

Teacher's Work

Preposition

Preposition Rules

- Now it is ten o'clock _____ my watch.
a. from b. by
c. at d. of
- Instruction: Which of the following is correct?
a. He is in the temper. b. He is in temper.
c. He is tempered. d. He is in a temper.
- Mr. X was walking _____ a wood _____ a rainy day.
a. to, of b. through, on
c. of, through d. by, in
- "I was looking forward receiving a quick reply of my mail from you." Which correction should be made to this sentence?
a. Change was to am
b. Insert to before receiving
c. Remove quick
d. Replace looking forward with expecting
e. No correction is required
- We paid the price of the dress _____ cash.
a. by b. into
c. through d. in e. None of these
- Put up with
a. remove b. violate
c. endure d. obey
- Have you come _____ train?
a. by b. with
c. on d. to
- None but the brave deserves that fair. In this sentence 'but' is-
a. Preposition b. verb
c. conjunction d. adverb
- Would you mind _____ checking the dictionary the meaning of the word?
a. of b. for
c. to d. in
- Nabid has asked me to convey his heartfelt thanks to all those who stood _____ and supported him.
a. by b. on c. after d. back
- He was born _____ a rich family.
a. on b. in c. at d. of
- Which of the following sentence is the correct one?
a. Paper is made of wood.
b. Paper is made from wood.
c. Paper is made by wood.
d. Paper is made on wood.

- Credit Tk. 5,000 _____ my account.
a. with b. to c. in d. for
- Noureen will discuss the issue with Nasir _____ phone.
a. in b. over c. by d. on
- The company always like to pay _____ cash though the suppliers want it to be _____ cheque.
a. in/by b. by/in c. in/in d. by/by
- Which of the following sentence is correct?
a. I don't like to discuss about politics
b. I don't like to discuss politics
c. I don't like discussing politics
d. I don't discussing in politics

Appropriate preposition

- Karim's story is devoid _____ truth.
a. from b. to
c. of d. through
- I have distaste _____ publicity.
a. for b. about
c. against d. at
- He had to repent _____ what he had done.
a. at b. of c. over d. for
- One should not _____ wealth.
a. run for b. lame for
c. hanker after d. play at
- Fate smiles _____ those who untiringly grapple with stark realities of life.
a. with b. over c. on d. round
- He has been very indulgent _____ his children.
a. to b. of c. by d. in
- I have started _____ my office.
a. from b. of c. for d. by
- All my efforts _____ bring about a compromise ended _____ smoke.
a. for, in b. to, into
c. to, in d. for, into
- It is dangerous to intrude _____ the enemy's camp.
a. in b. on c. into d. through
- The girls takes _____ her mother.
a. with b. after c. to d. for
- Your comment was not compatible _____ your work.
a. with b. at c. to d. for
- I am indebted _____ you for your help.
a. to b. on c. with d. in

- ❖ **Pre** means **before**
- ❖ **Position** means **the place**.
- ❖ Preposition means - the place before
- ❖ Preposition যার যার পূর্বে বসে

1. Noun এর পূর্বে বসে:

Ex-

- i. Abdullah is going to Dhaka **with** Farin.
- ii. Adi writes with pen.

2. Pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে:

Preposition এরপরে **pronoun** এর **object form** বসে।

Ex.

i. **What does Abdullah think of she/her?**

ii. **listen to I/me.**

3. Noun equivalent gerund এর পূর্বে বসে:

Ex.

i. Abdullah is fond **of playing.**

gerund/noun

[বিঃদ্র: আমরা যাদেরকে ছোটবেলা থেকেই **Preposition** হিসেবে চিনি এদেরকে **Pre** বলার শর্ত হলো এদের পরে থাকবে একটি- **Noun / Pronoun/Gerund/Noun phrase**]

Preposition এরপর যদি - **Noun/Pronoun/Gerund/ Noun phrase** না থাকে তবে সেই **Pre** টি হবে **Adverb**.

Ex.

i. Come **in**. [*in=Adverb*]

ii. Abdullah lives **in Dhaka**. [*in=Preposition*]

iii. The Sun went **down**. [*down=Adverb*]

vi. The bomb went **off**. [*off= Adverb*]

v. Switch off **the lamp**. [*the=Determiner, lamp= Noun*]

Noun Phrase

vi. Abdullah came **in through the window**. [*In=Adverb, through=Preposition, the=Determiner window=Noun*]

Noun Phrase

☐ **Noun phrase** এর গঠন:

Structure	Example
Determiner + noun	The window
2. Adjective + noun	Good boy
3. Determiner +adjective+ noun	A good boy
4.Determiner +adverb +adjective+ noun	A very good boy
5. noun+ and +noun	Rahim and Karim
6. noun+ preposition+ noun	Poet of beauty Father of nation

ব্যতিক্রম :

I. Why are you angry about?

✓ **Interrogative pronoun, Relative pronoun** এবং **Interrogative adverb** যুক্ত sentence এ **Preposition** সাধারণত শেষে বসে। এদেরকে বলা হয় **Detached preposition**.

- ✓ **Interrogative Pronoun= Who, Whom Which, what,**
- ✓ **Relative Pronoun= Who, whom, whose, which, that, what, but**
- ✓ **Relative adverb= When, How, Where, why**

Ex. i. What is Abdullah looking for? [*What=Interrogative Preposition*]

Preposition/ Detached Preposition

ii. Why are you angry about? [*Why= Interrogative Adverb*]

iii. Where have you come from? [*Where= Interrogative Adverb*]

iv. This is the book that I was thinking for. [*that= Relative pronoun*]

Preposition এর তালিকা নিচে দেয়া হলো:

At	Above	After	About	Around
Across	Along	Among	Amid	Against
Alongside	Apropos of	As to	As for	As regard
As of	As against	As from	By	before
Behind	between	beneath	but	beside
Besides	beyond	but for	close to	Concerning
Considering	down	Despite	During	Except
Given	for	from	following	Like
In	Into	Inside	near	Next to
Of	Off	On	Over	Onto
opposite	Past	respect	save	since
sans	To	through	up	up to
under	with	within	without	Regarding

i. Adi stood before me like statue. [*before=Preposition me=Pronoun like=Preposition*]

About অর্থে
preposition

ii. I know nothing regarding the issue. [*Regarding=preposition, the=Determiner, issue=noun*]

iii. Adi hid me behind a tree near the bush.

[*behind=preposition, a tree=Noun phrase, near=preposition, the bush= Noun phrase*]

iv. I lost everything but honor

[*but (ব্যতীত অর্থে)=preposition, honor=noun,*

v. Considering the quality, the price is nothing. [*Considering (বিবেচনা অর্থে)=preposition*]

vi. Abdullah has everything but gumption. [*but (ব্যতীত অর্থে)=preposition*]

vii. there is none save me in that Island. [*save (ব্যতীত অর্থে)=preposition*]

viii. The river flows past the village. [*past=preposition, the village=noun phrase*]

ix. Abdullah went a hunting. [*a=Preposition, hunting=Gerund/Noun*]

ব্যখ্যা:

A, O এরা on, of অর্থে

PREPOSITIO

Disguised Prepositions

এদেরকে বলা হয় Disguised Prepositions.

Ex.

- It is 10 o'clock.
- It is 10 of clock.

Note-03: Preposition+ Noun

Preposition + একটি মাত্র শব্দ

NOUN

i. Preposition এর পরে একটিমাত্র শব্দ তা Noun.

i. Don't budge me an inch from here. [*from= Preposition, here= Noun*]

ii. Abdullah won't be satisfied with less. [*with= Preposition, less= Noun*]

কিন্তু Come here. [*here=adverb*]

Note- Preposition এবং noun বা gerund এর মাঝে possessive adjective বসে।

Preposition + Possessive Adjective+ Noun /Gerund

Ex.

- He insisted on me/ my/ mine going.
- I don't approve him on managing a foreigner. □

Correct - I don't approve of his managing a foreigner.

Note – আমরা জানি to ব্যতীত সকল Preposition এর পরে কোন verb বসলে তাদের সাথে ing যুক্ত হয় । শুধুমাত্র to এরপরে verb এর মূল form বসে ।

- Abdullah fumed at have to waiting

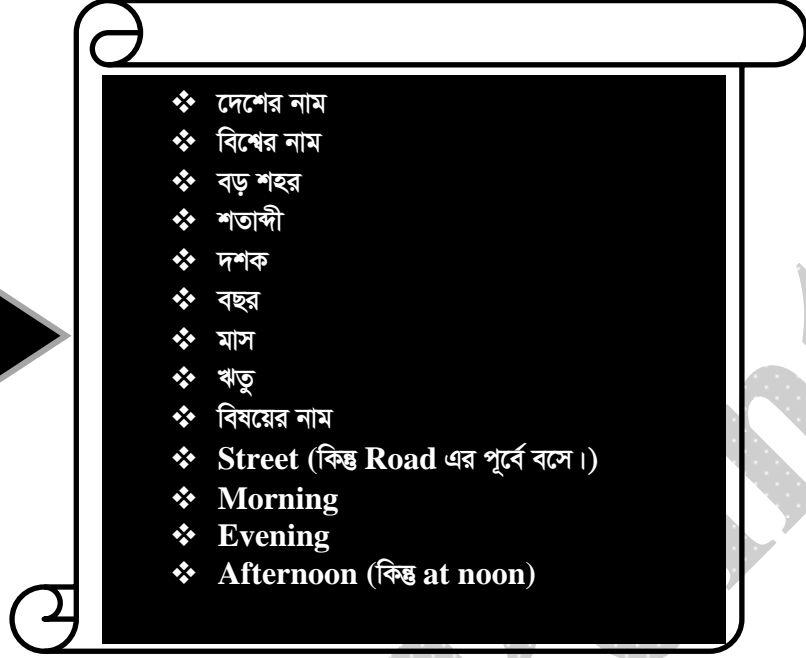
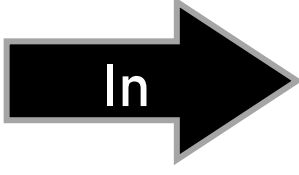
Cor: - Adi fumed at having to wait.

- I am always after eat/ eating.

তবে নিম্নে প্রদত্ত Phrase গুলোর পরে to বসে এবং এদের পরে verb বসলে উক্ত verb এর সহিত ing যুক্ত হয় । Phrase গুলো হলো :

With a view to	Be Impediment to	Be repugnant to	Compared to
With an eye to	Object to	Be averse to	Barrier to
In addition to	Approach to	Be conducive to	Bottleneck to
Look forward to	Aversion to	Be opposed to	Drawback to
Be used to	Equal to	Key to	Confess to
Get used to	Prior to	Prefer to	Bar to
Be habitual to	Close to	Alternative to	Refer to
Be accustomed to	Obstacle to	Predict to	Be given to
Be developed to	Shortcut to	Setback to	Be crucial to
Be committed to	Amount to	Take to	Blockade to
Be tantamount to	Be Addicted to	Contribute to	Adhere to
Be similar to	Be similar to	Be dedicated to	Be beneficial to
		Be akin to	

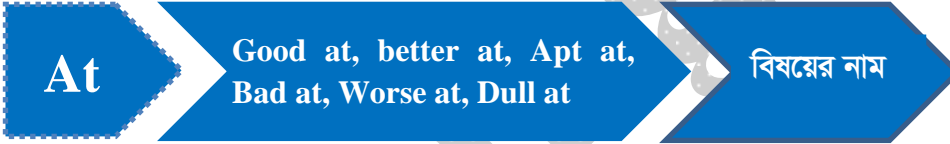
In এর ব্যবহার



☞ আমরা জানি বিষয়ের নামের পূর্বে **In** বসে।

☞ তবে নিচে প্রদত্ত **Phrase** গুলোর পরে বিষয়ের নাম থাকলেও **at** বসে।

Phrase গুলো হলো : -



1. Abdullah is weak in ✓ /at English

2. Abdullah is good in /at English

Note 3 – আমরা জানি Street এর পূর্বে **in**

Road এর পূর্বে **on** বসে। যেমন- On Mirpur road

☑ তবে ঠিকানা উল্লেখ থাকলে উভয়ের পূর্বে **at** বসে।

আমরা জানি,

Morning, Evening, Afternoon এগুলোর পূর্বে **in** বসে।

তবে দিনের বেলা - **by day**

রাতের বেলা - **at night**

আবার- **Morning, Evening, Afternoon, Day, Night** এদের পূর্বে যদি **Adjective** বসে বা নির্দিষ্ট তারিখের বোঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে এদের পূর্বে **On** বসবে।

At night	On a moonlit night
By day	On a <u>rainy</u> day
	On a <u>lovely</u> day
In the morning	On a <u>gloomy</u> day
	↓ Adj
	On a <u>sunny</u> morning
	On a <u>stormy</u> morning
	On a <u>foggy</u> morning
	↓ Adj

☞ স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই কিছু শব্দের আগে **in** বসে ।

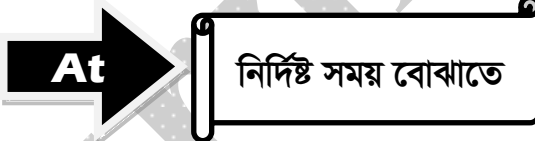
in arms	in a hurry	in office = position	In the shade
in cash/notes কিছু by credit card/cheque হয় ।	in the army	in ink	<u>dressed</u> in silk
in general,	in a bad temper	in his presence / absence	in a few days
in pain	weak in <u>history</u>	in the dark	এগুলো ATM তথা একটানা মুখস্ত করতে হবে ।
in time	in ruins	in advance	
in power	in the sun	in sorrow	

Note –

কিছু **Verb** আছে যারা **Preposition** গ্রহণ করে না]

☞ **Verb** গুলো হলো :

Meet Ex. Meet <u>with</u> Belal / ✓ Meet Belal	Resemble Ex.	Violate Ex.
Discuss Ex. Discuss the matter ✓ / Discuss <u>about</u> the matter ✗	Command	Recommend Ex. Tuhin resembles <u>at</u> his father ✗ / Tuhin resembles his Father ✓
Reach Ex. Reach <u>at</u> the station ✗ / ✓ Reach the station ✓ Arrive at the station	Sign	Investigate/Look into Ex. Investigate into the matter ✗ / Investigate the matter ✓
Enter Ex. Enter <u>into</u> the room ✗ / Enter the room. ✓	Resign	Order



Ex.

- ❖ at 10 o'clock
- ❖ at half past five (5:30)
- ❖ at breakfast /at Lunch/ at dinner
- ❖ at dawn
- ❖ at noon
- ❖ at that time, at the moment
- ❖ At Christmas/ At Pahela Baishak/At Eid/At Puja
- ❖ at the weekend

Normal use of AT

at light	at peace	in office = position
at the door	কিন্তু let me die in peace	in the office = inside the office.
at present	at the age of 8.	At school
at play /at theatre/Cinema	at Liberty	At college
at work	at war	At the station
at dinner	at a distance	At university
at page (correction)	at office = on duty	

By এর ব্যবহার

পাশে অর্থে by বসে :

Ex. Abdullah sat **by me** on the train.

**besides /but /save
/except /without/**

ব্যতিত

❖ যানবাহন যোগে বোঝাতে যানবাহনের নামের পূর্বে **Determiner** না থাকলে **by** বসে।
তবে **Determiner** থাকলে **on** অথবা **in** বসে।

Ex.

By bus	On <u>the</u> bus/ in <u>the</u> bus
By plane	On the plane /in the plane
By ship	On the ship /in the ship
By train	On the train/ in the train
By boat	On the boat/ in the boat
By launch	On the launch/ in the launch
By rickshaw	On the rickshaw কিন্তু in the rickshaw হবে না।
By bike	On the bike, in the bike হবে না
By bi-cycle	On the bi-cycle, কিন্তু in the bi-cycle হবে না
By car	Get into the car/ In the car, কিন্তু on the car হবে না
By taxi	

☑ ব্যতিক্রম- **on foot** → পায়ে হেটে
on horseback → ঘোড়ায় চড়ে

☑ ফোন, টেলিফোন ইত্যাদি ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে যদি এদের পূর্বে Determiner না থাকে তাহলে এদের পূর্বে **by** বসে ।



☑ কিন্তু Determiner থাকলে **on/ over** বসে ।



By+ ফোন/টেলিফোন	On+Determiner+ ফোন/টেলিফোন
By phone	on <u>the</u> phone / over <u>the</u> phone
By radio	on the radio/ over the radio
By email	on the email/ over the email
By internet	on the Internet / over the internet
By messenger	on the messenger /over the messenger

Ex.

✦ Abdullah requested Rini to come **by**[✓]/**over** telephone.

@ শুধুমাত্র 'the' বসবে 'Determiner' হিসাবে তা নয়, যেকোন 'Determiner' বসতে ।

✦ on the phone /over the phone /on my phone /on his phone

@কোথায় 'on' এবং কোথায় 'over' বসবে ?

*১ম শর্ত হলো 'phone বা telephone' এর পূর্বে **determiner** থাকতে হবে ।

২য় কথা হলো:

☒ প্রদত্ত বাক্যে যদি **be verb** থাকে তাহলে **On.....Phone** বসে ।

☒ **Be verb** ব্যতীত অন্যান্য Verb থাকলে **Over** বসে।

Ex.

i. Abdullah **is busy on the phone** / over the phone.

ii. Abdullah **will talk on the phone** / **over the phone**.

☒ ব্যতিক্রম:- **On television**

Ex.

✦ I watch it **on television**.

On এর ব্যবহার

On

- ❖ তারিখ
- ❖ সপ্তাহের সাত দিন
- ❖ সাথে বহন করা বোঝাতে
- ❖ কোন কিছুর সদস্যপদ নির্দেশ করতে
- ❖ **Road**

তারিখ এবং সপ্তাহের সাত দিনের নামের পূর্বে।

বি.দ্র.- Born এরপরে family থাকলে into, parents থাকলে to/of বসে।

He was born into a poor family

Into a rich family

He was born of /to German parents

☞ সাথে বহন করা বোঝাতে On বসে।

Ex.

☞ I have no cash on me.

☞ কোন কিছুর সদস্যপদ নির্দেশ করতে on বসে।

Ex.

☞ Abdullah is on the committee.

On

- Road
- Avenue
- Premises
- Campus
- Way
- highway
- the third floor (যেকোনো হতে পারে)

☞ কোনো উপলক্ষ বা দিবসের নামের শেষে day থাকলে on বসে।

- ❖ On Eid day/ at Eid
- ❖ On Christmas day/ at Christmas
- ❖ On my birthday /
- ❖ at my birthday party
- ❖ at a tea party
- ❖ at a cocktail party

Over এর ব্যবহার

কোন কিছুর ওপর আড়াআড়িভাবে অবস্থান করা বোঝাতে **Over** বসে।

Ex.

- The **bridge** is **over** the river.



উপর দিয়ে অতিক্রম বোঝাতে **Over** বসে।

Ex.

- The plane flew **over** Sylhet .

@ স্পর্শ না করে উপরে গতিশীলতা বোঝাতে 'over' বসে ।

The fan is moving **over** his head



- যদি করে **Cover** সে ক্ষেত্রে হবে **Over**.

একটু ভাবুন,

যদি বলি- The book is on✓/ over the table. সেক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই উত্তর হবে 'on'.

কিন্তু যদি বলি- The table cloth is on✓/ over the table. সেক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই উত্তর হবে 'over'

কারণ টা ভাবুন- বই টা দিয়ে পুরো টেবিল কাভার করবে না কিন্তু টেবিল ক্লথ দিয়ে পুরো টেবিল কাভার করবে ।

Ex.

- Abdullah put a **quilt** on / **over** me.
- Abdullah put a blanket **over** / on a sleeping child.

Above + **Minimum level**
Fixed point

Temperature will not rise **above** zero tonight.

- ▶ Over + **Number** He is **over** 50.
- Ages** It costs **over** tk. 500
- Money** We waited **over** 2 hours
- Time**

Through/ Across

কোন কিছুর ভেতর দিয়ে বা কোন কিছু ভেদ করে এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্তে গমন করা বোঝাতে **Through** বসে ।

কোন কিছুর উপর দিয়ে আড়াআড়িভাবে এক প্রান্ত থেকে অন্য প্রান্তে গমন করা বোঝাতে **Across** বসে ।

Ex.

1. Abdullah walked **through/across** the forests.
2. The train can travel **through/across** the tunnel.
3. Water can flow **through/across** the pipe.
4. Light can pass **through/across** glass.
5. Water flows **across/through** the field.
6. We swim **through/across** the river.
7. We Walked **across/through** the road.
8. We walked **through/across** the river.
9. We can learn **through/across** the mistakes.



For এর ব্যবহার



জন্য
পক্ষে বা কারো হয়ে
বিনিময় মূল্য বোঝাতে
পরিবর্তে
সত্ত্বেও
বিবেচনায়/তুলনায়
উপলক্ষে

1. For/with his all **pelf and power**, he is unhappy. (সত্ত্বেও অর্থে 'with' বসতে পারে)
তার সমস্ত সম্পত্তি ও ক্ষমতা সত্ত্বেও সে অসুখী ।
2. He is very mature for his age. (তার বয়সের তুলনায় সে খুব পরিপক্ব) ।
3. What did you buy him for Christmas? (উপলক্ষে)
4. I bought a mobile for Tk. 1000 (বিনিময় মূল্য)

For & Since এর ব্যবহার

Since = Beginning of Time/ Point of time / শুরু সময় ।

For= Total Duration/ Period of time / মোট মেয়াদকাল

Since=2015 (Padma Bridge) 2021, 1 January
7 years= For

আমরা অবশ্যই একটি সময়ের নির্দিষ্ট বিন্দুতে দাড়িয়ে আছি। মনে করুন আজ ২০২১ সালের ১লা জানুয়ারী। পদ্মা সেতু নির্মাণ শুরু হয়েছে মনে করুন -২০১৫ সালে যা কাজটির শুরু সময় বোঝায়।

আর মাঝখানের ৭ বছর ধরে নির্মাণ চলছে যা নির্মাণ কালের মোট মেয়াদকাল বোঝায়। সুতারাং কোন কাজ শুরুর সময় বোঝালে- Since বসবে এবং মোট মেয়াদকাল বোঝালে- For বসবে। মনে করুন আমি ২০১০ সালে প্রেম শুরু করছি যা শুরুর সময় বোঝায় এবং ১০ বছর ধরে প্রেম চলছে যা মোট মেয়াদকাল বোঝায়। আশা করি বুঝতে পারছেন।

*Period of Time চেনার উপায়:

Second, minute, hour, day, week, night, month, year, decade, century, age/১২ বছর, while, moment, etc- এদের পূর্বে কোন সংখ্যাচক শব্দ যেমন- 1, 2, 3, 4 থাকলে 'for' বসবে।

অথবা, এদের পূর্বে যদি 'a/an' বসে তাহলে এদের পূর্বে 'For' বসবে।

For + (an hour
two weeks
five years
a while)

Between এর ব্যবহার

***Between** = সাধারণত দুইটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু ক্ষেত্রে বসে। (পরীক্ষার হলে এমন ভাবার দরকার নাই যে 'between' নিয়ে নতুন কোন নিয়ম অবতরণ করেছে। Between= মানে হলো ২ জন। এটা ২.১ ও না, আবার ১.৯৯ ও না। যেমন- Romeo and Juliet যেভাবে দুজন ঠিক এমন করে দুজনের মধ্যে বোঝালে- between বসবে।

Among = দুয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বোঝালে বসে।

Collective noun এর পূর্বে among বসে।

▶ Divide the mangoes between✓/among **Romeo and Juliet.**

▶ Divide the mangoes between✓/among **the children.**

*ব্যতিক্রম:

1. দুয়ের অধিক Proper noun থাকলে বা স্বতন্ত্র বা আলাদা সত্তা বুঝালে অধিক কোন কিছু ক্ষেত্রেও 'between' ব্যবহৃত হয়।

* i. Luxemburg lies between/ among **Belgium, Austria and France**

2. পারস্পারিক সম্পর্ক বুঝালে দুইয়ের অধিকের মধ্যেও 'between' বসে।

i. There is a treaty of friendship between the five great power.

3. sharing/ dividing বুঝালে অথবা share/divide এর পরে a series of singular nouns থাকলে সাধারণত between ব্যবহৃত হয়।

i. He shared his property between his wife, his son and his daughter.

Previous Question:

1. 'Among' is a preposition that is used when ___ people are involved.

- a. ✓ More than three b. two
b. Four only d. two or more than two

In time/By time/On time এর ব্যবহার

***In/within**= ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন কাজ নির্দিষ্ট 'period of time/ Total Duration এর মধ্যে শেষ হবে বুঝাতে in/within বসে।

***By**= ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন কাজ নির্দিষ্ট 'point of time এর মধ্যে শেষ হবে বুঝাতে by বসে।

Ex:

Hurry up! We have to go by/ ✓in five minutes.

Period of time

Hurry up! We have to go by✓/in 5pm

Point of time

Irregular Preposition:

1. **Past** = পাশ দিয়ে অর্থে

The river flows past the village.

2. **Like** = মত অর্থে

Abdullah looks like his father.

3. **Participial Preposition:** কিছু participle আছে যারা Noun phrase এর পূর্বে বসে preposition হিসাবে কাজ করে।

Participle গুলো হলো :

1. (Excluding
Excepting
Barring) + এরা ব্যতিত/ছাড়া/বাদ দিয়ে অর্থে 'preposition'

2. Concerning
Regarding
Respecting + এরা সম্পর্কে, ব্যাপারে, about, as to, respect to ইত্যাদি অর্থে preposition.

3. Considering, Given +এরা বিবেচনা অর্থে preposition.

4. Failing (without, না হলে অর্থে)

5. Following (after বা পরে অর্থে)

6. Gone (past, পরে, পেরিয়েছে অর্থে)

7. Counting/Including (with বা সহ অর্থে)

8. Notwithstanding (despite বা সত্ত্বেও অর্থে)

9. Saving/ Save (ব্যতিত বা ছাড়া অর্থে)

10. Touching (with regard to, সম্পর্কে অর্থে)

Teacher's Work

Voice

1. The passive from the sentences, 'Did the boy catch a bird?' is-
 - a. Was a boy catching by the boy?
 - b. Was the boy caught by by a bird?
 - c. Did the bird was caught by the boy?
 - d. Was a bird caught by the boy?
2. The passive from the given options: He won't give you any chance' is-
 - a. You won't be giving any chance.
 - b. You won't be given any chance by him.
 - c. No chance won't have given him by you
 - d. Any chance won't have given by you
3. Fill in the gaps: The police..... to be alert as the criminal was dangerous.
 - a. was told
 - b. was telling
 - c. were told
 - d. were telling
4. The passive from the given options: " Have you played football?
 - a. Has been football played by you?
 - b. Has football been played by you?
 - c. Has football been played by you?
 - d. Is football played by you?
5. The passive from the given options: "We teach him a good lesson.'
 - a. He is teaching a good lesson.
 - b. He is being taught a good lesson by us.
 - c. He has been taught a good lesson by us.
 - d. He is taught a good lesson by us.
6. The passive from the given options: We must endure what we cannot cure"-
 - a. What we cure must be endured.
 - b. What cannot be cured must be endured.
 - c. What could be cure must be endured.
 - d. What cannot cured must be endured.
7. River water $\frac{\text{pollution is}}{a}$ often $\frac{\text{indicate}}{b}$ $\frac{\text{by}}{c}$ $\frac{\text{algae distribution}}{d}$.
8. 'He was being chased by the dogs'. Choose the active form of the sentence-
 - a. The dogs chased him.
 - b. The dogs were chasing him.
 - c. The dogs are chaisng him.
 - d. The dogs chase him.
9. Change the voice: Nobody trusts a traitor.'
 - a. A traitor is trusted.
 - b. A traitor should not be trusted.
 - c. Everybody hates a traitor.
 - d. A taritor is not trusted by anybody.
10. The passive from the given options: 'Who taught you French?
 - a. By whom you were taughted French?
 - b. By whom Freanch was taught you?
 - c. French was taught you by whom?
 - d. By whom were you taught French?
11. The passive from the given options: 'Who is calling me?'
 - a. By whom am I called?
 - b. By whom I am called?
 - c. By whom am I being called?
 - d. Who am I called by?
12. Change the voice: Do you know them?
 - a. Are they knoww to you?
 - b. Are they known by you?
 - c. would they known by you?
 - d. Are they known with you?
13. Identify the right passive voice of: 'It is impossible to do this.'
 - a. Doing this is impossible.
 - b. This is impossible to be done
 - c. This is must be done
 - d. This can't be done.
14. Identify the correct passive: 'Who planted this tree here?'
 - a. By whom the tree was lanted here?
 - b. Who the tree had been planted hereby?
 - c. The tree was planted here by whom?
 - d. By whom had the tree been planted here?
15. Identify the correct passive: You must shut these door'-
 - a. These must be shut doors.
 - b. Shut the doors you must.
 - c. Shut must be the door.
 - d. These doors must be shut.
16. He came by the news yesterday.
 - a. The news is come by him yesterday
 - b. The news was come by him yesterday.
 - c. The news was come by by him yesterday
 - d. The news had come by by him yesterday.
17. Choose the correct passive voice of 'BBC broadcast the breaking news.'
 - a. The breaking news is broadcasted by BBC.
 - b. The breaking news were broadcasted by BBC
 - c. The breaking news was broadcasted by BBC
 - d. The breaking news are broadcasted by BBC

18. They love each other. (Find out the correct passive form)

- a. Each other are loved by them.
- b. Each other were loved them.
- c. Each other loved by them.
- d. They are loved by each other.

19. Give the correct passive form of "My teacher embodies all the good qualities."

- a. All the good qualities are embodied by my teacher.
- b. All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.
- c. All the good qualities are embodied to my teacher.
- d. All the good qualities are embodied on my teacher.

20. What is the passive voice "Do away with it"?

- a. Let it be done away with.
- b. Let it has been away with.
- c. Let it is to be done away with.
- d. Let it has to do away with.

21. Let her sing a song. Passive form is-

- a. Let a song be sung by her
- b. Let a song be sang by her
- c. Let a song sing by her
- d. Let a song sung by her

22. 'Never catch the Jatka.' Make it passive.

- a. Let the Jatka never be caught.
- b. Let not the Jatka ever be caught.
- c. Never the Jatka be caught by you.
- d. The Jatka is caught by you.

23. Choose the correct passive voice of 'Bring me a pen'

- a. Let a pen be brought by me
- b. Let a pen be brought me

- c. Let me be brought by a pen
- d. Let a pen be brought for me

24. 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?

25. The best passive form of the sentence "What do you want?"

- a. What was wanting by you?
- b. What is wanted by you?
- c. What was wanted by you?
- d. What is wanting by you?

26. The passive form of the sentence 'I saw him go.'

- a. He is seen to go by me.
- b. He was seen to go by me.
- c. He is being go by me.
- d. He has seen to go by me.

27. They elected him chairman. Its passive form is:

- a. He was elected chairman (by them).
- b. Chairman was elected by them.
- c. Chairman was elected him by them.
- d. By them was he elected chairman.

28. Honey tastes sweet. What is the passive form of the sentence.?

- a. Honey is tasted sweet
- b. Honey is sweet when it is tasted
- c. It is sweet when honey is tasted
- d. Honey is sweet to taste

Student Work

Voice

Voice

Active Voice

Passive Voice

$S + (be) verb + V.P.P + by + obj (N/P)$

একটি কাজ কার দ্বারা সম্পাদিত হয় এরূপ বুঝালে তাকে Voice বলে। Voice দুই প্রকার। যথাঃ Active Voice and Passive Voice.

Active voice: একটি কাজ কে করে বা কার দ্বারা করা হয় তা যার দ্বারা বুঝা যায় তাকে active voice বলে। যথাঃ I have eaten rice.

Passive voice: একটি কাজ কে বা কারা করে উল্লেখ থাকে না বা থাকার প্রয়োজন হয় না অর্থাৎ কর্মের উপর জোর দেওয়া হয়, তখন তাকে Passive Voice বলে। যথা- Cricket is played by me.

Voice করার সময় নিম্ন লিখিত দিকগুলো লক্ষ্য করতে হবে। যেমন :

- a. সাধারণত transitive Verb এর passive voice হয়।
- b. সাধারণত intransitive Verb এর passive voice হয় না।
- c. এ ক্ষেত্রে Subject ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু উভয়ই হতে পারে।

1. **Subject:** যে কাজ করে বা যার সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলা হয় তাকে Subject বলে। যথাঃ The poor boy wants my help.

এখানে The poor boy = Subject কারণ এর দ্বারা কাজটি সম্পাদিত হচ্ছে।

2. **Transitive Verb** : যে সমস্ত Verb এর Object (বা কর্ম) থাকে তাদেরকে Transitive verb বলে।

যথা : উপরের বাক্যে wants = **Transitive Verb**

3. **Object (বা কর্ম)** : কর্তা যাকে আশ্রয় বা উদ্দেশ্য করে কাজটি সম্পন্ন করে সেই আশ্রিত ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে object (কর্ম) বলে।

Object বা কর্ম পাওয়ার উপায় : ক্রিয়াকে কি বা কাকে প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় তাকে Object বলে। উপরের বাক্যে My help = object বা কর্ম।

Active Voice এর গঠন: Subject + V.T. + object + extension word.

Passive Voice এর গঠন: Subject (= from object) + auxiliary verb + past participle + preposition + object (=from subject).

অর্থাৎ Passive করার সময় নিম্ন লিখিত দিকগুলো স্মরণীয়:

1. Active voice এর subject, passive voice এর object হয়।
2. Active voice এর object, passive voice এর subject হয়।

Subject	Object	Subject	Object
I	Me	She	Her
We	Us	It	It
You	You	This	This
They	Them	That	That
He	Him	Noun/Ali	Noun/Ali

3. Number, person ও tense অনুসারে সাহায্যকারী (auxiliary verb) ক্রিয়া হবে।

4. মূল verb এর সর্বদা past participle হবে।

Assertive Sentence

Rules 01:

Passive = Sub + be (verb) + V.P.P+ by +obj(n/p)

☐ কেবল Assertive Sentence এর passive voice -এ by + pronoun টি না লিখলেও চলে।

যেমন: by me, by her লিখতে হবে না।

কিন্তু, by + noun হলে লিখতে হবে।

☐ Passive voice -এ Be verb টি সবসময় Active voice -এর মূল verb অনুযায়ী বসবে।

Do/does → Am / Is / Are.

Did → Was / Were

যেমন:

1. **Active:** Cats kill mice → Obj

Passive: Mice are killed by cats → Obj

2. **Active:** Rusafa did not do her homework yesterday.

Passive: Her Homework was not done by Rusafa yesterday.

Sub

Rules 02:

☐ মূল verb এর আগে am, is, are, was, were অথবা be verb থাকলে passive voice এ এদের পরে being যোগ করতে হবে।

Active Voice:

am
is
are + Verb+ing
was
were
be

Passive Voice:

am
is
are + being+ V3/Past participle
was
were
be

Objective

Active: They were carrying **the wounded man** to the hospital.

Passive: **The wounded man** was being carried to the hospital- By them (Option -এ থাকলে দিবেন, না হলে নাই)

Active: Badol will be reading **a book** → Object

Passive: A book will **be being** read by Badol.

Rules 03:

☐ Active voice- এ মূল verb এর আগে have, has, had থাকলে এদের পরে passive এ been বসে।

Active Voice:

(Have
Has
Had) + V3/ Past Participle

Passive Voice:

(Have
Has
Had) + been+V3/ Past Participle

মূল Verb

A: I have lost my pen → Obj

P: My pen has been lost. (by me- Option -এ থাকলে দিবেন, না থাকলে নাই)

Rules 04:

☐ মূল verb এর আগে am to, is to, are to, was to, were to, (be) going to, (be) supposed to, used to, ought to, have to, has to, had to, can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, had better, would rather, need not, এই verb গুলোর পরে passive voice -এ **be** যোগ করতে হবে।

Active Voice:

(am to, is to, are to, Was to
were to, have to, be used to
Has to, (be) going to, used to + V1/ Verb এর Base form
(be) supposed to, shall, will
should, would, may, might
must, had better, need not

Passive Voice:

(am to, is to, are to, Was to
were to, have to, be used to
Has to, (be) going to, used to + be + V3/ Past Participle
(be) supposed to, shall, will
should, would, may, might
must, had better, need not

Objective

A: They used to invite **us to the party** → Adverbial phrase

P: We **used to be** invited to the party (by me- Option -এ থাকলে দিবেন, না থাকলে নাই)

A: I am going to open a shop. → Obj

P: A shop is going to be opened (by me)

Obj

A: You had better do it now. → Adv

P: It had better be done by you now.
Sub

Ex:

A: Zidan is writing a letter → Obj

P: A letter is being written by Zidan.

A: We don't like idle people. → Obj

P: Idle People are not liked by us.

A: B.B.C broadcast the news. → Obj

P: The news was broadcast by B.B.C

Present	Past	Past Participle
Broadcast - Telecast	Broadcast Telecast	Broadcast Telecast

(হুজুগে হবেন না । He reads= Present Ind Tense কিন্তু He read= Past Ind Tense)

Rules 05:

□ Active voice এ মূল Verb হিসাবে যদি কোন **group verb** বসে, সেক্ষেত্রে passive করার সময় ঐ group verb এর preposition টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে ।

Active: Abdullah looks after his father. → Obj

Passive: His father is looked after by Abdullah

(এখানে 'look after' হলো group verb যা বাক্যে main verb হিসাবে বসেছে ।
এখন passive করার সময় 'after' preposition টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে ।

A: He came by the news yesterday. → Group verb
(পাওয়া/ get)

P: The news was come by yesterday by him.

(১ম 'by' হলো group verb এর এবং ২য় 'by' হলো passive voice এর by.)

Question: A new cabinet was sworn.....

(a) Dhaka

(b) in Dhaka

(c) ✓ in in Dhaka

Rules 06:

□ Reflexive Pronoun এবং Reciprocal যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive করার সময় বাক্যে Subject এবং Object এর স্থান অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে ।

Reflexive
Pronoun



Myself,
Ourselves,
Himself,
Herself,
Themselves.

Reciprocal
Pronoun



Each other,
One another.

A: **He** killed **himself**. → Reflexive Pronoun

P: **He** was killed by **himself**. (Sub & obj অপরিবর্তিত রয়েছে)

A: She **made away with** herself
(হত্যা করা)

P: She was made away with by herself.

A: **They love each other**.

P: They are loved by each other.

A: **Rusafa fans herself**

P: Rusafa is fanned by herself.

আমাদের শিক্ষার্থীদের একটা বড় সমস্যা হলো যখন কোন নিয়ম শিখে তার বাহিরে তারা চিন্তা করতে চাই না। অথচ ইংরেজি হলো পুরো দেহের মত। Voice শিখতে শুধু Voice দিয়ে হয় না, verb সহ অনেক ব্যাপারটাই জানতে হয়। এই প্রশ্ন সমাধান করার জন্য শুধু মাত্র sub & obj এই টুকু মাথায় রাখলে হবে না। সেই সাথে Rules-05 ও মাথায় রাখতে হবে। মূল Verb হিসাবে যদি কোন group verb বসে, সেক্ষেত্রে passive করার সময় ঐ group verb এর preposition টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

Rules 07:

□ যখন কোন Transitive verb একটি obj থাকা সত্ত্বেও অর্থের পূর্ণাঙ্গতা প্রকাশ করতে ২য় আরেকটি obj আনতে হয়, তখন উক্ত verb কে বলা হয় **Factitive Verb** এবং ২য় obj কে বলা হয় **Factitive obj**. অর্থাৎ যে Verb এর ২টি Object থাকে এবং ১ম Object টি ২য় Object এর সাহায্য ছাড়া অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না তাকে **Factitive verb** বলে।

**Make, Choose, Elect, Select,
Consider Nominate. Call**

→ Factitive Verb

➤ **Voice Change** করার ক্ষেত্রে ২য় Object/Factitive obj কে **passive voice** এর **Subject** বানানো যাবে না, ১ম Object টি কে **Subject** হিসাবে নিতে হবে।

A: They made $\left(\begin{array}{cc} \text{me} & \text{Captain} \\ O_1 & O_2 \end{array} \right)$ → **Factitive obj-** যা **passive voice** এ sub হিসাবে বসবে না।

P: I was made captain by them.

A: We elected $\left(\begin{array}{cc} \text{him} & \text{MP} \\ O_1 & O_2 \end{array} \right)$ → **Factitive obj-** যা **passive voice** এ sub হিসাবে বসবে না।

P: He was elected MP by us.

Rules 08:

□ উপরোক্ত **Factitive Verb** গুলো ছাড়া আরো কিছু verb আছে যারা **Double obj** গ্রহণ করে। এক্ষেত্রে যেকোনো Object কে **Subject** হিসেবে গ্রহণ করে **Passive** করা যাবে।

**Give, Send, Show, Lend, Pay,
Promise, Refuse, Tell, Bring,
Buy, Pluck**

→ + Double Obj গ্রহণকারী Verb

A: Abdullah has given me a pen.
Obj1 Obj2

P: A pen has been given to me by Abdullah.

I have been given a pen by Abdullah.

Rules 09:

**We, They, One, Someone,
Somebody, People, Fire,
Circumstances**

→ + এরা যদি **Active voice**-এ **Subject** হয় তাহলে **Passive** -এ এদেরকে উল্লেখ দরকার নাই।

A: People always remember the patriots → Obj

P: **The patriots** are always remembered. (by people উল্লেখ করার দরকার নাই)

A: People speak English all over the world.

P: English is spoken all over the world

A: We found it difficult to do. → Obj

P: It was found difficult to do (by us উল্লেখ করার দরকার নাই)

A: Some children are helping the wounded man

P: The wounded man is being helped (by some children উল্লেখ করার দরকার নাই)

Rules 10:

□ **Passive voice এ by preposition** গ্রহণ করে না এমন কতগুলো verb নিচে দেওয়া হল।

Annoy Charm
Displease Dissatisfy
Marvel Please
Shock Stun
Surprise Vex

+ ব্যক্তি হলে **with** বসে

+ আচরণ, কর্ম, গুণ, বস্তু হলে **at** বসে।

A: He annoyed me

P: I was annoyed with him- (ব্যক্তি তাই with বসেছে।)

A: His conduct annoyed Abdullah

P: Abdullah was annoyed at his conduct. (আচরণ তাই at বসেছে)

→ একই ভাবে:

Interest Involve
Contain Embody
Include Subsume

+ in বসবে **Passive Voice** -এ

Cover Cram
Decorate Ornament
Furnish Fill
Throng Seize

+ **with** বসবে **Passive Voice** -এ

Know
Marry
Require
Engage

+ **to** বসবে **Passive Voice** -এ

ব্যতিক্রম: তবে স্বকীয়তা বা আত্ম প্রকাশ বোঝাতে **known** এর পরে **by preposition** বসে।

→ A tree is known by its fruits. (বৃক্ষ তোমার নাম কি ফলে পরিচয়)

→ A man is known by the company **he keeps**. (সঙ্গ দেখে লোক চেনা যায়)

N.B: প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, স্বাভাবিক নিয়ম গুলো ৯৯% হয় এবং ব্যতিক্রম নিয়ম গুলো ১% এর চেয়ে কম হয়। সুতরাং ব্যতিক্রম গুলো নিয়ে বেশি মাতামাতি করার দরকার নাই। **passive voice-** এ **know** এর পরে **to** বসে- এটা স্বাভাবিক নিয়ম। কিন্তু ব্যতিক্রম হলো **passive voice-** এ **know** এর পরে **by** বসে যা ব্যতিক্রম নিয়ম। কারণ এর পরিসরটা খুব বড় না। আপনি যদি তাও না পারেন তাহলে উপরের উদাহরণ ২টা মুখস্ত করবেন তাতেই হবে।

Imperative Sentence

Rules 11:

আদেশ, অনুরোধ, উপদেশ, নিষেধ বোঝালে + imperative sentence হয়।

- ✓ Imperative sentence verb দ্বারা শুরু হয়।
- ✓ verb এর পরে ১টি object থাকে।
- ✓ Imperative sentence এর sub(you) উহ্য থাকে।
- ✓ Passive: Let + obj + be + V.P.P + (by you)

A: Open the window. → Obj

P: Let the window be opened.

A: Post the letter immediately → Adverb
Obj

P: Let the letter be posted immediately.

A: Tell him to do it.

P: Let him be told to do it.

A: Do away with it.

P: Let it be done away with (by you)

Rules 12:

→ শুরুতে Please থাকলে you are requested to নিতে হবে। যেমন:

A: Please, help me.

P: You are requested to help me.

Rules 13:

→ Active voice এর গঠন যদি এমন হয়-

A: Let obj₁ + verb + obj₂ → তাহলে

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Let me sing a song

P: Let + obj₂ + be + V3 + by + obj₁

↓ ↓
Let a song be sung by me.

Example:

A: Let me read the book

P: Let the book be read by me.

A: Let me write a letter

P: Let a letter be written by me.

Rules 14:

→ Active এ Let ছাড়া অন্য verb এর পরে ২টি obj থাকলে-

A: Verb + O₁ + O₂

↓ ↓ ↓
Give me a file.

P: Let + O₂ + be + V3 + to / for + obj₁

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
→ Let a file be given to me.

A: Buy me a pen

P: Let a pen be bought for me.

❖ আসুন একটু Object নিয়ে কথা বলি :

✓ Object মূলত দু'প্রকার :

1. Direct Object(বস্তুবাচক)

2. Indirect Object(ব্যক্তিবাচক)

একটি বাক্যে যদি দুইটি obj একসাথে আসে সেক্ষেত্রে:

Structure-01: Subject + Verb + IO (Indirect object) + DO (Direct Object)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
My father gives me a book
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Abdullah bought me a shirt

Structure-02: Subject + Verb + DO + to/for + IO

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
My father gives a pen to me
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Abdullah bought a shirt for me

বিঃদ্র: শুধুমাত্র 'জন্য' বোঝাতে 'for' বসে এবং বাকি সকল ক্ষেত্রে to বসে।

A: Tell me a tale.

P: Let a tale be told to me.

A: Pluck me a flower

P: Let a flower be plucked for me.

Rules 15:

☐ Do not দ্বারা শুরু হলে-

A: Don't + V1 + obj

↓ ↓ ↓
Don't neglect the poor

P: Let not + obj + be + V3

Let not the poor be neglected.

Rules 16:

→ Never যুক্ত imperative sentence:

A: never + V₁ + obj

Never catch the Jatka / জাটকা

P: Let not + obj + ever + be + V3

Let not the Jatka ever be caught.

Interrogative Sentence

- Interrogative sentence দুই ভাবে গঠন করা যায়:
1. Auxiliary verb দিয়ে শুরু হলে
 2. WH word দিয়ে ।

Rules 17:

→ WH বিহীন বাক্যে →

1. **Interrogative:** Does he speak English?
2. **Assertive (Active):** He speaks English
3. **Passive:** English is spoken by him
4. **Passive:** Is English spoken by him?

Active থেকে Passive করার সময়- Auxiliary verb দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে আপনি যদি ১নং বাক্য থেকে সরাসরি ৪নং যেতে পারেন আমার কোন আপত্তি নাই। কারণ ১নং বাক্যের Passive হলো ৪ নং বাক্য। কিন্তু আপনি যদি সরাসরি ১নং থেকে ৪নং যেতে না পারেন সেক্ষেত্রে আপনার ১ম কাজ হলো Interrogative Sentence কে Assertive (২ নং বাক্য) করে নেয়া। এরপর সেই Assertive sentence কে Passive করুন (৩ নং বাক্য)। আপনারা জানেন Assertive sentence এর Auxiliary verb কে বাক্যের শুরুতে বসালে বাক্য টি Interrogative Sentence হয়ে যাবে।

Rules 18:

→ Active -এ

Who → by whom	- বসে।
Whom → who	

Rules 19:

Q. WH এর আগে Passive -এ কখন by বসে আর কখন by বসে না?

উত্তর-০১: মূল verb -এর আগে subject থাকলে passive voice -এ WH এর আগে by বসে না। তবে person এর আগে by বসে। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে WH word টি passive এর sub হবে।

Example: Sub Main Verb

A: What does he want?

Obj

P: What is wanted by him?

Sub

Obj

আপনাকে একটু ভাবতে হবে। ভাবনার জায়গা গুলো বড় করুন। আমরা জানি Active এর sub তা passive এ হয়ে যায় obj. আবার active এর obj তা passive এ হয়ে যায় sub. প্রদত্ত বাক্য টি নিয়ে একটু চিন্তা করুন। বাক্যটির sub হলো he এবং obj হলো মূলত- what. সুতরাং passive voice-এ 'what' sub হিসাবে বসবে। এই জন্যই WH word এর আগে 'by' বসবে না।

A: Whom did you see?

P: Who was seen by you?

A: Whose songs do you like?

P: Whose songs are liked by you?

A: Whom does he love?

P: Who is loved by him?

আগেই বলেছি Voice শিখতে শুধু voice না অন্য অনেক ব্যাকরণ লাগে। আমরা Pronoun এর বিভিন্ন Form সম্পর্কে জানি। যেমন,

Sub	Obj	Possessive Adj
I	me	my
Who	whom	whose

কোন একটি active বাক্যের 'object' যদি 'me' হয় তখন passive করার সময় তাকে sub বানাতে হলে আমরা 'I' লিখি। একটা মুখস্ত করার তেমন কিছুই নাই। ঠিক তেমনি করে কোন active voice এ 'obj' হিসাবে যদি 'whom' থাকে তাহলে বাক্যটি passive voice করার সময় 'whom' এর 'sub' হিসাবে 'who' বসবে। কিন্তু আমরা মুখস্ত করি 'whom' থাকলে 'who' বসবে। এটা মুখস্ত করার কিছুই নাই। ব্যাপারটা ১০০% বোঝার বিষয়।

Teacher's Work

Narration

1. Choose the indirect speech of: **Rahim said, I must post the letter."**

- Rahim said he must post the letter.
- Rahim said that he must post the letter.
- Rahim said that he had to post a letter.
- Rahim said he has to post the letter.

2. Choose the indirect speech- **Hasan said, 'Let me have some rice.'**

- Hasan said that he wanted some rice.
- Hasan wished that he might have some rice.
- Hasan prayed that he might have some rice.
- Hasan suggested to have some rice.

3. He has said to me, **"I shall go out but you will stay.'** Make it indirect speech.

- He has told me that he would go out but I should stay.
- He has told me that he will go out but I shall stay.
- He told me that he will go out but I shall stay.
- He has said me that he would go out but I would stay.

4. **Meena said to me, 'I want to go to Dhaka now.'** The indirect speech of the sentence is

- Meena said to me that she wanted to go to Dhaka now.
- Meena said to me that she wanted to go to Dhaka then.
- Meena told to me that she wanted to go to Dhaka then.
- Meena told to me that she had wanted to go to Dhaka then.

5. Put the following into indirect speech:

"when I got home, I found I had lost my umbrella," Laila said.

- Laila said that when she had got home she found that she lost her umbrella.
- Laila said that when she got home she found she had lost her umbrella.
- Laila said that when she got home she had found that she had lost her umbrella.
- Laila said that when she had got home she found she lost her umbrella.

6. He said to me, **"Regular exercise is good for health."** Make it indirect speech.

a. He told me that regular exercise is good for health.

b. He told me that regular exercise is to be good for health.

c. He told me that regular exercise was good for health.

d. He told me that regular exercise is best for health.

7. **Anis said, "I must write a letter"** The indirect speech is-

- Anis said he must write a letter.
- Anis said that he must write a letter.
- Anis said he had to write a letter.
- Anis said that he had to write a letter.

8. **Munna said to Zuhan, "I shall come to you tomorrow.'** Its indirect form is-

- Munna told Zuhan that he would be going to him the next day.
- Munna told Zuhan that he would go to him the following day.
- Munna told Zuhan that he should come to him the next day.
- Munna informed Zuhan that he would come to him the following day.

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

Which of the following sentence is the correct indirect speech?

- My father said that he will have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry
- My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
- My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry
- My father said that he will had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry

10. Choose the correct indirect speech-

She asked me. 'Are you happy in your new job?'

- She asked me if I was happy in my new job.
- She asked me if I have been happy in my new job.
- She asked me whether I am happy in my new job.
- She asked me if I had been happy in my new job.

11. Change to indirect speech. He said to me, **"How did you do it?"**

- a. He enquired of me if I had done it.
- b. He enquired of me how I had done it.
- c. He said to me if I had done it.
- d. He said to me that I had done it.

12. Change the speech: A man said to his father, "What are you doing?"

- a. A man asked his father what he was doing.
- b. A man asked to his father what he was doing.
- c. A man asked what his father was doing.
- d. A man said to his father what you are doing.

13. What is the correct indirect form of: He said, "You had better see a doctor"?

- a. He advised me to see a doctor.
- b. He advised that he should see a doctor.
- c. He proposed to see a doctor.
- d. He suggested that he had seen a doctor.

14. Which one is correct sentence?

- a. The captain ordered to his soldiers to march on.
- b. The captain ordered his soldiers to march on.
- c. The captain gave order to his soldiers to march on.
- d. The captain did order to his soldiers to march on.

15. The teacher said to the student, "Do not waste time." Its indirect form is-

- a. The teacher told the student do not waste time.
- b. The teacher prohibited the students not to waste time.
- c. The teacher advised the student not to waste time.
- d. The teacher advised the student not to wasting time.

16. 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.

17. What is the indirect speech of "Let me come in," said he.

- a. He proposed that he should come in
- b. He said that he should come in
- c. He proposed that he might be allowed to come in
- d. He requested that he might be allowed to come in.

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.

19. Which one is a correct change of narration? She said, "May Allah save my child."

- a. She prayed that Allah may save her child.
- b. She wished that Allah might save her child.
- c. She said that Allah might save her child.
- d. She prayed that Allah might save her child.

20. Choose the indirect speech: He said, "How beautiful the flowers are!"

- a. He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were very beautiful
- b. He exclaimed with joy that the flowers were beautiful
- c. He cried out that the flowers were very beautiful
- d. He exclaimed with joy that the flowers are beautiful

21. He said, "Alas! I am undone."

Find out the correct indirect speech of the sentence.

- a. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
- b. He cried out so that he is undone.
- c. He was sorry, because he was undone.
- d. He expressed his misfortune.

22. He said, 'Good morning, Mr. Kamal.' Make indirect speech.

- a. He had wished Mr. Kamal good morning.
- b. He wished Mr. Kamal good morning.
- c. He said Mr. Kamal good morning.
- d. He told Mr. Kamal good morning.

23. Rafiq called me a liar. -make direct speech.

- a. Rafiq said to me, 'you were a liar'
- b. Rafiq says to me, 'you are a liar'
- c. Rafiq told me, 'you are a liar'
- d. Rafiq said to me, 'you are a liar'

24. 'Come in, my friend, 'said I—বাক্যটির indirect speech হবে-

- a. Addressing him as my friend, I told him to go in.
- b. Addressing him as my friend, I asked him to go in.
- c. Addressing him as my friend, I have said him to go in.
- d. Addressing him as my friend, I told him to come in.

25. Anwer said, 'Let him say whatever he likes.' বাক্যটির indirect speech হবে-

- a. Anwer said that he may say whatever he liked.
- b. Anwer said that he might say whatever he liked.
- c. Anwer told that he might say whatever he likes.
- d. Anwer said that he might say whatever he likes.

মনে কর তোমার সহপাঠী Habib-এর কলমটি হারিয়ে যাওয়ায় সে তোমাকে বলল- I have lost my pen. এখন তুমি যদি Habib-এর কথাগুলি অন্যের কাছে বলতে বা রিপোর্ট করতে চাও তা হলে নিচের দু'ভাবে তা করতে পার-

1. Habib says, "I have lost my pen."

2. Habib says that he has lost his pen.

লক্ষ কর, প্রথম Sentence-টিতে তুমি Habib-এর কথাগুলিই হুবুহু উদ্ধৃত করেছে। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় Sentence-এ Habib-এর কথাগুলি হুবুহু উদ্ধৃত না করে তার বক্তব্যটি তোমার নিজের কথায় প্রকাশ করেছে। এভাবে বক্তার নিজের কথা হুবুহু উদ্ধৃত করে বললে তাকে Direct Speech বা Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) বলা হয়। আর বক্তার নিজের কথা হুবুহু উদ্ধৃত না করে তার বক্তব্য অন্যের কথায় প্রকাশ করলে তাকে Indirect Speech বা Narration (পরোক্ষ উক্তি) বলা হয়। উপরের প্রথম Sentence-টি Indirect Narration-এ আছে।

আরো লক্ষ কর, প্রথম Sentence-এ বক্তা অর্থাৎ Habib-এর কথাগুলি Inverted Commas বা উদ্ধৃতি চিহ্নের (" ") মধ্যে রয়েছে। এরূপ উদ্ধৃতি চিহ্নের অন্তর্গত বক্তার কথাগুলিকে Reported Speech বলা হয়। আবার 'says' verb-টির সাহায্যে এই Reported Speech অর্থাৎ বক্তার কথাগুলি পেশ করা হয়েছে। এভাবে যে verb-এর সাহায্যে বক্তার কথাগুলি উপস্থাপিত বা পেশ করা হয় তাকে Reporting verb বলে।

আরো লক্ষ কর, Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb-এর পরে ও Reported speech-এর ঠিক আগে একটি Comma বসেছে, কিন্তু কখনও কখনও অন্য কোনো verb-ও Reporting verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে; যেমন- Keats wrote, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." "You have done it well." remarked the teacher. "I will teach you a lesson", he cried.

এবার নিচের Sentence-গুলি লক্ষ কর-

Direct: Ali says, "I am hungry."

Indirect: Ali says that he is hungry.

Direct: He said to me, "I am wrong."

Indirect: He said to me (or, told me) that he was wrong.

দেখো যে, Reporting verb হিসেবে 'say' Direct ও Indirect উভয় narration-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু Reporting verb হিসেবে 'tell' সাধারণত Direct Narration-এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না। 'Tell'-এর পরে অবশ্যই একটি ব্যক্তিবাচক (Indirect) object বসাতে হয়। 'Say'-এর পরে Indirect object বসাতে হলে মাঝে Preposition 'to' বসাতে হয়, কিন্তু 'tell' ও Indirect object-এর মাঝে কোনো Preposition বসে না।

এখন নিচের Direct ও Indirect Narration-এর Sentence দুটি তুলনা কর-

Direct: Ali said to me, "I want to go home now."

Indirect: Ali told me that he wanted to go home then.

দেখ যে, Indirect Narration-এর Sentence-টিতে Reported Speech অংশে তার বাইরে স্থানে স্থানে পরিবর্তন হয়েছে।

Reported Speech অংশে:

i. 'I' 'he'-তে পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে;

ii. 'Want' 'wanted'-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে;

iii. 'Now' 'then'-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে; এবং

Reported Speech অংশের বাইরে;

iv. Reporting verb 'said' 'told'-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে;

v. Reported Speech-এর অংশটির পূর্বে Conjunction 'that' বসেছে।

এই পরিবর্তনগুলির প্রত্যেকটিই এক একটি নিয়ম অনুসারে হয়েছে। (i)-এর পরিবর্তন Person পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম অনুসারে হয়; (ii)-এর পরিবর্তন Sequence of Tenses-এর নিয়ম অনুসারে হয়; (iii)-এর পরিবর্তন নিকট সময় বা স্থানকে দূরের সময় বা স্থানে পরিণত করার নিয়ম অনুসারে হয় এবং (iv) ও (v)-এর পরিবর্তন Sentence-এর প্রকৃতি অনুসারে হয়। নিচে এই পরিবর্তনের নিয়মগুলি যথাযথ উদাহরণসহ পর পর দেখানো হলো:

(i) Person পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম:

Change of First Person:

Direct: I said to you. "I like my work."

Indirect: I told you that I liked my work.

Direct: You said to me, "I also like my work."

Indirect: You told me that you also liked your work.

Direct: He said to me, "I too like my work."

Indirect: He told me that he too liked his work.

Direct: She said to me. "I go to our village."

Indirect: She told me that she went to their village.

Direct: They said to him. "We go to our village."

Indirect: They told him that they went to their village.

Rule 1. Direct Narration এ Reported Speech-এর অন্তর্গত First Person (অর্থাৎ I, my ইত্যাদি) Indirect Narration-এ Reporting verb-এর Subject-এর Person-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

ব্যতিক্রম:

(a) 'We' 'মানব জাতি' বুঝালে Indirect Narration-এ তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে; যেমন-

Direct: He said. "We shall all die."

Indirect: He said that we shall all die.

(b) We যদি বক্তা (speaker) ও যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলা হয় (person spoken to)-এ দু'জনকেই বুঝায় তবে Indirect Narration-এ তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে; যেমন-

Direct: He said to me. "We are not responsible for it."

Indirect He told me that we were not responsible for it.

(c) Editorial 'We' Indirect Narration-এ 'It'-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct: The Observer says, "We draw the attention of the Government in the matter."

Indirect : The Observer says that it draws the attention of the Government in the matter.

Change of Second Person:

Direct: I said to you, "You do not do your duty."

Indirect: I told you that you did not do your duty.

Direct: I said to him, "You do not do your duty."

Indirect: I told him that he did not do his duty.

Direct: I said to her, "You do not do your duty."

Indirect: I told her that she did not do her duty.

Direct: I said to them, "You do not do your duty."

Indirect: I told them that they did not do their duty.

Direct: You said to me (or, us), "You do not do your duty."

Indirect: You told me (or, us) that I (or, we) did not do my (or, our) duty.

Direct: The old man said to the girl, "I know you and your father."

Indirect: The old man told the girl that he knew her and her father.

Rule II. Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech- এর অন্তর্গত Second Person (অর্থাৎ you, your ইত্যাদি) Indirect Narration-এ Reporting verb বা তার পরবর্তী Preposition-এর object- এর Person- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

লক্ষ কর, নিচের Direct Narration- এর দুটি ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Sentence- এর Indirect রূপ একই-

Direct: Kamal says to Rahman, "I am wrong."

Kamal says to Rahman, "You are wrong."

Indirect: Kamal tells Rahman that he is wrong.

এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে বিভ্রান্তি এড়ানোর জন্য Indirect speech- এ Pronoun এর পাশে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে ওই Pronoun টি যে ব্যক্তির বদলে বসেছে সেই ব্যক্তির উল্লেখ করতে হয়-

Direct: Kamal says to Rahman, "I am wrong."

Indirect: Kamal tells Rahman that he (Kamal) is wrong.

Direct: Kamal says to Rahman, "You are wrong."

Indirect: Kamal tells Rahman that he (Rahman) is wrong.

Change of Third Person:

Direct: I said to you, "He will do his duty."

Indirect: I told you that he would do his duty.

Direct: You said to me (or, him). "He will do his duty."

Indirect: You told me (or, him) that he would do his duty.

Direct: I said to him, "She will do her duty."

Indirect: I told him that she would do her duty.

Direct: They said to me (or, us). "They will help themselves."

Indirect: They told me (or, us) that they would help themselves.

Pulo III Direct Narration- Reported Speech-4 Third

Rule III. Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech-এর অন্তর্গত Third Person (he, she, they, them ইত্যাদি) Indirect Narration-এ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

ব্যতিক্রম:

Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech-এর অন্তর্গত Third Person কখনও কখনও Indirect Narration- এ First অথবা Second person-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct: My tutor spoke about me, "He will stand first in the examination."

Indirect: My tutor spoke about me that I should stand first in the examination.

Direct: My mother said about you, "His behaviour is good."

Indirect: My mother said about you that your behaviour is good.

(ii) Sequence of Tense- এর নিয়মাবলির প্রয়োগ:

Direct: Tipu says (or, will say), "I am right."

Indirect: Tipu says (or, will say) that he is right.

Direct: He says (or, will say), "I was wrong."

Indirect: He says (or, will say) that he was wrong.

Direct: He says to me, "I shall go out for a walk."

Indirect: He tells me that he will go out for a walk.

Direct: I say (or, am saying or, have said), "You (or, he) will pass examination."

Indirect: I say (or, am saying or, have said) that you (or, he) will pass the examination.

Direct: I say (or, have said or, shall say), "I was not guilty."

Indirect: I say (or, have said or, shall say) that I was not guilty.

Direct Speech-এ Reporting verb Present অথবা Future Tense-এ থাকলে Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত verb-এর Tense অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

এবার নিচের উদাহরণটি লক্ষ কর-

Direct : Akram said. "I am hungry."

Indirect : Akram said that he was hungry.

দেখ যে, Direct Narration- এ Reporting verb- টি Past tense- এ এবং Reported speech- এর অন্তর্গত verb- টি Present indefinite- এ আছে। কিন্তু Indirect Narration- এ Reported speech- এর verb- টি Past Indefinite- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে। সুতরাং বুঝা গেল-

Reporting verb, Past Tense- এ থাকলে Direct Narration- এ Reported Speech- এর অন্তর্গত verb- এর যে Tense form থাকে Indirect Narration- এ তা তার corresponding (অনুরূপ) Past form- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।

নিচের উদাহরণসমূহে বিভিন্ন Tense form এবং সেগুলির অনুরূপ (corresponding) Past form দেখানো হলো—

(a) Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct : Abu said, "I suffer from fever."

Indirect : Abu said that he suffered from fever.

(b) Present Continuous, Past Continuous- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct : Abu said, "I am suffering from fever."

Indirect : Abu said that he was suffering from fever.

(c) Present Perfect, Past Perfect- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct : Abu said, "I have suffered from fever."

Indirect : Abu said that he had suffered from fever.

(d) Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct : Abu said, "I have been suffering from fever for a week."

Indirect : Abu said that he had been suffering from fever for a week.

(e) Past Indefinite, Past Perfect- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct : Abu said, "I suffered from fever."

Indirect : Abu said that he had suffered from fever.

কিন্তু নিচের উদাহরণটি দেখ-

Direct: Belal said, "I lived many years in Iraq."

Indirect : Belal said that he lived many years in Iraq.

কাজেই দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, Past Indefinite Indirect Narration - এ Past Perfect- এ পরিবর্তিত হতে পারে অথবা অর্থানুসারে অপরিবর্তিতও থাকতে পারে।

কিন্তু Direct Narration-এ দুই বা ততোধিক verb, Past Indefinite হলে Indirect Narration- এ সেগুলি অপরিবর্তিত থাকে; যেমন-

Direct: The teacher said, "Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone."

Indirect: The teacher said that Mohsin was good and kind and he helped everyone.

Direct: Ali said, "Abed came home at noon, took his lunch and then went to sleep."

Indirect: Ali said that Abed came home at noon, took his lunch and then went to sleep.

(f) Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous- এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct: Abu said, "I was suffering from fever."

Indirect: Abu said that he had been suffering from fever.

(g) Past Perfect ও Past Perfect Continuous অপরিবর্তিত থাকে; যেমন-

Direct: I said, "I shall play in the afternoon."

Indirect: I said that I should play in the afternoon.

Direct: You said, "I shall come in time."

Indirect: You said that you would come in time.

Direct: He said, "I shall be doing home work at 7 a. m."

Indirect: He said that he would be doing home work at 7 a. m.

Direct: He said to me, "I shall read and you will write."

Indirect: He told me that he would read and I should write.

Direct: He said, "Amin may come home in the evening."

Indirect: He said that Amin might come home in the evening.

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

Indirect: He said that he could do it.

(i) Must সাধারণত 'had to'- তে পরিণত হয়; যেমন-

Direct: Rashida said, "I must write a letter."

Indirect: Rashida said that she had to write a letter.

কিন্তু চিরকালীন বাধ্যবাধকতা বা দৃঢ় অনুমান বুঝালে must অপরিবর্তিত থাকে; যেমন-

Direct: The teacher said, "Children must obey their parents."

Indirect: The teacher said that children must obey their parents.

Direct: He said to me, "It must be very cold in your house."

Indirect: He told me that it must be very cold in my house.

ব্যতিক্রম:

Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech কোনো চিরন্তন সত্য (universal truth) বা কোনো স্বভাব সত্য (habitual fact) প্রকাশ করলে Reporting verb-টি Past Tense-এ থাকলেও Indirect Narration-এ verb-এর Tense form অপরিবর্তিত থাকে; যেমন-

Direct: The Prophet (Sm.) said, "Allah is one."

Indirect: The Prophet (Sm.) said that Allah is one.

Direct: Galileo declared, "The earth moves round the sun."

Indirect: Galileo declared that the earth moves round the sun.

Direct: Rafiq said, "It is hot in summer."

Indirect: Rafiq said that it is hot in summer.

Direct: Nasir said, "I walk a mile every morning."

Indirect: Nasir said that he walks a mile every morning.

শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টি	পরিবর্তিত রূপ
Now	then
Here	there
This	that
These	those
Ago	before
Hence	thence
Hither	thither
Thus	so/in that way
Come	go
Today	that day/ the same day
Tonight	that night
Tomorrow	(the) next day/ following day
Yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
Last night	the night before/ the previous

	night
Next week/year	the following week/year
Yesterday morning/afternoon	the previous morning/afternoon.
on	the morning/afternoon before.
Tomorrow morning/afternoon	the next morning/afternoon, the following morning/afternoon.

উদাহরণ

Direct: Janab Ahsan said to me, "Hamid will sit here in this room now and do these sums."

Indirect: Janab Ahsan told me that Hamid would sit there in that room then and do those sums.

Direct: The Headmaster said to the boys, "There will be a holiday tomorrow."

Indirect: The Headmaster told to the boys that there would be a holiday the next day.

Direct: Ali said to me, "You cannot do it thus."

Indirect: Ali told me that I could not do it in that way.

কিন্তু যে রিপোর্ট করে তার সামনে বর্তমান এরূপ কিছু বোঝালে here, now, this ইত্যাদির পরিবর্তন দরকার হয় না।

যেমন-

Direct: He said to his friend, "I live here in Dhaka."

Indirect: He told his friend that he lived here in Dhaka.

Direct: He said to me, "We can never be happy in this world."

Indirect: He told me that we can never be happy in this world.

এবার নিচের উদাহরণটি দেখ-

Direct: He said to me, "You may come in."

Indirect: He told me that I might go in.

কিন্তু-

Direct: I said to him, "You may come in."

Indirect: I told him that he might come in.

Direct: He said to me, "I come of a respectable family."

Indirect: He told me that he came of a respectable family.

Note: বক্তার অবস্থান (position) অনুযায়ী Indirect Narration-এ 'come' 'go'-তে পরিবর্তিত হয়, অথবা অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। তা ছাড়া, 'come' যখন 'হওয়া' (be), 'উদ্ভব হওয়া' (have the origin from) অর্থে অথবা 'Come and go'- এই ধরনের Phrase-এ ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তা 'go'-তে পরিবর্তিত হয় না।

(iv) ও (v) Sentence-এর প্রকৃতি অনুসারে পরিবর্তন:

Sentence বলতে এখানে আমরা Direct Narration-এর সমগ্র Sentence-টির কথা বলা হয় না। Direct Narration-এর Reported Speech-এর অন্তর্গত Clause বা Sentence-টির কথা বলা হয়। Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech-এর এই Sentence-এর প্রকৃতি অনুসারে Indirect Narration-এ সমগ্র Sentence-টিতে বিশেষ বিশেষ পরিবর্তন ঘটে থাকে। নিচে বিভিন্ন

প্রকার Sentence-এর প্রকৃতি অনুসারে এই পরিবর্তনগুলি দেখানো হলো-

Assertive Sentences

Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech-এর অন্তর্গত Sentence-টি Assertive হলে Indirect Narration-এ Reported speech-এর পূর্বে Conjunction 'that' বসে এবং Direct Narration-এ Reporting verb 'say'-এর পরে ব্যক্তিবাচক object থাকলে Indirect Narration-এ ওই 'say' 'tell' verb-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়, কিন্তু 'tell'-এর পরে Preposition 'to' বসে না; যেমন-

Direct: He says, "I am ill."

Indirect: He says that he is ill.

Direct: I said to him, "I shall not go."

Indirect: I told him that I should not go.

Direct: He will say to you, "I did the work."

Indirect: He will tell you that he did the work.

Direct speech-কে Indirect-এ পরিণতি করতে সাধারণত 'say' ও 'tell' verb ব্যবহার করা হয়; কিন্তু কখনও কখনও এই উদ্দেশ্যে অপর কয়েকটি verb-ও ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে; যেমন-

Direct: He said to me, "You have done well in the examination."

Indirect: He remarked that I had done well in the examination.

Direct: He said, "I hope I shall win the race."

Indirect: He hoped that he would win the race.

Direct: You said to me, "I regret I cannot do anything for you."

Indirect: You regretted that you could not do anything for me.

Direct: The boys said, "We are afraid we shall lose the game."

Indirect: The boys were afraid that they would lose the game.

কখনও কখনও Direct Narration-এ উপস্থাপক অংশ (Introductory portion) অনুলিখিত থাকে। সেক্ষেত্রে নিম্নে প্রদর্শিত মতে Direct Narration-কে Indirect-এ পরিবর্তিত করা হয়:

Direct: He is a good and kind man.

Indirect: I say (or, Everybody says) that he is a good and kind man.

Direct: I will do my duty.

Indirect: He (or, the speaker) said that he would do his duty.

Direct: We have lost the game.

Indirect: They (or, The boys etc.) said that they had lost the game.

Interrogative Sentences

Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech-টি Interrogative sentence বা Question হলে Indirect Narration-এ Reporting verb-টি ask, demand, enquire, wonder, অথবা want to know ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং Question টি একটি statement বা বিবৃতিতে পরিণত হয়। Question টির উত্তর যদি শুধু 'Yes' বা 'No' দিয়ে দেয়া যায় তবে Indirect

Narration-এ Reported speech-এর পূর্বে conjunction 'if' অথবা 'whether' বসাতে হয়; যেমন-

Direct: I said to him, "Is he a doctor?"

Indirect: I asked him if (or, whether) he was a doctor.

Direct: He said to me, "Are you ill?"

Indirect: He asked (or, enquired of) me if (or, whether) I was ill.

Direct: You said to me, "Do you know my friend?"

Indirect: You asked me whether I knew your friend.

Direct: The ticket-collector said to him, "Have you booked your ticket?"

Indirect: The ticket-collector demanded of him if he had booked his ticket.

Direct: "Will they go out for a walk if it rains?" he wondered.

Indirect: He wondered if they would go out for a walk if it rained.

Direct: Columbus said to them, "Can any of you make an egg stand on end?"

Indirect: Columbus wanted to know whether any of them could make an egg stand on end.

কিন্তু Question বা প্রশ্নের উত্তর 'yes' অথবা 'no' দিয়ে না দেয়া গেলে, অন্য কথায় who, which, what, why, when, where, how প্রভৃতি Question-word দ্বারা Reported speech আরম্ভ হলে Indirect Narration-এ Reported speech-এর পূর্বে conjunction 'if' অথবা 'whether' বসে না; যেমন-

Direct: He said to me, "What are you doing?"

Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.

Direct: The book-seller said to me, "Which book do you want?"

Indirect: The book-seller asked me which book I wanted.

Direct: I said to him, "When will you go home?"

Indirect: I enquired of him when he would go home.

Direct: You said to me, "Why were you absent?"

Indirect: You asked me why I had been absent.

Direct: "Why have you beaten my dog?" he said to me.

Indirect: He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog.

Direct: They said to me, "Who are you and what do you want?"

Indirect: They asked me who I was and what I wanted.

Direct: My friend said, "Where are you staying next week?"

Indirect: My friend wanted to know where I was staying the following week.

মনে রাখতে হবে যে, Reported speech-এ Question থাকলে

Indirect Narration-এ Principal ও Subordinate clause-এর মধ্যে কখনও 'that' conjunction বসে না।

Shall I/we 'ভবিষ্যৎ অনুমান' বুঝালে Indirect speech-এ Shall/will-এর সাধারণ নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য হবে এবং Reporting verb-টি 'wonder' verb-এ পরিবর্তিত হবে; যেমন-

Direct: The man said, "Where shall I be in 1999?"

Indirect: The man wondered where he would be in 1999.

কিন্তু যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলা হয় তার ইচ্ছা, অভিলাষ অথবা মতামত সম্বন্ধে অনুসন্ধান বুঝালে shall/should অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে অথবা is to/was to-তে পরিবর্তিত হবে; যেমন-

Direct: He said to his mother, "Where shall I put it?"

Indirect: He asked his mother where he should put it.

Or, He asked his mother where he was to put it.

Direct: "Shall I take the football?" Ali said to Abed.

Indirect: Ali asked Abed if he should take the football.

Or, Ali asked Abed if he was to take the football

Imperative Sentences

Direct Narration- এ Reported Speech-টি Imperative sentence হলে Imperative verb (অর্থাৎ যে verb -টি দ্বারা আদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি করা হয়) Infinitive-রূপে (অর্থাৎ 'to' যুক্ত verb-এ) পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং Reporting verb-অর্থ প্রকাশের প্রয়োজনীয়তা অনুসারে tell, request, order, command, beg, entreat ইত্যাদি verb-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct: The teacher said to his pupils, "Stand up."

Indirect: The teacher ordered his pupils to stand up.

Direct: My friend said to me. "Go home at once."

Indirect: My friend asked or advised me to go home at once.

Direct: He said, "Spread the mat here."

Indirect: He ordered someone to spread the mat there. (Active)

Or, He ordered the mat to be spread there. (Passive)

Direct: He said to me. "Please lend me some money."

Indirect: He requested me kindly to lend him some money.

Direct: He said to his master, "Grant me my prayer, Sir."

Indirect: He begged his master to grant him his prayer.

Direct: I said to my son, "Don't eat this."

Indirect: I forbade my son to eat that. **Or.** I told my son not to eat that.

Direct: The general said to the soldiers. "March on."

Indirect: The general ordered or commanded the soldiers to march on.

Direct: I said to the gentleman. "Please come into the room."

Indirect: I told the gentleman politely to come into the room.

Direct: The doctor said to the patient, "Don't take tea or coffee for some days."

Indirect: The doctor advised the patient not to take tea or coffee for some days.

Indirect Narration-এ Vocatives বা সম্বোধন পদ বাদ দেওয়া যেতে পারে অথবা নিম্নলিখিতভাবে কাজে লাগানো যেতে পারে:

Direct: I said, "Aslam, go there at once."

Indirect: I told Aslam to go there at once.

Direct: The speaker said to them, "Friends, be not impatient."

Indirect: The speaker urged his friends not to be impatient.

Or, Addressing them as friends. the speaker urged them not to be impatient.

Direct: Ali said to Mrs. Jamil. "Mother, excuse me my fault."

Indirect: Ali begged his mother, Mrs. Jamil, to excuse him his fault.

Direct: The boy said to the Headmaster. "Janab, please pardon me this time."

Indirect: The boy respectfully requested the Headmaster to pardon him that time.

Direct Narration-এ Reported Speech-এ 'Let' প্রস্তাব (proposal) বুঝালে Indirect Narration-এ Reporting Verb-টি 'propose', 'suggest' ইত্যাদি Verb-এ পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং Reported Speech- এর পূর্বে conjunction 'that' বসিয়ে সেটিকে (Reported Speech-কে) 'should'-সহ একটি statement বা বিবৃতিতে পরিণত করা হয়, যেমন-

Direct: He said to me. "Let us go home."

Indirect: He proposed (or, suggested) to me that we should go home.

Direct: I said to him, "Let us have some milk."

Indirect: I proposed (or, suggested) to him that we should have some milk.

Direct: The hare said to the tortoise, "Let us run a race".

Indirect: The hare proposed to the tortoise that they should run a race.

কিন্তু প্রস্তাব না বুঝালে 'Let' Indirect Narration-এ 'may', 'might' অথবা 'might be allowed' অথবা অর্থানুসারে অন্য কোনো verb-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct: Kamal says, "Let him say whatever he likes."

Indirect: Kamal says that he may say whatever he likes.

Direct: I said to him, "Let them do whatever they like."

Indirect: I told him that they might (or, might be allowed to) do whatever they liked.

Direct: The poor man said, "Let me have some food."

Indirect: The poor man wished that he might have some food.

Direct: He said, "Let me fly the kite."

Indirect: He wished (or, wanted) to fly the kite.

Direct: You said to me, "Let me come in."

Indirect: You requested me that you might (or, might be allowed to) come in.

Direct: The boy said to the teacher, "Let me go home, Sir."

Indirect: The boy requested the teacher that he might be allowed to go home.

Direct: The judge said, "Let the prisoner be whipped."

Indirect: The judge ordered the prisoner to be whipped.

Optative Sentences

Direct Narration- এ Optative sentence হলে Indirect Narration-এ Reporting verb-টি 'wish' বা 'pray' ইত্যাদি verb-এ এবং Optative রূপটি Assertive রূপে পরিবর্তিত হয়; যেমন-

Direct: He said to me, "May Allah bless you."

Indirect: He prayed that Allah might bless me.

Direct: We said, "Long live Bangladesh."

Indirect: We wished (or, prayed) that Bangladesh might live long.

Or, We wished Bangladesh a long life.

Direct: The mother said to her son, "May you succeed in the examination."

Indirect: The mother wished (or, prayed for) her son's success in the examination.

Or, The mother wished (or, prayed) that her son might succeed in the examination.

Direct: The boy said, "Could I but get that reward?"

Indirect: The boy expressed a desire (or, wish) that he could but (= only) get that reward.

Exclamatory Sentences

Direct Narration- এ Reported Speech-টি exclamation হলে Reporting verb 'exclaim', 'cry out', 'pray', 'wish' ইত্যাদি যে কোনো একটি verb-এ পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং exclamation বিবৃতিতে (assertion-এ) পরিণত হয়। তাছাড়া প্রয়োজনীয় অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য নতুন শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টি ব্যবহার করতে হবে; যেমন-

Direct: He said, "Alas! How helpless I am."

Indirect: He exclaimed sorrowfully that he was completely helpless.

Direct: I said to my friend. "Good morning. I hope you are better today."

Indirect: I wished my friend good morning and hoped that he (my friend) was better that day.

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

Indirect: He said good-bye to his friends. or. He bade his friends good bye.

Direct: He said. "Alas! How foolish I have been."

Indirect: He confessed with regret that he had been very foolish.

Direct: You said. "Hurrah! We have won the match,"

Indirect: You shouted (or, cried out) with joy that you had won the match.

Direct: He said, "What a fool I am!"

Indirect: He exclaimed with grief that he was a great fool.

Direct: He said, "Farewell, my friends."

Indirect: He bade his friends farewell.

Or, He bade farewell to his friends.

Direct: I said to her. "What a nice girl you are!"

Indirect: I said to her that she was a very nice girl.

Direct: "Bravo! You have done well." the teacher said to the boy.

Indirect: The teacher applauded the boy, saying that he had done well.

Direct: The prisoner said. "Had I the wings of a dove!"

Indirect: The prisoner strongly desired that he had the wings of a dove.

Direct: Hamid said, "Poor fellow! How changed you are."

Indirect: Hamid pitied the man and exclaimed that he was greatly changed.

Direct: He cried, "Who knew that this sort of accident would happen."

Indirect: He cried out in sorrow that none knew that sort of accident would happen.

Direct: The old man said. "By Allah! What a good news!"

Indirect: The old man swore by Allah that it was a very good news.

Questions and Answers

1. Direct: Jalil-What's your name, boy?

The boy-Abdus Salam.

Indirect: Jalil asked the boy what his name was.

The boy replied that his name was Abdus Salam.

2. Direct: Ashraf-Where are you going. Rahman?

Rahman- To school.

Indirect: Ashraf asked Rahman where he (Rahman) was going.

Rahman replied that he was going to school.

3. Direct: Janab Karim-Have you done your sums, Bashir?

Bashir-Yes, I have. (or. No, I haven't.)

Indirect: Janab Karim asked Bashir whether he (Bashir) had done his sums.

Bashir replied that he (Bashir) had done his sums (or, that he had not done his sums.)

Note: প্রশ্নের উত্তরে প্রায়শঃ সম্পূর্ণ Sentence-টি বলা হয় না। কিন্তু Indirect speech-এ পরিবর্তিত করার সময় Sentence-টি মনে মনে সম্পূর্ণ করে নিতে হয়।

Teacher's Work

Voice, Narration & Preposition

1. The active form of the sentence 'That house was built ten years ago.' is
 - a. Someone built the house ten years ago.
 - b. We had built the house ten years ago.
 - c. Somebody had built the house ten years ago.
 - d. They built the house ten years ago.
2. I saw him play. (Passive)
 - a. He was seen by me play.
 - b. Play was seen him by me.
 - c. He was seen palying by me.
 - d. He was seen to play by me.
3. The correct passive form of the sentence: They elected him captain.
 - a. He is elected captain by them.
 - b. He was elected captain by them.
 - c. Captain is elected him by them.
 - d. He has been elected captain by me.
4. Change the form of voice. 'He did not give up the fight even though he was badly bruised.'
 - a. The fight did not give up by him even though he was badly bruised.
 - b. The fight had not given up by him even though he was badly bruised.
 - c. The fight was not given up by him even though he was badly bruised.
 - d. The fight was not giving up by him even though he was badly bruised.
5. It is time to stop the shop. (Choose the passive form)
 - a. It is time for the shop to be stopped.
 - b. It is time for the shop to stop.
 - c. It is time that the shop should be stopped.
 - d. It is time that the shop should be stopped.
6. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence. He knew that his own life was unjust.
 - a. It was known that his own life was unjust.
 - b. It was known to him that he was in a unjust life of his own.
 - c. It was known that it was unjust his own life.
 - d. It was known to him that his own life was unjust.
7. The passive form of 'Who gave you the pen?'
 - a. By whom you were given then pen?
 - b. By whom you knew there?
 - c. By whom were you given the pen?
 - d. By whom the pen was given to you?
8. 'I was compelled to do it'- Active voice of this sentence is-
 - a. Circumstances compelled me to do it.
 - b. Compelled to do.
 - c. Compelling easy but difficult to do
 - d. He was compelled
9. Change the voice: 'Nobody trusts a traitor'.
 - a. A traitor is trusted.
 - b. A traitor should not be trusted
 - c. Everybody hates a traitor.
 - d. A traitor is not trusted by anybody.
10. The direct form of the indirect sentence 'He said that the patient had died early in the morning' is-
 - a. He said, "The patient has died early in the morning.
 - b. He said, "The patient had died early in the morning.
 - c. He said, "The patient died early in the last morning.
 - d. He said, "The patient died early in the morning.
11. Change the form of speech: They said to him, "Sir, please visit our office today.'
 - a. They asked him to visit their office today.
 - b. They requested him respectfully to visit their office that day.
 - c. They addressed him Sir and requested him to visit the office today.
 - d. They told him in humble manner to visit their office that day.
12. Choose the correct answer.
 - a. He gave me good-bye.
 - b. He bade me good-bye.
 - c. He said that he will go to office
 - d. He said that he should go to office.
13. He said to her, 'What a cold day! The underlined speech of this:
 - a. He told her that it was a cold day.
 - b. He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
 - c. He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
 - d. He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.
14. The indirect form of the sentence "He said, 'Let us go for a walk'." is
 - a. He said that they must go for a walk.
 - b. He suggested that they should go for a walk.
 - c. He proposed that they would go for a walk.
 - d. He proposed to go for a walk.

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
			অস্বীকার করা- Deny	
29.	Regicide	v	রাজহত্যা- The Action of killing a king	---
30.	Regime	n	শাসন- Dominion	-----
31.	Regret	v	অনুশোচনা করা- Repent	Applaud
32.	Reimburse	v	পরিশোধ করা- Repay	Damage Spoil
33.	Reinstate	v	পুনর্বহাল করা- Insert, Restore	Take out Extract
34.	Relevant	a	প্রাসঙ্গিক- To the point	Irrelevant
35.	Relics	n	পুরাতাত্ত্বিক নিদর্শন- Artifact	----
36.	Remnants	n	ধ্বংসাবশেষ- Remains	---
37.	Renowned	a	বিখ্যাত- Famous	Notorious
38.	Reparation	n	ক্ষতিপূরণ- Compensation	Damage
39.	Repast	n	আহার- Meal	-----
40.	Repeal	v	বাতিল করা- Quash, Rescind, Annul	Enact
41.	Repent	v	অনুশোচনা করা- Regret	Chill
42.	Repercussion	n	প্রতিক্রিয়া- Consequence	-----
43.	Represent	v	চিত্রিত করা- Depict	Efface
44.	Repression	n	দমন, নিপীড়ন- Oppression	Freedom
45.	Reprimand	v, n	তিরস্কার- Rebuke	Commend
46.	Reproach	v	তিরস্কার করা- Chide, Rebuke, Scold	Praise
47.	Reproof	n	অসমর্থন- Reprimand	Approval
48.	Repute	n	সুখ্যাতি- Fame	Defame
49.	Resemble	a	অনুরূপ- Similar	Differ from
50.	Resentment	n	আক্রোশ- Rage, Anger	Contentment
51.	Resist	v	প্রতিরোধ করা- Prevent	Asset
52.	Restless	a	অস্থির- Uneasy	Calm
53.	Retractable	a	সংকোচনীয়- Shrinking	Expanding
54.	Revamp	v	পুনর্গঠন- Renovate	Raid, raze
55.	Reveal	v	প্রকাশ করা- Divulge, Disclose	Hide Conceal
56.	Reverential	a	শ্রদ্ধামিশ্রিত- Respected	Disrespected
57.	Revert	v	ফিরে আসা- Come back	Forward
58.	Revolution	n	বিপ্লব- Revolt	-----
59.	Revulsion	n	প্রতিক্রিয়া- Abhorrence, Aversion, Repugnance	Delight Liking
60.	Ridiculous	a	হাস্যকর- Funny	Serious

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
61.	Rightfully	ad v	বৈধভাবে- Legally	Illegally
62.	Rite	n	রীতিনীতি, প্রথা- Ritual	-----
63.	Robbery	n	ডাকাতি- Thievery	Honesty
64.	Rotund	a	গোলাকার- Round	Flat
65.	Rush	v	দ্রুত ধাবন- Hurry	Slow going
66.	Salubrious	a	স্বাস্থ্যকর- healthful	Unhygienic
67.	Sanction	n	অনুমোদন করা- Approve, Ratify	Disapproval
68.	Satiate	v	আধিক্যের দ্বারা ক্লান্ত করা- surfeit	Alleviate Invigorate
69.	Saturate	v	উত্তমরূপে ভিজানো- Soak	Dry
70.	Savory	a, n	সুস্বাদ- tasty-pleasing	Tasteless
71.	Sacrilegious	a	পবিত্র ব্যক্তির অসম্মানকারী- Profane, Impious	Religious
72.	Sacrosanct	a	অলঙ্ঘনীয়- Sacred, Respected	Cursed
73.	Sagacity	n	প্রখর জ্ঞান- Wisdom	Stupidity
74.	Sage	n, a	জ্ঞানী- Wise	Ignorant
75.	Salient	a	প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্য- Important	Unimportant
76.	Sanatorium	n	স্বাস্থ্যনিবাস- Clinic	-----
77.	Sane	a	বিবেকী, যুক্তিসম্মত- Rational	Bigot
78.	Sardonic	a	ঘৃণাপূর্ণ- Mocking	Lovely
79.	Scam	n, a	জালিয়াতি করা- Fraud, Swindle	Without trick
80.	Scarcity	n	স্বল্প- Scanty, Dearth	Profuse
81.	Scatter	v	ছড়িয়ে যাওয়া- Spread, Sprinkle	Accumulate
82.	Scenic	a	দৃশ্যময়- Picturesque	Dreary
83.	Scream	v	আত্নাদ করা- Cry	Laugh
84.	Scurrilous	a	অমার্জিত, অপমানজনক- Vituperative	Honorable
85.	Seething	a	ফুটে উপচে পড়া এমন- Boil, Bubble	Freezing
86.	Segregate	v	পৃথক করা- Separate	Accumulate Assemble
87.	Senility	n	বার্ধক্য- Old age, Dotage	Young
88.	Sermon	n	নৈতিক বক্তৃতা- Speech	Castigation
89.	Servile	a	ক্রীতদাস সুলভ- Obsequious	Authoritative
90.	Severe	a	প্রকট, মারাত্মক- Acute	Normal
91.	Secrete	v	ক্ষরণ বা লুকানো- Emit	Absorb
92.	Shaky	a	দুর্বল- Trembling	Strong
93.	Shallow	a	ভাসাভাসা- Superficial	Deep
94.	Shore	n	তীরভূমি, কূল- Beach	-----

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
95.	Shortcomings	n	ত্রুটি- Fault	Correctness
96.	Shove	v	ধাক্কা মারা- Push, Thrust	Pull
97.	Shrink	v	সংকুচিত করা- Diminish, Contract	Spread
98.	Simplicity	n	সরল- Clarity	Complexity
99.	Sinister	a	অপকারী, অশুভ- Evil, menacing	Auspicious
100.	Skeptic	n	সংশয়বাদী- doubter	Believer
101.	Slackening	a	বিমূর্খ- Idle, weaken	Tighten
102.	Slip	v	পলায়ন, এড়িয়ে যাওয়া- Creep, Slide	Rise
103.	Slothful	a	নিষ্ক্রিয়- Lazy	Active
104.	Sluggish	a	আলস্যপরায়াণ, কুড়ে- Indolent	Brisk, Busy
105.	Slumber	v	তন্দ্রা- Sleep	Awake
106.	Sneer	v	বিদ্রূপ করা- Jeer, Smirk	Admire respect
107.	Snob	n	যে ব্যক্তি নিম্নতর সামাজিক শ্রেণির মানুষকে অবজ্ঞার চোখে দেখে- socially inferior	-----
108.	Solicitous	a	ব্যথ- worried	Unconcerned
109.	Soporific	a	নিদ্রাকর- sleep producer	Invigorating
110.	Sober	a	গাম্ভীর্যপূর্ণ- Sensible	Drunk
111.	Solace	n	সান্ত্বনা- Consolation	Repugnance
112.	Solemn	a	আনুষ্ঠানিক- Formal	Informal
113.	Solvent	a	দেনা পরিশোধে সক্ষম- Able to pay one's debts	Insolvent
114.	Sophisticated	a	কৃত্রিম- Counterfeit	Genuine
115.	Sparkle	v	জ্বলজ্বল করা- Glitter	Matte
116.	Splendid	a	জমকালো- Glorious	Modest
117.	Spool	n	নাটাই- Reel	-----
118.	Spurious	a	ভেজাল- Fake	Authentic
119.	Specious	a	আপাতদৃষ্টিতে সত্য বলে মনে হলেও (আসলে তা সত্য নয়)- Seemingly reasonable but incorrect	True Correct
120.	Squalor	n	নোংরা, অস্বস্তিকর অবস্থা - Dirt, Filth	Cleanliness
121.	Stale	a	টাটকা নয় (বাসি)- Musty	Fresh
122.	Stated	a	প্রকাশিত হওয়া- Revealed	Concealed
123.	Statesman	n	কূটনীতিজ্ঞ ব্যক্তি- Diplomat	-----
124.	Steadfast	a	অবিচলিত, দৃঢ়- Firm	Disloyal Irresolute
125.	Stern	a	কঠোর- Strict	Genial

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
126.	Stimulus	a	আবেগ, প্রেরণা- Impetus	Deterrent
127.	Stir	v	আলোড়িত করা- Agitate	Calm
128.	Stout	a	শক্তিশালী, নিভীক- Strong, Sturdy	Virulent
129.	Stream	n	জলপ্রবাহ- Brook	-----
130.	Strict	a	কঠোর- Stern	Lenient
131.	Strident	a	কর্কশ- Harsh, Raucous	Euphonious
132.	Stubborn	a	একগুয়ে- Obstinate	Modest
133.	Stigma	n	লজ্জা বা কলঙ্কের চিহ্ন- token of disgrace-brand	Honor
134.	Stint	n	নির্দিষ্ট, সীমিত পরিমাণ- Spell	-----
135.	Stipulate	v	প্রয়োজনীয় শর্ত হিসাবে কোন কিছু উপস্থাপন করা- specify	-----
136.	Stolid	a	অবিচলিত- Impassive	Emotional
137.	Striated	a	সোজা লম্বা দাগযুক্ত- Marked with Parallel Bands	Curve, cursive
138.	Strut	n	সদর্পে পদচারণা- Pompous Walk	-----
139.	Subside	v	হ্রাস পাওয়া- Settle Down-descend	Increase
140.	Substantiate	v	প্রমাণ করা- verify, Coroborate	Falsify
141.	Supersede	v	স্থলাভিষিক্ত করা- cause to be set aside-replace, Succeed	Equalize
142.	Supposition	n	অনুমান- hypothesis	Experiment
143.	Subordination	n	অধীনস্থ - Subjection	Authority
144.	Subpoena	v	আদালতে ডাকা- Summon in a Court	-----
145.	Subterfuge	n	প্রতারণা- Trickery	Guileless
146.	Subtlety	n	নম্রতা- Delicacy	Dullness
147.	Subtraction	n	বিয়োগ- Delectation	Addition
148.	Subvert	v	ক্ষমতা ধ্বংস করা- Destabilize, Topple	Stabilize
149.	Suffrage	n	ভোটাদিকার- The right to vote	Autocracy
150.	Sullen	a	চাপা ক্রোধযুক্ত- Bad, Tempered	Cheerful
151.	Summons	n	ডেকে পাঠানো- Subpoena	-----
152.	Superannuate	v	কাজ বা ব্যবহারের জন্য অতি প্রাচীন, বয়স উত্তীর্ণ- Old, Outmoded	Young
153.	Supercilious	a	অহংকৃত, গর্বিত- Arrogant, Haughty	Modest Docile

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
154.	Superior	n	শ্রেষ্ঠ- Supreme	Inferior
155.	Supplant	v	স্থানচ্যুত- Replace, Displace	Fix up
156.	Suppress	v	চেপে রাখা- Subdue	Reveal
157.	Surreal	a	অবাস্তব- Unreal	Real practical
158.	Susceptible	a	স্পর্শকাতর- Influenced by a Particular thing	Resistant
159.	Suspect	n, v, a	সন্দেহভাজন- Doubt, Accused, Dubious	Unsuspected
160.	Swollen	v	ফোলা বা ফুলে যাওয়া- Expand	Squeeze
161.	Sycophancy	n	তোষামুদি- Flattery	-----
162.	Synopsis	n	সারাংশ- Out line, summary	Essay Wordy
163.	Tantamount	a	সমপরিমাণ- Equal to	Unequal
164.	Taunting	a	বিদ্রূপ- Insulting	Amazing
165.	Tacit	a	মৌন- Understood	Explicit
166.	Tangential	a	পার্শ্বিক- Peripheral, only Slightly Connected- Digressing	Central
167.	Telepathy	n	অন্যের চিন্তার অনুভূতি দ্রুত বুঝে নেওয়ার ক্ষমতা- Understanding Power	-----
168.	Teller	n	ব্যাংকের ক্যাশিয়ার- Cashier	-----
169.	Tenacity	n	কোন কিছুর প্রতি আগ্রহ, জিদ- Stubbornness	Irresolution
170.	Tenuous	a	ক্ষীণ- Thin-Rare	Strong
171.	Tenant	n	ভাড়াটিয়া- Occupant	Owner
172.	Tender	a	কোমল- Soft, Delicate	Hard
173.	Tentative	a	অনিশ্চিত, দৌদুল্যমান- Temporary, Trial	Final
174.	Tenure	n	কার্যকাল- Tenancy	-----
175.	Tepid	a	অল্প গরম বা কুসুম কুসুম গরম- Lukewarm, নিরুৎসাহী	Freezing cold
176.	Thankless	a	অকৃতজ্ঞ- Ungrateful	Grateful thanksgiving
177.	Theist	n	আন্তিক- Believer	Atheist
178.	Theologist	n	ধর্মতত্ত্ববিৎ- Religious Pundit	Having no religious knowledge
179.	Thorough	a	পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খ- Rigorous	Roughly
180.	Thread	n	সূতা- Cotton	-----
181.	Thrifty	n	মিতব্যয়ী, কিপটে- Parsimonious, Niggardly, Skinflint	Extravagance
182.	Timid	a	ভীক- Fearful, Afraid	Bold,

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
				Brazen
183.	Tipped	v	একপাশ বা প্রান্তে উঠানো- Cap	Middle
184.	Tirade	n	তিরস্কারপূর্ণ দীর্ঘ বক্তৃতা- Diatribe	Synopsis
185.	Tomb	n	কবর- Grave	----
186.	Toppling	v	ডিগবাজি খাইয়ে পড়া- Overturn	-----
187.	Tough	a	শক্ত- Rigid	Soft delicate
188.	Torpor	n	অসাড় অবস্থা- Lethargy- Sluggishness- Dormancy	Freshness
189.	Tortuous	a	আঁকাবাঁকা- Winding	Straight
190.	Traduce	v	নিন্দা করা, অপবাদ দেওয়া- Disparage, Denigrate, Vilify	Praise
191.	Traitor	n	বিশ্বাসঘাতক- Betrayer	Loyalist
192.	Tranquil	a	শান্ত- Pacific	Turmoil, noisy
193.	Transient	a	অস্থায়ী- Stationary, Mobile	Permanent
194.	Transmission	n	ছড়ানো, প্রচার- Publication	Stagnation
195.	Transmit	v	প্রেরণ বা হস্তান্তর করা- Send off, Submit	Hold keep up
196.	Trapped	a	আটকা পরা- Engaged	Freed
197.	Treatise	n	গবেষণামূলক আলোচনা গ্রন্থ- Essay	----
198.	Trespass	n, v	পাপ, সীমালঙ্ঘন- Sin, Infringe	Innocence
199.	Trial	n	শ্রোণ- Hearing, Inquisition	-----
200.	Trick	n	প্রতারণা- Deceit	Guileless
201.	Triumph	n	বিজয়- Victory	Failure
202.	Trivial	a	নগণ্য, তুচ্ছ- Unimportant, Trifling	Important
203.	Troops	n	দল বা পাল- Military	-----
204.	Truant	n	যে ব্যক্তি তার কর্মস্থল হতে পালায়- Absentee	Regular student
205.	Trustworthy	a	বিশ্বস্ত- Reliable	Unreliable
206.	Tractable	a	সহজে নিয়ন্ত্রণযোগ্য- Docile	Untraceable
207.	Transgression	n	সীমালঙ্ঘন- Violation of Law	Law abiding
208.	Truculent	a	হিংস্র- Aggressive	Naive
209.	Turbid	a	ঘোলাটে- Turmoil	Pacified
210.	Ulterior	a	গোপন বা অপ্রকাশিত- Concealed, Hidden	Revealed
211.	Understatement	v	কমিয়ে বলা- Abatement	Augment

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
212.	Undertake	v	দায়িত্বভার গ্রহণ করা- Take on	Give up
213.	Unequivocal	a	সুস্পষ্ট- Specific	Uncertain
214.	Unfathomable	a	অতল, গভীর- Deep, Bottomless	Measurable, countable
215.	Unforeseen	a	অপ্রত্যাশিত- Unexpected	Expected
216.	Unimaginable	a	অকল্পনীয়- unbelievable	Believable
217.	Uninfluenced	a	প্রভাবমুক্ত- Free	Influenced
218.	Unruly	a	অবাধ্য- Obdurate, Uncontrollable	Bound
219.	Unstable	a	অস্থির - Frenzy	Stable
220.	Untamed	a	অশান্ত, বন্য- Turmoil	Order
221.	Untenable	a	টিকিয়ে রাখা যায় না এমন- Unsettled	Settled
222.	Unwitting	a	অনিচ্ছাকৃত- Inadvertently	Deliberately
223.	Upheld	v	উপরের দিকে নেওয়া- Lift, Support	Downgrade
224.	Urban	a	শহুরে- Municipal, Metropolitan	Rustic Rural
225.	Usurp	v	জবর দখল করা- Seize	----
226.	Utopia	n	কল্পরাজ্য- Paradise	-----
227.	Vacillate	v	দ্বিধা করা- Dither, Waver	Confirm ensure
228.	Vague	a	অস্পষ্ট- Unclear	Clear
229.	Valiant	a	সাহসী- Courageous, Intrepid	Virulent, timid
230.	Valley	a	উপত্যকা- Sea-Shore	-----
231.	Vacillation	n	দোদুল্যমানতা- Fluctuation- Wavering	Balance, stagnation
232.	Vehemently	a. d. v	তীব্রভাবে- Ardent	Slowly
233.	Velocity	n	বেগ- Speed	
234.	Vendor	n	বিক্রেতা- Seller	Consumer
235.	Venture	n, v	ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ উদ্যোগ- Risk Project	Without risk
236.	Venturesome	a	সাহসী- Valorous, plucky, Spunky	Cowardly
237.	Verbose	a	বাকসর্বস্ব- Wordy	Precise, summary
238.	Versatility	n	বহুমুখী- All-rounder, Tolented	One-sided
239.	Veer	v	দিক পরিবর্তন করা- Change in direction	Inline, same direction
240.	Venerate	v	গভীরভাবে শ্রদ্ধা, ভক্তি করা- Revere	Deride, defame, castigate
241.	Veracious	a	সত্যবাদী- Truthful	Lair

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
242.	Viable	a	টিকে থাকতে সমর্থ- Capable Of Maintaining Life	Impermane nt, perishable
243.	Vie	v	প্রতিযোগিতা করা- contend-compete	----
244.	Viscous	a	আঠালো- Sticky	Watery
245.	Vituperative	a	গালিগালাজপূর্ণ- Abusive-Scolding	Airbus, eulogistic
246.	Vicious	a	ঘৃণ্য- Capable	Glamorous, beautiful
247.	Vicissitudes	n	উত্থানপতন- Alternation	Constant
248.	Vigilant	a	সজাগ- Watchful, Alert	Oblivious
249.	Vigor	n	শারীরিক বা মানসিক শক্তি- Energy, Enthusiasm	Lethargy
250.	Vigorous	a	সবল- Energetic	Lethargic
251.	Visible	a	দৃশ্যমান- Transparent	Invisible, unseen
252.	Visionary	a	কাল্পনিক- Imaginary	Practical
253.	Vital	a	অত্যাবশ্যক, সজীব- Important, Crucial	Insignificant, unimportant
254.	Vocation	n	বৃত্তি, ব্যবসায়- Occupation	-----
255.	Vociferous	a	শব্দবহুল, গোলমালকারী- Out Spoken	Descent, modest
256.	Void	n, a	বাতিল- Invalid, Null	Valid
257.	Voluptuous	a	আনন্দবাদী- Hedonistic	Scrawny
258.	Voyage	n	সমুদ্র যাত্রা- Journey	-----
259.	Volatile	a	সহজে গ্যাস, বাষ্প পরিণত হয় এমন- Evaporating Rapidly	Stable
260.	Vulgarity	n	অশ্লীলতা- Profanity	Decency
261.	Warrant	v	ন্যায়সংগত করা- Justify	Unjustified
262.	Wary	a	সতর্ক- Very Cautious	Careless
263.	Waive	v	মওকুফ করা- Abjure	Resent
264.	Wallet	n	মানি ব্যাগ- Purse	-----
265.	Wander	v	উদ্দেশ্যহীনভাবে ভ্রমণ করা- Roam	Stay at a same position
266.	Warlock	n	মায়াবী- A male witch or demon, Wizard	Witch
267.	Wayward	a	শ্বেচ্ছাচারী- Headstrong	Docile gentle
268.	Whimsical	a	খাম খেয়ালি- Capricious-Fanciful- Quaint	Persistent, diligent
269.	Wicked	a	দুষ্চরিত্র- Sinful	Guiltless
270.	Windy	a	বড়ো- Gusty	Sheltered
271.	Withhold	v	পেছনে টেনে রাখা বা	Keep up

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
			আটকিয়ে রাখা- Hold Back	Assist
272.	Worsen	v	শোচনীয় হওয়া- Exacerbate, Deteriorate	Ameliorate
273.	Worship	n	পূজা- Revering	----
274.	Worthy	a	যোগ্য, প্রশংসনীয়- Valuable	Incapable lamentable
275.	Wrath	n	রাগ- Anger Indignation	Happiness
276.	Writ	n	কোন বিষয় সম্পর্কে কোর্টের লিখিত অর্ডার-	----

SL.	Word	P. S	Meaning & Synonym	Antonym
			Summons	
277.	Yield	v	বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা- Surrender	Vie
278.	Zenith	n	চূড়া- Summit, Pinnacle	Nadir
279.	Zest	n	রুচি, প্রাণবন্ততা- Enthusiasm, Interest	Indifference
280.	Zealot	n	গোঁড়া মৌলবাদী- Fanatic, Bigot	Liberal, moderate, skeptic

Real Exam Questions (Synonyms)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>1. LYNCH
a. Hang
c. Kill</p> <p>2. TORTURE
a. Torment
c. Harassment</p> <p>3. ABUNDANT
a. Ripe
c. Plenty</p> <p>4. ENTIRE
a. Part
c. Whole</p> <p>5. DESTITUTION
a. Humility
c. Poverty</p> <p>6. WRETCHED
a. Poor</p> | <p>b. Madden
d. Shoot</p> <p>b. Chastisement
d. Terror</p> <p>b. Cheap
d. Absent</p> <p>b. Quarter
d. Half</p> <p>b. Moderation
d. Beggary</p> <p>b. Foolish</p> | <p>c. Insane
d. Strained</p> <p>7. INTIMIDATE
a. To hint
c. Bluff</p> <p>8. CANTANKEROUS
a. Quarrelsome
c. Disrespectful</p> <p>9. RANT
a. Praise inordinately
c. To preach noisily</p> <p>10. ZANY
a. Clown
c. Thief</p> | <p>b. Frighten
d. Harass</p> <p>b. Rash
d. Noisy</p> <p>b. Formalise
d. Treat with screen</p> <p>b. Pet
d. Magician</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

Answer

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. c
6. a	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. a

Real Exam Questions (Antonyms)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>1. ABSOLUTE
a. Deficient
c. Limited</p> <p>2. FRUGAL
a. Copious
c. Generous</p> <p>3. INSIPID
a. Tasty
c. Discreet</p> <p>4. ABLE
a. Disable
c. Unable</p> <p>5. HOSTILITY
a. Courtesy
c. Relationship</p> <p>6. CROWDED
a. Busy
c. Quiet</p> <p>7. COMIC
a. Emotional
c. Fearful</p> | <p>b. Faulty
d. Scarce</p> <p>b. Extravagant
d. Ostentatious</p> <p>b. Stupid
d. Feast</p> <p>b. Inable
d. Misable</p> <p>b. Hospitality
d. Friendliness</p> <p>b. Congested
d. Deserted</p> <p>b. Tragic
d. Painful</p> | <p>8. HAPLESS
a. Cheerful
c. Fortunate</p> <p>9. FLIMSY
a. Frail
c. Firm</p> <p>10. EQUANIMITY
a. Resentment
c. Duplicity</p> <p>11. ADDITION
a. Division
c. Subtraction</p> <p>12. ZENITH
a. Acme
c. Nadir</p> <p>13. DOUBTFUL
a. Famous
c. Fixed</p> <p>14. PERENNIAL
a. Frequent
c. Lasting</p> | <p>b. Consistent
d. Shapely</p> <p>b. Filthy
d. Flippant</p> <p>b. Dubiousness
d. Excitement</p> <p>b. Enumeration
d. Multiplication</p> <p>b. Top
d. Pinnacle</p> <p>b. Certain
d. Important</p> <p>b. Regular
d. Rare</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

15. BENIGN

- a. Malevolent b. Soft
c. Friendly d. Unwise

Answer

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. c	5. d
6. d	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. d
11. c	12. c	13. b	14. d	15. a

Real Exam Questions (One Word Substitutions)

- 01. Word for word reproduction (অক্ষরে অক্ষরে বর্ণিত)**
a) Copying b) Mugging
c) Verbatim d) Photostat
- 02. A person who collects coins (মুদ্রা সংগ্রহ করে যে)**
a) Philatelist b) Numismatist
c) Narcissist d) Fatalist
- 03. Open rebellion of soldiers and sailor against lawful authority (আইনানুগ কর্তৃপক্ষের বিরুদ্ধে সৈনিক ও নাবিকদের প্রকাশ্য বিদ্রোহ)**
a) Revolt b) Revolution
c) Mutiny d) Anarchy
- 04. A school for infants and young children (শিশুদের জন্য পরিচালিত বিদ্যালয়)**
a) School b) Nursery
c) Infantile d) Kindergarten
- 05. Policy of a political party (রাজনৈতিক দলের গঠনতন্ত্র)**
a) Manifesto b) Agenda
c) Report d) Circular
- 06. Story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth (নৈতিক বা আত্মিক সত্য বিশ্লেষণমূলক রূপক কাহিনী)**
a) Didactic b) Parable
c) Paragon d) Paradigm
- 07. One who believes that everything is predestined (যে ব্যক্তি নিয়তিবাদে বিশ্বাসী)**
a) Pessimist b) Fatalist
c) Palmist d) Astrologer
- 08. A person who betrays a friend (বন্ধুর সাথে বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা করে যে)**
a) Traitor b) Cheat
c) Hypocrite d) Disloyal
- 09. A verse letter (কবিতা আকারে লিখিত পত্র)**
a) Epistle b) Epitaph
c) Pantomime d) Lay
- 10. One who eats everything (সব ধরনের খাবার খায় যে)**
a) Omnipotent b) Insolvent
c) Omniscient d) Omnivorous
- 11. Joint sovereignty exercised over a country by two or more countries (দুই বা ততোধিক সার্বভৌম রাষ্ট্রের যুগ্ম শাসন)**
a) Colonialism b) Entente
c) Pandemonium d) Condominium
- 12. Stage between boyhood and youth (শৈশব ও যৌবনের মধ্যবর্তী কাল)**
a) Puberty b) Adolescence
c) Infancy d) Maturity
- 13. To move along with quick, short twistings (দ্রুত এবং হালকা মোচড়ের সাহায্যে নাড়াচাড়া করা)**
a) Swagger b) Stumble
c) Wriggle d) Crawl
- 14. That which cannot be done without (যা বাদ দেয়া যায় না)**
a) Irrevocable b) Impracticable
c) Indispensable d) Impossible
- 15. That which cannot be rectified or made good (মেরামতের অযোগ্য যাহা)**
a) Irreparable b) Irrevocable
c) Irreconcilable d) Irreplaceable
- 16. A ride on someone else's back or shoulders (কারো কাঁধে সওয়ার হওয়া)**
a) Hunchback b) Piggyback
c) Kickback d) Cuddle
- 17. A cure for all diseases (সব রোগ-নিরাময়কারী ঔষুধ)**
a) Exorcism b) Incantation
c) Panacea d) Antibiotic
- 18. Unreasoning enthusiasm for the glorification of one's country (অন্ধ স্বদেশপ্রেম)**
a) Communism b) Imperialism
c) Patriotism d) Chauvinism

Answer

- 01.** (c) Verbatim (আক্ষরিক)
02. (b) Numismatist (মুদ্রা সংগ্রাহক)
03. (c) Mutiny (বিশেষত সৈনিক ও নাবিক সম্বন্ধে) বিদ্রোহ
04. (d) Kindergarten (প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষালাভের বয়স হয়নি এমন শিশুদের জন্য পরিচালিত বিদ্যালয়)
05. (a) Manifesto (প্রকাশ্য লিখিত ঘোষণা)
06. (b) Parable (নীতিগর্ভ রূপক কাহিনী; রূপক)
07. (b) Fatalist (নিয়তিবাদে বিশ্বাসী)
08. (a) Traitor (বিশ্বাসঘাতক)
09. (a) Epistle (পত্র)
10. (d) Omnivorous (সর্বভুক)
11. (d) Condominium (দুই বা ততোধিক সার্বভৌম রাষ্ট্রের যুগ্ম শাসন)
12. (b) Adolescence (কৈশোর)
13. (c) Wriggle (দ্রুত এবং ইষৎ মোচড়ের সাহায্যে নাড়াচাড়া করা; মোচড়ানোর ভঙ্গিতে চলা বা অগ্রসর হওয়া)
14. (c) Indispensable (অবিচ্ছেদ্য)
15. (a) Irreparable (অপূরণীয়)
16. (b) Piggyback (কারো কাঁধে সওয়ার হওয়া)
17. (c) Panacea (সব রোগ-নিরাময়কারী ঔষুধ; সর্বাধিক সঙ্কট মোচনের উপায়)
18. (d) Chauvinism (অন্ধ দেশপ্রেম; উগ্র স্বদেশবক্তি)

8. Since I am a student of science. I feel that I will be ___ a disadvantage in a business school.

- a. in
b. at
c. on
d. with
e. none

Ans. b

9. This contract will be confirmed _____ December.

ব্যাখ্যা: মাসের নামের আগে in বসে। বাক্যের অর্থ- চুক্তিটি ডিসেম্বরে নিশ্চিত করতে হবে। তাই preposition in বসবে। আবার, নির্দিষ্ট তারিখের পূর্বে on বসে। যেমন- This contract will be confirmed on 7th December.

Ans. b

10. Which is the longest river ___ Bangladesh?

- a. of
b. withing
c. in
d. at

ব্যাখ্যা: “বাংলাদেশের সবচেয়ে দীর্ঘ নদী কোনটি” এখানে বাংলাদেশ + এর, অর্থাৎ ‘এর’ এর জন্য preposition ‘of’ বসবে।

Ans. a

11. Reading books, we can know the history.

- a. from
b. in
c. by
d. to

ব্যাখ্যা: সঠিক Structure হলো by + verb + ing শূন্যস্থানে by বসিয়ে বাক্যের অর্থ- বই পড়ার মাধ্যমে আমরা ইতিহাস জানতে পারি।

Ans. c

12. He travelled all ___ the world when he was eighty years old.

- a. in
b. over
c. with
d. of

ব্যাখ্যা: যখন তার বয়স 80 বছর তখন সে পৃথিবীর সব জায়গায় ভ্রমণ করেছে। যেহেতু, পৃথিবীর উপর গতিশীল অবস্থাকে বোঝাতে তাই, শূন্যস্থানে over বসবে।

Ans. b

13. He lives ___ Mirpur in Dhaka.

- a. by
b. at
c. for
d. in

ব্যাখ্যা: ছোট স্থানের পূর্বে at বড় স্থানের পূর্বে in বসে। এজন্য Dhaka এর পূর্বে in এবং Mirpur এর পূর্বে at বসবে। সঠিক উত্তর হবে at।

Ans. b

14. I kept the pencil ___ the pencil box.

- a. inside
b. into
c. of
d. to

ব্যাখ্যা: কোনো কিছুর ভেতরে বুঝাতে preposition into বসবে। বাক্যের অর্থ : আমি পেন্সিল বাক্সে পেন্সিলটি রেখেছিলাম।

Ans. b

15. It was a long walk, so Manik began moving slowly ___ the town.

- a. at
b. until
c. towards
d. for

ব্যাখ্যা: কোন কিছুর দিকে বা কারও দিকে বুঝাতে towards preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ans. c

Real exam Questions on Spelling

1. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Eflorescence
b) Efflorescence
c) Efflorescence
d) Efflorascene

Ans. C

2. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Adventitous
b) Adventitious
c) Adventitus
d) Adventituuous

Ans. B

3. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Aberrant
b) Abbarant
c) Aberant
d) Abberant

Ans. A

4. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Cappricious
b) Caprisious
c) Carisuuous
d) Capricious

Ans. D

5. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Omineous
b) Ommineous
c) Omenous
d) Ominous

Ans. D

6. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Acquarium
b) Aquarium
c) Acquerium
d) Aquarim

Ans. B

7. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Amatuer
b) Amature
c) Amateur
d) Ameteur

Ans. C

8. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Adulation
b) Adlation
c) Aduletion
d) Addulation

Ans. A

9. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Asspersion
b) Voluptuous
c) Voguei
d) Equestrain

Ans. B

10. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Swelte
b) Flpant
c) Licentious
d) Puessile

Ans. C

11. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Exterminatte
b) Inexpliccable
c) Offspring
d) Reffere

Ans. C

12. Find the correctly spelt word.

- a) Entrepreneur
b) Entrapreneur
c) Entrepraneur
d) Enterprenuer

Ans. A

13. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Filled
b) Fulfiled
c) Expelled
d) Skilled

Ans. B

14. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Transmit
b) Attribute
c) Constitute
d) Investegate

Ans. D

15. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Choclote
b) Woolen
c) Parliament
d) Biscuit

Ans. A

16. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Deploy
b) EmPLY
c) Supply
d) Reply

Ans. B

17. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Irrit ate
b) Turmoil
c) Ignorent
d) Terrible

Ans. C

18. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Intellectual
b) Opportunity
c) Efficiency
d) Responsibility

Ans. E

19. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Narrator
b) Overseer
c) Pretence
d) Licence

Ans. E

20. Find out that word, which spelling is WRONG.

- a) Gentalman
b) Criticise
c) Valuable
d) Continuous

Ans. A