

বিডিনিয়োগ.কম
FOR MEDICAL &
DENTAL COLLEGE
ADMISSION TEST

RETINA

DIGEST

ENGLISH

বিডিনিয়োগ

Right
forms
of verb

Vocabulary

Voice and
Narration

Parts of
Speech

Translation



RETINA

Medical & Dental Admission Coaching

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com





PARTS OF SPEECH

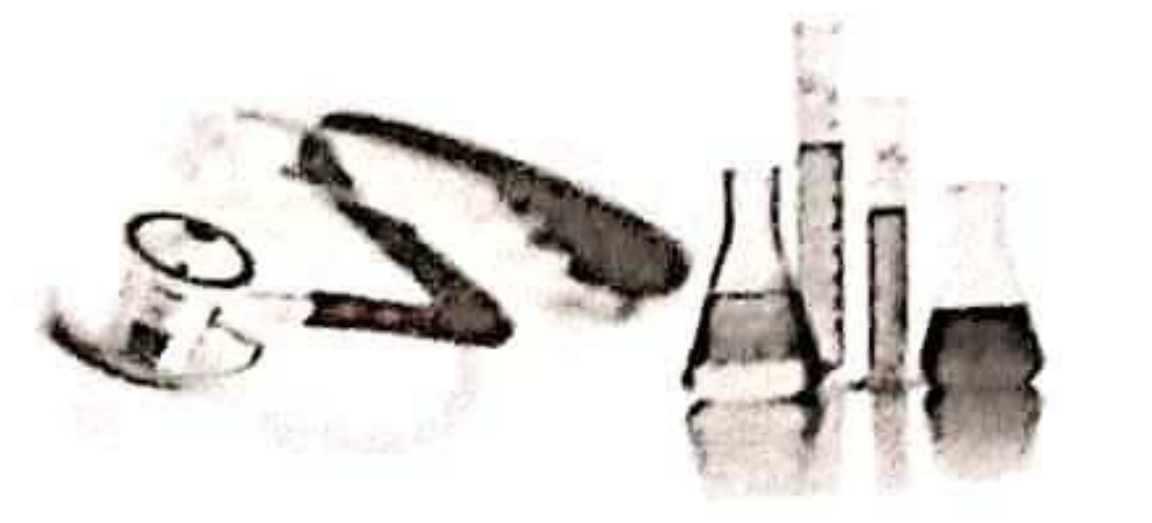
Previous Medical & Dental Questions

1. "Hearing the noise. the boy woke up." Here the word 'hearing' is a/an- (M: 17-18) Ans : b
 a) Noun b) Participle c) Verb d) Adverb
2. "All spoke in his favour". Here the word "All" is a/an- (M: 17-18) Ans : c
 a) Noun b) Adverb c) Pronoun d) Adjective
3. What is the part of speech is the word 'extraordinary'? (M: 16-17) Ans : c
 a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
4. The word "Homely" belongs to what parts of speech? (M: 13-14) Ans : b
 a) Noun b) Adjective c) Verb d) Adverb
5. Which one of the following pairs is not correct? (M: 12-13) Ans : b

Adjective	Verb
a) False	Falsify
b) Weak	Weakly
c) Sure	Ensure
d) Able	Enable
6. Correct adjective of the word 'contempt' is - (M: 12-13) Ans : b
 a) Contempting b) Contemptible c) Contemptable d) Contemptation
7. Which one of the following word is "verb+adverb"? (M: 10-11) Ans : b
 a) hear-say b) know-how c) make-up d) hold-all.
8. Which of the following word is a noun? (M: 10-11) Ans : b
 a) Ordain b) imprimatur c) Pontificate d) ricochet.
9. Which of the following word is verb? (M: 10-11) Ans : b
 a) Rectitude b) Retch c) Retardant d) reconnoitre.
10. Which of the following compound sentence contain an illative conjunction? (M: 09-10) Ans : d
 a) Seraj as well as Anwar was present. b) I was annoyed, still I kept quiet.
 c) Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. d) He was sincere, and so he joined prominence.
11. Which of the following sentence uses 'right' word as an adjective? (M: 09-10) Ans : b
 a) Serve him right. b) He is the right man for the job.
 c) It is such a fault that will right itself. d) It is a matter of right.
12. Which of the following sentence uses 'what' as an interrogative adjective? (M: 09-10) Ans : c
 a) What! You don't mean to say so? b) Give me what you can.
 c) What book do you want? d) What do you want?
13. Which of the following underlined word is a verb? (M: 09-10) Ans : a
 a) I can assure you. b) He is dependent on me.
 c) We stood silently. d) It gave me trouble.
14. Which of the following is emphasizing adjective? (M: 08-09) Ans : a
 a) Bright morning b) Financial help c) Blue shirt d) positive attitude.



15. Which of the following sentence use the word 'down' as adverb? (M: 08-09) Ans : b
a) Try to down him. b) Down went the royal George.
c) The down train has left the station. d) She comes down the hill.
16. Which of the following sentence use the word 'round' as adjective?(M: 08-09) Ans : a
a) A square peg in a round hole. b) The boy played well in the first round.
c) They rounded the temple silently. d) At last he comes round to their belief.
17. Which of the following sentence is having the word 'like' as adjective? (M: 07-08) Ans : d
a) We shall not see his like again b) Children like sweets.
c) They are men of like back and stature d) Do not talk like that.
18. Which one of the following sentence is the correct example of participle adjective? (M: 07-08) Ans : d
a) She carried a lighted candle in her handle. b) She has lighted a candle.
c) The axe man has hewed down the tree. d) The setting sun has gilded the hill top.
19. The doctor took the round in the hospital. Here 'round'is a/an (D: 17-18) Ans : c
a) Adjective b) Noun c) Verb d) Adverb
20. Which of the following underlined word is an adverb? (D: 09-10) Ans : c
a) He answered the question correctly. b) He did it with care.
c) He proceeded cautiously. d) It was troublesome to me.
21. Which of the following word is verb? (D: 09-10) Ans : c
a) Misleading. b) Lacklusture c) Jab d) Dealer
22. Which of the following sentence contain the word 'round' as an adverb? (D: 08-09) Ans : d
a) The boy played well in the first round. b) They rounded the temple silently.
c) A Square peg in a round table. d) At last he came round to their belief
23. Which of the following sentence contain the word 'why' as relative adverb? (D: 08-09) Ans : c
a) I don't know the why and wherefore of it. b) Why did he come here?
c) I know the reason why he did it. d) Why it is surely Mahboob!
24. Which of the following word is an adverb? (D: 08-09) Ans : b
a) Entrench b) Enticingly. c) Entice d) Entomb



PARTS OF SPEECH

সাধারণভাবে যে কোন অর্থবোধক শব্দকে ইংরেজীতে Parts Of Speech বলে।

ইংরেজীতে Parts of speech আট প্রকার। যথা-

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noun | 2. Pronoun | 3. Adjective | 4. Verb |
| 5. Adverb | 6. Preposition | 7. Conjunction | 8. Interjection |

NOUN

Def : Noun একটি নাম বাচক শব্দ যেটি কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা স্থানের নাম বোঝায়।

Kinds of Noun :

A. Noun কে পাঁচ ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা-

1. Proper noun (বিশেষ নাম) : একটি নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, প্রাণি এবং স্থানের নির্দিষ্ট নাম কে Proper noun বলে।

Ex: Rahim, Dhaka etc.

2. Common noun (জাতিবাচক নাম) : নির্দিষ্ট নাম না বুঝিয়ে সমজাতীয় নাম (একটি না বুঝিয়ে অনেকজন বা অনেকগুলো) কে বুঝালে Common noun হয়।

Ex: city, river, boy, girl etc.

3. Collective noun (সমষ্টিবাচক নাম) : যে word দ্বারা সমষ্টি বা দল বুঝায় তাকে Collective noun বলে।

Ex: team, army, cattle, coven etc.

4. Material noun (বস্তুবাচক নাম) : যে word দ্বারা বস্তুর নাম বোঝায় তাকে Material noun বলে।

Ex: oil, water, milk etc.

5. Abstract noun (গুণ বা ভাববাচক নাম) : যা অনুভব করা যায় কিন্তু স্পর্শ করা যায় না সেই word গুলোকে Abstract noun বলে।

Ex: love, kindness, childhood, honesty etc.

B. Countable & Uncountable Noun :

গণনার দিক থেকে Noun কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা-

1. Countable Noun : যে Noun কে গণনা করা যায় তাকে Countable Noun বলে।

Ex: chair, table, mobile, book etc.

2. Uncountable Noun : যে Noun কে গণনা না করে পরিমাপ করা হয় তাকে Uncountable Noun বলে।

Ex: milk, honesty, love, hate etc.

□ Countable Noun এর বৈশিষ্ট্য :

- এদের পূর্বে article বসে।
- এদের সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয়।
- এদেরকে singular বা plural দুটি form-ই করা যায়।
- a/an/the যেকোনো possessive form ছাড়া এরা বাক্য গঠন করে না।

□ Uncountable Noun এর বৈশিষ্ট্য :

- এদের শুধু singular form হয়।
- এদের সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয় না।
- এদের পূর্বে article বসে না, তবে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে article ব্যবহৃত হয়।



□ Difference between countable & Uncountable noun

Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
s/es যুক্ত হয়।	s/es যুক্ত হয় না।
Singular/plural দুটি form ব্যবহার করা যায়।	শুধু Singular form হয়
এদের পূর্বে Article বসে।	এদের পূর্বে Article বসে না। তবে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে Article বসে।
এদের পূর্বে few/many বসে।	এদের পূর্বে Little/much বসে।

Function and Position of Noun :

- * Noun-এর প্রধান Function বা কাজ হলো বাক্যে Subject ও Object হিসেবে কাজ করা।
- * Article- এর পরে একটি মাত্র word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun.
- * Possessive form-এর পরে একটি মাত্র word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun.
- * Preposition-এর পরে একটি মাত্র word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun.

Noun চেনার কিছু Rules :

Rule-01 : যে কোন sentence এ preposition এর পর একটি মাত্র word থাকলে তা noun হবে।

Ex : Kamal goes to college.

↓ ↓
preposition Noun

ব্যাখ্যা : Preposition এর পরে একটি মাত্র word থাকায় college, Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Rule-02: Article এর পরে একটি মাত্র word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun.

Ex : I walked for a while.

↓
Noun

Rule-03: Article এর পরে যদি verb থাকে তা অবশ্যই Noun.

Ex : Where there is a will, there is way.

↓
Noun

Rule-04: Article এবং Preposition এর মাঝে একটি মাত্র word থাকলে সেটি Noun হবে।

Ex : He kept the fast for a week.

↓
Noun

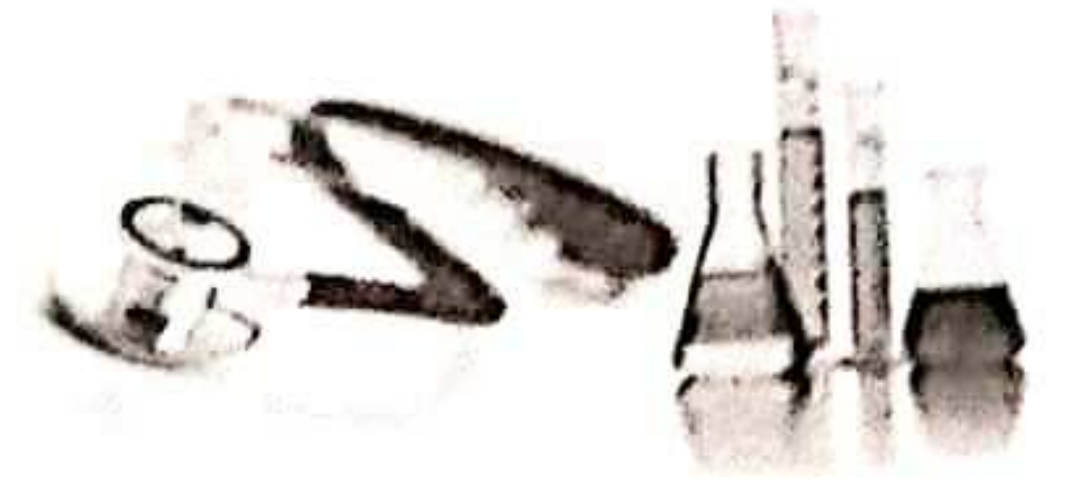
তবে, "Muslims **fast** during Ramadan."

ব্যাখ্যা : বাক্যে fast শব্দটি verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। যার অর্থ রোজা রাখা।

Rule-05: Preposition এর পর কোন verb থাকলে ঐ verb কে Gerund করে বা Noun form-এ করে use করতে হয়।

Ex : Anwar is wearing the shoe for going to office.

↓
Noun



Rule-06: Preposition এর পরে একাধিক word থাকলে প্রথমটি Adjective এবং পরেরটি Noun হয়।

Ex : This is a book of English language.

↓ ↓
Adjective Noun

Rule-07: Determiner এর পরের শব্দটি Noun হবে।

Ex : The kindness of prophet Mohammad (sm) will be remembered forever.

↓ ↓
Determiner Noun

বি: দ্র:- Determiner হলো ঐ শব্দ যা Noun বা pronoun এর নির্দিষ্টতা, অনির্দিষ্টতা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ নির্দেশ করে।

বস্তুবাচক Determiner :

Articles	a, an, the
Possessive	my, your, his, her, its, our
Demonstrative	this, that, these, those

এছাড়াও Some, Any, So, Each, All, Many, Few, Several, Much, Little, Less ইত্যাদিও Determiner হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Rule-08 : Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে too much / much শব্দ বসে। আর countable এ too many / many বসে

Ex : There is too much traffic on the road today.

Rule-09 : Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে little, a little, the little, only little, much, less বসে।

Ex : Little information is currently available to study Human genome project.

Rule-10 : যে কোন possessive form-এর পরে একটি মাত্র word থাকলে Noun হবে।

Ex : Give place to your bettors.

↓ ↓
possessive Noun

Formation of Noun.

Rule-11 : Verb + (-sion/-tion/-age/ ance/er/-or - r/-ment/-ry/th/-ure)=Noun

Permit + sion = Permission

Celebrate + ion = Celebration

Carry + age = Carriage

Break + age = Breakage

Attend + ance = Attendance

Box + er = Boxer

Dictate + or = Dictator

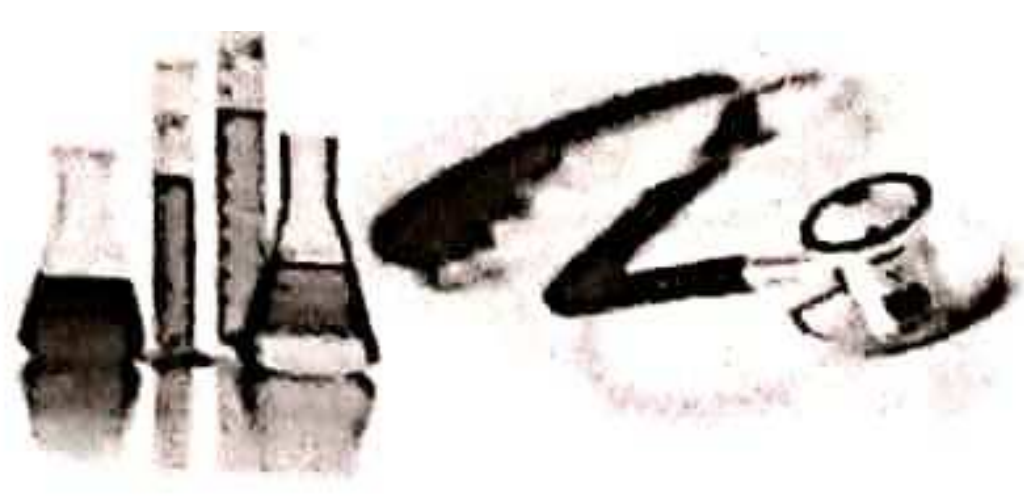
Compile + r = Compiler

Acquire + ment = Acquirement

Discover + y = Discovery

Grow + th = Growth

Please + ure = Pleasure



Rule-12 : (i) Adj + (-cy / -ence/ -dom/ -ness/ -ity) = Noun

Decent + cy = Decency

Innocent + ce = Innocence

Free + dom = Freedom

Complete + ness = Completeness

Rational + ity = Rationality

(ii) Noun + (-hood/ -ship/ -sim) = Noun

Child + hood = Childhood

Friend + ship = Friendship

Hero + ism = Heroism

* শব্দের শেষে যুক্ত Suffix বা বিভক্তি বা প্রত্যয়ের মাধ্যমে noun চেনা যায়:

Remember :

- age	: marriage	- ance	: attendance
- cy	: accuracy	- dom	: martyrdom
- ence	: innocence	- th	: growth
- hood	: childhood	- tude	: longitude
- ment	: management	- ure	: pleasure
- sion	: confusion	- tion	: action

Sample Questions

- This is the go of day. Here 'go' is-
a) verb b) noun c) adverb d) adjective
- You have no right to do it.
a) adjective b) noun c) adverb d) verb
- Which part of speech is the word "obstinacy"?
a) pronoun b) adjective c) noun d) adverb
- Find the noun:
a) undertaker b) underhand c) understand d) underdeveloped
- Which one is noun?
a) Cute b) Acute c) Flute d) Mute
- What is the noun form of 'know'?
a) Knowing b) Knowledge c) Known d) Knowledgeable
- What is the noun form of 'brief'?
a) Short b) Briefness c) Brevity d) Briefable
- What is the noun form of the word 'save'?
a) savage b) secured c) safety d) suggest
- 'Fly' Verb- এর noun কোনটি?
a) Plight b) Flight c) Flew d) Flying
- 'Laugh' শব্দটির noun হচ্ছে-
a) Laugh b) Laughing c) Laughable d) Laughter

Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (b), 3 (c), 4 (a), 5 (c), 6 (b), 7 (c), 8 (c), 9 (b), 10 (d).

ADJECTIVE

Def: যে সকল word দ্বারা noun বা pronoun-এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি বোঝায় তাকে Adjective বলে।
নিচে Adjective-এর কিছু উদাহরণ দেওয়া হল-

- He is the **right** man for the job.
- The president said that the **economic** situation was very serious.

Kinds of Adjective :

Adjective কে সাধারণত নিচের কয়েকটি ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা-

1. Proper Adjective : Proper Noun থেকে Proper adjective হয়।

Ex: Asian, Chinese, English, French etc.

2. Adjective of Quality : Noun বা Pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা নির্দেশ করে।

Ex: Good, bad, wise, rich, hot, great etc.

3. Adjective of Quantity : Noun বা Pronoun এর Quantity বা পরিমাণ বুঝায়।

Ex: Much, some, huge, A little, half, enough etc.

4. Numeral Adjective : Noun বা Pronoun এর সংখ্যা বুঝায়।

Ex: One, two, three, four etc. (এরা Cardinal number) আবার, first, second, third etc. (এরা Ordinal number)

5. Demonstrative Adjective : কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে।

Ex: this, that, these, those, such etc.

6. Distributive Adjective : একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে প্রত্যেককে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করে।

Ex: each, every, either, neither etc.

7. Interrogative Adjective : প্রশ্নসূচক শব্দ (Wh words) যা Noun এর পূর্বে Adjective-এর মতো ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex : Whose, Which, What etc.

8. Possessive Adjective : অধিকার বা সম্বন্ধসূচক Adjective।

Ex: My, our, your, his, their etc.

9. Relative Adjective : What, Which, Whose যখন বাক্যের মধ্যবর্তী কোন Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে Adjective-এর মতো কাজ করে।

Ex: Naeem asked me **which** shirt I liked.

10. Emphasizing Adjective : Own এবং Very শব্দ দুটি জোরসূচক তথা Emphasizing Adjective রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: Mind your **own** business.

I want this **very** thing.

11. Exclamatory Adjective :

Ex: **What** a fall!

What a blessing!



- Possessive Adjective : This is **my** book.
- Demonstrative : **This** book is red.
- Indefinite Adjective : **Any** boy can do this.
- Interrogative/Relative Pronoun as adjective :
Whose book do you want?
- Distributive Adjective : **Each** boy got a prize.

Remember :

Pronoun or Adjective : বাক্যে ব্যবহার ভেদে একই শব্দ কখনো Pronoun আবার কখনও Adjective হতে পারে। যেমন-

This book is yours (Adj)

This is your book. (Pro)

Remember :

'Ly' always is not the sign of adverb rather 'Ly' is also the sign of adjective.

* Noun + ly = **Adjective** : Friendly, Fatherly, Sisterly, Waterly, Homely

* Adjective + ly = **Adverb** : Kindly, Honestly, Truly, Courageously, Nicely.

* শব্দের শেষে যুক্ত **Suffix** বা বিভক্তি বা প্রত্যয়ের মাধ্যমে **Adjective** চেনা যায় :

Remember :

- al : regional
- istic : optimistic
- en : golden
- ible : edible
- less : senseless
- ish : foolish
- ed : expected
- able : removable
- ful : helpful
- ary : imaginary

Formation of Adjective:

(i) Many Adjectives are formed from Noun :

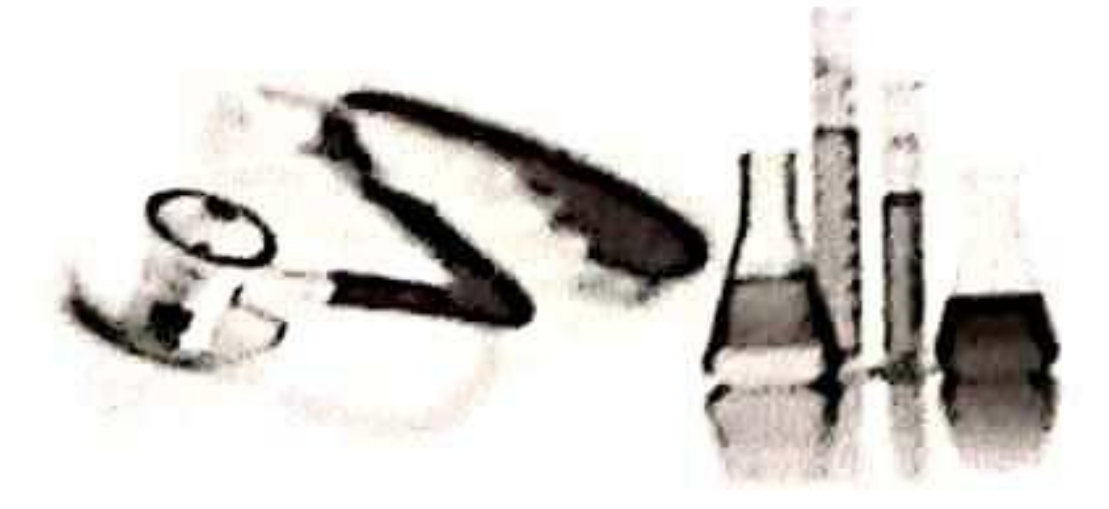
Noun	Adjective
Boy	Boyish
Care	Careful
Trouble	Troublesome
Laugh	Laughable

(ii) Some Adjectives are formed from other Verbs :

Verb	Adjective
Tire	Tired
Talk	Talkative

(iii) Some Adjectives are formed from other Adjectives :

Adjective	Adjective
Three	Threefold
White	Whitish



Sample Questions

1. Still waters run deep. Name the part of speech of the underlined word:
 a) noun b) adjective c) verb d) adverb
2. We were asked to write a — essay on child labour.
 a) Five hundred words b) Five hundred word c) Five hundreds words d) Five hundreds word
 ব্যাখ্যা : কোন সংখ্যার পরের Noun Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে সেই Noun কখনও Plural হয় না।
3. Which is the adjective form of the word 'Heaven'?
 a) Heavenness b) Heavinity c) Heavenly d) Heavned
4. The word 'contemporaneous' is-
 a) a verb b) an adverb c) a noun d) an adjective
5. Which one of the following is not an adjective?
 a) humble b) humane c) humid d) humour
6. He actually wanted to have motherly affection from her.
 a) noun b) adjective c) adverb d) none of these
7. Which one is adjective?
 a) Own b) Beauty c) Win d) Boldness
8. The adjective of 'love' is-
 a) lovable b) lovely c) lovingly d) loved
9. A rolling stone gathers no moss-what is 'rolling'?
 a) Gerund b) Participle c) Verbal noun d) Adjective
10. The word 'vital' is-
 a) a noun b) an adverb c) an adjective d) a verb

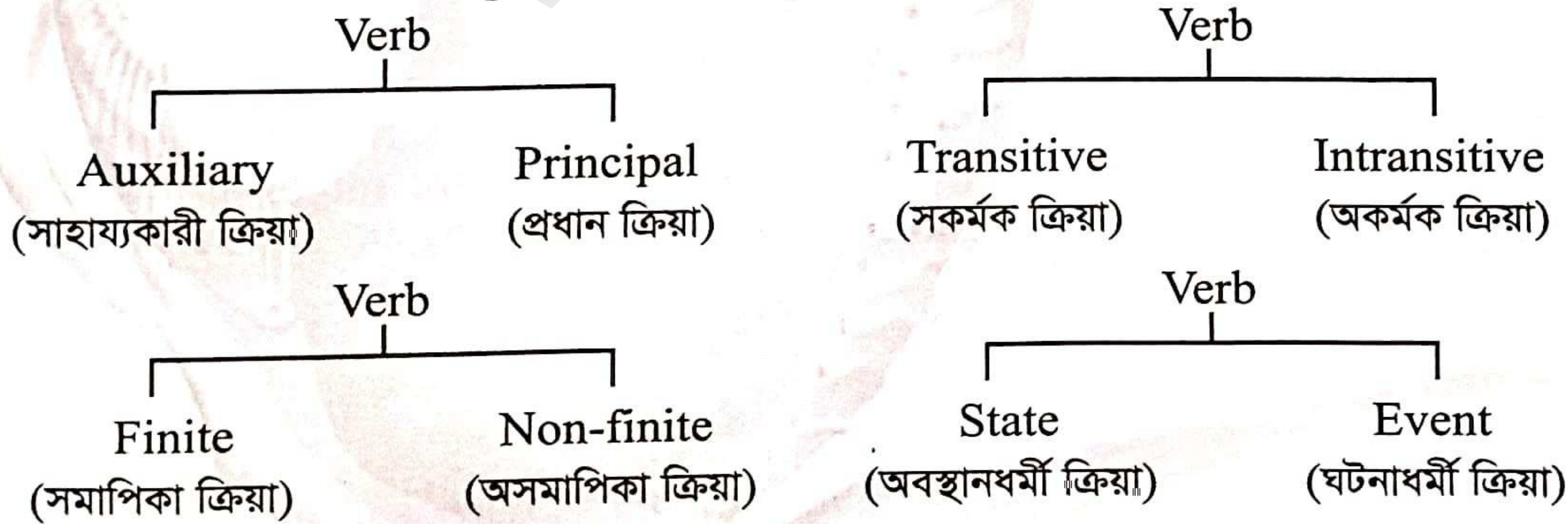
Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (b), 3 (c), 4 (d), 5 (d), 6 (b), 7 (a), 8 (b), 9 (d), 10 (c).

VERB

Kinds of Verb :

Verbs are classified in four different ways.

[Verb-কে চারটি পৃথক শ্রেণীতে ভাগ করা যায়।]



Finite Verb/Principal Verb

যে Verb Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তনশীল তাই Finite Verb. তবে এ Verb গুলো দ্রুত চেনার জন্য অন্য কৌশল অবলম্বন করা যেতে পারে। যেমন- যে Verb গুলো Verb এর জগতে Non-finite হিসেবে পরিচিত সেই Verb গুলো ছাড়া বাকি সব Verb-ই Finite Verb হতে পারে। Finite Verb গুলোই Principal Verb হিসেবে পরিচিত, তবে Modal Auxiliary Verb-Principal Verb হতে পারে না কিন্তু Finite Verb হতে পারে।

Ex: The Mango tastes sweet.

He is so weak that he cannot walk.



Non-finite Verb

- * Infinitive = to + verb
- * Gerund = verb + ing
- * All 3 Participles = v+ing, v.pp (as adjective) & having +v.pp

এই তিন গঠনের Verb সাধারণত Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন হয় না। তাই এগুলো Non-finite verb হিসেবে পরিচিত। এ verb গুলোর আর একটি বৈশিষ্ট্য হলো এগুলো কখনো Principal Verb হতে পারে না।

Ex: * I saw you running on the road.
 f.v n.f.v

* He may come very soon
 n.f.v f.v

* Having gone there, I saw her.
 n.f.v f.v

Transitive & Intransitive Verb

বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে যে verb-এর object প্রয়োজন হয়, তাকে Transitive Verb বলে। অর্থাৎ যে verb এর পরে object থাকে তাই Transitive Verb. আর বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে যে verb-এর object প্রয়োজন হয় না, তাকে Intransitive Verb বলে। অর্থাৎ যে verb এর পরে object থাকে না তাই Intransitive Verb.

Ex: * Fire burns.
 intransitive verb

* They took shelter under a tree.
 transitive verb

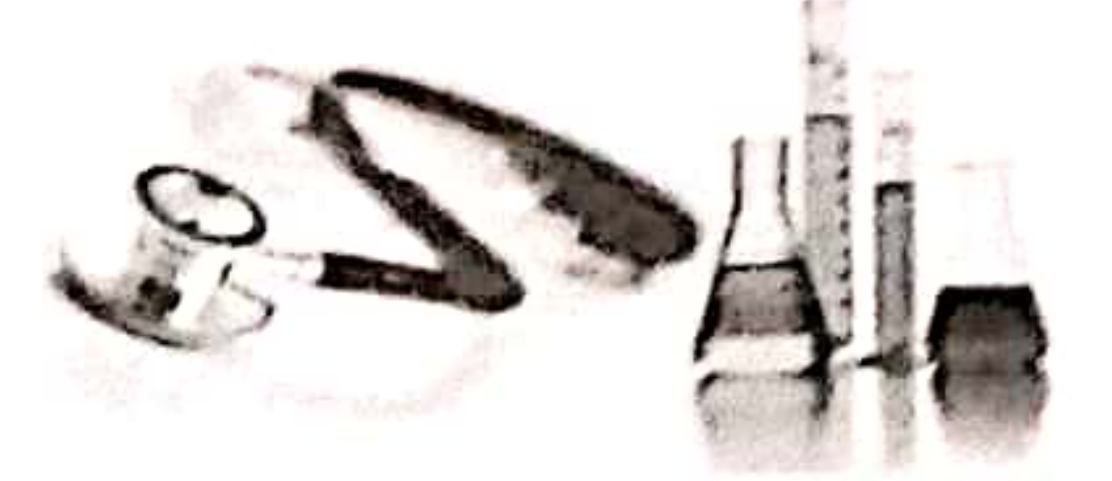
Auxiliary Verb

- * যে Verb, Main Verb কে Sentence, Tense, Voice এবং Mood গঠনে সাহায্য করে, তাকে Auxiliary verb বা Helping Verb বলে।
- * Be, have, do, can, may, shall, will, must, dare, need, used to, ought to এই ১২টিই English Grammar-এ Auxiliary verb হিসেবে আলোচিত।

Modal Auxiliary Verb

- * Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, need, must, dare, let, ought to, used to, suppose to, had better, had rather, would better, would rather ইত্যাদি Modal Auxiliary হিসেবে পরিচিত।
- * Modal Auxiliary-এর পরে মূল Verb সর্বদা Base form হয়। তবে কোন Modal Auxiliary-এর পরে Be/have শব্দ থাকলে পরবর্তী Verb এর V.pp হয়।

Ex: Nobody knew that he **would** face a crisis.
You **should have** done something for the country.



Linking Verb

- Linking verb হল কিছু Intransitive verb যেগুলো বাক্যে subject ও complement-এর মধ্যে একটি link বা সংযোগ তৈরি করে। Be verb গুলো যখন বাক্যে মূল verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন সেগুলো Linking verb এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়। Be verb ছাড়াও অন্যান্য Linking verb গুলো হলো-

* Become, Feel * Smell, Look * Seem, Sound * Remain, Taste * Stray, Appear
 * Grow, Run * Turn, Go * Return, Stand * Keep, Act

- উপরিউক্ত verb গুলো কেবল তখনই Linking verb হিসেবে গণ্য হবে যখন সেগুলোকে Be verb দ্বারা পরিবর্তন করলেও অর্থ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন-

I feel tired = I am tired.
 The crow looks ugly = The crow is ugly.

- মনে রাখতে হবে, Linking verb-এর complement হিসেবে Adverb ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
 * Ruma remains silently (Inc.)
 Ruma remains silent. (Cor.)

Infinitive Verb

To + base form of verb.

- a) as a subject : To write for anybody is a difficult task.
To err is human.
- b) as an object : I want to go.
- c) as an adverbial : We have come here to learn.
- d) as a complement to adjective : Kona is ready to go.
- e) as a post modifier of noun : Jamal's attempt to cross the border failed.

Bare Infinitive Verb

- An implied to + base form of verb.
- The verbs that usually help make bare infinitive are : (usually 6 in number)

* help * make * let * hear * watch * see.

উপরিউক্ত verb ৬টির পরবর্তী verb এর পূর্বে to উহ্য থাকে। তাই এগুলোকে Bare Infinitive বলা হয়।

Factitive Verb

- Factitive Verb এর আরেক নাম Transitive Verb of Incomplete Predication। যখন Transitive Verb object থাকা সত্ত্বেও অতিরিক্ত word এর সাহায্য ছাড়া অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে না, তখন তাকে Factitive Verb বলে।

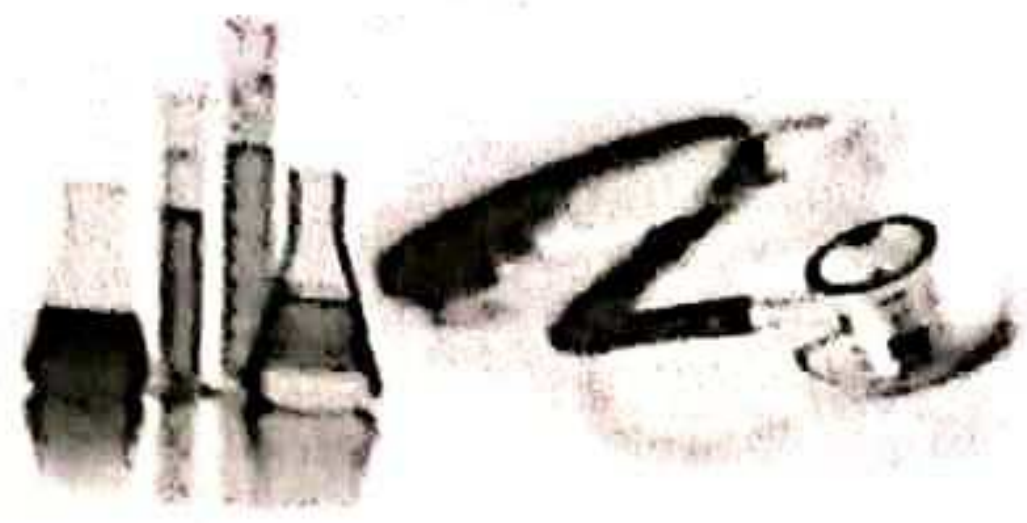
Ex: We selected him leader.

- সাধারণত Name, think, call, appoint, make, select, elect, nominate প্রভৃতি Factitive Verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Quasi-Passive Verb

- যেসব Verb গঠনগত দিক থেকে Active কিন্তু অর্থগত দিক থেকে passive সেসব Verb, Quasi-Passive Verb হিসেবে পরিচিত।

Ex: Rice sells cheap.



Group Verb

- Group verb-কে Phrasal verb বা Verbal Phrase কিংবা Prepositional verb ও বলা যায়। যেসব verb-এর পূর্বে বা পরে Preposition যুক্ত হয়ে একটি মাত্র Transitive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং সাধারণত নতুন অর্থ ধারণ করে, তাকে Group Verb বলে।

Ex: Do not laugh at the poor.
Do not hanker after money.

Reflexive Verb

- Transitive verb-এর Subject ও Object একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝালে, তাকে Reflexive Verb বলে।
- সাধারণত Kill, throw, hurt, enjoy, absent, avail, conduct, pride, fan প্রভৃতি Reflexive Verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: He killed himself.

Causative Verb

- যে verb-এর মাধ্যমে subject, object- কে দিয়ে কোন কাজ করিয়ে নেয়, সেটিই হচ্ছে causative verb বা প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া।
- কতগুলো verb এর causative form নিম্নে দেয়া হলো-

Simple Verb	Causative Verb
Eat - (নিজে খাওয়া)	Feed - (অন্যকে খাওয়ানো)
Know - (নিজে জানা)	Inform - (অন্যকে জানানো)
Drink - (নিজে পান করা)	Drench - (অন্যকে পান করানো)
Fall - (নিজে পতিত হওয়া)	Fell - (অন্যকে পতিত করানো)

Object :

- * Sentence-এর মূল Verb কে What (কি) বা Whom (কাকে) দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করে যে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় তাই object.
- * What-এর উত্তর direct object আর Whom-এর উত্তর indirect object.

Complement :

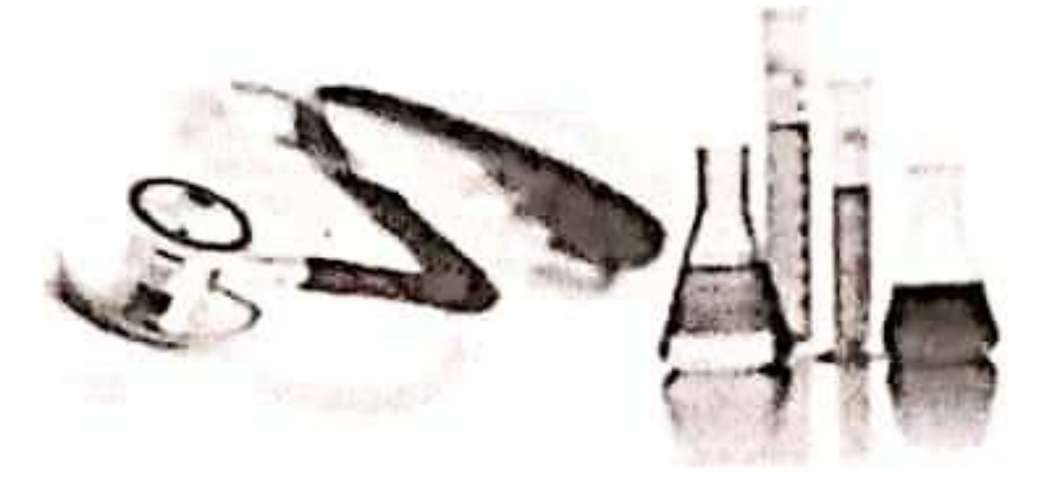
Verb-এর পরবর্তী adjective বা noun এবং subject যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় অর্থাৎ একে অপরের পরিপূরক হয় তখন উক্ত adjective বা noun কে complement বলে

ADVERB

Def : An adverb is a word or group of words which modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb not any noun or pronoun. অর্থাৎ যে শব্দ বাক্যে Verb, Adjective এবং Adverb কে বর্ণনা করে তাই Adverb.

Ex: The more you read, the more you learn.

ব্যাখ্যা : বাক্যে প্রথম more শব্দটি 'read' verb কে এবং দ্বিতীয় more শব্দটি 'learn' verb কে বর্ণনা করেছে।
তাই more শব্দ দুইটি Adverb.

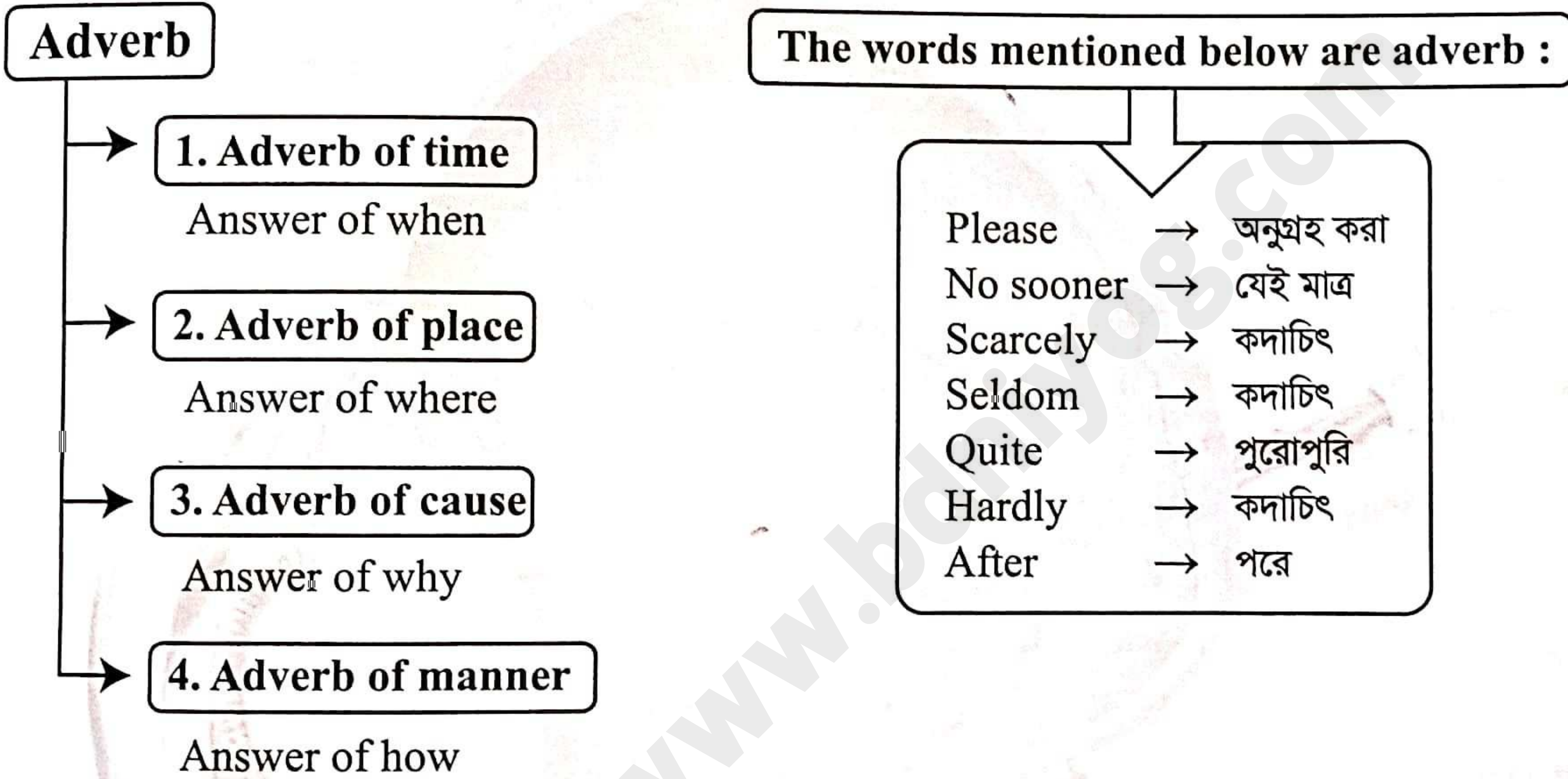


একটি Adverb সময়, স্থান, ধরণ, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ, কারণ, উদ্দেশ্য, শর্ত এবং বৈপরীত্য ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করতে পারে। যেমন-

- Time** : now, then, soon, early etc.
Place : here, there, far, near etc.
Manner : slowly, quickly, surely, probably etc.
Number : once, twice, thrice, again, always etc.
Degree : very, much, partly, wholly etc.
Reason : as, so, because etc.
Purpose : that, So that etc.
Condition : if, unless etc.
Contrast : though, although etc.

মনে রাখার সহজ উপায় :

বাক্যের মূল verb-কে **When, Where, Why, How** দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করে যে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় তাই adverb এবং এই শব্দ চারটিও adverb.



Example : He goes to college by car at 9 am to read English newspaper.
place manner time cause

Adverb চেনার কিছু rules :

Rule-01 : সাধারণত Intransitive verb-এর পরে এবং Transitive verb এর object-এর পরে adverb বসে। তবে Linking verb-এর পরে adjective বসে।
 Ex : He is/seems/looks **better** today.
 কিন্তু Action verb-এর পরে adjective থাকলেও তা adverb হবে।
 Ex : I know **better**.

Rule-02 : Verb-এর উপর জোর প্রদান করতে Sentence-এর শুরুতে verb-এর পূর্বে adverb বসে।
 Ex : **Down** went the Titanic.
Always he went.



Rule-03 : Imperative sentence-এর subject উহ্য থাকে বিধায় verb এর পূর্বে adverb বসে।

Ex : Please, give me some money.

always, often, usually, seldom, hardly, rarely, never, still, sometimes ইত্যাদি adverb গুলো সাধারণত principal verb (be verb ব্যতীত) এর পূর্বে বসে। Present indefinite অথবা Past indefinite tense-এ থাকলে subject এবং principal verb-এর মাঝে বসে। কিন্তু অন্য কোন Tense-এ ব্যবহৃত হলে auxiliary verb এবং Main verb-এর মাঝে বসে। কারণ Auxiliary verb এবং Main verb-এর মাঝে adverb বসে।

Ex : I am usually/always/never busy.
He is often late for school.

Rule-04 : Preposition-এর পরে কোন noun/pronoun না থাকলে preposition টি adverb হবে।

Ex : Please, come **in**.
Please, sit **down**.

Rule-05 : * কোন word যদি adjective এর পূর্বে বসে তাকে modify করলে সে word টি adverb হবে।

* যত --- তত অর্থে comparative degree ব্যবহৃত হলে তা adverb হবে।

Ex : He is too weak to move.
adverb adjective

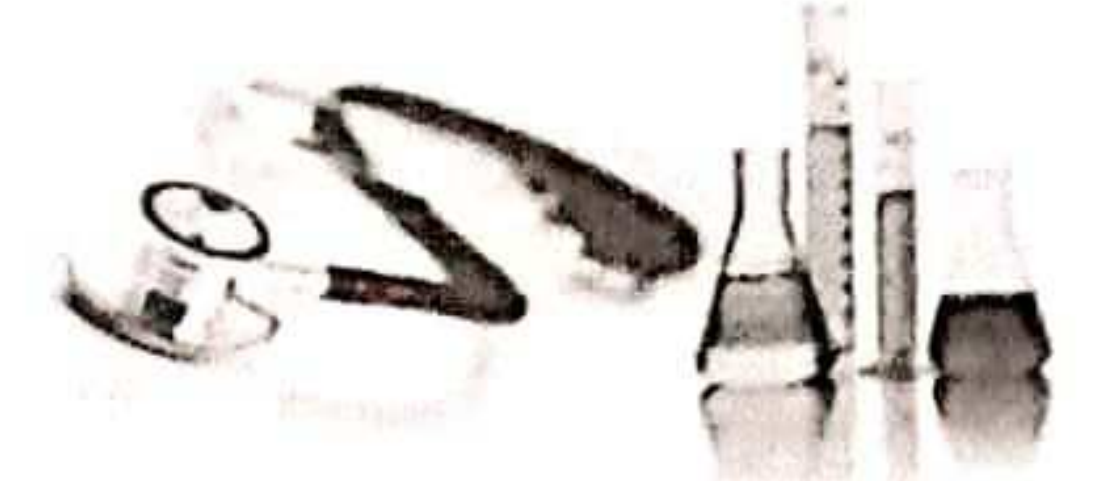
Sample Questions

1. In the sentence 'I know better'. The word 'better' is-
a) adjective b) noun c) adverb d) preposition
2. The cricket match was telecast live. Here 'live' is-
a) noun b) verb c) adjective d) adverb
3. He was only a yard off me. The word 'off' is-
a) Adverb b) Preposition c) Conjunction d) Adjective
4. A seventeen years old is not — to vote in an election.
a) old enough b) as old enough c) enough old d) enough old as
5. Which one of the following is adverb?
a) Mendacious b) Mentality c) Mendacity d) Mendaciously
7. He was wise enough to accept the offer. Here 'enough' is-
a) Adjective b) Preposition c) Adverb d) Conjunction
8. He runs fast. The underlined word is-
a) a verb b) an adjective c) an adverb d) a conjunction

Answer Sheet : 1 (c), 2 (d), 3 (a), 4 (a), 5 (d), 6 (c), 7 (c), 8 (c).

PREPOSITION

N.B. This part is described in details in 'Appropriate Preposition' Chapter.



CONJUNCTION

Def: যে সকল word দুই বা ততোধিক word কে সংযুক্ত করে তাদেরকে Conjunction বলে। Example-

- Rahim **and** karim are good boys.
- Belal is a boy **but** Maryam is a girl.
- Learn your lesson **or** leave the class.
- Do not leave **until** I come.
- **No sooner** had he reached the station **than** the train left.

কতগুলো Conjunction আছে যাদের দু'টি অংশের ১ম অংশ ২য় অংশের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত হয়ে একটি যৌগিক Conjunction গঠন করে এদেরকে correlative Conjunction বলে। যেমন-

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| - As as | - So as | - The same as |
| - The same..... that | - Such as | - Such that |
| - Both and | - Either or | - Neither nor |
| - Whether or not | - Though yet | - No sooner than |
| - Scarcely had when | - Hardly had before | - Not only but also. |

Ex: No sooner had he left than I came.

Distinction between a conjunction, a preposition and an adverb-

A conjunction simply joins words or phrases or clauses (একাধিক শব্দ বা বাক্যাংশকে যুক্ত করে) It is never connected with an object as a preposition. It does not qualify a word, as an adverb does. The same word may be an adverb a preposition or a conjunction.

Example :

- * I saw him **before** (adverb)
- * He stood **before** me (preposition)
- * He shall do it **before** I return (conjunction)

Linkers/Connectors

As if/As though

মনে হয় যেন অর্থে As if/As though ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- * Present Indefinite + as if/as though + Past Indefinite
- * Present Indefinite/Past Indefinite + as if/as though + subject + were + extension.

Ex. They treat me **as if** I were their own son.

Since

- * Present Indefinite/Present Perfect + since + Past Indefinite.
- * Past Indefinite + since + Past Perfect.

Ex. It has been over three centuries **since** Shahjahan built the Tajmahal.

In spite of/Despite

কোন কিছু সত্ত্বেও অর্থে in spite of বা despite ব্যবহৃত হয় (despite-এর পরে কিন্তু of বসে না)। তবে এরা অবশ্যই noun বা noun phrase এর পূর্বে বসে।

Ex. The bill was passed in the parliament **despite** the objections.



Unless

যদি না অর্থে unless ব্যবহৃত হয়। শর্ত নির্দেশক অংশের পূর্বে unless বসে।

Ex. I will not go **unless** I am invited.

While

যখন বা ততক্ষণ অর্থে While ব্যবহৃত হয়। While-এর পরে continuous tense হয়ে থাকে।

Ex. I saw a blind man **while** I was walking along the road.

Sample Questions

1. It has been over three centuries — Shahjahan — the Tajmahal.
a) ago, build
b) years, dreamt
c) since, built
d) when, has built
 2. I could not sleep — very tired.
a) although I was
b) in spite of
c) despite
d) despite I was
 3. Mediocre students study hard — they should fail.
a) so that
b) unless
c) lest
d) least
 4. Show your ticket, — you will not be allowed to enter.
a) unless
b) lest
c) otherwise
d) till
- ব্যাখ্যা : অন্যথায় অর্থে otherwise ব্যবহৃত হয়।
5. Complete the sentence: Rakib speaks — English — Japanese.
a) also, not only
b) as well as, not only
c) not only, but also
d) as well as, also

Answer Sheet : 1 (c), 2 (a), 3 (c), 4 (c), 5 (c).

INTERJECTION

Def: যে সকল word দ্বারা মনের আবেগ বা সম্বোধনসূচক কোন কিছু প্রকাশ পায় তাকে Interjection বলে।

• Interjections may express:

Joy (আনন্দ) : Hurrah!

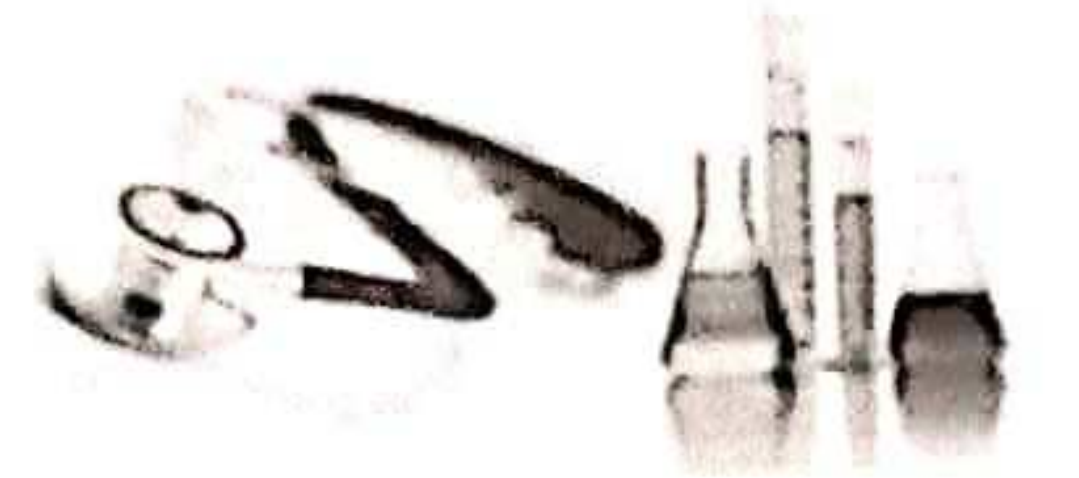
Grief (দুঃখ) : Alas!

Surprise (বিস্ময়): Ah! Ha! What! How!

Encouragement (উৎসাহ) : Bravo!

মনের আকস্মিক আবেগ প্রকাশের জন্য অনেক সময় কিছু group ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ah me! For shame! well done! etc.



কিছু word-এর Noun, verb, Adjective এবং Adverb form নিচে দেওয়া হল।

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Appearance-দৃষ্টিগোচরতা	appear-দৃশ্যমান হওয়া	apparent-দৃশ্যত	apparently-দৃশ্যতভাবে
Awe-ভয়	awe-ভয় করা	awesome-ভয়ংকর	awfully-ভয়ংকররূপে
Attention-মনোযোগ	attend-মনোযোগ দেয়া	attentive-মনোযোগী	attentively-মনোযোগের সাথে
Conduct-পরিচালনা	conduct-পরিচালনা করা	conductive-পরিবাহী	conductively-পরিচালনামূলকভাবে
Cruelty-নিষ্ঠুরতা	-	cruel-নিষ্ঠুর	cruelly-নিষ্ঠুরতার সাথে
Custom-রীতি	customize-প্রথায় পরিণত করা	customary-রীতিগত	customarily-রীতিগতভাবে
Danger-বিপদ	endanger-বিপন্ন করা	dangerous-বিপজ্জনক	dangerously-বিপজ্জনকভাবে
Dependence-নির্ভরতা	depend-নির্ভর করা	dependable-নির্ভরযোগ্য	dependently-নির্ভরশীলভাবে
Decision-সিদ্ধান্ত	decide-সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া	decisive-চূড়ান্ত	decisively-চূড়ান্তভাবে
Dampness-আর্দ্রতা	dampen-ঈষৎ আর্দ্র করা	dampish-আর্দ্রভাবে	damply-স্যাঁতসেতে
Error-ভুল	err-ভুল করা	erroneous-ভ্রমাত্মক	erroneously-ভ্রমপূর্ণভাবে
Examination-পরীক্ষা	examine-পরীক্ষা করা	examined-পরীক্ষিত	experimentally-পরীক্ষামূলকভাবে
Extension-সম্প্রসারণ	extend-সম্প্রসারিত করা	extended-সম্প্রসারিত extensive-ব্যাপক	extensively-ব্যাপকভাবে
Education-শিক্ষা	educate-শিক্ষাদান করা	educative-শিক্ষণীয় educational-শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত	educationally-শিক্ষাগতভাবে
Expectation-প্রত্যাশা	expect-প্রত্যাশা করা	expected-প্রত্যাশিত	expectedly-প্রত্যাশিত ভাবে
Expense-খরচ	expend-খরচ করা	expensive-ব্যয়বহুল	expensively-ব্যয়বহুলভাবে
Evidence-স্বাক্ষর	evidence-প্রমাণ করা	evident-প্রতীয়মান	evidently-স্পষ্টভাবে
Equality-সমতা	equalize-সমতা করা	equal-সমান সংখ্যক	equally-সমানভাবে
Feeling-স্পর্শানুভূতি	feel-উপলব্ধি করা	feeling-ভাবপ্রবণ	feelingly-সহানুভূতির সঙ্গে
Finance-অর্থসংক্রান্ত বিষয়	finance-অর্থপ্রদান করা	financial-অর্থসংক্রান্ত	financially-আর্থিকভাবে
Fairness-সৌন্দর্য	fair-সুন্দর করা	fair-পক্ষপাতহীন	fairly-পক্ষপাতহীনভাবে
Flexibility-নমন্যতা	flex-বাঁকানো	flexible-নমনীয়	flexibly-নমনীয়ভাবে
Fool-মূর্খ/বোকা	-	foolish-বোকা	foolishly-বোকামত
Hope-আশা	hope-আশা করা	hopeful-আশান্বিত	hopefully-আশাপ্রদরূপে
Imagination-কল্পনা	imagine-কল্পনা করা	imaginary-কল্পনা প্রবণ	imaginarily-কাল্পনিকভাবে
Interest-আগ্রহ	interest-আগ্রহান্বিত করা	interested-আগ্রহদীপক	interestingly-আগ্রহদীপক ভাবে
Love-ভালবাসা	love-ভালবাসা	loving-লাবণ্যময়	lovingly-আদরের সাথে
Location-স্থান	locate-স্থান নির্দেশ করা	locative-অবস্থান নির্দেশক	locally-স্থানীয়ভাবে
Need-প্রয়োজন	need-প্রয়োজন হওয়া	needful-অভাবগ্রস্থ	needfully-প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী
Nature-নৈসর্গ	naturalize-নৈসর্গিকীকরণ	natural-নৈসর্গিক	naturally-প্রাকৃতিকভাবে
Notice-বিজ্ঞপ্তি	notice-লক্ষ্য করা	noticeable-লক্ষ্যনীয়	noticeably-লক্ষণীয়ভাবে

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Preference-অগ্রাধিকার	prefer-পছন্দ করা	preferable-শ্রেয়	preferably-শ্রেয়ভাবে
Quietness-নীরবতা	quieten-নীরব হওয়া	quiet-শান্ত	quietly-শান্তভাবে
Quickness-দ্রুততা	quicken-দ্রুত করা	quick-দ্রুত	quickly-দ্রুতভাবে
safety-নিরাপত্তা	Save-নিরাপত্তা দান	safe-নিরাপদ	safely-নিরাপদে
Success-সফলতা	succeed-সফল হওয়া	successful-সফল	successfully-সফলভাবে
Silence-নীরবতা	silence-নীরব থাকা	silent-নীরব	silently-নীরবভাবে
Surrounding-পরিবেষ্টন	surround-বেষ্টন করা	surrounding-পরিবেষ্টক	surroundingly-বেষ্টিতভাবে
Temper-মেজাজ	temper-শান্ত করা	temperamental-মেজাজী	temperamentally-মেজাজের সাথে
Unity-একতা	unite-একত্রিত করা	united-একতাবদ্ধ	unitedly-একতাবদ্ধভাবে
Vacancy-শূণ্যতা	vacate-খালি করা	vacant-শূণ্য	vacantly-শূণ্যভাবে
Wish-আকাঙ্ক্ষা	wish-ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা	wishful-অভিলাষী	wishfully-ইচ্ছার সঙ্গে

Words used as different parts of speech:

কিছু শব্দ আছে যেগুলো ব্যবহার ভেদে বিভিন্ন parts of speech হতে পারে। যেমন:

Above

- Noun : Our blessings come from above.
 Adjective : Read the above sentences.
 Adverb : The heavens are above.
 Preposition : The moral law is above the civil law.

After

- Adjective : After ages will sing his glory.
 Adverb : After a while they reached.
 Preposition : She looks after her mother.
 Conjunction : They reached after the bus had left the stoppage.

All

- Noun : He lost his all in a hurry.
 Pronoun : All spoke in his favour.
 Adjective : All men are not honest.
 Adverb : He was all alone at that time.

Any

- Pronoun : Does any of you know anything about it?
 Adjective : Is there any witness?

As

- Adverb : He ran as fast as he could.
 Conjunction : I helped him as he was poor.

But

- Pronoun : There was none but shed tears.
 Adjective : You are but a child.
 Preposition : None but he was present.
 Conjunction : He is poor but honest.
 Verb : But me no buts.
 Noun : But me no buts.

Before

- Adverb : I saw him before.
 Preposition : He stood before me.
 Conjunction : Look before you leap.

Go

- Verb : Go home.
 Noun : It is your go.

Honour

- Noun : He is a man of great honour
 Verb : Everyone honours him.

Less

- Noun : He wants one hundred taka for that book; he won't be satisfied with less.
 Adjective : He is paying less attention.
 Adverb : The soil of industrial area is less fertile than that of rural area.



Like

Noun : We shall not see him like again.
 Verb : Children like sweets.
 Adjective : They are men of like build and stature.
 Preposition : Do not talk like that.

Little

Noun : I want but little.
 Adjective : There is little danger in going there.
 Adverb : She eats very little.

Late

Adjective : You are late.
 Adverb : You came late.

More

Pronoun : More of us die in bed than out of it.
 Adjective : We want more men like him.
 Adverb : You should talk less and work more.

Much

Pronoun : Much of it is true.
 Adjective : There is much sense in what they say.
 Adverb : He boasts too much.

Near

Verb : The time nears.
 Adjective : He is a near relation.
 Adverb : Draw near and listen.
 Preposition : The school is near the post office.

Neither

Pronoun : It is hard to negotiate where neither will trust.
 Adjective : Neither statement is true.
 Conjunction : He is neither punctual nor efficient.

Next

Noun : Who is your next?
 Adjective : I shall go to Dhaka next Sunday.
 Adverb : What next?
 Preposition : He was sitting next her.

No

Noun : I'll not take a 'no'.
 Adjective : It is no joke.
 Adverb : He is no more.

Oil

Noun : Oil is a fatty substance.
 Verb : Oil your own machine.

Once

Noun : Please help him for once.
 Adverb : We were young once.
 Conjunction : Once he hesitates, he will fall.

One

Noun : One would think he was mad.
 Pronoun : The little ones cried in joy.
 Adjective : One day I met him in the park.

Only

Adjective : It was his only chance.
 Adverb : He was only (simply) foolish.
 Conjunction : Take what I have, only let me go.

Over

Noun : In one over he took six wickets.
 Adverb : Read it over carefully.
 Preposition : At forty a change came over him.

Right

Noun : It is a matter of right.
 Verb : It is such a fault that will right itself.
 Adjective : He is the right man for the job.
 Adverb : Serve him right.

Round

Noun : The boy played well in the first round.
 Verb : They rounded the temple silently.
 Adjective : A square peg in a round hole.
 Adverb : At last he came round to their belief.
 Preposition : The earth moves round the sun.

Since

Adverb : I have not seen him since.
 Preposition : I have not seen him since Monday.
 Conjunction : It is many days, since I saw you last.

So

Adverb : I am so sorry.
 Conjunction : He was ill, so he could not come to school.



Some

Pronoun : Some say one thing and others another.
Adjective : We must find some way out of it.
Adverb : Some twenty guests were there.

Still

Noun : He heard a shrill cry in the still of night.
Verb : Mothers still their babies with a lulling song.
Adjective : Mosquitoes lay eggs in still water.
Adverb : He is still in idleness.

Such

Pronoun : Such was not my intention.
Adjective : Don't do this in such a hurry.

This

Adjective : This book is yours.
Pronoun : This is your book.

That

Pronoun : That is what I want.
Adjective : What is that noise?
Rel. pronoun : The evil that men do remains after them.
Conjunction : He works hard that he may succeed.

Till

Preposition : He will stay here till tomorrow.
Conjunction : Do not start till I give the order.

Up

Noun : Every man has ups and downs in life.
Adjective : The next up train will leave at 8 p.m.
Adverb : Prices of essential commodities are going up.
Preposition : He went up the hill.

Water

Noun : None can live without water.
Verb : Water the plant.

What

Inter. Pronoun : What do you want?
Inter Adjective : What book do you want?
Relative Pronoun: Give me what you can.
Interjection : What! You don't mean to say so?

While

Noun : Sit down and rest a while.
Verb : They while away their time in idleness.
Conjunction : While a great Poet, he is greater dramatist.

Which

Adjective : Which pen do you want?
Pronoun : Which is your pen?

Why

Noun : I don't know the why and wherefore of it.
Interrogative : Why did he come here?
Relative Adverb: I know the reason, why he did it.
Interjection : Why, it is surely Mahboob!

Well

Adjective : I am well.
(Predicative Adj): I hope you are now well.
Adverb : He played well.
or Well begun is half done.
Interjection : Well, you may go.

Yet

Adverb : There are more items yet to be sold.
Conjunction : He is unable, yet willing.



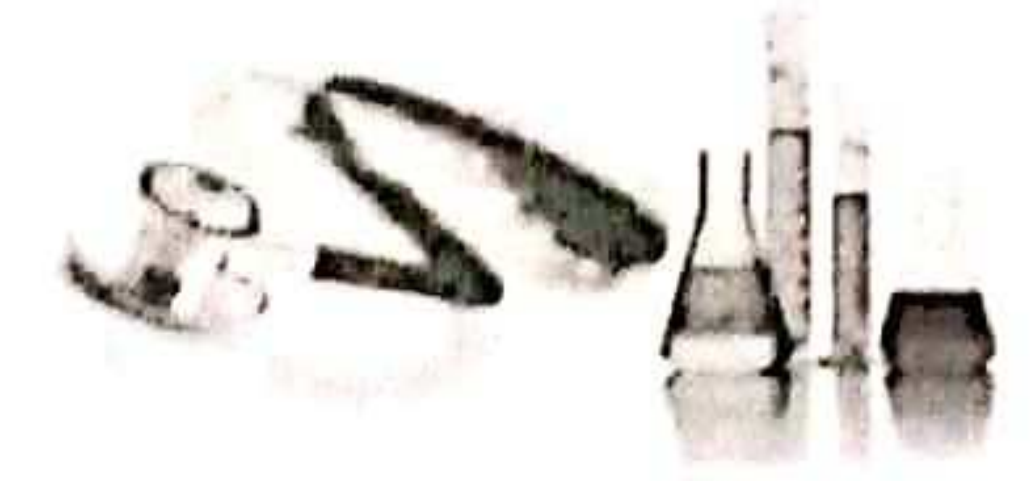
Adjective ~~to~~
noun, pronoun

Adverb modify ~~to~~ subject
verb ~~to~~

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

1. The name of 'deter' is- (DU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) deterrence b) illiterate c) detention d) detour
2. What is the noun form of 'pronounce'? (DU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) pronunciation b) pronounciation c) Pronountiation d) pronunciasion
3. Rahim found a laptop in the classroom, but could not determine — it belonged to. (DU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) who b) whose c) who's d) who is
4. Pinocchio is hungry and looks for an egg to cook — an omelet; but, to his surprise, the omelet flies out of the window. (DU: 15-16) Ans : b
 a) his own self b) itself c) oneself d) himself
5. Leap years, — have 366 days, contain an extra day in February. (DU: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) that b) where c) which d) when
6. Nazrul, — is our national poet, was also a soldier. (DU: 15-16) Ans : b
 a) whom b) who c) he d) what
7. I haven't been feeling very well—. (DU: 14-15) Ans : a
 a) of late b) not long ago c) currently d) by now
8. The verb form of 'trauma' is : (DU: 14-15) Ans : d
 a) traumatic b) traumatically c) traumatized d) traumatize
9. "Well" is usually an adverb and so describes — , but when it refers to health it can be an adjective and describe — . (DU: 14-15) Ans : b
 a) Adjectives, Verbs b) Nouns, Pronouns c) Adjectives, Nouns d) Verbs, Nouns
10. What is the adjective form of the word 'divide'? (DU: 13-14) Ans : a
 a) divisible b) dividable c) dividible d) divisable
11. What is the noun form of the word 'defer'? (DU: 13-14) Ans : b
 a) difference b) deferment c) deferation d) defermation
12. By working hard, you can prosper. Here ;'working'is a - (DU: 13-14) Ans : a
 a) Gerund b)Infinitive c) Participle d) Verbal noun
13. The verb of 'beauty' is — (DU : 12-13) Ans : b
 a) beautician b) beautify c) beautiful d) beautification
14. There is — hope of his recovery. (DU : 10-11) Ans : b
 a) many b) little c) very d) few
15. The teacher told — to leave. (DU : 09-10) Ans : c
 a) he and me b) him and i c) him and me d) he and i
16. It is correct to say (DU : 08-09) Ans : c
 a) Habib and myself stayed home b) Habib and me stayed home
 c) Habib and I stayed home. d) Myself and Habib stayed hime.



Chittagong University

38. Our teachers are very friendly and scholarly. Here the underline word — . (CU : 16-17) Ans : b
 a) Noun b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Preposition
39. In the sentence 'Oil your own machine', 'oil' is a(n) (CU : 15-16) Ans : c
 a) Noun b) Adjective c) Verb d) Preposition
40. What parts of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence? Ans : c
 He led me wrong. (CU : 15-16)
 a) A noun b) A verb c) An adverb
 d) An adjective e) A pronoun
41. The verb form of 'necessary' is — . (CU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) necessity b) necessitate c) necessitates d) necessarily
42. We should use — time we have at our disposal to settle the dispute. (CU : 12-13) Ans : a
 a) the little b) the little of c) the few d) few
43. I have got - friends, so I am not lonely. (CU : 11-12) Ans : d
 a) a little b) little c) few d) a fewer
44. — milk he gave me has been spilt. Chose the correct option. . (CU : 08-09) Ans : d
 a) few b) a few c) little d) the little
45. Between —, this is the greatest book I've ever read. (CU : 08-09) Ans : b
 a) you and I b) you and me c) I and you d) you're and I'm
46. The adjective "This" is- (CU : 08-09) Ans : c
 a) Distributive b) Numeral c) Demonstrative d) Proper

Jahangirnagar University

47. Fill in the blank. He gave me some good----. (JU : 16-17) Ans : a
 a) advice b) advises c) advices d) advising
48. The matter was left in abeyance — Find out the parts of speech of the underline word : (JU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Adverb d) Adjective
49. "Wisdom is batter than strenghts." Here 'strength' used as-. (JU : 13-14) Ans : d
 a) Proper Noun b) Common Noun c) Collective Noun d) Abstract Noun
50. Identify the pronoun- 'This is the movie whom I was talking about'. (JU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) this is b) the movie c) whom d) talking about
51. Which of the following noun is used in the masculine form?. (JU : 10-11) Ans : a
 a) Time b) Autumm c) Moon d) All
52. The word 'Accommodation' is- (JU : 09-10) Ans : c
 a) Preposition b) adverb c) noun d) adjective
53. The smell of the food makes my mouth- (JU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) watered b) watering c) water d) waters

Jagannath University

54. Only — can be affected by the grammatical category known as 'number. (JnU : 16-17) Ans : c
 a) conjunction b) adverbs c) nouns d) adjectives



55. Fill in the blank, Don't see that film! it's.....awful-. (JnU : 16-17) Ans : c
a) nearly b) absolutely c) extemely d) Dangerously
56. Which one is a singular noun. (JnU : 15-16, 14-15) Ans : d
a) Media b) Phenomena c) Oases d) Crisis
57. The past participle form of the word 'underlie'?-. (JnU : 15-16) Ans : a
a) underlain b) underlay c) underlaid d) underlaided
58. Nobody likes her: she talks about.....all the time?-. (JnU : 14-15) Ans : c
a) her b) hers c) herself d) self
59. How fast the boy runs! The underline word is -. (JnU : 12-13) Ans : d
a) noun b) verb c) adjective d) adverb
60. I have — enemies, but they can do me — harm . (JnU : 10-11) Ans : d
a) a,no,little b) many many c) little, much d) a few, little

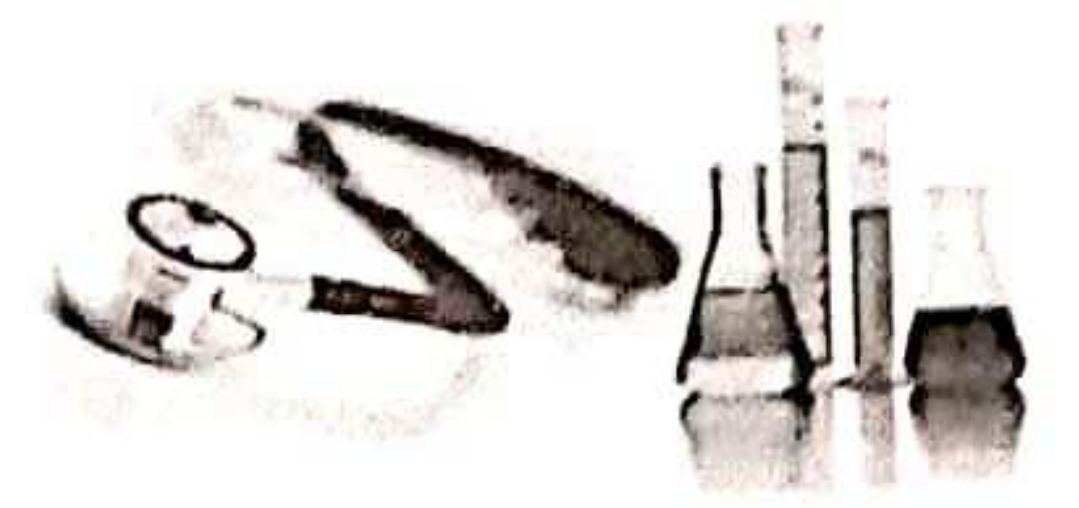
BCS Questions

61. "Muttor" is a/an —. (BCS : 38th) Ans : c
a) common noun b) abstract noun c) material noun d) proper noun
62. Which one of the following word is an example of a distributive pronoun? (BCS : 38th) Ans : b
a) such b) either c) that d) any
63. The mother sat vigilantly beside the sick baby. Here 'vigilantly' is- (BCS : 37th) Ans : b
a) a noun b) an adverb c) an adjective d) none of the three
64. Frailty the name is women. Here 'Frailty' is- (BCS : 37th) Ans : a
a) A noun b) An adjective c) An adverb d) A verb
65. The film was directed in the director's usual — style. (BCS : 35th) Ans : c
a) confusion b) idiosyncratic c) personifying d) purifying
66. Which word is the determiner in the sentence? "Will it take much time?" (BCS : 35th) Ans : c
a) will b) take c) much d) time
67. "He was a rather disagreeable man." Here the underline word is a/an— (BCS : 35th) Ans : b
a) Noun b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Preposition
68. I am in the process of collecting material for my story. The underlined word is a/an— (BCS : 35th) Ans : d
a) Verb b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Noun
69. Depression is often hereditary. The underlined word is a/an— (BCS : 35th) Ans : b
a) Adverb b) Adjective c) Noun d) Verb
70. They suffered much — tornado had hit their village. (BCS : 31th) Ans : b
a) until b) since c) as if d) let alone



Self Practice

01. The up train is late. Here 'up' is -
 a) Noun b) Pronoun c) Adverb d) Adjective
02. He lost his all in speculation. Here 'all' is --
 a) Pronoun b) noun c) Adjective d) verb
03. Give place to your betters.
 a) noun b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Pronoun
04. Which of the following sentences uses. The word round as adverb
 a) A square peg in a round hole b) The boy played well in the first round
 b) They rounded the temple silently d) At last he came round to their believe.
05. He has done no wrong. The word 'wrong' is --
 a) Adverb b) Adjective c) noun d) verb
06. The word 'adjective' is a/an.
 a) Pronoun b) noun c) Adjective d) verb
07. I walked for a while. The word 'while' is --
 a) verb b) adverb c) conjunction d) noun
08. This is the go of the world. 'Go' is a-
 a) verb b) noun c) adverb d) adjective
09. Rini is a beauty of the class. Here 'beauty' is-
 a) an adjective b) preposition c) a noun d) none
10. He is an eyesore to me. To which parts of speech 'eyesore' belongs here?
 a) Preposition b) Adjective c) Adverb d) Noun
11. The --- of pollution in the cities should no be overlooked by the authorities.
 a) affects b) effecting c) affect d) effects
12. This is my village.
 a) adverb b) noun c) conjunction d) adjective
13. Which of the following words is not similar to 'school'?
 a) flock b) herd c) college d) pack
14. --- is not the only thing that tourists want to see.
 a) A scenery b) secneries d) The sceneries d) scenery
15. Heavy Fines and jail sentences have made ---- difference.
 a) a few b) many c) little d) the number of
16. ----- my friends knew that i had got the job.
 a) Not much of b) Not many of c) Not much d) Not many
17. --- can be grown on arid land?
 a) Only little crop b) Only a little c) Only few crop d) Only a few crop
18. I still have --- money in my pocket.
 a) a little b) many c) few d) a few
19. Only — of these are any good.
 a) few b) a few c) one d) little
20. Fill in the blank with right option: I don't take-----tea.
 a) much b) many c) too many d) more

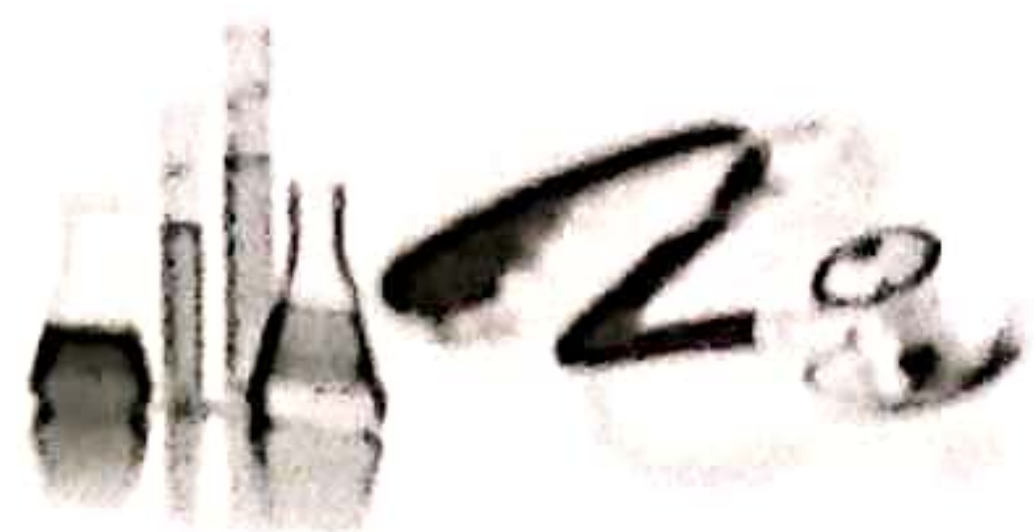


37. My uncle has three sons, — work in the same office. Which of the following is the best form of pronoun on the above sentence?
 a) All of them b) Who all c) They all d) All of whom
38. Choose the correct sentence.
 a) The man that said that was a fool. d) The man whom said that was a fool.
 c) The man who said that was a foll. d) The man which said was a fool.
39. It was I — he wanted to sing to.
 a) that b) whose c) what d) whom
40. Suzan a has a lot of friends, --- she was school with?
 a) many of whom b) many of them c) much of whom d) much of them
41. Give the clothes to — needs them.
 a) who b) whomever c) whoever d) whom
42. The child cried for — mother.
 a) his b) her c) its d) none
43. 'Still waters run deep' Name the part of speech of the underlined word..
 a) noun b) adjective c) verb d) adverb
44. The word 'Compulsive' is — .
 a) adverb b) adjective c) verb d) noun
45. Death is — to dishonour .
 a) prefer b) preference c) preferable d) preferring
46. He was forbidden to enter the room without his mother's permission? The underline word is----
 a) verb b) noun c) adjective d) adverb
47. Complete the sentence. I took part in a — .
 a) Three hours examinations b) Three hours examination
 c) Three hours examination d) Three hour examination
48. Choose the correct sentence.
 a) Give me a ten page book b) Give me ten pages book
 c) Give me a ten pages book d) Give me a ten pages book
49. That student wrote a ten page report. 'ten page' is —.?
 a) Adverb b) Verb c) Noun d) Adjective
50. 'It is wrong to wrong anyone' Which one is correct?.-
 a) very, adjective b) adverb, verb c) verb, adverb d) adjective, verb

ANSWER

01. d	10. d	19. b	28. d	37. d	46. c
02. b	11. d	20. a	29. a	38. c	47. d
03. a	12. b	21. b	30. b	39. c	48. a
04. d	13. c	22. a	31. c	40. a	49. d
05. c	14. d	23. b	32. c	41. c	50. d
06. b	15. c	24. c	33. d	42. c	
07. d	16. b	25. b	34. b	43. b	
08. b	17. d	26. b	35. b	44. b	
09. c	18. a	27. c	36. c	45. c	

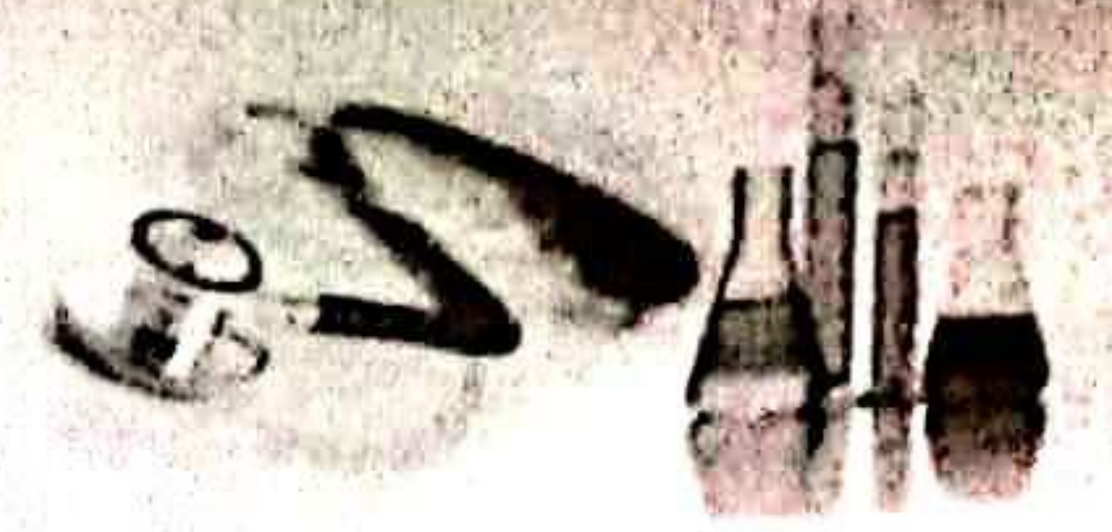
"So glorify the praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One who accepts the repentance and forgives." - Al Quran



PHRASE & IDIOMS

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

1. "To fight shy of" means- (M&D: 15-16) Ans : d
a) to snatch b) to adopt c) to quarrel d) to avoid
2. "Take one to task" means- (M&D: 15-16) Ans : d
a) to question b) to praise c) to flatter d) to rebuke
3. What is the best possible meaning of 'white elephant' - (M&D: 14-15) Ans : a
a) a costly and troublesome thing b) an elephant of white colour
c) a hoarder d) a black marketer
4. The idiom 'without issue' means - (M&D: 14-15) Ans : b
a) illiterate b) childless c) no mother d) no wealth
5. "Foot loose and fancy free" means- (M&D: 13-14) Ans : d
a) Imaginative b) Unemployed c) Whose foot is lost d) Free to enjoy oneself
6. Which one will be the appropriate phrase to fill up the gap of the sentence "He showed _____ when the danger came"? (M&D: 12-13) Ans : d
a) Cold feel b) Cold war c) Cold water d) Cold shoulder
7. The words "Block Head" means- (M&D: 12-13) Ans : a
a) Foolish b) A quiet person c) Clever d) A dangerous person
8. Which of the following idiom contain correct English meaning? (M&D: 11-12) Ans : a
a) keep the flag flying : keep surviving. b) A piece of cake : An integral part.
c) A rear bird : see a solution. d) In the twinkling of an eye :
Eventually.
9. Which of the following phrase is having the correct meaning? (M&D: 11-12) Ans : a
a) Square Meal : A nutritious meal.
b) Under the water : If good luck is willing.
c) Take a dive : Undecided Until the end, at the last minute.
d) Straight and narrow : Accomplishment of three successes or wins.
10. Which of the following pair is correct to express in a single word in Bangla for a group of word? (M: 10-11) Ans : b,d
a) Not bearing the name of a writer: সর্বজ্ঞ
b) One leaving his native country to settle in another: অভিবাসী
c) Characterised by dull uniformity: অলৌকিক
d) Incapable of being question: সন্দেহাতীত
11. Which of the following phrase is having correct Bangla meaning? (M: 08-09) Ans : b
a) Down to the wire: প্রতিযোগিতায় উদ্দেশ্য প্রনোদিত ভাবে হারা
b) Knock wood: ভাগ্য সুপ্রসন্ন হলে
c) Pass the buck: কারো মতামত উল্লেখ করা
d) Drop the hammer: পুরোপুরি প্রস্তুত না হওয়া



12. Which of the following phrase is having correct Bangla meaning? (M: 08-09) **Ans : b**
- a) At the end of my rope: অত্যন্ত মুগ্ধকর
 b) By the short hairs: অস্বস্থিতে বা লজ্জায় পড়া
 c) One for the rope: চলে যাওয়ার পর কোন মতামত বিবেচনা করা
 d) tongue in cheek: শিক্ষানবীশ হিসেবে গ্রহণ করা
13. Which of the following Phrase is having the correct meaning? (M: 08-09) **Ans : a**
- a) In the pink: In good health and ready to go.
 b) Lock and load: To be less than fully prepared.
 c) Drop the hammer : Get ready.
 d) Loose canon: Directly from the source.
14. Which of the following Phrase is having the correct meaning? (M: 08-09) **Ans : c**
- a) Take a dive: Undecided until the end, at the last minute.
 b) Straight and narrow: Accomplishment of 3 successes or wins.
 c) Square meal: A nutritious meal.
 d) Under the water: If good luck is willing.
15. Which of the following idiom contains correct English meaning? (M: 08-09) **Ans : c**
- a) A rear Bird: See a solution. b) In the twinkling of an eye: eventually.
 c) Keep the flag flying: Keep surviving. d) A piece of cake: an internal past.
16. "Hold water" means- (M: 06-07) **Ans : d**
- a) Store water b) Keep water for the dry season
 c) Patience d) Bear examination
17. A person whose "head is in the clouds" is- (M: 06-07) **Ans : b**
- a) an aviator b) a day dreamer c) useless d) proud
18. Choose the correct English idiom for "শান্তি দেওয়া" (M: 05-06) **Ans : c**
- a) Bring in light b) Bring on book c) Bring to book d) Bring to light
19. Which of the following is the correct simple form of this compound sentence using a prepositional phrase — "He was terribly unhappy but he did not blame the girl." (D: 07-08) **Ans : c**
- a) In spite is being terribly unhappy he did not blame the girl.
 b) In spite on being terribly unhappy he do not blame the girl.
 c) In spite of being terribly unhappy he did not blame the girl.
 d) In spite off being terribly unhappy he did not blame the girl.

PHRASE & IDIOMS

PHRASE:

একটি শব্দগুচ্ছ যেখানে কোন Subject ও Finite Verb থাকে না এবং ঐ শব্দগুচ্ছ একটি Parts of speech-এর মত কাজ করে

Example: It might be interesting to note that under many circumstances, the salary of a bus driver is much higher than that of a teacher.

Classification: 7 types.

1. Noun Phrase.
2. Adjective Phrase.
3. Verb Phrase.
4. Adverb Phrase.
5. Preposition Phrase.
6. Conjunction Phrase.
7. Interjection Phrase.

Some important Idioms & Phrases

Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
A round dozen	a full dozen	পূর্ণ এক ডজন
A foregone conclusion	an anticipated result	চূড়ান্ত ফলাফল
Above board	fair, without deception	খোলামেলা ও সৎ
Add fuel to the flame	to make passions stronger	অগ্নিতে ঘৃতাহুতি দেওয়া
All and Sundry	everyone, everything	সকলকেই
All in All	of supreme or exclusive importance	সর্বসর্বা
Apple of discord	a subject of quarrel	বিবাদের কারণ
Apple of one's eye	dearly loved, most favorite	নয়নের মণি
Apple of Sodom	disappointed expectation	মাকাল ফল, অন্তঃসার শূন্য
As the crow flies	in a straight line	সোজা পথে
At daggers drawn	in a state of violent enmity	খড়গহস্ত
At home in	expert	পারদর্শী
At large	independently	স্বাধীনভাবে
At one's elbow	close to, near by	হাতের কাছে
At one's wit's end	quite puzzled	কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়
At sixes and sevens	in disorder/confusion	বিশৃঙ্খলা
At the eleventh hour	at latest possible time	শেষ মুহূর্তে
Bad blood	ill-feeling, bitterness	শত্রুতা
Bad egg	a worthless or dishonest person	বাজে লোক
Bag and baggage	with all belongings	তল্লিতল্লাসহ
Beggar description	to make words seem poor and inadequate	বর্ণনাতীত হওয়া
Better half	wife	অর্ধাঙ্গিনী
Between you and me	in confidence	গোপনে
Beyond dispute/doubt	undoubtedly	নিঃসন্দেহে
Bid adieu	to say good bye	বিদায় সম্ভাষণ জানানো
Big guns	powerful man	ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি
Birds of a feather	people of the same sort	একই রকমের লোক



Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
Black and white	in writing	লিখিতভাবে
Black sheep	scoundrels	খারাপ লোক
Blow one's trumpet	praising oneself	নিজের প্রশংসা নিজেই করা
Blue blood	aristocratic birth	আভিজাত্য
Bolt from the blue	complete surprise	বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত
Bone of contention	subject of dispute	বিবাদের বিষয়
Book worm	person who is very fond of reading books	গ্রন্থকীট
Break the ice	to begin to overcome formality	নীরবতা ভঙ্গ করা
Breathe one's last	to die	শেষ নিঃশ্বাস ত্যাগ করা
Bring to bay	to force to make a final resistance	কোণঠাসা করা
Bring to book	to punish, ridicule	শাস্তি দেওয়া
Bring to light	to disclose	প্রকাশ করা
Bring to mind	to remind	স্মরণ করানো
Brown study	meditation	গভীরভাবে ধ্যান মগ্ন থাকা
Build castles in the air	day dream, a visionary project	আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা করা
Burn one's finger	to get oneself in trouble	ঝামেলায় পড়া
Burning question	hotly discussed, vital, urgent issue	আলোচনার প্রধান বিষয়
Burst into laughter	suddenly begin to laugh	হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া
By dint of	by virtue of	সাহায্যে অথবা গুনে
By fair means or foul	by hook or by crook	ভালমন্দ যে কোন উপায়ে
By fits and starts	irregularly, capriciously	অনিয়মিতভাবে
By hook or by crook	by one means or another	ছলে বলে কলে কৌশলে
By leaps and bounds	rapidly	দ্রুত গতিতে
By means of	through	উপায়ে
By no means	on no account	কোনক্রমেই না
By the by	by the way of conversation	প্রসঙ্গক্রমে
By the way	incidentally, in passing	হঠাৎ
By turns	in rotation, alternately	পালক্রমে
By virtue of	on account of, because of	কারণে
Call a spade	to speak bluntly	খোলাখুলি কথা বলা
Call names	to abuse or insult	গালি দেওয়া
Carry coal to the newcastle	to take goods to a place where they are already plentiful	তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া
Carry into effect	to cause something to operate	কাজে পরিণত করা
Carry the day	to be victorious or successful	জয়লাভ করা
Cats and dogs	heavily	মুশলধারে
Caught red handed	in the very act of committing the theft	হাতে নাতে ধৃত
Coining money	earning large sums easily	সহজভাবে খুব দ্রুত বেশী টাকা আয় করা

Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
Come into force	to be enforced	কার্যকর হওয়া
Come to an end	to finish	অবসান হওয়া
Come to light	to be out	প্রকাশ পাওয়া
Crocodile tears	false sorrow	মায়াকান্না
Cry over spilt milk	to think over a loss or error for which there is no remedy	বৃথা অনুশোচনা করা
Cry wolf	to raise false alarms	মিথ্যা শোরগোল করা
Crying need	demanding attention, very essential	প্রধান প্রয়োজন
Curtain lecture	lecture given by wife to her husband within the bed curtains	স্ত্রীর পরামর্শ
Cut a poor figure	to produce a poor impression	পরীক্ষায় খারাপ করা
Cut and dry	traditional, already decided	পূর্বে প্রস্তুত বা বাঁধা ধরা
Cut to the quick	to shock	আঁতে ঘাঁ দেওয়া
Dark horse	unknown person	অজ্ঞাত ব্যক্তি
Dead letter	no longer in force	অচল
Do the needful	to perform the action that is required	দরকারি কাজ করা
Do yeoman's service	excellent work	ভাল কাজ করা
Drive a nail home	to cause or compel to be in certain state	আঁতে ঘাঁ দেওয়া
End in a fiasco	to spoil	নষ্ট করা
End in smoke	be fruitless, to no purpose	ব্যর্থ হওয়া
Face the music	show no fear at a time of trial	ঠেলা সামলানো
Fag end	inferior or useless remnant	অপ্রয়োজনীয় অংশ
Fair play	justice	ন্যায় বিচার
Fair weather friend	person who ceases to be a friend when one is in trouble	সুসময়ের বন্ধু
Fall short of	to fail to be equal, be inferior to	আশানুরূপ না হওয়া
Far and away	very much	খুব বেশি
Far and wide	everywhere	দিকে দিকে অথবা সর্বত্র
Feather one's own nest	to make money unfairly	অসৎভাবে টাকা উপার্জন করা
Few and far between	few and widely scattered	কদাচিৎ
Find fault with	to complain	দোষ ধরা
Fish in troubled water	to try to win advantages for oneself from a disturbed state of affairs	গোলমালের সুযোগে ফায়দা করা
Fish out of water	like one out of his element	অস্বস্তিকর
Flesh and blood	human nature	রক্ত মাংসের দেহ
Fool's paradise	in a state of carefree happiness	আহাম্মকের স্বর্গ
For good	permanently	চিরদিনের জন্য
For good and all	permanently, finally	চিরদিনের জন্য



Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
French leave	to take leave without giving notice or asking permission	বিনা অনুমতিতে প্রস্থান
Fresh blood	new or immature person	নতুন উদ্যমী লোক
From hand to mouth	spending money as soon as it is received	দিন এনে দিন খাওয়া
From head to foot	thoroughly	আপাদমস্তক
From time to time	now and then	মাঝে মাঝে
Gala day	victory day	উৎসবের দিন
Get by heart	to memorize	মুখস্থ করা
Get rid of	to become free of	মুক্তি পাওয়া
Gift of the gab	a talent for speaking	বাগ্মিতা
Give oneself the airs	to behave in an unnatural way in the hope of impressing people	ভান করা
Going concern	a business in working order, operating well	চালু ব্যবসা
Greek to one	thoroughly unknown	অবোধগম্য
Hair breadth escape	a very narrow escape	অল্পের জন্য বেঁচে যাওয়া
Hallmark	distinguishing characteristic	শ্রেষ্ঠতর ছাপ
Hand and glove	on very intimate terms	অন্তরঙ্গ
Hard and fast	fixed	বাঁধাধরা
Hard nut to crack	a difficult problem to solve	জটিল সমস্যা
Heart and soul	completely/earnestly	সর্বান্তকরণে
Hold water	to stand scrutiny	গ্রহণযোগ্য বিবেচিত হওয়া
Hole and corner	secret	লুকোচুরি
Hope against hope	to hope even when the case seems hopeless	জোর করে আশা করা
In a dilemma/On the horns of a dilemma	in perplexity	সমস্যায়
In a fix	in perplexity	সমস্যায়
In a nutshell	briefly	সংক্ষেপে
In a word	briefly	সংক্ষেপে
In accordance with	according to	অনুসারে
In addition to	over and above	অধিকন্তু
In any Case	anyhow	যেভাবেই হোক
In black and white	in writing	লিখিতভাবে
In cold blood	deliberately	ঠান্ডা মাথায়
In consequence of	as the result of	ফলে
In course of	at the time of	কালে, ধারায়
In fine	in conclusion	উপসংহারে
In full swing	very active	পুরোদমে
In good book	in favor with	সুনজরে

Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
In good faith	in honest belief	সরল বিশ্বাসে
In hot water	in trouble	খুব অসুবিধায়
In keeping with	in consistent with	সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ
In lieu of	in the place of	পরিবর্তে
In no time	very soon	অনতিবিলম্বে
In season and out of season	at all times	সময়ে অসময়ে
In the dark	in ignorance	অজ্ঞাত
In the guise of	in disguise	ছদ্ম বেশে
In the long run	eventually, ultimately	পরিণামে
In the nick of time	just at right moment	ঠিক সময়ে
In the teeth of	in defiance or regardless of	প্রবল বাঁধার মুখে
In vogue	fashion	প্রচলিত
Ins and outs	the full details	খুঁটিনাটি
Jack of all trades	person who knows a bit of all	সবজান্তা শমসের
Jaundiced eye	prejudiced eye	কুসংস্কারাচ্ছন্ন
Keep the wolf from the door	starve	অনাহারে থাকা
Keep to	to stick to	ধরে থাকা
Kith and kin	blood-relations and kinsfolk	আত্মীয় স্বজন
Laugh in one's sleeves	to laugh unobserved by the person laughed at	তলে তলে হাসা
Laughing stock	an object of ridicule	হাস্যাস্পদ
Leave no stone unturned	use all available means	চেপ্টায় ক্রটি না করা
Leave one in the lurch	to desert one in his difficulties	বিপদের মধ্যে ফেলে যাওয়া
Let the cat out of the bag	to tell the secret	গুপ্তকথা প্রকাশ করা
Lend me your ears	listen to me	মনোযোগ দেয়া
Live from hand to mouth	to be poor	দিন এনে দিন খাওয়া
Loaves and fishes	material benefit/Personal gain	স্বার্থ
Long and short	the simple fact	সারমর্ম
Lose heart	to be despaired	হতাশ হওয়া
Maiden speech	the first speech in a particular assembly	জীবনের প্রথম বক্তৃতা
Make both ends meet	to live within the income	কায়ক্লেশে জীবন যাপন করা
Make good	to compensate for the loss	ক্ষতি পূরণ করা
Make haste	to be quick	তাড়াতাড়ি করা
Man of straw	a man of no substance or consequence	অপদার্থ ব্যক্তি
Man of word	a trustworthy man	এক কথার লোক
Milk and water	lifeless, dull	নীরস
Move heaven and earth	to make the utmost efforts	যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করা
Now and then	sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে
Null and void	rejected/invalid	বাতিল



Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
Odds and ends	stray things; miscellaneous subjects	টুকি টাকি জিনিস
Of one's own accord	willingly	স্বেচ্ছায়
Off and on	occasionally, now and then	মারো মারো
On and on	forwards without interruption	ক্রমাগত
On no account	by no means	কোন ক্রমেই না
On the bank of	very near to	মুখে
On the contrary	on the other hand	বিপরীত পক্ষে
On the threshold of	just about to enter	প্রবেশ পথে
On the wane	declining	হ্রাসের মুখে
Open secret	an uncovered mystery	গোপন হলেও অনেকের জানা
Out of date	off fashion	অচল
Out of one's wit	confused, puzzled	হতভম্ব
Out of pocket	a loser	কপর্দকহীন
Out of question	not to be thought of, impossible	অসম্ভব
Out of the frying pan into fire	to escape from a lesser evil to fall into a greater one	ছোট থেকে বড় বিপদে পড়া
Over and above	moreover	ছাড়াও
Over head and ears	deeply	আকণ্ঠ মগ্ন
Palmy days	days of prosperity and glory	সুখের দিন
Part and parcel	an essential portion	অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ
Pay the piper	to bear the cost	ব্যয় বহন করা
Pick one's pocket	to steal articles from one's pocket	পকেট মারা
Pin money	the personal allowance granted to a lady	স্ত্রীকে দেয়া হাত খরচ
Pith and marrow	essence	মর্মার্থ
Put up with	tolerate	সহ্য করা
Pros and cons	advantages and disadvantages	সুবিধা অসুবিধা উভয় দিক
Rain cats and dogs	to rain in torrents	মুষলধারে বৃষ্টি হওয়া
Rank and file	the common soldiers	সাধারণ সৈনিক
Read between the lines	look for or discover meanings that are not actually expressed	অর্থ খোঁজা
Red letter day	memorable day	উৎসবের দিন
Red tape	excessive official formality	আমলাতান্ত্রিক গড়িমসি
Right and left	on all sides	এলোপাথাড়ি
Safe and sound	quite safe	সুস্থ ও নিরাপদ
Salt of the earth	glorious and worthy persons	শ্রেষ্ঠ ব্যক্তি
See eye to eye	to agree	মতের মিল হওয়া
Sell like hot cakes	to sell very fast	বেজায় চাহিদা
Set on fire	to burn	উত্তেজিত অবস্থায় থাকা

Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
Sheet anchor	the main support, last refuge for safety	শেষ সম্বল
Slow coach	a dull, stupid fellow	ঢিলা মানুষ
Show one's hand	to reveal one's plan of action	মতলব প্রকাশ করা
Show one's teeth	to adopt a threatening attitude	বাধা দেওয়ার ভয় দেখানো
Silver lining	something good in evil	দূর্ভাগ্যে সান্ত্বনা
Sine die	not fixed, uncertain	অনির্ধারিত বস্তু
Sit on the fence	to halt between two opinions	আপত্তত নিরপেক্ষ থাকা
Skin and bone	very thin	অস্থিঃ চর্মসার
Sleeping partner	silent partner	নিষ্কয় অংশীদার
Small fry	a person of minor importance	চুনোপুঁটি
Smell a rat	to suspect/ to doubt	সন্দেহ করা
Spare no pains	to leave no stone unturned	চেষ্টার ক্রটি না থাকা
Square meal	full meal	পেট ভরে আহার
Stare one in the face	to approach	সন্নিহিত হওয়া
Stone's throw	short distance	খুব কাছে
Storm in a tea-pot	a fuss about a trifling matter	তুচ্ছ বিষয়ে বিবাদ
Stuff and nonsense	rubbish	বাজে
Sum and substance	the purport	সারমর্ম
Take one to task	to rebuke or scold	ভৎসনা করা
Three 'Rs	reading, writing, arithmetic	ন্যূনতম শিক্ষা
Through thick and thin	under all conditions	বাঁধা বিপত্তির মধ্যে
Throw cold water on	to discourage somebody by showing indifference to it	উৎসাহ নষ্ট করা
Time and again	repeatedly	বারবার
To all appearance	apparently	দৃশ্যত
To the back bone	in every way, completely	হাড়ে হাড়ে
To the point	pertinent	সুসঙ্গত
Toil and moil	hard work	কঠোর শ্রম
Tooth and nail	with all power	সর্বশক্তি দিয়ে
Turn a deaf ear	to disregard	কানে না তোলা
Turn over a new leaf	to change for the better	নতুন জীবন আরম্ভ করা
Up and doing	be serious	উঠে পড়ে লাগা
Up and down	backwards and forwards	এদিক ওদিক
Upper hand	the advantage or control over	কর্তৃত্ব
Ups and downs	prosperity and adversity	উত্থান পতন
Utopian scheme	attractive and desirable but impracticable	আকাশ-কুসুম
Wash one's dirty linen in public	to discuss unpleasant private matters before strangers	ফাঁস করা



Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bangla
Weal and woe	in good & bad fortune	সুখে দুখে
Well-to-do	well-off, in good circumstances	সচ্ছল
White elephant	costly or troublesome possession useless to its owner	ব্যয় সাধ্য
White lie	lie considered to be harmless	সং উদ্দেশ্যে মিথ্যা কথা
With one accord	all agreeing together	সকলে একমত হয়ে
With open arms	with a warm welcome	হাস্যতার সঙ্গে
Within an ace	on the point of	প্রায়/ মুখে
Worth while	needed	শ্রমের যোগ্য
Yellow dog	mean person	হীন ব্যক্তি

Some Special Idioms & Phrases

Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English
To fight shy of	to avoid
Foot loose and fancy free	free to enjoy oneself
Drop the hammer	to kill someone
Lock and load	Get ready
Under the weather	to be ill
Straight and narrow	to stay out of trouble
Keep your shirt on	calm down, be patient
Mind your Ps and Qs	Behave properly
Pan out	To come to fruition
Sleep tight	sleep well
In the black	to be making money
In the red	to be losing money
The cold shoulder	An unfriendly reception
Beyond the pale	Unacceptable
Cut to the quick	Get to the point
Eating crow	To be proven wrong
In high cotton	To be wealthy
Bite your tongue	Be silent
Fit to be tied	To be very angry
Keep in under your hat	Keep a secret
As it were	to speak figuratively

Idioms & Phrases	Meaning in English
The acid test	crucial test
An angel of light	somebody who is cheerful
A bag of bones	a very thin person
Behind closed doors	in secret
Call it a day	agree to stop something
Dead on time	at the right time
A dog's life	a life without much pleasure
Drink the cup of sorrow	experience great sorrow
Facts and figures	general information
Find one's way to	reach a destination
Get well	recover one's health
Go wrong	take to crime
Just about	almost
Keep the flag flying	keep surviving
Make one's fortune	earn much wealth
Neck in neck	equal in ability
Next to nothing	almost nothing
On the surface	superficially
On top of something	in addition
Once too often	once again
Shake one's hand	express sorrow

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com



Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. 'A piece of cake' means: (DU: 17-18) Ans : a
a) Something that is very easy
b) A slice of cake
c) An inexperienced person
d) A valueless act
02. The idiom 'Let the cat out of the bag' means - (DU: 17-18) Ans : c
a) to help the poor
b) to solve someone's problem
c) to reveal secrets
d) to through somebody out of the house
03. Helen learned to read and write quite — in her life. (DU: 16-17) Ans : b
a) lately
b) late
c) latter
d) latest
04. I WENT AFTER my dream and now I am a published writer. The underlined phrase means— (DU: 16-17) Ans : b
a) obtained
b) pursued
c) got
d) proceeded
05. Come —, she will not change her mind. (DU: 15-16) Ans : d
a) which may
b) whatever
c) what may
d) off it
06. We need to do more — the poor flood victims. (DU : 14-15) Ans : a
a) reach out to
b) live up to
c) put up with
d) make up for
07. To "catch off guard" means- (DU : 14-15) Ans : c
a) to neglect duty
b) to substitute a guard
c) to get someone when he/she is careless
d) to be on guard
08. All my efforts to bring about a compromise ended — smoke. (DU : 14-15) Ans : b
a) with
b) in
c) off
d) through
09. Since Ruma didn't want to be disturbed while studying, she left the phone off hooks. (DU : 14-15) Ans : d
a) of hook
b) for the hook
c) off hooking
d) off the hook
10. Sumon is beating around the bush. In other words, Sumon is- (DU : 14-15) Ans : a
a) avoiding the main point
b) attacking aggressively
c) solving a problem
d) clearing the undergrowth
e) speaking to the point
11. An 'apple of discord' means (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
a) a beautiful object
b) an object of dispute
c) a favourite thing
d) a delicious fruit
12. 'A piece of cake' means (DU : 13-14) Ans : a
a) A task that can be accomplished very easily
b) A very mild punishment
c) A result that is still unclear and can go either way
d) A hidden or secret strength
13. 'To lose heart' is (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
a) to have a heart attack
b) to lose courage
c) to fall in love
d) to be without passion
14. 'Dog days' means- (DU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) a period of being carefree
b) a period of misfortune
c) days when dogs breed
d) hot weather

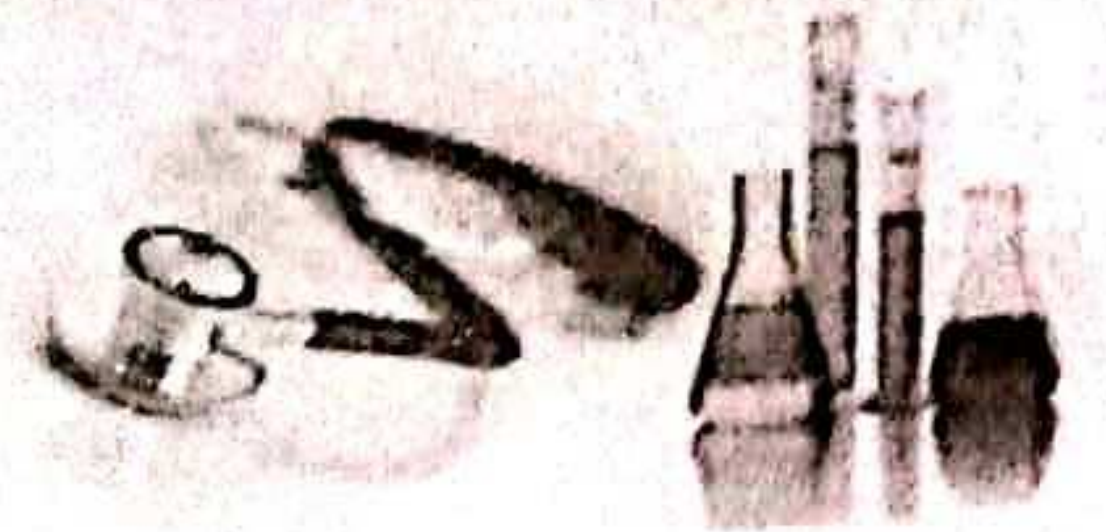


15. "Out and out" means- (DU : 12-13) Ans : e
 a) not at all b) some one from out side c) to get out
 d) to be last e) thoroughly
16. The idiom "Let things slide" means. (DU : 12-13) Ans : a
 a) ignore b) lose gradually c) reveal a secret d) set free
17. What is the meaning of the expression "bottom of my heart"? (DU : 12-13) Ans : b
 a) close to my heart b) core of my heart c) lower part of my heart d) close to my liver
18. 'At a low ebb' means - (DU : 11-12) Ans : b
 a) Increasing b) Decreasing
 c) Still d) Increasing and decreasing
19. 'The job was not plain sailing' means - (DU : 11-12) Ans : b
 a) The job was difficult to get b) The job was not easy to do
 c) The job was not sailing a ship d) The job was easy to do
20. In — nothing much happened in the meeting. (DU : 10-11) Ans : d
 a) briefly b) short c) shortly d) short
21. Lend me your ears - . (DU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) let me chckk your ears b) let me whisper into your ears
 c) listen to me d) come close to me

Rajshahi University

22. 'Dog days' - means. (RU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) a period of being carefree b) a period of having youthful flings
 c) a period of misfortune d) hot weather
23. 'To end in smoke' means - (RU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) to create fire b) to go through suddering
 c) to come to nothing d) to see five
24. Give the correct meaning of the phrase 'a maiden speech' (RU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) final speech b) middle speech
 d) first speech d) maid servant's speech
25. 'Swan song' - means. (RU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) fist work b) last work c) middle work d) earky work
26. His books sold like — (RU : 16-17) Ans : b
 a) burgers b) hot cakes c) fresh biscuits d) butter and buns
27. Do it —. Right phrase to fill in the gap is: (RU : 16-17) Ans : d
 a) hook or crook b) nook and corner c) on account of d) now or never
28. At last England carried the day. The underlined phrase means— (RU : 15-16) Ans : d
 a) lost b) drew c) leveled d) won
29. The expression 'a lot of' means - (RU : 15-16) Ans : b
 a) hugely b) a large number or amount of
 c) excessive d) an unexpected amount

30. 'go wrong' means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) to become unmanageable
 b) to stop working correctly
 c) to turn upside down
 d) to expect a mistake
 Ans : b
31. "To pay lip service" is to- (RU : 15-16)
 a) remain faithful
 b) attach no value
 c) pay careful attention
 d) serve by words only
 Ans : d
32. — you get this letter I'll be in New Zealand. (RU : 15-16)
 a) To the time
 b) By time
 c) By the time
 d) At the time
 Ans : c
33. 'Weal and Woe' come— (RU : 15-16)
 a) in a body
 b) by and by
 c) by the by
 d) by turns
 Ans : d
34. 'Red letter day' means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) holiday
 b) birthday
 c) memorable day
 d) good day
 Ans : c
35. 'Out and Out' means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) not at all
 b) man of outside
 c) the best
 d) thoroughly
 Ans : d
36. 'Cut and dry' means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) secret
 b) brief
 c) humorous
 d) fixed
 Ans : d
37. 'In deep water'- এর অর্থ কী? (RU : 15-16)
 a) গভীরতর জলে
 b) সমস্যাগ্রস্ত
 c) পিছলে পড়া
 d) কোনোটিই নয়
 Ans : b
38. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom 'To beg the question'- (RU : 15-16)
 a) to refer to
 b) to take for granted
 c) to raise objections
 d) to be discussed
 Ans : c
39. Choose the appropriate meaning of the idiom 'swan song'? (RU : 15-16)
 a) first work
 b) last work
 c) middle work
 d) early work
 Ans : b
40. What is the meaning of the expression 'bottom line'? (RU : 15-16)
 a) the end of a road
 b) the essential point
 c) the last line of a book
 d) the final step
 Ans : b
41. "Bring to book" means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) express
 b) study
 c) neglect
 d) punish
 Ans : d
42. Choose the word(s) which best expresses the meaning of "At a stretch." (RU : 15-16)
 a) sporadic
 b) without stopping
 c) stopping
 d) pressure
 Ans : b
43. The phrase 'by no means' does not mean- (RU : 14-15)
 a) not in any way
 b) certainly not
 c) in no sense
 d) there is no means
 Ans : a
44. The expression 'fall into line' means- (RU : 14-15)
 a) honest
 b) brave
 c) agree
 d) disagree
 Ans : c
45. Find out the correct meaning of "A hard nut to crack". (RU : 12-13)
 a) Difficult
 b) Not easy
 c) Tartap
 d) Difficulty
 Ans : a
46. "Salt of life" stands for— (RU : 12-13)
 a) sorrows of life
 b) saline water
 c) sodium chloride
 d) valuable things
 Ans : d
47. Bear market বলতে কি বুঝায়? - (RU : 11-12)
 a) মন্দা বাজার
 b) তেজী বাজার
 c) স্বাভাবিক বাজার
 d) বাজার ফটকা
 Ans : a
48. The new regulations are in force. (RU : 11-12)
 a) being used
 b) being eliminated
 c) being discussed
 d) being reconsidered
 Ans : a
49. He is hard nut to crack. (RU : 11-12)
 a) সে বড় পাগল লোক
 b) সে বড় শক্ত লোক
 c) সে বড় চতুর লোক
 d) সে বড় দুর্বল লোক
 Ans : b



Chittagong University

50. 'Across the board' means - (CU : 17-18) **Ans : a**
 a) everyone or everything is included b) travelling between countries
 c) from end to end d) grace to face
51. Do not trust a man who blows his own trumpet. What does the underlined idiom mean? (CU : 16-17) **Ans : a**
 a) Flatters b) Praises others c) Admonishes other
 d) Praises himself e) Makes noise
52. What is the meaning of 'Herculean task'? (CU : 15-16) **Ans : a**
 a) a very difficult task b) an easy job c) simple task
 d) manageable task e) a good task
53. On hearing the news of her son's death, the mother was —. (CU : 15-16) **Ans : c**
 a) washed with tears b) washed in tears c) bathed in tears d) bathed with tears
54. I started at the bottom of the — in this company. (CU : 15-16) **Ans : a**
 a) ladder b) steps c) stairs d) elevators
55. "To cry wolf" means —. (CU : 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) to listen eagerly b) to give false alarm c) to be frightened d) to keep off starvation
56. A person whose 'head' is in the 'clouds' is- (CU : 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) proud b) a day dreamer c) an aviator
 d) useless e) angry
57. He's a very difficult person; he doesn't get — anyone. (CU : 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) on with b) in with c) up with d) out with e) across to
58. 'Speed money' means- (CU : 15-16) **Ans : e**
 a) percentage of interest b) black money
 c) hard-earned money d) idle money e) bribe
59. "To kick the bucket" means- (CU : 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) quarrel b) die
 c) neglect d) begin e) spoil
60. When you say 'I am at my wit's end', you mean you —. (CU : 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) totally understand b) cannot figure out c) witness the end
 d) understand partially e) are out of your mind
61. Which words below replace the words 'cope with'? (CU : 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) run down b) adapt with c) help
 d) adhere to e) bear with
62. Meaning of 'white elephant' is- (CU : 15-16) **Ans : c**
 a) An elephant of white color
 b) A black marketeer
 c) A costly or troublesome possession
 d) A hoarder
 e) A person who runs a monopoly business
63. Call in a doctor immediately. Here 'call in' stands for- (CU : 15-16) **Ans : d**
 a) send b) recollect c) demand
 d) summon e) request



64. 'To end in smoke' means- (CU : 14-15) Ans : d
a) To make completely understand
b) To excite great applause
c) To give up smoking
d) To terminate without producing any result
65. Plans for a new bridge across the river are in the pipeline. The underlined idiom means- (CU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) Plans are being prepared and are public
b) Plans are inside the pipeline
c) Plans are public
d) Plans are being prepared but are not public yet
66. A drowning person — a straw. (CU : 13-14) Ans : b
a) catches
b) catches at
c) catches for
d) catches after
67. The phrase that refers to senior politicians of the main opposition party, which is not in power, is—. (CU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) shadow senate
b) shadow congress
c) shadow ministry
d) shadow cabinet
68. Choose the word that is closest to the word 'in vain' in meaning. (CU : 13-14) Ans : c
a) carefully
b) successfully
c) without success
d) carelessly
69. I'm so mad at my friend. He was supposed to return the money he had borrowed from me but he stood me up. (CU : 13-14) Ans : e
a) forgot
b) came without the money
c) pretended he forgot
d) kept me standing for a long time
e) didn't come
70. The words' daily dally' means- (CU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) to dilute
b) wait impatiently
c) repeat
d) waste time
71. The idiom "in black and white" means- (CU : 12-13) Ans : c
a) false
b) temporary
c) in writing
d) verbally e) true
72. When a person says he is 'all in' it means - (CU : 11-12) Ans : a
a) He is very tired
b) He has arrived
c) He has finished packing
d) He has got everything
73. The old man works 'at a snail's space' means - (CU : 11-12) Ans : d
a) He works smoothly
b) He works carefully
c) He works steadily
d) He works slowly
74. A 'bull market' means that sharp prices are - (CU : 11-12) Ans : b
a) falling
b) rising
c) moving
d) static



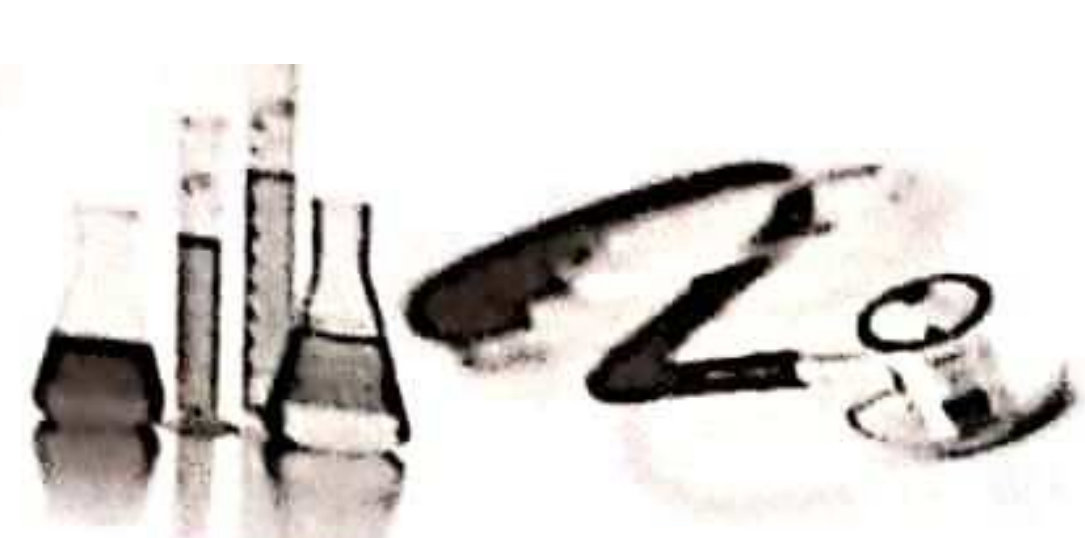
75. The old man works 'at a snail's space' means - . (CU : 11-12) Ans : d
 a) He works smoothly
 b) He works carefully
 c) He works steadily
 d) He works slowly
76. The meaning of the phrase 'to make good' is - . (CU : 11-12) Ans : c
 a) to help others
 b) to do good works
 c) to compensate
 d) to gain something
77. Sub judice means- (CU : 10-11) Ans : d
 a) judicial substance
 b) matter already decided by the court
 c) extra-judicial matter
 d) matter under judicial consideration
78. An affidavit is - (CU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) oral oath taking in the court
 b) written statement of a witness
 c) written statement made under oath
 d) written statement made in a court

Jahangirnagar University

79. The phrase 'to have axe to grind' means - (JU : 14-15) Ans : a
 a) Private end to serve
 b) to fail to arouse interest
 c) to have no result
 d) to work for both sides
80. In the sentence, Mom really laid it on the line and told me I couldn't use the car unless all my grades went up. (JU : 13-14) Ans : d
 a) was angry
 b) set a condition
 c) was strict
 d) was clear-cut
81. 'A man of straw' means - (JU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) thin
 b) healthy
 c) good for nothing
 d) active
82. Beasts move at large — in the forest. (JU : 11-12) Ans : b
 a) least
 b) free
 c) large
 d) all
83. The thief was caught at —. (JU : 11-12) Ans : c
 a) least
 b) large
 c) length
 d) home

Jagannath University

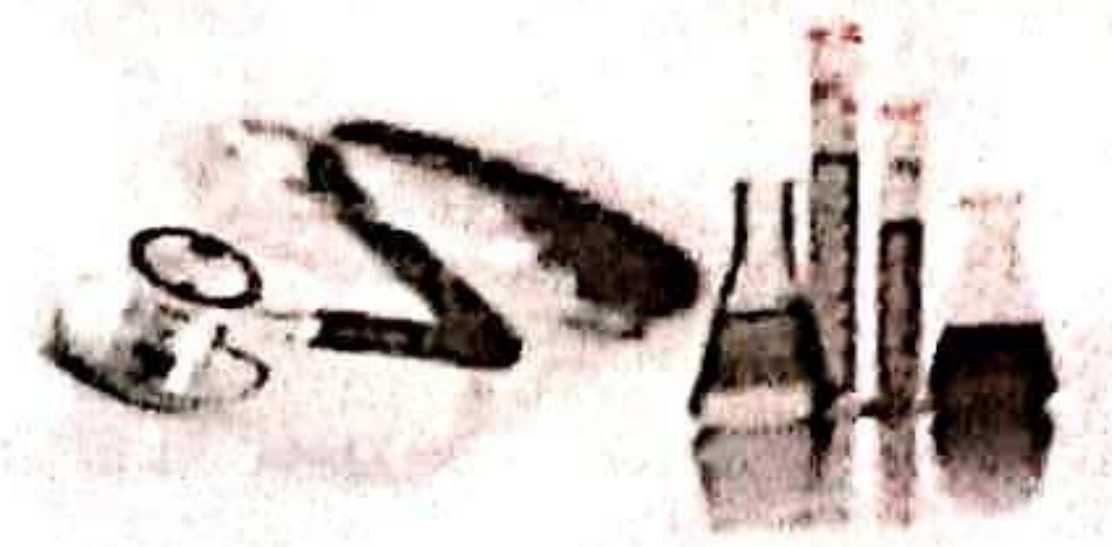
84. The expression of 'Bottom Line' - (JU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) The final step
 b) The end of the road
 c) The last line of a book
 d) The essential point
85. 'Cell to mind' means - (JnU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) fantasize
 b) attend
 c) remember
 d) request
86. 'Cut a sorry figure' means - (JnU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) make a poor impression
 b) feel sorry for what has happen
 c) fruitless task
 d) change slowly
87. 'Fight shy of' means - (JnU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) a feeling of guilty
 b) trying to avoid a person
 c) feel sorry for what has happend
 d) be ruined
88. 'To read between the line' means - (JnU: 15-16) Ans : d
 a) to concentrate
 b) to suspect
 c) to read carefully
 d) to grasp the hidden meaning
89. The idiom 'a hot patato' means - (JnU: 15-16) Ans : a
 a) a current issue
 b) a potato just baked
 c) a burnt potato
 d) an old issue



90. The horror movie scared them out of their - (JnU : 15-16) Ans : a
a) wits b) seats c) lives d) funds
91. I ran into my teacher at the wedding last night. (JnU : 14-15) Ans : a
a) i meet b) i showed my respect
c) i talked to d) i avoided
92. Choose the correct meaning of the phrase 'Stumbling block' (JnU : 14-15) Ans : d
a) anxiety b) worry c) Disaster d) Obstacle
93. The phrase 'make headway' means - (JnU : 13-14) Ans : b
a) doing hard work b) to make progress c) to make loss d) to find highway
94. 'Wear and tear' means - (JnU : 13-14) Ans : c
a) clothing b) disbursement c) depreciation d) accumulation
95. All his dreams were nipped in the bud. (JnU : 12-13) Ans : d
a) fulfilled b) were like buds of flower
c) cherished well d) destroyed at the very beginning
96. The term 'Lingua franca' is related to - (JnU : 12-13) Ans : c
a) Business b) Paintings c) Language d) Literature
97. 'To fish in the trouble water' means- (JnU : 10-11) Ans : b
a) to indulge in evil conspiracies b) to make personal profit out of disturbance
c) to catch fish in rough water d) to aggravate the situation
98. 'Status quo' means - (JnU : 10-11) Ans : c
a) to change the present state b) bring about new style
c) to maintain as it is d) destroy

BCS Questions

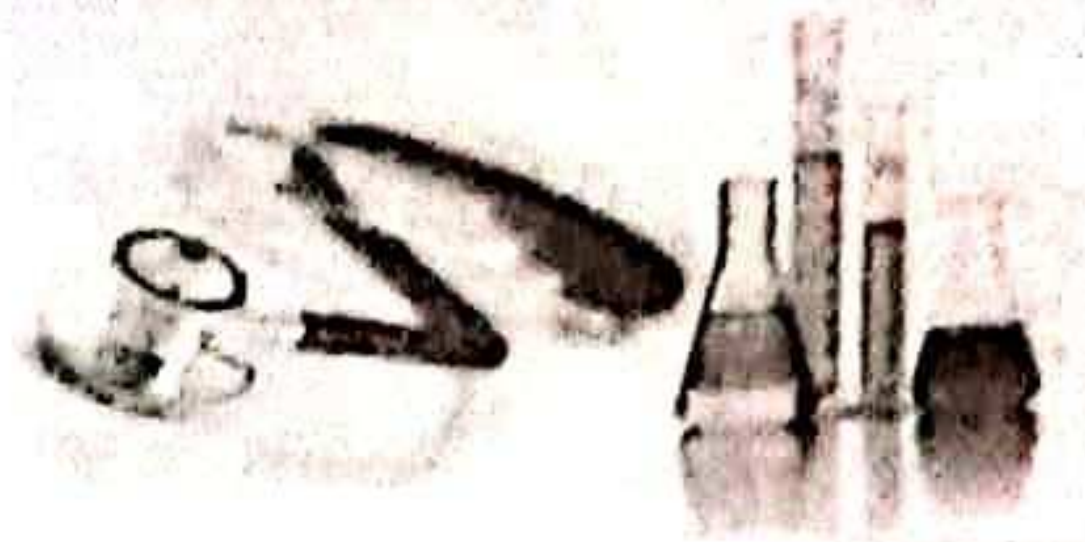
99. He worked with all sincerity. The underlined phrase is - : (37th BCS) Ans : d
a) A noun phrase b) An adjective phrase
c) An infinitive phrase d) An adverbial phrase
100. "To do away with" means- (36th BCS) Ans : c
a) to repeat b) to start c) to get rid of d) to drive off
101. The idiom "A stitch in time saves nine"- refers the importance of — (35th BCS) Ans : b
a) saving lives b) timely action c) saving time d) time tailoring
102. The phrase 'nouveau riche' means- (35th BCS) Ans : b
a) Riche rich b) Well off c) New high class d) New rich
103. 'Call to mind' means- (33rd BCS) Ans : c
a) fantasize b) attend c) remember d) request
104. The expression 'take into account' means- (32nd BCS) Ans : b
a) count numbers b) consider c) think seriously d) asses



105. — his earlier study, the Professor's new study indicates a general warning trend in global weather. (31st BCS) **Ans : b**
 a) In contrast of b) In contrast to c) In contrast by d) In contrast as
106. Only those who are not serious to their success work by—and starts. (31st BCS) **Ans : d**
 a) long odds b) against time c) every inch d) fits
107. 'To raise ones brows' indicate: (30th BCS) **Ans : d**
 a) annoyance b) disapproval c) indifference d) surprise
108. The bad news struck him like a bolt from the - (29th BCS) **Ans : d**
 a) sky b) heavens c) firmament d) blue
109. 'To get along with' means - (28th BCS) **Ans : a**
 a) To adjust b) to accompany c) to interest d) to walk
110. Explain the meaning of 'Bring to pass' - (27th BCS) **Ans : b**
 a) cause to destroy b) cause to gappen
 c) cause to carry out d) cause to convince
111. 'Out and out' means- (26th BCS) **Ans : d**
 a) not at all b) man of outside c) the best d) thoroughly
112. The expression 'after one's own heart' means - (25th BCS) **Ans : d**
 a) to be in low spirit b) to be in high spirit
 c) with complete devotion d) to one's own liking
113. Choose the correct meaning. He eaised his eyebrow at my explanation. (24th BCS) **Ans : a**
 a) show surprise or disapproval b) show agreement
 c) show happiness d) show indifference
114. Give the correct meaning of the phrase 'a maiden speech' (23rd BCS) **Ans : c**
 a) final speech b) middle speech
 c) first speech d) maid servant's speech
115. 'Cul-de-sac' means - (22nd BCS) **Ans : b**
 a) selection b) dead end c) error d) bubble

Self Practice

1. **His most trusted friend proved to be a snake in the grass.**
a) an unreliable persons
b) low and mean
c) a hidden enemy
d) cowardly and brutal
2. **He was in a brown study and did not seem to catch my point.**
a) in his study room
b) absorbed in reading
c) absent-minded
d) in a state of shock
3. **To get into hot waters.**
a) to be impatient
b) to suffer a huge financial loss
c) to get into trouble
d) to be in a confused state of mind
4. **At first blush.**
a) at first sight
b) in the beginning
c) to be the first
d) immediately
5. **To blaze trail**
a) to set on fire
b) to be annoyed
c) to vehemently oppose
d) to initiate work in a movement
6. **A green horn**
a) an envious lady
b) a trainee
c) an inexperienced man
d) a soft hearted man
7. **The opposition failed to — the ruling party's philosophy.**
a) fall in with
b) fall down
c) carry down
d) fall flat on agree
8. **The expression 'look down upon' means.**
a) to love
b) to hate
c) consider
d) to be kind
9. **I ran into my teacher at the wedding last night The underline phrase means.**
a) I meet
b) I showed my respect
c) I talked to
d) I avoided
10. **Fal into line means:**
a) agree
b) disagree
c) honest
d) brave
11. **To keep one's head means:**
a) to save oneself
b) to be self respectful
c) to keep clam
d) none to these
12. **First language means the — language**
a) important
b) main
c) natural
d) official
13. **Choose the appropriate meaning of the idiom swan song.**
a) first work
b) last work
c) middle work
d) early work
14. **Bill of fare' is —.**
a) a chart of bus fare
b) a price list
c) a valuable document
d) a list of dished at restaurant
15. **Boot leg means.**
a) distribute
b) export
c) import
d) smuggle
16. **The bill was passed by the parliament in the teeth of opposition**
a) in the face of
b) by force of
c) cooperation
d) assistance
17. **Iron will?**
a) good health
b) sticks to the point
c) strong determination
d) has high hemoglobin



18. They are sure to steal a march upon their competitors?
 a) outshine b) defy c) challenge d) resist
19. Dog days means?
 a) a period of being carefree b) a period of having youthful flings
 c) a period of misfortune d) hot weather
20. Aware of contrary things means.
 a) alleviate b) dissimulating c) ambivalent d) simulation
21. Wear and tear means.
 a) clothing b) disbursement c) depreciation d) accumulation
22. To read between the lines?
 a) to concentrate b) to suspect
 c) to read carefull d) to grasp the hidden meaning
23. Home maker is —.
 a) a person who builds home b) a person who designs home
 c) a women who manages home d) a male who is a servant in home
24. To lighten the atmosphere means :
 a) to remove darkness b) to bring light
 c) to ease a tense situation d) to make a comedy our of a tragedy
25. They sell books 'at a round rate'. Here, at a round rate means
 a) fixed price b) over price c) low price d) market price
26. নিঃশেষিত এর সঠিক ইংরেজী -
 a) out of doors b) out of order c) out of print d) out of sorts
27. Break neck is -
 a) Persevere b) Persist c) Pursue d) Procrastinate
28. People merely glance at colourless things-
 a) contemplate b) think c) look quickly d) like
29. You have passed-
 a) in a flying manner b) with a flying shirt c) with flying colours d) none
30. 'To flog a dead horse' means
 a) to fight for a lost cause b) to take interest in an obsolete subject
 c) to act in a foolish way d) to treat an incurable patient
31. The word 'daily dally' means -
 a) dilute b) wait c) waste time d) make best use of time
32. To see eye to eye with idiom -
 a) to agree b) to stare friendly c) to be angry d) to take revenge
33. What is the meaning of the expression bottom line -
 a) the final step b) the end of the road
 c) the last line of a book d) the essential point
34. The idiom 'watch our for stands for' -
 a) looking at something b) watching something
 c) be cautious d) inspecting
35. 'Wild goose chase' means -
 a) useless pursuit b) worthless man c) joy and sorrow d) an uneasy situation

36. What is the meaning or the idiom 'a round dozen'?
- a) a little less than a dozen b) a little more than a dozen
c) a full dozen d) round about a dozen
37. Which of the following phrases means, 'to tolerate'?
- a) put up with b) put off c) put up d) put down to
38. 'Riding for a fall' means?
- a) Horse race b) Pleasure trip c) Riding fast d) To act recklessly
39. 'On the eve' of means?
- a) just before b) just after c) beautiful evening d) dark evening
40. What is the meaning of out of the wood?
- a) out of jungle b) out of the bush
c) free from difficulties d) out of the way
41. I cannot understand why she did that, it really does not add up -
- a) does not calculate b) is not mathematics
c) does not make sense d) makes the wrong addition
42. Keep your nose out of something means?
- a) to avoid b) to interfere c) not to smell d) be controlled
43. His poor health is the main road block to his promotion?
- a) obstacle b) worry c) danger d) disaster
44. He seems aggressive but at bottom he is a kind and good natured?
- a) in disguise b) at the end c) secretly d) in reality
45. The party was all but over when we arrived?
- a) in fact b) almost c) about d) truly
46. At a low ebb means -
- a) increasing b) decreasing
c) still d) increasing and decreasing
47. at the outset সঠিক অর্থ হচ্ছে-
- a) প্রারম্ভে b) দেরীতে c) প্রভাতে d) রাত্রে
48. His life is at stake. Here 'at stake'?
- a) free from danger b) endangered c) to be doomed d) out of danger
49. 'Absolute Zero' means -
- a) 0°C temperature b) -273°C temperature
c) Zero mark in examination d) the lowest number
50. The old man works at a snail's pace means -
- a) He works smoothly b) He works carefully c) He works steadily d) He works slowly
51. What is the meaning of the phrase "barking up the wrong tree" -?
- a) Removing the bark of a tree b) felling a worming tree
c) pursuing an incorrect lead d) planting a wrong tree
52. The expression 'brow beating' -
- a) raising eyebrows b) showing indifference
c) showing surprise d) frightening someone
53. "Bird's eye view" means-
- a) A rough idea b) A view of the sky c) Eyes of a birds d) Eyes of bird

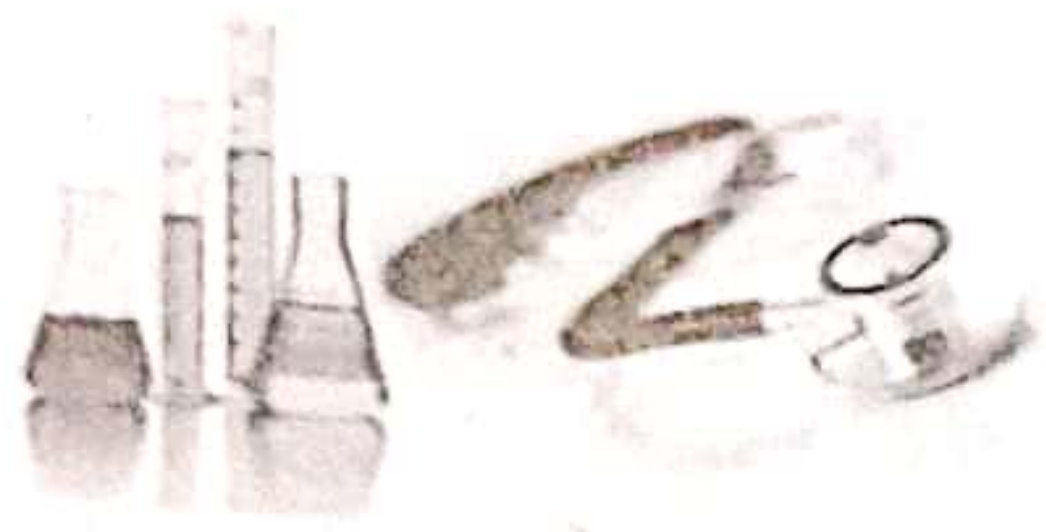


54. A best seller means-
 a) an efficient salesman b) a costly item c) a piece of ornament
 d) a celebrity e) a book that sells in very large number
55. The idiom between the devil and the deep sea?
 a) happy situation b) tempting situation c) difficult situation d) easy situation
56. "Buoyant health" means.
 a) Poor health b) Sound health c) Malnourished d) Very fat
57. "The birds and the bees" means.
 a) The reation between the birds and the bees b) The basic facts about sex
 c) The birds and the bees are good workers d) The basic facts about marriage.
58. Cupboard love means.
 a) flattery b) open love c) show of affection d) reckless love
59. The manager was charged with cooking the accounts.
 a) Preparing false accounts b) illegal business
 c) improper relationship d) creation trouble
60. "Call it a day" means.
 a) open an event b) fix an appointment c) spend the time d) finish work

ANSWER

01. c	11. c	21. c	31. c	41. c	51. c
02. c	12. c	22. d	32. a	42. a	52. c
03. c	13. b	23. c	33. d	43. a	53. a
04. a	14. d	24. c	34. c	44. d	54. e
05. d	15. d	25. a	35. a	45. b	55. c
06. c	16. a	26. d	36. c	46. b	56. b
07. a	17. c	27. c	37. a	47. a	57. b
08. c	18. a	28. c	38. d	48. b	58. c
09. a	19. d	29. c	39. a	49. b	59. a
10. a	20. c	30. b	40. c	50. d	60. d

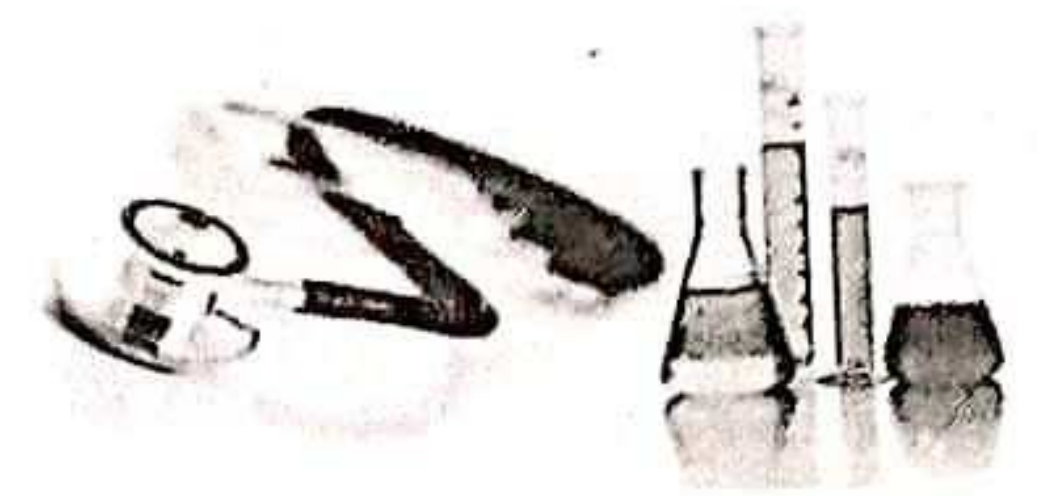
"Certainly! Allah will admit those who believe (in the Oneness of Allah) and do righteous good deeds, to Gardens under which rivers flow (Paradise), while ththose who disbelieve enjoy themselves and eat as cattle eat, and the Fire will be their above ." - Al Quran



APPROPRIATE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. Fill in the blank with an appropriate preposition. "he came — a good family" - Ans : d
(M: 17-18)
a) to b) out c) of d) from
02. "The convict appeared — the court" Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition. Given below- (M : 17-18) Ans : a
a) In b) to c) before d) at
03. Choose the correct sentence- (M : 16-17) Ans : d
a) He died of poison b) He died by overeating
c) He died from cholera d) He died for his country
04. Fill up the gap by appropriate word. "She has no zest — music." (M&D : 15-16) Ans : a
a) for b) in c) on d) to
05. Fill up the gap by appropriate word. "Do not prevent me — going." (M&D : 15-16) Ans : c
a) on b) at c) from d) to
06. Fill up the gap by appropriate word. "He persists disturbing me." (M&D : 15-16) Ans : c
a) on b) at c) in d) with
07. Choose the correct sentence- (M&D : 15-16) Ans : a
a) She believes in ghost b) She believes of ghost
c) She believes on ghost d) She believes at ghost
08. Choose the correct sentence- (M&D : 15-16) Ans : a
a) Open at page 10 b) Open page 10
c) Open page at 10 d) At open page 10
09. Choose the appropriate preposition in the blank "He died — accident." (M&D : 12-13), (M : 06-07) Ans : b
a) at b) by c) for d) of
10. Fill up the gap by appropriate preposition. "Do not hanker — money" (M&D : 11-12) Ans : d
a) to b) on c) for d) after
11. Choose the correct preposition to complete the following sentence. (M&D : 11-12), (M : 05-06) Ans : b
"He lives — honest means"
a) For b) By c) On d) Within
12. Which of the following sentence has the correct use of Preposition? (M: 10-11) Ans : b
a) He usually goes to bed in 11 o' clock.
b) You can't buy it at such price.
c) We were sitting into his bedroom.
d) He was born in a village at the district of Sirajgonj.
13. Which of the following Preposition will be the appropriate replacement of the underlined Preposition to correct this sentence? "We all thirst over happiness" (M : 10-11) Ans : b
a) upon b) after c) to d) about



14. Which of the following preposition is correct? (M: 09-10) Ans : a
 a) He acquiesced in the proposal. b) I am acquainted from him.
 c) He is absorbed on thought. d) I cannot accede in your request.
15. Which of the following sentence is not having appropriate preposition? (M: 07-08) Ans : b
 a) She climbed over the fence. b) He walked across the stage.
 c) Raise your arms above your head. d) I shall come back within an hour.
16. The tree has been blown—by the strong wind. (M: 06-07) Ans : d
 a) up b) out c) off d) away.
17. শূন্যস্থানে কোন preposition টি সঠিক হবে? The old sailor saw his companions fall—dead. (M: 04-05) Ans : c
 a) in b) to c) down d) into
18. শূন্যস্থানে কোন preposition টি সঠিক হবে? I eat that as an excuse — conversation. (M: 04-05) Ans : d
 a) of b) about c) at d) for
19. শূন্যস্থানে কোন preposition টি সঠিক হবে? "The mistake has all been—the teacher's side." (M: 04-05) Ans : b
 a) in b) from c) on d) of
20. শূন্যস্থানে নিচের কোনটি সঠিক হবে? "He was nearly dead—the time he got back home." (M: 04-05) Ans : a
 a) by b) at c) in d) on
21. শূন্যস্থানে পূরণ কর। "He has ensured me—safety." (M: 04-05) Ans : b
 a) with b) of c) for d) at
22. সঠিক preposition বসাত। "A drowning man catches — a straw." (M: 03-04) Ans : a
 a) at b) to c) for d) on
23. সঠিক preposition বসাত। "Do not cry — split milk." (M: 03-04) Ans : a
 a) over b) for c) at d) on
24. সঠিক preposition বসাত। "I shall do it — pleasure." (M: 03-04) (M: 02-03) Ans : a
 a) with b) for c) in d) upon
25. সঠিক preposition দিয়ে শূন্যস্থানে পূরণ কর। "Mati is absent — the class." (M: 02-03) Ans : c
 a) in b) to c) from d) by
26. সঠিক preposition দিয়ে শূন্যস্থানে পূরণ কর। "He is afraid — the dog." (M: 02-03) Ans : c
 a) by b) for c) of d) to
27. Fill in the blank with an appropriate preposition. Given below: Ans : b
 I found the place — My liking (D : 17-18)
 a) to b) for c) with d) on
28. Fill in the blank with an appropriate preposition given below: (D : 17-18) Ans : b
 The food is not---- my taste.
 a) for b) to c) in d) with

29. Which of the following sentence is having appropriate preposition? (D: 07-08)
 a) I flew to London in Thursday. b) He usually goes to bed on 11 O'clock. **Ans : d**
 c) Badal was born in February. d) I bought these shoes for 500 Taka.
30. Fill in the blank with appropriate word/ preposition. (D: 06-07)
 "He fall — in his house and has been in bed — last two days."
 a) of : for b) down : for c) for : from d) of : from **Ans : b**
31. I am looking — a good job. (D: 05-06)
 a) for b) into c) up d) after **Ans : a**
32. Rowshan was admitted — the 1st year MBBS course in Comilla Medical College. (D: 05-06)
 a) in b) to c) of d) into **Ans : b**
33. The girl burst — tears. (D: 05-06)
 a) into b) on c) with d) in **Ans : a**

APPROPRIATE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Preposition : যে word noun বা pronoun-এর পূর্বে বসে তার সাথে sentence এর অপর word-এর সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে তাকে preposition বলে। যেমন: My friend is **in** his office. এখানে in হলো preposition এবং his office হলো object. সাধারণত preposition এর পরে object থাকে। যেখানে **preposition** এর পরে **object** থাকে না সে ক্ষেত্রে **preposition adverb** হিসাবে গণ্য হয়। যেমন: A beggar is standing outside এখানে object নেই বলে **outside** হলো adverb.

Classification of preposition

1. Simple Preposition : one word.

e.g. : on, of, off, from etc

2. **Double Preposition** : দুটো single preposition যখন একত্রে যুক্ত হয়ে একটি preposition এর ন্যায় আচরণ করে।

e.g. : into (in+to), within

(with+in)

3. Compound Preposition :

Noun/Adjective/Adverb এর পূর্ব simple যুক্ত হয় যে Preposition গঠিত হয়। এ ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত 'on' এর স্থলে 'a' এবং 'by' এর স্থানে 'b' বা 'be' বসে।

e.g. : across (on+cross), about (on+by+out), behind (by+hind)

4. **Phrase Preposition** : দুই বা ততোধিক preposition মিলে একটি preposition রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

e.g. : on account of, in front of etc

5. Participle Preposition : present participle or past participle যদি preposition ন্যায় ব্যবহৃত হয়।

e.g. : considering his age, he was pardoned

6. Disguise preposition : অনেক সময় on, at, of এর পরিবর্তে 'a' বা 'o' ব্যবহৃত হয়। এরূপ 'a' বা 'o' কে disguise preposition বলে।

e.g. : It is six o'clock. Here 'o' means of.

Detached Preposition

অনেক সময় Interrogative Pronoun (বা Adverb) বা Relative Pronoun (বা Adverb) এর সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত Preposition উহাদের পূর্বে না বসে বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে উহাদের পরে বসে। এরূপ Preposition কে Detached বলে। যেমন:

Where has he come from? What is Jessore famous for?

Other Parts of speech used as preposition :

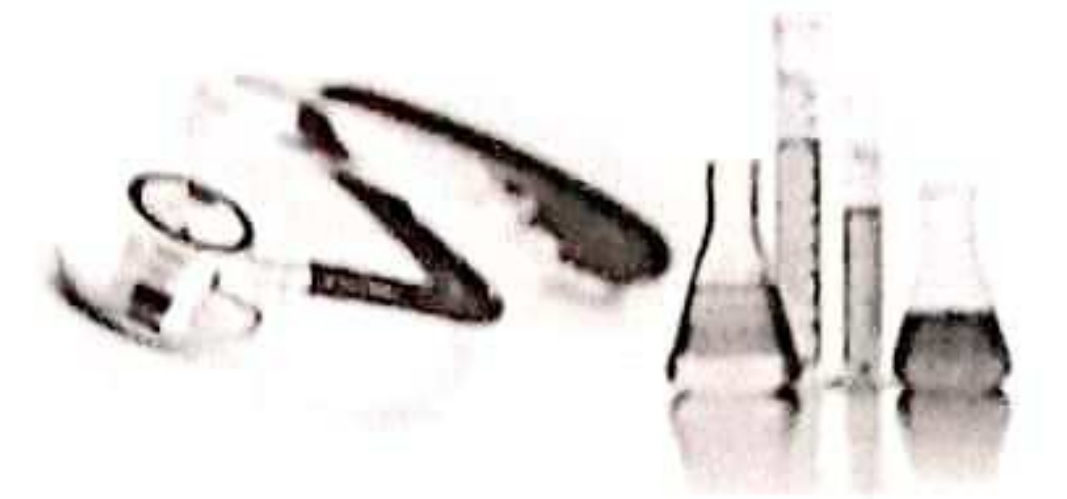
Noun : Despite his willingness, he could not attend the meeting.

Adjective : I live near my college.

Verb : All run away save he.

Conjunction : None but the graduated should apply.

Participle : The old man saw the people walking past him.



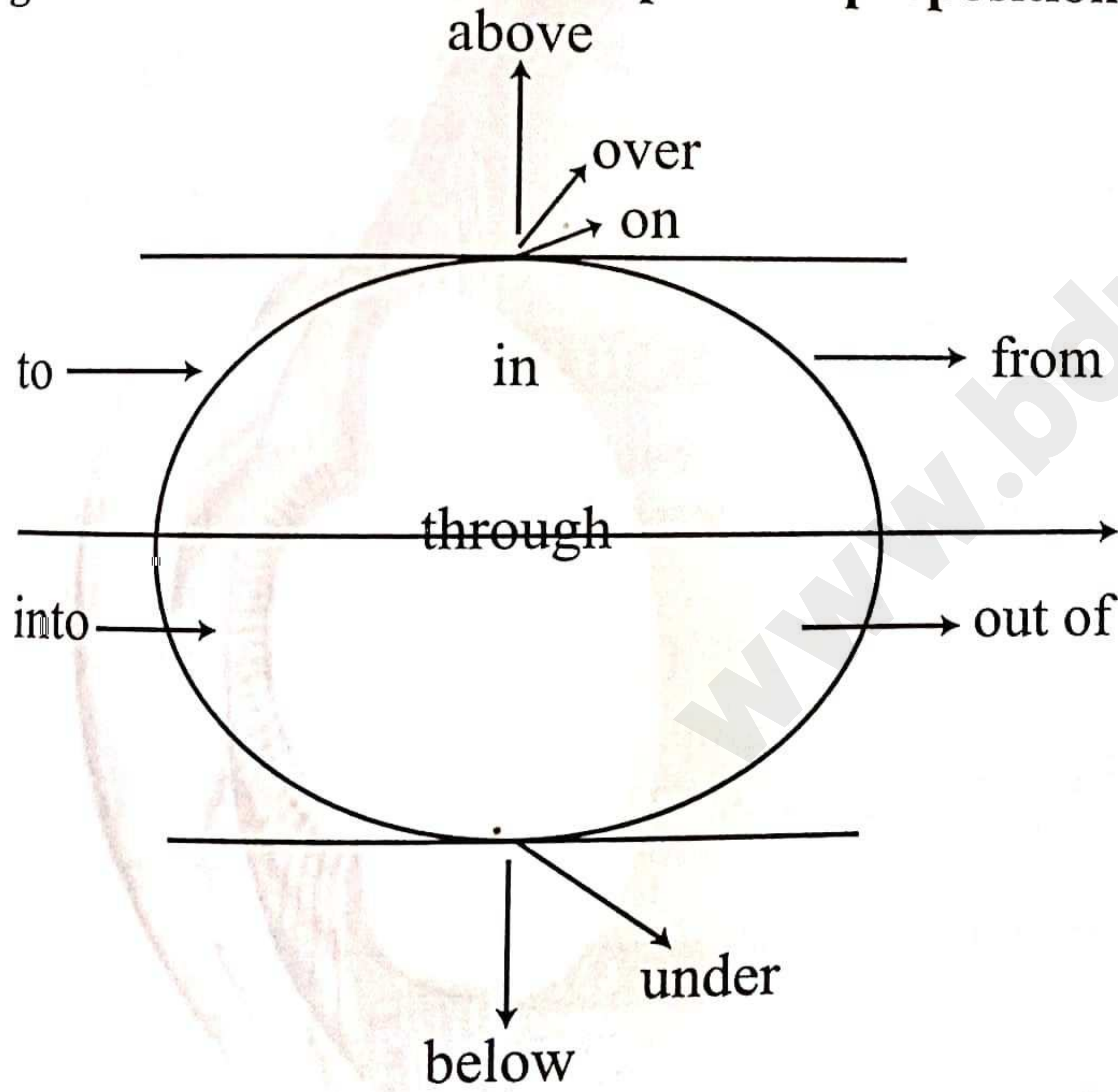
The same word may be an adverb or preposition
 কিছু কিছু word কখনও Adverb কখনও Preposition রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়। ব্যবহারের ভিন্নতার জন্য মূলতঃ এদের পার্থক্য হয়ে থাকে। এরা যখন Object গ্রহণ করে তখন এদেরকে Preposition বলে। আর Object গ্রহণ না করে তখন Noun, Pronoun ও Interjection ব্যতীত অন্যান্য Parts of Speech কে modify করে তাদেরকে Adverb বলে।

Up: He went up (Adverb)
 Jerry went up the hill (Preposition)

Down: I sat down. (Adverb)
 Tears ran down her face. (Preposition)

On: I walked on. (Adverb)
 He put the book on the table. (Preposition)

Diagrammatic use of some important prepositions:



- To = কোন দিকে গতি বোঝালে।
- From = To এর বিপরীত বোঝালে।
- In = ভেতরে স্থির বোঝালে।
- Into = ভেতরের দিকে গতি বোঝালে।
- Out of = Into-এর বিপরীত বোঝালে।
- On = কোন কিছু উপরে অবিচ্ছিন্নভাবে থাকবে বোঝালে।
- Over = কোন কিছু উপরে বিচ্ছিন্নভাবে গতি থাকলে।
- Above = কোন কিছু বিচ্ছিন্নভাবে উপরে আছে এবং অধিক দূরত্ব বোঝালে।
- Under = অবিচ্ছিন্নভাবে নিচে আছে বোঝালে।
- Below = বিচ্ছিন্নভাবে নিচে বোঝালে।

Special Preposition

than ও but উভয়ই Conjunction কিন্তু কখনও Preposition রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তখন তাদেরকে Special Preposition বলে।

than সাধারণতঃ তুলনা বুঝাতে Noun বা Pronoun এর পূর্বে Preposition রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমনঃ
 I am older than her.
 Nobody understands the situation better than he.
 None but the virtuous are blessed.

Preposition- এর ব্যবহারসমূহঃ

OF

- ঘাটতি বোঝাতে : We are still short of the fund.
- গর্বিত বোঝাতে : The mother was proud of her son.
- ভীত অর্থে : He is afraid of the dog.
- দায়িত্বশীল বোঝাতে : Be mindful of your duties.
- সচেতনতা বোঝাতে : Children are warned of danger.
- প্রায়শ্চিত্ত করা অর্থে : Saiful repented of his sins.
- ধারণ ক্ষমতার পূর্ণতা বোঝাতে : Please give me a glass of water.
- মৃত্যুর কারণ বোঝাতে : He died of fever.
- অধিকার বোঝাতে : This is the Holy Quran of my sister.
- কোন কিছু দিয়ে তৈরী বোঝাতে : The chair is made of wood.
- নিশ্চিত করা অর্থে : He has ensured of safety to me.
- নিস্তার পাওয়া বোঝাতে : He gets rid of all problems.

AT

- ছোট স্থানের পূর্বে : I live at Mohakhali in Dhaka.
- নির্দিষ্ট সীমা বোঝাতে : We walked at the end of the pond.
- অবস্থান বোঝাতে : Shamim is at his Madrasha.
- নির্দিষ্ট স্থিরবিন্দু বোঝাতে : Please open at page 20.
- নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে বোঝাতে : Mamun will come here at 8pm.
- তাকানো বা লক্ষ্য করার ক্ষেত্রে : Look at the mosque.
- মূল্য বোঝাতে : Rice sells at 40 taka per kg.
- মাত্রা বোঝাতে : The car ran at 100 miles per hour.

BY

- উপায়/অবলম্বন বোঝাতে : He lives by honest means.
- নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগেই বোঝাতে : I will come back by 5 PM.
- পাশে বোঝাতে : He sat by the fire.
- 'মেনে চলা' অর্থে : He promised to abide by all the rules of Khulna Retina.
- অনুসারে বা অনুযায়ী অর্থে : What is the time by your watch?
- শপথ বোঝাতে : He swore by Allah that he would not steal anymore.
- ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে : His health is improving day by day.
- যাতায়াত বা গমন কোন মাধ্যমে বা বাহনে বোঝালে :
 I will go there by train/bus/boat/launch
 (ব্যতিক্রম- On foot, on horse back, on bi-cycle হয়)
- নিজ নিজ অর্থে : She lives by herself.
- পরিমাপ বোঝাতে : The office of Khulna Retina is 70 feet by 30 feet.
- অতিক্রম করা হয়েছে অর্থে : He passed by but did not notice me.

TO

নির্দিষ্ট বিষয়ে মতামত অর্থে : Can you suggest an alternative to this proposal?

অধিকতর পছন্দনীয় বোঝাতে : Many prefer donating money to distributing clothes.

বিরোধ অর্থে : He is always hostile to my plan.

অনুযায়ী বোঝাতে : It is brought to my choice.

সিদ্ধান্তে আসা অর্থে : He jumped to a conclusion.

দিক নির্দেশ করা বোঝাতে : He has gone to mosque.

কাছে বা নিকটে বোঝাতে : He came to me.

উদ্দেশ্য অর্থ বোঝাতে : Send the holy Quran to Shamim.

সময় বাকি আছে অর্থ বোঝাতে : It is ten minutes to ten.

অনুপাত বোঝাতে : Four to one he will succeed in the game.

WITH

আনন্দের সহিত অর্থে : I shall do it with pleasure.

কোন বিষয়ে কারও সাথে একমত হওয়া অর্থে : The employer failed to reach an agreement with his workers.

তর্ক করা অর্থে : She argued with me about the matter.

জড়িত অর্থে : He was arrested with a charge of murder.

সরবরাহ অর্থে : They provided him with food.

পরিপূর্ণ অর্থে : The house is infested with rat.

খাপ খাওয়ানো অর্থে : She can not adapt herself with new situations.

কোন কিছু দ্বারা বা দিয়ে অর্থে : He killed a rat with a stick.

সত্ত্বেও অর্থে : With all his weakness, he does the work.

কারো প্রতি রাগ বোঝাতে : The other sailors were angry with the old man.

সামঞ্জস্য বোঝাতে : The behaviour of our politician does not accord with their stated principles.

FOR

মৃত্যুবরণ করা (উৎসর্গ করা) অর্থে : The man has died for the religion.

খ্যাতি অর্থে : He has the reputation for being an honest man.

বয়সের সহিত তুলনীয় অর্থে : His bones and muscles are too large for his age.

কোন কারণবশতঃ অর্থে : Anik couldn't go out for rain.

কারো পক্ষে বোঝাতে : Rasheda will fight for Jahid.

সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি বোঝাতে : It has been raining for two hours.

সত্ত্বেও অর্থ বোঝাতে : For all his riches, he is unhappy.

কারও পরিবর্তে কিছু করা বোঝাতে : Asha acted for Mim.

বিনিময় বোঝাতে : Allah has bought the lives and wealth of the Muslims for jannah.

উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে : I shall do it for pleasure.

অন্বেষণ করা অর্থে : I am looking for a good job.

জীবিকার তাগিদ বোঝাতে : The day labourer depends on his day's earning for survival.

IN

কোন বড় স্থানের আগে : I live at Boyra in Khulna.

অবজ্ঞা অর্থে : He was found for neglect in doing his duty.

সাফল্য অর্থে : I congratulate you on your success in the exam.

আগ্রহ অর্থে : My brother has no interest in music.

কোন বিষয়ে অভিজ্ঞতা অর্থে : You have no experience in this matter.

দারিদ্রতায় মৃত্যুবরণ করা অর্থে : He has died in poverty.

সময় বোঝাতে বা কোন সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝাতে : Please return the book in time.

মাসের নাম বা সালের নামের পূর্বে : He will go in April.

কোন বিষয়ে বা ভাষায় বোঝাতে : Wali reads in English.

পোশাক পরিচ্ছদগত অবস্থা বোঝাতে : He isn't in uniform.

কোন স্থানে উপস্থিতি/অনুপস্থিতি বোঝাতে : Misty is absent in the class.

ABOUT

প্রায় অর্থ বোঝাতে : Now it is about 10 pm

কোন বিষয় সম্বন্ধে কিছু করা বা বলা বোঝাতে : He is telling me about his career.

চারিদিকে অর্থ বোঝাতে : There is a lake about the city.

উপলক্ষ্য অর্থে : He came to my house about that matter.

কোন বিষয়ে অনুভূতি বোঝাতে : He fantasized about winning the lottery.

OFF

বিচ্ছিন্ন অর্থ বোঝাতে : Switch the fan off.

দূরে অর্থ বোঝাতে : Be off from here.

UNDER

কারো অধীনে বোঝাতে : The man works under me.

অবিচ্ছিন্নভাবে কোন কিছু নিচে আছে বোঝাতে : The pen is under the book.

BELOW

কোন পর্যায়ের নিচে বোঝাতে : They live below the middle class status.

নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ বা সংখ্যার কম বোঝাতে : Mamun got below 80 marks in English.

BESIDE

পাশে বোঝালে : She sat **beside** me.

BESIDES

এছাড়াও বোঝাতে : I have another shirt **besides** this.

DOWN

উপর থেকে নিচের দিকে বোঝাতে : He fell **down** from the tree.

মৃত্যুমুখে পতিত হওয়া অর্থে : The old sailor saw his companions fall **down** death.

পড়ে যাওয়া বোঝাতে : He fall **down** in his room and has been in bed for last two days.

THROUGH

ভিতর দিয়ে বোঝাতে : He will go **through** the forest.

THAN

Than মূলত conjunction, তবে preposition হিসেবেও ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে : He did nothing else **than** laugh.

INTO

বাহির হতে ভিতরের দিকে বোঝালে : He went **into** the room.

কোথাও ভর্তি হওয়া বোঝাতে : Anik was admitted **into** KMC

কান্নার তীব্রতা বোঝাতে : The girl burst **into** tears.

কোন কিছু থেকে অবসর নেয়া বোঝাতে : He has retired from business and moved **into** private life completely.

WITHIN

নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝালে : I'll come back **within** 1 hour.

BETWEEN

দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে বোঝালে :

Divide the mangoes **between** the two boys.

AMONG

দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে বোঝালে :

Divide the apple **among** the children.

BENEATH

নিচে বা নিচের দিকে বোঝাতে :

You may see many villages **beneath** the hill.

OVER

আক্ষেপ বোঝাতে : Do not cry **over** split milk.

টেলিফোন যোগাযোগ বোঝাতে : Rizvi requested Rini **over** telephone to attend the meeting.

FROM

কারো পক্ষ থেকে/দিক থেকে বোঝাতে :

The mistake has all been **from** the teacher's side.

ON

কোন কিছুতে প্রতিবিম্ব বোঝাতে : She looked at her reflection **on** the mirror.

কোন কিছুর উপর নির্ভর করা বোঝাতে : The day labourer depends **on** his day's earnings for survival.

কবিতা

“সনে, মাসে, ‘in’, দিন, তারিখে ‘on’ একে বলে Preposition”

সন = in, e.g. - in 2018 তারিখ = on, e.g. - on 6 March

Prepositions of Time (In, On, At)

IN	ON	AT
In February	On Monday	At 4:30 pm
In Spring	On 6 March	At 3 o'clock
In the summer	On 22Dec.2012	At noon
In 2014	On Christmas Day	At dinnertime
In the next week	On your birthday	At bedtime
In the future	On New Year's Eve	At the moment
In the morning	On Bid	At lunch time
In five minutes	On 10th May	At dawn, At dusk
In the Middle ages	On holiday	At present
In a week	On time	At five (at the age of five)

Prepositions of Place (In, On, At)

IN	ON	AT
In a box	On the floor	At the entrance
In a building	On the carpet	At the crossroads
In a car	On a page	At the top of the page
In Paris	On the wall	At the bus stop
In the garden	On the ceiling	At the corner
In a village	On the plate	At 20 Indira road
In bed	On the door	At a party
In a hospital	On the list	At school
In a newspaper	On the Burigonga	At the airport
In Asia	On the island	At office

Some other common uses of (At / On / In)

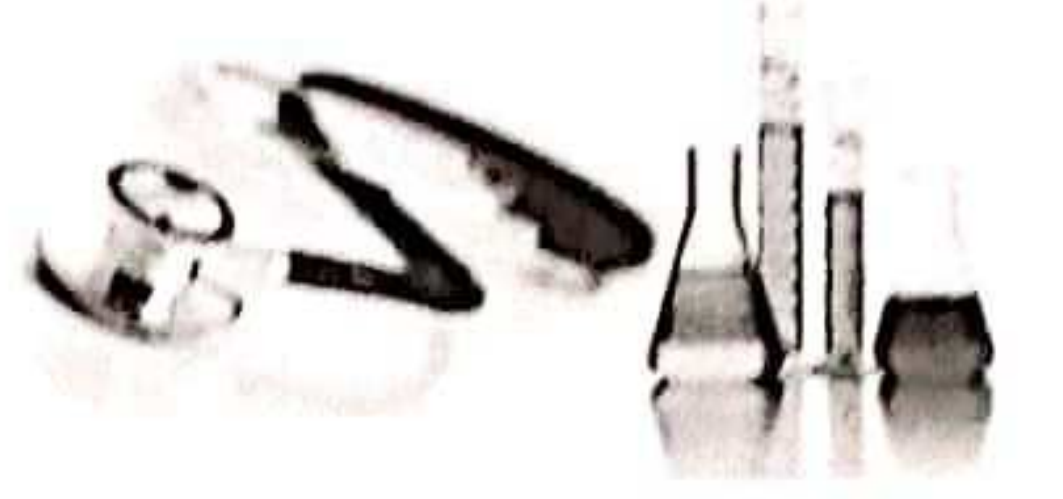
IN	ON	AT
In an elevator	On a plane	At university
In the sky	On a bicycle	At the top
In the street	On the radio	At the bottom
In a row	On the left	At the side
In a boat	On a horse	At reception
In a car	On a boat	At home
In a taxi	On a bus	At work
In a helicopter	On a train	At school
In a line	On the tree	At the court
In a letter	On the notice board	At the door

Appropriate Prepositions

Sentence এ Appropriate preposition ব্যবহার করার তেমন ধরাবাধা নিয়ম নেই। ইংরেজী Idiom অনুযায়ী কতগুলি word এর পরে বিশেষ বিশেষ preposition বসে। এই সকল preposition কে appropriate preposition বলে। মনে রাখা প্রয়োজন preposition এর সঠিক ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে অনুশীলনের বিকল্প নেই।

A

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Abide by (মেনে চলা) | : He promised to abide by the laws of the college. |
| Abide with (সঙ্গে থাকা) | : He abides with me. |
| Abide in (বাস করা) | : Adnan abides in Dhaka. |
| Abound with (ভরপুর থাকা) | : This pond abounds with fishes. |
| Abound in (প্রচুর পরিমাণ) | : Crocodiles abound in the Sundarbans. |
| Accuse of (দোষী সাব্যস্ত হওয়া) | : The man was accused of theft. |
| Accustomed to (অভ্যস্ত) | : I am accustomed to such a life. |
| Adhere to (লেগে থাকা) | : I still adhere to my plan. |
| Adept in (দক্ষ) | : Saiful is adept in swimming. |
| Accomplished in (গুণাবিত) | : She is accomplished in a set of excellent qualities. |
| Account for (কারণ দর্শানো) | : I cannot account for my failure. |



Adapted from (গৃহীত)	: This line is adapted from the poem "Patriotism"
Addicted to (খারাপ কাজে আসক্ত হওয়া)	: Shahed is addicted to gambling.
Absent from (অনুপস্থিত)	: He was absent from the class.
Ashamed of (লজিত)	: He is ashamed of his bad behaviour.
Aspiration after (উচ্চাশা)	: I have no aspiration after riches.
Admit into (প্রবেশ করতে দেয়া)	: The teacher did not admit the student into the class.
Aim at (কোন বস্তুর প্রতি লক্ষ্য রাখা)	: The hunter aimed at a deer.
Adjourn for (মূলতবী রাখা)	: The court was adjourned for a week.
Appetite for (ক্ষুধা)	: I have no appetite for food.
Ambition for (উচ্চাকাঙ্খা)	: I have no ambition for leadership.
Amenable to (বাধ্য)	: He is not amenable to reason.
Acquainted with (পরিচিত)	: I am acquainted with him.
Absorbed in (মগ্ন)	: He is absorbed in deep meditation.
Approve of (অনুমোদন করা)	: The committee approved of our proposal.
Afraid of (ভীত হওয়া)	: He is afraid of the dog.
Adjacent to (সংলগ্ন)	: His house is adjacent to mine.
Aloof from (দূরে থাকা)	: Keep aloof from such friends.
Adequate to (পর্যাপ্ত)	: This amount is adequate to our wants
Allot to (বন্টন করা)	: Twenty shares were allotted to me.
Adverse to (প্রতিকূল)	: Your plan is adverse to our interests.
Authority on (কোন বিষয়ের উপর কর্তৃত্ব)	: I have no authority on this matter.
Authority over (ব্যক্তির উপর কর্তৃত্ব)	: He has no authority over his sons.
Authority for (অধিকার)	: What is your authority for such a statement?
Anxious about (চিন্তিত)	: I am not anxious about my result.
Anxious to (খুবই ইচ্ছুক)	: I am anxious to find a better job.
Attack by (কোন ব্যক্তি দ্বারা আক্রান্ত হওয়া)	: We were attacked by a gang of robbers.
Attack with (কোন রোগে আক্রান্ত হওয়া)	: Wasif was attacked with fever.
Affection for (স্নেহ)	: I have a great affection for my younger brother
Abstain from (বিরত থাকা)	: We should abstain from bad company.
Accompanied by (সঙ্গী হওয়া)	: Accompanied by the neighbours we went on a picnic.
Accompanied with (সাথে)	: They will get a lunch box accompanied with a soft drink.
Agree with (ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে একমত হওয়া)	: He agreed with me to go on a business.
Agree to (প্রস্তাবের ক্ষেত্রে একমত হওয়া)	: He agreed to my proposal.
Antipathy to (বিদ্বেষ)	: I have an antipathy to smoking.
Avail of (সুযোগ গ্রহণ করা)	: Bushra availed herself of the opportunity.
Anxiety for (উদ্বেগতা)	: I have no anxiety for his safety.
Admit to (ভর্তি করা)	: He is admitted to class xi.
Admit into (প্রবেশাধিকার দেওয়া)	: He was admitted into the room.
Admit of (স্বীকৃতি পাওয়া)	: Your conduct admits of no excuse.

Born in (জন্ম)
 Born of (জাত)
 Born to (জন্ম দেওয়া)
 Bare of (শূণ্য)
 Based on (ভিত্তিতে স্থাপিত)
 Bent on (ঝোঁক বিশিষ্ট)
 Beware of (সাবধান হওয়া)
 Burdened with (ভারাক্রান্ত)
 Boast of (গর্ব করা)
 Bound for (কোন স্থানের উদ্দেশ্যে যাত্রা করা)
 Belong to (অধিকারভুক্ত)
 Bereft of (বঞ্চিত)
 Burst into (কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া)
 Burst out (হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া)
 Beset with (বেষ্টিত)
 Bear with (সহ্য করা)
 Blind of (দৃষ্টিশক্তিতে অন্ধ)
 Blind to (দোষের প্রতি অন্ধ)
 Believe in (বিশ্বাস করা)
 Beneficial to (উপকারী)
 Bequeath to (উইলের দ্বারা দিয়ে যাওয়া)
 Bias towards (বিরাগ)
 Border on (নিকটবর্তী হওয়া)
 Bestow on (প্রদান করা)
 Bar to (বাধা)

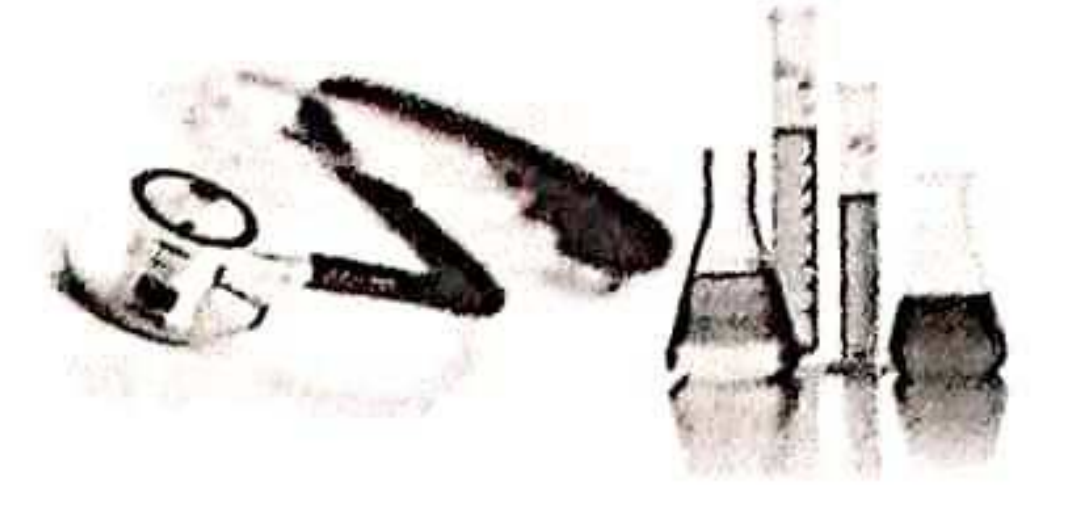
Care for (গ্রাহ্য করা)
 Care of (যত্ন)
 Call in (ডেকে আনা)
 Call at (গিয়ে দেখা করা)
 Comply with (সম্মত হওয়া)
 Condemn to, for (অপরাধী বলে রায় দেওয়া)
 Conducive to (উপকারী)
 Congenial to (অনুকূল)
 Covetous of (লোলুপ)
 Contrary to (বিরুদ্ধে)
 Control over (শাসন)
 Concentrate on (কেন্দ্রীভূত)
 Confide in (বিশ্বাস)
 Confide to (বিশ্বাস করে বলা)

B

: I was born in Khulna.
 : I was born of middle class family.
 : A female child was born to her.
 : The tree is bare of leaves.
 : What he says is based on truth.
 : She is bent on going.
 : Beware of the mad dog.
 : He is burdened with a big family.
 : He is boast of his smartness.
 : The ship is bound for Chittagong.
 : The pen belongs to me.
 : The villagers are bereft of modern facilities.
 : She burst into tears.
 : She burst out laughing.
 : He is beset with dangers.
 : I can not bear with such an insult.
 : She is blind of one eye.
 : She is blind to her daughter's fault.
 : I believe in God.
 : Exercise is beneficial to health
 : I bequeathed my all to him.
 : Headmaster is bias towards my result.
 : Your behaviour borders on modesty.
 : May Allah bestow his blessings on you.
 : There is no bar to his trying for the post.

C

: He does not care for anybody.
 : Take care of your health.
 : Call in a doctor.
 : He called me at the hospital.
 : He complied with my request.
 : He was condemned to death for murder.
 : Early rising is conducive to health.
 : This climate is not congenial to his health.
 : They are covetous of dowry.
 : Your opinion is contrary to my thought.
 : He has no control over his son.
 : Concentrate on your studies.
 : All should confide in religion.
 : He confided the matter to me.



Confident of (আশান্বিত)
 Congratulate on (অভিনন্দন জানানো)
 Consist of (গঠিত)
 Consist in (নিহিত)
 Content with (সন্তুষ্ট)
 Capable of (যোগ্যতাসম্পন্ন)
 Callous to (অনুভূতিহীন)
 Clue to (সূত্র)
 Certificate of (সপ্রমাণ করা, সাক্ষ্য দেওয়া)
 Coincide with (সাদৃশ হওয়া)
 Commit to (মুখস্ত করা, সমর্পণ করা)
 Convert into (পরিবর্তিত করা)
 Convert to (অন্য ধর্মে দীক্ষিত হওয়া)
 Cope with (সামলানো)
 Confuse with (তালগোল পাকানো)
 Conspicuous for (প্রসিদ্ধ)
 Cling to (লেগে থাকা)
 Close to (সন্নিকটে)
 Comment on/upon (মন্তব্য করা)
 Convict of (দোষী সাব্যস্ত হওয়া)
 Common to (সাধারণ)
 Competent for (যোগ্য)
 Conceal from (লুকানো)

: I am confident of my success.
 : I congratulate you on your success.
 : My family is consisted of five members.
 : Happiness consists in contentment.
 : I am contented with my achievement.
 : He is not capable of hard work.
 : He is callous to my suffering.
 : Find out the clue to the mystery.
 : I want a certificate of character.
 : Your story coincides with my story.
 : Commit the passage to memory.
 : The magician converted rice into wheat.
 : Yousuf Yohana converted to Muslim.
 : How can you cope with the problem?
 : He confused pride with vanity.
 : She was conspicuous for her memory.
 : Cling to books.
 : The game is close to an end.
 : They commented on the plot.
 : The poor boy was convicted of theft.
 : This rule is common to all.
 : Habib is competent for the post.
 : Do not conceal it from me.

D

Die of (রোগে মারা যাওয়া)
 Die by (দুর্ঘটনায় মারা যাওয়া)
 Die from (কোন কিছু প্রভাবে মারা যাওয়া)
 Die for (জীবন উৎসর্গ করা)
 Die out (বিলীন হওয়া)
 Die away (দূর্বল হওয়া)
 Dedicate to (উৎসর্গ করা)
 Deficient in (কাঁচা)
 Deprive of (বঞ্চিত হওয়া)
 Deal out (বন্টন করা)
 Deal in (ব্যবসা করা)
 Deal with (ব্যবহার করা)
 Defer to (স্থগিত করা)
 Disgrace to (লজ্জার কারণ)
 Disagree with (একমত না হওয়া)
 Divide into (বিভক্ত করা)
 Demur to (আপত্তি তোলা)

: He died of dengue fever.
 : Zakir died by accident.
 : Ali died from overeating/hunger.
 : Soldiers are ready to die for the country.
 : Morality is dying out gradually.
 : The man died away for hunger.
 : Tamim dedicated a century to his father.
 : He is deficient in physics.
 : Rashed is deprived of all properties.
 : He deals out equal justice to all.
 : He deals in rice.
 : You should deal with him cordially.
 : The discussion was deferred to the next meeting.
 : She is a disgrace to her family.
 : I disagree with you.
 : Divide the stick into five pieces.
 : Do not demur to my request.

Demand for (চাহিদা)
Distrust of (অবিশ্বাস)
Dwell upon/on (আলোচনা করা)
Dwell in (বাস করা)
Distinct from (স্বতন্ত্র)
Devoid of (বর্জিত)
Dawn on (পরিস্কার হওয়া)
Desist from (বিরত থাকা)
Dissent from (মত পার্থক্য হওয়া)
Deviate from (পথভ্রষ্ট হওয়া)

: There is demand for English.
: There is reason for your distrust of him.
: They dwelt on terrorism.
: Jane dwells in village.
: The students are distinct from one another.
: He is devoid of common sense.
: At first, be dawn on your idea.
: He desisted from the attempt.
: Afra dissents from your views.
: Do not deviate from moral character.

E

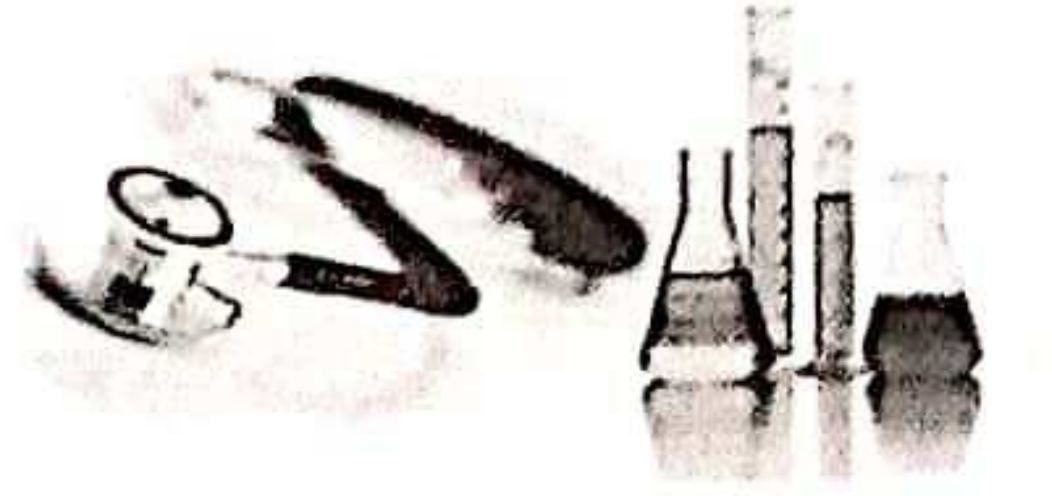
Engaged to (বাগদত্তা)
Engaged in (নিমগ্ন)
Endowed with (অলংকৃত হওয়া)
Expert at (দক্ষ)
Expose to (দেখানো বা প্রকাশ করা)
Envy of (ঈর্ষা)
Exile from (নির্বাসিত)
Eligible for (উপযুক্ত)
Emerge from (বের হওয়া)
Exempt from (অব্যহতি দেয়া)
Exhausted with (ক্লান্ত)
Essential to (অত্যাৱশ্যক)
End in (শেষ হওয়া)
Encroach on (অনধিকার প্রবেশ)
Eager for (আগ্রহী)
Eligible for (যোগ্য)
Expect from, of (প্রত্যাশা)
Excel in (শ্রেষ্ঠ প্রতিপন্ন হওয়া)
Escape from (নিকৃতি)
Elicit from (গুপ্ত কিছু বের করা)

: She is engaged to a doctor.
: He is engaged in reading a book.
: Ideal men are endowed with morality.
: I am expert at violin.
: They exposed the report to the criminal.
: I have envy of her property.
: He was exiled from the country.
: I am eligible for the post.
: Smoke emerges from the kitchen.
: I was exempted from checking tickets.
: He is exhausted with watching TV.
: Studying is essential to good result.
: All his efforts ended in smoke.
: Hindi music encroached on our Bengali culture.
: He is eager for doing job.
: He is not eligible for the post.
: I do not expect this from/of her.
: I want excel in football.
: There is no escape from death.
: The police elicited information from the criminal.

F

Faith in (বিশ্বাস)
Faith with (বিশ্বস্ততা)
Faithful to (বিশ্বাসী)
Foreign to (সম্বন্ধহীন, অবান্তর)
Fit for (উপযুক্ত)
Fatigue with (ক্লান্ত)
Fatal to (ভয়াবহ)
Fruitless of (নিষ্ফল)

: Keep faith in God.
: He has broken faith with me.
: The dog is faithful to its master.
: Curiosity is foreign to this character.
: I am fit for the post.
: He is fatigue with hard work.
: The fault is fatal to his career.
: His labour is fruitless of any gain.



Fruitful in (ফলপ্রসূ, উৎপাদনক্ষম)
 Filled with (পূর্ণ)
 Fascination for (মোহ)
 Favourable to (অনুকূল)
 False to (বিশ্বাস যাতক)
 Feed on (খেয়ে বাঁচা)
 Fire at (গুলি করা)
 Free from (বিপদমুক্ত)

: My plan is fruitful in gaining success.
 : The glass is filled with water
 : He has fascination for property.
 : His proposal is favourable to my business.
 : Kardi was not false to the 'Maratha'.
 : Cows feed on grass.
 : Police fired at the criminal.
 : My life is free from anxieties.

G

Glance at (তাকানো)
 Glance over (চোখ বুলানো)
 Good at (দক্ষ)
 Grateful to (কৃতজ্ঞ)
 Grumble at (অসন্তোষ প্রকাশ করা)
 Guess at (অনুমান করা)
 Guard against (সতর্ক থাকা)
 Guilty of (অপরাধী)
 Glory in (গর্ব করা)
 Glad of (আনন্দিত)
 Grieve from (শোক করা)
 Grieve at (দুঃখিত)
 Grief for (শোক)
 Greedy of (লোভী)

: I glanced at the building.
 : I glanced over the paper.
 : He is good at chemistry.
 : We are grateful to the teachers.
 : The chairman grumbled at my conduct.
 : Rajib guessed at the truth.
 : You must guard against such mistakes in your composition.
 : He was prisoner for the guilty of theft.
 : I felt glory in his success.
 : I am glad of your health
 : He grieved from his dead friend.
 : He is grieved at his loss.
 : He felt grief for Hancy Cronje.
 : He is greedy of wealth.

H

Hanker after (লালসা করা)
 Hope for (আশা করা)
 Hint at (ইঙ্গিত দেয়া)
 Hostile to (বিরোধী)
 Heir to (উত্তরাধিকারী)
 Hide from (লুকানো)
 Hesitate at (দ্বিধা করা)
 Hinder from (বাধা দেয়া)
 Hit upon (ফন্দি আটা)
 Hurtful to (ক্ষতিকর)
 Healed of (নীরোগ)
 Hear of (সংবাদ পাওয়া)
 Hinge upon (নির্ভর করা)

: I do not hanker after wealth.
 : Sakib has hope for getting scholarship.
 : They hinted me at the trouble.
 : He is hostile to my conduct.
 : Jack is heir to the crown.
 : I hide nothing from you.
 : He hesitated at my behaviour.
 : He hindered me from going USA.
 : I want to hit upon a plan to win the game.
 : Smoking is hurtful to health.
 : Delia is now healed of fever.
 : I heard of his coming here.
 : I do not hinge upon him.

I

Impose upon (চাপানো)
 Indulge in (প্রশয় দেয়া)
 Include in (অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা)
 Ill with (পীড়িত)
 Infuse into (সঞ্চার করা, অনুপ্রবেশ ঘটানো)
 Irritate at (বিরক্ত)
 Infected with (সংক্রমিত)
 Innocent of (নির্দোষ)
 Indignant with (রাগত ভাব)
 Immersed in (ডুবে থাকা)
 Ignorant of (অজ্ঞ)
 Indifferent to (উদাসীন)
 Inquire of (অনুসন্ধান)
 Insist on (জেদ করা)
 Identical with (একই রকমের)
 Immaterial to (গুরুত্বহীন)
 Indispensable to (অপরিহার্য)
 Infested with (উপদ্রব)
 Insensible to (অচেতন)
 Intent on (দৃঢ়সংকল্প)
 Involved in (জড়িত)
 Issue from (নির্গত হওয়া)

: The president imposed the order upon the cabinet.
 : The spoilt boy indulged in smoking.
 : The clerk included the name in the chart.
 : He is ill with fever.
 : He infused a new spirit into us.
 : He is irritated at this disappointment.
 : The jackfruit is infected with germs.
 : Elizabeth is innocent of the matter.
 : Jasy is indignant with him at his failure.
 : I am immersed in anxieties.
 : I am ignorant of the event
 : He is indifferent to his fault.
 : The anti-terrorist committee inquired of the case.
 : He insisted on getting the property.
 : He gets philosophy identical with science.
 : This evidence is immaterial to the case.
 : Sincerity is indispensable to success.
 : The area is infested with dogs.
 : He is insensible to the family matter.
 : I am intended on getting the job.
 : Police is involved in this robbery.
 : Smoke issued from the melting tar.

J

Jeer at (বিদ্রোপ করা)
 Jest at (ঠাঙ্গা করা)
 Justification of (ন্যায্যতা)
 Joy in (আনন্দিত)
 Join with (মিলিত হওয়া)
 Jealous of (ঈর্ষান্বিত)
 Jump to (হঠাৎ কোন সিদ্ধান্তে পৌঁছা)
 Jump at (সাম্রহে গ্রহণ করা)

: Do not jeer at the beggar.
 : Do not jest at the lame.
 : There is no justification of his conduct.
 : I feel joy in your progress.
 : The two families joined with each other.
 : He is jealous of my result.
 : Suddenly, he jumped to a conclusion.
 : She jumped at the offer.

K

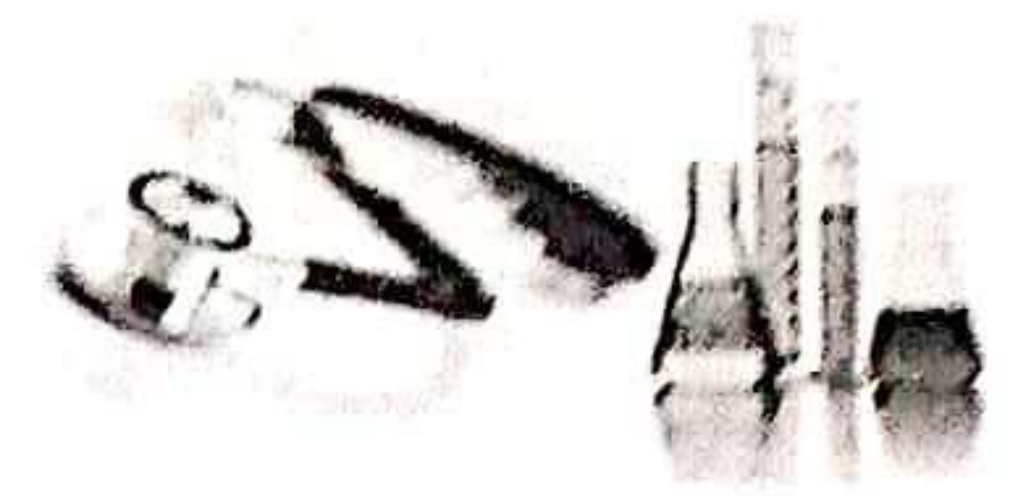
Kind of (প্রকার)
 Kind to (সদয়)
 Key to (চাবিকাঠি)
 Know of (জানা)

: What kind of paper is it?
 : Kamrul is very kind to the children.
 : What is the key to the mystery?
 : I do not know of his theft.

L

Look at (তাকানো)
 Look after (দেখাশোনা করা)
 Look for (খোঁজা)

: Look at the moon.
 : There is none to look after her.
 : I am looking for a good job.



Look into (অনুসন্ধান করা)
 Look over (পরীক্ষা করা)
 Look up (শব্দার্থ খোঁজা)
 Lack in (ঘাটতি হওয়া)
 Laugh at (পরিহাস করা)
 Long for (আকাঙ্ক্ষা করা)
 Loyal to (বিশ্বস্ত)
 Libel on (কুৎসা)
 Lose in (পরাজয়)
 Lack of (অভাব)
 Liable for (দায়ী)
 Liable to (বাধ্য)
 Lecture on (বক্তৃতা দেওয়া)
 Learn by (মুখস্ত করা)
 Lame of (খোঁড়া)
 Live in (বড় স্থানে বাস করা)
 Live at (ছোট স্থানে বাস করা)
 Limited to (সীমাবদ্ধ)

: I am looking into the matter.
 : He is looking over the answer papers.
 : Look up the word in the dictionary
 : He always lacks in generosity.
 : Do not laugh at the poor.
 : Most of the people long for money.
 : My friend is loyal to me.
 : He scattered libel on the matter.
 : He is lost in thought.
 : For lack of money, he could not buy book.
 : Police is liable for the robbery.
 : The boy is liable to obey the rules.
 : Teacher gave lecture on the origin of human.
 : Learn the poem by heart.
 : The beggar is lame of one leg.
 : Aminur lives in Dhaka.
 : Rashed lives at Thanapara in Lalmonirhat.
 : Seats are limited to the audience.

M

Marry to (বিয়ে করা/বিবাহিত)
 Meditate between (মধ্যস্থতা করা)
 Meditate upon (গভীরভাবে চিন্তামগ্ন)
 Mock at (বিদ্রপ করা)
 Mourn for (শোক প্রকাশ করা)
 Match for (সমকক্ষ)
 Mad with (উত্তেজিত)
 Marvel at (আশ্চর্য)
 Mastery of (আধিপত্য)
 Mindful of (মনোযোগী)
 Meet with (সম্মুখীন হওয়া)

: Jane is married to Bingley.
 : He tried to meditate between two families.
 : He meditated upon the folly of his action.
 : Do not mock at the dumb.
 : In elegy, poet mourn for someone.
 : The bridegroom matched for the bride.
 : He is mad with anger.
 : I am marveled at his performance.
 : He has mastery of playing cricket.
 : Bushra is mindful of her studies.
 : He has meet with an accident.

N

Necessity for (আবশ্যিকতা)
 Necessity to (প্রয়োজনীয়তা)
 Neglectful of (অমনোযোগী)
 Noted for (খ্যাত)
 Natural to (স্বাভাবিক)
 Need of (প্রয়োজন)

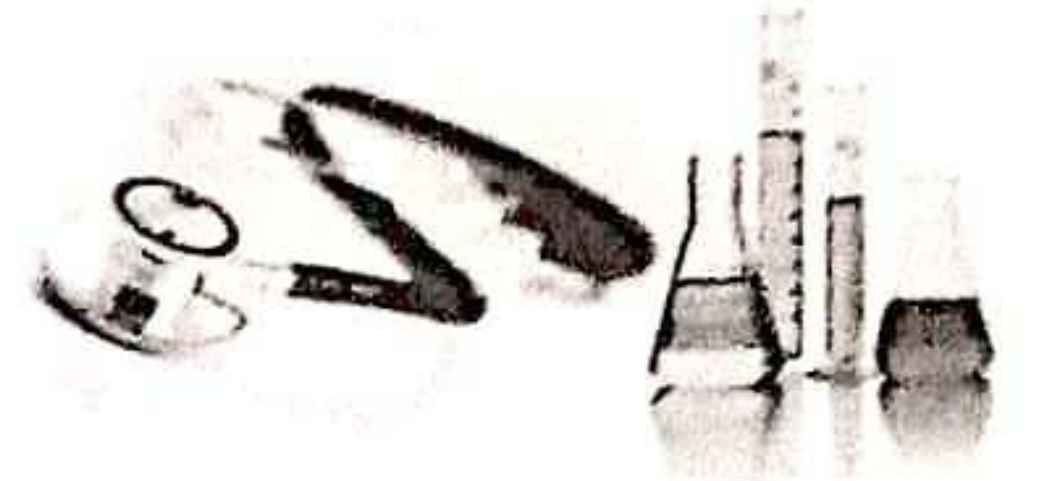
: He has necessity for script.
 : The pen has no longer necessity to me.
 : Bad students are neglectful of their studies.
 : Hopkins is noted for sprung rhythm.
 : Politeness is natural to him.
 : I need of a pencil.

Object to (আপত্তি)
 Occur to (ঘটা)
 Open to (উন্মুক্ত)
 Obstacle to (বাঁধা)
 Objection against (বিপত্তি)
 Obligated to (কৃতজ্ঞ থাকা)
 Overwhelmed with (অভিভূত)
 Owe to (ঋণী)
 Oust from (বহিষ্কৃত)
 Order for (আদেশ)
 Observant of (পর্যবেক্ষণ)
 Occupied with (ব্যস্ত)
 Offend against (লংঘন করা)
 Oppose to (বিরোধিতা করা)
 Opposite to (বিপরীত)
 Originate from (উৎপত্তি হওয়া)

Parallel to (সমান্তরাল)
 Prefer to (অধিকতর পছন্দ করা)
 Pretext for (যুক্তি)
 Plunged into (নিমগ্ন)
 Ponder over (চিন্তিত)
 Play with (হেলাখেলা করা)
 Prejudice against (পূর্ব সংস্কার)
 Prejudicial to (ক্ষতিকর)
 Precaution against (সতর্কতা)
 Parody on, of (বিদ্রোপাত্মক নকল)
 Proficient in (পারদর্শী)
 Prohibit from (নিষেধ করা)
 Part from (কোনো ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া)
 Part with (কোনো বস্তু ত্যাগ করা)
 Play at (খেলা করা)
 Profit by (লাভবান হওয়া)
 Play on (বাজানো)
 Prompt in (চটপটে)
 Pry into (উঁকি দিয়ে দেখা)
 Pity for (সমবেদনা)
 Persist in (অবিরত লেগে থাকা)
 Preside over (সভাপতিত্ব করা)
 Poor in (হীন)
 Polite in (শালীন)
 Popular with (জনপ্রিয়)

O
 : I object to your activities.
 : The accident occurred to the Bennet family.
 : The competition is open to all.
 : Idleness is obstacle to prosperity.
 : I have objection against the will.
 : Good students are obliged to the teachers.
 : My parents were overwhelmed with joy at my success.
 : I am owed to him.
 : He was ousted from the committee.
 : Inspector order the police for the arrest of thief.
 : He was the observant of the accident.
 : I am occupied with business..
 : Israel offended against UN resolution
 : I opposed to the proposal.
 : My house is opposite to the hospital.
 : The plan originated from him.

P
 : Draw a parallel line to this straight line.
 : Austin prefers milk to tea.
 : I have no pretext for supporting myself.
 : He is plunged into contemplation.
 : I ponder over his behaviour.
 : Do not play with knife.
 : Elizabeth had prejudice against Mr. Darcy.
 : His action is prejudicial to my project.
 : All should have precaution against mosquito.
 : This story is parody on a novel of Thomas Hardy.
 : Silas is proficient in angling.
 : Uncle was prohibited from eating sugar.
 : The old man parted from his son in tears.
 : He could not but part with the car.
 : Naughty boys play at cards.
 : We profit by experience.
 : I can play on a piano.
 : Be prompt in your answers.
 : The thief tried to pry into the room.
 : Have pity for the poor.
 : He persisted in disturbing me.
 : The speaker presided over the parliament.
 : The man is poor in health.
 : He is polite in his manners.
 : He is popular with all for his goodness.



Q

Quarrel with (ঝগড়া করা)

Quick at (দ্রুত)

Qualified for (যোগ্য)

Queue up (সারিবদ্ধভাবে দাঁড়ানো)

- : Do not quarrel with your brothers.
- : Alira is quick at giving answer.
- : He is qualified for the post.
- : The driver told the passengers to queue up.

R

Refrain from (বিরত থাকা)

Relevant to (প্রাসঙ্গিক)

Ready for (প্রস্তুত)

Respectful to (বিনীত)

Refer to (প্রেরণ করা)

Respect for (শ্রদ্ধা)

Restrain from (বাধা প্রাপ্ত হওয়া)

Rich in (সমৃদ্ধশালী)

Remind of (মনে করিয়ে দেয়া)

Rely on (নির্ভর করা)

Render into (অনুবাদ করা)

Ready at (দক্ষ)

Resemblance to (সাদৃশ্য)

Repent of (অনুতাপ করা)

Rebel against (বিদ্রোহ করা)

Recover from (আরোগ্য লাভ করা)

Respond to (সাদা দেওয়া)

Reckless of (বেপরোয়া)

Reconcile with /to (মীমাংসা করা)

Rest with (নির্ভর করা)

Retire from (অবসর গ্রহণ করা)

Retire to (বিশ্রাম করা)

Regard for (ভক্তি)

Result of (ফল)

Result from (উদ্ভূত হওয়া)

Result in (ফলে পর্যবসিত হওয়া)

Rid of (মুক্ত হওয়া)

- : You have to refrain yourself from social vice.
- : My point is relevant to the case.
- : The team is ready for playing game.
- : I am respectful to teachers.
- : He referred me to Mr. Amzad.
- : I show respect for the liberation fighters.
- : Samuzzoha was restrained from going outside.
- : Our country is rich in fish.
- : Please, remind me of the matter.
- : I rely on my father.
- : I want to render my writings into English from Bangla.
- : The clerk is ready at figures.
- : The two families showed resemblance to each other.
- : I have no repentation of my guilt.
- : People rebelled against the government.
- : He recovered from illness.
- : Respond to the roll call.
- : Don't be reckless of crossing road.
- : He is reconciled with/to his friend.
- : It rests with you to grant my prayer.
- : The chairman retired from the post.
- : Jamil has retired to cot.
- : I have no regard for him.
- : Anarchy is a result of misconduct.
- : Problem resulted from poverty.
- : Vanity results in disbelief.
- : He tried to get rid of smoking.

S

Smell of (গন্ধ)

Suitable for (উপযুক্ত)

Search for (অনুসন্ধান করা)

Safeguard against (রক্ষা করা)

Sanguine of (আশান্বিত)

Sensitive to (সংবেদনশীল)

Smile at (ঠাট্টা করা)

Smile on (অনুগ্রহ করা)

- : This pot smells of milk
- : The land is suitable for planting trees.
- : I am searching for my pen.
- : Say truth as a safeguard against all situations.
- : Imtiaz is sanguine of success.
- : The news is sensitive to all.
- : Do not smile at beggars.
- : Fortune smiled on him.

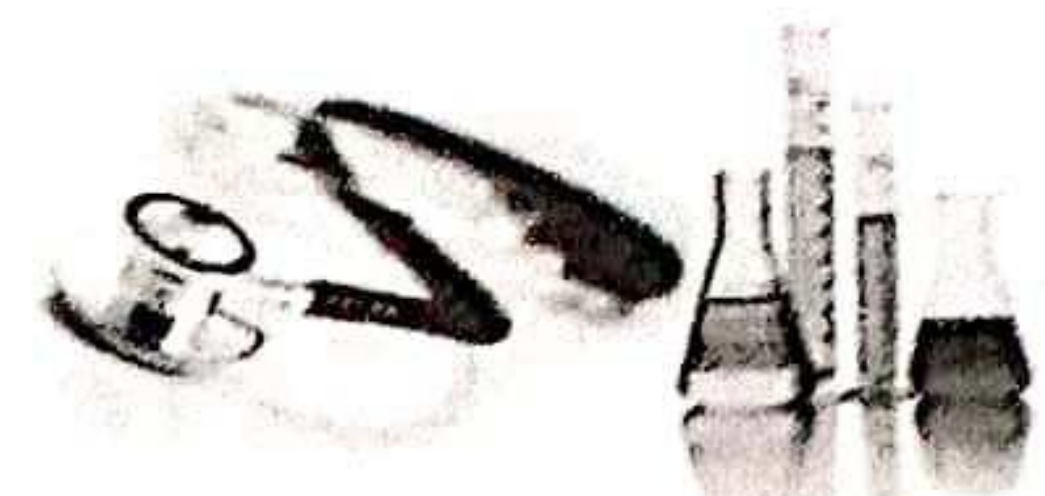
Sad at (শোকার্ত)
 Sensible of (জ্ঞাত)
 Sentence to (বিচারে শাস্তি দেওয়া)
 Similar to (একই রকমের)
 Substitute for (বিকল্প)
 Sympathy for (সহানুভূতি)
 Suspicious of (সন্দেহ প্রবণ)
 Supplement to (পরিপূরক)
 Satisfaction in (সন্তোষ)
 Secure against (নিরাপদ)
 Secure from (নিরাপদ)
 Slave to (কোন অভ্যাসের দাস)
 Stained with (রঞ্জিত)
 Stared at (স্থিরভাবে তাকানো)
 Subversive of (বিপর্যয়কারী)
 Sufficient for (পর্যাপ্ত)
 Stick to (লেগে থাকা)
 Sure of (নিশ্চিত)
 Subscribe to (চাঁদা দেয়া)
 Stoop to (অবনত হওয়া)
 Slur on (কলঙ্ক)
 Sin against (পাপ করা)
 Side with (পক্ষ সমর্থন করা)

Think of/about (চিন্তা করা)
 Think over (বিবেচনা করা)
 Talk to (কারো উদ্দেশ্যে বলা)
 Thirst for (তৃষ্ণা)
 Triumph over (জয় লাভ করা)
 Taste of (স্বাদ)
 Taste for (রুচি)
 Tremble with (ভয়ে কাঁপা)
 Testify to (সাক্ষ্য দেয়া)
 Tyrannize over (অত্যাচার করা)
 Trust to (বিশ্বাসী)
 True to (অটল)
 Trespass against (লংঘন করা)
 Trespass in (অনধিকার প্রবেশ)
 Tolerant of (সহনশীল)
 Tired with (ক্লান্ত)
 Tired of (বিরক্ত)

: He was sad at leaving college.
 : The man is sensible of the consequence.
 : The prisoner was sentenced to death.
 : My pen is similar to my pencil.
 : Messy was substitute for Requelme.
 : Ziad has no sympathy for the poor.
 : I am suspicious of his manner.
 : This point is supplement to the argument
 : I find satisfaction in helping the poor.
 : The town is secured against attacks.
 : The pious are secure from evil deeds.
 : Berkley was slave to smoking.
 : My hand is stained with blue colour.
 : Do not stare at the girl.
 : Alim's accident is subversive of the family.
 : 350 runs are sufficient for winning a match.
 : I want to stick to my aim.
 : He is sure of his success.
 : We subscribe to the local criminals.
 : Do not stoop to the terrorists.
 : Third marriage is a slur on his name.
 : Shylock was more sinned against sinning.
 : He sided with me in the conflict.

T

: Think about the developing of your thought.
 : Think carefully over his advice.
 : He was talking to the teacher.
 : I have thirst for knowledge.
 : Muslims triumphed over the Jew in the battle.
 : I have had some taste of misery.
 : He has taste for cycling.
 : The thief trembled with fear.
 : I testified to his innocence.
 : I want to tyrannize over all obstacles.
 : I cannot trust to your judgement.
 : Be true to your word.
 : He trespassed the laws against nature.
 : Pop music trespassed in our music
 : He is tolerant of criticise.
 : I am tired with excessive work.
 : I am tired of your foolishness



Unite with (একত্র হওয়া)
 Union with (মিলন)
 Use of (প্রয়োজন)
 Urge upon (পীড়াপীড়ি করা)
 Used to (অভ্যস্ত)
 Useful to (উপকারী)
 Unequal to (অসমকক্ষ ব্যক্তি)
 Uneasy about (অতিষ্ঠ)

Vest in (অর্পিত)
 Vest with (ন্যাস্ত)
 Visit to (পরিদর্শন)
 Void of (একই রকমের)
 Vote for (ভোট দেয়া)
 Vexed with (বিরক্ত)
 Vie with (প্রতিযোগিতা)
 Victim of (কবলে পতিত)
 Victim to (শিকার)
 Vain of (অহংকারী)
 Versed in (দক্ষ)
 Veto on (ভেটো দেয়া)
 View of (বিবেচনায়)
 View to (উদ্দেশ্য)

Want of (অভাব)
 Wink at (দেখেও না দেখা)
 Wish for (বাসনা করা)
 Worthy of (যোগ্য)
 Wonder at (আশ্চর্যান্বিত হওয়া)
 Wait upon (সেবা করা)
 Wait for (অপেক্ষা করা)

Yield to (নতি স্বীকার করা)

Zeal for (উৎসাহী)
 Zest for (অনুরাগ)
 Zealous for (উৎসাহী)

U

: I am now united with them.
 : Helal seeks union with him.
 : What is the use of this?
 : I urged upon the chairman for the sanction.
 : He used to play cricket.
 : This book is useful to me.
 : He is unequal to the task.
 : I am uneasy about the effect of his action.

V

: The power is vested in the president.
 : The principal is vested with the power.
 : I went on a visit to the museum.
 : All your activities are void of meaning.
 : I voted for an honest man.
 : I am vexed with you for your foolishness.
 : The sycophants vied with one another to appease the leader.
 : We are the victims of circumstances.
 : She is victim to dowry.
 : She is vain of her beauty.
 : He is well versed in politics.
 : The USA gave veto on the proposal.
 : He is guilty in the view of the judge.
 : I left home with a view to acquiring knowledge.

W

: I have want of knowledge.
 : Do not wink at your son's fault.
 : I wished for a good result.
 : Aminur is worthy of praise.
 : I wonder at his behaviour.
 : Wait upon the poor.
 : We waited for you at this corner.

Y

: The rebels yielded to the king.

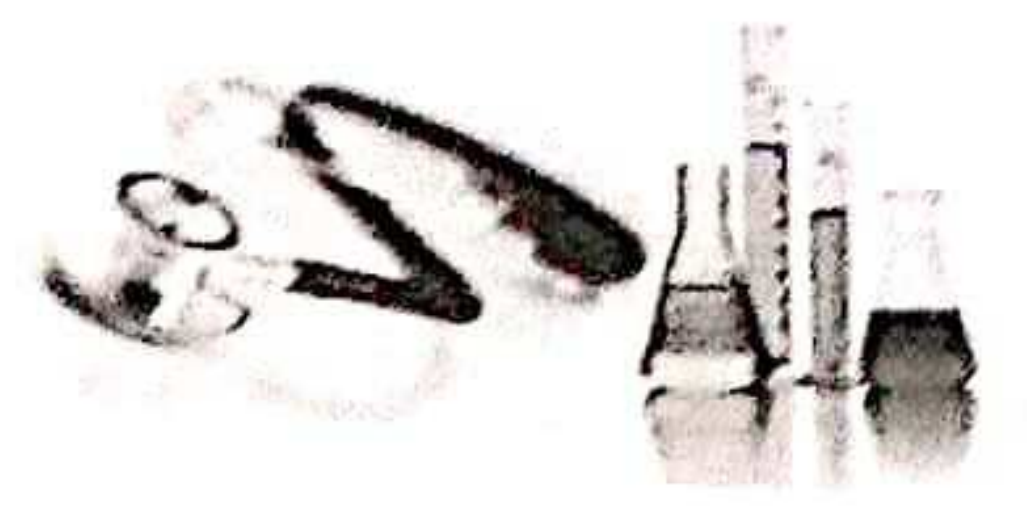
Z

: Eliot had zeal for romanticism.
 : I have no zest for the work now.
 : He is zealous for liberty.

Previous Varsity Question

Dhaka University

01. He said he had left the parcel — the chair — the window . (DU: 17-18)
a) on, by b) in, near c) under, on d) on, at Ans : a
02. The government — its own initiative has encouraged and created financing opportunities for biogas and solar power projects, such as the Bangladesh Bank's green banking programme. (DU: 17-18)
a) in b) at c) on d) beside Ans : c
03. Left — himself, he would be able to complete the work in less than a month . (DU: 17-18)
a) over b) after c) upon d) out Ans : d
04. The police tried to blame the accident — the poor rickshaw puller . (DU: 17-18)
a) for b) to c) over d) on Ans : d
05. when she parted — her parents her eyes were full of tears . (DU: 17-18)
a) from b) to c) of d) off Ans : a
06. The new government took — last year . (DU: 17-18)
a) over b) after c) upon d) out Ans : a
07. Javed was acquitted — the charge of theft. (DU: 17-18)
a) on b) from c) of d) about Ans : c
08. Can you tell the difference — butter and margarine. (DU: 17-18)
a) over b) with c) between d) in Ans : c
09. I could not figure — what the teacher was talking — . (DU: 16-17)
a) into, on b) by, on c) on, about d) out, about Ans : d
10. There's paper — the floor. Please put it — the wastebasket. (DU: 16-17)
a) at, into b) on, at c) on, in d) over, at Ans : c
11. We often go for fishing — the river. (DU: 16-17)
a) on b) in c) inside d) around Ans : b
12. I am writing this eassy — blue ink . (DU: 16-17)
a) in b) with c) by d) from Ans : b
13. Cyber attacks are much easier to carry out than to defend — . (DU: 16-17)
a) against b) about c) after d) at Ans : a
14. My father was angry — me. (DU: 16-17)
a) with b) at c) of d) on Ans : a
15. London lies — the Thames. (DU: 16-17)
a) over b) under c) on d) at Ans : c
16. I could not figure — what the teacher was talking — . (DU: 16-17)
a) into, on b) by, on c) on, about d) out, about Ans : d
17. There's paper — the floor. Please put it — the wastebasket. (DU: 16-17)
a) at, into b) on, at c) on, in d) over, at Ans : c
18. Do you know the solution — the problem? (DU: 16-17)
a) to b) into c) for d) about Ans : a
19. — Pohela Boishakh, there is a festive mood all — the country. (DU: 15-16)
a) at, over b) in, across c) since, across d) on, over Ans : d
20. We must discourage people — throwing trash in public places. (DU: 15-16)
a) for b) from c) into d) in Ans : b
21. He died — illness. (DU: 15-16)
a) for b) of c) from d) by Ans : b
22. He lives — his sister's money. (DU: 15-16)
a) with b) for c) on d) from Ans : c

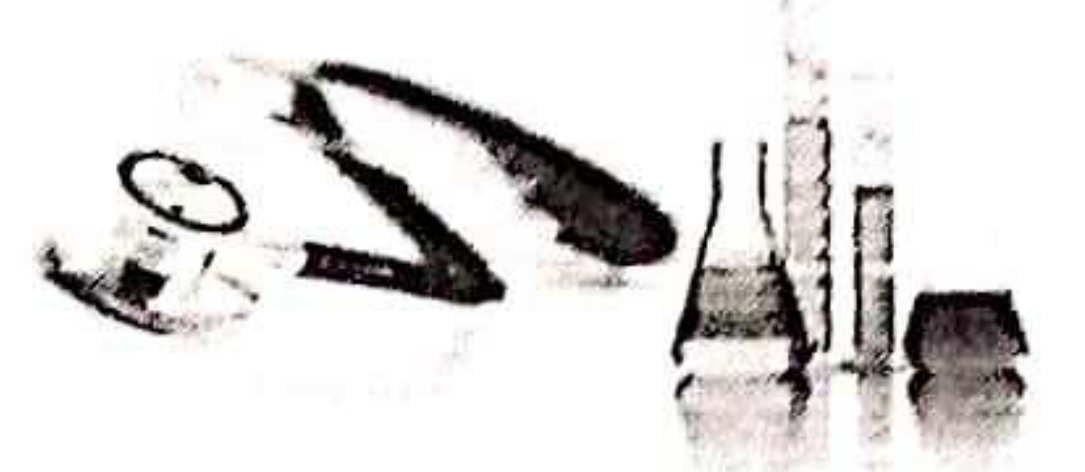


23. We were surprised — his failure. (DU: 15-16)
a) for on b) about c) at d) of e) Ans : c
24. He felt bad — no reason at all. (DU: 15-16)
a) of b) on c) in d) for Ans : d
25. The train to Rajshahi departed — the platform. (DU: 15-16)
a) from b) at c) with d) on Ans : a
26. There is still no way to wholly escape — the effects on the layers of gases enveloping the earth. (DU : 14-15)
a) in b) of c) from d) at Ans : c
27. The 32,000 word novel 'The Time Machine' — H.G. Wells, popularized time travel. (DU : 14-15)
a) into b) of c) by d) in Ans : c
28. Because of discrimination — women, she was required to work as a nurse rather than a doctor. (DU : 14-15)
a) for b) of c) against d) with Ans : c
29. In some countries much of the natural environment has been transformed — farmland — a subsequent loss of species richness. (DU : 14-15)
a) out of, along with b) into, with c) into, as a result of d) away from, resulting from Ans : c
30. — the importance of zoos as tourist attractions, until recently there has been little reaserch to investigate the nature, attitudes and motivations zoo visitors. (DU : 14-15)
a) Despite b) Although c) In spite d) Given Ans : a
31. — his convincing argument, the project was not approved. (DU : 14-15)
a) although b) However c) Despite d) Inspite Ans : c
32. She was blessed — a son. (DU : 14-15)
a) by b) for c) in d) with Ans : d
33. Let's discuss — the ways of improving the basic skills of English. (DU : 14-15)
a) about b) on c) no preposition needed d) of Ans : c
34. We hid our boat in the bushes and set — a camp — the river. (DU : 13-14)
a) by, in b) on, at c) up, by d) down, over Ans : c
35. She went — the big gate — the prison — the road. (DU : 13-14)
a) through, of, onto b) into, by, to c) across, inside, over d) by, to, on Ans : a
36. He was happy to be — friends. (DU : 13-14)
a) among b) between c) middle of d) along Ans : a

108. One day Mr. Ahmed was walking — a wood — the rain (JU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) in, through b) through, in c) under, in d) in, under,
109. He is senior — me. (JU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) from b) than c) by d) to
110. The court acquitted the man — his debt. (JU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) of b) for c) from d) to
111. She is gifted — common sense. (JU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) in b) by c) with d) over
112. I'll arrive sometime — 8 and 9 am . (JU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) in b) by c) between d) over
113. I remaind him --- his promise. (JU : 15-16) Ans : b
 a) to b) of c) with d) from
114. Manar will be away — Monday (JU : 15-16) Ans : b
 a) till b) by c) to d) during
115. Mr. X was walking — a wood — a rainy day. (JU : 14-15) Ans : d
 a) to.....of b) of.....through c) by.....in d) through.....on
116. Jhon asked Nicolas for help, but it turned out that he was even worse ----math than him (JU : 14-15) Ans : a
 a) at b) in c) about d) of
117. Three minute could bring.....this transformation. (JU : 11-12) Ans : d
 a) within b) into c) forth d) about
118. He lost his father — an early age. (JU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) off b) by c) at d) in
119. He turned — today when we thought he'd died.- (JU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) away b) in c) up d) at
120. He was born — a small village — Rajshahi (JU : 10-11) Ans : d
 a) at, on b) in, at c) on, at d) at, in
121. The match was called...because the weather was bad. (JU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) out b) in c) off d) after
122. The window was a victim....her folly. (JU : 10-11) Ans : a
 a) of b) at c) to d) in

Jagannath University

123. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to annoy you. I didn't do it — purpose. (JnU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) at b) off c) on d) for
124. Tome's away at the moment. He is — holiday in France. (JnU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) at b) on c) in d) for
125. We travelled — 6:45 train, which arrived at 8:30. (JnU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) by b) by the c) on the d) in the
126. I do not like a person who hankers — wealth. (JnU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) for b) to c) from d) after
127. Russel is a real introvert in contrast — his brother Bashar. (JnU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) with b) by c) to d) against

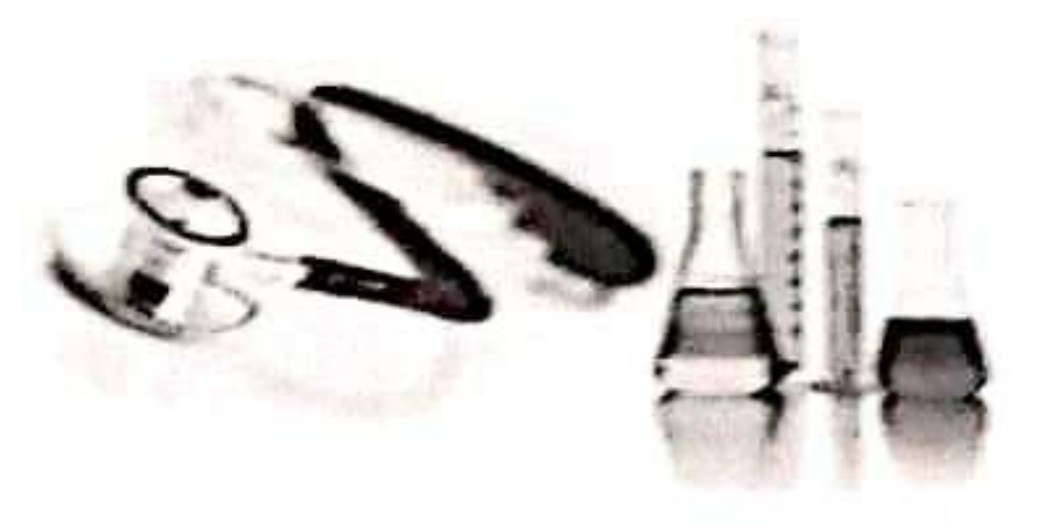


128. What is the time — your watch? (JnU : 17-18)
 a) by b) in c) with d) at **Ans : a**
129. The bus was late this morning, but it is usually — . (JnU : 16-17)
 a) in time b) on time c) at time d) with time **Ans : b**
130. They reached the airport — 11 o'clock -- bus. (JnU : 16-17)
 a) at, by b) by, on c) in, on d) on, by **Ans : a**
131. He resolved — going away. (JnU : 16-17)
 a) on b) for c) at d) upon **Ans : a**
132. We are related — each other — marriage. (JnU : 16-17)
 a) to, on b) to, by c) at, by d) to, from **Ans : b**
133. He said that he was very pleased — my work. (JnU : 16-17)
 a) for b) with c) about d) at **Ans : b**
134. Finding himself short — money, he wrote — his uncle — help. (JnU : 16-17)
 a) of, to, for b) to, to, about c) to, for, with d) in, to, to **Ans : a**
135. Professor Kamal is an authority — Sociology. (JnU : 16-17)
 a) of b) on c) to d) for **Ans : b**
136. I have been ill — year (JnU : 15-16)
 a) in b) from c) for d) since **Ans : c**
137. He poured the tea the mug. (JnU : 15-16)
 a) on b) into c) to d) in **Ans : b**
138. It is time review the protocoltesting nuclear weapons. (JnU : 14-15)
 a) to, on b) on, to c) of, in d) of, on **Ans : a**
139. Thanks ---- his timely rescue, the child escaped death.. (JnU : 14-15)
 a) by b) to c) for d) with **Ans : c**
140. The smaller animals can easily leap — tree to tree (JnU : 14-15)
 a) in b) from c) for d) since **Ans : b**
141. We want to start the meeting....., so please don't be late. (JnU : 14-15)
 a) in time b) on time c) at time d) up time **Ans : b**
142. The writer was popular --- young readers. (JnU : 14-15)
 a) for b) at c) with d) of **Ans : c**
143. At the age of seventeen, Rabindranath Tagore arrived — London — 1878. (JnU : 14-15)
 a) at, at b) to on c) at, in d) in, in **Ans : d**
144. He fell his bike. (JnU : 10-11)
 a) from b) of c) off d) down **Ans : c**
145. There is no remedy cancer. (JnU : 10-11)
 a) for b) from c) to d) of **Ans : a**

BCS Questions

146. Eight men were concerned — the plot. (38th BCS)
 a) at b) with c) in d) for Ans : c
147. The family doesn't feel — going out this season. (37th BCS)
 a) in b) on c) like d) of Ans : c
148. Credit tk 5000 — my account. (36th BCS)
 a) in b) with c) against d) to Ans : d
149. Professor Razzak was a scholar — refute. (36th BCS)
 a) in b) of c) after d) by Ans : b
150. Nowrin will discuss the issue with Nasir — phone. (33rd BCS)
 a) in b) over c) by d) on Ans : b
151. Some writers sink — oblivion in course of time. (33rd BCS)
 a) on b) form c) under d) into Ans : d
152. Wordsworth introduced the readers — a new kind of poetry. (31st BCS)
 a) with b) at c) to d) by Ans : c
153. While living in poverty, the poet had to — a great deal of sufferings. (31st BCS)
 a) see through b) put up with c) pass by d) fall back Ans : b
154. Your conduct admits — no excuse. (29th BCS)
 a) to b) for c) of d) at Ans : c
155. There is no alternative — training.. (28th BCS)
 a) to b) for c) than d) of Ans : a
156. Many prefer donating money — distributing clothes. (28th BCS)
 a) than b) but c) to d) without Ans : c
157. Choose the correct alternative and mark its letter on your answer sheet:
 "The rich should not look down — the poor." (27th BCS)
 a) At b) for c) towards d) upon Ans : d
158. Every driver must be held — his own actions. (27th BCS)
 a) responsible for b) responsible to c) liable to d) blamed for Ans : a
159. What will be the correct preposition to complete the sentence? I am not good — translation. (27th BCS)
 a) In b) about c) with d) at Ans : d
160. He divided the money — the two children. (26th BCS)
 a) over b) in between c) among d) between Ans : d

- 21. I am not bad — tennis .
 a) in b) at c) about d) with
- 22. He succeeded --- passing the examination.
 a) by b) at c) in d) of
- 23. The blind man was feeling --- the table.
 a) in b) for c) by d) out
- 24. You must dispense --- the services of your gardener.
 a) in b) of c) at d) with
- 25. Nothing can absolve you — the promise you have made.
 a) from b) in c) for d) with
- 26. We hid our boat in the bushes and set — a camp --- the river.
 a) by, in b) no, at c) up, by d) down, over
- 27. He was happy to be --- friends.
 a) among b) between c) middle of d) along e) into
- 28. A dolphin --- a Tortoise because it has a longer nose.
 a) different b) differs c) different from d) differs from e) differs than
- 29. Many poor people live --- the island.
 a) across b) on c) in d) at
- 30. Everyone should abstain --- smoking.
 a) of b) from c) in d) for
- 31. The company deals.... computer software.
 a) in d) with c) of d) for
- 32. The police picked the thief-----
 a) of b) off c) out d) in
- 33. The winter has set---.
 a) out b) off c) in d) up
- 34. He was absorbed --- deep thought.
 He was absorbed --- deep thought.
 He is absorbed — thought
 a) with b) on c) in d) by
- 35. Rio carnival was introduced --- Brazil by Portuguese in 1647 to celebrate their independence
 --- Spanish domination.
 a) in, to b) at, of c) into, from d) for, under
- 36. --- Bangladesh, the general movement of air is from south to North.
 a) for b) having c) over d) regarding
- 37. The committee had an inquiry --- the case.
 a) of b) in c) into d) on
- 38. We are accustomed --- hot weather.
 a) to b) with c) in d) by
- 39. I was annoyed--- him for being late.
 a) with b) at c) about d) upon
- 40. He persuaded me take the decision.
 a) for b) on c) to d) in



41. Her talk --- Language and communication was too technical for us to understand.
 a) about b) for c) of d) on
42. He provoked me ... React ... It.
 a) for, against b) to, against c) at, against d) to, about
43. The applicants are selected --- admission on the results --- a competitive examination.
 a) for, off b) for, of c) to, of d) for, to
44. I have got an admission test next week.
 It is 10.30 --- Friday morning.
 a) on, in b) in, at c) at, in d) for, to
45. I saw the bird sitting ---- the branch of a tree.
 a) in b) into c) over d) on
46. We congratulated the Bangladesh Cricket Team---- their wonderful victory over New Zealand.
 a) on b) for c) about d) in
47. Find out the correct sentence.
 a) He succeed to get a job
 b) He is suffering from fever for a week
 c) Guard the children against bad company
 d) The train is running in time
48. What is the time --- your watch?
 a) by b) in c) with d) at
49. To lead a well balanced life, you need to have other interests --- studying.
 a) beside b) with c) along d) besides
50. Switzerland lies --- France, Germany, Italy and Austria.
 a) among b) between c) in d) amid

ANSWER

01. d	10. b	19. b	28. d	37. c	46. a
02. c	11. b	20. c	29. c	38. a	47. c
03. b	12. d	21. b	30. b	39. a	48. a
04. b	13. d	22. c	31. a	40. c	49. d
05. c	14. a	23. b	32. b	41. d	50. b
06. d	15. d	24. d	33. c	42. b	
07. c	16. b	25. a	34. c	43. b	
08. b	17. b	26. c	35. c	44. d	
09. b	18. a	27. a	36. c	45. d	

"So glorify the praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One who accepts the repentance and forgives." - Al Quran



SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. Synonym for 'courteous' is - (M: 17-18) Ans : c
 a) Intelligent b) kindnew c) polite d) kindnew
02. An antonym for 'Smart' is (M: 17-18) Ans : c
 a) b) Boring c) stupid d) difficult
03. Antonym for 'Modern' is - (M: 17-18) Ans : a
 a) Outdated b) Ancient c) Past d) Medieval
04. A synonym for 'Synergy' is- (M: 16-17) Ans : d
 a) Conflict b) Autonomy c) Antagonism d) Alliance
05. A Synonym for 'Legendary' is- (M: 16-17) Ans : a
 a) Famous b) Fictitious c) Intelligent d) Legitimate
06. An antonym of 'combination' is- (M: 16-17) Ans : d
 a) Mixture b) Aggregate c) Fusion d) Separation
07. A synonym of 'delinquent' is-. (M&D: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) bold b) profuse c) offending d) mild
08. An antonym of 'native' is-. (M&D: 15-16) Ans : a
 a) alien b) congenial c) real d) inborn
09. An antonym of 'facilitate' is-. (M&D: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) hallow b) hide c) hamper d) hold
10. An antonym of 'ruthless' is-. (M&D: 15-16) Ans : d
 a) reckless b) rude c) careless d) merciful
11. Choose the correct Synonym of the word 'cop'. (M&D: 13-14) Ans : d
 a) Troops b) Scout c) Hit d) Police
12. Antonym of the word 'Concord' is- (M&D: 13-14) Ans : c
 a) Harmony b) Thrifty c) Conflict d) Scanty
13. The synonym for "Ascent" is- (M&D: 12-13) (M: 05-06) Ans : c
 a) Jow down b) further c) jump d) regress
14. Antonym of the word "Urbane" is- (M&D : 12-13) (M: 00-01) Ans : d
 a) Rural b) shave c) sophisticated d) Uncouth
15. The antonym for "Grievance" is which of the following? (M&D:11-12) Ans : a
 a) Happiness b) discomfort c) distress d) peace
16. Which one of the following is not the synonym of the word "Coinage"? (M&D:11-12) Ans : a
 a) Currency b) Denomination c) Change d) Invention



17. Which of the following word is the correct synonym of "Libel"? (M&D: 10-11) **Ans : d**
 a) convincing
 c) Enervated
 b) annihilate
 d) Misrepresentation
18. Which of the following pairs contain correct antonyms? (M: 09-10) **Ans : a**
 a) Perilous: comfortable
 c) Nebulous: Imprecise
 b) Oblivious: Unconscious
 d) Laconic: Terse
19. Which of following set contain the correct meaning? (M: 08-09) **Ans : a**
 a) Antipathy: strong dislike
 c) Collide: Indifferent
 b) Bequeath: Determine to go
 d) Devolve: Without
20. Which of the following will not be the proper replacement of the italic word in this sentence 'Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is considered to be the first *intellectual* who attained martyrdom during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh.'? (M: 07-08) **Ans : d**
 a) academic
 c) practical
 b) scholarly
 d) wise person
21. Which would be an acceptable synonym of the word "hospitality"? (M: 06-07) **Ans : c**
 a) pharmacy
 c) welcome
 b) hospital
 d) sick
22. Antonym for "dull" is-(M: 05-06) **Ans : a**
 a) interesting.
 c) experiencing
 b) thrilling
 d) monotonous
23. "Equivocal" শব্দের বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ কোনটি? (M: 04-05) **Ans : d**
 a) mistaken
 b) azure
 c) quiet
 d) clear
24. Sanction বলতে কী বুঝায়? (M: 04-05) **Ans : d**
 a) Verify
 c) prohibit
 b) plan
 d) authorization
25. Which of the following pair contain correct antonym? (D: 09-10) **Ans : c**
 a) Complacent: satisfied
 c) Frivolous: grave
 b) Buoyant: cheerful
 d) Inclement: tyrannical
26. Which of the following contain correct synonym? (D: 09-10) **Ans : b**
 a) Influence: lead
 c) Informed: instinctive
 b) Injure: hurty
 d) Inspection: observer
27. Which of the following is correct antonym for the corresponding word? (D: 08-09) **Ans : a**
 a) Skim: aquaplaned
 c) Histrionic: Dramatic
 b) Shiver: Frisson
 d) Rambling: compact
28. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of the corresponding word? (D: 08-09) **Ans : d**
 a) play-Wright: script writer.
 c) Plumy: to fall suddenly.
 b) Pluto: Government by the richest
 d) Plush: wide, loose trousers.
29. Which of the following is correct synonym for the corresponding word? (D: 08-09) **Ans : d**
 a) Vicarious : corruption
 c) Muddle: caked
 b) Pedantic: academic
 d) Scoff: admonish

SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

প্রতিবছরই মেডিকেল ভর্তি পরীক্ষায় Synonyms & Antonyms থেকে Question আসে। সে জন্য এ ক্ষেত্রে দক্ষতা অর্জনের জন্য নিয়মিত অনুশীলনের কোন বিকল্প নেই।

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Abate- কমানো, প্রশমিত করা, হ্রাস করা।	Decrease, Reduce, diminish, lessen, decline.	Increase, Enlarge, expand, Enhance, Magnify, intensify.
Abundant-প্রচুর, অধিক।	Plenty, ample.	Scarce, Insufficient.
Abandon-পরিত্যাগ করা।	Discard, drop, resign, quit, Give up, forsake, desert.	Adventure, virtue, caring, keep.
Abase-হেয় করা।	Degrade, dishonors, disgrace, belittle, confound, humiliate.	Honor, elevate, uplift, praise.
Aberration-বিপথগমন।	Deviation, distortion, insanity.	Truth, normality, sanity.
Abbreviate-সংক্ষেপ করা।	Abridge, cut short, abstract, shorten, compress, condense.	Amplify, extend.
Abnormal-অস্বাভাবিক, অপ্রকৃতিস্থ।	Atypical, irregular, unusual, exceptional.	Normal, rational.
Abrupt-খাড়া, দ্রুত।	Steep, sudden, hasty, disconnected, unexpected.	Blank, slow, gradual.
Abstain-বিরত থাকা।	Withdraw, avoid, refrain, holdback, desist.	Pursue, assist, indulge in.
Accumulate-পুঞ্জীভূত করা।	Heap up, Amass.	Disperse, scatter.
Admire- উচ্চ ধারণা রাখা।	Respect, praise.	Have a low opinion.
Adulterate- ভেজাল মেশানো।	Contaminate, pollute.	Purify, clean.
Authentic- স্মৃতি, বিশ্বাসযোগ্য।	Genuine, real, reliable.	Limitation, inaccurate.
Acme- চূড়া, সর্বোচ্চ স্থান।	Pinnacle, Apex.	Nadir (সর্বনিম্ন বিন্দু)
Adverse- প্রতিকূল, বিরোধী।	Unfavorable, antagonistic.	Beneficial, auspicious.
Advocate- কারো পক্ষে বলা।	Support, proponent.	Oppose, attack, enemy.
Apathy- কৌতূহলশূন্যতা।	Indifference.	Attention, Concern.
Apex- চূড়া, আগা।	Summit, pinnacle, Zenith.	Bottom, Base, Nadir.
Awkward- আনাড়ি, অপটু।	Clumsy, gauche.	Dexterous.
Abolish- নিশ্চিহ্ন করা, বাতিল করা।	Obliterate, Exterminate, repeal.	Establish, validate.
Abortive- ব্যর্থ, নিষ্ফল।	Vain, Useless.	Fruitful.
Affluent- ধনবান।	Rich, Wealthy, well to do.	Impoverished.
Aggravate-অবনতি ঘটানো, উত্তাজ করা।	Worsen, Intensify.	Improve, mitigate.
Agitate- বিক্ষুব্ধ করা।	Excite, Incite.	Pacify.
Alleviate- তীব্রতা হ্রাস করা।	Mitigate, allay, Tamper.	Aggravate, Worsen.
Anemic- রক্তশূন্যতা।	Hemoglobin deficiency, pale, colorless.	Florid.
Ascend- আরোহণ।	Climb, Mount, Scale, Rise.	Descend, fall.

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Assent- একমত হওয়া।	Agree, Concur.	Dissent, Disagree.
Accurate- যথাযথ, নির্ভুল।	Exact, Precise, right, correct, true.	Inaccurate, Wrong, Incorrected.
Achieve- অর্জন করা।	Gain, perform, attain, acquire.	Miss, Fall.
Acknowledge- স্বীকার করা।	Admit, Certify, concede, accept, attain, endorse.	Deny, refuse, decline.
Active- কর্মঠ।	Energetic, doing thing.	Inactive, dull.
Admiration- প্রশংসা/প্রশংসা।	Appreciation, Praise, glorification.	Hate, Contempt, disgust.
Adopt- নিজের বলে গ্রহণ।	Assume, accept, approve, take on.	Reject, disprove.
Afraid- ভীত।	Scared, Fearful, anxious, frightened.	Brave, daring, bold, adventurous.
Allot- বন্টন করা।	Grant, assign, allocate, distribute, give, designate.	Reject, presence, disarrange.
Ambiguous- সন্দেহজনক।	Doubtful, uncertain, puzzling.	Straight, forward, honest, consistent.
Antagonistic- বিরোধ।	Adverse, Hostile, fighting.	Friendly, Sympathetic.
Annoy- বিরক্ত করা।	Disturb, Worry, Harass.	Oblige, gratify, delight.
Appear- হাজির হওয়া।	Exist, Present, Arrive, Approach.	Disappear, depart, Leave, go away.
Assure- নিশ্চয়তা দেয়া।	Ensure, promise, pledge, Certify. Decay, Decline, Degeneration,	Discourage, Warn, Mislead.
Atrophy- ক্ষয়িক্ষয়।	Diminution, Emaciation.	Becoming, healthy, Sound.
Awake- জেগে ওঠা।	Alert, get up, watchful.	Sleep, latent.
Barren- অনুর্বর, বন্ধ্যা।	Infertile, Unproductive,	Productive, Fertile.
Beneficial- উপকারী।	Useful, Healthful.	Useless, Harmful.
Blame- দোষ দেয়া।	Hold, Responsible, Rebuke.	Praise, Admire.
Bonafide- স্বাভাবিক, প্রকৃত।	Genuine, Authentic.	Bogus, Counterfeit
Brief- সংক্ষিপ্ত, ক্ষণস্থায়ী।	Short, Temporary, Concise.	Lengthy, Prolong, Copious, Prolix.
Brittle- ভঙ্গুর।	Fragile, Frangible, Friable, Frail.	Strong, Tranquil, Resistible.
Backbone- মেরুদণ্ড।	Foundation, Spine, vertebrae, basis.	Weakness.
Banish- নির্বাসিত করা, দূরীভূত করা।	Exile, expel, dismiss, outcaste, deport.	Repatriate, receive, welcome, accept.
Barren- অনুর্বর।	Boring, arid, desert, childless.	Fertile, fruitful, useful.
Bargain- দর কষাকষি।	Haggling, gain, contract, negotiate.	Loss, payment, rip-off.
Bent-আঘাত করা।	Strike, thump, thrash, beat, punch, defeat, conquer.	Defend, win, protect.
Beauty-সৌন্দর্য।	Grace, loveliness, fairness, splendor, prettiness.	Unattractiveness, foulness,
Belittle-ছোট করা।	Decry, deride, detract, demean, disparage.	deformity, ugliness.
Beyond-ব্যতীত।	Over, out of, further, Away from, across.	Exaggerate, praise.
Blame-নিন্দা করা।	Rebuke, censure, condemn, dispraise.	Beside, close, within, along.
Break-ভাঙ্গা।	Split, tear, fracture, infringe, smash.	Praise, admire, commend.
		mend, attach, associate.

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Brilliant-উজ্জ্বল।	Bright, glittering, splendid, outstanding.	Dull, stupid, blunt, lacking, deficient, foolish.
Bumper-প্রচুর।	Bountiful, enormous, excellent, abundant.	Humble, Modest, Obedient.
Capable- দক্ষ, যোগ্য, সক্ষম।	Adept, Expert.	Inept, unskilled.
Cautious- সতর্ক, সতর্কতাপূর্ণ।	Careful, Alert.	Careless, inattentive.
Chaos- বিশৃঙ্খলা।	Disorder, Mess.	Order.
Coalesce- একীভূত/একত্র হওয়া।	Unify, unite, obligatory.	Separate, divide.
Conceal- লুকিয়ে রাখা।	Hide, cover.	Reveal, Disclose.
Constructive- গঠনমূলক।	Beneficial, Productive.	Destructive, useless.
Contamination- দূষিতকরণ/দূষণ।	Pollution, adulteration.	Purify.
Contradict- অস্বীকার করা।	Refuse, Deny.	Corroborate, Affirm.
Coherent- সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ।	Organized, Systematic.	Confusing, chaotic.
Culpable- নিন্দনীয়।	Blameworthy, Censurable.	Innocent.
Crisis- সঙ্কটকাল, সঙ্কটকাল।	Climax, critical stage.	Benevolent, kind.
Concern- উদ্বেগ, দুশ্চিন্তা।	Anxiety, Apprehension.	Indifference, calm.
Calamity- দুর্ভাগ্য।	Mishap, misery, distress, disaster, affliction.	Benediction, favor, boon.
Callous- অনুভূতিহীন।	Heartless, indifferent, coldhearted.	Sensitive, kind.
Calm- শান্ত	Tranquil, quiet, serene, serenity, repose.	Storm, gale, tempest.
Capacity- যোগ্যতা, ধারণ ক্ষমতা।	Competence, ability, faculty, power, talent, skill.	Inability, incompetence, incapability, inaptitude.
Catastrophe- চরম পরিণতি।	Disaster, calamity, final, upheaval, Fixed, sure.	Comfort, favor.
Certain-অবশ্য, নিশ্চিত।	resolved, true, determinate, inevitable.	Uncertain, doubtful, causal, unstable.
Cheat-প্রতারণা করা, ঠকানো।	Gull, trick, deceive, deprive, swindle.	Remunerate, compensate, guide.
Convalesce-ধীরে ধীরে স্বাস্থ্য ফিরে পাওয়া।	Improve, recover, come round, recuperate.	Deagrate, worsen, degrade.
Copious-প্রচুর।	Abundant, bounteous, bountiful, exuberant.	Meager, scarce, Poor shortage.
Collect-সংগ্রহ করা।	Gather, assemble, Cumulate.	Divide, classify, distribute.
Communicate-যোগাযোগ করা।	Give news, be contagious, exchange.	Disjoining, disconnect.
Comprehend-উপলব্ধি করা।	Grasp, apprehend, conceive, understand.	Exclude, misapprehend, mistake.



Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Consent- সম্মতিদান, মতের একত্ব।	Assent, agreement, concur, concurrence, harmony.	Dissent, disagree, disagreement.
Contract- চুক্তি করা, সংযুক্তি হওয়া।	Decrease, abridge, lessen, reduce, curtail.	Reverse, cancel, abandon, expand, amplify.
Contribute- অংশ নেওয়া।	Share, cooperate, assist, furnish.	Relinquish, Counteract, withhold, Disapprove.
Copious- প্রচুর।	Plentiful, abundant, ample, bountiful, profuse.	Acre, Deficient, Scanty, Rare.
Corroborate- সমর্থন করা।	Confirm, approve, substantiate, support.	Reject, contradict, disavow.
Cultivate- চাষ করা।	Study, foster, nourish, till, cherish, improve.	Abolish, eradicate, uproot, neglect, paralyze, desert.
Disparity- অসমতা।	Inequality.	Harmony, Accord.
Dispute- তর্ক করা।	Challenge.	Agree.
Deliberate- সূচিন্তিত, স্বেচ্ছাকৃত।	Preplanned, Intentional.	Rush, Hurried.
Diminish- হ্রাস করা, হ্রাস পাওয়া।	Reduce, Lessen, Abate.	Enlarge, Magnify.
Danger- বিপদ।	Peril, risk, trouble, crisis, calamity, threat.	Security, safety, protection, defense.
Defend- রক্ষা করা, প্রতিরোধ করা।	Guard, protect, secure.	Comfort, Attack, assault.
Defensive- আত্মরক্ষামূলক।	Defend, self-protective.	Offensive, aggressive.
Deliberate- সূচিন্তিত।	Thoughtful, considered, pondered, reasoned.	Rash, imprudent, careless.
Delicious- সুস্বাদু।	Tasty, palatable.	Unpalatable, toothsome.
Desperate- মরিয়া, হতাশ।	Coarse, nauseous.	Delightful, luxurious.
Difficult- কঠিন।	Hard, troublesome.	Easy, lucid, simple.
Discipline- শৃঙ্খলা।	obscure, intricate.	Disorder, rebellion.
Disclose- মতভেদ।	Disagreement, conflict, dissonance, animosity.	Harmony, concord, accordance, amity.
Encourage- উৎসাহ দান।	Confidence, courage, give, cheer.	Discourage, dishearten.
Earn- উপার্জন করা।	Gain, win, obtain, acquire, achieve, get.	Lose, waste, spend.
Essential- প্রয়োজনীয়।	Vital, important, necessary, indispensable, requisite.	Unnecessary, superfluous, accidental.
Ethical- নৈতিক।	Chaste, honorable, moral, virtuous.	Libertine, licentious, sinful.
Excuse- ক্ষমা করা।	Pardon, apology, obligation, blame.	Punish, sentence, afflict.
Execute- সম্পাদন করা, প্রাণদণ্ড দেয়া।	Accomplish, achieve, consumer, perform.	Block, defeat, unaccomplished.
Exploit- কাজে লাগানো, শোষণ করা।	Manipulate, utilize, handle, Manage.	Ignore, neglect, waste.
Extract- নিষ্কাশন করা, উদ্ধৃত করা।	Abandon, desert, withdraw.	Abide, remain, tarry.
Feasible- বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য।	Practicable, Workable.	Impossible, Impractical.
Fluctuate- পরিবর্তন হওয়া, মনস্থির না হওয়া।	Change often, Waver, Vacillate.	Remain steady, Be resolute.

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Fertile- উর্বর, ফলপ্রসূ, উৎসাহক শক্তিসম্পন্ন।	Productive, Fruitful, Inventive, Creative.	Barren, Infertile, Uninventive.
Faculty- কার্যক্ষমতা, অনুঘটন।	Ability, talent, magnitude.	Impotence, inability, incapacity.
Fear- ভয়।	Terror, horror, fright.	Trust, courage, boldness.
Foolish- বোকা, নির্বোধ।	Irrational, senseless.	Wise, clever, prudent.
Formal- আনুষ্ঠানিক।	Regular, methodical, correct, Dignified.	Incorrect, informal, easy, irregular, casual.
Fragile- ভঙ্গুর।	Breakable, brittle, feeble, weak.	Durable, hardly, sturdy, tough.
Genuine- অকৃত্রিম, বাঁচি।	Authentic, bonafide, sincere, real, pure, veritable.	Counterfeit, Fake, Impure, adulterate, false, fictitious.
Glamorous- আকর্ষণীয়।	Attractive, beautiful, alluring, captivation, charming.	Plain, drab.
Glory- গৌরব।	Honor, splendor, brightness, magnificence, pomp, fame.	Degradation, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.
Grateful- কৃতজ্ঞ।	Obliged, thankful, agreeable, pleasant.	Ungrateful, unpleasant, disobliged, disagreeable.
Guess- অনুমান করা।	Imagine, suspect.	Examine, investigate.
Harmony- মতের মিল, সঙ্গতি।	Agreement, compatibility.	Disagreement, conflict.
Hostile- শত্রুতাপূর্ণ, বিরোধী।	Spiteful.	Friendly, amicable.
Hygienic- স্বাস্থ্যকর।	Sanitary, Healthful.	Harmful.
Halt- শেষ হওয়া।	Cease, Break off.	Start, continue, assist.
Harsh- কঠোর, নিষ্ঠুর।	Unpleasant, cruel, hard.	Tuneful, pleasant, mild.
Indigenous- দেশীয়।	Native.	Foreign, Exotic.
Ingenious- উদ্ভাবনে দক্ষ।	Incentive, Resourceful.	Maladroit.
Indispensable- অপরিহার্য।	Essential, Mandatory.	Unnecessary.
Illicit- বিশাল, প্রকান্ত।	Vast, Enormous, Massive.	Small, Tiny.
Infamous- কুখ্যাত, জঘন্য।	Notorious.	Honorable, Glorious.
Injurious- ক্ষতিকর।	Damaging, harmful.	Beneficial, Helpful.
Intense- তীব্র।	Extreme, Powerful.	Weak, Mild.
Irregular- নিয়মবহির্ভূত।	Unconventional.	Usual, Normal.
Irrelevant- অপ্রাসঙ্গিক।	Unrelated, Impertinent.	Pertinent, Germane
Innocuous- অক্ষতিকর।	Harmless.	Deleterious, Harmful.
Inhibit- বাধা দেয়া।	Hinder, Prevent.	Allow, Permit.
Integrity- সততা।	Honesty, Probity.	Corruption.
Interpret- ব্যাখ্যা করা।	Construe, Decipher, Decode, elucidate, explicate.	Confuse, distort, falsify, misconstrue.
Luster- উজ্জ্বলতা, খ্যাতি।	Brightness, effulgence, radiance, splendor.	Darkness, dullness, gloom, Obscure.
Magnify- বিবর্ধিত করা, প্রশংসা করা।	Enlarge, Amplify, Praise, Laud.	Diminish, Reduce, Belittle.
Mandatory- অত্যাৱশ্যক।	Compulsory, Obligatory.	Voluntary.



Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Massive- বৃহদায়তন।	Colossal, Titanic, Gigantic.	Minute.
Meticulous- যুঁতযুঁতে।	Painstaking, Fastidious.	Careless.
Manifest- সুস্পষ্ট।	Clear, cloudless, lucid, evident.	Cloudy, ambiguous.
Negligent- অমনোযোগী।	Careless, Inattentive.	Thoughtful.
Notorious- কুখ্যাত।	Disreputable.	Noble.
Numerous- বহুসংখ্যক, প্রচুর।	Many, copious, Abundant.	Few, Scarce.
Nocturnal- নৈশ, নিশাচর।	Night, Night time.	Diurnal, Daily.
Novel- অভিনব, নতুন।	New, Original.	Ordinary, Common.
Noxious- ক্ষতিকর, ক্ষাসাত্মক।	Deleterious, Pemicious.	Wholesome.
Obstacle- বাধা।	Impediment.	Help, Aid.
Opposition- বিরোধিতা।	Resistance, Antagonism.	Support, Backing.
Obligatory- বাধ্যতামূলক।	Compulsory, Imperative.	Voluntary.
Obnoxious-নোংরা, অত্যন্ত আপত্তিকর।	Very Unpleasant, Very Ugly, Nasty.	Very Pleasant.
Ominous- ভীতিকর।	Threatening.	Propitious.
Opaque- অস্বচ্ছ, দুর্বোধ্য।	Non-transparent, Abstruse.	Transparent, Lucid.
Opportune- সময়েচিত।	Timely, Well timed.	Untimely.
Oppose- বাধা দেওয়া।	Confront, Bar, Check.	Defend, favor, support.
Prosperity- উন্নতি/ সৌভাগ্য/ সাফল্য।	Success, Progress.	Poverty, Misfortune.
Purify- বিতর্ক, শোধন করা।	Make Pure.	Contaminate, Pollute.
Pacific- শান্ত।	Calm, Serene, Placid.	Agitated.
Palatable- সুস্বাদু/ রুচিকর।	Delicious, Tasty.	Disgusting.
Profound- গভীর জ্ঞানপূর্ণ।	Wise, Sagacious, Sage.	Stupid, Inane.
Profuse- প্রচুর, অপব্যয়ী।	Copious, Abundant.	Inadequate.
Prompt- তৎপর।	Alert.	Sluggish, slow.
Propagate- বংশবিস্তার করা।	Multiply.	Reduce.
Prominent- প্রসিদ্ধ।	Illustrious, Celebrated.	Unimportant.
Pertinent- প্রাসঙ্গিক।	Germane, Relevant.	Irrelevant.
Plethora- আধিক্য।	Excess, Surplus.	Shortage.
Perceive- উপলব্ধি করা।	Conceive, emotion.	Begin, flourish.
Pledge- প্রতিজ্ঞা।	Commit, obligate.	Neglect, mistrust.
Propensity- প্রবণতা।	trend, Bias, Adept.	Aversion.
Quit- ত্যাগ করা, মুক্ত করা।	Abandon, resign.	Continue, Stay.
Refute- যুক্তিবলন করা।	Disprove, Confute.	Prove, Confirm.
Resolution- দৃঢ় সংকল্প।	Determination.	Vacillation.
Relevant- প্রাসঙ্গিক।	Pertinent, Germane.	Unrelated.
Reluctant- অনিচ্ছুক।	Loath, Averse.	Enthusiastic.
Restrain- দমন করা।	Bridle, Suppress.	Encourage, Incite.
Scanty- স্বল্প, দুস্প্রাপ্য।	Sparse, Meager.	Copious.
Salient- প্রধান, স্পষ্ট।	Distinguished, Striking.	hidden, obscure.

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Temporary- অস্থায়ী ।	Fleeting, Evanescent.	Everlasting, Durable.
Tranquil- শান্ত ।	Unruffled, calm.	Restless.
Tenacity- একটুয়েমি ।	Constancy.	Cessation.
Ubiquitous- সর্বব্যাপী ।	All over, Common.	Rare, Scarce.
Unerring- নির্ভুল ।	Infallible, Correct.	Error.
vague- অস্পষ্ট ।	Ambiguous, hazy.	Clear.
waves- বিধগ্নহু ।	Hesitate, Distrust.	Believe, Confident.
Yielding- একগুয়ে নয় ।	Complaint.	Obstinate.
Zany- মজার ।	Amusing, Crazy.	Serious.

বিগত সালে আসা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Perilous-বিপজ্জনক ।	Hazardous.	Safe, Comfortable.
Nebulous-কুয়াশাচ্ছন্ন ।	Foggy.	Clear.
Laconic-সংক্ষিপ্ত ।	Succinct, terse.	Voluble, verbose.
Antipathy-পারস্পরিক বিদ্বেষ ।	Strong dislike, hatred, bitterness, hostility, revusion.	Sympathy, respect, love, admiration.
Equivocal-সন্দেহজনক ।	Ambiguous, ambivalent, vague, obscure, dubious, doubtful, uncertain.	Clear, unequivocal, obvious, unambiguous, indubitable.
Opinion-মতামত, মতবাদ ।	Belief, conviction, crud, dogma, doctrine, faith, ideology, trust, tenet, presumption, view, percept.	Schism, heterodoxy, falsehood, incredulity, skepticism.
Flerible-নমনীয় ।	Elastic, Easily bent.	Stiff, Rigid.
Approach-অগ্রসর হওয়া ।	Advance.	Retreat, withdraw.
Gruesome-বিভীষিকাময় ।	Dreadul, frightful, horrific, hideous, awful, horrible.	Attractive, intersting, pleaning, seductive.
Outset-শুরু, আরম্ভ ।	Opening.	End, finishing.
Vigilant-সতর্ক, প্রহরারত ।	Watchful, Alert.	Negligent, Remiss.
Benevolent-দয়ালু, বদান্য ।	Empathetic, Kind.	Cruel, selfish, greedy.
Severity-তীব্রতা ।	Extremity.	Mildness.
Incredible- অবিশ্বাস্য ।	Unbelievable, absurd.	Believable, Credible.
Sagacity-বিচক্ষণ ।	Intelligence.	Dullness.
Desultory-বিক্ষিপ্ত, অসংলগ্ন ।	disorganized.	Organized.
Libel-মানহানিকর বিবৃতি ।	misrepresentation.	Compliment, praise.
Intellectual-বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক ।	intellective, scholarly.	Foolish, ignorant, stupid, ignoramus.
powerful-শক্তিশালী ।	leverage, forceful.	Impotent, incapable, ineffective.
Hospitality-আতিথেয়তা ।	welcome, reception.	Inhospitality, unfriendliness.



Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Dull-নিশ্চল।	Unintellectual, vacuous.	Intelligent, keen, sharp.
Sanction-মঞ্জুরি।	Authorization.	Prevention, refusal, veto.
Frivolous-তুচ্ছ, হাফা।	Barmy, childish.	Grave, mature.
Injure-আঘাত করা।	Hurt, aggrieve.	Aid, assist, cure.
Scoff-উপহাস করা।	Sneer, tease, admonish.	Praise.
Rambling-অসংলগ্ন।	Irregular, random.	Compact, direct.
Interim-অন্তর্বর্তীকালীন।	Stopgap, temporary.	Continual, permanent.
Fence-বেড়া দেওয়া।	Enclosure, obstacle.	Advantage, aid, help.
Trust-বিশ্বাস।	Faith, sureness.	Doubt, mistrust.
Aroma-সুগন্ধ।	Fragrance, bouquet, odour.	Stench, stink.
Flexible-নমনীয়।	Bending, ductile, elastic.	Resistant, rigid, stiff.
Severity-তীব্রতা।	Strictness, unkindness.	Mildness, softness.



বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com





Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. The correct synonym of "discrepancy" is: (DU: 17-18) Ans : c
a) siscret ✓ b) discourse c) sisagteement d) discourse
02. The antonym of "Viable" is- (DU: 17-18) Ans : b
a) Possible b) Inpracticable ✓ c) Valnerable d) Honourable
03. The antonym of "Harmonious" is - (DU: 17-18) Ans : a
✓ a) Discordant b) disrespectful c) Amicable d) Ruthless
04. The synonym of "Interpaid" is - (DU: 17-18) Ans : c
a) coward b) arrogant ✓ c) fearless d) arrogant
05. The synonym of "energetic" is - (DU: 17-18) Ans : a
a) Sprightly b) Hasty ✓ c) Humble d) Etreme
06. The meaning of the word "Nocturnal" is - (DU: 17-18) Ans : b
a) Sleepy in the afternoon ✓ b) Occuring or active at night
c) Sleepen during day d) Passive during night
07. A synonym for 'anxiety' is- (DU: 16-17) Ans : d
✓ a) Disquiet b) Apprehension c) Unease d) Indifference
08. A synonym of 'Sanguine' is- (DU: 16-17) Ans : d
a) Confident ✓ b) Restless c) Hopeless d) Bloody
09. What is the synonym 'Exhausted' is- (DU: 16-17) Ans : d
a) Plenty b) Stored c) Animated ✓ d) Drained
10. What is the antonym for 'turbulence'? (DU: 16-17) Ans : a
a) Traquility b) Disorder c) Disturbance d) Rupture
11. An antonym of 'altruism' is- (DU: 16-17) Ans : d
a) Honesty b) Philanthropy c) Tolerance d) Selfishness
12. The antonym of the word 'Infatuation' (DU: 16-17) Ans : a
a) Apathy b) Fascination c) Love d) Interest
13. The antonym of the word 'Sombre' is- (DU: 16-17) Ans : b
a) Sleepy b) Bright c) Drab d) Dismal
14. A synonym of 'pertinent' is- (DU: 15-16) Ans : c
a) particular b) disturbed c) relevant d) penetrate
15. 15 years old Anurudh Gansean has invented a portable refrigeration system that enables doctors to trasport vaccines safely and effectively. A synonym of the underlined word is- (DU: 15-16) Ans : a
a) mobile b) molecular c) potential d) moetal
16. Find a synonym for the word 'vigorous' from the options given below: (DU: 15-16) Ans : c
a) important and necessary b) shaping and quivering
c) strong and energetic d) harmful and dangerous



17. Which of the following words best replaces 'revealed' in the sentence: (DU: 15-16) **Ans : a**
 Studies have revealed that infections are associated with cancers.
 a) found b) warned c) emphasized d) told
18. What does the word 'Obese' mean? (DU: 15-16) **Ans : a**
 a) fat b) slim c) healthy d) serious
19. 'He hardly works'. In this statement 'hardly' means- (DU: 15-16) **Ans : d**
 a) very hard b) rather c) perhaps d) rarely e)
20. Find the synonym of the word 'Collapse'- (DU: 15-16) **Ans : d**
 a) miracle b) wonder c) rise d) debacle e)
 lapse
21. The synonym of the word 'tumult' is- (DU: 15-16) **Ans : a**
 a) commotion b) composure c) calm d) tranquility
22. The word 'emitted' can be replaced by : (DU: 14-15) **Ans : b**
 a) engaged b) discharged c) derived d) reduced
23. An antonym of 'efficacy' is : (DU: 14-15) **Ans : a**
 a) Uselessness b) representation c) reproduction d) efficiency
24. The antonym of 'sporadic' is- (DU: 14-15) **Ans : c**
 a) occasional b) intermittent c) frequent d) isolated
25. 'Illuminate' means - (DU: 14-15) **Ans : b**
 a) deviant b) brighten c) illegal d) deceptive
26. The word 'apparent' means -. (DU: 14-15) **Ans : c**
 a) uncertain b) confusing c) obvious d) surprising
27. Find the antonym of the following word- "Perilous". (DU: 14-15) **Ans : d**
 a) Risky b) Greedy c) Curative d) Secure e) Dire
28. Find the antonym of the following word- "Perfect" (DU: 14-15) **Ans : e**
 a) Spotless b) Immaculate c) Sheer d) Superb e) flawed
29. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word in italics (DU: 14-15) **Ans : a**
 The government has also decided to *concentrate* on improving the quality of health-care.
 a) focus b) conceptualize c) strike d) deliberate
30. The antonym of 'migrant' is - (DU : 13-14) **Ans : c**
 a) expatriae b) gypsy c) native d) nomad
31. Choose the mis-matched pair. (DU : 13-14) **Ans : c**
 a) immune, protected b) nervous, disturbed
 c) neurotic, stable d) net, mesh



32. The word 'ingenious' means - (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) deceptive b) skilful c) simple d) complicated
33. The synonym of 'commemorate' is - (DU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) overlook b) memorize c) observe d) assert
34. The antonym of 'assail' is - (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) attack b) befriend c) prevail d) fly
35. The antonym for 'delicious' is - (DU : 13-14)
 a) appetizing b) scrumptious c) dainty
 d) displeasing e) toothsome Ans : c
36. What is the synonym for the word 'indifferent'? (DU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) similar b) unhappy c) apathetic d) frank e) not
 differing
37. The word 'off-spring' means- (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) Twins b) Children c) Strength d) Winter e)
 Fountain
38. The synonym for 'Nepotism' is- (DU : 13-14) Ans : d
 a) Terrorism b) Desposition c) Neatness d) Favouritism
39. Choose the pair which is out of place (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) ambiguity/clarity b) humane / kind c) colossal / tiny d) worsen /
 improve
40. Correct synonym of the underlined word- "The bank charges an *exorbitant* rate of interest." (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) moderate b) excessive c) fair d) increasing
41. Correct synonym of the underlined word- "It was an *indiscreet* action on their part." (DU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) unfair b) secret c) imprudent d) hasty
42. The antonym of "Stubborn" is- (DU : 12-13) Ans : a
 a) agreeable b) obstinate c) difficult d) irritable
43. The word "constraint" means- (DU : 12-13) Ans : b
 a) freedom b) limitation c) plentiful d) endless



Rajshahi University

44. Antonym of the word "Tabloid" is - (RU : 17-18)
 a) Little magazine b) Paperback c) Broad sheet d) Paparazzi **Ans : c**
45. Antonym of the word "Migrant" - (RU : 17-18)
 a) Expatriate b) Gypsy c) Nomad d) Native **Ans : d**
46. Synonym of the word "Intripid" is- (RU : 17-18)
 a) Brave b) Tacit c) Infringe d) affable **Ans : a**
47. Synonym of the word "Counsel" is - (RU : 17-18)
 a) Cabinet b) Advice c) Trade d) Meeting **Ans : b**
48. What is the synonym of 'nostalgia'? (RU : 16-17)
 a) Seasickness b) regret c) Homesickness d) vexation **Ans : c**
49. The synonym of 'forthcoming' is- (RU : 16-17)
 a) upcoming b) recent c) forward d) newly arrived **Ans : a**
50. The synonym of 'boon' is- (RU : 16-17)
 a) deplorable b) felicity c) grave d) solemn **Ans : b**
51. The antonym of 'order' is- (RU : 16-17)
 a) regular b) sequence c) discipline d) disorder **Ans : d**
52. The antonym of 'querulous' is- (RU : 16-17)
 a) disconnected b) timorous c) disputed d) contended **Ans : b**
53. The word 'complicit' is associated with- (RU : 15-16)
 a) illness b) complications c) crime d) agreement **Ans : c**
54. Tara is in her study. Here 'study' means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) reading b) self-study c) reading room d) though **Ans : c**
55. 'Magnanimous' means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) generous b) unkind c) revengeful d) friendly **Ans : a**
56. 'Humiliate' means- (RU : 15-16)
 a) let down b) let off c) let in d) let out **Ans : a**
57. The word 'callous' means (RU : 15-16)
 a) indifferent b) soft c) calling d) curly **Ans : b**
58. To be 'pretentious' is not be (RU : 14-15)
 a) grandiose b) genuine c) ostentatious d) affected **Ans : c**
59. The student is discourteous; he grumbles no matter how one tries to please him. Here 'Grumble' means (RU : 14-15)
 a) giggles b) scolds c) complains d) sincere **Ans : d**
60. Synonym of 'Disparity' is (RU : 14-15)
 a) belittlement b) harmony c) argumentation d) difference

Chittagong University

61. The antonym of "Opaque" is- (CU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) onscure b) dark c) hazy d) transparent
62. Integrate means - (CU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) tolerate b) unite c) flow d) copy
63. The clerk said that a chart had been appended to the report. (CU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) returned b) removed c) joined d) changed
64. The novel offer of job was alluring. (CU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) frustrating b) encouraging c) optimistic d) tempting
65. The synonym of "Ornate" is- (CU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) pretty b) dignified c) decorative d) suave
66. The antonym 'desirable' is- (CU : 16-17) Ans : b
 a) nondesirable b) undesirable c) indesirable d) disdesirable
67. The synonym of 'acumen' is- (CU : 16-17) Ans : c
 a) desire to learn b) pain
 c) deep knowledge d) quick understanding ability
68. The synonym of 'ameliorating' is- (CU : 16-17) Ans : b
 a) decreasing b) improving c) increasing d) worsening
69. What is the antonym of 'affluent'? (CU : 15-16) Ans : d
 a) Rich b) Solvent c) Efficient d) Poverty-stricken
70. The synonym of 'myopic' is- (CU : 15-16) Ans : d
 a) evenhanded b) unprejudiced c) tolerant
 d) short-sighted e) open minded
71. The antonym of 'restive' is- (CU : 15-16) Ans : a
 a) patient b) rigorous c) deceptive d) active e)
 cautious
72. The synonym of 'arduous' is- (CU : 15-16) Ans : c
 a) easy b) simple c) difficult
 d) magnanimous e) straight
73. I don't bear any grudge against you. What does the underlined word mean? (CU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) love b) anger and dislike
 c) respect d) affection e) love and respect
74. What is the antonym of 'sluggish'? (CU : 14-15) Ans : d
 a) animated b) dull c) boring d) heavy e)
 slow



75. The synonym of 'perplexed' is —. (CU : 14-15)
 a) angry
 b) annoyed
 c) aroused
 d) unhappy
 e) confused
76. 'Authoritarian' means- (CU : 13-14)
 a) elderly
 b) autocratic
 c) potential
 d) senior
 e) democratic
77. The antonym of the word 'amnesty' is- (CU : 13-14)
 a) leniency
 b) detention
 c) absolution
 d) connivance

Jahangirnagar University

78. Find the synonym of 'beffle'-. (JU : 17-18)
 a) tight
 b) encourage
 c) balk
 d) enlighten
79. Authentic শব্দের প্রতিশব্দ (synonym) (JU : 17-18)
 a) Correct
 b) Genuine
 c) Ral
 d) Exact
80. What is the meaning of OBNOXIOUS? (JU : 17-18)
 a) very dangerous
 b) very pleasant
 c) very ugly
 d) very unpleasant
81. The synonym of 'Indignant' is- (JU : 17-18)
 a) Strident
 b) Soundless
 c) Deviant
 d) Punget
82. Synonym of AUGUST- (JU : 17-18)
 a) Common
 b) Ridiculous
 c) Dignified
 d) Petty
83. The synonym of STRINGENT is : (JU : 17-18)
 a) DRY
 b) STRAINED
 c) RIGOROUS
 d) SHRILL
84. The synonym of the word 'disperse' is- (JU : 17-18)
 a) enumerate
 b) somorous
 c) uproarious
 d) muster
85. A synonym of 'pertinent' is - (JU : 13-14)
 a) particular
 b) disturbed
 c) relevant
 d) penetrate
86. What is synonym of the word 'desiccated'- (JU : 13-14)
 a) divided
 b) separated
 c) dried
 d) crushed
87. Which one is the synonym of 'fragile'- (JU : 13-14)
 a) firm
 b) able
 c) durable
 d) belicate
88. CONCENTRATE is similar to - (JU : 13-14)
 a) diffuse
 b) scatter
 c) focus
 d) dissipate
89. The synonym of 'perilous' is - (JU : 11-12)
 a) Friendly
 b) risky
 c) disastrous
 d) greedy
90. 'Perishable' is similar to - (JU : 11-12)
 a) unusual
 b) infamous
 c) temporary
 d) hopeless
91. The synonym of 'squander' is - (JU : 11-12)
 a) waste
 b) force
 c) placate
 d) scorn



Jagannath University

92. The word 'savagery' is closest in meaning to - . (JnU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) Dangerous b) Obnoxious c) Cruel and violent d) Harmful
93. A synonym of the word 'calculate' is — . (JnU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) conjecture b) surmise c) assess d) suppose
94. What is the synonym of the word 'intimidate'? (JnU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) conflate b) frighten c) integrate d) disintegrate
95. Which word is closest in meaning to 'abettor'. (JnU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) encourager b) gambler c) accomplice d) aggressive
96. The word 'eliminate' means - (JnU : 16-17) Ans : c
 a) establish b) initiate c) remove d) set up
97. ANTIPATHY : . (JnU : 16-17) Ans : c
 a) Profundity b) Willingness c) Abstention d) Fondness
98. GREGARIOUS : (JnU : 16-17) Blank
 a) Anticipatory b) Antisocial c) Glorious d) Horrendous
99. The synonym of the word 'Tyranny' is - ? (JnU : 15-16) Ans : b
 a) democratic b) dictatorship c) typical d) thoughtful
100. The word 'infinity' means. (JnU : 15-16) Ans : b
 a) a basic form of a verb b) the state of having no end or limit
 c) a large number but possible to count d) a number smaller than any other
101. I am terrible at mathematics. Here 'terrible' means - (JnU : 15-16) Ans : a
 a) awful b) good c) fantastic d) great
102. Which is similar in meaning to the word 'Appease' (JnU : 15-16) Ans : a
 a) placate b) resourceful c) meander d) enrage
103. The synonym of 'Passive' is — . (JnU : 14-15) Ans : d
 a) active b) alert c) playful d) inert
104. What is 121 less 36? The meaning of 'less' here is - (JnU : 14-15) Ans : a
 a) minus b) amount c) lessen d) minimum
105. The synonym of the word 'pacify' is - (JnU : 14-15) Ans : c
 a) cease b) exasperate c) soothe d) enthrall
106. Subterfuge - (JnU : 14-15) Ans : a
 a) deception b) smartness c) very clever d) frank
107. Repugnant - (JnU : 14-15) Ans : c
 a) flamboyant b) fallacious c) detestable d) facetious
108. Exuberance : (JnU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) compliments b) flamboyance c) lethargy d) benevolence
109. 'Homogenous' means - ? (JnU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) same kind b) twice c) same race d) same religion
110. 'Tenuous' is most similar in meaning to - . (JnU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) dark b) playful c) weak d) direct
111. Incredible - (JnU : 10-11) Ans : a
 a) unbelievable b) unthinkable c) unlikely d) unthinking



BCS Questions

112. Which one is the correct antonym of 'frugal'? (38th BCS)
 a) Extraordinary b) spendthrift c) economical d) authentic **Ans : b**
113. Nearest meaning of 'proviso' is- (37th BCS)
 a) sanction b) substitute c) stipulation d) directive **Ans : c**
114. The opposite meaning of 'deleterious' is (37th BCS)
 a) toxic b) spurious c) harmless d) lethal **Ans : c**
115. Give the antonym of the word "transitory"- (36th BCS)
 a) temporary b) permanent c) transparent d) short-lived **Ans : b**
116. 'Venerate' Means- (36th BCS)
 a) defame b) abuse c) respect d) accuse **Ans : c**
117. 'To do away with' means- (36th BCS)
 a) to repeat b) to start c) to get rid of d) to drive off **Ans : c**
118. What would be the right synonym for "initiative"? (35th BCS)
 a) apathy b) enterprise c) indolence d) activity **Ans : b**
119. What would be the best antonym of "hibernate"? (35th BCS)
 a) dormancy b) sluggishness c) liveliness d) democracy **Ans : c**
120. Pick the word that is synonymous with "Authoritarian"- (33rd BCS)
 a) autocratic b) senior c) elderly d) potential **Ans : a**
121. The word "permissive" implies. (33rd BCS)
 a) humble b) law-abiding c) liberal d) submissive **Ans : c**
122. The word "officialese" means- (33rd BCS)
 a) plural number of official b) language used in offices
 c) plural number of office d) vague expressions **Ans : b**
123. The verb "Succumb" means- (33rd BCS)
 a) achieve b) submit c) win d) conquer **Ans : b**
124. "Extempore" means- (32nd BCS)
 a) planned b) improvise c) impromptu d) immediate **Ans : c**
125. "Menacing" means- (32nd BCS)
 a) encouraging b) alarming c) promising d) auspicious **Ans : b**
126. "Sporadic" means- (31st BCS)
 a) Consistent b) Uniform c) Frequent d) Scattered **Ans : d**
127. "Omnipotent" means- (31st BCS)
 a) Feeble b) Supreme c) Impotent d) Vulnerable **Ans : b**
128. The antonym of the word "Repeal" is- (31st BCS)
 a) Abolish b) Enact c) Annul d) Nullify **Ans : d**
129. The antonym of the word "Equity" is- (31st BCS)
 a) Uprightness b) Justice c) Integrity d) Bias **Ans : d**
130. Synonym of the word "IMPROVEMENT" (30th BCS)
 a) Promotion b) Advancement c) Betterment d) Preference **Ans : c**
131. Synonym of the word "AMICABLE" (30th BCS)
 a) Interesting b) Loving c) Affectionate d) Friendly **Ans : d**

Self Practice

01. **Authentic.**
a) adept b) counterfeit c) brief d) open e) benevolent
02. **Proper.**
a) exact b) swift c) unsuitable d) wide e) barren
03. **Intentional.**
a) accidental b) final c) beneficial d) lazy e) illicit
04. **Fertile.**
a) useful b) gloomy c) barren d) hospitalised e) isolated
05. **Pardon.**
a) separate b) anger c) blame d) hate e) boast
06. **Purify.**
a) desire b) pollute c) scorn d) praise e) deny
07. **Sage.**
a) ignorant b) cheerful c) vulgar d) sincere e) static
08. **Gargantuan**
a) fearful b) tiny in size c) eager d) success e) rare
09. **Inevitable.**
a) visible b) vital c) infrequent d) avoidable e) humble
10. **Evanescent.**
a) relevant b) intelligent c) active d) evening e) permanent
11. **Relevant.**
a) poverty b) pertinent c) joy d) huge e) timely
12. **Numerous.**
a) gigantic b) biased c) copious d) prompt e) fleeting
13. **Rebellious.**
a) haphazard b) precise c) mutations d) pious e) exact
14. **Prosperity.**
a) fidelity b) colossal c) humorous d) progress e) cruel
15. **Candor.**
a) frankness b) donor c) eager d) signed e) kind
16. **Counterfeit.**
a) risk b) fake c) frailty d) duil e) excessive
17. **Charitable.**
a) unassuming b) funny c) licit d) tiny e) generous
18. **Rage.**
a) concise b) eager c) partron d) wrath e) late
19. **Scandal.**
a) disgrace b) joy c) deliberate d) loyal e) wide
20. **Obstacle.**
a) craven b) paltry c) impesiment d) few e) vast
21. **Curious.**
a) ordinary b) silent c) permanent d) reliable e) skillful



22. **Commence.**
a) graduate b) send away c) hold back d) terminate e) reduce
23. **Punctual.**
a) serious b) tardy c) protection d) raise e) crucial
24. **Enclose.**
a) prevent b) bargain c) take out d) give e) endanger
25. **Material.**
a) eternal b) uncomfortable c) disobedient d) unmotherly e) unrelated
26. **Abhor.**
a) condense b) unite c) love d) confirm e) amass
27. **Acme.**
a) dull b) blameless c) contempt d) naiv e) flexible
28. **Altruism.**
a) chaos b) antique c) concern d) base e) selfishness
29. **Apathy**
a) attention b) enemy c) humanity d) shy e) courteous
30. **Audacious.**
a) penitent b) safety c) timid d) king e) sterile
31. **Avarice.**
a) miserly b) serence c) frugal d) generosity e) petty
32. **Clumsy.**
a) deft b) trivial c) propitious d) immense e) tyro
33. **Compliant.**
a) disobedient b) fussy c) depressed d) trivial e) placid
34. **Commend.**
a) soothe b) engender c) reduce d) cursory e) brave
35. **Coward.**
a) merciless b) relevant c) haughty d) cursory e) brave
36. **Obstinate.**
a) stubborn b) clumsy c) flexible d) skilled e) helpful
37. **Pacific.**
a) apathy b) calm c) apex d) banal e) astute
38. **Palatable.**
a) trite b) avarice c) shrewd d) humility e) tasty
39. **Aversion.**
a) reluctance b) strong c) calamity d) cruelty e) fragile
40. **Placid.**
a) circumspect b) inept c) honor d) serene e) naive
41. **Lackluster.**
a) humdrum b) lavish c) complimentary d) jocund e) peevish
42. **Jeopardy.**
a) exciting b) wary c) potent d) peril e) sluggish

43. **Precarious.**
a) eisky b) small c) weak d) zenith e) petty
44. **Mandatory.**
a) massive b) happy c) compulsory d) messy e) reckless
45. **Microscopic.**
a) excessive b) woe c) integrity d) minute e) irrelevant
46. **Penalize.**
a) exhibit b) observe c) inherit d) enlighten e) reward
47. **Hospitality.**
a) sick b) clear proof c) lack of welcome d) freshness e) pharmacy
48. **Synthetic.**
a) affable b) cosmetic c) plastic d) apathetic e) natural
49. **Infinitesimal.**
a) everlasting b) major c) colossal d) telescopic e) peripheral
50. **Abortive**
a) fruitful b) skimpy c) neutral d) whimsical e) colossal
51. **Obdurate.**
a) modest b) obedient c) suspicious d) indigent e) drunk
52. **Abrogate.**
a) mitigate b) vacillate c) vilify d) enact e) abhor
53. **weary.**
a) virulent b) vicious c) defamation d) energetic e) dull
54. **Adversary.**
a) bellicose b) supplanter c) affluent d) pale e) obsolete
55. **Archaic.**
a) new b) peaceful c) belligerent d) naive e) opaque
56. **Vigilant.**
a) watchful b) fickle c) wicked d) tried e) steady
57. **Vilify.**
a) ameliorate b) defame c) honor d) perturb e) rummage
58. **Waver.**
a) assuage b) aggravate c) vacillate d) chastise e) fluctuate
59. **Despise.**
a) commend b) infuriate c) abhor d) facilitate e) fluctuate
60. **Dormant.**
a) inactive b) brittle c) fervor d) craven e) suspicious
61. **Equivocal.**
a) valorous b) obstacle c) indolent d) illusory e) ambiguous
62. **Trifling.**
a) hasty b) thrifty c) despondent d) trivial e) clamor
63. **Treachery.**
a) worldly b) tiny c) betrayal d) poverty e) filthy



64. Transparent.
 a) liverly b) roomy c) temporary d) muddy e) clear
65. Extraneous.
 a) irrelevant b) poisonous c) capricious d) immoral e) harass

ANSWER

01. b	11. b	21. a	31. d	41. a	51. b	61. e
02. c	12. c	22. d	32. a	42. b	52. d	62. b
03. a	13. c	23. b	33. a	43. e	53. d	63. c
04. c	14. d	24. c	34. e	44. a	54. b	64. e
05. c	15. a	25. d	35. e	45. c	55. a	65. a
06. b	16. b	26. c	36. a	46. b	56. a	
07. a	17. e	27. d	37. b	47. c	57. b	
08. b	18. d	28. e	38. e	48. e	58. c	
09. d	19. a	29. a	39. a	49. c	59. c	
10. e	20. c	30. c	40. d	50. a	60. a	

"Certainly! Allah will admit those who believe (in the Oneness of Allah) and do righteous good deeds, to Gardens under which rivers flow (Paradise), while those who disbelieve enjoy themselves and eat as cattle eat, and the Fire will be their above." - Al Quran



VOCABULARY

Medical & Dental Questions

1. "Termination" means- (M&D:14-15) Ans : a
 a) to end b) to start c) to begin d) to continue
2. 'Bangladesh is overpopulated'
 What is the meaning of the underlined word mentioned above?- (M&D:14-15) Ans : a
 a) too many people b) so much people c) many people d) too much people
3. The meaning of which word is not correct? (M&D:11-12) Ans : b
 a) Tear - অশ্রু b) Fear - সুন্দর
 c) Gear- বেগবান করা d) Desire- ইচ্ছা পোষণ করা
4. Which of the following is the correct English translation of the বাংলা word 'বতর'? (M: 10-11) Ans : a
 a) due time b) son of Brahmin c) Wicket d) tailless
5. In which of the following sentence the word 'Bring' is used to mean in Bangla 'ঘটানো'? (M: 10-11) Ans : d
 a) The good harvest brought down the price of rice.
 b) His property bring him in taka 5,00,000/- a year.
 c) She is brought up by her mother.
 d) He tried to bring about a quarrel.
6. Which of the following word is the correct English translation of the Bangla word 'প্রতিমাননা'? (M: 10-11) Ans : b
 a) Transtideration b) Homage c) coming towards d) Corroborative
7. Which of the following is the correct Bangla meaning of the English word? (M: 09-10) Ans : a
 a) Disastrously : দুর্ভাগ্যমূলকভাবে b) Loving : প্রীতি
 c) Harshly : নিষ্ঠুর d) Amorous : স্নেহশীল
8. Which of the following pair contain correct Bangla meaning? (M: 09-10) Ans : d
 a) Dropsy : ধাতুমূল b) Dromedary : হাস্যকর c) Droll : এক কুজ ওয়ালা উট d) Drone : নিকর্মা লোক
9. Which of the following is not the appropriate Bangla? (M: 07-08) Ans : d
 a) Emigrate : দেশ ত্যাগ করা b) Exhort : উপদেশ দ্বারা উৎসাহিত করা
 c) Envious : ঈর্ষাপরায়ণ d) Exorcise : প্রমোদ ভ্রমণ
10. Which of the following is the correct Bangla meaning of the English? (D: 09-10) Ans : a
 a) Tyrannise : অত্যাচার করা b) Proficiency : লাভজনক
 c) Tremble : জয়লাভ করা d) Indignant : অপরিহার্য

VOCABULARY

Absorption: শোষণ
 Acquisition: উপার্জন, অর্জন
 Affluence: সমৃদ্ধি
 Alteration: পরিবর্তন
 Aristocrat: অভিজাত লোকজন
 Attribution: আরোপ
 Babble: বকবক করা
 Bore: বিরক্তিকর বস্তু বা লোক
 Collapse: ভাঙ্গা
 Congestion: জীড়
 Consumer: খাদ্যের ভোক্তা

Acclaim: প্রশংসাসাধন
 Adequacy: পর্যাপ্ততা
 Allowance: অনুমতি
 Amenability: সাপেক্ষতা
 Assessor: মূল্য নির্ধারক
 Authority: কর্তৃত্ব
 Blasphemer: ঈশ্বর নিন্দুক
 Catastrophe: বিপর্যয়
 Conception: ধারণা
 Consciousness: সচেতনতা
 Convenience: সুবিধা



RETINA

Cruelty: নিষ্ঠুরতা
 Deliberation: বিশেষভাবে চিন্তন
 Depiction: সাদৃশ্য, সমতান
 Desertion: পরিত্যাগ
 Destruction: বিনাশ
 Dignity: মর্যাদা
 Disaster: বিপদ
 Disintegration: বিখণ্ডায়ন
 Disparity: বৈষম্য, অসমতা
 Distinction: স্বতন্ত্র
 Elevation: উত্তোলন
 Eloquence: বাগিতা
 Emission: নিষ্ক্ষেপ
 Enchantment: যাদু
 Enormity: প্রকালভতা
 Entrance: প্রবেশ
 Escalator: উঠানামার জন্য গতিশীল সিঁড়ি
 Explicitness: স্পষ্টতা
 Facility: সুযোগ-সুবিধা
 Flexibility: নমনীয়তা
 Frown: ক্রকুটি
 Gratitude, gratefulness: কৃতজ্ঞতা
 Impediment: বাধা, প্রতিবন্ধক
 Inauguration: অভিষেক
 Indiscrimination: বৈষম্যহীনতা
 Influence: প্রভাব
 Insistence: জিদ
 Integrity: একতা
 Interaction: পরস্পরের উপর ক্রিয়া
 Intrusion: অনাহত প্রবেশ
 Jostle, jostling: ধাক্কা
 Malice: অপকারেচ্ছা
 Manifestation: প্রদর্শন
 Meditation: ধ্যান
 Passion: আবেগ
 Physique: দেহ
 Power: ক্ষমতা
 Psychology: মনস্তত্ত্ববিদ্যা
 Rampancy: বাধাহীনতা
 Recommendation: সুপারিশ
 Remoteness: স্থান কাল পার্থক্যে বহু দূরবর্তীতা
 Reputation: খ্যাতি
 Restriction: বাধা
 Simultaneous: একই সাথে
 Spoil: ধ্বংস
 Sub-consciousness: অবচেতনতা

Decline: অবনতি
 Delivery: যুক্তি, বিলি, অর্পণ
 Deprivation: বঞ্চনা
 Desperation: বেপরোয়াভাবে
 Detection: আবিষ্কার
 Diplomat: কূটনীতিক
 Discrimination: পার্থক্য
 Dismalness: নিরানন্দতা
 Disposal: বিন্যাস
 Ecstasy: পরমানন্দ, উচ্ছ্বাস
 Eligibility: যোগ্যতা
 Emergence: উত্থান
 Emphasis: গুরুত্ব
 Encroachment: অধিকার প্রবেশ
 Enterprise: কঠিন কাজ
 Erosion: ক্ষয়
 Exercise: প্রয়োগ
 Extrovert: বহির্মুখী ব্যক্তি
 Fluctuation: ওঠা নামা করা
 Foreteller: ভবিষ্যৎবক্তা
 Geologist: ভূতত্ত্ববিদ
 Illiteracy: নিরক্ষরতা
 Imposition: আরোপ
 Indication: সূচনা
 Industrialization: শিল্পায়ন
 Ingeniousness: উদ্ভাবন
 Instrument: যন্ত্র বা বাদ্য
 Intensification: তীব্রতা
 Introvert: অন্তর্মুখী ব্যক্তি
 Invasion: সূচনা
 Loudness: উচ্চস্বর
 Mandatory: কার্যভাব
 Meagerness: অল্পতা, কৃশতা
 Obviousness: স্পষ্ট
 Perpetuation: চিরস্থায়ী
 Poisoning: বিষাক্ত
 Predicate: ধর্ম, গুণ
 Push: ধাক্কা
 Rapidity: দ্রুতি
 Relaxation: আরাম
 Repetition: পুনরাবৃত্তি
 Restraint: সংযম
 Sanitation: স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থা
 Sophistication: কঠিন
 Spontaneity: স্বতঃস্ফূর্ততা
 Submission: বশ্যতা স্বীকার



Summoner: আহ্বায়ক
Swamp: জলাভূমি
Trail: বিচার
Trash: আবর্জনা
Triumph: বিজয়
Vacancy: শূন্য গর্ততা
Violation: অমান্য
Wisdom: বিজ্ঞতা
Zeal: আগ্রহ

Surge: উত্তোলন তরঙ্গ
Synthesize: সংশ্লেষণ, সংযোগ সাধন
Trap: ফাঁদ
Traveler: পর্যটক
Universe: বিশ্ব
Vapour: বাষ্প
Violence: প্রচণ্ডতা
Wreck: বিনাশ

Confusing Arena

1. Accede: সম্মত হওয়া
2. Access: প্রবেশ
3. Adapt: খাপ খাওয়ানো
4. Allusion: মায়া
5. Altar: বেদী
6. Affect: (i) প্রভাবিত করা (ii) ভান করা
7. Antic: অদ্ভুত
8. Ascent: উর্ধ্ব গমন
9. Assay: চেষ্টা করা
10. Birth: জন্ম
11. Calendar: দিনপঞ্জি
12. Canon: নিয়ম
13. Canvas: এক ধরনের মোটা কাপড়
14. Carve: খোদাই করা
15. Cast: গঠন
16. Coarse: মোটা
17. Coir: নারিকেলের তন্তু
18. Complement: পূরক
19. Confidant: বিশ্বস্ত ব্যক্তি
20. Contagious: সংক্রামক
21. Cord: রশি
22. Corps: সেনাবাহিনীর ভাগবিশেষ
23. Credible: বিশ্বাসযোগ্য
24. Deface: বিকৃত করা
25. Defer: (i) হুগিত রাখা (ii) নতি স্বীকার করা
26. Delicate: দুর্বল
27. Deposal: আসনচ্যুতি
28. Deprecate: নিন্দা করা
29. Distinct: সুস্পষ্ট
30. Disease: রোগ
31. Divers: কতকগুলি
32. Eligible: যোগ্য
33. Emerge: বের হওয়া
34. Eruption: হঠাৎ ফেটে যাওয়া
35. Esteem: শ্রদ্ধা

Exceed: অতিক্রম করা
Excess: প্রয়োজনের অতিরিক্ত
Adept: দক্ষ
Elusion: হাত থেকে পলায়ন
Alter: পরিবর্তন করা
Effect: (i) সম্পাদন করা (ii) ফলাফল
Antique: সেকেন্দ্রে
Assent: সম্মত
Essay: রচনা
Berth: ট্রেনে বা জাহাজে ঘুমানোর জায়গা
Calender: ইঞ্জি
Cannon: কামান
Canvass: প্রচারণা
Curve: বাক
Caste: বর্ণ
Course: গতি
Choir: ধর্ম মন্দিরের গায়কগন
Compliment: শ্রদ্ধা/ওভেচছা
Confident: নিঃসন্দেহ/আত্মবিশ্বাসী
Contiguous: সংলগ্ন
Chord: বাদ্যযন্ত্রের তার
Corpse: মানুষের মৃতদেহ
Creditable: প্রশংসনীয়
Efface: মুছিয়া ফেলা
Differ: ভিন্ন হওয়া
Delicious: সুস্বাদু
Disposal: হস্তান্তর
Depreciate: খাটো করা
Distinctive: বিশেষত্বপূর্ণ
Decease: মৃত্যু
Divers: বিভিন্ন
Illegible: অস্পষ্ট
Immerse: পানিতে ডুবান
Irruption: আক্রমণ
Estimate: আনুমানিক হিসাব



36. Excursion: আনন্দ ভ্রমণ
37. Exercise: (i) ব্যায়াম করা (ii) অনুশীলন করা
38. Extant: বর্তমান
39. Fain: সানন্দে
40. Faint: (i) অস্পষ্ট (ii) মূর্ছা যাওয়া
41. Fantasy: মনঃকল্পনা
42. Felicity: সুখ
43. Funeral: অন্ত্যেষ্টিক্রিয়া সংক্রান্ত
44. Gamble: জুয়াখেলা
45. Ghastly: ভয়ানক
46. Hoard: সঞ্চিত ধন
47. Immanent: অন্তর্নিহিত
48. Ingenious: বুদ্ধিমান
49. Insidious: কুটিল
50. Jealous: হিংসুক
51. Loath (or loth): অনিচ্ছুক
52. Luxuriant: অতি সমৃদ্ধ
53. Mendacity: মিথ্যাবাদিতা
54. Moral: নৈতিক
55. Noxious: হানিকর
56. Parson: পলীযাজক
57. Patrol: টহল দেওয়া
58. Physic: ঔষধ
59. Piteous: করুণা উদ্বেককারী
60. Pray: প্রার্থনা করা
61. Precede: অগ্রে যাওয়া
62. Precedent: নজির
63. Prescribe ব্যবস্থা করা
64. Register: নিবন্ধন করা
65. Refuse: প্রত্যাখ্যান করা
66. Reverend: সম্মানার্থ
67. Sceptic: অবিশ্বাসী
68. Sole: (i) একমাত্র (ii) জুতার তলা
69. Sore: ক্ষত
70. Spacious: বিস্তীর্ণ
71. Stimulant: উত্তেজক
72. Stuff: উপাদান
73. Sergeant: সার্জেন্ট
74. Transitory: স্বল্পকাল স্থায়ী
75. Treaties: সন্ধিপত্র
76. Vain: (i) বৃথা (ii) অহংকারী
77. Veracity: সত্যতা
78. Verbal: মৌখিক
79. Virtual: কার্যত

- Incursion: আক্রমণ
- Exorcise: ভূত তাড়ানো
- Extent: আয়তন
- Fane: মন্দির
- Feint: কপটাচার
- Phantasy: কল্পনা
- Facility: সুযোগ সুবিধা
- Funereal: বিষাদপূর্ণ
- Gambol: খেলাচ্ছলে ছুটাছুটি
- Ghostly: ভৌতিক
- Horde: যাবাবর
- Imminent: আসন্ন
- Ingenuous: সরল, অকপট
- Invidious: অসন্তোষ ঘটতে পারে এমন
- Zealous: উৎসাহী
- Loathe: ঘৃণা করা
- Luxurious: বিলাসী
- Mendacity: ভিত্তিবৃতি
- Morale: মনের জোর
- Obnoxious: বিরক্তিকর
- Person: ব্যক্তি
- Petrol: পেট্রোল তেল
- Physique: দৈহিক গঠন
- Pitiful: দয়ালু
- Prey: শিকার
- Proceed: অগ্রসর হওয়া
- President: সভাপতি
- Proscribe: নির্বাসিত করা
- Registrar: নিবন্ধক
- Refuge: আশ্রয়
- Reverent: সম্মানসূচক
- Septic: পচনশীল
- Soul আত্মা
- Soar: উর্ধ্বে উঠা
- Specious: আপাত ন্যায্য বা যুক্তিসঙ্গত
- Stimulus: উত্তেজনা
- Staff: কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের লোকজন
- Surgeon: অস্ত্রচিকিৎসক
- Transient: ক্ষণস্থায়ী
- Treatise: রচনা
- Vein: শিরা
- Voracity: লোভ
- Verbose: অতিরিক্ত শব্দ যুক্ত
- Virtuous: ধার্মিক

**Previous Varsity Questions****Dhaka University**

01. "Subterfuge" means- (DU: 07-08) Ans : a
a) Deception (প্রতারণা/ছদ্মবেশী) b) Smartness (সুদর্শন)
c) Very clever (অভিচালাক) d) Frank (খোলামেলা)
02. "Squander" means- (DU: 07-08) Ans : d
a) Improve (উন্নতি করা) b) Travel (ভ্রমণ করা) c) Solve (সমাধান করা) d) Waste (অপচয় করা)
03. "Epitome" means- (DU: 07-08) Ans : b
a) Very strange (অত্যন্ত অদ্ভুত) b) A perfect example for something
c) Beauty (সুন্দর) d) Architecture (স্থাপত্য)
04. "Vengeance" means- (DU: 07-08) Ans : b
a) Anger (রোগ) b) Revenge (প্রতিশোধ) c) Irritation (বিরক্তি) d) Attack (আক্রমণ করা)

BCS Questions

05. Let us begin by looking at the minutes of the meeting. Here the underlined word means- (35th BCS) Ans : c
a) time record b) time frame c) written record d) written analysis
06. The noise level in Dhaka city has increased exponentially. Here the underlined word means- (35th BCS) Ans : d
a) amazingly b) shockingly c) steadily d) rapidly
07. Societies living in the periphery are always ignored. Here the underlined word means- (35th BCS) Ans : b
a) offshore areas b) marginal areas c) remote places d) backward regions



USES OF THE RIGHT FORM OF VERBS & GROUP VERBS

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. Fill up the blank with an appropriate word-"I spent ___ with the patient." [M:15-16]
 A. sometimes B. some time C. sometime D. Little times
 Ans : b
02. The correct translation of "রবিবার হইতে বৃষ্টি হইতেছিল"- [M: 15-16]
 A. It was raining from Sunday. B. It has been raining from Sunday.
 C. It has been raining since Sunday. D. It rained since Sunday.
 Ans : c
03. Fill in blank with the correct option. 'No one can ___ that he is clever.' [M: 14-15]
 A. denounce B. defy C. admire D. deny
 Ans : d
04. Fill in blank with the correct option. 'He gave up football when he got married.' [M.14-15]
 A. of playing B. to play C. playing D. play
 Ans : a
05. Fill in blank with the correct option. 'A person who writes about his own life writes '
 [M: 14-15]
 A. an autobiography B. a diary C. a biography D. a chronicle
 Ans : b
06. Which one of the following is appropriate to fill in the blank?
 "He arrested if he had tried to leave the country [M: 13-14]
 A. would B. would have been C. could be D. must be
 Ans : a
07. The right form of verb (to say) is used in which of the following sentence?
 [M: 12-13]
 A. I heard him saying this. B. I heard him to say this.
 C. I heard him said this. D. I heard him to have said this.
 Ans : a
08. Which of the following sentence is correct [M: 09-10]
 A. India is trying to catch up with the advanced countries.
 B. A drawing man catches up straw.
 C. I heard him said this.
 D. I heard him to have said this.
 Ans : d
09. Which is the correct sentence given below? [D:17-18]
 A. I eat neither mangoes nor bananas B. Neither I eat mangoes or not I eat
 bananas D. I neither eat mangoes or bananas
 C. I eat mangoes neither bananas
 Ans : d
10. Which of the following pairs contains correct past participle of that verb? [D: 09-10]
 A. freeze: froze B. hiderhid C. go: went D. forget: forgotten
 Ans : c
11. Which of the following sentence is having right form of verb? [D: 07-08]
 A. A soft wind came and blow the ship back to harbour
 B. They appear as though they have just came from a distant land.
 C. He came up to us bearing a large basket full of huge peaches.
 D. He go out ten minutes ago.

নিম্নে এ সম্পর্কিত নিয়মসমূহ আলোচনা করা হলোঃ

A) The subject verb Agreement

Rule-01 Subject singular হলে verb- টি Singular হয় এবং Subject plural হলে verb plural হয়। যেমন-

Inc : She (be) my sister.

Cor : She **is** my sister.

Inc : They (be) happy couple as I knew.

Cor : They **were** happy couple as I knew.

Rule-02 দুটি Singular subject 'and' দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে verb plural হয়। যেমন-

Inc : Imran and Mamun (be) good student.

Cor : Imran and Mamun **are** good students.

Rule-03 দুটি Singular Noun যদি একটি বস্তু বা ব্যক্তি বোঝায় তবে verb singular হয়। যেমন-

Inc : The horse and carriage (be) at the gate.

Cor : The horse and carriage **is** at the gate.

Rule-04 দুটি Singular Noun যদি ভিন্ন বস্তু বা ব্যক্তিকে বোঝায় তবে verb plural হয়। যেমন-

Inc : **The** MP and **the** Minister of the Sangsad (come).

Cor : The MP and the Minister of the Sangsad **are coming**.

মোট কথায়, একবার Article বসলে একই ব্যক্তি এবং দুইবার বসলে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি বোঝায়।

Rule-05 Every, each, any, everyone, someone, anything, nothing, no ইত্যাদি যদি Subject হিসেবে কাজ করে তাহলে তাদের verb singular হয়। যেমন-

Inc : Anybody (be) not present there.

Cor : Anybody **is/was** not present there.

Rule-06 Each যদি কখনো plural subject - কে নির্দেশ করে তখন verb plural হয়। যেমন-

Inc : The pupil each (have/has) to take the competition.

Cor : The pupil each **have** to take the competition.

Rule-07 দুই বা ততোধিক Singular Subject যদি or, nor, either....or, neither.....nor দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়, তখন verb টি singular হয়। যেমন-

Inc : Either Razu or his brother (have done) the work.

Cor : Either Razu or his brother **has done** the work.

Rule-08 যখন Subject-এ বিভিন্ন person or, nor, either....or, neither.....nor, not only.....but also দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তখন শেষোক্ত person এর subject অনুযায়ী verb বসে। যেমন-

Inc : Not only Nora but also her friends (go) there.

Cor : Not only Nora but also her friends **are going** there.

Inc : Either he or I (be) mistaken.

Cor : Either he or I **am** mistaken.

Rule-09 তবে Either of বা Nither of বাক্যের Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে verb singular হয়।

Inc : Either of them was present.

Cor : Nither of them has/have done this.

Rule-10 যদি ভিন্ন Number/person এর subject 'and' দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে verb plural হয়। যেমন-

Inc : You, he and I (be) friends.

Cor : You, he and I **are** friends.



- Rule-11** Collective noun যেমন- Jury, Committee, Mob ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে নিচের নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।
 Group → এক জোড়ি/একমত হলে singular verb হবে।
 Group → স্বভিত্ত/আলাদা/ভিন্নমত হলে plural verb হবে।
Inc : The Jury (have/has) approved the bill.
Cor : The Jury **has approved** the bill. (একমত → তাই singular verb)
Inc : The Jury (have/has) divided (its/their) opinions.
Cor : The Jury **have divided their** opinions. (ভিন্নমত → তাই plural verb)
- Rule-12** A number of, a lot of, majority of, minority of, a many-এর পরে plural noun থাকলে verb plural হয়। যেমন-
Inc : A lot of girls (dance) on the stage.
Cor : A lot of girls **were dancing** on the stage.
- Rule-13** One of বাক্যের Subject এর পর plural/pronoun হয় কিন্তু verb টি singular হয়।
Ex : At least one of students ----- full marks every time.
 a) get b) are getting c) gets d) have get **Ans: c. gets**
- Rule-14** The number of, many a এ দুটো subject হিসেবে বসলে singular verb কে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন-
Inc : Many a student (ruin) his/her future through using drugs.
Cor : Many a student **ruins** his/her future through using drugs.
- Rule-15** কিছু কিছু Noun আছে যাদের দেখতে plural মনে হলেও তারা প্রকৃতপক্ষে singular verb কে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন-
 News, Wages, Politics, Civics, Whereabouts, Statistics, Mathematics, Innings, Gallows ইত্যাদি।
Inc : Civics (be) my favourite subject.
Cor : Civics **is** my favourite subject.
- Rule-16** কিছু কিছু Noun আছে যাদের দেখতে singular মনে হলেও তারা plural verb- কে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন- People, police, dozen, cattle, gentry, folk, poultry, elite, aristocracy, nobility, clergy ইত্যাদি।
Inc : The police (is) the friends of people.
Cor : The police **are** the friends of people.
- Rule-17** Uncountable noun (যেগুলো গণনা করা যায় না) এবং Abstract noun (যা চোখে দেখা যায় না) অর্থের দিক থেকে plural হলেও তা Singular verb- কে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন- air, hair, smoke, oxygen, water, milk, ink, soap, dust, football, cricket, furniture, clothing, advice, information ইত্যাদি।
Inc : The air (be) gentle. **Cor** : The air **is** gentle.
- Brave, poor, rich এই Adjective গুলোর পূর্বে Determiner 'the' বসানো হলে verb plural হয়। এগুলো
- Rule-18** সমাজের বিশেষ শ্রেণীকে বোঝায়। যেমন- the brave- সাহসীরা, the rich- ধনীরা ইত্যাদি।
Inc : The virtuous (is) always happy.
Cor : The virtuous **are** always happy.
- Singular subject, plural noun of দিয়ে যুক্ত হলেও verb singular হয়। যেমন-
- Rule-19** **Inc** : Each of the girls (be) present.
Cor : Each of the girls **was/is** present.
- Rule-20** More than one- singular verb- কে follow করে কিন্তু more than two/three প্রভৃতি plural verb- কে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন-
Inc : More than a boy (be) guilty.
Cor : More than a boy **is/was** guilty.
- Rule-21** Half, heaps, lots প্রভৃতি subject হিসেবে বসলে উহা যদি Singular noun- কে নির্দেশ করে তাহলে verb singular এবং plural noun কে নির্দেশ করলে verb plural হয়। যেমন-
Inc : Half of work (do). **Cor** : Half of work **is/was** done.

Rule-22 Fraction থাকলে নিয়ম :

a) **Fraction with uncountable noun** → **Singular verb** হবে। যেমন-

Inc : Three-fourths of the work (have/has been) finished.

Cor : Three-fourths of the work **has been** finished.

b) **Fraction with countable noun** হলে, নিয়ম একটু ভিন্ন হবে।

* one and a half, one-third, one-fourth ইত্যাদি Fraction এর পরে verb singular হবে। সংক্ষেপে মনে রাখতে হবে, $1/3$, $1/4$ ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে লব = 1। এজন্য verb টাও singular যেমন-

Inc : One and a half lemons (be) enough.

Cor : One and a half lemons **is/was** enough.

Inc : One-third of the books (be) stolen.

Cor : One-third of the books **is/was** stolen

* অন্যদিকে Two-third, Three-fourths প্রভৃতি Fraction এর পরে verb plural হবে। সংক্ষেপে মনে রাখতে হবে, $2/3$, $3/4$ ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে লব = 2,3। এজন্য verb টাও plural হবে। যেমন-

Inc : Two-thirds of the players (be) present.

Cor : Two-thirds of the players **are/were** present

Rule-23 SANAM of এর ক্ষেত্রে → subject অনুযায়ী → verb হবে।

যেখানে →	S = Some
	A = Any
	N = None
	A = All
	M = Most

Inc : Some of the money (was/were) stolen.

Cor : Some of the money **was** stolen.

এখানে, Money uncountable তাই Singular verb হলো-

আবার, **Inc** : None of the letters (open) yet.

Cor : None of the letters **have been** opened yet.

Letter countable এবং 'S' থাকায় plural verb হলো। অর্থাৎ SANAM of থাকলে Subject অনুযায়ী verb change হবে।

Rule-24 Non-referential 'There'-এর ক্ষেত্রে, subject-এর number ও person অনুযায়ী verb singular ও plural হয়। উল্লেখ্য এ ক্ষেত্রে verb-এর পর যে noun থাকে সেটিই subject হয়। যেমন-

Inc : There (be) a book on the table.

Cor : There **is/was** a book on the table.

Inc : There (be) many people in the room.

Cor : There **are/were** many people in the room.

Rule-25 All-এর পরে Plural noun থাকলে Plural verb বসে কিন্তু প্রবাদ বাক্য বা Proverbial word বা uncountable noun থাকলে এর পরের verb singular হয়। যেমন-

Inc : All men (be) present.

Cor : All men **were/are** present.

Rule-26 কোন sentence-এ নির্দিষ্ট পরিমাণ, দৈর্ঘ্য, দুরত্ব বোঝাতে verb সর্বদা singular হয়। যেমন-

Inc : One hundred dollar (be) my cash.

Cor : One hundred dollar **is** my cash.



Sample Questions

1. No news — good news.
a) is b) are c) was d) were
2. Correct one is-
a) Ten miles are a long distance b) Ten miles are long distance
c) Ten miles make a long distance d) Ten miles is a long distance
3. The mob — dispersed. এই বাক্যের শূন্যস্থানে কোনটি বসবে?
a) is b) have c) has d) are
4. Three-sevenths of the work — finished.
a) have been b) had c) has been d) were
5. The Headmaster and Secretary — present at the last meeting.
a) is b) was c) have d) were
6. Slow and steady — the race.
a) win b) wins c) won d) has won
7. Neither Rini nor Simi — qualified for the job.
a) are b) is c) were d) had
8. None of the students — a car.
a) has b) have c) have got d) own
9. Many a — tried to complete the work.
a) men has b) men have c) man have d) man has
10. The committee decided to defer — meeting for a month.
a) their b) its c) them d) his
11. A reward has been announced for the employees who — hard.
a) have worked b) has worked c) will be work d) have had worked
12. Which of the following sentences is correct?
a) One of my friends are a lawyer b) One of my friends is a lawyer.
c) One of my friend is a lawyer d) One of my friends are lawyers
13. They as well as he — incorrect.
a) is b) are c) will d) was
14. — pair of socks — too small for me.
a) This, is b) These, are c) These, is d) This, are
15. Which one of the following sentences is correct?
a) Each boy and each girl have pens. b) Each boy and each girl have a pen.
c) Each boy and each girl has a pen. d) Each boy and each girl has had a pen.

Answer Sheet : 1 (a), 2 (d), 3 (c), 4 (c), 5 (d), 6 (b), 7 (b), 8 (a), 9 (d), 10 (b), 11 (a), 12 (b), 13 (b), 14 (a), 15 (c).

**B) The tense**

Rule-27 Sentence- এর মধ্যে always, everyday, normally, sometimes, often, regularly, daily, generally, Occasionally, Usually ইত্যাদি থাকলে সময় না বোঝালেও verb Present Indefinite Tense [Sub+verb (number ও person অনুযায়ী s বা es)] হয়। যেমন-

Inc : She (walk) on the high road everyday.

Cor : She **walks** on the high road everyday.

Rule-28 Already, ever, just, just now, recently, yet, lately ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect tense হয়। যেমন-

Inc : He (leave) the place just now.

Cor : He **has left** the place just now.

Rule-29 Universal Truth বুঝালে verb সর্বদা Present Indefinite Tense- এর form হয়। যেমন-

Inc : The sun (rise) in the east.

Cor : The sun **rises** in the east.

Rule-30 Compound/Complex sentence- এ একটা Clause past tense থাকলে অন্যটিও past tense হয়। তবে Universal Truth- এর ক্ষেত্রে Present tense হয়। যেমন-

Inc : He asked me if I (know) his son.

Cor : He asked me if I **knew** his son.

Rule-31 কোন কাজ পূর্বে শুরু হয়ে এখনও পর্যন্ত চলছে বোঝালে verb-এর present perfect continuous tense হয়। যেমন-

Inc : I (read) for three hours.

Cor : I **have been reading** for three hours.

Rule-32 Would that- এর পরের subject- এর verb past form- এর হয়। বিশেষ করে could বসে। যেমন-

Inc : Would that I (fly) like a bird.

Cor : Would that I **could fly** like a bird.

Rule-33 যে সকল verb দ্বারা মানসিক অবস্থা বোঝায় তাদের continuous tense হয় না। যেমনঃ hope, want, wish, feel, know, live, matter, love, desire, agree, understand, remember, believe.

To এর পরে verb এর সাথে সাধারণত ing যোগ হয় না।

It is difficult for me to **express** exactly what I mean in a foreign language.

Exception: I am looking forward to **seeing** you.

Rule-34 Used to- এর Rule :

অতীতকালে কেউ কোন কাজ করতে অভ্যস্ত ছিল কিন্তু বর্তমানে আর করে না এমন অর্থে used to ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পরে verb-এর base form বসে। তবে be used to/get used to-এর পরে verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-

Inc : I'm used (to study) in crowded places.

Cor : I'm **used to studying** in crowded places.

আবার, **Inc** : We used to (have/has) a cat but one day it just disappeared.

Cor : We used to **have** a cat but one day it just disappeared.

(এখানে অতীতে ছিলো কিন্তু বর্তমানে নেই বিধায় used to এর পরে verb-এর base form হলো)

Rule-35 For ও since- এর Rule :

Since→ হতে/থেকে Sentence-এ বুঝালে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- Since 2005, Since 2 o'clock, Since January এখানে Since শুরুর সময় (Beginning of time) নির্দেশ করে।

For → ধরে/জন্য/যাবৎ Sentence-এ বুঝালে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- For 10 years, For 30 minutes এখানে For দিয়ে সময়ের পরিমাণ (duration/amount/period) নির্দেশ করে।



- Rule-36** i) Past perfect + before + past indefinite হয়। যেমন-
Inc : The patient (died) before the doctor (come).
Cor : The patient **had died** before the doctor **came**.
- ii) Past indefinite + after + had + verb এর past participle হয়। যেমন-
Inc : The doctor (come) after the patient (died).
Cor : The doctor **came** after the patient **had died**.

C) The Verb- Conditional

- Rule-37** If + present indefinite + future indefinite হয়। যেমন-
 If he **runs** fast, he **will win** the prize.
- Rule-38** If + were + would হয়। যেমন-
Inc : If I were you, I (be handle) the situation more carefully.
Cor : If I were you, I **would handle** the situation more carefully.
- Rule-39** If + had + verb এর past participle + would have + verb এর past participle হয়। যেমন-
Inc : If you had worked hard, you (be pass) the exam.
Cor : If you had worked hard, you **would have passed** the exam.
- Rule-40** had + verb এর past participle + would have + verb এর past participle হয়। যেমন-
Inc : Had I been in your situation, I (be accept) the offer.
Cor : Had I been in your situation, I **would have accepted** the offer.

Sample Questions

- Rabindranath's stories often — surprise endings.**
 a) had b) have c) has d) have been
- I am not used to — at this time of the day.**
 a) walking b) walk c) walked d) have walked
- Karim had his car — by a mechanic yesterday.**
 a) to repair b) be repaired c) was repaired d) repaired
- As soon as I came in, she — the room.**
 a) was leaving b) had been leaving c) left d) has left
- New programmes will be — next week in Bangladesh Television.**
 a) telecast b) published c) telecasted d) broadcasted
- We — yet to decide what action to take.**
 a) have b) have not been c) have not d) would
- By 2020, I — for this firm 15 years.**
 a) will be working b) will work c) have worked d) will have worked
- The examination — before I reached the hall.**
 a) has started b) did start c) had started d) had been started
- It's not worth — now.**
 a) to go shopping b) going to shop c) going shopping d) to go to shop
- Which one of the following completes the sentence?**
Hardly had the train stopped —
 a) before Samia got down b) as Samia got down c) then Samia got down d) When Samia got down

11. Had I known in advance, I — enough money.
 a) would take b) took c) would have taken d) wanted to take
12. As the sun —, Boby decided to go out.
 a) shines b) has shone c) shine d) was shining
13. He has been ill — Friday last.
 a) From b) on c) In d) Since
14. Since last year, I — him once.
 a) have been seeing b) have seen c) was seeing d) saw
15. If a gold is heated, it — temporarily loose its colour.
 a) does b) has c) will d) would

Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (a), 3 (d), 4 (c), 5 (a), 6 (b), 7 (d), 8 (c), 9 (c), 10 (a), 11 (c), 12 (d), 13 (d), 14 (b), 15 (c).

D) Gerund, Participle & Infinitive

সংক্ষেপে,

Gerund এর অন্য নাম → Noun

Participle এর অন্য নাম → Adjective

- * Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত form যখন কোন বাক্যে noun এর কাজ করে অর্থাৎ বাক্যে Subject বা Object হয় তখন তাকে Gerund বলে। এটি বাক্যে একসঙ্গে verb ও noun এর কাজ করে।
- * Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত form যখন কোন বাক্যে Adjective এর কাজ করে অর্থাৎ বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun কে বর্ণনা করে তখন তাকে Participle বলে।

Rule-41 Noun Clause, Gerund, Infinitive যদি subject হিসেবে বসে তবে verb singular হয়। যেমন-

Inc : Swimming (be) a good exercise.

Cor : Swimming is a good exercise.

Rule-42 'Having', 'being' ও 'to be'- এর পরবর্তী verb past participle form- এর হবে। যেমন-

Inc : He wanted the picture to be (see).

Cor : He wanted the picture to be seen.

Rule-43 কোন sentence- এ have/has/had/get/got যখন এগুলো causative (কারণসূচক) verb হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এগুলোর object এর পরবর্তী verb past participle হয়। যেমন-

Inc : I had my car (wash).

Cor : I had my car washed.

Rule-44 Prefer শব্দের অর্থ অধিকতর পছন্দ করা। এর পরে V+ing (Gerund) বসে। Prefer-এর পরে দুটি verb থাকলে প্রত্যেকটির সাথেই ing যুক্ত হয় এবং এদের মাঝে to বসে।

Inc : I prefer swimming to (walk).

Cor : I prefer swimming to walking.

Rule-45 Preposition-এর পরে Verb+ing (Gerund) হয়।

Inc : Without (know), I will not condemn her.

Cor : Without knowing, I will not condemn her.



- Rule-46** Bare infinitive (let, make, see, behold, watch, hear, bid, need, dare, feel, cannot but, used to), modal auxiliaries (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, ought to, must, would rather, had better, have to, to be, need not) এর পরের verb-টি present tense-এর form হয়। যেমন-
Inc : You are to (go) there.
Cor : You are to **go** there.
- Rule-47** Had better 'বরং ভালো' অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Had better-এর পরে verb-এর base form বসে। Had rather, would better, would rather-এর পরেও verb-এর base form বসে। যেমন-
Inc : You had better (to ring) him at once.
Cor : You had better **ring** him at once.
- Rule-48** Cannot help, cannot bear, be + used to, get used to, be + worth, with a view to, look forward to, feel like, would you mind, prefer to, addicted to, devoted to ইত্যাদি preposition এর পরে verb-এর সঙ্গে 'ing' যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-
Inc : I cannot bear (suffer).
Cor : I cannot bear **suffering**.
- Rule-49** Know, teach, learn, show, explain-এ সকল verb এর পরে infinitive বসাতে হলে সব সময় how+to+verb এর পরে base বসে।
Inc : A bird has to learn (using) its wings.
Cor : A bird has to learn how **to use** its wings.

Sample Questions

- Which of the following sentence is correct?
 a) I saw him enter the room
 b) I saw him entering the room
 c) I saw him to enter the room
 d) None of the above
- I don't mind — a cup of tea.
 a) to take
 b) took
 c) for taking
 d) taking
- Cricket enjoys a huge — in Bangladesh.
 a) follow on
 b) fall out
 c) follow
 d) following
- The boy said, I — starve than beg.
 a) better
 b) would better
 c) would rather
 d) rather
- Telling lies — a great sin.
 a) am
 b) are
 c) was
 d) is
- He advised me — smoking.
 a) giving up
 b) to give up
 c) on giving up
 d) from giving up
- It was a very — situation.
 a) embarrassing
 b) embarrass
 c) embarrassed
 d) embarrassment
- I want — careful with your homework in future.
 a) you be
 b) you to be
 c) that you are
 d) you will be
- He appears to (try) his best.
 a) tried
 b) tries
 c) have tried
 d) trying
- He seems — his best for the test.
 a) to trying
 b) to have tried
 c) had tried
 d) trying to

11. Which is the correct sentence?

- a) He insisted on seeing her
b) He insisted in seeing her
c) He insisted for seeing her
d) He insisted to be seeing her

12. We look forwarded — a response from you.

- a) to receiving
b) to receive
c) in receiving
d) for receiving

13. He went to the market with a view to — a pen.

- a) buy
b) buying
c) being bought
d) bought

14. We are committed to — our troops.

- a) withdraw
b) withdrawing
c) withdrew
d) withdrawn

15. I remember — France when I was young.

- a) visit
b) to visit
c) visiting
d) none

Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (d), 3 (d), 4 (c), 5 (d), 6 (b), 7 (a), 8 (b), 9 (c), 10 (b), 11 (a), 12 (a)
13 (b), 14 (b), 15 (c).

E) Miscellaneous

Rule-50 The first, the second, the third, the nest, the last, the only এরপরে infinitive হয়।

Ex. I was (the first) person (to leave).

I was **the only** one to arrive.

Rule-51 Relative pronoun (who, which, that) subject হলে তার পূর্বের Noun/Pronoun- এর number ও person অনুযায়ী verb বসে। যেমন-

Inc : I am not the man who (lose) his merit.

Cor : I am not the man who **has lost** his merit.

Rule-52 Comparative Degree- এর Subject Headword- of phrase দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকলে প্রথম Noun- এর number অনুযায়ী verb হয়। যেমন-

Inc : The road of Kushtia (be) better than that of Jessore.

Cor : The road of Kushtia **is** better than that of Jessore.

Inc : The roads of Dhaka (be) better than those of Rajshahi.

Cor : The roads of Dhaka **are** better than those of Rajshahi.

Rule-53 একটি Helping/Auxiliary verb গঠন রীতি অনুযায়ী একই sentence- এ দুটি principal verb- এক সঙ্গে বসতে পারে। যেমন-

Inc : I have bought the book but I (lose) it.

Cor : I have bought the book but I **have lost** it.

Rule-54 Subject এবং tense আলাদা হলে একই ধরনের Auxiliary verb বসে না। যেমন-

Inc : I have left the room but he (enter) the room.

Cor : I have left the room but he **has entered** the room.

Rule-55 As well as, along with, with, together with, and not, in addition to, accompanied by ইত্যাদি word গুলো noun সহ subject- এর সাথে যুক্ত থাকলে তার পূর্বের noun/pronoun- এর number ও person অনুযায়ী verb বসে। যেমন-

Inc : Kamrul as well as his brothers (come) here.

Cor : Kamrul as well as his brothers **has come** here.

উদাহরণটিতে As well as কে middle man হিসেবে তুলনা করা যায়। মনে রাখতে হবে:- প্রায় সব middle man- এর সাথে as, with, to, by এই preposition থাকে। এরূপ sentence solve করার ক্ষেত্রে, middle man- এবং এর পরবর্তী noun/pronoun কে bracket- এ রাখলে solve করা সহজ হয়।



যেমন-

Q. Kamrul (as well as his brothers) (have/has) come here.

A. Kamrul (as well as his brothers) **has** come here.

অর্থাৎ উপরের As well as, along with, with, together with প্রকৃতি middle man এবং এর পরের noun/pronoun কে ব্রাকেটে রেখে solve করলে সহজে solve করা সম্ভব।

Rule-56 It is time, It is high time, wish, fancy ইত্যাদি থাকলে ব্রাকেটের verb-এর past form হয়। যেমন-

Inc : It is high time she (go) there.

Cor : It is high time she **went** there.

আবার, as though, as if, wish থাকলে ব্রাকেটের to be-এর জায়গায় were বসে। যেমন-

Inc : I wish I (to be) a king.

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

Rule-57 Lest (পিছে ভয় হয় এমন) Lest দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে Lest এর পরে subject সহ should বসে।

Ex. He didn't talk lest it should disturb.

Confusing Arena

☞ কাউকে কোন নামে ডাকা বোঝালে call ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Inc: He told me a fool.

Cor: He **called** me a fool.

☞ সত্য কথা বলা বোঝাতে speak ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: He tells the truth.

Cor: He **speaks** the truth.

☞ মিথ্যা বলার ক্ষেত্রে tell ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: He said a lie.

Cor: He **told** a lie.

☞ গল্প বলা বোঝাতে Indirect object না থাকলে tell ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: He said a story to us.

Cor: He **told** a story to us.

☞ প্রার্থনা বোঝাতে say ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc: Have you told your prayers?

Cor: Have you **said** your prayers?

☞ কোন Simple Sentence- এ একাধিক verb আসলে পরের verb টির সাথে সাধারণত-ing যুক্ত হয়।

Inc: I saw the boy (weep).

Cor: I saw the boy **weeping**.

☞ Lest দ্বারা দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হলে Lest যুক্ত অংশের Subject-এর পর Should/Might হয় এবং মূল verb এর base form বসে।

Inc: Try hard lest you (fail).

Cor: Try hard lest you **should fail**.

Sample Questions

1. Mostafiz ran fast lest he — miss the class.

a) could

b) should

c) would

d) can

2. I wish I — all the questions correctly.

a) answer

b) answered

c) can answer

d) have answered

3. You wish you (survive).

a) have survived

b) survive

c) surviving

d) survived

4. Karim as well as his classmates — present in today's meeting.

a) is

b) are

c) am

d) are to

5. The players are — tired — nervous.

a) very, but

b) neither, or

c) either, or

d) either, nor

Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (b), 3 (d), 4 (a), 5 (c).

**Previous Varsity Questions****Dhaka University**

1. This is the school which — (DU: 17-18) **Ans : a**
a) I used to go b) I used to go to c) I go d) I am going
2. Neither the teacher nor the students — to use this book again. (DU: 17-18) **Ans : b**
a) wants b) want c) wanting d) is wanting
3. The art of cooking — in ancient India. (DU: 17-18) **Ans : d**
a) is perfected b) will perfect c) were perfected d) was perfected
4. We have to do some research in order to — the possible factors that could affect the outcome of the project. (DU: 16-17) **Ans : a**
a) determine b) refuse c) diminish d) remain
5. The skill of safe driving — necessary to avoid collisions, which — many thousand of people annually . (DU: 16-17) **Ans : a**
a) is, hurt b) was, will hurt c) will be, were hurt d) would be, is hurt
6. Hydrogen peroxide — as a bleaching agent because it effectively whitens a variety of fibers and surfaces. (DU: 16-17) **Ans : b**
a) used b) is used c) is using d) that it use
7. He — for murder. (DU: 16-17) **Ans : c**
a) hanged b) was hung c) was hanged d) was hunged
8. What is the verb form of the word 'acquisitions'? (DU: 16-17) **Ans : c**
a) acquiesce b) acquite c) acquire d) acquirement
9. I am used to — coffee in the morning now . (DU: 16-17) **Ans : d**
a) drink b) drank c) drunk d) drinking
10. The batsman — that ball with all his might. (DU: 16-17) **Ans : c**
a) stricked b) stroke c) struck d) streaked
11. Every member of the large family — his own set of priorities. (DU: 15-16) **Ans : a**
a) has b) is c) have d) are
12. Since I — for our lunch, I — to attract the waiter's attention. (DU: 14-15) **Ans : d**
a) Paid, tried b) paid, will be trying
c) pay, tried d) was paying, tried
13. While the man — in the field, suddenly a dog came and — him. (DU: 14-15) **Ans : b**
a) was, bite b) was working, bit
c) worked, bitten d) was working, bite
14. He told me that he — in Khulna in the previous year. (DU: 14-15) **Ans : a**
a) had been working b) has been working c) has worked
d) was working e) have been working



15. Choose the correct sentence : (DU: 13-14) Ans : a
 a) He thinks that she has left for Sylhet
 b) He thinks that she leaving for Sylhet
 c) He is thinking that she leaves for Sylhet
 d) He thought that she is left for Sylhet
 e) He is thinking that she leaves for Sylhet
16. Which of the following sentences is correct? (DU: 13-14) Ans : a
 a) He chose well and prospered
 b) He choose well and prospered
 c) He choiced well and prospered
 d) He chosen well and prospered
17. I'll call you —. (DU: 13-14) Ans : b
 a) when I'll get home
 b) when I go home
 c) while I get home
 d) as I go home
18. A man — by a speeding bus while he was crossing the road. (DU: 12-13) Ans : a
 a) was run over
 b) was run down
 c) had been run
 d) has been run over
19. He — prefers — speak very little. (DU: 12-13) Ans : b
 a) dosen't , to
 b) himself, to
 c) himself, for
 d) doesn't, for
20. Yoga is — a good exercise for — breathing. (DU: 12-13) Ans : d
 a) taken , controlling
 b) treated , considerable
 c) not , slowly
 d) considerd , controlling
21. It — heavily when he — up. (DU: 12-13) Ans : c
 a) had snowed , woke
 b) snows, wake
 c) was snowing , woke
 d) is snowing , wakes
22. He hits — kept —. (DU : 12-13) Ans : a
 a) to be , waiting
 b) being kept , wait
 c) to be , to wait
 d) to , waiting
23. Next month I — John for 20 years. (DU : 11-12) Ans : b
 a) know
 b) will have known
 c) am knowing
 d) will have been knowing
- Rajshahi University**
24. He reached home — . (RU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) after i left
 b) after i was left
 c) after i had left
 d) after i have left
25. "My brother enjoys — computer games" The missing word will be : Ans : c
 (RU : 17-18)
 a) play
 b) to play
 c) playing
 d) being played
26. Which sentence is incorrect?. (RU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) I am looking forward to help you
 b) I am looking forward to your help
 c) I am looking forward to helping you
 d) I am looking after my kids



27. Which sentence is correct? . (RU : 17-18)
 a) Twenty miles is very distance
 b) Twenty miles are very long distance
 c) Twenty miles is a long distance
 d) Twenty miles is long distance
28. He became a politician. Here 'became' is a/an : (RU : 16-17)
 a) linking verb b) transitive verb c) intransitive verb d) action
29. The plural form of 'thief' is : (RU : 16-17)
 a) thieves b) thieves c) thiefes d) thiefee
30. At that time, houses — consisted of two or three rooms. The right word for the gap is: (RU : 16-17)
 a) were b) usually c) are d) did
31. Oxygen and hydrogen — water. The missing item is: (RU : 16-17)
 a) compose b) composed of c) are composed of d) is composed of
32. The past participle of 'bleed' is- (RU : 15-16)
 a) Bled b) Bleded c) Bleeded d) Bledened
33. Past participle of 'sing' is- (RU : 15-16)
 a) sang b) sung c) sing d) song
34. Choose the correct sentence : (RU : 14-15)
 a) I can't help laugh b) I can't only laugh
 c) I can't help for laugh d) I can't help laughing
35. Would you mind — the window? (RU : 12-13)
 a) Close b) closed c) closing d) to close
36. He advised me — smoking. (RU : 12-13)
 a) giving up b) in giving up c) to give up d) from giving up
37. Identify the correct sentence : (RU : 11-12)
 a) It is imperative that you are on time
 b) It is imperative that you be on time
 c) It is imperative that you are timely
 d) It is imperative that you are in time
38. Would you mind — to my house . (RU : 10-11)
 a) to come b) came c) coming d) go
39. I really enjoy — English . (RU : 10-11)
 a) to speak b) speaking c) speak d) spoke

Ans : c

Ans : a

Ans : b

Ans : b

Ans : a

Ans : a

Ans : b

Ans : d

Ans : c

Ans : c

Ans : b

Ans : c

Ans : b



Chittagong University

40. Why — use the medieval Bengali legend in the poem? (CU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) The poet b) is the poet c) does the poet d) do every poet
41. I left my phone swiched on in case my brother..... (CU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) called b) had called c) calling d) will be calling
42. It is high time we all — students to study science. (CU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) encouraged b) encourage c) encouraging d) to encourage
43. You haven't eaten the entire cake that is made for tonight's party, — ? Blank
 (CU: 16-17)
 a) did you b) didn't you c) did I d) haven't you
44. Sweet — the used of adversity. (CU: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) are b) was c) is d) has
45. Three-fourths of the assignment —. (CU: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) are finished b) is finish
 c) has been finished d) have been finished
46. I am used — in crowded places. (CU: 15-16) Ans : b
 a) to study b) to studying c) studying d) the study
47. At the weekend I usually go — or — something else in order to derive pleasure. Ans : d
 (CU: 15-16)
 a) shopping, doing b) shopping, did c) to shop, do d) shopping, do
48. Will you mind — the accounts one more time? (CU: 14-15) Ans : a
 a) checking b) to check c) checked d) check e) to
 have checked
49. The feminine form of 'tailor' is —. (CU: 14-15) Ans : a
 a) seamstress b) tailoress c) tailorix d) she-tailor e)
 None of these
50. Having been beaten by the police for striking an officer, the man will cry out in pain. Ans : d
 (CU: 14-15)
 a) b) c) d)
51. The sun — the cheering crowd got home. (CU: 14-15) Ans : b
 a) set b) having set c) had set d) has set
52. I don't mind — by scholarly people. (CU: 14-15) Ans : a
 a) being asked questions b) ask questions
 c) having asked questions d) asking questions
53. — the passer-by took a nap. (CU: 14-15) Ans : b
 a) Be tired and exhausted b) Having tired and exhausted
 c) After having tired and exhausted d) Tired and exhausted
54. Fill in the blank using right form of the verb : Do you know why her mother — sad? Ans : d
 (CU: 14-15)
 a) look b) has been looked c) looking d) looks



55. The Dean, along with all his colleagues, — the meeting. (CU: 14-15) Ans : c
a) have attended b) is attended c) has attended d) have attending
56. Which one is correct? (CU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) I wish I had been in Europe b) I wish I was in Europe
c) I wish I have been in Europe d) I wish I were in Europe
e) I wish I am in Europe
57. I suggest that he — to the doctor. (CU : 13-14) Ans : c
a) went b) has gone c) go d) will go
58. The fat man is trying hard to — weight. (CU : 13-14) Ans : a
a) loss b) loose c) lose d) loosen
59. It was a very — situation. (CU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) embarrassing b) embarrass c) embarrassed d) embarrassment
60. It was such a funny film that we couldn't stop — . (CU : 13-14) Ans : b
a) to laugh b) laugh c) to laughing d) laughing
61. He is quite — with my progress. (CU : 13-14) Ans : c
a) satisfy b) satisfied c) satisfaction d) satisfactory
62. I needed something to read in order not — . (CU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) to bore b) to be boring c) to be bored d) to be boredom
63. He did not remember and — . (CU : 13-14) Ans : b
a) either I did not b) not either I did c) neither I did d) neither did I
64. I have had a number of pages of the book — . (CU : 13-14) Ans : d
a) Xeroxed b) to be Xeroxed c) Xerox d) to have Xeroxed e) be Xeroxed
65. I enjoy — but I wouldn't like — it all my life. (CU : 13-14) Ans : c
a) to teach ... to do b) teaching ... doing c) to teach ... doing d) teaching ... to do
66. Does your little brother enjoy — horror films. (CU : 12-13) Ans : a
a) hold b) to hold c) holding d) to be holding
67. I look forward — an exploitation free Bangladesh. (CU : 11-12) Ans : c
a) to seeing b) seeing c) to see d) to have seen
68. Do you enjoy — cricket matches on TV?. (CU : 10-11) Ans : c
a) to watch b) to be watching c) watching d) for watching



Jahangirnagar University

69. Which of this sentences is correct? (JU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) He didn't minded accepting the offer
 b) He won't mind accepting the offer
 c) He won't mind to accept the offer
 d) He has minded accept the offer
70. One of my best — getting PHD today . (JU : 14-15) Ans : d
 a) friend are b) friends are c) friend is d) friends is
71. Which of these is correct? (JU : 12-13) Ans : d
 a) No one of his friends has taken breakfast
 b) None one of his friends has taken breakfast
 c) None of his friends have taken breakfast
 d) Both (a & b)
72. I am sure I locked the door. I clearly remember — it . (JU : 11-12) Ans : c
 a) to have locked b) to lock c) locking d) none
73. She mentions — at EL paso in her letter . (JU : 11-12) Ans : a
 a) stopping b) stop c) to stop d) stopped
74. Are you looking forward to — Tajin again? (JU : 11-12) Ans : a
 a) to seeing b) seeing c) to see d) to have seen
75. Khan — this factory in 1961 . (JU : 11-12) Ans : c
 a) was founded b) was found c) found d) has found
76. One of the least effective ways of storing information is learning — it. (JU : 11-12) Ans : a
 a) to repeat b) repeat c) how repeat d) repeating
77. It is high time we — the matter (JU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) will discuss b) would discuss c) discussed d) should discuss
78. By the time she arrives, we — our homework . (JU : 10-11) Ans : b
 a) finish b) will have finished c) will finish d) were finished
79. Bread and jelly (be) — her favourite breakfast . (JU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) are b) is c) were d) have been
80. He — tennis twice a week. (JU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) plays usually b) usually plays
 c) is usually playing d) is playing usually

Jagannath University

81. Stella tried to be serious but she couldn't help — . (JnU : 15-16) Ans : a
 a) laughing b) to laugh c) laugh d) that to laugh
82. He tried to make it appear that she — suicide. (JnU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) committed b) had committed c) was committing d) would commit
83. Some people are convinced — something for their health by — on energy bars or cornflakes. (JnU : 13-14) Ans : d
 a) do, live b) to do, to live c) doing, living d) to do, living
84. I wish I — dead. (JnU : 12-13) Ans : d
 a) is b) had been c) has d) were



85. Which one is the correct sentence? (JnU : 12-13) Ans : b
 a) The wind stopped to blow b) The wind stopped blowing
 c) Wind stopped blowing d) The wind stop to blow
86. I prefer swimming to —. (JnU : 12-13) Ans : b
 a) walk b) walking c) walked d) having walked
87. I am looking forward — you soon. (JnU : 11-12) Ans : a
 a) to seeing b) seeing c) to see d) to have seen
88. Don't let the teacher catch you —. (JnU : 10-11) Ans : b
 a) cheat b) cheating c) cheats d) to cheat
89. Monira suggested — to a party (JnU : 09-10) Ans : c
 a) to go b) go c) going d) went
90. When I was young I used to — stamps (JnU : 09-10) Ans : c
 a) collecting b) collected c) collect d) collects
91. Most Bangladeshi — rice everyday (JnU : 09-10) Ans : d
 a) are used to eat b) used to eating
 c) use to eat d) are used to eating
92. It's important that the Dean's office — your admission (JnU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) will confirm b) confirm c) confirms d) must confirm

BCS Questions

93. Fill in the blank:
 Tourists — their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar: Ans : c
 (38th BCS)
 a) better to had get b) had better to get c) had better get d) had better got
94. Reading is an excellent habit. Here 'Reading' is a/an — : (38th BCS) Ans : d
 a) verbal noun b) participle c) verb d) gerund
95. Which of the following words is in singular form? (37th BCS) Ans : d
 a) formulae b) agenda c) oases d) radius
96. Education is enlightening. Here 'enlightening' is — : (37th BCS) Ans : b
 a) A gerund b) A participle c) An infinitive d) A finite verb
97. Teacher said, "The earth — round the sun." (36th BCS) Ans : a
 a) moves b) moved c) has moved d) will be moving
98. He insisted — there. (36th BCS) Ans : a
 a) on my going b) in to go c) over going d) to go
99. This could have worked if I — been more cautious. (36th BCS) Ans : a
 a) had b) have c) might d) would
100. Slow and steady — the race. (36th BCS) Ans : b
 a) win b) wins c) has won d) won



101. Identify the correct sentence- (36th BCS) Ans : d
 a) Yesterday, he has gone home
 b) Yesterday, he did gone home
 c) Yesterday, he had gone home
 d) Yesterday, he went home
102. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? (35th BCS) Ans : c
 a) Mister
 b) Mistress
 c) Master
 d) Mastery
103. In the 18th Century the Mughal Empire begun to — (35th BCS) Ans : c
 a) discriminate
 b) differentiate
 c) disintegrate
 d) dislocate
104. Being fat does not necessarily kill you, but it — the risk that you will suffer from nasty diseases. (35th BCS) Ans : a
 a) increases
 b) encourages
 c) emphasizes
 d) involves
105. Women are too often — by family commitments. (35th BCS) Ans : d
 a) confused
 b) contaminated
 c) controlled
 d) constrained
106. Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the right form of verb: If I — a king! (34th BCS) Ans : a
 a) am
 b) was
 c) were
 d) shall be
107. Fill in the blank with appropriate word: We look forward — a response from you. (33rd BCS) Ans : a
 a) to receiving
 b) to receive
 c) in receiving
 d) for receiving
108. Travellers — their reservation well in advance if they want to visit the St. Martins Islands. (32nd BCS) Ans : c
 a) had better to get
 b) had to better get
 c) had better get
 d) had better got
109. After food has been dried or canned — for later consumption. (32nd BCS) Ans : a
 a) It should be stored
 b) that it should be stored
 c) should be stored
 d) which should be stored
110. Rishan walks as if he — lame. (30th BCS) Ans : d
 a) is
 b) had been
 c) has
 d) were
111. He watched the boat — down the river. (29th BCS) Ans : b
 a) to float
 b) floating
 c) was floating
 d) had floated

Self Practice

1. **He and I — well.**
a) am b) is c) are d) been
2. **Which of the following sentences is correct?**
a) Family and friends together stay through thick and thin
b) Family and friends stay through thick and thin together.
c) Family and friends stay together through thick and thin.
d) Family and friends through thick and thin together stay.
3. **Cultural Studies — a new meaning of culture.**
a) gives b) give c) offer d) showing
4. **The memoranda — not important.**
a) is b) has c) have d) are
5. **Choose the correct sentence :**
a) Two major religions of the world are Christianity and Islam.
b) Two of the major religious of the world are Christianity and Islam.
c) Two among major religious of the world are Christianity and Islam.
d) Two within the religious of the world are Christianity and Islam
6. **Which sentence is correct?**
a) Our neighbours are going to a holiday. b) Our neighbours are going for a holiday.
c) Our neighbours are going on a holiday. d) Our neighbours are going in a holiday.
7. **Complete the sentence: The news — always bad now-a-days.**
a) is b) are c) was d) were
8. **Choose the correct sentence.**
a) Brazil have won the world cup four times. b) Brazil has won the world cup four times.
c) Brazil has won world cup four times. d) Brazil have won world cup four times.
9. **Time and tide — for none?**
a) waits b) wait c) waiting d) waet
10. **Coffee and tea — now-a-days offered as alternative.**
a) are b) had c) have d) will
11. **The professor and the student — on that point.**
a) has agreed b) agrees c) agreeing d) agree
12. **The examination and scoring system —**
a) provide accurate results b) have been designated
c) have been designed d) has been designed
13. **Slow and steady — the race.**
a) win b) has won c) wins d) won
14. **Which sentence is correct?**
a) Bread and butter are my breakfast b) Bread and butter is my breakfast
c) Bread and butter were my breakfast d) Bread and butter has my breakfast



15. Find the correct sentence
a) Who does not know that two and two make four?
b) Who does not know that two & two has four?
c) Who does not know that two and two makes four?
d) Who does not know that two and two have make four?
16. Many a flower — born to blush unseen.
a) are b) were c) was d) is
17. The correct tense is-
a) No boy and no girl perform well b) No boy and no girl performs well
c) No boy and no girl have performed well d) No boy and no girl had performed well
18. Each boy and each girl (dress) with a new dress.
a) was dressed b) were dressed c) dresses d) have dressed
19. Every member of my family — here tonight.
a) are b) is c) was d) were
20. Which sentence is correct?
a) One of the boys absent b) One of the boys was absent
c) One of the boys have absent d) One of the boys has absent
21. At least one of the students — full marks every time.
a) get b) are getting c) gets d) have got
22. Choose the correct sentence —
a) None of the pen writes well b) No one of the pen writes well
c) None of the pens writes well d) None of the pens write well
23. Neither of the students — turned in the term papers to the teachers yet.
a) is b) has c) have d) was
24. One of the professor's greatest attributes is-
a) When he gives lectures b) How in the manner that he lectures
c) The way to give lectures d) His ability to lecture
25. Which of the following sentences is correct?
a) Any of the three pen will do b) Any of the three pens will do
c) Either of the three pen will do d) Either the three pens will do
26. Either of the — to blame for the damage.
a) three girls are b) three girls have c) two girls are d) two girls is
27. Which one is correct?
a) Neither of these two women are to be trusted
b) Neither of these women is to be trusted
c) Neither of these two woman are to be trust
d) Neither of these two woman has to be trusted



28. One of the major — load sheeding.
a) problems are b) problem is c) problems is d) problematic issue is
29. নিচের কোনটি শুদ্ধ?
a) I do not take fruits. b) I have no appetite in food
c) He gave me some good advice d) Neither of us was present
30. Choose the correct sentence.
a) One of my best friends are getting married today.
b) One of my best friend is getting married today.
c) One of my best friend are getting married today.
d) One of my best friends is getting married today.
31. Choose the correct sentence:
a) Would you mind open the window?
b) Would you mind opened the window?
c) Would you mind to opening the window?
d) Would you mind opening the window?
32. One of the students — full marks every time.
a) have got b) are getting c) get d) gets
33. Identify the sentence with the appropriate subject-verb agreement.
a) Each of them has five minutes to do the job
b) Karim as well as Rahim has visited the zoo
c) Many a man come to see the temple every year
d) Neither you nor I are to blame
34. Nipa as well as her brothers (come) to me.
a) have come b) was gone c) are coming d) has come
35. The father with his three sons — left the place.
a) have b) were c) has d) will
36. Which sentence is correct?
a) A few boys are present today b) His dress is inferior than mine
c) He prevented me to go there d) He as well as his brother was present
37. The players are — tired — nervous.
a) very, but b) neither, or c) either, or d) either, nor
38. Either of the — to blame for the deveastating effect.
a) three girls are b) three girls have c) two girls are d) two girls is
39. Neither Sufia nor I — capable of solving the problem.
a) are b) were c) am d) is
40. He is — punctual — efficient.
a) neither, but b) very, but c) either, or d) neither, nor
41. Either Antu or his brother will — money to buy goods for tomorrow's field trip.
a) need b) needs c) is needing d) has need



42. In this film, the normal order of events — reversed.
 a) have been b) has been c) are d) being
43. Did he (do) the work yesterday?
 a) do b) does c) did d) done
44. The cause of the series of disasters — not yet known but an enquiry committee has been set up to find out what happened.
 a) has b) is c) are d) were
45. Three-fourths of the work — finished.
 a) have been b) was c) were d) has been
46. I regret — Marzina about the wedding.
 a) tell b) to tell c) telling d) to telling
47. She insisted — her own bag.
 a) to carry b) on carrying c) that she would carry d) that she carry
48. I look forward to — you.
 a) hearing b) hear c) to hear d) heard
49. Would you mind (to take) simply a cup of coffee?
 a) to take b) taking c) take d) taken
50. I am looking forward — you.
 a) to seeing b) seeing c) to see d) to have seen

ANSWER

01. d	11. d	21. c	31. d	41. a
02. c	12. d	22. c	32. d	42. b
03. a	13. c	23. b	33. b	43. a
04. d	14. b	24. d	34. d	44. a
05. a	15. c	25. b	35. c	45. d
06. c	16. d	26. d	36. a	46. c
07. a	17. b	27. b	37. c	47. b
08. b	18. a	28. c	38. d	48. a
09. b	19. b	29. d	39. c	49. b
10. a	20. b	30. d	40. d	50. a

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com



CORRECTION

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. Choose the correct sentence. (M: 17-18) Ans: b
 a) All that glitters is not to be gold. b) All that glitters is not gold.
 c) All that glitter is not gold. d) All that glitters are not gold.
02. Choose the correct sentence- (M: 16-17) Ans: b
 a) One should obey their parents b) One should obey one's parent
 c) One should obey one parent d) One should obey the parent
03. Choose the correct sentence? (M: 16-17) Ans: c
 a) We have many works to do in summer b) We have much works to do in summer
 c) We have a lot of work to do in summer d) We have a lot of works to do in summer
04. Choose the correct sentence- (M&D: 15-16) Ans: a
 a) She believed in ghost b) She believes of ghost
 c) She believes on ghost d) She believes at ghost
05. Choose the correct sentence- (M&D: 15-16) Ans: a
 a) Open at page 10 b) Open page 10
 c) Open page at 10 d) At open page 10
06. Fill up the blank with appropriate word- "I spent ---- with the patient." (M&D: 15-16) Ans: c
 a) some times b) sometime
 c) some time d) little times
07. Choose the correct form of sentence- (M&D: 14-15) Ans: d
 a) I wait to your decision b) I await for your decision
 c) I wait your decision d) I await your decision
08. Select the correct sentence. (M&D: 14-15) Ans: d
 a) He resembles as his father b) He resembles like his father
 c) He resembles to his father d) He resembles his father
09. Which one is the correct sentence? (M&D: 13-14) Ans: c
 a) He is comparatively better today. b) He is good today than before.
 c) He is better today. d) He is best today than yesterday.
10. Which one is the correct sentence? (M&D: 13-14) Ans: c
 a) Why did they went there yesterday? b) Why had they went there yesterday?
 c) Why did they go there yesterday? d) Why they went there yesterday?
11. The correct sentence is - (M&D: 12-13) Ans: c
 a) I saw him and told everything. b) You should no pride of your health.
 c) I shall avail myself of the morning bus. d) He took part in the feast and enjoyed.
12. The incorrect sentence is- (M&D: 12-13) Ans: a
 a) He prevailed over the enemy. b) I was in want of food.
 c) He has a zeal for public work. d) The boy is sick for toys.



13. Complete the sentence by the appropriate word in the gap from the words given below. "Though Bangladesh is a riverine country- it faces scarcity of flowing water." (M&D: 11-12) Ans: d
- a) Yet b) But
 c) Always d) Occasionally
14. Which of the following is the correct English? (M: 10-11) Ans: c, d
- a) These fruits are eatable but those are poisonous.
 b) She was badly injured by my unkind words.
 c) Mathematics requires reasonable thinking.
 d) The chairman was gracious enough to give us a dinner.
15. Which of the following sentence is correct? (M: 09-10) Ans: a
- a) India is trying to catch up with the advanced countries.
 b) A drawing man catches up straw.
 c) He cast about his shoes.
 d) He is casting off for an opportunity.
16. Which of the following is not correct English sentence? (M: 07-08) Ans: b
- a) He is very popular with his pupils. b) I prefer coffee to tea.
 c) Death is preferable than dishonor. d) I'm related with her by marriage.
17. Which of the following is the correct English? (D: 10-11) Ans: a
- a) I helped the afraid boy b) He is liable to shout when he gets angry
 c) Everyone like a notorious actor like him d) We only employ feminine workers.
18. Which of the following sentence is correct? (D: 09-10) Ans: c
- a) The president gave away the prize. b) The enemies gave off at last.
 c) The working coal gives in a lot of smoke. d) He will give out charge tomorrow.
19. Which of the following is correct? (D: 07-08) Ans: c
- a) Read french before you go to france.
 b) She had to take off her visit owing to her illness.
 c) When he came back from the party, he took off his suit.
 d) He comes here to know English.
20. Choose the incorrect word- (D: 06-07) Ans: b
- Fewer babies born with birth defects becasue of advances in prenatal care during this decade.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
21. Which of the following is correct? (D: 05-06) Ans: c
- a) Tajmahal is one of the wonders of the world.
 b) Shahara is in Africa.
 c) The Ganges flows down from the Himalayas.
 d) Bay of Bengal lies to the south of Bangladesh.
22. Which are of the following sentence is correct? (D: 05-06) Ans: d
- a) I, she and you ate snacks. b) She, I and you ate snacks.
 c) You, I and she ate snacks. d) You, she and I ate snacks.

Correction-এর নিয়মসমূহ নিম্নরূপ :

- Rule-01** পরিমাণ বোঝালে much এবং সংখ্যা বোঝালে many বসে এবং তাদের noun singular হবে। যেমন-
Inc : The baby enjoyed much stories.
Cor: The baby enjoyed many story.
- Rule-02** নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাযুক্ত Adjective, noun এর পূর্বে থাকলে dozen, brace, fathom, yoke, acre, pair, hundred, thousand ইত্যাদির plural হয় না। তবে অনির্দিষ্টভাবে বুঝালে এগুলো plural হবে। যেমন-
Inc : Hundreds of student were present there.
Cor: Hundreds of students were present there.
- Rule-03** পরীক্ষা দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে appear at, কোন কিছু দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে give হয়। যেমন-
Inc : He will give the final exam.
Cor: He will appear at final exam.
- Rule-04** দেখা শুনা বা যত্ন বোঝাতে look after হয়, কারো সাথে সাদৃশ্য থাকা বোঝাতে take after হয়। যেমন-
Inc : He takes after his parents daily.
Cor: He looks after his parents daily.
- Rule-05** পূর্ণ ঘন্টা বোঝালে সংখ্যার পরে O'clock এবং পূর্ণ ঘন্টা না বোঝালে O'clock বসে না। যেমন-
Inc : Kamal will go by 3.30 O'clock train.
Cor: Kamal will go by 3.30 train.
- Rule-06** যৌথ অধিকার বোঝালে, দুই বা ততোধিক noun-এর পরের noun এর শেষে 's যোগ করে possessive বা অধিকারমূলক করতে হবে। তবে পৃথকভাবে বোঝালে প্রত্যেকটি noun এর শেষে 's বসে। যেমন-
Inc : Everybody likes Tagore and Nazrul's Poems.
Cor : Everybody likes Tagore's and Nazrul's Poems.
- Rule-07** বস্ত্র ঝুলানো হলে Hung হয়, কিন্তু মানুষ ঝুলানো (ফাঁসি দেওয়া বা নেওয়া) হলে Hanged হয়। যেমন-
Inc : The man was hung.
Cor: The man was hanged.
- Rule-08** দু'য়ের মধ্যে পারস্পরিক কাজ বোঝালে each other এবং দু'য়ের অধিক বোঝালে One another বসবে। যেমন-
Inc : We helped each other.
Cor: We helped one another.
- Rule-09** Let এর পরে Subject এর objective form বসে। যেমন-
Inc : Let I do the work.
Cor: Let me do the work.
- Rule-10** সাধারণ নিয়মে person গুলোর ক্রমবিকাশ নিম্নরূপ :
 (Second Person+Third Person + First Person) (2+3+1) যেমন-
Inc : He, I and you must work together.
Cor: You, he and I must work together.
- Rule-11** 'দোষের' ক্ষেত্রে নিচের নিয়ম কার্যকরী হবে। যেমন-
 (First Person+Second Person+Third Person = 1+2 +3) যেমন-
Inc : He, I and you are guilty.
Cor: I, you and he are guilty.



- Rule-12** অপূনার First person এবং second person থাকলে প্রথমে second person এবং পরে First person বসে। তাদের Pronoun হয় our এবং Second ও third person থাকলে প্রথমে বসে Second person এবং পরে বসে third person; এগুলোর pronoun হবে your. যেমন-
Inc : I and you must do your work.
Cor: You and I must do our work.
- Rule-13** Proper noun-এর পূর্বে whole বসে না। All বা the whole of বসে। কিন্তু Singular ও plural উভয় common noun এর পূর্বে whole বসে। তবে Singular common noun-এর পূর্বে whole বসলে তার আগে the বসে। যেমন-
Inc : Give me whole mango.
Cor: Give me the whole mango.
Remember: Plural common noun এর পূর্বে all থাকলে তার পরে The বসে। যেমন-
Inc : Give me all apples.
Cor: Give me all the apples.
- Rule-14** সংখ্যা বোঝালে fewer এবং পরিমাণ বোঝালে less বসে। যেমন-
Inc : No less than fifty men were present.
Cor: No fewer than fifty men were present.
- Rule-15** Superior, inferior, senior, Junior, prior, exterior, preferable ইত্যাদি Latin comparative এর পর than বসে না to বসে। এরা নিজেরাই comparative বলে তাদের আগে more বসে না। যেমন-
Inc : Lina is more superior than Tina.
Cor: Lina is superior to Tina.
- Rule-16** একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বিভিন্ন গুণের তুলনা করতে প্রথম গুণটির পূর্বে সর্বদা 'more' বসে এবং 'er' যোগ হয় না। যেমন-
Inc : Asif is braver than strong.
Cor: Asif is more brave than strong.
- Rule-17** Positive Degree-এর adjective এর পূর্বে very এবং comparative এর পূর্বে much বসে। যেমন-
Inc : I am much glad to meet you.
Cor: I am very glad to meet you.
- Rule-18** নাড়ী পরীক্ষা করতে বলা হয় feel/felt pulse। যেমন-
Inc : I saw his pulse.
Cor: I felt his pulse.
- Rule-19** Prefer-এর পরে ২টি infinitive বা ২টি Gerund বসে এবং তাদের মাঝে to বসে। যেমন-
Inc : Ashik preferred to read to write.
Cor: Ashik preferred reading to writing.
- Rule-20** কোন কিছু অস্বীকার/প্রত্যাখ্যান করা বোঝাতে Refuse এবং সত্য প্রত্যাখ্যান করা বোঝাতে deny বসে। যেমন-
Inc : She refused that she had written the letter.
Cor: She denied that she had written the letter.
- Rule-21** Indirect object ছাড়া Quotation-এর পূর্বে tell verb ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Say verb-এর পরে Indirect object থাকলে উক্ত object-এর পূর্বে to বসে। যেমন-
Inc : He told me, "Do the work."
Cor: He said to me, "Do the work."

Rule-22

যে জিনিসের অস্তিত্ব ছিল না, তা আবিষ্কার বোঝাতে invent এবং যার অস্তিত্ব ছিল, তা আবিষ্কার করা অর্থে discover বসে। যেমন-

Inc : TV is a wonderful discover of modern science.

Cor: TV is a wonderful invention of modern science.

Rule-23

জড় পদার্থ ডুবে যাওয়া অর্থে Sink এবং চেতন পদার্থ ডুবে যাওয়া অর্থে drown বসে। যেমন-

Inc : The ship was drowned yesterday.

Cor: The ship was sank yesterday.

Inc : The man sank yesterday.

Cor: The man drowned yesterday.

Rule-24

Solid (কঠিন) পদার্থ নিক্ষেপের ক্ষেত্রে throw এবং তরল (liquid) পদার্থ নিক্ষেপের ক্ষেত্রে spilt বসে। যেমন-

Inc : He spilt the ball.

Cor: He threw the ball.

Rule-25

Since-এর প্রথম অংশ Present Indefinite/Present Perfect হলে পরের অংশ Past Indefinite এবং Since-এর প্রথম অংশ Past Indefinite হলে পরের অংশ Past Perfect হবে। যেমন-

Inc : Many years have passed since I see her last.

Cor: Many years have passed since I saw her last.

Rule-26

কোন বাক্যে double interrogative ব্যবহৃত হয় না। যেমন-

Inc : Do you know who is he?

Cor: Do you know who he is?

Rule-27

Until সর্বদা Negative তাই Until-এর পরে Negative বসে না। যেমন-

Inc : Wait here until I do not come.

Cor : Wait here until I come.

Sample Questions

1. Choose the correct answer-

a) I saw his pulse

c) I found his pulse

b) I felt his pulse

d) I examined his pulse

2. Find out the correct sentence?

a) Bangalees are a brave nation

c) The Bangalee is a brave nation

b) The Bangalee are a brave nation

d) The Bangalee are brave nation

3. Whice one is right?

a) He and myself went out

c) I and he went out

b) Myself and he went out

d) He and I went out

4. Choose the correct sentence-

a) I have a little friends in Bangladesh

c) I have few friends in Bangladesh

b) I have little friends in Bangladesh

d) I have a few friends in Bangladesh

5. I shall not — examination this year?

a) give

b) appear at

c) sit

d) go for

6. Choose the correct sentence?

a) He copied the answer word by word

c) He copied the answer word for word

b) He copied the answer word with word

d) He copied the answer word in word



7. Which one is correct?
 a) The man was hanged for murder
 c) The picture was hanged
 b) The man was hung for murder
 d) None of these
8. Which one is correct?
 a) He takes after his parents daily
 c) She takes after her mother
 b) Jamil looks after his father
 d) Both a+b
9. Which one is correct?
 a) He gave me many good advices
 c) He gave me much good advices
 b) He gave me much good advice
 d) He gave me many good advice
10. Which one is correct?
 a) Jamal will go by 3 train.
 c) Jamal will go by 3 o'clock train.
 b) Jamal will go by 3 clock train.
 d) Jamal will go 3 o'clock train.
11. Which one is correct?
 a) The two brothers helped one another
 c) The two brothers help one another
 b) The two brother helped one another
 d) The two brothers helped each another
12. Which one is correct?
 a) He and you must do his work
 c) He and you must do your work
 b) You and he must do your work
 d) You and he must do his work

Answer sheet : 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (d), 4 (d), 5 (b), 6 (c), 7 (a), 8 (b), 9 (b), 10 (c), 11 (d), 12 (b)

Rule-28 Lest clause-এর subject-এর পরে should/might বসে। যেমন-

Inc : He worked hard lest he will fail in the race.

Cor : He worked hard lest he should/might fail in the race.

Rule-29 কোন simple sentence এ দুইটি verb থাকলে Bracket verb বা পরের verb টির সাথে ing যোগ হয় বা verb-এর আগে 'to' বসে। 'উদ্দেশ্য' অর্থ বোঝাতে Bracket-এর verb এর আগে 'to' বসে। যেমন-

Inc : I saw him go.

Cor: I saw him going.

Rule-30 If + Present Indefinite + future Indefinite. যেমন-

Inc : If he works hard, he shine in life.

Cor: If he works hard, he will shine in life.

Rule-31 If + Past Indefinite + Past Conditional (Subject + would/ might/could + মূল verb-এর Present form). যেমন-

Inc : If he came, I (go).

Cor: If he came, I would/might/could go.

Rule-32 If + Past perfect tense + Perfect Conditional (Subject + would have/could have/might have + Bracket এর verb এর past participle form). যেমন-

Inc : If I had seen him, I (tell) him the matter.

Cor: If I had seen him, I might have/would have/could have told him the matter.

- Rule-33** Had + Subject + Past Participle থাকলে অপর অংশটি Perfect conditional হবে। (Subject + would have/could have/might have + Bracket verb- এর Past Participle). যেমন-
Inc : Had I been a king, I (help) the poor.
Cor: Had I been a king, I would have/could have/might have helped the poor.
- Rule-34** While-এর ঠিক পরেই Bracket-এর মধ্যে যে verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যোগ হয়। কিন্তু while-এর পরে subject থাকলে while- এর পরের অংশটির Past Continuous হবে। যেমন-
Inc : While (walk) in the garden, a snake bit him.
Cor: While walking in the garden, a snake bit him.
Inc : While he (work) in the field, the tractor came.
Cor: While he was working in the field, the tractor came.
- Rule-35** কোন বাক্যে verb তার subject এবং Person অনুযায়ী বসে। অর্থাৎ Subject singular হলে verb singular এবং Subject plural হলে verb plural হবে যেমন-
Inc : The colour of his eyes (be) blue.
Cor: The colour of his eyes is/was blue.
- Rule-36** একই জাতীয় জিনিসের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে other ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
Inc : Mosharof is better than any student in the class.
Cor: Mosharof is better than any other student in the class.
- Rule-37** Indefinite pronoun "One" এর পরে "One" বসবে, he বসবে না। যেমন-
Inc : One must be conscious of his duty.
Cor: One must be conscious of one's duty.
- Rule-38** Same-এর পরে as/that ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে, কিন্তু such-এর পরে শুধু as ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
Inc : This is the same pen which I lost.
Cor: This is the same pen as I lost.
- Rule-39** Chief, equal, round, unanimous, universal, unique, golden, false, perfect, supreme প্রভৃতি adjective শুধু Positive Degree-তেই ব্যবহৃত হয় এদের comparative বা superlative হয় না। যেমন-
Inc : It is the most unique chance for me.
Cor: It is a unique chance for me.
- Rule-40** Please, here, go, see, feel, make, bid, know প্রভৃতি verb-এর Active voice এ Infinitive 'to' লোপ পায়। যেমন-
Inc : Let me to go to my dormitory.
Cor: Let me go to my dormitory.
- Rule-41** See, love, test, understand feel, look, appear প্রভৃতি Linking verb-এর সাথে Adverb ব্যবহৃত না হলে Adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
Inc : Keya looks very beautifully.
Cor: Keya looks very beautiful.
- Rule-42** Adjective-এর পরে Infinitive-এর Active voice হয়। যেমন-
Inc : English is not difficult to be understand.
Cor: English is not difficult to understand.



- Rule-43** Participle-এর সম্পর্ক থাকে Main Sentence-এর Subject এর সাথে। যেমন-
Inc : Going to the forest, a snake bit me.
Cor: While going the forest, a snake bit me.
- Rule-44** In ব্যবহৃত হয় future অর্থে আর after ব্যবহৃত হয় past অর্থে। যেমন-
Inc : Shompa left the room in an hour.
Cor: Shompa left the room after an hour.
- Rule-45** Absent, avail, enjoy, pride, exert ইত্যাদি verb-গুলোর পর Subject অনুযায়ী Reflexive Pronoun বসে। যেমন-
Inc : We exerted much.
Cor: We exerted ourselves much.
- Rule-46** Have, has, had, get, got ইত্যাদি verb-গুলো যখন কোন বাক্যের মধ্যে causative verb-এর কাজ করে তখন Bracket-এর verb টির Past Participle হবে। যেমন-
Inc : I got the work (do) by him.
Cor: I got the work done by him.
- Rule-47** One of the-এর পর ব্যবহৃত Common Noun অবশ্যই plural হবে। যেমন-
Inc : He is one of the most brilliant student.
Cor: He is one of the most brilliant students.
- Rule-48** অনেক সময় verb এর Number-এর প্রকৃত Subject অনুযায়ী না লিখে নিকটবর্তী Noun বা Pronoun অনুযায়ী লিখা হয়, কিন্তু এটি ভুল।
Inc : Each of the boys are brilliant.
Cor: Each of the boys is brilliant.
Inc : One of your son stood first.
Cor: One of your sons stood first.
- Rule-49** More than one-কে Singular হিসেবে ধরা হয় এবং এর Noun এবং Verb Singular হয়। কিন্তু More than two/three- কে Plural ধরতে হবে এবং Noun এবং verb, plural হবে। যেমন-
Inc : More than one girl were beautiful.
Cor: More than one girl was beautiful.
- Rule-50** Affirmative sentence -এ dare (সাহস) এবং need-এর পর to লোপ পায় না। কিন্তু negative-এ লোপ পায়।
Inc : Latif dares tell the news.
Cor: Latif dares to tell the news.
- Rule-51** Need এই word টির সাথে কোন Letter (অক্ষর) কিছু যোগ হয় না। (Negative বাক্যে) এক্ষেত্রে 'need' verb টিকে modal verb বলে।
Inc : Shantana needs not go there.
Cor: Shantana need not go there.
- Rule-52** Prevented-এর পরে from & ing হয়।
Inc : She prevented me to go there.
Cor: She prevented me from going there.
- Rule-53** Sure-এর পরে of বসে।
Inc : I am sure for success.
Cor: I am sure of success.
- Rule-54** Invention যা পূর্বে ছিল না, Discovery যা পূর্বে ছিল কিন্তু আবিষ্কৃত হয়নি।
Inc : Computer is a wonderful discovery of modern science.
Cor: Computer is a wonderful invention of modern science.

Sample Questions

1. Choose the correct answer-

a) While he work in the field, the tractor came.	b) While he working in the field, the tractor come.
c) While he working in the field, the tractor came.	d) While he is working in the field, the tractor came.
2. Choose the correct answer-

a) One of the books was lost.	b) One of the books were lost.
c) One of the book was lost.	d) One of the book were lost.
3. Choose the correct answer-

a) More than three boy was talkative.	b) More than three boy were talkative.
c) More than three boys were talkative.	d) More than three boys was talkative.
4. Choose the correct answer-

a) A great many students has done mistake.	b) A great many students have done mistake.
c) A great many student has done mistake.	d) A great many student have done mistake.
5. Choose the correct answer-

a) One must endure what one cannot cure.	b) One must endure which he cannot cure.
c) One must endure what he cannot cure.	d) One must endure what him cannot cure.
6. Choose the correct answer-

a) Let me to go to my dormitory.	b) Let me to go to my dormitory.
c) Let me to go to my dormitory.	d) Let me go to my dormitory.
7. Choose the correct answer-

a) Poly need not to keep connection with her friend Shampa.	b) Poly need not keep connection with her friend Shampa.
c) Poly need not to keep connection with her friends Shampa.	d) Poly need not to keep to connection with her friend Shampa.
8. Choose the correct answer-

a) Joly will came to us after a year.	b) Joly will come to us in a year.
c) Joly will came to us in a year.	d) Joly will come to us after a year.

Answer sheet : 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (c), 4 (b), 5 (a), 6 (d), 7 (b), 8 (b).

Confusing Arena

⇒ একই Sentence এ দুটি Comparative word ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Ex: **Inc:** I feel comparatively better than yesterday.

Cor: I feel comparatively good than yesterday.

or, I feel better than yesterday.

⇒ mathematics, physics, politics, news প্রভৃতির পর সর্বদা singular verb বলে।

Inc: Mathematics are my favourite subject.

Cor: Mathematics is my favourite subject.

⇒ Plural Countable noun এর আগে যা বসে- Many, few, Fewer, Fewest, Many of, several of.

Inc : I have few friend.

Cor: I have few friends.



uncountable noun-এর আগে যা বসে- Much, little, a little, less, least, amount of.

Inc : There is many water in the pond.

Cor : There is much water in the pond

⇒ Hundred, Thousand, million, billion, dozen, pair প্রভৃতি শব্দের সাথে s যুক্ত হয় না। কিন্তু এর আগে সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ থাকলে s যুক্ত হয়।

Inc : I need four thousands taka.

Cor : I need four thousand taka.

Inc : Hundred of people went there.

Cor : Hundreds of people went there.

⇒ কিছু কিছু Adjective যেমন- Round, unique, chief, golden, equal, universal ইত্যাদির কখনো comparative বা superlative degree হয় না।

Inc: Mr. Ashik is the Most chief guest in the programme.

Cor: Mr. Ashik is the chief guest in the programme.

⇒ মানুষের পরিবর্তে other ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু কোন বস্তু বা স্থানের পরিবর্তে হয় না।

Inc: We will buy paper, shirt, pen, shoe and others.

Cor: We will buy paper, shirt, pen, shoe and other things.

⇒ Appointment, make, select, consider ইত্যাদির পরে as ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Inc : I consider him as an honest man.

Cor: I consider him an honest man.

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

1. **Choose the correct sentence. (DU: 17-18)** **Ans: d**
 - a) He used the phrase you know so often that I finally said, No, I don't know.
 - b) He used the phrase "you know" so often that I finally said, No I don't know.
 - c) He used the phrase you know so often that finally said, "No, I don't know."
 - d) He used the phrase "you know" so often that I finally said, "No, I don't know."
2. **Which sentence is gramatically correct? (DU: 17-18)** **Ans: d**
 - a) Our printer's don't work too good.
 - b) I introduced him to one of my friend.
 - c) Coming back home he found his key not anywhere.
 - d) Ask for assistance from someone around you.
3. **Find the correct sentence. (DU: 16-17)** **Ans: d**
 - 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 a few moments
4. **Find the correct sentence. (DU: 16-17)** **Ans: a**
 - a) If I find a bag in the street, I take it to the police
 - b) If I find a bag in the street, I took it to the police
 - c) If I find a bag in the street, I would take in to the police
 - d) If I find a bag in the street, I had to take it to the police

5. Which of the following sentences is correct? (DU: 16-17) Ans: c
 a) More you read, less you understand b) The more you read, less you understand
 c) The more you read, the less you understand d) More you read, the less you understand
6. Which of the following sentences is correct? (DU: 16-17) Ans: b
 a) Doctor suggested patient to take vacation b) He likes listening to music at night
 c) We had great time on the top of mountain d) Learning the French isn't easy
7. Choose the correct option: (DU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) One of the boy are meeting me today b) One of the boy is meeting me today
 c) One of the boys are meeting me today d) One of the boys is meeting me today
8. Find the correct sentence : (DU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) She had faith and hopes for the future b) She had faith and hopes in the future
 c) She had faith and hopes in future d) She had faith in and hopes for the future
9. Find the correct sentence : (DU: 15-16) Ans: b
 a) She was interested both in plant and animals
 b) She was interested in both plants and animals
 c) She was interested both in plants but also in animals
 d) She was interesting in both plants and animals
 e) She was interested in plants, animals, both
10. Which of the following sentences is correct- (DU: 15-16) Ans: c
 a) It was a mistake of judgement. b) It was a wrong of judgement.
 c) It was an error of judgement. d) It was a gaffe of judgement.
11. I — at six o'clock, but — to be up by five. (DU: 14-15) Ans: b
 a) normally get up --- I have sometimes b) normally get up --- sometimes I have
 c) get normally up --- sometimes I d) get normally up --- I sometime have
12. We have to — out political differences and come together to — a joint fight against poverty and corruption. (DU: 14-15) Ans: d
 a) cover, venture b) rise over, pull off
 c) mend, prevail d) transcend, lead
13. Choose the correct sentence : (DU: 14-15) Ans: b
 a) He casted his vote for you b) He cast his vote for you
 c) He caste his vote for you d) He cost his vote for you
 e) He cusped his vote for you
14. Choose the correct sentence : (DU: 14-15) Ans: b
 a) Whom does the book belong?
 c) To whom do the book belong? b) Who does the book belong to?
 d) By whom does the book belong?
15. Choose the correct sentence : (DU: 14-15) Ans: a
 a) The country has adopted a new industrial policy
 b) The country has adapted an new industrial policy
 c) The country has effected the new industrial policy
 d) The country has affected new industrial policy



16. Which of the following sentences is correct? (DU: 13-14)
 a) Silver as well as cotton have fallen is price.
 b) Bangla as well as English are taught here.
 c) The mayor, with his councilors, is to be present.
 d) The king, with his ministers, are going on a trip.
 Ans: c
17. — there any nursing schools — chittagong? (DU: 11-12)
 a) Is, at
 b) Are, on
 c) Was, in
 d) Are, in
 Ans: d
18. Where — all the boys — ? (DU: 11-12)
 a) has, gone
 b) have, gone
 c) did, went
 d) does, go
 Ans: b
19. Choose the correct sentence. (DU: 11-12)
 a) His hairs are not straight and curly
 b) His hair is not straight but curly
 c) His hairs are straight and curly
 d) His hairs are not straight but curly
 Ans: b
20. Neither Jane nor her brothers — a consent form for tomorrow's field trip. (DU: 11-12)
 a) need
 b) needs
 c) is needing
 d) has need
 e) are needing
 Ans: a
21. Choose the correct verb form: Marine biologist are concerned about the effects of untreated sewage that — into costal water. (DU: 11-12)
 a) flow
 b) flows
 c) is flowing
 d) flowed
 e) flown
 Ans: b
22. Choose the correct sentence. (DU: 10-11)
 a) Neither of the roads lead to the railway station
 b) Neither of the roads leads to the railway station
 c) Neither of the roads are leading to the railway station
 d) Neither roads are led to the railway station
 Ans: b
23. Neither Sufia nor I — capable of solving the problem. (DU: 10-11)
 a) are
 b) were
 c) am
 d) is
 Ans: c
24. Choose the correct sentence. (DU: 10-11)
 a) One of the problems are extremely easy to solve.
 b) One of the problem is extremely easy to solve.
 c) One of the problems is extremely easy to solve.
 d) One of the problem's are extremely easy to solve.
 Ans: a
25. Which sentence is correct? (DU: 10-11)
 a) The pile of bones on the plate shows how much chicken the family had ate.
 b) The pile of bones on the plate shown how much chicken the family had ate.
 c) The pile of bones on the plate showed how much chicken the family had ate.
 d) The pile of bones on the plate is shown how much chicken the family had ate.

Rajshahi University

26. Which sentence is incorrect? (RU: 17-18) Ans: a
 a) I am looking forward to help you. b) I am looking forward to your help.
 c) I am looking forward to helping you. d) I am looking after my kids.
27. Identify the correct sentence- (RU: 17-18) Ans: a
 a) I felt contempt for the criminal. b) I feel contempt of the criminal.
 c) I have felt contempt of the criminal. d) I have felt contempt with the criminal.
28. Which sentence is wrong? (RU: 17-18) Ans: c
 a) The weather is very cold tonight b) After a month, he answered my letter
 c) Better don't touch the hot stove d) James lives at 40, Beach Road.
29. Which sentence is grammatically correct? (RU: 17-18) Ans: b
 a) I just returned back home b) I just returned home
 c) I just returning home d) I return home justly
30. Which one is the correct sentence? (RU: 16-17) Ans: a
 a) He is too weak to move. b) He is so weak to move.
 c) He is too much weak to move. d) He is weak enough to move.
31. Which one is the correct sentence? (RU: 16-17) Ans: a
 a) He appeared at the exam. b) My parents always gives me good advices.
 c) She absented from college. d) Our students went to a picnic.
32. I know him. Correct complex sentence of this sentence is: (RU: 16-17) Ans: b
 a) I know who was he. b) I know who he is.
 c) Who is he I know. d) I know who is he.
33. Find out the correct sentence form the following options: (RU: 16-17) Ans: b
 a) He completed a four years Honours degree.
 b) He completed a 4 year BA Honours degree.
 c) He completed a 4 years' Honours degree.
 d) He completed a 4 year's Honours degree.
34. Find out the correct sentence: (RU: 16-17) Ans: c
 a) The scenery of Rangamati are beautiful. b) The sceneries of Rangamati are beautiful.
 c) The scenery of Rangamati is beautiful. d) The sceneries of Rangmati is beautiful.
35. Choose the correct sentence for the questions. (RU: 16-17) Ans: d
 a) She wants to come, does she?
 c) She wants to come, isn't it?
 b) She wants to come, won't she?
 d) She wants to come, doesn't she?
36. Choose the correct sentence for the questions. (RU: 16-17) Ans: d
 a) He asked me why I was late.
 c) He asked me why was I late?
 b) He asked me why was I late.
 d) He asked me, "Why I was late?"
37. Choose the correct sentence for the questions. (RU: 16-17) Ans: b
 a) He wears a colored glass.
 c) They bought three glass.
 b) The house is made of glass.
 d) The window is made of glasses



38. Which one is correct? (RU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) The old man was died yesterday. b) The old man had died yesterday.
 c) The old man has died yesterday. d) The old man died yesterday.
39. Choose the correct sentence- (RU: 15-16) Ans: a
 a) You don't need to come unless you want to. b) You come only when you want to.
 c) You come unless you don't want to. d) You needn't come until you don't want to.
40. Find out the correct sentence- (RU: 15-16) Ans: b
 a) She believes on ghost. b) She believes in ghost.
 c) She believes of ghost. d) She believes at ghost.
41. Choose the correct sentence- (RU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) He is too important for tolerating any delay.
 b) He is too important at tolerating any delay.
 c) He is too important to toleratting any delay.
 d) He is too important to tolerate any delay.
42. Choose the correct sentence- (RU: 15-16) Ans: c
 a) You, he and I am guilty. b) You, he and I are guilty.
 c) I, you and he are guilty. d) He, I and you are guilty.
43. Choose the correct sentence- (RU: 15-16) Ans: c
 a) Unless you do not work hard you will fail. b) Unless you will not work hard you will fail.
 c) Unless you work hard you will fail. d) Unless you will work hard you will fail.
44. Choose the correct sentence- (RU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) He tried by heart and soul. b) He tried for heart and soul.
 c) He tried in heart and soul. d) He tried heart and soul.
45. Which one is correct? (RU: 15-16) Ans: b
 a) I look forward in seeing you. b) I look forward to seeing you.
 c) I look forward for seeing you. d) I look forward to see you.
46. Which one is correct? (RU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) He was used to drink too much. b) He is used to drink too much.
 c) He has used to drink too much. d) He used to drink too much.
47. Which is the correct sentence? (RU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) Let he and I go. b) Let I and He go.
 c) Let me and he go. d) Let him and me go.
48. Choose the correct sentence- (RU: 15-16) Ans: b
 a) He absented from the meeting. b) He absented himself from the meeting.
 c) He absented the meeting. d) His meeting was absented from him.
49. Choose the correct sentence. (RU: 14-15) Ans: c
 a) Can you tell what his name? b) Can you tell me what is his name?
 c) Can you tell me what his name is? d) Can you tell me what name is his?

50. Select the correct sentence : (RU: 14-15) Ans: c
 a) The man was tall who came to my office. b) The man came to my office who was tall.
 c) The man who came to my office was tall. d) My office who came was tall.
51. Choose the correct sentence. (RU: 14-15) Ans: b
 a) Pick up the word in the dictionary. b) Look up the word in the dictionary.
 c) See the word in the dictionary. d) Find out the word in the dictionary.
52. I like — carefully about things before — a decision. (RU: 14-15) Ans: c
 a) to think, make b) thinking, make
 c) to think, making d) think, make
53. Which of the following sentence is correct? (RU: 14-15) Ans: a
 a) She had faith in and hopes for the future.
 b) She had faith and hopes for the future.
 c) She had faith for and hopes in the future.
 d) She had faith and hopes in the future.
54. Which of the following sentence is incorrect? (RU: 14-15) Ans: a
 a) The land is belonged to an old lady.
 b) They parted from one another suddenly.
 c) The leader expressed himself forcibly.
 d) Mother bought me an ice-cream.
- Chittagong University**
55. Choose the correct sentence: (CU: 16-17) Ans: b
 a) He committed suicide b) He did a mistake c) Cut the line d) He is devoted to drug
56. Which of the following is a correct expression? (CU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) I didn't master English before going to abroad but I should have done it in time.
 b) I didn't master English before I have gone abroad but I should do it in time.
 c) I didn't master English before going abroad but I should have done it in time.
 d) I didn't master English before going abroad but I should have done it timely.
57. Which of the following sentence is correct? (CU: 15-16) Ans: c
 a) I always close the television when there is a storm.
 b) They closed the man in the room until the police came.
 c) I always turn the television off before going to bed.
 d) As soon I arrived, I unpacked the clothing.
58. He has the guts to rise from man the occasion and come out successfully. (CU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) in rising from b) to raise with c) to rise against d) to rise to
59. Which one of the following is correct sentence? (CU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) More police were sent to join in the research but the child was never found.
 b) More police were sent to join in the research but the child was ever found.
 c) More police was sent to join in search but the child was never found.
 d) More police were sent to join in the search but the child was never found.



60. Which one is correct? (CU: 15-16)

- a) What do you prefer most?
 b) What do you prefer?
 c) What do you prefer more?
 d) What you prefer?

Ans: b

61. "He is very weak. He cannot walk." Which is the correct combination of the two sentences by using infinitive? (CU: 15-16)

- a) He is so weak that he cannot walk.
 b) He is very weak to walk.
 c) He is so weak to walk.
 d) He is too weak to walk.

Ans: d

Jahangirnagar University

62. Which of the following sentences is correct? (JU: 17-18)

- a) I want to improve my ability of reading.
 b) I want to improve my reading ability.
 c) I want improving my ability of reading.
 d) I want my ability of reading to be improved

Ans: b

63. Which of these sentences is correct? (JU: 17-18)

- a) There is little prospect of the situation improving.
 b) There is little prospect to the situation for improving.
 c) There is little prospect into the situation to improving.
 d) There is little prospect for the situation to improve.

Ans: a

64. Which of the following sentence is correct? (JU: 17-18)

- a) The board of trustees meets in Denver twice a year.
 b) 'Lost Cities' describes the discoveries of many ancient civilizations.
 c) Each of my friends attends a different college.
 d) All the three

Ans: d

65. Select the wrong sentence: (JU: 17-18)

- a) Honey is sweet when it is tasted.
 b) Honey is tasted sweet.
 c) Rice is sold cheap.
 d) Let a shirt bought for me.

Ans: d

66. Which of the following sentence is correct? (JU: 17-18)

- a) They are not aware for all the facts.
 b) They are not aware of all the facts.
 c) They are not to be aware all the facts.
 d) They must not be aware for all the facts.

Ans: b

67. Which of the following sentence is in correct? (JU: 17-18)

- a) He was accused to theft.
 b) I have no contact with him.
 c) He excels in painting.
 d) Your plan is adverse to our interests.

Ans: a

Jagannath University

68. Which of the following sentences is correct? (JnU: 17-18)

- a) I prefer write to read
 b) I prefer writing to read.
 c) I prefer write to reading
 d) I prefer writing to reading.

Ans: d

69. Choose the correct sentence. (JnU: 17-18)

- a) I am very busy to talk to you.
 b) I am very much busy to talk to you.
 c) I am so busy to talk to you.
 d) I am too busy to talk to you.

Ans: a

70. **Select the correct sentence (JnU: 17-18)** Ans: b
 a) Driver through hunger, he stole a piece of bread. b) Driven by hunger, he stole a piece of bread.
 c) Driven by hunger, he stolen a piece of bread. d) Driven of hanger, he stole a piece of bread.
71. **Select the correct sentence (JnU: 16-17)** Ans: b
 a) I will love to go to the movie with you. b) I would love to go to the movie with you.
 c) I am loving to go to the movie with you. d) I loved to go to the movie with you.
72. **Which of the following sentence is correct? (JnU: 16-17)** Ans: b
 a) The boat siniking on the Padma. b) The boat sank in the Padma
 c) The boat sunk in the Padma d) The boat sink in the Padma
73. **Which of the following sentence is correct? (JnU: 16-17)** Ans: c
 a) I saw them play soccer in the field. b) I saw them to play soccer in the field.
 c) I saw them playing soccer in the field. d) I saw they were to playing soccer in the field.
74. **Select the correct sentence: (JnU: 15-16)** Ans: c
 a) My sister does not like backbiting and I do either.
 b) My sister does not like backbiting and neither do.
 c) My sister does not like backbiting and neither I do.
 d) My sister does not like backbiting and I do.
75. **Choose the correct sentence. (JnU: 14-15)** Ans: b
 a) Erosion is where the soil is washed away. b) Erosion occurs when the soil is washed away.
 b) Erosion is when the soil is washed away. d) Erosion is the soil is washed away.
76. **Select the correct sentence: (JnU: 14-15)** Ans: d
 a) The committee approved by the new policy. b) The committee was approved by the new policy.
 d) The policy approved by the committee. d) The committee approved the new policy.
77. **Select the correct sentence: (JnU: 14-15)** Ans: c
 a) I don't never go swimming in September. b) I never go swim in September.
 c) I never go swimming in September. d) I don't never swimming in September.
78. **I will take the examination this year. (JnU: 10-11)** Ans: c
 a) drop b) give c) appear at d) continue

BCS Questions

79. **Choose the correct sentence: (38th BCS)** Ans: d
 a) He refrained to take any drastic action. b) He refrained on taking any drastic action.
 c) He refrained in taking any drastic action. d) He refrained from taking any drastic action.
80. **Choose the correct sentence: (37th BCS)** Ans: c
 a) All of it depend on you b) All of it are depending on you
 c) All of it depends on you d) All of it are depended on you
81. **Identify the correct sentence. (36th BCS)** Ans: d
 a) Yesterday, he has gone home. b) Yesterday, he did gone home.
 c) Yesterday, he had gone home. d) Yesterday, he went home.
82. **Cricket enjoys a huge — in Bangladesh. (35th BCS)** Ans: d
 a) follow on b) fall out c) follow d) following
83. **Which is the correct sentence? (35th BCS)** Ans: a
 a) He insisted on seeing her. b) He insisted for seeing her.
 c) He insisted in seeing her. d) He insisted to be seeing her.



Self Practice

1. Which of the following sentence is correct one?
 - a) Paper is made of wood.
 - b) paper is made from wood
 - c) Paper is made by wood.
 - d) Paper is made on wood
2. The correct sentence is-
 - a) Open page 30
 - b) Open page on 30
 - c) Open for page 30
 - d) Open at page 30
3. Find the correct sentence
 - a) I prefer sing to dance
 - b) I prefer singing to dancing
 - c) I prefer singing to dance
 - d) I prefer sing to dancing
4. Choose the correct sentence
 - a) He insisted me to do this work
 - b) He insisted in doing this work
 - c) He insisted me on doing this work.
 - d) He insisted on my doing this work.
5. Choose the correct sentence.
 - a) I have never seen so a dull boy.
 - b) I have never seen a so dull boy.
 - c) I have never seen so dull boy.
 - d) I have never seen so dull a boy.
6. Select the correct sentence
 - a) He resembles to his father
 - b) He resembles as his father
 - c) He resembles like his father
 - d) He resembles his father
7. Choose the correct form of sentence.
 - a) I wait your decision
 - b) I wait to your decision.
 - c) I await for your decision
 - d) I await your decision
8. Which is the correct sentence?
 - a) See the word in the dictionary.
 - b) Look up the word in the dictionary.
 - c) Find out the word in the dictionary.
 - d) Pick up the word in the dictionary.
9. Choose the correct sentence:
 - a) I will rather die than beg.
 - b) I would rather die then beg.
 - c) I would die than beg.
 - d) I would rather die then begging
10. The correct sentence is —
 - a) I wish I sing a song.
 - b) I wish I sang a song.
 - c) I wish will sing a song.
 - d) I wish I would sing a song.
11. I shall not examination this year.
 - a) give
 - b) appear at
 - c) sit
 - d) go for
12. Choose the correct sentence.
 - a) I forbade him from going.
 - b) I forbade him going.
 - c) I forbade him to go.
 - d) I forbade him not to go.
13. Which of the following is a correct sentence?
 - a) He was too clever not to miss the train.
 - b) He was so clever to miss the train.
 - c) He is too clever to miss the train.
 - d) He was clever to grasp the point.

14. Choose the correct sentence.
 a) The rich are not always happy
 b) Rich is not always happy.
 c) The rich is not happy always.
 d) The Rich are not always happy.
15. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
 a) He copied the answer word by word.
 b) He copied the answer word with word.
 c) He copied the answer word for word.
 d) He copied the answer word in word.
16. Choose the correct sentence:
 a) He is angry upon me
 b) He is angry at me
 c) He is angry of me
 d) He is angry with me
17. Choose the correct interrogative form.
 a) When did you born?
 b) When were you born?
 c) When are you born?
 d) When you born?
18. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
 a) He gave me a piece of advice
 b) I went to my house
 c) He applied for freeship
 d) The meat is hard
19. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
 a) He succeeded to win the prize
 b) He succeeded to wining the prize
 c) He succeeded at winning the prize
 d) He succeeded to winning the prize
20. Which is correct
 a. Pious man is happy
 b. Pious are happy
 c. The pious are happy
 d) None
21. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
 a) I saw an one-eyed man
 b) I saw a one-eyed man
 c) I saw one-eyed man
 d) None
22. Which one of the following sentences is correct?
 a) If we had a boat, we will cross the river
 b) If we had a boat, we will be crossing the river
 c) If we had a boat, we would cross the river
 d) None
23. Which of the following is the correct sentence?
 a) I earned nearly a hundred dollars last week
 b) Earned a nearly hundred dollars last week
 c) I earned a hundred dollars nearly last week
 d) None
24. Choose the correct sentence?
 a) The train is running in time
 b) The rain is running on time
 c) The rain is running for time
 d) The rain is running with time
25. Which one is the correct sentence?
 a) He hardly does not go there
 b) He hardly goes there
 c) He does not go there hardly
 d) Hardly he does go there
26. Which sentence is incorrect?
 a) I feel unwell
 b) He prefers tea than coffee
 c) Open at page 30
 d) I have a headache
27. Choose the correct sentence.
 a) One and a half hour is a long time.
 b) One and a half hours is a long time.
 c) One and a half hour is a long time.
 d) One and half hour is a long time.



28. Which sentence is correct?
 a) Students are taking the admission test.
 c) Students are giving the admission test.
 b) Students are holding the admission test.
 d) Students are writing the admission test.
29. Which one is correct?
 a) He joined to the army in 1990.
 c) He joined with the army in 1990.
 b) He joined in the army in 1990.
 d) He joined the army in 1990.
30. Choose the correct sentence.
 a) There is no seat in the bench
 c) There is no space on this bench
 b) There is no seat on this bench.
 d) There is no room in this bench.
31. I have no pen (to write).
 a) I have no pen to write with.
 c) I have no pen to writing.
 b) I have no pen to write.
 d) I have no pen to write in
32. Which one of the following is correct?
 a) Did you finish the work yet?
 c) Have you finish the work yet?
 b) Did you finished the work yet?
 d) Have you finished the work yet?
33. Pick up the incorrect sentence.
 a) Bacon as well as Shakespeare were dead.
 c) This ship sank.
 b) Wait until I return
 d) This road is shorter than that
34. কোনটি স্ক্র বাক্য?
 a) I saw him write something
 c) There is no place for doubt in it
 b) I saw him writing something
 d) He is deaf for hearing
35. Choose the correct sentence.
 a) He left the hostel bag and baggage
 c) He left the hostel for bag and baggage
 b) He left the hostel with bag and baggage
 d) He left the hostel by bag and baggage
36. Which is the correct sentence ?
 a) I wrote him yesterday.
 c) I had written him yesterday.
 b) I wrote him a letter yesterday.
 d) I had written him a letter yesterday.
37. Which is the correct sentence ?
 a) He spent the middle of the day in work.
 c) He spent the mid-sun in work.
 b) He spent the noon in work.
 d) He spent the mid-noon in work.
38. Find out the correct sentence.
 a) The observation of the rule is compulsory.
 c) The observance of the rule is compulsory.
 b) The observatory of the rule is ompulsory.
 d) The observe of the rule is compulsory.
39. What is the correct sentence?
 a) Please put your sign here.
 c) Please put the sign of your name here.
 b) Please put your signature here.
 d) Please put the signature of your name here.
40. What is the correct sentence?
 a) She will come back today night.
 c) I read the Daily newspaper every morning.
 b) She will come back tonight.
 d) I read the Daily every morning.
41. What is the correct sentence?
 a) I shall buy a number of books.
 c) He is a man of action.
 b) Learn this poem by memory.
 d) He dressed in shorts.

42. **What is the correct sentence?**
 a) Women are also admitted.
 b) Females are also admitted.
 c) Feminine persons are also admitted.
 d) Maids are also admitted.
43. **Find out the correct sentence?**
 a) I know the English Alphabets.
 b) Give my regards to her.
 c) His poetries are good.
 d) I take my meal at home.
44. **Which is the correct sentence?**
 a) I got full mark in Bangla.
 b) Many a little boys came.
 c) He gave me some fruits.
 d) I was relieved of all my pains.
45. **Find out the correct sentence?**
 a) I saw him and told everything.
 b) He took part in the feast and enjoyed.
 c) I shall avail myself of the morning bus.
 d) You should no pride on your health
46. **Which is the correct sentence?**
 a) Rimon took the work in his hand.
 b) Nyma got admitted into the college.
 c) You should not lose your heart.
 d) I cannot call his face to mind.
47. **Find out the incorrect sentence.**
 a) I cannot bear her separation.
 b) He and I are brothers.
 c) Bipul struck me on the head.
 d) I want a reply from you.
48. **Which is the correct sentence?**
 a) What colour do you like?
 b) We are always more active than they.
 c) You are as active as me.
 d) You are not taller than me
49. **Find out the correct sentence.**
 a) Ripon is more senior to Shimul.
 b) He is a man of business.
 c) Woman are also admitted.
 d) Credit the sum to my account.
50. **Detect the correct sentence.**
 a) I want to make a friendship to him.
 b) I cannot continue my study.
 c) He went home with bag and baggage.
 d) have not seen him lately.
51. **Detect the incorrect sentences.**
 a) We have and are still helping him.
 b) The streets of Dhaka are cleaner than those of Rajshahi.
 c) She was desirous of going to cinema.
 d) It was they who made the proposal.
52. **Detect the correct sentence.**
 a) I called him a fool.
 b) I thought him a musician.
 c) I have a piece of private business with you.
 d) He read a nice poetry
53. **He only died last week. What is the correct form of above sentence?**
 a) He died only last week.
 b) He died last week only.
 c) He died only yesterday week.
 d) He only had died last week.
54. **Detect the incorrect sentence.**
 a) He gradually came around.
 b) Five hundred ten books.
 c) Your letter is to my hand.
 d) He took the job in hand.



55. Detect the incorrect sentence.
a) I have lost heart at this.
c) He ordered for tea.
56. Detect the correct sentence.
a) He reached at Dhaka.
c) He is busy in writing.
57. Which one is the incorrect sentence?
a) You should not lose your heart.
c) He answered to my question.
58. Which one is the correct sentence?
a) He insisted on my going there.
c) He insisted me from going there.
59. Detect the incorrect sentences.
a) He has not signed in this petition.
c) He is in good health.
60. Which one is the correct sentence?
a) He was accused of the theft.
c) He was accused with the theft.
61. What are the correct sentence?
a) Please take of your shoes.
c) He was bathed in tears.
62. Which one is the correct sentence?
a) The bird went out of my sight.
c) He is now out of temper.
63. What are incorrect sentences?
a) They were in a dilemma.
c) He knows to swim.
64. Which one is the correct sentence?
a) I shook his hands.
c) I shook hands with him.
65. Which one is the correct sentence?
a) He tried hard to win the prize.
c) He prevented me from going there.
- b) I shall hope to see you soon.
d) This is a true fact.
- b) He said that I am well.
d) We shall ride horse back.
- b) He was named as Rahim.
d) He is appointed captain.
- b) He insisted in my going there.
d) He insisted of my going there.
- b) who is shorter you or I?
d) Please take of your shoes.
- b) He was accused for the theft.
d) He was accused from the theft
- b) I made a visit to his school.
d) He rose from his seat.
- b) He tried with heart and soul.
d) Do not take advantage of my absence.
- b) It was regarded as useless.
d) You have played instead of working.
- b) I shook him by the hand.
d) I shook him with the hand.
- b) He tried hard for winning the prize.
d) He prevented me to go there.

ANSWER

01. d	08. b	15. c	22. c	29. d	36. b	43. b	50. d	57. a	64. b, c
02. b	09. a	16. c	23. a	30. d	37. a	44. c	51. a	58. a	65. a, c
03. c	10. a	17. b	24. b	31. a	38. c	45. c	52. c	59. b	
04. d	11. b	18. a	25. b	32. d	39. b	46. b	53. a	60. a	
05. d	12. c	19. a	26. b	33. a	40. b,d	47. a	54. d	61. d	
06. d	13. c	20. c	27. b	34. b	41. b	48. b	55. a	62. b	
07. d	14. a	21. b	28. a	35. a	42. a	49. d	56. d	63. c	

DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. Which one is the correct sentence? (M & D : 13-14)

- a) He is comparatively better today. b) He is good today than before.
c) He is better today. d) He is best today than yesterday.

Ans: c

02. Which of the following is a superlative sentence? (M : 08-09)

- a) Hira is not so tall as Panna. b) Sadia is not so beautiful as Sumaya.
c) Very few subjects are so easy as this. d) Nurul is the best boy in the class.

Ans: d

03. Which of the following is a positive sentence? (M : 08-09)

- a) Bobby is taller than any other girl in the class.
b) Very few young men are so industrious as Murad.
c) Subrina is as wise as Sagupta.
d) Sadheen was as active as Asad.

Ans: b, c, d

DEGREE OF COMPARISON

সাধারণ Adjective থেকে দুই-এর মধ্যে তুলনা এবং দু-এর বেশির মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে Adjective এর যে রূপ হয়, তাকে *Degree of Comparison* বলে। যেমন-

Raju is a *tall* boy. (রাজু একটি লম্বা ছেলে।)

Sibu is *taller* than Raju. (শিবু রাজুর চেয়ে লম্বা।)

Debu is the *tallest* of these three. (দেবু এই তিনজনের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে লম্বা।)

লক্ষ্য কর, উপরের বাক্যগুলিতে *tall*, *taller* এবং *tallest* তিনটিই Adjective। এদের মধ্যে প্রথম বাক্য *tall* Adjective টি সাধারণভাবে বসেছে, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে *taller* Adjective টি দুজনের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে *tallest* Adjective টি তিনজনের মধ্যে তুলনা বোঝাতে।

1. Positive Degree : Adjective যখন সাধারণভাবে বসে।
2. Comparative Degree : যখন দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়।
3. Superlative Degree : যখন দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়।

Positive Degree : কোন প্রকার তুলনা না বুঝিয়ে যখন সাধারণভাবে কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ, গুণ প্রকাশ করে, তখন Adjective এর যে Degree হয় তাকে Positive degree বলা হয়। যেমন:

Karim is a good boy

Sahana is a lovely girl.

N.B: দুটো বস্তু একই রকম বা equal এরূপ বুঝাতে Positive degree এর ক্ষেত্রে as.....as বা so as ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Karim is as good as Rahim.

The chair is as expensive as the you.

I can't do the sum so quickly as you.

The chair is not so expensive as the table.

Comparative Degree : যখন দুজন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ-গুণের মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়, তখন Adjective এর যে Degree থাকে Comparative degree বলা হয়। Adjective এর Comparative degree এর পর than বসে। যেমন:

Karim is better than Rahim.

Salma is more intelligent than Sabina.

Dhaka is bigger than any other city in Bangladesh.



N. B.: কোন রূপ তুলনা ছাড়াও কোন Noun এর পূর্বে বা linking verb এর পরে Comparative Adjective ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন-

I have got a younger brother.
Let's play a more interesting game.
Your brother looks younger.

Superlative Degree : যখন দুয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ-গুণের মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়, তখন Superlative degree বলে। Adjective এর Superlative degree এর পূর্বে পর the বসে। যেমন:

Karim is the best boy in the class.
Mr. Jamir is the wisest man in the village

Rules of Comparison

সাধারণত এক Syllable বিশিষ্ট Adjective থেকে Comparative-এ er এবং Superlative-এ est যোগ হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold (সাহসী)	bolder	boldest
Cold (ঠাণ্ডা)	colder	coldest
Old (বয়সে বড়, পুরাতন)	older	oldest
Old (পারিবারিক সম্পর্কে বড়)	elder	eldest
Clever (চতুর)	cleverer	cleverest
Few (অল্প কয়েকটি)	fewer	fewest
Great (মহান)	greater	greatest
Hard (কঠিন)	harder	hardest
High (উঁচু)	higher	highest
Kind (দয়ালু)	kinder	kindest
Low (নীচু)	lower	lowest
Long (লম্বা)	longer	longest
Poor (দরিদ্র)	poorer	poorest
Rich (ধনী)	richer	richest
Short (বেঁটে, খাটো)	shorter	shortest
Small (ছোট)	smaller	smallest
Strong (বলবান)	stronger	strongest
Soft (নরম)	softer	softest
Sweet (মিষ্টি)	sweeter	sweetest
Tall (লম্বা)	taller	tallest
Weak (দুর্বল)	weaker	weakest

* **Note :** Old থেকে সাধারণভাবে বয়সে বা পুরাতন অর্থে Comparative-এ older এবং Superlative-এ oldest হয়। কিন্তু পারিবারিক সম্পর্ক থাকলে old থেকে Comparative-এ elder এবং Superlative-এ eldest হয়। Position এর শেষে e থাকলে Comparative-এ শুধু r এবং Superlative-এ st যোগ হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Able	abler	ablest
Brave	braver	bravest
Fine	finer	finest
Late	later	latest
Latter	latter	last
Large	larger	largest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Pale	paler	palest
True	truer	truest
Wise	wiser	wisest
White	whiter	whitest

* **Note** : সময় সম্পর্কে পরবর্তী হলে later ও latest হয়। যেমন- This is the *later/latest* edition of the book. কিন্তু ক্রম অর্থাৎ order বা position বোঝালে latter ও last হয়। Ram and Shyam are two boys; the former is strong in Bengali and the *latter* in English. Amar is the *last* boy in the class.

Positive-এর শেষে Consonant এবং তার ঠিক পূর্বে Vowel থাকলে Consonant টি double করে *er* এবং *est* যোগ করতে হয়

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big (বড়)	bigger	biggest
Fat (মোটা)	fatter	fattest
Hot (গরম)	hotter	hottest
Mad (পাগল)	madder	maddest
Sad (বিষগ্ন)	sadder	saddest
Thin (পাতলা)	thinner	thinnest

* **Note** : Positive-এর শেষে যদি দুটি consonant থাকে অথবা একটি consonant-এর পূর্বে দুটি vowel থাকে, তবে consonant- এর বিকৃত হয় না।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Thick	thicker	thickest
Cool	cooler	coolest

যখন Positive-এর শেষে y থাকে এবং তার পূর্বে consonant থাকে, তখন y-কে i করে er এবং est যোগ হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Busy (ব্যস্ত)	busier	busiest
Easy (সহজ)	easier	easiest
Dry (শুষ্ক)	drier	driest
Happy (সুখী)	happier	happiest
Heavy (ভারী)	heavier	heaviest
Holy (পবিত্র)	holier	holiest
Merry (আনন্দিত)	merrier	merriest
Mighty (শক্তিশালী)	mightier	mightiest
Ugly (কুখী)	uglier	ugliest
Wealthy (সম্পদশালী)	wealthier	wealthiest



* Note : যখন Adjective-এর শেষে y থাকলেও তার পূর্বে vowel থাকে, তখন y-এর কোন পরিবর্তন না হয়ে -er এবং est হয়।

Gay (আনন্দিত)	gayer	gayest
Grey (ধূসর)	greyer	greyest

কতকগুলি Comparative এবং Superlative তাদের Positive থেকে আলাদা হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good (ভালো)	better	best
Bad (মন্দ)	worse	worst
Far (দূর)	farther	farthest
Fore (আরো)	further	furthest
Little (কম)	less	least
Much (বেশি)	more	most
Many (অনেক)	more	most

* Note : Kolkata is farther from Bombay than Patna. (distance).
He made no further remarks. (further = additional)

দুই বা ততোধিক syllable-বিশিষ্ট Adjective-এর Comparative এবং Superlative করতে হলে more এবং est যোগ করতে হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful (সুন্দর)	more beautiful	most beautiful
Dutiful (কর্তব্যপরায়ণ)	more dutiful	most dutiful
Careful	more careful	most careful
Courageous (সাহসী)	more courageous	most courageous
Difficult (কঠিন)	more difficult	most difficult
Diligent (পরিশ্রমী)	more diligent	most diligent
Important (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ)	more important	most important
Intelligent (বুদ্ধিমান)	more intelligent	most intelligent
Industrious (অধ্যবসায়ী)	more industrious	most industrious
Learned (শিক্ষিত)	more learned	most learned

এছাড়া কিছু Latin Comparative আছে। যেমন- Junior, Senior, Inferior, Minor, Major, Prior, Anterior Posterior, প্রভৃতি। সাধারণভাবে Comparative-এর পর than বসলেও এই Latin Comparative- গুলির পর to বসে। এদের positive এবং superlative-এর কোন form নেই। এই Latin Comparative- গুলির ব্যবহার লক্ষ্য কর :

- I am *junior* to him. (বয়সে ছোট বা চাকরিতে অধঃস্তন।)
- He is *senior* to me. (বয়সে বড় বা চাকরিতে উর্ধ্বস্তন।)
- Amal is *junior* to Bimal in age but *senior* to him in service.
- This type of tea is *inferior* (নিকট) to that.
- This type of rice is *superior* (উৎকৃষ্ট) to that.
- The Vedas are *anterior* (পূর্ববর্তী) to Purans.
- The iron age is *posterior* (পরবর্তী) to the copper age.



Use of Degrees

- Use of positive degree : Ram is *as old as* Shyam.
 Use of Comparative degree : Jadu is *older than* Madhu.
 Use of Superlative degree : Jadu is the *oldest* of all.
 He is the *oldest* boy in his class.

* **Note :** *Positive degree*-র তুলনা হলে আগে *as* এবং পরে *as* হয়।

কখনো কখনো আগের *as* থাকে না। যেমন- He is *ferocious* as a tiger.

Comparative degree-র পরে *than* বসে।

Superlative degree-র আগে *the* এবং পরে *of* বা *in* বসে।

Change of Degree without any change of meaning. অর্থ অপরিবর্তিত রেখে Degree পরিবর্তন করার পদ্ধতি :

He is *ferocious as* a tiger. (Positive)

= A tiger is not *more ferocious than* he. (Comparative)

Ram is *stronger than* Shyam. (Comparative)

= Shyam is not *as strong as* Ram. (Positive)

= Shyam is *less strong than* Ram. (comparative)

Hari is *the laziest* boy in the class. (Superlative)

= Hari is *lazier than* any other boy in the class. (Comparative)

= No other boy in the class is *as lazy as* Hari (Positive)

Iron is *the most useful* metal. (Superlative)

= Iron is *more useful than* any other metal. (Comparative)

= No other metal is *as useful as* iron. (positive)

Gold is one of *the most precious* metal. (Superlative)

= Gold is *more precious than* many other metals. (Comparative)

= Very few metals are *as precious as* gold. (Positive)

এবার নিচের দুটি বাক্যে *braver* এবং *more brave*-এর অর্থের পার্থক্য লক্ষ্য করঃ

Ram is *braver than* Shyam. (শ্যামের চেয়ে রাম সাহসী)

Ram is *more brave than* prudent. (রাম যতটা জানী তার চেয়ে বেশী সাহসী।)

An Important Note

কখনো কখনো *most* বসিয়ে যে *Superlative* হয়, তাতে কোন তুলনার ভাব থাকে না, কেবলমাত্র কোন একটি বিশেষ অবস্থা বা গুণ খুব বেশি পরিমাণে আছে এরূপ বোঝায়।

This is *most* unfortunate. (এটি খুবই দুর্ভাগ্যজনক।)

This is a *most* wonderful sight. (এটি একটি খুব চমৎকার দৃশ্য)

It was a *most* eloquent speech. (এটি ছিল খুব উদাত্ত ভাষণ)

* লক্ষ্য কর, এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে *Superlative degree* হলেও *most*-এর পূর্বে *the* বসে না, কখনো কোন *article* ই থাকে না, কখনো *the*-এর পরিবর্তে *a* বসে।)

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. Nature finds ways to ensure the survival of —. (DU: 15-16) Ans: a
 a) the fittest b) the fitters c) the fitting d) the fits
02. My dog is smarter than —. (DU: 15-16) Ans: b
 a) their b) theirs c) your d) her e) we
03. The weather is — gloomier today than it was yesterday. (DU: 14-15) Ans: d
 a) more b) more than c) very d) much
04. Rahim is one — superstitious people I know. (DU: 14-15) Ans: d
 a) much b) very much c) of the more d) of the most
05. A snake can eat and digest animals much larger than— (DU: 13-14) Ans: b
 a) it b) itself c) its d) it has
06. Of the two boys, Lotif is — intelligent. (DU: 13-14) Ans: b
 a) most b) more c) as d) far
07. The longer I live here — (DU: 10-11) Ans: b
 a) I like the more b) the more I like it c) the more do like it d) I like it more
08. My house is — comfortable than my father's. (DU: 09-10) Ans: d
 a) very b) much c) to d) much more

Rajshahi University

09. What is the superlative degree of the word 'evil'? (RU: 17-18) Ans: b
 a) most evil b) worst c) bad d) none
10. The positive degree of comparison of "Playing video games is more popular than reading literature" would be : (RU: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) Reading literature is not as popular as playing video games.
 b) Reading literature is as popular as playing video games.
 c) Playing video games is not as popular as reading literature.
 d) None of the above.
11. Rajshahi is — sugar growing areas in Bangladesh. (RU: 15-16) Ans: c
 a) one of the larger b) one of largest c) one of the largest d) largest
12. What is the superlative degree of 'costly'? (RU: 15-16) Ans: b
 a) costier b) costliest c) costlyest d) most costliest
13. Which one is superlative degree of 'bad'? (RU: 12-13) Ans: c
 a) evil b) worse c) worst d) none
14. Choose the correct sentence. (RU: 09-10) Ans: b
 a) The patient is very better today. b) The patient is much better today.
 c) The patient is more better today. d) The patient is more good today.

15. He is — of the two. (RU: 09-10)
 a) better b) as good as c) the better d) best
16. Which sentence is correct? (RU: 09-10)
 a) This is an unique case. b) This is a unique case.
 c) This is a very unique case. d) This is the most unique case.
17. Which sentence is correct? (RU: 09-10)
 a) He is a most perfect judge. b) He is the most perfect judge.
 c) He is a very perfect judge. d) He is a perfect judge.
18. Which one of the following is not correct? (RU: 09-10)
 a) tallest b) hugest c) largest d) biggest
19. The superlative degree of 'easy' is- (RU: 09-10)
 a) easier b) easiest c) easy d) none
20. Select the correct adjective having no comparative degree form. (RU: 08-09)
 a) good b) happy c) top d) little

Ans: e

Ans: b

Ans: d

Ans:

Ans: b

Ans: c

Chittagong University

21. Complete the following with appropriate words '----- he gets -----.' (CU: 17-18)
 a) The richer, the more friends he has b) Richer, more he has friends
 c) Richer, more friends he has d) The richer, the more he has friends
22. The more she worked — she achieved. (CU: 15-16)
 a) the less b) enough c) not enough d) least
23. If you can type — she can, you must be very good indeed. (CU: 15-16)
 a) as quickly than b) as quickly as c) quicker as
 d) as quick as e) as more quickly as
24. You will have to choose — the evils. (CU: 15-16)
 a) the lesser of b) the less of c) the less than
 d) lesser than e) less
25. The — she tried, the — she performed. (CU: 15-16)
 a) harder, worse b) hard, hardest c) hardest, hard d) hardly, harder
26. Stores use computers to check inventory and to determine which products are selling well and which are —. (CU: 15-16)
 a) less popular b) less popularly
 c) little popularity d) a little popularity
27. The group has had — ten captains in just five years. (CU: 15-16)
 a) few b) no few then c) no least than
 d) no fewer than e) not fewer than

Ans: d

Ans: a

Ans: b

Ans: d

Ans: a

Ans: a

Ans: d



28. Choose the correct expression to complete the sentence. (CU: 12-13) Ans: b
 The older you get, ——— difficult it becomes to find a job.
 a) more b) the more c) much d) most
29. The younger you are, it is to learn. (CU: 12-13) Ans: b
 a) the easy b) the easier c) the easiest d) easier
30. Last year, Martin earned ——— his brother. (CU: 12-13) Ans: a
 a) twice as much as b) twice more than
 c) twice as many as d) twice as more as
31. Staying in a hotel costs——— renting room in a dormitory for a week. (CU: 12-13) Ans: b
 a) twice more than b) twice as much as
 c) as much twice as d) as much as three
32. As far as the hard disk is concerned, the bigger, —— (CU: 11-12) Ans: b
 a) the best b) the better c) better d) best
33. The more he read, the —— he understood. (CU: 10-11) Ans: c
 a) little b) lesser c) less d) least
34. You will have to choose —— the two evils. (CU: 09-10) Ans: a
 a) the less of b) the lesser of
 c) the less than d) lesser than less than
35. The richer he gets, —— (CU: 09-10) Ans: a
 a) the more friends he has b) more friends he has
 c) more and more friends he has d) more friends has he many more friends he has

Jahangirnagar University

36. Although they are smaller, chipmunks are — most ground squirrels. (JU: 11-12) Ans: d
 a) alike b) like as c) same as d) like
37. Honey is —— sweet. (JU: 09-10) Ans: a
 a) very b) too much c) much too d) extensive

Jagannath University

38. Choose the comparative form of the sentence: (JnU: 13-14) Ans: b
 a) He is as clever as a fox. b) He is clever than a fox.
 c) A fox is cleverer than him. d) A fox is not as clever as him.
39. Select the correct sentence. (JnU: 13-14) Ans: b
 a) The roads of Dhaka is wider than Khulna.
 b) The roads of Dhaka are wider than those of Khulna.
 c) The roads of Dhaka is wider then those of Khulna.
 d) The roads of Dhaka is wider than this of Khulna.

40. The more electricity you use, — (JnU: 12-13)
 a) your bill will be higher
 b) will be higher your bill
 c) the higher your bill will be
 d) your bill be higher
41. Choose the right sentence. (JnU: 11-12)
 a) He is senior than me.
 b) He senior from me.
 c) He is senior to me
 d) He is senior of me.

BCS Questions

42. "We were no more surprised than Rahman." (32nd BCS)
 a) We were less surprised than Rahman.
 b) We were all surprised.
 c) Rahman was less surprised than us.
 d) We were as surprised as Rahman.
43. Dhaka is becoming one of the — cities in Asia. (32nd BCS)
 a) more busy
 b) busy
 c) busiest
 d) most busiest
44. I thought that — was the last one. (32nd BCS)
 a) the most prettiest of all
 b) prettiest one of all
 c) the prettiest one from all
 d) the prettiest one of all
45. She is beautiful but she is — her mother. (32nd BCS)
 a) most beautiful
 b) less beautiful
 c) as beautiful
 d) not so beautiful as
46. Honey is — sweet. (29th BCS)
 a) very
 b) too much
 c) much too
 d) extensive
47. Which sentence is correct? (28th BCS)
 a) This is a very unique case.
 b) This is a unique case.
 c) This is a very unique case.
 d) This is the most unique case.

Self Practice

01. His knowledge of English is —
 a) good if not better than yours
 b) as good as yours, if not better
 c) as good as if not better than your
 d) as good as, if not better than you
02. Which of the following is not correct?
 a) hugest
 b) tallest
 c) largest
 d) biggest
03. They were singing — they could.
 a) as well than
 b) best than
 c) as better than
 d) as well as
04. Easier said — done.
 a) be
 b) than
 c) and
 d) on
05. Although Lima is younger than her sister, Lima is the — of the two.
 a) tallest
 b) taller
 c) most tall
 d) more taller
06. This one is the better — the two.
 a) of
 b) from
 c) then
 d) than
07. Mahamudul is the smaller — the two boys.
 a) of
 b) as
 c) before
 d) than
08. You will have to choose — the two evils.
 a) the less of
 b) the lesser of
 c) the less than
 d) lesser than less than
09. Choose the incorrect sentence:
 a) Who is the best of the two boys?
 b) Who is the best among these boys?
 c) Who is the best among the three boys?
 d) Who is the best boy of this group?
10. The younger you are — it is to learn.
 a) the easy
 b) the easier
 c) the easient
 d) easier
 e) more easy
11. As far as the hard disk is concerned, the bigger, —
 a) the best
 b) the better
 c) better
 d) best
12. The more you practice speaking, —
 a) you will do it better
 b) do it better
 c) the better you will do it
 d) better you will do it
13. The richer he gets, —
 a) the more friends he has
 b) more friends he has
 c) more and more friends he has
 d) more friends has he many more friends he has
14. Which one is the superlative degree-
 a) Rose is the finest of all flowers.
 b) The rose is the finest of all flowers.
 c) The rose is finest of all flowers.
 d) The rose is finest of all flowers
15. She is one of the most generous persons—
 a) I known
 b) which I know
 c) who I know
 d) I have ever known



16. Which of the following sentence is correct?
a) He is good today
b) He is better today
c) He is best today than before
d) He is comparatively better today.
17. The comparative of 'Very few kings were so brave as Tipu Sultan' is ----
a) Tipu Sultan was braver of all other kings.
b) Tipu Sultan was braver than most other kings.
c) Tipu Sultan was the bravest of all kings.
d) Tipu Sultan was braver of most other kings.
18. We were no more surprised than Rahman.
a) We were less surprised than Rahman.
b) We were all surprised.
c) Rahman was less surprised than us.
d) We were as surprised as Rahman.
19. Prices for bicycles can run ---- TK 2000.00
a) as high as
b) so high as
c) as high to
d) as high for
20. Choose the correct form of adjective and adverb: His job is ---- than his friends.
a) too important
b) very important
c) more important
d) much important
21. The Radisson is ---- than most other restaurants.
a) expensive
b) as expensive as
c) more expensive
d) most expensive
22. Choose the correct sentence.
a) I have more mistakes than him.
b) I have most mistakes than him
c) I have more mistakes than he.
d) I have more mistakes than his.
23. Choose the correct sentence.
a) My pen is costly than yours
b) My pen is costly to yours
c) My pen is costly from yours
d) My pen is costly with yours.
24. Your work is ---- important than your games.
a) very
b) too
c) more
d) most
25. I prepare my lesson ---- than you.
a) carefully
b) so carefully
c) most carefully
d) more carefully
26. My friend said that no car could go ----
a) so fast like his car
b) as fast like his car
c) as fast as his car
d) as fast as the car of him
27. Hamlet, written in early 1711 century, is as alive and ---- today as it was nearly 400 years ago.
a) appealed
b) appealing
c) appeal
d) the appeal of
28. I can speak German a little but ---- you do.
a) Not as well as
b) not well than
c) not so well than
d) not so better as not as better as
29. My house is ---- comfortable than my father's.
a) very
b) much
c) to
d) much more



- 45. Which one is the example of comparative degree?
a) Easy b) Most famous c) Beautiful d) More obedient
- 46. Which one is an example of Superlative Degree?
a) Least b) Less c) Near d) Upon
- 47. The chain was ---- than we thought.
a) strongest b) strong c) stronger d) much strong
- 48. Your performance is ---- than it was a month ago I'm sorry to say.
a) bad b) worse c) the worst d) worst
- 49. Which is the comparative degree of 'Far'?
a) Further b) Farther c) Farthest d) More farther
- 50. Complete the sentence with appropriate word. Helal's luck couldn't have been--- than Ahnaf.
a) worst b) worse c) worest d) worsted

ANSWER

01. b	11. b	21. c	31. c	41. d
02. a	12. c	22. c	32. d	42. d
03. c	13. a	23. a	33. d	43. d
04. b	14. b	24. c	34. b	44. b
05. b	15. d	25. d	35. b	45. d
06. a	16. b	26. c	36. b	46. a
07. a	17. b	27. b	37. c	47. c
08. a	18. d	28. a	38. c	48. b
09. a	19. d	29. d	39. a	49. b
10. b	20. c	30. b	40. d	50. c

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com





INFORMATION ABOUT SENTENCE

Medical & Dental Questions

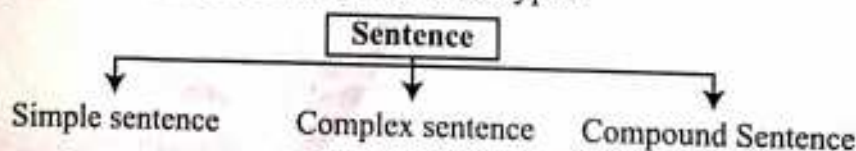
1. Which of the following is a complex sentence? (M&D:11-12) Ans: d
 - a) Tell the truth.
 - b) I am sure of his success.
 - c) Many foods are poison to us.
 - d) This letter proves that he is honest.
2. Which of the following is the correct sentence? (M&D:11-12) Ans: a
 - a) Shaon is the actress & singer.
 - b) Shaon is both the actress & singer.
 - c) Shaon is both an actress & singer .
 - d) Shaon is a actress & singer.
3. Which of the following is a complex sentence? (M: 09-10) Ans: d
 - a) Move or you will die.
 - b) Let them do this or they will die.
 - c) Work hard or you cannot prosper in life.
 - d) If he helps us, we shall win.
4. Which of following is an assertive sentence? (M: 09-10) Ans: all
 - a) She was very talkative
 - b) I feel a little humiliated.
 - c) Time passes very fast.
 - d) They are quite mistaken.
5. Which of the following is a positive sentence? (M: 08-09) Ans: b,c,d
 - a) Bobby is taller than any other girl in the class.
 - b) Very few young men were so industrious as Murad.
 - c) Sabrina is as wise as Sagupta.
 - d) Shadheen was as active as Asad.
6. Which of the following is the correct affirmative sentence? (M: 07-08) Ans: a
 - a) You are very fortunate.
 - b) He was the only man alive on a wide sea.
 - c) How big they are!
 - d) The first day in Dieppe is very exciting.
7. Which sentence would be the most appropriate continuation of 'We didn't want to wake anybody up us'? (M: 06-07) Ans: a
 - a) we came in very quickly.
 - b) we didn't know where we were going.
 - c) we went for a walk by the sea.
 - d) all the shops were shut.
8. নিম্নের কোনটি আদেশবোধক (Imperative) বাক্য? (M: 04-05) Ans: a
 - a) Do it at once.
 - b) You read it attentively
 - c) I wish your success in life.
 - d) Does he go to school?
9. Which of the following is compound sentence? (D: 09-10) Ans: b
 - a) Digging a deeper hole, he steadied it .
 - b) Let us read or we shall not pass.
 - c) If you read more, you will know more.
 - d) When the school broke up, we went to play.
10. Which of the following is complex sentence? (D: 09-10) Ans: c
 - a) Our night would have been very joyous.
 - b) It is a very pitiable sight.
 - c) The evil that men do lives after them.
 - d) The colors of the snakes were very beautiful.

11. Which of the following is affirmative sentence? (D: 09-10) Ans: all
 a) The platinum fob-chain is very beautiful. b) The porter was very fortunate.
 c) Her love for Jim was very deep. d) It was a very lucky day.
12. Which of the following is a correct affirmative sentence? (D: 08-09) Ans: c
 a) The old sailor had a strange, mad look in his eyes.
 b) Fair words are of no avail in times of danger.
 c) In my polite way I discoursed on the condition of the drama in the Balkans.
 d) What a wonderful piece of work man is.
13. Which of the following is a correct assertive sentence?(D: 08-09) Ans: a,b,c
 a) She was like a star twinkling in a cloudless sky.
 b) I have ever been round the sun once a year since I was born.
 c) There was nothing to do but flop down on the couch.
 d) I Requested everyone in meeting.
14. Which of the following is the correct complex sentence? (D: 07-08) Ans: d
 a) The girl sitting in the corner is my sister. b) The magi brought valuable gifts.
 c) I saw a bird flying. d) The woman who is reported is a spy.
15. Which of the following sentence is the appropriate restatement this sentence- "Weather service issued a tornado warning just before a funnel cloud was sighted in the area" (D: 06-07) Ans: a
 a) A tornado warning was issued by weather service after a funnel cloud was sighted in the area.
 b) After weather service issued a tornado warning, a funnel cloud was sighted in the area.
 c) After sighting a funnel cloud weather service issued a tornado warning.
 d) When they saw a funnel cloud at weather service, they issued a tornado warning.
16. Which of the following sentence has correct form of verbal noun? (D: 05-06) Ans: d
 a) The boys are fond of swim.
 b) Eat voraciously is injurious to health.
 c) He has ruined his eye-sight by read small print.
 d) Singing to myself was my chief delight.

INFORMATION ABOUT SENTENCE

Sentence:

Def : যদি কতগুলো word পাশাপাশি বসে একটি পূর্ণ অর্থবোধক ভাব প্রকাশ করে তবে ঐ সমষ্টিকে Sentence বা বাক্য বলে। According to structure, sentence can be divided into three types-



Simple sentence

যে sentence একটি subject ও একটি finite verb নিয়ে গঠিত তাকে simple sentence বলে। Ex-He goes there every day.
 বৈশিষ্ট্য :

- একটি Subject ও একটি Finite verb থাকে। তবে Non-finite verb যে কোন সংখ্যক বা আদৌ নাও থাকতে পারে-
 Ex-She went to visit her sister serving in India.
- একাধিক noun বা pronoun and, but, or প্রভৃতি Conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Subject- রূপে কাজ করতে পারে-
- এতে একাধিক Verb, Complement and, but, or ইত্যাদি দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে যথাক্রমে একটা Finite verb ও একটি Complement রূপে কাজ করতে পারে-
 Ex-He went to Khulna and Satkhira. He often comes and goes.



Complex Sentence

যে sentence একটি principal clause এবং এক বা একাধিক subordinate clause নিয়ে গঠিত তাকে complex sentence বলে।

Example- If he help us, we shall win.

Though he is my friend, I can't support him here.

বৈশিষ্ট্য :

- একটি Main Clause থাকিলেও সব subordinate Clause. Main Clause-এর উপর অন্যান্য Clause গুলো নির্ভরশীল।
- প্রতিটি Main Clause-এ ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Subject ও Finite verb থাকে।

N.B. প্রধান প্রধান Subordinate Conjunction যাদের দ্বারা Clause গুলো যুক্ত হয় তারা হলো who, what, when, why, where, how, whom, while, except, since, if, before, after, because, So that, as that, as soon as, as long as, unless etc.

Note: Principal clause একাকী তার অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে কিন্তু subordinate clause একাকী তার অর্থ সম্পূর্ণরূপে প্রকাশ করতে পারে না।

Compound sentence

দুই বা ততোধিক independent clause coordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে যে sentence গঠন করে তাকে compound sentence বলে।

Example-I went there and found him ill.

Let us read or we shall not pass.

Here "and" & "or" are co-ordinating conjunction.

বৈশিষ্ট্য :

- সবগুলো Clause-ই Independent clause অর্থাৎ স্বাধীন ও স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ Clause.
- প্রতিটি Clause এর ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Subject ও Finite verb থাকে।

N.B. প্রধান প্রধান co-ordinating conjunction যাদের দ্বারা Clause-গুলো যুক্ত হয় তারা হলো and, but, or, as, well as, not only but also, otherwise, where as, either.....or, neither nor, both and, for etc.

Note: Principal co-ordinating conjunctions are And, or, Than, But, Else, However, Therefore.

Compound sentence এ clause গুলো conjunction ছাড়াও relative pronoun দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকতে পারে।
Relative pronoun can be broken up into, and it', and this, and there, but he, etc.

Example : I went to Calcutta where (and there) I stayed for one month.

পুনরাবৃত্তি পরিহার করতে compound sentence অনেক সময় সংক্ষিপ্ত করা হয়।

- একই Subject এর একাধিক predicates থাকতে পারে-
Same subject থাকলে-
He came and (he) delivered a lecture.
- একই Predicates এর একাধিক Subject থাকতে পারে-
same predicates থাকলে-
Either he (must go) or his brother must go.

Caution: যদি and দ্বারা যুক্ত দুইটি subject একটি নির্দিষ্ট কাজ করে বুঝায় তবে তা compound sentence হয় যেমন-
He and I are great friend.

Test Sum and substance of history is this.

উপরিউক্ত দুইটি Sentence-ই compound Sentence.

কোন sentence compound না complex তা বুঝার জন্য দেখতে হবে conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত clause গুলো অর্থ প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে independent না অন্য clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল। যদি clause গুলো স্বাধীন হয় তবে তা compound আর যদি নির্ভরশীল হয় তবে complex.

Complex : The boy who came here yesterday and whom you must have seen is my brother. Here "The boy who came here yesterday" & "Whom, you must have seen" are independent.

Compound : I shall go there when came but return as soon as you leave the place. Here "return as soon as you leave the place" is dependent on the principal clause "I shall go there when you come."

Confusing Arena

Assertive Sentence- এ

⇒ Auxillary verb 'do' এর প্রয়োজন হয় না কিন্তু Negative Sentence- এ অবশ্যই Auxillary verb 'do' বসবে।

Ex : Who helped you? (Assertive)

Who does not know that? (Negative)

⇒ Interrogative Sentence এ what, how বসলে verb টি subject এর আগে বসে। কিন্তু Exclamatory Sentence-এ এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে verb টি subject-এর পরে বসে এবং Sentence-এর শেষে বসে।

Ex : What are you doing? (Interrogative)

What a nice bird it is! (Exclamatory)

How are you? (Interrogative)

How happy you are! (Exclamatory)

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

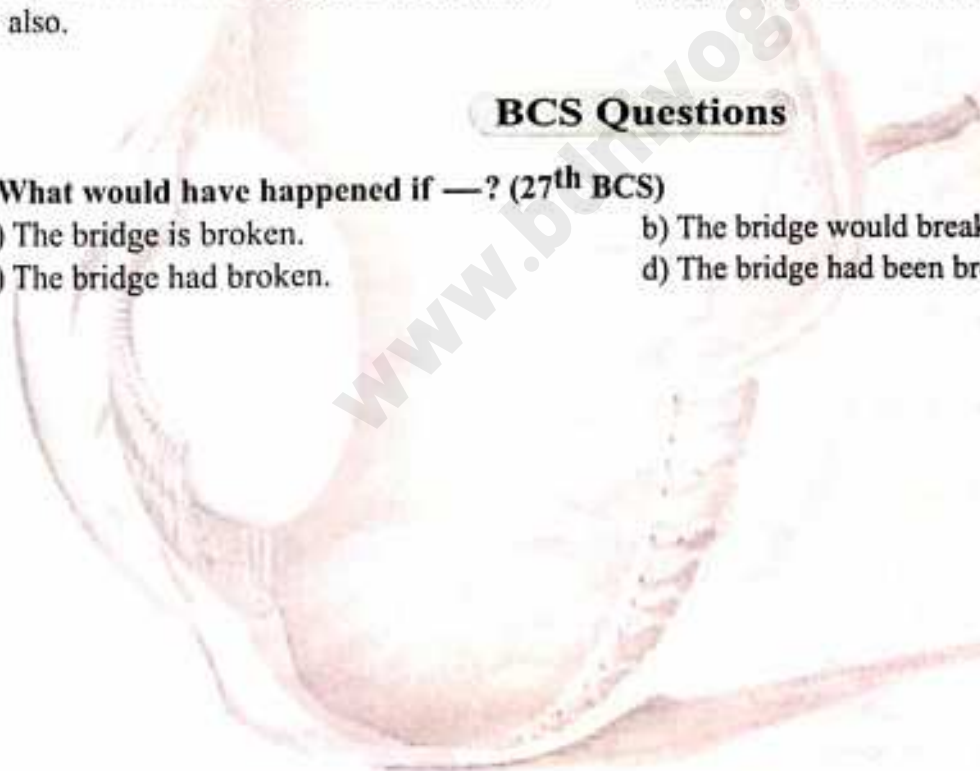
01. Computers that once took up entire rooms are now—to put on desktops and into wrist watches. (DU: 09-10) Ans: a
 a) small enough. b) smaller than. c) as small as. d) so small.
02. If you dilly-dally, you — (DU: 09-10) Ans: b
 a) do your work diligently. b) do your work slowly.
 c) hesitate to do your work. d) do your work quickly.
03. Global warming may have a — effect on life. (DU: 08-09) Ans: c
 a) pollutant b) industrious c) disastrous d) destruction.
04. They treated me — I were a child. (DU: 08-09) Ans: c
 a) when b) like c) as d) if
05. — that life began billions of years ago in the water. (DU: 08-09) Ans: b
 a) In the belief b) It is believed
 c) The belief d) Believing
06. The most important chemical catalyst on the plant is chlorophyll — carbon dioxide and water react to form carbohydrates. (DU: 08-09) Ans: d
 a) whose presence. b) which is present.
 c) presenting. d) in the presence of which.



07. I'll write down the phone number — I forget. (DU: 07-08) Ans: d
 a) if b) unless
 c) even though d) in case.
08. Burrowing animals provide paths for water in soil, and so do the roots of plants— (DU: 06-07) Ans: b
 a) Decaying the dying. b) when they die and decay.
 c) they die and decay. d) when they will die and decay.
09. The greater the demand — (DU: 05-06) Ans: b
 a) higher the price. b) the higher the price.
 c) the high the price. d) lower the price.
10. The committee has met and — (DU: 05-06) Ans: d
 a) they have reached a decision. b) has formulated themselves some opinions.
 c) took their decision. d) it has reached a decision.
11. Mr. Roberts is a noted chemist — (DU: 05-06) Ans: a
 a) as well as an effective teacher. b) and too a very effecient teacher.
 c) but he teaches very good in addition. d) how ever he teaches very good also.

BCS Questions

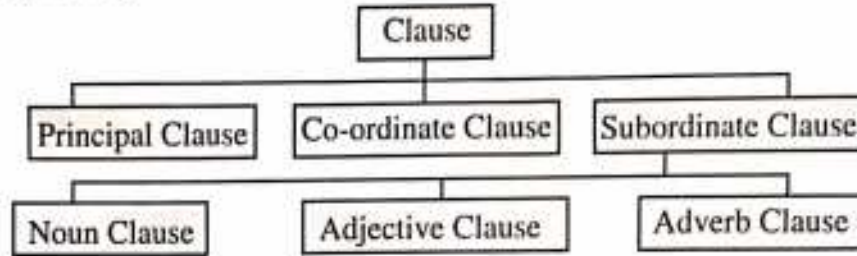
12. What would have happened if —? (27th BCS) Ans: c
 a) The bridge is broken. b) The bridge would break.
 c) The bridge had broken. d) The bridge had been broken.



CLAUSES

Def: যে শব্দসমষ্টি বা group of words- এ একটি subject ও একটি predicate থাকে এবং একটি বৃহত্তম বাক্যের অংশরূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে Clause (বাক্যাংশ) বলে।

Classification:



- 1. Principal clause** (প্রধান বাক্যাংশ): Clause-কে মূল sentence হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন করা হলেও স্বাধীনভাবে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে থাকে তাকে Principal Clause বলে। Principal Clause-কে **Independent Clause**-ও বলা হয়।

Ex. I know the man who came here yesterday.

- 2. Co-ordinate Clause** (সহ-বাক্যাংশ): যখন দুটি Principal Clause কোন Co-ordinating Conjunction (and, but, or, not only---but also, as well as, either---or, neither---nor, yet, otherwise, both---and) দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়, তখন তাকে co-ordinate Clause বলে।

Ex: The man is honest **and** i know it.

- 3. Subordinate Clause** (অধীন বাক্যাংশ): Clause- কে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে Principal Clause- এর উপর যে Clause নির্ভরশীল হয় তাকে Subordinate Clause বলে। Subordinate Clause- কে Dependent Clause ও বলা হয়। Subordinate clause সাধারণত sub-ordinate conjunction (who, which, when, what, where, how, as, it, as if, as much as, as soon as, so long as, in order that, till, untill, scarcely, hardly, unless, before) দ্বারা সূচিত হয়।

Ex- You may go where you like.

Subordinate Clause : 3 Types-

1. Noun Clause
2. Adjective Clause
3. Adverb Clause

- 1. Noun Clause:** যে Clause দ্বারা Noun এর কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়, তাকে Noun Clause বলে। Noun Clause বিভিন্ন রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- a) Subject of a verb: **What he says** is not clear.
- b) Object of a verb: He understood **what had happened**.
- c) Object of a Preposition: I cannot rely on **what he says**.
- d) Complement of an Incomplete Verb: This is **what he says**.
- e) **In Apposition to a Noun:** It is known to all that the sun rises in the east.

- 2. Adjective Clause:** যে Clause দ্বারা Adjective- এর কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়, তাকে Adjective Clause বলে। তা হলে Adjective Clause কোন Noun-এর পরে বসে এর সীমাকে সঙ্কুচিত করে যেমন-

This is the boy **who has stood first**.
The man **whom I helped** is a poor man.
I remember the place **where I was born**.

Note : Relative pronoun এবং Relative Adverb এর Antecedent প্রকাশ্যভাবে থাকলে এদের দ্বারা Adjective Clause শুরু হয়।

The Adjective Clause is introduced by -



- a) **Relative Pronouns-** who, which, that, as.
Ex: This is the boy who did it.
- b) **Relative Adverbs-** when, where, how, why, while, whence.
Ex: This is the cause why he failed.

Noun Clause: When they are interrogatives. (Pronouns or Adverbs)
Adjective Clause: When they are relatives (Pronouns or Adverbs)

Noun Clauses

I know **who did it**.

I heard **why he said so**.

Adjective Clauses

I know the boy **who did it**.

I heard the reason **why he said so**.

3. **Adverbial Clause:** যে Clause দ্বারা Adverb এর কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়, তাকে Adverbial Clause বলে।

• **Adverbial Clauses of Time** are introduced by when, while, after, before, as, till, until, since etc.
Ex : He came when I was there. He came after I had left.

• **Adverbial Clauses of Place** are introduced by where, whence etc.
Ex : Return whence you came.

• **Adverbial Clauses of Reason or Cause** are introduced by because, as, since, that, etc.
Ex : Since you are ill, you need not come.

(For is now treated only as a co-ordinating conjunction)

• **Adverbial Clauses of Purpose** are introduced by such words as, that, in order that, so that, lest etc.
Ex : He works hard in order that he may succeed.

• **Adverbial Clauses of Result consequence** are introduced by that, so that, such that etc.

□ Ex : What have I done that you desert me?

• **Adverbial Clauses of Manner** are introduced by as: Do to others as you would be done by.

• **Adverbial Clauses of Condition or Supposition** are introduced by if, unless, in case, whether, on condition, provided (that), supposing, that etc.

Ex : If you help me I shall give you a reward.

• **Adverbial Clauses of Concession** are introduced by though, although, even if, even, etc.

□ Ex : Though he is poor, he is honest.

• **Adverbial Clauses of Comparison or Degree** are introduced by so as, such as, as---as, than, the etc.

Ex : He is not so tall as his brother. She is as wise as you. She is taller than you. The more, the merrier.

• **The same clause may be a Noun Clause, or an Adjective Clause, or an Adverb Clause, in different sentences, as in the examples given below:**

I know where he lives - Noun clause, object to know.

I know the place where he lives - Adjective clause, qualifying place.

Confusing Arena

=> Principal clause-এর Probability এর ক্ষেত্রে Sentence Affirmative হলে Principal clause- এর পরে if বসে এবং Sentence টি negative বা interrogative হলে that বসে।

Ex: He doubts if he is a thief.

I don't doubt that he is a thief.

Do you doubt that he is a thief?



Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

1. Select the most appropriate words to complete the following sentence. "We waited until the plane—" (D: 05-06) Ans: a
- a) had taken off b) had not taken off
 c) did not take off d) took off
1. Choose the correct answer:
 "Recently there have been several outbreaks of disease like Viral encephalitis and doctors don't know—" (D: 06-07) Ans: a
- a) What the cause is. b) What is the cause.
 c) The causes are what. d) is what the causes.
3. Not until a student has mastered algebra — the principles of geometry, trigonometry and physics. (DU: 06-07) Ans: b
- a) he can being to understand. b) can he begin to understand.
 c) he begins to understand. d) begins to understand.

Rajshahi University

4. I don't like the people who are unity. The underlined part is a : (RU: 16-17) Ans: d
- a) noun clause b) principal clause
 c) corrdinate clause d) relative clause
5. People living in the river banks are the worst sufferers of land erosion. The underlined clause is a/an— (RU: 16-17) Ans: blank
- a) noun clause b) adjective clause
 c) adverb clause d) main clause
6. I won't go until— (RU: 16-17) Ans: c
- a) he didn't come out b) she will agree
 c) he agrees d) she would come out
7. How the man died is a mystery. The underlined clause in an example of— (RU: 16-17) Ans: a
- a) Noun clause b) Adjective clause
 c) Adverbial clause d) Co-ordinate clause
8. If you make a promise, you must keep it. The underlined clause is (RU: 16-17) Ans: a
- a) an adverbial clause b) a noun clause
 c) an adjective clause d) a principal clause



BCS Questions

9. This is the book I lost. Here 'I lost' is- : (BCS: 37th)

- a) A noun clause
- c) An adjective clause

- b) An adverbial clause
- d) None of the three

Ans: c

Identify the clause :

- 10. Will you wait till I return?
- 11. It grieved me to hear that she was ill.
- 12. If I make a promise I keep it.
- 13. You will pass if you work hard.
- 14. I often wonder how you are getting on.
- 15. I think you have made a mistake.
- 16. The house that I live in belongs to my father.
- 17. He finished first though he began late.
- 18. Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just?
- 19. He tells a tale that sounds untrue.
- 20. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.
- 21. If you eat too much you will be ill.
- 22. I did it because I choose it.
- 23. He that climbs too high is sure to fall.
- 24. He saw that the clock had stopped.
- 25. I do not know what he will do.
- 26. He laughs best who laughs last.

Adverbial Clauses	10, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22
Adjective Clauses	16, 18, 19, 20, 26
Noun Clauses	11, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25

"There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, and learning from failure."

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCE

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. "He died in the village where he was born" The simple form of this complex sentence is-(M&D : 13-14) Ans : d
 a) He died in his village
 b) He was born in a village and died in the same village
 c) He died in a village where his birth took place
 d) He died in his native village
02. Which one of the following is the correct negative form of the sentence? "Every mother loves her child"- (M&D : 12-13) Ans : d
 a) Every mother does not like her child
 b) There is no mother who does not love her child
 c) Every mother hates her child
 d) There is no mother but loves her child
03. Which one of the following is the correct affirmative form of the sentence? "You can not but do it"? (M&D : 12-13) Ans : d
 a) You can do it
 b) You should do it
 c) You shall do it
 d) You must do it
04. Which of the following is the correct interrogative form without changing the meaning of this sentence? 'The Dillingham Youngs took a mighty pride in their possession.' (M: 08-09) Ans : b
 a) Didn't the Dillingham Youngs take a mighty proud in their possession?
 b) Didn't the Dillingham Youngs take a mighty pride in their possession?
 c) Didn't the Dillingham Youngs took a mighty pride in their possession?
 d) Didn't Dillingham Youngs take a mighty pride in their possession?
05. Which of the following is the correct compound form of this sentence? "As he felt a great love for them, he blessed them from heart." (M: 08-09) Ans : a
 a) He felt a great love and blessed them from heart.
 b) He felt great love for them and blessed them from heart.
 c) He felt a great love for them and blessed them from heart.
 d) He felt a great love for them and blessed from heart.
06. Which of the following is the correct conversion of this compound sentence to a simple sentence using a prepositional phrase (M: 07-08) Ans : c
 "He was terribly unhappy but he didn't blame the girl"
 a) In spite in being terribly unhappy he didn't blame the girl.
 b) In spite on being terribly unhappy he do not blame the girl.
 c) In spite of being terribly unhappy he didn't blame the girl.
 d) In spite off being terribly unhappy he didn't blame the girl.
07. If restated, the sentence that would best replace- "As a conductor of heat and electricity, Aluminium exceeds all metals except silver and gold." (M: 06-07) Ans : a
 a) Silver and Gold are better conductors of heat and electricity than Aluminium is.
 b) Aluminium is a better conductor of heat and electricity than silver and gold .
 c) Silver and gold are exceeded only by aluminium as conductors of heat and electricity.
 d) With the exception of aluminium, silver and gold are better than any other metal as conductors of heat and electricity.
08. The negative form of the sentence, "Man is mortal." - (M: 03-04) Ans : b
 a) Man is not mortal
 b) Man is not immortal
 c) Man does not die
 d) Man never die, but immortal



Note : When, who, where, which, how, if, as if, unless, so that, so...that, why, what, though, although, until প্রকৃতি clause marker দ্বারা complex sentence চেনা যায়।

Affirmative Sentence-কে Negative করার নিয়ম

- Rule-01** Only বা alone এর পরিবর্তে বাক্যের শুরুতে **none but** বসে। যেমন-
Aff : Allah can alone help us.
Neg : None but Allah can help us.
Note : বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে **nothing but** বসে। বয়সের ক্ষেত্রে **only**-এর পরিবর্তে **not more than** বসে। যেমনঃ
Aff : He has only a few toys.
Neg : He has nothing but a few toys.
- Rule-02** Affirmative Sentence-এ must থাকলে negative করার সময় **must**-এর পরিবর্তে **cannot but/cannot help** বসে। তবে cannot help-এর ক্ষেত্রে মূল verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-
Aff : You must obey your parents.
Neg : You cannot but obey your parents.
Or, You cannot help obeying your parents.
- Rule-03** Every দিয়ে শুরু Affirmative Sentence-কে negative করতে হলে প্রথমে **there is no** বসে + Every- এর পরের শব্দ বসে + **but** বসে + প্রদত্ত sentence- এর বাকি অংশ বসে। যেমন-
Aff : Everyone hates a liar.
Neg : There is no one but hates a liar.
- Rule-04** As soon as কে negative করতে হলে **No sooner had than** এই structure ব্যবহৃত হয়। Structure-টি অনেকটা নিম্নরূপঃ
No sooner had + subject + বাক্যের verb-এর past participle + বাক্যের object + **than** + দ্বিতীয় বাক্য।
 যেমন-
Aff : As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.
Neg : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.
- Rule-05** Superlative degree যুক্ত বাক্যকে negative করতে হলে নিম্নের structure অনুসরণ করতে হয়ঃ
No other + superlative-এর পরের অংশ+verb+as+superlative- এর positive form + **as** + বাক্যের subject. যেমন-
Aff : He is the best boy in the class.
Neg : No other boy in the class is as good as he.
- Rule-06** Affirmative sentence-কে negative করার সময় Sentence টির মধ্যে অবস্থিত Affirmative শব্দটির negative রূপ বসাতে হয় এবং তার পূর্বে **not** বসে। যেমন-
Aff : I shall remember you.
Neg : I shall not forget you.
- Rule-07** Always যুক্ত Affirmative sentence-কে negative করতে হলে **always**-এর পরিবর্তে **never** বসে এবং Affirmative- এর বিপরীত শব্দ বসে। যেমন-
Aff : I always agreed with him.
Neg : I never disagreed with him.

Assertive- কে Interrogative করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 Assertive sentence-টি যদি affirmative হয় তবে তাকে interrogative করার সময় Negative Interrogative করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে নিচের structure ব্যবহৃত হয়ঃ

To be verb প্রথমে বসে + n't বসে + subject + বাকি অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে। যেমন-

Ass : He is absent from the meeting.

Int : Isn't he absent from the meeting?

Rule-02 Assertive Sentence যদি negative হয় তবে তাকে Interrogative করতে হলে Affirmative interrogative করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে 'not' উঠে যায় এবং auxiliary verb প্রথমে বসে। যেমন-

Ass : He is not a good student.

Int : Is he a good student?

Rule-03 Auxiliary verb বিহীন Assertive Sentence-কে Interrogative করার সময় 'do' verb-এর বিভিন্ন form কর্তা অনুযায়ী আগে বসে। এক্ষেত্রেও Assertive sentence যদি Affirmative হয় তবে তাকে Negative Interrogative করতে হয়। আর যদি Assertive sentence-টি negative হয়, তবে তাকে Affirmative interrogative করতে হয়। যেমন-

Ass : The Dillingham youngs took a mighty pride in their possession.

Int : Didn't the Dillingham youngs take a mighty pride in their possession?

Rule-04 Assertive Sentence-কে Interrogative করার সময় never থাকলে ever হয়; আর nothing থাকলে anything হয়। যেমন-

Ass : I never drink tea.

Int : Do I ever drink tea?

Rule-05 Everybody/Everyone/All দিয়ে শুরু Assertive- কে Interrogative করার সময় এদের পরিবর্তে প্রথমে Who বসে। Structure-টি নিম্নরূপঃ

who + don't / doesn't / didn't + মূল verb-এর present form + মূল verb-এর পরের অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন। যেমনঃ

Ass : Everyone hates a liar.

Int : Who doesn't hate a liar?

Rule-06 Nobody/none/no one-কে Interrogative করার সময় who দিয়ে করা যায় বা অন্যভাবেও করা যায়। যেমন-

Ass : No one can do this.

Int : Who can do this? Or. Can any one do this?

Exclamatory Sentence-কে Assertive করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 What দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া Exclamatory sentence-কে নিম্নরূপে Assertive করতে হয়ঃ

Subject + verb + a+very/great + adjective + বাকি অংশ। যেমন-

Excl : What a fine bird it is!

Ass : It is a very fine bird.

Rule-02 How দিয়ে শুরু Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive করতে হলে তার structure নিম্নরূপ হবেঃ

Subject + verb + very + adjective. যেমন-

Excl : How fine the scenery is!

Ass : The scenery is very fine.



Rule-03 Hurrah!, Alas!, Ah!, Bravo! ইত্যাদি যুক্ত Exclamatory Sentence-কে Assertive করতে হলে বাক্যের শুরুতে উপরিউক্ত Word গুলো উঠে গিয়ে অর্থানুসারে It is a matter of joy/It is a matter of sorrow that + বাকী অংশ বসে।

Excl : Hurrah! We have won the game.

Ass : It is matter of joy that we have won the game.

Rule-04 If দ্বারা শুরু Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive করতে হলে তার structure এরূপ হবেঃ Subject + wish + if এর পরের অংশ। যেমন-

Excl : If I were a king!

Ass : I wish I were a king.

Rule-05 Had দ্বারা শুরু Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive করতে হলে তার structure এরূপ হবেঃ Subject + wish + আবার Subject + had + বাকী অংশ। যেমন-

Excl : Had I been a king!

Ass : I wish I had been a king.

Assertive Sentence-কে Exclamatory করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 Very, great যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory করতে হলে-
What/how + adjective + Subject + verb + (!)

Ass : It is a very beautiful garden.

Excl : What a beautiful garden it is!

Ass : The garden is very beautiful.

Excl : How beautiful the garden is!

Rule-02 Assertive sentence-এ wish থাকলে Exclamatory করার সময় if/had বসে এবং wish উঠে যায়। যেমন-

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

Excl : If I had the wings of a bird!

Or, Had I the wings of a bird!

Assertive Sentence-কে Optative করার নিয়ম

একেকের নিম্নের structure ব্যবহৃত হয়ঃ
May + subject + মূল verb + বাকী অংশ। যেমন-

Ass : You will prosper in life.

Opt: May you prosper in life.

Ass : I wish God may bless you.

Opt: May God bless you.

Assertive Sentence-কে Imperative করার নিয়ম

একেকের Structure হবে নিম্নরূপঃ
মূল verb + মূল verb এর পরের অংশ। যেমন-

Ass : You should do the work.

Imp : Do the work.

Ass : You should never tell a lie.

Imp : Never tell a lie.

Sample Questions

1. **Which one is correct sentence?**
 - a) The old man was died yesterday.
 - b) The old man had died yesterday.
 - c) The old man has died yesterday.
 - d) The old man died yesterday.
2. **We are proud of our freedom fighters. (Interrogative)**
 - a) Are we proud of our freedom fighters?
 - b) Are we not proud of our freedom fighters?
 - c) Are not we proud of our freedom fighters?
 - d) Don't we proud of our freedom fighters?
3. **Which sentence is in Imperative Mood?**
 - a) Stop reading loudly.
 - b) We live in remote village.
 - c) May you be happy.
 - d) When will be come?
4. **Which sentence is incorrect?**
 - a) They don't ever get up early on Sundays.
 - b) They don't never get up early on Sundays.
 - c) They don't usually get up early Sundays.
 - d) They never get up early on Sundays.
5. **Rashed is only twelve. (Negative)**
 - a) Rashed is not twelve.
 - b) Rashed is not more than twelve.
 - c) Rashed is no more twelve.
 - d) Rashed is no less twelve.
6. **He tried all plans. (Negative)**
 - a) He tried no plan untried.
 - b) He tried no plan.
 - c) He untried all plans.
 - d) He did not try all plans.
7. **Cricket is a very exciting game. (Exclamatory)**
 - a) How exciting is cricket game!
 - b) How an exciting game is cricket is!
 - c) What an exciting game cricket is!
 - d) What an exciting is cricket game!
8. **I must do this. (Negative)**
 - a) I cannot but doing this.
 - b) I cannot help do this.
 - c) I must not do this.
 - d) I cannot help doing this.
9. **He has a cup of tea everyday. (Interrogative)**
 - a) Doesn't he have a cup of tea everyday?
 - b) Doesn't he has a cup of tea everyday?
 - c) Has he not have a cup of tea everyday?
 - d) Hasn't he cup of tea everyday?
10. **The tea is so hot that I cannot drink it. (Simple)**
 - a) The tea is too hot to drink it.
 - b) The tea is so hot to drink.
 - c) The tea is too hot for me to drink.
 - d) The tea is so hot for me to drink it.
11. **There is only a high school at Satkhira. (Negative)**
 - a) Not more than a high school is at Satkhira.
 - b) There is not more than a high school at Satkhira.
 - c) There is a few school at Satkhira.
 - d) There is nothing but a school at Satkhira.
12. **Nobody likes a liar. (Affirmative)**
 - a) Everybody dislikes lying.
 - b) All people dislike a liar.
 - c) Every body hates a liar.
 - d) Everybody likes the truth.



13. Everyone always remembers him (make it negative).
 a) Everyone will not remember him
 b) Everyone never remember him
 c) Everyone never forgets him
 d) Everyone forgets him
14. Make the sentence, 'Health is wealth' interrogative without changing the meaning.
 a) Is health wealth?
 b) Why health is wealth?
 c) Doesn't health wealth?
 d) Isn't health wealth?
15. Didn't I request everyone in the meeting? (Affirmative)
 a) I requested everyone in the meeting.
 b) I request everyone in the meeting.
 c) I would request everyone in the meeting.
 d) I have been requesting everyone in the meeting.
16. None should deny the truth — Make it affirmative.
 a) Everybody should deny the truth.
 b) All should accept the truth.
 c) Anybody should deny the truth.
 d) Everybody should admit the truth
17. As soon as I left the place he went away — which one is negative?
 a) No sooner I had left the place he went away
 b) As soon as I leave the place he went away
 c) As soon as I do not leave the place he went away
 d) No sooner had I left the place than he went away
18. Did he see anyone in the room? (Assertive)
 a) He saw no one in the room.
 b) He did not see someone in the room.
 c) He saw anyone in the room.
 d) He saw someone in the room.
19. He has a cup of tea everyday. (Interrogative)
 a) Doesn't he have a cup of tea everyday?
 b) Doesn't he has a cup of tea everyday?
 c) Has he have a cup of tea everyday?
 d) Hasn't he a cup of tea everyday?
20. Everybody knows this. (Interrogative)
 a) Does anybody know this?
 b) Who does not know this?
 c) Who do not know this?
 d) Do anybody know this?
21. The imperative sentence of "We shall go out." Is-
 a) We ought to go out b) Let us go out c) We will go out d) Let we go out
22. Della was too poor to buy a gift for Jim. (Negative)
 a) Della was not too poor to buy a gift for Jim.
 b) Della was so poor that he could not buy a gift for Jim.
 c) Della was so poor that she could not buy a gift for Jim.
 d) Della was so poor that she cannot buy a gift for Jim.
23. Nobody wishes to be unhappy. (Interrogative)
 a) Who wishes to be unhappy?
 b) Who wishes to be happy?
 c) Who does not wish to be unhappy?
 d) Does nobody wish to be happy?

Answer sheet : 1 (d), 2 (b), 3 (a), 4 (b), 5 (b), 6 (a), 7 (c), 8 (d), 9 (c), 10 (c), 11 (b), 12 (c)
 13 (c), 14 (d), 15 (a), 16 (d), 17 (d), 18 (a), 19 (a), 20 (b), 21 (b), 22 (c), 23 (a)

Complex Sentence কে Simple করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 Since/As/When যুক্ত Complex কে Simple করতে হলে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত করতে হয়। একপ ক্ষেত্রে Structure হয় :
Verb+ing + প্রথম clause-এর Verb-এর পরের অংশ + প্রথম clause-এর Subject + দ্বিতীয় clause-এর বাকি অংশ। যেমন-

Complex : Since the old man killed the bird, he brought bad luck to the crew.

Simple : Killing the bird the old man brought bad luck to the crew.

Rule-02 দুটি clause-এর subject ভিন্ন হলে প্রথম clause টিতে am/is/are/was/were থাকলে এর পরিবর্তে being বসে; আর has/have/had থাকলে এর পরিবর্তে having বসে। উভয় ক্ষেত্রে since/as/when উঠে যায়। যেমন-

Complex : Since the weather was very cold, there were no birds or animals.

Simple : The weather being very cold there were no birds or animals.

Complex : Since I had almost no money, I had to depend on my parents.

Simple : Having almost no money I had to depend on my parents.

Rule-03 Since/as যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple করতে হলে যদি উভয় clause- এর subject একই থাকে তবে সেক্ষেত্রে structure-টি হবে:

because of + ১ম clause এর subject- এর possessive form + being/having + প্রথম clause- এর বাকি অংশ + ২য় clause. যেমন-

Complex : Since he was small, he could not work hard.

Simple : Because of his being small he could not work hard.

Rule-04 Relative pronoun যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple করতে হলে প্রদত্ত sentence-এর প্রথম থেকে Relative pronoun-এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত বসে + relative pronoun উঠে যায় + মূল verb- এর সাথে ing বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে। যেমন-

Complex : A solar pond that absorbs heat from the sun can cook our food.

Simple : A solar pond absorbing heat from the sun can cook our food.

Rule-05 Past Participle দ্বারা গঠিত Relative pronoun যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple করতে হলে শুধু Relative pronoun ও এর পরবর্তী auxiliary verb তুলে দিতে হয়। যেমন-

Complex : These machines that are made in a local factory are working well.

Simple : These machines made in a local factory are working well.

Rule-06 সময় নির্দেশক Complex/Compound sentence-কে simple করতে হলে সময়বাচক clause- এর subject ও verb উঠে যায়। ভেতরের when/ and উঠে যায়। অল্প সময় বুঝাতে at বসে। ফলে structure দাঁড়াবে এরূপঃ সময়বাচক অংশ + অপর clause + সময়বাচক অংশ। যেমন-

Complex : I could picture him when he was four.

Simple : I could picture him at four.

Compound : It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris.

Simple : Twenty years ago I was living in Paris.

Rule-07 If দ্বারা গঠিত শর্তমূলক Negative complex sentence কে simple করার সময় structure এরূপঃ Without + if clause- এর মূল verb- এর সাথে ing + if যুক্ত clause-এর verb-এর পরের অংশ + অপর clause. যেমন-

Complex : If you do not work hard, you will not prosper.

Simple : Without working hard you will not prosper.

Rule-08 "So that" যুক্ত complex sentence-কে simple sentence-এ পরিণত করতে হলে structure টি হবে নিম্নরূপঃ প্রথম থেকে so এর আগ পর্যন্ত +so থেকে may/might/can/could পর্যন্ত উঠে যায় +in order to বসে + প্রদত্ত sentence-এর বাকি অংশ বসে। যেমন-

Complex : He works hard so that he can prosper in life.

Simple : He works hard in order to prosper in life.



Rule-09 "So that" যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple করার সময় so এর স্থলে too বসে, that হতে not পর্যন্ত উঠে যায়। এরপরে to বসে, তারপর sentence-এর বাকি অংশ বসে। যেমন-

Complex : He is so weak that he can not walk.

Simple : He is too weak to walk.

Rule-10 "Though/although" যুক্ত Complex sentence- কে simple করার সময় এদের পরিবর্তে **inspite of** বসে। Sentence-টির structure হবে নিম্নরূপ :

Inspite of + subject- এর possessive form + auxiliary verb থাকলে being / having, আর না থাকলে মূল verb-এর সাথে ing + clause-এর বাকি অংশ + অন্য clause যেমন-

Complex : Although the man has vast riches, he wants more.

Simple : Inspite of having vast riches the man wants more.

Compound Sentence কে Simple করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 "And" যুক্ত Compound sentence-কে Simple করার সময় যদি উভয় পাশের subject একই হয়, তবে and উঠে যায়। একেই structure হবে এরপর প্রথম clause-এর মূল verb-এর সাথে ing+এর পরের অংশ + subject + ২য় clause-এর বাকি অংশ। যেমন-

Compound : She sold her hair and bought a gift for him.

Simple : Selling her hair she bought a gift for him.

Rule-02 "And" যুক্ত Compound sentence-এর দুটি clause-এর subject যদি ভিন্ন হয়, তবে শুধু ১ম clause-এ being/having ব্যবহার হয় এবং and উঠে যায়। যেমন-

Compound : The sun had set and we returned home.

Simple : The sun having set we returned home.

Rule-03 "Or" যুক্ত Compound sentence-কে Simple করার সময় **without** ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং পরের মূল verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয় এবং or উঠে যায়।

Compound : Work hard or you will not prosper.

Simple : Without working hard you will not prosper.

Rule-04 'And'-এর উভয় অংশের Subject এক হলে; আর যদি প্রথম বাক্য দ্বারা কারণ বুঝায় তখন simple করার সময় **because of** ব্যবহৃত হয়। Subject-এর possessive form বসে। এরপর having/being বসে আর সাহায্যকারী verb না থাকলে মূল verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়। যেমন-

Compound : He has much money and he can buy a car.

Simple : Because of his having much money he can buy a car.

Rule-05 "But" যুক্ত compound sentence- কে Simple করতে গেলে **inspite of** ব্যবহার করতে হয়। এরপর auxiliary verb অনুসারে being/having বসে। আর auxiliary verb না থাকলে মূল verb-এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়। যেমন-

Compound : He was terribly unhappy but he did not blame the girl.

Simple : Inspite of being terribly unhappy he did not blame the girl.

Compound sentence কে Complex করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 "And" যুক্ত Compound sentence-এর একটি clause যদি অন্যটির কারণ বা সময় নির্দেশ করে তবে complex করার সময় **As/Since/ When** বসে এবং and উঠে যায়। যেমন-

Compound : He was poor and could not buy a car.

Complex : Since he was poor, he could not buy a car.

আর প্রথম clause যদি শর্ত বুঝায় তবে structure হবে : if + subject + ১ম clause + ২য় clause.



Rule-02 "But" যুক্ত Compound sentence-কে Complex করার সময়-
Structure : Although/though+subject+১ম clause+but এর পরিবর্তে কমা (,) বসে + subject+extention
Compound : He ran fast but could not get the train.
Complex : Although he ran fast, he could not get the train.

Rule-03 "Or" যুক্ত Compound কে complex করতে হলে if ব্যবহার করতে হয়। এক্ষেত্রে structure এরূপ হয় : If + subject + do not + ১ম clause + কমা (,) + ২য় clause.
Compound : Work hard or you can not pass.
Complex : If you do not work hard, you can not pass.

Simple sentence-কে Complex করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 Present participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex করার সময় কারণ বুঝালে As/since ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর সময় বুঝালে When ব্যবহার করবে। যেমন-

Simple : Closing the door I went back to work.

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

Rule-02 "Being" যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex করার সময় since/as /when ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Simple : Being poor he could not buy a fan.

Complex : Since he was poor, he could not buy a fan.

Rule-03 "Too+Adj+to" এই structure যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex করতে হলে "so+adj+that" এই structure ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন-

Simple : He was too honest to show excuse.

Complex : He was so honest that he could not show excuse.

Rule-04 উদ্দেশ্যমূলক simple sentence কে complex করার সময় to উঠে যায় এবং so that + subject + may/might/can/ could ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

Simple : She sold her hair to buy a gift.

Complex : She sold her hair so that she could buy a gift.

Rule-05 "Inspite of" যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex করার সময় Though/Although ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন-

Simple : Inspite of his having riches he leads a poor life.

Complex : Although he has riches, he leads a poor life.

Rule-06 "Because of" যুক্ত simple sentence কে complex করার সময় since/as ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

Simple : Because of their playing well, they won the match.

Complex : Since they played well, they won the match.

Rule-07 Subject + verb + object + present participle এরূপ simple sentence কে complex করার সময় structure হবেঃ

Subject+verb+object+object-এর relative pronoun+verb 'to be' + present participle সহ বাকি অংশ। যেমন-

Simple : I saw a bird flying.

Complex : I saw a bird which was flying.

এক্ষেত্রে pronominal object (me, us, you, him, them, her) থাকলে structure নিম্নরূপ হবে-

Subject + verb+ that + object টির subject form + verb 'to be' + present participle সহ বাকি অংশ।

Simple : I saw him reading.

Complex : I saw that he was reading.



Rule-08 Sub + verb + adj + noun এ রকম simple কে complex করার সময় তার structure হবে-
Sub + verb + noun + noun-এর relative pronoun + verb 'to be' + adjective. যেমন-
Simple : I saw a lame man.

Complex : I saw a man who was lame.

তবে Adjective-টি যদি subject কে qualify করে তবে তার form হবে এরূপঃ It + verb 'to be' + sub + sub- এর relative pronoun + verb + abj.

Simple : Health is wealth.

Complex : It is health which is wealth.

Simple sentence বা complex sentence কে compound করার নিয়মঃ

Rule-01 নিম্নের ক্ষেত্রসমূহে 'and' আনতে হয়ঃ

a) Present participle যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound করার সময়। যেমন-

Simple : Drinking water, the writer wanted to save money.

Compound : The writer drank water and wanted to save money.

b) Being যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound করার সময়।

Simple : Being honest he could not tell a lie.

Compound : He was honest and could not tell a lie.

c) Perfect participle যুক্ত Simple sentence কে compound করার সময়।

Simple : Having forgotten him, I went out.

Compound : I had forgotten him and went out.

d) Too + adj + to যুক্ত simple sentence করার সময়।

Simple : He is too weak to walk.

Compound : He is very weak and he cannot walk.

e) Since/As/When যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound করার সময়।

Complex : Since the season is hot, you should take a plenty of water.

Compound : The season is hot and you should take a plenty of water.

f) Relative pronoun যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound করার সময়। যেমন-

Complex : The writer took a cabin which was small.

Compound : The writer took a cabin and it was small.

Rule-02 Though/Although যুক্ত complex sentence কে compound করতে হলে but ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন-

Complex : Although he is poor, he is honest.

Compound : He is poor but honest.

Rule-03 If যুক্ত complex sentence-টি negative অর্থবোধক হলে compound sentence-এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় structure হয়-

If থেকে not পর্যন্ত উঠে যায় + বাকি অংশ বসে + or + বাকি clause বসে।

Complex : If you do not move, you will die.

Compound : Move or die.

আর যদি sentence-টি Affirmative হয় তবে or এর স্থলে and বসে। যেমন-

Complex : If you run fast, you can win the prize.

Compound : Run fast and you can win the prize.



Degree পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Very few	Most other	One of the + superlative form
No other	Any other/All other	The + superlative form

Superlative degree কে positive degree তে রূপান্তরঃ

Rule-01 No other + + as + adj- এর Positive form + as + subject. যেমন-

Super : Jerry is the smallest boy in the orphanage.

Pos : No other boy in the orphanage is as small as Jerry.

Rule-02 "One of the" যুক্ত superlative কে positive করার সময় very few ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Super : He is one of the best boys of the class.

Pos : Very few boys of the class are as good as he.

Comparative কে Positive করার নিয়মঃ

Rule-01 'Than any other/all other' যুক্ত comparative-কে positive করার সময় structure হবে :

No other + + as + adj-এর positive form + as + subject. যেমন-

Comp : Prof. Dr. M.R. Khan is greater than any other man in Bangladesh.

Pos : No other man in Bangladesh is as great as Prof. Dr. M.R. Khan.

Rule-02 "Than" যুক্ত comparative কে positive করতে হলে এর structure-টি এরূপ হবে : Than এর পরের অংশ + verb + যদি মূল sentence-টি Affirmative হয় তবে not বসে আর negative হলে not উঠে যায় + as/so + comparative-এর positive form + as + প্রদত্ত sentence-এর প্রথম subject. যেমন-

Comp : Jamil is wiser than Hasan.

Pos : Hasan is not as wise as Jamil.

Rule-03 "Than most other/than few other" যুক্ত comparative কে positive করার সময় এরূপ structure ব্যবহৃত হয়-

Very few + object + auxiliary verb + as + positive degree + as + subject. যেমন-

Comp : The cow is more useful than most other animals.

Pos : Very few animals are as useful as the cow.

Rule-04 "No less/Not less than" যুক্ত comparative কে positive করার সময় no less ও than-এর পরিবর্তে দুটি as বসবে। যেমন-

Comp : He is no less strong than you.

Pos : He is as strong as you.

Superlative কে Comparative করার নিয়ম

Rule-01 একেত্রে superlative কে comparative শব্দে পরিণত করা হয় এবং পরে than any other বসে। যেমন-

Super : He is the oldest man in the village.

Comp : He is older than any other man in the village.

Rule-02 One of the যুক্ত Superlative degree কে comparative করার সময় এর structure হবে নিম্নরূপঃ Sub + verb + superlative degree-এর comparative form + than most other + বাকি অংশ। যেমন-

Super : He is one of the tallest boys in the class.

Comp : He is taller than most other boys in the class.



Positive কে comparative করার নিয়ম

- Rule-01** Positive sentence-টিতে No other + ----- as + adj + as + subject. এই structure থাকলে comparative form করার নিয়ম : Positive sentence-এ adjective form + than any other + No other এরপর থেকে verb এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত। যেমন-
Positive : No other boy is as good as he.
Comp : He is better than any other boy.
- Rule-02** Very few যুক্ত Positive কে Comparative করার সময় than most other ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
Positive : Very few metals are as costly as gold.
Comp : Gold is costlier than most other metals.
- Rule-03** 'As as' যুক্ত Positive কে Comparative করার সময় no less/not less ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন-
Comp : He is as wise as the girl.
Positive : He is not less wise than the girl.
 এক্ষেত্রে প্রথম as এর জায়গায় not less বসে আর ২য় as এর জায়গায় than বসে।
- Rule-04** Not as as যুক্ত Positive কে Comparative করার সময় as এর জায়গায় than বসে। যেমন-
Positive : She is not as ugly as you said.
Comp : She is less ugly than you said.

Comparative কে Superlative করার নিয়ম

- Rule-01** এক্ষেত্রে structure হয় নিম্নরূপ :
 Subject + verb + the + comparative-এর superlative form + than any other উঠে গিয়ে এর পরের অংশ বসে। যেমন-
Comp : He is better than any other boy.
Super : He is the best boy.
- Rule-02** Than most other যুক্ত Comparative কে Superlative করতে হলে superlative degree এর পূর্বে one of the বসে। যেমন-
Comp : Dhaka is bigger than most other cities in Bangladesh.
Super : Dhaka is one of the biggest cities in Bangladesh.

Positive কে Superlative করার নিয়ম

- Rule-01** No other যুক্ত positive কে superlative করতে হলে এর structure এরূপ হবেঃ প্রদত্ত sentence এর শেষের subject + verb + the + superlative degree + no other এর পর থেকে verb এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত। যেমন-
Pos : No other boy in the class is as tall as he.
Super : He is the tallest boy in the class.
- Rule-02** "Very few" যুক্ত positive কে superlative করার সময় one of the ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
Pos : Very few boys in the village is as small as he.
Super : He is one of the smallest boys in the village.

Sample Questions

1. **Without working hard you cannot shine in life. (make it complex sentence)**
 - a) In spite of working hard, you cannot shine in life
 - b) Though he works hard, he cannot shine in life
 - c) Unless you work hard, you cannot shine in life
 - d) Unless you do not work hard, you can't shine in life
2. **He is poor but honest. (Complex)**
 - a) Though he is poor, he is honest
 - b) He is poor and honest
 - c) As he is poor, he is honest
 - d) Since he is poor, he is honest
3. **He is so weak that he cannot walk. (Simple)**
 - a) He is so weak that walk.
 - b) He is weak to walk
 - c) He is too weak to walk
 - d) He is very weak to walk
4. **Read to learn. (Complex)**
 - a) By reading, you will learn
 - b) Read and learn
 - c) If you read, you will learn
 - d) In case of failure to read, you will not learn
5. **He is so dishonest that he cannot speak the truth. (Simple)**
 - a) He is too dishonest that he cannot speak the truth
 - b) He is too dishonest to be spoken the truth
 - c) He is too dishonest to speak the truth
 - d) He is very dishonest and cannot speak the truth
6. **Unemployment is a state for a man having no work to earn money. (Complex)**
 - a) Unemployment is a state when a man has no work to earn money.
 - b) Unemployment is a state for a man who has no work to earn money.
 - c) Unemployment is a state of a man who has no work.
 - d) Unemployment is the condition of a man who has no work.
7. **I have no pen that I can lend you. (Simple)**
 - a) Having no pen, I can lend you.
 - b) Without any pen, I can lend you.
 - c) I have no pen to lend you.
 - d) I have not enough pen to lend.
8. **The man is so weak that he cannot walk (Simple)**
 - a) The man is too weak to walk.
 - b) The man is so weak to walk.
 - c) The man is too weak for him to walk.
 - d) The man is so weak for him to walk.
9. **Convert the sentence into a simple one : He said that he was innocent.**
 - a) He published his innocence.
 - b) He expressed his innocence.
 - c) He told his innocence
 - d) He declared his innocence.
10. **The tea is so hot that I cannot drink it. (Simple)**
 - a) The tea is too hot to drink it.
 - b) The tea is so hot to drink.
 - c) The tea is too hot for me to drink.
 - d) The tea is so hot for me to drink it.
11. **I know you. (Complex)**
 - a) I know what you are
 - b) I know who you are
 - c) I know who are you
 - d) I know what are you



12. **Certainly, I shall stand by you (Complex).**
 a) I shall stand by you and it is certain.
 c) It is certainly that I shall stand by you. b) It is certain that I shall stand by you.
 d) There is no doubt that I shall stand by you.
13. **Although he is poor, he is honest (Simple).**
 a) Despite his poor, he is honest.
 c) Despite his poverty, he is honest. b) Despite his honesty, he is poor.
 d) In spite of having poor, he is honest.
14. **It burns the prettiest of any wood (Positive).**
 a) No other wood is as pretty as it burns.
 c) No other wood burns as pretty as it. b) No other wood burns is as pretty as it.
 d) No other wood burn as pretty as it.
15. **I know his name (Complex).**
 a) I know what is his name.
 c) I know what was his name. b) I know what his name is.
 d) I knew what name is.
16. **Choose the simple form of the sentence: If you help me, I will help you.**
 a) In case of your helping me I will help you. b) In case you help me I will help you.
 c) By your help I will help you. d) Despite your help I will help you.
17. **Give simple form of the sentence. 'Study well or you will fail.'**
 a) In case of your studying you will fail. b) In case of your not studying well you will fail.
 c) Despite your studying well you will fail. d) In spite of you studying well you will fail.
18. **Change positive to comparative without any change of meaning — 'He is as ferocious as a tiger'.**
 a) A tiger is not more ferocious than he. b) A tiger is not ferocious than he.
 c) A tiger is not ferocious than him. d) A tiger is not more ferocious than him.
19. **Without working hard you cannot shine in life. (make it complex sentence)**
 a) In spite of working hard, you cannot shine in life.
 b) Though he works hard, he cannot shine in life.
 c) Unless you work hard, you cannot shine in life.
 d) Unless you do not work hard, you can't shine in life.
20. **Tell me the truth. (Make it a complex sentence)**
 a) Tell me what is true. b) Tell me what true is.
 c) Tell me what is truth. d) Tell me what the truth is.
21. **What is the simple sentence of- 'He was old but was young at heart'?**
 a) He was old and young at heart. b) In spite of being old, he was young at heart.
 c) Being old he was young at heart too. d) Though he old he was young at heart.
22. **He insisted that I should go — Make it simple.**
 a) He insisted for my going. b) He insisted on my going.
 c) He insisted my going. d) He insisted to my going.

Answer sheet : 1 (c), 2 (a), 3 (c), 4 (c), 5 (c), 6 (b), 7 (c), 8 (a), 9 (d), 10 (c), 11 (b), 12 (b)
 13 (c), 14 (c), 15 (b), 16 (a), 17 (b), 18 (a), 19 (c), 20 (d), 21 (b), 22 (b).



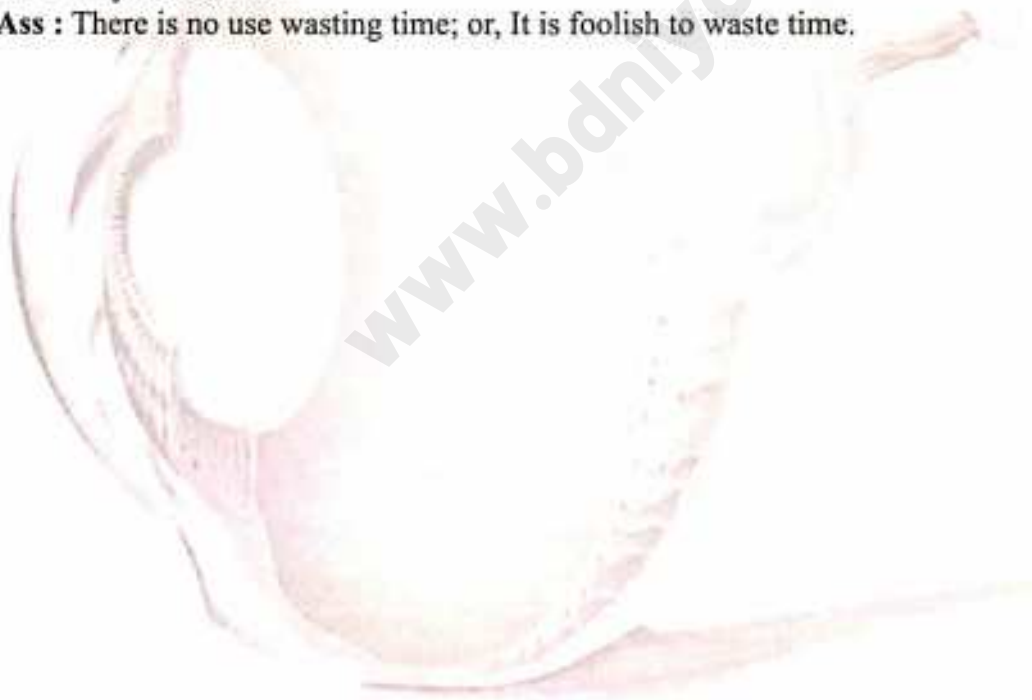
Interchange of Exclamatory and Assertive sentence:

1. **Excl** : If I knew this before!
Ass : I wish, I know this before.
2. **Excl** : How charming!
Ass : It (the scenery, or view) is very charming.
3. **Excl** : Woe to the traitor to his country!
Ass : Let woe befall the traitor to his country.
4. **Excl** : Away with you, you rogue!
Ass : You are a rogue, and must go away at once.
5. **Ass** : A little learning is a very dangerous thing.
Excl : What a dangerous thing a little learning is!

Interchange of Interrogative and Assertive sentence :

Some questions anticipate the answers that are to be given to them. "In such interrogative, when the question affirmative, a negative answer is implied; and when the questions is negative, and affirmative answer is implied."

1. **Int** : Is he not a great fool?
Ass : He is a great fool.
2. **Int** : Who is so base that would be a bondman?
Ass : There is none so base that would be a bondman.
3. **Int** : Why waste time?
Ass : There is no use wasting time; or, It is foolish to waste time.





Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. Identify the correct transformation of 'Health is wealth' into a (DU: 00-01) Ans : b
- a) Health and wealth are the same b) It is health which is wealth
 c) Health is wealthy d) Health is a good wealth

Rajshahi University

02. Identify the imperative sentence; (RU: 16-17) Ans : a
- a) Please help me carry the box. b) He has grown many herbs in his garden.
 c) How nicely you have dressed yourself! d) Were had you been so long?
03. The simple sentence of "If one small programme fails, disaster will strike." will be (RU: 15-16) Ans : a
- a) Disaster will strike for the failure of one small programme.
 b) There will be disaster striking one small programme failing.
 c) Failing of one small programme means disaster striking.
 d) One small programme failing leads to striking of disaster.
04. Transform into negative sentence "He tried all plans" (RU: 15-16) Ans : a
- a) He left no plan untried b) He tried no plans
 c) He untried no plans d) He did not try all plans
05. A longing came over him to see Paris before he died. (into a simple sentence) (RU: 13-14) Ans : c
- a) A longing came over him to see Paris before dying.
 b) A longing came over him to see Paris before his dead.
 c) A longing came over him to see Paris before his death.
 d) A longing came over him to see Paris before his die.
06. He knew that he was exhausted. (into interrogative) (RU: 13-14) Ans : b
- a) Did he knew that he was exhausted? b) Did he know that he was exhausted?
 c) Did he know who was exhausted? d) Was he known that he was exhausted?
07. Voltaire was refused Christian burial in Paris. (into a complex sentence) (RU: 13-14) Ans : a
- a) It was Voltaire who was refused Christian burial in Paris.
 b) It was Voltaire who had refused Christian burial in Paris.
 c) It is Voltaire who was refused Christian burial in Paris.
 d) It was Voltaire who has been refused Christian burial in Paris.
08. 'He was too reticent and reserved to speak too much of personal matter. Its complex form is- (RU: 13-14) Ans : d
- a) Being reticent and reserved he did not speak too much of personal matters.
 b) He was reticent and reserved, so he did not speak too much of personal matters.
 c) He was reticent and reserved and he did not speak too much of personal matters.
 d) He was so reticent and reserved that he could not speak too much of personal matters.
09. Transform the sentence as directed, "Wait here till my arrival." (Complex) (RU: 13-14) Ans : d
- a) Wait here till I arrive. b) Wait here till my arrive.
 c) Wait here before I come. d) Wait here before I arrive.
10. The correct complex sentence of "I know the reason of his silence" is: (RU: 12-13) Ans : a
- a) I know why he is silent. b) I know what he silent for.
 c) I know why is he silent d) Why is he silent I know?
11. The negative of 'Everybody hates a liar' is- (RU: 12-13) Ans : d
- a) Everybody does not hate a liar. b) Everybody does not like to hate a liar.
 c) Nobody does not like a liar. d) Nobody likes a liar.



Chittagong University

12. 'None can do this.' What is the correct interrogative form of this sentence? (CU: 11-12) Ans : d
- a) Can none do this? b) Can anyone do this?
c) Who cannot do this? d) Who can do this?
13. The sentence 'Since I had almost no money, I had to depend on my parents' can be converted into the following structure of simple sentence: (CU: 10-11) Ans : d
- a) Since having almost no money I had to depend on my parents.
b) Since my having almost no money I had to depend on my parents.
c) Since I having had almost no money I had to depend on my parents.
d) Having almost no money I had to depend on my parents.
e) Since being almost without money I had to depend on my parents.

Jahangirnagar Questions

14. If you help me, I will help you. (JU : 15-16) Ans : a
- a) By your help I will help you
b) Despite your help I will help you
c) In case of your helping me I will help you
d) In case your helping me I will help you
15. A corrupt man cannot win the respect of others. Ans : c
The complex form of the sentence is - (JU : 13-14)
- a) A man who is corrupt cannot respect others.
b) A man does not respect others who are corrupt
c) A man who is corrupt cannot win the respect of others
d) A man who can win the respect of others cannot be corrupt.
16. Which one is a complex sentence? (JU : 11-12) Ans : d
- a) Despite his poverty he is honest
b) Having reached in London he will attend a conference
c) He is poor but honest
d) The man who came here this morning is my brother

Jagannath Questions

17. The boy was diligent. so the teacher praised him. Ans : c
The simple form of this sentence is : - (JnU : 17-18)
- a) The boy was diligence as the teacher praised him.
b) The teacher praised the boy for his diligent.
c) The teacher praised the boy for his diligence.
d) The boy was praised by the teacher for his diligence.
18. The battle has been won but the war isn't over yet. Ans : d
The complex form of this sentence is: (JnU : 17-18)
- a) Though the battle has won, the war has not been over yet.
b) Though the battle has been won, the war has not over yet.
c) Though the battle had won, he war isn't over yet.
d) Though the battle had been won, the war isn't over yet.



19. 'I will kill you if you don't speak the truth'.

Ans : a

Compound form of this sentence is : (JnU : 17-18)

- a) Speak the truth or i will kill you.
 - b) I will kill you, if you do not speak the truth.
 - c) I will not kill you, if you speak the truth.
 - d) Speak the truth, then I will not kill you.
20. He died in the village where he was born. The simple form of the complex sentence is- (JnU : 10-11)

Ans : c

- a) He died in his village
- b) He was born in a village and died in the same village
- c) He died in his native village
- d) He died in a village where his birth took place.

BCS Questions

21. Select the right compound structure of the sentence:

Ans : c

'Though he is poor, he is honest'. (38th BCS)

- a) He is poor and honest
 - b) As he is poor, he is honest
 - c) He is poor but honest
 - d) Since he is poor, he is honest
22. 'A rolling stone gathers no moss' The complex form of the sentence is- (37th BCS)

Ans : d

- a) Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.
- b) Though a stone rolls, it gathers no moss.
- c) A stone what rolls gathers no moss
- d) A stone that rolls gathers no moss.



Self Practice

01. What is the exclamatory form of the sentence -
"I wish I had the wings of a bird."
a) Had I the wings of a bird!
b) If I had the wings of a bird!
c) If I has the wings of a bird!
d) Have I the wings of a bird!
02. Assertive form of- what a fine bird it is!
a) It is a very fine bird.
b) It was a very fine bird.
c) It is a fine bird.
d) Isn't it a fine bird.
03. Assertive form of- How fine the scenery is!
a) It is a very fine scenery.
b) It is a fine scenery.
c) This is a fine scenery.
d) The scenery is very fine.
04. Assertive form of- If I were an Emperor!
a) I wish I were a Emperor.
b) I wish I was a Emperor.
c) I wish I was an Emperor.
d) I wish I were an Emperor.
05. Assertive form of- Had I been a king!
a) I want I had been a king.
b) I wish I had been a king.
c) I wish I had be a king.
d) I wish I have been a king.
06. Exclamatory form of- You are a great fool.
a) What a fool you are!
b) How foolish you are!
c) How a fool you are!
d) What a fool are you!
07. When "only" is present in Affirmative sentence, it is changed into --- in Negative sentence?
a) None
b) None but
c) None can
d) Nothing but
08. Negative form of- I want much milk.
a) I do not want much milk.
b) I don't want a little milk.
c) I do not want little milk.
d) I do not want a much milk.
09. Affirmative form of- The boy was not lazy.
a) The boy is active
b) The boy was lazy
c) The boy was not active
d) The boy was active
10. Negative-এ Never বসে কখন?
a) Affirmative এ Always থাকলে
b) Affirmative এ for the last time থাকলে
c) Affirmative এ for ever থাকলে
d) Affirmative এ for good থাকলে
11. Complex form of- I know his name.
a) I know what his name.
b) I know what his name is.
c) I know the name of him.
d) I know him.
12. Complex form of- He asked me of my name.
a) He ask me what my name is.
b) He ask me what my name was.
c) He asked me what my name is.
d) He asked me what my name was.
13. He was too honest to show excuse. Which one is correct complex form -
a) He was so honest that he can not show excuse.
b) He was so honest to show excuse.
c) He was so honest that he could not show excuse.
d) He was so honest that he had no need to show excuse.



14. **Complex form of-**
She sold her hair to buy a gift.
 a) She sold her hair so that she could buy a gift.
 b) She sold her hair in order that she could buy a gift.
 c) She sold her hair so that she can buy a gift.
 d) She sold her hair in order to buy a gift.
15. **Complex form of -**
He studied hard in order to pass the exam.
 a) He studied hard so that he might pass the exam.
 b) He studied hard in order that he might pass the exam.
 c) He studied hard in order that he may pass the exam.
 d) He studied hard, so he will pass the exam.
16. **You should go now- Which one is imperative form of it.**
 a) Go now b) Go just now c) Please go now d) Please leave now
17. **Which one is correct transformation of -**
If you do not move you will die.
 a) Move or you will die. b) You have to move to alive.
 c) You move or you will die. d) Move or you will be died.
18. **He said that he had gone to Khulna-**
Which one is correct Compound form of this?
 a) He said and he had gone to Khulna. b) He had gone to Khulna and he said that.
 c) He had gone to Khulna and he said this. d) He said that he should go to Khulna.
19. **The farmer had ploughed the land before he sowed the seeds. Correct compound form is -**
 a) The farmer had ploughed the land and before he sowed the seeds.
 b) The farmer ploughed the land and then he sowed the seeds.
 c) The farmer sowed the seeds before he ploughed the land.
 d) All the above.
20. **Negative form of : I tried all plans.**
 a) I do not untried any plans. b) I left no plan untried.
 c) There is no plans which is not tried by me. d) I did not leave any plan untried.
21. **The negative form of the sentence. "Every mother loves her child" is -**
 a) Every mother does not like her child. b) There is no mother but loves her child.
 c) Every mother hates her child. d) There is no mother who does not love her child.
22. **Which statement is the correct transformation of the question "What is the use of it?"**
 a) It is not useful. b) There is no use of it. c) It is useless. d) It can not be used.
23. **The affirmative form of the sentences- "Rabindranath was not only a poet but also a philosopher" - would read as:**
 a) Rabindranath was not one poet but also a philosopher.
 b) Rabindranath was a poet and philosopher.
 c) Rabindranath was both a poet and a philosopher.
 d) Rabindranath was a poet and also a philosopher.



34. **He works hard to shine in life. (Complex)**
 a) He works hard so that he might shine in life. b) He works hard so that he may shine in life.
 c) He works hard so that he might shines in life. d) He works hard so that he may shines in life.
35. **Because of their playing well, they won the game. (Complex)**
 a) Since they played well, they won the game. b) As they played well, they had won the game.
 c) As they played well, they won the game. d) Since they had played well, they had won the game.
36. **The water being very hot, I could not drink it. (Complex)**
 a) Since the water was very hot, I can not drink it. b) Since the water was very hot, I could not drink it.
 c) As the water was very hot, I can not drink it. d) Being the water was very hot, I can not drink it.
37. **I saw him reading. (Complex)**
 a) I saw that he was reading. b) I saw him when he was reading.
 c) I saw him he was reading. d) I saw when he was reading.
38. **Health is wealth. (Complex)**
 a) It is health which is wealth. b) It is wealth which is health.
 c) It is wealth that is health. d) It is health which wealth.
39. **He is as ferocious as a tiger. (Comparative)**
 a) A tiger is not more ferocious than him. b) A tiger is not more ferocious than he.
 c) He is not more ferocious than a tiger. d) He isn't more ferocious than a tiger.
40. **He is an intimate friend of mine as yours. (Comparative)**
 a) He is not a more intimate friend of yours than me.
 b) He is not a more intimate friend of yours than mine.
 c) He is not a more intimate friend of your than me.
 d) He isn't a more intimate friend of yours than me.
41. **He is at least as competent as any other man in the office. (Comparative)**
 a) He is not less competent than any other man in the office.
 b) None other man in the office is more competent than he.
 c) He is not less competent than most other man in the office.
 d) None other in the office is most competent than he.
42. **How charming! (Assertive)**
 a) It (the scenery) is very charming. b) It (the view) is very charming.
 c) It (the scenery) is charming. d) It (the view) is charming.
43. **Woe to the traitor to his country! (Assertive)**
 a) Let woe befall the traitor to his country. b) Let woe befall the traitor of his country.
 c) Let woe befallen the traitor of his country. d) Let woe be befall the traitor to his country.
44. **Away with you, you rogue! (Assertive)**
 a) You are a rogue, and must go away at once.
 b) You are a rogue, and must have to go away at once.
 c) You are a rogue, and must had to go away at once.
 d) None of the above.



45. I wish I had a friend to support me. (Assertive)
 a) Had I a friend to support me! b) Had I friend to support me!
 c) Had I a friend supporting me! d) Had I a friend to support me.
46. Why waste time? (Assertive)
 a) There is no use wasting time. b) There is no use waste time.
 c) It is foolish to waste time. d) It is fool to waste time!
47. Who is so base that would be a bondman? (Assertive)
 a) There is none so base that would be a bondman.
 b) There is nothing so base that would be a bondman.
 c) There is none but so base that would be a bondman.
 d) There is nothing but so base that would be a bondman.
48. Fair words are of no avail in times of danger. (Assertive)
 a) Of what avail are fair words in times of danger.
 b) Of what avail are fair word in times of danger.
 c) Of what avail are fair words in time of danger.
 d) Of what avail are fair words in times of danger.
49. We do not hate the poor. (Imperative)
 a) Let us not hate the poor b) Let not us hate the poor
 c) Let n't us hate the poor d) Let not we hate the poor.
50. Nipa is no less clever than Deebea. (Positive)
 a) Nipa is do clever as Deebea b) Nipa is as clever as Deebea
 c) Nipa is as clever so Deebea d) Nipa is so clever so Deebea

ANSWER

01. a,b	11. b	21. b	31. b	41. a,b
02. a	12. d	22. c	32. c	42. a,b
03. d	13. c	23. c	33. a,c	43. a
04. d	14. a,b	24. a	34. b	44. a
05. b	15. a	25. d	35. a	45. d
06. a,b	16. a	26. c	36. b	46. a,c
07. b,d	17. a	27. a	37. a,b	47. a
08. b,c	18. b	28. b	38. a	48. a,d
09. d	19. b	29. a	39. b	49. a
10. a	20. b,d	30. a	40 blank	50. b

"Certainly! Allah will admit those who believe (in the Oneness of Allah) and do righteous good deeds, to Gardens under which rivers flow (Paradise), while those who disbelieve enjoy themselves and eat as cattle eat, and the Fire will be their above." - Al Quran



NUMBER

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

1. Identify the word in the plural form? (M: 14-15) Ans : c
 a) Agendum b) Phusics c) Radii d) Civics
2. What is the singular form of the word 'appendices'? (M: 05-06) Ans : a
 a) appendix b) appendics c) appendic d) None of the above

The countable noun has two forms:

- a) Singular b) Plural

Rules:

1. The plural of noun is generally formed by adding - s to the singular.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Book | Books |
| Pen | Pens |
2. Nouns ending in-s, sh, ch (soft), or-x form the plural by adding -es to the singular.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Class | Classes |
| Box | Boxes |
3. If 'ch' sounds as 'k' plural is formed by adding - s.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Monarch | Monarchs |
4. Nouns ending in-o having a vowel before it takes-s to form plural.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Bamboo | Bamboos |
5. Nouns ending in-o having a consonant before it, takes-es to form plural.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Hero | Heroes |
| Mango | Mangoes |
6. Nouns ending in-y having a vowel before it forms their plurals by adding-s.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Boy | Boys |
| Play | Plays |
8. Nouns ending in-f or -fe form their plural by changing f or fe into v and adding-es.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Knife | Knives |
| Self | Selves |
9. Several nouns ending in -f form their plurals by adding s.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Belief | Beliefs |
| Proof | Proofs |
10. A few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel and the consonant of the singular.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Mouse | Mice |
| Louse | Lice |
11. A few form their plural by adding-en to the singular.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Plural |
| Ox | Oxen |
| Child | Children |
12. Some nouns have the singular and the plural alike.
 Deer, Sheep, Dozen, score, hundred, thousand, score, means, series, swine, apparatus.
13. Some Collective Nouns or Group Nouns are singular in form, but are used as Plural.
 Ex- Cattle, Police

7. Nouns ending in-y having a consonant before it forms their plural by changing-y into i and adding-es.

Singular	Plural
Army	Armies
Lady	Ladies

14. Some Nouns are used only in the singular. They may be used in the plural in some special sense.

Ex- Alphabet, Information

15. Nouns plural in form but singular in use.

Ex- Gallows, Politics, Statistics, Economics

16. কতকগুলো Noun আছে যাদের দেখতে singular, কিন্তু তারা মূলত: plural হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং তাদের পরবর্তী verb plural number হয়। যেমন: aristocracy, gentry, peasantry, nobility, cattle, poultry ইত্যাদি। যেমন : Fifty cattle are grazing in the field.

17. Bread, scenery, business, expenditure, poetry, information, machinery, folk প্রভৃতি Noun গুলোর plural form নেই। এগুলো সর্বদাই Singular number হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এদের পরে verb সব সময় singular হয়। যেমন :

The daily expenditure of my family much.

18. Alms, thanks, compliments, regards, principles, belongings, savings, earnings, assets, vegetable ইত্যাদি noun গুলো সব সময় plural হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এদের পরে verb ও plural হয়। যেমন : He had spent all his savings.

19. একাংশ ছাড়া সকল ভগ্নাংশের পরেই plural number হয়। যেমন : Three-fourths, two-thirds.

Example :

I have written two-thirds of the letter.

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

- 'Data' is a plural form of — (DU: 16-17) Ans : a
a) Datum b) Datu c) Dates d) Dative
- Which of the following does not add 'ves' in the plural form? (DU: 05-06) Ans : b
a) wife b) roof c) wolf d) shelf
- Choose the correct option to fill the blank space in the sentence, 'There is — traffic on the roads today.' (DU: 05-06) Ans : c
a) too many b) very much c) too much d) few

Rajshahi University

- Singular form of 'agenda' is - (RU: 16-17) Ans : a
a) agendum b) agendam c) agendem d) agendua
- Identify the singular number - (RU: 16-17) Ans : c
a) crises b) data c) axis d) phenomena
- Identify the word that can be used as both singular and plural: (RU: 16-17) Ans : d
a) public b) knife c) mice d) crowd



7. What is the plural form of the word 'Oasis'? (RU: 16-17) Ans : a
 a) Oases b) Oaseses c) Oasis d) Oasies
8. The plural form of 'thief' is: (RU: 16-17) Ans : b
 a) thieves b) thieves c) thiefes d) thiefee
9. The plural form of 'sheep' is: (RU: 16-17) Ans : c
 a) sheeps b) sheepes c) sheep d) ships
10. Which one is singular? (RU: 16-17) Ans : b
 a) public b) knife c) mice d) crowd
11. Which one is not plural? (RU: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) data b) criteria c) phenomenon d) curricula
12. Which one is the singular? (RU: 14-15) Ans : a,c,d
 a) agenda b) bacteria c) crisis d) curriculum
13. Which of the following word is singular? (RU: 14-15) Ans : ac
 a) Analysis b) data c) furniture d) appendices
14. Which one is the plural form? (RU: 12-13) Ans : b
 a) Axis b) Formulae c) Crisis d) Syllabus
15. Which one is the plural form of the word 'madam'? (RU: 11-12) Ans : d
 a) madams b) madames c) madem d) mesdames
16. Which one is the plural form? (RU: 10-11) Ans : b
 a) criterion b) criteria c) criterious d) creteris

Chittagong University

17. The plural form of 'index' is- (CU: 15-16) Ans : e
 a) indii b) indus c) indexess d) indesum e) indices
18. The singular form of 'bacteria' is- (CU: 15-16) Ans : b
 a) bacteriam b) bacterium c) bacterian d) bacteriem
19. The plural form of 'Nucleus' is- (CU: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) Nucleuses b) Nucleausy c) Nuclei d) Nucleis
20. Identify the word in plural? (CU: 14-15) Ans : a
 a) Radji b) Stadium c) Physics d) Civics



21. Which singular : plural pair is correct? (CU: 14-15) Ans : a,c
a) Stratum : Strata b) Agendum : Agendums
c) Agenda : Agendas d) Corrigendum : corridendums
22. The plural form of 'radius' is- (CU: 12-13) Ans : e
a) raddi b) radiuses c) radises
d) radius e) radii
23. Which of the following is in plural form? (CU: 12-13) Ans : b
a) analysis b) media c) datum
d) radius e) none of them
24. The plural of "*stimulus*" is- (CU: 10-11) Ans : c
a) stimulaes b) stimulier c) stimuli
d) stimulae e) stimulus

Jagannath University

25. Which one is a singular noun? (JnU : 17-18) Ans : d
a) media b) phenomena c) oases d) crisis
26. Only — can be affected by the grammatical category known as 'number' (JU : 16-17) Ans : c
a) conjunction b) adverbs c) noun d) adjectives

BCS Questions

27. Which of the following words is in singular form? (BCS : 37th) Ans : d
a) formulae b) agenda c) oases d) radius



Self Practice

1. Singular form of 'data' is -
 a) datum b) dat c) datas d) none
2. The singular form of 'media' is -
 a) medium b) mediae c) medican d) medein
3. The plural form of 'symposium' is -
 a) symposiums b) symposia c) symposiases d) symposiums
4. The plural of 'Memorandum' is -
 a) Memoranda b) Memorendies c) Memoradices d) Memorandums
5. The plural form of 'synopsis' is -
 a) synopsis b) synopsises c) synops d) synopsis
6. The plural form of 'Genus' is -
 a) gneuses b) genas c) genera d) genis
7. The plural form of 'dwarf' is -
 a) dwarves b) dearfes c) dwarfs d) dwarx
8. The plural form of 'swine' is -
 a) swine b) swung c) swing d) swong
9. Which of the following words is singular?
 a) bushed b) roofs c) boxes d) physics
10. The plural noun used as singular is:
 a) books b) princes c) ethics d) universities men

ANSWER

01. a	02. a	03. b	04. a	05. a	06. c
07. c	08. a	09. d	10. c		

"So glorify the praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One who accepts the repentance and forgives." - Al Quran

**GENDER**

যে শব্দ দ্বারা কোন noun বা pronoun এর পুরুষ-স্ত্রী উভয়, কিংবা এদের কোনটিই নহে (অবচেতন পদার্থ) ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে

Gender বলে। যেমন- { Boy { Lion { Hero { Boy-friend
 { Girl { Lioness { Heroine { Girl-Friend

শব্দ যুগলের প্রথমটি পুংবাচক এবং দ্বিতীয়টি স্ত্রীবাচক শব্দ।

A noun that Denotes a male animal is said to be of the **Masculine Gender**. যেমন- Boy, Lion, Hero, Boy-friend.

A noun that denotes a female animal is said to be of the **Feminine Gender**. যেমন- Girl, Lioness, Heroine, Girl-friend.

A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the **Common Gender**. যেমন- Parent, child, baby, infant, friend, people, servant, thief, enemy, cousin, orphan, student, doctor, teacher, monarch, neighbour etc.

A noun that denotes things without life is said to be of **Neuter Gender**. যেমন- Book, pen, chair, table, room, gold, silver, iron, knife, shirt, coat etc. **Tree** যদিও lifeless নয় তবু **Neuter Gender**.

Therefore, there are four kinds of Gender :

- 1) Nouns denoting male animals : Masculine
- 2) Nouns denoting female animals : Feminine
- 3) Nouns denoting animals of either sex : Common
- 4) Nouns denoting things without life : Neuter

Generally there are four rules for changing Masculine Genders of nouns into Feminine Genders :

(a) By using different words (নতুন word-এর সাহায্যে) :

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Father	Mother	Sir	Madam
Brother	Sister	Bull, Ox	Cow
Uncle	Aunt	Dog	Bitch
Nephew	Neice	Fox	Vixen
Husband	Wife	Horse	Mare
Man	Woman	Boar	Sow
Male	Female	Buck	Doc
Gentleman	Lady	Drake	Duck
Lord	Lady	Drone	Bee
King	Queen	Gander	Goose
Bachelor	Maid	Ram	Ewe
Monk	Nun	Stag	Hind
Widower	Widow	Wizard	Witch

(b) By adding - 'ess' (যোগ করে)

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Author	Authoress	Mayor	Mayoress
Baron	Baroness	Patron	Patroness



<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Count	Countess	Peer	Peeress
Giant	Giantess	Poet	Poetess
Heir	Heiress	Priest	Priestess
Host	Hostess	Prophet	Prophetess
Jew	Jewess	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Lion	Lioness	Steward	Stewardess
Manager	Manageress	Viscount	Viscountess

Note that changes in spelling occur in some cases (কিছু ক্ষেত্রে ess যোগ করার সময় বানানের কিছু পরিবর্তন হয় তা লক্ষ্য কর)

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Actor	Actress	Prince	Princess
Abbot	Abbess	Preceptor	Preceptress
Conductor	Conductress	Seamster	Seamstress
Duke	Duchess	Songster	Songstress
Emperor	Empress	Master	Mistress
Enchanter	Enchantress	Murderer	Murderess
Governor	Governess	Tempter	Tempress
God	Goddess	Tiger	Tigress
Hunter	Huntress	Traitor	Traitress
Instructor	Instructress	Waiter	Waitress

(c) By changing the masculine word of a Compound word : (Compound word বা সমাসবদ্ধ শব্দের পূর্বাচক শব্দটিকে পরিবর্তন করে।)

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Boy friend	Girl-friend	Grand-father	Grand-mother
He-goat	She-goat	Great-uncle	Great-aunt
He-bear	She-bear	Step-brother	Step-sister
Bull-calf	Cow-calf	Man-servant	Maid servant
Bridegroom	Bride	Milk-man	Milk-woman
Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law	Pea-cock	Pea-hen
Father-in-law	Mother-in-law	Land-lord	Land-lady
Brother-in-law	Sister-in-law	Washer-man	Washer-woman

(d) Sometimes Feminine forms are by adding a, ine, ix etc:

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Hero	Heroine	Administrator	Administratrix
Sultan	Sultana	Executor	Executrix
Czar	Czarina	Prosecutor	Prosecutrix
Signor	Signora	Testator	Testatrix

* Note : জড় পদার্থের উপরেও কখনো কখনো ব্যক্তিস্বভাব আরোপিত হয়, তখন সেগুলি পূর্বাচক বা স্ত্রীবাচক হয়।

- a) উল্লেখযোগ্য শক্তি বা ক্ষমতার অধিকারী বিনয়তলি প্রায়শঃ Masculine Gender হয়। যেমন-
The sun, Summer, Winter, Death, Time etc.
The Sun sheds his beams of the rich and the poor alike.
- b) সৌন্দর্য, মৃদুতা এবং মাধুর্য প্রকাশক বিনয়তলি প্রায়শঃ Feminine Gender হয়। যেমন-
The Moon, The Earth, Nature, Autumn, Spring, Liberty etc.
The Moon has hidden her face behind the cloud.
- c) জাহাজকে সর্বদাই Feminine Gender ধরা হয়। [Note: বিশেষজ্ঞরা বলেন, যেতেহ জাহাজ মায়ের কোলের মত, সমুদ্রের সকল বিপদ থেকে যামিদের হেফাজত করে সে জন্য জাহাজকে Feminine Gender ধরা হয়]
The ship lost all her boats in the strom.
- d) Collective Noun প্রাণবাচক হলেও Neuter Gender হয়।
The army showed its strength.
- e) ইতর প্রাণীকে প্রায়শঃ Neuter Gender গণ্য করা হয়।
The mouse cut the rope by its teeth.
Some more words denoting male or female.

Masculine

Mr. (মিস্টার-বয়স্ক পুরুষ)

Master (মাস্টার- ছোট ছেলে)

Feminine

Mrs (মিসেস-বিবাহিতা মহিলা)

Miss (মিস-কুমারী)



বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com





Previous Varsity Questions

Rajshahi University

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| 01. Opposite gender of 'bitch' (RU: 17-18) | a) dog | b) fox | c) calf | d) lion | Ans : a |
| 02. What is the feminine of 'monk' is - (RU: 16-17) | a) duchess | b) nun | b) friar | d) madam | Ans : b |
| 03. The feminine gender of 'drone' is - (RU: 16-17) | a) goose | b) hind | b) ewe | d) bee | Ans : d |
| 04. The masculine gender of 'duck' is - (RU: 15-16) | a) drake | b) ducky | d) he-duck | d) ducking | Ans : a |
| 05. The feminine gender of 'drone' is- (RU : 14-15) | a) bee | b) hind | c) ewe | d) lass | Ans : a |
| 06. The following of which is a common gender? (RU : 14-15) | a) orphan | b) gander | c) cock | d) pea-hen | Ans : a |
| 07. Which one is common gender? (RU : 12-13) | a) Baby | b) Girl | c) Man | d) Boy | Ans : a |
| 08. Common gender is- (RU : 09-10) | a) king | b) queen | c) monarch | d) none | Ans : c |
| 09. Spouse is a — gender. (RU : 09-10) | a) neuter | b) feminine | c) common | d) masculine | Ans : c |
| 10. The masculine gender of 'mare' is- (RU : 06-07, 07-08) | a) Master | b) Monk | c) Horse | d) Hart | Ans : c |

Chittagong University

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 11. Which of the following can be both masculine and feminine? (CU: 11-12) | a) Nun | b) Monk | c) Spinster | d) Spouse | Ans : d |
|--|--------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|

Jahangirnagar University

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 12. The feminine gender of the word 'bull' is - (JU : 14-15) | a) calf | b) ewe | c) cow | d) mare | Ans : a |
| 13. Which of the following is feminine gender? (JU : 11-12) | a) Puppy | b) Mare | c) Drone | d) Lion | Ans : b |
| 14. Which of the following noun is used in the masculine form? (JU : 10-11) | a) Time | b) filly | c) mare | d) folly | Ans : a |

BCS Questions

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 15. What is the masculine gender of 'Mare'? (BCS: 34th, RU: 08-09) | a) Stallion | b) Mermaid | c) Bear | d) Dog | Ans : a |
|--|-------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|

Self Practice

01. The following of which is a common gender?
a) orphan b) gander c) cock d) pea-hen
02. Which one is common gender?
a) Baby b) Girl c) Man d) Boy
03. What does 'spouse' mean?
a) Family member b) Parents c) Husband d) Husband or wife
04. Which of the following word can be both masculine and feminine?
a) gander b) spinster c) spouse d) actor
05. Common gender is -
a) king b) queen c) monarch d) none
06. Which one of the following is the example of common gender?
a) King b) Monarch c) Queen d) Emperor
07. Spouse is a — gender.
a) nature b) feminine c) common d) masculine
08. The opposite gender of 'teacher' is -
a) Miss b) Madam c) Sir d) None
09. Which gender is the word 'parent'?
a) masculine b) feminine c) common d) neuter
10. The child cried for — mother.
a) his b) her c) its d) none
11. The committee has met and —
a) they have reached a decision b) has formulated themselves some opinions
c) took their decision d) it has reached a decision

ANSWER

01. a	02. a	03. d	04. c	05. c	06. b
07. c	08. d	09. c	10. c		

"So glorify the praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One who accepts the repentance and forgives." - Al Quran

ARTICLE

Definition: A, An এবং The-কে Article বলে। Article দুই প্রকার যথা- (i) Indefinite (ii) Definite

(i) **Indefinite Article:** A এবং An কে Indefinite Article বলে।

যেমনঃ He bought a pen. The boy took an egg.

(ii) **Definite Article:** The কে Definite Article বলে।

We should read the holy Quran.

Uses of A and An/Uses of Indefinite Article A & An

- সাধারণতঃ শব্দের শুরুতে Consonant থাকলে তার পূর্বে a এবং Vowel (a, e, i, o, u) থাকলে তার পূর্বে an বসে। a hen, a boy, a pen, an egg, an apple.
- যদি শব্দের প্রথম অক্ষর h থাকে এবং তা যদি উচ্চারিত হয় তবে তার পূর্বে a বসে এবং h উচ্চারিত না হলে তার পূর্বে an বসে। a horse, a historian, an honest man, an hour.
- শব্দের শুরুতে যদি vowel বা vowels থাকে এবং তা যদি ইউ (u) এর মত উচ্চারিত হয় তাহলে তারপূর্বে a বসে। a ewe, a European, a uniform, a university, a useful metal, a unique position.
- O দিয়ে গঠিত সমস্ত শব্দের পূর্বে an বসে। শুধুমাত্র one যুক্ত শব্দের পূর্বে a বসে। যেমনঃ an open field, an open heart surgery, an opera, an orange, a one taka note, a one eyed man.
- সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দের (abbreviation) প্রথম অক্ষর Vowel-এর মত উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে an বসে। যেমনঃ an M.A., an F.R.C.S., an F.C.P.S. কিন্তু সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দটি abbreviation এর মত উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে a বসে। যেমনঃ a B.A., a B.A.G., a B. Sc
- নির্দিষ্ট পেশা বোঝাতে। My brother is a technician.
- ঘটমান কাজের frequency বোঝাতে। He goes to Dhaka twice a week.
- শরীরের কোন অংশের যন্ত্রণাবাদক শব্দের পূর্বে। I have a headache.
- Meal বা খাবারের পূর্বে a/an বসে না তবে খাবারের পূর্বে Adjective থাকলে a/an বসবে।
যেমনঃ We had a good lunch yesterday. We had lunch yesterday.
- এক জাতীয় সকলকে বুঝাতে singular common noun- এর পূর্বে indefinite article (a/an) বসে। যেমনঃ An ant is industrious.
- নির্দিষ্ট কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝিয়ে একটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায় এমন noun- এর পূর্বে indefinite article (a/an) বসে।
যেমনঃ I live in a tiny room.
- সংখ্যাবাচক expression যেমনঃ He earns a hundred taka a day.
- Exclamation বুঝাতে what, such ইত্যাদির পরে a বা an বসে। যেমন- Such a long queue! What a pretty girl!
How nice a bird! ইত্যাদি।
- কিছু কিছু Phrase-এর পূর্বে a/an বসে। যেমনঃ In a body, in a hurry, in a nutshell, in a fix, in a temper, to take an interest.
- অপরিচিত কোন ব্যক্তি বুঝাতে তার নামের আগে a বা an বসে। যেমনঃ A Riko came here yesterday to see you.

Uses of Definite Article: The

- নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝায় এমন Common Noun-এর Singular ও Plural উভয় Number-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ
The boys are playing.
- এক জাতীয় সকলকে বোঝাতে Singular Common Noun-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ
The rose is a nice flower.



03. নদী, সাগর, উপসাগর, মহাসাগর, পর্বতশ্রেণি, দ্বীপপুঞ্জ, জাহাজ ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ The Andamans, the Himalayas, the Pacific ইত্যাদি।
যেমনঃ The Ganges down from the Himalayas.
04. ধর্মগ্রন্থ ও পত্রিকার নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ The holy Quran, the Observer.
05. একক বস্তু যেমন- পৃথিবী, সূর্য, চন্দ্র, পশ্চিম, উত্তর, দক্ষিণ ইত্যাদি শব্দের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ The sun, The earth, The moon, The Polestar.
06. বর্ণনামূলক বা অর্থপূর্ণ ভৌগলিক নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ The U.S.A, The Punjab, The U.S.S.R.
07. Of সহযোগে তারিখ নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ The 10th of November, The 26th of March.
08. জাতি ও সম্প্রদায়ের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ The English, The rich, The Poor, The pious, The Muslims.
09. Superlative Degree-এর Adjective-এর পূর্বে The বসে।
He is the best boy in the class.
10. দুইয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝাতে Adjective-এর Comparative Degree-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ Ruba is the better of the two girls.
11. যত তত বুঝাতে Adverb রূপে ব্যবহৃত Comparative Degree-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ The sooner, The better.
12. যে সকল Noun দ্বারা বৃত্তি বা পেশা বুঝায় সেই Noun-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমনঃ He joined the army.
13. রোগের নামঃ কতগুলো রোগের নামের পূর্বে The বসে।
□ Ex: The measles, The mumps, The chicken pox.
দিক বিশিষ্ট শব্দঃ North, South, East, West ছাড়া কিছু Adjective যুক্ত নামের পূর্বে The বসে এবং কিছু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে North, East, South, West যুক্ত নামের পূর্বে The বসে।
14. যুগ, যুদ্ধ এবং সন্ধি : Age, Battle এবং Agreement এর আগে The বসে।
Ex: The middle ages, The world war, The grand alliance.
15. Sport, team, organization, groups, Government এবং department এর আগে The বসে।
Ex: The red cross, The police.
16. Radio এর পূর্বে The বসে।
Ex: I heard the news on the radio.
17. বাদ্যযন্ত্র বাজানো বোঝালে The বসে।
Ex: I play the piano.

যে সকল শব্দের পূর্বে The বসে না

- Common Noun এর পর সাধারণত The বসে না।
Ex: Milk is white, Honey is tasty.
- Ordinal Number যেমনঃ Two, three.....ইত্যাদির পূর্বে the বসে না।
Ex: World war one took place between 1937 and 1945.
- Mounts: একটি মাত্র পর্বত বোঝালে তার পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
- Nature শব্দের পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Don't interfere with nature.



5. সাধারণত Magazine এর পূর্বে The বসে না। যেমন: Reader's Digest
বাহিতক্রম : The amarterly renew his houssty.
6. ষোড়ার নামের পূর্বে The বসে না। eg: May God bless you.
7. সাধারণত North, South, East, West যুক্ত Adjective নামের পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: South Africa, West Germany, South America, North America.
8. Noun + Number এর পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: I read chapter 4.
9. খেলাসুখার নামের আগে The বসে না।
Ex: We played football all evening.
10. Permanent location অর্থাৎ Home-এর পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: He goes home.
11. মাস, সপ্তাহ, দিন, বিশেষ দিন বা ছুটির নামের আগে The বসে না।
Ex: He will meet you in May.
There are only 10 days till Christmas.
12. Television- এর পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: I heard the news on TV.
13. সাধারণত Human limbs-এর পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: She broke her hand.
14. শুধু বাদ্যযন্ত্র বোঝালে The বসবে না, Indefinite article (a/an) বসে। Ex: I have a piano.
15. Abstract Noun এ সাধারণত The বসে না। Ex: Kindness is a great virtue.
16. একক হ্রস্ব, দ্বীপ এর পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Sandwip is an island.
Kaptai is a big lake.
17. এক শব্দ বিশিষ্ট দেশের নামের পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Bangladesh is a developing country.
China is a great country.
18. Planets (গ্রহ), Constellations (তারকাপুঞ্জ) এর পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Mars is one of the planets of the solar system.
19. রোগের নামের পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Cancer, Cholera, Heart diseases, Blood pressure,
Tuberculosis, Arthritis, Diphtheria etc.
AIDS virus infection is incurable.
20. ব্যক্তি বা স্থানের নামের পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Mr. Nahid is a talent boy.
Dhaka is a great city.
21. Plural countable Noun দ্বারা সম্পূর্ণ শ্রেণি বোঝালে The বসে না।
Ex: Mangoes are sour when they are not red.



22. ছুটির দিনের পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Christmas is very near.
23. পাঠা বিষয় এর পূর্বে The বসে না।
Ex: Mathematics is very interesting subject.

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. Outside the bright primary rainbow, — much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible. (DU: 17-18) Ans : c
a) so b) still c) a d) as
02. — love is such — beautiful thing. (DU: 17-18) Ans : a
a) no article, a b) a , no article c) the, a d) a, the
03. If someone is clumsy, you can say he/she is all — thumbs. (DU: 17-18) Ans : d
a) a b) an c) the d) No article
04. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Memorial Museum stands as—symbol not only of the greatest moments in our history but also as evidence of the darkest moment in—history of this land. (DU: 15-16) Ans : c
a) the, a b) a, no article c) a, the d) the, no article
05. One of Akbar's most vigorous opponents during his lifetime had been — outstanding scholar Sheikh Ahmed and, like Akbar, he was also venerated as — Perfect Man by his own disciples. (DU: 15-16) Ans : b
a) the, the b) an, a c) an, the d) the, a
06. The weather is — gloomier today than it was yesterday. (DU: 14-15) Ans : d
a) more b) more than c) very d) much
07. I'd like — information, please. (DU: 12-13) Ans : b
a) an b) some c) few d) piece
08. Choose the correct article: He can play — flute. (DU: 09-10) Ans : b
a) no article b) the c) an d) a
09. He made — few mistakes. (DU: 08-09) Ans : d
a) an b) the c) no article d) a
10. This book is — one I was looking for. (DU: 08-09) Ans : b
a) a b) the c) an d) no article
11. — agriculture is — important activity in Bangladesh. (DU: 07-08) Ans : b
a) no article, the b)no article , an c) an, an d) the, the
12. — AIDS virus infection is incurable. (DU: 07-08) Ans : c
a) an b) one c) no article d) the
13. He lives — comfortable life. (DU: 06-07) Ans : b
a) the b) a c) an b) no article



Rajshahi University

14. Fill in the gap — miles is a popular band in Bangladesh. (RU: 17-18) **Ans : c**
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article
15. He wants to be — Shakespeare. (RU: 15-16) **Ans : c**
 a) the b) an c) a d) no article
16. Do you prefer — of apple pie? (RU: 15-16) **Ans : a**
 a) this sort b) these sort c) these sorts d) this sorts
17. She had a child holding on to —. (RU: 15-16) **Ans : d**
 a) every hand b) each hands c) both hand d) each hand
18. Fill in the blank using the correct determiner. (RU: 15-16) **Ans : c**
 There is — milk in the glass.
 a) much b) small c) a little d) a big amount
19. He lost — few books he had. Choose the correct option for the gap. (RU: 15-16) **Ans : a**
 a) the b) a c) some d) one
20. My uncle lives in — USA. (RU: 15-16) **Ans : a**
 a) the b) X c) a d) an
21. "A" and "An" are - (RU: 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) Definite articles b) Indefinite articles c) Both d) None
22. Give me — one taka note. (RU: 14-15) **Ans : b**
 a) the b) a c) an d) very
23. 'The English' means. (RU: 14-15) **Ans : d**
 a) The English language b) The English speaking countries
 c) The English literature d) The English people
24. He is — European. (RU: 05-06) **Ans : b**
 a) the b) a c) an d) none of them
25. He is in — wrong. (RU: 05-06) **Ans : a**
 a) the b) a c) an d) this

Chittagong University

26. — should pay more taxes. (CU: 15-16) **Ans : b**
 a) Rich b) The rich c) The richer d) Richest e) The richest
27. Find right pair of articles to complete the sentence : (CU: 15-16) **Ans : d**
 'I can do it in — hour and — half'.
 a) a, an b) an, the c) an, no article d) an, a e) no article
28. She wants to satisfy her thirst. But there is — water in the glass. (CU: 14-15) **Ans : c**
 a) few b) not many c) a little d) a few
29. We should use - time we have in our hands to complete our preparation. (CU: 14-15) **Ans : c**
 a) the little of b) the few c) the little d) little



30. — the people who saw the exhibition thought it was marvelous. (CU: 13-14) Ans : b
 a) Most b) All c) Each d) Every one
31. There aren't — people here. (CU: 13-14) Ans : b
 a) much b) many c) a lot d) some
32. — salt tastes salty, and — pepper tastes hot. (CU: 12-13) Ans : b
 a) A, a b) no article, no article
 c) The, the d) The, a e) no article, The
33. We should use — time we have at our disposal to settle the dispute. (CU: 12-13) Ans : a
 a) the little b) the little of c) the few d) few

Jahangirnagar University

34. If someone is clumsy, you can say he/she is 'all — thumbs'. (JU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article
35. He thinks he is — Rabindranath. (JU : 14-15) Ans : a
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article
36. — child needs love. (JU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) The b) a c) one d) all
37. I need — visa to go abroad. (JU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) the b) a c) one d) of a

Jagannath University

38. Last summer we went on — cruise the Caribbean.
 Among — Islands we visited Bermuda and the Bahamas. (JnU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) An, the b) A, the c) The, an d) The, the
39. I want only — little sugar in my tea, please. (JnU : 10-11) Ans : a
 a) a b) the c) an d) none
40. He is — heir to his father's property. (JnU : 10-11) Ans : b
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article
41. Bob Collins has recently become — minister in the new government.
 (JnU : 09-10) Ans : a
 a) a b) an c) the d) none
42. Denmark is — European nation. (JnU : 07-08) Ans : c
 a) the b) an c) a d) no article
43. I can't forget — kindness with which he treated me. (JnU : 07-08) Ans : d
 a) no article b) a c) an d) the
44. — telephone has had — enormous impact on how we communicate. (JU : 06-07) Ans : d
 a) a, a b) none, an c) the, an d) a, an
45. 'Sunday is not — holiday for hour. (JU : 05-06) Ans : a
 a) a b) an c) a d) no article

ANALOGY

What is ANALOGY?

Analogy শব্দটি এসেছে Ana-la-gus শব্দ হতে যার অর্থ সাদৃশ্য। অর্থাৎ প্রদত্ত শব্দের সাথে বা শব্দজোড়ের সাথে অন্য কোন শব্দের বা শব্দজোড়ের সাদৃশ্য বা মিল আছে কিনা তা নিরূপণ করাই Analogy. যা আমাদের এবারের আলোচ্য বিষয়-

Rule-1 : Analogy -এর word দুটি Synonyms (সামর্থক শব্দ) হতে পারে।

- Delay : Retard :: Slow down : Hold up
- Simulate : Pretend :: Self abnegate : Deny oneself

Rule-2 : Analogy -এর word দুটি antonyms (বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ) হতে পারে।

- Eager : Indifferent :: Enthusiastic : Half hearted
- Excite : Clam :: Stimulate : Cool down

Rule-3 : Worker and Workplace (কর্মী ও কর্মস্থল) :

- DOCTOR : DESEASE :: Psychiatrist : Maladjustment
- Judge : Courthouse :: Physician : Infirmary

Rule-4 : Worker and Tool (কর্মী ও কর্মের হাতিয়ার) :

- Programmer : Software is analogous to :: Poet : Poem
- Mason : Wall :: Author : Book

Rule-5 : Serice giver : Service (সেবা দাতা ও সেবা/কাজ) :

- Carfdiology : Heart :: Pharmacology : Drugs
- Patron : Support :: Counsellor : Advice

Rule-6 : Animal and Flesh (জীবজন্তু ও জীবজন্তুর মাংস/গোস্ত) :

- Mutton : Goat :: Beef : Cow
- Whisper : Speak :: Brush : Touch

SOLVING TECHNIQUE :

Step: 1: Question-এর শব্দ জোড়ার অর্থ বের করা।

Step: 2: অর্থ বের করার পর শব্দজোড়ার মধ্যে যুক্তিসঙ্গত সম্পর্ক তৈরি করা।

Step: 3: Answer এর অপশনগুলোর শব্দজোড়ার মধ্যে ও মূল শব্দজোড়ার মধ্যে সামঞ্জস্য সম্পর্ক তৈরি করা।

Step: 4: যে অপশনের শব্দজোড়া মূল শব্দ জোড়ার একই সম্পর্কে আবদ্ধ সেটিই উত্তর হবে।

Some important examples:

01. Degree (তাপের মাত্রা): Temperature (তাপমাত্রা)
Ounce (ওজনের মাত্রা): Weight (ওজন)
02. Airplane (বিমান): Airport (বিমানবন্দর)
Automobile (মটর গাড়ী): Garage (মটর গাড়ী রাখার স্থান)
03. Wealth (সম্পদ): Luxuries (বিলাস বহুল)
Ticket (নিদর্শন পত্র): Admission (প্রবেশ)



04. Peak (ছড়া): Summit (শীর্ষ)
Mutation (পরিবর্তন): Change (পরিবর্তন)
05. Spool (নাটাই): Thread (সূতা)
Reel (নাটাই): Line (সক ও শক সূতা)
06. Music (সঙ্গীত): Guitar (একধরনের বাদ্যযন্ত্র)
Words (শব্দ): Typewriter (টাইপ রাইটার)
07. Tranquility (প্রশান্তি): Peace (শান্তি)
Chaos (বিশৃঙ্খলা): Disorder (বিশৃঙ্খলা)
08. Constellation (নক্ষত্রপুঞ্জ): Stars (ভারকা রাশি)
Troupe (যাত্রার দল): Actors (অভিনেতা)

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. Saw : Carpenter (DU: 17-18) Ans : d
a) Wagon : Farmer b) Painter : Color c) Cloth : Tailor d) Scissors : Barber
02. Egg : Omelet (DU: 17-18) Ans : a
a) Flour : Cake b) Rice : Curry c) Fish : Water d) Banana : Ice cream
03. Cells : Cytology (DU: 16-17) Ans : c
a) Worms : Cosmology b) Insects : Microbiology
c) Paedology : Children d) Tissue : Zoology
04. Elevated : Exalted (DU: 16-17) Ans : a
a) Dirty : Filthy b) Disorderly : Unfaithfully
c) Raise : Commensurate d) Promoted : Mediocrity
05. The Admiral— his order to attack when he saw the white flag raised by the enemy sailors; he was relieved that he could bring an end to the— . (DU: 16-17) Ans : b
a) reiterated : hostilities b) countermanded : fighting
c) requisitioned : truce d) confirmed : aggression
06. Many biologists have attempted to — the conditions on earth before life evolved in order to answer questions about the — of biological molecules. (DU: 16-17) Ans : d
a) mimic : fitness b) standardize : shapes
c) replicate : reactions d) simulate : origin
07. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the pair FISH : SCALES (DU : 15-16) Ans : c
a) plane : wings b) cat : claws c) bird : feathers d) snake : fangs
08. HEART : HUMAN (DU : 14-15) (32nd BCS) Ans : d
a) Wall : brick b) Hand : child c) Kitchen : house d) Engine : car
09. Which of the following pairs expresses a relationship different from the rest in terms of their parts of speech? (DU : 12-13) Ans : d
a) convince : convincing b) persuade : persuasive
c) vary : various d) fame : famous

10. PLAY : ACTS (DU: 11-12)

- a) Essay : Topics b) Game : Athletes c) Novel : Chapter
d) Poem : Rhymes e) Drama : Actors

Ans : e

11. CAUTION : ACCIDENT (DU: 11-12)

- a) Rader : Collision b) Policeman : Criminal c) Worry : Disaster
d) Sanitation : filth e) Carelessness : Plan

Ans : a

12. EXPIATE : GUILT (DU: 11-12)

- a) Canvass : support b) Adorn : appearance c) Testify : conviction d) Correct : error

Ans : d

13. MASTER : SERVANT (DU: 10-11)

- a) Judge : jury b) Capital : labour c) Monarch : subject
d) Landlord : tenant e) Serf : peasant

Ans : c

14. Determine which of the pairs below has a relationship most similar to that of the original pair HEART:PUMP (DU: 06-07)

- a) Intestine : twist b) Appendix : burst c) Lungs : Collapse d) Stomach : digest

Ans : d

Rajshahi University**15. If book chapter, then - (RU: 17-18)**

- a) building : story b) tree : root c) sentence : verb d) movie : scenario

Ans : d

16. If sugar : sugarcane, then- (RU: 17-18)

- a) clay : dust b) tumiture : wood c) rice : crop d) run : light

Ans : b

17. If initiate:end, then- (RU: 17-18)

- a) attend : ignore b) inure : harden c) remain : retrent d) infer : impty

Ans : c

18. Choose the analogous pair of Passenger : airplane (RU: 16-17)

- a) Sailor : submarine b) Audience : theater c) Birds : nest d) Students : classroom

Ans : a

19. Choose the analogous pair of Musician : orchestra (RU: 16-17)

- a) Mechanic : car b) Songwriter : lyrics c) Desk : Office d) Player : team

Ans : b

20. Choose the analogous pair of Affluent : Improvement : (RU: 16-17)

- a) Wealthy : Opulent b) Rich : Poor c) Sick : Sad d) Impecunious : Needy

Ans : a

21. Trace the odd pair in the followings- (RU: 14-15)

- a) Teacher and student b) Nest and bird c) Hospital and patient d) Prison and culprit

Ans : d

22. Milk : cheese :: Tree : ? (RU: 14-15)

- a) Wood b) Flower c) Fruit d) Shadow

Ans : a

23. Judge : Court :: Doctor : ? (RU: 14-15)

- a) Clinic b) Chamber c) Hospital d) Patient

Ans : c

24. Criminal : Offence :: Judge : ? (RU: 14-15)

- a) Jail b) Execution c) Fine d) Judgement

Ans : d

25. The Senate is part of Congress. A Lobby is related to —. (RU: 14-15)

- a) Chamber b) Democracy c) Hotel d) Cinema

Ans : c

26. Oasis is related to Sand. Island is related to —. (RU: 14-15)

- a) River b) Sea c) Wave d) Water

Ans : d



Chittagong University

27. Which of the following is analogous to "Rooster : Hen:?" (CU: 16-17) Ans : d
 a) Duckling : Drake b) Lion : Mare c) Bull : Bitch d) Gander : Goose
28. Choose the pair of words that best matches the relationship between : PAIN : Ans : c
 SEDATIVE (CU: 16-17)
 a) Comfort : Stimulant b) Trance : Narcotic c) Grief : Consolation d) Ache : Extraction
29. Vacillate : Hesitate (CU: 15-16) Ans : c
 a) Obstinate : Accommodating b) Impulsive : Deliberate c) Irresolute : Indecisive
 d) Restrain : Indulge e) Affirm : Object Ans : a
30. Delay : Retard (CU: 15-16)
 a) Slow down : Hold up b) Defer : Accelerate c) Postpone : Promote
 d) Adjourn : Start e) Castigate : Praise Ans : a
31. The correct analogy of 'River : Brook : — : Bay' is - (CU: 15-16) Ans : a
 a) Sea b) Ocean c) Pond d) Lagoon e) Ans : c
 Creek
32. Novelist : Plot (CU: 14-15)
 a) Dramatist : Proscenium b) Sculptor : Chisel
 c) Architect : Blueprint d) Composer : Percussion Ans : b
33. Faction : Politics (CU: 14-15)
 a) Dogma : Secularism b) Sect : Religion
 c) Controversy : consensus d) Opinion : Hypothesis Ans : d
34. Antenna : Signal : (CU: 13-14)
 a) Telegram : Sender b) Stem : Flower c) Story : Reporter d) Net : Fish Ans : a
35. Embezzle : Fund : (CU: 13-14) Ans : a
 a) Usurp : Power b) Impede : Obstacle
 c) Exploit : Victim d) Overcome : combatant
36. Seldom : Frequently :: (CU: 13-14) Ans : b
 a) always : never b) occasionally : constantly
 c) occasionally : intermittently d) sad : gay
37. Intrinsic : Extrinsic :: (CU: 13-14) Ans : d
 a) intentional : unintentional b) vivid : dull
 c) real : simulated d) intentional : accidental
38. The pair of words that best matches the relationship between 'Fragile : Break' is- (CU: 13-14) Ans : d
 a) quick : control b) invisible : see
 c) hasty : slow d) flammable : burn
39. Which is in the similar relationship to JUDGE : COURTHOUSE (CU: 12-13) Ans : a
 a) Physician : infirmary b) Lawyer : brief c) architect : blueprint
 d) carpenter : bench e) landlord : studio
40. Which one of the following pairs is similar in relationship to HELMET : HEAD (CU: 12-13) Ans : c
 a) pedal : foot b) gun : hand c) breastplate : chest
 d) pendant : neck e) knapsack : back

41. Whole : — :: Hole : Pit . (JU : 17-18)
a) Pittance b) Whale c) Donut d) sum
42. Florid : Prose (JU : 17-18)
a) Detailed : Sketch b) Tragic : Play c) Ornate : Building d) Hole : Pit
43. Wax : Wave :: Concerned. (JU : 17-18)
a) Order b) Solicitous c) Indifferent d) Anarchy
44. Verdict : Conviction :: Discharge: ? (JU : 17-18)
a) Condemnation b) Acquittal c) Sentence d) Jail
45. Complete the analogous pair. GRAI : STOCK :: STICK : (JU : 17-18)
a) Heap b) Bundle c) Collection d) String
46. Forecast : Future : Regret: ? (JU : 17-18)
a) Present b) Atone c) Past d) Sins
47. Quartz : Radio :: Gypsum: ? (JU : 17-18)
a) Glass b) Porcelain c) Cement d) Powder
48. Bird : Feather :: Fish (JU : 13-14)
a) Scale b) Tail c) Back d) Wing
49. Entrepreneur : Profit. (JU : 13-14)
a) artist : imitation b) laborer : wages c) financier : mortgage d) arbirator :
50. Trophy : Contestant. (JU : 13-14)
a) Baton : Runner b) Honors : Student c) Loan : Cashier d) Book :
51. Fragile : Break (JU : 13-14)
a) Vital : Destroy b) Vivid : Grow c) Flexible : Bend d) Hostile : Invite
52. Illusive : Capture (JU : 13-14)
a) Headstrong : Contro; b) Altruism : Taciturn
c) Abdicate : Suppoet d) Fatal : Ardent
53. Continent : Island (JU : 13-14)
a) Ocean : lake b) ricer : canal c) Productive : land d) ardent : smell
54. Patron : Support. (JU : 13-14)
a) Spouse : Divorce b) Arise : Imitation c) Conselor : Advice d) Restaurant :

Jagannath University

55. Choose the analogy for — Helmet : Head (JnU : 17-18)
a) Pedal : Foot b) Breastplate : Chest
c) Gun : Hand d) Pendant : Neck
56. Exhausting : Rejuvenating. (JnU : 17-18)
a) Pitiful : Miserable b) Cruel : Ruthless
c) Disturbing : Soothing d) vexing : irritating
57. Choose the correct analogy. Vindictive : Mercy (JnU : 16-17)
a) Avaricious : Greed b) Insightful : Hope c) Modest : Dignity d) Skeptical :



58. Vaccine : Prevent (JnU : 15-16)

a) Wound : Heal

c) Antidote : Counteract

b) Victim : Attend

d) Diagnosis : Cure

Ans : c

59. Fire : Ashes. (JnU : 14-15)

a) Accident : Delay
Splinters

b) Water : Waves

c) Event : Memories

d) Wood :

Ans : c

BCS Questions

60. Choose the pair of words that expresses a relationship similar to that of "Harm : Damage" (35th BCS)

Ans : b

a) Sweet : Sour

b) Injure : Incapacitate

c) Stout : Weak

d) Hook : Crook

Ans : c

61. Tiger : Zoology :: Mars :- (34th BCS)

a) Astrology

b) Cryptology

c) Astronomy

d) Telescopy

Ans : d

62. Botany is to plants as Zoology is to- (34th BCS)

a) Flowers

b) Rivers

c) Mountains

d) Animals

Ans : b

63. WORDS : WRITER (32nd BCS)

a) Laws : Policeman

b) Butter : Baker

c) Chalk : Black board

d) Joy : emotion

Ans : c

64. Patron : Support (32nd BCS)

a) Spouse : Divorce

b) Arise : Imitation

c) Counselor : Advice

d) Restaurant : Customer

Ans : d

65. Heart : Human (32nd BCS)

a) Wall : Brick

b) Hand : Child

c) Kitchen : House

d) Engine : Car

Ans : d

66. Flower : Fragrance :: Fire 30th BCS)

a) Plant

b) Petals

c) Colour

d) Heat

Ans : c

67. Measion : Hut :: Elephant (30nd BCS)

a) Bangalow

b) Small

c) Rabbit

d) Lion

Ans : b

68. Tongue : Speech :: Eye (30th BCS)

a) Mouth

b) Sight

c) Slight

d) Dumb

Ans : a

69. Bird : Feather :: Fish (30th BCS)

a) Scale

b) Tail

c) Back

d) Wing

Ans : c

70. Ruling : King :: Learning (30th BCS)

a) Book

b) School

c) Scholar

d) Teacher

Ans : c

71. Ornament : Ring :: Furniture (30th BCS)

a) Door

b) Window

c) Table

d) Box

Ans : c

72. Scribble : Write :: Stammer (30th BCS)

a) Walk

b) Play

c) Speak

d) Dance

Ans : b

73. Water is to Oxygen as salt is to - (30th BCS)

a) Iron

b) Sodium

c) Calcium

d) Protein

Ans : d

74. Doctor is related to patient in the same way as lawyer is related to- (30th BCS)

a) Customer

b) Accused

c) Magistrate

d) Client

Ans : d

75. Cattle is to fodder as fish is to - (30th BCS)

a) Hay

b) Insect

c) Tube

d) Plankton



15. **Wise : Foolish :: Vain:?**
 a) modest b) pretty c) conceited
16. **Circle : Square :: Sphere:?**
 a) geometry b) cube c) ball
17. **Life : Death.**
 a) Flower : Petals b) Honey : Poison c) Fruit : Jelly d) Sorrow : Distress
18. **School : Tuituin::**
 a) Church : Tithe b) Lawyer : Client c) Hospital : Insurance d) Game : Lose
19. **Multiplication : Division:**
 a) Zero : Infinity b) Increase : Decrease
 c) Calculate : Estimate d) Digit : Series
20. **Actor : Soliloquy**
 a) Playwright : Tragedy b) Director : Movie c) Singer : Duet d) Musician : Solo
21. **Concomitant : Accompanying:**
 a) loyal : staunch b) rough : texture c) separate : attached d) hard : granite
22. **Multiply : Divide::**
 a) enumerate : count b) speak : communicate
 c) divide : ride d) compute : estimate
23. **Unequivocal : Clear::**
 a) Gloss : Agile b) Genuine : Invisible
 c) Excuse Barrier d) Frisky : Playful
24. **Sound : Air as-**
 a) Water : Servoir b) Tree : Bough c) Electricity : Copper d) Book : Language
25. **Blurred : Confused::**
 a) dangerous : adequate b) muddled : unclear c) scam : clarity d) abatement : significant
26. **Biased : Partial::**
 a) Built-in : Included b) Axle : Wheel c) Partisan : Prejudiced d) Leaning : Yield
27. **Fertilizer : Grow**
 a) Immunize : resist b) nourish : enrich c) heat : burn d) graft : multiply
28. **Tycoon : Affluent?**
 a) Coctor : Patient b) Gentel : Rude c) Geggarr : Pauper d) Student : School
29. **Select the best relationship- Devoted : Dedicated?**
 a) Eager : Indifferent b) Anxious : Nervous
 c) Concerned : Careful d) None

30. **Singer : Chorus**
 a) Architect : Blueprint
 c) Actor : Cast
 b) Author : Publisher
 d) Teacher : Student
31. **Select the pair similar to the reference-Singular : Chorus-**
 a) Architect : Blueprint
 c) Actor : Cast
 b) Author : Publisher
 d) Teacher : Student
32. **Smile : Amusement**
 a) Anger : Madness
 c) Yawn : Boredom
 b) Face : Expression
 d) Dream : Sleep
33. **Wince : Pain**
 a) blush : embarrassment
 c) sing : gaiety
 b) march : patriotism
 d) pardon : tolerance
34. **Airplane : Hanger**
 a) Ship : Channel
 c) Helicopter : Pad
 b) Automobile : Garage
 d) Motorcycle : Sidecar
35. **Wealth : Luxuries**
 a) Story : Moral
 b) Sanwich : Bread
 c) Enemies : Friends
 d) Crying : Sympathy
36. **Peak : Summit**
 a) Foreign : Native
 b) Gun : Soldier
 c) Mutation : Change
 d) Switch : Current
37. **Music : Guitar**
 a) Stamping : Noise
 b) Water : Ocean
 c) Windows : House
 d) Words : Typewriter
38. **Owner : Slave**
 a) Soldier : Civilian
 b) Policeman : Prisoner
 b) Captain : Tar
 d) Master : Vassal
39. **Indifferent : Concern**
 a) Unbigoted : Change
 c) Variable : Change
 b) Unnatural : Emotion
 d) Arrogant : Modesty
40. **Heart : Pump**
 a) Head : Ache
 b) Lungs : Collapse
 c) Appendix : burst
 d) Stomach : Digest
41. **Entrepreneur : Profits**
 a) Philanthropist : Charity
 c) Hermit : Lonely
 b) Organizer : Union
 d) Scholar : Knowledge
42. **Biography : Autobiography**
 a) dead : living
 c) mobile : automobile
 b) testimony : confession
 d) author : performer



43. **Abhor : Dislike**
 a) chastise : punish b) win: defeat c) qualify : limit d) ruin : damage
44. **Affluent : Impoverished**
 a) impecunious : needy b) rich : poor c) wealthy : opulent d) sick : sad
45. **Hand writing : Signature**
 a) biographer : confession b) painting : self-portrait
 c) eulogy : speech d) sculptor : model
46. **Liability : Immunity**
 a) debit : credit b) pardon : amnesty
 c) real estate : honesty d) fidelity : honesty
47. **Distort : Twist**
 a) Straighten : Bend b) Deform : Reform c) Harmonize : Balance d) Observe : Blur
48. **Lengthen : Prolong**
 a) Stretch : Extend b) Distance : Reduce
 c) Draw out : Shorten d) Reach out : Cut short
49. **Conscious : Careless**
 a) Careful : Indifferent b) Graceful : Ugly
 c) Generous : Unkind c) Well-informed : Knowing little
50. **Assert : Dissent**
 a) Affirm : Object b) Reject : Disapprove
 c) Acknowledge : Recognize d) Endorse : Ratify

ANSWER

01. b	10. b	19. b	28. c	37. d	46. a
02. b	11. d	20. d	29. c	38. d	47. c
03. b	12. c	21. a	30. b	39. d	48. a
04. d	13. a	22. c	31. b	40. d	49. a
05. b	14. c	23. d	32. c	41. d	50. a
06. d	15. c	24. c	33. a	42. b	
07. d	16. c	25. b	34. b	43. d	
08. a	17. b	26. c	35. d	44. b	
09. a	18. a	27. c	36. c	45. b	

"A sincere call to the Almighty can change what you may have thought was impossible to change. Never lose hope."

SPELLING

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. Which one of the following is the correct spelling? (M: 16-17) Ans: c
 a) aborigines b) aborinnes c) aborigines d) aboregence
02. Find the incorrectly spelled word. (M&D: 15-16) Ans: d
 a) committee b) receive c) psychology d) seperate
03. Choose the correct spelling- (M&D: 14-15) Ans: c
 a) Saparete b) Seperate c) Separate d) Saperate
04. Choose the correct spelling- (M&D: 14-15) Ans: d
 a) Leiutenant b) Leutenant c) Leftenant d) Lieutenant
05. Which one of the following is the correct spelling? (M&D: 13-14) Ans: c
 a) exxessive b) axcessive c) excessive d) exccessive

Some important

Acquaintance
 Accommodation
 Aberrance
 Abbreviation
 Acceleration
 Accelerate
 Acceptance
 Accessory
 Accomplish
 Accomplishment
 Accuracy
 Accurate
 Accompany
 Accordance
 Accumulation
 Achievement
 Acknowledge
 Argument
 Addressee
 Adequate
 Adherence
 Admissibility
 Admittance
 Appreciate
 Adulteration

ঋণ পরিশোধ
 বাসস্থান
 বিপথে গমন
 শব্দ সংক্ষেপণ
 বেগ বৃদ্ধি
 ত্বরান্বিত করা
 গ্রাহণ, সম্মতি প্রদান
 অতিরিক্ত
 সম্পাদন করা
 সম্পাদন
 সঠিকতা, যথার্থতা
 সঠিক, যথার্থ
 সহচর্য
 মিল
 জড়ো করা, সংগ্রহ
 অর্জন
 প্রাপ্তিস্বীকার করা
 যুক্তি, তর্ক
 প্রাপক
 পর্যাপ্ত
 সংলগ্নতা
 গ্রহণযোগ্যতা
 প্রবেশের অনুমতি
 উপলব্ধি করা
 ভেজাল, অপমিশ্রণ

Adultery
 Abundance
 Attribution
 Attendance
 Attainment
 Attention
 Autobiography
 Allegory
 Allegation
 Alleviation
 Ambassador
 Alliteration
 Allocation
 Allergy
 Allusion
 Admission
 Administer
 Alternation
 Alliance
 Apparatus
 Appellation
 Appendix
 Appetence
 Appointment
 Apprehension

ব্যভিচারী
 অতি পাচুর্য
 আরোপ
 উপস্থিতি, পরিচর্যা
 অর্জন
 মনোযোগ
 আত্মজীবনী
 রূপক কবিতা
 দোষারোপ
 উপশম
 রত্নদূত
 অনুপ্রাস
 বিভাজন, বন্টন
 বিরাগ, বিতৃষ্ণা
 পরোক্ষভাবে উল্লেখ
 ভর্তি
 পরিচালনা
 পালাক্রমে সংগঠন
 মৈত্রী, জোট
 যন্ত্রপাতি
 নাম, খেতাব
 পরিশিষ্ট
 তীব্র আকাঙ্ক্ষা
 চাকরি, নিয়োগ
 চেতনা, উপলব্ধি



Approval	অনুমোদন	Bargain	দরকষাকষি করা
Aquarium	কাঁচের মৎস্যাধার	Bourgeois	মধ্যবিত্ত শ্রেণী
Aeronaut	বিমানচালক	Bouquet	ফুলের তোড়া
Aggravate	অধিকতর খারাপ করা	Boycott	বর্জন
Agglutination	জমাটবদ্ধতা	Bowler	ক্রিকেট বল নিষ্ক্ষেপক
Aggregate	সমষ্টি করা	Brasserie	মদ্য পানশালা
Agreement	চুক্তি	Brassard	বাহুর ব্যাজ বা তকমা
Alienation	হস্তান্তর	Brilliant	অভিশয় মেধাবী
Aurum	স্বর্ণ	Buffon	ভাঁড়, বিদূষক
Assurance	নিশ্চয়তা	Buccaneer	জলদস্যু
Announcement	ঘোষণা	Bulletin	সরকারী উশতেহার
Appropriate	সঠিক	Bullion	স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যের পিড়
Anonymous	বেনামী	Bureaucracy	আমলাতন্ত্র
Alignment	শ্রেণীবিন্যাস	Buttery	মদ রাখার ঘর
Archaeology	প্রত্নবিদ্যা	Buttock	নিতম্ব
Arrogance	অহমিকা	Buzzard	বাজপাখি
Artillery	গোলন্দাজ বাহিনী	budget	আয় ব্যয়ের হিসাব
Ascertain	নিশ্চিত করা	Blasphemy	ঈশ্বরনিন্দা
Assassination	গুপ্ত হত্যা	Callous	উদাসীন
Assessment	মূল্য নির্ধারণ	Carriage	গাড়ি
Assonance	ধ্বনি সাদৃশ্য	Chillum	হাঁকার কলকি
Assistance	সহযোগিতা	Chimpanzee	শিম্পানজি
Asthma	হাঁপানি রোগ	Colonel	উচ্চ পদস্থ সেনাপতি
Auditorium	রঙ্গশালা	Collar	জামার কলার
Authentic	বিশুদ্ধ	Connoisseur	রস পণ্ডিত
Accessories	সহায়ক বস্তুসমূহ	Conscience	বিবেক/বুদ্ধি
Acquittal	খালাস	Continuity	বিরামহীনতা
Barrack	সেনানিবাস	Corollary	অনুসিদ্ধান্ত
Barratry	অযথা মামলাবাজী	Correspondence	সাদৃশ্য, চিঠিপত্র
Barrel	পিপা	Correcton	শাস্তি
Barren	বন্ধ্যা	Corridor	সংযোগস্থাপক পথ
Barrier	প্রতিবন্ধকতা	Collateral	পাশাপাশি
Barrister	উচ্চ আদালতের উকিল	Collaborate	সম্মিলিতভাবে কাজ করা
Battalion	সৈন্যদলবিশেষ	Collaboation	সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টা
Battery	গুরুকোষ	Colleague	সহ কর্মচারী
Battle	যুদ্ধ	Commander	সেনাপতি
Belicose	বিবাদপ্রিয়	Commission	ক্ষমতা প্রদান
Belligerent	যুদ্ধপ্রিয়	Committee	সমিতি
Bibiogtaphy	গ্রন্থতালিকা	Commotion	বিক্ষোভ
Bilionaire	মহাধনাট্য ব্যক্তি	Commissary	প্রতিনিধি
Blossom	মুকুল	Communication	যোগাযোগ



Comparative
Competition
Concession
Configuration
Cadaverous
Campaing
Cashier
Curiosity
Conveyance
Companion
Catalogue
Commemorate
Contiguous
Chrysanthemum
Corroboration
Corruption
Councillor
Currency
Curriculum
Courier
Circumstance
Circular
Chancellor
Chancellery
Characteristic
Commitment
Commentary
Committed
Compelled
Cinsensus
Ceiling
Catastrophe
Conscientious
Credential
Conqueror
Conspicuous
Dilliance
Daffodil
Dandruff
Diabetes
Dialogue

তুলনামূলক
প্রতিযোগিতা
বৃত্তি
নকশা
বিবর্ণ
অভিযান
হিসাবরক্ষক
উৎসুকতা
পরিবহন
বন্ধু
তালিকা
উদযাপন করা
সংলগ্ন
সোনালি পুষ্পবিশেষ
দৃঢ়ভাবে সমর্থন
দুর্নীতি
উপদেষ্টা
মুদ্রা
পাঠ্যক্রম
রানার
অবস্থা
বৃত্তাকার
বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের আচার্য
মন্ত্রী দপ্তর
বৈশিষ্ট্য
প্রতিশ্রুতি
ব্যাখ্যা
সংঘটিত
বাধ্য
সম্মতি
সর্বোচ্চ সীমা
বিপর্যয়
বিবেকবান
প্রশংসাপত্র
বিজয়ী
নজরকাড়া
দীর্ঘসূত্রতা
ফুল
খুশকি
বহুমূত্র রোগ
কথোপকথন

Diagnosis
Dilemma
Dimension
Disaster
Discerptible
Discussion
Dependent
Desperate
Diaphrahm
Disease
Definiton
Dispasionate
Dysentery
Dyspepsia
Decenninal
Degeasance
Deity
Demission
Dossier
Dessert
Dissatisfied
Drunkenness
Dying
Diphtheria
Deceive
Domicile
Ecentric
Embarrassment
Endeavour
Embedded
Elementary
Etiquette
Embarrass
Exaggerate
Expeditious
Elephantiasis
Expedient
Enormous
Embassy
Figuration
Flatter

রোগ নির্ণয়
উভয় সঙ্গট
মাত্রা
আকস্মিক দুর্দশা
নশ্বর
আলোচনা
নির্ভরশীল
উদ্ভিগ্ন
পাতলা পর্দা
ব্যাধি
সংজ্ঞা
শান্ত
আমাশায় রোগ
অজীর্ণ রোগ
দশক
পরাজয়
দেবতা
পরিত্যাগ
দলিলগুচ্ছ
ফলাহার
অসন্তুষ্ট
মাতলামি
মুমূর্ষ
কণ্ঠনালির সংক্রমণ
প্রতারণা করা
বাসস্থান
খামখেয়ালী
দায়গ্রহস্ততা
কঠোর প্রচেষ্টা
অধিষ্ঠিত, স্থাপিত
মৌলিক
শিষ্টাচার
হতবুদ্ধি করা
অতিরঞ্জিত করা
ভুরিত
গোদ
উপযোগী
বিশাল
দূতাবাস
মূর্তিদান
তোষামোদ



Fulfillment	সম্পূর্ণতা	Intellectual	বুদ্ধিজীবী
Fulfil	সম্পূর্ণ করা	Intelligence	বুদ্ধিমত্তা
Fascination	মুগ্ধতা	Irresistible	দুর্নিবার
Forfeit	বাজেয়াপ্ত করা	Irrelevant	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক
Fertilizer	সার	Inoculate	টিকা দেওয়া
Fallacious	ভুল	Interrogate	প্রশ্ন করা
Fallacy	ভুল বিশ্বাস	Immense	বিশাল
Favourable	অনুকূল	Irresolute	অমিমাংসিত
Foreigner	বিদেশী	Indiscretion	হঠকারিতা
Forfeiture	বাজেয়াপ্তকরণ	Imminent	আসন্ন
Folklore	লোককথা	Investigate	তদন্ত করা
Gonorrhea	গ্রামেহ রোগ	Innumerable	অসংখ্য
Governance	পরিচালনা	Indispensable	অত্যাবশ্যিক
Gynaecology	স্ত্রীরোগ বিদ্যা	Intuition	উপলব্ধি
Grievance	যন্ত্রণা	Illustration	ব্যাখ্যা
Gesture	ইশারা	Incriminate	দোষারোপ করা
Guerrilla	গোরিলা যুদ্ধ	Illegitimate	অবৈধ
Gymnasium	শরীর চর্চারস্থান	Jaundice	পান্তরোগ
Guarantee	নিশ্চয়তা	Jealousy	হিংসা
Grievous	যন্ত্রণাদায়ক	Jealousus	হিংসুক
Hammer	হাতুড়ি	Jurisdiction	এখতিয়ার
Handkerchief	রুমাল	Jeopardize	বিপন্ন করা
Hereditary	বংশগত	Jeopardy	বিপদ
Harvest	ফসল	Jewellery	জহরত
Hilarious	হাসিখুসি	Kaleidoscope	খেলনা দূরবীনবিশেষ
Harassment	হয়রানি	Lampoon	ব্যক্তি ব্যঙ্গ কবিতা
Hygiene	পরিচ্ছন্নতা	Leucorrhoea	শ্বেতপ্রদর
Honorarium	দক্ষিণা	Lieutenant	নিম্নপদস্থ সেনাপতি
Homogeneous	সমাজাতীয়	Lineage	বংশবকুল
Heterogeneous	ভিন্ন জাতীয়	Laborious	কর্মঠ
Humiliation	অপমান	Leisure	অবসর সময়
Humorous	কৌতুকপূর্ণ	Litterateur	সাহিত্যিক
Illiteracy	নিরক্ষরতা	Literature	সাহিত্য
Impression	গভীর আবেগ	Luminary	নেতৃত্বের গুণসম্পন্নব্যক্তি
Inconsistent	অসঙ্গতি	Luxury	বিলাস
Indecision	অস্থিরসংকল্পতা	License	অনজ্ঞাপন প্রদান করা
Inflammation	দাহ্যতা	Licence	অনজ্ঞাপত্র
Illogical	অযৌক্তিক	Machinery	প্রশাসন ব্যবস্থা
Interrupt	বিঘ্ন ঘটানো	Maintenance	প্রতিপালন
Installation	স্থাপন	Manner	আচার আচরণ
Insurance	বীমা	Massage	অঙ্গসংবাহন

Mamorandum
 Mausoleum
 Mediaeval
 Mediterranean
 Massenger
 Millennium
 Milionaire
 Measles
 Mountainous
 Missionary
 Miscellaneous
 Mischief
 Misconceive
 Misspell
 Mongoose
 Murderer
 Mashroom
 Mutineer
 Marriage
 Magnanimous
 Necessity
 Necessary
 Nonetheless
 Negligible
 Nescience
 Neigh
 Obedience
 Observation
 Obnoxious
 Occasion
 Obstacle
 Occurrence
 Oscillation
 Orchestra
 Omniorous
 Parallel
 Passion
 Passenger
 Possessive
 Physical
 Pharmacopoeia

স্মারক
 জাকজমকপূর্ণ সমাধি
 মধ্যযুগ
 ভূমধ্যসাগরীয়
 বার্তাবাহক
 সহস্র বছর
 লক্ষপতি
 হাম রোগ
 পর্বতময়
 ধর্মপ্রচারক
 বিবিধ
 অমঙ্গল
 ভুল ধারণা করা
 ভুল বানান করা
 নকুল
 খুনি
 মাশরুম
 বিদ্রোহী
 বিবাহ
 উদার
 প্রয়োজনীয়তা
 দকারি
 তবু
 উপেক্ষণীয়
 জ্ঞানের অভাব
 হুসা ধরনি করা
 বাধ্যতা
 পালন
 ঘৃণ্য
 কারণ
 উবধা
 আকস্মিক ঘটনা
 স্পন্দন
 বাদকদল
 সর্বভূক
 সমান্তরাল
 আবেগ
 যাত্রী
 মাগিকানা সম্বন্ধীয়
 শারীরিক
 ওষুধ প্রস্তুত প্রণালী

Penetrate
 Prependicular
 Persistence
 Phenomenon
 Pleasant
 Paraffin
 Parenthesis
 Parsonnel
 Privilege
 Pronunciation
 Puorrhoea
 pattern
 Perceive
 Perseverance
 Prossess
 Possession
 Psychology
 Pneumonia
 Previous
 Proccedings
 Profession
 Protector
 Posthumous
 Paediatric
 Palatable
 Quorum
 Questuonnaire
 Quarrel
 Queue
 Remittance
 Receive
 Recommendation
 Reconnaissance
 Regrettable
 Religious
 Reconciliation
 Reputation
 Recession
 Recurrence
 Rescission
 Esdidtible
 Restaurant

বলপূর্বক প্রবেশ করা
 খাড়া
 জিদ
 ঘটনা
 আনন্দদায়ক
 প্যারারফিন তেল
 প্রথম বন্ধনী
 কর্মচারী
 বিশেষ সুবিধা
 উচ্চারণ
 দাঁতের গোড়া হতে পুষ্টি
 ধরণ
 উপলব্ধি করা
 ধৈর্য
 মালিক হওয়া
 দখল
 মনোবিজ্ঞান
 নিউমোনিয়া রোগ
 পূর্ববর্তী
 কার্যধারা
 পৈশা
 রক্ষক
 মরণোত্তর
 শিশু চিকিৎসা সম্বন্ধীয়
 সুস্বাদু
 ন্যূনতম
 প্রশ্নাবলি
 ঝগড়া করা
 সারি
 প্রেরিত টাকা
 গ্রহণ করা
 সুপারিশ
 প্রাথমিক পরীক্ষা
 দুঃখজনক
 ধার্মিক
 মীমাংসা
 সুনাম
 প্রত্যাবর্তন
 পুনরাবৃত্তি
 কর্তন
 প্রতিরোধ



Restaurant	রেস্তোরা	Tuberculosis	যক্ষা
Referendum	গলভোট	Tyranny	অত্যাচার
Reservoir	জলাশয়	Tournament	ক্রীড়া প্রতিযোগিতা
Ridiculous	হাস্যকর	Twilight	গোধূলী
Repentance	অনুতাপ	Theatre	নাট্যশালা
Repetition	পুনরাবৃত্তি	Temperare	তাপমাত্রা
Recipient	প্রাপক	Tsunami	সামুদ্রিক ঘূর্ণিঝড়
Scholar	বিদ্বান	Tuituon	শিক্ষাদান
Separate	পৃথক	Unceremonious	লৌকিকতাহীন
Sovereignty	সার্বভৌমত্ব	Unpparalleled	অসমান্তরাল
Shampoo	শ্যাম্পু	Utterance	উচ্চারণ
Secretariat	সচিবালয়	Umbrella	ছাতা
Stisfaction	সন্তুষ্টি	Universal	সার্বজনীন
Satellite	উপগ্রহ	Unwritten	অলিখিত
Succeed	সফল হওয়া	Vacuum	খালি
Souvenir	স্মারক	Ventilator	বায়ুচলাচলের পথ
Subtract	বিয়োগ করা	Varsity	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
Schedule	তালিকা	Vaccination	টিকাদান
shield	ঢাল	Vegetarian	নিরামিষ ভোজী
slippery	পিচ্ছিল	Vluntary	স্বেচ্ছাকৃত
Susceptible	সমর্থ	Visionary	কল্পনাশ্রবণ ব্যক্তি
Summer	গ্রীষ্মকাল	Vacillate	ইতস্তত করা
Surrender	আত্মসমর্পন	Versatile	বহুপ্রতিভাবন
Surveillance	পর্যবেক্ষণ	Vulnerable	অরক্ষিত
Success	সফলতা	Villain	দুর্জন
Squirrel	কাঠবিড়ালী	Volunteer	স্বেচ্ছাসেবক
Tannery	চামড়ার কারখানা	Warrant	অনুমতি পত্র
Trolley	মালবাহী গাড়ি	Warrantee	নিশ্চয়তাপত্র
Technique	কৌশল	Willfully	স্বেচ্ছাকৃতভাবে
Territory	সীমানা	Whistle	ভেঁপু বাজানো
Tolerance	ধৈর্য	Whisper	ফিসফিস করা
Tomorrow	আগামীকাল	Weight	ওজন
Tendency	প্রবণতা	Willful	স্বেচ্ছাচারী
Tobacco	তামাক	Welter	বিশৃঙ্খলা
Traveller	ভ্রমণকারী	Yield	বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা
Transient	ক্ষণস্থায়ী	Yellow	হলুদ
Tranparency	স্বচ্ছতা	Zealous	উৎসুক
Tranquility	স্থিরতা	Zigzag	আঁকা বাঁকা রেখা
Transference	বদল		
Transfiguratrion	রূপান্তর		
Transmission	প্রেরণ		



Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. Which one is correct spelling? (DU: 17-18) Ans : c
a) Nevigation b) navigation c) Navigation d) Navigetion
02. Find the correct spelling? (DU: 17-18) Ans : a
a) Lieutaient b) Lieuterant c) Leitenat d) Leiurenant
03. The correctly spelling word? (DU: 17-18) Ans : e
a) Escalater b) etherial c) estuary d) exquisit
04. Which one is the correct spelling? (DU: 16-17) blank
a) entrepreneur b) entreprenour c) interprenour d) entrepreneur
05. Which spelling is incorrect? (DU: 16-17) Ans : d
a) allegiance b) troubadour c) virtuoso d) bursery
06. Choose the correctly spelled word (DU: 16-17) Ans : d
a) Occassionally b) Ocassionally c) Occasionaly d) Occasionally
07. Which one is the correct spelling? (DU: 15-16) Ans : b
a) blasphama b) blasphemy c) blesphemy d) blesphamy
08. Choose the incorrectly spelled word. (DU: 15-16) Ans : b
a) conscientious b) preserverence c) committee d) connoisseur
09. Which word is spelt correctly? (DU: 15-16) Ans : c
a) concensus b) hiararchy c) medieval d) possession
10. Correct spelling? (DU: 15-16) Ans : a
a) Restaurant b) Restaurent c) Resturent d) Resturant
11. The correct spelling is : (DU: 14-15) Ans : d
a) intuishon b) intusion c) intution d) intuition
12. Which of the following words is spelt correctly? (DU: 14-15) Ans : e
a) comittee b) comitee c) committe d) comitie e) committee
13. Choose the correct spelling: (DU: 14-15) Ans : c
a) mongose b) monngose c) mongoose d) mongosse
14. The correct spelling is __ (DU: 13-14) Ans : c
a) sobrity b) sobreity c) sobriety d) sobrighty
15. Choose the correct spelling. (DU: 13-14) Ans : d
a) Inaccessiblity b) Inaccissibility c) Inaccesebility d) Inaccessibility
16. Which one of the following words is spelt incorrectly? (DU: 13-14) Ans : b
a) repercussions b) examplification c) sausage d) cigarettes e) grammatical
17. Find the misspelt word- (DU: 13-14) Ans : d
a) asthma b) cholera c) dehydration d) tiphoid e) headache
18. Choose the correct spelling __ (DU: 12-13) Ans : c
a) Indegenus b) Indiginous c) Indigenous d) Indigeneous



19. Which one is the correct spelling? (DU: 12-13)
 a) scanning b) stoped c) dyeing d) recomend e) buget
 Ans : c
20. QUESTIONARE__ (DU: 12-13)
 a) questionnaire b) questionare c) questionnarre d) questionnair
 Ans : a
21. PARSEVERANCE__ (DU: 12-13)
 a) perseverance b) perseverance c) persivarence d) persiverance
 Ans : b
22. DESSICATE__ (DU: 12-13)
 a) dessicate b) desiccate c) desicate d) dessicete
 Ans : b
23. MILLENIUM__ (DU: 12-13)
 a) milenium b) millenium c) millennium d) millennium
 Ans : c
24. INOCCULATE__ (DU: 12-13)
 a) innoculate b) inocculate c) inoculate d) innockulate
 Ans : c
25. Which one is the correct spelling? (DU: 11-12)
 a) Acomodation b) Accommodation c) Acommodation d) Acomoddatation
 Ans : b
26. The correct spelling is- (DU: 11-12)
 a) exemplery b) exemplary c) examplary d) eximplary
 Ans : b
27. Identify the incorrect spelling. (DU: 11-12)
 a) Contamination b) Conjunction c) Connection d) Commotion e) Conotation
 Ans : e
- Rajshahi University**
28. Which one is right spelling? (RU: 17-18)
 a) Adolescence b) Adolessence c) Adolssence d) Adolescance
 Ans : a
29. Choose the correct spelling? (RU: 17-18)
 a) Hupocrisy b) dillemma c) milenium d) rubish
 Ans : b
30. Choose the correct spelling? (RU: 17-18)
 a) aquirium b) amateur c) assurence d) alignement
 Ans : b
31. Which spelling is correct?(RU: 17-18)
 a) Facination b) burgeoisic c) bouquete d) imaginery
 Ans : d
32. Which one is misspelled? (RU: 17-18)
 a) Anesthesia b) Liuterant c) Calerpillar d) Restaurant
 Ans : c
33. Which one is the right spelling? (RU: 16-17)
 a) massacare b) massacre c) massakar d) massacar
 Ans : b
34. Fine out the correct spelling: (RU: 16-17)
 a) Burocracy b) Bourocracy c) Beurcucracy d) Bureaucracy
 Ans : d
35. The correct spelling is- (RU: 15-16)
 a) adolescence b) adolessence c) adoloscence d) adolesense
 Ans : a
36. Which one is the correct spelling? (RU: 15-16)
 a) imeginary b) imaginery c) imaginary d) emaginary
 Ans : c

37. Find out the correct spelling- (RU: 15-16) Ans : b
 a) Recieve b) Receive c) Reveve d) Ricieve
38. Select the correct one- (RU: 15-16) Ans : a
 a) livelihood b) livelehood c) ilivlehood d) livilihood
39. Choose the word that is misspelled- (RU: 14-15) Ans : a
 a) dirrhea b) cholera c) dehydration d) typhoid
40. The correct spelling is- (RU: 14-15) Ans : c
 a) caffin b) caffen c) caffeine d) caffaine
41. Which one is the correct spelling? (RU: 14-15) Ans : d
 a) renasa b) renascene c) renescence d) renascence
42. Whice of the following is correctly spelt? (RU: 14-15) Ans : b
 a) Discane b) dissonance c) disconeace d) docconence
43. The correct spelling is- (RU: 12-13) Ans : d
 a) humourous b) humourious c) humorous d) humorous
44. Choose the correct spelling. (RU: 12-13) Ans : a
 a) nonetheless b) nontheless c) nonthales d) nonetheles
45. Choose the correct spelling __ (RU: 12-13) Ans : d
 a) Disastar b) Dysaster c) Desaster d) Disaster
46. Choose the correct spelling __ (RU: 12-13) Ans : d
 a) serviciable b) servicaeble c) serviceble d) serviceable

Chittagong University

47. Which one is the correct spelling? : (CU: 16-17) Ans : a
 a) Indispensable b) Indispinsible c) Indispensible d) Indespinsible
48. In the following, the correct spelling is: (CU: 16-17) Ans : b
 a) ommineous b) Ominous c) Omineous d) Omenous
49. Choose the correctly spelled word : (CU: 14-15) Ans : b
 a) Itinarery b) Itinerary c) itenanry d) Itinary
50. Choose the correctly spelt word? : (CU: 13-14) Ans : d
 a) Hellucination b) Maganmanious c) Humourous d) Aestheticism
51. Choose the correct spelling? (CU: 13-14) Ans : a
 a) Rensezvous b) Rindezvous c) Rondenvous d) Rondezvous
52. Which one of the following word is miscorrecly spelled? (CU: 12-13) Ans : a
 a) Acclimatization b) Camouflage c) Foreign d) Sersurveilance

Jahangirnagar University

53. Which of the following is incorrectly spelled ? (JU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) fascist b) pontun c) stagere d) occurrence
54. Which one is the correct spelling ? (JU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) rennaissance b) renaissance c) renaissance d) ranaisanse



55. Choose the correct one? (JU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) Hallucination b) Haluccination c) Halluccination d) Halluciination
56. Find correct spelling? (JU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) archiology b) archaeology c) archeaology d) archealogy
57. Which of the following words is spelt correctly? (JU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) argueable b) hoping c) haeing d) changeable
58. Select the correctly spelt word? (JU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) Parlament b) Parliamant c) Parliament d) Parlament
59. Find out the correctly spelt word? (JU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) Delineate b) Deleneat c) Dileneate d) Deleneate
60. Which of the following word is correctly spelled? (JU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) rhinoceros b) suggesstion c) hipopotamus d) valuger
61. What is the correct spelling? (JU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) Ascertain b) Assertain c) Asartrin d) Asertain
62. Choose the correct spelling? (JU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) Relevant b) Relevant c) Ralevant d) Relavent
63. Choose the correct spelling? (JU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) millennium b) mullennium c) millennium d) milenium

Jagannath University

64. Choose the correct spelling? (JnU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) Relevant b) Relevant c) Ralevant d) Relavent
65. Select the correct spelling? (JnU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) Beneficiary b) Beneficery c) Beneficiary d) Beneficiarie
66. Which one is correctly spelt? (JnU : 16-17) Ans : all
 a) Annihilate b) Annihilate c) Annihilate d) Annihilate
67. The correct spelling is- (JnU: 16-17) Ans : d
 a) humourous b) humourious c) humorous d) humorous
68. Choose the correct spelling? (JnU : 15-16) Ans : c
 a) aborigines b) aboriginnes c) aborigines d) aboregenes
69. Which of the following words is incorrectly spelt? (JnU : 15-16) Ans : d
 a) tyrannical b) speculative c) tussle d) fujitive
70. Choose the correct spelling? (JnU : 14-15) Ans : c
 a) indegenus b) indiginous c) indigenous d) indigeneous
71. The correct spelling is? (JnU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) acomodation b) accomodation c) accommodation d) accommodasion
72. What is the correct spelling? (JnU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) Ascertain b) Assertain c) Asartrin d) Asertain



BCS Questions

73. Select the correctly spelt word. (38th BCS) Ans : a
a) heterogeneous b) hetearogeneous c) hetrogeneous d) hetroganeous
74. Choose the correctly spelt word. (31st BCS) Ans : c
a) Volantory b) Volantary c) Voluntary d) Voluntary
75. Choose the correctly spelt word. (31st BCS) Ans : b
a) Accilerate b) Accelerate c) Accelerrate d) Accilarate
76. Choose the correctly spelt word. (31st BCS) Ans : a
a) Tsunami b) Sunami c) Suname d) Sunamee
77. Choose the correctly spelt word. (30th BCS) Ans : b
a) Liesure b) Leisure c) Leasure d) Lesiure
78. Choose the correctly spelt word. (30th BCS) Ans : c
a) Superceed b) Superseed c) Supercede d) Superseded
79. What is the correct spelling? (27th BCS) Ans : a
a) Ascertain b) Assertain c) Asartrin d) Asertain
80. The correct spelling is? (26th BCS) Ans : b
a) Humorous b) Humorous c) Humourius d) Humurious
81. Choose the correct one. (12th BCS) Ans : b
a) Mispel b) Misspell c) Mispell d) Misspel



Self Practice

1. The correct spelling is_
 - a) Dilemma
 - b) Dilema
 - c) Dellmma
 - d) Delemma
2. Which of the following words is spelt correctly?
 - a) Comittec
 - b) Committee
 - c) Commitec
 - d) Committec
3. Which one is the correct spelling?
 - a) Lieutenant
 - b) Leftenant
 - c) Letuenant
 - d) Leuteneant
4. Identify the correct spelling : নিয়মানুবর্তিতা
 - a) Discipline
 - b) Disipline
 - c) dissipline
 - d) descipline
5. Which one is the correct spelling? (বিবিধ)
 - a) Miscelanous
 - b) Misscellaneous
 - c) Miscellaneous
 - d) Miscelaneous
6. কোন বানানটি শুদ্ধ? (নিরীক্ষণ)
 - a) Surveliance
 - b) Surveillance
 - c) Sarveillance
 - d) Surveilance
7. Choose the correctly spelt word- (বেচ্ছা প্রসূত)
 - a) Volantory
 - b) Volantary
 - c) Voluntary
 - d) Voluntery
8. The correct spelling is-
 - a) Humorous
 - b) Humorous
 - c) Humourius
 - d) Humurios
9. Choose the correct one-
 - a) Mispel
 - b) Misspell
 - c) Mispell
 - d) Mispel
10. Find the missplet word.
 - a) amateur
 - b) antagonism
 - c) anticipeted
 - d) dureacracy
11. Choose the correctly spelt word
 - a) acquiantence
 - b) acquaintance
 - c) acquaintance
 - d) acquentence
12. Which of the following words is wrong in spelling?
 - a) Pneumonia
 - b) Syspepsia
 - c) Diarrhoes
 - d) Cholera
13. Which one is the correct spelling?
 - a) Dysentry
 - b) Dysentery
 - c) Disentery
 - d) Disentry
14. Choose the correct spelling-
 - a) Asesment
 - b) Aseessment
 - c) Assesment
 - d) Assessment
15. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বানান?
 - a) Trensparency
 - b) Transparency
 - c) Trensperency
 - d) Transperency
16. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বানান?
 - a) Malnatrition
 - b) Malnutrition
 - c) Malnuerition
 - d) Malnurrition
17. কোন বানানটি শুদ্ধ? (দুর্নীতি)
 - a) coruption
 - b) coroption
 - c) coraption
 - d) corruption
18. Choose the correct spelling?
 - a) Fascination
 - b) Facination
 - c) Facenation
 - d) Facentions
19. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বানান?
 - a) Heterogenous
 - b) Heterogeneous
 - c) Heteroganeous
 - d) Hetrogeneous
20. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বানান?
 - a) Psychology
 - b) Sychology
 - c) Psykilogy
 - d) Sycology
21. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বানান?
 - a) Superstitius
 - b) Supercelious
 - c) Superstitious
 - d) Supercukeous

22. Choose the word that is correct spelt.
 a) Remittance b) Remmitence c) Remettance d) Remmetence
23. Which one of the following has the correct spelled-
 a) Milionaire b) Milonair c) Millionaire d) Millionir
24. Choose the correct spelling.
 a) Colleague b) Cholleague c) Culleague d) Calleague
25. Choose the collect spelling-
 a) Previlage b) Privilege c) Privilage d) Prevelege
26. The correct spelling is-
 a) acomodation b) accomodation c) accommadation d) accomodasion
27. Choose the collect spelling-
 a) Personel b) Personael c) Personnel d) Personale
28. Choose the correct spelling.
 a) Inaccessibility b) Inaccessibility c) Inaccessibility d) Inaccessibility
29. Which of the following is the correct spelling?
 a) excesive b) ascessive c) excessive d) excissive
30. Choose the correct spelt word.
 a) Hellucination b) Maganmanious c) Aestheticism d) Indiginouse
31. Which of the following is correctly spelt?
 a) Sponganeus b) Spontenins c) Spontaneous d) Spontanaus
32. Which one is correct?
 a) inumerable b) innumareble c) Innumereble d) Innumerable
33. Select the correctly spelt word.
 a) Acuiantance b) Acquintence c) Acquentance d) Acquaintance
34. Which one is incorrectly spelt of?
 a) Reminiscence b) Repetetion c) Mercenary d) Motivation
35. Which of the following is correctly spelt?
 a) Cortous b) Courteous c) Courtous d) Corteous
36. Find out the incorrectly spelt word.
 a) committee b) receive c) psychology d) seperete
37. Choose the correct spelling.
 a) preference b) preffernce c) preferencc d) preferenes
38. The correct spellings is-
 a) Burucracy b) Beaurocracy c) Burocracy d) Bureaucracy
39. The Correct spelling is-
 a) Suvenir b) Suvanir c) Burocracy d) Soubenir
40. Which of the following spelling is correct
 a) Commitee b) Comittee c) Committe d) None
41. Which one is the correct spelling-
 a) pronounciation b) pronunciation c) pronunciassion d) pronunceation
42. Which word is incorrectly spelled?
 a) Weather b) Whether c) Heather d) Wheather



43. Which of the following word is misspelt?
 a) Accomodation b) Diligent c) Beginnig d) Deceive
44. The correct spelling is-
 a) Protractore b) protactor c) Protector d) Potactor
45. Choose the correct spelling.
 a) dimation b) dimation c) dimension d) demension
46. What is the correct spelling?
 a) physiology b) phyciology c) phiciology d) physiology
47. The correct spelling is-
 a) pharmacopia b) Pharmacopeia c) Pharmacopocia d) Pharmacopaia
48. Find out the correct spelling-
 a) massenger b) messanger c) masenger d) messenger
49. Choose the correctly spelled word from the given options.
 a) Varsatile b) Versatile c) Varsetile d) Varsalite
50. SUCESSFUL
 a) Sucessful b) Succesful c) Successfull d) Successful

ANSWER

01. a	10. c	19. b	28. d	37. a	46. a
02. b	11. c	20. a	29. c	38. d	47. c
03. a	12. d	21. c	30. c	39. c	48. d
04. a	13. b	22. a	31. c	40. d	49. b
05. c	14. d	23. c	32. d	41. b	50. d
06. d	15. b	24. a	33. d	42. d	
07. c	16. b	25. b	34. b	43. a	
08. b	17. d	26. c	35. b	44. c	
09. b	18. a	27. c	36. d	45. c	

"So glorify the praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One who accepts the repentance and forgives." - *Al Quran*

SPELLING

Sample Questions

1. Which is the correct spelling?
 a) Approvel b) Approval c) Aproval d) Aprovel
2. Which word is correctly spelled?
 a) Wether b) Whether c) Heather d) Weather
3. The correct spelling is -
 a) Reccommendation b) Recommendation c) Recomndation d) Recommendation
4. The correct spelling is -
 a) Fentasy b) Fantasy c) Fantasi d) Fantasy
5. Choose the correct spelling-
 a) pronounciation b) pronunciation c) pronunciasion d) pronunceation
6. Choose the correct spelling-
 a) milennium b) millennium c) milenuim d) milenium
7. What is the correct spelling-
 a) physiology b) phyciology c) phiciology d) physicology
8. The correct spelling is-
 a) pharmacopia b) pharmacopeia c) pharmacopoeia d) pharmacopoia
9. Find out the word with correct spelling-
 a) Leborius b) Laborious c) Laborus d) Laboros
10. INOCCULATE.
 a) inoculatee b) inoculate c) inoculate d) innockulate
11. Which ----- is correctly spelled?
 a) domecile b) domicile c) domesile d) domisile
12. Choose the correct one --
 a) Mispel b) Misspell c) Mispell d) Mispel
13. Correct spelling-
 a) Acces b) Access c) Aaccess d) Access e) None
14. Choose the correct spelling.
 a) Cornel b) Colonel c) Koronel d) Kornel
15. Choose the correct spelling.
 a) Extantion b) Extansion c) Extension d) Extention

Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (d), 3 (d), 4 (d), 5 (b), 6 (b), 7 (a), 8 (c), 9 (b), 10 (c),
 11 (b), 12 (b), 13 (d), 14 (b), 15 (c)



TIME & TENSE

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

1. **The correct translation of - 'রবিবার হইতে বৃষ্টি হইতেছিল' (M & D: 15-16)** Ans : c
 - a) It was raining from Sunday.
 - b) It has been raining from Sunday.
 - c) It has been raining since Sunday.
 - d) It rained since Sunday.

2. **Which of the following pair contain correct simple past of the verb? (M: 09-10)** Ans : a

Infinite	Simple past
a) Know	knew
b) Fall	Fallen
c) Arise	Arisen
d) Draw	Drawn

3. **Which one of the following sentence is the correct example of past perfect continuous tense? (M: 07-08)** Ans : c
 - a) We have been living here for five years.
 - b) What was he doing in the last evening?
 - c) At that time, Shama had been writing a novel for two months.
 - d) The train had started before I reached the station.

4. **Which of the following pair contain correct past participle of that verb? (D: 09-10)** Ans : d

Infinite	Past participle
a) Freeze	froze
b) Hide	hid
c) Go	went
d) Forget	Forgotten

5. **Which of the following sentence is an example of active and present indefinite tense? (D: 09-10)** Ans : d
 - a) He is writing a letter.
 - b) I have invited them.
 - c) He has done the work.
 - d) Floods destroy crops.

6. **Which of the following is an example of present perfect tense? (D: 08-09)** Ans : d
 - a) He began learning English since the age of ten.
 - b) I am going to Moscow tonight.
 - c) Tanvir has been suffering from fever since Sunday last.
 - d) He has been here since Monday.

7. **Which of the following is an example of past continuous tense? (D: 08-09)** Ans : a
 - a) What was she doing in the last evening?
 - b) We had hardly started when it began to rain.
 - c) When I met the boy, he had been crying for several hours.
 - d) They had reached the school before the bell rang.

8. **Which of the following sentence is the correct example of Future perfect continuous tense? (D: 07-08)** Ans : d
 - a) You will be doing the work.
 - b) I shall have done the work before my father comes.
 - c) Before you go to see him, he will have left the place.
 - d) I shall have been doing the work before my father comes.

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

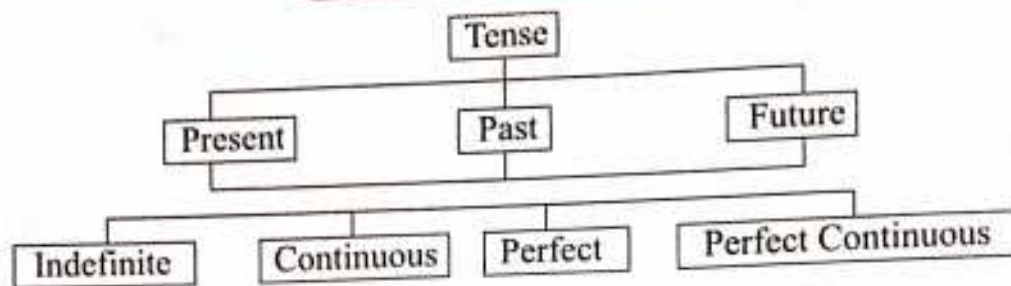
নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com



TIME & TENSE



PRESENT TENSE

1. Present Indefinite Tense :

Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + মূল verb-এর present form + object + extension.

Example:

Floods destroy crops. (চিরন্তন সত্য)

Humayun ascends the throne. (ঐতিহাসিক বর্তমান)

Negative: Subject + do/does + not + মূল Verb-এর Present form + object + extension.

Example: I do not do it.

Interrogative: Do/Does/Don't/Doesn't + Subject + মূল Verb-এর Present form + object + extension?

Example:

Do you know it?

or

What + do/does + Subject + মূল Verb-এর Present form + extension?

Example: What do you know?

2. Present Continuous Tense :

Structure:

Assertive: Subject + be verb (am/is/are)/be verb (am/is/are) not + মূল verb + ing + extension.

Example: I am reading a story book.

He is not playing football.

Interrogative: Be verb (am+is+are)/ (ain't/isn't/aren't) + sub + মূল verb + ing + extension?

Example: Are you enjoying TV?

Aren't I trying my best to get a job?

or

What + be verb (am/is/are) + sub + মূল Verb + ing + extension?

Example: What are you looking for?

3. Present Perfect Tense

Structure:

Assertive: Subject + have/has/have not/has not + মূল verb-এর Past participle + extension.

Example: He has been here since Monday.

He has not done the work.



Interrogative: Have/Has/Hasn't/Haven't+sub+মূল Verb এর Past participle + extension?
Example:

Have you finished the work?
 Haven't you met him yet?

or

What+ have/has+sub+মূল Verb এর Past participle + extension?
Example: What have you done?

বিঃ দ্রঃ- কোন sentence এ Just, just now, already, yet, never, lately, recently, so far, up to now, up to the present ইত্যাদি adverb থাকলে Present Perfect tense হয়।

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense :

Structure:

Assertive: Subject + have/has/have not/has not + been + মূল verb + ing + extension.

Example: We have been working for two hours.

Interrogative: Have/Has+sub+been+মূল Verb+ing+extension?

Example: Have you been reading since morning?

or

What+have/has+sub+been+do/মূল Verb এর Present form+ing?

Example: What have you been reading?

বিঃ দ্রঃ- Period of time এর পূর্বে for এবং point of time (নির্দিষ্ট সময়)- এর পূর্বে since বসে। **ex:**

I have been reading for two hours.

I have been reading since 8 am.

বিঃ দ্রঃ- যখন দুটি clause নিয়ে একটি Sentence গঠিত হয়, তখন যদি Main clause টি Present tense হয় তাহলে Subordinate clause টি Present/Future tense হতে পারে।

1. Present continuous tense

Example: I see that Mansur is writing his essays
 (Main clause) (Subordinate clause)

2. Will/can/may/be (am, is, are, was, were, going to) +verb এর simple form.

Example: He says that he will look after an orphan child.
 (Main clause) (Subordinate clause)

3. Past tense:

Example: I think he was here last night.
 (Main clause) (Subordinate clause)

4. Present perfect tense

Example: He tells us that he has read the book before.
 (Main clause) (Subordinate clause)

PAST TENSE

1. Past Indefinite Tense :

Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + মূল verb এর Past form + extension.

Example: The Dillingham youngs took a mighty pride in their possession.

Negative: Subject+did not+মূল Verb এর Present form+ extension

Example: We did not oppose you.

Interrogative: Did/Didn't+sub+মূল Verb এর Present form+ extension?

Example: Did you participate in the program?

Didn't I sell my car to help you?

Or

What+did+sub+do/মূল Verb- এর Present form+extension?

Example: What did you do then?

বিঃ দ্রঃ- Ago, since যুক্ত sentence, as if, as though, it is time, it is high time, if, only, wish, would, would sooner, would rather এগুলো past এর ক্ষেত্রে থাকলে Past Indefinite Tense বলে।

2. Past Continuous Tense :

Structure:

Assertive: Subject+ was/were/was not/were not + মূল verb + ing + extension.

Example: He was reading a book.

Interrogative:

Was/ were/wasn't +sub+ মূল Verb+ ing + extension?

Example: Was he working hard?

Weren't they fighting hard against the English?

or

What+was/were+sub+do/মূল Verb+ing+extension?

Example: What was she doing in the last evening?

3. Past Perfect Tense

Structure:

Assertive: Sub + had/had not + মূল verb এর Past Participle + extension.

Example: I had reached the college before the examination began.

Interrogative: Had/Had not+sub+মূল Verb-এর Past participle+ extension?

Example: Had he finished the work before it rained?

or

What+ had+sub+ মূল Verb এর past participle+extension?

Example: What had you done before the exam started?

বিঃ দ্রঃ- a) No sooner.....than, scarcely.....when, hardly..... when (before) দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে প্রথম clause-টি Past Perfect Tense হয় এবং দ্বিতীয় clause টি Past Indefinite Tense হয়।

b) Before-এর পূর্বে এবং After-এর পরে Past Perfect Tense হয়।

c) Till, until, now, that, as soon as ইত্যাদি যুক্ত clause টি Past Perfect tense হয়।



4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense :

Structure:

Assertive: Sub + had/had not + been + মূল verb + ing + extension.

Example: At that time, Shama had been writing a novel for two months.

Interrogative: Had+sub+been+ মূল Verb+ing+extension?

Example: Had you been watching TV for two hours at that time?

or

What+ had+sub+been+মূল Verb+ing+extension?

Example: What had you been reading then?

Some Important Rules of Past Tense:

1. Past continuous tense+when+simple past.
Example: We were reading when he came.
2. Past indefinite tense+while+past continuous tense.
Example: I read a novel while you were sleeping.
3. Past continuous tense+while+past continuous tense.
Example: We were enjoying TV while taking tea.
4. Past perfect+before+past indefinite.
Example: We had reached the station before the train left.
5. Past indefinite+after+past perfect.
Example: We started our journey after he had come.

FUTURE TENSE

1. Future Indefinite Tense:

Structure:

Assertive: Subject + shall (only in 1st person)/ will/shall not (only in 1st person)/will not + মূল verb- এর present form + extension.

Example: The fog will hold tomorrow.

Interrogative: Shall/will+sub+মূল verb-এর present form+ extension?

Example: Will you do it?

or

What+shall/will+sub+do/মূল Verb এর present form?

What will they perform?

* ভবিষ্যতে ঘটবে এমন complex sentence এর বেলায় দুটো অংশে একই সাথে Future indefinite tense হয় না বরং Conjunction যুক্ত অংশে Present Indefinite এবং অন্য অংশে Future Indefinite হয়।

Example: When I get money I will buy a dictionary.



2. Future Continuous Tense :

Structure:

Assertive: Subject + will/shall/will not/shall not + be + মূল verb এর Present form এর পরে সাধারণত ing + extension.

Note: First Person এর পরে সাধারণত shall be বসে। বাকি সব person-এর পরে will be বসে।

Example: I shall be reading the book.

Interrogative: Shall/will+sub+be+ মূল Verb present form+ extension?

Example: Will you be reading the book?

or

What+ shall/will+sub+do/মূল Verb এর present form+ing+ extension?

Example: What will you be writing?

3. Future Perfect Tense :

Structure:

Assertive: Subject + shall/will/shall not/will not + have + মূল verb-এর Past Participle form + extension.

Example: I shall have finished reading the book by 4 p.m.

Interrogative: shall/will+sub+ মূল Verb এর Past participle +extension?

Example: Will he have worked hard?

or

What+ shall/will+have+sub+মূল Verb এর past participle?

Example: What will you have read?

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense :

Structure:

Assertive: Subject + shall/will/shall not/will not + have been + মূল verb -এর Present form এর সাথে ing + extension.

Example: I Shall have been doing the work before my father comes.

Interrogative: Shall/will+have+sub+been+মূল Verb এর present form+extension?

Example: Will we have been reading books before exam starts?

or

What+ shall/will+have+sub+been+do/মূল Verb এর present form + ing+extension?

Example: What will you have been doing before rain stops?

Confusing Arena

1. The following verbs are not normally used in the continuous

Perception : see, hear, notice, recognize, smell.

Appearance : appear, look, seem.

Emotion : Want, wish, desire, feel, hate, hope, like, love, prefer, refuse.

Thinking : Agree, believe, consider, forget, imagine, know, mean, mind, remember, think, trust, understand.

Possession : Belong to, consist of, contain, own possess.



2. Present perfect tense is never used with adverb of past tense.
He was gone to Calcutta yesterday. (wrong)
He went to Calcutta yesterday. (Correct)

3. If two parts of a sentence are interconnected by before or after. The part before "before" or the part after "after" must be past perfect tense and other part will be simple past tense.

The doctor had died before the patient come. (রোগী আসিবার পূর্বে ডাক্তার মারা গেল)

The patient come after the doctor had died. (ডাক্তার মারা যাওয়ার পর রোগী আসিল)

We use 'will' instead of 'shall' and 'shall' instead of 'will' when we express strong intension or promise.

I shall go to school. (আমি স্কুলে যাব)

I will go to school. (আমি স্কুলে যাবই)

4. When an action is planned or arranged to take place in near future present continuous tense is used instead of simple future tense.

আমি আজ বিকালে ঢাকা যাব। I am going to Dhaka this afternoon.

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. If I had known he was in trouble I — helped. (DU : 16-17) Ans : d
a) would b) have had c) should have d) would have
02. I will phone Bahar as soon as I — any news. (DU : 15-16) Ans : c
a) will hear b) heard c) hear d) would hear
03. When — here? (DU : 14-15) Ans : b
a) have you get b) did you get c) you get d) had you get
04. Why — return the money? (DU : 14-15) Ans : c
a) you did not b) you c) did you not d) you didn't
05. Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity — the foundation of the possibility of time travel. (DU : 14-15) Ans : c
a) Will lay b) laying c) laid d) lay
06. Which of the following sentences is correct? (DU : 13-14) Ans : b
a) I have looked for a good doctor before I met you.
b) I had looked for a good doctor before I met you.
c) I looked for a good doctor before I meet you.
d) I am looking for a good doctor before meeting you.
07. When Rumana — back tonight, she'll cook dinner. (DU : 13-14) Ans : c
a) will be coming b) will come c) comes d) shall come
08. The Doctor suggested that the patient — weight. (DU : 12-13) Ans : d
a) should lose b) would lose
c) loss d) lose e) lost
09. She — from flue when she was interviewed. (DU: 11-12) Ans : d
a) has been suffering b) suffered c) had suffered d) had been suffering

10. I came home after the rain — (DU: 11-12) Ans : d
 a) Stopped b) stop c) was stop d) had stopped
11. The man — down silently and — his food. (DU: 11-12) Ans : d
 a) sits, took b) sat, take c) sat, had taken d) sat, took

Rajshahi University

12. He reached home — . The clause in the gap is : (RU : 17-18) Ans : c
 a) after I left b) after I was left c) after I had left d) after I have left
13. If I had known the exact location of the office, I — . I given him the address. (RU : 16-17) Ans : d
 a) would b) should have c) will have d) would have
14. The Examination — before I reached the Hall. (RU : 15-16) Ans : c
 a) has started b) did start
 c) had started d) had been started
15. I just (get) my revenge at last. (RU : 15-16) Ans : a
 a) have just got b) get
 c) have been got d) had got
16. Rain falling on the roof —. Complete the sentence with the best option from the choices provided. (RU : 14-15) Ans : c
 a) making noise b) makes a noise
 c) is making a noise d) make a noise
17. — we get to the seminar, the presentation will have started. Complete the sentence with the best option provided. (RU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) as soon as b) by the time c) Whenever d) Until
18. "After knowing the harmful effect of CO₂, its emission was minimized by growing awareness in the international community" is an example of- (RU : 14-15) Ans : a
 a) simple sentences b) compound sentences
 c) complex sentences d) none of these
19. Choose the correct sentence- (RU : 12-13) Ans : b
 a) He completes his formal education in 1995
 b) He completed his formal education in 1995
 c) He completed his formal education in 1995
 d) He completed his formal education on 1995
20. Find out the tense of the sentence : (RU: 12-13) Ans : a
 "It is interesting" -
 a) present indefinite b) present continuous
 c) present perfect d) none



Chittagaong University

21. No sooner — I shut the door, when the telephone rang. (CU :17-18) Ans : a
 a) had b) did c) will d) would
22. They — at each other with hate, but did not utter a word. (CU : 16-17) Ans : a
 a) were staring b) had stared c) stared d) have stare
23. By the she arrives, we — our homework (CU : 16-17) Ans : b
 a) finish b) will have finished c) will finish d) are finished
24. He penned many popular novels. Here the underlined word is used as a(n): (CU : 14-15) Ans : a
 a) verb b) preposition c) adjective d) noun
 e) pronoun
25. He had been at the orphanage — he was four. (CU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) only b) since c) due to d) during
26. Do you know — at night? (CU : 14-15) Ans : d
 a) how often does the bus run b) how often do the buses running
 c) how will buses run d) how often the bus runs
27. He had changed so much since I last saw him that I hardly — him. (CU : 12-13) Ans : d
 a) noticed b) distinguished c) glanced
 d) recognized e) watched
28. Sabuj entered the room, sat down and — his book. (CU : 12-13) Ans : c
 a) has opened b) had opened c) opened d) opens

Jahangirnagar Questions

29. After Harry — his work he — jude from the office. (JU : 17-18) Ans : b
 a) finished, called b) had finished, called
 c) finished, had called d) a & b
30. The tense of verb is related to — . (JU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) time b) person c) place d) degree
31. In 1989, this building — fire. (JU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) caught b) was caught
 c) has caught d) has been caught
32. Which of these sentences is correct? (JU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) When i had met her last year, she was married for five years.
 b) When i met her last year, she had been married for five yars.
 c) When i met her last year, she was married for five years,
 d) When i meet her last years, she had married for five years
33. He — tennis twice a week. (JU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) is playing usually b) usually plays
 c) plays usually d) is usually playing

Jagannath Questions

34. The ring that I was looking at is gone, someone else — it. (JnU : 16-17) Ans : a
 a) must have bought b) must had bought
 c) must buy d) must be beying
35. Jesmin has lost her passport again. It's the 2nd time this — . (JnU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) has happend b) happens
 c) happened d) had happened
36. Since 1995, Fatema — in Dhaka. (JnU : 12-13) Ans : c
 a) live b) lived c) has lived d) is living
37. I come home after the rain — . (JnU : 11-12) Ans : d
 a) stopped b) stop c) was stop d) had stopped
38. I shall meet my friend when — . (JnU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) he will come b) he come
 c) he comes d) he will have come
39. The cyclist — he crossed the main street. (JnU: 10-11) Ans : b
 a) looked with caution after b) had looked cautiously before
 c) has looked cautiosly after d) look cautios when
40. The Titanic — during its first voyage. (JnU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) drowned b) wreck c) sank d) with
41. It is high time we — the matter. (JnU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) would discuss b) will discuss
 c) discussed d) should discuss
42. Jagannath school was — in 1868. (JnU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) found b) founded c) sought d) solicited
43. Sumon went to bed after he — his lessons. (JnU : 09-10) Ans : a
 a) had learnt b) had learn c) learning d) learnt
44. I — a new house last year, but I — my old house yet. (JnU : 08-09) Ans : b
 a) have bought, have not sold b) bought, have not sold
 c) bought, did not sell d) have bought, well not sell

Self Practice

1. Choose the correct sentence from the following options:
 - a) How the servant does the work?
 - b) How do the servant does the work?
 - c) How does the servant the work?
 - d) How does the servant do the work?
2. Whoever comes here-
 - a) suffers
 - b) goes wrong
 - c) is surprised
 - d) rest
3. When water----, it turns into ice.
 - a) freezes
 - b) will freeze
 - c) would
 - d) froze
4. He —tennis twice a week.
 - a) is playing usually
 - b) usually plays
 - c) plays
 - d) is usually playing
5. We often— a victim of circumstances.
 - a) fallen
 - b) felt
 - c) didfall
 - d) fall
6. Find out the tense of the following sentences: Let it be done.
 - a) Present indefinite
 - b) Past indefinite
 - c) Present perfect
 - d) Past perfect
7. He—up at 7' clock every morning.
 - a) got
 - b) getting
 - c) get
 - d) gets
8. Do not make a noise while your father-
 - a) is sleeping
 - b) has slept
 - c) asleep
 - d) is being slept
9. Bangladesh (seek) to become a fully I.T driven country.
 - a) is seeking
 - b) sought
 - c) seeks
 - d) was seeking
10. I am closing the door.
 - a) present Continuous
 - b) present perfect
 - c) future perfect
11. We urge that the naughty boy_now.
 - a) leave
 - b) leaves
 - c) is leaving
 - d) has left
12. He—a letter to his father now.
 - a) write
 - b) writes
 - c) will write
 - d) wrote
13. The baby—because it is hungry now.
 - a) is crying
 - b) cries
 - c) is
 - d) are
14. Just now he— his dinner. At the says he will see when he is finished.
 - a) is having
 - b) has had
 - c) was having
 - d) had
15. I'll come round to you place -
 - a) after I do my work
 - b) when I do my work
 - c) later I do my work
 - d) after I've done my work
16. Change the following sentences into present perfect. I do sum.
 - a) I have done the sum
 - b) I was doing the sum
 - c) The sum was done by
 - d) I did the sum
17. — him yet?
 - a) Don't you meet
 - b) Haven't you met
 - c) Weren't you meeting
 - d) Didn't you meet spectacular
18. Have you ever (to be) to cox's Bazar?
 - a) Have you ever to be Cox's Bazar?
 - b) Have you ever been to Cox's Bazar?
 - c) Have you ever been Cox's Bazar?
 - d) Have you ever been Cox's Bazar?
19. The enemy has (to flee) away.
 - a) flee
 - b) flew
 - c) fled
 - d) fly

20. I have not yet (to drink) the glass of milk.
a) drunk b) drink c) drinking d) will drink
21. He — for his club in 65 matches so far.
a) has played b) is playing c) played d) has been playing
22. — you ever — to the Sunderbans?
a) Have, been b) Have, go c) Did, go d) Shall, go
23. Choose the correct sentence.
a) I am here since Monday b) I have been here since Monday
c) I am here from Monday d) I was here since Monday
24. He is my best friends now, and — for many years.
a) was b) had been c) has been d) was to be
25. Which one is the example of present perfect continuous tense?
a) It was raining since last night b) It has been rained since last night
c) It is raining since last night d) It has been raining since last night
26. I — here since 1870.
a) live b) am living c) have been living d) lived
27. We waited until the plane-
a) did not take off b) took off c) had not taken off d) had taken off
28. Choose the correct sentence:
a) This book has been first published in 1985. b) This book was first published in 1985.
c) This book is first published in 1985. d) This book was being published in 1985.
29. Choose the correct sentence.
a) Did they wrote books? b) Did they write books?
c) Did they writing books. d) Did they have written books?
30. She (wear) lovely dress last night.
a) wearied b) had wore c) worn d) wore
31. I — him last four years before.
a) saw b) seen c) had seen d) have been seeing
32. He — to chichago just a few minutes ago.
a) would moved b) had moved c) has moved d) moved
33. At four he (look) the sames as now.
a) looks b) look c) looking d) looked
34. He had written the book before he-
a) retired b) had retired c) has retired d) will be retired
35. 'He's been living in Italy —.
a) since ages b) from ages c) to ages d) for ages
36. Daddy — the car before we arrived.
a) washed b) has been washed c) has washed d) had washed
37. The doctor — after the patient had died.
a) had come b) was come c) was coming d) came
38. The film had started before we — the cinema.
a) were reached b) reached c) reaching d) reach



39. My friend—before I came.
a) would be leaving b) had been leaving c) had left d) will leave
40. I (leave) tomorrow.
a) shall leaving b) Am left c) shall leave d) Leave
41. Rahim—him work by the time his frineds arrive.
a) Will have finished b) Had finished c) Has finished d) Having finished
42. She will go to Europe for higher studies after she—her study at chittagong university.
a) finished b) has finished c) will finish d) finishing
43. By the time I had reached the bottom of the mountain, I...extremely.
a) feel b) have felt c) was feeling d) felt
44. It—a great shock to everyone because he had not said a word for 10 years.
a) was b) is c) will be d) are
45. I opened the door as soon as I—the bell.
a) have heard b) was hearing c) am heard d) heard
46. Hardly had the train stopped—
a) before we got down b) as we got down c) than we got down d) when we got down
47. No sooner had we- at the station than the train left.
a) Arrived b) Arriving c) Arrive d) Arrival
48. 'It is high time you —up smoking'
a) give b) gave c) has given d) will give
49. Choose the correct sentence.
a) It is time you leave b) It is time you left the room
c) It is time you leaving the room d) It is time you have left the room
50. His uncle areived while I—the dinner.
a) would cook b) had cooked c) cook d) was cooking

ANSWER

01. d	11. c	21. a	31. a	41. a
02. a	12. c	22. a	32. d	42. b
03. a	13. a	23. b	33. d	43. d
04. b	14. b	24. c	34. a	44. a
05. d	15. d	25. d	35. d	45. d
06. a	16. a	26. c	36. d	46. d
07. d	17. b	27. b	37. d	47. a
08. a	18. b	28. b	38. b	48. b
09. a	19. c	29. b	39. c	49. b
10. a	20. a	30. d	40. c	50. d

"Certainly! Allah will admit those who believe (in the Oneness of Allah) and do righteous good deeds, to Gardens under which rivers flow (Paradise), while those who disbelieve enjoy themselves and eat as cattle eat, and the Fire will be their above ." - Al Quran



COMPREHENSION

Comprehension-1

* Read the passage and answer the question (1-3) (M: 06-07)

In 1992, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that ten to twelve million adults and one million children world-wide had contracted HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and they estimated that by the twenty-first century, forty million people would be infected. If the current trends continue, however, that estimate will fall far short of actual numbers, which may reach one hundred ten million. Besides people with high-risk behaviors as homosexuals, female sex workers, truck drivers and injecting drug users, HIV infection rates have begun to increase in the general population.

In addition, there appears to be a change in the characteristics of AIDS victims in the 1980s, homosexual men in large urban areas accounted for approximately two-thirds of all AIDS cases. Women & children seemed to be the periphery of the AIDS epidemic. But today almost ninety percent of new adults infections result from hetero-sexual contact. Consequently, the rates of exposure and infection are rising for women, with an accompanying rise in the number of children born to them with HIV. In the twenty first century, it is expected that majority of AIDS victims will be heterosexual women and their young children.

1. According to the above passage, WHO estimate of people infected with HIV in the 21st century compared to the current trend will be — the actual number.
 - a) more than
 - b) less than
 - c) less than
 - d) almost equal to
2. Now, the people at risk for developing HIV include the-
 - a) general population
 - b) female sex workers
 - c) homosexual
 - d) Intravenous drug users
3. According to the passage the segment of the — will probably constitute majority of AIDS cases in the 21st century?
 - a) homosexual men.
 - b) hetero sexual women.
 - c) hetero sexual men & women.
 - d) hetero sexual women & children born to them.

Comprehension-2

* Read the paragraph and answer the question: (D: 06-07)

Photosynthesis is a process in which radiant energy from sun is stored as Chemical energy which in turn is used to decompose CO_2 & H_2O . The products of their decomposition are recombined into a new compound which successively builds up into a new compound which successively builds up into more and more complex organic substance like sugars, starches & cellulose that comprise the plant.

1. The word "stored" in the paragraph is closest in meaning to-
 - a) specified
 - b) retained
 - c) converted
 - d) discovered

Comprehension-3

* Read the following passage and answer questions 1-5. (DU: 09-10)

Once a bird is brought to a rehabilitation center, basic procedures are followed. First, the bird is sedated if necessary, and examined to detect broken bones, cuts or other injuries. Next, oil is flushed from its eyes and intestines. Heavily oiled birds are then wiped with adsorbent cloths to remove patches of oil. Stomach coating medicines may be administered orally to prevent additional absorption of oil inside the bird's stomach. The bird is then warmed and placed in a quiet area. Finally, curtains are often hung around the area to limit the birds contact with people.

1. The passage is about:
 - a) The preservation of aquatic creatures from water pollution.
 - b) Measures taken to treat a broken limb of a bird.
 - c) The treatment of a water bird after an oil spill.
 - d) Preventive measures taken to rehabilitate.
2. "The bird is sedated" means -
 - a) the bird is put to sleep
 - b) the bird is fixed or fastened.
 - c) the bird is examined through the use of radiation
 - d) the bird is examined for documentation
3. 'Absorption' is the process of—
 - a) soaking up liquid or other substance
 - b) turning of liquid into vapour
 - c) becoming weaker or worse
 - d) becoming larger or expanding
4. "Additional" in the passage is a/an
 - a) adverb
 - b) verb
 - c) noun
 - d) adjective
5. The spelling of "center" is-
 - a) American English spelling
 - b) British English
 - c) Australian English
 - d) Indian English

ANSWER

Comprehension-1 :

1.a	2.a	3.d
-----	-----	-----

Comprehension-2 :

1. b

Comprehension-4 :

1.d	2.a	3.a	4.d	5.a
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

"This is the Book (the Qur'an), whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are Al-Muttaqun [the pious & righteous persons who fear Allah much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allah much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)]." - Al Quran



VOICE

Active Voice:

যে বাক্যে subject সক্রিয় হয়ে কাজ করে তাকে Active Voice বলে। যেমন- I do the work. অর্থাৎ বাক্যটির গঠন হল- Subject + verb + object.

Passive Voice :

যে বাক্যে Subject নিজে কাজ করে না বরং কাজটি তার উপরে এসে পড়ে তাকে Passive Voice বলে। যেমন- উপরিউক্ত I do the work বাক্যটির passive voice হল- The work is done by me- অর্থাৎ দেখা যাচ্ছে যে,

কোন Active Voice কে passive করার সাধারণ নিয়ম হল-

- * Active Voice -এর subject টি passive voice এর object ও Active Voice-এর object টি passive voice- এর subject- এ রূপান্তরিত হবে।
- * Passive Voice-এ subject-এর পরে Auxiliary verb (subject ও Tense অনুযায়ী) বসবে, তার পরে মূল Verb- এর Past participle বসবে।
- * Passive Voice এর Object টির পূর্বে by বা অন্য কিছু (ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে) বসবে।

Object চেনার উপায় :

বাক্যের Principal verb কে 'কি' বা 'কাকে' দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করা হলে যে উত্তর পাওয়া যায়, তাই Object বা কর্ম।

যেমন : He gave me a book.

এখানে gave (দিয়েছিল) ক্রিয়াকে কি বা কাকে দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে A book এবং me এই Object পাওয়া যায়।

Auxiliary Verb ব্যবহারের নিয়ম :

TENSE	Auxiliary Verb
Present Indefinite	am, are, is.
Present Continuous	am being, is being, are being
Present Perfect	have been, has been.
Past Indefinite	was, were.
Past Continuous	was being, were being.
Past Perfect	had been.
Future Indefinite	shall be, will be.
Future Continuous	shall be being, will be being.
Future Perfect	shall have been, will have been.

কিছু শব্দের subjective এবং objective form নীচে দেয়া হলোঃ

Subjective form	Objective form
I	Me
He	Him
You	You
She	Her
They	Them
Who	Whom

Table of Tenses in Active & Passive

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	Do/does	is/are done
Past Indefinite	Did	was/were done
Present Continuous	Is/are doing	is/are being done
Past Continuous	Was/were doing	was/were being done
Present Perfect	Has/have done	Has/have been done
Past Perfect	Had done	Had been done
Future Indefinite	Will do	Will be done
Conditional	Would do	Would be done
Perfect conditional	Would have done	Would have been done

Tense অনুযায়ী Active থেকে Passive করার নিয়ম

- a) **Present Indefinite -**
Active: Subject + Verb + Object
 Ex- People always remember patriots.
Passive: Subjective form of object + am/is/are (subject অনুযায়ী) + verb এর Past participle + by + Objective form of subject
 Ex - The patriots are always remembered by the people.
- b) **Present Continuous -**
Active : Subject + am/is/are + (verb + ing) + object
 Ex - He is writing a letter.
Passive:
 Subjective form of object + am/is/are + being + past participle of verb + by + objective form of subject.
 Ex- A letter is being written by him.
- c) **Present perfect -**
Active: subject + have/has + past participle of verb + object.
 Ex- He has done the work.
Passive: Subjective form of object + have/has + been + past participle of verb + by + objective form of subject.
 Ex- The work has been done by him.
- d) **Past indefinite-**
Active: Subject + past form of verb + object.
 Ex- The peon opened the gate.
Passive: Subjective form of object + was/were + past participle of verb + by + objective form of subject.
 Ex- The gate was opened by the peon.
- e) **Past continuous-**
Active: Subject + was/were + (verb + ing) + object.
 Ex- They were flying kites.
Passive: Subjective form of object + was/were + being + past participle of verb + by + objective form of subject.
 Ex- Kites were being flown by them.

Sentence অনুযায়ী Voice Change এর নিয়ম

Imperative Sentence-এর Active Voice থেকে Passive করার নিয়ম :

a) মূল verb দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে যেমন-

Active : Open the window.

Passive : Let the window be opened.

অর্থাৎ নিয়ম- Let + active voice-এর object টি (subject হিসাবে) + be + verb-এর past participle.

b) Sentence টি যদি do not দিয়ে শুরু হয় যেমন-

Active : Do not hate the poor.

Passive : Let not the poor be hated.

অর্থাৎ নিয়ম- Let not + active voice-এর object (subject হিসাবে) + be + মূল verb-এর past participle.

c) Never যুক্ত imperative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে যেমন -

Active : Never catch the Jatka.

Passive : Let not the Jatka ever be caught.

অর্থাৎ নিয়ম- Let not + Active Voice- এর object (subject হিসাবে) + ever be + মূল verb-এর- past participle.

d) মূল verb + ব্যক্তিব্যক্ত object (me, us, you, them, him, her) যুক্ত imperative sentence- এর ক্ষেত্রে যেমন-

Active : Buy me a gift. / Buy a gift for me

Passive : Let a gift be bought for me

অর্থাৎ নিয়ম- Let + মূল verb-এর পরে object টি থাকে তা subject হয়/direct object/বস্ত্তব্যক্ত Object টি subject হয় + be + মূল verb-এর past participle + for + ব্যক্তিব্যক্ত object টি বসবে।

e) Let + ব্যক্তিব্যক্ত object (me, us, you, them, him, her) যুক্ত imperative sentence এর active voice কে passive voice এ করার নিয়ম :

Let + Subjective form of objective + be + V_3 + by + objective form of subjective. যেমন-

Active : Let me do the work.

Passive : Let the work be done by me.

f) Imperative Sentence এর প্রথমে বা শেষে যদি Adverb থাকে তবে Passive করার সময় তাকে বাক্যের শেষে রেখে দিতে হয়।

যেমন-

Active : Always speak the truth.

Passive : Let the truth be spoken always.



- g) Intransitive verb দ্বারা গঠিত Imperative sentence কে Passive করার সময় এর আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি অর্থানুযায়ী Sentence এর mood এর passive form করতে হয়। এরপর to + মূল sentence টি অবিকৃত অবস্থায় লিখতে হয়। যেমন-

Active : Come here.

Passive : you are requested to come here. (অনুরোধ)

Or, you are advised/ordered to come here. (আদেশ/উপদেশ)

Interrogative sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে **active** থেকে **passive** করার নিয়ম :

- a) সাধারণ নিয়মে প্রদত্ত বাক্যটিকে মনে মনে Assertive-এ পরিবর্তন করতে হবে। এই Assertive বাক্যটিকে এবার Passive- এ পরিবর্তন করতে হবে। এভাবে প্রাপ্ত বাক্যটির Auxiliary verb কে প্রথমে দিয়ে বাক্যটির শেষে একটি প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন দিতে হবে। যেমন-

Interrogative Active : Has Moni finished her work?

(Assertive active : Moni has finished her work.)

(Passive of assertive : Her work has been finished by Moni.)

সুতরাং মূল বাক্যটির passive form হবে - Has her work been finished by Moni?

- b) Who যুক্ত interrogative sentence- এর ক্ষেত্রে Structure হবেঃ
By whom + auxiliary verb + object টির subjective form + tense অনুযায়ী be/been/being + মূল verb- এর past participle + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন। যেমন-

Active : Who will do the work?

Passive : By whom will the work be done?

- c) What যুক্ত interrogative sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে Structure হবেঃ

What + auxiliary verb + মূল verb-এর past participle + by +subject টির objective form + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন। যেমন-

Active : What do you want?

Passive : What is wanted by you?

- d) Whom যুক্ত interrogative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Structure হবেঃ

Who+auxiliary verb + tense অনুযায়ী (be/being/been) +মূল verb এর past participle + by + subject টির objective form + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন। যেমন-

Active : Whom is he teaching English?

Passive : Who is being taught English by him?

Nice to Know

- e) Subject + verb + object + present participle যুক্ত active voice কে passive করার নিয়মঃ
ব্যক্তিবাক্য Object টির subjective form + auxiliary verb + মূল verb এর past participle + present participle যুক্ত অংশ + বস্তুবাক্য object (যদি থাকে) + by + subject টির objective form।

Active : I saw her singing a song.

Passive: She was seen singing a song by me.

Complex ও compound sentence যুক্ত Active কে passive করার নিয়মঃ

- a) এধরণের sentence কে passive করতে হলে- sentence-এ যে ২টি clause থাকে (একটি principal clause অন্যটি subordinate clause) তার উভয়টির passive করতে হয়। যেমন-

Active : I know how he did it.

Passive : How it was done by him is known to me.

তবে এক্ষেত্রে কখনো principal clause এর - passive voice- এ introductory it ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন- উপরিউক্ত বাক্যটির ক্ষেত্রে-

Passive : It is known to me how it was done by him.

- b) Active voice যদি "people say" দিয়ে শুরু হয় তবে passive voice- এ 'It is said' দিয়ে শুরু করাই শ্রেয়।

Active : People say that the lion is the king of beast.

Passive : It is said that the lion is the king of beast.

Negative Sentence-এর Active কে Passive করার নিয়ম :

Active : I do not like puffed rice.

Passive : Puffed rice is not liked by me

অর্থাৎ নিয়ম- Subjective form of object + am/is/are (subject অনুযায়ী) + not + verb এর past participle + by + objective form of subject.

Nice to Know

Quasi passive verb যুক্ত active voice কে passive - করার নিয়ম :

Quasi passive verb যুক্ত বাক্য গঠনগতভাবে active কিন্তু অর্থগতভাবে passive। Quasi passive verb ২ প্রকার-

- a) Complement যুক্ত quasi passive verb-এর জন্য ২টি নিয়মের যে কোন ১টি ব্যবহার করা যায়।

নিয়ম-১ঃ Active voice- এর subject টি passive voice-এর subject + tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + Adjective



+ when + subject অনুযায়ী it/they + tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + মূল verb-এর past participle. যেমন -

Active : The rose smells sweet.

Passive : The rose is sweet when it is smelt.

নিয়ম-২ঃ Active voice-এর subject টির passive voice-এর subject হবে + tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + মূল verb-এর past participle + adjective. যেমন -

Active : Honey tastes sweet.

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

b) Complement বিহীন Quasi passive verb-এর জন্য subject টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকে + to be verb + past participle of verb. যেমন-

Active : The house is building.

Passive : The house is being built.

Object না থাকার কারণে intransitive verb-এর passive সাধারণত হয় না। তবে এই verb- এর পরে যদি preposition যুক্ত হয়ে group verb গঠন করে তবে তা transitive verb হিসাবে ব্যবহার হয় এবং তার passive হয়। এক্ষেত্রে নিয়মটি হল- subjective form of object + tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + past participle of verb+ প্রদত্ত preposition + by + objective form of subject.

Active : She looks after the orphans.

Passive : The orphans are looked after by her.

Can, Could, Shall, Should, May, Might, Will, Would, Must, Ought to, Going to যুক্ত active voice কে passive করার সময় এদের পরে be বসে ও তার পরে মূল verb-এর past participle বসে। যেমন-

Active : They might choose the furniture.

Passive : The furniture might be chosen by them.

Active voice - এ যদি মূল verb হিসাবে am to/is to/are to/ have to/ has to/ don't have to/ had to/ didn't have to থাকে তবে passive- এ এসব verb- এর পরে be বসে তারপরে past participle of verb বসে। যেমন-

Active : You have to do the work.

Passive : The work has to be done by you.

২টি object যুক্ত Active কে passive করার নিয়ম : ২টি object এর যে কোনটিকে subject হিসাবে ব্যবহার করতে হয় + Tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + মূল verb এর past participle + বাকী object + by + প্রদত্ত active voice- এর subject টি object রূপে বসে। যেমন-

Active : I gave him a book.

Passive : He was given a book by me. or : A book was given him by me.

Reflexive object যুক্ত active-কে passive করার নিয়ম : (Reflexive object- Himself, Myself, Ourselves, Yourself, Yourselves, themselves, herself) প্রদত্ত active voice-এর subject অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় passive-এর subject হিসাবে বসে+ tense এবং person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb+past participle of verb+ by+ reflexive object. যেমন-

Active : He killed himself.

Passive : He was killed by himself.

Factitive or complementary object যুক্ত active-কে passive করার নিয়ম :

যে সব Transitive verb যেমন-(select, elect, nominate, make, call, name)-এর অর্থ object থাকা সত্ত্বেও সম্পূর্ণরূপে অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না, অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য অতিরিক্ত object আনতে হয় তাকে Factitive or complementary verb বলে। এক্ষেত্রে নিয়ম হল প্রদত্ত pronominal object টি subject হয়+ tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb + past participle of verb+ factitive object+ by + objective form of subject. যেমন-

Active : We made him captain.

Passive : He was made captain by us.

Cognate object:

কিছু কিছু Intransitive verb এদের সমর্থক object নিয়ে transitive verb হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, এ ধরনের object কে cognate object বলে। এই cognate object যুক্ত active কে নিম্নলিখিত নিয়মে passive করা হয়:
subjective form of object+ tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb+ past participle of verb + by+ objective form of subject. যেমন-

Active : He ran a race.

Passive : A race was run by him.

a) Active কে passive-এ রূপান্তরের সময় সব ক্ষেত্রে Preposition হিসাবে by ব্যবহৃত হয় না। অন্যান্য Preposition যেমন- In, To, At, With ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

Active : He annoyed me.

Passive : I was annoyed with him.

Active : I know the boy.

Passive : The boy is known to me.

Active : His conduct shocked me.

Passive : I was shocked at his conduct.

Active : The novels of Shakespeare interest me.

Passive : I am interested in the novels of Shakespeare.



b) Need, bid, dare, make, hear, feel, let, know প্রভৃতি verb হলের পর active voice-এ to উহ্য থাকে। তবে passive করার সময় তাদের পরে to বলে। যেমন-

Active : I saw him go.

Passive : He was seen to go by me.

ব্যতিক্রমধর্মী উদাহরণ-

i) Gerund combination-

Active : He suggested giving up smoking.

Passive : He suggested that smoking should be given up.

ii) Infinitive যুক্ত বাক্যের active থেকে passive-

Active : I want to write the letter.

Passive : I wanted the letter to be written.

iii) It is time যুক্ত বাক্যের active থেকে passive-

Active : It is time + to + verb + object.

Ex : It is time to do your duty.

Passive : It is time + for + object + to be + V₃.

Ex : It is time for your duty to be done.

iv) There যুক্ত বাক্যের active থেকে passive-

Active : There + to be verb (is/are/was/were) + noun phrase + to + verb.

Ex : There are lots of things to do.

Passive : There + to be verb (is/are/was/were) + noun phrase + to be + V₃.

Ex : There are lots of things to be done.

Passive থেকে active voice-এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়মঃ

উপরিউক্ত নিয়মগুলো আয়ত্ত করতে পারলে এটি তুলনামূলকভাবে সহজ হয়ে যাবে। তবে কতক ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিতে হয়। যেমন-

a) Passive voice-এ object উহ্য থাকলে passive voice টির অর্থানুযায়ী subject বসাতে হয় যেমন-

Active : His pen has been stolen.

Passive : Someone has stolen his pen.

b) They are gone, he is arrived, he is come ইত্যাদি sentence গুলি passive না, কারণ go, arrive এই verb গুলি intransitive verb এবং এগুলোর passive voice হয় না। যত্রতত্র passive voice ব্যবহার করা যায় না। এর ব্যবহার কিছু বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে সীমাবদ্ধ থাকে। যেমন-

* Subject জানা না থাকলে/অনির্দিষ্ট হয়ে থাকলে।

* ভুক্তভোগীর উপর জোর বুঝালে।

* জিয়া সম্পাদনকারীর দরকার না হলে / অজ্ঞান / গুরুত্বহীন হলে।

* সামাজিক ও ঐতিহাসিক গুরুত্ব / নিমন্ত্রণ/ অনুরোধ/ ঘোষণা / কোন কাজের শেষ ফলাফল বোঝাতে।



❖ Defective Verbs বা অপূর্ণ ক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে

- Ought to + be + V₃
- Going to + be + V₃

Ex A- he ought to help him.

P - He ought to be helped by him.

A - I am going to take the letter

P - The letter is going to be taken by me

❖ Make/made, behold, bid, feel, known, dae, need, hear, passive করার সময়, পূর্ববর্তী verb এর আগে to বসে।

Ex The bird made the wind blow

P - The wind was made to blow by the bird

A - He made me do it

P - I was bidden to do it by him

A - We let him come in

P - He was let to come in by bus.

❖ কিছু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে by ছাড়াও অন্যান্য preposition বসে।

Annoy	With	Astonish	at
Satisfy		Shock	
Seized		Please	
Fill		Displease	
Bless		Contain	
Mornel		Fill	

❖ কিছু কিছু সময় Object উহ্য থাকে

P - It is said

A - Some one says it

P - She is expected soon

A - We expect her soon

কিছু কিছু Word এর passive হয় না

❖ Die, appear, seem, disappear, happen, belong, allude, occur, ensure, result, comprise, perish, refer, issue, indulge, wonder, Passive হয় না।

Sample Questions

1. "Do not laugh at the poor" - which is the correct passive form of the sentence?
 - a) Let the poor be not laughed at.
 - b) Let not the poor be laughed at.
 - c) Let the poor be not laugh at.
 - d) Let not the poor be laugh at.
2. The correct passive form, "Whom are you calling?" is-
 - a) Who is being called by you?
 - b) Who are you called by?
 - c) Who is called by you?
 - d) Who you are calling by?
3. The correct passive form of, "Rice sells cheap" is-
 - a) Rice is sold cheap
 - b) Rice is sold which is cheap
 - c) Rice is cheap when it is sold
 - d) Rice is sold when it is cheap
4. "Do you know them?" বাক্যের passive form হচ্ছে-
 - a) Are they known with you?
 - b) Are they known by you?
 - c) Is they know to you?
 - d) Are they known by you?
5. Correct passive form of "we should not laugh at a lame man." is-
 - a) A lame man should laugh not by us.
 - b) A lame man should be not laughed at by us.
 - c) A lame man should not laughed at by us.
 - d) A lame man should not being laugh at by us.
6. "The ladies fan themselves"- correct passive form is-
 - a) The ladies are fanned by herself.
 - b) The ladies are fanned by themselves.
 - c) The ladies is fanned by herself.
 - d) The ladies are fanned.
7. "Give the order" সঠিক passive form কোনটি?
 - a) Let the order to give
 - b) Let the order to given
 - c) Let the order be given
 - d) Let the order give
8. "He killed himself"- What is the correct passive form?
 - a) Himself was killed by him.
 - b) Himself would be killed by him.
 - c) He was killed himself.
 - d) He was killed by himself.
9. "I heard him saying this" সঠিক passive form কোনটি?
 - a) He is seen hearing this.
 - b) He was said hearing this by me.
 - c) He was heard saying this by me.
 - d) He was being heard said this by me.
10. "Stand up on the bench"- Which is the correct passive form?
 - a) You are requested to stood up on the bench.
 - b) You are requested to stand up on the bench.
 - c) You are forbidden to stand up on the bench.
 - d) You are ordered to stand up on the bench.

11. What is the passive form of the sentence- "It is time to shut up the shop"
- a) It is time for the shop to be shut up. b) It is time to be shut up the shop.
c) It is time to shut the shop up. d) It is time the shop be shut up.
12. "One should keep one's promise" What is the correct passive form of the sentence?
- a) A person should keep his promise. b) A promise should be kept by myself.
c) A promise should be kept. d) A promise had to keep.
13. "The hut was burnt to ashes"- The active form of the sentences is-
- a) Ashes were burnt by the hut. b) Fire burned the hut to ashes.
c) Fire burnt the hut to ashes. d) Fire turned the hut to ashes.
14. "He died of fever"- Passive form is-
- a) Fever caused his to die b) Fever caused him to death
c) He was caused to die of fever d) His death was caused with fever
15. "The cow is milking"- passive form is-
- a) The cow milked b) The cow is being milked
c) The cow had been milked d) The cow was milked
16. "My pocket has been picked"- make it active.
- a) Somebody has picked my pocket b) Who has picked my pocket?
c) Somebody had been picked my pocket d) None of these
17. Correct passive form of the sentence- "I am going to take the letter"
- a) To take the letter is being gone by me b) The letter is going to be taken by me
c) The letter is going to take by me d) The letter was going to be taken by me
18. Correct passive form of the sentence- "We expect her soon"
- a) She is expected soon b) She is expected soon by us
c) Soon she is expected by us d) She was expected soon

Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (c), 4 (b), 5 (c), 6 (b), 7 (c), 8 (d), 9 (c), 10 (d), 11 (a), 12 (c)
13 (c), 14 (c), 15 (b), 16 (a), 17 (b), 18 (a)

Confusing Arena

Note : Simple Sentence এ অথবা একটি মাত্র clause এ Double passive হলে ভুল অর্থ হয়ে যায়।

Active : They proposed to hold a meeting.

Inc passive : A meeting was proposed to held by them.

Cor passive : It was proposed by them to hold a meeting.

or : It was proposed by them that a meeting should be held.

Similarly:

The judge ordered the culprit to be hanged. (Correct)

The Culprit was ordered to be hanged by the judge. (Incorrect)

N.B. যদি to be hanged by the judge বলা হয়, তাহলে judge নিজেই যেন ফাঁসিতে ঝোলাবেন, এরূপ অর্থ বোঝায়, এই এরকম

Passive করলে অর্থ ভুল হবে।



Passive Voice with different preposition:

Active : I know the fact.

Passive : The fact is known **to** me. (not by me)

Active : Light filled the room.

Passive : The room was filled **with** light. (not by light)

Active : Her manners pleased us very much.

Passive : We were very much pleased **with** her manners. (not by her manners)

Active : The novels of Tolstoy interest me.

Passive : I am interested **in** the novels of Tolstoy. (not by the novels of Tolstoy)

Some Peculiarities in Voice :

Active : One should keep one's promise.

Passive : A promise should be kept. (by one-omitted)

Active : Someone has stolen my purse.

Passive : My purse has been stolen. (by someone-omitted)

Active : Circumstances obliged me to go.

Passive : I was obliged to go. (by Circumstances-omitted)

Active : We can gain nothing without labour.

Passive : Nothing can be gained without labour. (by us- omitted)

Active : Why did they refuse him admittance?

Passive : Why was he refused admittance? (by them- omitted)

Active : We should not encourage indiscipline.

Passive : Indiscipline should not be encouraged. (by us-omitted)

Active : Mother looked after the boy.

Passive : The boy was looked after by mother. (look after-group verb)

Active : He has worked out the answer correctly.

Passive : The answer has been correctly worked out by him. (work out-group verb)

Active : Some one built this building in 1990.

Passive : This building was built in 1990. (by some one-omitted)

Active : Dr. Das presided over the meeting.

Passive : The meeting was presided over by Dr. Das.

Active : He considers me honest.

Passive : I am considered honest.

Active : He likes people to obey him.

Passive : He likes to be obeyed by people

Active : We ought to help the poor.

Passive : The poor ought to be helped by us.

Active : People believe that you know.

Passive : It is supposed that you know

Active : We will not admit children under ten.

Passive : Children under ten will not be admitted by us.

Active : It is time to do your duty.

Passive : It is time for your duty to be done.

Active : I have lost my pen.

Passive : My pen has been lost. (by me- omitted)



Previous varsity Questions

Dhaka University

01. The correct passive form of "Does he speak English well?" is. (DU: 16-17) Ans : c
 a) Is English spoke well by him? b) Was English spoken well by him?
 c) Is English spoken well by him? d) Is English spoken to him?
02. In 1962, the story of Helen Keller's life into a film, The Miracle Worker. (DU: 13-14) Ans : c
 a) made b) had made
 c) was made d) has been made
03. The best passive form of the sentence "what do you want?" is- (DU : 11-12) Ans : b
 a) What was wanting by you? b) What is wanted by you?
 c) What was wanted by you? d) What is wanting by you?
04. The correct passive form of 'we don't like idle people' is (DU : 08-09) Ans : d
 a) We are not liked by idle people b) Idle people are not liked us
 c) Idle people are not of our liking d) Idle people are not liked by us
05. The correct active voice of "That house has not been lived in for years. (DU: 05-06) Ans : c
 a) No one has been living in that house for years.
 b) No one ever lived in that house for years.
 c) Nobody has for years lived in that house.
 d) Nobody had been living for years in that house.
06. Choose the correct passive voice of the following sentence: All of his friends laughed at him. (DU: 04-05) Ans : b
 a) He laughed at all of his friends.
 b) He was laughed at by all of his friends.
 c) All his friends had laughed at him.
 d) All his friends were laughed at by him.
07. The parcel tomorrow. (DU: 02-03) Ans : a
 a) will be delivered b) will deliver
 c) will be delivering d) will have delivery
08. The passive form of "The storm damaged the banyan tree" is best expressed in (DU: 02-03) Ans : b
 a) The storm resulted in the of the banyan tree
 b) The banyan tree was damaged by the storm
 c) The banyan tree damaged was a consequence of the storm
 d) The storm led to the damaged of the banyan tree
09. Which one is the correct passive voice of 'who will help you?' (DU: 01-02) Ans : a
 a) By whom will you be helped?
 b) By who will you be helped?
 c) Who will be helped by you?
 d) By whom you will be helped?
10. The passive of 'Who taught you French?' is- (DU: 00-01) Ans : d
 a) By whom you were taught French?
 b) By whom French was taught you?
 c) French was taught you by whom?
 d) By whom were you taught French?



Rajshahi University

11. The passive voice of "Mend your ways" (RU : 17-18) Ans : d
 a) Let you be mended your ways b) Your ways should be mended
 c) Your ways are mended by you d) Let your ways are mended Ans : b
12. The passive form of "Who did it?" is- (RU : 16-17)
 a) By whom had it been done? b) By whom was it done?
 c) Who is it done by? d) By whom has it been done? Ans : d
13. The passive form of "Who had done the work?" is- (RU : 16-17)
 a) By whom the work had done? b) By whom had the work done?
 c) Who the work had been done? d) By whom had the work been done? Ans : c
14. What is the active voice of the sentence "The woman was attacked, killed and carried off by the tiger?" (RU : 14-15) Ans : c
 a) The woman attacked, killed and carried off by the tiger was seen by the women.
 b) The tiger was attacked, killed and carried off by the woman.
 c) The tiger attacked, killed and carried off the woman.
 d) The tiger had attacked, killed and carried off the woman.
15. If rendered in active voice the sentence 'Rajshahi is usually associated by the average Bangladesh with silk' would be: (RU : 14-15) Ans : b
 a) The average Bangladeshi associates Rajshahi with silk.
 b) The average Bangladeshi usually associates Rajshahi with silk.
 c) The average Bangladeshi usually associated with silk by Rajshahi.
 d) Rajshahi usually associates the average Bangladesh with silk.
16. The correct passive voice of 'The pill tastes bitter.' (RU: 14-15) Ans : d
 a) The pill is bitter who it is tasted. b) The pill is bitter then is tasted.
 c) The pill is bitter when is tasted. d) The pill is bitter when it is tasted.
17. The passive form of 'They were flying kites.' (RU: 13-14) Ans : b
 a) Kites were flown by them. b) Kites were being flown by them.
 c) Kites were being flowing by them. d) Kites was being flown by them.
18. At Seellicres they found a priest (in passive voice) (RU: 13-14) Ans : c
 a) At Seellicres a priest is found for them. b) At Sellicres a priest was being by them.
 c) A priest was found at Seellicres. d) At Sellicres a priest was found for them.
19. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence: "The committee is considering several new proposals." (RU: 11-12) Ans : d
 a) The committee is considered several new proposals.
 b) Several new proposals has been considered by the committee.
 c) Several new proposals are being considered the committee.
 d) Several new proposals are being considered by the committee.
20. The correct passive form of "He does not like liars" is- (RU: 09-10) Ans : c
 a) He is not liked by liars. b) Liars are not of his liking.
 c) Liars are not liked by him. d) None of these.
21. The passive form of the sentence, 'The trainer walked the horse after the race' is- (RU: 09-10) Ans : c
 a) The horse walked after the race by the trainer.
 b) The horse had walked after the race by the trainer.
 c) The horse was walked after the race by the trainer.
 d) The horse had been walking after the race by the trainer.

Chittagong University

22. The passive voice form of the sentence- 'A child could not have done this mischief' is - (CU : 14-15) Ans : c
 a) This mischief could not be done by a child.
 b) This mischief could not been done by a child.
 c) This mischief could not have been done by a child.
 d) This mischief a child could not have been done.
23. What is the passive form of the sentence 'Some children are helping the wounded man?' (CU : 13-14) Ans : c
 a) The wounded man was helped by some children.
 b) The wounded man was helping some children.
 c) The wounded man is being helped by some children.
 d) The wounded man is to be helped by some children.

Jahangirnagar University

24. "You need to clean your shoes properly"- The active from of the sentence is. (JU : 17-18) Ans : a
 a) your shoes are needed to clean properly
 b) you are needed to clean your shoes properly
 c) your shoes need to be cleaned properly
 d) your shoes are needed by you to clean properly
25. The passive form of "Rice sells cheap"-is . (JU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) Rice is cheap when it is sold cheap
 b) Rice is sold cheap
 c) Rice is being sold cheap
 d) Rice is cheap when it is selling
26. "Open the door softly"- Which one of the following specifies the passive from of the sentence? (JU : 13-14) Ans : b
 a) Let the door opened softly
 b) Let the door be opened softly
 c) Let the door is opened softly
 d) Let the door open softly
27. "I water the garden regularly"- The passive form is - (JU : 13-14) Ans : a
 a) The garden is watered by me regularly
 b) The garden has watered by me regularly
 c) The garden is being watered by me regularly
 d) The garden is water by me regularly
28. "you are to colour this picture" - the passive from : .(JU : 11-12) Ans : c
 a) This pictures has to be coloured by you
 b) This pictures is be colour by you
 c) This picture is to be coloured by you
 d) This picture is being coloured by you
29. I shall be obliged to go. Active form of this sentence is : (JU : 10-11) Ans : c
 a) I shall be obliged by someone to go
 b) I shall be oblige to go
 c) Circumstances will oblige me to go
 d) Circumstances will be obliged by me to go
30. "Panic saized me"- The passive form is. (JU : 09-10) Ans : c
 a) I was saized by panic
 b) I was seized from panic
 c) I was seized with panic
 d) I was seized into panic



Jagannath University

31. Choose the passive form of the statement: "She does not like eating too much". (JnU : 16-17) Ans : c
 a) She does not like to have eating too much
 b) Eating too much is not like by her
 c) To much eating is not be liked by her
 d) Eating is not liked much too by her
32. After driving professor kumar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel. (JnU : 16-17) Ans : a
 a) After being driven to the museum professor kumar was dropped at his hotel
 b) Professor kumar was being driven dropped at his hotel
 c) After she had driven professor kumar to museum she had dropped him at his hotel
 d) After she was driven professor kumar to the museum the had dropped him at his hotel
33. Change the active voice into passive- "I am to make a telephone call". (JnU : 16-17) Ans : b
 a) A telephone call is to making by me
 b) A telephone call is to be made by me
 c) A telephone call with made by me
 d) A telephone call will to make by me
34. Passive voice of- "Didn't she know anything about the Sundarbans"? (JnU : 11-12) Ans : a
 a) was nothing about Sundarbans known to her?
 b) was anything about the Sundarbans known by her?
 c) was she not known anything about the Sundarbans.
 d) was the Sundarbans known by her.
35. What is the correct passive form? (JnU : 10-11) Ans : b
 a) A house is going to be building
 b) A house is going to be built
 c) A house is being gone to build
 d) A house is going be built
36. There is somebody walking behind us. U think we are ---. (JnU : 09-10) Ans : b
 a) following
 b) being followed
 c) followed
 d) being following
- BCS Questions**
37. Identify the right passive voice of "It is impossible to do this" (38th BCS) Ans : d
 a) Doing this is impossible
 b) This is impossible to be done
 c) This the must be done
 d) This can't be done
38. "Who planted this tree here"? The correct passive voice of this sentence is- (37th BCS) Blank
 a) By whom the tree was planted here?
 b) Who the tree had been planted hereby?
 c) The tree was planted here by whom?
 d) By whom had the tree been planted here?
39. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is— (35th BCS) Ans : d
 a) These must be shut doors.
 b) Shut the doors you must.
 c) Shut must be the doors.
 d) These doors must be shut.
40. "A lion may be helped even by a little mouse." (Make it active) (30th BCS) Ans : b
 a) A little mouse may even help a lion.
 b) Even a little mouse may help a lion.
 c) A little mouse can even help a lion.
 d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.
41. The passive form of the sentence. 'Some children are helping the wounded man'. (20th BCS) Ans : d
 a) The wounded man was helped by some children.
 b) The wounded man was helping by some children.
 c) The wounded man was to be helped by some children.
 d) The wounded man is being helped by some children.

Self Practice

1. **The correct passive form of you must shut these doors is -**
 - a) These must be shut doors
 - b) Shut the doors you must
 - c) Shut must be the doors
 - d) These doors must be shut
2. **I know him:**
 - a) He is known by me
 - b) He was known to me
 - c) He has been known by me
 - d) He is known to me
3. **A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.**
 - a) A little mouse may even help in lion
 - b) Even a little mouse may help a lion
 - c) A little mouse can even help a lion
 - d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion
4. **Choose the correct form (Passive) of - Who will do the work?**
 - a) Who will be done the work?
 - b) Who will done the work?
 - c) By whom will the work be done?
 - d) Whom will the work be done?
5. **Identify the correct passive form — Open the window**
 - a) The window should be opened.
 - b) Let the window be opened.
 - c) Let the window be opened by you
 - d) The window must be opened
6. **The best passive form of the sentence : We don't like idle people -**
 - a) We are not liked by idle people
 - b) Idle people do not like us
 - c) Idle people are not liked by us
 - d) Idle people are not of our liking
7. **The correct passivem of Sheila was writing a letter is**
 - a) A letter was writing by Sheila
 - b) A letter was being written by Sheila
 - c) A letter was being written by Sheila
 - d) A letter was been written by Sheila
8. **Which of the following is the best passive form of the above sentence?**
 - a) The patriots will always be remembered by people
 - b) The patriots are always being remembered by people
 - c) People are always remembered by patriots
 - d) The patriots are always remembered
9. **Choose the correct passive sentence.**
 - a) The meeting is to be rescheduled
 - b) The meeting is to be rescheduled
 - c) The meeting is to rescheduled
 - d) The meeting to be rescheduled
10. **What is the passive form of does Sohel play cricket?**
 - a) Is Sohel played by cricket?
 - b) Is cricket played by Sohel?
 - c) Does cricket played by Sohel?
 - d) Does Sohel played by cricket?
11. **The correct passive form of He invited me to go is -.**
 - a) I am invited to go
 - b) I was being invited to go
 - c) I was invited to go
 - d) I am being invited to go
12. **I just (get) my revenge at last. Choose the appropriate form of verb :**
 - a) have just got
 - b) get
 - c) have been got
 - d) had got
13. **I had been doing the work for five days. Change the voice.**
 - a) I had been done the work for five days.
 - b) The work had been done by me for five days
 - c) The work had been being done by me for five days
 - d) The work had been doing by me for five days.



14. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence : Iron feels hard -
 a) Iron is hard by it is felt
 b) Iron is hard when it is felt
 c) Hard feels by iron
 d) Iron was hard
15. Electric wires should always be well with non-conductive material.
 a) covered
 b) bandaged
 c) insulated
 d) isolated
16. The news — by the B.B.C Several times a day.
 a) broadcast
 b) been broadcasting
 c) in broadcast
 d) broadcasting
17. Choose the correct passive voice of BBC broadcast breaking news.
 a) The breasing news is broadcasted by BBC
 b) The breasing news were broadcasted by BBC
 c) The breaking news was broadcast by BBC
 d) The breaking news are broadcast by BBC
18. The passive form of the sentence fortune favours the brave is
 a) The brave is favoured by fortune
 b) The brave are favoured by fortune
 c) The brave are being favoured by fortune
 d) The brave are not being favoured by fortune
19. Change the voice Our task had been completed.
 a) We completed our task
 b) We complete our tast
 c) We had completed our task
 d) We had been completed our task
20. 'I heard her sing' Passive form of the sentence is -
 a) He was heard sing by me
 b) She was heard sing by me
 c) She was heard to sing by me
 d) She was heard sing by me
21. The passive voice of Did Samira do the work? is -
 a) Was the works by Samira done?
 b) Was the work done by Samira?
 c) Is the work by Samira
 d) Was not the work done by Samira?
22. I called him a fool (make it passive).
 a) A fool was called him by me.
 b) He was called a fool by me
 c) He called me a fool
 d) Did i call him a fool?
23. Change the voice : His conduct annoyed me.
 a) He annoyed me with conduct
 b) I was annoyed with his conduct
 c) I was annoyed from his conduct
 d) I was annoyed at his conduct
24. Passive form of take care of your health.
 a) Let your health taken care
 b) Let your health be taken care of
 c) Let your health taken care of
 d) Health is taken care by you
25. They say that elephants have good memories. Choose the right passive voice.
 a) It is said that elephants good memories
 b) Elephants are said to have good memories
 c) It is said that good memories
 d) both a & b
26. Where did you see him? The passive voice of the sentence is.
 a) Where was he seen by you?
 b) Where he was seen by you?
 c) Where had he been seen by you?
 d) Was he seen where by you?
27. His performance surprised me. The passive form of the sentence is -
 a) I was suprised
 b) I had been suprised by his performance
 c) I was suprised at his performance
 d) I was surprised by his performance
28. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence All of his friends laugh at him.
 a) He laughed at all of his friends
 b) He is laughed at by all of his friends
 c) All of his friends had laughed at him
 d) All of his friends were laughed at by him



29. What is the passive form of He considers me honest?
a) I am considered honest by him
b) He considered honest by himself
c) He considers himself to be honest
d) You are considered by him a an honest man
30. Do not laugh at the poor. Make it passive form.
a) Let not the poor be laughed
b) Let the poor be not laughed
c) Let the poor is not laughed
d) Let not the poor be laughed at
31. The passive voice of 'Who has broken the glass?' is -
a) Who was broken the glass?
b) By whom was the glass broken?
c) By whom has the glass broken?
d) By whom has the glass been broken?
32. The passive form of Let her sing a song is -
a) Let a song be sung by her
b) Let a song be by her
c) Let a song sing by her
d) Let a song sung by her
33. What is the active voice of the sentence 'The woman was attacked, killed and carried off by the tiger?'
a) The women attacked, killed and carried off by the tiger was seen by the women
b) The tiger was attacked, killed and carried off by the women
c) The tiger attacked, killed and carried off the women
d) The tiger had attacked, killed and carried off the women
34. The correct passive voice of 'The pill tastes bitter'.
a) The pill is bitter who it is tasted
b) The pill is bitter them is tastes
c) The pill is bitter when is tasted
d) The pill is bitter when it is tasted
35. Change the voice 'He is thought to be a poet by them'.
a) They thought him to be a poet
b) They think him to be a poet
c) They think to him to be a poet
d) They think him be a poet
36. Who has broken the pencil. 'The correct passive form of the sentence is
a) By whom the pancil has broken
b) By whom the pancil has been broken?
c) By whom has the pancil been broken?
d) The pencil broken by whom?
37. He is said to be very rich.
a) He is said to be very rich
b) People asy he is very rich
c) He said it is very rich
d) People say it is very rich
38. 'I heard my sister sing a song' Choose the correct passive voice.
a) A song sing by my sister was heard by me
b) A song sang by my sister was heard by me.
c) A song singing by my sister was heard by me
d) None of them
39. The best passive form of the sentence: 'Give me your watch'
a) Let your watch be given to me
b) Let your watch be given me
c) Let your watch is given to me
d) Let your watch is given me
40. In 1962, the story of Helen Keller's Life - into a film, The Miracle Worker.
a) made
b) was made
c) makes
d) has been made
41. Passive form of the sentence, Let her sing a song is.
a) Let a song be sung by her
b) Let a song be sang by her
c) Let a song sing by her
d) Let a song sung by her



42. Choose the active form of the sentence. The cheques are being signed by the manager.
- a) The manager is signing the cheques b) The manager signed the cheques
 b) The manager was signing the cheques d) The manager has been signing the cheques
43. 'I water the garden regular' which one of the following specifies the passive form of the sentence?
- a) The garden is watered by me regularly
 b) The garden has watered bu me regularly
 c) The garden is being watered by me regularly
 d) The gardned is water by me regularly
44. The passive form of the sentence 'He pleases us,'Is-
- a) We were pleased with him b) We are pleased by him
 c) We are pleased with him d) We will be pleased by him
45. Change the voice : Do you know the man?
- a) Is the man known by you? b) Was the man known to you?
 c) Is the man known to you? d) Would you know the man?

ANSWER

01. d	10. b	19. b	28. b	37. b
02. d	11. c	20. a	29. a	38. d
03. b	12. a	21. b	30. d	39. a
04. c	13. c	22. b	31. d	40. b
05. b	14. b	23. d	32. a	41. a
06. c	15. a	24. b	33. c	42. a
07. c	16. c	25. d	34. d	43. a
08. d	17. c	26. a	35. b	44. c
09. b	18. b	27. c	36. c	45. c

"So glorify the praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One who accepts the repentance and forgives." - Al Quran



NARRATION

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. Which one is correct after change of speech of the sentence, "Karim says that he did not go"? (M&D : 13-14) Ans: b
- a) Karim says, "I have not gone." b) Karim says, "I did not go."
 c) Karim says, "He did not go." d) Karim says, "I do not go."
02. Which one of the following is correct indirect speech of the sentence "He said, do you know me?" (M&D : 12-13) Ans: a
- a) He inquired, whether I knew him. b) He asked me that whether I knew him.
 c) He told me that if I knew him. d) He asked me that if I know him.
03. Choose the best indirect form of the following sentence. (M&D : 11-12) Ans: b
- "Do you know the way to the zoo?" She said to Robin.
- a) She asks Robin if he knows the way to the zoo.
 b) She asked Robin whether he knew the way to the zoo.
 c) She asked Robin whether he knows the way to the zoo.
 d) She ask Robin of the knew the way to the zoo.
04. Which of the following is the correct indirect form of the sentence? (M : 07-08) Ans: a
- The teacher said, "Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone."
- a) The teacher said that Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone.
 b) The teacher said that Mohsin is good and kind and he helped everyone.
 c) The teacher said that Mohsin was good and kind and he help everyone.
 d) The teacher say that Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone.
05. Which of the following is the correct direct form of these sentences? (M: 07-08) Ans: b
- "Columbus wanted to know whether any of them could make an egg stand on end."
- a) Columbus said them, "Can any of you made an egg stand on end?"
 b) Columbus said to them, "Can any of you make an egg stand on end?"
 c) Columbus said to them, "Can any of you make an egg stood on end?"
 d) Columbus said to them, "Can any of you make a egg stand on end?"
06. Choose the correct indirect speech. (M: 06-07), (27th BCS) Ans: a
- He asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"
- a) He asked me if I was happy in my new job.
 b) He asked me where I am happy in my new job.
 c) He asked me if I had been happy in my new job.
 d) He asked me if I have been happy in my new job.
07. Choose the best indirect form of the following sentence. (M: 05-06) Ans: b
- "Do you know the way to the station?" she said to Mahin.
- a) She asked Mahin if he know the way to the station.
 b) She asked Mahin whether he knew the way to the station.
 c) She asks Mahin if he knows the way to the station.
 d) She asked Mahin whether he knows the way to the station.



08. Change the following sentence into indirect speech. (M: 05-06) Ans: c
 Amin said, "I have been working since 9 AM."
 a) Amin said that he has worked till 9 AM. b) Amin said that he is working since 9 AM.
 c) Amin said that he had been working from 9 AM. d) Amin said that he has been working from 9 AM.
09. কোনটি সঠিক Indirect speech? (M: 03-04) Ans: a
 The teacher said to me, "You are wrong."
 a) The teacher told me that I was wrong. b) The teacher said to me that I was wrong.
 c) The teacher said that I am wrong. d) The teacher told me I was wrong.
10. কোনটি সঠিক Indirect speech? (M: 03-04) Ans: d
 He said, "Do you know me?"
 a) He inquired whether I know him. b) He asked me that if I know him.
 c) He told me that if I knew him. d) He asked me whether I knew him.
11. I said to him, "How long will you stay?" He replied, for 5 days. Which one of the following is the correct indirect form of above sentences? (D: 08-09) Ans: b
 a) I asked him how long he will stay. He replied that he would stay for 5 days.
 b) I asked him how long he would stay. He replied that he would stay for 5 days.
 c) I ask him how long he would stay. He replied that he would stay for 5 days.
 d) I asked him how long he would stay. He reply that he would stay for 5 days.
12. Which of the following is the correct indirect form of this sentence? (D: 08-09) Ans: c
 He said to me, "Are you ill?" I replied, "not"
 a) He asked me if I was ill. I replied that is am not. b) He asks me if I was ill. I replied I was not.
 c) He asked me if I was ill. I replied that I was not. d) He asks me if I would ill. I replied that I was not.
13. Which of the following is the correct indirect form of these sentences? (D: 07-08) Ans: c
 Galileo declared, "The earth moves round the sun."
 a) Galileo declare that the earth moves round the sun.
 b) Galileo declared that the earth moved round the sun.
 c) Galileo declared that the earth moves round the sun.
 d) Galileo declared that the earth moved round the sun.
14. Which of the following is the correct direct form of this sentence? (D: 07-08) Ans: b
 "He requested me kindly to lend him some money."
 a) He say to me, "please lend me some money." b) He said to me, "please lend me some money."
 c) He says to me, "please lend me some money." d) He said to me, "please lent me some money."
15. Nafisa said, "I must write a letter" বাক্যটির সঠিক indirect speech কি হবে? (D: 04-05) Ans: a
 a) Nafisa said that she had to write a letter b) Nafisa said that she should write a letter
 c) Nafisa said that she would write a letter d) Nafisa told that she should write a letter
16. 'Rumi said that he would go home that following day' বাক্যটির সঠিক direct speech কি হবে? (D: 04-05) Ans: d
 a) Rumi said, "I will go home the next day" b) Rumi said, shall go home the next day"
 c) Rumi said, "I shall go home tomorrow" d) Rumi said, "I will go home tomorrow"
17. Karim said, "I cannot do it now" এর সঠিক indirect speech কোনটি? (D: 03-04) Ans: b
 a) Karim said he could not do it now. b) Karim said that he could not do it then.
 c) Karim said he cannot do it now. d) Karim told he could not do it now.

NARRATION

Classification: 2 Types -

- i) Direct speech
- ii) Indirect speech

Example:

D : Rahim said, "I read a book."

In: Rahim said that he read a book.

"....."এর ভিতরের Sentence-কে **Reported speech** এবং বাইরের verb - কে **Reporting verb** বলে।

Tense পরিবর্তনের নিয়মাবলী

1. Direct speech-এর reporting verb present tense বা future tense হলে Reported speech-এর verb- এর Tense-এর কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না। কেবল Person-এর পরিবর্তন হবে।

D: He says, "I am ill."

In: He says that he is ill.

2. Reporting verb-টি past tense হলে reported speech-এর verb নিম্নোক্তকৈ পরিবর্তিত হবে :

Direct Speech

1. Present indefinite
2. Present continuous
3. Present perfect
4. Past indefinite
5. Past continuous
6. Past perfect
7. Future (shall/will)

Indirect Speech

- Past indefinite
- Past continuous
- Past perfect
- Past perfect
- Past perfect continuous
- Past perfect
- Future (should/would)

Example:

1. **D:** The teacher said to me, "You are wrong."
In: The teacher told me that I was wrong.
2. **D:** He said, "I am reading."
In: He said that he was reading.
3. **D:** He said, "I have done the work."
In: He said that he had done the work.
4. **D:** He said, "I have done the work."
In: He said that he had done the work.
5. **D:** He said, "My father died last November."
In: He said that his father had died last November.
6. **D:** Shumi said, "I was suffering from fever."
In: Shumi said that she had been suffering from fever.
7. **D:** He said, "I had suffered from fever before I left home."
In: He said that he had suffered from fever before he left home.
8. **D:** Farid said, "I will go to Dhaka on Friday."
In: Farid said that he would go to Dhaka on Friday.

3. Present perfect continuous পরিবর্তিত হয়ে past perfect continuous হয়। যেমন-
D: Amin said, "I have been working since 9 am".
In: Amin said that he had been working since 9 am.



4. Direct speech-এ দুই বা ততোধিক past indefinite tense থাকলে indirect speech-এ তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।
D: The teacher said, "Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone."
In: The teacher said that Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone.
5. Future tense-এ shall/will অর্থানুসারে পরিবর্তিত হয়ে should/would হয়।
 may → might, can → could-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন-
D: Karim said, "I **can** not do it **now**."
In: Karim said that he **could** not do it **then**.
D: Farid said, "I will go to Dhaka on Friday."
In: Farid said that he would go to Dhaka on Friday.

Person পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম

Reported speech এর 1st person (I, We, Me, Us, My, Mine, Our, Ours) সর্বদা reporting verb এর subject-এর person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন-

- D:** He said to me, "I have done my duty."
In: He said to me that **he** had done his duty.

ব্যতিক্রম

- "We" দ্বারা মানবজাতি বুঝালে First Person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Indirect speech-এ তা পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন-
D: The teacher said, "We are mortal."
In: The teacher said that we are mortal.
- "We" দ্বারা যদি বক্তা (speaker) ও যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলা হয় (Person spoken to) উভয়কে বোঝায় তবে Indirect speech এ we অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন-
D: He said to me, "We should do our duty."
In: He said to me that we should do our duty.
- Editorial "We" Indirect speech- এ it এ পরিণত হয়। যেমন -
D: The Amar Desh said, "We published a report on environmental pollution."
In: The Amar Desh said that it had published that report on environmental pollution.
- Reported speech-এর 2nd (You, Your, Yours) person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর Object- এর Person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন-
D: He said to me, "You have done your duty."
In: He said to me that I had done my duty."
- Reported speech- এর অন্তর্গত third person (He, She, They, Them ইত্যাদি) এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন-
D: I said to you, "He has done his duty."
In: I said to you that he had done his duty.

ব্যতিক্রম

কখনও কখনও যদি direct speech এ কারও সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলা হয় তখন Third Person অনেক সময় 1st বা 2nd Person এ পরিণত হয়। যেমন-

- D:** My tutor spoke about me, "He will stand first in the examination."
In: My tutor spoke about me that I should stand first in the examination.

এক্ষেত্রে লক্ষণীয় যে, reporting verb- এর সাথে **about** থাকে।

"Must"-এর রূপান্তর

- i) Must সাধারণত "had to" তে রূপান্তরিত হয়। যেমন-
D: Nafisa said, "I **must** write a letter."
In: Nafisa said that she **had to** write a letter.

- ii) First Person- এ must কোন ভবিষ্যৎ কাজের দ্বারা বাধাবাহকতা বোঝাতে Indirect Speech এ would have to তে পরিণত হয়।
D: He said, "we must leave the house if the rent is increased."
In: He said that they would have to leave the house if the rent was increased.
- iii) কিন্তু চিরকালীন বাধাবাহকতা বা দৃঢ় অনুমান বোঝালে must অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন-
D: He said to me, "It must be very hot in your house."
In: He told me that it must be very hot in my house.

Universal truth অথবা habitual fact এর Narration

Reported speech কোন Universal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য) অথবা habitual fact (অভ্যাসগত কর্ম) প্রকাশ করলে verb এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন-

D: Galileo declared, "The earth moves round the sun."
In: Galileo declared that the earth moves round the sun.

Reporting verb হিসাবে 'say' ও 'tell' এর ব্যবহার

Reporting verb হিসাবে 'Say' Direct এবং indirect উভয় Speech এই ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু Reporting verb হিসাবে "tell" সাধারণত Direct Speech-এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না। 'Tell' এরপর অবশ্যই একটি Indirect (ব্যক্তিবাচক) object বসাতে হয়। 'Say' এরপর যদি object বসাতে হয় তবে object এর পূর্বে "to" বসে। "Tell" এরপর "to" বসে না। যেমন-

D: Tanima said to Upama, "I like to read novels."
In: Tanima said to Upama that she liked to read novels.
Or, Tanima told Upama that she liked to read novels.

নেকটাসূচক শব্দগুলো Indirect speech এ পরিবর্তিত হলে নেকটাসূচক শব্দে পরিণত হয়।

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
This	That	Today	That day
These	Those	Here	There
Yesterday	The previous day/the day before	Tomorrow	The next day/the following day
Ago	Before	Come	Go
Last year	The previous year/the year before	Thus	So/in that way
Last night	The previous night	Now	Then
Next week	The following week	The same day	The following day/The next day
Hither	Thither	Hence	Thence

বিঃ দ্রঃ It এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। সেই সাথে ডান দিকের শব্দগুচ্ছ যদি Direct speech এ আসে তাহলে সেগুলো ও পরিবর্তিত হবে না। যেমন- Come থাকলে Indirect এ Go হবে কিন্তু Direct এ Go থাকলে Go ই হবে, Come হবে না।

D: He said to me, "You can not do it thus."

In: He told me that I could not do it in that way.

ব্যতিক্রম

- This/these/that যখন Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন This এবং That সাধারণত The তে রূপান্তরিত হয়। যেমন-
D: Ahsan said, "I gave him this ring on his birthday."
In: Ahsan said that he had given him the ring on his birthday.
- This/these Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Indirect speech-এ this/these পরিবর্তিত হয়ে it/they/the হয়। যেমন-
D: I said to him, "I bought a book for you. I would like to present this book on your birthday."
In: I said to him that I had bought a book for him and I would like to present it on his birthday.



Direct Speech- এ "Thank you" থাকলে তাকে **Indirect** করার নিয়ম

Structure: Reporting verb- এর subject + thank/thanked + Reporting verb- এর Object. যেমন-

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

In: He thanked me.

"Goodbye" যুক্ত **Direct speech-** কে **Indirect** করার নিয়ম

Structure: Reporting verb-এর subject + bid/bade + object +good-bye. যেমন-

D : He said, "Goodbye my friends."

In: He bade his friends goodbye.

Direct speech-এ **Good morning/Good Evening/Good night** থাকলে **Indirect** করার নিয়ম

Structure: Reporting verb-এর subject + wish/wished + object + good morning/good evening/good night. যেমন-

D : I said to him, "Good morning."

In: I wished him good morning.

Reporting verb-এর Subject এবং Object কোনটাই উল্লেখ না থাকলে- "**The speaker said to/asked the person spoken to**" লিখে **Indirect speech-** এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়। যেমন-

D : "I shall meet you tomorrow."

In: **The speaker said to the person spoken to** that he would meet him the next day.

By Allah/By God/By my love/By my life এর বাক্যের **Narration**

Reported speech এর শুরুতে যদি **By Allah/By God/By my love/By my life** থাকে তবে **Indirect speech** এর শুরুতেই **Swearing by Allah /God/life** ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

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

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

Yes/No এর পরিবর্তন

Reported speech এ "**yes**" থাকলে **Indirect** করার সময় **yes** এর পরিবর্তে **Replied in the affirmative** এবং **No** থাকলে **Replied in the negative** লিখতে হয়। তার পর **and said that** বসিয়ে পরবর্তী **Speech** এর পরিবর্তন করতে হয়। যেমন-

D : "Yes, I have finished reading the book" I replied.

In: I replied in the affirmative that I had finished reading the book.

Ok এর পরিবর্তন

Reported speech এ "**Ok**" থাকলে **Indirect** করার সময় এর পরিবর্তে **Replied in the affirmative** লিখতে হয় তারপর **and said that** বা **that** বসিয়ে পরবর্তী **speech** কে পরিবর্তন করতে হয়। যেমন-

D : Rahim said to me, "Ok, I will go to your house."

In: Rahim replied in the affirmative and said that we would go to our house.

Nice to know

→ **Direct Narration-**এ **Reported speech-** এ মূল verb- এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত **Could, might, ought to** এবং **used to** **indirect narration-**এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন-

D : Reba said, "I might do the work".

In: Reba said that she might do the work.

→ কখনও কখনও **Reported speech-** এর অর্থ ও ভাবানুসারে **Reported verb (remark, hope, believe, comment, declare, affirm)** ইত্যাদি পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন-

D : Hamid said, "Allah is one."

In: Hamid believed that Allah is one.

Sample Questions

- Indirect speech- Antu said, "I wrote an article."**
 - Antu said that I had written an article.
 - Antu said that he had written an article.
 - Antu said he had written an article.
 - Antu said that he wrote an article.
- Indirect speech- Sabuj said, "We ought to leave this place."**
 - Sabuj said that we ought to leave that place.
 - Sabuj said that they ought to leave this place.
 - Sabuj said that they ought to leave that place.
 - Sabuj said that we ought to leave this place.
- Which of the following is the correct indirect form of this sentence? He said, "Honesty is the best policy."**
 - He said honesty is the best policy.
 - He said that honesty is the best policy.
 - He said that honesty was the best policy.
 - None of these.
- The indirect speech of the sentence : He said, "My father died last November."**
 - He said that his father had died last November.
 - He said that his father had died in November.
 - He said that his father died last November.
 - He said that his father was died last November.
- He said to me, "Good night." Direct বাক্যটির সঠিক Indirect কোনটি?**
 - He said to me good night.
 - He said to me that good night.
 - He told me good night.
 - He wished me good night.
- Indirect speech- I said to him, "He stole his watch."**
 - I said to him he had stolen his watch.
 - I told him that he had stolen his watch.
 - I told him he had stolen his watch.
 - I told him he stole my watch.

Answer Sheet : 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (b), 4 (a), 5 (d)

Sentence অনুযায়ী Narration

1. Assertive Sentence

Structure: Subject + say/tell + object + to (say/said-এর ক্ষেত্রে) + object (যদি থাকে) + that + reported speech- এর subject+verb + বাকী অংশ।

D : Jebin said, "I am reading a book."

In: Jebin said that she was reading a book.

2. Interrogative Sentence

Narration-এর ক্ষেত্রে direct speech-এ যে Sentence-ই (Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Optative, Exclamatory) থাকুক না কেন তা Indirect Speech-এ এটি Assertive Sentence-এ পরিণত হয়।

After Indirect speech full stop (.) is used in replacement of "?"

Structure: Subject + ask/inquire of + object (যদি থাকে)+ if/whether + reported speech এর subject + verb + বাকী অংশ।

D : He asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"

In: He asked me if/whether I was happy in my new job.

D : He said, "Do you know me?"

In: He inquired if/whether I knew him.



কিন্তু যদি Reported Speech-এর question-টির উত্তর 'yes' বা 'no' দিয়ে না দেওয়া যায় অর্থাৎ Reported Speech যদি Interrogative Pronoun (যেমন- who, whom, whose, what, which ইত্যাদি) বা Interrogative adverb (যেমন- why, when, how, where ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় তবে if/whether বসে না, ঐ শব্দটিই বসে। এক্ষেত্রেও Sentence টির Assertive form বসে।

Structure: Sub + ask + object (যদি থাকে) + Interrogative pronoun + Reported speech এর subject + verb + বাকী অংশ।

D : He said to us, "Why are you all sitting there doing nothing?"

In : He asked us why we all were sitting there doing nothing.

N.B: Interrogative sentence- এর indirect Narration- এ কখনই **that** ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

3. Imperative Sentence :

a) **Structure:** Subject + request/order/advise/tell/urge + object (যদি থাকে)+ to + reported speech-এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত অংশ। যেমন-

D : He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."

In: He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.

b) Imperative sentence টি যদি negative হয় তবে reporting verb এর পরে not বসে তারপর to বসে। Negative imperative sentence কে Indirect speech-এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় Reporting verb কে prohibit, forbid ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত করে Negative করে Not কে বিলুপ্ত করা যায়। যেমন-

D : The teacher said to the student, "Don't tell a lie."

In: The teacher advised the student **not** to tell a lie.

or, In: The teacher forbade the student to tell a lie.

c) Indirect Narration এ সম্বোধন পদ নিম্নলিখিতভাবে কাজে লাগানো যায়। যেমন-

D : I said, "Aslam, go there."

In: I told Aslam to go there.

D : He said to them, "Friends, help me."

In: Addressing them as friends, he requested them to help him.

Imperative sentence-এর Direct speech-এ Sir থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Sir এর পরিবর্তে respectfully (with respect) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

D : The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, lend me your book please."

In: The boy requested the teacher **respectfully (with respect)** to lend him his book.

d. Reported speech এ let দ্বারা প্রস্তাব বুঝালে Indirect Narration- এ Reporting verb টি propose/suggest-এ পরিণত হয় এবং reported speech- এর পূর্বে that বসিয়ে সেটিকে should সহ একটি sentence-এ পরিণত করা হয়। যেমন-

D : He said, "Let me have some milk."

In: He proposed that he should have some milk.

e. কিন্তু let দ্বারা প্রস্তাব না বুঝিয়ে অনুমতি বুঝালে Reporting verb টি Request হয়, let এর পরিবর্তে that এবং এর object কে Subject করে এর পর might বা might be allowed to বসাতে হয়।

D : The boy said, "Let me go in."

In: The boy requested that he might go in.

f. Reported speech টি let দ্বারা আরম্ভ হলেও তা দ্বারা প্রস্তাব বা অনুমতি কিছুই না বোঝালে Reporting Verb টি say, tell বা told হয়।

D : He said to me, " Let him say whatever he likes."

In: He told me that he might say whatever he liked.



4. Optative Sentence

=> **Optative Sentence** কে **Direct** থেকে **Indirect** -এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:
Reported speech দ্বারা প্রার্থনা করা বাক্যে Reporting verb- এর স্থলে Indirect Narration-এ Pray/Prayed বসে। কিন্তু
মঙ্গল কামনা/আশির্বাদ করা বাক্যে wish/wished বসে।

* Reported speech-এর পূর্বে linker-that বসে। এবং অবশিষ্ট সকল নিয়ম Assertive-এর মত।

=> **Reported speech-Optative form** থেকে **Assertive form**-এ রূপান্তরিত হয়।

Pray-প্রার্থনা করা

May Allah/God bless you
May Allah/God save my child.
May his soul rest in peace.

Wish-মঙ্গল কামনা করা/আশির্বাদ করা

May you do well in the examination.
May Bangladesh live forever
Long live Bangladesh

Structure: Subject + wish/pray + that + reported speech- এর subject + might + মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

D: He said to me, "May you be happy."

In: He wished that I might be happy.

Example-

D: We said, "Long live Bangladesh."

In: We wished that Bangladesh might live long.

D: He said to me, "May Allah bless you."

In: He wished that Allah might bless me.

5. Exclamatory Sentence

a. Structure: Subject + exclaim / exclaimed with joy or exclaim / exclaimed with sorrow + that + reported speech -এর subject + verb এর past form + very / great + adjective + বাকি অংশ (যদি থাকে) যেমন -

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

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

b. Reported speech যদি how বা what দিয়ে শুরু না হয় তাহলে very/great বসাতে হয় না। যেমন-

D: He said, "Alas! I am undone."

In: He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

6. Complex বা Compound sentence

Complex বা Compound sentence- এর উভয় অংশে speech পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

D: Laila said, "When I got home, I found I had lost my umbrella."

In: Laila said that when she got home she found that she had lost her umbrella.

Vocative Case এর Narration

Direct Narration এ ব্যবহৃত Vocatives বা সম্বোধন পদগুলো Indirect Narration এ বাদ দেয়া যেতে পারে। যেখানে vocatives কে বাদ দেয়া যায় না, কেবল মাত্র সেখানে vocatives কে Addressing as দ্বারা প্রকাশ করা হয়।

D: The teacher said, "keep quiet, my boy."

In: The teacher asked the boy to keep quite.

D: "Come in, my friend". said I.

In: Addressing him as my friend, I told him to go in.



Confusing Arena

* অনেকেই direct থেকে indirect করার সময় it-কে that- এ পরিণত করে। এটি ভুল। It indirect এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

D: He said, "I have never seen anything like it".

In: He said that he had never seen anything like it. (Not that)

* Object না থাকলে reporting verb 'say' এবং থাকলে 'tell' হয় indirect এর পূর্বে that এর পূর্বে said to him/her etc.

* Direct speech- এ object না থাকলে indirect speech এ say/said হয়। কিন্তু object থাকলে indirect speech এ say to/tell/told + object বসে। Tell/told- এর পরে কখনোই to বসে না।

* Negative imperative-কে indirect speech করতে হলে infinitive- এর not ব্যবহার করলে not বসাতে হয়। তবে forbid, prohibit প্রভৃতি reporting verb ব্যবহার করলে not বসানো যাবে না।

D: He said to me, "Don't do it."

In: He told me not to do it.

or, **In:** He forbade me to do it.

* Indirect narration এর ক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun থাকলে তাতে that না বসে ঐ relative pronoun বসে।

Inc: He asked me that what my name is?

Cor: He asked me what my name is.

Sample Questions

1. **Indirect speech- He said to me, "Where are you going?"**
 - a) He asked me where I was going.
 - b) He said to me that where are you going?
 - c) He asked me that where I was going.
 - d) None of these.
2. **Direct speech- He advised me to learn my lessons regularly.**
 - a) He told me, "Learn your lessons regularly."
 - b) He said to me learn your lessons regularly.
 - c) He advised me that learn your lessons regularly.
 - d) He said to me, "Learn your lessons regularly."
3. **Indirect speech- He said to me, "May you be happy."**
 - a) He said that I might be happy.
 - b) He wished that I might be happy.
 - c) He told that I might be happy.
 - d) He reported that I might be happy.
4. **Choose the correct Indirect speech. She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"**
 - a) She asked me if I was happy in my new job.
 - b) She asked me if I have been happy in my new job.
 - c) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job.
 - d) She asked me if I had been happy in my new job.
5. **He said, "What a pity!" বাক্যের সঠিক Indirect speech-**
 - a) He explained that it was a great pity.
 - b) He explained that it is great pity.
 - c) He explained that it is a great pity.
 - d) He wished that it is a great pity.
6. **He asked me where I had gone the previous day. বাক্যের সঠিক direct speech-**
 - a) He asked to me, "Where did you go yesterday?"
 - b) He said to me, "Where did you go yesterday?"
 - c) He said me, "Where did you go yesterday?"
 - d) He said me, "Where did I go yesterday?"

Answer Sheet : 1 (a), 2 (d), 3 (b), 4 (a), 5 (a), 6 (b)



Some special uses of exclamatory sentences

- D : "Help Help!" shouted the woman.
- In: The woman shouted for help.
- D : He said, "Good bye my friends!"
- In: He bade good bye to his friends.
- or, He bade his friends good bye.
- D : The teacher said, "Thank you, my boys."
- In: The teacher thanked the boys.
- D : He said, "By Jove! what a good news."
- In: He swore by Jove that it was a very good news.
- D : She said to me, "Happy Christmas."
- In: She wished me a Happy Christmas.
- D : He said to them, "Bravo! You have done well."
- In: He applauded them saying that they had done well."
- D : The old man said to him, "Fie! You are such a coward."
- In: The old man exclaimed that it was shameful that he was such a coward.
- D : He said, "Poor fellow! How changed you are."
- In: He pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed.
- D : So help me Heaven! "He cried I'll never do so again."
- In: He prayed to Heaven to help him and resolved not to do so again.

Previous University Questions

Chulka University

1. He told me that he --- in Khulna in the previous year. (DU : 14-15)
 - a) had been working
 - b) has been working
 - c) has worked
 - d) was working

Ans: a
2. Find the correct indirect speech of the sentence :

He said, "let me have some milk" (DU : 00-01)

 - a) He said that he wanted some milk.
 - b) He prayed that he might have some milk.
 - c) He wished that he might have some milk.
 - d) He said that he might have some milk.

Ans: c
3. Correct indirect speech of the sentence. (DU : 99-00)

Shumi said, "I was suffering from fever."

 - a) Shumi said that she was suffering from fever.
 - b) Shumi said that she had suffering from fever.
 - c) Shumi said that she had been suffering from fever.
 - d) Shumi said that she was being suffered from fever.

Ans: c



Rajshahi University

4. The boy said, "I am hungry." The indirect speech is: (RU : 16-17) Ans: c
 a) The boy said that he is hungry. b) The boy said that he had been hungry.
 c) The boy said that he was hungry. d) The boy says that he is hungry.
5. The teacher said to me, "Respect your elders". (RU : 16-17) Ans: c
 a) The teacher ordered me to respect my elders. b) The teacher advised me to respect his elders.
 c) The teacher advised me to respect my elders. d) The teacher advised me to respect your elders.
6. Change the speech. "May God bless you." (RU : 16-17) Ans: d
 a) He wished that God might bless him. b) He wished to me that God might bless him.
 c) He wished that God might bless me. d) He prayed that God might bless me.
7. He said to me, "where were you born?" (RU : 14-15) Ans: c
 The correct indirect speech of the sentence is:
 a) He told me where I were born. b) He asked me where I was born.
 c) He asked me where I had been born. d) He asked me where I had born.
8. He said, 'Let me have some milk.' - make it indirect. (RU : 14-15) Ans: c
 a) He said that he wanted some milk. b) He prayed that he might have some milk.
 c) He wished that he might have some milk. d) He said that he might have some milk.
9. You said to me, "Would you help me, please?" (Make it indirect) (RU: 14-15) Ans: d
 a) You said to me, would you help me. b) You said to me, you would help me.
 c) You said me if I would help me. d) You asked me if I would help you kindly.
10. He said, "I met her long ago". The correct indirect speech is: (RU : 14-15) Ans: b
 a) He said that he met her long ago. b) He said that he had met her long ago.
 c) He said that he was met her long ago. d) He said that he has met her long ago.
11. I said to him, "Good morning". (RU : 13-14) Ans: d
 The indirect speech of his sentence is-
 a) I said him good morning. b) I said him that good morning.
 c) I told him that good morning. d) I wished him good morning.
12. The correct indirect speech of : He said to me, "Did you watch the film last night?" (RU : 12-13) Ans: b
 a) He asked whether I watched the film the night.
 b) He asked me whether I had watched the film the night before.
 c) He asked me whether I had watched the film last night.
 d) He asked me whether I had watched the film yesterday night.
13. He said, "Have you submitted your assignment?" is- (RU : 12-13) Ans: d
 a) He said to me if I have submitted his assignment.
 b) He told me that if I submitted my assignment.
 c) He asked me that I would have submitted my assignment.
 d) He asked me if I had submitted my assignment.
14. Choose the indirect speech : He said, "How beautiful the flowers are!" (RU : 12-13) Ans: a
 a) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were very beautiful.
 b) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were beautiful.
 c) He cried out that the flowers were beautiful.
 d) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers are beautiful.



Chittagong University

Ans: b

15. The captive said that ----- (CU : 16-17)

- a) he will have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
- b) he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
- c) he would have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
- d) he would have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.

16. "If you don't keep quiet I shall punish you", he said to her in a calm voice. (CU : 16-17)

Ans: c

The indirect sentence is-

- a) He warned her to punish if she didn't keep quiet calmly.
- b) He said calmly that I would punish you don't be quiet.
- c) He warned her calmly that he would punish her if she didn't keep quiet.
- d) Calmly he warned her that be quiet or else he will have to punish her.

17. Mother said to me, "Did you spread the rumour?" (CU : 15-16)

Ans: d

- a) Mother asked to me if I had spread the rumour.
- b) Mother asked me if I spread the rumour.
- c) Mother asked me whether I had spread the rumour.
- d) Mother asked me whether I had spreaded the rumour.

18. The teacher asked the boy (CU : 14-15)

Ans: c

- a) what was his name and what did he want.
- b) what his name was and what did he want.
- c) what his name was and what he wanted.
- d) what his name is and what he wants.

19. The indirect form of speech of: He said, "Let me come in" is: (CU : 14-15)

Ans: b

- a) He prayed that he might come in.
- b) He requested that he might be allowed to come in.
- c) He cried that he might be come in.
- d) He was surprised the he was allowed to come in.

20. The chemist asserted that — . (CU : 13-14)

Ans: d

- a) he has conducted the test the previous day.
- b) he conducted the test the previous day.
- c) he did conduct the test the previous day.
- d) he had conducted the test the previous day.

21. He swore by God that he would help him. The direct form of this sentence is : (CU : 12-13)

Ans: c

- a) He said to me, "God that will help you."
- b) He said to me, "Please God help him."
- c) He said, "By God! I shall help you."
- d) He said to me, "May God help you."

Jahangirnagar University

22. "I don't know the way. Do you?" She asked. (JU : 17-18)

Ans: b

- a) She said that she didn't know the way and did I know it.
- b) She said that she didn't know the way and asked me if I did.
- c) She told that she was not knowing the way, but wondered if I knew.
- d) She asked me if I knew that way which she didn't.

23. Rimi said that her brother was getting married. (JU : 17-18)

Ans: c

- a) Rimi said, "Her brother is getting married."
- b) Rimi told, "Her brother is getting married."
- c) Rimi said, "My brother is getting married."
- d) Rimi said, "My brother was getting married."

24. Turn into the indirect form of speech: Rimon said, "This is my book." (JU : 17-18)

Ans: d

- a) Rimon said that this is her book.
- b) Rimon told that this is her book.
- c) Rimon told that this was her book.
- d) Rimon said that this was her book.

25. "Man is mortal", he told me. Which one of the following specifies the indirect form of the sentence? (JU : 13-14)

Ans: d

- a) Man is mortal was told to me
- b) He told me man is mortal
- c) He told me that man was mortal
- d) He told me that man is mortal



26. Change the narration of

“The teacher said to his student, “Do not neglect your studies.” (JU : 13-14)

Ans: c

- a) The teacher told his students not to neglect their studies.
- b) The teacher ordered his students that they might not neglect their studies.
- c) The teacher advised his students not to neglect their studies.
- d) The teacher told his students that they should not neglect their studies.

Jagannath University

27. He said, “I have been working since sunrise.”- (JnU : 16-17)

Ans: c

- a) He said that he has been working since sunrise.
- b) He said that he is working.
- c) He said he had been working since sunrise.
- d) He said that he has worked for sunrise.

28. The man said, “No, I refused to confer guilt.” (JnU : 16-17)

Ans: c

- a) The man empathically refused to confer guilt.
- b) The man was stubborn enough to confer guilt.
- c) The man refused to confer his guilt.
- d) The man told that he did not confer guilt.

29. Choose the indirect form: “Could I help you, sir?” (JnU : 13-14)

Ans: c

Said the receptionist to the customer.

- a) The receptionist asked if she could help the customer.
- b) The receptionist asked the customer if they could help him/her
- c) The receptionist asked the customer if she could help him/her
- d) The receptionist said that she could help the customer

30. He told, “Do the work.” (JnU : 16-17)

Ans: b

- a) He said that do the work.
- b) He asked to do the work.
- c) He requested doing work.
- d) He told to do the work.

31. He said, “Would that I were rich.” (JnU : 15-16)

Ans: d

- a) He wished that I were rich.
- b) He said that he were rich.
- c) He wished he would be rich.
- d) He wished he had been rich.

BCS Questions

32. Which one is the correct indirect narration? “Why have you beaten my dog?” he said to me. (38th BCS)

- a) He demanded me why had I beaten his dog.
- b) He asked me why I have had beaten his dog.
- c) He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog.
- d) He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog.

Ans: d

33. “I’ll have a cup of tea,” my father said, “Because I am not hungry”. (29th & 24th BCS)

Which of the following sentence is the correct indirect speech?

Ans: c

- a) My father said that he will have a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.
- b) My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.
- c) My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.
- d) My father said that he had a cup of tea because he wasn’t hungry.

34. Choose the correct indirect speech- She asked me, ‘Are you happy in your new job?’ (27th BCS)

Ans: a

- a) She asked me if I was happy in my new job.
- b) She asked me if I have been happy in my job.
- c) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job.
- d) She asked me if I had been happy in my new job.



Self Practice

1. He said, "The earth moves round the sun".
 - a) He said that the earth was moving round the sun.
 - b) He said that the earth is moving round the sun.
 - c) He said that the earth moved round the sun.
 - d) He said the earth moves round the sun.
2. Change the narration- He remarked, "Two and two makes four."
 - a) He remarked that two and two would make four.
 - b) He remarked that two and two made four.
 - c) He remarked that two and two makes four.
 - d) He advised that two and two makes four.
3. Abid said to me, "I was ill." Indirect speech of the sentence is-
 - a) Abid said to me that he was ill.
 - b) Abid told me that he had been ill.
 - c) Abid told me that I had been ill.
 - d) Abid told me that he has been ill.
4. The teacher said, "Man is mortal". Make indirect narration.
 - a) The teacher said that man is mortal.
 - b) The teacher said that man was mortal.
 - c) The teacher said man was mortal.
 - d) All the above.
5. He said, "All must go." What is the correct indirect speech of it?
 - a) He said that they should go.
 - b) He told them they ought to go.
 - c) He said that they ought to go.
 - d) He said that they must go.
6. Report the following in "indirect speech": He said to me, "How did you do it?"
 - a) He enquired of me if I had done it.
 - b) He enquired of me how I had done it.
 - c) He said to me if I had done it.
 - d) He said to me that I had done it.
7. The indirect form of "How dare you wake me up"? The lion roared at the mouse' is:
 - a) The lion roared and said to the mouse why he wakes him up.
 - b) The lion said to the mouse why he wakes him up.
 - c) The lion questioned the mouse about its waking up.
 - d) The lion roared and asked the mouse how it dared to wake him up.
8. I said to him, "Will you follow me?" indirect speech-
 - a) I said to him if he would follow me.
 - b) I asked to him if he would follow me.
 - c) I asked him if he will follow me.
 - d) I asked him if he would follow me.
9. I said to him, "Is he a doctor?"
 - a) I said to that he was a doctor.
 - b) I said to him whether he was a doctor.
 - c) I asked him whether he was a doctor.
 - d) I asked him whether he is a doctor.
10. He said, "Let us go for a walk."
 - a) He said that they must go for a walk.
 - b) He suggested that they should go for a walk.
 - c) He proposed that they would go for walk.
 - d) He proposed to go for walk.
11. She said, "Let me come in."
 - a) She requested that she may be allowed to come in
 - b) She requested that she might come in
 - c) She said that she come in
 - d) She requested that she may come in
12. Choose the direct speech of the sentence: She told me to stand up.
 - a) She said, "Do stand up."
 - b) She said to me, "Stand up."
 - c) She told, "Stand up."
 - d) She said me, "Stand up."



13. I said, "Do it." (Change narration)
- a) I said that it should be done
b) I said that let it be done.
c) I said to do it.
d) I ordered to do it.
14. Nafis said to Romel, "Go away"
- a) Nafis asked Romel to go away
b) Nafis requested Romel to go away
c) Nafis ordered Romel to go away
d) Nafis said Romel to go away
15. "Come in, my friend", said I বাক্যটির Indirect speech-
- a) Addressing him as my friend, he said him to go in
b) Addressing him as my friend, I told him to go in
c) Addressing him as my friend, I have said him to go in
d) Addressing him as my friend, I asked him to go in
16. The man said to the officer, "Please, help me." Indirect form-
- a) The man told the officer to please help him
b) The man requested the officer to help him
c) The man said to the officer to please help him
d) The man requested to the officer to help
17. He said to his master, "Forgive me, Sir."
- a) He begged his master to forgive him.
b) He begged his master to forgive him, Sir.
c) He begged his master to forgive
d) He requested his master to forgive him.
18. The teacher said to me, "May you pass the examination." Its indirect form is-
- a) The teacher prayed I could pass the examination.
b) The teacher wished that I may have passed the examination.
c) The teacher wished that I might pass the examination.
d) The teacher prayed that I might have passed the examination.
19. He said to me, "May you have wealth" বাক্যটির Indirect speech হচ্ছে-
- a) He wished me that I might had wealth
b) He wished me that I might have wealth
c) He wished me that I should have wealth
d) He said to me that I might have wealth
20. He said to her, "What a cold day!"
- a) He told her that it was a cold day.
b) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
c) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
d) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.
21. He said, "What a pity!" বাক্যটির Indirect speech হচ্ছে-
- a) He said that it was a great pity.
b) He exclaimed that it is a great pity.
c) He exclaimed that it was a great pity.
d) He said that it is a great pity
22. He said, "Alas! I am ruined." বাক্যটির Indirect speech হচ্ছে-
- a) He exclaimed with sorrow that he is ruined.
b) He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
c) He exclaimed with sorrow that he has ruined.
d) He exclaimed with sorrow that he has been ruined.
23. Turn into the indirect form of speech: "How cruel the boss os!" said the clerk.
- a) The clerk said that the boss was very cruel.
b) The clerk exclaimed that the boss was very cruel.
c) The clerk told that the boss is very cruel.
d) The clerk describe that the boss was very cruel.



24. "Help! help!", shout the boy. (Indirect)
 a) The boy shouted help, help.
 b) The boy told others to help help.
 c) The shouted for help
 d) The boy told others shouting to help.
25. Choose the indirect speech: He said, "How beautiful the flowers are!"
 a) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were very beautiful.
 b) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were beautiful.
 c) He cried out that the flowers were beautiful.
 d) He exclaimed with joy that the flowers are beautiful.
26. Choose the direct form of the sentence:
 Tareq regreted that he was unable to take care of the house.
 a) Tareq said, "I am unable to take care of the house."
 b) Tareq said, "Alas! I am unable to take care of the house."
 c) Tareq said, "Sorry, I am unable to take care of the house."
 d) Tareq said, "He is unable to take care of the house."
27. He said, "Farewell, my friends."
 a) He said to his friends farewell
 b) He told to his friends farewell
 c) He bade farewell to his friends
 d) He told addressing his friends
28. The man said, "Good morning, my friends."
 a) The man bade his friends good
 b) The man wished his friends good morning
 c) The man had told his friends good morning
 d) The man wishes his friends good morning
29. Anis said, "Good night, Father." বাক্যটির Indirect speech হবে-
 a) Anis said good night for his father.
 b) Anis bade his father good night.
 c) Anis gave good night to his father.
 d) Anis addressed his father and told good-bye.
30. Change the speech -- He said to his friend. "Good bye"
 a) He bade his friend good bye
 b) He said his friend good bye
 c) He exclaimed his friend good bye
 d) He asked his friend good bye

ANSWER

01. d	09. c	17. c	25. a
02. c	10. b	18. c	26. c
03. b	11. b	19. b	27. c
04. a	12. b	20. d	28. b
05. d	13. d	21. c	29. b
06. b	14. c	22. b	30. a
07. d	15. b	23. b	
08. d	16. b	24. c	

"When the hypocrites come to you (O Muhammad), they say: "We bear witness that you are indeed the Messenger of Allah." Allah knows that you are indeed His Messenger and Allah bears witness that the hypocrites are liars indeed.." - Al Quran

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com



TRANSLATION & PROVERB

Previous Medical & Dental Questions

01. "তুমি কি আজ রাতে আসবে?" বাক্যটির সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ হলো- (M: 17-18) Ans: b
 a) Will you come today night? b) Will you come tonight?
 c) Will you come this night? d) Will you come present night?
02. "তার পেশা কি?" এ বাক্যটির ইংরেজি অনুবাদ হবে- (M: 17-18) Ans: d
 a) What is his position? b) What is his capacity?
 c) What does he does? d) What is he?
03. "ভাবছি যদি আমি রাজা হতাম।" বাক্যটির সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ হলো- (M: 17-18) Ans: c
 a) Thinking, if I could be a king! b) I wish I was a king!
 c) I wish I were a king! d) I wished I were a king!
04. "কাজটি আমি অবশ্যই করিয়ে নেবো।" বাক্যটির সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ কোনটি? (M: 17-18) Ans: d
 a) I must do the work. b) The work must be done.
 c) I will have done the work surely. d) I must have the work done.
05. "আমাকে এখন যেতে হবে।" বাক্যটির সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ নিচের কোনটি? (D: 17-18) Ans: c
 a) I will go now. b) I am going now.
 c) I have to go now d) I must go now.
06. "সব ভালো যার শেষ ভালো তার।" বাক্যটির সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ নিচের কোনটি? (D: 17-18) Ans: a
 a) All well that ends well. b) All well that end well.
 c) All are well that end well. d) None of the options.
07. "It takes two to make a quarrel." বাক্যটির সঠিক বাংলা অনুবাদ কোনটি? (D: 17-18) Ans: d
 a) ঝগড়া তৈরীতে দুই উপাদান প্রয়োজন। b) দুই-এ ঝগড়া তৈরী হয়।
 c) দুইয়ে দুইয়ে ঝগড়া হয়। d) এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
08. "কদাচিৎ সে এখানে আসে।" বাক্যটির সঠিক বাংলা অনুবাদ কোনটি? (D: 17-18) Ans: d
 a) He ever comes here. b) He hardly comes here.
 c) He usually comes here. d) He seldom comes here
09. "তিনি কদাচিৎ মিথ্যা বলেন" Which one is the correct English translation?- (M: 16-17) Ans: b
 a) He sometimes tells a lie b) He seldom tells a lie
 c) Somewhat he tells a lie d) He tells a lie sometimes
10. 'I can not but go' "বাক্যটির সঠিক বাংলা অনুবাদ হচ্ছে- (M: 16-17) Ans: c
 a) আমি যাবই b) আমাকে যেতে হবে
 c) আমি না যেয়ে পারি না d) আমি যেতে পারি
11. The correct translation of- "রবিবার হইতে বৃষ্টি হইতেছিল" is- (M&D: 15-16) Ans: a
 a) It has been raining since Sunday b) It was raining from Sunday
 c) It has been raining from Sunday d) It rained since Sunday

12. Choose the correct English translation. "গরু ঘাস খেয়ে বাচে"। (M&D: 14-15) Ans: a
 a) The cow lives on grass
 b) The cow eats grass
 c) Cows eat grass
 d) Cow lives eating grass
13. Which of following is the correct proverb? (M&D: 14-15) Ans: b
 a) All are well that end well
 b) All is well that ends well
 c) All is well that end well
 d) All are well that ends well
14. Correct English translation of Bengali phrase. "টাকায় টাকা আনে" is- (M&D: 13-14) Ans: d
 a) Money makes money
 b) Money brings money
 c) Money beings money
 d) Money begets money
15. Correct English translation of Bengali phrase. "তাহার বুদ্ধি বড় মোটা" is- (M&D: 13-14) Ans: a
 a) He is a blockhead
 b) He is blockheaded
 c) He is coarse headed
 d) His intelligence is thick
16. The correct translation of "আমার বমি বমি লাগছে" is - (M&D: 12-13) Ans: a
 a) I feel nausea
 b) I am about to vomit
 c) I fancy I will vomit
 d) I feel vomiting
17. Which of the following sentence is the correct English translation? "আমরা দুর্নীতিবাজ লোকদের পছন্দ করি না।" (M&D: 11-12) Ans: a
 a) We do not like corrupted people.
 b) We are not liked by corrupted people
 c) We did not like corrupted people
 d) Corrupted people are not our liking.
18. Most appropriate translation of the sentence "সূর্য অস্ত যাওয়ার পূর্বে আমরা কাজ করেছিলাম।" (M&D: 11-12) (M: 06-07) Ans: d
 a) We should have been working before the sunset
 b) We have been working before the sunset
 c) We has been working before the sunset
 d) We had worked before the sunset
19. Which of the following is the correct English translation of that Bangla sentence? (M: 10-11) Ans: d
 a) আমি গ্রামে বাস করি : I live in village.
 b) আমি ছেলেকে একটি বই দিয়েছিলাম : I give a book to the boy.
 c) তুমি কোথা থেকে আসছ? : Where does you come from?
 d) তুমি কী খুঁজছ? : What are you looking for?
20. Which is the following is the correct English translation of the bangla word 'বতর'? (M: 10-11) Ans: b
 a) tailless
 b) due time
 c) wicked
 d) son of a Brahmin
21. Which is the following is the correct English translation of the bangla word 'প্রতিমাননা'? (M: 10-11) Ans: b
 a) corroborative
 b) transliteration
 c) homage
 d) coming towards
22. Which of the following pair contain correct translation of that English Proverb? (M: 09-10) Ans: a
 a) To carry coal to Newcastle: তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া
 b) To add fuel to the fire: কোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা
 c) Strike the iron while it is hot: কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা
 d) Practice makes a man perfect: ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ডরায়



23. Which of the following is the correct translation of that Bangla sentence?
 "আমার যে ভাইকে আমি দুই বছর দেখি নাই, তিনি আমেরিকায় একটি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়িতেছেন।" (M: 09-10) **Ans: d**
- a) My brother whom I have not see for two years, is studying in an American University.
 b) My brother whom I had not seen for two years, is studying in an American University.
 c) My brother who I have not seen for two years, is studying in an American University.
 d) My brother whom I have not seen for two years, is studying in an American University.
24. Which of the following sentence is the correct English translation of that Bangla sentence? **Ans: d**
 "জনোরা তাদের বিছানা ছেড়ে ওঠার আগেই সকালে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা ব্যক্তির কঠিন কাজের বেশির ভাগই শেষ করে ফেলে।" (M: 07-08)
- a) The early riser has done large quantity of hard work before other men have got out of bed.
 b) The early riser has done a large quantity of hard work before other man has got out of bed.
 c) The early riser has done a large quantity of hard work before other man had got out of bed.
 d) The early riser has done a large quantity of hard work before other men had got out of bed.
25. Which of the following is the correct English translation of that Bangla sentence? **Ans: a**
 "পাতাগুলো যখন ঝরে পড়বে তখন গাছগুলো ভিন্নরূপ দেখাবে।" (M: 07-08)
- a) The trees will look different when the leaves have fallen of.
 b) The trees would look different when the leaves have fallen of.
 c) The trees will look different when the leaves had fallen of.
 d) The trees will looks different when the leaves have fallen of.

TRANSLATION & PROVERB

জোমার স্বাস্থ্য একেবারে ভেঙ্গে পড়েছে: Your health has completely broken down.

আমার গা আজ ম্যাজ ম্যাজ করছে: I feel out of sorts today.

তার নাড়ী একটু গরম হয়েছে: His pulse is slightly excited.

সে প্রবল জ্বরে শয্যাগত: He is laid up with high fever.

জ্বর বেশি হচ্ছে: The temperature is rising.

আমার বমি বমি লাগছে: I feel nausea.

তাহার পেট ফেঁপেছে: He has a flatulent stomach.

অবিলম্বে টিকা লাগ: Get yourself vaccinated immediately.

ডাক্তার ডাক: Call in a doctor.

আমার মাথা ঘুরছে: I feel giddy.

অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট: Grasp all lose all.

অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ: Too much courtesy, too much craft.

অধিক সন্ন্যাসীতে গাঁজন নষ্ট: Too many cooks spoil the broth.

অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ঙ্করী: A little learning is a dangerous thing.

খালি কলসি বাজে বেশি: Empty vessels sound much.

আয় বুঝে ব্যয় কর: Cut your coat according to your cloth.

ইচ্ছা থাকলে উপায় হয়: Where there is a will, there is a way.

উলুবনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো: To cast pearls before swine.

এক হাতে তালি বাজে না: It takes two to make a quarrel.

এক মাঘে শীত যায় না: One swallow does not make a summer.

কারও পৌষ মাস, কারও সর্বনাশ: What is sport to one is death to another.

পক মেরে জুতা দান: To rob peter to pay Paul.

পাইতে পাইতে গায়ন, বাজাতে বাজাতে বায়েন: Practice makes a man perfect.

গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁফে তেল: To court one's chickens before they are hatched.

ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভরায়: A burnt child dreads the fire.
 জলে কুমীর ডাঙ্গায় বাঘ: Between the devil and the deep sea.
 জোর যার মুহুরক তার: Might is right.
 ঝোপ বুকে কোপ মারা: Strike the iron while it is hot.
 ঠাকুর ঘরে কে? আমি কলা খাইনি: A guilty mind is always suspicious.
 তিল মারলে পাটকেলটি খেতে হয়: Tit for tat.
 তেলা মাথায় তেল দেওয়া: To carry coal to Newcastle.
 দশের লাঠি একের বোকা: Many a little makes a mickle.
 নাই আমার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো: Half a loaf is better than no loaf.
 নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা: A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
 নিজের চরকায় তেল দাও: Oil your own machine.
 নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা: To cut off one's nose to spite one's face.
 ন্যাটোর নেই বাটপারের ভয়: A beggar has nothing to lose.
 পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে হয়: Ill got, ill spent.
 বালু আটুনি ফসকা পেরো: Penny wise, pound foolish.
 বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত: A bolt from the blue.
 ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাড়া: Beggars cannot be choosers.
 মরার উপর খাড়ার ঘা: To add insult to injure.
 যত গজায় তত বর্ষায় না: Much cry and little water.
 যাকে দেখতে নারি তার চলন বাকা: Faults are thick where love is thin.
 যেমন কর্ম, তেমন ফল: As you sow, so you will reap.
 সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে: Patience has its reward.
 হাতি ঘোড়া গেল তল, ভেড়া বলে কত জল: Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
 ফুলটি ফুটি ফুটি করিয়াও ফুটিল না: The flower was about to bloom but did not bloom.
 শাক দিয়ে মাছ ঢাকা: Hide in a superficial way.
 অন্ধকারে তিল মারা: To beat about the bush.
 অভাগা যদিকে যায়, সাগর শুকায়: Once unlucky, always unlucky.
 অর্থই অনর্থের মূল: Money is the root of all evils.
 আপন গায়ে কুকুর রাজা: Every dog is a lion at home.
 ঈশ্বর যা করেন মঙ্গলের জন্য করেন: What God wills is for good.
 কত ধানে কত চাল বুঝবে: You will know what's what.
 কষ্ট না করলে কেষ্ট মেলে না: No pains, no gains.
 কুকুরের পেটে ঘি সয় না: Habit is a second nature.
 খাল কেটে কুমির আনা: To bring a calamity by one's own imprudence.
 ঘুঘু দেখেছ, ফাঁদ দেখনি: You must not see things with half and eye.
 চন্দ্রেও কলঙ্ক আছে: There are less to every wine.
 যেমন কুকুর তেমন মুত্তর: Like dog, like hammer.
 ঝিকে মেরে বৌকে শিখানো: To teach the guilty a lesson by railing at the innocent.
 ধরি মাছ না ছুঁই পানি: To make sure something without risking anything.
 নাকে তেল দিয়ে ঘুমানো: To be careless about what happens.
 যেখানে বাঘের ভয়, সেখানে সন্ধ্যা হয়: Danger often comes where danger is feared.
 নুন আনতে পান্তা ফুরায়: After meat comes mustard.
 বাঁশের চেয়ে কঞ্চি বড়: The chip is tougher than the old block.
 মরণের সময় অসময় নাই: Death keeps no time.
 যত হাসি তত কান্না বলে গেছে রাম শর্মা: If you laugh today you may cry tomorrow.
 যে রক্ষক সে-ই ভক্ষক: Law-makers are law-breakers.
 সময়ের এক ফোঁড় অসময়ের দশ ফোড়: A stitch in time saves nine.
 সব ভাল তার শেষ ভাল যার: Alls well that ends well.

- চক চক করলেই পোনা হয় না: All that glitters is not gold.
 গায়ে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল: A fool to others, himself a sage.
 জোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই: Birds of the same feather flock together.
 কয়লা ধুইলেও ময়লা যায় না: Black will take no other hue.
 বাপকা বেটা সিপাইকা মোড়া: Like father like son.
 সস্তার তিন অবস্থা: Cheap goods are dear in the long run.

Sample Questions

1. "স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধে আমারও অংশ ছিল"। The correct translation is-
 a) I also was a part of freedom fighting
 b) I also had taken a part of our freedom fighting
 c) I also took part in our freedom fighting
 d) I also had a part of our freedom fighting
2. 'আমি ১৯৮৫ সালের ১লা জানুয়ারি জন্মগ্রহণ করেছি।'
 a) I have been born in January 1, 1985
 b) I was born on January 1, 1985
 c) I born on January 1, 1985
 d) I was been born in January 1, 1985
3. Which is the correct translation of "পরিণামে সে একজন বড় কবি হবে"?
 a) He will be a great poet ultimately.
 b) He will be a great poet in due course of time.
 c) He will be a great poet in course of time.
 d) At last he will be a great poet.
4. The translation of "আমাদের শহরবাসীদের অধিকাংশই গরীব-ভয়ানক রকমের গরীব"?
 a) Most of the city dwellers are poor-very poor.
 b) The great majority of our city dwellers are poor-extremely poor.
 c) Most of our city dwellers, if not all are poor-terrible poor.
 d) Our citizens are mostly poor-stark poor.
5. Translation of "প্রত্যেকেই চরিত্রবান লোকদের শ্রদ্ধা করে"
 a) Everybody respect men of character.
 b) Everybody respects men of character.
 c) Everybody respects man of character.
 d) Everybody respects man of character.
6. Translation of "নিউটন বছর বছর জন্মে না"
 a) A Newton is not born every year.
 b) A Newton will not be born every year.
 c) Newton is not born every years.
 d) A Newton will not be born in the future.
7. Which is the correct translation of the sentence "এই বইখানি আমি খুঁজছি"
 a) This book I am looking for.
 b) I am looking for this book.
 c) This is the book I am looking for.
 d) The book which I am looking for is this.
8. "এখন নামাজের সময় হয়েছে"
 a) It is time for prayer.
 b) It is time for prayer now.
 c) The time has come for prayer now.
 d) It is time to pray now.
9. Which of the following sentence is the correct English translation?
 আমরা দুর্নীতিবাজ লোকদের পছন্দ করি না।
 a) We do not like corrupted people.
 b) We are not liked by corrupted people.
 c) We did not like corrupted people
 d) Corrupted people are not our liking.
10. "গ্রীষ্ম তার খরতাপ নিয়ে আসে।"
 a) Summer comes with his unbeatable heat.
 b) Summer comes with his scorching heat.
 c) Summer comes by his scorching heat.
 d) Summer comes on his scorching heat.

Answer Sheet : 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (c), 4 (b), 5 (b), 6 (a), 7 (b), 8 (a), 9 (a), 10 (b)

Previous Varsity Questions

Dhaka University

1. The correct translation of "স্মার্টফোন এক সময় জনপ্রিয়তা হারাবে"- (DU: 17-18) Ans: b
- a) Smartphones will lose their popularity someday.
b) Smartphones will lose their popularity sometime.
c) Smartphone will lose their popularity one upon a time.
d) Once upon a time smartphones will lose their popularity.
2. Translate into Bangla: (DU: 17-18) Ans: c
"Everyone wants peace and like the principles of non-violence."
a) সবাই শান্তি এবং অহিংসা পছন্দ করে।
b) সকলেই শান্তি এবং অহিংসার পথ চায়।
c) সকলেই শান্তি চায় এবং অহিংসার নীতি পছন্দ করে।
d) সকলেই শান্তিকামী এবং অহিংসা নীতির সাধক।
3. শিক্ষক আমাদের দেরি করার জন্য বকলেন। (DU: 17-18) Ans: d
- a) Our teacher expelled us for being late.
b) Our teacher detained us for being late.
c) Our teacher punished us for being late.
d) Our teacher told us off for being late.
4. আমাদের ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে আমাদের আশাবাদী হওয়া উচিত। (DU: 16-17) Ans: a
- a) We should be hopeful about our future.
b) Our future is hopeful no doubt.
c) Our future must be hopeful about us.
d) We must feel our future is good.
5. The correct translation of "আমি অল্পকাল সেখানে ছিলাম"- (DU: 15-16) Ans: d
- a) I was there for a short lived time
b) I hardly stayed there
c) I was there for a small time
d) I was there for a short time
6. 'No man is an island.' What does this phrase mean? (DU: 15-16) Ans: a
- a) Everyone needs help from other people.
b) Your own home is the most comfortable place to live in.
c) Everyone should always be prepared.
d) It is best to do everything at one time.
7. "মিনা বলল যে, সে অসুস্থ" The correct translation of this sentence is- (DU: 15-16) Ans: c
- a) Meena told that she has been ill.
b) Meena said that she is ill.
c) Meena said that she was ill.
d) Meena told that she was ill.
8. Choose the correct translation of the following sentence- (DU: 14-15) Ans: b
"মীর মশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্র ধর্মী লেখক"
a) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.
b) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.
c) Mir Musharraf Hussain wrote descriptively.
d) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a wonderful writer.
9. Choose the appropriate translation of "তুমি আমাকে এটি আগে দিতে পারলে ভালো হতো।" (DU: 14-15) Ans: a
- a) It would have been better if you could give it to me earlier.
b) It could have been better if you could give it earlier.
c) It should have been better if you gave it to me earlier.
d) Giving it to me earlier should have been better.



10. Choose the appropriate translation of "আমি তোমার জায়গায় হলে ঝুঁকিটি নিতাম না।" (DU : 13-14) Ans: d
- Was I you I would not take the risk
 - If were you I could not have taken the risk
 - If I was you, I would not take the risk
 - If I were in your shoes, I would not have taken the risk
11. "অন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ।" (DU : 13-14) Ans: a
- It is easy to find fault of others
 - It is easy to find out fault of others
 - It is easy to find fault with others
 - It is easy to find out faults of others
12. "বিপদ কখনও একা আসে না।" (DU : 13-14) Ans: b
- Misfortunes comes never alone
 - Misfortunes never come alone
 - Misfortunes never alone comes
 - Misfortunes comes alone ever
13. Choose the English translation of "সৌভাগ্যক্রমে পরের বাসে আমি উঠতে পেরেছিলাম।" (DU : 12-13) Ans: a
- Fortunately I could get into the next bus
 - Fortunately I managed the next bus
 - Luckily I entered the next bus
 - Luckily I rode the next bus
14. The best translation of "আরোজ আলী মাতুব্বর এক বিস্ময়কর ব্যক্তিত্ব।" is- (DU : 12-13) Ans: b
- Aroze Ali Matubbor is a surprising personality of Bangladesh
 - Aroze Ali Matubbor is an amazing Bangladeshi personality
 - Aroze Ali Matubbor is Bangladesh's startling person
 - Aroze Ali Matubbor is a wiend Bangladeshi person
15. "বইটি কেমন কাটছে?" (DU: 11-12) Ans: d
- How does the book cut readers?
 - How is the book cut well?
 - Is the book leaving the market?
 - How is the book selling?
16. "তুমি কি কখনো কুয়াকাটা গিয়েছ?" (DU: 11-12) Ans: c
- Have you ever gone to Kuakata?
 - Have you ever gone Kuakata?
 - Have you ever been to Kuakata?
 - Did you ever go to Kuakata?
17. "পুষ্টির খাদ্য স্বাস্থ্যের জন্য ভাল?" (DU: 11-12) Ans: b
- Good food is for good health.
 - Nutritious food is good for health.
 - Nutrients in food is good and healthy.
 - Healthy food is good for health.
18. The translation of "আমি তাকে বুঝাতে চেষ্টা করব" (DU: 10-11) Ans: b
- I will making him to understand.
 - I will try make him understand.
 - I will try to make him to understand.
 - I will try to make him understand.
19. The translation of "গাছে এখনও ফল ধরে নাই"- is (DU: 10-11) Ans: a
- The tree has not yet borne fruit.
 - The tree has not caught any fruit.
 - The tree cannot bear fruit.
 - The tree has not given any fruit.
20. Choose the correct translation of the sentence "সে অত্যন্ত নিষ্ঠুর" (DU: 08-09) Ans: b
- He is extremely rough.
 - He is very cruel.
 - He is utterly gruesome.
 - He is very hard minded.

Rajshahi University

21. The English translation of "সে আমার কথায় আপত্তি করল"- is: (RU: 17-18)
 a) He was unhappy at my words.
 b) He rebuked me for my speech.
 c) He objected me for my speech.
 d) He objected to what I said.
 Ans: d
22. The expression 'tit for tat' is synonymous with: (RU: 17-18)
 a) call a spade a spade
 b) a stitch in time saves nine
 c) look before leap
 d) as you sow so you reap
 Ans: d
23. লিওনার্দো দ্যা-ভিন্চি কেবল শিল্পীই নন তিনি একজন দার্শনিকও ছিলেন। Translate into English. (RU: 17-18)
 a) Leonardo da Vinchi was not only Artist but also a Philosopher.
 b) Leonardo da Vinchi was not an Artist but also a Philosopher.
 c) Leonardo da Vinchi was an Artish but also a Philosopher.
 d) Leonardo da Vinchi was not only Artist but also a Philosopher.
 Ans: a
24. মেধা মানে সমস্যা এড়াবার যোগ্যতা--- (RU: 17-18)
 a) Genius is a capacity in taking trouble.
 b) Genius is a capacity to taking trouble.
 c) Genius is a capacity by taking trouble.
 d) Genius is a capacity for taking trouble.
 Ans: d
25. ভর্তি পরীক্ষা একটি প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষা। (RU: 17-18)
 a) Admission test is a competitive exam.
 b) Admission test is a competition exam.
 c) Admission test is a competitory exam.
 d) Admission exam is competitive test.
 Ans: a
26. Her eyes loomed large. (RU : 16-17)
 a) তার চোখ বড় বড়।
 b) সে রেগে তাকালো।
 c) সে বড় বড় চোখ করে তাকালো।
 d) তার চোখ দুটি জ্বলছিল।
 Ans: c
27. অন্ধজনে দেহ আলো। (RU : 16-17)
 a) The body of the blind gives light.
 b) The blind holds the light.
 c) Give light to the body of the blind.
 d) Give light to the blind.
 Ans: a
28. তুমি আসলে আমি যাব। (RU : 16-17)
 a) If you come, I go.
 b) If you will come, I will go.
 c) If you come, I will go.
 d) If you came. I would go.
 Ans: c
29. What is done can't be undone. (RU : 16-17)
 a) যা কিছু সব করা হয়েছে।
 b) যা হয়ে গিয়েছে তাকে আর ফিরিয়ে আনা যায় না।
 c) যা হয়ে গিয়েছে তা হয়ে গিয়েছে।
 d) যা করা হয়েছে তাকে কি আর ফিরিয়ে আনতে পারবে?
 Ans: c
30. গত সপ্তাহে আমার কোনো অবসর ছিলোনা' বাক্যটির অনুবাদ- (RU : 16-17)
 a) I have been ongoing for the whole last week.
 b) I have going for last week.
 c) I have gone over the last week.
 d) I have been on the go for fast week.
 Ans: d



31. What is the correct translation of 'লোকটির কান পাতলা'- (RU : 16-17)
 a) The man's ear is light.
 c) The man cannot conceal anything.
 b) The man cannot maintain secrecy.
 d) The man is credulous.
 Ans: b
32. Which one is the correct proverb? (RU : 16-17)
 a) Hunger is the best sauce.
 c) Hunger is the best anger.
 b) Hunger is the best honey.
 d) Hunger is the best sugar.
 Ans: a
33. The right translation of 'তার বইটি সম্প্রতি প্রকাশিত হয়েছে।' is: (RU : 16-17)
 a) His book has recently been published.
 c) His book has recently published.
 b) His book was recently published.
 d) His book was recently being published.
 Ans: a
34. He has messed up everything. (RU : 16-17)
 a) সে সবাইকে মেসে রেখেছে।
 c) সে সবকিছু নষ্ট করেছে।
 b) সে সবকিছু গুছিয়ে রেখেছে।
 d) সে সবকিছু গুলিয়ে ফেলেছে।
 Ans: d
35. নতুন করে শুরু কর। (RU : 16-17)
 a) Start afresh. b) Start from the beginning. c) Restart d) Start again.
 Ans: a
36. পরিশ্রম করলে তুমি পাশ করতে পারতে। (RU : 16-17)
 a) If you work hard, you would pass.
 b) If you worked hard, you should pass.
 c) If you worked hard, you could have passed.
 d) If you had worked hard, you could have passed.
 Ans: d
37. Whoever comes here suffers. (RU : 16-17)
 a) যার জন্যই আসা সে কষ্ট পায়।
 c) যে এখানে আসে সে জ্বরে পড়ে।
 b) যেখানে আসে সেই কষ্ট পায়।
 d) যেখানে আসে সে রাগে খায়।
 Ans: b
38. "বইটি আমার, নোটটি তোমার"- কোন অনুবাদটি সঠিক? (RU : 15-16)
 a) I own the book, you own the note.
 b) The book is own by me, the note is yours.
 c) The book is belongs to me, note belongs to you.
 d) The book belongs to me, the note is yours.
 Ans: d
39. "মাছ উড়তে পারে না, পারে কি?"- কোন অনুবাদটি সঠিক? (RU: 15-16)
 a) Fishes can't fly, do they?
 c) Fishes can not fly, are they?
 b) Fishes can't fly, can they?
 d) Fishes can not fly, isn't it?
 Ans: b
40. "আমি কাজটি করিয়েছি"- কোন অনুবাদটি সঠিক? (RU: 15-16)
 a) I did the work.
 c) I got the work done.
 b) I have done the work.
 d) I finished the work.
 Ans: c
41. "তিনি কদাচিৎ মিথ্যা কথা বলেন" (RU: 15-16)
 a) He seldom tells a lie.
 c) Some what he tells a lie.
 b) He sometime tells a lie.
 d) He tells a lie sometimes.
 Ans: a
42. "আমি না হেসে পারলাম না" বাক্যটির সঠিক অনুবাদ কোনটি? (RU: 15-16)
 a) I could not do without laughing.
 c) I could not but laugh.
 b) I could not do but laugh.
 d) I had no way without laughing.
 Ans: c



43. Correct translation of "সে নীরবে কাঁদতে লাগলো" is - (RU: 14-15)
 a) He started weeping silently
 b) He has started weeping
 c) He is weeping silently
 d) He had started weeping silently
 Ans: a
44. Correct translation of "তেল পানিতে ভাসে" is - (RU: 14-15)
 a) Oil is floating in water
 b) Oil floats over water
 c) Oil floats on water
 d) Oil is floated on water
 Ans: c
45. The correct translation of "সে আমার মনের মত লোক" is - (RU: 14-15)
 a) He is a man of my mind
 b) He is a man after my heart
 c) He is a man like my mind
 d) He is a man to my mind
 Ans: b
46. Correct English translation of "সে হাড় হাড় বদমাশ" is - (RU: 14-15)
 a) He is wicked from the backbone
 b) He wicked from bone to bone
 c) He is wicked to the backbone
 d) He is wicked through his bones
 Ans: c
47. Translate যত বেশি কথা বলবে, তত কম বুঝবে। (RU: 14-15)
 a) More you talk, less you understand
 b) The more you talk, the less you understand
 c) The much you talk, the less you understand
 d) The more you speak, the less you understand
 Ans: d
48. "মেয়েটি দেখতে তার মায়ের মত" - (RU: 12-13)
 a) The girl is like her mother
 b) The girl looks as her mother
 c) The girl takes after her mother
 d) The girl looks after her mother
 Ans: c
49. "He has gone to the dogs" এর সঠিক অনুরূপ কোনটি? (RU: 12-13)
 a) সে কুকুরের কাছে গিয়েছে
 b) সে কুকুরের সন্নিকটে থাকে
 c) সে গোছায় গিয়েছে
 d) সে কুকুর পোষে
 Ans: c
50. প্রয়োজন কোন আইন মানে না। (Translate into English) (RU: 10-11)
 a) Necessity knows other
 b) Necessity knows no law.
 c) Necessity is important than law.
 d) Necessity is knows no law.
 Ans: b

Chittagong University

51. The proverb 'The blood is thicker than water' means- (CU: 16-17)
 a) Two different things can't meet.
 b) Blood and water are two different things.
 c) Family relationships are stronger than any other.
 d) Blood is heavier than water.
 Ans: c
52. The Bangla translation of 'Don't cry down your foe' is- (CU: 16-17)
 a) শত্রুকে আপন ভেবো না
 b) শত্রুকে ছোট ভেবো না
 c) শত্রুকে খাটো করে দেখো না
 d) শত্রু থেকে দূরে থেকে
 Ans: c



53. The best translation of "অধিক সন্ন্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট" is- (CU: 15-16) Ans: a
 a) Too many cooks spoil the broth.
 b) Too many managers cause problems.
 c) Too many sanyasis spoil the grass.
 d) Too many men, too much fuss.
54. What is the best translation of "বিচারক অপরাধীকে তিরস্কার করলেন?" (CU: 15-16) Ans: b
 a) The judge took the criminal to task.
 b) The judge took the criminal to task.
 c) The jazz took the criminal to task.
 d) The jury took the criminal to task.
55. "আমরা বাড়িতে পৌঁছতে না পৌঁছতে বৃষ্টি শুরু হয়ে গেল।" (CU: 15-16) Ans: c
 a) It started raining when we reached home.
 b) Hardly had we reached home when it started raining.
 c) It started raining as soon as we reached home.
 d) We had not reached home when it started raining.
 e) We reached and then it started raining.
56. One swallow does not make a - (CU: 14-15) Ans: b
 a) winter
 b) summer
 c) spring
 d) feast
57. What is the correct translation of the following sentence. 'দুঃখের প্রয়োজনীয়তা মধুর'? (CU: 13-14) Ans: b
 a) Sweet is the uses of adversity
 b) Sweet are the uses of adversity
 c) Sweet is uses of the adversity
 d) Sweet do not use the adversity
58. "অতি সন্ন্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট" প্রবাদটির ইংরেজি - (CU: 13-14) Ans: c
 a) Many saints spoil broth
 b) Too many saints spoil the broth
 c) Too many cooks spoil the broth
 d) As many cooks spoil the broth
59. The translation of "সময়ে সদা ব্যবহার করা উচিত" is- (CU: 12-13) Ans: d
 a) Time should be used best
 b) Time should be spent well
 c) One should kill one's time well
 d) One should make the best of one's time
60. The translation of "মুদ্রাস্ফীতি বাড়তে থাকায় টাকার দাম কমেছে" is- (CU: 12-13) Ans: a
 a) As inflation is rising, the value of the taka is decreasing
 b) An inflation keeps rising, the taka's value is losing
 c) While the value of taka decreases, inflation rises
 d) While the inflation rise the value of the taka also rises
 e) As the value of the taka decreases inflation rises
61. "Only the wearer knows where the shoe——" "যার জ্বালা সেই জানে" (CU: 11-12) Ans: c
 a) creaks
 b) turns
 c) pinches
 d) pricks

Jahangirnagar University

62. 'সে এমনভাবে কথা বলে মনে হয় সব জানে।' এর অনুবাদ: (JU: 17-18)
 a) He talks after knowing.
 b) He talk like he knows everything.
 c) He talks as if he knew everything.
 d) He talks knowing everything.
63. 'মেয়েটি কেবল হাসতে লাগল'-এ বাক্যটির সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ কোনটি? (JU: 13-14)
 a) The girl was only laughing.
 b) The girl did nothing but only laughing.
 c) The girl nothing but laugh.
 d) The girl was doing nothing but laughing.
64. মুদ্রাস্ফীতি বাড়তে থাকায় টাকার দাম কমছে- (JU: 13-14)
 a) As inflation is rising, the value of taka decreases
 b) As inflation keeps rising, the value of taka is losing
 c) While inflation grows up, the value of taka loses
 d) None of the above
65. 'The leader gave a telling speech' এর সঠিক বঙ্গানুবাদ কোনটি? (JU: 13-14)
 a) নেতা জ্বালাময়ী বক্তৃতা দিলেন
 b) নেতা অসাধারণ বক্তৃতা দিলেন
 c) নেতা মারাত্মক বক্তৃতা দিলেন
 d) নেতা কার্যকর বক্তৃতা দিলেন
66. বিষয়টি বিবেচনাধীন- (JU: 10-11)
 a) The matter is under consideration.
 b) The matters is on consideration.
 c) The matter are under consideration.
 d) The matter is under observation.
67. গত রাতে তার ভাল ঘুম হয়েছিল (JU: 10-11)
 a) He slept good last night.
 b) He was slept good last night.
 c) He slept a sound sleep last night.
 d) He slept last night very good.
68. সে সাঁতার দিয়ে নদী পার হলো (JU: 10-11)
 a) She swam over the river.
 b) She passed the river by swimming.
 c) She swam across the river.
 d) She crossed the river by swimming.

Ans: b

Ans: a

Ans: a

Ans: d

Ans: a

Ans: c

Ans: c

Jagannath University

69. The correct translation of the sentence 'তোমার এই কাজ করা উচিত ছিল'-is- (JnU: 15-16)
 a) You should do this work.
 b) You should done this work.
 c) You should did this work.
 d) You should have done this work.
70. The correct translation of 'আর কে কে ওখানে উপস্থিত ছিল?' (JnU: 15-16)
 a) Who else were present there?
 b) Whom else were present there?
 c) Who have been present there?
 d) Who were present there?
71. The correct translation of the sentence 'তুমি কী কখনও বিদেশে গিয়েছ?'- (JnU: 15-16)
 a) Have you ever been abroad?
 b) Have you ever been to abroad?
 c) Did you ever go to abroad?
 d) Had you ever gone to abroad?

Ans: d

Ans: a

Ans: b



72. 'The boy takes after his father.' বাক্যটির সঠিক বঙ্গানুবাদ কোনটি? (JnU: 13-14) Ans: d
 a) বালকটি তার বাবার প্রতি যত্নশীল। b) বালকটি তার বাবার মত হতে চায়।
 c) বালকটি তার বাবাকে অনুসরণ করে। d) বালকটি তার বাবার মত।
73. Choose the right translation- 'তোমার সাহায্য ছাড়া এ কাজ করা সম্ভব হতো না।'- (JnU: 13-14) Ans: b
 a) This work could not be possible without your help.
 b) This work would not have been possible your help.
 c) This work was to not possible without your help.
 d) This work had not been possible without your help.
74. 'তুমি কার ছেলে?' এর translation হল:- (JnU: 12-13) Ans: d
 a) Who your father are? b) Who is you father?
 c) Whose son you is? d) Who is your father?
75. 'গাছে কাঁঠাল গৌপে তেল' এর অনুবাদ:- (JnU: 11-12) Ans: c
 a) To take the jackfruit before they are ripen
 b) To catch the jackfruit after they are ripen.
 c) To count the chickens before they are hatched.
 d) Jack of all trade but master of none.
76. A barking dog seldom——. (JnU: 09-10) Ans: d
 a) shouts b) cries
 c) runs d) bites
- BCS Questions**
77. 'Null & Void' এর বাংলা পরিভাষা কোনটি? (BCS : 38th) Ans: a
 a) বাতিল b) মামুলি
 c) পালাবদল d) নিরপেক্ষ
78. Which word is closest in meaning to 'Franchise' এর বাংলা পরিভাষা কোনটি? (BCS : 38th) Ans: c
 a) Utility b) frankness
 c) privilege d) superficial
79. 'Once in a blue moons' means: (BCS : 38th) Ans: b
 a) always b) very rarely
 c) nearly d) hourly
80. Choose the best correct translation of "কর্তৃপক্ষ তাকে তিরস্কার করল" from the alternative below. (33rd BCS) Ans: d
 a) The authorities criticised him b) The authorities took him to book
 c) The authorities gave reins to him d) The authorities took him to task

Self Practice

1. Identify the correct translation "ঘন্টা পড়িবার পর ছাত্ররা ক্লাসে প্রবেশ করিল।"
 - a) The students entered the class after the bell had rung
 - b) The students enter the class after the bell rung
 - c) The students enter the class after the bell have been rung
 - d) The students had entered the class after the bell rang
2. Choose the correct translation of the following sentence. "মীর মোশাররফ হোসেন ছিলেন বিচিত্র ধর্মী লেখক।"
 - a) Mir musharraf Hussain was a miscellaneous writer.
 - b) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a versatile writer.
 - c) Mir Musharraf Hussain wrote descriptively.
 - d) Mir Musharraf Hussain was a wonderful writer.
3. The Correct translation of- "আমার মাথা ঘুরছে"
 - a) My head is circling
 - b) I feel nowhere
 - c) I feel giddy
 - d) My head is giving spins
4. Translation- "যত বেশি কথা বলবে, তত কম বুঝবে।"
 - a) More you talk, the less you understand.
 - b) The much you talk the less you understand.
 - c) They more you speak the less you understand.
 - d) They more you speak the less you understand.
5. The correct translation of - "কর্তৃপক্ষ তাকে তিরস্কার করল"
 - a) The authority criticized him.
 - b) The authority took him to book.
 - c) The authority gave reins to him.
 - d) The authority took to task.
6. The correct translation of - "সে আমার মত লোক" is-
 - a) He is a man of my mind.
 - b) He is a man after my heart.
 - c) He is a man like my mind.
 - d) He is a man to my mind.
7. Grasp all—
 - a) lost all
 - b) losing all
 - c) loses all
 - d) lose all
8. তার জন্য জায়গা করে দাও- এর শুদ্ধ ইংরেজি-
 - a) Make place for him
 - b) Manage place for him
 - c) Make accommodation for him
 - d) Make room for him
9. এটা যেন বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত-
 - a) It is as if a thunder from the clouds.
 - b) It is a bolt from the blue.
 - c) It is a strong thunder.
 - d) It is bolts from the blues.
10. দাঁড়াও, আমি এখন আসছি-
 - a) Stand, I come now.
 - b) Wait, I am coming now.
 - c) Keep standing, I am coming now.
 - d) Stand here, I am coming.
11. It is now fifteen minutes past four.
 - a) এখন চারটা বেজে পনের মিনিট।
 - b) এখন চারটা বাজতে পনের মিনিট বাকী।
 - c) এখন চারটা বেজে পাঁচ মিনিট।
 - d) এখন চারটা বাজতে পাঁচ মিনিট বাকী।



12. মেয়েটিকে আমি পথের পাশে ফুল বিক্রি করতে দেখেছিলাম-

- a) I had seen the nice girl beside the road to sell flowers.
 b) I saw the girl on the road to sell flowers.
 ✓ c) I saw the girl beside the road to sell the flowers
 d) I was seeing the girl beside the road to sell flowers

13. It is really a vexed questions.

- a) এটি প্রকৃতপক্ষে একটি অসহনীয় প্রশ্ন
 ✓ c) এটি প্রকৃতপক্ষে একটি বিরক্তিকর প্রশ্ন
 b) বাস্তবিকই এটি একটি বিরক্তিকর প্রশ্ন
 d) এটি আসলেই বাজে প্রশ্ন

14. The clouds rolled away.

- a) মেঘ চলে গ্যাছে
 c) মেঘ উড়ে গেল
 ✓ b) মেঘ কেটে গেল
 d) মেঘ চলে গেল

15. Sathi is known to me.

- a) সখী আমার চেনা
 ✓ c) সখী আমার পরিচিত
 b) সখী আমার আত্মীয়
 d) সখীকে আমি চিনি

16. মানবজাতি এখন সংকটাপন্ন

- a) Men are at a stake now
 c) Mankind are dangers now
 ✓ b) Mankind are a at a stake now
 d) Mankind is at a stake now

17. "Bring coal to the Castle" What is meaning of sentence?

- a) ভাগের মা গঙ্গা পায় না
 c) নিউক্যাসলে কয়লা নিয়ে আসা
 ✓ b) ভেলে মাথায় তেল দিয়ে
 d) কয়লা ধুলে মাথায় যায় না

18. Which is the following is a correct proverb?

- ✓ a) Fools rush is where angels fear to tread.
 b) Fool rush is where angels fears to tread.
 c) An fool rushes in where an angel fears to tread.
 d) Fools rush in where the angels fear to tread.

19. Fools step in where angels fear to-

- a) dance
 b) jump
 c) sing
 ✓ d) tread

20. নানা মুনীর নানা মত-

- a) Many persons, many opinions
 c) Many people many views
 ✓ b) Many men, many minds
 d) Many public many opinion

21. সময়ের এক ফোঁড়, অসময়ের দশ ফোঁড়-

- ✓ a) A stitch in time, saves ten
 b) A stitch over time, saves nine
 c) A stitch in time, saves nine
 d) A stitch in time, saves over nine

22. I told the story briefly- সংক্ষেপে

- a) গল্পটি আমি বিস্তারিতভাবে বললাম
 c) গল্পটি আমি মজা করে বললাম
 ✓ b) গল্পটি অতি সংক্ষেপে বললাম
 d) গল্পটি সহজভাবে বললাম

23. Cleopatra was a paragon of beauty-

- a) ক্লিওপেট্রা অপরূপ সুন্দরী ছিলেন
 c) ক্লিওপেট্রা সুন্দরী রমনী ছিলেন
 ✓ b) ক্লিওপেট্রা সুন্দরী ছিলেন
 d) ক্লিওপেট্রা সুন্দরের সঠিক উপমা ছিলেন

24. Ill got ill spent-

- a) রোগ হলে চিকিৎসা খরচ বহন করতে হয়
 c) অল্প আয়ে অল্প ব্যয়
 ✓ b) যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল
 d) পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়

25. যেতে পারি, কিন্তু কেন যাবো?
 a) I can go, but, but why I shall go
 ✓ c) I can go, but why should I go?
 b) I can go, but why I will go
 d) I can go, but why do?
26. অপমানের চেয়ে মৃত্যু শ্রেয়-
 a) Death is preferable than dishonour
 c) Death is more preferable to dishonour
 ✓ b) Death is more better than dishonour
 d) Death is preferable to dishonour
27. অন্যের দোষ ধরা সহজ-
 ✓ a) It is easy to find fault of others
 b) It is easy to find fault with others
 b) It is easy to find out fault of others
 d) It is easy to find out faults of others
28. বিপদ কখনও একা আসে না-
 a) Misfortunes comes never alone
 c) Misfortunes never alone comes
 ✓ b) Misfortunes never come alone
 d) Misfortunes comes alone never
29. What is the correct translation of the following sentences 'দুঃখের প্রয়োজনীয়তা মধুর'?
 a) Sweet is the uses of adversity
 c) Sweet is uses of the adversity
 ✓ b) Sweet are the uses of adversity
 d) Sweet do not uses the adversity
30. 'অতি সন্ন্যাসীতে গাঁজন নষ্ট' প্রবাদটির ইংরেজি-
 a) Many saints spoil broth
 ✓ c) Too many cooks spoil the broth
 b) Too many saints spoil the broth
 d) An many cooks spoil the broth
31. 'মেয়েটি কেবল হাসতে লাগল' এ বাক্যটির সঠিক ইংরেজি অনুবাদ কোনটি?
 ✓ a) The girl was only laughing.
 c) The girl did nothing but laugh.
 b) The girl did nothing but only laughing.
 d) The girl was doing nothing but laughing
32. মুদ্রাস্ফীতি বাড়তে থাকায় টাকার দাম কমছে-
 ✓ a) As inflation is rising, the value of taka increases
 b) As inflation keeps rising, the value of taka is losing
 c) While inflation grows up, the value of taka loses
 d) None of the above
33. সমাজ বিরোধীরা এখনো ধরাছোঁয়ার বাইরে-
 a) The anti-socials are still alive
 c) The anti-socials are still out of law
 ✓ b) The anti-social are still at large
 d) The anti-socials are still free from punishment
34. 'The leader gave a telling speech'. এর সঠিক বঙ্গানুবাদ কোনটি?
 a) নেতা জালাময়ী বক্তৃতা দিলেন
 c) নেতা মারাত্মক বক্তৃতা দিলেন
 ✓ b) নেতা অসাধারণ বক্তৃতা দিলেন
 d) নেতা কার্যকর বক্তৃতা দিলেন
35. "The right translation "Voltaire was refused Christian burial in France." is-
 ✓ a) ভলটেয়ারকে খ্রিষ্টধর্মানুসারে প্যারিসে সমাধিস্থ করতে দেয়া হলো না।
 b) ভলটেয়ারকে খ্রিষ্টধর্মানুসারে প্যারিসে সমাধিস্থ কবর দেয়া হলো না।
 c) ভলটেয়ারকে প্যারিসে খ্রিষ্টধর্মানুসারে সমাধিস্থ দেয়া গেল না।
 d) ভলটেয়ারকে খ্রিষ্টধর্মানুসারে প্যারিসে সমাধিস্থ করা হলে না
36. Here Lies Voltair means-
 a) এখানে ভলটেয়ার ঘুমাচ্ছেন
 ✓ c) এখানে ভলটেয়ার সমাহিত
 b) এখানে ভলটেয়ার শায়িত
 d) এখানে ভলটেয়ার ঘুমিয়ে আছেন



37. 'মৃত্যুর সময় অসময় নেই।' বাস্তবটির ইংরেজি-
 a) Death is out of the schedule
 b) Death has no follow of time
 c) Death has no time
 d) Death follows no time table
38. 'তুমি কখনো বিশ্বাস করিও না' এর ইংরেজি-
 a) Do not believe in listening
 b) Do not believe in hearing
 c) Do not believe in hearken
 d) Do not believe in hearsay
39. 'এই অঙ্কটি শক্ত' এর ইংরেজি হল-
 a) The sum is strong
 b) This mathematics is strong
 c) This sum is stiff
 d) This sum is hard
40. 'না হেসে পারলাম না' Which is the correct translation?
 a) I could not laughing.
 b) I could not help laughing.
 c) I could not but laughing.
 d) I can not laugh.
41. He can make you do this. এর সঠিক বঙ্গানুবাদ-
 a) সে তোমার জন্য এটি করতে পারে
 b) সে তোমাকে দিয়ে এটি করতে পারে
 c) সে তোমার জন্য এটি করতে পারে
 d) সে তোমাকে নিয়ে এটি করতে পারে
42. Birds of a same feather — together. (চোরে চোরে মাসতুতে ভাই)
 a) Group
 b) fly
 c) flock
 d) nest
43. Penny wise pound— (বল্প আঁটুনি ফস্কা গেরো/অল্পে হুঁশিয়ার অধিক বেপেয়)
 a) poor
 b) rich
 c) callous
 d) foolish
44. The last word of the proverb- 'Handsome is as hands —.' (রূপে কাণো গুণে আলো/সুন্দরেরা যা করে তাই সুন্দর)
 a) looks
 b) does
 c) shines
 d) says
45. Familiarity breeds contempt.
 a) বেশী কথা বলা অপমানকর।
 b) পরিচয়ে শত্রুতা বাড়ে।
 c) যত গর্জে তত বর্ষে না।
 d) গর্জনকারী কুকুর কখনো কামড়ায় না
46. Translation of- "তিনি এসএসসি পরীক্ষার স্ক্রিপ্ট দেখছেন"-
 a) He is looking at the scripts of S.S.C examination
 b) He is looking over the scripts of S.S.C examination
 c) He is looking up the scripts of S.S.C examination
 d) He is looking for the scripts of S.S.C examination
47. Translation of- "বাবা আমার নাম রেখেছেন গনি মিয়া"-
 a) I am known as Gani Mia by my father
 b) I have been called Gani Mia by my father
 c) My name is Gani Mia
 d) Father has named me Gani Mia
48. Translation of- "অনাবৃষ্টির জন্য ফসল ভালো হয়নি।"
 a) There was not good harvest due of short fall of rain.
 b) There was bad harvest due drought.
 c) There was bad harvest due to little rain fall.
 d) There was bad harvest due to less rainfall.
49. Translation of- "নাসরিন ছাড়া সকলেই পরীক্ষায় পাস করেছে।"
 a) All but Nasreen passed in the exam
 b) Everybody accept Nasreen passed the exam.
 c) None but Nasreen passed the exam.
 d) Nasreen failed but everybody passed the exam.

50. Translation of- 'কিল খেয়ে কিল চুরি করা।'-
 a) To steal an insult
 c) To ignore an insult
 b) To digest an insult
 d) To pocket an insult
51. Translation of- 'সে হাড়ে হাড়ে বদমায়েশ।'-
 a) He is a rogue in bones.
 c) He is a rague through bones.
 b) He is rogue to the back bone.
 d) He is a rogue from bone to bone.
52. আমি বরং মরব, তবু ভিক্ষা করব না-
 a) I shall rather die but will not beg.
 c) I would rather die than beg
 b) I would rather die than begging
 d) I will rather die before begging
53. সে ঠাণ্ডা মাথায় খুন হয়েছিল-
 a) He was murdered in cold blood
 c) He was murdered in cold head
 b) He had been murdered in cold passion
 d) He was killed in cold head
54. সে এক কথাই মানুষ-
 a) He is a man of one word
 c) He is true to his word
 b) He is a man of his word
 d) He is as good as his word

ANSWER

01. a	11. a	21. c	31. a	41. b	51. b
02. b	12. c	22. b	32. b	42. a	52. c
03. c	13. c	23. d	33. b	43. d	53. a
04. b	14. b	24. d	34. d	44. b	54. a
05. d	15. c	25. a	35. a	45. c	
06. b	16. d	26. d	36. c	46. b	
07. d	17. b	27. c	37. c	47. d	
08. d	18. a	28. b	38. d	48. b	
09. b	19. d	29. b	39. d	49. a	
10. b	20. b	30. c	40. b	50. d	

"We let them enjoy for a little while, then in the end We shall oblige them to (enter) a great torment." - Al Quran

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি পরীক্ষার সকল তথ্য
এখন বিডিনিয়োগ.কম এ

ভর্তি পরীক্ষা তথ্য

ফলাফল

সিট প্ল্যান

প্রশ্নব্যাংক

নিচে ক্লিক করুন



www.bdniyog.com

