



ME Learning

চাকরি প্রস্তুতির নির্ভরযোগ্য প্রতিষ্ঠান

সকল ধরনের চাকরি ও আইবিএ'র
প্রস্তুতির সহায়ক প্রতিষ্ঠান।
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Content List

Right form of verbs

Subjunctive

Subject Verb Agreement

The subject and verb are the most important elements of a sentence. The relation between the subject and verb depends on two issues: *person* and *number*. The verb of a sentence must be in agreement with the subject in regard to *person* and *number*.

The *number* of the subject can be singular and plural. The verb must be singular if the subject is singular and the verb must be plural if the subject is plural.

So, identifying the *number* of the subject is required to take a verb.

The *person* of the subject can be first, second, and third. The verb changes according to the number and person of the subject.

✓ Rule 1:

Singular subjects need singular verbs, while plural subjects require plural verbs. '*Be*' *verbs* change the most according to the number and person of the subject. Other verbs do not change much on the basis of the subjects except the verbs of the simple present tense. If the subjects are a *third person singular number*, the verbs are used with *s/es* when they are in simple present tense. The verbs with *s/es* in the sentence are called singular verbs.

'Be' *verbs* according to number and person of the subject.

Person/Number	Singular	Plural
First	am	are
Second	are	are



Third	is	are
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Example:

Person/Number	Singular	Plural
First	I am an excellent tennis player.	We are excellent tennis players.
Second	You are a nice person.	You all are nice people.
Third	Adnan plays well under pressure. He is a good player.	They are good at chasing. They play well under pressure.

✓ Rule 2:

When the prepositional phrases separate the subjects from the verbs, they have no effect on the verbs.

- A study^(singular subject) on African countries shows^(singular verb) that 80% of the people^(plural subject) of this continent live^(plural verb) below the poverty line.
- The perspective of different people varies from time to time.
- The fear of terrorists and militants has made them flee the city.

✓ Rule 3

The only time the object of the preposition decides plural or singular verb forms is when noun and pronoun subjects like "some," "half," "none," "more," or "all" are followed by a prepositional phrase. Then the object of the preposition determines the form of the verb.

- All of the chicken is gone.



- All of the chickens are gone.

✓ Rule 4:

Nouns connected by the conjunction **and** in the subject work as the plural subject and take a plural verb.

- Robin and his friends want to go on a tour.
- Apples and mangoes are my favorite fruits.
- The doctoral student and the committee members write every day.
- The percentage of employees who called in sick and the number of employees who left their jobs within 2 years are reflective of the level of job satisfaction.

✓ Rule 5:

If the conjunction '**and**' is replaced by **together with/ along with/ accompanied by/ as well as**, the verb will have no effect for the later part of these expressions. The words prior to these expressions are the subjects.

- Tamim, along with his brothers is going to the city. ('His brothers' is not the subject of this sentence.)
- Adnan, as well as his parents, is coming to the party.
- The boys, accompanied by their teacher Mr. Robbins are planning a tour.

Note: If these expressions are replaced by 'and', the subjects will be regarded as plurals, and so the verbs have to be plural.

- Tamim and his brothers are going to the city.

✓ **Rule 6:**

When a compound subject contains both a singular and a plural noun or pronoun joined by "or" or "nor," the verb should agree with the part of the subject that is closest to the verb. This is also called the rule of proximity.

- The student or the committee members write every day.
- The committee members or the student writes every day.

✓ **Rule 7:**

Noncount nouns take a singular verb.

- Education is the key to success.
- Diabetes affects many people around the world.
- The information obtained from the business owners was relevant to include in the study.
- The research I found on the topic was limited.

✓ **Rule 8:**

Some nouns are always singular and indefinite. When these nouns become the subjects, they always take singular verbs.

Any + singular noun	No + singular noun	Some + sin. noun	Every + sin. noun	Each + sin. noun
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Anybody	Nobody	Somebody	Everybody	Each student
Anyone	No one	Someone	Everyone	
Anything	Nothing	Something	Everything	
				Either*
				Neither*

***Note:** Either and neither are singular if they are not used with or and nor.

- **Everybody** wants to live happily.
- **Something** is bothering him.
- **No human being** lives in that house.
- **Neither of you** is responsible enough to handle it.
- **Each student** has to submit a separate assignment.
- **Each** of the participants was willing to be recorded.
- **Neither** alternative hypothesis was accepted.
- I will offer a \$5 gift card to **everybody** who participates in the study.
- **No one** was available to meet with me at the preferred times.

✓ Rule 9:

Some nouns are always plural. These nouns have two parts.

Tools and instruments

Binoculars	Headphones	Sunglasses	Glasses	Scissors	Tweezers
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Clothing

Jeans	Pyjamas	Tights	Knickers	Shorts	Trousers	Pants
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- My pants are in the drawer.
- Your eyeglasses are dirty.
- These scissors are useless.
- I've got new **sunglasses**. Do you like them?
- He always wears **shorts**, even in the winter.

Note: If these words are preceded by the phrase a pair of, they will be regarded as singular subjects.

- A pair of pants is needed.
- This pair of trousers is ugly.
- I bought a new **pair of binoculars** last week.
- **That old pair of trousers** will be useful for doing jobs in the garden.
- We use pairs of to refer to more than one example of this type of noun:
- They're advertising **two pairs of glasses** for the price of one.
- I bought **three pairs of shorts** for the summer.

Other nouns which are always plural in form

Belongings	Outskirts	Clothes	Premises(buildings)	Proceeds
Savings (money)	Earnings	Stairs	Goods	Surroundings

- The earnings for this quarter exceed expectations.
- The proceeds from the sale go to support the homeless population in the city.

- Locally produced goods have the advantage of shorter supply chains.
- Please ensure that you take all your belongings with you as you leave the aircraft.
- They live on the outskirts of Frankfurt, almost in the countryside.
- My clothes are wet. I'll have to go upstairs and change.
- She spent all her savings on a trip to South America.

Collective nouns (group words)

Some nouns refer to groups of people (e.g. *audience, committee, government, team*). These are sometimes called collective nouns. Some collective nouns can take a singular or plural verb, depending on whether they are considered as a single unit or as a collection of individuals:

Audience	Crew	Public	Team	Committee
Enemy	Company	Government		

- The group meets every week.
- The committee agrees on the quality of the writing.
- ✓ However, the plural verb is used if the focus is on the individuals in the group. This is much less common.
- The committee participate in various volunteer activities in their private lives.



Compare:

seen as a single unit

seen as individuals

The audience was larger than average and the concert was a success.

The audience were all cheering wildly.

The government is hoping that online voting will attract more young people to vote.

The government are all very nervous about the report, which will be published tomorrow.

Manchester United is the world's most famous football club.

Manchester United are looking forward to meeting Valencia in the final next week.

In general, a plural verb is more common with these nouns in informal situations.

✓ Rule 10:

None is a singular subject when it is used alone. When it is used with a prepositional phrase starting with **of**, the subject can be both plural and singular.

None + of the + singular noun + singular verb

None + of the + plural noun + plural verb

- None of the money has been used.
- None of the teacher wants failure for students.
- None of the students want to fail.



- None of the bottles are clean enough to keep water.

Note: No + plural noun takes plural verbs.

- No men are hungry now.

✓ **Rule 11:**

Either . . . or, neither . . . nor, or, and nor take two nouns before and after them. The nouns placed after these conjunctions are regarded as the subjects of the sentence. The nouns placed prior to the words *or* and *nor* have no effect on the verbs.

- Neither Adnan nor his brothers are going to the party.
- Either Jahid and Arif or I am doing it.
- I or Robin opens the door when someone comes.
- Neither the boys nor we are responsible for it.

✓ **Rule 12:**

The sentences beginning with *here/there* are different in structure. In this case, the subject comes after the verb.

Here/There + verb + subject

- Here comes(verb) the lion(subject).
- There is a pond near the house.
- There are some candies on the table.
- Here is the document for your car.
- There is little administrative support.
- There are many factors affecting teacher retention.

✓ **Rule 13:**

Collective nouns are usually regarded as singular subjects.

Examples:

- The committee has decided to postpone the game.

- The family was ecstatic by the news.
- The crowd enjoys the excitement in the game.
- Twenty dollars is not a lot of money. (Here, the noun is plural, but the subject is regarded as a collective noun.)
- The herd is stampeding.
- The flock is flying south.

Note: The following phrases are also regarded as collective nouns and thus singular subjects.

Flock of birds/sheep, herd of cattle, pack of dogs/wolves, school of fish, pride of lions

- A flock of sheep always moves together.
- A pack of wolves is approaching towards the herd of cattle.
- A school of fish always hides from the big fishes.

✓ **Rule 14:**

A **number of + noun** is a plural subject, and it takes a plural verb. **The number of + noun** is a singular subject, and it takes a singular verb.

- A number of dancers are coming to the party. (Indefinite number of dancers – plural)
- The number of dancers coming to the party is 12. (Definite number of dancers – singular)
- A number of people prefer cricket to football.
- The number of days in this month is 28.

✓ **Rule 15:**

If a **gerund** or an **infinitive** comes as a subject, the verb will always be singular.

- Swimming is a good exercise.
- Walking is a good habit.
- Eating healthy food makes you healthy.



- To err is human.
- Standing in the water was a bad idea.
- Swimming in the ocean and playing drums are my hobbies.

✓ Rule 16:

If **the + an adjective** appears as the subject of a sentence, it will be plural.

- The pious are loved by God.
- The industrious are always not successful.
- The best do not lack integrity.

✓ Rule 17.

Units of Measure

The singular verb form is usually reserved for units of measurement or time.

- Four quarts of oil was required to get the car running.
- Ten minutes is enough time to get there.

Practice-1

1. The frogs at the cottage _____ very loudly.(croaks/croak)
2. The horses _____ wildly across the field. (gallops/gallop)
3. The herd of horses _____ wildly across the field. (gallops/gallop)
4. There _____ been many hurricanes this year. (has/have)
5. The woman with all the cats _____ here regularly. (shops/shop)
6. The mascot, as well as the hockey players, _____ at the school.
(volunteer/volunteers)
7. The hockey players and the mascot _____ at the school. (volunteer/volunteers)
8. The hockey players or the mascot _____ at the school. (volunteer/volunteers)

Practice-2

1. For each of the following, choose the sentence in which the subjects and verbs have been correctly identified and in which the subjects and verbs agree. The subjects are in bold and the verbs are underlined.

- A) At the end of the story, they was living happily ever after.
- B) At the end of the story, they were living happily ever after.
- C) At the end of the story, they were living happily ever after.
- D) At the end of the story, they was living happily ever after.

2.

- A) Al and Eli go to the beach to surf with their friends.
- B) Al and Eli go to the beach to surf with their friends.
- C) Al and Eli goes to the beach to surf with their friends.
- D) Al and Eli goes to the beach to surf with their friends.

3.

- A) When Al and Eli arrive, they find that their friends has waxed their boards.
- B) When Al and Eli arrive, they find that their friends has waxed their boards.
- C) When Al and Eli arrive, they find that their friends have waxed their boards.

D) When Al and Eli arrive, they find that their friends have waxed their boards.

4.

- A) A group of children from that school are not being cooperative.
- B) A group of children from that school is not being cooperative.
- C) A group of children from that school is not being cooperative.
- D) A group of children from that school are not being cooperative.

5.

- A) Unless our staff members really do cooperate, we will not meet our goals.
- B) Unless our staff members really do cooperate, we will not meet our goals.
- C) Unless our staff members really do cooperate, we will not meet our goals.
- D) Unless our staff members really do cooperate, we will not meet our goals.

6.

- A) Either Gary or I am responsible for allocating the funds.
- B) Either Gary or I are responsible for allocating the funds.
- C) Either Gary or I am responsible for allocating the funds.
- D) Either Gary or I are responsible for allocating the funds.

7.

- A) Neither she nor they were willing to predict the election results.
- B) Neither she nor they was willing to predict the election results.
- C) Neither she nor they was willing to predict the election results.
- D) Neither she nor they were willing to predict the election results.

8.

- A) Nora is one of the candidates who are worthy of my vote.
- B) Nora is one of the candidates who is worthy of my vote.
- C) Nora is one of the candidates who are worthy of my vote.
- D) Nora is one of the candidates who is worthy of my vote.

9.

- A) Nora, of all the candidates who are running, is the best.
- B) Nora, of all the candidates who are running, is the best.
- C) Nora, of all the candidates who is running, is the best.
- D) Nora, of all the candidates who is running, is the best.

10.

- A) My problem, which is minor in comparison with others, exists because I dropped out of high school.
- B) My problem, which is minor in comparison with others, exist because I dropped out of high school.

- C) My problem, which is minor in comparison with others, exists because I dropped out of high school.
- D) My problem, which is minor in comparison with others, exist because I dropped out of high school.

11.

- A) His dogs, which is kept outside, bark all day long.
- B) His dogs, which is kept outside, bark all day long.
- C) His dogs, which are kept outside, bark all day long.
- D) His dogs, which are kept outside, bark all day long.

Practice-3

1. Your friendship over the years and your support (has/have) meant a great deal to us.
2. Hamilton Family Center, a shelter for teenage runaways in San Francisco, (offers/offer) a wide variety of services.
3. The main source of income for Trinidad (is/are) oil and pitch.
4. The chances of your being promoted (is/are) excellent.
5. There (was/were) a Pokémon card stuck to the refrigerator.
6. Neither the professor nor his assistants (was/were) able to solve the mystery of the eerie glow in the laboratory.
7. Many hours at the driving range (has/have) led us to design golf balls with GPS locators in them.

8. Discovered in the soil of our city garden (was/were) a button dating from the Civil War dating from the turn of the century.
9. Every year, during the midsummer festival, the smoke of village bonfires (fills/fill) the sky.
10. The story performers (was/were) surrounded by children and adults eager to see magical tales.

Practice-4

1. One of the main reasons for elephant poaching are the profits received from selling the ivory tusks.
2. Not until my interview with Dr. Chang were other possibilities opened to me.
3. Batik cloth from Bali, blue and white ceramics from Cambodia, and a bocce ball from Turin has made Hannah's room the talk of the dorm.
4. The board of directors, ignoring the wishes of the neighbourhood, has voted to allow further development.
5. Measles is a contagious childhood disease.
6. The presence of certain bacteria in our bodies are one of the factors that determines our overall health.
7. Leah is the only one of the many applicants who has the ability to step into this job.
8. Neither the explorer nor his companions was ever seen again.

Practice-5

1. Either the captain or (A) the members of the crew on the ship was (B) responsible for the accident (C) that had occurred (D) during last night's shift. No error (E).
2. Either James or the workers in the store believe (A) that under the steps sit (B) a lost puppy covering (C) in fear and yelping (D) for our attention. No error (E)
3. The teacher was adamant (A) when he said (B) that each of the students in the room are (C) responsible for the damaged (D) equipment. No error (E)
4. The ladies living in the apartment next to my patio is planning to look for another job after their immediate supervisor retires from the company. No error
5. Each of the man's children knows the value of money and frequently refers to the adage "A penny saved is a penny earned." No error
6. Before they can make any decisions about the experiment, the boys in the chemistry class needs to consult their data. No error
7. Neither the students in the room nor the teacher know why the alarm suddenly began to sound so loudly in the halls. No error
8. There was reasons the man decided not to pursue the thief running from the store. No error
9. Even after Jeremy had worked at the store for months, neither his supervisor nor the store's owners of the large chain was aware of his superior work. No error
10. Each of the children were supposed to be given awards at the end of the play. No error.



Use of Subjunctive:

The **Subjunctive** in English is the mood of a verb that always comes in the simple/base form. The subjunctive mood of verbs comes after some **certain verbs** indicating **that** one person wants/insists/desires another person to do something. Those **certain verbs** are called **subjunctive verbs**.

Subjunctive Verbs:

Advise	Demand	Prefer	Require	Ask
Insist	Propose	Stipulate	Command	Urge
Recommend	Suggest	Decree	Order	Request

The Structure of Subjunctive Mood:

Sub (1) + **Subjunctive Verb** (any tense) + **that** + Sub (2) + **Base Form of Verb** + Complement

- John has advised that Alex go to movies.
- Robert insisted that I work on my paper.
- The principal demands that we study hard.
- He suggested that I buy this shirt.

- She proposed that we get married.

Here, the conjunction '**that**' is as important with the **subjunctive verbs**. Without '**that**', the structure changes a lot and does **NOT** follow the mood of subjunctives:

Sub + **Subjunctive Verbs** (any tense) + that + **Object** + **Infinitive (to + verb)** + Complement

- We recommend you to go to movies. (No 'that', no subjunctive)
- He advised me to study hard.

However, the subjunctive verbs with the conjunction 'that' always follow the subjunctive mood (first structure).

There are some **adjectives** also that create a subjunctive mood. These adjectives come after the 'be verbs' along with the **conjunction** 'that' and create a subjunctive mood for the next verb. These adjectives are called **subjunctive adjectives**.

Subjunctive Adjectives:

Advised	Necessary	Urgent	Required	Important
Obligatory	Mandatory	Suggested	Recommended	Imperative

Structure:

It + **Be Verbs** (any tense) + **Subjunctive Adjective** + that + Sub + **Base Form of Verb** + Comp

- It was advised that Alex go to movies.

- It is imperative that I work on my paper.
- It was necessary that we study hard.
- It is urgent that I buy a shirt.
- It was required that we get married.

Practice-6

1. It is essential that she _____ at the meeting.
A) Be B) is
2. If I _____ you I would call her tonight.
A) Was B) were
3. It is necessary that every student _____ a uniform.
A) Wear B) wears
4. I hope that he _____ his homework on time.
A) Finish B) finishes
5. The doctors recommended that she _____ a holiday.
A) Take B) takes
6. The boss asks that you _____ early for your first day of work.
A) Are B) be
7. If he _____ feeling better we would go.
A) Were B) was

8. It is important that we _____ home as soon as we arrive.

- A) Call B) called

9. The landlord requested that John _____ out of the apartment.

- A) Move B) moves

10. We want the windows _____ washed before Friday.

- A) Be B) to be

Practice-7

1. What did your customer say about the quote?

- A. She requested that I matched a competitor's price.
B. She requested that I match a competitor's price.
C. She requested me to match a competitor's price.
D. She requested that I have matched a competitor's price.

2. The law is always changing and -----

- A. it's extremely important that we are aware of any changes.
B. it's extremely important that we be aware of any changes.
C. it's extremely important being aware of any changes.
D. its extremely important that we be aware of any changes.

3. The customer was extremely upset. -----

- A. He demanded refunding his money.
- B. He demanded that we refunded his money.
- C. He demanded we refund his money.
- D. He demanded That we should refund his money.

4. I can't take any days off around Christmas.

- A. Our supervisor insists that we not take vacation during the holidays.
- B. Our supervisor insists that we should not take vacation during the holidays.
- C. Our supervisor insists that we don't take vacation during the holidays.
- D. Our supervisor insisted that we didn't take vacation during the holidays.

5. What did John suggest?

- A. He suggested that we consulted an expert before deciding.
- B. He suggested us that we consult an expert before deciding.
- C. He suggested that we consult an expert before deciding.
- D. He suggested that we should consult an expert before deciding.

6. We don't want to lose any more employees.

- A. It's important we to keep our staff motivated and happy.
- B. It's important that we keep our staff motivated and happy.
- C. It's important that we should keep our staff motivated and happy.
- D. It's important keeping our staff motivated and happy.

7. Kevin knows what he's talking about. _____
- A. I recommend that you take his advice.
 - B. I recommend that you should take his advice.
 - C. I recommend you to take his advice.
 - D. I recommend that you takes his advice.
8. I have some free time this afternoon. _____
- A. Do you want that I help you with your report?
 - B. Do you want that I should help you with your report?
 - C. Do you want me to help you with your report?
 - D. Do you want I help you with your report?
9. During the meeting, _____
- A. I proposed that we restructure the department.
 - B. I proposed that we should restructure the department.
 - C. I proposed them to restructure the department.
 - D. I proposed that we restructured the department.
10. I asked Paula for help but _____
- A. she refused to help me.
 - B. she refused that she help me.
 - C. she refused that she helped me.
 - D. she refused helping me.



11. I think _____

- A. It's good you be taking on more responsibility.
- B. It's good that you be taking on more responsibility.
- C. It's good that you took on more responsibility.
- D. It's good that you're taking on more responsibility.

12. Please don't be late for the meeting. _____

- A. It's important that we will make a good impression.
- B. It's important we make a good impression.
- C. It's important we should make a good impression.
- D. It's important making a good impression.

13. Someone in my department _____

- A. demanded she was paid more.
- B. demanded she be paid more.
- C. demanded they be paid more.
- D. demanded that they paid her more.

14. At my monthly meeting with my supervisor, she

- A. suggested that I got an additional certification.
- B. suggested me to get an additional certification.
- C. suggested that I get an additional certification.
- D. suggested that I should get an additional certification.



More Practice

1. Everyone -----(has/have) done his or her homework.
2. Each of the students -----(is/are) responsible for doing his or her work.
3. Either my father or my brothers -----(is/are) going to sell the car.
4. Neither my sisters nor my mother -----(is/are) going to sell the house.
5. The samples on the tray in the lab -----(need/needs) testing.
6. Mary and John usually----- (plays/play) together.
7. Both of the dogs -----(has/have) collars.
8. Neither the dogs nor the cat----- (is/are) very hungry.
9. Either the girls or the boy----- (walk/walks) in the evening.
10. Either the boy or the girls -----(walk/walks) in the evening.
11. At the end of the fall----- (comes/come) the hard tests.
12. The slaughter of animals for their fur -----(has/have) caused controversy.
13. The student, as well as his teacher, -----(was/were) going on the field trip.
14. The hard tests -----(comes/come) at the end of the fall.
15. Both of my roommates----- (has/have) decided to live in the dorms.

Answer:

1. Has	2. is	3. are	4. is	5. need
6. play	7. Have	8. is	9. walks	10. walk
11. come	12. Has	13. was	14. come	15. have

1. The aims of the course ____ me willing to begin.

A) makes B) were made C) make D) making E) had been made

2. The weight of the apples _____.

A) were varied B) vary C) varying D) varies E) might have varied

3. The regulations of the administration ____ from the curriculum.

A) stem B) stems C) stemming D) are stemmed E) is stemmed

4. The children of the man who works with me ____ broken the window this morning.

A) were B) have C) had D) has E) was

5. One man among the crew ____ into the water every week.

A) can be diving B) dive C) had dived D) is diving E) dives

6. The men of the community ____ not support the leader.

A) does B) have C) has D) do E) is

7. Few students who ____ playing football missed the class.



- A) would be B) could be C) had D) were E) was
8. The police ____ to be careful since the criminal was dangerous.
- A) were told B) were telling C) was telling D) was saying E) was told
9. Students' minds ____ about the order of structures.
- A) has been confused B) have been confused C) had confused
- D) have confused E) has confused
10. The man whom I ____ with ____ the dean of our faculty.
- A) was talking/ were B) were talking/ were C) can talk/ were
- D) were talking/ was E) was talking/ was
11. Neither the man nor his son ____ convinced of the idea.
- A) had B) has C) was D) have E) were
12. Either Hasan or Fatih ____ to the meeting this evening.
- A) are coming B) come C) is coming D) have come E) comes
13. Do you know the woman ____ next to the window?
- A) stands B) stood C) is standing D) stand E) standing
14. He and I ____ good friends but now we ____ anymore.
- A) have been / don't talk B) am / don't talking C) were / won't talk
- D) were / aren't talking E) are / weren't talking

15. If he ____ early, we ____ catch the last train on time.

- A) comes / will be able to B) will come / -- C) is coming / can
D) will come / will E) comes / could be

16. Although every student in my class ____ the schedule, one of my students always ____ late to the class.

- A) know / come B) knows / coming C) know / comes
D) knows / comes E) knows / coming

17. All the furniture I bought ____ at my home now.

- A) are B) was C) is D) were E) have been

18. After the meeting, he said a great deal of advice ____.

- A) were given B) has been given C) had been given
D) have been given E) were being given

19. Only when each of the committee members ____ reading the instructions then can you ____ them to the hall.

- A) would finish / took B) is finishing / be taking C) finish / take
D) finishes / take E) finished / take

20. Some of the old beautiful buildings _____.

- A) is being replaced by the new ones
- B) have been reconstructing for the last three decades
- C) were concerned with them a lot
- D) enjoys redecorating old rooms
- E) are surrounded with new high ones

21. Events taking place in every part of the world _____.

- A) are enjoying life
- B) has interested me
- C) were our close relatives
- D) interest many politicians of the country
- E) due to some information of the world news agents

22. I could conclude from his way of talking _____.

- A) that he was content with his life
- B) she was happy for being with her family
- C) he will come with me to the theatre
- D) the sky is clear today
- E) they are my old friends

23. The film was so good that _____.

- A) we are going to the cinema today
- B) it is sometimes good to watch it
- C) the spectators have seen it twice
- D) it had been watched by millions
- E) we were still under its influence two hours later



30. Every student ____ going to be responsible for his chapters and each student ____ bring his or her homework on the exam day.

- A) are / will B) are / have to C) are / has to
D) is / have to E) is / has to

31. Neither of the pictures in the exhibition ____ to me, so I left the gallery.

- A) appeal B) were appealing C) was appealing
D) are appealing E) will be appealing

32. The grandchildren of the old man whom he told me about a great deal during the journey ____ students at university now.

- A) was B) were C) would be D) is E) are

33. Neither he himself nor the spectators ____ satisfied with his answers to the prominent questions.

- A) is B) has been C) had been D) were E) was

34. Do you know the boy ____ glasses at the back of the class?

- A) is wearing B) wore C) wearing D) wear E) wears

35. Nobody ____ able to escape from the final conclusion: death.

- A) can B) were C) are D) is E) have been

36. Giving a speech in front of such a big crowd who are made up of intellectuals ____ a very difficult action, I suppose.

A) will have been B) were C) are D) was E) is

37. The police ____ to have been called by the thieves themselves to wrong address at the same time of robbery.

A) is supposed B) was supposed C) will be supposed

D) supposed E) are supposed

38. Nobody in the classroom ____ able to answer the question about subject-verb agreement yesterday.

A) were B) is C) will be D) can E) was

39. This may seem very difficult for you but after the course any one of our students ____ able to solve such problems, so you will be able to do, too.

A) were B) had been C) have been D) is E) are

Answer:

1: C 2: D 3: A 4: B 5: E 6: D 7: D 8: A 9: B 10: E 11: C 12: C 13: E 14: D 15: A 16: D 17: C 18: C 19: D 20: E 21: D 22: A 23: E 24: E 25: C 26: B 27: D 28: E 29: C 30: E 31: C 32: E 33: D 34: C 35: D 36: E 37: E 38: E 39: D



1. In this exercise, you are asked to opt for the subjunctive, whether the other option also constitutes a viable construction or not. It is recommended that she a holiday.

A) take B) takes C) to take D) took

2. It is essential that you at the meeting tomorrow.

A) are B) be C) were D) have

3. The urgency of the job necessitates that we late for work.

A) are not B) not be C) have not D) were not

4. It is absolutely essential that he the job by midday.

A) finishes B) finish C) Finished D) has finished

5. His landlady has requested that my friend the flat by Sunday.

A) vacates B) vacate C) vacated D) has vacated

6. It is necessary that each and every employee a uniform.

A) wear B) wears C) wore D) to wear

7. It is important that you the gate closely.

A) be guarding B) are guarding C) were guarding D) have guarded

8. It is absolutely essential that the job by midday.

A) is finished B) be finished C) was finished D) will be finished

9. It is absolutely crucial that two or three police escort cars for the minister when his plane arrives.

A) be waiting B) are waiting C) were waiting D) have waited

10. I would recommend that she the job without negotiating for a decent salary first.

A) not take B) does not take C) do not take D) did not take

Answer:

1: A 2: B 3: B 4: B 5: B 6: A 7: A 8: B 9: A 10: A

Vocabulary

Words	English Meaning	Bangla Meaning
explicate	to explain; interpret; clarify	ব্যাখ্যা করা
expository	explanatory	বর্ণনামূলক, ব্যাখ্যামূলক
extant	in existence; not lost	বিদ্যমান, অদ্যাপি বর্তমান
extemporaneous	unrehearsed	পূর্বপ্রস্তুতিহীন, আকস্মিক, অচিন্তিতপূর্ব
extirpate	to root up; to destroy	নির্মূল করা, সম্পূর্ণ ধ্বংস করা
extraneous	not essential	বহিঃস্থ, আবশ্যিক নহে এমন
extrapolation	the act of estimation by projecting known information	বহির্পাতন, অনুমান

extrinsic	not inherent of essential	বহির্মুখী, বাহিঃস্থ
facetious	humorous	রসিক, হাস্যরসময়
facilitate	to make less difficult	সহজতর করা
factotum	a person who does all sorts of work; a handyman	ফাইফরমাশ খাটে লোক
fallacious	based on a false idea or fact; misleading	প্রতারণাপূর্ণ
fallow	plowed but not sowed; uncultivated	পতিত, অনাবাদী
fatuous	foolishly self-satisfied	বোকা, জড়বুদ্ধি
fauna	animals of a period o region	প্রাণীজগত, প্রাণিকুল
fawning	seeking flavor by flattering	তোষামোদী, ধামা ধরা
felicitous	suitable expressed; we-chose; appropriate	যথাযথ, মনোরম
feral	existing in a wild or untamed state	পাশবিক, বন্য
fervor	warmth and intensity of emotion	উৎসাহ, উত্তেজনা
fetid	having a bad smell	জঘন্য, দুর্গন্ধ
fetter	to bind; confine	বন্ধক, বাধা দেওয়া
fiat	arbitrary order;	হুকুম, ক্ষমতাপ্রদান, আদেশ

	authorization	
fideliy	loyalty; exact correspondence	বিশ্বস্ততা, আনুগত্য, সততা
filibuster	use of obstructive tactics in a legislature to block passage of a law	একটি আইন পাশ আটকানোর জন্য একটি আইনসভায় বাধামূলক কৌশল ব্যবহার করা
finesse	to handle with a deceptive or evasive strategy; refined in performance	সূক্ষ্মতা, চাতুরতা, কৌশল
fissure	crevice	চিড়, ফাটল, অক্ষিসন্ধি
flag	to droop; grow weak	নিস্তেজ হওয়া, অবসন্ন হওয়া
fledging	beginner; novice	নবীন, শিক্ষানবিশ
flora	plants of a region or era	উদ্ভিদকুল
florid	ruddy; reddish; flowery	উজ্জ্বলবর্ণ, রক্তিমাত
flourish	en embellishment or ornamentation	অলঙ্কার, জাঁকালভাবে চলাফেরা করা
flout	to treat scornfully	বিদ্রুপ করা, অবজ্ঞা করা
flux	flowing; a continuous moving	প্রবাহ, নিরন্তর পরিবর্তন
foment	to incite; arouse	প্ররোচিত করা, উসকে দেওয়া
forbearance	patience	সহনশীলতা, ধৈর্য

forestall	to prevent; delay	আটকানো, নিবৃত্ত করা
formidable	menacing; threatening	শক্তিশালী, ভয়ঙ্কর, দুর্দান্ত
forswear	renounce; repudiate	ত্যাগ করা, অস্বীকার করা, প্রত্যাখ্যান করা
founder	to sink; fail; collapse	ভেঙে পড়া, ধসে পড়া, ডুবে যাওয়া
fracas	a loud quarrel; brawl	হৈচৈ, হট্টগোল, তুমুল কলহ
fractious	quarrelsome; unruly; rebellious	খিচ্ছিটে, ঝগড়াটে, বদমেজাজি
fresco	a painting done on plaster	দেওয়াল চিত্র, প্রাচীরচিত্র
frieze	ornamental band on a wall	ছাদের কারুকর্ম
froward	stubbornly contrary; obstinately disobedient	বেয়াড়া, অবাধ্য
frugality	thrift	মিতব্যয়িতা, স্বল্পতা
fulminate	to attack loudly; denounce	ফেটে পড়া, বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া
fulsome	so excessive as to be disgusting	গর্হিত, ন্যাকারজনক
fusion	union; synthesis	একীকরণ, একীভবন
futile	ineffective; useless; fruitless	নিরর্থক, ব্যর্থ, তুচ্ছ
gainsay	to deny; dispute; oppose	প্রতিবাদ করা, অস্বীকার করা
gambol	to frolic; leap playfully	তিড়িং-তিড়িং নাচ
garrulous	very talkative; wordy	বাচাল, আড্ডাবাজ, অতিভাষী

gauche	coarse and uncouth; clumsy	আনাড়ি, কদাকার, অবিবেচক
geniality	cheerfulness; kindness; sociability	উদারতা, সহৃদয়তা, প্রফুল্লতা
glib	fluent in an insincere way; offhand	অনর্গল
goad	to prod; urge on	খোঁচানো, বিরক্ত করা, তাড়ন করা
gossamer	sheer; light and delicate; like cobwebs	অতিশয় হালকা, অতিশয় পাতলা
gouge	to tear out; scoop out; overcharge	উপড়াইয়া ফেলা
grandiloquent	pompous; bombastic	আড়ম্বরপূর্ণ, জাঁকজমকপূর্ণ
gregarious	outgoing; sociable	মিশুক, সামাজিক, সঙ্গলিন্দু
grouse	to complain	অভিযোগ করা, অসন্তোষ জানানো
guileless	free of cunning or deceit; artless	নির্বোধ, সরল, প্রতারণাহীন
guise	outward appearance; false appearance	ছদ্মবেশ, ভান,
gullible	easily deceived	ভোলা, অতিসরল
gustatory	affecting the sense of taste	রসাত্মক
halcyon	calm and peaceful; happy;	শান্ত, সুখপূর্ণ

	golden; prosperous	
hallowed	holy; sacred	পবিত্র, শুদ্ধ
harangue	long, pompous speech; tirade	বাগাড়ম্বরপূর্ণ বক্তৃতা
harrowing	extremely distressing; terrifying	কষ্টকর, মর্মভেদী, চরম যন্ত্রণাদায়ক
herbivorous	an animal that feeds mainly on plants	তৃণভোজী, উদ্ভিভোজী
hermetic	tightly sealed; magical	সম্পূর্ণভাবে রুদ্ধ, বাতাসও ঢুকিতে পারে না এমনভাবে রুদ্ধ
heterodox	not widely accepted	প্রচলিত মতের বিরোধী
hieroglyphics	a system of writing in which pictorial symbols represent meanings or sounds; writing or symbols that are difficult to decipher	লেখার একটি সিস্টেম যেখানে সচিত্র প্রতীক অর্থ বা শব্দের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে
hirsute	covered with hair	লোমশ, কেশে আবৃত
histrionic	relating to exaggerated emotional behavior calculated for effect; theatrical acts or performances	নাটকীয়
homeostasis	automatic maintenance by	একটি জীব দ্বারা স্বয়ংক্রিয়

	an organism in balance with itself	রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ
homily	sermon; tedious moralizing lecture	ধর্মোপদেশ
homogeneous	composed of identical parts; uniform in composition	সমজাতীয়, সমশ্রেণীভুক্ত
hyperbole	purposeful exaggeration for effect	অতিশয়োক্তি
iconoclastic	attacking cherished traditions	লালিত ঐতিহ্যের উপর আক্রমণ
idolatry	idol worship; blind or excessive devotion	মূর্তিপূজা, প্রতিমা-পূজা
igneous	produced by fire; volcanic	আগ্নেয়, জ্বলন্ত
imbroglio	complicated situation; an entanglement	জটিল অবস্থা, বিশৃঙ্খলা
immutable	unchangeable	অপরিবর্তনীয়, নির্বিকার
impair	to damage; injure	দুর্বল করা, ক্ষতি করা
impassive	showing no emotion	আবেগহীন, অনুভূতিশূন্য, আগ্রহহীন
impecunious	poor; having no money	গরিব, দরিদ্র, নির্থন
impede	to hinder; block	বাধা দেওয়া, ব্যাহত করা, প্রতিরোধ করা
impermeable	impossible to permeate	অভেদ্য, অপ্রবেশ্য

imperturbable	not easily disturbed	চিরশান্ত, অবিচল, নির্বিকার
impervious	incapable of being affected; impossible to penetrate	দুর্ভেদ্য, অসংবেদনশীল, নিঃসাড়
impinge	to strike; encroach	প্রবিষ্ট করানো, ঢোকানো
implacable	inflexible; incable of being pleased or calmed down	অদম্য, নির্দয়, অনমনীয়
implausible	unlikely; unbelievable	অবিশ্বাস্য, অকল্পনীয়, অভাবনীয়
implicit	implied; understood but not stated	অন্তর্নিহিত
implode	collapse inward violently	বিস্ফোরণ, অন্তর্বিস্ফোরণ ঘটানো
imprecation	curse; damnation	অভিশাপ, অভিসম্পাত, অমঙ্গল প্রার্থনা
impute	to attribute the fault to; relate to a particular cause or source	অভিযুক্ত করা, দোষী করা
inadvertently	carelessly; unintentionally	অসাবধানতাবসত
inadequacy	insufficiency	অপর্যাপ্ততা, অপ্রতুলতা



Answer Sheet

P1

Croak	Gallop	Gallops	Have
Shops	Volunteers	Volunteer	Volunteers

P2

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. B	6. C
7. A	8. A	9. B	10. C	11. D	

P3

1. Have	2. Offers	3. Is	4. Are	5. Was
6. Were	7. Have	8. Was	9. Fill	10. Were

P4

1. One of the main reasons for elephant poaching is the profits received from selling the ivory tusks.

2. CORRECT

3. Batik cloth from Bali, blue and white ceramics from Cambodia, and a bocce ball from Turin have made Hannah's rooms the talk of the dorm.

4. CORRECT

5. CORRECT

6. The presence of certain bacteria in our bodies is one of the factors that determine our overall health.

7. CORRECT

8. Neither the explorer nor his companions were ever seen again

P5

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. E
6. C	7. C	8. A	9. D	10. B

P6

1. Be	2. Were	3. Wear	4. Finish	5. Take
6. Be	7. Were	8. Call	9. Move	10. To be

P7

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. D	12. B	13. B	14. C	