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## Affirmative Agreement

To describe how two subjects perform or receive the same action, use affirmative agreement, in which the conjunction and is followed by a simple statement that includes either the word so or the word too. The word order of the second (simple) statement differs depending on whether you use so or too.

- Mr. Jahid is a professor, and Mr. Sajib is too.
- Mr. Jahid is a professor, and so is Mr. Sajib.

Both sentences mean that Jahid and Sajib are professors.

- She will work for me tonight, and he will too.
- She will work for me tonight, and so will he.

These sentences mean that both people will work for the speaker tonight.

- Susan drives a Lexus, and my sister does too.
- Susan drives a Lexus, and so does my sister.

These sentences mean that Susan and the speaker's sister both drive a Lexus.

## Negative Agreement

Sentences that contain negative agreement work much the same way as sentences that contain positive agreement. However, in order to indicate that the two subjects mentioned in this type of sentence have not done something, the words either and neither are used instead of the words so and too.

- I didn't see Michelle this morning, and Joe didn't either.
- I didn't see Michelle this morning, and neither did Joe.

These two sentences mean that both the speaker and Joe did not see Michelle this morning.

- She won't be going to the meeting, and her colleagues won't either.
- She won't be going to the meeting, and neither will her colleagues.

These sentences mean that both she and her colleagues will not attend the meeting.

**Practice:**

1. The Children shouldn't take that medicine, and .....should she.
2. We don't plan to attend the concert, and .....do they.
3. I don't like tennis, and he doesn't .....
4. She didn't see anyone she knew, and ..... did Tim.
5. The Yankees couldn't play due to the bad weather, and .....could the Angels.
6. Mary can't type well, and her sister can't .....
7. I'm not interested in reading that book, and ..... is she.
8. They won't have to work on weekends, and we won't .....
9. I can't stand listening to that music, and she can't .....
10. Michael doesn't speak English, and his family doesn't .....

**Answers:**

1. neither	2. neither	3. either	4. neither	5. neither
6. either	7. neither	8. either	9. either	10. either.

In the following sentences, supply the correct form of the missing verb:

1. That scientist isn't too happy with the project, and neither ..... her supervisors.
2. We can't study in the library, and they ..... either.
3. I haven't worked there long, and neither .....you.
4. You didn't pay the rent, and she .....either.
5. They didn't want anything to drink, and neither ..... we.
6. John shouldn't run so fast, and neither ..... you.
7. The students won't accept the dean's decision, and the faculty ..... either.
8. Your class hasn't begun yet, and neither .....mine.
9. She couldn't attend the lecture, and her sister .....either.
10. He didn't know the answer, and neither ..... I.

**Answers:**

1. are	2. can't	3. have	4. did	5. did
6. should	7. won't	8. has	9. couldn't	10. did

**Prefixes & Suffixes**

Prefix and Suffix are common in English and their correct use can help enhance the language skills and deal with the unknown vocabulary easily. Let us understand what does prefix and suffix mean.

**Prefix**

A Prefix is a word that is added at the beginning of the root word to form a new word. A prefix word does not have any meaning of its own but when added to a root word it



modifies the meaning of the word. Prefix makes a word negative, indicate opinion or show repetition.

**Prefix examples:**

- Un (Prefix) + Happy (Root Word) = Unhappy (new word)
- Dis (Prefix) + Organised (Root word) = Disorganised (new word)

### Suffix

Like Prefixes, Suffixes are also words that are added to the root word to form a new word but suffixes are added at the end of the root word. Suffix does change the meaning of the word it is added to but not make the word opposite or negative as prefix do, it simply changes the class of the root word like a verb is changed into an adjective by adding a suffix.

**Suffix examples:**

- Forget (root word) + Ful (Suffix) = Forgetful (New word)
- Happy (root word) + Ness (Suffix) = Happiness (New word)

### Rules to Add Prefixes & Suffixes

- ✓ Use a **hyphen (-)** when adding a prefix to a common noun. For example Pro-American, Anti-religion, etc.
- ✓ **Hyphen is must to be used after prefixes Self and Ex, example, Self-dependant, self-esteem, Ex-husband, Ex-employee, etc.**
- ✓ When adding a Prefix, **do not change the spelling of the original word** or root word; Examples: Undo, disappear, irrelevant, cooperation, irrational, etc.
- ✓ Repetition of letters is possible when adding a prefix. Basically, point number 3 (do not change spelling) is to be followed **even if the spelling results in double consonants** after adding the prefix.



- ✓ There are certain words that start with prefix but do not have any prefix added to them like the word Uncle.
- ✓ Many Prefixes can have the same meaning such as 'in' 'im' 'un' all these prefixes mean 'opposite of' or 'not'.
- ✓ Similarly, many Suffixes also have the same meaning. Like the suffix, 'er' when added to any word will denote the action performed by the person. Example - Teacher, Gardener, Performer etc.
- ✓ Suffix 'er' is also added towards the end of adjectives or adverbs to help compare two things. Example- Slow becomes slower, soon becomes sooner, fast becomes faster etc.
- ✓ **When suffix is added, the spelling of the base word can change.** This is mostly the case when the base words **end with y or e**. For example - happy becomes happier, costly become costlier with the suffix 'er', manage becomes managing, make becomes making with the suffix 'ing'.
- ✓ The Prefix that ends in a vowel, 'a' than the base word starting with a consonant will use it as it is, like atypical, amoral, etc.

### List of Suffixes & Prefixes:

List of Prefix in English		
Prefix Word	Meanings	Prefix Examples
a	without	amoral, apolitical, atypical



ante	before	antecedent, antedate
anti	against, opposing	anti-war, anti-bacterial
arch	more, extreme	arch-capitalist, arch-rebel
auto	self	auto-dial, auto-rotate
bi	two, twice	bilingual, bisect, bi-monthly
circum	round	circumnavigate, circumvent
co	with	co-author, co-edit
col, com, con	with	collaborate, combine, connect
contra, counter	against, opposing	contraception, counterclaim, counteract
de	opposite action	declassify, destroy
dia	across	diagonal, diameter

dis	not, opposite of	disagree, disprove, distrust, disbelief
dys	abnormal	dyslexia, dysfunctional
e	electronic	e-book, e-mail, e-governance
eco	related to environment	eco-tourism, eco-disaster
en(m)	cause to	encode, embrace
equi	equal	equidistant, equilateral
ex	previously, former	ex-president, ex-student
extra	very	extra-bright, extra-strong
extra	outside	extra-curricular, extrasensory, extraordinary
fore	before	Forecast, forelimb,
hyper	too much	hyperactive, hypersensitive



il, im, in, ir	not, opposite of	illogical, impossible, indistinct, irrational
in(m)	movement to, in	input, inset, intake, implant, import
inter	between, connected	interrelated, interact
intra	within	intra-generational, intramuscular
kilo	thousand	kilogram, kilometer, kilowatt
macro	large	macroeconomics, macro-scale
mal	bad, badly	malfunction, malpractice
micro	small	micro-economics, micro-scale
mid	middle	midway, midsummer
mis	wrongly, incorrect	mistake, mistranslate, misunderstanding
mono	one	mono-centric, monoculture



multi	many	multicultural, multi-level
neo	something old in new form	Neoclassical,
non	not	non-believer, non-competitive, nonsense
out	more, to a great extent	outnumber, outlive, outburst, outrage
over	over, above, too much	overlook, overcook, overhead, overheat
post	after	post-examination, post-modern, post-independence
pre	before	pre-industrial, preview, pre-war, pre-independence
pro	in favour of	pro-feminist, pro-liberal, proactive
pseudo	false,	pseudo-intellectual, pseudo-science
quasi	almost, not quite	quasi-academic, quasi-legal



re	again	rediscover, redefine, rename, return, rejuvenate
retro	backwards	retrogressive, retrospective
semi	partly, half	semicircle, semi-organic, semi-precious, semifinals
sub	part of something, under, beneath,	subway, submarine, subsection
super	above or bigger	superpower, supersonic, superstar
trans	across	transcontinental, transcribe, transport, transit
ultra	extreme	ultra-sensitive, ultrasound, ultramodern
un	not	unusual, uncertain, unusual, unscrew, unplug, unfriendly
under	under, beneath, insufficient	underpower, underemployed, undersea



well	useful, successful	well-designed, well-written. well-established
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### List of Suffix

Suffix Word	Meaning	Suffix Examples
-able, ible	can be done	doable, identifiable, predictable, possible
-al, ial	has property of	personal, partial, legal,
-ant	having an effect	disinfectant, coolant, accelerant
-based	performing a major part of	computer-based, oil-based, genetic-based
-cy	state or quality	accuracy, literacy, urgency,
-ed	past tense of verb	turned, ruined, cooked, cleaned

-ee	person affected by something	employee, interviewee, trainee, addressee
-en	made of, being made	golden, broaden, lighten
-er	comparative	higher, lighter, sooner, later
-er	one who perform or do something	doer, painter, singer, performer
-est	superlative	slightest, lightest, best, biggest
-free	without	hasslefree, carefree, debt-free, pain-free
-ful	full of	grateful, forgetful, fearful, careful, joyful
-hood	condition, period, state	childhood, brotherhood, adulthood, motherhood
-ic	having property of	linguistic, photographic, electric, democratic, heroic
-ics	study of	genetics, electronics, aeronautics



-ify	giving quality to something	defy, clarify, purify, solidify, classify
-ing	present participle	cooking, dancing, running
-ism	behaviour or belief	liberalism, modernism, heroism
-ist	one who follows certain behaviours or belief	Philanthropist, anarchist, optimist, activist
-(t)ion	act or process	reaction, action, projection
-(i)ty	state of	extremity, infinity, sanity
-(t)ive	adjective	active, motive, positive
-ize, -ise	bring about a condition or state	modernize/modernise, colonize/colonise
-less	without	fearless, careless, meaningless
-like	resemble another	alike, bird-like, child-like

-ly, -y	having	\quickly, quietly, wordy, handy
-ment	action, process	fulfilment, enjoyment, development
-ness	state of, quality	Happiness, newness, kindness, effectiveness, openness
-ocracy	type of ruling body	democracy, autocracy, meritocracy, bureaucracy
-ocrat	person ruling	autocrat, technocrat, democrat
-ology, -ological	study of	archaeology, geology, biology, physiological, biological,
-ous	having	callous, joyous, religious
-proof	safe, protected against	stain-proof, waterproof, dustproof, soundproof
-ship	state or experience of specific position	partnership, entrepreneurship, professorship, leadership



## Article

### Using Indefinite Article: *a & an*

#### Rule 1:

A [common noun](#) in the **singular** number always requires an article before it. But a plural common noun does not require an article always. A plural common noun can have the article 'the' if we want to particularise that noun.

#### **Example:**

- ❖ I saw a snake. (Refers to a random snake)
- ❖ I saw snakes in a zoo. (No article is required)
- ❖ I have seen the snake again. (Refers to the snake I have already seen earlier)
- ❖ I have seen the snakes again before leaving the zoo. (Refers to the particular snakes of the zoo which I saw earlier.)

#### Rule 2:

The choice between the two indefinite articles – *a & an* – is determined by sound. Words beginning with consonant sounds precede 'a' and words beginning with vowel sounds precede 'an'. There are some special cases also.

- a university, a union, a useful book, etc.
- a one-dollar note, a one-man army, etc.
- an MA, a BA, an LLB, a BSC, etc.

#### Rule 3:

*A or an* - sometimes makes a [Proper Noun](#) a Common Noun. Proper nouns generally do not take any articles, but when a proper noun needs to be used as a common noun, you must bring *a or an* - for it.



- He thinks he is a Shakespeare. (Here, 'Shakespeare' does not refer to the actual person but someone like him.)
- He seems to be an Australian. ('Australia' is a proper noun but 'Australian' is a common noun because there is only one Australia but a million of Australians.)

### Rule 4:

Sometimes indefinite articles are used to refer the number 'one'/'each'/'per'.

- I earned a thousand dollar in that job. (One thousand dollar)
- I have a car. (One car)
- It goes 50 miles an hour. (Per Hour)

### Rule 5:

Indefinite articles often precede descriptive [adjectives](#).

- He is a good boy.
- What a nice car!

### Rule 6:

'A'sometimes comes before [determiners](#), for example, *a few, a little, a lot of, a most, etc.* but in the case of *many, a or an* -comes after.

- I have a few friends coming over.
- There is a little milk in the jar.
- Many a fan welcomed

## Using Definite Article: *the*

### Rule 1:

'The'is used to indicate a particular person(s) or thing(s) in the case of common nouns.

Proper nouns generally do not take an article.

- The man is running. (A particular man)
- I saw the boy stealing.
- Where is the pen I gave you last year?



- I gave him a ball, but he lost the ball. ('a ball' became 'the ball' in the second clause because that ball was not a random ball anymore.)

### Rule 2:

Sometimes '*the*' is used to generalize a group/whole class.

- The dog is a faithful animal. (Refers to the whole species of dog.)
- The English are industrious. (Refers to the people of England as a nation)
- The honest are respected. (The+adjectives = plural noun)
- The poor are not always dishonest. (The+adjectives = plural noun)

### Rule 3:

To particularise a non-count noun 'the' is required before it.

- The water of the Arctic ocean is freezing.
- Please return the money I lent you last year.

### Rule 4:

'The' is mandatory before a thing which is only one of a kind in the universe.

- The moon is shining tonight.
- The earth is moving around the sun.

### Use of '*the*' before geographical places :

#### Rule 5:

Using '*the*' with geographical nouns generally depends on the size and plurality of the things those nouns refer to. '*The*' is generally used everywhere except some cases. So, it's better to know those exceptions first.

#### 'The' must not precede:

- ✓ Names of continents: *Asia, Europe, Australia, Africa, South America, North America, Antarctica.*
- ✓ Names of countries: *Australia, Bolivia, England, France, Spain, etc.*



✓ Names of states, cities, or towns: <i>Los Angeles, Alaska, Sydney, London,</i>
✓ Names of streets: <i>George street, Albion Street, New town street,</i>
✓ Names of <b>singular</b> lakes and bays: <i>Lake Carey, Lake Eyre, Lake Hillier, Shark Bay,</i>
✓ Names of <b>single</b> mountains: <i>Mount Everest, Mount Solitary, Mount Bindo, Mount Fuji,</i> etc.
✓ Names of <b>single</b> islands: <i>Easter Island, Bare Island, Bird Island, Fatima Island,</i>
✓ Names of languages: <i>Spanish, Russian, English,</i> (When 'the' precedes these nouns, they refer to the population of those languages.)
✓ Names of sports: <i>cricket, football, basketball,</i>
✓ Names of discipline/subject of studies: <i>biology, history, computer science, mathematics,</i>

### Note:

'The' is a widely used article in English. Except for the list mentioned above and proper nouns, 'the' is used before almost all the nouns which mean something definite/particular. The above list has some opposite factors also. Those factors are explained in the following list:

### 'The' must precede:

✓ Names of oceans, gulfs, seas, and rivers: <i>the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Coral Sea, the Timor Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Nile, the Murray River, the Darling River,</i> etc.
✓ Names of countries with united states or islands: <i>the United States of America (the USA), the UK, the UAE, the Philippines,</i> etc.
✓ Names of great lakes: <i>the Great Lakes, the African Great Lakes</i>
✓ Names of mountain <b>ranges</b> : <i>the Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes,</i> etc.
✓ Names of a group of Islands: <i>the West Indies, the Andamans,</i> etc.



### Practice

Fill in: THE, A, AN or ----- (no article)

1. Kate has been talking to \_\_\_\_\_ customer who has just come into \_\_\_\_\_ shop.
2. John uses \_\_\_\_\_ Internet a lot.
3. She went to \_\_\_\_\_ zoo, but she didn't see \_\_\_\_\_ monkeys there. She hates \_\_\_\_\_ monkeys.
4. You won't like that restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_ food isn't very good there.
5. People don't write \_\_\_\_\_ letters nowadays. They write \_\_\_\_\_ emails. But I haven't written \_\_\_\_\_ email for ages.
6. In England you must go to \_\_\_\_\_ school until you're 16.
7. Well Mary, here's \_\_\_\_\_ first question and it's \_\_\_\_\_ easy one.
8. Jerry works in \_\_\_\_\_ office in \_\_\_\_\_ centre of \_\_\_\_\_ London
9. He lives in \_\_\_\_\_ apartment in \_\_\_\_\_ middle of \_\_\_\_\_ Bronx.
10. Statistics say that \_\_\_\_\_ women live longer than \_\_\_\_\_ men.
11. Can you describe \_\_\_\_\_ wristwatch that Amy found? - Well, I only know that it had \_\_\_\_\_ metal band.
12. Jamaica is \_\_\_\_\_ island in \_\_\_\_\_ Caribbean Sea.
13. He chose \_\_\_\_\_ school that has \_\_\_\_\_ best teachers.
14. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ interesting documentary on \_\_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_\_ other day.
15. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ museums. I never go to any when I'm in \_\_\_\_\_ London.

16. My dad thinks \_\_\_\_\_ Italian food is better than \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish food.
17. I like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee they make at \_\_\_\_\_ office.
18. She has \_\_\_\_\_ job in \_\_\_\_\_ shop in \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford Street.
19. My friend Zoe went to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to see her father.
20. Larry went to \_\_\_\_\_ bed very late last night.
21. She's looking for \_\_\_\_\_ work but at \_\_\_\_\_ moment she doesn't have any hope of getting \_\_\_\_\_ job.
22. I have \_\_\_\_\_ aunt in Sydney and \_\_\_\_\_ few other relatives in \_\_\_\_\_ New Zealand.
23. Jim wants to go to \_\_\_\_\_ USA, but he hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ money for \_\_\_\_\_ trip.
24. Angela is looking for \_\_\_\_\_ romantic holiday somewhere in \_\_\_\_\_ south.
25. The man went to \_\_\_\_\_ prison because he had killed two women.

**Answer:**

A, the	The	The, the, ----	The	----, ----, an
---	The, an	An, the, ---	An, the, the	----, ----
The, a	An, the	A, the	An, ----, the	----, ----
----, ----	----, the, the	A, ----	The	----
----, a	An, a, ----	The, the, the	A, the	----



1. Jake took out \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of beer from \_\_\_\_\_ fridge.
2. Emma looked at \_\_\_\_\_ letter she received from \_\_\_\_\_ company she wanted to join.
3. She is on \_\_\_\_\_ diet, so she ordered \_\_\_\_\_ low-calorie meal.
4. We are planning on having \_\_\_\_\_ wedding in \_\_\_\_\_ early fall, probably in \_\_\_\_\_ September.
5. The plane was climbing up through \_\_\_\_\_ sky.
6. Winston Churchill was \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister who led England during \_\_\_\_\_ World War II.
7. Our father ruled our family with \_\_\_\_\_ iron fist.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Marmalade is usually made from \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.
9. She is currently driving at \_\_\_\_\_ enormous speed.
10. The TV show portrays the lives of \_\_\_\_\_ Royal Family.
11. She gave us \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella because it started to rain.
12. Carol's father works as \_\_\_\_\_ electrician.
13. We left Rome and flew across \_\_\_\_\_ Alps to Munich.
14. Most \_\_\_\_\_ children like \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.
15. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ idea about how we can solve \_\_\_\_\_ problem?
16. Our friends, the Millers, moved to \_\_\_\_\_ Netherlands last winter.
17. Our children go to \_\_\_\_\_ school by \_\_\_\_\_ bus.
18. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ Indian tea but she doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ tea that comes from Sri Lanka.
19. The two countries reached \_\_\_\_\_ peace after a long, disastrous war.

20. We needed \_\_\_\_\_ place to live whenever we were in London.
21. Over 20 people were buried by \_\_\_\_\_ avalanche last weekend.
22. She had laughing eyes and \_\_\_\_\_ very charming expression on her face.
23. We need to be at \_\_\_\_\_ airport in just over \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Milk is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ nutrients.
25. Some people say \_\_\_\_\_ money is the most important thing in \_\_\_\_\_ life.

**Answer:**

1. a, the	2. The/a, the/a	3. a, a	4. The, --- -, -----	5. The
6. a/the,-----	7. an	8. -----, --- ---	9. an	10. the
11. an	12. an	13. the	14. ----,----- -	15. An, the
16. the	17. -----,-----	18. ----- ,the	19. -----,a	20. a
21. an	22. a	23. The, an	24. -----,--- ---	25. -----, the, ---- --

Complete the text adding suffix, prefixes or the both with the root words given in the parenthesis:

Sound health is the (a) – (come) of physical exercise in a (b) – (regulate) form. (c) – (regulate) form of exercise or (d) – (exercise) is injurious to health. Remember that if you take physical exercise, you must not be (e) – (regular). Physical exercise increases our

appetite and improves (f) – (digest) power. If anybody suffers from (g) – (digest) he should take physical exercise. Proper (h) – (digest) of food removes his loss of appetite. Physical exercise removes (i) – (constipate) and helps proper blood (j) – (circulate).

**Answer:**

a) outcome b) regulated c) Unregulated d) over-exercise e) irregular f) digestive g) indigestion h) digestion i) constipation j) circulation.

You should read throughout the year. In order to be sure of doing well in the examination you have to pay (a) – (attend) to studies from the very beginning of the year. Regular practice can (b) – (sure) your good result. But if you are (c) – (attend) and irregular, you cannot expect to do so. Bear in mind that (d) – (regular) is the cause of your (e) – (satisfactory) result. Nobody can expect a good result in the examination without good (f) – (prepare). You should be (g) – (prepare) for it well-ahead of the schedule. Some students remain (h) – (prepare) for the examination even it is imminent. As a part of (i) – (prepare) step they go to the teachers or a concise (j) – (suggest).

**Answer:**

a) attention b) ensure c) inattentive d) irregularity e) unsatisfactory f) preparation g) prepared h) unprepared i) preparatory j) suggestion.

King Solomon had a great (a) – (repute) for his (b) – (wise). Once the Queen of Sheba wanted to test how wise he was. She brought two kinds of flowers. One was the floral wreath of (c) – (nature) flower and the other was of (d) – (artifice) flower. Sheba asked the king to (e) – (different) between the flower wreaths. Solomon did not answer (f) – (instant). He thought for a while. There were bees outside. He told someone to open the window and keep it (g) – (close). The bees came in and sat on the natural flowers. The

wreaths could be (h) – (identify) by Solomon. Thus the (i) – (identify) of real flowers by the king made queen (j) – (great) impressed.

**Answer:**

a) reputation b) wisdom c) natural d) artificial e) differentiate f) instantly g) unclosed  
h) indentified i) identification j) greatly.

Of the four language skills, listening is the first and (a) – (fore) one. It is (b) – (cause) a child learns its mother tongue first by listening to its mother. Then with the (c)– (grow) of age, a child comes in contact with others and learns the vocabulary and how to use them (d) – (practical). Thus it learns (e) – (speak) to mother and then to others. It is (f) – (scientific) observed that speaking is the second skill of the four. A child is first a (g) – (listen). Then it becomes a (h) – (speak) while mother listens. Thus they both (i) – (change) their ideas and (j) – (eventual) the child learns its mother tongue.

**Answer:**

a) foremost b) because c) growth d) practically e) speaking f) scientifically g) listener h) speaker i) exchange j) eventually.

In the past children used to play in the open field before or after school hours. But now our children keep (a) – (door) before the TV or computer. They watch TV or play games on computer. Children's (b) – (fond) for use of computer has (c) – (recent) increased to a very great extent. Some prefer computer games to others programs. This (d) – (prefer) is not a good habit. It makes them (e) – (attentive) to studies and very often (f) – (active). So they should not keep bent on computer for long hours. They think that they are not

spending time in (g) – (idle). Though this is not the (h) – (waste) of time, it is the spending of mental energy. They do not undergo any exertion (i) – (physical) and as a result they become (j) – (mental) tired.

**Answer:**

a) indoors b) fondness c) recently d) preference e) inattentive f) inactive g) idleness h) wastage i) physically j) mentally

Bangladesh is an (a) – (populated) country. Her (b) – (dense) of population per square mile is very high. The per capita income of people is also low. Majority people live here below (c) – (poor) line. Moreover, there are lots of problems that are the (d) – (hinder) to her development. Political (e) – (rest) is one of them. We are living in a (f) – (democrat) country. We have many (g) – (achieve) though we live in (h) – (sufficient). The country is gradually advancing towards (i) – (prosper). But observing hartal has become a bad political culture in our country. It harms economy and causes a great suffering to (j) – (politics) people. We should give up the practice of hartal for our own interest.

**Answer:**

a) overpopulated b) density c) poverty d) hindrance e) unrest f) democratic g) achievements h) insufficiency i) prosperity j) non-political.

Man can have (a) – (popular) by means of service to people. People in power can have honour. But this honour will not last long if their behaviour is not good. When common people are (b) – (internal) hurt by their (c) – (behaviour), usually they do not express their feeling in front of them. But they make (d) – (criticize) of their manners and (e) – (regard) them later. The (f) – (elder) people should be honoured by the juniors or the young people in the society. In the (g) – (develop) countries the people over sixty are

called senior citizens and they are everywhere respected (h) – (according). In the (j) – (develop) countries we expect this kind of (j) – (treat) to the seniors.

**Answer:**

a) popularity b) internally c) misbehaviour d) criticism e) disregard f) elderly g) developed h) accordingly i) developing j) treatment.

In order to (a) – (material) your dream, you need (b) – (determine) and efforts. Nothing is (c) – (achieve) in this world without hard work. Nothing is (d) – (achieve) for those who are blessed with (e) – (common) abilities. They are very fortunate. It is a bad habit to put off the lesson for tomorrow. Good students never do this. It is (f) – (neglect) of one's duty. If you are not (g) – (duty), you will never do it. (h) – (dutiful) is a very bad practice that brings about (i) – (adverse) in life. To become (j) – (success) in life, you must be dutiful.

**Answer:**

a) materialize b) determination c) achievable d) unachievable e) uncommon f) negligence g) undutiful h) Undutifulness i) adversity j) successful.

**Correct mistakes in these sentences.**

1. We are going to the concert, and so do they.
2. She hasn't finished the assignment yet, and neither I have.
3. He likes to travel, and so is she.
4. I didn't know the answer, and he didn't neither.
5. I am worried about it, and also is he.

6. If Jane won't go to the party, either will he.
7. Mary wants to go home, and so want we.
8. She is not in agreement, and neither do I.
9. She took pictures, and I did so.
10. He won't be here today, and either his sister will.
11. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and Florida is as well.
12. This table is not sturdy enough to support a television, and that one probably isn't neither.
13. Harvey seldom pays his bills on time, and his brother does too.
14. They are going to leave soon, and so do we.
15. They are planning on attending the convention next month, and so I am.
16. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and neither did the children.

**Answer:**

1. so are they / they are too / his sister	10. neither will his sister
2. neither have I/I haven't either won't either	
3. so does she/she does too Florida does too	11. so does Florida /
4. neither did he / he didn't either	12. isn't either
5. so is he / he is too	13. doesn't either

6. neither will he / he won't either too	14. so are we / we are
7. so do we / we do too	15. so am I / I am too
8. neither am I / I'm not either	16. so did the children
9. so did I / I did too	

**Phrasal verb**

Phrase	English Meaning	Bangla Meaning	Example
Hold on	Wait.	অপেক্ষা করা	Could you HOLD ON for a minute; she'll be free in a moment.
Hook up	Meet someone	কারো সাথে দেখা করা	We HOOKED UP at the conference
Hunt out	Search until you find something.	কিছু না পাওয়া পর্যন্ত অনুসন্ধান করা	It took me ages to HUNT OUT the photos.
Jack up	Increase sharply.	তীব্রভাবে বৃদ্ধি করা	They have JACKED UP the price of oil this month.

<b>Jam on</b>	Apply or operate something forcefully.	জোর করে কিছু প্রয়োগ করা বা পরিচালনা করা	Jack JAMMED ON the brakes when the rabbit ran in front of his car.
<b>Jazz up</b>	Make something more interesting or attractive.	আকর্ষণীয় করা	The show was getting stale so they JAZZED it UP with some new scenes.
<b>Keep around</b>	Keep something near you	কাছে রাখা	I KEEP a dictionary AROUND when I'm doing my homework.
<b>Keep at</b>	Continue with something difficult.	কঠিন কিছু চালিয়ে যাওয়া	She found the course hard but she KEPT AT it and completed it successfully.
<b>Keep away</b>	Don't allow someone near something	দূরে রাখা	Medicines should always be KEPT AWAY from children.
<b>Keep back</b>	Maintain a safe distance.	নিরাপদ দূরত্ব বজায় রাখা	The police told the crowd to KEEP BACK from the fire.

Key to	Plan things to fit or suit people or situations	মানানসই জিনিস পরিকল্পনা করা	Promotions are KEYED TO people's abilities.
Key up	Make someone excited or nervous.	কাউকে উত্তেজিত বা বিচলিত করা	The noise got us KEYED UP.
Kick about	Discuss.	আলোচনা করা	We KICKED the idea ABOUT at the meeting.
Kick in	When a drug starts to take effect.	একটি ওষুধ কার্যকর হতে শুরু করা	Her hay fever didn't feel half as bad once the antihistamines had KICKED IN.
Kick out	Expel	বহিস্কার করা	The family KICKED the au pair OUT when they found out that she was planning to move to work for another household.
Knock off	Finish work for the day.	দিনের জন্য কাজ শেষ করা	We KNOCKED OFF early on Friday to avoid the rush hour queues.

Lash down	Secure something with ropes or cords.	দড়ি বা দড়ি দিয়ে কিছু সুরক্ষিত করা	We LASHED the tarpaulin DOWN to stop the wind blowing it away.
Lash into	Criticize someone strongly.	কারো তীব্র সমালোচনা করা	He LASHED INTO them for messing things up.
Lash out	Suddenly become violent.	হঠাৎ হিংস্র হয়ে ওঠা	He LASHED OUT and broke the man's nose.
Lay on	Organize, supply	সংগঠিত করা, সরবরাহ করা	They LAID ON a buffet lunch at the conference.
Lay out	Spend money.	অর্থ খরচ করা	They LAID OUT thousands of pounds on their wedding reception.
Let in	Allow someone to enter.	কাউকে প্রবেশ করতে দেওয়া	The doorstaff didn't LET him IN the nightclub because he was wearing jeans.
Let off	Not punish.	মাফ করে দেওয়া বা অব্যাহতি দেওয়া	The judge LET him OFF with a fine rather than a

			prison sentence since it was his first offence.
<b>Line up</b>	Arrange events for someone.	কারো জন্য অনুষ্ঠান সাজানো	We have LINED UP a lot of meetings for them.
<b>Link up</b>	Connect, join.	সংযোগ করা	The train LINKS UP the cities.
<b>Live by</b>	Follow a belief system to guide your behaviour.	একটি বিশ্বাস অনুসরণ করা	He tries hard to LIVE BY the Bible.
<b>Live down</b>	Stop being embarrassed about something.	কোনো কিছু নিয়ে মাথা না ঘামানো	If I fail the test and everyone else passes, I'll never be able to LIVE it DOWN.
<b>Live with</b>	Accept something unpleasant.	অপ্রীতিকর কিছু গ্রহণ করা	It's hard to LIVE WITH the pain of a serious illness.
<b>Log in</b>	Enter a restricted area on a computer system.	কম্পিউটার সিস্টেমে একটি সীমাবদ্ধ এলাকায় প্রবেশ করা	I had forgotten my password and couldn't LOG IN.

<b>Log into</b>	Enter a restricted area of a computer system.	কম্পিউটার সিস্টেমে একটি সীমাবদ্ধ এলাকায় প্রবেশ করা	I LOGGED INTO the staff intranet to check my email.
<b>Log off</b>	Exit a computer system.	একটি কম্পিউটার সিস্টেম থেকে প্রস্থান করা	When she'd finished working on the spreadsheet, she LOGGED OFF and left the office.
<b>Log on</b>	Enter a computer system.	একটি কম্পিউটার সিস্টেমে প্রবেশ করা	He entered his password for the college intranet and LOGGED ON.
<b>Log out</b>	Exit a computer system.	একটি কম্পিউটার সিস্টেম থেকে প্রস্থান করা	Danny closed the programs and LOGGED OUT when it was time to go home.
<b>Look up</b>	Consult a reference work (dictionary, phonebook, etc.) for a specific piece of information.	খুঁজে দেখা	I didn't know the correct spelling so I had to LOOK it UP in the dictionary.
<b>Magic away</b>	Make something disappear quickly.	দ্রুত কিছু অদৃশ্য করে ফেলা	He MAGICKED the bill AWAY and paid for us all

			before I could get my wallet out.
<b>Make after</b>	Chase.	পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা	The police MADE AFTER the stolen car.
<b>Make away with</b>	Steal.	চুরি করা	The thieves MADE AWAY WITH the painting.
<b>Make it</b>	Arrive or get a result.	সম্পূর্ণ করা, ফলাফল পাওয়া	I thought you weren't coming, so I was really pleased you MADE IT.
<b>Make it up to</b>	Try to compensate for doing something wrong.	ভুল কিছু করার জন্য ক্ষতিপূরণ দেওয়া	He tried to MAKE IT UP TO her, but she wouldn't speak to him.
<b>Make of</b>	Understand or have an opinion.	বোঝা বা একটি মতামত দেওয়া	What do you MAKE OF your new boss?
<b>Make off</b>	Leave somewhere in a hurry.	তাড়াছড়ো করে কোথাও চলে যাওয়া	They MADE OFF when they heard the police siren.
<b>Mash up</b>	Mix sources of audio, video or other	সমন্বিত করা	She MASHED UP the songs into a single track.

	computer sources		
<b>Melt down</b>	Heat something solid, especially metal, until it becomes liquid.	গলানো	They MELTED the gold statue DOWN and turned it into gold bars.
<b>Mess about</b>	Not be serious, not use something properly.	কিছু সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহার না করা	The children were MESSING ABOUT with the TV remote control and broke it.
<b>Mix up</b>	Confuse.	বিভ্রান্ত করা বা হওয়া	I always MIX those two sisters UP because they look so like each other.
<b>Move into</b>	Start living in a place.	একটি জায়গায় বসবাস শুরু করা	They MOVED INTO the house as soon as it was ready.
<b>Move up</b>	Move to make space	জায়গা দেওয়া	Could you MOVE UP and let me sit down?
<b>Nail down</b>	Succeed in getting, achieve.	অর্জন করা	They are having trouble NAILING DOWN the

			contract.
<b>Name after</b>	Give someone a name to remember another person.	অন্য কাউকে মনে রাখার জন্য কাউকে একটি নাম দেওয়া	I was NAMED AFTER my uncle who died in the war.
<b>Narrow down</b>	Remove less important options to make it easier to choose.	বেছে নেওয়া সহজ করতে কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিকল্পগুলি সরানো	I am not sure which university to apply to, but I have NARROWED my list DOWN to three.
<b>Nerd out</b>	Play safe and avoid taking a risk.	ঝুঁকি নেওয়া এড়িয়ে চলা	I'm going to NERD OUT and not go on the river trip.
<b>Opt for</b>	Choose.	নির্বাচন করা	I OPTED FOR an endowment mortgage and lost a lot of money.
<b>Opt in</b>	Choose to be part or a member of something.	কোনো কিছুর অংশ বা সদস্য হতে বেছে নেওয়া	If you want them to notify you of updates, you have to OPT IN.
<b>Opt into</b>	Choose to be a member or part of something.	কোনো কিছুর অংশ বা সদস্য হতে বেছে নেওয়া	I OPTED INTO the scheme.

<b>Opt out</b>	Choose not to be part of something.	কোনো কিছু অংশ না হওয়ার জন্য বেছে নেওয়া	The UK <b>OPTED OUT</b> of a lot of EU legislation on working hours and conditions.
<b>Pack in</b>	Stop doing something.	কিছু করা বন্ধ করা	I'm trying to <b>PACK IN</b> smoking.
<b>Pack off</b>	Send someone away.	কাউকে দূরে পাঠানো	His boss <b>PACKED</b> him <b>OFF</b> to a regional office.
<b>Pack out</b>	Fill a venue	একটি স্থান পূরণ করা	The stadium was <b>PACKED OUT</b>
<b>Pack up</b>	Stop doing something.	কিছু করা বন্ধ করা	You should <b>PACK UP</b> smoking.
<b>Pad down</b>	Sleep somewhere for the night.	রাতে কোথাও ঘুমানো	I'm too tired to come home; can I <b>PAD DOWN</b> here tonight?
<b>Pad out</b>	Make a text longer by including extra content, often content that isn't particularly relevant.	অতিরিক্ত সামগ্রী অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে একটি পাঠ্যকে দীর্ঘ করা	I couldn't think of much to write, so I <b>PADDED</b> the essay <b>OUT</b> with a few lengthy quotes.

Pal around	Be friendly and spend time with someone.	সময় কাটানো	We PALLED AROUND at university.
Pal up	Become friends.	বন্ধু হওয়া	We PALLED UP when I started working with her.
Pass away	Die.	মারা যাওয়া	Sadly, Georgia's uncle PASSED AWAY yesterday after a short illness
Pass back	Return.	ফেরত দেওয়া	I felt awful when the teacher started to PASS BACK the exam papers.
Pass by	Go past without stopping.	পাশে দিয়ে হেঁটে যাওয়া	I was just PASSING BY when I saw the accident.
Patch up	Fix or make things better.	ঠিক করা বা নিষ্পত্তি করা	I tried to PATCH things UP after the argument, but they wouldn't speak to me.
Pay back	Repay money borrowed.	ধার করা টাকা শোধ করা	I PAID BACK the twenty pounds I'd borrowed.

Pay off	Produce a profitable or successful result.	একটি লাভজনক বা সফল ফলাফল করা	Their patience PAID OFF when he finally showed up and signed the contract.
Peel away	Leave a group by moving in a different direction.	একটি ভিন্ন দিকে সরে গিয়ে একটি দল ত্যাগ করা	Some of the crowd PEELED AWAY to get out of the crush.
Peg out	Put washing outside to dry.	শুকানোর জন্য বাইরে রাখা।	I PEGGED the washing OUT after it stopped raining.
Phase in	Introduce gradually.	ধীরে ধীরে পরিচয় করানো	They are PHASING IN the reforms over the next two years.
Phase out	Remove gradually.	ধীরে ধীরে সরানো	They have introduced a compact edition of the newspaper and are PHASING OUT the broadsheet edition over the next few months.
Pick at	Eat unwillingly.	অনিচ্ছায় খাওয়া	I wasn't very hungry so I just PICKED AT my food.

Pick up	Collect	সংগ্রহ করা	While you're in town, can you PICK UP my trousers from the Dry Cleaner?
Pig out	Eat a lot.	প্রচুর পরিমাণে খাওয়া	The food was great, so I really PIGGED OUT.
Pile up	Accumulate.	পঞ্জিভূত করা	Work just keeps on PILING UP and I really can't manage to get it all done.
Pin down	Discover exact details about something	কিছু সম্পর্কে সঠিক বিবরণ আবিষ্কার করা	The government can't PIN DOWN where the leak came from.
Pin on	Attach the blame to someone.	কাউকে দোষারোপ করা	The police tried to PIN the crime ON him.
Pin up	Fix something to a wall, or other	একটি পিন দিয়ে একটি প্রাচীর, বা	I PINNED the notice UP on the board

	vertical surface, with a pin	অন্যান্য উল্লম্ব পৃষ্ঠে কিছু লাগানো	
<b>Pine away</b>	Suffer physically because of grief, stress, worry, etc.	দুঃখ, মানসিক চাপ, দুশ্চিন্তা ইত্যাদির কারণে শারীরিকভাবে কষ্ট পাওয়া	He's been PINING AWAY since his wife died and is a shadow of his former self.
<b>Pipe down</b>	Be quiet (often as an imperative).	শান্ত থাকা	The lecturer asked the students to PIPE DOWN and pay attention.
<b>Pipe up</b>	To speak, raise your voice.	কথা বলা, আওয়াজ বাড়ানো	At first, no one answered, then finally someone PIPED UP.
<b>Play along</b>	Pretend to agree or accept something in order to keep someone happy or to get more information	কাউকে খুশি রাখতে বা আরও তথ্য পাওয়ার জন্য কিছু গ্রহণ করার বা সম্মত হওয়ার ভান করা	I disagreed with the idea but I had to PLAY ALONG because everyone else liked it.
<b>Play around</b>	Be silly.	বোকা হওয়া	The children were PLAYING AROUND and being annoying.

<b>Play up</b>	Behave badly.	খারাপ আচরণ করা	The children PLAYED UP all evening and drove the babysitter mad.
<b>Plug in</b>	Connect machines to the electricity supply.	বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহের সাথে কোনো মেশিন সংযুক্ত করা	He PLUGGED the TV IN and turned it on full blast.
<b>Plump down</b>	Put something in a place without taking care	যত্ন না করে কোথাও কিছু রাখা	He PLUMPED his bag DOWN and kicked his shoes off.
<b>Plump for</b>	Choose.	বাছাই করা	I PLUMPED FOR the steak frites
<b>Point out</b>	Make someone aware of something.	কাউকে কিছু সম্পর্কে সচেতন করা	He POINTED OUT that I only had two weeks to get the whole thing finished.
<b>Poke about</b>	Move things around or search in a casual way to try to find something.	কিছু খুঁজে বের করার চেষ্টা করার জন্য জিনিসগুলি চারপাশে সরানো বা নৈমিত্তিক উপায়ে অনুসন্ধান করা	I POKED ABOUT in my CD collection to see if I could find it.
<b>Poke around</b>	Move things around or search in a casual way to try to find	কিছু খুঁজে বের করার চেষ্টা করার জন্য জিনিসগুলি চারপাশে সরানো বা	I POKED AROUND in my desk to see if the letter was there.

	something.	নৈমিত্তিক উপায়ে অনুসন্ধান করা	
Polish off	Finish, consume.	শেষ করে ফেলা	She POLISHES OFF half a bottle of gin every night.
Polish up	Improve something quickly.	দ্রুত কিছু উন্নতি করা	I need to POLISH UP my French before I go to Paris.
Pop in	Visit for a short time.	অল্প সময়ের জন্য ঘুরে দেখা	He POPPED IN for a coffee on his way home.
Pop off	Talk loudly, complain	জোরে কথা বলা, অভিযোগ করা	He's always POPPING OFF when things don't suit him.
Power up	Turn a computer or electronic device on so that it is ready to use	একটি কম্পিউটার বা ইলেকট্রনিক ডিভাইস চালু করা যাতে এটি ব্যবহারের জন্য প্রস্তুত হয়	I POWERED UP my laptop and started work.
Price up	Charge more for something.	কিছুর জন্য বেশি দাম নির্ধারণ করা	In rural areas where they have a monopoly, some garages PRICE UP fuel because there's nowhere else to buy it.
Pull ahead	Overtake, move in front.	অতিক্রম করা, সামনে যাওয়া	The lorry was going slowly but we managed to PULL

			AHEAD.
Pull out	Move into traffic.	যানজটের মধ্যে এগিয়ে যাওয়া	The traffic was so bad that it took me ages to PULL OUT.

ME Learning