

C with

D) for

22. Don't run -- shadows.

A after

® beside

23. The legislation is still -

C against draft form.

(A) of B for © in 24. He studies sociology -Oxford University.

(A) in

(B) to

C for

 This book is – - far the best one he has ever written. (A) as ® to C by D too

26. She was charged - murdering her brother-in-law.

D about AmC

 for (A) of (C) with His manners are a witness — his rudeness.

(A) of

28. The parliament invested the new organization — judicial authority.

A by

® of

© from

And D

- the sixth floor of the building. 29. Kajol lives —

(A) in

C on

D upon A

The master dispensed — the services of his servant.

B for

© off

1 with (100)





At a glance (Most Important Information)



TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCE

Affirmative to Negative

Rule-1: Affirmative sentence এ only/alone যদি ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে only/alone -এর পরিবর্তে none but এবং বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে nothing but বসে। Affir: Only Asif can help us.

Affir: Only computer can solve this problem.

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

Rule-2: Only/alone সংখ্যা নির্দেশ করলে only/alone এর পরিবর্তে not more than/not less than ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Affir: Rysha is only twelve. Affir: I have only two brothers.

Neg: Rysha is not more than twelve.

Rule—3: Must যুক্ত sentence কে negative করার জন্য must এর পরিবর্তে cannot but / cannot help বসে।

Neg: I have not less than two brothers.

Affir: You must obey your parents.

Affir: Fahmida must do her lessons.

Neg: You cannot but obey your parents. Neg: Fahmida cannot help doing her lessons.

Yote Cannot help এর পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Rule-4: All / Every + noun ফুক্ত sentence কে negative করার জন্য there is no + noun + but + বাকি অংশ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Affir: Every person likes flower.

Neg: There is no person but likes flower.

Affir: Every mother loves her child. Neg: There is no mother but loves her child. Or, No mother hates her child Note: Every এর পরিবর্তে no বসালে affirmative word টির opposite form বসাতে হয়।

Rule-5: As soon as কে negative করতে হলে as soon as এর পরিবর্তে no sooner had + subject + v3 + বাকি অংশ + than + ছিতীয় বাক্য বসে।

Affir: As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.

Neg: No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stood up.

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

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

Assertive to Interrogative

🛘 Assertive Sentence ব্দে Interrogative sentence এ রূপান্তর করার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হয় :

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

› Auxiliary verb না থাকলে বাক্যের তক্তে Tense ও person অনুযায়ী do /did /does বসবে তবে simple present tense এর ক্ষেত্রে do /does এবং simple past এর ক্ষেত্রে did ব্যবহাত হয়।

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 শুক্ততে – To be verb + n't + subject + বাকি অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসবে।

Asser: He is absent from the class.

Interr: Isn't he absent from the class?

Rule-22 না বোধক Assertive sentence কে interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে negative word টি উঠে যায় এবং auxiliary verb বাজের প্রথমে বসে।

Asser: He is not strong enough to do these.

Interr: Is he strong enough to do these?

Interr: Was he irresponsible? Asser: He was not irresponsible.

Rule-3: সাহায্যকারী verb বিথীন Simple Tense এর assertive sentence কে interrogative ক্রার ক্ষেত্রে -

Structure-01 Don't/Doesn't + subject + main verb + ext + প্রপ্রবোধক চিছ (१)।

Asser: They play football.

Interr: Don't they play football?

Interry Didn't they play a chorus?

Asser: They played a chorus. Note Subject 3rd person singular number बान doesn't जा।

Structure-02 Didn't + subject + main verb + ext + প্রস্থাবোধক চিছ (१)।

Interra Didn't Tapan play cricket?

Asser: Tapan played cricket. Asser: Lapan played Clicket?
Rule-4: Assertive sentence এ never এর পরিবর্তে ever এবং nothing এর শরিবর্তে anything বলিয়ে interrogative করতে হয়।

Interry Does Paul ever go to club?

Asser: Paul never goes to club. Asser: There was nothing to do.

Asser: Everyone hates a liar.

Interra Was there anything to do?

Rule-5: All/Everyone/Everybody কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে এলের পরিনতে who + don't/didn't/doesn't + main verb + ext + প্রেব্যেষক

Asser: Everybody wants to be happy.

Interra Who doesn't want to be happy?

Interry Who doesn't hate a liar?

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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।

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

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

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!

Rulc-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 + প্রদর্ 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. Imper: Please do the work.

Asser: You are asked to go home at once. 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 (2nd clause) + ext.

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

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

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

Structure Subject + who'+ verb + ext.

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

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

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

Structure Subject (1st clause) + which + be verb + ext.

Simple: I saw a bird flying.

Complex: I saw a bird which was flying.

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ঢাবি অধিভূক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ **■ বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট ■** ENGLISH পাও পাওপুজ সরকাার সাত কলেজ ■ বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট ■ ENGLISH

Subject + Past participle হাকে ভালেনিত স্বাস্থ্য সাম্বার সাত কলেজ স্বাস্থ্য স্থানিত বিজ্ঞান স্থানিত বিজ্ঞানিত বিজ্ 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, . Rule-5: Subject + verb + object + past participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম: Complex: The watch which was stolen was found. 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 + 2nd clause + ext.

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

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

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

Structure Subject + verb + object + but + 2nd clause + ext.

Simple: Having forgotten him, I went out.

Compound: I had forgotten him and went out.

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

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

Compound: He is very weak and he can not walk. Simple: He is too weak to 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 (,) + 2nd clause + ext.

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

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

Structure When + subject + verb + object + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) + 2nd clause + ext.

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

Complex: When the teacher entered the class room, the students stood up. Rule-3: And + condition (শর্ত) যুক্ত compound sentence কে complex sentence এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম :

Structure If + subject + verb + and উঠে গিয়ে কমা (,) + 2nd clause + ext. 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:

Mructure Subject + very এর পরিবর্তে so + and এর পরিবর্তে that + subject (2nd clause) + ext. Compound: The problem is very difficult and I cannot solve it. Complex: The problem is so difficult that I cannot solve it.

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

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

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

Compound: He ran fast but could not get the train. TOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS. JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

ost Important MCQ

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	Part 2
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
	© I wish that our cricket team could win the 'World

d Cup'.

1 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?

Which of the pictures are you like best?

© Which of the pictures do you like best?

Which of the picture is you like best?

03. Choose the correct interrogative form.

What has you in store? B What do you in store?

© What did you in store?

D What have you in store?

04. Choose the correct interrogative form.

Men did you born?

® When were you born?

© When are you born?

The When you born?

05. Of the two boys, Latif is - intelligent.

A more C) as

(D) far

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

© He should have applied through proper channel

D He applied through a different channel

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

® Time erased his name from our memory

© Forgetfulness surrounded his name from our minds.

We forgot his name.

(Ans(D)

08. He looked all around and disappeared. The type of this sentence is ----.

(A) simple

(B) compound

© complex

negative

(Ans(B)

09. 'He is as ferocious as a tiger.' (comparative)

A tiger is not more ferocious than he

B A tiger is not ferocious than he.

O A tiger is not ferocious than him

1 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

© They are studying because they have a test in the afternoon

Too many cooks spoil the broth JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

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

© You should work hard to avoid failing

D You must work hard or you will fail.

12. "My ambition is to serve the country" The complex form of the sentence is:

A To serve my country is my ambition.

My ambition is that I shall serve my country.

© My ambition is that I should serve my country.

(D) All

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.

© Being angry I did not punish him.

D Though I was angry, I did not punish him.

14. Identify the imperative sentence.

A I shall go to college.

B Matin is singing a song.

© Stand up.

D It has been raining since morning.

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? © The sunset is very gorgeous

D How gorgeous the sunset is!

16. What type of sentence is it: Let me go.

A Assertive

® Imperative

© Optative

© Exclamatory

(Ans(C

17. Which of the following is a compound sentence?

After he came here, he talked to him

B He came here but I did not talk to him

© He stopped to talk to him

D He could not but talk to him.

18. The South Pole is too cold for human beings to live in. It is a:

(A) complex sentence

® simple sentence

© compound sentence

O 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.

© He put on his hat to go out.

D He put on his hat went out.

20. He failed because he was so rash. Compound form of this sentence is:

A He failed because of being rash.

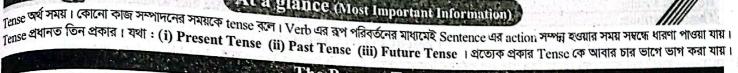
B He was too rash and therefore failed. © Being too rash made him failed.

D As he was too rash, he failed.



hapter

At a glance (Most Important Information)



The Present Tense

g 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

্য Tense দ্বারা বর্তমানে কোন কাজ করা বোঝায় এবং অভ্যাসগত কাজ বা চিরন্তন সত্য বোঝায় তাকে Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present Tense THE 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।

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.

1 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 নিমের 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— হা বোধক	Interrogative Question— প্রশ্ন বোধক	Negative – না বোধক
	Do I write?	I do not write.
I write.	Do we write?	We do not write.
We write.	Do you write?	You do not write.
You write.	Does he/she write?	He/she does not write.
He/she writes.	Do they write?	They do not write.
They write.	Do they water	Santa and a series of the seri

Present Continuous Tense

্য 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।

Mucture 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.

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

্বতীতে 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 us but today he is going by train.

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

▶ সাধারণত Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Continuous Tense হয়: look listen at this moment

see, hear, smell, notice, recognize, appear, look, seem, want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, think, suppose, consider, trust, see, hear, smell, notice, recognize, appear, mind, understand, own, possess, belong to contain believe agree. নিচের verb শুলো সাধারণত continuous form এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না : near, smell, notice, recognize, appear, took, seem, mean, mind, understand, own, possess, belong to, contain, believe, agree.

Vote তবে বিশেষ কোন অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে এগুলোর continuous form হয়। UN INCOME PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATION

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Different forms of Present Contin	uous (progressive):	Ouestion— अन (वायक
Affirmative— হা বোধক	Negative না বোধক	Am I writing?
I am writing.	I am not writing.	Are we writing?
We are writing.	We are not writing.	Are you writing?
You are writing.	You are not writing.	Is he/she writing?
He/she is writing.	He/she is not writing.	Are they writing?
They are writing	1 They are not writing.	Ale the

Present Perfect Tense

যে Tense দারা কোন কাজ শেষ হয়েছে কিন্তু তার ফল বর্তমানে বিদ্যুমান তাকে Present Perfect Tense বলে। Ex: I have don	the work.
THE CALL AND ACTUS FOR THE ACTUS FOR THE ACTUS FURNISHED INTO DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	
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Identification : Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have/ has বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়

Structure Active Sense: Sub + have/has + past participle + ext. Ex: He has completed his work.

Passive Sense: Subject + have/has + been + past participle + ext. Ex: The work has been completed by him.

Present Perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার :

- 🕨 অতীত ঘটনার ফল এখনও বর্তমানে বিদ্যমান অর্থে : Moulana Bhashani has done a lot for our country.
- 🕨 অতীতে কোন কাজ সংঘটিত হয়েছে এবং বৰ্তমানেও ঘটতে পারে অর্থে :'I have seen wolves in that forest.
- 🕨 অভ্যাসগত কর্ম (habitual fact) : They have always answered my letter.
- 🕨 সম্প্রতি গত কোনো কাজের বর্ণনায় : I have already done the work.
- 🗲 অনেক সময়, নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since যুক্ত বাক্যে: He has got a bad headache since an hour.
- ➤ Sentence-এ It's the (first / second) time এমন উল্লেখ থাকলে Present perfect tense হয়। Ex: This is the second time this has happened.
- ▶ সাধারণত Sentence-এ Adverb বা Adverbial phrase থাকলে, Present Perfect Tense হয়:

Adverb: Just, just now, already, yet, never, ever, lately, recently এবং Adverbial phrase: so far, up to now, up to the present Ex: They have just done the work.

▶ চিঠিপত্ৰে present perfect Tense হয়: I am sorry I have not written before.

Different forms of Present Perfect Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যাঁ বোধক	Negative— না বোধক	Question প্রশ্ন বোধক
I have written.	I have not written.	Have I written?
We have written.	We have not written.	Have we written?
You have written.	You have not written.	Have you written?
He/she has written.	He/she has not written.	Have he/she written?
They have written.	They have not written.	Have they written?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

🗖 যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ পূর্বে শুরু হয়ে বর্তমানে চলছে বোঝায় তাকে Present Perfect Continuous Tense বলে।

Ex: I have been reading for two hours.

🔲 Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে have been/ has been বসে এবং মূল verb এর শেষে ing যোগ হয়। বাক্যে since, for, how long, ever since; যাবৎ, ধরে, থেকে, হতে ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect Continuous tense হয়।

Structure

Active Sense: Subject + have been/has been + ing verb + object/complement. Ex: He has been playing football for 30 minutes. Passive Sense: Subject + have/has + been + being + past participle + ext. Ex: Football has been being played by him.

🛘 Present Perfect Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার :

- ➤ দীর্ঘ সময় বোঝালে for এবং নিদিষ্ট সময় বোঝালে since হয়: I have been reading since morning.
- 🕨 পুনঃপুন কার্য অর্থে : I have been writing letters since breakfast.
- 🗲 ছিতিশীল অর্থ জ্ঞাপক word যেমন : stay, sit, stand, wait, study, lie, learn, rest, live, sleep, rain, work, teach এই শব্দগুলো অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে Present Perfect Continuous Tense হয়।

Note সাধারণত নির্দিষ্ট সময় বোঝাতে since এবং অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি (duration of time) বোঝাতে for ব্যবহৃত হয়। Present perfect এবং Present Perfect Continuous Tense-এর মধ্যে বর্তমান মিল দেখা যায়, তাই Modern English Grammar-এ Present Perfect Continuous tense-কে Present Perfect হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়(for / since উল্লেখ থাকলেও)।

Ex: It has been raining for three days (duration of time, অনির্দিষ্ট সময়) It has been raining since Monday (Monday থেকে, নির্দিষ্ট সময়)

Different forms of Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

Affirmative—হ্যা বোধক	Negative না বোধক	0
I have been writing.	I have not been writing.	Question-— প্রশ্ন বোধক
We have been writing.	We have not been writing.	Have I been writing?
You have been writing.	You have not been writing.	Have we been writing?
He/she has been writing.	He/she has not been writing	Have you been writing?
They have been writing.	They have not been writing.	Have he/she been writing?
V DUDI ICATIONS TONIA		Have they been writing?

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্র 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

্ব Tense দারা কোন কাজ অতীতে সংঘটিত হয়েছিল এবং তার ফল বর্তমানে আর নেই বোঝায় তাকে Past indefinite Tense বলে। Ex: I did the work.

ldentification: Subject এর পর মূল verb এর past form ব্যবস্থত হয়।

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 'ড' 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.
- ১ 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 নিৰ্দেশক 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:

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

Past Continuous Tense

- 🛾 যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ অতীতে কিছু সময় ধরে চলছিল বোঝায় তাকে Past Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: It was raining heavily.
- 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।

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 : 🖫

🕨 সদৃশ, 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.

১ পুনঃপুন সংঘটিত হচ্ছিল অর্থে always, continually, forever ইত্যাদি adverb এর সাথে: He was always ringing me up.

🏲 অতীত কালে কোনো কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল বুঝাতে Past Continuous Tense হয় : He was reading a book.

শতাত কালে কোনো কাজ কিছু সময় চলছিল এবং এমন সময় অন্য কোনো কাজ হঠাৎ সংঘটিত হয়, এমন ক্ষেত্ৰে 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

্ত্ৰতীত কালে একাধিক কাজ একই সাথে চলমান বোঝালে সকল কাজেরই Past Continuous Tense হয়।

Different forms of Past Continuou	Negative না বোধক	Question-— প্রশ্ন বোধক
Affirmative হ্যাঁ বোধক	I was not playings	Was i playing?
	We were not playing.	Were we playing?
I was playing.	You were not playing.	Wère you playing?
We were playing.	He/she was not playing.	Was he/she playing?
You were playing. He/she was playing.	not playing.	Were they playing?
They were playing.	IOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JO	DYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATION
KOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUB	LICATIONS	
* OBLICATIONS • JOTROE.		and the second s

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
(i) Future Indefinite Tense (ii) Future Continuous Tense (iii) Future Perfect Tense (iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense
Future Indefinite Tense
যে Tense ঘাবা কোন কাজ ভবিষতে কালে ঘটনে বোঝায় তাকে Future Indefinite Tense বলে। Pv. U. :::।

प्राचारिक वाला दिनान काल अविवास कार्य दिनावार अंदिक Future Indefinite Tense वर्ष्ट्रा 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.

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future Indefinite Tense এর ব্যবহার :

Future habitual actions ভবিষ্যতকালের অভাস বোঝালে: Spring will come.

সূ Emotion, thinking, possessing, প্রভৃতি শব্দ গ্রেলা অনেক সময় continuous form ना হবে Future Indefinite Tense হয়। Ex: He will be here at six.

হে: Ito সূত্রবিষ্যাৎ পরিকল্পনার ঘোষণা ,আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস , খবরের কাগজে এক সংবাদ প্রচারে প্রকাশ অর্থে : The fog will hold tomorrow:

্ কোনো কিছু নিয়মিত বা অভ্যাসগত নয় বরং মাঝে মাঝে ঘটে এমন অর্থে: At time he will read for hours.

্বিন Sentence এর একটি অংশ যদি Future Indefinite tense হয়, তাহলে অন্য অংশটি Present Indefinite Tense হবে। অখাৎ, একটি sentence এ पृष्टि जश्म Future रग्न ना।

Different forms of Future Indefinite Tense :

Affirmative— হা বোধক	Negative— না বেংক	Question— প্রশ্ন বোধক
shall do.	I shall not do.	Shall I do?
We shall do.	We shall not do.	Shall we do?
You will do	You will not do.	Will you do?
He/she will do.	He/she will not do.	Will he she do?
They will do.	They will not do.	Will they do?

Future Continuous Tense

ু বে Tense দারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যত কালে কিছু সময় ধরে চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Continuous Tense বলে। Ex: I shall be doing the work.

Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে shall be বা will be বাস এবং মূল verb এর পোষ ing যোগ হয়।

Active Sense: Subject + shall/will + be + ing verb + extension. Ex: I shall be waiting for you.

Passive Sense: Subject + shall/will + be + being + V₃+ extension. Ex: The work is being done at the moment

] Future Continuous Tense এর ব্যবহার:

> ভবিষ্যতের পুরো সময় ধরে চলবে অর্থে: I shall be reading all morning.

> পরিকল্পনা বা নির্ধারিত ব্যবস্থা অনুযায়ী ভবিষ্যতে কাজ চলবে অর্থে: He will be reading late every night next month.

ferent forms of Future Continuo	Negative— না বোধক	Question— গ্রন্ন বোধক
Affirmative—্যা বোধক	A. A	Shall I be doing?
shall be doing.	I shall not be doing.	Shall we be doing?
Ve shall be doing.	We shall not be doing.	Will you be doing?
ou will be doing	You will not be doing.	· Will he/she be doing?
le/she will be doing.	He/she will not be doing. They will not be doing.	Will they be doing?

Present Indefinite Tense

🛘 যে Tense দ্বারা ভবিষ্যতে সংঘটিত হওয়া দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যেটি আগে/পূর্বে সংঘটিত হবে তাকে Future perfect Tense বঙ্গে । তবে যেটি পরে সংঘটিত হবে

সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয় ৷ Ex : I shall have written the letter by that time. Identification: Subject এর পর person ও number অনুসারে Shall have/will have বসে এবং মূল verb এর past participle form হয়।

Sentence 4 By the time / By this time, by next month/day/ year ইত্যাদি शक्त future perfect tense सा

Fructure: Active Sense: Subject + shall/ will + have + v₃ + extension. Ex: He will have played football. Passive Sense: Subject + shall/ will + have been + v₃ + extension. Ex: Football will have been played by him

🌶 ভবিষ্যতের সম্ভাবনা বা অনুমান বোঝাতে : Ex: You will have reached the letter. Future Perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার: সময় নিদেশক অর্থে: by, by then, by that time, by the 10^{th} প্রভৃতি শব্দ থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়।

Ex: By the end of the next week he will have been in London for five years. Sentence 4 By + future time Sentence a cure for cancer. Or, Researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer by the year 2030, researchers will have discovered a cure for cancer by

me year 2020.

→ Sentence এ Before + present / future tense থাকলে পরের অংশটি Future Perfect Tense আ Ex: Before 2020, I will have graduated.

Discontinuous Contract Tense: the year 2020.

Sentence & Before Programmer T	rense:	CHESTION AM CH.
Different forms of Future Perfect T	Tense : Negative— না বেখিক	Shall I have done?
Affirmative হা বোধক	I shall have not done.	Shall we have done?
I shall have done.	We shall have not done.	Will you have done?
We at 11 have done.	You will have not done.	Will he/she have done?
We shall have done.	He/she will have done.	Will they have done?
Ho/sha fail have done.	They will have not deflet	Will they have done? • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS
They will have done.	TOTALIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . ZITKOLY PUBLICATIONS	
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attare I effect Continuous I ense	
যে Tense দ্বারা কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যত কালে শুরু হয়ে নিদিষ্ট সময় পর্যন্ত চলবে বোঝায় তাকে Future Perfect Continuous	Tense বলে। অর্থাৎ যে কাজটি ত
তক্ন হবে সেটি Future Perfect Continuous Tense ও যেটি পরে তক্ন হবে সেটি Present Indefinite Tense হয়।	end Tarana maloud &
Ex: I shall have been reading the book for two hours	The man he serve at six,

🔲 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 werb + ext. Ex: He will have been playing football. Passive Sense: Subject + shall /will + have been + being + V_3 + 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?

. Ç.	Part 2	Mo	st Imp	ortant
01.	The number of COVID-19 rel	ated deaths — the w	orld \	13. Befo
	A have overwhelmed	unnavari luci la ra	oriu.	Iberi
	® has overwhelmed	and an of a large		
	© are overwhelming			14. I can
	D has been overwhelmed		(Ans(B)	A sto
02.	Don't make so much noise, Sh	ibli to stud	ly for his	© wa
	admission test!	to stud	iy ioi iiis	15. Ever
	(A) try	® tries		at ho
177	© tried	① is trying	(Ans(D)	A ha
03.	By this time next year, I	all my exams.		® an
				© ha
	© will have taken	B have taken D took	(Ans(C)	(D) ha
04.	Sumon is not here, he is out —	— his uncle.		16. Did y
	A visited B is visiting	11 L 2 11 KB 2 L 3 L 3 L 3 L 3 L 3 L 3 L 3 L 3 L 3 L	ts AnsC	A tha
05.	The train — late three time	s this week.		© tha
	(A) is	B has been		17. We s
	© have been	① is being	(Ans(B)	A co
06.	By the time they arrive	alari ta		© co
	A he'll have left B he'll leave	Che leaves he l	eft(Ans(A)	18. I sha
07.	I — to a foreign country.	Person to be add the second		A pa
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	© have never been	am never been	(Ans(C)	19. Deela
08.	It - raining since the morning	ng.		` A bu
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09.	The skill of safe driving —	necessary to avoid c	ollisions,	allow
	which — many thousands of	people annually.		A is,
	(A) is, hurt	® was, will hurt	1 12043 12	© wa
	© will be, were hurt	D would be, is hurt	(Ans(A)	21. Wha
10.	I — a letter when he came to n	ny house.		A yo
	A was writing	® will be writing		© ha
	© am writing	D wrote	(Ans(A)	22. Man
11.	When you phoned, I - a show	er.		it wa
	(A) am having	® was having	. 1	* A de
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12.	When dams are built, thousand	ds of people —.	. Saus	23. My u
	A ruges displaced			•

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13	. Before the Angles and th	e Saxons — to Eng	iisn, the
	Iberians had lived there.	@ como @ did com	as (A (A)
14	A coming B come I came here after the rain —		
14			inna L
a u.n	(A) stopped		(-C)
15	© was stop Ever since I stopped workin	w nad stopped	(Ans(D)
13	at home.	g, 1 —— to save mone	у ру —
70.	A have tried/having being coo	lead	
1	B am trying/cooking	iall be demit.	2
gad	© have tried/cook	iniob od Hedas	W
ale de	have been trying/cooking	u will ha delne	(TO
16	. Did you expect —? Comple	asoo so line ensy	(Ans(D)
10.	A that he will visit you B	te the sentence with a c	lause.
1	© that he visited you ©	that he are 11	,
17	. We shall finish the work before	mat he would visit you	(Ans(D)
1	A come		TO D
3 5 f.	© comes	® will come	
18.	I shall forgive him if he — to	© would come	(Aus(C)
9 150	A pardons	The for his misconduct	
1	© apologizes	© conimits	
19	Deela — her hand when al-	w punishes	AnsC
12,	Deela — her hand when she	was cooking dinner.	P25
		B is burning	141 Y. L
20	© will burn	W was burning	(Ans(A)
20	. Although she — apart of the	ne exavation team, she	was not
Little	allowed to actively — in the A is, working	하는 10 ml (10 ml) 전환 10 ml (10 ml) 가는 10 ml	-17
Mic	© was, working	® was, work	
21		in, worked	(Ans(B)
21.	. What you (to do) last night? (a) you did		r sels .
100	© had you done	® did you do	2 46 10
22		D did you	Ans(B)
122.	. Man did not know that the e	arth moves round the s	un until
	A demonstrated		
in.	© experimented	® discovered	
22		(D) invented	Ans(B)
45.	My uncle arrived while I —— (a) would cook	the dinner.	Y I
1	& would cook	® had cooked	

1 was cooking



At a glance (Most Important Information)

ise	जन्या या	auxiliary	verb	धंव वा	तकात .
				Acceptance of the last	

Present simple	Active	Passive
	verb এর base form	am/is/are + verb এর past participle
Present Continuous	am/is/are + verb এর base form + ing	am/is/are + being + verb এর past participle
Present Perfect	has/have + verb of next mentions	
Present Perfect Continuous	has/have been + verb এর base form + ing	has/have + been + verb এর past participle
Past Simple	nas/nave been + verb এর base form + ing	has/have + been + being + verb এর past participle
And the second s	verb এর past form	was/were + verb এর past participle
Past Continuous	was/were + verb এর base form + ing	was/were + being + verb এর past participle
Past Perfect	had + verb এর past participle	had + been + verb এর past participle
Past Perfect Continuous	had been + verb এর base form + ing	had been + being + verb এর past participle
Future simple	shall/will + verb এর base form	shall be/will be + verb এর past participle
Future Continuous	shall be/will be + verb এর base form + ing	shall be being /will be being + verb এর past participle
Future Perfect	shall have /will have + verb এর past participle	shall have been/will have been + yerb এর past participle
Future perfect Continuous	shall have been/will have been + verb এর	shall have been being/will have been being + verb + ing
rume periect Commuous	base form+ ing	of over of select alon me) is solow over the locate to

Note: যদিও আধুনিক grammar এ future perfect continuous tense এর সাধারণত passive voice হয় না।

Voice Change of Tenses

Present Indefinite Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Structure | Active voice এর object-টির subjective form + be verb (am/is/are) + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/ at/in/on/about) + এর subject-টির passive এর objective form.

Active: I eat rice.

Passive: Rice is eaten by me.

Present Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

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

Active: I am writing a letter.

Passive: A letter is being written by me.

Present Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Structure Object টির subjective form + have/has + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/ on/about) + subject টির objective form. Passive: A letter has been written by him.

Active: He has written a letter. Past Indefinite Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object এর subjective form + was/were + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/ in/on/

about) + subject টির objective form.

Passive: A letter was written by Rony.

Active: Rony wrote a letter.

Past Continuous Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

Structure Object টির subjective form + was/were + being + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/in/on/about) + subject णित्र objective form.

Active: He was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by him.

Past Perfect Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে voice পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম: rast Perfect Tense এর নেতা volume form + have/has + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/to/with/at/

in/on/about) + subject টির objective form.

Passive: A letter had been written by him.

Active: He had written a letter.

ACTIVE: He had written a letter.

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ঢাবি অধিভুক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও ভর্তি সহায়িকা

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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 তথুমাত্র মূল verb দিয়ে তরু 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 তরতে 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 তরতে 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 তরতে 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?

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আত্রালেম্ড • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • 800 বাক্যের তরতে who যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময়: Structure By whom + auxiliary verb + subject + be + মূল verb এর past participle form +? active: Who will help you? Passive: By whom will you be helped? Rule-03 বাক্যের তরতে whom যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় : Structure Who + auxiliary verb + object তির subjective form + verb এর past participle form + Appropriate preposition (by/ to/ with/at/in/on/about) + subject छित्र objective form. active: Whom did you call? Passive: Who was called by you? Have, has, had থাকলে been বসবে আর যদি verb এর সাথে ing থাকে তাহলে being বসবে।

active: Whom has he beaten?

Passive: Who has been beaten by him? Rule-04 তরুতে what যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice করার সময়:

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

Active: What do you want?

Passive: What is wanted by you?

Quasi Passive Voice

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

Active: Honey tastes sweet.

Passive: Honey is sweet when it is tasted.

Rule-01 Quasi passive যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করার সময়:

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

Passive: Rice is cheap when it is sold. Active: Rice sells cheap.

Rulc-02 Complement বিহীন Quasi-passive verb এর passive করার ক্ষেত্রে:

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

Active: The house is building.

Passive: The house is being built.

Use of Prepositions

ী সাধারণত Verb ভেদে বিভিন্ন preposition বঙ্গে: যেমন-

Rule-01 Passive voice এ সব সময় by বসে না। কিছু শব্দের সাথে to, at, with, in ইত্যাদি বসে। (Annoy, Charm, Displease, Dissatisfy, Marvel, Please, Shock, Stun, Surprise, Vex) ইত্যাদির পরে ব্যক্তি (person) বোঝালে with বসে বাকি ক্ষেত্রে at বসে।

Note: আচরণ, গুণ, কাজ ইত্যদি বুঝালে at হয়। তবে কিছু ক্ষেত্রে আচরণ, কাজ বোঝালে at এর পরিবর্তে with/by বসে। Passive: I was surprised at his behaviour.

Rule-02 Passive voice এ (Cover/Cram/Decorate/ Ornament/ Crowed/Fill/Throng/seize) ইত্যাদির পরে by এর পরিবর্তে with বসে। Active: His behaviour surprised me.

Rule-03 Contain, embody, include, subsume ইত্যাদির verb এর passive form এর পরে in বসে। Passive: All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.

Active: My teacher embodies all the good qualities.

Rule-04 Passive voice এ known এর পরে to ও worried এর পর about বসে। Passive: Are they known to you?

Active: Do you know them? Ex: A tree is known by its fruits.

Rule-05 Active voice এর verb টি Group verb হলে তার সাথে সংযুক্ত preposition টি passive এর ক্ষেত্রে past participle সাথে বসে। Note: কিছু ক্ষেত্রে নিজস্বতা/পরিচয় বোঝাতে by বসে।

Ex: A new cabinet has been sworn in in Dhaka.

Passive to Active

Passive voice কে Active voice এ পরিবর্তনের তেমন কোনো নিয়ম নেই। কারণ Active voice এর নিয়ম জানা থাকলেই passive voice থেকে Active rassive voice কে Active voice এ subject দেওয়া না থাকলে Passive থেকে Active করার সময় একটি সুবিধাজনক subject (Someone/ voice এ পরিবর্তন করা যাবে। Sentence এ subject দেওয়া না থাকলে Passive থেকে Active করার সময় একটি সুবিধাজনক subject (Someone/

somebody/ people/the authority) ইত্যাদি ধরে নিতে হবে।

Active: People speak English all over the world.

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JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . Part 2

Most Important MCQ



- previous sentence?
 - A Tea was being made by her then
 - B Tea was made by her then
 - © Tea were being made by her
 - Tea was being made by her

AnsA

- 02. 'Elizabeth unwillingly undertook the sea voyage.' The passive form of the sentence is -.
 - The sea voyage was undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly
 - The sea voyage is undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly
 - © Unwillingly by Elizabeth, the sea voyage undertaken.
 - The sea voyage had undertaken by Elizabeth unwillingly
- 03. The correct passive form of 'Who baked the cake?' is
 - A Who the cake was baked?
 - By whom has the cake been baked?
 - © By who was the cake baked?
 - D By whom was the cake baked?

- 04. 'Shubho ate four pieces of Hilsha fish at dinner.' The passive form of the sentence is-
 - Four pieces of Hilsha fish at dinner were ate by Shubho.
 - (B) At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish Shubho ate.
 - © Four pieces of Hilsha fish were eating by Shubho at dinner.
 - At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish were eaten by Shubho.
- 05. "Whom do you want?" Change into passive.
 - A By whom you are wanted? B By whom are you wanted?
 - © Whom is wanted by you? D Who is wanted by you? (Ans(D)
- 06. The art of cooking in ancient India.
 - A is perfected © were perfected
- B will perfect
- 1 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.
 - The fight was not given up by him even though he was badly bruised. .
 - The fight was not giving up by him even though he was badly bruised.
- 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?
 - © Is English spoken well by him?
 - 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
 - © Punctuality be insisted in this office
 - D Punctuality is to be insisted on in this office
 - ® It is to be insisted that punctuality should be in this office.
- 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?
 - © What was wanted by you?
 - What is wanting by you?

(Ans(B)

- 01. She was then making tea. Which is the passive form of the 11. The passive form of "The storm damaged the banyan tree is best expressed in-
 - The storm resulted in the of the banyan tree
 - B The banyan tree was damaged by the storm
 - © The banyan tree damaged was a consequence of the storm
 - D The storm led to the damaged of the banyan tree
 - 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?
 - © Who will be helped by you?
 - D By whom you will be helped?
 - B By who you will be helped?
 - 13. The passive of 'Who taught you French?' is-
 - A By whom you were taught French?
 - B By whom French was taught you?
 - © French was taught you by whom?
 - D By whom were you taught French?.
 - 14. Choose the correct passive form: His act surprised me.
 - A I am surprised by his action B I was surprised at his act
 - © I was surprised by his action. D all
 - 15. Change the voice of 'The critic wrote a scathing review'.
 - A review was written with the critic
 - A scathing review written by the critic
 - © A scathing review written and viewed by the critic
 - A scathing review was written by the critic
 - 16. Change the voice of 'We ought to have saved our environment'.
 - Our environment ought to have been saved.
 - Our environment ought to have been save.
 - © Our environment ought to had been saved.
 - D Our environment ought to have saved.
 - 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
 - © The dangerous secret was told not him to anybody
 - D Anybody was not told about the dangerous secret by him
 - 18. Choose the correct passive form: Why did your brother write such a letter?
 - A Why was such a letter written by your brother?
 - ® Why such a letter was written by your brother?
 - © Why such a letter was written by your brother.
 - Why was such a letter been written by your brother?
 - 19. Change the voice: The dog was biting my sister's shoes.
 - (a) My sister's shoes were being bitten by the dog. ® My sister's shoes were bitten by the dog.

 - O My sister's shoes are being bitten by the dog.
 - The dog bites my sister's shoes.
 - 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
 - © to be laughed at by people are not like by him
- He does not like him being laughed at by people. JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS





ost Important Information)



ক্লের statement কে Narration/speech বলে। সহজভাবে বলতে গোলে বক্তা যা বলে তাই narration. Ex: Nazrul said to Ninja, "You are very polite" Kinds of Narration: Narration বা উক্তিকে প্রধানত দুইভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:

(i) Direct narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি)

(ii) Indirect narration (পরোক্ষ উজি)

n) Indirect Narration: বক্তার উক্তি নিজে/সরাসরি প্রকাশ করলে তাকে Direct Narration বলে।

Ex: Kamal said to Souia, "You are a small girl." (বাকাটিতে Kamal নিজের কথা নিজে বলছে। তাই এটা Direct speech).

Direct Speech চেনার উপায় : (i) Direct speech টি inverted comma এর মধ্যে থাকে। (ii) Reporting verb এর পর একটি comma বঙ্গে (iii) Reported speech এর প্রথম অক্ষরটি capital letter হয়।

parts of direct speech: একটি Direct speech এর দুটি অংশ Reporting verb ও Reported speech.

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

বিক্টিতে Inverted comma এর পূর্ববতী অংশ The teacher said to the student, হলো Reporting verb এবং What is your future plan? Reported Speech.]

a. Indirect Narration: বক্তার কথা সরাসরি প্রকাশিত না হয়ে যখন পরোক্ষভাবে প্রকাশ পায় তখন তাকে Indirect Narration বলে।

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

Narration Change করার সময় নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়গুলো মনে রাখতে হনে

II. Sentence চেনার উপায় :

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

🗓 Person এর পরিবর্তন :

(i) Reported Speech এর অন্তর্গত First person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর subject এর person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়

Direct: He said to me, "I had done my duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that he had done his duty.

(ii) Reported Speech এর অন্তর্গত Second Person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct: He said to me, "you have done your duty." Indirect: He said to/told me that, I had done my duty. (iii) Reported Speech এর অন্তর্গত Third person এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

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

We দ্বারা মানবজাতি বুঝালে first person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও indirect speech এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Direct: The teacher said "We are mortal." Indirect: The teacher said that we are mortal.

Indirect করার সময় tense ও auxiliary verb এর পরিবর্তন করতে হয়

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Auxiliary verb অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন Was, were
Am, is, are	Had been .
Was, were	Had
Have, has	Had been
Had	Tense অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন
	Past Indefinite
resent Indefinite	Past Continuous
resent Continuous	Past perfect
Present perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect

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তত পান পাবপুত পর্বার পাও ক্লেছা ভাও প্রাকার স্বেতিম প্রায়ব্যাকে ত তি প্রাক্রের স্থাবিদ্ধ ও তি প্রাক্রের তার প্রায়ব্যাক্র ত তি প্রাক্রের তার প্রায়ব্যাক্র তার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রয়ব্যাকর তার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রয়োজন করে প্রযায়বার প্রায়ব্যাকর তার প্রয়োজন করে প্রয়োজন করে প্রযায়বার প্রয়োজন করে প্রয়োজন করে প্রয়োজন করে প্রযায়বার প্রয়োজন করে প্রয়োজন করে প্রযায়বার প্রযায প্রযায়বার 04. Words/phrases পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম : কিছু কিছু words/phrases আছে যেগুলো Direct থেকে Indirect করার পর পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That	This day	That day ·
These	Those	Today	That day
Here .	There	Tonight	That night
Hence	Thence	Tomorrow	The next/following day
Hither	Thither	Yesterday	The previous day
Now	Then	Last night	The previous night
Come	Go	Last month	The previous month
Ago	Before	Last year	The previous year
Thus	So	Good morning	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 vesterday	Two days before

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

•	Modal	verb	এর	পারবর্তন	:
	W 4. N. J. 1902	U. 1991 743 741 74	at the same		_

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

Narration of Assertive Sentence

Assertive sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে tell/told + object (যদি থাকে inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে that + Reported speech এর subject + verb + (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Structure Subject + say/said ----tell/told + object (যদি থাকে) + that+ subject + verb + extension.

Direct: He said, "I do it." Indirect: He said that he did it.

Rule-01 Direct speech এ Reporting verb টি present বা Future tense এ থাকলে indirect speech এ শুধু person পরিবর্তন হয় কিন্তু verb এর কো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: The farmer says, "I am busy"

Indirect: The farmer says that he is busy.

Direct: The farmer will say, 'I am busy'

Indirect: The farmer will say that he is busy.

Rule-02 Direct speech এ বক্তার বক্তব্যটি যদি Habitual (অভ্যাসগত) বা Eternal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য) হয় তাহলে tense এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Direct: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."

Indirect: The teacher said /told that the sun rises in the east.

Rule-03 Direct speech এ it থাকলে indirect speech এ it হয়। অর্থাৎ indirect speech এ it এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না ।

Direct: He said, "I shall do it."

Indirect: He said that he would do it.

m Rule-04 We দারা যখন সমগ্র মানবজাতিকে বোঝায় তখন we $1^{
m st}$ person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও indirect speech এ কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না । Direct: The teacher said, "We are mortal."

Indirect: The teacher said/told that we are mortal. Rule- 05 Must এর পরিবর্তে had to হয়, কিন্তু First person এ must যখন কোন ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের দ্বারা বাধ্যবাধকতা তখন indirect speech এ must এর

পরিবর্তে would have to হয়।

Direct: He said, "We must leave the house if the rent is increased."

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

Narration of Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect করার সময় Direct speech এর subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে ask/asked/ enquire of/demanded of /wondered/ want to know + object (যদি থাকে) + inverted comma তুলে দিয়ে if/whether বসে (তবে wh question যেমন: who, what, where, why, how থাকে, তাহলে if/ whether না হয়ে তার পরিবর্তে wh question হয়) + Reported speech এর subject + verb + extension (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Structure Subject + say/said ---- ask/asked/enquire of + object (যদি থাকে) + if/ whether (wh question যথা: who, what ,where, why, how --- যদি থাকে) + subject + verb + extension.

Direct: I said to the boy, "Did you go to school?"

Indirect: I asked (enquired of) the boy if he had gone to school.

Rule-01 Direct speech এ should থাকলে indirect speech এ would হয়। কিন্তু, কর্তব্য বা উচিত বোঝালে should এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না ।

Indirect: The girl asked if she would go out for shopping. Direct: The girl said, "Shall I go out for shopping?" Direct: Partho said to me, "Shall I wait for you an hour?"

Indirect: Partho asked me if he should wait for an hour.

Rule-02 'Who' যখন subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন who পরে verb বসে এবং বাকী অংশ Narration এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী হয়।

Direct: "Who was the first man to fly in the space?", the examiner asked the boy. Indirect: The examiner asked the boy who was the first man to fly in the space.

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Narration of Imperative Sentence

mperative 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 p forbid/prohibit হয়) + Reported speech এর subject + verb + extension (অতিরিক্ত অংশ)।

Subject + say/said এর পরিবর্তে request--- requested/ order--- ordered/advise--- advised/command + object (যদি থাকে) + to/not p forbid/prohibit + subject + verb + extension.

pirect: The teacher said to me, "Don't come here."

Indirect: The teacher ordered me not to go there.

pirect: Father said to me, "Go home at once." Indirect: Father ordered me to go home at once. Imperative narration এ must, would, could, এই সকল modal Auxiliary verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। আবার could বা would interrogative form ্বলভ অনেক সময় এজলো imperative ভাব প্রকাশ করে।

pirect: He said to me , "Would you help me to do the sum?"

Indirect: He requested me to help him to do the sum.

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.

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. কোনো কিছু নিষেধ/ বারন করা বোঝাতে Forbade বসে, এর সাথে কোনো প্রকার negative word (not/no ইত্যাদি) বসে না।

Direct: Mother said to me, "Don't run in the sun."

Indirect: Mother forbade me to run in the sun.

Let দারা শুরু হলে

Let এর পর singular থাকলে :

secture 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 :

nature 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)। andure Subject + say/ said এর পরিবর্তে wish/wished, pray/prayed + object (যদি থাকে) + subject + may/mlght + verb + extension. Indirect: I wished that he might be happy. Direct: I said to him," May you 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 /, বিশায় 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)। Martine Subject + say/said পরিবর্তে exclaim/exclaimed in/with + joy/sorrow/wonder + object (যদি থাকে) + that + subject + verb +

(How/what-- very/great) + adjective + extension.

Indirect: The man exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

Direct: The man said, "Alas! I am undone." Direct speech এ good bye + my friends যুক্ত narration কে indirect speech এ পরিণত করার সময় subject + said এর জায়গায় bade + 800d bye + inverted comma উঠিয়ে দিয়ে to + বাকি অংশ।.

Direct: He said, "Good bye, my friends."

Indirect: He bade his friends good bye.

Direct: He said , "Good bye, my filends. Wie-D2 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.

আৰ-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 । Indirect: He pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed. Direct: He said, "poor fellow! How changed you are." Direct: He said, " poor ienow. Act আকে এবং তা দিয়ে যদি আতিশয্য বোঝায় তাহলে indirect speech করার সময় How/what এর পরিবর্তে

very/much/great ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Indirect: Arnob exclaimed with joy that it was a very fine bird

Direct: Arnob said, "What a fine bird it is." POLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JO

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Most Important MCQ



- 01, Change the narration: My friend said to me, "Go home at once."
 - My friend asked me go home at once.
 - (B) My friend askded me to go home at once.
 - My friends said me go home at once.
 - My friends told me to went home at once.
- 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
 - O He told good morning and asked whether he can help him
 - him He wished him good morning and asked for help (Ans(A)
- 03. Change the narration: The headmaster says, Inspector will visit our school at 11 am today."
 - The headmaster says that the inspector will visit their school at 11 am today, '
 - ® The headmaster said that the inspector will visit their school at 11 am today.
 - O The headmaster said that the Inspector is being visit their school at 11 am today.
 - 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."
 - Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before
 - (B) Angel said that I had bought a pen the day before
 - O Angel said that she bought a pen the day before
 - 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
 - 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

- 06. Change the speech of the following: The stranger said to me, "Could you help me?"
 - The stranger asked me if I could help him
 - The stranger said to me if I could help him
 - © The stranger asked me if I might help him
 - The stranger told me to help him

- 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.
 - © The man refused to confess his guilt.
 - The man told that he did not confer guilt.

- 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
 - The He told doing the work.

- 09. Change the speech of the following: He said, "I have be working since sunrise."
 - A He said that he has worked for sunrise.
 - B He said that he has been working since sunrise
 - © He said that he is working since sunrise.
 - The said that he had been working since sunrise.
 - 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.
 - 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".
 - 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.
 - ® My father said that he would have a cup of tea only because I am not hungry.
 - © My father said that I would have a cup of tea only because I wasn't hungry.
 - . My father said that he would have a cup of tea only because he wasn't hungry:
 - 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.
 - Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
 - © Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television the last night.
 - Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the last night. Ans 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.
 - © David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
 - David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day. (Ans(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.
 - © He urged they should be quite and listen to his words.
 - D He said you should be quite and listen to his words.
 - 16. Choose the correct indirect speech: She asked me, you happy in your new job?"
 - She asked me if I was happy in my new job.
 - ® She asked me if I have been happy in my new job.
 - © She asked me whether I am nappy in my new job.
- D She asked me if I had been happy in my new job. JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .









At a glance (Most Important Information)

article হলো পদান্তিত নির্দেশক। সাধারণত Noun কে নির্দিষ্ট / অনির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝাতে Article ব্যবহৃত হয়। A, An এবং The এর ব্যবহারকে English frammar d Article বলে। এতলোকে determiner-ও বলা হয়ে থাকে। Article (a, an, the) এর ব্যবহার মূলত নির্ভর করে এর পরের word- তির sound ্র টুপর। Article মূলত দুই প্রকার। যথা: (i) Indefinite Article; (ii) Definite Article.

a Indefinite Article (A, An) : যে article গুলা নির্দিষ্টভাবে ব্যক্তি বা বন্ধ নির্দেশ করে না এবং singular countable noun এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে indefinite Article बाल । A & An बाला indefinite article ।

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

Article (a, an এবং the) সাধারণত Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে, তবেনির্দিষ্টতা বোঝাতে uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।

Ex: a tree, an hour, the dog etc.

Ex: He reads a novel.

Noun এর পূর্বে যদি adjective থাকে তাহলে adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে। Structure: Article + adj + noun.

Ex: Rahim is an intelligent boy.

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.

হুখন কোনো noun/adjective একই বন্ধ/ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তখন তার পূর্বে article বসে।

Er: Nayans have a small and beautiful pet cat.

ালাক বংল noun/adjective-ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি/বস্তুকে বুঝায় তখন উভয় noun/adjective এর পূর্বে article বসে। তবে এক্ষেত্রে verb এর singular form कुरु रह । Ex: Give me a red and a blue bag.

A এর ব্যবহার

ান্দা: শব্দের শুকুতে Consonant থাকলে এর পূর্বে a বসে । Ex: A horse, a boy, a pen, etc.

াথে। 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.

ানিটি: Superlative "most" এর অর্থ যখন "very" বা খুব বেশি বোঝায় তখন the না বসে a বসে। Ex: He saw a most wonderful sight.

ালাঃ কিছু কিছু phrase এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: in a body, in a hurry, in a fix etc.

আই অপরিচিত বা স্থানিত ব্যক্তি বুঝাতে Mr/Mrs/Miss এর পূর্বে a বসে। Ex: A Mr.Karim has been arrested.

কিছু ক্ষেত্রে preposition (on, in, at, per) অর্থে a "disguised preposition" রূপে বসে। Ex: They play football once a week.

িথা?: Few, little, lot of, good deal, good many, great many ইত্যাদির পূর্বে a বসে।

Note: Countable noun এর পূর্বে a few, uncountable noun এর পূর্বে a little বসে।

An এর ব্যবহার

Singular Countable noun এর প্রথম বর্ণ যদি vowel (a, e, i, o, u) দারা তরু হয় এর পূর্বে an বসে।

্রন egg, an apple, an idioi. এবি এব উচ্চারণ যদি "হ" এর মতো হয় তাহলে এর পূর্বে a বসে কিন্তু "H" এর উচ্চারণ যদি "অ" অথবা "এ্যা" এর মতো হয় তবে an

Ex: An heir, an honest, an hour, a holiday, a host etc. স্কিন্ত শব্দের (abbreviation) প্রথম অক্ষর vowel এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে an বসে।

Er: An M.A (M: अन-AM), an F.C.P.S, an L.L.B (L-এन-AL), An SDO (S-এস-AS).

A/An উভয় এর ব্যবহার

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

present in the meeting.

Present in the meet

Abstract Noun ধ্বন common Noun এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: A dog is a faithful animal, একই জাতীয় স্কলকে বুঝাতে Singular Common Noun এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। Ex: A dog is a faithful animal,

Adjective এর পূর্বে so, too ইত্যাদি থাকলে এরপরে a /an বসে। Ex: Iron is so useful a metal.

ব্যালনাত এর পূবে so, তেওঁ ২০০০ আৰু পূর্বে a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: A Nazrul Islam is not born every year. THE HUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOY

The এর ব্যবহার

- Adjective এর বিশেষ শ্রেণিকে নির্দেশ করলে তার পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: The rich are not always happy. এরকম- The pious, The poor ইত্যাদি
- নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝায় এমন common noun এর singular ও plural number এর পূর্বে The বলে। Ex: The boy is reading.
- ➤ Superlative degree সূচক শব্দের পূর্বে The বসে। Ex: Tanjila is the most beautiful girl.
- ➤ কিছু কিছু রোগের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। Ex: The humps, The measles, The gout etc.
- সমষ্টিবাচক দেশের নামের পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: The U.S.A, The United Kingdom.
- ≽ শরীরের অঙ্গ প্রত্যঙ্গের পূর্বে the বঙ্গে। Ex: I struck him on the cheek.
- নির্দিষ্ট তারিখের নামের পূর্বে The বঙ্গে। Ex: The 26th March.

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- 🕨 Proper noun এর পূর্বে adjective থাকলে তার পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: The great Akbar was a mighty ruler.
- কোনো বিশেষ শ্রেণির মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝালে Proper Noun এর পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: Rabindranath is the Shakespeare of India (person বুঝালে).
 Ex: Sylhet is the London of Bangladesh (place ব্যালে).
- 🕨 নির্দিষ্ট বাদ্যযন্ত্রের নামের পূর্বে the বঙ্গে। Ex: He can play the flute.
 - কোনো বাক্যে প্রথমবার কেনো Noun উল্লেখ করলে তার পূর্বে a/an বসে। দ্বিতীয়বার একই noun উল্লেখ করলে the বসে।
 - Ex: The house has a beautiful garden. Let us sit in the garden.
 - Singular designation এর পূর্বে the বলে। Ex: The president, The headteacher, The Prime Minister.
 - কোনো যন্ত্রের নাম, কিছু আবিষ্কার করা বুঝালে the বসে। Ex: Markoni invented the radio.
 - বংশ বা পরিবারের পরিচয়জ্ঞাপক নাম plural হলে তার পূর্বে the বলে। Ex: The Khans, The Pathans.
- Material Noun / Abstract Noun কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে এদের পূর্বে The বলে। Ex: The water of this pond is dirty.
 - Ex: The poverty of the man is really painful.
 - যত- তত বা আনুপাতিক হ্রাস-বৃদ্ধি বুঝাতে দুইটি adverb comparative এর প্রত্যেকটির পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: The earlier, the better.
 - Ex: The more you get, the more you want.
- পৃথিবীতে যাহা কিছু একটি এদের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। Ex: The earth, the sun, the moon, the sky etc.
- Proper noun এর পূর্বে article বসে না। কিন্তু নির্নিষ্ট করে রোঝাতে কিছু proper noun এর পূর্বে সর্বদাই The বসে :

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

Note একটি মাত্র দ্বীপ (sandwip, kutubdia), পর্বতশৃঙ্গ (Mount Everest), অন্তরীপ (Cape of Good Hope) ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে Article বাস না Ex: Mount Everest is a peak in the Himalaya mountain range.

> Ordinal number (first, second, third) এর পূর্বে 'The' বলে। Ex: The first, The third etc.

☐ निद्धांक noun छलात्र शूर्व the वरन ना :

 বিখ্যাত গ্রন্থের লেখকের নাম গ্রন্থের পূর্বে থাকলে the বসে না । কিন্তু লেখকের নাম পূর্বে না থাকলে the বসে । 	Maxim Gorky's mother. (মাক্সিম গোর্কি) এর লেখা মা উপন্যাস। The Gitanjob a Rabindranath.
• Squares, buildings, parks, streets, avenue ইত্যাদির নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।	Buckingham Palace, College Street, Manik Mia Avenue.
 ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। কিন্তু ভাষার নামের পরে language শব্দ টা উল্লেখ থাকলে the বসে। 	Bangla is our mother language. English is an international language. The English language is international.
এংদের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।	Foy's Lake, Lake Chilka
	Friday is holyday.
পোশাকের পূর্বে the বসে না।	Put off your shirt.
ভ্রমন সম্পর্কিত যানবাহন বা ভ্রমন পথের পূর্বে the বসে না।	By bus, by train, by launch.

Abstract Noun এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। তবে নির্দিষ্টতার ক্ষেত্রে Article 'the' বসে।

(মান্ত্রে বা Queen এর সাথে জান্তের সামের সাম

Ex: King বা Queen এর সাথে তাদের নাম থাকলে কিংবা কোনো Title কোনো Noun এর apposition হয়ে বসলে তার পূর্বে Article বনে ন। Mr. Hamid, Principal of our College, is an honest man.

Ex: বিনা ঋতু বা উৎসবের নামের পূর্বে article বসে না। Ex: Summer/winter/spring/autumn New Year's Day (But, the rainy season).

Games ও meals এর নামের পূর্বে article বসে না। Ex: We have dinner/breakfast as usual time.

We like to play football/ cricket/ hockey/ tennis/ badminton etc.

Bed, school, college, university, hospital, mosque, prison, court ইত্যাদি ছানগুলো সাধারণ উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হলে এনের পূর্বে article বনে লা Ex: Rahim went to hospital as a patient.

Note কিন্তু ছানগুলোতে পরিদর্শন করা বুঝালে বা অন্য অর্থ/ উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করলে তাদের পূর্বে article বসে।

Ex: Mina's mother has gone to the school to see her.

সাধারণত television, telephone ইত্যাদি এর পূর্বে কোনো article বসে না। কিন্তু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে Article বসে। Ex: I have bought a television. Ex: The telephone has had an enormous impact on life.

মৃত ব্যক্তির নামের পূর্বে the বসে। Ex: 'No horizon' was directed by the late Steve Calan, only two years before his death.

Ordinal number (first, second etc.) এর পূর্বে article বসলেও Cardinal number (one, two etc.) পূর্বে article বসে ना।

Most Important MCQ Part 1. Do you know the name of-Homer's Iliad. 16. Rina reads -- artist who painted this portrait? D None (Amt D) (C) an (A) The (B) no article © an (D) the (Ans(D) nutshell. Select the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect I 17. Tell the story in -D None (Ams(B) C the B) a have a enjoyable time at the party last night. (A) An 18. "I want to eat an apple." "Can you pass meplease? © at (Ans(A) ® time (1) last (A) an B the apple (A) apple - flute. Ans B 3. He can play nother apples © some apple (Ans(B) C) an A no article ® the history books. 19. Reza is crazy about reading few mistakes. 4. He made -(B) an (Ans(D) (A) a (D) a O no article Ans D (B) the D zero article (A) an C the S. This book is —— one I was looking for. 20. This is - unique opportunity. (A) a (A) an (Ans(B) no article Ans B no article © an important activity in Bangladesh. (C) the 16. —— Agriculture is – - boy by -21. He pulled -B no article, an (Ans(C) Dan, a C the, the B a, an A no article, the A'a, a (Ans(B) D The, the 22. Today is - only day that I am free. O An, an AIDS virus infection is incurable. (Ams(D) (C) no article (B) a (A) an (Ans(C O no article 23. Complete the test in - hour. (B) one (A) an (B) the comfortable life 8. He lives (Ans(C) (D) on article C an (Ans B A) the no article 24. She passed - test. O an – book that you bought yesterday. ® a (A) the those (Ans(B) ^{19.} He needs -@ an no article Ang A @ a/the . — of Country-Western singers may related to old English ballads. 25. We do not expect such behaviour from - university Music graduate like you. (Ans(A) The music Musics (B) an (A) the — Hindu community. © Their music no article Ans (C) a none (Ans(C) ll. He/She represents — © the 26. You are Nazrul, I see. B an My husband's family speak — English. · (A) a no article (Ans(A) C the (Ans(D) (A) an no article 27. Choose - right option from the alternatives. 13. I borrowed — pencil from your pile of pencils and pens. no article Ans(C) © the (Ans(B) (A) an no article 28. He is - heir of the property. 14. Please give me — cake that is on the counter.-© none (D) a Aus B (A) the (B) an 29. My elder brother is - M.A. Ans C no article (A) an (B) an (D) a (Ans(B) © none (A) a Is. He is in — fix and does not know what to do. honourable man. ⇒ an **Interpretations • Joykoly Publications • Joykoly Public Ans B A no article (B) an (Ans(A)



TAG QUESTION



Part 1

At a glance (Most Important Information)

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

(i) Firoz is a good teacher. statement

(ii) Firoz is a good teacher

ton question

statement statement 'tag question প্রিথম 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 याই থাক না কেন tag question এর subject সর্বদা pronoun form হয়।
- Tag question টি negative হলে auxiliary verb এর contracted form বলে।
- Statement এর tense অনুযায়ী tag question এর tense হয়।
- * Affirmative statement এর কেন্দে tag question টি negative হয়।
- Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question টি affirmative হয়।

> Affirmative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিমুরূপ :

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

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

Ex: He lives at Shankhari be

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

> Negative statement এর ক্ষেত্রে tag question এর structure নিমুর্রপ:

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 জ contracted form:

Pronoun/Noun	* Long form	Contracted form
Walnuth on (al. al.	am not	aren't/ain't
We/you/they (plural noun)	are not	aren't
He/she/it (singular noun) I/he/she/it (singular noun)	is not	isn't
We/you/they (plural 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:

Long form	
not	Contracted form
The same of the sa	don't
not	doesn't didn't
	s not

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

Pronoun/ Noun	Long form	
2152339-582-532-	can not	Contracted form
A Company of the Comp	could not	can't
A CAMPACA , A	dare not	couldn't
CHARLES THE TALL	may not ·	daren't
en el manta Mill address of an excession	must not	mayn't
If wel you hel shall it shoul	might not	mustn't
// we/ you/ he/ she/ it/ they/ singular/ plural noun	need not	mightn't
singular plurar noun	ought not to	needn't
State Co.	shall not	oughtn't
processing the same of the sam	should not	shan't
U. V. W. A. Sasan and Company V. W. C.	used not to	shouldn't
	will not	usedn't
	would not	won't
nte I এবং We এর পর shall/will বলে।		wouldn't

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Tag Question of Assertive Sentence

I, You, He, She, They, It- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবেও I, You, He, She, They, It বসে। Ex: You'll remember to call me, won't you?

Tabod is a good boy ign't have

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

ex: English is an international language,

हा व्यक्तिक singular common noun- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He/She এবং plural হলে They বসে।

Ex: The student is not talented, is he?

বয়ুবাচক singular common noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural হলে They বসে। Ex: The house is not white, is it?

Ex: The companies offer their appointment, don't they?

ে। Collective noun এর পর singular verb থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It এবং plural verb থাকলে They বনে।

Ex: The team is strong, isn't it? কিছু ভরত্বপূর্ণ collective noun:

Ex: The cattle are grazing in the field, aren't they?

Army	Audience	D. W	-		2		
Army		Bundle	Cavalry	Class	Committee	Crowd	Elite
Fleet	Flight	Flock	Gang	Gentry	Group	Herd	Infantry
Jury	Library	Majority	Mass	Navy	Shower	Stack	Team

Material noun-statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Gold is precious metal, isn't it?

Ex: Water is not dirty, is it?

কিছু ভরতুপূর্ণ material noun:

Coal	Coffee	Copper	Diamond	Deodorand	Deserts	Forests	Gold
Hair	Harricane	Iron	Islands	Juice	Leather	Mercury	Milk
Oil	Paint	Perfume	Planets	Salt	Soap	Water	Wood

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

Ex: Education is the backbone of nation, isn't it?

Ex: Kindness is a great virtue, isn't it's

ী কিছু গুরত্বপূর্ণ abstract noun:

Beauty	Bravery	Courage	Deceit	Energy	Enmity	Fear	Failure
Honesty	Happiness	Intelligence	Justice	Love	Loyalty	Misery	Peace
Patriotism	Reality	Satisfaction	Success	Doubt	Friendship	Kindness	Pleasure

 $ext{Me-08:}$ Gerund $(ext{v}_1+ ext{ing})$ statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: Walking is good for health, isn't it?

Ex: Swimming is not easy exercise, is it?

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

Ex: Everybody likes flowers, don't they? Me-10: Anything, everything, nothing, something থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: None can help you, can they?

Ex: Something is better than nothing, isn't it?

Ex: Nothing is certain, is it?

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

Ex: Most of you jointed the meeting, didn't you?

Ex: None of you love this, do you?

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

Ex: None of us may solve this problem, may we?

Ex: All of us don't accept it, do we?

All of them, everyone of them, most of them, none of them, some of them- statement এর subject হলে tag question এরsubject

হিসেবে They বসে।

Ex: Some of them are not capable, are they?

Ex: Everyone of them visited to Sylhet, didn't they? 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?

আছ-15: The + adjective statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে They বসে।

Ex: The poor need help, don't they?

Ex: The pious are present, aren't they?

Rule-16: One statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে One বসে।

Ex: One should obey the rules, shouldn't one?

Ex: One should take it, shouldn't one?

Ex: One should take it, shouldn't one?

One should take it, shouldn't one?

Ex: The table has four local to de?

Ex: The table has four local to de?

Ex: The table has four legs, doesn't it?

As well as, along with, তিচুলোক হলে প্রথম noun/pronoun অনুযায়ী tag question এর subject হয়।
to, and not দ্বারা দুটি noun/pronoun যুক্ত হলে প্রথম noun/pronoun অনুযায়ী tag question এর subject হয়।

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

Ex: They rather than he are responsible, aren't they?

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JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • Rule-19: Either — or, neither — nor, not only — but also, or, nor ছারা দুটি noun/pronoun যুক্ত হলে দিতীয় noun/pronoun অনুযায়ী tag question এর subject হয়।

Ex: Either Raju or his friends put it, didn't they?

Ex: You nor he has done this, has he?

Rule-20: Thère statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে There বসে।

Ex: There is something wrong, isn't there?

Ex: There was not a college in village, was there?

Rule-21: It is I who, It is we who, It is you who, It is he/she who, It is they who দারা statement তক্ত হলে who এর পূর্ববর্তী subject অনুযায়ী tag question এর subject হয়।

Ex: It is you who will give it, won't you?

Ex: It is she who saw it, didn't she?

Rule-22: The baby, the infant, the little child, the little girl- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে।

Ex: The baby is crying for milk, isn't it?

Ex: The little child looks calm, doesn't it?

Rule-23: Moon, sun, river, hill, valley- statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে It বসে। Ex: The river is full of water, isn't it?

Ex: The moon shines in night, doesn't it?

Rule-24: Allah , statement এর subject হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে He বসে। Ex: Allah help us, don't He?

Ex: Allah is almighty, isn't He?

Note Allah এর pronoun form , He অবশ্যই capital letter দ্বারা শুরু হবে।

Rules of Verb in Tag Question

Rule-01: Affirmative statement এ be verb থাকলে tag question এ aren't, isn't, wasn't, weren't এবং negative statement থাকলে tag question এ am, is, are, was, were ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: We are all present, aren't we?

Ex: She isn't a nurse, is she?

Rule-02: Affirmative statement এ have verb থাকলে tag question এ haven't, hasn't, hadn't এবং negative statement থাকলে tag question এ have, has, had ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: I have done this work, haven't I?

Ex: He had got a good result, hadn't he?

Rule-03: Affirmative statement এ modal verb থাকলে tag question এ can't, couldn't, daren't, mayn't, mustn't, mightn't, needn't,oughtn't to, shan't, shouldn't, usedn't to, won't, wouldn't এবং negative statement থাকলে tag question এ can, could, dare, may, must, might, need, ought to, shall, should, used to, will, would ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Raisa can write an article, can't she?

Ex: I couldn't read the text, could I?

Rule-04: Affirmative statement টি present indefinite tense হলে tag question এ don't/doesn't এবং negative statement হলে tag question এ do/does ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: They travel around year, don't they?

Ex: It doesn't work properly, does it?

Rule-05: Affirmative statement টি past indefinite tense হলে tag question এ didn't এবং negative statement হলে tag question এ did ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: I didn't see it before, did I? Ex: His friends came here last year, didn't they? Rule-06: It is I who, It is we who, It is you who, It is he/she who, It is they who দারা statement শুরু হলে who পরবর্তী verb অনুযায়ী tag question এর verb হয়।

Ex: It is Rana who wrote it, didn't he? Ex: It is I who have broken the glass, haven't I?

Rule-07: Need বাক্যে modal verb হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে need (affirmative) এবং needn't (negative) ব্যবহার হয়। কিন্তু main verb হলে tense অনুযায়ী tag question এ do/does/did (affirmative) এবং don't/doesn't/didn't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You need not go, need you? (modal verb)

Ex: I need your help, don't I? (main verb)

Rule-08: 'Dare বাক্যে modal verb হলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে dare (affirmative) এবং daren't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু main verb হলে tense অনুযায়ী tag question এ do/does/did (affirmative) এবং don't/doesn't/didn't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: You dare not do it, dare you? (modal verb)

Ex: I dare to help you. don't I? (main verb)

Rule-09: Have বাক্যে main verb হলে tense অনুযায়ী tag question এ do/does/did (affirmative) এবং don't/doesn't/didn't (negative) ব্যবহৃত হয়

Ex: We have played, haven't we? (auxiliary verb)

Ex: We have a house, don't we? (main verb)

Rule-10: নিম্নলিখিত negative word গুলো কোনো statement এ থাকলে tag question টি affirmative হয়:

Nobody	No one	None	No	Not	Neither	Never	Few
Little	Barely	Nor	No sooner	Nothing	Hardly	Scarcely	Seldom
Ex: Nobody	will come here,	will they?	Note that I have	Ex: He got li	ittle money, did		Beldom

Tag Question of Imperative Sentence

Rule-01: Verb দারা imperative statement তর হলে tag question এ subject হিসেবে You বসে।

Ex: Open the book, won't you?

Ex: Don't forget me, will you?

Rule-02: Let's (Let us) দারা imperative statement শুরু হলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে We বসে।

Ex: Let's do the work, shall we?

Ex: Let's go to play cricket, shall we?

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Let him/Let her/Let them	পারা imperative states	LICATIONS . IC	বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট = ENGLISH DYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS
Let him go home, will vo	u?	उक्त र्राम ta	g question এর subject হিসেবে You বসে।
Affirmative statement &	ন tag question এর verb হিন্ত Won't you?		Ex: Let them work in the field, will you?
Open the book, will you/	won't you?	aca Will/	Von't ব্যবহৃত হয়।
kite Subject (you) এর সম্মতির উ	পর জোর দেখ্যা হলে		Ex: Help the poor, will you/won't you?
Negative statement হলে	tag question এর verb হিসেনে	ou ব্যবহৃত	र्ग ।
05: Negative statement হলে () Negative statement হলে () Negative statement of f	of decreation and very lection	ৰ Will ব্যব	হৈত হয়।
Imperative statement 4	नेग ता एकका श्रेकाम क्षा		Ex: Don't go home today, will you? এর verb হিসেবে Could/Would ব্যবহৃত হয়। Ex: Close the door, would you?
Halp me, could you?	भाग भा ज्याचा यकान (भारत tag	question	এর verb হিসেবে Could/Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।
ex: Help ine, could yell imper:	tive statement man	12783	Ex: Close the door, would you? এর verb হিসেবে Shall ব্যবহৃত হয়।
Ex: Let's do the work, shall v	ve?	question	এর verb হিসেবে Shall ব্যবহাত হয়।
As Let him/Let her/Let then	্বা		Ex: Let's go to play cricket, shall we? ag question এর verb হিসেবে Will ব্যবহৃত হয়।
x: Let them read it, will you	1?	ि उस श्रम्	Ex: Let him go home, will you?
Remark data database	TOTAL TERROR SECTION AND THE S	TO THE BUT DO NOT THE OWNER.	Charles and Charle
	Tag Question	of Exc	lamatory Sentence
01: Exclamatory statement	এর subject, বন্ধবাচক singula	r noun অ	থবা it হলে tag question এ subject হিসেবে It এবং plural noun হলে The
12: Exclamatory statement 45	subject ব্যক্তিবাচক singular r	noun হলে t	ag question এর subject হিসেবে He/She এবং plural noun ২০৭ They
Ex: What a tremedous job Ke	ya did!, didn't she?	raio i	Ex: How cruel they were!, weren't they?
-03: Exclamatory statement	এর subject উহ্য থাকলে tag a	uestion এ	র subject হিসেবে It বসে।
	1) 1 1, 1,0		TI TI beautiful (it is!) ISN [III.
M. Exclamatory statement	4 be verb (am. is are wa	as, were)	ex: How beautiful (it is), ish the series in the series is a verb হিসেবে aren't, isn এবং have, has, had থাকলে tag question এর verb হিসেবে aren't, isn
wasn't, weren't এবং haven't, l	nasn't, hadn't ব্যবহার হয় i	21217	
- III -t - fontactia igurmav	it iel ien?t it?		Ex: How fantastic drama I had enjoyed!, hadn't I?
15 Exclamatory statement	a main verb থাকলে tag ques	stion এর v	erh হিসেবে Don't/ Does/ Didn't ব্যবহার হয়।
Ex: How sweetly Shamim si	ngs! doesn't he?		Ex: What an excellent play they showed!, didn't they?
Ex: How sweetly Shannin si			ortant MCQ
Part 2 They haven't visited the gar are they	den, —? ® were they	1 for 1	11. Nothing bad happened, ——? (a) did it (b) does it (c) have they (c) had they (c) had they
haven't they	nave they	(Ans(D)	12. Don't make any noise,—?
Germany has won the footh	all match, ——?		A should you B will you C would you D could you Ans
A has it B hasn't it	C did it	Ans(B)	13. Everybody was present there, —?
It seems strange, — it res	ally?	(Ans(B)	A wasn't it B didn't it C weren't they D wasn't he Ans
(P) doesn't	(C) Shoure	(VIII)	14. None is happy in this world, —? The tag question is —
The universities have open	ed recently, —?	Common Co	(A) are they? (B) is one? (C) is it? (D) isn't it? (Ans
A aren't they	B Habi-	(Ans(C)	15. Tomorrow, instead of going to Sylhet with my boss, I
© haven't they	weren't they		going to Dhaka, —.
They have tried but failed,	?		(A) ain't I (B) aren't I (C) won't I (D) am I (Ans
A haven't they	D alon	(Ans(A)	16. They had to provide some evidence to the court to cle
© don't they	didn't they		him of the accusation —?
The team is disqualified, —	—?		(a) wouldn't they (b) hadn't he
A isn't it	® wasn't	Ans(A)	© didn't they D hadn't they An
A	① doesn't it	8 = 2]	17. The weather is better today, —?
She could have been more	discreet,	1 110 1	. A hasn't it B isn't it C does it D is it An
A didn't she?	® can't she © couldn't she?	Ans	· G man · ·
r	© couldn't share		18. There has not been a great response to the sale, —?
© won't she For the boys, the task was	guite easy, B didn't they		A does there B has there hasn't there hasn't it An
A weren't they	(B) didn't they (D) isn't it	AnsC	19. She has sound knowledge about philosophy, —?
O woomlt it		d - rate in	A hasn't she B doesn't she
You are expected to do bet	B are not you?	Di Tellio I	© hadn't she
A are you not?	(B) are not you?	Ans(C)	20. You still want to meet him, —?
	(D) (LOIT +)		6
		O (Ans II)	
	a should we?	e! (and D)	TOWKOLY BUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY BUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS
	Should we?	PUBLICATION	5 • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICA
	should we?	PUBLICATIONS	A won't you B don't you C do you D will you as







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.

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

Inc: Come in nine o'clock on Friday.

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

Inc: The train is running in time.

Inc: One of my friends are a lawyers.

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

Inc: The man whom 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.

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

Inc: He likes listen 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.

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

Inc: I won't go till he agrees.

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

Inc: Would you mind close 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.

Inc: My sister does not like backbiting and neither 1.

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

Inc: This book is very better.

Rule- 15: Material noun এর পূর্বে article বসে না

Inc: The rice is our staple food.

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

Inc: 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.

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

Inc: He came here on last Friday.

Inc: He came here Friday last.

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

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

Inc: I bought some pens, paper, ink, and others. Rule- 21: Relative pronoun এর পূর্ববতী noun অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

Inc: It is I who is to blame.

Corr: Let you and him be witness.

Corr: Come at nine o'clock on Friday.

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।

Corr: One of my friends is a lawyers.

Corr: The man who said that was a fool.

Corr: It is neither here nor there.

Corr: He likes listening to music at night.

Corr: Although he is poor, he is honest.

Corr: I won't go until he agrees.

Corr: Would you mind closing the door?

Corr: I have a little money.

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

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

Corr: This book is much better.

Corr: Rice is our staple food.

Corr: The rice of Dinajpur is famous.

Corr: I prefer flying to travelling by train.

Corr: He came here last Friday.

Corr: He came here on Friday last.

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

Corr: It is I who am to blame.

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ঢাবি অধিভূক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ■ বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট ■ ENGLISH Comparative directions • Joykoly Publications rule- 22: Comparative বাক্যে than এর পর noun/pronoun এর subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয়। inc: I am older than him. Rule- 23: Superlative degree এর পর relative that ব্যবহৃত হয়। Corr: I am older than he. Inc: He is the best scholar whom I have seen. Corr: He is the best scholar that I have seen. Rule- 24: Preposition এর পর relative that ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Inc: This is the man in that I have no confidence. Corr: This is the man in whom I have no confidence. Rule- 25: Avail of, absent from, pride on এর preposition এর পূর্বে reflexive pronoun হয়। inc: He absented from the meeting. Corr: He absented himself from the meeting. Rule- 26: মনের অবস্থা বা mood বোঝাতে spirits হয়। Inc: He is out of spirit. Corr: He is out of spirits. Rule- 27: Demonstrative pronoun (this, that, these, those) এগুলোর possessive case হয় না। Inc: There is no likehood of that's coming to pass. Corr: There is no likehood of that coming to pass. Rule- 28: Gerund এর আগে যদি একসাথে একটি noun ও personal pronoun থাকে, তাহলে তাদের possessive case হয় না। Inc: I insist on saiful's and reading this useful book. Corr: I insist on saiful and your reading this useful book. Rule- 29: কাউকে কোনো নামে ডাকা অর্থে call ব্যবহৃত হয়। Inc: They told me a fool. Corr: They called me a fool. Rule- 30: সত্য বলা অর্থে speak হয়। Inc: He tells the truth. Corr: He speaks the truth. Rule-31: প্রার্থনা বোঝাতে say ব্যবহৃত হয়। Corr: Have you said your prayers? Inc: Have you told your prayers? Rule- 32: Regard এর পরে as বসে । Corr: I regard him as a rogue. Inc: I regard him a rogue. Rule-33: Know এর পর how + infinitive হয় Corr: I do not know how to swim Inc: I do not know to swim. Rule-34: Appoint, make, select, consider, call, name, nominate, elect এই verb গুলোর পর as বসে না। Corr: We made him captain. Inc: We made him as captain. Rule- 35: Too + adjective + infinitive যুক্ত বাক্য দিয়ে negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। Corr: He is too weak to walk. Inc: He is very weak to walk. Rule- 36: ভবিষ্যতকালে সময় অতিক্রান্ত বোঝালে in বসে। Corr: We will return in a few minutes Inc: We will return after a few minutes. Rule- 37: কোনো sentence এর subject one হলে পরবর্তী অংশের subject টিও one/one's হয়। Corr: One should be careful about one's duty. Inc: One should be careful about his duty. Rule-38: Lest থাকলে should হয় এবং না বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করায় no/ not বাদ যায়। Corr: Be careful lest you should touch the electric wire. Inc: Be careful lest you do not touch the electric wire. Rule- 39: Headache এর পূর্বে article হিসেবে a ব্যবহৃত হয়। Corr: I have a headache. Inc: I have headache. Rule- 40: Wish এর পর verb এর past form হয়। Corr: I wish I could fly. Inc: I wish I can fly. Rule- 41: Can't help/can't bear এর পর verb সাথে ing হয়। Corr: I could not help laughing. i not neip তে iaugii. Admit, appreaciate, tolerate, avoid, consider, mind, miss,complete, finish, understand, risk, delay, deny, prevent, Inc: I could not help to laugh. remember, practice, forgive, keep, recollect, suggest এর পর verb থাকলে এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। Corr: Please stop writing. Rule- 43: Happen, issue, belong, comprise, die, appear, despair, cause, allude, occur এগুলো সাধারণত passive voice এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Corr: The team comprise. Inc: The team is comprised twelve players. Rule- 44: Such এর পর কোনো noun থাকলে such এর পর a/an বসে। Corr: It was such a cold morning. Inc: It was such cold morning. Rule- 45: As if/as though এর পর verb এর past form। Corr: He orders me about as if I were his servant. THE OTHERS THE ADULL 45 44 TO THE OTHER ADULL 45 45 TO THE OTHER ADULL 45 TO THE OTH

(Ans(A)

04. Choose the correct sentence:

A Our printer's don't work too good. B I introduced him to one of my friend. Coming back home he found his key not anywhere. (Ans(D)

D Ask for assistance from someone around you. 06. Choose the correct sentence A Whose glasses are there? Are these yours or Sohel's? B Whose glasses are these? Are these your's or Sohel's?

© Who's glasses are there? Are these yours or Sohel's? D Who's glasse's are there? Are these your's or Sohel's? 07. Find the correct sentence

A The intruder stood quietly for few moments. B) The intruder stood quietly for few time. C The intruder stood quietly for sometimes. D The intruder stood quietly for moments.

(Ans(E) (2) The intruder stood quietly for a few moments. 08. Which of the following sentences is correct A Doctor suggested patient to take vacation. B) He likes listening to music at night. © We had great time on the top of mountain. (Ans(B) D Learning the French isn't easy.

D He chosen well and prospered. 13. Which of the following sentences is correct? (A) Whom does the book belong?

B Who does the book belong? © To whom does the book belong? D By whom does the book belong? 14. Choose the correct sentence.

A The setting of a short story affects it's plot. B The setting of a short story affects its plots.

© The settings of a short story effect its plot. ① The setting of a short story effects its plot. 15. Which of the following sentences is correct?

A The two parties have different views to democracy.

® The two parties has different views of democracy.

© The two parties have different views of democracy.

D The two parties differing on democracy. NOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • NOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS •

(Ans(B)

(Ans(C)



SYNONYM & ANTONYM



At a glance (Most Important Information)

WORD	Synonyms
Abhor - घुणी वी अवब्बा क्या	SYNONYM
Abject- দুৰ্দশাহান্ত, শোচনীয়	hate, dislike, detest, nauseate, despise
Abolish - উচ্ছেদ করা	contemptible, miserable, wretched
Abrogate- বাতিল করা, রদ করা	nullify, eradicate, remove
Abstain- বিরত থাকা	repeal, countermand, annul revoke, nullify, cancel
Banal- মামূলি, গতানুগতিক	refrain, desist, forbear, avoid, shun
Benefit- সুবিধা, উপকার, সুফল	commonplace, over-used, ordinary, hackneyed,
Betray- প্রতরণা করা, বিশ্বাস ভঙ্গ করা	profit, boon, advantage, utility, interest, aid
Bewilder- ইতভম্ব করা, বিভ্রান্ত করা	entrap, beguile, corrupt, dupe, dishonour, deceive
Charlatan- জ্ঞানীভান করা	confuse, confound, embarrass, perplex, dazzle, befuddle
Chaos- বিশৃষ্পলা	quack, pretender to knowledge
	confusion, disorder, abyss
Circulate- সম্প্রচার করা, ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া	brodcast, publicize, spread, abroad
Claim- দাবি করা , দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	require, challenge
Clarity- স্বাষ্টতা	comprehensibility, clearness, lucidity, simplicity
Colloquial- কথোপকখনে ব্যবহৃত/ কথ্য ভাষা	pertaining to conversational or comfort speech
Commemorate- সম্মান জানানো	honour the memory of
Debate - তৰ্ক, বিতৰ্ক	argue, discuss, moot
Deceive- ঠকানো, প্রতারণা করা।	betra, dupe, entrap, cheat, trick
Densitŷ - ঘনত্	denseness, thickness, tightness
Depart - প্রহান করা, হান ত্যাগ করা	disappear, go, escape, quit
Demolish - ভেঙ্গে ফেলা; ধ্বংস করা	dismantle, bulldoze, pull down, destroy, break down
Device - কৌশল, উপায়, যন্ত্ৰ	apparatus, design, plan, tool, instrument, invention,
Eclipse- গ্রহণ	celestial, lunar
Edify- নৈতিক বা মানসিক উন্নতি সাধন করা	instruct, correct morally
Elated- উন্নসিত	overjoyed, in high spirits
Elegy- শোক কবিতা/শোকগীতি	poem or song expressing lamentation
Elegant- কুচিশীল,অভিজাত	glorious, glamorous, jolly
Elment- উপাদান	material, particle
Gaiety- প্রফুলুতা, আনন্দমুখরতা	delight, exhilaration, cheerfulness, glee, merriment, joyfulness
Gay - হাসিখুশী; উচ্ছল	merry, lively, jolly
Gallant- সাহসিক,উদারচেতা	bold, brave, courageous, daring
Gaudy- জমকালো	overbright, flashy, garish
Generosity- উদারতা মহন্ত, সন্ধ্নয়তা	munificence, charity, magnanimity
Genial- সদয়, সহানুভূতিশীল	hearty, affable, cordial, jovial, jolly, cheerful
Germane- প্রাসন্ধিক, সম্পর্কযুক্ত	apropos, relevant, pertinent, apposite suitable, appropriate
Glacial - নিক্তভাপ	like a glacier, extremely cold
Habitual- নিয়মিত, অভ্যন্ত, স্বভাবসিদ্ধ	customary, usual, common, routine traditional, familiar,
Harsh - কর্কশ, নিষ্টুর, রুড়	cruel, raucous, unpleasant, strident, hard, discordant
Hasty - তুরিত, চটজ্লদি	swift, quick, rash
Haughty- উদ্ধৃত, চচভানান Haughty- উদ্ধৃত, অহংকারী	arrogant, boastful, snobbish
	obstruct
Hamper- বাধা দেওয়া	sturdy, robust, able to stand inclement weather
Hardy - শক্ত/কট সহিষ্	vigorous, strong, robust, sound, hale, hearty
Health- যান্ত্র্বান, যান্ত্র্কর, সূত্র্	helpless, inefficient, unqualified, inadequate, unable, unfit
Incapable- অসমর্থ Inclined- ঝোঁকপ্রবণতা , এর প্রতি আকৃষ্ট	bent, predisposed, willing, prone

koly Publications - Roykoly Publications - Joykoly Publications - Roykoly Publications - Ro
shorte indecolous
foul, lewd, indelicate, impure, unchaste, indecorous active, diligent, assiduous, busy, energetic, hardworking, laborious
active, diligent, assiduous, busy, cherge
incorrect, inaccurate, loose
disgrace, ignominy, humiliation, insult, degradation, dishonour
wide, countless, fathomicss, vast, infiness, as
advise approve notify teach, instruct
the state of the s
beginning formative first, inaugural, magural
destructive detrimental, harmful, insulting, miseme
bias, inequality, oppression, disparity, prejudice
said or done in jest
absolve, perform, defend, clear, explain, substantiate
young youthful adolescent, childish, immature, babyish
nteager, sharp, acute, ardent, earnest, deep, pointed, pungent
Murder, slay, assassinate, butcher,put to death, massacre
category, benevolent, variety, sort
benevolent, gently, humanely, kindheartedly
concealed, hidden, dormant, invisible, secret, inherent
merriment, glee, mirth, chuckling, giggling, hilarity
legal, fair, rightful, legal, allowed
guide, director, trainer, boss, conductor, principal
apprentice, student, pupil, beginner
many, various, multiple, diverse
excellent, splendid, remarkable, Spectacular, magnificent, glorious,
preoccupation with physical comforts and things
wind or turn in its course
interested in money or gain
capricious, changing, fickle
normally, logically, certainly, realistically, genuinely, obviously
poor, penniless, impoverished
impartial, disinterested, unprejudiced
great, grand, honourable, lofty, eminent, magnificent
conception, thought, opinion, supposition
infamous, disreputable, wicked, disgraceful
hateful, vile
anger,vex, irritate, excite, provoke, impel
drop, leave out, eliminate, overlook, exclude, neglect
drip, drizzle, drop, fall
chance, advantage, occaison, convenience
lull, appease, mitigate, allay, assuage, compose
puny, insignificant, trifling, petty, worthless, contemptible
overriding, principal, chief, supreme
limited, incomplete, favouring, imperfect, baised, inequitable
sharer, associate, confederate, sharerassociate, confederate
careful, patronising, fatherly, kind-hearted
cure-all
sufferance, forbearance, calmness, passiveness
soft, wet, boggy land, complex
dilemma, be in a fix
fretful, whining.
still, latent, clandestine, calm, pacified, secret, silent,dormant
reckless, incautious, hasty, foolhardy, precipitate

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	ছুক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ■ বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট ■ ENGLISH s• JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS• JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS• JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS• JOYKOLY PUBLICATION reckon, compute, assess, adjudge, estimate, price		
Ready- প্রস্তুত, তৎপর			
Recluse - मन्नामी	set, quick, speedy, alert, willing, prepared		
Rectify - সংশোধন/শুদ্ধ করা	hermit, loner.		
carce - দুর্লভ, দুম্পাপ্য	set right, correct.		
carcity- দুষ্পাপ্যতা, অভাব	unusual, rare, precious, unique, peculiar		
cold - তিরন্ধার করা, বকা দেওয়া	want, deficiency, shortage, dearth, famine, poverty		
redious - ক্লান্তিকর , নীরস	censure, reprove, admonish, rebuke, chide, reprimand		
renacit - দৃঢ়তা	dull		
emerity - হঠকারিতা	firmness, persistence		
inderworld- অপরাধজগৎ, পাতাল	insolence ,		
infair- অসৎ, অন্যায়, পক্ষপাতদৃষ্ট	criminal world, underground, hell, hades, abyss		
Jnion- মিলন, ঐক্য	unjust, inequitable, dishonest, wrongful, partial, dishonourable		
nite- একত্রিত করা , ঐক্যবদ্ধ হওয়া	concert, combination, league, alliance, junction, coalition,		
Inprecedented - নজিরবিহীন/ অদ্ভুত	blend, join, knit, combine		
Jaruly- जवार्थ्य	novel, unparalleled		
	disobedient		
Inreasonable- অন্যায্য, অসঙ্গত	ridiculous, absurd, irrational, exorbitant, foolish		
Jnusual- অস্বাভাবিক , অভ্ত	rare, extraordinary, exceptional, peculiar, uncommon, remarkable		
Vacant - শ्ना, काँका, উদাস	empty, unemployed, expressionless		
Vagabond- ভবঘুরে	aimless, rootless, floating, drifting, vagrant		
Vague-অম্পষ্ট , আবছা , অনিশ্চিত	hazy, indistinct, imprecise, dim, ambiguous, evasive		
Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ	binding, powerful, defensible, cogent, logical, efficacious		
Wealthy- धनी, সম্পদশালী	valuable, fertile, prosperous, ample, rich, affluent		
Well off- বিত্তবান, স্বচ্ছল	rich, wealthy, affluent		
Wild- বন্য	untamed		
Whole - সম্পূর্ণ, অক্ষত, গোটা, আন্ত	entire		
Yellowish - হালকা হলদে	golden, xanthous, fair, blonde		
Yield- উৎপন্ন হওয়া/করা, ত্যাগ করা	abandon, concede, surrender, supply, submit, accede		
Yell- তীব্রম্বরে গর্জন করা বা চিৎকার করা	shout, scream		
Yen- তীব্ৰ আকাঙ্গা	craving, desire, hunger, thirst		
Yoke- জোয়ালের প্রতীক	string, couple		
10Ke- গোসালের বলা	zest, eagerness, passion, ardour, devotion, dedication		
Zeal- উৎসাহ , উদ্দীপনা Zenith- চূড়া , সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু , শিখর	acme, vertex, top, summit, climax, height		
Zenith- gei, acquo 147, 1111	crooked, sinuous, winding, twisty, curved, meandering		
Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা, সর্পিল	ardent, devoted, eager, earnest, enthusiastic, fanatical		
Zealous- উৎসাহী, উদ্দীপনাময়	nil, bottom, love, cipher, naught, nothing		
Zero- শৃন্য , অনম্ভিত্ব Zodiac- রাশিচক্র	cycle, wheel, ring, group		

Antonyms

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	ANTONYMS		
WORD	stubborn, disobedient		
Amenable - অনুগত	peace, order		
Anarchy - নৈরাজ্য	similarity, analogy		
Antithesis- বৈপরীত্য	establish, support, promote		
Annihilate- সম্পূর্ণরূপে ধ্বংস করা	hidden, obscure, secret, covert, latent		
Apparent- সুস্পষ্ট	bottom		
Apex - শীৰ্ষবিন্দু	loyalist, staunch		
Apostate- স্থপক্ষত্যাগী	care, interest		
Apathy - অনীহা	thank, praise, approve, commend		
Rlama দোষাবোপ করা	top, zenith, peak		
Bottom- তলা;গর্তের নিমুতম বিন্দু	overt		
Clandestine- গোপন	waive, drop, yield, forgo		
Claim- দাবি করা, দৃঢ়ভাবে বলা	waive, drop, yield, forgo		
Y PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS			

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y publications • ioykoly publications • ioykoly publications • ioykoly publ Coarse- মোটা, ছুল, অমার্জিত	
Conducive- সহায়ক , উপকারী	preventive, injurious, counteractive calculation, computation, proof, deduction, evidence, inference
Conjecture- অনুমান, ধরণা	calculation, computation, proof
Defamation- কুৎসা, কেলেংকারী, অপবাদ	glory, honour, respect
Definite- নির্দিষ্ট , সুনির্ধারিত	indefinite, vague, obscure
Delight- আনন্দ; উল্-াস; হর্য	misery, distress, discomfort
Demolish- ভেঙ্গে ফেলা, ধ্বংস করা	construct, build, establish, found
Demur- আপন্তি করা	accept
Describe- বর্ণনা করা	suppress, misrepresent, conceal
Exact - সঠিक	approximate
Exclude-ব াতিশ করা	admit
Frugal - মিতব্যয়ী	thriftless, prodigal
Fundamental- মৌলিক, প্রারম্ভিক	secondary, redundant, incidental
Flexible - नमनीय	rigid
Glory- গৌরব, মহিমা, অহংকারের বিষয়	cloud, dishonour, ignominy
Govern- পরিচালনা করা, শাসন করা	misrule, mismanage, misgovern
Govern- শার্মান্য করা, শাংল করা Impolite- অশিষ্ট, অভদ্রোচিত	courtly, urbane, gentlemanly
Imponte- আন্ত, অভদ্ৰোটত Impressive- হৃদয়খাহী; চিন্তাকৰ্ষক	dry, jejune, vapid
Impressive- খ্ৰনমাথ; চভাক্ত্ত্বক Inconsistent- অসামঞ্জন্য	constant, consistant
Inconsistent- অপামজ্ঞপ্য Indicate– নির্দেশ করা, জানানো, ধারণা দেওয়া	negate, misindicate, misdirect
	The state of the s
Kill- হত্যা করা, মৃত্যু হওয়া	fashion, create, produce, cause, originate
Kindle- জ্বালানো, উদ্দীপ্ত কর	extinguish, satisfy, quench, satiate, postpone
Latent- শুকায়িত, গুপ্ত, সুপ্ত	active, clear, patent, manifest, visible, obvious
Lazy- অলস, শ্রমবিমুখ	active, smart, agile, up and doing, diligent
Lean- কৃষ, রোগা, অপ্রচুর	fat, brawny, plump, rich, fleshy, robust
Merit- উৎকৰ্ষ, মূল্য	fault, weakness, flaw, error
Mild- নরম, কোমল	wild, ferocious, blood, thirsty, fierce, brutish, savage
Mislead- বিপথে চালিত করা	pilot, steer, direct, lead, guide
Native - দেশজ	foreign, extraneous, alien, extrinsic
Nebulous- কুয়াশাচ্ছন্ন, মেঘাচ্ছন্ন	clear
Neglect- অবহেলা, অযত্ন	care, mindful-to, attention, heed, observation, adventure
Nervous- ভীত, নার্ভাস	brave, courageous, valiant, bold, undaunted, doughty
Nominal - নামমাত্র	actual, real, essential, true, important, substantial
Noxious- অনিষ্টকর, ক্ষতিকর, অপকারী	good, wholesome, healthful, nutritious
Oblivious- অচেতন, বিশৃত	attentive, conscious, aware, observant
Obsolete- সেকেলে, অপ্রচলিত	current, up todate, modern, new
Obtain- পাওয়া,অর্জন করা	lose, miss, spend, fail, disappear
Obvious- স্পষ্টত প্রতীয়মান, পরিষার	hidden, covert, veiled, masked, secret
Officious- কর্তৃপরায়ণ, গায়ে পড়ে সাহায্য করতে আসার মৃত	modest, backward, unofficious, negligent, retiring
Plea- অনুরোধ, অনুনয়, অজুহাত	charge, accusation, indictment, action, impeachment
Plentiful- প্রচ্ব	limited, insufficient, scarce, skimpy, scanty sparing
Possible- সম্ভবপর , সাধ্য	impossible, impracticable, unachievable inconssignable
Precious- দামী, মূল্যবান	cheap, ordinary, vile, worthless, base, valueless, inexpensive
Premature- অকালিক, অপ্রাপ্তকাল	delayed, reasonable, overdue, late
Principal- প্রধান; মুখ্য	secondary, inferior, subordinate
Quarrelsome- ঝগড়াটে, কলহপ্রিয়	placid, hearty, cordial, friendly, mild, amiable, meek, affable
Quick- দ্রুতগামী, চটপটে	slow, calm, calculated, listless
Quite-সম্পূর্ণভাবে, মোটামুটি	scarcely, incompletely, partly, partially, limitedly, hardly
Rapid - দ্রত, বেগবান	lazy, tardy, slow, sluggish, leisurely
Readiness- প্রম্ভৃতি, তৎপরতা	aversion, unwillingness, tardiness, reluctance, disinclination
Rebellion - বিদ্রোহ	loyalty, devotion, patriotism, faithfulness, nationalism
Recede- পিছিয়েযাওয়া, অপসৃত হওয়া, নিরন্ত হওয়া	advance, proceed
Refined- বিভন্ধ, পরিমার্জিত, শোভিত	coarse, crude, uncouth, vulgar, brutish, uncultured

(Ans(C

(Ans(A)

Ans(B)

(Ans(B)

(Ans(C)

(Ans(C)

(Ans(B)

(Ans(C

Settle- মীমাংসা করা, বন্দোবন্ত করা, ছির করা	अर्थ । अर्थ विश्व विश्
Shallow - অগভার	
Signify- उक्रपृष् र उग्रा, जानात्ना	wise, shrewd, astute, discerning, deep, intelligent
Similarity- সাদৃশ্য , মিল	veil, mask, cover, cloak, dissemble
Sorrowful- पृश्वी	difference, contrast, dissimilarity, contrariety, contradiction
Tempt - প্ৰশুক্ত করা	glad, cheerful, merry, happy, lucky
Tendency - প্রবণতা	discourage, repel, dissuade, prevent
Theory- তত্ত্ব, মতবাদ	aversion, dislike, distate
Inreasonable- অন্যায্য, অসঙ্গত	practice, reality, actuality, happening
Uphold- তুলে ধরা, সমর্থন করা	right, moderate, sound, judicious, fair, reasonable
Valid- বৈধ, আইনসিদ্ধ	drop, destroy, betray
Various- विভिन्न	unconvincing, invalid, feeble, weak, lame, illogical
	similar, identical, same
Veto- নিষিদ্ধ করা, প্রত্যাখ্যান করা	accept, approve, sanction
Wasteful- অপচয়ী , অপব্যয়ী	prudent, frugal, miserly, economical
Weak - पूर्वन	tough, stout, sturdy, strong, hardy, energetic
Wealth- সম্পদ	want, destitution, insufficiency
Welloff- বিভবান; স্বচ্ছল	poor, badly off, insolvent, pauper
Wicked- মন্দ ,খারাপ , ভ্রান্ত , অসৎ	upright, virtuous, moral
Wild- বন্য , বিরাণ , প্রচন্ড	gentle, timid, harmless, domestic
Yellowish - হালকা হলদে	dark, black, brown
Zeal - উৎসাহ, উদ্দীপনা	laziness, coolness, indifference
Zenith- চূড়া , সর্বোচ্চ বিন্দু	depth, nadir, bottom, lowest-point
Zig-Zag- আঁকাবাঁকা , সর্পিল	straight, level, upright, steep

11.	The word tha	t best expre	sses the meaning	g of <u>predict</u> i	s –
	A explain		® foretell		
	© observe		(D) assert		(Ans(B)
12,	The synonym	Enigmatic	is —		
	A Complicate		B Illusive		- I
	© Perfect		Puzzling	elik Militaro	(Ans(D)
13,	The antonym	of 'Ruthles	s' is —.		
	A merciful	B loyal	© alluring	1 meek	(Ans A)
14.	The antonym	of 'tranqui	l' is—.	6 '4 4 1	(I-70)
	A1	(D) corone	© obsequious	(D) agitated	Ans
5,	The word clos	est to the op	posite in meaning	g of ECSTAS	Y IS-
			(P) exciteme:	nt	

Part

A Predicament

© unsuitable

B excitement (A) joy (Ans(D) @ misery © funny M. The word closest to the meaning of CONSEQUENCE is B affect (A) indifference (Ans(D) @ outcome © impact 7. The word 'legacy' means most nearly the same as (D) debt (Ans(B) © prize B bequest (A) legend 18. A word similar to 'dilemma' is -

Delayed message C Advantages 19. What is the antonym of the word 'adverse'? D Inapt (Ans(C) © Favorable A Unseemly B Misplaced

B Delay

16. Identify the correct synonym of the word 'hypothetical'-O practical O clinical (Ans(A)

(B) definite (A) assumed 11. The synonym of 'incompatible' is-. A disqualified

 incomprehensible incompetent PROLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS

(Ans(A)

Most Important MCQ 12. The antonym of 'malign' is-

> A hostile (B) bad © benign (D) harmful

13. The expression 'to commence' means -A to start B incorporate

© to defend to focus 14. What is the right synonym of 'Hostile'? (A) Flexible B Unfriendly

© Happy 1 Indifferent

15. What is the antonym for 'turbulence'? (A) disorder ® tranquility ©-disturbance 1 rupture

16. A synonym for 'compassion' is -

A indifference ® cruelty © yearning (1) heartlessness

17. What is the antonym of 'latent'? A lurking ® hidden

© obvious (D) concealed

18. The word 'Emancipation' means-A advocate

B liberation © engage D portrait

19. The synonym of the word 'Original' is-(A) amusing

B artificial © true @ accumulate

20. Which is a synonym of the word Incredible?

 B Probable © Unspectacular D Inconceivable

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Part 1

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 $+ \frac{\text{can/could} + \text{not} + \text{v}_1 + \text{ext.}}{}$

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.

At a glance (Most Important Information)

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 বলে ना।

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 + v₃ + ext. + than + subject +

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.

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As soon as

As soon as subject + verb + ext, subject + verb + ext. meo: As soon as Ruma finished one project...

Com: As soon as Ruma finished one project, she started working on the next.

As long as

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

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

neture 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

ructure 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

Incture Because of/Due to + noun/noun phrase, subject + verb +

Inco: Everybody loves him because of...

Com: Everybody loves him because of his honesty.

On account of/Owing to

Incture 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

Fructure It is time/It is high time \pm subject $+ v_2 + ext$.

Inco: It is time/It is high time...

Com: It is time/It is high time we went home. Negligible Tructure It is time/It is high time + to + v_1 + ext.

Inco: It is time/It is high time to...

Com: It is time/It is high time to leave the place. Mructure It is time/It is high time for + ব্যক্তিবাচক object + to +

Inco: It is time/It is high time for... Com: It is time/It is high

Time for us to attack the enemy.

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Structure If + subject + verb (present simple) + ext, subject + shall/will/can/may + v1 + ext.

Inco: If he wants...

Com: If he wants, I shall help him.

Structure If + subject + v_2 + ext, subject + would/could/might + v_1 + ext.

Inco: If I had a typewriter...

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

Structure If + subject + had + v₃ + ext, subject + would/could/might have + v₃ + ext.

Inco: If they had seen him...

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

Structure Had + subject + v₃ + ext, subject + would/could/might have $+ v_3 + ext$.

Inco: Had they seen him ...

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

Would that

Structure Would that + subject + v_2 + 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 $+ (v_1 + ing) + ext.$

Inco: Would you mind ...

Com: Would you mind taking a cup of tea?

Would rather... than

Structure Subject + would rather + v_1 + than + v_1 .

Inco: I would rather die than...

Com: I would rather die than beg.

Structure Subject +, would rather + v₁ + noun + than + noun.

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

Had better

Structure Subject + had better + v₁ + 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 $+ (v_1 + ing) + ext.$, + 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

Subject + verb + so much + uncount noun + that Structure 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

Most Important MCQ



01.	My friend	failed in	the examination because	his	answers
	were not -	— to the	questions asked.	2011	in a
	(A) inherent		® pertinent		ouni
	© allusive	Sil-Adgin	© inclusive	11.	(Ans(B)
na	Th	A Water To			

The patient's blood pressure was

A so high to ignore

B much higher to ignore

© too high to ignore

nore high to ignore

03. The thieves broke the window and climbed — it.

(A) across © along

(B) over

(D) through

(Ans(D)

04. The hyprocrite — feeling which s/he does not — but which s/he feels s/he should display.

A shows/apprehend

B depicts/possess

© decrises/hold

© simulates/admire

(Ans(B)

05. Nutritionists still do not understand the nutritional jackfruits.

A favours

B helps

D benefits

(Ans(D)

06. Snorkelling is one kind of

(A) diving

(B) driving

© walking

(D) shooting

(Ans(A)

07. If someone is 'saturnine' he/ she is-

A an extremist

® brilliant

C satiric

D serious

08. Even though the surface of the ocean seems smooth, as we look at it, it is - at the floor.

(A) unreal

B disproportionate

© irregular

1 unsteady

(Ans(C)

09. Guilt about neglecting their children makes parents the toy shop.

(A) irreparable

® overindulge

© irresponsible .

O overrated

Ans(C)

10. Money seems to be the primary for most people.

(A) effect

B hope

© motivator

(D) aspect

Ans(C)

11. We need to have ICT — to become a competitive economy.

A books © products

® skills

The state of the s

students

12. The words of his resignation letter

(A) involved

(B) signified

@ inferred

(D) implied

 access to public service in his 13. Everyone has the right to country.

(A) unequal

B equal

(D) limited

Ans(B)

14. — this is a serious issue that deserves further study.

A Rarely

© stop

B Clearly

© Usually

@ Promptly

15. In the poem, the poet has — a sunset.

(A) announced

® wrote

© described

(D) decried

16. The fact that some birds fly hundreds of miles to without ever having to stop is simply amazing.

A flight

® settle

© submerge

@ migrate

17. If you smuggle goods into the country, they may bethe customs authority.

(A) possessed

® confiscated

© punished

D fined

18. To \longrightarrow the arrival of spring, Bangladesh Television - a special function.

A commemorate, launched

B announce, telecast

© celebrate, organized D welcome, sanctioned

19. Anger, even when it is - has one virtue, it overcomes -A sinful, sloth

® unnecessary, malice

© inevitable, desire

D intense, hate

20. The intellectual can no longer be said to live — the margin of society.

(A) against

B inside

© beyond

(Ans(C)





Part

At a glance (Most Important Information)



Analogy শব্দটি Greak শব্দ Analogos থেকে এসেছে যার অর্থ সদৃশ বা মিল। অর্থাৎ প্রদত্ত শব্দ বা শব্দ জোড়ের সাথে অন্য শব্দ বা শব্দ জোড়ের মিল খুজে বের করাই Analogy।

Analogy নির্ণয়ের কৌশল:

rechnique-1: যত দ্রুত সম্ভব প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত শব্দ জোড়ের যথাযথ অর্থ নির্ণয় করতে হবে।

rechnique-2: প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের মধ্যে যে সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান তা পূর্ণ বাক্যে বর্ণনা করার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

Ex : Philatelist : Stamp ::

A Magical: Display ® Numismatist : Coins © Cartographer: Maps এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড় দুইটির মধ্যকার সম্পর্ক একটি বাক্যে লিখলে এ রকম দাঁড়ায়, A philatelist collects stamps অর্থাৎ Philatelist (ভাকটিকেট সংগ্রহকারী) যে ডাক টিকেট সংগ্রহ করে। এখন বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোর দিকে লক্ষ্য করলে দেখা যায় ® শব্দ জোড়ের সাথেই গভীর সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান। কারণ A numismatist collects coins অর্থাৎ উভয় জোড়ের মধ্যে Collection এর গভীর সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান।]

Technique-3: প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক নির্ণয়ের পর যদি দেখা যায় তা বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোর সাথে মিলে যায় তাহলে আরো সুক্ষভাবে চিন্তা করতে হবে।

Ex: Bouquet: Flower::

A Forest: Trees

B Rose: Maple

@ Woodpile: Logs

Drift: Snow

শব্দবি : Bouquet- ফুলের তোড়া, Forest- বন, Woodpile- কাঠের ঢিবি, Drift- তুষারপিণ্ড। এিখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড়কে বাক্যে রূপান্তরিত করলে হবেন A bouquet is made up of flower. কিন্তু ফুল কেটে তোড়া তৈরি করা হয় পক্ষান্তরে গাছ কাটলে বন ধ্বংস হয়। সম্পর্কের দিক থেকে শুধু C এর সাথে মিল রয়েছে কেননা Logs (গাছের খণ্ড) দিয়ে কাঠের টিবি তৈরি হয়।]

Technique-4: এই সম্পর্ক নির্ধারণের ক্ষেত্রে শব্দের প্রধান অর্থের পাশাপাশি দ্বিতীয়/অনান্য অর্থের দিকেও খেয়াল রাখতে হবে, অন্যথায় ভূল করার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। নিচের উদাহরণটি লক্ষ্য করি।

Ex: Embroider: Cloth:: Ex:

B Chase: Metal A Patch: Quilt

Carve: Knife

@ Gild : Gold

শ্বার্থ : Patch- তালি দেওয়া, Chase- ধাওয়া করা, Carve- খোদাই করা, Gild- চকচকে করা। সাধারণত সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধির জন্য কাপড়ে এমব্রয়ভারি করা হর (সূচের সাহায্যে)। উত্তরগুলোতে দেখা যায় (ক) সূচ দিয়ে তোষকে তালি দেওয়া হয় (গ) চাকু দিয়ে খোদাই করা হয় (ঘ) সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধির জন্য সোনাকে চকচকে ব্রর হয়। কিন্তু (খ) কে আমরা হিসেবেই ধরিনি,কারণ আমরা জানি Chase মানে ধাওয়া করা। তাই এটা বেমানান উত্তর। প্রকৃত পক্ষে উত্তর এখানে অন্তর্নিহিত। Chase এর দ্বিতীয় অর্থ (ধাতব পাত্রে) খোদাই করা। কাপড়ের ওপর যেমন নকশা করা হয় তেমনি ধাতুর পাত্রে খোদাই করে নকশা করা হয়।

Technique-5: একটা কথা অবশ্যই মনে রাখতে হবে, Analogy Question এ প্রথম শব্দজোড়ে যে Parts of Speech ব্যবহার করা হয়, বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোতে ঐ

একই Parts of speech ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Ex: Flag: Vigor::

® Tire: Monotony

© Waver: Resolution

B Cow: Tether

D Bicycle:Chain

B Painter: Color

D Wagon: Farmer

ভি Endure . Comage এখানে প্রথম শব্দ জোড়ের Flag মানে পতাকা যা একটি noun form কিন্তু উত্তরগুলোতে প্রতিটি শব্দ জোড় verb দিয়ে শুরু তাহলে Flag অর্থ কী? Flag যখন verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর অর্থ অবসন্ন/নিজেজ হওয়া। তাই ঠিক উত্তর হবে (c)। কেননা কেউ দোদুল্যমান/দ্বিধান্বিত হলে তার সংকল্পে ভাটা পড়ে।

Most Important MCQ



1. Choose the pair that expresses a relationship similar to 05. DOG:LEASH

SCISSORS: BARBER.

A Wagon:Farmer

Cloth:Tailor

02. FANS : GALLERIES

A Teams: Goalposts

C Audience: Seats 03. If Vertex: Pyramid then -

A Strand: Hair

© Summit: Mountain 04. BRUSH:PAINTING

A Piano: Sonata

® Color:Painter

D Saw:Carpenter

B Referee: Decision

D Tickets: Counters

B Frame: Picture @ Rung: Ladder

B Body:Dance

(Ans(D)

(Ans(C)

(Ans(C)

O Chisel:Sculpture (Ans(D)

@ Bird:Cage

06. SAW: CARPENTER

A Scissors: Barber Cloth: Tailor

07. EGG: OMELET A Rice: Curry

© Fish: Water

® Flour : Cake

D Banana: Ice cream

08. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the pair FISH: SCALES

A plane: wings

© snake: fangs

B cat : claws

D bird: feathers

(Ans D

Ans A

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ঢাবি অধিভূক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও ভর্তি সহায়িকা DIIC WINDS HAMIN NO ONE WINDS HOWEVER PUBLICATIONS HOW PUB 15. WEALTH: LUXURIES 09. DIGRESSIVE: STATEMENT (B) sandwich: bread (A) story : moral (B) tangential: presupposition A Slanderous: slur (D) ticket : admission © enemies : friends (Ans(D) D circuitous: route © biased: opinion 16. PEAK: SUMMIT 10. PLAY: ACTS gun : soldier A foreign: native @ Essay : Topics (B) Game : Athletes D switch : current @ mutation : change O Novel: Chapter D Poem: Rhymes (Ans(C) 11. CAUTION: ACCIDENT 17. SPOOL: THREAD (B) bale : hay Radar : Collision Policeman : Criminal (A) coil: rope © Worry : Disaster (Ans(A) Sanitation : Filth D verse : song © peak : potatoes 12. Select the capital lettered pair that best expresses a 18. Choose the pair of words that best expresses the analogo relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair: Music: Guitar **EXPLATE: GUILT** Water: Ocean A Stamping : Noise A canvass : support B adorn: appearance Words: Typewr © Windows: House © testify: conviction (Ans(D) © correct : error 19. Dignify: Humiliate 13. DEGREE: TEMPERATURE B Fuse: Join A mass: energy A Refuse: Betrayal B fathom: volume D Sympathize: Improve And C Praise; Criticize © ounce : weight (Ans(C) D time: length 14. AIRPLANE: HANGAR 20. OWNER: SLAVE :: A ship: channel B automobile: garage A Soldier: civilian C helicopter: pad D motorcycle: sidecar (Ans(B) 🛈 Master: vassal © Policeman : Prisoner Sau] ENGLISH Chapter Part At a glance (Most Important Information) Spelling এর বাংলা প্রতিশব্দ হলো বানান। American এবং British বানানের নিয়ম অনুযায়ী ইংরেজি শব্দের বানানে পার্থক্য দেখা যায়। তাই ইংরেজি লিখতে ও উচ্চারণ করতে ইংরেজি শব্দের বানানের নিয়ম জানা খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। Rules of Correct Spelling Rule- 01 Mono syllable দ্বারা গঠিত একটি vowel বিশিষ্ট word এর সাথে suffix যোগ করলে শেকের consonant টি double হয়। Ex: Hit + ing = Hitting, Knit + ed = Knitted, Run + er = Runner etc. Note: Word এর শেষে double vowel অথবা double consonant থাকলে word এর শেষের বর্ণটি double হয় না। Ex: Keep + ing = Keeping (ছেল vowel), Help + ed = Helped (two consonant), Love + er = Lover (ending in a vowel) Rule- 02 Word এর শেষে 'L' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে ' LL' হয়। Ex: Appal + ed = Appalled, Quarrel + ing = quarrelling, Duel + ist = Duellist, Dial + ed = Dialled, Repel + ent = Repellent, Refuel + ed = Refuelled, Cruel + ly = Cruelly, Signal + ed = Signalled, Model + ing = Modelling etc. Rule-03 Di এক Tri syllable বিশিষ্ট word যদি একটি vowel দ্বারা গঠিত হয় একং এদের শেষের অক্ষরটি consonant হলে suffix যোগ করার পর consonant টি double হয় Ex: Acquit + ed = Acquitted, Begin + er = Beginner, Deter + ed = Deterred, Recur + ing = Recurring. Note: উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের syllable এর উপর জোর দিতে হয়। কিন্তু প্রথম syllable এর উপর জোর দিয়ে উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে শেষের consonant টি double হয় न Ex: Murmur + ed = Murmured, Answer + er = Answerer, Orbit + ing = Orbiting etc. Rule-04 Suffix 'full' যখন কোনো word এর সাথে যুক্ত হর্ম তখন দ্বিতীয় 'l' বাদ যায়। Ex: Beauty + full = Beautiful, Skill + full = Skilful, Use + full = Note: Adverbial form এর ক্ষেত্রে double 'll' হয়। Beautifull + y = Beautifully, Usefull + y = Usefully Rule- 05 শব্দের শেষে 'Y' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'Y' এর স্থলে 'I' হয়। Ex: Carry + ed = Carried, Happy + ly = Happily, Sunny + er = Sunnier-Note: 'Y', 'A' vowel কে অনুসরণ করলে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। এবং suffix 'ing' এর ক্লেত্রে 'y' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Ex: Play + er = Player, Carry + ing = Carrying, Hurry + ing = Hurrying etc. Rule- 06 Word এর শেষে 'e' থাকলে suffix যোগ করার ক্ষেত্রে 'e' উঠে যায়। Ex: ove + ing = Loving, Move + able = Movable etc. Note: Dye and singe এর ক্ষেত্রে পরিবর্তন হয় না। Ex: Dye + ing = Dyeing, Singe + ing = Singeing Rule- 07 Suffix এর প্রথম অক্ষর consonant হলে suffix এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Ex: Engage + ment = Engagement, Hope + ful = Hopeful, Immediate + ly = Immediately, Fortunate + ly = Fortunately etc. Note: কিছু suffix able/ible/ly এছাড়াও ate/ment এর পূর্ববর্তী 'e'উঠে যায়। Ex: True + ly = Truly, Due +ly = Duly, Argue + ment = Argument, Judge + ment = Judgement, Comforte + able Comfortable/comfortably, Fortune + ate = Fortunate/fortunately etc. JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

ঢাবি অধিভুক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ = বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট = ENGLISH ALICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY 'ee' থাকলে suffix পূর্ববর্তী 'e' এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Agree > agreed > agreeing > agreement. সাধারনত দুই ধরনের sound (শব্দ) তৈরি করে, 'C' (K-ক) এবং (S-স)। ক) = Cat, Cow, Cloud, Crown, Camel, Cornflour. C (S-স) = Century, Cycle, Cent, Citation Cyclone, Cycloid. হারেজিতে এমন কিছু word আছে যাদের উচ্চারণ 's' হলেও লেখার ক্ষেত্রে 'c' হয়। Ex: Criticize, Eroticize, Classicize, Ethicize, Fanaticize, Graecize, Historicize, Laicize Most Important MCQ INOCCULATE 09. No spelling mistake occurs in Dinnoculate B inocculate C inoculate D innockulate (Ans(B) © hideious (D) hideuous A hedious (B) hideous Choose the correct spelling. Find the incorrectly spelled word. Bindigionus Cindigenous Dindigeneous AnsC (Ans(C) A committee B receive O saperated D psychology **Aindegenus** Choose the correct spelling. 11. Choose the correctly spelled word: (1) Inaccessibility (B) Inaccessibility (C) Inaccessibility (Ans (D) Pepyras © Pappyras A Payprous B Papyrus DESSICATE 12. Choose the correct spelling. (Ans(D) A pnemonia B nemonia o nemonea D pneumonia A dessicate ® desiccate C desicate D dessicete (Ans(B) dentify the incorrect spelling-13. No spelling error occurs in. (Ans(D) A interogate B intarrogate C interogate Interrogate A contamination ® conjunction © connection (D) conotation 14. The correct spelling is (Ans(D) **®** Transfiguration The correct spelling is **A** Transfigaration (Ans(B) **D** Transfigurution A exemplery B exemplary C examplary D eximplary (Ans(B) © Transfigarution 15. Find the word that is spelt incorrectly The correct spelling is-A criticised B curiosity C attendence D carefully (Ans(C) (a) Transatory (B) Transetory (C) Transitory (D) Transitary (Ans(C) Choose the correct spelling. 16. Choose the correct spelling -A accessories B acessories C accesories D accesiores Ans(A) A irresistible B irresistable C iresistible D iresistable ENGLISH Chapter At a glance (Most Important Information) Part 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- গুণান্বিত ব্যক্তি) Her husband is a man of parts. A man of word (a man who keeps his word or promise at any cost- এক কথার মানুষ) My uncle is a man of word. Above all (chiefly, more than anything else- সর্বোপরি) Sheik Farid was above all a saint. Above board (open, beyond reproach- সন্দেহের অতীত) His dealings are fair and above board. Acid test (final test- অগ্নি পরীক্ষা) Everyone must succeed in the acid test of the time he lives in. Back out (to retreat, to break a promise প্রতিশৃতি 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- শ্রেট্ডা) There is a bad blood among the teachers of this school. Bad book (diprive of facilities- অনুগ্ৰহ বিশ্বিত) 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 শীঘ্ৰ) 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 (তির্ভূত 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 OWN (निर्द्धात पूर्व पान पत्र Joykoly Publications • Joykoly Pu

ঢাবি অধিভূক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও ভর্তি সহায়িকা

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Call to mind (শরণ করা) He was called to mind.

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- Call to mind (to remember- মরণ 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 worng- অপমানিত হওয়া) The manager had to eat humble pie before his employees.
- = Eat into vitals (to decay life- 可以 事功) 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- ফলহাসু 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- অপর্যাত) Your work fall short of our expectation.
- Far and away (in every sense- প্রতিক্ষেত্রেই) Rabindranath is far and away the greatest poet of the world.
- Far and near or, Far and wide (all around- সর্ব্ব) The news has spreaded far and wide.
- Few and far between (at wide intervals- ক্লাচিৎ) 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- অপ্রাসন্ধিকতা) 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- বাগাতা) A good lawyer must have the gift of the gab.
- Give ear (কৰ্পাত 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 jat of sense- মাথামুখু) 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- উርጥር **I) We went there in order to meet the man.
- In regard to (about- সমস্কে) 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- लोज क्या) 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.
- Mstead of specializing in one- পৰ্ব প্ৰেণ্ড প্ৰাণ) The precious boy is a jack of an trades and master of none.

 Keep body and soul together (to keep alive- কায়কেশে 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 wolf from the door.
- Make a stand (পৃঢ়ভাবে মোকাবেশা 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 (রাভা করে দেয়া) The crewed make way for the leader.
- 🗷 Man in the moon (impossible or invisible thing- অসম্ভব বন্ধ) What about you? You are seen to have become a man in the moon now-a-da
- Naked eye (খালি চোখ) That planet cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- Narrow escape (narrowly saved from an accident- দাকণ বেঁচে যাওয়া) He had a narrow escape from the accident.
- Neck and crop (completely- আপাদমন্তক) The intruder was turned out neck and crop.
- Now and then (occasionally- মাঝে মাঝে) My friends come here now and then.
- Odds and ends (strange things- টুকি-টাকি) Your brain is filled with all sorts of odds and ends.
- Of course (naturally- অবশাই) 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- বেচহার) 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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তিনি আমার চেয়ে তিনগুণ বেশি বেতন পান। — His salary is three 39.

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times as much as mine

তিনি ব্যবসায়ে প্রচুর টাকা খাটিয়েছেন। — He has invested a lot of

money in business.

MOVEOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS .

- াবি আবুজুক সরকারি সাত কলেজ বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট ENGLISH

 অবিভাল কাজান মেঘে ঢাকা তাই নাছ মাহ বাংলা বাংলা তাংকাৰে স্বাসনা বাংলা ব আকাশ মেঘে ঢাকা , তাই না? The sky is covered with clouds, isn't it?
 - আমি যদি আবার শিশু হতে পারতাম! Had I been a child again!
- বন্দুক তাক করতে না করতেই পাখিটি উড়ে গেল। No sooner had he aimed at his gun than the birds flew away.
- ু: তুমি কি কাউকে রান্তায় দাঁড়িয়ে থাকতে দেখেছিলে? Did you see anybody standing on the road?
- u সে ভাতও খাবে না, ছুলেও যাবে না। He will neither eat rice nor go to school.
- ্র গত সোমবার থেকে অবিরাম বৃষ্টি হচেছ। It has been raining in torrents since last Monday.
- 🏡 তুমি গতকাল তোমার চাচির সাথে দেখা করেছিলে, তাই না? You met your aunt yesterday, didn't you?
- 47: আমি যদি একজন কোটিপতি হতে পারতাম! —If I were a billionaire!
- 48. এই বইটি অনেক দিন আগে লেখা হয়েছিল। This book was written many years ago.
- তিনি যা বলেন তা সত্য নয়। What he says is not true.
 - তখন সূৰ্য প্ৰায় 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 খেলে গাল পোড়ে; দই দেখলে ভয় করে।

A carpet knight— তালপাতার সিপাই।

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- গাঁয়ে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল।

A friend in need is a friend indeed- অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু।

A full purse never lacks friends- সুসময়ে অনেকেই বন্ধু বটে। A Greek meeting a Greek- সেয়ানে সেয়ানে কোলাকুলি/ঢোরে ঢোরে 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 ন্ত্রী যার, দুঃখ তার।

A jest derived hard, loses its point— লৈবু কচলালে তেতো হয়। A liar ought to have a good memory- মিখ্যুককে 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- সন্তার তিন অবস্থা।

Child is father to the man— উঠন্তি মুলো পত্তনেই চেনা যায়।

Child's play thing- ছেলের হাতে মোয়া।

Civility costs nothing- ভদ্র হতে পয়সা লাগে না।

Console a person after undoing him- গোড়া কেটে ডগায় জল দেওয়া।

Cut your coat according to your cloth- আয় বুঝে 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 প্রসৃতি।

Do not speak an unpleasant truth- অপ্রিয় স্ত্য 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 ঢেঁকির 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 মা 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- ভাগ্যং ফলতি সর্বত্র।

Faults are thick where love is thin- যাকে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা।

Fifth columnist- ঘরের শত্রু বিভীষণ।

Fine words butter no parsnips- মিষ্টি কথায় চিড়ে ভিজে না।

Flattery is the food of fools- তোষামদে বোকা মজে।

Fools praise fools- মূর্থই মূর্থের কদর করে।

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread- মোগল-পাঠান হন্দ হলো 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 দুই।

Half a loaf is better than no loaf- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।

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Handsome is that handsome does- রূপে কালো, তথে আলো।

Heart alone buys heart— কেবল মন দিয়েই মন জয় করা যায়।

High winds blow on high hills- উঁচু গাছেই বেশি ঝড় লাগে

Honesty is the best policy- সততাই সর্বোৎকৃষ্ট পন্থা।

Hide in a superficial way- শাক দিয়ে মাছ ঢাকা।

Honour is love- সম্মান হলো নীরব প্রেম।

Hunger is the best sauce- क्ष्या थाकल नुन निरम्न थाउमा याम ।

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 প্রসৃতি।

It is all for the best- ঈশ্বর যা করেন সবই মঙ্গলের জন্য।

It is just the beginning of the trouble- এই তো কলির ওক

Leopard cannot change its spats- স্বভাব যায় না মরলে।

Let bygones be bygones- গতস্য শোচনা নান্তি

Life is but a walking shadow- জীবন চলমান ছায়া ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়।

Like father, like son- যেমন বাপ তেমনি ব্যাটা।

Little birds may peck a dead lion- হাতি আড় হলে চামচিকেও লাথি মারে।

Look before you leap- দেখে শুনে পা বাড়াও / 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 মুনির নানা মত / খার লাঠি তার মাটি।

Might is right- জোর যার মুলুক তার।

Misfortune never comes alone/Misfortune come in battalions- বিপদ

কখনো একা আসে না।

Money begets money- টাকায় টাকা আনে।

Money is the root cause of all unhappiness- 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 মহীতে? / কষ্ট না করলে কেষ্ট মেলে 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 মাঘে শীত যায় না। One poison is antidote against another poison – কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা

Penny wise pound foolish- বজ্র আঁটুনি ফন্ধা গেরো / সন্তার তিন অবস্থা JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY, PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY

Physician, heal thyself- কামলা, আপনি সামলা।

Pitch your aims high- মারিত গণ্ডার, লটিত ভাণ্ডার।

Practice makes a man prefect- গাইতে গাইতে গায়েন , বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন।

Pride goes before a fall/ destruction- অতি দর্পে হত লব্ধ।

Quit-not certainty for hope- অনিশ্চিতের আশায় নিশ্চিত পরিত্যাগ করিও না।

Riches have wings- লক্ষী 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 ছ্যাঁদা।

Self help is the best help- নিজের বলই শ্রেষ্ঠ বল।

Self-preservation is the first law of nature- আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম

/চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।

Silence gives consent - মৌনতা স্মতির লক্ষণ।

Slow of work but quick to eat- কাজে কুঁড়ে ভোজনে দেড়ে।

Some have the hop, some stick in the gap- কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ।

Something is better than nothing- নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।

Soon ripe, soon rotten- ইচড়ে পাকলে গোলায় যায়।

Speak plain and spare neon- 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 অনু হয় না।

The more laws, the more offenders- বজ্র আঁটুনি ফক্ষা গেরো i

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 ধর্মন্ততো 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- কার্জের সময় কাজী, কাজ ফুরালে পাজি।

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 car- আমড়া গাছে আম হয় না।

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Most Important MCQ



the correct translation of "সমাজ বিরোধীরা এখনো ধরা ছোঁয়ার বাইরে।" A the anti-socials are still at large.

n The anti-socials are still now at large The anti-socials are at large

The anti-socials are till at large

(Ans(A) Translate the sentence into English: "কোনো কাজই কাজের দিক থেকে উঁচু বা নিচু নয়।"

a No work is superior or inferior from its value.

® No work is better or worse as itself.

O No work is superior or inferior in itself.

D No work is better and worse as itself. The correct translation of "মার্টফোন এক সময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে।"

A Smartphones will lose their popularity someday

® Smartphones will lose their popularity sometime

© Smartphones will lose their popularity once upon a time Once upon a time smartphones will lose their popularity (Ans(A)

Translate into Bangla. "Everyone wants peace and like the principles of non-violence".

A "সবাই শান্তি এবং অহিংসা পছন্দ করে।"

® "সকলেই শান্তি এবং অহিংসার পথ চায়।"

© "সকলেই শান্তি চায় এবং অহিংসার নীতি পছন্দ করে।"

D "সকলেই শান্তিকামী এবং অহিংসা নীতির সাধক।"

(Ans(C)

(Ans(A)

The appropriate translation of the following sentence শিক্ষক আমাদের দেরী করার জন্য বকলেন is:

A Our teacher expelled us for being late.

B Our teacher detained us for being late.

© Our teacher punished us for being late.

Ans(D)

Our teacher told us off for being late. The correct translation of ভালুকটি তোমার কানে

What did the bear say to you?

® What did the bear tell to your ear?

© What did the bear whisper to you? D What did the bear whisper to your ear?

(Ans(C)

The correct translation of the following sentence is: আমাদের

ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে আমাদের আশাবাদী হওয়া উচিত। We should be hopeful about our future

® Our future is hopeful no doubt.

Our future must be hopeful about us.

(Ans(A)

D We must feel our future is good The correct translation of 'আমি অল্পকাল সেখানে ছিলাম' is-

A I was there for a small time.

B I was there for a short time.

© I was there for a short-lived time.

(Ans(B)

'No man is an island' what does this proverb mean?

@ Everyone should always be prepared

® It is best to do everything on time

© Everyone needs help from other people 1 Your own home is the most comfortable place to live in

¹⁰. জন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ।

(a) It is easy to find fault of others.

B It is easy to find out fault of others.

© It is easy to find fault with others.

(Ans(C)

11. Choose the correct translation of the following sentence-"মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্র ধর্মী লেখক":

Mir Musharraf Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.

Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.

© Mir Musharraf Hussain wrote descriptively.

Mir Musharraf Hussain was a wonderful writer.

12. Choose the appropriate translation of "তুমি আমাকে দিতে পারলে ভালো হতো"।

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

© 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 খুঁকিটি নিতাম না।

A Was I you I would not take the risk

B If I were you I could not have taken the risk.

If I as you, I would not take the risk.

(Ans(D) D If I were in your shoes, I would not have taken the risk.

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.

© Luckily I entered the next bus.

D Luckily I rode the next bus.

15. The best translation of আরজ আলী মাতৃকার বাংলাদেশের এক বিষ্ময়কর ব্যক্তিত্ব' is-

Aroj Ali Matubbor is a surprising personality of Bangladesh.

® Aroj Ali Matubbor is an amazing Bangladeshi personality.

© Aroj Ali Matubbor is Bangladesh's startling person.

16. তারা সাগরের কাছে একটি কুটিরে বাস করত।

A They lived in a hut closed to sea. B They lived in a hut close by sea.

They lived in a hut close to the sea.

They lived in a hut close with the sea.

(Ans(C

(Ans(B)

17. 'বইটি কেমন কাটছে'?

A How does the book cut readers? B Does the book cut well?

© Is the book leaving the market?

D How is the book selling?

(Ans(D

পৃষ্টিকর খাদ্য স্বাচ্ছ্যের জন্য ভালো'।

A Good food is for good health.

B Nutritious food is good for health. © 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

© He showed me how to do the sum

D He showed me do the sum.

20. The translation of 'আমি তাকে বুঝাতে চেষ্টা কর্ব'-

A I will making him to understand

B I will try make him understand © I will try to make him to understand

D I will try to make him understand.

(Ans(D)

U It is easy to find out laures of the control of t



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 (all age and age and age and age age and age	Duration
The Anglo- Norman Period	1066-1340
The Age of Chaucer	. 1340-1400 ground virtueling page and find the consideration of
The Barren Age	1400-1485

The Renaissance Period

The Renaissance Period = 1500 - 1660.

Period a per cana a	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	data de la la la comi en la comi	Have the tree and

The Neoclassical Period = 1660 - 1798.

Period		Duration
The Restoration Period	1660-1700	CTASSES TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P
The Augustan Period or, The Age of Pope	1700- 1745	. Cany of year good and bub to be a
The Age of Sensibility	1745- 1798	Yes above to like cost against and services

- 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	are the same that the state of the state of the same and it

☐ The Postmodern Period = 1939 -----

এক নজরে ইংরেজি সাহিত্যিকদের উপাধি

; Title	Name	Title	Name
Father of English	Geoffrey Chaucer	Father of the Sonnet	The second secon
Founder of English Prose	Alfred the Great	The First Sonneteer in English Literature	Petrarch
Father of English Prose	William Tyndale	The First Compiler of Dictionary	
Father of English Tragedy	Christopher Marlowe	Well known for dramatic Monologue	Samuel Johnson
Father of Revenge Tragedy	Thomas Kyd	Poet of Poets	Robert Browning
Father of English Novel	Henry Fielding	Bard Of Avon	Edmund Spenser
Father of English Essay	Francis Bacon	Mock- Heroic Poet	William Shakespe
Y PUBLICATIONS . JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS . JOYK	OLY BURLICATIONS A JOYKOLY BURLICATION	The state of the s	Alexander Pope

DYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS •

KOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICA	PCশক = বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট = ENGLISH TIONS - KOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - ROYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - ROYK	856
John Donne	Poet of Nature	William Wordsworth
Jonathan Swift	Poet of Supernaturalism	S.T Coleridge

	ঢাবি অধিভূক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS •	Poet of Nature	861
Fame:	John Donne	Poet of Nature	William Wordsworth
Master of English Satire	Ionathor C 10	Poet of Supernaturalism	S.T Coleridge
Father of Modern English Literature	G.B. Shaw	Poet of Beauty	John Keats
1 - of Domontinia	L.S. Ollaw	Rebel Poet	Lord Byron
Father of Science Fiction	Wordsworth and Coleridge	Representative of Victorian Age	Alfred Tennyson
	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 (গ্রন্থপুঞ্জি)	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 Scoote 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 silve 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.	Control Control of the March of	
Couplet (C計本)	Two lines of verse rhyming together.	"Singing he was, or fluting all the day." 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	A 1 A literary work in which a single speaker expresses his thoughts and feelings to a silent listener.	"My last Duchess" by Robert Browning.	
(নাটকীয় স্বগতোক্তি) Elegy (শোকগাথা)	An Elegy is a poem of lamentation, composed of;	"In memory of W.B. Yeats" by W. Auden	
Epic (মহাকাব্য)	An Epic is a long narrative poem, on a grand scale,	"The Iliad" by Homer	
Fable (উপকথা)	A short story that usually is about animals and that is	"The Fox and The Crow", by Aeso "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift.	
	1 Lucio noem or song in praise of a god or nero.	superior and all the transfer to the tark of	
Hymn (প্রশংসা সঙ্গীত)	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken	I have a million things to do today.	
Hyperbole (অতিরঞ্জন) Homophones(সমোচ্চারিত	literally. Each of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meaning, origins, or spelling.	Air: heir, some: sum, Suite: sweet.	
ভিন্নার্থক শব্দ)	Each of two or more words having the same spelling or	Left (verb): left (noun), wound (injury): wound (wrap around)	
Homonym (সমস্বর) Irony(বক্রাঘাত)	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 r	
	A form of light verse.	Park St.	
Limerick (কৌতুকপূর্ণ ছড়া)	A form of light verse. ONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICA	DLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS • JOYKOLY PUBLICA	

চাবি অধিভূক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সর্বোত্তম প্রশ্নব্যাংক ও ভর্তি সহায়িকা

PUBLICATIONS - JUNEOUY PUBLICATIO	AS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY PUBLICATIONS - JOYKOLY	Example	
Literary Terms	Definition	The man is a mad dog.	
Metaphor (ক্লাক)	An implicit comparison between two different things.	the state of the s	
Myth (পুরাণ কথা)	An ancient story about gods and goddesses and their mysterious forces.	The greek myth, The Roman Myth Ramayan, Agamemnon, Mahabharat.	
Mythology (পুরাপ তত্ত্ব)	Myths are collectively called mythology.	South Country and the Country of the	
Ode (গাখা 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 (ব্যক্তিরশ্রে 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 (প্রথান 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 (ফাডোক্তি)	A dramatic technique of speaking alone on the stage.	"To be or not be? that is the question" by Hamlet.	
Sonnet (চতুৰ্দশপদী কবিতা)	The ordinary sonnet consists of fourteen lines.	"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" by William Shakespeare.	
Tragedy (বিয়োগাঁদ্ধক 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 (রসময় ও চাতুর্বপূর্ণ) ·	Wi Wit is a form of intelligent humour, the ability to say or write things that are clever and usually funny.		

	Part 2	Mos	t Impe
01.	Who wrote The Color Purp	ole?	1
	Alice Walker	Maya Angelou	
	© Mario Puzo	Willa Cather	(Ams(A)
02.	Who wrote The Shock Doct	trine?	
	Naomi Klein	Sarah Waters	
	© Elizabeth Kolbert	D Kate Atkinson	Ans(A)
03.	Which one is a primary epi	e?	- 6
	Aeneid	B Paradise Lost	
	© Beowulf	D The Faire Queen	Am(C)
04.	What is the theme of the po	em?	-
	Men are mortal.		
	® From a high place some m	en are found born sinners.	
	© Some people will never be	civilized.	2
	D Men have both and good e	vil in them.	Am B
05.	When did the Rivonia Trial tal		SCHALL STATE OF THE SCHOOL
	Between 1962 and 1963		· ·
	® Between 1862 and 1863		
	© Between 1964 and 1965		
	D Between 1963 and 1964	•	Ans(D)
06.	When did Nelson Mandela beco	ome the president of South .	Africa?
		© 1993 © 1995	And B
07.	The name of Kalpana Chaw	la's first space mission w	25-
	Mission STS 67	® Mission STS 107	-
	© Mission STS 87	D Mission STS 97	AMC
08.	William Golding wrote:		
	King Lear	Great Expectations	
	C Lord of the Flies	D Arms and the Man	And
09.	"Be curious, not judgmental	" is said by —.	
	William Shakespeare		
	© T. S. Elliot	D Walt Whitman	Ans(D)
10.	Who is the first South Africa	an woman Nobel Laurea	te?

Toni Morrison

D Nadia Murad

3 Nadine Gordimer

© Margaret Atwood

	~	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		11/
p	ort	ant MCQ		
	11.	Who is the Turkish novelist?		
		Orhan Pamuk	W.B Yeats	
Q		© Alfred Tennyson	D Robert Frost	Am A
	12.	The Good Earth, - is a nove	l set in China.	
	E	A which by Pearl Buck .		
Ø	9 60 70 10	B which was written by Pearl 1	Buck	
	5	© was written by Pearl Buck		
		D Pearl Buck being the one wi	no wrote it	Au(C
	13.	A long speech expressing the thoughts of a character—		
		A prose	® narrative poem	
		© soliloquy	D suspense	Am(C
	14.	Which mood is evoked by the	following sentence?	
		"A bright sun glinted from the	skyscraper windows"	
3		(A) Happy	Melancholic	
		© Determined	D Pessimistic	AmA
	15.	A is a poem or prose comp	osition in which the pre	railing
		vices or follies are held up to	ridicule or scorn.	
		(A) lync	B dramatic monologue	1
		© satire	D ballad	Em(C
	16.	The poetic drama Faust was	written by	_
3		(a) Byron (b) Goethe	C Shakesneare (1) Theen	THE B
-	17.	Margaret Atwood is a poet	and novelist.	
		& Norwegian	② German	_
)		© Canadian	@ British	EEC.
	18.	The Cherry Orchard is a play	written by	
		& Alexander Chekhov	Nikolai Chekhov	_
)		© George Chekhov	Anton Chekhov	A.114 A.
	19.	Othello is a by William S	hakespeare.	
		O Hascry.	3 comedy	-
)	20	© tragicomedy	D history play	LIMA
	20.	Who is the author of Titus Ar	ndronicus?	
		A Thomas Hardy	2 Shakespeare	-

© Emily Bronte

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2 Shakespeare