

# 47th BCS Preli Program

47th Preli Progressive Service

Daily Live Exam English Language-10

## MCQ Master Set: 1 (Question & Solution)

Question 1

‘Green eye’ means-

A

Jealousy

B

Trust

C

Faith

D

Green colored eyes

**Solution:**

Green eye = ঈর্ষা, হিংসা (Jealousy).

Question 2

Get \_\_\_ bad company.

A

rid of

B

rid from

C

rid in

D

rid on

### Solution:

Get rid of = অপ্রত্যাশিত কোনো কিছু থেকে মুক্ত হওয়া, অপ্রত্যাশিত কোনো কিছু বর্জন করা, ত্যাগ করা।

#### Question 3

With a heavy heart means-

A

feeling very sad

B

feeling wealthy

C

a joyous feeling

D

feeling with adventures

### Solution:

With a heavy heart- (feeling very sad, বিষন্ন, ভারাক্রান্ত মনে) I returned with a heavy heart.

#### Question 4

‘Hire a man’ means-

A

to bring a man

B

to lend a man

C

to call a man

D

to employ a man

### Solution:

Hire (sb)- to employ sb for a short time to do a particular job. কাউকে কোন বিশেষ কাজে নিযুক্ত করা

Question 5

Plan for a new bridge across the river are in the pipeline. The underlined idiom means:

A

Plans are inside the pipeline

B

Plans are public

C

Plans are not prepared

D

Plans are being prepared but are not public yet

**Solution:**

In the pipeline- পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুত করা হচ্ছে কিন্তু এখনও প্রকাশ্যে আসেনি।

Question 6

The new regulations are in force. The underlined part means-

A

Being used

B

Being eliminated

C

Being discussed

D

Being reconsidered

**Solution:**

In force – existing and being used (আইন, নিয়ম, ব্যবস্থা) বর্তমানে বলবৎ/কার্যকর/চালু আছে ও ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে।

Question 7

‘Let bygones be bygones’ means-

A

Forget the past

B

firm in heart

C

bewildered

D

unmindful

**Solution:**

‘Let bygones be bygones’- used to tell someone that they should forget about unpleasant things that happened in the past, and especially to forgive and forget something bad that someone has done to them:

Question 8

‘Lead story’ means-

A

Leading business

B

Leading Case

C

Important news in newspaper

D

Main story

**Solution:**

Lead story = পত্রিকার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সংবাদ বা খবর, সংবাদপত্রে যে সকল সংবাদে সর্বাধিক গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয়।

Question 9

In the sentence, "Mr. Karim is not a man of straw; even the governor consults him on important issues", the underlined part means-

A

Puppet

B

Influential

C

Unimportant

D

Helpless

**Solution:**

Man of Straw → অপদার্থ অকালকুশ্মন্ড (good for nothing).

Question 10

'Leave no stone unturned' means-

A

try every possible means

B

heavy stone

C

rare stone

D

impossible

**Solution:**

Leave no stone unturned- Try every possible means- চেষ্টার ত্রুটি না করা, সর্বাত্মক চেষ্টা করা।

#### Question 11

Choose the correct indirect speech of He said, “I take bath in the Padma every morning.”

A

He said that he took bath in the Padma every morning.

B

He said that he take bath in the Padma every morning.

C

He said that he takes bath in the Padma every morning.

D

He said that he taken bath in the Padma every morning.

#### **Solution:**

Reporting verb টি Past tense এ থাকলেও Direct Narration at Reported speech টি চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal Eternal Truth), বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য (Scientific truth), অভ্যাসগত কর্ম (Habitual fact/ truth) হলে Indirect Narration & Reported speech এর verb এর Tense এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না।

#### Question 12

He said that he had seen him long before. Which one is the correct direct form?

A

He said, “I saw him long ago.”

B

He said, “I did see him long ago.”

C

He said, “I have seen him long before.”

D

He said, "I had seen him long before."

**Solution:**

Direct narration এ reported speech এ দুই বা ততোধিক verb যদি past indefinite tense এ থাকে তাহলে indirect narration এ সেই verb গুলোর past indefinite tense অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Question 13

Anee: "Must I do the shopping?" (make it indirect)

A

Anee asked if she had to do the shopping.

B

Anee wanted to know if she must have done the shopping.

C

Anee wanted to know if she should do the shopping.

D

Anee asked if she should do the shopping.

**Solution:**

চিরকালীন বাধ্যবাধকতা বুঝালে indirect narration এ must সাধারণত অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। তবে Direct narration এ reporting verb টি past tense এ থাকলে indirect narration এ অবশ্য করণীয় অর্থে must সাধারণত had to তে রূপান্তরিত হয়। তবে প্রশ্নে had to না থাকলে must নিতে হবে।

Question 14

"I will have a cup of tea." My father said, "Because I'm not hungry."

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 will had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry

### Solution:

Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb টি past tense এ থাকলে এবং Reported speech-এর মূল verb-এর পূর্বে shall, will, can বা may থাকলে Indirect Narration-এ এগুলো পরিবর্তিত হয়ে যথাক্রমে should, would, could, might এ পরিবর্তিত হবে।

### Question 15

He said to me, "Did you take the examination?" The indirect form is:

A

He asked me did I take the examination.

B

He asked to me if I took the examination.

C

He asked me if I had given the examination.

D

He asked me if I had taken the examination.

### Solution:

Interrogative Sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect Narration-এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

- Reporting verb ask, demand of, enquire of, want to know, wonder এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।
- Reported speech টি যদি Auxiliary verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় তাহলে linker হিসেবে if/ whether বসবে।
- Reported speech এর অন্তর্গত Interrogative sentence টি যদি কোনো Wh-question word দ্বারা শুরু হয়,

তাহলে তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে অর্থাৎ সেই Wh-question word টিই বসবে।

• Direct speech এর Interrogative sentence টি Indirect এ Assertive sentence এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

#### Question 16

Change the narration. He said to him, “Is not your name Ahmed?”

A

I told him that his name is Ahmed.

B

He enquired whether his name was not Ahmed.

C

He exclaimed is not your name Ahmed?

D

He said that his name was Ahmed.

#### **Solution:**

Interrogative Sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect Narration-এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

• Reporting verb ask, demand of, enquire of, want to know, wonder এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

• Reported speech টি যদি Auxiliary verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় তাহলে linker হিসেবে if/ whether বসবে।

• Reported speech এর অন্তর্গত Interrogative sentence টি যদি কোনো Wh-question word দ্বারা শুরু হয়,

তাহলে তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে অর্থাৎ সেই Wh-question word টিই বসবে।

• Direct speech এর Interrogative sentence টি Indirect এ Assertive sentence এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

#### Question 17

Change the narration:

He said to me, “Let us go home together”

A

He proposed to me to go home together

B

He proposed to me that we should go home together.

C

He asked me to go home with him.

D

He urged me to go home with him.

### Solution:

Reporting speech টি যদি Let us দিয়ে শুরু হয় তাহলে তা কোনো প্রস্তাব বুঝায়। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Indirect এ Reporting verb টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে propose/suggest/proposed/suggested (object থাকলে তার পূর্বে to বসে) হয় + Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে+ they/ we should + Reporting speech এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত। প্রস্তাবের ক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb এর subject বা object টি first person হলে we এবং অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রে they বসে। তবে suggest এর ক্ষেত্রে suggest gerund ব্যবহার করা যায়।

### Question 18

The teacher said to me, 'May you pass the examination.' Its indirect form is -

A

The teacher prayed that 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.

### Solution:

Optative Sentence-কে Direct থেকে Indirect Speech এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম।

1. Reported speech দ্বারা প্রার্থনা করা বুঝালে Reporting verb এর স্থলে Indirect Narration pray/prayed বসে। কিন্তু মঙ্গল কামনা করা বুঝালে wish/wished বসে।
2. Reported speech এর পূর্বে linker 'that' বসে।
3. Reported speech টি Optative form থেকে Assertive form-এ রূপান্তরিত হয়।

#### Question 19

He said, 'Let me have some milk.' Make it indirect.

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 may have some milk.

#### Solution:

Let দ্বারা প্রস্তাব না বুঝালে অর্থাৎ Let us এর পরিবর্তে Let me, Let them, let him ইত্যাদি থাকলে সাধারণত indirect এ reporting verb এর পরিবর্তন হয়না। (তবে অর্থানুসারে request, desire, wish ব্যবহার করা হয়) + Inverted commas উঠে গিয়ে that বসে+ reporting verb এর subject পুনরায় বসে + might অথবা might be allowed to + মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

#### Question 20

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

A

We are not liked by idle people.

B

Idle people are not like us.

C

Idle people are not liked by us.

D

Idle people are not of our liking.

**Solution:**

সাহায্যকারী Verb বিহীন Active voice কে Passive voice এ রূপান্তর। [V<sub>3</sub> = past participle]

Active Subject (Agent- কাজ সম্পাদনকারী) + verb + Object.

এক্ষেত্রে verb এর পূর্বে do/does/did not অথবা, পরে e/es/ed অথবা অনিয়মিত V<sub>2</sub> থাকে।

Question 21

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.

C

The manager was signing the cheques.

D

The manager has been signing the cheques.

**Solution:**

Am/is/are/was/were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object যুক্ত Active কে Passive এ রূপান্তর।

Active: Subject + am/is/are/was/were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object.

Passive: Object টি Subject হয় + am/is/are/was/were + being + V<sub>3</sub> + by + Subject টি Object হয়

N.B. Active voice টি Present continuous হলে am/is/are এবং Past continuous হলে was/were বসে।

Question 22

Choose the correct active statement of 'You are requested not to smoke.'

A

No smoking is requested.

B

Please do not smoke.

C

You need not smoke.

D

Smoke not is requested.

**Solution:**

সাধারণত Imperative sentence এর Active voice এ Please অথবা Kindly থাকলে Passive voice এ Please অথবা Kindly এর পরিবর্তে You are requested to ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পরে Principal verb থেকে বাকি অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। Negative বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে to এর পূর্বে not বসবে। তবে Please/Kindly না থাকলেও বাক্যটি intransitive verb (Go there, Come here) দিয়ে শুরু হলে এবং অনুরোধ বুঝালে এই নিয়মে হতে পারে।

Question 23

Whom do you want? (Passive form)

A

Whom is wanted by you?

B

Who is wanted by you?

C

By whom are you wanted?

D

By whom you are wanted?

### Solution:

Whom যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে Passive করার নিয়ম:

Passive: Who + auxiliary verb (tense অনুযায়ী) + V3 + by + object + ?

#### Question 24

The passive form of the sentence “You made him cook rice” is-

A

He was made to cook rice.

B

He was made cook rice.

C

He is made to cook rice.

D

He had made to cook rice.

### Solution:

Active voice এ see, hear, make, help ইত্যাদি verb এর object এর পরে verb এর base form

থাকলে Passive voice এ দ্বিতীয় verb (base form) এর পূর্বে উহ্য থাকা to বসাতে হয়। যেমন:

Active: He made me drive his car.

Passive: I was made to drive his car by him.

#### Question 25

Choose the correct passive form: “Why did your brother write such a letter?”

A

Why was such a letter written by your brother?

B

Why such a letter was written by your brother?

C

Why such a letter was written by your brother.

D

Why was such a letter been written by your brother?

**Solution:**

Why/When/When/How দ্বারা শুরু Interrogative sentence কে Passive করার নিয়ম:

Active: Why/When/Where/How+ auxiliary verb + subject + verb + object +?

Passive: Why When/Where/How + auxiliary verb (tense অনুযায়ী) object + V<sub>3</sub> + by +sub+?

N.B. auxiliary verb দুইটি হলে প্রথমটি subject এর আগে এবং দ্বিতীয়টি subject এর পরে বসে।

Question 26

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.

**Solution:**

Quasi-passive voice: Complement যুক্ত Active কে Passive এ রূপান্তর।  
count, sell, smell, taste, read, sound, write ইত্যাদি Quasi-passive verb গুলোর পরে

Complement থাকলে এদের passive voice নিম্নরূপে হয়ে থাকে।

Active: Subject + Quasi-passive verb + complement (adjective)  
Passive: Subject অপরিবর্তিত + is/was + complement + when (it is/was) + past participle (V<sub>3</sub>)  
তবে Subject টি plural হলে is/was এর স্থলে are/were এবং it এর স্থলে they হবে।

#### Question 27

Choose the active form of the sentence 'It was decided by him to sell the house'.

A

He decided to sell the house.

B

He has decided to sell the house.

C

It was decided to sell the house.

D

He decided it to sell the house.

#### Solution:

Agree/be anxious/ arrange/ determine/ be determined/ decide/  
demand + infinitive

object যুক্ত active voice কে passive voice করার নিয়মটি নিম্নরূপ:

Active: Subject+ agree ----decide/demand + infinitive + object.

Passive: {Subject +verb অপরিবর্তিত} + (that) + object + should be +  
infinitive এর verb এর V<sub>3</sub>.

#### Question 28

He is said to be very rich. (Make it active)

A

He said he is very rich.

B

People say he is very rich.

C

He said it is very rich.

D

People say it is very rich.

### Solution:

Active: People/They say + Subject + be verb + complement (People say he is a fool) Passive: Sub + be verb + said + to be/to have been + complement (He is said to be a fool)

### Question 29

The passive form of 'They were flying kites.'

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.

### Solution:

Am/is/are/was/were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object যুক্ত Active কে Passive এ রূপান্তর।

Active: Subject + am/is/are/was/were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing + Object.

Passive: Object টি Subject হয় + am/is/are/was/were + being + V<sub>3</sub> + by + Subject টি Object হয়

N.B. Active voice টি Present continuous হলে am/is/are এবং Past continuous হলে was/were বসে।

### Question 30

The indirect form of: He said to me, “Please wait until I return”  
is-

A

He said to me wait till he returned.

B

He asked to me wait till he return.

C

He asked me to wait till return.

D

He requested me to wait till he returned.

### **Solution:**

Imperative Sentence কে Direct থেকে Indirect Narration-এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

- Reported speech এ অর্থ ও ভাবানুসারে Indirect Narration-এক Reporting verb টি ask, order, request, advise, warn (negative বাক্যে), command, beg, entreat বা tell-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।
- Affirmative sentence-এ ক্ষেত্রে Imperative verb-এর পূর্বে to এবং Negative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Imperative verb-র পূর্বে not to বসে।
- Direct speech- Please এবং Sir শব্দ দুটি ব্যবহৃত হলে Indirect speech-এ Please এর পরিবর্তে kindly বা politely এবং Sir এর পরিবর্তে respectfully ব্যবহৃত হয়।

N.B. Negative Imperative Sentence Indirect speech এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় Reporting verb এর পরিবর্তে prohibit, forbid ব্যবহার করলে to এর পূর্বে not বসে না।