

ENGLISH (MCQ): LECTURE 10-11

Pin Point Error/ Sentence Correction

Teacher's Work

Pin Point Error/ Sentence Correction

01. The production of different kinds_a of artificial materials are_b essential to the conservation of_c our natural_d resources.
No Error_e.
02. Sponsors of the ICC world cup tournament who bought_a advertising time on television includes at least_b a dozen_c international firms whose_d names are familiar to many consumers. No Error_e.
03. Buying clothes are_A often a very time-consuming_B practice because those_C clothes that a person likes are rarely the ones_D that fit him or her. No Error_e.
04. Find the error of the sentence
The caustic_a remarks_b she made_c was totally uncalled_d for.
No Error_e.
05. Neither Bradley, nor more_A recent critics who have written_B on Shakespeare's tragedies, has_C been able to give a convincing explanation for the timing of_D events in *Othello*. No error_E.
06. Neither of the answers provided in the memorandum_A address_B my concerns about_C the validity of_D the procedure. No error_E.
07. Silver, one of the first metal_A used by human_b, is an excellent_c conductor of heat and electricity_d.
08. While_A Mumps are_a a very common disease_b which usually_c affects_d children.

09. At the rate the clerks were processing_A the application; Harry figured_B that it will take_C four hours to review_D E.
10. Although he had been looking forward to_A B the debate for weeks, a sore throat prevented_C him taking part_D.
11. Today the number_a of people which_b enjoy winter sports is_c almost double that_d of twenty years ago. no error_e.
12. The animals who_a were chosen to present_b c the political parties were created_d by a famous cartoonist. no error_e.
13. On the contrary_a, you will_b find that Arif is better_c qualified than him_d for the position of analyst at the office. no error_e.
14. Both lawyers interpreted_a the law differently and_b c they needed a judge to settle its_d dispute. no error_e.
15. Chalk, which is a softly_A mineral than_B limestone, consists of minute marine_C D shells.
16. The salad tasted so well_A that my brother returned to_B the salad bar for another helping_C D.
17. The recent created_A commission has done_B nothing to address the problem except to approve_C the color of its_D stationery.
18. A doctor may be able to diagnose_A a problem perfect_B but he may not be able to find a drug to which_C the patient will respond_D.
19. Some_A of the major networks have created_B special prepared_C news stories about life on city streets to publicize_D the plight of the homeless.

20. Tina had better to change her study habits if she hopes to be admitted in a good University.
21. The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read non-technical language, and writing correctly. No error
22. The sounds of speaking language do not always match up with the symbols of written language.
23. Diligence and honesty, as well as being intelligent, are qualities, which I am looking for. No error
24. Copper is a metal which is easily worked and which mixes well with other metals to form alloys.
25. If the air is sufficiently unstable enough, the upward currents will draw in warm, moist air and cause water vapor to condense into raindrops. No error
26. A flashing yellow traffic signal means one must slow down and proceed forward with caution, watching for pedestrians, vehicles or other hazards. No error
27. We were terrified by sounds: the screaming of the wind, the restless rustle of leaves in the trees; and the sudden, overwhelming explosions of thunder.
28. Ceramics can be harder, light and more resistant to heat than metals. No error
29. Some methods to prevent soil erosion are plowing parallel with the slopes of hills, to plant trees on unproductive land and rotating crops.
30. Psychologist Abraham Maslow argued that humans have unique desires to discover and understand, the giving of love to others, and to fulfil their inner need.
31. The tiger's cunning, strength, and agile have earned it a legendary reputation.
32. Married women are twice so likely as married men to be depressed.
33. We have no choice but to appoint Maruf: he is the best of the two candidates, and there is no prospect of finding more applicants.
34. Most critics agree that William Shakespeare is greater writer in the English Language.
35. He was much more wiser after that unfortunate incident. No error
36. The area where the microchip is manufactured must be the most cleanest environment possible. [Recent Questions on BB-AD & Other Banks]
37. In an epidemic, unprotected children remain lesser vulnerable. No error
41. Many opinions have been voiced on the likely effectiveness of the computer.
42. Passive smoking is defined as the exposure of nonsmoker to environmental tobacco smoke.
43. Many disabled children cannot derive full enjoyment from make.
44. Married women are twice so likely as married men to be depressed.
45. I would have asked you for dinner if I had known that you are staying here tonight.
47. To sing a song good, you must focus your attention not only on the music but on the words as well.

48. She was upset last night because she had to do too many home works.
a b c d
49. A person who purchases a gun for protection is six times more likely to kill a friend or relative than killing an intruder.
a b c d
50. Because of the Internet, working at jobs at home have become much more common.
a b c d
51. He gave me a ticket so that I may visit the book fair.
a b c d [Combined Bank (Officer)-2023]
52. Body temperature is usually highest during the afternoon or evening.
a b c d [Combined Bank (Senior Officer)-2023]
53. The most difficult job is to band and then lifting the weight.
a b c d [Combined Bank (Officer)-2022]
54. She must retyping the report before she hands it in to the director of financing. [জনতা ব্যাংক, রুরাল ক্রেডিট অফিসার (আর.সি)-২০২৩]
55. Several people have apparent tried to change the man's mind, but he refuses to listen. [জনতা ব্যাংক, রুরাল ক্রেডিট অফিসার (আর.সি)-২০২৩]
56. Rasel designed a form of communication enabling people to convey and preserve their thoughts to incorporate a series of dots which were read by the finger tips. [জনতা ব্যাংক, রুরাল ক্রেডিট অফিসার (আর.সি)-২০২৩]
57. I certainly appreciate him telling us about the delay in delivering the materials because we had planned to begin work tomorrow. [জনতা ব্যাংক, রুরাল ক্রেডিট অফিসার (আর.সি)-২০২৩]
58. Contrary to what had previously been reported, the conditions governing the truce between many countries arranged by the United Nations has not yet been revealed. [জনতা ব্যাংক, রুরাল ক্রেডিট অফিসার (আর.সি)-২০২৩]
59. Sooner than he had arrived his friends arranged a reception in his honor in the best hotel in town. [২০২১ সাল ভিত্তিক সমন্বিত ব্যাংক ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (SO)-২০২৩]
60. The price of crude oil used to be a great deal lower than now, wasn't it? [২০২১ সাল ভিত্তিক সমন্বিত ব্যাংক ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (SO)-২০২৩]
61. If the streets would have been clearly marked it would not have taken us so long to find his house. [২০২১ সাল ভিত্তিক সমন্বিত ব্যাংক ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (SO)-২০২৩]
62. The manager asked the worker why was he again disturbing the schedule of production. [২০২১ সাল ভিত্তিক সমন্বিত ব্যাংক ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (SO)-২০২৩]
63. Unless two or more members object to him joining the club, we shall have to accept his application for membership. [২০২১ সাল ভিত্তিক সমন্বিত ব্যাংক ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (SO)-২০২৩]
64. For nearly half a century he lived in that village, sharing the joys and sorrows of the people there, but later he left the village and has not been heard of since.
A B C D [2021 Based Combined 10 Bank, Officer General, Exam: 08-03-2024]
65. Hardly had he arrived when the house caught fire and everything was reduced to ashes. No Error. [2021 Based Combined 10 Bank, Officer General, Exam: 08-03-2024]
66. The superintendent of police has announced that those who are found guilty of breach of peace or of talking the law into their own hands they will be taken to task. No Error. [2021 Based Combined 10 Bank, Officer General, Exam: 08-03-2024]
67. The jungle boy knows how to start engine but does not know to stop it. No Error. [2021 Based Combined 10 Bank, Officer General, Exam: 08-03-2024]

68. Knowledge of local language $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{A}}$ necessary for bank officers because they $\frac{\text{are to understand}}{\text{B}}$ what their customers say. $\frac{\text{No Error}}{\text{C}}$ $\frac{\text{D}}$. [2021 Based Combined 10 Bank, Officer General, Exam: 08-03-2024]
69. One of the $\frac{\text{world's smaller}}{\text{a}}$ coins $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{b}}$ found in the museum which is quite $\frac{\text{near from}}{\text{c}}$ the old fort. $\frac{\text{No Error}}{\text{d}}$. [Janata Bank Officer, (RC), Exam : 28-06-24]
70. My book $\frac{\text{has been}}{\text{a}}$ missing $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{b}}$ my room $\frac{\text{till}}{\text{c}}$ yesterday. $\frac{\text{No Error}}{\text{d}}$. [Janata Bank Officer, (RC), Exam : 28-06-24]
71. The management committee $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{a}}$ requested me not to take any $\frac{\text{any action}}{\text{b}}$ unless and until $\frac{\text{I don't see}}{\text{c}}$ all the documents. $\frac{\text{No Error}}{\text{d}}$. [Janata Bank Officer, (RC), Exam : 28-06-24]
72. My uncle frequently goes to $\frac{\text{abroad}}{\text{a}}$ on $\frac{\text{business by air}}{\text{b}}$ $\frac{\text{c}}$. $\frac{\text{No Error}}{\text{d}}$. [Janata Bank Officer, (RC), Exam : 28-06-24]
73. People who are $\frac{\text{averse with}}{\text{a}}$ hard word $\frac{\text{generally}}{\text{b}}$ do not succeed $\frac{\text{in}}{\text{c}}$ life. $\frac{\text{No Error}}{\text{d}}$. [Janata Bank Officer, (RC), Exam : 28-06-24]
38. **The reason I came late to office today is because my car broke down.**
 a) I came late to office today is because.
 b) Why I came late to office today is because.
 c) I was late to office today is because.
 d) That I was late to office today is because.
 e) I came late to office today is that.
39. **Neither the salesmen nor the marketing manager of the system.**
 (a) is favouring (b) is in favour
 (c) are in favour (d) are for favour
40. **As no one knows the truth as fully as him, no one but him can provide the testimony.**
 a) as fully as he, no one but him.
 b) as fully as his, no one but him.
 c) as fully as he does, not one but he.
 d) as fully as he does, no one but be alone.
- If there was any truth to recent findings, inactivity is as deadly than smoking.**
 a) There was any truth to recent findings, inactivity is as deadly than.
 b) There was any truth to recent findings, inactivity is as deadly as.
 c) There's been any truth to recent findings, inactivity is as deadly as.
 d) There is any truth to recent findings, inactivity is as deadly as.

74. **Which one of the following sentences is correct?** [BB Officer (Cash) held on 21.07.2023]
 a) I found his pulse. b) I examined his pulse.
 c) I saw his pulse. d) I felt his pulse.
75. **Which one of the following sentence is correct?** [Combined Bank (Officer)-2023]
 (a) I don't like discussing politics.
 (b) I don't like to discuss about politics.
 (c) I don't like to discuss politics.
 (d) I don't discussing in politics.
76. **Choose the best option for correcting the sentence 'You need not come unless you want'.** [Combined Bank Officer (Cash)-2023]
 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) No correction required.
77. **Choose the best option for correcting the underlined portions of the sentence 'They were a shocked at his failure in the competition'.** [Combined Bank Officer (Cash)-2023]
 a) were shocked at all b) had all chocked at
 c) has all shocked by d) No correction
78. **Which of the following sentences is correct?** [Combined Bank (Officer)-2022]
 a) He agreed at my proposal.
 b) He agreed for my proposal.
 c) He agreed to my proposal.
 d) He agreed with my proposal.
79. **Identify the correct sentence from the following-** [Combined Bank (Officer)-2022]
 a) The mobile set almost same like mine.
 b) The mobile set is almost same like me.
 c) The mobile se is almost same like myself.
 d) The mobile set is almost the same as mine.
80. **Which of the following is correct?** [Combined Bank (Officer)-2022]
 a) Twenty miles is a long distance.
 b) Twenty miles are a long distance.
 c) Twenty mile is a long distance.
 d) Twenty mile are a long distance.

Important Rules

Pin Point Error/ Sentence Correction

Rule-01: কোনো Sentence-এর Subject টি Singular হলে Verb Singular এবং Subject টি Plural হলে Verb-ও Plural হয়। যেমন-
 ⇒ Shahariar is a lawyer.
 ⇒ He says it makes him look important.
 ⇒ My parents are always busy with their work.
 ⇒ Vehicles create traffic jam.

Rule-02: Preposition (in, at, on, of, for, from, by, with, without, within, below, along, beside, beyond, before, up, after, into, across, about, above, over, behind, down, inside, since, till, away, off, towards, than, until, around) এর পর Noun বসে। তবে Verb-এর পূর্বে Preposition থাকলে 'ing' যোগ করে Noun-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। যেমন-
 ⇒ Television is a source of entertainment.
 ⇒ Children are fond of using mobile phone.

Rule-03: Sentence-এ Modal Auxiliary Verb – can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, used to, have to, need, dare, ought to ইত্যাদি থাকলে, Main Verb টির Base form হয়। কিন্তু, Modal + be থাকলে Verb টির Past Participle form হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ He can do the work.
- ⇒ It should rain tomorrow.
- ⇒ He may be arrested.

Rule-04: সাধারণত Infinitive ‘to’ এর পর Verb এর Base form হয়। কিন্তু with an eye to, addicted to, adverse to, be used to, object to, confess to, with a view to, look forward to, get used to, be accustomed to, be opposed to এগুলোর পর Verb থাকলে, তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ Rafiq goes to play in the field. (not plays)
- ⇒ Arif has tried to join in the meeting. (not joins)
- ⇒ I went to the library with a view to reading there.
- ⇒ We are looking forward to meeting you.

Rule-05: While এর পর Verb থাকলে ‘ing’ যুক্ত হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ While sleeping I dreamed a good dream.
- ⇒ While walking in the garden, I saw a snake.

Rule-06: Have, has, had, get, got, getting, having, ইত্যাদি Causative Verb। এদের পর Verb-এর Past Participle form/Adjective বসে। যেমন–

- ⇒ The common form of entertainment is getting westernized day by day.
- ⇒ Having taken the money, the thief ran away.

Rule-07: There দ্বারা কোনো Sentence শুরু হলে, দেখতে হবে এর পরবর্তী Subject-টি Singular না Plural? Subject টি Singular হলে, There-এর পর Singular Verb (is/was/has) এবং Subject টি Plural হলে, Plural Verb (are/were/have) বসে। যেমন–

- ⇒ There is a pond in our village.
- ⇒ There are two ponds in our village.

Rule-08: দুই বা ততোধিক Singular Subject ‘and’ দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে Verb-এর Plural form হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ Air and water are two important elements of the environment.
- ⇒ Gold and silver are precious (মূল্যবান) metals.
- ⇒ Sifta and Rifat are students.

Rule-09: And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Singular Subject যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায়, তবে Verb-এর Singular form হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ The principal and secretary of the college is coming.
- ⇒ The principal and the secretary of the college are coming.

প্রথম Sentence-এ অধ্যক্ষ এবং সেক্রেটারি একই ব্যক্তি, বিধায় Singular Verb ‘is’ বসানো হয়েছে। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় Sentence-এ, অধ্যক্ষ এবং সেক্রেটারি আলাদা ব্যক্তি; বিধায় Plural Verb ‘are’ বসানো হয়েছে। এখন প্রশ্ন হচ্ছে– দ্বিতীয় Sentence-এ অধ্যক্ষ এবং সেক্রেটারি যে আলাদা ব্যক্তি তা চেনার উপায় ‘কী’? মনে রাখবে, এক ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে Article একবার, কিন্তু ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি হলে দু’বার বসে।

Rule-10: ‘And’ দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Noun-এর মধ্যে মিলনার্থক সম্পর্ক থাকলে, Verb সাধারণত Singular হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ Bread and butter is my favourite breakfast menu.
- ⇒ Slow and steady wins the race.

Rule-11: এক বা একাধিক Singular Subject-এর পূর্বে ‘each, every, one, any’ থাকলে, Verb সাধারণত Singular হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ Each boy and each girl was given a prize.
- ⇒ Every boy and girl has been given 50 taka.

Rule-12: বিভিন্ন Person-এর Subject ‘or, nor, either or, neither nor’ দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে, Verb-এর নিকটবর্তী Subject-এর Number ও Person অনুযায়ী হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ Either he or his brothers have done this.
- ⇒ Neither you nor he is to blame.
- ⇒ Neither he nor the are to blame.

Rule-13: ‘Anybody, somebody, everybody, nobody, anyone, everyone, no one, someone, anything, nothing, something, everything’-এর পর Singular Verb বসে। যেমন–

- ⇒ Someone has stolen the bag.
- ⇒ Everybody wants to develop his condition.

Rule-14: ‘Any, none, each, every, either, neither, one’-এগুলোর পরে ‘of’ থাকলে Noun/Pronoun-টি Plural হয়, তবে Verb-টি Singular হয়। যেমন–

- ⇒ None of them was present in the meeting.
- ⇒ Either of them has done it.
- ⇒ One of the boys is present today.

Rule-15: অনেক সময় Prepositional Phrase দ্বারা Subject বিচ্ছিন্ন থাকে। এ ক্ষেত্রে মনে রাখতে হবে, Preposition-এর পূর্বের অংশ হলো Subject। এই পূর্বের Subject-এর Number ও Person অনুযায়ী Verb বসে। যেমন–

- ⇒ One of the students is absent.
- ⇒ The colour of his eyes is blue.
- ⇒ The flowers in the garden are beautiful to look at.
- ⇒ The roads in Dhaka city have damaged in many congested areas recently.

Rule-16: যদি বিভিন্ন Number ও Person-এর Subject ‘and/or’ দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়, তাহলে প্রথমে 2nd, তার পর 3rd এবং শেষে 1st Person বসে। সংক্ষেপে (231) হিসেবে আখ্যায়িত করা যায়। যেমন–

- ⇒ Either you or he or I shall go to market.

কিন্তু দোষ স্বীকার করা বুঝালে প্রথমে 1st, তার পর 2nd এবং শেষে 3rd Person বসে। সংক্ষেপে বলা যায়– (123)। যেমন–

- ⇒ I, you and Rafiq are guilty.

Rule-17: Collective Noun-এর পর সমষ্টিগত অর্থে Singular Verb বসে। কিন্তু Noun of Multitude রূপে এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা উপাদানসমূহকে বিচ্ছিন্নভাবে বুঝালে, Verb-এর Plural form বসে। যেমন–

- ⇒ An army was sent (সমষ্টিগত অর্থে).
- ⇒ The jury were divided in their opinions (noun of multitude).

Rule-19: কিছু কিছু Noun রয়েছে, যেগুলো সাধারণত Singular হয় না; এদের পরে Plural Verb বসে। যেমন—

People, spectacles, trousers, scissors, branches, clothes, goods, headquarters, vegetables, laws, police, cattle, folk, circumstances, gentry etc.

- ⇒ His circumstances are not good.
- ⇒ People do not eat the same food.
- ⇒ Vegetables contain vitamin.
- ⇒ Police have been posted in different places.

Rule-20: Relative Pronoun (who, whose, whom, which, that)-এর পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun-এর Number এবং Person অনুযায়ী Verb বসে। যেমন—

⇒ It is I who am your friend.

⇒ It is you who are my friend.

Rule-21: কিছু কিছু Verb যেমন—feel, love, hear, like, hate, see, forget, consist, seem, sound, smell, believe, know, wish, doubt, prefer, imagine, fear, taste, astonish, please, understand etc.-এর সাধারণত Continuous Tense হয় না। যেমন—

- ⇒ I hear news (আমি সংবাদ শুনছি).
- ⇒ I forget everything (আমি সব কিছু ভুলে যাচ্ছি).

Rule-22: Distance (দূরত্ব), money এবং time-এর ক্ষেত্রে Singular Verb বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ Two miles is not a long distance.
- ⇒ 100 years is a long time to spend.

Rule-23: Arithmetical Operations (গাণিতিক ক্রিয়া)-এর পর Singular Verb বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ **Addition** (যোগ) : Five plus five is ten.
- ⇒ **Subtraction** (বিয়োগ) : Ten minus five is five.
- ⇒ **Multiplication** (গুণ) : Three times three is nine.
- ⇒ **Division** (ভাগ) : Ten divided by two is five.

Rule-24: pair-এর ক্ষেত্রে scissors, trousers, shirts, glass, pants, socks, stockings etc.-এর পরে Verb-টি Plural হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ These shoes are very nice.
- ⇒ The pair of scissors are on the table.

Rule-25: Sentence-এ 'be' Verb টি Bracket-এ থাকলে, Subject-এর Number, Person এবং Tense অনুযায়ী Verb নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ He (be) a student. = He is a student.
- ⇒ They (be) good students. = They are good students.
- ⇒ You (be) ill yesterday. = you were ill yesterday.

Rule-26: কোনো Sentence-এ যদি universal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য), habitual fact (অভ্যাসগত কর্ম), scientific truth (বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য) বা ঐতিহাসিক কোনো ঘটনার ব্যাখ্যা বোঝায়, তাহলে Present Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ The earth moves round the sun (চিরন্তন সত্য).
- ⇒ Ice floats on water (বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য).
- ⇒ I walk in the morning every day (অভ্যাসগত কর্ম).
- ⇒ Humayun ascends the throne (ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা).

Rule-27: কোনো সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকে না, এমন Sentence-এ যদি 'always, regularly, generally, usually, occasionally, normally, naturally, frequently, every day, daily, often' ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে Present Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ The international Olympic committee always holds meetings in English.
- ⇒ Organizations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English.
- ⇒ English usually helps to get good jobs and better salaries.

Rule-28: কোনো sentence-এ যদি 'now, at this/the moment, at present, day by day, increasingly, rapidly' প্রভৃতি থাকে, তা হলে Verb-এর Present Continuous Tense হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ The number of users of mobile phone is increasing day by day.
- ⇒ Lutfor is working in a factory now.
- ⇒ It is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse.

Rule-29: অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা Phrase – 'yesterday, one day ago, once, last, after a few days, last night, once, upon time, in 2019, in the past, previously, before' etc. থাকলে Verb-এর Past form হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ Once upon a time there lived a king called Midas.
- ⇒ I received your letter yesterday.
- ⇒ We gained independence from Pakistan in 1971.
- ⇒ One day a grocer borrowed a balanced a weights from a fruit seller.

Rule-30: কোনো Sentence-এ 'just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently, immediately' ইত্যাদি থাকলে, সাধারণত Present Perfect Tense হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ Population of Dhaka city has increased recently
- ⇒ Many families have shifted to safe place immediately.
- ⇒ The government has taken up a scheme to protect Mathbaria just now.

Rule-32: 'Now a days' থাকলে, সাধারণত Present Indefinite/Present Perfect Tense হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ Now a days life is very difficult.
- ⇒ Now a days life has become very difficult.

Rule-33: Verb-এর পূর্বে 'mind, worth, without, past, can't, help, could not help, would you mind'– ইত্যাদি থাকলে, উক্ত Verb-এর সাথে 'ing' যুক্ত হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ Would you mind having a cup of tea?
- ⇒ He can not help smoking. (সে ধূমপান না করে পারেনা).

Rule-34: সকল Continuous Tense (চলমান কাজ বুঝায়)-এ (am, is, are, was, were, have been, has been, had been, shall be, will be, shall have been, will have been)-এর পরে Active Voice-এ, Verb-এর শেষে 'ing' যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ Anik **is doing** his work.
- ⇒ It **has been raining** since morning.
- ⇒ The car **was passing** swiftly.

Rule-35: একটি Simple Sentence-এ দুটি Main Verb থাকলে, দ্বিতীয় Verb-টির সাথে 'ing' যুক্ত হয় অথবা দ্বিতীয় Verb-টির Base form-এর পূর্বে 'to' বসে। উল্লেখ্য, উদ্দেশ্য অর্থ বুঝাতে 'to' বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ I **saw** him **going**.
- ⇒ We are **going to see** a football match together this afternoon.
- ⇒ Adeeb bought a book and **started reading** it.
- ⇒ Two friends, Raghib and Adeeb, **wanted to learn** how to ride a cycle (উদ্দেশ্য).

Rule-36: Admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, keep, miss, postpone, stop, suggest, understand প্রভৃতি Verb গুলোর পরে সাধারণত (Verb + ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ He **enjoys playing** a piano.
- ⇒ He **suggested me going** to a picnic.
- ⇒ I **miss watching** the football match.

Rule-37: Ask, decide, demand, forget, happen, hope, learn, manage, neglect, offer, plain, prepare, proceed, promise, remember, seem threaten, try, want প্রভৃতি Verb গুলোর পর সব সময় 'to' বসে। যেমন -

- ⇒ They have **decided to** start a business firm.

Rule-38: Had better, had rather, would better, would rather, let, must, need, dare, make, would sooner, had sooner প্রভৃতির পরে Verb-এর Base form হয় এবং পূর্বে 'to' থাকলে চিহ্ন যায়। যেমন-

- ⇒ He **had better read** newspaper regularly.
- ⇒ I will not **let you enter** the class room.

Rule-39: Sentence-এর শুরুতে Would that থাকলে, Subject-এর পরে could বসে এবং Verb-এর Base form বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ **Would that I could go** to Australia.

Rule-40: It is high time, it is time, wish, fancy ইত্যাদি থাকলে, Verb এর Past Tense হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ **It is high time we controlled** the rapid growth of population.
- ⇒ **I fancy I turned** a pale.
- ⇒ **It is time you started** for the station.

Rule-41: কোনো Sentence-এ 'lest'-এর পরবর্তী Clause-এর Subject-এর পর 'should' বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ Walk fast **lest you should** miss the train.
- ⇒ Read diligently **lest you should** fail in the examination.

Rule-42: কল্পনা অর্থে (if, had, wish) Unreal past ব্যবহৃত হলে 'be' Verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে 'were' এবং would/could/might-এর সাথে Verb-এর Base form হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ If I **were** a doctor, I **could treat** the poor.
- ⇒ I **wish, I were** a king.
- ⇒ **Had** I the wings of a bird, I **could fly** in the sky.

Rule-43: As thought, as if থাকলে, 'to be'-এর জায়গায় 'were' বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ He talks **as if he were** leader.

Rule-44: As thought/as if যুক্ত Sentence-এর প্রথমার্শে Present Indefinite Tense হলে, পরের অংশে Past Indefinite Tense হয়। আবার, প্রথমার্শে Past Indefinite Tense হলে, পরের অংশে Past Perfect Tense হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ He **speaks as though** he **knew** everything.
- ⇒ She **proceeded as though I had not spoken**.

Rule-45: 'Each of, either of, neither of, none of, One of the'-এর পরের Noun/Pronoun-টি Plural হলেও Verb-টি হয় Singular। যেমন-

- ⇒ **Each of the boys is** present today.
- ⇒ **One of the students has stood** GPA-5 in the SSC examination.

Rule-47: 'And'-এর পূর্বে ও পরে সাধারণত Verb-এর একই Tense হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ He **went** to market and **bought** a shirt.

Rule-48: Conditional Sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে If যুক্ত অংশে Present Indefinite Tense হলে, অপর অংশে Future Indefinite Tense হয়। অথবা Subject-এর পর may/can/shall/will এবং Verb-এর Present form বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ If one **studies** regularly, one **will cut** a good figure in the examination.
- ⇒ If he **runs** in the rain, he **will catch** cold.
- ⇒ I **will not go** out if it **rains**.
- ⇒ If Adies **bites** a healthy man, virus **may get** into his/her body.

Rule-49: If clause-এ Past Indefinite Tense হলে, Main clause-এ might/could/ would + Main Verb-টির Present form বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ If you **came**, I **would go**.
- ⇒ I **would help** him if he **wanted**.

Rule-50: If clause-এ Past Perfect Tense হলে, Main clause-এর Subject-এর পর might have/could have/would have + Main Verb-টির Past Participle হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ If they **had started** earlier, the **would have reached** there in time.
- ⇒ If I **had seen** him, I **might have told** him the news.
- ⇒ I **would have brought** some money if you **had told** me before.

Rule-51: (Had + subject + past participle) দ্বারা কোনো Sentence শুরু হলে, অপরটি Perfect Conditional অর্থাৎ, Subject-এর পর would have/ could have/ might have বসে এবং ব্রাকেটের Verb-এর Past Participle হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ Had I been a king, I would have helped the poor.
- ⇒ Had I possessed a mobile phone, I would have called him.

Rule-52: 'If' যুক্ত Sentence-এর প্রথমার্শে 'were' থাকলে, পরের অংশে Subject-এর পর might/could/would বসে এবং Bracket-এর Verb-টির Base form হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky

Rule-53: Main Clause-এর Verb-টি Past Tense হলে পরের অংশে next-এর পরে 'day, week, month, year' প্রভৃতির উল্লেখ থাকলে, উক্ত অংশে would বসে এবং Verb-টির Base form হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ He said that he would buy a computer the next day.

Rule-54: 'Since'-এর পূর্বের অংশে Present Indefinite বা Present Perfect Tense হলে, পরের অংশে Past Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ It is many years since I came to Dhaka.
- ⇒ Many days have passed since her mother died.

Rule-55: 'Since' যুক্ত Sentence-এর প্রথম অংশে Past Indefinite Tense হলে, পরের অংশে Past Perfect Tense হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ Many years passed since I had met her last.

Rule-56: Past Perfect Tense-এ 'before'-এর পূর্বে এবং 'after'-এর পরে 'had' আর মূল Verb-এর Past Participle form বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ The patient died after the doctor had come.
- ⇒ The doctor had come before the patient died.

Rule-57: 'And' দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Clause-এর Subject এক হলে, দ্বিতীয় Clause-এ Subject লেখার প্রয়োজন হয় না। যেমন—

- ⇒ He went to market and bought a new shirt.
- ⇒ My only brother goes to University in the morning and comes back late in the evening.
- ⇒ He screams all the time and keeps everyone up late into the night.

Rule-61: 'So' এবং 'too'-এর পরে Adjective বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ Her mobile is so busy that I can hardly call him.
- ⇒ He is too weak to walk.

Rule-62: বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে 'interesting' বসলেও ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে 'interested' বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ History is very interesting subject.
- ⇒ I am very much interested to meet him.

Rule-63: Auxiliary Verb এবং Principle Verb-এর মাঝে Adverb বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ It is also called implicit learning.
- ⇒ English is widely used as international language.
- ⇒ Traffic Jam can hardly be seen in the on way movement.

Rule-64: Pronoun-এর পূর্বে Preposition এবং পরে Noun থাকলে, Pronoun-এর Possessive Case হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ He received of his promotion.
- ⇒ Invention was his mission of his life.

Rule-65: Preposition-এর পরে Pronoun-এর Objective form (him, me, them, us etc.) বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ The work is done by Jessi and him.
- ⇒ He is honoured by us.

Rule-67: Uncountable Noun (water, air, tea, sugar, environment, furniture, kindness, rainfall (বৃষ্টিপাত), reputation, wood, paper, gum, courtesy, earth, bread, oxygen, smoke, Bangla, English, freedom)-এর পর Singular Verb বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ Air is an important element of the environment.
- ⇒ Water plays a vital role in agriculture.

Rule-68: Uncountable Noun-এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। যেমন—

- ⇒ English is an international language.
- ⇒ We need oxygen for breathing.

Rule-69: দেশের নাম, বইয়ের নাম দেখতে Plural হলেও, মূলত Singular এবং এদের পরে Singular Verb বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ Great Expectations by Dickens is a famous novel.
- ⇒ The United States of America is a developed country.

Rule-70: 'More than one' Singular হিসেবে গণ্য হয়। তাই এর পরের Verb এবং Noun-টি Singular হয়। কিন্তু More than এর পর Plural Noun হলে Verb টি Plural হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ More than one boy is absent.
- ⇒ More than two boys are absent.

Rule-71: Adjective-এর কোনো Plural form নেই। কিন্তু এর পূর্বে 'The' বসলে তা Plural Common Noun-এ পরিণত হয় এবং তার পরে Plural Verb বসে। যেমন—

- ⇒ The pious are happy.
- ⇒ The rich are happy.

Rule-72: ভগ্নাংশের পরের Noun-টি Singular হলে Verb-টি Singular হয়, কিন্তু ভগ্নাংশের পরের Noun-টি Plural হলে Verb-টি Plural হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ Two-thirds of the work has been done.
- ⇒ One-third of the work has been done.
- ⇒ Two-thirds of the apples have been distributed.

Rule-73: 'A number of'-এর পরের Noun-টি Plural হলে Verb-টি Plural হয়। কিন্তু 'The number of'-এর পর Plural Noun হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Verb টি Singular হয়। যেমন—

- ⇒ A number of girls are absent.
- ⇒ The number of girls is present.

Rule-75: 'Much, little, a little' ইত্যাদি Uncountable Noun-এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ There is **much water** in the pot.
- ⇒ There is **little milk** in the glass.
- ⇒ Our farmers have **little knowledge** about agriculture.

Rule-76: Countable Noun-এর পূর্বে many, few, a few, fewer, fewest, these, those ইত্যাদি বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ **Many people** know about him.
- ⇒ She has **few friends**.
- ⇒ I have **a few books**.
- ⇒ **A few students** can solve this problem.

Rule-77: With, together with, along with, in addition to, as well as, including, accompanied with/by, and not দ্বারা দুই বা ততোধিক Subject যুক্ত হলে, প্রথম Subject-এর Person ও Number অনুসারে Verb নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ **Sumi as well as** her friends **has done** well in the examination.
- ⇒ **Mr. Ahmed along** with his sons **was** present in the function.

Rule-78: 'No'-এর পর Noun বসে, কিন্তু 'not'-এর পর Adjective বা Adverb বসে। যেমন:

- ⇒ He has **no education** (noun).
- ⇒ He is **not interested** to study (Adjective).

Note: 'No' দ্বারা যুক্ত Noun বা Pronoun, কোনো Sentence-এর Subject হলে, Verb-টি Singular হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ **No one does** this.

Rule-79: 'Make, help ও cannot but'-এর পর Verb-এর Present form বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ I **made** him **wash** my car.
- ⇒ He **helped** him **do** the work.
- ⇒ I **cannot but study**.

Note: কিন্তু 'cannot help'-এর পরের Verb-এর সাথে 'ing' যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ I **cannot help laughing**.

Rule-83: 'While'-এর পরের দুটি Clause-ই সমজাতীয় Tense-এ হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ While he **was entering** into the room, I **prepared** my lesson.

Rule-84: যে সব Noun-এর শেষে 'ch, sh, x বা z' থাকে, তাদের পরে 'es' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন-

Singular	Plural
fox, bench, dish	foxes, benches, dishes

Rule-85: Dozen, gross, hundred, thousand, million এদের Singular ও Plural একই রকম। কিন্তু উক্ত Noun গুলোর পূর্বে অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাব্যবচক শব্দ- 'several, a few, many' ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়ে এদের পুনরোক্তি প্রকাশ করলে, এগুলোর Plural হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ He lost **several thousands** taka. (not thousand)
- ⇒ I bought **some pairs** of shoe. (not pair)

Rule-87: 'Sun, death, summer, winter, fear, anger, war' প্রভৃতি Noun গুলো পুরুষসুলভ গুণে গুণায়িত, তাই এদেরকে সব সময় Masculine হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয় এবং এদের পরিবর্তে Pronoun হিসেবে 'his' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ **The sun** sheds **his** beams on earth.
- ⇒ **The death** lays **his** icy hand even on the king.

Rule-88: 'Earth, moon, charity, beauty, softness, hope, spring, modesty, nature, peace, virtue, mercy, justice' প্রভৃতি Noun গুলোর নারীসুলভ গুণে গুণায়িত, তাই এসব Feminine হিসেবে গণ্য হয়। এদের পরিবর্তে Pronoun 'her' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ **The moon** reflects **her** shade on earth.
- ⇒ **The spring** comes with all **her** beauties.

Rule-89: 'To be' অর্থ 'হতে'। এর পরে Verb-এর Past Participle form অথবা Adjective বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ The work **to be done**.
- ⇒ He wants **to be good**.

Rule-90: 'No sooner had than, scarcely had when, hardly had before' থাকলে, প্রথম ব্রাকেটের Verb-এর Past Participle এবং দ্বিতীয় Verb-এর Past form হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ No sooner had he **seen** the police than he **ran** away.

Rule-91: 'Ask, demand, desire, insist, prefer, propose, request, require, suggest, urge' প্রভৃতি Verb-এর পরে 'that' থাকলে Complement টির মূল Verb-এর base form হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ I **request** that the matter **be** secret.
- ⇒ She ignored the **suggestion** that she **get** more exercise.

Rule-92: 'Be' Verb বিহীন বাক্যকে Negative বা Interrogative করতে হলে 'do not/does not/did not' ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন-

- ⇒ Imran **does not** know how to do well in the examination.

Rule-94: 'Prefer, preferable, senior, junior, inferior' প্রভৃতি Word-এর পর 'than' না বসে 'to' বসে। এ ছাড়া ঐ Sentence-এ 'more' থাকলে উঠে যায়। যেমন-

- ⇒ I **prefer** reading **to** writing.
- ⇒ Faisal is **junior to** me.

Rule-95: 'home, abroad, here, there' ইত্যাদি Adverb-এর পূর্বে 'to' বসে না। যেমন-

- ⇒ Mehedi went **abroad** last month.
- ⇒ Nahid will go **home** tomorrow.

Rule-96: কোনো কাজ নিজের শক্তিতে করা বুঝালে 'on' কিন্তু অন্যের শক্তিতে করা বুঝালে 'by' বসে। যেমন-

- ⇒ The president went to the guest house **on foot**.
- ⇒ He will go abroad **by air**.

Rule-97: কোনো proper noun-এর সাথে অন্য কোনো noun বা pronoun-এ তুলনা করা হলে সেই Proper noun-টি Common noun হয়ে যায়। যেমন-

- ⇒ Nazrul is **the Byron** of Bangladesh.

Rule-98: Collective noun-এর পরে verb সাধারণত Singular হয়। তবে কোনো Collective noun কে ভাগ করা হলে তখন তার Verb টি plural হয়ে যায়। যেমন-

⇒ The class is full of students.

কিন্তু The class are divided into two.

⇒ The Jury are divided in their opinions.

কিন্তু কিছু Collective noun রয়েছে যারা সবসময় plural Verb গ্রহণ করে। যেমন-

Police, Cattle, people, Children, poultry, Vermin(ইঁদুর সম্প্রদায়/খারাপ লোক), Gentry (ভদ্র সম্প্রদায়গণ), Aristocracy, Staff. যেমন-

⇒ The Police were informed of the matter over the Phone. (তথ্য জানানো) তাই over the Phone.

Rule-99: Hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion এদের পূর্বে কোনো সংখ্যা ব্যবহার হলে এরা Singular, তবে কোনো সংখ্যা ব্যবহার না হলে এরা plural হয়ে যায়। যেমন-

⇒ Thousands of Students fail in English because of having no basic knowledge in English grammar.

⇒ About two hundred candidates are going to be engaged by Bangladesh Bank.

Rule-100: কিছু কিছু noun রয়েছে যার দুটি অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশের সমন্বয়ে গঠিত হয়। তাদেরকে বলে Pair noun/couple noun। Pair noun ও তার Verb সবসময় Plural হয়। যেমন-

Pants, trousers, shoes, scissors, binoculars (দূরবিন) glasses, Spectacles (চশমা), head phones, pajamas, jeans.

⇒ My Shoes are black.

⇒ His glasses protect his eyes.

কিন্তু Pair noun-এর পূর্বে a/an থাকলে তখন Verbটি Singular হয়।

⇒ A Pair of Pants has been bought for him.

Rule-102: কিছু কিছু noun রয়েছে যাদের Singular এবং Plural form একই রকম। অর্থাৎ, তাদের পূর্বে Plural Determiner ব্যবহার করলেও ওই noun গুলো Plural হয় না। যেমন-

Ship, deer, pair, dozen, score, cannon, aircraft, Craft.

⇒ We saw some deer in the island. (not, deers)

Rule-103: কিছু noun রয়েছে যারা Countable বা Uncountable উভয় রকমই বসতে পারে। যেমন-

Countable	Uncountable
Climate	Weather
Job	Work
Laugh	Laughter
Machine	Machinery
Scene	Scenery
Poem	Poetry
Man	Mankind
Travel	Journey
Human being	Humanity

তাদেরকে Plural বসানো যায়।

কোনোটাই যায় না। যেমন-

× California has a good weather.
√ California has good weather. /California has a good Climate

× A laughter is the best medicine.
√ Laughter is the best medicine.

× Gulliver had many Journeys.
√ Gulliver had many travels.

Rule-104: কিছু Noun রয়েছে যারা সবসময়ই Plural এবং এদের Verb ও Plural হয়। যেমন-

Congratulations, Contents, Funds, Arms, Clothes, Customs, Goods, Groceries, Manners, Pains (সমস্যা) Savings, Thanks.

⇒ His clothes have been washed.

Rule-105: Noun বিহীন শুধু একটি Adjective-এর ব্যবহার হলে সেটি আর Adjective থাকে না তখন সেটি Plural Common noun হয়ে যায় এবং তার Verb ও Plural হয়।

⇒ The poor are happy with what they have.

Note: সত্য বলা বোঝাতে Speak মিথ্যা বলা বোঝাতে tell.

⇒ Never tell a lie.

⇒ Always speak the truth.

Rule-106: Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে সরাসরি সংখ্যা বসে না বসে সংখ্যার পরিবর্তে সংখ্যাবাচক Phrase বসানো যায়। যেমন-

× Please give me a paper

√ Please give me a sheet/piece/page of paper.

Rule-107: দেশের নামের পরে Verb Singular হয়, কিন্তু দেশের নাম দ্বারা কোনো খেলার দল বোঝালে তখন তার Verb Plural হয়ে যায়। যেমন

⇒ Bangladesh is our motherland.

⇒ Bangladesh have won the game.

Rule-108: দুই বা ততোধিক খাদ্যদ্রব্যের নাম and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে তা Verb Singular হয় তখনই যখন তা খাওয়ার প্রসঙ্গে বুঝায়। কিন্তু খাওয়া প্রসঙ্গে না বুঝিয়ে অন্য কিছু বুঝায় তখন Verb Plural হবে। যেমন-

⇒ Bread and butter are bought from a bakery.

⇒ Bread and butter is my favourite breakfast

Rule-109: কিছু determiner রয়েছে যারা সবসময় Countable noun-এর পূর্বে বসে এবং তার কারণে ওই noun এবং পরবর্তী Verb দুটোই Plural হবে। যেমন-

Many, Several, These, Those, Few, A few, The few, Very few, Fewer, Fewest, Both, একের অধিক যে কোন সংখ্যা।

⇒ A few boys were playing in the field.

Rule-110: কিছু determiner রয়েছে যারা সবসময় Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে বসে এবং এদের কারণে Noun এবং Verb দুটোই Singular হয়। যেমন-

much, a little, the little, very little, less, least, a drop of, a bit of, little, a pinch of, a large amount of, a great deal of. যেমন -

⇒ There is a little water in the jar.

Rule-111: কিছু Determiner রয়েছে যারা Plural অর্থে ব্যবহার হলেও তাদের পরে Countable noun থাকলে ঐ noun ও Verb Plural হয়। কিন্তু Uncountable noun থাকলে ঐ noun এবং Verb Singular হয়। যেমন—

Some, all, more, most, a lot of, lots of, the lot of, rest of the, half of the, most of the, Plenty of.

⇒ Some **books have** been sent to him.

⇒ Some **food has** been sent to him.

⇒ The rest of the **students are** interested to visit Sonagaon instead of Sundorbon.

Rule-112: দুটি Pronoun-এর মধ্যে অথবা দুটি বিষয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা করা হলে প্রথমটির অনুরূপ ২য়টি হয়। যেমন—

⇒ He is better than **I**.

⇒ My dog is smarter than **yours**.

Note : My, our, your, his, her, their, it's one's এদের পরে noun থাকে। অর্থাৎ, এরা noun-এর পূর্বে বসে। কিন্তু, mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs এদের পরে noun থাকে না। যেমন—

⇒ This pen is **hers**. This is **her** pen.

Rule-113: দুটি noun-এর মধ্য তুলনা হলে তাদের Structure একই কম হতে হয়। যেমন—

⇒ **The rice of Kushtia** is finer than **that of Rangpur** [rice বারবার পুনরাবৃত্তি হবে না তাই that]

Rule-114: কোনো বাক্যের Subject-এর স্থানে Subjective Pronoun, object-এর স্থানে Objective Pronoun, Preposition-এর পরে objective Pronoun, be verb যখন মূল Verb-এর কাজ করে তার পরে Subjective Pronoun, যে কোনো noun-এর পূর্বে Possessive adjective ব্যবহার হবে। যেমন—

⇒ He told everything standing in front of **me**.

⇒ It is **she** whom I like.

Rule-115: কোনো বাক্যে Reflexive pronoun ব্যবহার করতে হলে সঠি অবশ্যই ঐ বাক্যের Subject অনুযায়ী বসে। যেমন—

⇒ He did the work **himself**.

⇒ Do it **yourself**.

⇒ A Snake can eat and digest the animals larger than **itself**.

Rule-116: None but-এর পরে Subjective pronoun হয়। কিন্তু none but বাদে অন্য কোনো but-এর পরে objective pronoun হয়। যেমন—

⇒ None **but she** can do this.

⇒ No one **but her** can do this.

Rule-117: দুইজনের মধ্যে ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হলে each other এবং দুইয়ের অধিকের মধ্যে সম্পন্ন হলে one another হবে। যেমন—

⇒ The two friends love **each other**.

⇒ The three friends love **one another**.

Rule-118: দুইজনের মধ্যে প্রত্যেককে বোঝাতে each এবং দুয়ের অধিকের মধ্যে প্রত্যেককে বোঝাতে every হবে। যেমন—

⇒ She read **every** book of the library.

Rule-119: অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণবাচক শব্দগুলোকে quantifier বলা হয়। যেমন— Enough, much, many, some, few, little, most ইত্যাদি।

Quantifier Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে, কিন্তু Adjective বা Verb-এর পরে বসে। যেমন—

× He is enough old.

√ He is old **enough**.

× He little ate.

√ He ate **little**.

Rule-120: Determiner ও noun-এর মাঝে যে word থাকে তা Adjective-এর কাজ করে এবং Adjective কোনো অবস্থাতেই Plural হতে পারে না। যেমন—

× I met a twenty years old boy.

√ I met a twenty-year-old boy.

Rule-121: কিছু কিছু Determiner রয়েছে যারা বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হলে ঐ বাক্যের Adjective-টি Positive form এ বসে। যেমন— No other, very few, all other, too ---- to, so ---- as, as ---- as। যেমন—

⇒ He is too **weak** to walk.

Rule-122: কোনো বাক্যে than, than any one, than any other, than all other, than many other, than most other, of the two, of the Pair, of the couple, between, the----the থাকলে adjective-এর Comparative form হবে। যেমন—

⇒ **The earlier the** better.

⇒ He is the **better** of the two boys.

Rule-123: The, one of the, the _____ of all, among, of the three/four/five _____, এগুলো বাক্যে থাকলে সেখানে Adjective-এর Superlative form হয়। যেমন—

⇒ He is the best of the three boys.

Rule-124: Senior, junior, Superior, prior, prefer, inferior এদের Positive বা Superlative form হয় না। এদের পরে than-এর পরিবর্তে to বসে। to-এর পরে v+ing/pronoun-এর objective form হয়। যেমন—

× He is more Senior than I.

√ He is senior to me.

× He prefers smoking than drinking.

√ He prefers smoking to drinking.

Rule-125: Make, help, see, watch, feel, observe, notice, hear এই verb গুলো Active voice-এ ব্যবহৃত হলে এদের পরবর্তী verb-এর পূর্বে to উহ্য থাকে, অর্থাৎ, bare infinitive হয়। কিন্তু এরা Passive voice-এ ব্যবহার হলে এদের পরবর্তী Verb-এর পূর্বে অবশ্যই to যুক্ত হবে। যেমন—

⇒ I made him **do** the work.

⇒ He was made **to do** the work.

Rule-126: Let এমন একটি Verb যার পরে কখনোই to + verb বসে না। অর্থাৎ, এর পরে to-কে উহ্য রেখে Verb-এর Present form বসাতে হয়। যেমন—

⇒ He lets me **use** his everything.

Students' Work

Pin Point Error (For BB-AD & SO)

Circle the letter of the underlined portion which is not correct.

- Buying clothes are often a very time-consuming practice because those clothes that a person likes are rarely the ones that fit him or her.

A B C D
- Because they had spent too many time considering the new contract, the students lost the opportunity to lease the apartment.

A B C D
- These televisions are all too expensive for we to buy at this time, but perhaps we will return later.

A B C D
- After she had bought himself a new automobile, she sold her bicycle.

A B C D
- The next important question we have to decide is when do we have to submit the proposal.

A B C D
- George has not completed the assignment yet, and Maria hasn't neither.

A B C D
- John decided to buy in the morning a new car, but in the afternoon he changed his mind.

A B C D
- Some of the plants in this store require very little care, but this one needs much more sunlight than the others ones.

A B C D
- After George had returned to his house, he was reading a book.

A B C D
- Many theories on conserving the purity of water has been proposed, but not one has been as widely accepted as this one.

A B C D

- The food that Mark is cookig in the kitchen is smelling delicious.

A B C D
- After John eaten dinner, he wrote several letters and went to bed.

A B C D
- The manager has finished working on the report last night, and now she will begin to write the other proposal.

A B C D
- Because Sam and Michelle had done all of the work themselves they were unwilling to give the results to Joan.

A B C D
- Daniel said that if he had to do another homework tonight, he would not be able to attend the concert.

A B C D
- After to take the medication, the patient became drowsy and more manageable.

A B C D
- We insist on you leaving the meeting before any further outbursts take place.

A B C D
- It has been a long time since we have talked to John. isn't it?

A B C D
- Henry objects to our buying this house without the approval of our attorney, and John does so.

A B C D
- Rita enjoyed to be able to meet several members of Congress during her vacation.

A B C D
- After being indicted for his part in a bank robbery, the reputed mobster decided find another attorney.

A B C D
- Harry's advisor persuaded his taking several courses which did not involve much knowledge of methematics.

A B C D

23. The only teachers who were required to attend the meeting were George, Betty, Jill, and me.
24. The work performed by these officers are not worth our paying them any longer.
25. the president went fishing after he has finished with the conferences.
26. Peter and tom plays tennis every afternoon with Mary and me.
27. There were a time that I used to swim five laps every day, but now I do not have enough time.
28. He was drink a cup of coffee when the telephone rang.
29. We called yesterday our friends in Boston to tell them about the reunion that we are planning.
30. The children were playing last night outdoors when it began to rain very hard.
31. Those homework that your teacher assigned is due on Tuesday unless you have made prior arrangements to turn it in late.
32. Please give me a few coffee and somed donuts if you have any left.
33. There are ten childs playing in the yard near her house, but your child is not among them.
34. People respected George Washington because he was a hones man, and he turned out to be one of our greatest military leaders.
35. He isn't driving to the convention in March, and neither they are.
36. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so does John.
37. The company has so little money that it can't hardly operate anymore.
38. My cousin attends an university in the Midwest which specializes in astronomy.
39. The students were interested in take a field trip to The National History Museum, but they were not able to raise enough money.
40. because they have moved away, they hardly never go to the beach anymore.
41. Us students would rather not attend night classes in the summer, but we often have to.
42. The policeman ordered the suspect to don't remove his hands from the hood of the car.
43. It was him who came running into the classroom with the news.
44. My brother doesn't care how much does the car cost because he is going to buy it anyway.
45. Mary and her sister studied biology last year, and so does Jean.
46. Pete had already saw that musical before he read the revise about it.
47. There's a new Oriental restaurant in town, isn't it?
48. The government has decided voting on the resolution now rather than next month.

49. The professor is thinking to go to the conference on aerodynamics next month.
C D
50. His father does not approve of him to go to the banquet without dressing formally.
A B C D
51. Children enjoy telling and listening to ghosts stories especially on Halloween night.
A B C D
52. At the rate the clerks were processing the applications, Harry figured that it will take four hours for his to be reviewed.
A B C D
53. No one would have attended the lecture if you told the truth about the guest speaker.
A B C D
54. We had better to review this chapter carefully because we will have some questions on it on our test tomorrow.
A B C D
55. The little boy's mother bought him a five-speeds racing bicycle for his birthday.
A B C D
56. Despite the time of the year, yesterday's temperature was enough hot turn on the air conditioning.
A B C D
57. The Andersons Just had an enclosed bricks patio built after fighting off the insects for two months.
A B C D
58. Danny spent such enjoyable vacation in Europe this summer that he plans to return as soon as he saves enough money.
A B C D
59. Although the quantity was small, we had supplies enough to finish the experiment.
A B C D
60. Kurt had so interesting and creative plans that everyone wanted to work on his committee.
A B C D
61. If Rudy would have studied German in college he would not have found the scientific terminology so difficult to understand.
A B C D
62. I have to depositing this money in my checking account or else the check I just wrote will bounce.
A B C D
63. We wish today was sunny so that we could spend the day in the country communing with nature.
A B C D
64. Paul did so well in his speech today that he should have rehearsed it many times this part week.
A B C D
65. Bess is used to fly after having crossed the continent many times during the past decade.
A B C D
66. Our Spanish professor would like us spending more time in the laboratory practicing our pronunciation.
A B C D
67. Sam used to living in Oklahoma, but his company had him transferred to a better position in Georgia.
A B C D
68. The bolder the matador's display in the arena became, louder the audience expressed its approval of his presentation.
A B C D
69. Hal's new sports car costs much more than his friend Joel.
A B C D
70. Max would rather to be fishing from this boat in the lake than sitting at his desk in the office.
A B C D
71. Sally must have called her sister last night, but she arrived home too late to call her.
A B C D
72. If a crisis would occur, those unfamiliar with the procedures would not know how to handle the situation.
A B C D

73. Standing among ^A so many strangers, the frightened ^B child began to sob uncontrollably. ^C ^D
74. The teacher tried to make ^A the classes enjoyable experiences for the students so ^B they would take a greater ^C interest in the ^D subject.
75. Whenever students asked for help ^A or guidance, the counselor would advise them or refer them ^B ^C to someone who will. ^D
76. Anybody who plants to attend ^A ^B the meeting ought send ^C a short note to the ^D chairperson.
77. The teachers and the administrators are having such difficult ^A time agreeing ^B that the teachers may go on strike. ^D
78. Mary usually arrives at the office ^A ^B at nine o'clock, but because ^C the storm, she was two hours late. ^D
79. Our new television came ^A with an ninety-days warranty on all ^B ^C electrical components. ^D
80. It is difficult ^A to get used to sleep ^B in a tent after having ^C a soft, comfortable bed to lie on. ^D
81. The director felt badly ^A about not giving ^B Mary the position that ^C she had sought ^D with his company.
82. Tom and Mark hope go ^A skiing in the mountains ^B this weekend if the ^C weather permits. ^D
83. The ^A political candidate talked as if she has ^B already been elected to the ^C ^D presidency.
84. The salad tasted so well ^A that my brother returned to ^B the salad bar for another helping. ^C ^D

85. Even though ^A she looks ^B very young, she is twice older than ^C my twenty-year-old ^D sister.
86. Despite ^A his smiling ^B face, the second-place contestant ^C is more sadder than ^D the winner.
87. I do not believe that I have ever seen ^A As many expensive cars than were ^B ^C in that shopping center. ^D
88. The ^A members of the orchestra had to arrived ^B an hour prior to the performance for a short ^C ^D rehearsal.
89. We thought our cameras were the same ^A , but his is ^B different than ^C the one that I bought. ^D
90. If Monique had not attended the ^A conference, she never would meet ^B her old friend Dan, whom ^C she had not seen ^D in years.
91. Having lived ^A here for ^B seven years, my friend is used to speak ^C English with all her ^D classmates.
92. No one in our office wants ^A to drive to work anymore because of ^B there are ^C always traffic jams at rush hour ^D
93. That novel is definitely ^A a dense-packed ^B narrative, but one which requires ^C a vast knowledge of cultural background or an ^D excellent encyclopedia.
94. Louise is the more ^A capable of the ^B three girls who have ^C tried out for the part in the play ^D .
95. They played so good game ^A ^B of tennis last night that ^C they surprised their ^D audience.

96. I should rather that they do not travel during the bad weather, but they insist that they must return home today.
97. Among us students are many foreigners who attend languages classes at the south campus.
98. My book is different than yours because mine has a vocabulary section at the bottom of each page, and yours has one in the back.
99. That product that you bought at the lower price is the more inferior to the one that we sell at a slightly higher price.
100. After an carefully investigation, we soon discovered that the house was infested with termites.
101. Writers like William Shakespeare and Edgar Allan Poe are not only prolific but too interesting.
102. James's counselor recommended that he should take a foreign language in his freshman year instead of waiting until the following year.
103. Although Mark has been cooking for many years, he still doesn't know to prepare French foods in the traditional manner.
104. It is most important that he speaks to the dean before leaving for his vacation.
105. Visitors were not permitted entering the park after dark because of the lack of security and lighting.
106. I need both fine brown sugar as well as powdered sugar to bake a Hawaiian cake.
107. In spite Nellie's fear of heights, she decided to fly with a group of her classmates to the Bahamas during the spring recess.
108. Let Nancy and her to make all the plans for the party, and you and I will provide the refreshments and entertainment.
109. After rising the flag to commemorate the holiday, mayor gave long speech.
110. The general commanded the Officers' Club be off limits the nex recruits.
111. Louie got his sister read his class assignment, and then asked her to write the report for him because did not have enough time.
112. Marcy said that she knew how the procedures for doing the experiment, but when we began to work in the laboratory, she found that she was mistaken.
113. News of Charles Lindbergh's famous transatlantic flight in 1927 spread rapidly despite of the lack of an international communication system.
114. It was suggested that Pedro studies the material more thoroughly before attempting to pass the exam.
115. The piano teacher requires that her student practice at least forty-five minutes every day in preparation for next week's recital.
116. Marie's cousin is studied law at one of the ivy-league universities in the East.

117. If you set in that position for too long, you may get a cramp in your leg.
118. The president mentioned to the cabinet members he was going to negotiate a new treaty with the foreign minister.
119. The conquerors stole not only the gold and silver that were needed to replenish the badly depleted treasury but also the supplies that were vital to the colonists as well.
120. Despite the roadblock, the police allowed us enter the restricted area to search for our friends.
121. Did you know how that the actors' strike will delay the beginning of the next television season and cause the cancellation of many contracts?
122. We should have been informed Janis about the change in plans regarding our weekend trip to the mountains.
123. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold.
124. That manufacturer is not only raising his prices but also decreasing the production of his product as well.
125. The director encouraged them work in committees to plan a more effective advertising campaign for the new product.
126. Jason's professor had him to rewrite his thesis many times before allowing him to present it to the committee.
127. Mr. Harris will be divided the biology class into two sections to prevent overcrowding in his classroom.
128. Hundreds of houses and other buildings were destroying by the raging tropical storm which later developed into a hurricane.
129. Maribel has registered for both the afternoon anthropology class as well as the evening sociology lecture.
130. Food prices have raised so rapidly in the past few months that some families have been forced to alter their eating habits.
131. The man, of whom the red car is parked in front of our house, is a prominent physician in this town.
132. Although her severe pain, Pat decided to come to the meeting so that there would be a quorum.
133. The proposal has repealed after a thirty-minute discussion and a number of objections to its failure to include our district.
134. He is the only candidate who the faculty members voted not to retain on the list of eligible replacements for Professor Kotey.
135. In spite of the tenants' objections the apartment manager decided to rise the rent by forty dollars per month.

136. This class, that ^A is a prerequisite for ^B microbiology, is so difficult ^C that I would rather drop it. ^D
137. The doctor told Mr. Anderson that ^A, because of ^B his severe cramps, he should lay ^C in bed for a few ^D days.
138. If you had sat ^A the plant in a cooler ^B location, the leaves ^C would not have burned. ^D
139. Dr. Harder, which ^A is the professor for this class, will be ^A absent this week ^C because of illness. ^D
140. Despite of ^A a language barrier, humans ^B have managed to communicate with others ^C through sign language, in which ^D certain motions stand for letters, words, or ideas.
141. This class has canceled ^A because too few ^B students ^C had registered ^D before registration closed.
142. After Allan had searched for ^A twenty minutes, ^B he realized that his jacket had been laying ^C on the table the entire time. ^D
143. The problems that discovered ^A since ^B the initial research had been completed ^C caused the committee members to table ^D the proposal temporarily.
144. The doctor suggested that he lay in bed ^A for ^B several ^C days as a precaution against further damage ^D to the tendons.
145. Dr. Alvarez was displeased ^A because the student had turned in an unacceptable ^B report, so ^C he made him to rewrite ^D it.
146. The projector director stated he ^A believed it was necessary to study ^B the proposals for several ^C more months before making a decision. ^D
147. Although ^A the danger that he might be injured ^B, Boris bravely entered the ^C burning house in order to save the youngster. ^D
148. That ^A these students have improved ^C their grades because of their participation in ^D the test review class.
149. despite Martha's attempts to rise ^A her test score, ^B she did not receive a high enough ^C score to be accepted ^D by the law school.
150. that ^A Mr. Jones is not prepared to teach this course is not doubled; ^B
151. Some ^A Italian scholars stressed the study of ^B grammar, rhetoric, ^C learning about history, ^D and poetry.
152. When the tank car carried ^A the toxic ^B gas derailed, the firemen tried ^C to isolate the village from ^D all traffic.
153. While the boys were ice skating ^A, they slip ^B on the thin ice and fell into ^C the deep water. ^D
154. If motorists do not observe the ^A traffic ^B regulations, they ^C will be stopped, ticketed, and have to pay a fine ^D.

155. Fred, who usually conducts the choir rehearsals
A
did not show up
B last night because he had
C an
accident on his way to the practice.
D
156. A short time
A before her operation last
B month,
Mrs. Carlyle dreams
C of her daughter who
lives overseas.
D
157. The atmosphere in Andalusia
A is open, warm,
and gives a welcome feeling
B to all who
C have
the good
D fortune to visit there.
158. Now that
A they have successfully
B passed the
TOEFL, the students here
C ready to begin
D their
classes at the university.
159. Being that he was
A a good swimmer, John
jumped into
B the water and rescued
C the
drowning
D child.
160. Some of the
A people were standing
B in the street
watched
C the parade, while others
D were singing
songs.
161. The
A carpenters tried to join together
B the pieces
of the
C broken beam, but found it impossible
D to
do.
162. As soon as Pete had arrived
A he told us
B that he
will be leaving
C for London tomorrow after the
D
board meeting.
163. In Rome, Venice, and other
A cities,
there developed
B an intellectual movement
called humanism, which is
C the basis of
D the
Renaissance.
164. The
A teacher repeated the assignment again
B for
the students, since they
C had difficulty
understanding what to do after he
had explained
D in the first time.
165. The way we react
A to other people, the
educational training we received
B, and the
knowledge we display are all part
C of our
cultural heritage.
D
166. when
A you come after class this afternoon, we
discussed the
B possibility of
C your
D writing a
research paper.
167. Mantovani conducted
A the orchestra gracefully
and with style to the delight
B of his
C appreciative
D
audience.
168. Having finished
A his term paper before the
B
deadline, it was delivered
C to the professor
before
D the class.
169. After learning
A all the details about the project
B
the contractor told us them
C at the
planning meeting.
D

170. The new student's progress adanced forward A

with such B speed that all C his teachers
were amazed. D

171. After Mr. Peabody had died A, the money from
his estate reverted back B to the company which C
he had served D as president for ten years.

172. In the distance could be seen A the sleepy B little
village with their C
closely clustered adobe houses D and red, clay-tile
roofs.

173. Although A the weather was not perfect,
a bounch of B people turned out for the annual C
parade. D

174. After she had dressed and ate A breakfast, Lucy
rushed off to her B office for a meeting C with D her
accountant.

175. After A the rain had let out B the Mitchells
continued their hike C up the mountain. D

Answer: Pin Point Error (For BB-AD & SO)

N.B: 0 = Nothing

- (A)-তে is হবে। প্রদত্ত বাক্যটিতে Buying হলো subject। verb + ing যদি subject হয় তবে verb-টি singular হয়।
- (B)-তে too much হবে। time হলো non-count noun, আর non-count noun এর পূর্বে কখনো many বসে না।
- (C)-তে we এর পরিবর্তে us হবে। Preposition এর পরে pronoun এর objective form বসে।
- (B)-তে herself হবে। subject হিসেবে she দেওয়া আছে। আর she এর reflexive pronoun হলো herself।
- (C)-তে when we have to হবে। embedded question এর নিয়মানুযায়ী question word + subject + verb হয়।
- (D)-তে hasn't either হবে। Negative agreement এর নিয়মানুযায়ী Subject + auxiliary (negative) + either হবে।

- (B)-তে to buy in the morning a new car হলো subject to buy a new car in the morning হবে। buy হলো একটি একটি transitive verb, যেখানে a new car হলো buy এর object। transitive verb ও object এর মাঝে কখনো adverbial বসে না।
- (D)-তে the others or the other ones হবে। Other যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে তখন তা adjective, এবং তখন তা plural হতে পারে না।
- (D)-তে read হবে। অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি আগে সম্পন্ন হয় তা Pas Perfect এবং অন্যটি Past indefinite - এ প্রকাশ করা হয়।
- (B)-তে have been হবে। প্রদত্ত বাক্যটিতে Subject হলো Many theories যা Plural, আর Plural subject plural verb গ্রহণ করে।
- (C)-তে Smells হবে। Smell একটি stative verb। বর্তমানে কোনো কাজে চলা অর্থে stative verb এর Present Indefinite tense হয়।
- (A)-তে had eaten হবে। অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি আগে সম্পন্ন হয় তা Past perfect tense-এ প্রকাশ করা হয়। এখানে John এর খাওয়া কাজটি আগে সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল।
- (A)-তে finished হবে। প্রদত্ত বাক্যটিতে last night থাকায় verb এর Past indefinite tense হবে।
- (C)-তে themselves হবে। They এর reflexive form হলো themselves, theirselve নয়।
- (B)-তে any more হবে। Homework শব্দটি একটি Non-count noun। আর Non-count noun এর পূর্বে another বসে না।
- (A)-তে taking হবে। Preposition এর পরে gerund (v+ing) বসে।
- (A)-তে your হবে। প্রদত্ত বাক্যটিতে leaving হলে gerund। আর gerund এর পূর্বে noun/pronoun এর Possessive form বসে।
- (D)-তে hasn't it হবে। Main clause এর auxiliary verb (has) থেকে tag question গঠন করতে হবে।
- (D)-তে John does too/so does John হবে। Affirmative-negative agreement এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী।
- (A)-তে being হবে। Enjoy এর পরে verb আসলে তার সাথে ing হয়, অর্থাৎ gerund হয়।
- (D)-তে to find হবে, কারণ Decide এর পরে infinitive বসে।
- (A)-তে him to take হবে। Persuade + object + infinitive হয়।
- (D)-তে I হবে। Be verb এর পরে Pronoun এর Subject form হয়।
- (B)-তে is হবে। প্রদত্ত বাক্যে work হলো Non count noun যা সর্বদা singular verb গ্রহণ করে।
- (D)-তে had finished হবে। অতীতের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি আগে সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল তা Past perfect-এ প্রকাশ করা হয়।
- (A)-তে play হবে। প্রদত্ত বাক্যটিতে Peter and Tom হলো Plural subject।

27. (A)-তে **was** হবে। প্রদত্ত বাক্যটি **There + be verb** দ্বারা শুরু হয়েছে এবং Subject হলো **a time** যা singular। সুতরাং verb-টিও singular হবে।
28. (A)-তে **was drinking** হবে। অতীতে একটি কাজ চলাকালীন আরেকটি কাজ সংঘটিত হয়েছিল এরূপ অর্থে চলমান কাজটির প্রকাশ করতে verb এর Past continuous tense হয় এবং অন্যটির Past indefinite tense হয়।
29. (D)-তে **our friends in Boston yesterday** হবে। Called একটি transitive verb যার object হলো **our friends**। Transitive verb এবং তার object এর মাঝে adverbial বসে না।
30. (B)-তে **outdoors last night** হবে [Adverb of place + time বসে]
31. (A)-তে **The** হবে। Homework হলো Non-count noun (sing) যার পূর্বে Those বসতে পারে না।
32. (B)-তে **a little** হবে। Coffee হচ্ছে Non-count noun, আর Non-count noun এর পূর্বে few বসতে পারে না।
33. (B)-তে **children** হবে। child-এর plural হলো children.
34. (C)-তে **an honest man** হবে। শব্দের শুরুতে Vowel sound থাকলে Article 'an' বসে।
35. (A)-তে **neither are they/they are not either** হবে। Affirmative and Negative Agreement এর Rules অনুযায়ী।
36. (D)-তে **so is John** হবে। Affirmative and Negative Agreement এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী Main clause এর auxiliary verb টি এক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করতে হবে।
37. (D)-তে **can hardly** হবে। Hardly হচ্ছে negative word যা positive verb এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
38. (B)-তে **a university** হবে। U-এর উচ্চারণ বাংলা (ইউ)-এর মতো হলো Article 'A' বসে।
39. (C)-তে **in taking** হবে। Preposition এর পরে gerund বসে।
40. (C)-তে **hardly ever** হবে। Hardly একটি negative adverb, তাই এটি Negative ওয়ার্ড এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয় না।
41. (A)-তে **we** হবে। We students হলো sentence এর subject.
42. (B)-তে **not to remove** হবে। Infinitive এর negative করতে not সর্বদা infinitive এর পূর্বে বসে।
43. (A) - তে **he** হবে। Be verb এর পরে formal English এ Pronoun এর subject form বসে।
44. (B)-তে **the car costs** হবে। Embedded question এর word order হলো- Question word + subject + verb + other words.
45. (D)-তে **so did Jane** হবে। Main clause-এ studied verb টি Past tense এ থাকায় did হবে।
46. (A)-তে **seen** হবে। [had + verb এর Past participle form হয়।]
47. (D)-তে **isn't there** হবে। Introductory 'there' দ্বারা Sentence শুরু হলে tag question - এ auxiliary + there ব্যবহৃত হয়।
48. (B)-তে **to vote** হবে। Decide + infinitive হয়।

49. (B)-তে **of/about going** হবে।
50. (B)-তে **his going** হবে। Preposition এর পরে Possessive adjective + gerund বসে।
51. (B)-তে **ghost** হবে। 'Ghost stories' phrase-টিতে ghost শব্দটি adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে। Adjective-এর plural হয় না।
52. (B)-তে **would take** হবে [sequence of tense-এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী।]
53. (B)-তে **had told** হবে। Third conditional এর নিয়মানুযায়ী if-clause-এ past perfect tense হলে অন্য clause টিতে would have/could have/might have + verb এর past participle হয়।
54. (A)-তে **review** হবে। Had batter + simple form of verb হয়।
55. (C)-তে **five-speed** হবে। Five-speed হলো adjective যা noun bicycle-কে modify করে। Adjective এর plural করা যাবে না।
56. (C)-তে **hot enough** হবে। Adjective/adverb + enough বসে।
57. (C) should be **brick**. Brick is an adjective in this sentence modifying the noun *patio*.
58. (A) should be **such an enjoyable**. Such + (a) + adjective + 'singular count noun.
59. (C) should be **enough supplies**. Enough + noun.
60. (A) should be **such**. Such + adjective + noun (noun = *plans*).
61. (A) should be **had studied**. NEVER use *would* immediately after *if*.
62. (A) should be **deposit**. Have to + [verb in simple form]
63. (A) should be **were**. NEVER use *was* after the verb *wish*.
64. (C) should be **must have rehearsed**. This is a logical conclusion in the past (meaning "probably rehearsed").
65. (A) should be **flying**. Be used to + [verb + *ing*].
66. (B) should be **to spend**. Would like + (complement) + infinitive.
67. (A) should be **live**. Used to + [verb in simple form].
68. (C) should be **the louder**. This is a double comparative ("the bolder the ... display, the louder ... its approval").
69. (D) should be **his friend Joel's**. The original sentence makes an illogical comparison (comparing the *car with Joel*). What should be compared are *Hal's sports car with Joel's sports car*. NOM: Sports car is an exception to the rule calling for a singular adjective before a noun.
70. (A) should be **be fishing**. Would rather + [verb in simple form].

71. (A) should be **should have called**. This is an unfulfilled past obligation (meaning "she did not call").
72. (A) should be **occurred**. NEVER use *would* immediately after *if*.
73. (D) should be **uncontrollably**. An adverb must modify the verb *sob*, not an adjective. (*How* did the child sob?)
74. (B) should be **so that**. Use *so that* + result clause.
75. (D) should be **would**. The sequence of tenses should be *would advise . . . would*.
76. (C) should be **ought to send**. *Ought to* + [verb in simple form].
77. (A) should be **such a difficult time**. *Such* + (a) + adjective + singular count noun.
78. (C) should be **because of**. *Because of* + noun (phrase).
79. (B) should be **ninety-day warranty**. *Ninety-day* is functioning as an adjective of the noun *warranty*.
80. (B) should be **to sleeping**. *Get used to* + [verb + *ing*].
81. (A) should be **bad**. *Feel* is a stative (linking) verb and is modified by an adjective, not an adverb.
82. (A) should be **to go**. *Hope* + infinitive.
83. (B) should be **had**. *As if* indicates an unreal (contrary-to-fact) idea. Use the same rule as for a past unreal condition.
84. (A) should be **so good**. *Taste* is a stative (linking) verb and is modified by an adjective, not an adverb.
85. (C) should be **as old as**. This is a multiple number comparative.
86. (D) should be **sadder than**. It is not correct to use *more* + adjective + *er* at the same time.
87. (B) should be **as**. *As many* + adjective + noun + *as*.
88. (B) should be **had to arrive**. *Have to* + [verb in simple form].
89. (C) should be **from**. The correct idiom is *different from*.
90. (B) should be **never would have met or would never have met**. This is a past unreal condition.
91. (C) should be **speaking**. *Be used to* + [verb + *ing*].
92. (B) should be **because**. *Because* + sentence.
93. (B) should be **densely packed**. Use an adverb (densely) to modify an adjective (packed). (How is it packed?)
94. (A) should be **the most**. Use the superlative with more than two.
95. (B) should be **so good a game or such a good game**. Cause/effect.
96. (B) should be **did not**. Subject1 + *would* rather than + subject2 + [verb in past tense]. The sentence is contrary to fact. They are traveling during the bad weather.
97. (D) should be **language**. *Language* is functioning as an adjective modifying the noun classes and cannot be plural.
98. (A) should be **from**. The correct idiom is *different from*.
99. (B) should be **inferior**. This adjective can be used only the positive form, not the comparative or superlative.
100. (A) should be **careful**. This should be an adjective because it is modifying the noun *investigation* (What kind of investigation was it?)
101. (D) should be **but also interesting**. *Not only . . . but also*.
102. (A) should be **he take**. *Recommend that* + [verb in simple form].
103. (C) should be **know how**. *Know how* + [verb in infinitive].
104. (B) should be **speak**. *It is important that* + [verb in simple form].
105. (B) should be **to enter**. *Permit* + infinitive.
106. (A) should be **It is redundant to say both . . . as well as**.
107. (A) should be **in spite of or despite**.
108. (B) should be **make**. *Let* + [verb in simple form].
109. (A) should be **raising**. *Raise* + complement (complement = *the flag*).
110. (B) should be **that the Officers' Club**. *Command that* + [verb in simple form].
111. (A) should be **to read**. *Get* + infinitive.
112. (A) should be **knew**. *Know* + noun; *know how* + verb.
113. (C) should be **despite or in spite of**.
114. (B) should be **study**. *It was suggested that* ± [verb in simple form].
115. (B) should be **practice**. *Require that* + [verb in simple form].
116. (A) should be **studying**. The present progressive is *be* + [verb + *ing*].
117. (A) should be **sit**. There is no complement in the sentence.
118. (B) should be **that he**. After the verb *mention* one must use *that*.
119. (D) should be **0**. It is redundant to use *as well as not only . . . but also*.
120. (B) should be **us to enter**. *Allow* + infinitive.
121. (A) should be **know**. *Know* + sentence.

122. (A) should be *have informed*. The sentence is in the active voice and *should have been informed* is the passive form.
123. (C) should be *advertised* or *that had been advertised*. This is a relative clause in passive voice and can be reduced.
124. (D) should be 0. It is redundant to use *as well* after *not only . . . but also*.
125. (A) should be *to work*. *Encourage* + infinitive.
126. (A) should be *rewrite*. *I-lave* + person complement + [verb in simple form]; causative.
127. (A) should be *divide*. The sentence is in the active voice, and *will he divided* is in the passive form.
128. (C) should be *were destroyed*. Passive voice.
129. (B) should be **and**. *Both . . . and*.
130. (A) should be *risen*. There is no complement.
131. (A) should be *whose*. Use the possessive relative pronoun.
132. (A) should be, *in spite of* or *despite*. *Although* + sentence: *in spite of despite* + noun phrase.
133. (A) should be *was repealed* or *has been repealed*. Passive voice
134. (B) should be *whom*. Use the complement relative pronoun (. . . they voted not to retain *him*).
135. (C) should be *to raise*. Complement = *the rent*.
136. (A) should be *which*. This is a nonrestrictive relative clause and must use *which*, not *that*.
137. (C) should be *lie*. There is no complement in this sentence.
138. (A) should be *set*. Complement = *the plant*.
139. (A) should be *who*. *Which* is used with things, *who* with people.
140. (A) should be *despite* or *in spite of*.
141. (A) should be *has been canceled*. Passive voice.
142. (C) should be *lying*. There is no complement in this sentence.
143. (A) should be *were discovered*. If a relative clause is reduced, *the* pronoun *that* must also be omitted.
144. (A) should be *lie*. There is no complement in this sentence.
145. (D) should be *rewrite*. *Make* + [verb in simple form].
146. (A) should be *stated that he*. *State that*
147. (A) should be *in spite of* or *despite*. *The danger* is a noun phrase, and *although* must be followed by a sentence. *That he might be injured* is a relative clause.
148. (A) should be 0. If a sentence begins with *that*, it must contain two clauses and thus two verbs.
149. (B) should be *to raise*. Complement = *her test score*.
150. (D) should be *able to find*. *Able* + infinitive.
151. (D) should be *history*. *History* is parallel structure: noun. noun. noun.
152. (A) should be *carrying*. Use the present participle because the subject (*the tank car*) was involved in the action.
153. (B) should be *slipped*. The correct sequence of tenses is *were . . . slipped*.
154. (D) should be *fined*. For parallel structure, all past participles are required.
155. (C) should be *had had*. The past perfect should be used:- the accident happened first.
156. (C) should be *dreamed*. Use past time because it happened last month.
157. (B) should be *welcoming*. For parallel structure, all adjectives are required.
158. (C) should be *are*. *Now* indicates present time.
159. (A) should be 0. The wording is verbose. The sentence should read: *Being a good swimmer. . .*
160. (C) should be *watching*. *Were standing . . . watching* is correct parallel structure.
161. (B) should be *join*. It is redundant to say *join together*.
162. (C) should be *would be leaving*. The correct sequence of tenses is *told . . . would be*.
163. (C) should be *was*. *Was* (past) is the correct sequence of tenses because the sentence is in the past.
164. (B) should be 15*(i. It is redundant to say *repeat again*.)
165. (C) should be *receive*. For parallel structure, *react . . . receive . . . display* (all present tense) is required.
166. (B) should be *will discuss*. The correct sequence of tenses is *come . . . will discuss*.
167. (B) should be *stylishly*. Parallel structure requires *gracefully* (adverb) . . . *stylishly* (adverb).
168. (C) should be *he delivered it*. A person is the subject of the verb *having finished*, and thus that person's name must appear immediately after the comma.
169. (C) should be *them to us*. Two pronouns cannot take the order of indirect object + direct object.
170. (A) should be *advanced*. It is redundant to say *advance forward*.
171. (B) should be 0. It is redundant to say *revert back*
172. (C) should be *its*. *Village* is singular, so the possessive pronoun must also be singular.
173. (B) should be *many*. *A bunch of* is slang.
174. (A) should be *eaten*. Parallel structure requires *had dressed and eaten*.
175. (B) should be *let up*. *Let up* means "to diminish"; *let out* means